2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

EAST MAMPRUSI DISTRICT

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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 East Mamprusi 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.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BMC	Baptist Medical Centre
CHIPS	Community Health Planning Service
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DA	District Assembly
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCD	District Co-ordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
EMD	East Mamprusi District
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HATS	Health Assistants Training School
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IMIS	Integrated Management Information System
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPP	Public Private Partnership
SHS	Senior High School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
U/ER	Upper East Region
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
W/R	Western Region

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of East Mamprusi District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 121,009 representing 4.9 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49 percent and females represent 51 percent. The district has a rural population of 81,850, representing 67.6 percent. The district has a sex ratio of 96.6. The population of the district is youthful (0-14 years) representing 47.6 percent and depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (60+ years) (6.3%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 109.2, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (117.7) than that of females (101.6).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The District has a Total Fertility Rate of 3.6 which is slightly higher than the Regional average of 3.5. The General Fertility Rate is 102.6 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years and a Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of 23.0 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 5.9 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for ages 65-69 years representing 27.1 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 20 deaths per 1000 population is for age 70+ years. Majority of migrants (65.3%) living in the district were born elsewhere in the Northern region, while those born in another region constitute 28.8 percent. For migrants born in another region, those born in Upper East constitute 53.0 percent followed by Ashanti with 21.9 percent and Brong Ahafo, 6.9 percent.

Household size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 119,596 with a total number of 13,895 households. The average household size in the district is 8.6 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household composition accounting for 51.5 percent. Spouses form about 9.2 percent. Extended (Heads, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives) households constitute 62.8 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

A little above half (57.4%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 36.6 percent have never married, 0.6 percent are in consensual unions, 3.7 percent are widowed, 0.8 percent are divorced and 0.9 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, four out of five of the females (84.8%) are married compared to a little above half of males (59.1%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 43.5 percent while widowed males

account for only 4.7 percent. Among the married, 83.1 percent have no education while about 41.3 percent of the never married have never been to school. About 8 in 10 of the married population (82.2%) are employed, 2.1 percent are unemployed and 15.8 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (58.3%) are employed with 2.0 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 92.8 percent. Those who have naturalized constitute 1.4 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.8 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 33.0 percent are literate and 67.0 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (39.0 %) than that of females (27.5%). About 46.7 percent indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (37,685) in the district, 57.7 percent has never attended school, 34.4 percent are currently attending and 7.9 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

About 76.8 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 23.2 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.0 percent are employed while 3.0 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (38.0%), 29.2 percent perform household duties and 5.4 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Four out of ten (44.3%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 84.4 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 7.1 percent service and sales workers, 3.9 percent in craft and related trade, and 2.4 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 47.8 percent are self-employed without employees, 44.7 percent are contributing family workers, 0.6 percent are casual workers and 0.8 percent are domestic employees (house helps). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 96.0 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 2.2 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 14 percent have mobile phones. Among the men, those who own mobile phones constitute 18.3 percent as compared to 9.8 percent of females. Less than one percent (0.8%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 192 households representing 1.4 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.8 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (3.0%) than females

(2.7%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with emotional disability recorded the highest of 30.4 percent followed by sight disability (26.7%). There are more males with sight and physical disabilities than females in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 72.4 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

Nine out of ten (90.6%) households in the district are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, 97.4 percent of the households are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 78.7 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (97.3%) are involved in crop farming. Goat is the dominant animal reared in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of East Mamprusi District is 10,625 representing 4.1 percent of the total number of houses in the Northern Region. The average number of persons per house is 11.3.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

About three-quarters (72.3%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 12.1 percent are separate houses and 3.3 percent are semi-detached houses. About nine out of ten (93.8%) dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 1.8 percent are owned by private individuals; 2.3 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.5 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.3%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 90.6 percent with cement/concrete constituting 2.7 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (73.1%) and mud/earth (25.3%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets (49.5%) and Thatch/Palm leaf or raffia (43.0%) are the two main roofing materials for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

Three rooms constitute the highest percentage (21.1%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 10 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy three rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are kerosene lamp (42.6%), electricity (38.7%) and flashlight/torch (15.0%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (86.1%). The proportion for rural (95.8%) is higher than that of urban (69.2%). The four main sources of water in the district are borehole, river/ stream, protected well and unprotected wells. A little above a quarter of households (36.8%) drink water from boreholes.

An overwhelming proportion of households do not have toilet facilities representing 86.0 percent, followed by households using Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit pan etc.) (5.8%). A third of households (36.3%) in the district own bathrooms for exclusive use by household members and another 30.1 percent share separate bathrooms in the same house.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 37.9 percent. About a third of households (30.4%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 5.8 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street/outside (71.1%) and onto the compound (14.0%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

The East Mamprusi District (EMD) was established by Legislative Instrument (LI) 1776 (2004) with the capital located at Gambaga. Gambaga is a historic town lying next to the seat of the Nayiri, king of Mamprugu, and also the first headquarters of the Northern Territories. It is one of the oldest districts in the Northern Region. Out of it, the West Mamprusi District was carved in 1988. In 2004, the Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo District was also created to promote developments. It therefore served as the parent District for West Mamprusi and Bunkpurugu - Yunyoo Districts.

1.2   Physical Features

1.2.1   Location and size

The East Mamprusi District is located in the north-eastern part of the Northern Region. To the north, it shares boundaries with Talensi and Nabdam Districts, Bawku West and Garu-Tempane Districts, all in the Upper East Region and to the east is the Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo District. It is bordered in the west by the West Mamprusi District and to the south by the Gusheigu and Karaga Districts. It covers a land mass of 1,706.8 square kilometers, representing about 2.2 percent of the total land mass of the region.

1.2.2   Climate

The District lies in the tropical continental western margin and characterized by a single rainfall pattern brought in by the rain bearing tropical maritime air mass (MT). This occurs between April and October every year. This is followed by the tropical continental air mass (CT) which brings about the dry season (Harmattan) and occurs from late November to March. The mean annual rainfall is between 1000mm to 1500mm with the peak occurring from July to September. The District experiences a prolonged dry season with the peak occurring between March and April.

Temperature is fairly high with the annual mean temperature ranging from 27.4ºC to 35ºC depending on the season. The highest temperature is recorded in the dry season while the lowest is experienced during the Harmattan season.

1.2.3   Vegetation

The District lies within the interior woodland savannah belt and has Common grass vegetation with trees like dawadawa, baobab, sheanut, etc. Grasses grow in tussocks and can reach a height of 3 metres or more. There is marked change in the vegetation depending on the two prevailing climatic conditions. During the rainy season, animals graze on the grasses which serve as feed for them and hence lessen the burden of animal owners in finding feed for them. Shea tree is of great economic value for the women who pick the nuts and process it into shea butter.

Figure 1.1: Map of East Mamprusi District
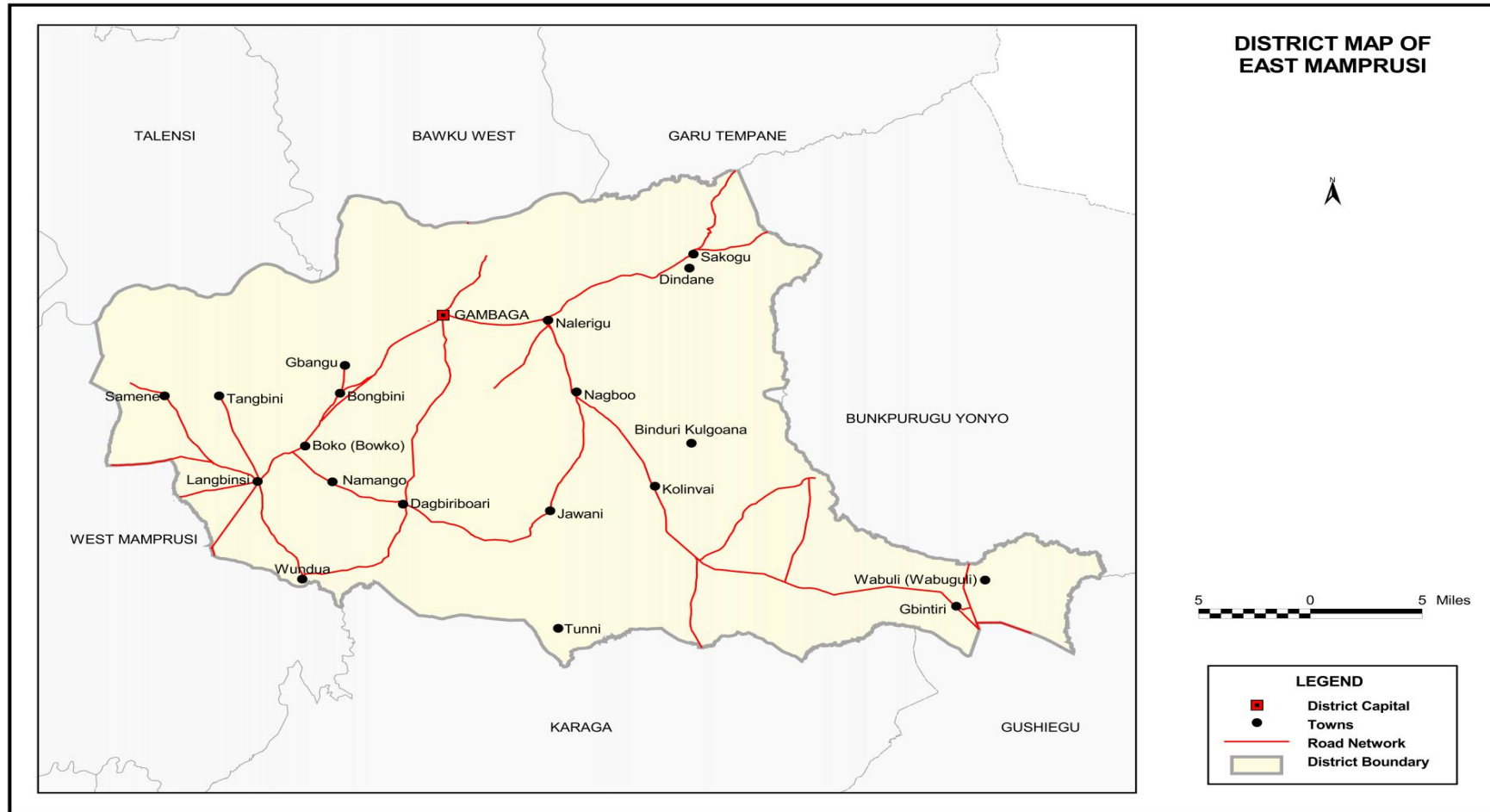
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Population and Housing Census

1.2.4 Relief and drainage

The land is generally slightly undulating with the Gambaga escarpment marking the Northern limits of the Voltain Sandstone basin. Apart from the mountainous areas bordering the escarpment, there is also little runoff when it rains. There are different types of rock formation given the different relief features, which range from flat bottom valleys to steep-sided highlands. The upper half of the District is underlined by the middle Voltain formation consisting of shale, mudstone, iron pans and sandstone.

The District has good water drainage basin. The White Volta, which enters the region in the northeast is joined by the Red Volta near Gambaga, The Nawong and Moba rivers are major perennial rivers in the District.

1.2.5 Soil and their suitability for agriculture

There are two major soil types in the District. These are the Savannah Ochrosols and Groundwater Laterites. The Savannah Ochrosols which covers almost the entire District, is moderately drained and the upland soils developed mainly on Voltain sandstone. The texture of the surface soil is sandy to sandy loam with fairly good water retention. The Groundwater Laterite covers a smaller portion of the District and is mainly found in the southern part of the District. These are concretionary soils developed mainly from Voltain shale, mudstone and argillaceous sandstone materials. The texture of the soil is sandy loam which is suitable for the cultivation of annual food crops such as maize, millet, sorghum, watermelon etc and tree crops with long gestation period such as sheanut, dawadawa, cashew etc which are of economic importance.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

The East Mamprusi District is by law, the highest political, administrative and planning authority with deliberative, legislative and executive powers. The District has two Town Councils, (Nalerigu, Gambaga) 3 Area Councils (Langbinsi, Sakogu and Gbintri) and 36 Unit Committees. The District Assembly has 36 elected members, 15 Government appointees, one Member of Parliament, and a District Chief Executive (DCE) who is the executive and administrative head of the District. He/she is assisted by the District Co-ordinating Director and his technical team as the technocrats and advisers of the DCE.

1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

1.4.1 Chieftaincy

The Nayiri is the King (overlord) of Mamprugu traditional area and has council of elders who advise him. The Nayiri is supported by paramount chiefs, Divisional and other sub-chiefs under him. His paramountcies extend beyond the boundaries of the District and are located in other Regions and Districts. Notable among the chiefs are the Wulugu Naaba, Wungu Naaba, Soo Naaba, Kulgu Naaba etc (all in the West Mamprusi District); Yunyoorana and Bunkpurugu Naaba (in the Bunkpurugu Yunyoo District) and Zuarungu Naaba, Tongu Naaba, Sakuti etc (all in Upper East Region).

1.4.2 Language, culture and ethnicity

Mamprusis are the major ethnic group in the District. However, there are also Bimobas, Konkombas, Talensis, Moshis,Chokosis and Hausas who have settled at the eastern part of the District. The people of East Mamprusi District celebrate a number of festivals. These

include Damba festival, Bugum (fire) festival and others. The District is a multi-religious one; the dominant religions are Islam, Christianity and Traditional religion.

1.5   Economy

The East Mamprusi District is richly endowed with human and natural resources particularly tourists attraction sites such as the Naa Djeringa Walls (which was built without water but only milk and honey in Nalerigu) , the Gambaga Witches Camp, the Moshe chiefs ancestry grave sites in Gambaga etc. The District has three functional markets at Gbintiriu, Nalerigu and Langbinsi which serve as sources of revenue for the District Assembly. The main means of transportation for the people are motor bikes, bicycles as well as commercial vehicles.

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 organizations and development partners were given the opportunity to indicate the type of questions they wanted to be included in the census questionnaire.

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

Out-door sleepers (floating population) were also enumerated on the Census Night.

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

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had

finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, Kasoa and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4   Post enumeration survey

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

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated.

- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.

- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.

- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.

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

1.6.5   Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6   Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

The concepts and definitions in this report cover all sections of the 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaires (PHC1A and PHC1B). The sections were: geographical

location of the population, household and non-household population, literacy and education, emigration, demographic and economic characteristics, disability, information communication technology (ICT), fertility, mortality, agricultural activity and housing conditions.

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

The household head was defined as a male or female member of the household 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 is organized into nine (9) chapters. Chapter one discusses the profile of EMD. This encompasses physical features, political administration, social and cultural structure, economy, organization of report and concepts and definitions.

Chapter two considers the demographic characteristics of the District such as population size and distribution, age-sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality.

Chapter three explains the social characteristics which include household size, household composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education.

Again, chapter four looks at the economic characteristics of the District such as economic activities, occupation, industry, and employment status and employment sector.

Chapter five presents distribution of Information Communication Technology (ICT) in the District. These includes ownership of mobile phones, use of internet, household ownership of fixed telephone lines and household ownership of desktop or laptop computer in the District.

Chapter six also discusses disability in the District. The issues considered include population with disability, type of disability, distribution by type of locality, disability and activity and disability, education and literacy.

Seventh chapter covers agricultural activities. These include households in agriculture and types of farming.

Housing conditions in the District are discussed in chapter eight. These are housing stock, type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement, construction materials, room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities, source of drinking water and for domestic use, bathing and toilet facilities as well as methods of waste disposal.

Chapter nine discusses the findings and conclusions drawn from the preceding chapters.

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

Generally, population size, age and sex composition/distribution of every society have varied implications for development planning as far as socio-economic indicators such as health, education, transportation and overall welfare of the people are concerned. The objective of this chapter is to analyze the size, composition, age and sex structure of the population of EMD as captured by the 2010 PHC.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 looks at the age and sex composition of the population of East Mamprusi District (EMD) as well as locality types. The 2010 PHC show that the District total population is 121,009 with 49 percent males and 51 percent females. A large number of the population 81,850 resides in the rural parts of the District with the remaining 39,159 in the urban areas.

2.3   Age-Sex Structure

The EMD has a youthful population structure with a broad base consisting of large numbers of children and a conical top of a small number of elderly persons (Figure 2.1). It is important to note that the population decreases with advancing age as in ages 0 to 59 years. The numbers however fluctuate from 59 to 69 years and assume a stable but decreasing pattern with advancing age. It is also worthy of note that among the age group (0-19 years), the male population dominate the females. However, the reverse is the case from 20-99 years. This may be due to high levels of mortality among the male population between the ages 20-99 years. It could also be as a result of migration of the male population from the District to other districts in the region or to other regions for educational or economic purposes.

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

| Age Group | Sex | | | Sex ratio | Type of locality | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	121,009	59,453	61,556	96.6	39,159	81,850
0 - 4	21,224	10,784	10,440	103.3	5,744	15,480
5 - 9	21,142	10,740	10,402	103.2	6,020	15,122
10 - 14	15,257	7,955	7,302	108.9	4,945	10,312
15 - 19	12,987	6,846	6,141	111.5	4,803	8,184
20 - 24	9,537	4,419	5,118	86.3	3,508	6,029
25 - 29	8,559	3,628	4,931	73.6	2,893	5,666
30 - 34	6,863	3,037	3,826	79.4	2,375	4,488
35 - 39	5,462	2,471	2,991	82.6	1,847	3,615
40 - 44	4,403	2,015	2,388	84.4	1,493	2,910
45 - 49	3,377	1,627	1,750	93	1,225	2,152
50 - 54	2,988	1,444	1,544	93.5	1,079	1,909
55 - 59	1,566	790	776	101.8	553	1,013
60 - 64	2,093	1,031	1,062	97.1	723	1,370
65 - 69	1,217	590	627	94.1	391	826
70 - 74	1,821	839	982	85.4	685	1,136
75 - 79	892	481	411	117	312	580
80 - 84	839	379	460	82.4	306	533
85 +	782	377	405	93.1	257	525
All Ages	121,009	59,453	61,556	96.6	39,159	81,850
0-14	57,623	29,479	28,144	104.7	16,709	40,914
15-64	57,835	27,308	30,527	89.5	20,499	37,336
65+	5,551	2,666	2,885	92.4	1,951	3,600
Age-dependency ratio	109.23	117.71	101.64		91.03	119.23

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid by age and sex
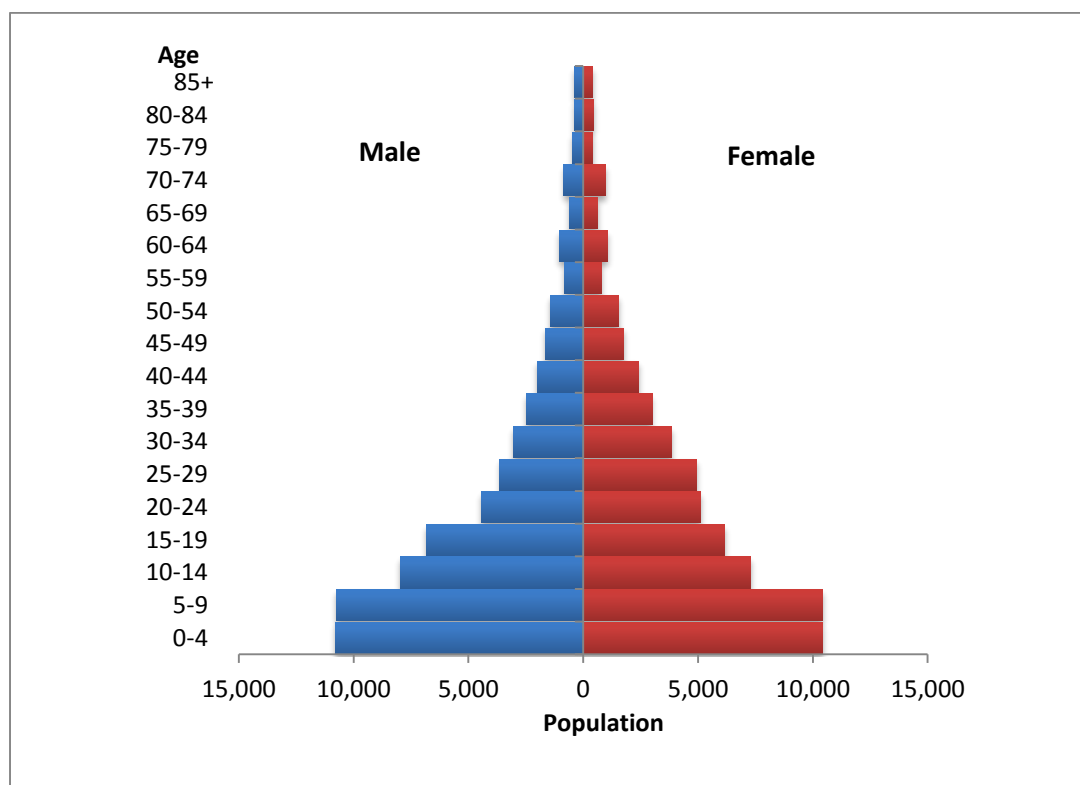
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.1   Sex ratio

Sex ratio is the ratio of males to females in a given population, usually expressed as the number of males for every 100 females. The District recorded a sex ratio of 96.6. This implies that for every 100 females, there are about 97 males.

In most countries mortality rates for females are usually lower than that of males. Therefore, the sex ratio(s) for any population should decline from one age group to the other with advancing age. For the 2010 Census, the expected pattern of steady and gradual decline in the sex ratios is not evident but fluctuates from the age group 0-4 to 15-19. This probably is an indication of age misreporting, under enumeration or out migration of males in the various age groups.

2.3.2   Dependency ratio

Dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in the "dependent" ages (generally under age 15 and over age 64) to those in the "economically productive" ages (15-64 years) in a population (Population Reference Bureau's Population Handbook; 5th Edition). In Table 2.1, the District has a general dependency ratio of 109.23. Males registered the highest dependency ratio of 117.7 and females 101.64. In terms of locality, the rural areas recorded the highest dependency ratio of 119.23 compared to 91.03 in the urban areas.

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility is directly determined by a number of factors which, in turn, are affected by many social, cultural, economic, health, and other environmental factors. Therefore the actual reproductive performance of an individual, a couple, a group, or a population is referred to as fertility. This is different from general fertility rate which is the number of live births per 1,000 women ages 15-44 or 15-49 years in a given year (Table 2.2).

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,479,461	582,897	59,391	3.54	101.9	24.0
Bole	61,593	14,471	1,663	3.8	114.9	27.0
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	99,863	22,207	2,230	3.6	100.4	22.3
West Gonja	41,180	9,806	924	3.3	94.2	22.4
Gonja Central	87,877	20,555	2,086	3.6	101.5	23.7
East Gonja	135,450	31,216	3,071	3.6	98.4	22.7
Kpandai	108,816	24,066	2,959	4.3	123.0	27.2
Nanumba South	93,464	21,210	2,542	4.2	119.8	27.2
Nanumba North	141,584	32,246	3,143	3.4	97.5	22.2
Zabzugu	63,815	15,591	1,016	2.4	65.2	15.9
Yendi Municipal	117,780	27,686	2,355	3.0	85.1	20.0
Tamale Metropolis	223,252	59,341	4,743	2.8	79.9	21.2
Tolon	72,990	17,028	1,585	3.2	93.1	21.7
Savelugu Nanton	139,283	33,942	4,300	4.3	126.7	30.9
Karaga	77,706	18,666	1,621	2.9	86.8	20.9
Gushiegu	111,259	26,349	2,868	3.7	108.8	25.8
Saboba	65,706	14,519	1,871	4.2	128.9	28.5
Chereponi	53,394	11,652	1,495	4.3	128.3	28.0
Bunkpurugu Yonyo	122,591	26,725	2,893	3.8	108.3	23.6
Mamprusi East	121,009	27,145	2,785	3.6	102.6	23.0
Mamprusi West	121,117	27,528	3,080	3.8	111.9	25.4
North Gonja	43,547	9,935	1,349	5.3	135.8	31.0
Kumbumgu	39,341	8,851	920	3.6	103.9	23.4
Sagnerigu Municipal	148,099	38,548	3,579	3.3	92.8	24.2
Mion	81,812	18,812	1,935	3.4	102.9	23.7
Tatale	60,039	14,108	1,307	3.5	92.6	21.8
Mamprugu Moagduri	46,894	10,694	1,071	3.4	100.1	22.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
*Note: * Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years*
   *** Number of live births per 1,000 population*

In Table 2.2, the Northern Region has a total population of 2,479,461, comprising 582,897 women aged 15-49 years. Out of the number of women registered in the 15- 49 years bracket, the East Mamprusi District recorded 27,145 women and the number of live births in the 12 months preceding the census totaled 59,391. The region recorded a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3.54, General Fertility Rate (GFR) of 101.9 and a Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of 24.0.

The District recorded a TFR of 3.64 which is slightly higher than the regional average (3.54) and ranked 12th among the Districts. Zabzugu Tatale recorded the lowest TFR (2.88). By implication, the total fertility rate in 2010 in the District is 3.6 births per woman (that is 3,600 births per 1,000 women). This means women in EMD would have an average of 3.6 children each during their childbearing years.

The Table further indicates that the District has a GFR of 102.6. Saboba District recorded the highest GFR of 128.9 closely followed by Chereponi District with 128.3 with Tamale Metro scoring the least (85.0). The GFR (also referred to as the fertility rate) is the number of live births per 1,000 women 15-49 years old in a given year. The GFR is somewhat a more refined measure in that it relates births to the age-sex group at risk of giving birth (usually defined as women aged 15-49). This implies that there were 103 births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 in EMD in 2010. This is slightly higher than the regional average of 102.

Crude birth rate is the number of live births per 1,000 people in a given year. The East Mamprusi District in 2010 had a CBR of 23 lower than the regional average of 24 as in table 2.2. Savelgu Nanton scored the highest crude birth rate of 30.9 followed by Saboba District with 28.5 with Zabzugu Tatale registering the lowest with 18.8.

2.4.2 Mortality

Table 2.3 indicates that the East Mamprusi District recorded 37,404 females 12 years and older with 103,240 children ever born. This comprises 53,480 males and 49,760 females. Out of this number, 88,589 of the children ever born are surviving (45,657 male and 42,932 female).

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
All Ages	37,404	103,240	53,480	49,760	88,589	45,657	42,932
12-14	3,992	24	11	13	14	6	8
15-19	6,141	1,020	541	479	914	476	438
20-24	5,118	5,593	2,858	2,735	5,070	2,554	2,516
25-29	4,931	11,294	5,843	5,451	10,250	5,238	5,012
30-34	3,826	13,651	7,113	6,538	12,326	6,362	5,964
35-39	2,991	13,677	7,194	6,483	12,222	6,439	5,783
40-44	2,388	12,473	6,461	6,012	10,914	5,652	5,262
45-49	1,750	10,235	5,316	4,919	8,689	4,493	4,196
50-54	1,544	9,198	4,724	4,474	7,701	3,961	3,740
55-59	776	4,691	2,415	2,276	3,838	1,968	1,870
60+	3,947	21,384	11,004	10,380	16,651	8,508	8,143

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

Table 2.3 reveal that the number of children ever born (1,044) to 12-14 and 15-19 years age groups indicate a high rate of teenage pregnancies in the District. Generally, there are more male children than female children ever born to women and children surviving in the District among all the age groups except 12-14 years group. In 2010, the region recorded a total of 14,715 household deaths with a crude death rate of 5.93 The East Mamprusi District recorded 619 household deaths and a crude death rate of 5.12. (Table 2.4).

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,479,461	14,715	5.9
Bole	61,593	450	7.3
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	99,863	722	7.2
West Gonja	41,180	197	4.8
Gonja Central	87,877	334	3.8
East Gonja	135,450	761	5.6
Kpandai	108,816	554	5.1
Nanumba South	93,464	542	5.8
Nanumba North	141,584	653	4.6
Zabzugu	63,815	196	3.1
Yendi Municipal	117,780	737	6.3
Tamale Metropolis	223,252	1,257	5.6
Tolon	72,990	502	6.9
Savelugu Nanton	139,283	1,413	10.1
Karaga	77,706	501	6.4
Gushiegu	111,259	744	6.7
Saboba	65,706	235	3.6
Chereponi	53,394	288	5.4
Bunkpurugu Yonyo	122,591	575	4.7
Mamprusi East	121,009	619	5.1
Mamprusi West	121,117	955	7.9
North Gonja	43,547	247	5.7
Kumbumgu	39,341	343	8.7
Sagnerigu Municipal	148,099	847	5.7
Mion	81,812	556	6.8
Tatale	60,039	210	3.5
Mamprugu Moagduri	46,894	277	5.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

*Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population*

2.4.3   Age specific death rates

Death occur within different the age groups. Death rates are therefore normally computed for specific age groups in order to compare deaths occurring at different ages or at the same age over a period of time. Figure 2.2 illustrates that the reported age specific death rate (ASDR) for the under-five is slightly higher for males than for the females. The rates among females are slightly higher compared to males among the age groups 5-39. From age group 55-59 to 65-69 ASDRs for males tend to be higher than for females.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex
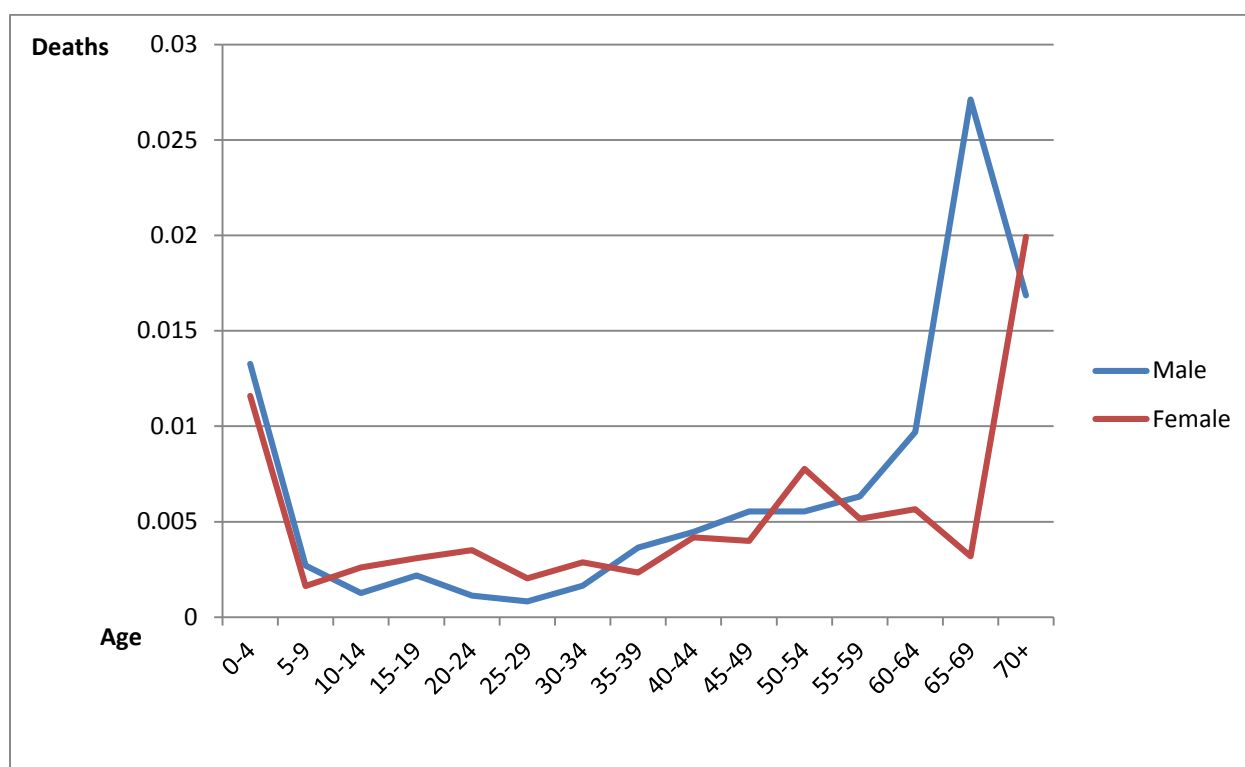
2.4.4   Migration

Migration is the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence. Along with fertility and mortality, migration is a component of population change. The terms "immigration" and "emigration" are used to refer to moves between countries (international migration). The parallel terms "in-migration" and "out-migration" are used for movement between areas within a country (internal migration). Table 2.5 indicates that the District recorded 8,972 migrants. A total of 5,860 persons were born elsewhere in the region. For the population that was born elsewhere in the region, 25.3 percent have lived in their place of enumeration from 1-4 years and 25.2 percent have lived in their place of enumeration for twenty years or more.

A point worthy of note is that the Upper East Region (U/ER) recorded the highest number of migrants (1,369) in the District with the Western Region (W/R) recording the least number of migrants (36). The large number of migrants from the U/ER in the District may be as result of the close proximity of the Region to the District. Chieftaincy successions in the District also reveal that significant number of paramountcies, sub-chiefs and divisional chiefs are under the Mamprugu Kingdom and hence the people could easily relate to those in the EMD. Their movement into the District could also be related to pull factors such as the availability of agricultural lands, the presence of the Baptist Medical Centre (BMC) in Nalerigu and the Health Assistants Training School (HATS) as well as other sectors of employment in the District. With regards to those born outside Ghana, 529 persons were recorded with 25.3 percent staying for 20 years and more.

Table 2.5: Birth place of migrants by duration of stay at current residence

Birthplace	Number	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
		Duration of residence (%)				
Total	8,972	22.2	24.3	13.3	14.7	25.4
Born elsewhere in the region	5,860	21.2	25.3	12.7	15.7	25.2
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	36	50	16.7	8.3	11.1	13.9
Central	41	7.3	43.9	29.3	9.8	9.8
Greater Accra	121	28.9	34.7	10.7	8.3	17.4
Volta	98	26.5	28.6	19.4	15.3	10.2
Eastern	42	14.3	52.4	16.7	4.8	11.9
Ashanti	565	26	28.8	17.5	15.6	12
Brong Ahafo	179	33	26.3	13.4	12.8	14.5
Northern	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper East	1,369	25.6	15.9	12	9.9	36.7
Upper west	132	34.8	17.4	12.1	10.6	25
Outside Ghana	529	11.9	25.3	18	19.5	25.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

There are two major types of family ties that inform household formation. These are the nuclear and extended family systems. The nuclear family is made up of the father, mother and children (adopted and/or biological). The extended family consists of the nuclear family, parents, siblings, and other relatives (Nukunya, 2003; OTHERS). The relationship becomes more complex when marital ties of all these relations, both matrilineal and patrilineal, are taken into consideration.

Closely linked to the family is the formation of households in which members are not necessarily related by blood but live together and belong to a single consumption unit. Understanding the dynamics of household is fundamental to the understanding of the characteristics of the District's population. The size of a district's population is mainly an aggregation of individual household members in the District. The size, composition, and structure of households are influenced by social, economic, and demographic factors such as age at first marriage and birth, length of time spent in school, cultural practices, occupation, material or financial abilities, capabilities of parents and couples, fertility and mortality rates, and migration.

Knowledge of household size, structure and composition offers important statistical tools for social and economic planning and the therefore provides the basis for a reasonable projection of the future size of population and planning of housing needs.

The basic objective of this chapter is to analyze household size, composition and structure using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

3.2   Household Size, Composition and Structure

3.2.1   Household size

The District's total household population is 119,596. The majority 80,989 (67.7%) live in rural areas and the rest live in urban areas 38,607 (32.3%). The number of households in the District is 13,895. Of this, 5,069 (36.5%) is rural and 8,826 (63.5%) is urban. Compared to the regional figure (7.7), the average household size for the District is 8.6. Similarly, 7.6 and 9.2 are the average household size for both urban and rural localities respectively (Table 3.1)

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Categories	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,445,061	119,596	38,607	80,989
Number of households	318,119	13,895	5,069	8,826
Average households per house	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Average household size	7.7	8.6	7.6	9.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Household composition refers to the patterns of relationships between the head of household and other members of the household. Table 3.2, indicates that the total household population of the District is 119,596. This is made up of 58,719 males and 60,877 females. Children (51.5%) form majority of the household population, followed by heads of households (11.6%) and other relatives (9.8%).

A higher proportion of the male household population is children (56.6%), heads of households (20.6%) and grandchildren (7.4%). Among the female household population, children (46.5%) constitute the largest proportion with spouse and other relative accounting for 17.6 percent and 14.0 percent respectively. About 12 percent of the household population is heads. The proportion of male heads (20.6%) is about seven times higher than their female heads (2.9%). It is therefore clear that household headship in the District is male dominated.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	119,596	100.0	58,719	100.0	60,877	100.0
Head	13,895	11.6	12,106	20.6	1,789	2.9
Spouse (wife/husband)	10,955	9.2	272	0.5	10,683	17.6
Child (son/daughter)	61,554	51.5	33,250	56.6	28,304	46.5
Parent/parent in-law	2,110	1.8	242	0.4	1,868	3.1
Son/daughter in-law	1,390	1.2	73	0.1	1,317	2.2
Grandchild	8,667	7.3	4,333	7.4	4,334	7.1
Brother/sister	5,779	4.8	3,377	5.8	2,402	4.0
Step child	2,084	1.7	1,086	1.9	998	1.6
Adopted/foster child	661	0.6	318	0.5	343	0.6
Other relative	11,691	9.8	3,154	5.4	8,537	14.0
Non-relative	810	0.7	508	0.9	302	0.5

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

3.2.3 Household structure

Table 3.3 indicates that about 8 in10 of the household population live in extended family (78.2%) households while 21.8 percent live in nuclear family households. The main extended households are those comprising of head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives (62.8%), single parent extended (7.3%), extended with non-relatives (3.3%), and head and other composition but no spouse (2.9%). The nuclear family household structure is made up of head, spouse and children (18.6%), single parent nuclear (2.6%).

Table 3.3: Household population by household structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	119,596	100.0	58,719	100.0	60,877	100.0
Nuclear family	**26,080**	**21.8**	**13,517**	**23.0**	**12,563**	**20.6**
Head only	385	0.3	240	0.4	145	0.2
Head and a spouse only	264	0.2	130	0.2	134	0.2
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	22,268	18.6	11,658	19.9	10,610	17.4
Single parent Nuclear	3,163	2.6	1,489	2.5	1,674	2.8
Extended family	**93,516**	**78.2**	**45,202**	**77.0**	**48,314**	**79.4**
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	75,123	62.8	36,248	61.7	38,875	63.9
Extended + non relatives	3,896	3.3	1,929	3.3	1,967	3.2
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	1,665	1.4	827	1.4	838	1.4
Single parent Extended	8,668	7.3	4,026	6.9	4,642	7.6
Single parent Extended + non relative	659	0.6	319	0.5	340	0.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	3,505	2.9	1,853	3.2	1,652	2.7

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

3.3   Marital Status

Figure 3.1 presents persons 12 years and older and their marital status. The proportion of the population 12 years and older and married are 57 percent, 37 percent never married and for percent widowed.

Figure 3.1: Marital status
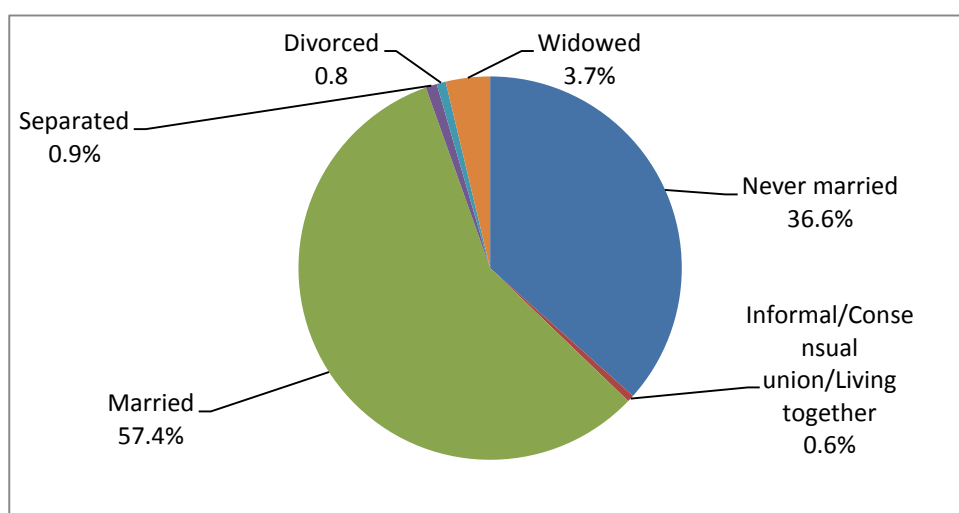
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1   Marital status, age and sex

Table 3.4 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status. The population aged 12 years and older in 2010 is 71,801. 52.2 percent of males and 62.1 percent of females are married while 45.1 percent male and 28.8 percent females are never married. Less than one percent males and females respectively are divorced and less than one percent males and 6.5 percent females are 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
Both Sexes								
Total	71,801	100.0	36.6	0.6	57.4	0.9	0.8	3.7
12 - 14	8,415	100.0	91.1	0.2	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	12,987	100.0	82.1	0.3	17.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	9,537	100.0	47.1	1.0	50.3	1.0	0.4	0.3
25 - 29	8,559	100.0	22.4	1.2	73.9	1.4	0.8	0.4
30 - 34	6,863	100.0	8.9	0.8	87.4	1.2	0.9	0.8
35 - 39	5,462	100.0	4.6	0.5	91.0	1.1	1.4	1.4
40 - 44	4,403	100.0	3.4	0.5	90.5	1.6	1.2	2.8
45 - 49	3,377	100.0	2.3	0.3	89.3	1.2	1.7	5.2
50 - 54	2,988	100.0	2.5	0.3	84.7	1.5	1.6	9.4
55 - 59	1,566	100.0	1.3	0.8	84.0	1.3	1.8	10.7
60 - 64	2,093	100.0	3.6	0.4	75.8	1.7	2.0	16.5
65+	5,551	100.0	5.3	0.4	66.8	1.4	1.3	24.8
Male								
Total	34,397	100.0	45.1	0.6	52.2	0.7	0.7	0.8
12 - 14	4,423	100.0	92.3	0.2	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,846	100.0	89.0	0.2	10.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
20 - 24	4,419	100.0	66.7	1.0	31.2	0.7	0.3	0.1
25 - 29	3,628	100.0	37.4	1.4	59.1	1.1	0.9	0.2
30 - 34	3,037	100.0	14.5	1.0	82.2	1.0	1.1	0.3
35 - 39	2,471	100.0	6.6	0.7	89.8	1.1	1.5	0.3
40 - 44	2,015	100.0	4.7	0.5	91.4	1.4	1.1	0.9
45 - 49	1,627	100.0	2.6	0.4	94.3	0.7	1.2	0.9
50 - 54	1,444	100.0	3.3	0.3	92.5	0.6	1.5	1.9
55 - 59	790	100.0	1.8	0.9	93.0	0.8	1.9	1.6
60 - 64	1,031	100.0	4.6	0.3	89.1	0.8	2.0	3.2
65+	2,666	100.0	6.8	0.4	86.0	1.1	1.0	4.7
Female								
Total	37,404	100.0	28.8	0.6	62.1	1.2	0.8	6.5
12 - 14	3,992	100.0	89.8	0.1	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,141	100.0	74.3	0.4	24.5	0.4	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	5,118	100.0	30.1	1.1	66.7	1.2	0.4	0.5
25 - 29	4,931	100.0	11.4	1.0	84.8	1.6	0.8	0.4
30 - 34	3,826	100.0	4.5	0.7	91.6	1.3	0.8	1.2
35 - 39	2,991	100.0	2.9	0.4	91.9	1.1	1.3	2.3
40 - 44	2,388	100.0	2.3	0.5	89.7	1.8	1.3	4.4
45 - 49	1,750	100.0	1.9	0.3	84.7	1.7	2.2	9.3
50 - 54	1,544	100.0	1.7	0.3	77.4	2.4	1.7	16.5
55 - 59	776	100.0	0.9	0.8	74.9	1.9	1.7	19.8
60 - 64	1,062	100.0	2.6	0.6	62.9	2.6	1.9	29.4
65+	2,885	100.0	4.0	0.3	49.0	1.7	1.5	43.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The data also show that proportions for both males and females never married decrease with increasing age. Conversely the proportions males and females married increase with increasing age. Generally proportions widowed also increase with age, but more females compared with males are widowed especially at old ages.

3.3.2　Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 shows that overall, out of the population 12 years and older in the District, 67.9 percent have no education, 24.2 percent have basic education, 5.8 percent have secondary education and 0.3 percent have tertiary education. A higher proportion of females (73.6%) than males (61.8%) have no education. Again, 27.6 percent and 21.0 percent of males and females have basic education respectively. Furthermore, 7.4 percent males and 4.2 percent females had secondary education while 0.5 percent males and 0.1 percent females had tertiary education. In addition, 41 percent males and 41.6 percent females never married have no education. For those married, a higher proportion of females (86.3%) than males (79.0%) have no education. Again, the proportion of widowed females (93.1%) with no education is higher than their males (86.7%) counterparts.

In terms of education, 46 percent males and 47 percent females never married have basic education. About 12.4 percent and 10.4 percent males and females respectively of the married population have basic education while 10.2 percent widowed males and six percent widowed females have basic education as indicated in Table 3.5.

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	Secon-dary[2]	Voc./ Tec./ Comm.	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	71,801	100.0	67.9	24.2	5.8	0.4	1.5	0.3
Never married	26,291	100.0	41.3	46.6	9.9	0.6	1.5	0.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	414	100.0	66.2	20.0	8.7	0.2	3.1	1.7
Married	41,189	100.0	83.1	11.3	3.5	0.3	1.5	0.3
Separated	674	100.0	75.7	17.2	3.7	0.4	2.7	0.3
Divorced	552	100.0	81.2	13.2	2.7	0.4	2.4	0.2
Widowed	2,681	100.0	92.5	6.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0
Male								
Total	34,397	100.0	61.8	27.6	7.4	0.5	2.2	0.5
Never married	15,512	100.0	41.0	46.0	10.4	0.6	1.7	0.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	203	100.0	62.6	20.7	8.9	0.0	4.9	3.0
Married	17,951	100.0	79.0	12.4	5.0	0.5	2.5	0.6
Separated	226	100.0	69.5	17.7	7.5	0.4	4.0	0.9
Divorced	241	100.0	80.9	11.2	3.7	0.0	3.7	0.4
Widowed	264	100.0	86.7	10.2	2.3	0.0	0.8	0.0
Female								
Total	37,404	100.0	73.6	21.0	4.2	0.3	0.8	0.1
Never married	10,779	100.0	41.6	47.6	9.1	0.5	1.1	0.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	211	100.0	69.7	19.4	8.5	0.5	1.4	0.5
Married	23,238	100.0	86.3	10.4	2.4	0.2	0.6	0.1
Separated	448	100.0	78.8	17.0	1.8	0.4	2.0	0.0
Divorced	311	100.0	81.4	14.8	1.9	0.6	1.3	0.0
Widowed	2,417	100.0	93.1	6.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	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: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

3.3.4   Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 illustrates marital status of persons aged 12 years and older, by sex and economic activity status in the District.

Table 3.6: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and economic activity status.

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	71,801	100.0	51,638	71.9	1,456	2.0	18,707	26.1
Never married	26,291	100.0	15,328	58.3	534	2.0	10,429	39.7
Informal/consensual union/living together	414	100.0	312	75.4	14	3.4	88	21.3
Married	41,189	100.0	33,840	82.2	849	2.1	6,500	15.8
Separated	674	100.0	493	73.1	18	2.7	163	24.2
Divorced	552	100.0	414	75.0	6	1.1	132	23.9
Widowed	2,681	100.0	1,251	46.7	35	1.3	1,395	52.0
Male								
Total	34,397	100.0	25,628	74.5	621	1.8	8,148	23.7
Never married	15,512	100.0	9,409	60.7	342	2.2	5,761	37.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	203	100.0	160	78.8	5	2.5	38	18.7
Married	17,951	100.0	15,551	86.6	260	1.4	2,140	11.9
Separated	226	100.0	174	77.0	8	3.5	44	19.5
Divorced	241	100.0	200	83.0	1	0.4	40	16.6
Widowed	264	100.0	134	50.8	5	1.9	125	47.3
Female								
Total	37,404	100.0	26,010	69.5	835	2.2	10,559	28.2
Never married	10,779	100.0	5,919	54.9	192	1.8	4,668	43.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	211	100.0	152	72.0	9	4.3	50	23.7
Married	23,238	100.0	18,289	78.7	589	2.5	4,360	18.8
Separated	448	100.0	319	71.2	10	2.2	119	26.6
Divorced	311	100.0	214	68.8	5	1.6	92	29.6
Widowed	2,417	100.0	1,117	46.2	30	1.2	1,270	52.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Table indicates that out of 71,801 population aged 12 years and older, 41,189 (representing 57.4%) are married while 26,291(36.6%) have never married. Those living in informal/consensual union/living together (414), separated (674), divorced (552) and widowed (2,681) all together accounted for 6 percent. Of the total married population aged 12 years and older, majority (82.2%), are employed while 2.1 percent are unemployed with the rest (15.8 %) being economically not active. Among those who are never married, 58.3 percent are employed and 39.7 percent are economically not active. In terms of sex composition, more married males are employed compared to their female counterparts.

3.4   Nationality

Table 3.7 shows that Ghanaians by birth accounted for 92.8 percent of the population of the District. The proportion of the Ghanaian population with dual nationality is 2.9. Less than one percent is other nationals other than African or ECOWAS Citizens. Ghanaians by birth (92.8%) form the majority of the male population in the District and is followed by Ghanaians with dual nationality (2.7%). The same phenomenon exists for the female population which has Ghanaians by birth forming the majority (92.7%) and is followed by Ghanaians with dual nationality (3.2%).

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	121,009	59,453	61,556	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	112,281	55,201	57,080	92.8	92.8	92.7
Dual nationality (Ghanaian and Other)	3,529	1,589	1,940	2.9	2.7	3.2
Ghanaian by naturalization	1,647	792	855	1.4	1.3	1.4
ECOWAS	2,487	1,360	1,127	2	2	2
African, other than ECOWAS	665	306	359	0.5	0.5	0.6
Others	400	205	195	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious Affiliation

Religion refers to the individual's religious affiliation as reported by the respondent irrespective of whether the individual actually practiced the said faith or not. Table 3.8 shows that Islam constitute the highest percentage (58.1%) of the District's population followed by traditionalist (15.7%). Males (58.3%) and females (57.8%) account for more than half of those who practice Islam religion compared to other religions

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	121,009	59,453	61,556	100.0	100.0	100.0
No religion	2,186	1,036	1,150	1.8	1.7	1.9
Catholic	3,071	1,466	1,605	2.5	2.5	2.6
Protestants	8,675	4,136	4,539	7.2	7.0	7.4
Pentecostal/Charismatic	9,561	4,546	5,015	7.9	7.6	8.1
Other Christian	5,573	2,739	2,834	4.6	4.6	4.6
Islam	70,256	34,667	35,589	58.1	58.3	57.8
Ahmadi	1,360	670	690	1.1	1.1	1.1
Traditionalist	18,989	9,558	9,431	15.7	16.1	15.3
Other	1,338	635	703	1.1	1.1	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6   Literacy and Education

Table 3.8 presents data on population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status. The data clearly shows that the level of literacy is quite low. Only 33 percent (24,440) of the population of 73,993 can read and write with understanding. This indicates that 67 percent can neither read nor write. However, among those aged 11-14 and 15-19 for both male and female there are higher proportions literate than not literate. More females (72.5%) than males (61.0%) can neither read nor write in any language.

Table 3.8 presents information on literacy status of the population in the District by language in which literate. The data show that about 50 percent of the population 11 years and older and literate can read and write English Language only, 47 percent are literate in English and a Ghanaian Language and three percent in a Ghanaian Language only.

Among the literate more males, 49.2 percent compared with females 43.4 percent can read and write in English and Ghanaian language. But more females 53.2 percent than males 47.1 percent are literate in English.

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	**49,553**	**24,440**	100.0	49.7	3.2	46.7	0.1	0.3
11-14	3,723	6,884	100.0	56.6	3.5	39.7	0.1	0.1
15-19	5,684	7,303	100.0	52.0	2.6	44.9	0.1	0.3
20-24	6,062	3,475	100.0	44.5	3.1	51.9	0.1	0.3
25-29	6,406	2,153	100.0	45.1	3.0	51.3	0.2	0.3
30-34	5,554	1,309	100.0	39.7	2.8	57.1	0.2	0.2
35-39	4,569	893	100.0	38.9	3.6	56.7	0.3	0.6
40-44	3,789	614	100.0	42.0	4.9	52.6	0.0	0.5
45-49	2,953	424	100.0	41.5	4.0	52.8	0.2	1.4
50-54	2,609	379	100.0	43.3	3.2	52.5	0.5	0.5
55-59	1,346	220	100.0	36.4	4.1	59.5	0.0	0.0
60-64	1,852	241	100.0	44.0	3.3	52.7	0.0	0.0
65+	5,006	545	100.0	52.8	3.1	43.5	0.2	0.4
Male								
Total	**21,668**	**13,878**	100.0	47.1	3.3	49.2	0.2	0.3
11-14	1,900	3,672	100.0	54.1	3.9	41.8	0.1	0.0
15-19	2,766	4,080	100.0	50.5	2.8	46.2	0.2	0.3
20-24	2,402	2,017	100.0	43.2	3.1	53.3	0.1	0.2
25-29	2,403	1,225	100.0	41.0	3.0	55.8	0.0	0.2
30-34	2,251	786	100.0	38.2	2.7	58.7	0.3	0.3
35-39	1,901	570	100.0	36.3	3.5	58.9	0.4	0.9
40-44	1,625	390	100.0	37.9	4.1	57.7	0.0	0.3
45-49	1,354	273	100.0	35.9	4.4	57.1	0.4	2.2
50-54	1,195	249	100.0	41.0	1.2	56.2	0.8	0.8
55-59	646	144	100.0	34.7	4.2	61.1	0.0	0.0
60-64	866	165	100.0	33.9	4.2	61.8	0.0	0.0
65+	2,359	307	100.0	49.8	3.6	45.9	0.3	0.3
Female								
Total	27,885	10,562	100.0	53.2	3.0	43.4	0.1	0.3
11-14	1,823	3,212	100.0	59.5	3.0	37.2	0.1	0.2
15-19	2,918	3,223	100.0	54.0	2.4	43.3	0.1	0.3
20-24	3,660	1,458	100.0	46.3	3.2	50.1	0.0	0.5
25-29	4,003	928	100.0	50.6	3.0	45.5	0.4	0.4
30-34	3,303	523	100.0	42.1	3.1	54.7	0.2	0.0
35-39	2,668	323	100.0	43.3	3.7	52.6	0.3	0.0
40-44	2,164	224	100.0	49.1	6.3	43.8	0.0	0.9
45-49	1,599	151	100.0	51.7	3.3	45.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	1,414	130	100.0	47.7	6.9	45.4	0.0	0.0
55-59	700	76	100.0	39.5	3.9	56.6	0.0	0.0
60-64	986	76	100.0	65.8	1.3	32.9	0.0	0.0
65+	2,647	238	100.0	56.7	2.5	40.3	0.0	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.7   School attendance and educational level, 3 years and older

The population 3 years and older in the District is 37,685 of which 20,214 are males while 17,471 are females (Table 3.9). In addition, the results show that 71.3 percent of those currently attending school are at the basic level (primary, JSS), 21.4 percent are in pre-primary and 5.9 percent in SSS/SHS. Only 1.4 is at the post-secondary level. About equal proportions of males and females are at pre-primary and basic levels but more males (6.5%) than females (5.2%) are at the SSS/SHS level. At the tertiary level males are 141 while females are 47. For those who attended school in the past 66.1 percent attended basic level while 22.3 went to SSS/SHS. Another 6.6 attended vocational/technical/commercial and post-secondary/middle institutes while 4.8 percent attained tertiary level. More females (74.7%) attended basic school compared to 59.6 percent males. However, a higher proportion of males (25.5%) compared to females 18.3 percent attended SSS/SHS/Secondary. At the tertiary level too males with 6.8 percent are more than females 2.1 percent.

Table 3.9: 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	37,685	100.0	20,214	100.0	17,471	100.0	8,614	100.0	4,865	100.0	3,749	100.0
Nursery	3,983	10.6	2,025	10.0	,958	11.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	4,065	10.8	2,124	10.5	1,941	11.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	20,589	54.6	10,797	53.4	9,792	56.0	3,329	38.6	1,582	32.5	1,747	46.6
JSS/JHS	6,286	16.7	3,583	17.7	2,703	15.5	1,656	19.2	822	16.9	834	22.2
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	718	8.3	496	10.2	222	5.9
SSS/SHS	2,216	5.9	1,316	6.5	900	5.2	1,492	17.3	958	19.7	534	14.2
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	435	5.0	280	5.8	155	4.1
Vocational/ technical/ commercial	122	0.3	74	0.4	48	0.3	174	2.0	102	2.1	72	1.9
Post middle/ secondary certificate	236	0.6	154	0.8	82	0.5	398	4.6	292	6.0	106	2.8
Tertiary	188	0.5	141	0.7	47	0.3	412	4.8	333	6.8	79	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

Generally, the development of a district is based on the production of goods and services. Relevant to the production process is the human capital of the District. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services produced, only a section of the total population produces them: the working population often referred to as the "employed". The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by the nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development (Hull, 2009). In sum, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to the general well-being of the population. In Ghana, over the years, a number of job opportunities have been created in the public and private sectors in a wide range of economic activities and EMD is no exception.

4.2   Activity Status

4.2.1   Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex

Table 4.1 indicates that the District recorded a total population (15 years and older) of 63,386. This comprises 29,974 males and 33,412 females. About 77 percent is economically active while 23.2 percent is economically not active. Economically active population is made up of all employed and unemployed persons of working age population (15 years or more). Economically not active population (not in the labour force) is the working age population who are neither employed nor looking for employment. (e.g. students, retired and home-makers).

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	63,386	100.0	29,974	100.0	33,412	100.0
Economically active	**48,697**	**76.8**	**23,867**	**79.6**	**24,830**	**74.3**
Employed	47,245	97.0	23,250	97.4	23,995	96.6
Worked	46,675	98.8	22,974	98.8	23,701	98.8
Did not work but had job to go back to	466	1.0	236	1.0	230	1.0
Did voluntary work without pay	104	0.2	40	0.2	64	0.3
Unemployed	**1,452**	**3.0**	**617**	**2.6**	**835**	**3.4**
Worked before, seeking work and available	809	55.7	322	52.2	487	58.3
Seeking work for the first time and available	643	44.3	295	47.8	348	41.7
Economically not active	**14,689**	**23.2**	**6,107**	**20.4**	**8,582**	**25.7**
Did home duties (household chore)	4,283	29.2	996	16.3	3,287	38.3
Full time education	5,588	38.0	3,255	53.3	2,333	27.2
Pensioner/retired	115	0.8	78	1.3	37	0.4
Disabled/Sick	793	5.4	351	5.7	442	5.2
Too old/young	3,056	20.8	1,060	17.4	1,996	23.3
Other	854	5.8	367	6.0	487	5.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.2 Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex, and age

Table 4.2 presents the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older by sex and age. About 74.5 percent of the population is employed whereas 2.3 percent are unemployed with the rest 23.3 percent being economically not active. The 45-49 age group has the highest proportion of employed population (87.9%) while 1.6 percent of the population in that age group is unemployed. On the other hand age group 15-19 has the lowest proportion of its population being employed (58.9%). With regard to the economically not active population, the 65+ age group has the highest proportion (46.3%). The age group with the lowest proportion of economically not active population is 40-44 (10.5%).

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	63,386	100.0	47,245	74.5	1,452	2.3	14,689	23.2
15-19	12,987	100.0	7,655	58.9	231	1.8	5,101	39.3
20-24	9,537	100.0	6,849	71.8	401	4.2	2,287	24.0
25-29	8,559	100.0	7,003	81.8	283	3.3	1,273	14.9
30-34	6,863	100.0	5,914	86.2	158	2.3	791	11.5
35-39	5,462	100.0	4,787	87.6	88	1.6	587	10.7
40-44	4,403	100.0	3,871	87.9	70	1.6	462	10.5
45-49	3,377	100.0	2,956	87.5	50	1.5	371	11.0
50-54	2,988	100.0	2,528	84.6	35	1.2	425	14.2
55-59	1,566	100.0	1,284	82.0	11	0.7	271	17.3
60-64	2,093	100.0	1,445	69.0	96	4.6	552	26.4
65+	5,551	100.0	2,953	53.2	29	0.5	2,569	46.3
Male								
Total	29,974	100.0	23,250	77.6	617	2.1	6,107	20.4
15-19	6,846	100.0	4,085	59.7	112	1.6	2,649	38.7
20-24	4,419	100.0	3,170	71.7	155	3.5	1,094	24.8
25-29	3,628	100.0	2,996	82.6	122	3.4	510	14.1
30-34	3,037	100.0	2,738	90.2	62	2.0	237	7.8
35-39	2,471	100.0	2,296	92.9	36	1.5	139	5.6
40-44	2,015	100.0	1,868	92.7	30	1.5	117	5.8
45-49	1,627	100.0	1,515	93.1	19	1.2	93	5.7
50-54	1,444	100.0	1,317	91.2	11	0.8	116	8.0
55-59	790	100.0	723	91.5	6	0.8	61	7.7
60-64	1,031	100.0	810	78.6	51	4.9	170	16.5
65+	2,666	100.0	1,732	65.0	13	0.5	921	34.5
Female								
Total	33,412	100.0	23,995	71.8	835	2.5	8,582	25.7
15-19	6,141	100.0	3,570	58.1	119	1.9	2,452	39.9
20-24	5,118	100.0	3,679	71.9	246	4.8	1,193	23.3
25-29	4,931	100.0	4,007	81.3	161	3.3	763	15.5
30-34	3,826	100.0	3,176	83.0	96	2.5	554	14.5
35-39	2,991	100.0	2,491	83.3	52	1.7	448	15.0
40-44	2,388	100.0	2,003	83.9	40	1.7	345	14.4
45-49	1,750	100.0	1,441	82.3	31	1.8	278	15.9
50-54	1,544	100.0	1,211	78.4	24	1.6	309	20.0
55-59	776	100.0	561	72.3	5	0.6	210	27.1
60-64	1,062	100.0	635	59.8	45	4.2	382	36.0
65+	2,885	100.0	1,221	42.3	16	0.6	1,648	57.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of sex differentials, the male population 15 years and older in the 45-49 age group has the highest proportion of employed population (93.1%). The least is 59.7 percent for age group 15-19. On the other hand the age group with the highest proportion of employed females 15 years and older is 40-44 (83.9%) with the least being 42.3(65+) age group.

4.3   Occupation

Table 4.3 indicates that over four-fifths (84.4%) of the employed population are engaged as skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers. Only small proportions are engaged as service and sales workers 7.1 percent and craft and related trade workers 3.9 percent. Those employed as professionals and less than one percent are employed in each of the remaining five occupational categories in elementary occupations are 1.5 percent each.

More males (88.4%) than females (80.5%) are employed as skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers. However, more females than males are employed as sales and service workers (10.9% females and males 3.1%) and craft and related trades workers (5.1% females and 2.5% males).

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	47,245	100.0	23,250	100.0	23,995	100.0
Managers	215	0.5	108	0.5	107	0.4
Professionals	694	1.5	497	2.1	197	0.8
Technicians and associate professionals	198	0.4	148	0.6	50	0.2
Clerical support workers	139	0.3	90	0.4	49	0.2
Service and sales workers	3,335	7.1	723	3.1	2,612	10.9
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	39,866	84.4	20,557	88.4	19,309	80.5
Craft and related trades workers	1,824	3.9	590	2.5	1,234	5.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	272	0.6	250	1.1	22	0.1
Elementary occupations	700	1.5	286	1.2	414	1.7
Other occupations	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4   Industry

The dominance of agriculture, forestry and fishery is clearly manifested in Table 4.4. It shows that 83.6 percent of the employed are in the agricultural, forestry and fishing sector. Only low proportions of the employed are engaged in the other industrial sectors. The wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector employs 6.5 percent while manufacturing engages 3.2 percent. In addition accommodation and food service activities employ 1.8 percent. Proportion of males engaged in agriculture (87.6%) is higher than that of females (79.9%). However, more females compared to males are employed in wholesale and retail and repair, of motor vehicles and motorcycles (9.0% females 3.8% males) manufacturing (4.8% females and 1.6% males). Accommodation and food service activities account (3.2% female and 0.3% males) respectively.

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	47,245	100.0	23,250	100.0	23,995	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	39,507	83.6	20,377	87.6	19,130	79.7
Mining and quarrying	8	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0
Manufacturing	1,524	3.2	368	1.6	1,156	4.8
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	7	0.0	6	0.0	1	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	26	0.1	17	0.1	9	0.0
Construction	114	0.2	102	0.4	12	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,056	6.5	890	3.8	2,166	9.0
Transportation and storage	197	0.4	183	0.8	14	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	859	1.8	80	0.3	779	3.2
Information and communication	22	0.0	15	0.1	7	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	59	0.1	42	0.2	17	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	73	0.2	45	0.2	28	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	57	0.1	43	0.2	14	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	200	0.4	164	0.7	36	0.2
Education	570	1.2	426	1.8	144	0.6
Human health and social work activities	254	0.5	165	0.7	89	0.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	23	0.0	22	0.1	1	0.0
Other service activities	374	0.8	188	0.8	186	0.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	313	0.7	112	0.5	201	0.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5   Employment Status

Figure 4.2 shows that 47.8 percent of the employed population is self-employed without employees while 44.7 percent are contributing family workers. In addition, 3.4 percent are employees and another 1.9 percent is self-employed with employees.

Figure 4.1: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status
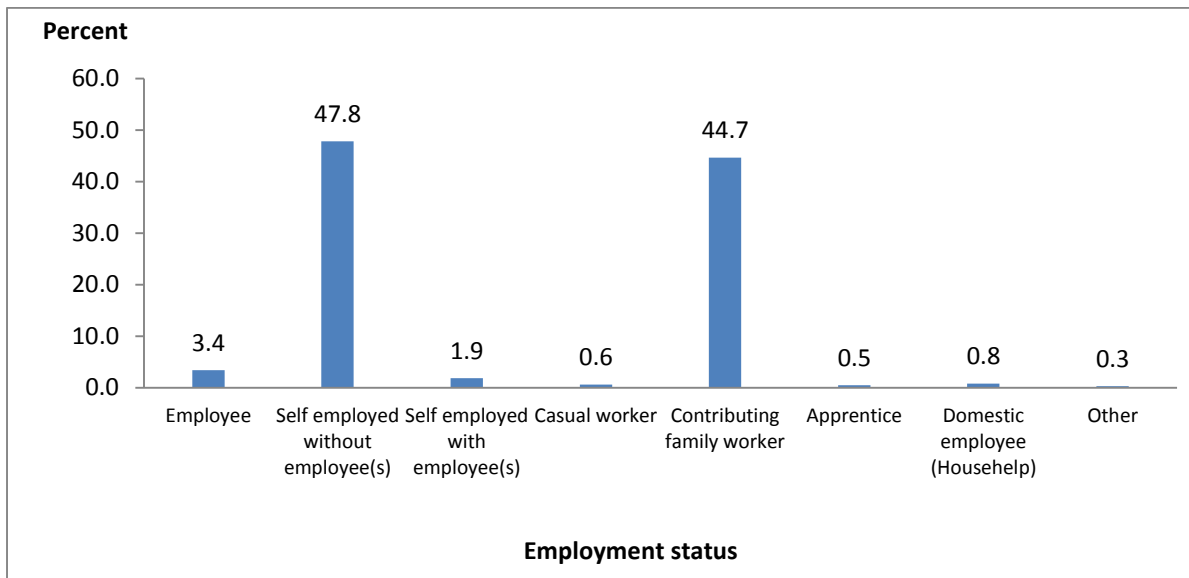
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6   Employment Sector

The majority (96.0%) of the employed population in East Mamprusi district are employed in the private informal sector. Very low proportions of the employed population are employed in the public sector (government) 2.0 percent, private formal 1.0% and NGOs (local and international) 1.0 percent.

Figure 4.2: Employed population 15+ by employment sector
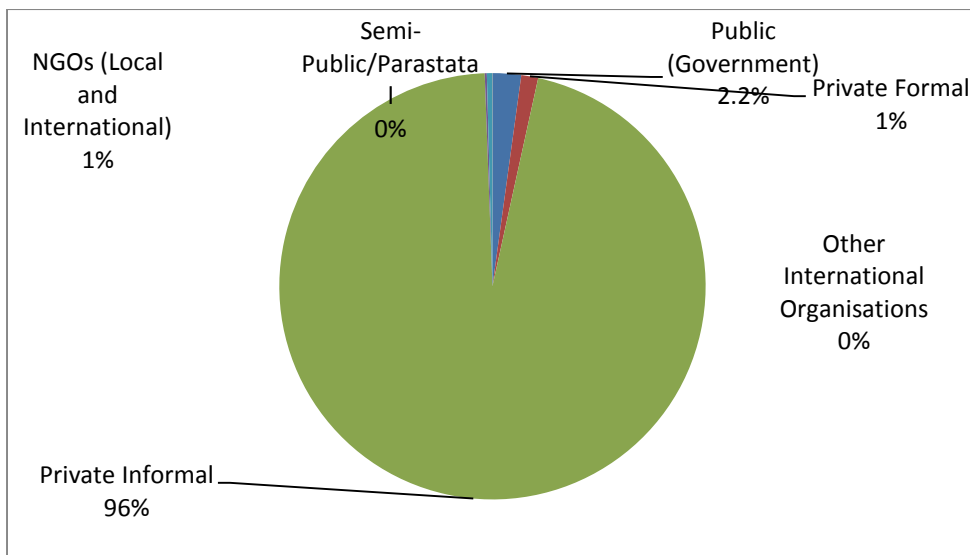
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has become an important tool in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. This role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana has been widely recognized at various levels. This recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centres and district ICT centres across the country (GSS, National Analytical Report, 2010 PHC). In recognition of the critical role that ICT plays in the development of the country, government has embarked on the free distribution of lap tops to educational institutions and individuals in order to make the study and use of ICT accessible to Ghanaians and the East Mamprusi District as well.

To understand some of these developments a module was included in the 2010 PHC on ownership and use of ICT facilities. This chapter therefore analyses access to ICT technologies/facilities.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones

This section provides information on persons 12 years and older who own mobile phones. Table 5.1 indicates that 71, 801 persons in the District are 12 years and older and 9,950 of them (about 14%) have mobile phones. Among males 18.3 percent have mobile phones compared to 9.8 percent among females.

5.3   Use of Internet

Table 5.1 shows that 572 persons 12 years and older in the District use internet facility. This means that less than one percent (0.8%) of the eligible population use internet facility. The data also show only 1.2 percent of males and less than one percent (0.4%) of females uses internet facility.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population Using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	71,801	100	9,950	13.9	572	0.8
Male	34,397	47.9	6,279	18.3	405	1.2
Female	37,404	52.1	3,671	9.8	167	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4   Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Table 5.2 further indicates that 1.4 percent of the population in the District has laptop computers. Among male headed households 1.4 percent own laptop/desktop computers while 1.3 percent of female headed households own laptop/desktop computers.

Table 5.2: Households heads by sex and ownership of desktop/laptop computers

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	13,895	100.0	192	1.4
Male	12,106	87.1	168	1.4
Female	1,789	12.9	24	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012).

The 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana provides for the guarantee of the fundamental human rights of all persons including PWDs. In spite of this, discrimination against PWDs continues to persist in our societies.

In an attempt to appreciate the situation of PWDs as a guide for policy formulation, the Ghana Statistical Service for the first time, collected specific data on PWDs in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. This chapter discusses the population with disability, type of disability, distribution by type of locality, disability and activity status, education and literacy.

6.2   Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows that the District has 3,855 persons with some form of disability. This constitutes 2.8 percent of the population in the District. It comprises three percent male and 2.7 percent female.

6.3   PWDs by Type of Disability

The 2010 census collected information on a wide range of disability types (sight, hearing, speech, physical, emotional, intellect and others) as depicted in Table 6.1. Other disabilities recorded the highest of 33.8 percent followed by emotion (30.4%), sight (26.7%) with the least being speech (10.6%).

6.4   Disabled by Type of Locality

The results in Table 6.1 show that the rural localities have the highest disability rate of 3.0 percent and urban account for 2.2 percent. The proportion of male population with disability in the rural areas constitutes 3.1 percent and 2.9 percent for females. In the urban areas, females with disability account for 2.1 percent and 2.3 percent for males. In the rural localities, other forms of disability constitute the highest proportion (35.5%); followed by emotional (31.3%), sight (24.5%). However, in the urban localities, sight forms the highest proportion (39.6%), followed physical (26.5%), emotional (25.3%) and hearing (19.7%).

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

Disability type	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	135,450	100.0	69,721	100.0	65,729	100.0
Without disability	131,595	97.2	67,654	97.0	63,941	97.3
With disability	3,855	2.8	2,067	3.0	1,788	2.7
Sight	1,029	26.7	556	26.9	473	26.5
Hearing	518	13.4	277	13.4	241	13.5
Speech	409	10.6	222	10.7	187	10.5
Physical	527	13.7	285	13.8	242	13.5
Intellect	546	14.2	293	14.2	253	14.1
Emotion	1,173	30.4	631	30.5	542	30.3
Other	1,302	33.8	664	32.1	638	35.7
Urban						
Total	25,302	100.0	12,526	100.0	12,776	100.0
Without disability	24,744	97.8	12,240	97.7	12,504	97.9
With disability	558	2.2	286	2.3	272	2.1
Sight	221	39.6	99	34.6	122	44.9
Hearing	110	19.7	58	20.3	52	19.1
Speech	88	15.8	49	17.1	39	14.3
Physical	148	26.5	74	25.9	74	27.2
Intellect	108	19.4	68	23.8	40	14.7
Emotion	141	25.3	78	27.3	63	23.2
Other	132	23.7	74	25.9	58	21.3
Rural						
Total	110,148	100.0	57,195	100.0	52,953	100.0
Without disability	106,851	97.0	55,414	96.9	51,437	97.1
With disability	3,297	3.0	1,781	3.1	1,516	2.9
Sight	808	24.5	457	25.7	351	23.2
Hearing	408	12.4	219	12.3	189	12.5
Speech	321	9.7	173	9.7	148	9.8
Physical	379	11.5	211	11.8	168	11.1
Intellect	438	13.3	225	12.6	213	14.1
Emotion	1,032	31.3	553	31.0	479	31.6
Other	1,170	35.5	590	33.1	580	38.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disabled by Activity Status

Information on persons PWDs (15 years and older) that are either economically active or economically not active by sex is presented in Table 6.2. Out of the total number of 65,209 persons 15 years and older living in the District, 1,500 persons are living with one disability type or more. The employed and unemployed forms 47.0 percent and 1.6 percent respectively of the total population of persons 15 years and older with disability (Table 6.2).

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	65,209	100.0	42,819	65.7	1,319	2.0	21,071	32.3
No disability	63,709	100.0	42,114	66.1	1,295	2.0	20,300	31.9
With a disability	1,500	100.0	705	47.0	24	1.6	771	51.4
Sight	675	100.0	313	46.4	5	0.7	357	52.9
Hearing	300	100.0	150	50.0	1	0.3	149	49.7
Speech	146	100.0	86	58.9	2	1.4	58	39.7
Physical	283	100.0	111	39.2	8	2.8	164	58.0
Intellectual	127	100.0	52	40.9	4	3.1	71	55.9
Emotional	135	100.0	69	51.1	5	3.7	61	45.2
Other	141	100.0	65	46.1	3	2.1	73	51.8
Male								
Total	30,975	100.0	21,841	70.5	541	1.7	8,593	27.7
No disability	30,227	100.0	21,479	71.1	524	1.7	8,224	27.2
With a disability	748	100.0	362	48.4	17	2.3	369	49.3
Sight	317	100.0	151	47.6	2	0.6	164	51.7
Hearing	127	100.0	76	59.8	0	0.0	51	40.2
Speech	83	100.0	46	55.4	2	2.4	35	42.2
Physical	142	100.0	57	40.1	7	4.9	78	54.9
Intellectual	77	100.0	25	32.5	4	5.2	48	62.3
Emotional	88	100.0	46	52.3	4	4.5	38	43.2
Other	77	100.0	37	48.1	1	1.3	39	50.6
Female								
Total	34,234	100.0	20,978	61.3	778	2.3	12,478	36.4
No disability	33,482	100.0	20,635	61.6	771	2.3	12,076	36.1
With a disability	752	100.0	343	45.6	7	0.9	402	53.5
Sight	358	100.0	162	45.3	3	0.8	193	53.9
Hearing	173	100.0	74	42.8	1	0.6	98	56.6
Speech	63	100.0	40	63.5	0	0.0	23	36.5
Physical	141	100.0	54	38.3	1	0.7	86	61.0
Intellectual	50	100.0	27	54.0	0	0.0	23	46.0
Emotional	47	100.0	23	48.9	1	2.1	23	48.9
Other	64	100.0	28	43.8	2	3.1	34	53.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Of the total number of 146 persons 15 years and older with speech disability, 58.9 percent are employed, 1.4 percent is unemployed and the rest who are economically not active constitute 39.7 percent. For persons living with intellectual disability, 55.9 percent are economically not active, 40.9 percent are employed while 3.1 percent are unemployed.

In terms of sex differentials, 48.4 percent of males with disability are employed, 2.3 percent are unemployed and 49.3 percent are economically not active. For the female population living with disability, 53.5 percent are economically not active whilst 45.6 percent are employed. Hearing (59.8%) and speech (63.5%) disability account for the highest disability type in both employed males and females respectively.

6.6   Disabled and Education

Table 6.3 indicates that the District has 2,398 of her population with various forms of disability of which 72.4 have never attended school, 3.5 percent have attained pre-school education; 20.3 percent have attained basic education and 3.8 percent have attained Sec./ SSS/ SHS and higher education. For those with sight disability, 73.4 percent have never attended school, 3.6 percent have pre-school education, 20.1 percent attained basic school education and Sec. / SSS/ SHS and higher account for 2.9 percent. For those with hearing disability, two thirds (75.2%) have never attended school whilst only 2.3 percent had Sec/ SSS/ SHS and higher education.

More females than males across all types of disabilities have never attended school whilst more males (9.7%) than females (4.4%) with physical disability have attained Sec/ SSS/ SHS and higher education.

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

Sex/Disability type	Total		Never attended		Pre-school		Basic school		*Sec./ SSS/ SHS and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	109,542	100.0	63,243	57.7	8,048	7.3	32,578	29.7	5,673	5.2
No disability	107,144	100.0	61,508	57.4	7,963	7.4	32,091	30.0	5,582	5.2
With a disability	2,398	100.0	1,735	72.4	85	3.5	487	20.3	91	3.8
Sight	921	100.0	676	73.4	33	3.6	185	20.1	27	2.9
Hearing	642	100.0	483	75.2	27	4.2	117	18.2	15	2.3
Speech	350	100.0	242	69.1	16	4.6	76	21.7	16	4.6
Physical	452	100.0	327	72.3	11	2.4	82	18.1	32	7.1
Intellectual	240	100.0	180	75.0	7	2.9	47	19.6	6	2.5
Emotional	273	100.0	203	74.4	7	2.6	51	18.7	12	4.4
Other	202	100.0	143	70.8	4	2.0	48	23.8	7	3.5
Male										
Total	53,622	100.0	28,543	53.2	4,149	7.7	17,280	32.2	3,650	6.8
No disability	52,429	100.0	27,714	52.9	4,105	7.8	17,021	32.5	3,589	6.8
With a disability	1,193	100.0	829	69.5	44	3.7	259	21.7	61	5.1
Sight	439	100.0	312	71.1	16	3.6	94	21.4	17	3.9
Hearing	308	100.0	215	69.8	17	5.5	68	22.1	8	2.6
Speech	197	100.0	133	67.5	8	4.1	47	23.9	9	4.6
Physical	226	100.0	157	69.5	5	2.2	42	18.6	22	9.7
Intellectual	117	100.0	84	71.8	5	4.3	24	20.5	4	3.4
Emotional	136	100.0	98	72.1	3	2.2	28	20.6	7	5.1
Other	106	100.0	75	70.8	2	1.9	25	23.6	4	3.8
Female										
Total	55,920	100.0	34,700	62.1	3,899	7.0	15,298	27.4	2,023	3.6
No disability	54,715	100.0	33,794	61.8	3,858	7.1	15,070	27.5	1,993	3.6
With a disability	1,205	100.0	906	75.2	41	3.4	228	18.9	30	2.5
Sight	482	100.0	364	75.5	17	3.5	91	18.9	10	2.1
Hearing	334	100.0	268	80.2	10	3.0	49	14.7	7	2.1
Speech	153	100.0	109	71.2	8	5.2	29	19.0	7	4.6
Physical	226	100.0	170	75.2	6	2.7	40	17.7	10	4.4
Intellectual	123	100.0	96	78.0	2	1.6	23	18.7	2	1.6
Emotional	137	100.0	105	76.6	4	2.9	23	16.8	5	3.6
Other	96	100.0	68	70.8	2	2.1	23	24.0	3	3.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
*Sec./ SSS/ SHS, Voc./Tech, Bachelor and Postgraduate

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

The Ghanaian economy is largely regarded as agrarian due to the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP).   However, there have been shifts in the age and sex composition of those involved in the agricultural sector over a period. For instance, there appears to be a decline in the proportion of young adult males in the agriculture labour force over the last three decades. This has resulted in a situation whereby the sector is dominated by children and the elderly. The focus of this chapter is to analyze households that are in agriculture as well as the types of farming activities these households are engaged in.

7.2   Households in agriculture

In the 2010 PHC, an agricultural household was defined as one in which at least one person in the household was engaged in farming/fishing/animal husbandry. The population of agricultural households is 12,588 out of the total of 13,895 households in the District. This translates to 90.6 percent of the total households in the District. Rural areas account for 97.4 percent of the agricultural households (Table 7.1). The high proportion of agricultural households in rural areas is basically due to fact that agriculture is essentially a rural activity. Data in Table 4.4 confirm this as 83.6 percent of population is employed in the agricultural sector.

7.3   Types of farming activities

Four types of agricultural activities were identified in the census: crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. The proportion of agricultural households engaged in crop farming is 97.3 percent. This is followed by livestock rearing (71.5%), tree planting (0.4%) and fish farming (0.3%). In the urban areas, the proportion of households engaged in agriculture is 78.7 percent. Majority of households in the urban areas are also into crop farming (93.8%) and livestock (59.0%). On the other hand, 97.4 percent of rural households are engaged in agriculture. In terms of the type of agricultural activities of the households, about 99 percent are engaged in crop farming while 77.3 percent are into livestock farming.

Table 7.1: Agricultural activity of households members by locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
Agricultural activity	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	13,895	100.0	5,069	100.0	8,826	100.0
Households engaged in agriculture	12,588	90.6	3,991	78.7	8,597	97.4
Crop farming	12,250	97.3	3,745	93.8	8,505	98.9
Tree Planting	52	0.4	17	0.4	35	0.4
Livestock rearing	9,003	71.5	2,356	59.0	6,647	77.3
Fish farming	43	0.3	2	0.1	41	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The District has 374, 977 livestock. Chicken (130,158) constitutes majority of the livestock kept followed by goats (68,611) and sheep (62,978). The numbers of persons that keep chicken are 5,750, goats 5,869 and sheep 4,933. The average number of livestock kept by

each of these keepers/owners is 17 (Table 7.2). Specifically, the average number of chicken kept per keeper in the District in 2010 is 23, goats 12 and sheep 13.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock/Keepers	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	374,977	22,161	17
Beehives	369	25	15
Cattle	34,473	2,065	17
Chicken	130,158	5,740	23
Dove	7,403	194	38
Duck	1,793	131	14
Goat	68,611	5,869	12
Grass-cutter	522	44	12
Guinea fowl	47,929	1,743	27
Ostrich	1,611	57	28
Pig	11,786	1,042	11
Rabbit	949	43	22
Sheep	62,978	4,933	13
Silk worm	480	39	12
Snail	13	1	13
Turkey	1,342	41	33
Other	2,158	180	12
Fish farming	68	5	14
Inland fishing	1,650	3	550
Marine fishing	684	6	114
Other	2,158	180	12
Marine fishing	684	6	114

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census captured comprehensively data on housing conditions. Among the issues covered are the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status, and methods of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities. Information obtained from the census on housing quality indicated by the materials used for constructing various housing units, and the availability of facilities such as water and sanitation, will serve as important indicators of the occupants' quality of life. Such information can aid the government in designing housing improvement policies by planning for housing and human settlement programmes, evaluation and monitoring of housing conditions and needs of the population within the context of the Millennium Development Goal Seven (MDG7- ensure environmental sustainability).

8.2   Housing Stock

The District has 119,596 household population and 13,895 households. The number of houses is 10,625 with an average household size of 8.6. In addition, the urban areas have a total household population of 38,607, 5,069 households with an average household size of 7.6 percent. On the other hand, the rural areas registered a total household population of 80,989. The total number of households is 8,826 with an average household size of 9.2.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,479,461	121,009	39,159	81,850
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	119,596	38,607	80,989
Number of houses	3,392,745	257,311	10,625	3,790	6,835
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	13,895	5,069	8,826
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Population per house*	7.1	9.5	11.3	10.2	11.8
Average household size	4.4	7.7	8.6	7.6	9.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3   Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Table 8.2 shows that there are 13,895 dwelling units in the District. A higher proportion of households (93.8%) live in owner occupied units (owned by household member). Female headed households have lower proportion of dwelling units owned by household member (88.0%) than male headed households (94.7%). At the locality level, 97.2 percent of rural households live in dwellings owned by a household member compared with the urban (87.9%). Low proportions of dwelling units are owned by relative not household member, 2.3 percent, and other private individual 1.8 percent. But these proportions are mainly for dwellings of female headed households (5.0% and 4.0%) than male headed households (1.9% and 1.4% male headed). The results also show that the proportions for these two categories of ownership status are more of an urban than rural phenomenon.

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

Ownership status	Total Country	Total Region	Types of Locality Total Number	Types of Locality Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	318,119	13,895	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	267,538	13,038	93.8	94.7	88.0	87.9	97.2
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	1,352	40	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.1
Relative not a household member	851,630	16,460	321	2.3	1.9	5.0	3.3	1.7
Other private individual	1,439,021	24,310	246	1.8	1.4	4.0	4.3	0.3
Private employer	83,610	1,248	25	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1
Other private agency	21,123	431	11	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Public/Government ownership	118,804	5,863	208	1.5	1.5	1.6	3.4	0.4
Other	24,000	917	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.1 Type of occupied dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality

Table 8.3 presents information on the type of occupied dwellings by sex of household head and type of locality in the District. The proportion of compound houses (rooms) accounts for 72.3 percent, separate houses12.3 percent and 9.4 percent for huts/buildings (same compound). Male headed households occupy 72.2 percent of compound houses, 11.1 percent of separate houses and 10.0 percent of huts/buildings. However, female headed households in compound houses account for 72.8 percent, 11.2 percent of separate houses and 5.6 percent of huts/buildings. In the urban areas, 74.3 percent of households live in compound houses, 11.2 percent in separate houses and 5.2 percent in huts/buildings. In rural areas, 71.2 percent of households live in compound houses, 12.7 percent in separate houses and 11.6 percent in huts/buildings.

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

Type of dwelling	Total Country	Total Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	318,119	13,895	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	51,622	1,688	12.1	12.3	11.1	11.2	12.7
Semi-detached house	391,548	12,761	458	3.3	3.4	2.9	5.0	2.3
Flat/apartment	256,355	3,360	159	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.8	0.2
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	208,934	10,047	72.3	72.2	72.8	74.3	71.2
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	34,405	1,313	9.4	9.4	10.0	5.6	11.6
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,374	147	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.4	1.4
Tent	10,343	818	34	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	404	20	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	619	18	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	1,428	5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	9,846	394	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4   Construction Materials

Table 8.4 shows the main construction materials for the outer walls of dwellings by type of locality in the District. The majority (90.6%) of households live in dwellings made with mud/brick/earth. Cement block/concrete also form 2.7 percent and bamboo less than percent. In the urban areas, 86.1 percent of dwellings are constructed with mud brick/earth, 6.4 percent cement/concrete and 1.6 percent wood. However, in the rural areas, the proportion of houses with mud brick/earth is 93.3 percent, wood 2.3 percent and cement/concrete 0.6 percent.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total		District			
			Total			
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	339,874	14,256	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	247,754	12,920	90.6	86.1	93.3
Wood	200,594	5,389	288	2.0	1.6	2.3
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	1,984	176	1.2	2.2	0.7
Stone	11,330	1,077	67	0.5	0.7	0.3
Burnt bricks	38,237	647	7	0.0	0.1	0.0
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	64,863	392	2.7	6.4	0.6
Landcrete	104,270	10,609	151	1.1	2.2	0.4
Bamboo	8,206	285	9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	5,894	200	1.4	0.3	2.1
Other	39,206	1,372	46	0.3	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.1   Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

Table 8.5 indicates that a higher proportion for the floors of dwelling units in the District are constructed with cement/concrete (73.1%) followed by earth/mud (25.3%). Less than one percent of floor in the District are constructed from ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles (0.8%). In the urban areas, 86 percent of the floors of dwellings are made of cement/concrete, 11.7 percent earth/mud and 0.8 percent ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles. In the rural areas, 65.6 percent of the floors of dwellings are made of cement/concrete, 33.1 percent earth/mud and 0.7 percent ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble.

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

Material for the floor	Total		Types of Locality			
			Total			
	country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	318,119	13,895	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	97,678	3,514	25.3	11.7	33.1
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	214,535	10,151	73.1	86.0	65.6
Stone	32,817	1,358	47	0.3	0.5	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	277	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood	52,856	195	7	0.1	0.1	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	510	11	0.1	0.2	0.0
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	2,091	105	0.8	0.8	0.7
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	365	11	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	15,567	1,110	46	0.3	0.5	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Table therefore reveals that the use of earth/mud as construction material for floors of dwellings unit is predominantly a rural phenomenon. Again, though cement/concrete is widely used in both rural and urban areas, its use is much more common in the urban areas.

8.4.2 Main construction materials for roofing of dwelling units for roofing

The main materials for roofing dwelling units in the District are metal sheets (49.5%) thatch/palm leaf or raffia (43.0%) and mud/mud bricks/earth (3.9%). The proportion of dwellings roofed with thatch/palm leaf or raffia in the rural areas is 54.3 percent, metal sheets 37.9 percent and four percent with mud/mud bricks/earth. On the other hand, the proportion of metal sheets used for roofing in the urban areas of the District is 69.2 percent, thatch/palm leaf or raffia 23.8 percent and 3.6 percent with mud/mud bricks/earth (Table 8.6).

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

Main roofing material	Total country	Region	Types of Locality		Urban	Rural
			Total Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	339,874	14,256	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	16,434	549	3.9	3.6	4.0
Wood	45,547	3,740	143	1.0	0.9	1.1
Metal sheet	4,152,259	192,412	7,054	49.5	69.2	37.9
Slate/asbestos	759,039	2,091	26	0.2	0.3	0.1
Cement/concrete	141,072	1,429	41	0.3	0.4	0.2
Roofing tile	31,456	761	16	0.1	0.2	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	1,137	126	0.9	0.4	1.2
Thatch/Palm leaf or raffia	500,606	118,517	6,133	43.0	23.8	54.3
Other	35,935	3,353	168	1.2	1.1	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy by Size of Household

Most households in the District use three rooms (21.1%) as sleeping rooms. While 17.4 percent use four rooms, 15.6 percent use two rooms and the use of five rooms account for 12.3 percent. Close to 7 in 10 of single person households use one room (73.5%) while 15.8 percent use two rooms (Table 8.7).

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

House-hold size	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	13,895	100.0	5.4	15.6	21.1	17.4	12.3	8.6	5.4	4.4	9.8
1	385	100.0	73.5	15.8	4.2	1.3	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.3	1.3
2	420	100.0	33.3	43.1	6.7	4.8	5.0	3.1	0.7	0.7	2.6
3	711	100.0	19.0	38.3	20.4	6.2	3.8	3.0	1.5	2.0	5.9
4	935	100.0	7.8	39.6	25.5	8.8	6.6	2.8	1.3	1.5	6.2
5	1,268	100.0	3.7	34.5	30.1	12.6	6.3	3.5	1.6	2.5	5.0
6	1,467	100.0	1.6	24.4	32.9	19.2	9.3	3.7	2.7	1.2	5.0
7	1,404	100.0	1.4	14.2	35.6	23.7	11.1	3.9	3.3	1.9	4.9
8	1,240	100.0	0.7	8.4	29.8	27.6	14.0	8.2	3.3	2.6	5.4
9	1,156	100.0	0.9	5.3	24.0	28.7	16.7	11.0	4.1	3.6	5.7
10+	4,909	100.0	0.3	2.4	10.0	16.8	17.3	15.3	10.7	8.7	18.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

A high proportion of households of two persons use two rooms (43.1%) followed by one room (33.3%). For household size of 10 or more, majority of them use nine rooms or more (18.5%), five rooms (17.3%), four rooms (16.8%) and six rooms (15.3%).

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Main Source of Lighting

Table 8.8 also reveals that kerosene lamp (42.6%) and electricity (mains) (38.7%) are the two main sources of lighting used by households in the District. In the urban areas, 77.5 percent of households who live in dwellings are connected to electricity mains while in the rural areas it is only 16.3 percent. Households in the urban areas (15.3%) and rural areas (58.3%) use kerosene as their main source of lighting. Solar energy is the least source of lighting used in the District accounting for less than one percent.

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

| Main source of light | Total country | Region | Types of Locality | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	318,119	13,895	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	114,889	5,371	38.7	77.5	16.3
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,219	128	0.9	1.8	0.4
Kerosene lamp	971,807	134,656	5,926	42.6	15.3	58.3
Gas lamp	9,378	860	29	0.2	0.2	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,048	18	0.1	0.1	0.2
Candle	41,214	488	23	0.2	0.2	0.2
Flashlight/torch	858,651	60,518	2,090	15.0	4.7	21.0
Firewood	13,241	2,257	236	1.7	0.1	2.6
Crop residue	4,623	759	20	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	11,739	425	54	0.4	0.1	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel for household

Table 8.9 indicates that wood (86.1%) is the main source of cooking fuel for households in the District. This is followed by charcoal (10.3%). Only one percent of households use gas in spite of the numerous campaigns to encourage is use by households. In the rural areas, wood (95.8%) is the main cooking fuel used for cooking, followed by charcoal (1.4%). On the other hand, in the urban areas the proportion of households using wood for cooking is 69.2 percent and charcoal 25.8 percent.

8.6.3 Cooking space used by household

Table 8.9 also shows that 35.4 percent of households have separate rooms for exclusive use whereas 28.7 percent cooks in open space in compound. A quarter (25.4%) also cooks under enclosure without roof. The proportion of households in the urban areas that have a separate room for exclusive use of their household cooking is 42.2 percent, while 23.4 percent cook in open space in compound and 17.7 percent cook in enclosure without roof. On the other hand, in the rural areas, 31.6 percent of households cook in separate rooms for exclusive use, 31.8 percent cook in open space in compound and 29.8 percent in enclosure without roof.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	Type of Locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	13,895	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	6,713	145	1.0	1.3	0.9
Wood	2,197,083	243,314	11,966	86.1	69.2	95.8
Gas	996,518	10,584	135	1.0	2.1	0.4
Electricity	29,794	1,396	30	0.2	0.3	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	1,116	49	0.4	0.3	0.4
Charcoal	1,844,290	52,124	1,433	10.3	25.8	1.4
Crop residue	45,292	1,804	120	0.9	0.8	0.9
Saw dust	8,000	515	6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	84	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	469	7	0.1	0.1	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	13,895	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	10,910	301	2.2	3.0	1.7
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	82,024	4,924	35.4	42.2	31.6
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	10,877	437	3.1	3.6	2.9
Enclosure without roof	117,614	11,245	3,529	25.4	17.7	29.8
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	11,055	191	1.4	2.3	0.8
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	1,403	32	0.2	0.3	0.2
Verandah	1,173,946	34,131	466	3.4	7.4	1.1
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,651	3,994	28.7	23.4	31.8
Other	21,007	823	21	0.20	0.10	0.20

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

8.7.1   Main source of drinking water for household

Bore-hole/pump/tube well (36.8%) and river/stream (23.4%) are the main sources of drinking water for households in the District. Urban households (27.9%) and rural households (41.9%) use bore-hole/pump/tube as their main source of drinking water. In addition, a relatively high proportion of urban households use pipe borne water (32.8%) as their main source of drinking water compared to 1.0 percent of rural households.

8.7.2   Main source of water for other domestic use of household

Bore-hole/pump/tube well (33.6%) and river/streams (28.8%) are the main source of water for other domestic use by households. Pipe born water is also used by a relatively high proportion of urban households (30.1%) compared to rural households (1.1%). In the urban areas the proportion of households (17.9%) using river/stream is less than rural households (35.0%). Tanker supply/vendor provides water for only 0.2 percent of the entire district.

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

| | Total | | Types of Locality | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
Sources of water	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	13,895	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	27,811	218	1.6	4.1	0.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	38,852	618	4.4	11.5	0.4
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	21,798	914	6.6	17.2	0.5
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	111,650	5,110	36.8	27.9	41.9
Protected well	321,091	17,933	1,645	11.8	12.6	11.4
Rain water	39,438	2,066	56	0.4	0.2	0.5
Protected spring	19,345	1,008	54	0.4	0.4	0.4
Bottled water	20,261	233	3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	1,187	22	0.2	0.3	0.1
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	942	8	0.1	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	13,517	1,742	12.5	10.5	13.7
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,109	125	0.9	1.3	0.7
River/Stream	502,804	55,470	3,252	23.4	13.4	29.1
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	24,308	120	0.9	0.2	1.2
Other	3,972	235	8	0.1	0.1	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	13,895	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	27,698	242	1.7	4.3	0.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	37,432	609	4.4	11.0	0.6
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	19,390	767	5.5	14.8	0.2
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	101,815	4,671	33.6	26.4	37.8
Protected well	465,775	19,715	1,702	12.2	13.3	11.7
Rain water	39,916	2,182	50	0.4	0.5	0.3
Protected spring	18,854	927	47	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	1,214	22	0.2	0.3	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	13,349	1,529	11.0	9.4	11.9
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,002	116	0.8	1.4	0.5
River/stream	588,590	63,445	4,000	28.8	17.9	35.0
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	29,210	120	0.9	0.2	1.2
Other	10,302	740	20	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8   Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1   Toilet facility used by household

Table 8.11 reveals that majority of households have no toilet facilities (use the bush/beach/field) (86.0%), while 5.8 percent use public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc) and 4.3 percent use KVIP. The proportion of households in the urban areas that have no toilet facilities is 70.5 percent, those using public toilet is 14.2 percent and 8.9 percent relies on KVIP. On the other hand, 94.8 percent of households in the rural areas have no toilet facilities, 1.9 percent use pit latrines and 1.6 percent uses KVIP.

8.8.2   Bathing facility used by household

Table 8.11 indicates that 36.3 percent of the households have bathrooms for their exclusive use, 30.1 percent shares separate bathrooms in the same house and 16.9 percent uses shared open cubicle. In the urban areas, 39.9 percent of households have their own bathroom for their exclusive use, 33.5 percent share separate bathrooms in the same house and 13.8 percent

share open cubicles. In the rural areas, 34.2 percent have bathrooms for their exclusive use, 28.2 percent share separate bathrooms in the same house and 18.7 percent share open cubicles.

Table 8.11: Type of toilet and bathing facilities used by households by type of locality

| Toilet facility/Bathing facility | Total | | Types of Locality | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	13,895	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	230,852	11,943	86.0	70.5	94.8
W.C.	839,611	7,736	111	0.8	2.0	0.1
Pit latrine	1,040,883	9,218	336	2.4	3.4	1.9
KVIP	572,824	14,587	598	4.3	8.9	1.6
Bucket/Pan	40,678	1,248	33	0.2	0.6	0.1
Public toilet (WCKVIP/Pit pan etc.)	1,893,291	52,704	809	5.8	14.2	1.0
Other	23,385	1,774	65	0.5	0.4	0.5
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	13,895	100.0	100.0	100
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	108,283	5,042	36.3	39.9	34.2
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	95,261	4,183	30.1	33.5	28.2
Private open cubicle	381,979	22,044	1,232	8.9	6.2	10.4
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	48,531	2,354	16.9	13.8	18.7
Public bath house	140,501	12,409	324	2.3	2.8	2.1
Bathroom in another house	187,337	2,646	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Open space around house	372,556	27,210	716	5.2	3.5	6.1
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,001	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	16,276	734	20	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid waste

Table 8.12 shows the methods of solid and liquid waste disposal in the various localities in the District. It reveals that 37.9 percent of households in the District dispose of their solid waste using public dumping sites (open space) whilst 30.4 percent dump their solid waste indiscriminately and 15.0 percent burn their solid waste. The proportion of households in the rural areas that dump their solid waste indiscriminately is 41.1 percent, 34.3 percent use public dumping sites (open space) and 14.7 percent burn their solid waste. In the urban areas, 44.4 percent practice public dumping (open space), 18.8 percent use public dump (container) and 15.5 percent burn their solid waste.

8.9.2 Liquid waste

Majority of households throw their liquid waste onto the street or outside (71.1%) whilst some also throw onto the compound (14.0%) and others use drainage into a pit or soak away (5.2%). In the urban localities, the proportion of households that throw their liquid waste onto the street or outside is 74.4 percent, while 7.5 percent throw onto the compound with the rest 7.3 percent disposing of their liquid waste through drainage into a pit. In the rural parts of the District, 69.1 percent of households throw their liquid waste onto the street or outside, 17.8 percent threw onto the compound and 4.0 percent use soak away.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	Types of Locality			
			Total			
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	13,895	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	19,674	806	5.8	5.9	5.7
Burned by household	584,820	34,594	2,084	15.0	15.5	14.7
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	47,222	1,073	7.7	18.8	1.3
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	123,188	5,269	37.9	44.3	34.3
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	83,889	4,228	30.4	11.9	41.1
Buried by household	182,615	7,140	206	1.5	2.9	0.7
Other	53,805	2,412	229	1.6	0.6	2.2
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	13,895	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,636	438	3.2	1.8	3.9
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	13,949	405	2.9	4.2	2.2
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	16,152	723	5.2	7.3	4.0
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	178,671	9,875	71.1	74.4	69.1
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	19,931	440	3.2	4.3	2.5
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	81,195	1,948	14.0	7.5	17.8
Other	38,294	1,585	66	0.5	0.4	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service' 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1   Introduction

The East Mamprusi District is one of the oldest districts in the Northern Region and has Gambaga as its capital. It covers a land mass of 1,706.8 square kilometers, representing about 2.2 percent of the total land mass of the Northern region.

9.2   Political and Administrative Structure

The East Mamprusi District is by Law, the highest political, administrative and planning authority with deliberative, legislative and executive powers. Chieftaincy plays an important role in the social and political organization of the people.

9.3   Economy

The East Mamprusi District is richly endowed with natural resources. The District has three functional markets at Gbintiriu, Nalerigu and Langbinsi. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy with crop farming and livestock rearing as important agricultural activity. The main means of transportation for the people are motor bikes, bicycles as well as commercial vehicles.

9.4   Summary of Findings

9.4.1   Socio-demographic characteristics

The 2010 PHC shows that the total population of the East Mamprusi District is 121,009, comprising 59,453 males and 61,556 females. This translates into 49.1 percent males and 50.9 percent females. About 67.6 percent of the population resides in rural areas. Children less than 15 years old constitute 47.6 percent of the entire population of the District. The District has a sex ratio of approximately 97. The structure of the population pyramid shows a youthful population structure with a broad base consisting of large numbers of children and a conical top of a small number of elderly persons.

The District's total household population is 119,596. The majority 80,989 (67.7%) live in rural areas and the rest live in urban areas 38,607 (32.3%). The number of households in the District is 13,895. Of this, 5,069 (36.5%) is rural and 8,826 (63.5%) is urban. Children (51.5%) form majority of the household population. The proportion of male (20.6%) heads is about seven times their female counterparts (2.9%).

The extended family system is widely practiced in the District as about 8 out of every 10 of the household population live in extended family households.

9.4.2   Fertility

The total fertility rate in 2010 in the District is 3.6 births per woman .This means women in EMD would have an average of 3.6 children each during their childbearing years.

9.4.3 Literary and education

Only 33 percent (24,440) of the population of 73,993 can read and write with understanding. This indicates that 67 percent can neither read nor write. However, among those aged 11-14 and 15-19 for both male and female there are higher proportions literate than not literate. More females (72.5%) than males (61.0%) can neither read nor write in any language.

The level of educational attainment of the population 3 years and older who have ever attended school is 66.1 percent. Basic education (primary 38.6%, JSS 19.2% and middle 8.3%), 22.3 percent second cycle education (SSS/SHS 17.3%, secondary 5.0%) and 4.8 percent tertiary level.

9.4.4 Nationality

The District is largely inhabited by Ghanaian nationals (92.8%). However, nationals from neighboring countries (Cote d'ivoire, Burkina Faso and Togo) are also found in the District. Ghanaians by birth (92.8%) form the majority of the male population in the District. Female population by birth similarly forms the majority (92.7%) of the Districts population.

9.4.5 Religion

More than half, (58.1%) of the population practice Islam religion. Males (58.3%) and females (57.8%) also account for more than half of those who practice Islam religion compared to other religions

9.4.6 Economic activity

The District recorded a total population (15 years and older) of 63,386. Of this 77 percent is economically active while 23.2 percent is economically not active. Furthermore, 74.5 percent of the population is employed whereas 2.3 percent are unemployed with the rest 23.3 percent being economically not active.

9.4.7 Occupation

Skilled, agriculture, forestry and fishery serve as the major occupation of the inhabitants of the District (84.4%). More males (88.4%) than females (80.5%) are employed as skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers. However, more females than males are employed as sales and service workers (10.9% females and males 3.1%) and craft and related trades workers (5.1% females and 2.5% males).The private informal sector employs majority (96%) of the employed population in the District.

9.4.8 Information Communication Technology

Mobile phone usage in the District is very low. The data show that about 14 percent of the population in the District has mobile phones while only 0.7 percent of households. Again, the proportion of persons who use internet facility in the District is less than one percent (0.5%). The proportion of males who use internet facilities 1.2 percent is almost 3 times their female counterparts (0.4%). In terms of laptop ownership, 1.4 percent of households own laptop computers.

9.4.9 Disability

The District has 3,855 persons disability. This constitutes 2.8 percent of the population in the District. Other disabilities recorded the highest of 33.8 percent followed by emotion (30.4%), sight (26.7%) with the least being speech (10.6%). In the urban areas, females with disability

account for 2.1 percent and 2.3 percent for males. In the rural localities, other forms of disability constitute the highest proportion (35.5%).

9.4.10 Agriculture

Households in the District are largely engaged in agriculture (90.6%). However, agriculture in the District is mainly a rural activity (97.4%). A higher proportion of agricultural households are into crop farming (97.3%), while a significant proportion is also into livestock rearing (71.5%).

9.4.11 Housing conditions

The District has 10,625 houses with an average household size of 8.6. There are 13,895 dwelling units in the District. Majority of the dwellings are owner occupied or owned by a household member (93.8%). High proportion of dwelling units is compound in nature (72.3%). The material for construction of dwellings in the District is mainly mud brick/earth which accounts for 90.6 percent. In addition, about 73 percent of the material for the floor of dwellings is cement/concrete. A large proportion of the materials for roofing of dwelling units in the District are metal sheets (49.5%).

About 39 percent of households in the District depend on national electricity grid for power. Therefore, power supply to the population in the District is highly inadequate since a greater number of the households still depend on kerosene (43%) for light.

The main source of household's drinking water (36.8%) and for other domestic uses (33.6%) in the District is Bore-hole/Pump/Tube. However, wells, rivers/streams are also used by 23.4 percent and 28.8 percent of households for drinking and other domestic use respectively in certain parts of the Districts particularly in the rural areas.

In the area of sanitation, majority of households in the District has no toilet facilities (86.0%) hence use of the bush/beach/field with their attendant problems. Only 5.8 percent use public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan, etc.) and 4.3 percent use KVIP.

Waste disposal has been identified to be a great challenge to the people in the District. Data on solid waste disposal in the various localities in the District reveal that 37.9 percent of households use public dumping sites (open space) while 30.4 percent dump their waste indiscriminately.

9.5   Policy Implication

The consequences of these indicators are critical and must therefore be given priority in the development planning process of the District. Educational and health infrastructure such as classroom blocks and Community Health Planning Services (CHIPS) compounds must be urgently provided to take care of the education and health needs of the children as well as the aged especially in the rural areas where a greater number (40,914) of the children and the aged (3,600) reside. Employment opportunities must also be created to absorb the unemployed youth.

In addition, the proportion of the aged population is quite significant. There is the need to adopt innovative measures to tap into their experiences to move forward the development of the District and Ghana as a whole. However, policies and programmes that already exist for the well-being of the aged population should be enhanced. For example, care facilities for the aged in the communities should be provided (see UNPD (Ghana), 2007). Policy options for

this segment of the population will have to include enhancement of social support systems of various kinds, both formal and informal, as well as employment opportunities for the elderly who are still capable of working.

Programmes that promote female education and women's empowerment should be intensified. This will ensure that females are enrolled and retained in school to realize their full potential so that they can contribute to the development of the District. In the light of this, the District Assembly (DA) in collaboration with other development partners should endeavour to implement policies and programmes geared towards the realization of these objectives.

With regards to sanitation, the DA should incorporate in their District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) the construction of public toilets in communities across the District in order to curb the indiscriminate open defecation and its attendant health problems. The DA should provide waste bins to households and containers for public dump sites to ensure proper disposal of solid waste.

The DA should also intensify the rural electrification project. This would ensure that many communities are hooked onto the grid to enjoy the benefits that come with it.

Wood is used for cooking by a large proportion of households (69.2%) urban and (95.8%) rural. Continued reliance on wood will ultimately lead to deforestation. The District should educate households to grow wood lots for fuel and also encourage afforestation and use of natural gas.

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APPENDICES

Table A1:   Household population by composition

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	119,596	100.0	38,607	100.0	80,989	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	385	0.3	297	0.8	88	0.1
Household with head and a spouse only	264	0.2	120	0.3	144	0.2
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	3,163	2.6	1,413	3.7	1,750	2.2
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	22,268	18.6	6,716	17.4	15,552	19.2
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	75,123	62.8	21,713	56.2	53,410	65.9
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	3,896	3.3	1,347	3.5	2,549	3.1
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	1,665	1.4	820	2.1	845	1.0
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	8,668	7.2	4,022	10.4	4,646	5.7
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	659	0.6	376	1.0	283	0.3
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	3,505	2.9	1,783	4.6	1,722	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Service

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

| | | | | | | | | | | | Post graduate |
Sex/Disability type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle/ JSS/JHS	Sec./ SSS/ SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post Sec	Bachelor degree	(Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Total	109,542	63,243	3,983	4,065	23,918	8,660	4,143	296	1,048	157	29
No disability	107,144	61,508	3,936	4,027	23,560	8,531	4,080	289	1,030	154	29
With a disability	2,398	1,735	47	38	358	129	63	7	18	3	0
Sight	921	676	17	16	137	48	15	3	7	2	0
Hearing	642	483	15	12	94	23	11	1	3	0	0
Speech	350	242	7	9	58	18	9	3	4	0	0
Physical	452	327	6	5	53	29	24	3	4	1	0
Intellectual	240	180	4	3	35	12	4	0	2	0	0
Emotional	273	203	5	2	40	11	10	0	2	0	0
Other	202	143	4	0	38	10	5	0	2	0	0
Male											
Total	53,622	28,543	2,025	2,124	12,379	4,901	2,554	176	754	138	28
No disability	52,429	27,714	2,000	2,105	12,202	4,819	2,514	170	741	136	28
With a disability	1,193	829	25	19	177	82	40	6	13	2	0
Sight	439	312	8	8	63	31	9	3	4	1	0
Hearing	308	215	11	6	53	15	6	1	1	0	0
Speech	197	133	4	4	33	14	4	3	2	0	0
Physical	226	157	4	1	23	19	15	2	4	1	0
Intellectual	117	84	3	2	15	9	2	0	2	0	0
Emotional	136	98	2	1	21	7	5	0	2	0	0
Other	106	75	2	0	20	5	2	0	2	0	0
Female											
Total	55,920	34,700	1,958	1,941	11,539	3,759	1,589	120	294	19	1
No disability	54,715	33,794	1,936	1,922	11,358	3,712	1,566	119	289	18	1
With a disability	1,205	906	22	19	181	47	23	1	5	1	0
Sight	482	364	9	8	74	17	6	0	3	1	0
Hearing	334	268	4	6	41	8	5	0	2	0	0
Speech	153	109	3	5	25	4	5	0	2	0	0
Physical	226	170	2	4	30	10	9	1	0	0	0
Intellectual	123	96	1	1	20	3	2	0	0	0	0
Emotional	137	105	3	1	19	4	5	0	0	0	0
Other	96	68	2	0	18	5	3	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	13,895	119,596	58,719	60,877	35,817	20,872	14,945
Households engaged in agricultural activities	12,588	113,212	55,725	57,487	35,817	20,872	14,945
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	12,255	111,016	54,712	56,304	34,916	20,394	14,522
Households engaged in crop farming	12,250	110,976	54,693	56,283	34,895	20,383	14,512
Households engaged in tree growing	52	481	225	256	144	90	54
Agro forestry (tree planting)	52	481	225	256	144	90	54
Alligator pepper	21	210	98	112	83	44	39
Apples	12	102	52	50	49	24	25
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	30	302	156	146	114	69	45
Avocado	3	20	7	13	7	4	3
Banana	24	227	114	113	73	43	30
Beans	3,253	31,999	15,618	16,381	10,139	5,798	4,341
Black pepper	13	119	57	62	53	27	26
Black berries	15	115	56	59	57	25	32
Carrot	46	464	228	236	162	102	60
Cashew	192	2,300	1,097	1,203	732	442	290
Cassava	70	671	327	344	188	127	61
Citronella	3	22	11	11	4	3	1
Citrus	4	38	21	17	8	4	4
Cocoa	6	68	27	41	27	10	17
Coconut	1	9	5	4	3	1	2
Cocoyam	14	129	60	69	34	20	14
Cocoyam /taro (kooko)	5	36	16	20	20	7	13
Coffee	7	51	25	26	27	12	15
Cola	11	96	43	53	43	21	22
Cotton	43	455	215	240	97	65	32
Cucumber	127	1,106	550	556	407	214	193
Egg plant	12	146	72	74	37	17	20
Garden eggs	134	1,233	627	606	387	243	144
Ginger	10	120	63	57	35	22	13
Groundnut	7,289	70,115	34,412	35,703	21,552	12,583	8,969
Guava	18	245	115	130	107	49	58
Kenaf	9	112	51	61	37	22	15
Lemon grass	26	209	104	105	103	61	42
Lettuce	8	79	42	37	20	12	8
Maize	10,621	97,757	48,184	49,573	30,629	17,984	12,645
Mango	249	2,737	1,336	1,401	805	486	319
Melon (agusi)	31	362	171	191	146	67	79
Millet	9,027	84,762	41,698	43,064	26,503	15,488	11,015
Mushroom	49	499	258	241	181	113	68
Nut meg	82	826	418	408	315	189	126
Oil palm	4	32	11	21	11	3	8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

| S/No | Community Name | Total | Sex | | House holds | Houses |
			Male	Female		
1	Nalerigu	14,927	7,467	7,460	2,024	1,675
2	Gambaga	9,479	4,610	4,869	1,319	868
3	Langbinsi	8,681	4,285	4,396	1,070	840
4	Nagboo	6,072	2,977	3,095	656	407
5	Sakogu	4,000	1,968	2,032	523	453
6	Gbintiri	3,755	1,816	1,939	559	531
7	Gbangu	3,453	1,706	1,747	264	167
8	Wundua	3,444	1,647	1,797	396	372
9	Samene	2,995	1,527	1,468	283	139
10	Dagbiriboari	2,519	1,199	1,320	238	151
11	Jawani	2,495	1,217	1,278	223	187
12	Dindane	1,985	941	1,044	186	183
13	Tuuni	1,875	946	929	161	150
14	Bongbini	1,721	855	866	157	126
15	Wabuli (Wabuguli)	1,434	696	738	153	127
16	Binduri Kulgoana	1,411	655	756	178	139
17	Kolinvai	1,364	678	686	133	99
18	Tangbini	1,291	630	661	157	64
19	Boko (Bowko)	1,234	602	632	109	61
20	Namango	1,197	574	623	117	71

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	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+
																		Age Group
1	Nalerigu	14,927	1,915	2,097	2,059	2,127	1,389	1,127	899	732	564	489	415	198	260	142	243	271
2	Gambaga	9,479	1,276	1,371	1,138	1,180	858	721	613	468	367	298	291	168	186	93	219	232
3	Langbinsi	8,681	1,435	1,430	1,008	931	853	681	504	383	304	253	229	113	142	92	120	203
4	Nagboo	6,072	1,118	1,122	740	565	408	364	359	264	258	185	144	74	135	64	103	169
5	Sakogu	4,000	626	723	522	419	299	264	185	185	200	131	126	47	73	47	83	70
6	Gbintiri	3,755	836	679	332	290	331	339	271	169	131	70	73	41	51	17	45	80
7	Gbangu	3,453	606	643	520	366	283	269	198	114	122	72	78	34	49	31	30	38
8	Wundua	3,444	731	648	436	349	238	259	180	155	96	89	67	32	34	37	38	55
9	Samene	2,995	574	504	355	342	208	191	182	130	114	87	67	36	49	41	56	59
10	Dagbiriboari	2,519	527	464	306	225	214	189	143	111	81	57	52	31	40	21	21	37
11	Jawani	2,495	385	426	294	251	205	187	145	166	118	76	55	28	45	34	26	54
12	Dindane	1,985	315	427	288	198	110	125	104	72	62	55	41	39	56	24	27	42
13	Tuuni	1,875	321	308	184	183	172	165	113	84	67	62	51	28	44	25	27	41
14	Bongbini	1,721	359	343	169	159	142	118	106	72	64	38	35	12	28	11	25	40
15	Wabuli (Wabuguli)	1,434	271	316	203	133	80	117	77	73	30	32	23	22	15	10	8	24
16	Binduri Kulgoana	1,411	306	275	172	123	82	97	72	61	49	29	38	27	20	12	23	25
17	Kolinvai	1,364	218	273	183	146	86	92	88	53	56	35	42	14	31	11	22	14
18	Tangbini	1,291	263	216	130	146	101	105	66	64	48	29	33	10	20	11	17	32
19	Boko (Bowko)	1,234	236	213	149	126	103	87	68	51	42	32	20	10	30	17	22	28
20	Namango	1,197	195	201	174	157	78	84	66	57	52	22	22	7	15	16	17	34

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Service

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