



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

GUSHIEGU DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

Copyright (c) 2014 Ghana Statistical Service

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

TABLE OF CONTENT

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	viii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	x
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Physical Features	1
1.3 Political and Administrative Structure.....	3
1.4 Social Structure.....	3
1.5 Economy	4
1.6 Census methodology, Concepts and Definitions	5
1.7 Organization of the Report.....	14
CHAPTER TWO: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.....	16
2.1 Introduction.....	16
2.2 Population Size and Distribution	16
2.3 Age-Sex Structure.....	17
2.3.1 Population Pyramid.....	17
2.3.2 Age Dependency Ratio by locality	17
2.3.3 Sex Ratio.....	18
2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration Child Ever Born and Child Survival	18
CHAPTER THREE: SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	23
3.1 Introduction.....	23
3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure	23
3.3 Marital Status	25
3.4 Nationality.....	28
3.5 Religious Affiliation	29
3.6 Literacy and Education	29
CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS	34
4.1 Introduction.....	34
4.2 Economic Activity Status	34
4.3 Occupation	36
4.4 Industry	37
4.5 Employment Status	38
4.6 Employment Sector.....	39
CHAPTER FIVE: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	40
5.1 Introduction.....	40
5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones.....	40
5.3 Use of the Internet.....	40

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computers.....	41
CHAPTER SIX: DISABILITY	42
6.1 Introduction.....	42
6.2 Population with Disability	42
6.3 Type of Disability	42
6.4 Disability by Locality	42
6.5 Disability and Economic Activity.....	43
6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy	44
CHAPTER SEVEN: AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES.....	46
7.1 Introduction.....	46
7.2 Households in Agriculture	46
7.3 Type of Farming Activities	46
7.4 Types of Livestock and other Animals Reared.....	47
CHAPTER EIGHT: HOUSING CONDITIONS.....	48
8.1 Introduction.....	48
8.2 Housing Stock.....	48
8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement	48
8.4 Construction Materials.....	50
8.5 Room Occupancy.....	52
8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities	53
8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and for other Domestic Use.....	55
8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities	57
8.9 Method of Waste Disposal.....	58
CHAPTER NINE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY	
IMPLICATIONS	60
9.1 Summary of Findings.....	60
9.3 Household Size, structure and Composition.....	61
9.4 Conclusion	63
9.5 Policy Recommendation	64
REFERENCES.....	66
APPENDICES	67
LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS	74

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Population by age, sex and type of locality	16
Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by locality	18
Table 2.3: Reported Total Fertility Rate, General Fertility Rate and Crude Birth Rate	19
Table 2.4: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child	20
Table 2.5: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district	21
Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants.....	22
Table 3.1: Household size by locality of residence	23
Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex	24
Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex.....	24
Table 3.4: Population 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status.....	25
Table 3.5: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and level of education.....	27
Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status ..	28
Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex.....	29
Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex	29
Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status.....	30
Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by level of education and school attendance.....	33
Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex	35
Table 4.2: Employed population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status.....	36
Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex.....	37
Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex	38
Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex	39
Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex.....	39
Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage and sex	41
Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computer and sex of head.....	41
Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex	43
Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity and sex.....	44
Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education	45
Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality	46
Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers	47
Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality	48
Table 8.2: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality.....	49
Table 8.3: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality ..	50
Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality ..	51
Table 8.5: Main construction material for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality.....	51
Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality.....	52
Table 8.7: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling.....	53

Table 8.8:	Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality	54
Table 8.9:	Main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households by type of locality	55
Table 8.10:	Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes by type of locality	56
Table 8.11:	Type of toilet and bathing facilities used by households by type of locality	57
Table 8.12:	Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality	58
Table A1:	Household composition by type of locality	67
Table A2:	Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education	68
Table A3:	Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged	70
Table A4:	Sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities	72
Table A5:	Age group in the 20 largest communities	73

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1:	Map of Gushiegu District	2
Figure 2.1:	Population Pyramid of Gushiegu	17
Figure 2.3:	Reported age specific death rates by sex	21

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CEB	Children Ever Born
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	Children Surviving
CERSGIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Survey
CHPS	Community Health Based Planning Services
CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EA	Enumeration Area
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic product
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GPS	Global Positioning System
GES	Ghana Education Service
GDHS	Ghana Demography Health Survey
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ISSER	Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research
JSS	Junior Secondary School
JHS	Junior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOE	Ministry of Education
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NCA	National Communication Authority

NCPEC	The National Census Publicity and Evaluation Committee
NCTAC	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NIPORT	National Institute of Population Research and Training
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PAS	Population Analysis Spreadsheet
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
W.C	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Gushiegu District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 111,259 representing 4.5 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.7 percent and females represent 51.3 percent. The District is predominantly rural with a little over three quarters of the population (76.0%) residing in rural localities. The District has a sex ratio of 94.9. Pictorially the District shows a pyramid with a broad-based structure, which is an indication of a youthful population. The proportion of children (0-9 years) is very high and this reduces as age advances, with a small number of elderly persons 60 years plus. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 79.1, the total dependency ratio for rural is higher (95.3) than that of urban (74.7).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the District 3.7. The General Fertility Rate is 108.8 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is among the highest rates in the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 25.8 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the District is 6.7 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing about 45 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of about 25 deaths per 1000 population is for ages 70 and above. Majority of migrants (82.0%) living in the District were born in elsewhere in Northern region while 18 percent were born elsewhere in another region. For migrants born in another region, those born outside Ghana constitute 11.2 percent followed by Upper East with 2.8 percent and Ashanti, 1.0 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 110,039 with a total number of 11,150 households. The average household size in the District is 9.9 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 49.6 percent. Grandchildren constitute 8.0 percent of household population. Spouses form about 8.4 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 15.1 percent of the total number of households in the District.

Marital status

Nearly two-thirds (63.0%) of the population in the District are married and almost one-third (32.0%) have never married, 0.4 percent are in consensual unions, 3 percent are widowed, only one percent are divorced and less than one percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, almost nine in ten females (86.4%) are married compared to 63 percent of males. At age 65

and above, widowed females account for as high as 37.9 percent while widowed males account for only 2.9 percent.

Among the married, as high as 88.2 percent have no education and 60.5 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than eight out of every ten of the married population (85.7%) are employed, one percent are unemployed and 18.8 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (31.0%) are economically not active with 1.4 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 94.1 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute one percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 2.8 percent. A proportion of 68.1 percent of the population living in the District are Muslims with 1.6 of them with no religion. Traditional religion constitutes 22.2 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 79.7 percent are not literate and 20.3 percent are literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (25.7 %) than that of females (15.4%). Seven out of ten people (71.9%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above in the District, 71 percent have never attended school, 23.4 percent are currently attending and 5.7 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 81.8 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 18.2 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 98.4 percent are employed while 1.6 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage (41.8%) Did home duties (household chore) and 23.6 percent are students. About five percent are disabled or too sick to work. Almost seven out of every ten unemployed are seeking for work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, majority of the population in the District (88.3%) are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 4.4 percent in service and sales, 2.7 percent in craft and related trade, and about 1.5 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 61.1 percent are self-employed without employees, 30.5 percent are contributing family workers, 0.7 percent are casual workers and 1.5 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except contributing family workers, casual workers and Domestic employee (House help). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 97.5 percent of the population followed by the public sector with only 1.4 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above (64,947), only 7,767 (12%) have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 70.8 percent as compared to 29.2 percent of females. Less one percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the District. Only 62

households representing 0.6 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 and other forms of disability not mentioned. Persons with other forms of disability recorded the highest of 33.8 percent followed by sight disability (26.9%). About 3 percent of the population with disability are in the rural localities and 2.2 in the urban localities. There are more females with sight, physical and emotional disabilities than males in the urban localities but in the rural the opposite is the case. Of the population disabled, 19.5 percent attained basic level education and only 3.3 percent is observed for Sec/SHS and higher education. More males (6.4%) than females (3.8%) with speech disability have attained higher education.

Agriculture

More than nine in every ten (91.8%) of the households in the District are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, more than nine out of ten households also (96.9%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 75.2 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the District (98.0%) are involved in crop farming and 62.4 percent are into Livestock rearing. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the District

Housing

The housing stock of Gushiegu District is 10,055 representing 3.9 percent of the total number of houses in the Northern Region. The average household size is 9.9 and the population per house is 10.9.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Almost seven out of ten (68.5%) of all dwelling units in the District are compound houses; 7.1 percent are separate houses and 3.5 percent are semi-detached houses. Majority of the dwelling units in the District (95.5%) are owned by members of the household; 1.7 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household; 1.1 percent are owned by private individuals and 1.1 percent are also 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 brick/Earth constituting 86.2 percent, Cement blocks/Concrete accounting for 6.1 percent of the outer walls of dwelling units in the District. Mud/Earth (54.7%) and Cement/concrete (43.6%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the District. Thatch/palm leaf or raffia are the main roofing material (63.4%) for dwelling units in the District.

Room occupancy

Three room occupancy constitutes the highest percentage (19.7%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in dwelling units in the District. Less than one percent (0.6%) of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the District are kerosene lamp (52.1%) flashlight/torch (26.0%) and electricity (18.2%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood (93.9%). The proportion for rural is higher (97.4%) than that of urban (82.3%). The two main sources of water for drinking in the District are Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well and river or stream. Public tap and Standpipe accounts for 6.7 percent. Majority of the households use water from Bore-hole/pump/tube well for their domestic purposes.

Almost nine in every ten people (84.0%) in the District have no toilet facility; they either use bush, beach, or the field .About 7.3 percent use public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) and 5.3 percent use KVIP. More than a third of the households (30.9%) in the District share separate bathrooms in the same house while 25.8 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 42.5 percent. About 31.3 percent of the households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 5.4 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street or outside accounts 65.5 percent and 20.3 throw their waste onto compound and these are the two most common methods used by households in the District.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

As far back as 1969, the Government of Ghana recognized that the “Population of Ghana is the nation’s greatest resource. It is both the instrument and objective of national development. The protection and enhancement of its welfare is the Government’s first responsibility”. (Government of Ghana, 1969) Government also explicitly recognized the reciprocal relationship between population and development (i.e. population affects development even as development affects population.). In all these, the population and its characteristics are of primary importance because development is by people, for people and of people. An understanding of the population, its characteristics and dynamics, is therefore crucial for realistic development planning.

The overall level of development and demographic structure of the country conceals differences between and within Regions, Districts, Urban and Rural localities. As such, there are bound to be differences in the population and development needs and priorities between and within Districts, Urban and Rural localities. The report deals with the Gushiegu District. Its objective is to make available to the general public, analysis of the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census and their full implication for policy and planning in the district.

Gushiegu District is one of the twenty six Administrative Districts of the Northern Region of Ghana. The District was created by an Act of Parliament (Act 18, 1959) and by the Legislative Instrument (LI) 1783. The District was inaugurated and started operating on 20th March 1993 and its capital is Gushiegu. The population of Gushiegu District stands at 111,259 in 2010 with 395 communities.

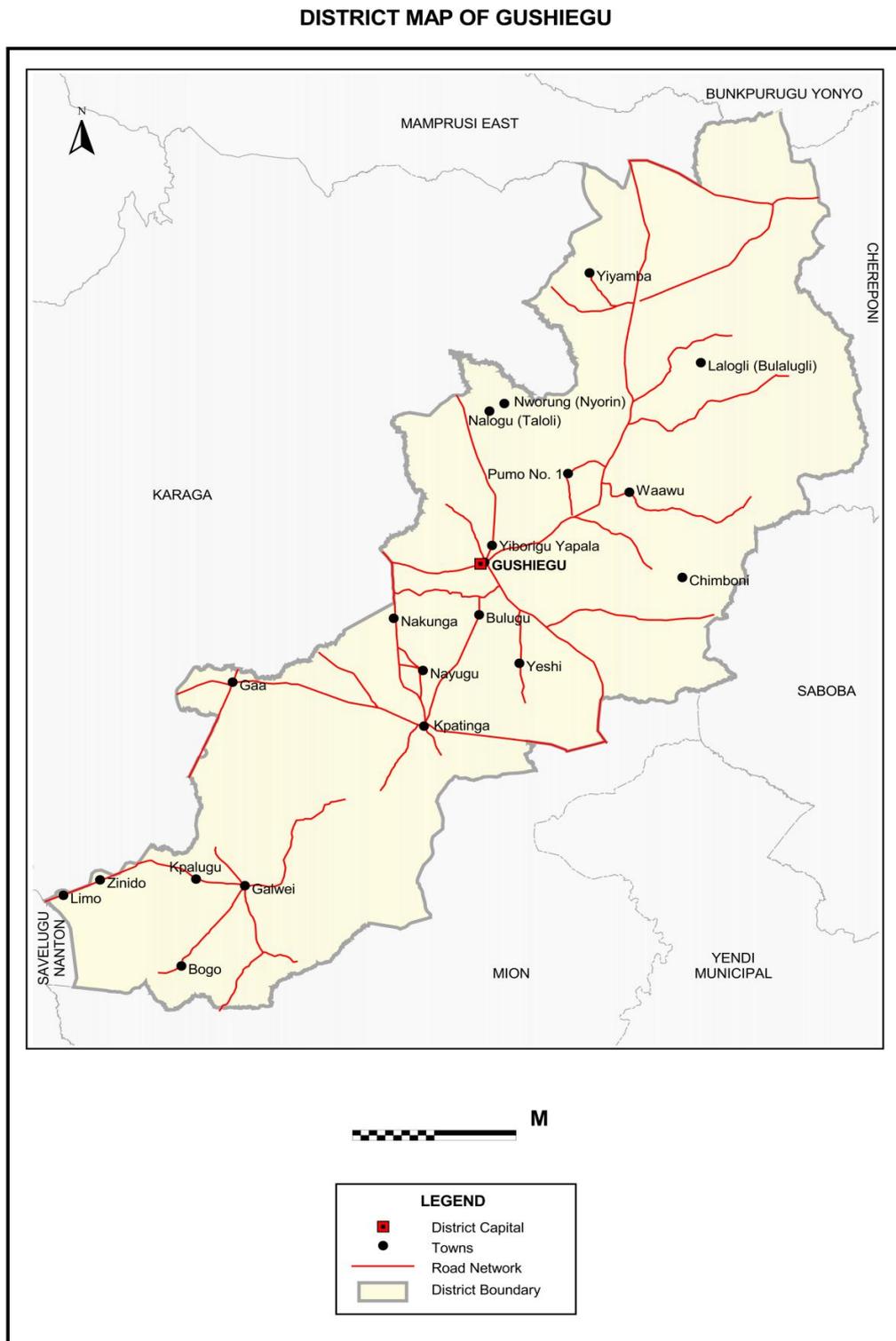
1.2 Physical Features

The physical features of the Gushiegu District is made up of natural environment namely climate, vegetation, relief and drainage, location and size, the social and cultural environment in which the people live. The physical features are therefore essential elements or factors affecting the socio-economic development of the Metropolis.

1.2.1 Location and size

As shown in Figure 1.1, the District is located on the eastern corridor of the region and shares boundaries to the east with Saboba and Chereponi Districts, Karaga District to the west, east Mamprusi District to the north and Yendi Municipality and Mion District to the south. The total land area of the District is approximately 2,674.1 square kilometers. It is about 114 km from the Northern Regional capital, Tamale.

Figure 1.1: Map of Gushiegu District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.2 Climate

Gushiegu District is covered by a tropical climate, which is marked by the alternation of dry and rainy seasons. The dry season lasts between November and March and it is characterized by the predominance of north-east winds in the form of harmattan which is cold and dry. The District has a tropical climate, which is typical of the Northern Region. The unique rainy season, influenced by south-east winds lasts from May to October. The rainfall varies between 900 and 1,000mm but the heavy rains are normally recorded in July and August. Temperatures are high throughout the year with a maximum of 36°C recorded mainly in March and April. Low temperatures are recorded between November and February (the harmattan period).

1.2.3 Vegetation

The topography of the land is generally undulating with elevations ranging from 140m at valley bottoms to 180m at highest plateaus. Being mostly a watershed of main rivers, the District is endowed with many small valleys. These valleys can be found at Gaa, Katani, Sampemo and Sampegbiga areas. There are no major rivers in the District, but tributaries and sub-tributaries of Nasia, Daka, Nabogu and Oti rivers run through it.

1.2.4 Relief and Drainage

The District lies entirely within the Voltaian sandstone basin dominated by sandstones, shales, siltstones and minor limestone. The soils are mainly savannah ochrosols, groundwater laterite formed over granite and Voltaian shales.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

The District Assembly as a Legislative, Political and Administrative Authority has 25 electoral areas under one constituency. The District Assembly consists of 36 Assembly members, 25 elected and 11 appointed. The District Chief Executive is the Political Head of the District and also chairs the Executive Committee. Eight Town/Area Councils exist under the Assembly. They include Gushiegu Town Council, Galwei Area Council, Nabuli Area Council, Bogu Area Council, Kpugi Area Council, Nawuhugu Area Council, Kpatinga Area Council and Zanteli Area Council.

1.4 Social Structure

Social structure is the organized pattern of social relationships and social institutions that together constitute a society. This is the unique and stable arrangement by which institutions and human beings in a society interact and live together. It can be the way social norms shape the behaviour of the societal actors within the social system. A social structure is comprised of a society's domestic economy, social organization, kinship, and its political economy comprising the political institutions as well as social hierarchies

1.4.1 Ethnicity

The District is predominantly inhabited by Dagombas (57.43%), Konkombas (33.05%) and the other ethnic groups make up ten percent (GSS, PHC, 2010). The settlers, who are mostly farmers, are found in the north-eastern portion of the District.

1.4.2 Festivals and Religion

The Gushiegu District, like many of the districts in the Northern Region can boast of a variety of festivals. The prominent festivals are the Damba and "Bugum" (Fire festivals)

among others. The dominant religion in the District is Islam, followed by Traditional worship and Christianity.

1.5 Economy

The major economic activities in the District include farming, agro-processing and trading in foodstuffs. Farming is the main economic activity and source of income for the people of the District. The dominant crops produced are maize, rice, yam, beans, and groundnuts. Some farmers rear animals like sheep, goats, cattle, pigs and fowls. The women sometimes engage themselves in shea-butter production. There is a vibrant weekly market in the District capital and traders from neighbouring Karaga, Kpatinga, Yendi, Bolga, Bawku and Tamale patronize it.

1.5.1 Infrastructure

The main Trunk roads in the District are Yendi-Gushiegu, Tamale-Karaga-Gushiegu, and the Nakpanduri-Gbintiri-Gushiegu roads. The total length of feeder roads in the District is 311.1km out of which 147.8km is engineered, 108.2km partially engineered and 55.1km is not engineered.

1.5.2 Agriculture

About nine in ten of the population is engaged in agriculture. The District is a major producer of groundnut and beans. Agro-based industrial activities centre on shea-butter extraction and rice processing.

The type of farming system prevailing is mixed farming. Besides crop production, the average farm family raises a wide variety of livestock and poultry. With regards to crop production, semi-permanent to shifting cultivation is practiced in the remote areas of the District where land is available and population density is low.

Mixed cropping dominates the cropping pattern. Mono cropping activities in the District are relatively large commercial rice and maize farms. Most farming practices involves the traditional labour-intensive type characterized by the use of the hoe and cutlass. The rest of the farming population use animal traction.

1.5.3 Health Facilities

The Gushiegu District Hospital is the highest level of health facility in the District. This is supported by Health Centres at Kpatinga and Nabuli. The Tamale Teaching Hospital serves as a referral centre for medical conditions that these facilities are unable to manage. Other people also assist to provide health services to the population are Trained Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs), Village Health workers and guinea-worm volunteers. There is a Post Midwifery Training School in the District that was established in September 2012 to augment the human resource needs of the sector.

1.5.4 Education

The District has 111 schools: Twenty-four are Kindergarten and nursery schools, 74 Primary schools, 12 Junior High schools and only one Senior High school.

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, Kasa 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 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: 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. Did not work, but had jobs to return to 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 disabilities were defined as those who were unable to or were restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. Information was collected on persons with visual/sight impairment, hearing impairment, mental retardation, emotional or behavioural disorders and other physical challenges.

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

Two types of fertility data were collected: lifetime fertility and current fertility. Lifetime fertility refers to the total number of live births that females 12 years and older had ever had

during their life time. Current fertility refers to the number of live births that females 12-54 years old had in the 12 months preceding the Census Night.

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

A country's population size and age-sex composition have broad ranging consequences for a number of socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people. The changes in a country's population are mainly through fertility, mortality and migration levels, which to a large extent, are influenced by age-sex composition. The 2010 census, like all other censuses undertaken in the country was a "de facto" count of each person present in Ghana irrespective of nationality. The objective of this chapter is to analyse the size, composition, age and sex structure of the population in the Gushiegu District according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

The data in Table 2.1 shows the population by age, sex and type of locality in the District. The total population of the District is 111,259 which comprises of 48.7 percent of males and slightly more than half (51.3%) of females. A little above three-quarters (76.0%) of the population in the District live in rural areas and the remaining are in the urban areas. The District has 46 percent of its population being children (0 -14 years), 49.2 percent are between 15 to 64 years and only close to four percent are 65 years and above. The working age population, 15-64 years have more females (53.1%) than males (46.9 %).

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex ratio	Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	111,259	100.0	54,186	100.0	57,073	100.0	94.9	26,729	100.0	84,530	100.0
0 - 4	21,419	19.3	10,511	19.4	10,908	19.1	96.4	4,546	17.0	16,873	20.0
5 - 10	19,256	17.3	9,684	17.9	9,572	16.8	101.2	3,934	14.7	15,322	18.1
11 - 14	11,595	10.4	6,120	11.3	5,475	9.6	111.8	2,597	9.7	8,998	10.6
15 - 19	10,485	9.4	5,446	10.1	5,039	8.8	108.1	2,696	10.1	7,789	9.2
20 - 24	9,424	8.5	4,024	7.4	5,400	9.5	74.5	2,529	9.5	6,895	8.2
25 - 29	8,752	7.9	3,535	6.5	5,217	9.1	67.8	2,366	8.9	6,386	7.6
30 - 34	7,338	6.6	3,135	5.8	4,203	7.4	74.6	1,954	7.3	5,384	6.4
35 - 39	5,460	4.9	2,629	4.9	2,831	5.0	92.9	1,461	5.5	3,999	4.7
40 - 44	4,561	4.1	2,273	4.2	2,288	4.0	99.3	1,244	4.7	3,317	3.9
45 - 49	2,906	2.6	1,535	2.8	1,371	2.4	112	807	3.0	2,099	2.5
50 - 54	2,656	2.4	1,417	2.6	1,239	2.2	114.4	643	2.4	2,013	2.4
55 - 59	1,221	1.1	703	1.3	518	0.9	135.7	305	1.1	916	1.1
60 - 64	1,885	1.7	965	1.8	920	1.6	104.9	487	1.8	1,398	1.7
65 - 69	872	0.8	464	0.9	408	0.7	113.7	257	1.0	615	0.7
70 - 74	1,226	1.1	629	1.2	597	1.0	105.4	352	1.3	874	1.0
75 - 79	705	0.6	384	0.7	321	0.6	119.6	161	0.6	544	0.6
80 - 84	694	0.6	346	0.6	348	0.6	99.4	173	0.6	521	0.6
85+	804	0.7	386	0.7	418	0.7	92.6	217	0.8	587	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

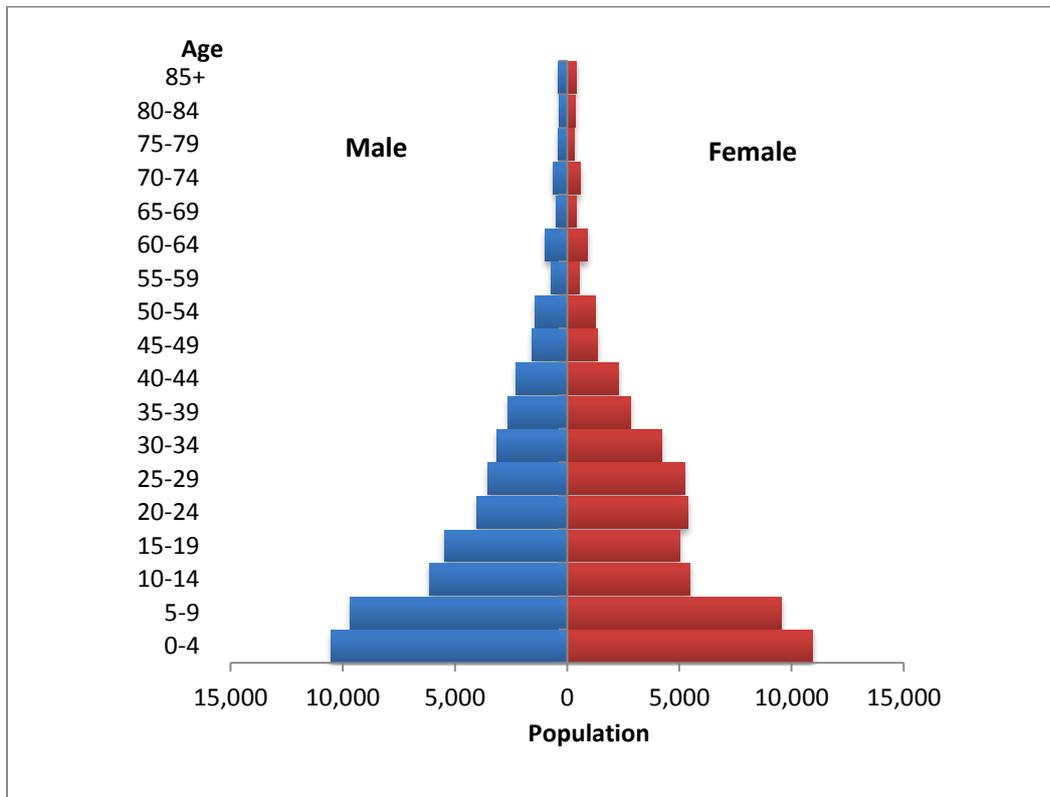
2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Age and sex are the most basic characteristics of a population. Every population has a different age and sex composition—the number and proportion of males and females in each age group – and this structure can have considerable impact on the population’s current and future social and economic situation.

2.3.1 Population Pyramid

Age sex structure is graphically displayed by the population pyramid in Figure 2.1. The population pyramid graphically displays the population’s age and sex composition. The horizontal bars express the number of males and females in each age group. As the population in each age group gets older, they inevitably lose members due to death or migration. The bars in the pyramid show the population within the various age groups in the District as of the 2010 PHC. The Figure shows a broad base pyramid which narrows as population ages. The pyramid shows a broad-based structure, which is an indication of a youthful population. The proportion of children (0-9 years) is very high and this reduces as age advances, with a small number of the 60 years and older.

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid of Gushiegu



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Age Dependency Ratio by locality

Table 2.2 presents the age dependency ratio which is the ratio of persons in the dependent ages (generally those below age 15 years and those above age 64 years) to those in the working population (15-64 years). The age dependency ratio for the District is 103.4. This means that for every 100 persons in the working age population there are 103 dependants. This means that approximately every working age person in the District takes care of one other person. There are more rural dependants than urban.

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by locality

Age group/ratio	Total	Urban	Rural
All Ages	111,259	26,729	84,530
0-14	52,270	11,077	41,193
15-64	54,688	14,492	40,196
65+	4,301	1,160	3,141
Total dependency ratio	103.4	84.4	110.3
Child dependency ratio	92.4	90.5	92.9
Old age dependency ratio	7.6	9.5	7.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.3 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of the District as shown in Figure 2.2 is 94.9. This means that for every 95 males in the District, there are 100 females. This rate is slightly lower than the Regional figure of 95.2. The sex ratio for persons aged 65 years and above is 105.6 while those between ages 15 to 64 years is 88.4. This means that there are more males per 100 females at ages 65 years and above than those between 15 to 64 years.

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility refers to the actual birth performance i.e. frequency or childbearing among a female population (International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, 1982). In other words, the change (increase or decrease) in the population size is determined by fertility, mortality and migration and these are the three factors of demographic change. This section discusses the effect of these variables on the population of Gushiegu District.

2.4.1 Fertility

Table 2.3 shows the Total Fertility Rate (TFR), General Fertility Rate (GFR) and Crude Birth Rate (CBR) in the Districts in the Northern Region. The Gushiegu District has a TFR of 3.7 and it is slightly above the Regional rate of 3.5. TFR is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended childbearing if she were to pass through all her child bearing years conforming to the age specific fertility rates of a given year. This means that for every 1,000 women within the reproductive age (15-49) in Gushiegu District, an average of four children are born alive. The GFR for the District is 108.8 per 1,000 women, which is the ninth highest in the region. GFR is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 49 years.

Crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of births per 1,000 population during a specified period. The District recorded a CBR of 25.8 per 1,000 population in 2010. The factors responsible for fertility differentials for the Districts may be due to differences in contraceptive use, access to contraceptives, educational attainment and age at marriage among others things.

Table 2.3: Reported 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	3.5	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
Kumbungu	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

Child Ever Born and Child Survival

Table 2.4 depicts the total number of children ever born alive and children surviving for females 12 years and older in the District. The total number of females aged 12 years and older is 33,892, given birth to 88,885 children. The number of males (47,715) children ever born is more than females (43,170). The mean children ever born to women aged 12 years and older is almost 3. The distribution of age specific mean children ever born increased with age of women. The lowest mean children ever born is one child among women aged 20-24 years and it gets to the peak of 5 children among women aged 40 years and older.

The Table also indicates that the number of children surviving is 73,377 comprising of 37,750 males and 35,627 females. The mean children surviving is two. The highest mean children surviving is among age 40 years and older.

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born				Children Surviving			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Mean	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Mean
All Ages	33,892	88,885	45,715	43,170	2.6	73,377	37,750	35,627	2.2
12-14	2,774	47	29	18	0.0	34	19	15	0.0
15-19	5,039	1,205	568	637	0.2	1,042	496	546	0.2
20-24	5,400	6,566	3,361	3,205	1.2	5,768	2,926	2,842	1.1
25-29	5,217	11,931	6,174	5,757	2.3	10,494	5,385	5,109	2.0
30-34	4,203	14,392	7,458	6,934	3.4	12,311	6,409	5,902	2.9
35-39	2,831	12,442	6,331	6,111	4.4	10,518	5,324	5,194	3.7
40-44	2,288	11,430	5,914	5,516	5.0	9,356	4,844	4,512	4.1
45-49	1,371	7,116	3,611	3,505	5.2	5,699	2,920	2,779	4.2
50-54	1,239	6,685	3,474	3,211	5.4	5,328	2,822	2,506	4.3
55-59	518	2,652	1,360	1,292	5.1	2,064	1,085	979	4.0
60+	3,012	14,419	7,435	6,984	4.8	10,763	5,520	5,243	3.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

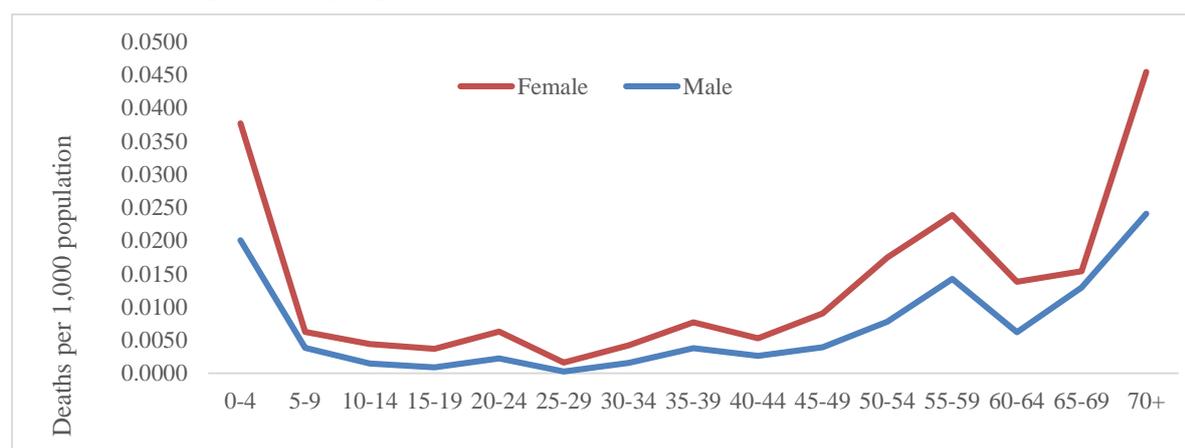
The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population. Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the census night.

Age-Specific Death Rates (ASDRS)

Age Specific Death Rate (ASDR) is the number of deaths in a specific age group per 1,000 population of that age group. Because mortality varies greatly by age and sex, age-specific death rates are often given separately for males and females in a population.

The results presented in Figure 2.3 shows that the death rates among females are higher than males for all age groups, a possible indication of relatively high maternal mortality in the District. The age-specific death rates for both sexes decreases gradually from age 5-9 years up to 15-19 years and then rises again up to 20-24 years where it decreases again at 25-29 years. The zigzag movement continues until it reaches 65-69 years for females and 60-64 years for males and then with a sharp rise in deaths.

Figure 2.3: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.5 shows the total population, deaths in households and Crude Death Rate (CDR) by Districts in the Northern Region. Gushiegu District reports a total of 744 deaths in households and a CDR of 6.7 per 1,000 population. The CDR for the District is however higher than the Regional rate of 5.9 per 1,000 population.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate	Death due to		All other causes	
				Accident/ violence/ homicide/ suicide		Number	Percent
All Districts	2,479,461	14,715	5.9	1,434	9.7	13,281	90.3
Bole	61,593	450	7.3	29	6.4	421	93.6
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	99,863	722	7.2	65	9.0	657	91
West Gonja	41,180	197	4.8	21	10.7	176	89.3
Gonja Central	87,877	334	3.8	44	13.2	290	86.8
East Gonja	135,450	761	5.6	77	10.1	684	89.9
Kpandai	108,816	554	5.1	124	22.4	430	77.6
Nanumba South	93,464	542	5.8	49	9.0	493	91
Nanumba North	141,584	653	4.6	62	9.5	591	90.5
Zabzugu	63,815	196	3.1	25	12.8	171	87.2
Yendi Municipal	117,780	737	6.3	97	13.2	641	87
Tamale Metropolis	223,252	1,257	5.6	119	9.5	1,138	90.5
Tolon	72,990	502	6.9	33	6.6	470	93.6
Savelugu Nanton	139,283	1,413	10.1	139	9.8	1,274	90.2
Karaga	77,706	501	6.4	67	13.4	434	86.6
Gushiegu	111,259	744	6.7	31	4.2	713	95.8
Saboba	65,706	235	3.6	23	9.8	212	90.2
Chereponi	53,394	288	5.4	25	8.7	263	91.3
Bunkpurugu Yonyo	122,591	575	4.7	62	10.8	513	89.2
Mamprusi East	121,009	619	5.1	59	9.5	560	90.5
Mamprusi West	121,117	955	7.9	74	7.7	881	92.3
North Gonja	43,547	247	5.7	36	14.6	211	85.4
Kumbungu	39,341	343	8.7	14	4.1	328	95.6
Sagnerigu Municipal	148,099	847	5.7	62	7.3	785	92.7
Mion	81,812	556	6.8	52	9.4	503	90.5
Tatale	60,039	210	3.5	28	13.3	182	86.7
Mamprugu Moagduri	46,894	277	5.9	17	6.1	260	93.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Death due to accident, violence, homicide and suicide is less than five percent of total household deaths for the District which is lower than the Regional average of 9.7 percent. Death by other causes such as natural death, sickness and so on is 95.8 percent for the District and 90.3 percent for the Region.

2.4.3 Migration

The process of distribution of a population occurs through natural growth and migration. This section provides information on persons who were not born in the locality of enumeration and the duration of their residence.

As indicated in Table 2.6, the migrant population in the District is 14,966. Majority of people who migrated to the District have been residing there for a period between 1 to 4 years (26.5%). Only 16 percent has been residing in the District for less than one year as at the time of enumeration.

Also, a significant proportion of the migrant residents were either born elsewhere in the region (12,270) or outside Ghana (1,669). Majority of migrants 11.2 percent were born in the outside the Ghana, whilst only one present come from the Ashanti Region.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Percent	Duration of residence (%)				
			Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	14,966	100	16	26.5	17.2	21.3	19.1
Born elsewhere in the region	12,270	82.0	16	25.1	17.4	21.5	20.5
Born elsewhere in another region:							
Western	27	0.2	30	33.3	7.4	14.8	14.8
Central	52	0.3	31	15.4	19.2	25	9.6
Greater Accra	104	0.7	23	27.9	14.4	15.4	19.2
Volta	119	0.8	26	17.6	15.1	15.1	26.1
Eastern	28	0.2	25	25	21.4	10.7	17.9
Ashanti	146	1.0	27	24	10.3	20.5	17.8
Brong Ahafo	106	0.7	30	24.5	5.7	27.4	12.3
Northern	-						
Upper East	416	2.8	21	23.8	17.3	21.2	16.3
Upper west	29	0.2	38	24.1	3.4	24.1	10.3
Outside Ghana	1,669	11.2	13	38.5	18	20.6	10.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Data on social characteristics is relevant for understanding the social make up of a community that is being served. It is therefore important to be aware of the current social patterns, and how they can be incorporated in the planning process and implementation. The basic objective of this chapter is to analyse household size, composition, structure and headship using data from the 2010 PHC. Analysis of household headship is also carried out on the basis of age, sex, marital status, literacy, education, occupation and other social and economic characteristics of household heads.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

A household is defined as a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements and constitute a single consumption unit. The information on households basically includes household structure, composition, and relationship to the head of household.

3.2.1 Household Size

Table 3.1 presents the household size by locality of residence. According to the data, the District has a total household population of 110,039 with 26,424 in urban and 83,615 in rural areas. In addition, there are 11,150 households in the District comprising of 2,609 urban households and the remaining, 8,541 are rural households. The mean/average number of household per house is 1.1 for the District. The average household size in the District (10 persons) is almost the same for both urban and rural areas.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality of residence

Categories	Total				
	Country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	110,039	26,424	83,615
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	11,150	2,609	8,541
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
Average household size	4.4	7.7	9.9	10.1	9.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition and Sex

Household composition refers to the patterns of relationships between the head of household and other members of the household. This includes relationships such as spouse (wife/husband), child (son/daughter), grandchild, parent/parent-in-law, brother/sister, other relatives and non-relatives.

Data on household composition and sex is presented in Table 3.2. Household heads account for about a tenth of the household population in the District. There are more male heads (19.0%) than female heads (1.7%). Biological children constitutes the largest proportion of households (49.6%) while parent/parent in-laws form the least proportion of one percent. The proportion of male biological children (55.9%) is higher than females (43.7%).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	110,039	100.0	53,594	100.0	56,445	100.0
Head	11,150	10.1	10,202	19.0	948	1.7
Spouse (wife/husband)	9,270	8.4	193	0.4	9,077	16.1
Child (son/daughter)	54,621	49.6	29,970	55.9	24,651	43.7
Parent/parent in-law	1,102	1.0	88	0.2	1,014	1.8
Son/daughter in-law	2,118	1.9	136	0.3	1,982	3.5
Grandchild	8,757	8.0	4,367	8.2	4,390	7.8
Brother/sister	5,989	5.4	3,791	7.1	2,198	3.9
Step child	1,996	1.8	960	1.8	1,036	1.8
Adopted/foster child	1,292	1.2	410	0.8	882	1.6
Other relative	13,086	11.9	3,145	5.9	9,941	17.6
Non-relative	658	0.6	332	0.6	326	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household Structure and Sex

Table 3.3 shows the household structure by sex for the Gushiegu District in 2010. Household structure refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) between household members who were present on census night.

The Table shows that households with extended family (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives) constitutes more than one-half of the household population in the District. Nuclear (head, spouse(s) and children) households on the other hand constitutes less than one-fifth of the household population. However, households composed of head only (0.3%), head and spouses only (0.24%) are the least of all categories.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	110,039	100.0	53,594	100.0	56,445	100.0
Nuclear family	18,735	17.0	9,717	18.1	9,018	16.0
Head only	345	0.3	216	0.4	129	0.2
Head and a spouse only	240	0.2	124	0.2	116	0.2
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	16,602	15.1	8,591	16.0	8,011	14.2
Single parent Nuclear	1,548	1.4	786	1.5	762	1.4
Extended family	91,304	83.0	43,877	81.9	47,427	84.0
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	76,049	69.1	36,534	68.2	39,515	70.0
Extended + non relatives	4,672	4.3	2,240	4.2	2,432	4.3
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	1,487	1.4	750	1.4	737	1.3
Single parent Extended	6,703	6.1	3,131	5.8	3,572	6.3
Single parent Extended + non relative	666	0.6	334	0.6	332	0.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	1,727	1.6	888	1.7	839	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The data also shows more females in extended family households (84.0%) than males (83.4%). In the nuclear family households, there are more males (18.1%) compared to females (16.0%). The high percentage of females in extended family households may be due to the practice of polygamous marriage among the people of the District.

3.3 Marital Status

3.3.1 Age – Specific Marital Status

Table 3.4 provides information on marital status for persons twelve years and older. Nearly two-thirds (63.0%) of the population in the District are married and almost one-third (32.0%) have never married. The widowed population is almost three percent and divorce rate is one percent.

Table 3.4 shows that there are more married females (67.8%) than married males (57.8%). There are also significant variations in terms of the marital status (married, divorced and widowed) among males and females. In terms of age of marriage, females marry earlier than males.

As indicated, in the Table, about 31.5 percent of females have married by age 15 to 19 years compared to a lower proportion of males, 14.4 percent. It is also observed that the female population in the age range 30 to 39 years who are married are the highest whereas the male proportion peaked at ages 40 to 54 years.

The divorce rate among females is 1.2 percent, which is higher than that of the males at 0.8 percent. The percentage of the widowed population is five percent for females and less than one percent for males, signifying a higher female widowed population. The widowed population depicts the trend where male spouses are more likely to die earlier than their female partners. The common reason accounting for early death among men may be due to their adventurous nature, who most often engage in risky activities in order to meet the economic needs of the family.

Table 3.4: Population 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	64,947	100.0	31.9	0.4	63	0.7	1	2.9
14 - 12	5,958	100.0	87.4	0.4	12.2	0	0	0
15 - 19	10,485	100.0	76.5	0.4	22.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	9,424	100.0	40.4	0.6	58	0.3	0.4	0.3
25 - 29	8,752	100.0	20.7	0.6	76.9	0.7	0.6	0.4
30 - 34	7,338	100.0	8.6	0.3	88.4	1	1.1	0.6
35 - 39	5,460	100.0	5.5	0.3	91.1	0.7	1.1	1.3
40 - 44	4,561	100.0	3.2	0.4	90.5	1.1	2.3	2.5
45 - 49	2,906	100.0	3	0.2	88.6	1.6	2.2	4.3
50 - 54	2,656	100.0	1.7	0.6	85.1	1.7	2.4	8.4
55 - 59	1,221	100.0	12.1	0.3	73.4	1.1	2.9	10.2
60 - 64	1,885	100.0	4.2	0.7	76.3	1.6	2.7	14.5
65+	4,301	100.0	9.4	0.5	66.8	1.5	1.9	19.9

Table 3.4: Population 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital Status (Cont'd)

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Male								
Total	31,055	100.0	39.9	0.5	57.8	0.5	0.8	0.5
14 - 12	3,184	100.0	88.8	0.3	11	0	0	0
15 - 19	5,446	100.0	84.8	0.5	14.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	4,024	100.0	61.9	0.6	36.8	0.4	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	3,535	100.0	35.2	0.6	63	0.5	0.4	0.1
30 - 34	3,135	100.0	13.9	0.3	83.3	1.1	1.3	0.3
35 - 39	2,629	100.0	8.5	0.3	89.2	0.6	1.1	0.3
40 - 44	2,273	100.0	4.3	0.5	92.7	0.4	1.7	0.4
45 - 49	1,535	100.0	3.1	0.3	93.5	1	1.7	0.4
50 - 54	1,417	100.0	2.1	0.7	93.8	1	1.3	1.1
65 - 59	703	100.0	12.2	0.3	83.4	0.7	2	1.4
60 - 64	965	100.0	4.8	0.4	89.1	0.9	1.6	3.2
65+	2,209	100.0	10.5	0.7	83.5	1	1.5	2.9
Female								
Total	33,892	100.0	24.5	0.4	67.8	0.9	1.2	5.1
14- 12	2,774	100.0	85.8	0.5	13.7	0	0	0
15 - 19	5,039	100.0	67.5	0.3	31.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
20 - 24	5,400	100.0	24.5	0.5	73.8	0.3	0.6	0.3
25 - 29	5,217	100.0	10.9	0.7	86.4	0.8	0.7	0.6
30 - 34	4,203	100.0	4.6	0.3	92.1	0.9	1	0.9
35 - 39	2,831	100.0	2.7	0.4	92.9	0.8	1.1	2.1
40 - 44	2,288	100.0	2.1	0.3	88.2	1.9	2.9	4.6
45 - 49	1,371	100.0	2.9	0.1	83.2	2.3	2.8	8.7
50 - 54	1,239	100.0	1.3	0.4	75.1	2.6	3.7	16.9
55 - 59	518	100.0	12	0.4	59.8	1.5	4.2	22
60 - 64	920	100.0	3.7	1	62.8	2.4	3.8	26.3
65+	2,092	100.0	8.3	0.2	49.2	2	2.4	37.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

This section provides information on marital status and level of education for Gushiegu District. Education is an important aspect of societal development.

In Table 3.5, it could be inferred that about eight in every ten persons 12 years and older in the District have no education. Together, close to one-fifth of persons in this age group have attained some level of education (thus, basic to tertiary). There is much more disparity in educational levels attained in the District. The proportion of basic level education is 14.8 percent of the total educational levels attained. The educational levels of persons 12 years and older declined sharply after secondary education. This may be due to early marriage and the absence of technical and tertiary educational opportunities in the District.

Table 3.5: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and level of education

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	64,947	100.0	80.2	14.8	3.9	0.1	0.9	0.1
Never married	20,695	100.0	62.7	28.5	7.6	0.2	1.0	0.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	287	100.0	81.5	14.3	2.4	0.0	1.4	0.3
Married	40,929	100.0	88.2	8.4	2.3	0.1	0.8	0.2
Separated	469	100.0	90.6	6.8	1.7	0.2	0.6	0.0
Divorced	655	100.0	90.4	7.6	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.2
Widowed	1,912	100.0	93.1	6.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0
Male								
Total	31,055	100.0	74.9	17.7	5.7	0.1	1.5	0.3
Never married	12,378	100.0	60.5	29.1	8.9	0.1	1.2	0.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	145	100.0	75.9	16.6	4.1	0.0	2.8	0.7
Married	17,958	100.0	84.4	10.0	3.6	0.1	1.6	0.4
Separated	163	100.0	89.0	7.4	2.5	0.0	1.2	0.0
Divorced	243	100.0	87.2	9.9	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.4
Widowed	168	100.0	83.9	12.5	3.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Female								
Total	33,892	100.0	85.1	12.1	2.4	0.1	0.3	0.0
Never married	8,317	100.0	65.9	27.5	5.8	0.2	0.6	0.0
Informal/consensual union/living together	142	100.0	87.3	12.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Married	22,971	100.0	91.2	7.2	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Separated	306	100.0	91.5	6.5	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Divorced	412	100.0	92.2	6.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Widowed	1,744	100.0	94.0	5.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	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

In terms of the proportion of the never married population, 62.7 percent of them have no education while that of the married population is 88.2 percent. Generally, it is observed that only 2.3 percent of the married people in the District have up to secondary education.

Overall, it can be observed that males who have attained some level of formal education are more than females. About a quarter of males together have acquired some level of education (25.3%) while females are 14.9 percent. Proportionately, males with basic education (17.7%) are higher than females (12.1%) however; there is a high concentration of basic education for persons who have never married and those in consensual union for both sexes.

3.3.3 Marital Status and Economic Activity Status

Contributing to employment opportunities in any country or area depends on factors such as the structure of the population and proportion of the economically active population.

Table 3.6 shows persons 12 years and older by their sex, marital status and economic activity status. Among this population, more than three quarters are employed, 1.2 percent are unemployed while about one-fifth are economically not active. Among the never married population, 67.6 percent are employed and 1.4 percent are unemployed. The population that are never married also have the highest proportion of economically not active persons in the District (31.0%). Also, among the population who are in informal or consensual union, 80.8 percent are employed, 0.3 percent are unemployed and 18.8 percent are economically not active.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	64,947	100.0	51,171	78.8	753	1.2	13,023	20.1
Never married	20,695	100.0	13,992	67.6	283	1.4	6,420	31.0
Informal/consensual union/living together	287	100.0	232	80.8	1	0.3	54	18.8
Married	40,929	100.0	35,084	85.7	429	1.0	5,416	13.2
Separated	469	100.0	374	79.7	8	1.7	87	18.6
Divorced	655	100.0	531	81.1	5	0.8	119	18.2
Widowed	1,912	100.0	958	50.1	27	1.4	927	48.5
Male								
Total	31,055	100.0	25,173	81.1	316	1.0	5,566	17.9
Never married	12,378	100.0	8,532	68.9	169	1.4	3,677	29.7
Informal/consensual union/living together	145	100.0	120	82.8	1	0.7	24	16.6
Married	17,958	100.0	16,065	89.5	142	0.8	1,751	9.8
Separated	163	100.0	141	86.5	2	1.2	20	12.3
Divorced	243	100.0	219	90.1	1	0.4	23	9.5
Widowed	168	100.0	96	57.1	1	0.6	71	42.3
Female								
Total	33,892	100.0	25,998	76.7	437	1.3	7,457	22.0
Never married	8,317	100.0	5,460	65.6	114	1.4	2,743	33.0
Informal/consensual union/living together	142	100.0	112	78.9	-	0.0	30	21.1
Married	22,971	100.0	19,019	82.8	287	1.2	3,665	16.0
Separated	306	100.0	233	76.1	6	2.0	67	21.9
Divorced	412	100.0	312	75.7	4	1.0	96	23.3
Widowed	1,744	100.0	862	49.4	26	1.5	856	49.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the married population majority are employed (85.7%) while only one percent are unemployed. Also, about 13.2 percent of the married population are economically not active. The male-female differentials reveal that for all the marital status categories, a higher proportion of males (81.1%) than females (76.7%) are in the employed population. The percentage of males who have never married (68.9%) but are employed are slightly above that of females (65.6%).

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth and naturalization. Table 3.7 shows the population distribution by nationality and sex in the Gushiegu District.

The proportion of the population who are Ghanaians by birth is 94.1 percent. Those with dual nationality amounts to 2.2 percent and almost two percent of the ECOWAS nationals are in the District. There are slightly more female Ghanaians than males. Also, there are more male nationals (2.0%) from ECOWAS states than females (1.7%). This may be attributed to high proportions of male immigrants from neighbouring African States.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	111,259	100.0	54,186	100.0	57,073	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	104,658	94.1	50,946	94	53,712	94.1
Dual Nationality	2,430	2.2	1,124	2.1	1,306	2.3
Ghanaian by naturalization	1,092	1	513	0.9	579	1
ECOWAS	2,031	1.8	1,082	2	949	1.7
Africa other than ECOWAS	618	0.6	289	0.5	329	0.6
Other	430	0.4	232	0.4	198	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows the population by religious affiliation and sex in the Gushiegu District. Islam constitutes the highest with 68.1 percent of the population as adherents. This is followed by Traditionalist (22.2%). Christianity (Catholic, protestants, Pentecostals other Christians) is only about eight percent. Nearly two percent of the population professed no religion.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	11,259	100.0	54,186	100.0	57,073	100.0
No Religion	1,825	1.6	913	1.7	912	1.6
Catholic	3,803	3.4	1,776	3.3	2,027	3.6
Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran etc.)	2,514	2.3	1,206	2.2	1,308	2.3
Pentecostal/Charismatic	1,055	0.9	531	1.0	524	0.9
Other Christians	1,321	1.2	621	1.1	700	1.2
Islam	75,730	68.1	36,652	67.6	39,078	68.5
Traditionalist	24,725	22.2	12,361	22.8	2,364	21.7
Other (Specify)	286	0.3	126	0.2	160	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of sex composition, there are more females than males in both Islam and Christian religions. However, the male proportion (22.8%) in Traditional religion is higher than the females (21.7%).

3.6 Literacy and Education

Literacy is the ability to read and write in any language with understanding. It is an indicator of the extent to which societal knowledge can be transmitted from generation to generation in written form. Thus, literacy is important for the development of the individual and society at large. Education on the other hand, is an important aspect of societal development. It is the

process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. The objective of this section is to analyse the relationship between age, sex and literacy or education.

3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.9 shows the proportion of the population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status for the District. From the total population, 71.9 percent of the people are literate in English and a Ghanaian Language, 20.3 percent are literate in English only and 7.5 percent are literate in Ghanaian Language only with literates in English and French recording the least figure of 0.1 percent. Thus, less than one percent of the people can read and write English and French in the District.

More males (74.3%) than females (68.2%) for all the age groups are literate in English and Ghanaian language. However, more females than males are literate in English only according to the data in Table 3.9. However, just an insignificant proportion of both sexes are literate in both English and French. Literacy in French is abysmally low for both males and females and across all age groups.

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	53,005	13,522	100.0	20.3	7.5	71.9	0.1	0.2
11-14	4,314	3,224	100.0	25.5	9.8	64.6	0.1	0.1
15-19	6,757	3,728	100.0	22.3	7.0	70.4	0.1	0.2
20-24	7,266	2,158	100.0	16.8	6.1	77.0	0.1	0.0
25-29	7,275	1,477	100.0	13.0	5.8	81.0	0.0	0.1
30-34	6,389	949	100.0	17.2	6.6	75.2	0.2	0.7
35-39	4,907	553	100.0	11.6	8.9	79.2	0.4	0.0
40-44	4,165	396	100.0	22.2	9.1	68.2	0.0	0.5
45-49	2,678	228	100.0	12.3	4.8	81.6	0.0	1.3
50-54	2,464	192	100.0	24.5	15.1	59.4	0.5	0.5
55-59	1,124	97	100.0	15.5	3.1	80.4	0.0	1.0
60-64	1,730	155	100.0	30.3	6.5	62.6	0.0	0.6
65+	3,936	365	100.0	23.8	6.0	70.1	0.0	0.0

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

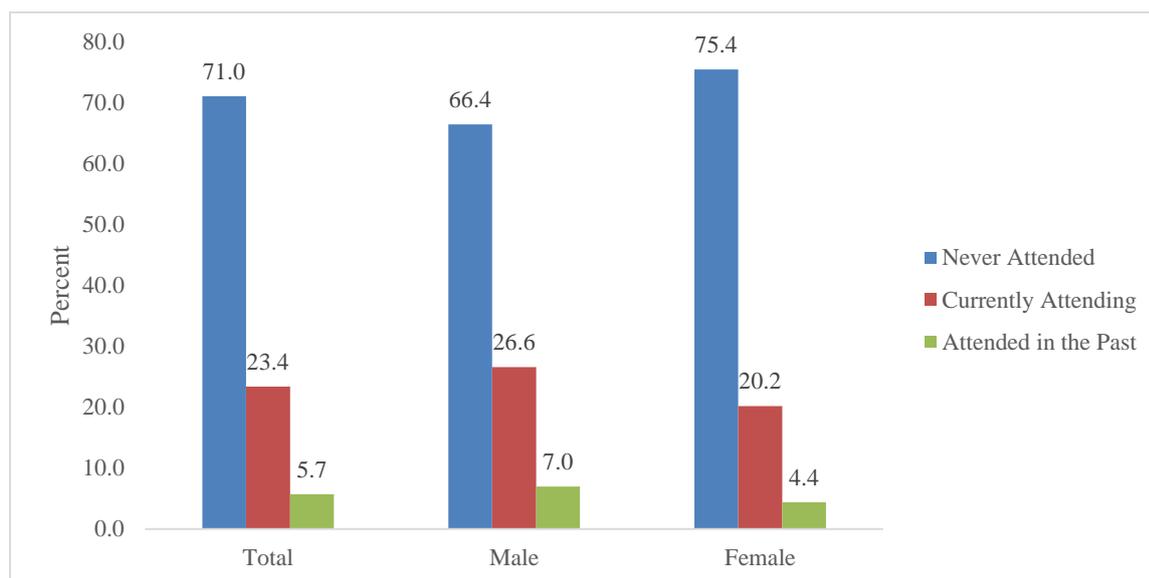
Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Male								
Total	23,691	8,179	100.0	18.0	7.5	74.3	0.1	0.1
11-14	2,188	1,811	100.0	24.2	9.8	65.9	0.1	0.0
15-19	3,198	2,248	100.0	20.6	7.3	71.9	0.1	0.1
20-24	2,729	1,295	100.0	13.4	5.0	81.5	0.0	0.1
25-29	2,635	900	100.0	13.0	6.4	80.3	0.0	0.2
30-34	2,538	597	100.0	16.2	7.0	76.0	0.3	0.3
35-39	2,239	390	100.0	7.9	9.0	83.1	0.0	0.0
40-44	2,003	270	100.0	17.4	7.4	75.2	0.0	0.0
45-49	1,373	162	100.0	9.3	3.1	86.4	0.0	1.2
50-54	1,287	130	100.0	18.5	19.2	60.8	0.8	0.8
55-59	631	72	100.0	9.7	4.2	84.7	0.0	1.4
60-64	870	95	100.0	25.3	8.4	65.3	0.0	1.1
65+	2,000	209	100.0	17.7	4.3	78.0	0.0	0.0
Female								
Total	29,314	5,343	100.0	23.8	7.6	68.2	0.1	0.3
11-14	2,126	1,413	100.0	27.1	9.8	62.9	0.1	0.1
15-19	3,559	1,480	100.0	24.8	6.6	68.2	0.0	0.5
20-24	4,537	863	100.0	21.9	7.6	70.2	0.2	0.0
25-29	4,640	577	100.0	13.0	4.9	82.1	0.0	0.0
30-34	3,851	352	100.0	18.8	6.0	73.9	0.0	1.4
35-39	2,668	163	100.0	20.2	8.6	69.9	1.2	0.0
40-44	2,162	126	100.0	32.5	12.7	53.2	0.0	1.6
45-49	1,305	66	100.0	19.7	9.1	69.7	0.0	1.5
50-54	1,177	62	100.0	37.1	6.5	56.5	0.0	0.0
55-59	493	25	100.0	32.0	0.0	68.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	860	60	100.0	38.3	3.3	58.3	0.0	0.0
65+	1,936	156	100.0	32.1	8.3	59.6	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

School attendance profile for the District's population 3 years and older is presented in Figure 3.2. Less than six percent of the total population had attended school in the past or were in school with a little over one-fifth being in school at the time of the census while 71 percent have never attended school. Females are less likely to have attended school in the past than males: 4.4 percent for females and seven percent for males. Meanwhile, the proportion of females who have never attended school are more than their male counterparts.

Figure 3.2: School attendance by sex for persons 3 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 provides information on the level of education for both past and present. In the Gushiegu District, 23,344 persons three years and older are currently in school. Males who are currently attending school (12,957) are more than females (10,387). There are however variations in the proportion of males and females who are attending school at different levels. The proportion of females who are attending school are higher than males at the lower levels of education (Nursery, Kindergarten and Primary).

Males who attended school in the past (3,406) outnumber females (2,255). The proportion of males who attended the various levels of education are higher than the proportion of females except for Primary school and Vocational/Technical/Commercial where the proportion of females are higher than the proportion of males.

Comparing those currently attending school to those who attended in the past, apart from Primary school, persons who attended school in the past are higher at all the levels than persons who are currently attending school.

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

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	23,344	100.0	12,957	100.0	10,387	100.0	5,661	100.0	3,406	100.0	2,255	100.0
Nursery	4,541	19.5	2,401	18.5	2,140	20.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	1,721	7.4	803	6.2	918	8.8	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	12,837	55.0	7,070	54.6	5,767	55.5	2,996	52.9	1,467	43.1	1,529	67.8
JSS/JHS	2,556	10.9	1,537	11.9	1,019	9.8	709	12.5	460	13.5	249	11.0
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	376	6.6	300	8.8	76	3.4
SSS/SHS	1,466	6.3	984	7.6	482	4.6	903	16.0	627	18.4	276	12.2
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	195	3.4	147	4.3	48	2.1
Vocational/technical/ commercial	39	0.2	16	0.1	23	0.2	24	0.4	13	0.4	11	0.5
Post middle/secondary certificate	72	0.3	52	0.4	20	0.2	193	3.4	157	4.6	36	1.6
Tertiary	112	0.5	94	0.7	18	0.2	265	4.7	235	6.9	1.3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The overall development of a country is based on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human capital of the country. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services produced, only a section (a working population often referred to as the “employed”) of the total population produce them. It is generally accepted that the nature of the economy and the level of socio-economic development influences the type of economic activity pursued in a country. Again, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created resulting in the general well-being of the population.

Contributing to employment opportunities in any country or area depends on factors such as the structure of the population, proportion of the economically active population and the labour market. A detailed study of the dynamics of the population and the labour market helps to identify the employment opportunities available and the structure of the economy.

This chapter analyses the economic activities pursued, the economically active and the economically not active population. Each of these population characteristics are analysed by age, sex, sector and status of employment.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

The economic activity status of persons 15 years and older in the Gushiegu District is presented in Table 4.1 on the economic activity status of the population by sex. The findings indicate that, the economically active persons constitute 81.8 percent for both sexes compared to the economically not active population which stands at a little below a quarter (18.2%). While the employed population for both sexes is 98.4 percent, the unemployed category forms 1.6 percent.

In terms of sex, males who are economically active constitute 84.3 percent of the working population which is higher than their female counterparts (79.5%). Similarly, males who are employed represent 98.7 percent, which is slightly higher than that of females (98.2%). The analysis further reveals that males who are unemployed constitute 1.3 percent and among females they form 1.8 percent. Males who are economically not active form 15.7 percent while the share of females is 20.5 percent. The Table further reveals that a significant variation exists between males and females who are engaged in full time education. Also, males in full time education constitute 37 percent relative to a low figure for females (14.3%).

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	58,989	100.0	27,871	100.0	31,118	100.0
Economically active	48,243	81.8	23,491	84.3	24,752	79.5
<i>Employed</i>	47,493	98.4	23,176	98.7	24,317	98.2
<i>Worked</i>	46,664	98.3	22,821	98.5	23,843	98.1
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	674	1.4	289	1.2	385	1.6
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	155	0.3	66	0.3	89	0.4
<i>Unemployed</i>	750	1.6	315	1.3	435	1.8
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	434	57.9	168	53.3	266	61.1
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	316	42.1	147	46.7	169	38.9
Economically not active	10,746	18.2	4,380	15.7	6,366	20.5
Did home duties (household chore)	4,492	41.8	1,293	29.5	3,199	50.3
Full time education	2,534	23.6	1,622	37.0	912	14.3
Pensioner/Retired	65	0.6	35	0.8	30	0.5
Disabled/Sick	511	4.8	249	5.7	262	4.1
Too old/young	2,517	23.4	932	21.3	1,585	24.9
Other	627	5.8	249	5.7	378	5.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows the activity status of the population 15 years and older by sex and age. For all the age groups, about 80.5 percent of the population are employed, 1.3 percent are unemployed and the economically not active constitutes 18.2 percent. The data shows a gradual rise from 69 percent at age 15-19 for the employed, and then peaks at 90.2 percent at age 35-39 years. It then decreased slightly to 90.1 percent at age 40-44 years and finally reaches a peak at 90.7 percent at age 45-49 years and gradually decreases as age increases.

Between age 15-19 years, the proportion of the economically not active is almost one-third. This may be due to the fact that this group of people are expected to be in school. This proportion decreases sharply from 30.2 percent at age 15-19 to as low as 8.9 percent at age 35-39 years. The data by males and females show similar patterns. Male-female differentials show that for all the age groups, there are slightly more males who are employed (83.2%) than females (78.1%).

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	58,989	100.0	47,493	80.5	750	1.3	10,746	18.2
15-19	10,485	100.0	7,230	69.0	91	0.9	3,164	30.2
20-24	9,424	100.0	7,351	78.0	185	2.0	1,888	20.0
25-29	8,752	100.0	7,459	85.2	145	1.7	1,148	13.1
30-34	7,338	100.0	6,536	89.1	77	1.0	725	9.9
35-39	5,460	100.0	4,927	90.2	48	0.9	485	8.9
40-44	4,561	100.0	4,109	90.1	30	0.7	422	9.3
45-49	2,906	100.0	2,636	90.7	13	0.4	257	8.8
50-54	2,656	100.0	2,272	85.5	20	0.8	364	13.7
55-59	1,221	100.0	1,046	85.7	19	1.6	156	12.8
60-64	1,885	100.0	1,307	69.3	102	5.4	476	25.3
65+	4,301	100.0	2,620	60.9	20	0.5	1,661	38.6
Male								
Total	27,871	100.0	23,176	83.2	315	1.1	4,380	15.7
15-19	5,446	100.0	3,702	68.0	45	0.8	1,699	31.2
20-24	4,024	100.0	3,120	77.5	64	1.6	840	20.9
25-29	3,535	100.0	3,052	86.3	70	2.0	413	11.7
30-34	3,135	100.0	2,888	92.1	33	1.1	214	6.8
35-39	2,629	100.0	2,466	93.8	24	0.9	139	5.3
40-44	2,273	100.0	2,162	95.1	10	0.4	101	4.4
45-49	1,535	100.0	1,480	96.4	4	0.3	51	3.3
50-54	1,417	100.0	1,319	93.1	4	0.3	94	6.6
55-59	703	100.0	654	93.0	9	1.3	40	5.7
60-64	965	100.0	783	81.1	46	4.8	136	14.1
65+	2,209	100.0	1,550	70.2	6	0.3	653	29.6
Female								
Total	31,118	100.0	24,317	78.1	435	1.4	6,366	20.5
15-19	5,039	100.0	3,528	70.0	46	0.9	1,465	29.1
20-24	5,400	100.0	4,231	78.4	121	2.2	1,048	19.4
25-29	5,217	100.0	4,407	84.5	75	1.4	735	14.1
30-34	4,203	100.0	3,648	86.8	44	1.0	511	12.2
35-39	2,831	100.0	2,461	86.9	24	0.8	346	12.2
40-44	2,288	100.0	1,947	85.1	20	0.9	321	14.0
45-49	1,371	100.0	1,156	84.3	9	0.7	206	15.0
50-54	1,239	100.0	953	76.9	16	1.3	270	21.8
55-59	518	100.0	392	75.7	10	1.9	116	22.4
60-64	920	100.0	524	57.0	56	6.1	340	37.0
65+	2,092	100.0	1,070	51.1	14	0.7	1,008	48.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

About 88 percent of workers in the District are engaged as skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers. This is followed by service and sales workers (4.4%) while craft and related trade workers are approximately three percent. The two leading occupational categories do not require highly skilled expertise and educational training. The proportion of the occupations, which require high skills and years of training such as professionals, managers and technicians together accounts for only about two percent of the employed persons in the District.

The variations in males and females in the various occupations indicate that there are slightly higher proportions of employed males than females in all the occupations that require special skills and training such as professionals, plant and machine operators and assemblers; and technicians and associate professionals. For instance, proportionately more males (90.4%) are skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers compared to females (86.2%).

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	47,493	100.0	23,176	100.0	24,317	100.0
Managers	129	0.3	55	0.2	74	0.3
Professionals	485	1.0	388	1.7	97	0.4
Technicians and associate professionals	89	0.2	54	0.2	35	0.1
Clerical support workers	54	0.1	45	0.2	9	0.0
Service and sales workers	2,101	4.4	468	2.0	1,633	6.7
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	41,914	88.3	20,961	90.4	20,953	86.2
Craft and related trades workers	1,281	2.7	529	2.3	752	3.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	180	0.4	164	0.7	16	0.1
Elementary occupations	1,258	2.6	511	2.2	747	3.1
Other occupations	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the type of services offered or products produced by an institution or company. Table 4.4 presents employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. The workforce of the District are employed in two major industries: agriculture, forestry and fishing (88.5%), wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (4.7%). About three percent of the workforce are engaged in manufacturing industry and about one percent are in the accommodation and food services industry.

The results indicate that about 90.3 percent of males and 86.7 percent of females are engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry in the District. Also, about three percent of males and six percent of females are employed in the wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry.

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	47,493	100.0	23,176	100.0	24,317	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	42,017	88.5	20,939	90.3	21,078	86.7
Mining and quarrying	11	0.0	9	0.0	2	0.0
Manufacturing	1,311	2.8	466	2.0	845	3.5
Electricity, gas and air conditioning supply	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Water supply, sewerage waste management and remediation activities	15	0.0	7	0.0	8	0.0
Construction	73	0.2	52	0.2	21	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,221	4.7	718	3.1	1,503	6.2
Transportation and storage	158	0.3	144	0.6	14	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	586	1.2	41	0.2	545	2.2
Information and communication	42	0.1	27	0.1	15	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	18	0.0	13	0.1	5	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	54	0.1	30	0.1	24	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	45	0.1	35	0.2	10	0.0
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	105	0.2	86	0.4	19	
Education	419	0.9	350	1.5	69	0.3
Human health and social work activities	107	0.2	64	0.3	43	0.2
Arts entertainment and recreation	9	0.0	9	0.0	0	0.0
Other service activities	194	0.4	144	0.6	50	0.2
Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods and services and household production for own use	103	0.2	39	0.2	64	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the position 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 and domestic employee (house-help). Persons who could not be classified under any of the above categories were classified as “other”.

The employment status data presented in Table 4.5 indicates that less than two-thirds of the work force are self-employed without employees while 30.5 percent are contributing family workers, which is the lowest.

The corresponding sex distribution has 66.5 percent males and 55.9 percent females being self-employed without employees. In contrast, a little over one-third of females than males (24.3%) are contributing family workers due to their engagement in household or family chores.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	47,493	100.0	23,176	100.0	24,317	100.0
Employee	1,332	2.8	878	3.8	454	1.9
Self-employed without employee(s)	29,001	61.1	15,411	66.5	13,590	55.9
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,303	2.7	703	3.0	600	2.5
Casual worker	316	0.7	111	0.5	205	0.8
Contributing family worker	14,501	30.5	5,622	24.3	8,879	36.5
Apprentice	138	0.3	75	0.3	63	0.3
Domestic employee (House help)	694	1.5	306	1.3	388	1.6
Other	208	0.4	70	0.3	138	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 shows the sector of employment of the employed population and persons who had worked before and were seeking for work. There are five categories, namely: public, private formal, private informal, semi-public and NGO's.

Table 4.6 indicates that 97.5 percent of the employed persons are engaged in the private informal sector, the public sector employed only 1.4 percent, while the private formal and NGO sectors account for less than one percent each.

The proportion of males and females employed in the public sector are about two percent and less than one percent respectively. The relatively low levels of educational and professional training among the employed population could account for the high proportions in the informal sector.

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

Employment Sector	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	47,493	100.0	23,176	100.0	24,317	100.0
Public (Government)	663	1.4	522	2.3	141	0.6
Private Formal	235	0.5	103	0.4	132	0.5
Private Informal	46,328	97.5	22,426	96.8	23,902	98.3
Semi-Public/Parastatal	12	0.0	8	0.0	4	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	252	0.5	115	0.5	137	0.6
Other International Organisations	3	0	2	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

This chapter analyses access to ICT facilities. ICT has become an important tool for development in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. The role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana has been widely recognized at various levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in 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.

It is for this reason that the GSS for the first time in the country, during the 2010 PHC collected data on access to and use of ICT by individuals and households. Specifically, information was sought from persons 12 years and older about their access to and use of mobile phones, internet facilities at home, in internet cafés, on mobile phone or other devices, households with desktops/laptop computers.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 presents data on mobile phone ownership and internet facility usage by sex. Out of the 64,947 of the population who are 12 years and older, 7,767 (12%) have mobile phones. There is a wide disparity between mobile phone ownership in the District by sex distribution. As indicated, 70.8 percent of males compared to 29.2 percent of females own mobile phones.

5.3 Use of the Internet

The internet has become a very useful communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. Some of the common uses of the internet include electronic mailing, accessing information, conducting business transactions, social networking and shopping. According to the International Communication Union (2012), the percentage of individuals using the internet continues to grow worldwide and by the end of 2011, about 2.3 billion people were using the internet. However, there was a wide gap in access to the internet between the developed and developing countries. By the end of 2011, about 70 percent of households in developed countries used the internet compared to only 20 percent of households in developing countries (International Communications Union, 2012).

In view of this challenge, many African countries have revolutionised their partnership with private and international communication networks to improve the situation. Ghana since the year 2000 has improved its communication systems through MNT, VODAFONE, TIGO and so on, which have greatly enhanced internet connectivity in the country.

As Table 5.1 further shows, despite these great strides, the 2010 PHC recorded 336 (0.5 %) users of internet facilities out of 64,947 persons 12 years and above in the Gushiegu District. This indicates that less than one percent of the population 12 years and older have access to the internet. In terms of sex distribution, more males (75.3%) use internet facility than females (24.7%).

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	64,947	100.0	7,767	100.0	336	100.0
Male	31,055	47.8	5,499	70.8	253	75.3
Female	33,892	52.2	2,268	29.2	83	24.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computers

Household ownership of desktop or laptop computer is presented in this Table 5.2. The data shows that only 62 (0.6 %) households in the District have either a desktop or laptop computer. However more than nine out of ten male (90.3%) households have access to desktop or laptop computers than females (9.7%) households.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households with desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	11,150	100.0	62	100.0
Male	10,202	91.5	56	90.3
Female	948	8.5	6	9.7

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 (GSS, National Analytical Report, 2012). PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because of their disability. Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that there are more than 600 million PWDs in the world, of which approximately 80 percent live in low-income countries (Ayiku, 2012).

Disability is now considered a development issue because of its direct relationship with poverty. The development of a nation depends on the important contributions of not only a segment of the population but on the collective contributions of every individual, including PWDs.

This chapter therefore discusses the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of PWDs from the 2010 PHC data. It describes PWDs with respect to age and sex, locality of residence, educational and literacy levels, and economic activity status.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows data on persons with disability and sex. Out of the total population of 135,450 persons, about 3,855 responded as having one form of disability or the other and they constitute 2.8 percent of the population. The proportions of male and female PWDs are three percent and 2.7 percent respectively. PWDs are slightly higher among males than females in both rural and urban areas.

6.3 Type of Disability

Table 6.1 shows six common forms of disability that were reported by the population of the District. They include emotions, sight, intellect, physical, speech, hearing, and other forms of disabilities. The highest form of disability among the population is emotional disability (30.4%) while disability in terms of speech is the least common type forming about one-tenth of the disability population. It is important to note that there can be multiple PWDs in the District.

Emotional disability is the highest form of disability among the sexes. It is higher among both males (30.5%) and females (30.3%). Speech is the least type of disability for both sexes, males being 10.7 percent and 10.5 percent for females.

6.4 Disability by Locality

Disability is common in rural localities (3.0%) than in urban (2.2%). Sight disability (39.6%) is the highest among the population in urban areas while emotional disability (31.3%) is the highest amongst the rural localities. The reason accounting for the higher emotional disability at the rural locality could be attributed to the relatively higher economic burden.

Together in both localities, male PWDs (5.4%) are more than females (5.0%). Disparity in intellectual disability is highest among males (23.8%) than females (14.7%) in urban localities. Rural localities generally recorded higher proportions of females than males in specific disabilities, except for sight and physical disabilities.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	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	30.3	664	30.2	638	30.1
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
Rural						
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 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 shows the distribution of persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex in the District. Out of a total population of 58,989 persons within this age cohort, 1,841 have some form of disability. The data suggests that more than one-third of PWDs are economically not active with more than half (65%) being employed and only slightly higher than one percent are unemployed. In the District, about 70.1 percent of persons with emotional disability being the highest are employed while those with sight disability recorded the least proportion of about 52 percent. Most of the PWDs who are economically not active could be found among those with sight disability which recorded 46.8 percent of all PWDs.

According to sex distribution, 886 males and 955 females are in some form of economic activity. From the Table, majority of male PWDs (71.8%) are employed as compared to their female counterparts (58.7%), implying that males are economically empowered than the females in the District. Also, more females (40.2%) are economically not active as compared to males (26.9%) in the same category.

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	58,989	100.0	47,493	80.5	750	1.3	10,746	18.2
No disability	57,148	100.0	46,296	81.0	728	1.3	10,124	17.7
With a disability	1,841	100.0	1,197	65.0	22	1.2	622	33.8
Sight	549	100.0	285	51.9	7	1.3	257	46.8
Hearing	359	100.0	230	64.1	6	1.7	123	34.3
Speech	201	100.0	132	65.7	4	2.0	65	32.3
Physical	368	100.0	194	52.7	10	2.7	164	44.6
Intellectual	273	100.0	180	65.9	2	0.7	91	33.3
Emotional	398	100.0	279	70.1	4	1.0	115	28.9
Other	316	100.0	241	70.0	3	0.9	72	22.8
Male								
Total	27,871	100.0	23,176	83.2	315	1.1	4,380	15.7
No disability	26,985	100.0	22,540	83.5	303	1.1	4,142	15.3
With a disability	886	100.0	636	71.8	12	1.4	238	26.9
Sight	266	100.0	165	62.0	4	1.5	97	36.5
Hearing	157	100.0	115	73.2	3	1.9	39	24.8
Speech	104	100.0	71	68.3	2	1.9	31	29.8
Physical	158	100.0	98	62.0	3	1.9	57	36.1
Intellectual	124	100.0	83	66.9	1	0.8	40	32.3
Emotional	187	100.0	133	71.1	2	1.1	52	27.8
Other	150	100.0	119	79.3	0	0.0	31	20.7
Female								
Total	31,118	100.0	24,317	78.1	435	1.4	6,366	20.5
No disability	30,163	100.0	23,756	78.8	425	1.4	5,982	19.8
With a disability	955	100.0	561	58.7	10	1.0	384	40.2
Sight	283	100.0	120	42.4	3	1.1	160	56.5
Hearing	202	100.0	115	56.9	3	1.5	84	41.6
Speech	97	100.0	61	62.9	2	2.1	34	35.1
Physical	210	100.0	96	45.7	7	3.3	107	51.0
Intellectual	149	100.0	97	65.1	1	0.7	51	34.2
Emotional	211	100.0	146	69.2	2	0.9	63	29.9
Other	166	100.0	122	73.5	3	1.8	41	24.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

With reference to the data in Table 6.3, out of 2,644 PWDs aged 3 years and older in the District, almost 78 percent had never been to school. Among PWDs, the highest educational level attained is Basic education (15.9%). The lowest proportion in the educational levels attained by PWDs in the District is Sec/SHS and higher which accounts for 2.5 percent. Among the various types of PWDs who have never attended school, sight and intellectual disabilities recorded 84 percent and 80.9 percent respectively being the highest proportions.

Persons with physical disability recorded the highest proportion of all PWDs who attained Basic education (18.3%).

Among the male PWDs in the District, more than two-thirds (66.4%) have never attended school while females on the other hand have 81.1 percent. A higher proportion of males (18.8%) than females (13.1%) of all PWDs in the District attained Basic level of education. However, the Table further shows that, 3.6 percent of males and 1.5 percent of females attained Senior High or Higher education. In a similar vein, more males (6.4%) with speech disability attained Senior High/Higher level of education than females (3.8%).

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	99,936	70,931	6,262	19,474	3,269	100.0	71.0	6.3	19.5	3.3
No disability	97,292	68,871	6,165	19,054	3,202	100.0	70.8	6.3	19.6	3.3
With a disability	2,644	2,060	97	420	67	100.0	77.9	3.7	15.9	2.5
Sight	675	567	17	80	11	100.0	84.0	2.5	11.9	1.6
Hearing	547	415	29	92	11	100.0	75.9	5.3	16.8	2.0
Speech	332	236	23	56	17	100.0	71.1	6.9	16.9	5.1
Physical	491	366	19	90	16	100.0	74.5	3.9	18.3	3.3
Intellectual	466	377	12	66	11	100.0	80.9	2.6	14.2	2.4
Emotional	646	487	24	109	26	100.0	75.4	3.7	16.9	4.0
Other	454	340	15	87	12	100.0	74.9	3.3	18.2	2.6
Male										
Total	48,642	32,279	3,204	10,834	2,325	100.0	66.4	6.6	22.3	4.8
No disability	47,347	31,322	3,156	10,591	2,278	100.0	66.2	6.7	22.4	4.8
With a disability	1,295	957	48	243	47	100.0	73.9	3.7	18.8	3.6
Sight	334	273	6	48	7	100.0	81.7	1.8	14.4	2.1
Hearing	249	181	13	49	6	100.0	72.7	5.2	19.7	2.4
Speech	173	121	8	33	11	100.0	69.9	4.6	19.1	6.4
Physical	226	151	7	57	11	100.0	66.8	3.1	25.2	4.9
Intellectual	229	180	10	34	5	100.0	78.6	4.4	14.8	2.2
Emotional	307	212	14	65	16	100.0	69.1	4.6	21.2	5.2
Other	216	152	3	51	10	100.0	70.4	1.4	23.6	4.6
Female										
Total	51,294	38,652	3,058	8,640	944	100.0	75.4	6.0	16.8	1.8
No disability	49,945	37,549	3,009	8,463	924	100.0	75.2	6.0	16.9	1.9
With a disability	1,349	1,103	49	177	20	100.0	81.8	3.6	13.1	1.5
Sight	341	294	11	32	4	100.0	86.2	3.2	9.4	1.2
Hearing	298	234	16	43	5	100.0	78.5	5.4	14.4	1.7
Speech	159	115	15	23	6	100.0	72.3	9.4	14.5	3.8
Physical	265	215	12	33	5	100.0	81.1	4.5	12.5	1.9
Intellectual	237	197	2	32	6	100.0	83.1	0.8	13.5	2.5
Emotional	339	275	10	44	10	100.0	81.1	2.9	13.0	2.9
Other	238	188	12	36	2	100.0	79.0	5.0	15.1	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

* Includes Primary School, Middle/JSS/JHS

**Includes Sec/SSS/SHS, Voc./Tec/Comm., Post sec, Bachelor Degree, Postgraduate (Cert., Diploma, Masters, PHD etc.

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is the main stay of the District's economy which is mainly rural. It employs a relatively higher proportion of households in the District. Ghana's economy is regarded as agrarian because it contributes a significant proportion to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Agriculture in the District is labour intensive and employs a greater proportion of the population.

This chapter therefore discusses households in the District who are engaged in agriculture. It covers the types of farming activities and the percentage of households engaged in those activities. It also looks at households who are engaged in the various agricultural activities with respect to the type of locality.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Agricultural household is defined as one in which at least one person in the household is engaged in farming/fishing/animal husbandry. Table 7.1 presents data on households by agricultural activities and locality. According to the 2010 PHC, about nine in ten households (91.8%) in the District are engaged in agriculture. In the urban areas, about three-quarters households are engaged in agriculture while in the rural areas as many as 96.9 percent are engaged in agriculture.

7.3 Type of Farming Activities

The types of agricultural activities in the District are presented in Table 7.1. The highest proportion of farming households are engaged in crop farming (98.0%), while the least proportion of households are into fish farming (0.1%). Agriculture activity commonly practiced is mainly crop farming and livestock rearing. Crop farming in urban and rural areas have proportions exceeding 90 percent of agricultural households. There are however variations in livestock rearing where the rural proportion (68.6%) is almost twice the proportion in urban localities (36.3%). The free-range system of livestock rearing which is common in rural dwellings, could account for this phenomenon.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural Activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	11,150	100.0	2,609	100.0	8,541	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	10,237	91.8	1,961	75.2	8,276	96.9
Crop Farming	10,030	98	1,904	97.1	8,126	98.2
Tree Planting	71	0.7	16	0.8	55	0.7
Livestock Rearing	6,389	62.4	711	36.3	5,678	68.6
Fish Farming	15	0.1	0	0	15	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Types of Livestock and other Animals Reared

Animal rearing is the second most important agricultural activity after crop farming. Table 7.2 shows the types of animals reared in the District. From the distribution, the number of animal species kept in the District is 297,227. Out of this number, there are 15,655 keepers and an average of 19 livestock or other animals per keeper.

Among the ruminants, the top three are 20.2 percent of cattle with 15.3 percent of keepers, 19.4 percent of goat with 26 percent of keepers and 18.3 percent of sheep with 22.5 percent of keepers. The average animal per keeper for cattle, goat and sheep are 25, 14 and 15 respectively. Chicken and guinea fowls are also reared in a sizeable quantity in the District.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Type of livestock	Number of Livestock/ other Animals		Number of keepers		Average Livestock/ other Animals per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	297,227	100.0	15,655	100.0	19
Beehives	477	0.2	30	0.2	16
Cattle	60,067	20.2	2,401	15.3	25
Chicken	66,396	22.3	2,627	16.8	25
Dove	2,363	0.8	77	0.5	31
Duck	4,035	1.4	176	1.1	23
Goat	57,587	19.4	4,078	26.0	14
Grass-cutter	644	0.2	28	0.2	23
Guinea fowl	38,819	13.1	1,445	9.2	27
Ostrich	1,030	0.3	44	0.3	23
Pig	9,670	3.3	1,096	7.0	9
Rabbit	362	0.1	17	0.1	21
Sheep	54,536	18.3	3,525	22.5	15
Silk worm	274	0.1	18	0.1	15
Snail	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Turkey	61	0.0	8	0.1	8
Other	832	0.3	70	0.4	12
Fish farming	10	0.0	2	0.0	5
Inland fishing	6	0.0	2	0.0	3
Marine fishing	58	0.0	11	0.1	5
Other	832	0.3	70	0.4	12
Marine fishing	58	0.0	11	0.1	5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

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

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 contains data on the stock of housing units and households available in the Gushiegu District. The data indicates that the overall household population in the District is 110,039 consisting of 26,424 in urban areas and 83,615 in rural areas. The District has a housing stock of 10,055 houses. The data further reveals that there are 11,150 households in the District with an average household per house of about one. Also, the population per house stands at about eleven people while the mean household size is about ten persons.

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	111,259	26,729	84,530
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	110,039	26,424	83,615
Number of houses	3,392,745	257,311	10,055	2,248	7,807
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	11,150	2,609	8,541
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
Population per house*	7.1	9.5	10.9	11.8	10.7
Average household size	4.4	7.7	9.9	10.1	9.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

8.3.1 Ownership status

The data on ownership status of dwellings by sex of household head and type of locality for the District is presented in Table 8.2. As shown by the data, dwellings owned by members of the household form the highest with 95.5 percent. Dwelling units owned by a relative who is not a household member forms only 1.7 percent. Dwellings owned by other private/public agencies are as low as 1.1 percent.

There are differences in ownership status by sex and type of locality. Majority of the male-headed households (96.2%) live in houses owned by household members. Compared to the female headed households, 87.6 percent live in houses owned by a household member.

In terms of locality, dwellings owned by household members in rural localities (97.6%) exceed those in urban localities (88.3%).

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

Ownership Status	Total Country Region		District									
			Total		Male Headed		Female Headed		Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	318,119	11,150	100.0	10,202	100.0	948	100.0	2,609	100.0	8,541	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	267,538	10,645	95.5	9,815	96	830	87.6	2,305	88.3	8,340	97.6
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	1,352	32	0.3	30	0.3	2	0.2	7	0.3	25	0.3
Relative not a household member	851,630	16,460	184	1.7	156	1.5	28	3	80	3.1	104	1.2
Other private individual	1,439,021	24,310	119	1.1	80	0.8	39	4.1	104	4	15	0.2
Private employer	83,610	1,248	17	0.2	12	0.1	5	0.5	15	0.6	2	0
Other private agency	21,123	431	23	0.2	8	0.1	15	1.6	22	0.8	1	0
Public/government ownership	118,804	5,863	123	1.1	94	0.9	29	3.1	74	2.8	49	0.6
Other	24,000	917	7	0.1	7	0.1	0	0	2	0.1	5	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Type of dwelling units

Table 8.3 provides information on the type of occupied dwelling unit by locality and sex distribution. The Table shows that there are 11,150 dwelling units in the District. The four major types are compound houses (68.5%), huts/buildings (18.5%), separate houses (7.1%) and semi-detached houses (3.5%).

Compound dwelling units are the most prevalent in the District occupied by 71 percent of female-headed households compared to 68.3 percent occupied by male-headed households. Separate housing units and semi-detached housing units both have more female headed households than male headed occupancy. However, huts/buildings have higher male-headed households living in them (19.2%) than female-headed households (11.5%).

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

Type of dwelling	Total country		District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	318,119	11,150	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	51,622	795	7.1	6.8	10.9	14.7	4.8
Semi-detached house	391,548	12,761	388	3.5	3.4	3.9	4.5	3.2
Flat/Apartment	256,355	3,360	43	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.2
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	208,934	7,641	68.5	68.3	71.0	71.3	67.7
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	34,405	2,063	18.5	19.2	11.5	5.8	22.4
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,374	77	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.9
Tent	10,343	818	48	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	404	16	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	619	16	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	1,428	48	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.6	0.1
Other	9,846	394	15	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of locality, compound houses (rooms) are higher in urban localities (71.3%) than in rural localities (67.7%). This may be as a result of the higher demand for housing in urban areas. As expected, the proportion of huts/buildings is higher in rural areas (22.4%) than in urban areas (5.8%).

8.4 Construction Materials

This analysis deals with the main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units, main construction materials for the floor of dwelling units and the main construction material for roofing of dwelling units.

8.4.1 Material for wall

Table 8.4 provides information on the main construction materials for the outer walls of dwelling units in the District. The main construction materials for outer walls are mud brick/earth and cement blocks /concrete. More than eight in every ten (86.2%) of construction materials of the outer walls of dwellings are made of mud brick/earth and about six percent are constructed with cement blocks/concrete. Mud brick/Earth is mostly used in rural areas

(89.3%) than in urban areas (76.1%). Cement blocks/concrete is however used, more in urban areas (20.2%) than in rural areas (1.8%).

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

Material for outer wall	District					
	Total country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	339,874	11,382	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	247,754	9,812	86.2	76.1	89.3
Wood	200,594	5,389	270	2.4	1.3	2.7
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	1,984	38	0.3	0.5	0.3
Stone	11,330	1,077	33	0.3	0.1	0.3
Burnt bricks	38,237	647	14	0.1	0.2	0.1
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	64,863	698	6.1	20.2	1.8
Landcrete	104,270	10,609	188	1.7	0.9	1.9
Bamboo	8,206	285	8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	5,894	261	2.3	0.1	3.0
Other	39,206	1,372	60	0.5	0.4	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main construction materials for floor

Table 8.5 presents data on construction materials for floor of dwelling units by type of locality in the District. In the District, floors are largely made of earth/mud (54.7%) and cement/concrete (43.6%) and this also reflects the situation in the type of locality. Earth/mud (60.4%) are predominantly used in the rural dwellings as the main construction material for floor than cement/concrete (37.9%). However, urban dwellings use more cement (62.2%) compared to earth/mud (36.1%).

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

Materials for the floor	District					
	Total country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	318,119	11,150	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	97,678	6,097	54.7	36.1	60.4
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	214,535	4,860	43.6	62.2	37.9
Stone	32,817	1,358	51	0.5	0.8	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	277	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood	52,856	195	8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	510	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	2,091	74	0.7	0.4	0.7
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	365	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	15,567	1,110	53	0.5	0.4	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Materials for roof

Table 8.6 shows the distribution of main material for roofing of dwelling units by type of locality in the District. Approximately, six out of ten (63.4%) dwelling units in the District are roofed with thatch/palm leaf or Raffia. The other two major materials used for roofing are metal sheets (27.7%) and mud bricks/Earth (4.4%). The use of slate or asbestos and cement/concrete is not much common in the District.

There are differences in materials used for roofing in rural and urban localities. For instance, 75.2 percent of rural dwelling units are roofed with thatch/palm leaf or raffia compared to 25.4 percent in urban areas. Also, 64.4 percent of the dwelling units in the urban localities are roofed with metal sheets in contrast with 16.4 percent in the rural areas. However, the proportion using mud/bricks/earth is higher in urban areas (6.1%) than rural localities (3.9%).

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	339,874	11,382	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	16,434	504	4.4	6.1	3.9
Wood	45,547	3,740	176	1.5	1.9	1.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	192,412	3,155	27.7	64.4	16.4
Slate/asbestos	759,039	2,091	18	0.2	0.4	0.1
Cement/concrete	141,072	1,429	18	0.2	0.4	0.1
Roofing tile	31,456	761	30	0.3	0.1	0.3
Bamboo	71,049	1,137	125	1.1	0.6	1.3
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	118,517	7,221	63.4	25.4	75.2
Other	35,935	3,353	135	1.2	0.6	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of sleeping rooms provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Overcrowded rooms have health implications arising from, among others, disturbed sleep. More importantly, crowded living conditions increase the risk of the spread of infectious diseases, such as meningococcal disease, tuberculosis and respiratory infections.

Table 8.7 shows the sleeping room occupancy for households in the District. About six percent (5.9%) of households in the District have one sleeping room. Together, about 58.8 percent of households in the District live in 1-4 rooms in dwelling units beyond which the proportion decreases up to eight rooms except for nine rooms or more which saw an increase.

The highest proportion of households with one member (single member households) occupies one room (68.1%), two rooms (11.6%) and thereafter, the proportion occupying three to six rooms decreases. The proportion of households occupying one sleeping room unit decreases as household size increases. However, the proportion of households occupying two rooms initially saw an increase from one to two member households, it then decreased for three member households and finally decreased for at least four member households.

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

House- hold size	Number of sleeping rooms										Nine rooms or more
	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	
	Number	Percent									
Total	11,150	100.0	5.9	16.7	19.7	16.5	12.1	8.6	5.4	4.3	10.8
1	345	100.0	68.1	11.6	3.5	2.0	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.6	11.3
2	336	100.0	35.7	46.1	4.8	2.6	3.0	1.2	0.9	2.7	3.0
3	476	100.0	22.1	43.2	20.6	5.9	3.2	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.9
4	728	100.0	8.8	48.4	21.6	7.8	3.2	3.7	1.3	1.5	3.7
5	830	100.0	4.6	41.7	31.0	11.4	4.1	2.4	0.8	1.2	2.8
6	914	100.0	3.8	29.8	31.9	15.9	9.3	3.7	1.5	1.0	3.1
7	928	100.0	1.7	19.3	35.6	20.4	11.4	4.1	3.0	1.3	3.2
8	870	100.0	0.5	13.9	33.1	27.5	15.1	4.5	2.3	0.7	2.4
9	801	100.0	1.0	8.7	32.0	23.1	16.5	7.9	4.0	2.1	4.7
10+	4,922	100.0	0.6	2.4	9.9	17.9	16.4	14.8	9.8	8.3	19.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

Nature of the source of lighting is one of the indicators of quality of life. As society improves the source of lighting shifts from the use of low quality sources such as lanterns to more efficient ones such as electricity.

8.6.1 Source of lighting

The major source of lighting for dwelling units in the District is presented in Table 8.8. The three major sources of lighting in households are kerosene lamp (52.1%), flashlight (26.0%) and electricity mains (18.2%). Although there are efforts to introduce non-conventional energy sources such as solar, at the national level, approximately one percent of households in the District are using solar as source of light. About 60 percent of urban dwelling units use electricity as the main source of lighting, compared with slightly over five percent in the rural localities. About six in every ten (59.8%) dwelling units in the rural localities use kerosene lamps as their main source of light in contrast with 26.9 percent in urban localities. Flashlights/torch as the second most common source of light (30.9%) for rural areas in the District could be due to the introduction of rechargeable varieties and long-lasting batteries.

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

Main Source of Light	District					
	Total Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	318,119	11,150	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	114,889	2,032	18.2	60.3	5.4
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,219	122	1.1	1.9	0.9
Kerosene lamp	971,807	134,656	5,811	52.1	26.9	59.8
Gas lamp	9,378	860	21	0.2	0.2	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,048	73	0.7	0.2	0.8
Candle	41,214	488	13	0.1	0.2	0.1
Flashlight/torch	858,651	60,518	2,894	26.0	9.9	30.9
Firewood	13,241	2,257	114	1.0	0.5	1.2
Crop residue	4,623	759	61	0.5	0.1	0.7
Other	11,739	425	9	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel

Table 8.9 shows the main sources of cooking fuel used by households and type of locality in the District. The two major sources of energy for cooking as identified in the District are firewood (93.9%) and charcoal (3.5%). Electricity and kerosene are less used for cooking in the District.

In terms of localities, firewood is the dominant source of cooking fuel in rural localities (97.4%) as compared to the urban areas (82.3%). However, in urban localities, charcoal is the most common source of energy for cooking (12.7%) as compared to the rural areas with 0.7 percent only.

8.6.3 Cooking space

Table 8.9 further shows the cooking spaces used by households in the District. Open space in compound is the main space used for cooking in the District. About 81.7 percent of households in rural areas use open space in compound compared to 60.5 percent of urban households. Similarly, nearly one-fifth (19.4%) of households in the urban areas use separate room for exclusive use of household compared to 5.1 percent in rural households.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	11,150	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	6,713	91	0.8	1.9	0.5
Wood	2,197,083	243,314	10,468	93.9	82.3	97.4
Gas	996,518	10,584	73	0.7	1.8	0.3
Electricity	29,794	1,396	23	0.2	0.5	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	1,116	17	0.2	0.2	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	52,124	387	3.5	12.7	0.7
Crop residue	45,292	1,804	87	0.8	0.7	0.8
Saw dust	8,000	515	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	84	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	469	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	11,150	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	10,910	153	1.4	2.7	1.0
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	82,024	940	8.4	19.4	5.1
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	10,877	318	2.9	2.4	3.0
Enclosure without roof	117,614	11,245	520	4.7	4.6	4.7
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	11,055	218	2.0	0.6	2.4
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,403	62	0.6	1.0	0.4
Veranda	1,173,946	34,131	355	3.2	8.5	1.5
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,651	8,552	76.7	60.5	81.7
Other	21,007	823	32	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG) seven is aimed at reducing by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990 levels. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on the health of a people. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhoea. Water sources are often classified as 'improved' or 'unimproved'. Sources considered as improved are piped water into homes, public standpipe, borehole, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection. The unimproved sources include unprotected wells and springs, vendors and tanker-trucks (WHO and UNICEF, 2000).

8.7.1 Main source of drinking water

Table 8.10 shows the major sources of drinking water for households in the Gushiegu District. The sources of water that majority of the households depend on are: borehole/pump/tube well (55.1%), river/stream (16.2%). These are the two main source of water for drinking in the District.

The Table further shows the distribution of water sources for rural and urban areas. Borehole/pump/tube well (46.9%) and public tap/standpipe (25.1%) are the two major

sources of drinking water in urban areas. This implies that about 72 percent of urban households have access to improved water. With respect to rural areas, the major sources are: borehole/pump/tube well (57.6%) and river/stream (20.7%).

8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic use

Analysis of the data in Table 8.10 indicates that close to one-half of households use borehole/tube well for other domestic purposes while about one-tenth use dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal. In terms of locality of residence, the proportion of households that obtain borehole/tube well for other domestic uses are higher in rural (50.5%) than urban areas (45.4%). Fewer households in the District use water from unprotected sources including wells, springs, rivers, lakes, dams, ponds and so on as shown in Table 8.10.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	11,150	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	27,811	95	0.9	3.1	0.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	38,852	664	6.0	18.0	2.3
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	21,798	746	6.7	25.1	1.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	111,650	6,143	55.1	46.9	57.6
Protected well	321,091	17,933	435	3.9	1.7	4.6
Rain water	39,438	2,066	101	0.9	0.2	1.1
Protected spring	19,345	1,008	31	0.3	0.1	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	233	9	0.1	0.2	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	1,187	25	0.2	0.7	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	942	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	13,517	210	1.9	0.3	2.4
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,109	30	0.3	0.0	0.3
River/Stream	502,804	55,470	1,804	16.2	1.3	20.7
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	24,308	856	7.7	2.5	9.3
Other	3,972	235	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	11,150	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	27,698	93	0.8	3.0	0.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	37,432	615	5.5	16.1	2.3
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	19,390	706	6.3	24.0	0.9
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	101,815	5,495	49.3	45.4	50.5
Protected well	465,775	19,715	592	5.3	2.9	6.1
Rain water	39,916	2,182	105	0.9	0.3	1.1
Protected spring	18,854	927	25	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	1,214	7	0.1	0.2	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	13,349	237	2.1	0.7	2.6
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,002	16	0.1	0.0	0.2
River/stream	588,590	63,445	2,123	19.0	2.7	24.0
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	29,210	1,126	10.1	4.6	11.8
Other	10,302	740	10	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household.

8.8.1 Toilet facilities

Table 8.11 presents four major types of toilet facilities are used in the District. The majority of households (84.0%) have no toilet facilities and therefore use the bush or field. Households that use public toilets (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.) are the highest accounting for 7.3 percent, followed by KVIP (5.3%) and pit latrine (2.1%).

At the locality level, nine in every ten (91.5%) households in dwelling units have no toilet facilities in the rural areas, the people resort to the use of bush or open fields. In the urban localities the proportion that do not have toilet facility is 59.5 percent. However, public toilet is the mostly used facility in urban localities (28.4%) while in rural areas the highest is the use of KVIP (4%).

8.8.2 Bathing facilities

Data on bathing facilities is also presented in Table 8.11. Majority, three in ten households (30.9%) have a separate bathroom shared with other non-household members. Also, 25.8 percent own bathrooms for exclusive use with less than one percent of households in dwelling units have no bathing facilities.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total Country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	11,150	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	230,852	9,371	84.0	59.5	91.5
W.C.	839,611	7,736	38	0.3	1.0	0.2
Pit latrine	1,040,883	9,218	235	2.1	2.3	2.1
KVIP	572,824	14,587	587	5.3	8.1	4.4
Bucket/pan	40,678	1,248	14	0.1	0.4	0.0
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.)	1,893,291	52,704	812	7.3	28.4	0.8
Other	23,385	1,774	93	0.8	0.4	1.0
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	11,150	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	108,283	2,881	25.8	30.0	24.6
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	95,261	3,440	30.9	28.4	31.6
Private open cubicle	381,979	22,044	636	5.7	8.7	4.8
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	48,531	2,132	19.1	16.9	19.8
Public bath house	140,501	12,409	477	4.3	7.9	3.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	2,646	18	0.2	0.6	0.0
Open space around house	372,556	27,210	1,488	13.3	6.7	15.4
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,001	54	0.5	0.6	0.5
Other	16,276	734	24	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion of dwelling units that have a bathroom for exclusive use is higher in urban areas (30.0%) than rural (24.6%) localities. On the other hand, about 32 percent of households in rural dwelling units share a separate bathroom in the same house compared with 28.4 percent of households in urban dwelling units.

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Disposal of solid waste is quite a challenge to both urban and rural areas in the Gushiegu District and Ghana as a whole, and hence the need for modern and hygienic solid waste disposal systems. Acceptable waste management helps to prevent the spread of infectious diseases and improves the quality of the environment.

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Table 8.12 describes the methods of solid waste disposal in the District. As shown in the Table, the two most frequently used means of disposing refuse is dumping in public open space (42.5%) and dumping indiscriminately (31.3%). Households that bury refuse constitutes 2.5 percent and it is the least method used in the District.

Table 8.2 further reveals that, the percentage of households that dump their refuse publicly in open space are slightly higher in urban areas (43.8%) than rural (42.1%). However, in the rural localities, households who are engage in indiscriminately dumping (36.4%) are more than doubled that of their urban counterparts (14.7%). With respect to waste disposal in urban areas, burning of refuse is the least resort among the major methods of refuse disposal while it is 10.5 percent in the urban localities.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total Country	Region	District			
			Total Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Method of rubbish disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	11,150	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	19,674	604	5.4	2.1	6.4
Burned by household	584,820	34,594	927	8.3	1.1	10.5
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	47,222	1,053	9.4	36.2	1.3
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	123,188	4,739	42.5	43.8	42.1
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	83,889	3,493	31.3	14.7	36.4
Buried by household	182,615	7,140	276	2.5	1.5	2.8
Other	53,805	2,412	58	0.5	0.7	0.5
Method of liquid waste disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	11,150	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,636	359	3.2	0.5	4.1
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	13,949	288	2.6	2.6	2.6
Through soak away (pit)	167,555	16,152	355	3.2	1.8	3.6
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	178,671	7,304	65.5	73.6	63.0
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	19,931	497	4.5	9.2	3.0
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	81,195	2,258	20.3	11.5	22.9
Other	38,294	1,585	89	0.8	0.8	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

Table 8.12 further shows the different methods of liquid waste disposal in the District. Because of lack of proper drainage system in the District, pouring of liquid waste onto the street/outside form the main method (65.5%) used by households. This is followed closely by pouring liquid waste onto the compound (20.3%) by households. The use of drainage system into a gutters is the least method by households in the District.

At the locality level, 63 percent of rural households reported throwing liquid wastes onto the street or outside as compared to 73.6 percent of urban households. Whereas 11.5 percent of urban households reported throwing liquid waste onto compound, slightly above one-fifth (22,9%) reported for rural localities.

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Summary of Findings

9.1.1 Population size and Distribution

The Gushiegu District has a population of 111,259 in 2010 with 395 communities. The District Chief Executive is the Political Head of the District and also chairs the Executive Committee. The Gushiegu District Hospital is the highest level of health facility in the District. It has 111 schools: There are 24 Kindergarten and nursery schools, 74 Primary schools, 12 Junior High schools and only one Senior High school. The District comprises of 48.7 percent of males and slightly more than half (51.3%) of females. It has 47 percent of its population being children. The working age population, 15-64 years have more females (53.1%) than males (46.9 %). The sex ratio of the District is 94.9. The age dependency ratio in the District is 103.4.

9.1.2 Nationality

The Residence in the District are mainly Ghanaian (97.2%) as against a few non- Ghanaians (2.8%). Ghanaian by birth formed the majority (94.0%), followed by Ghanaian with dual nationality (2.4%) and Ghanaians by naturalization (2.1%).

9.2 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

9.2.1 Fertility

The Gushiegu District has a TFR of 3.7. This means that a woman in the District who lives through her reproductive age and follows the age-specific rate of a given time, is likely to have four children in her lifetime. The District TFR is slightly higher than the regional average of (3.5). The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 108.8 per 1,000 women, meaning 12 months prior to the Census night, there were 109 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years in the District. The District recorded a Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of 25.8, implying there were about 24 live births per 1000 population.

9.2.2 Mortality

Gushiegu District reports a total of 744 deaths in households and a CDR of 6.7 per 1,000 population. The CDR for the District is however higher than the Regional rate of 5.9 per 1,000 population. The percentage of deaths related to accident, violence, homicide, suicide in the District accounts for 4.2 percent twice lower than that for the regional percentage of 9.7.

9.2.3 Migration

The District has a total number of 14,966 migrants, representing 37.0 percent of the total population. Out of the number, about 18 percent are in-migrants from other regions. There are about 1,669 international migrants in the District. Majority of the migrants (11.2%) are from outside Ghana. The highest proportion (26.5%) of the migrants in the have lived there for 1-4 years. The lowest proportion (16%) has lived there for less than 1 year.

9.2.4 Social characteristics

The District has a total household population of 110,039 with 26,424 in urban and 83,615 in rural areas. In addition, there are 11,150 households in the District comprising of 2,609 urban households and the remaining, 8,541 are rural households. The mean/average number of household per house is 1.1 for the District. The average household size in the District (10 persons) is almost the same for both urban and rural areas.

9.3 Household Size, structure and Composition

Household heads account for about a tenth of the household population in the District. The proportion of male biological children (55.9%) are higher than females (43.7%). Households with extended family (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives) constitutes more than one-half of the household population in the District. There are more females in extended family households (84.0%) than males (83.4%). In the nuclear family households, there are more males (18.1%) compared to females (16.0%). The widowed population is almost three percent and divorce rate is one percent.

9.3.1 Marital status

Nearly two-thirds (63.0%) of the population in the District are married and almost one-third (32.0%) have never married. About 31.5 percent of females have married by age 15 to 19 years compared to a lower proportion of (14.4%) males. Also, about 13.2 percent of the married population are economically not active. The male-female differentials reveal that for all the marital status categories, a higher proportion of males (81.1%) than females (76.7%) are in the employed population.

About 31.5 percent of females have married by age 15 to 19 years compared to a lower proportion of 14.4 percent of males. Among the never married population, 67.6 percent are employed, 1.4 percent unemployed and 31 percent are economically not active. The population that are never married also have the highest proportion of economically not active persons in the District (31.0%). Also, among the population who are in informal or consensual union, 80.8 percent are employed, 0.3 percent are unemployed and 18.8 percent are economically not active.

9.3.2 Religious Affiliation

Islam constitutes the highest with 68.1 percent of the population followed by Traditionalist (22.2%). The literate population is 20.3 percent, while 79.7 percent are non-literate. Females are less likely to have attended school in the past than males: 4.4 percent for females and seven percent for males. In the Gushiegu District, 23,344 persons three years and older are currently in school.

The proportion of the population who are Ghanaians by birth is 94.1 percent. Those with dual nationality amounts to 2.2 percent and almost two percent of the ECOWAS nationals are in the District.

9.3.3 Economic characteristics

Economically active persons constitute 81.8 percent for both sexes compared to the economically not active population which stands at a little below a quarter (18.2%). While the employed population for both sexes is 98.4 percent, the unemployed category forms 1.6 percent. In terms of sex, males who are economically active constitute 83.4 percent of the working population which is higher than their female counterparts (79.5%). Similarly, males

who are employed represent 98.7 percent, which is slightly higher than that of females (98.2%)

More than 88 percent of workers in the District are engaged as skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers. About 66.5 percent males and 55.9 percent females being self-employed without employees. The proportion of males and females employed in the public sector are about two percent and less than one percent respectively.

9.3.4 Information communication technology

Out of the 64,947 of the population who are 12 years and older, 7,767 (12%) have mobile phones. There is a wide disparity between mobile phone ownership in the District by sex distribution. As indicated, 70.8 percent of males compared to 29.2 percent of females own mobile phones. The data shows that only 62 (0.6 %) households in the District have either a desktop or laptop computer. However more than nine out of ten male (90.3%) households have access to desktop or laptop computers than females (9.7%) households.

9.3.5 Disability

Out of the total population of 135,450 persons, about 3,855 responded as having one form of disability or the other and they constitute 2.8 percent of the population. The highest form of disability among the population is emotional disability (30.4%) while disability in terms of speech is the least common type forming about one-tenth of the disability population. The proportions of male and female PWDs are three percent and 2.7 percent respectively. Speech is the least type of disability for both sexes, males being 10.7 percent and 10.5 percent for females. Sight disability (39.6%) is the highest among the population in urban areas while emotional disability (31.3%) is the highest amongst the rural localities.

9.3.6 Agricultural activities

As much as 92 percent households in the District are engaged in agriculture activities. The highest proportion (98%) of those who engage in agriculture are into crop farming, and the smallest proportion (0.1 %) do fish farming. Chicken is the most numerous of all animals being reared. The most numerous animal (livestock) keepers are goats keepers.

9.3.7 Housing conditions

Overall, the household population in the Gushiegu District is 110,039 consisting of 26,424 in urban areas and 83,615 in rural areas. The District has a housing stock of 10,055 houses. The data further reveals that there are 11,150 households in the District with an average household per house of about one.

Dwellings owned by members of the household form the highest with 95.5 percent. Majority of the male-headed households (96.2%) live in houses owned by household members. In terms of locality, dwellings owned by household members in rural localities (97.6%) exceed those in urban localities (88.3%).

There are 11,150 dwelling units in the District. Compound dwelling units are the most prevalent in the District with 71 percent of female-headed households and 68.3 percent of males occupying them. Separate housing units and semi-detached housing units also have more female headed households than male headed.

Less than one-tenth of households in the District have one sleeping room. The proportion of households occupying one sleeping room unit decreases as household size increases.

About 60 percent of urban dwelling units use electricity as the main source of lighting, compared with nearly five percent in the rural localities. About 81.7 percent of households in rural areas use open space in compound compared to 60.5 percent of urban households as cooking space. The sources of water that majority of the households depend on are: borehole/pump/tube well (55.1%), river/stream (16.2%). The majority of households (84 %) no toilet facilities and therefore use the bush or field. Households that bury refuse constitute 2.5 percent and it is the least method used in the District. At the locality level, 63 percent of rural households reported throwing liquid wastes onto the street or outside compared to 73.6 percent of urban households.

9.4 Conclusion

The Gushiegu District as one of the twenty six Administrative Districts of the Northern Region of Ghana has more females than men according to 2010 PHC. The District has a youthful population with more male dependants than females.

Household heads account for about a tenth of the household population in the District. In the nuclear family households, there are more males than females. The widowed population is almost three percent and divorce rate is one percent.

The percentage of the widowed population is five percent for females and less than one percent for males, signifying a higher female widowed population. The population that are never married also have the highest proportion of economically not active persons in the District.

A higher proportion of males than females are in the employed population. Females are less likely to have attended school in the past than males.

Males who are economically active in the working population are higher than their female counterparts. Majority of workers in the District are engaged as skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers. There are more males than females who are engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry in the District. The proportion of males and females employed in the public sector are about two percent and less than one percent respectively. More female-headed households have access to desktop or laptop computers than males.

The proportions of male and female PWDs are three percent and 2.7 percent respectively. PWDs are slightly higher among males than females in both rural and urban areas. Rural localities generally recorded higher proportions of females than males in specific disabilities, except for sight and physical disabilities.

The lowest proportion in the educational levels attained by PWDs in the District is Sec/SHS and higher. More males with physical disability are more likely to attain Basic education than females. In a similar vein, more males with speech disability are more likely to attain Senior High/Higher level of education than females.

The highest proportion of farming households are engaged in crop farming while the least proportion of households are into fish farming. Crop farming in urban and rural areas have proportions exceeding 90 percent of agricultural households.

Dwellings owned by members of the household form the highest. Majority of the male-headed households live in houses owned by household members. Compound dwelling units are the most prevalent in the District. Separate housing units and semi-detached housing units also have more female headed households than male headed. Less than one-tenth of

households in the District have one sleeping room. The proportion of households occupying one sleeping room unit decreases as household size increases.

Majority of urban dwelling units use electricity as the main source of lighting, compared with nearly five percent in the rural localities. Similarly, nearly one-fifth of households in the urban areas use separate room for exclusive use of household compared to 5.1 percent in rural households as cooking space. The sources of water that majority of the households depended on are: borehole/pump/tube well and river/stream.

The majority of households have no toilet facilities and therefore use the bush or field. Households that use public toilets are the highest followed by pit latrine. Less than one percent of households in dwelling units have no bathing facilities. Majority of rural households throw liquid wastes onto the street or outside as compared.

9.5 Policy Recommendation

The District's population is largely youthful, hence the need for Government's intervention in educational infrastructure expansion at all levels. There is also the need to create jobs for the economically productive group since their employment status has implication on productivity. There should be efforts to implement social interventions that will target the dependent persons since they are economically not active to help improve their standard of living. This could include learning facilities and educational funds for the children to empower them as well as pension schemes/funds for the aged.

The TFR in the District is about four children per woman aged 15 to 49 years. Most women do not have control over their reproductive health especially when it comes to regulating fertility and using contraceptives. There is the need to integrate family life education into school curriculum and out-of-school programmes to reduce it further. It is recommended that much attention should be paid to sexual and reproductive health as well as family planning programmes since an improvement in this area has a direct effect on maternal and child health in the District.

The data shows that for every 100 children born in the District, 83 of them survived. It is critical that initiatives aimed at improving maternal and child health should be prioritised in the District. In addition, promoting healthy living and enhancing both financial and physical access to health services should be intensified.

Education has a potential for providing employment opportunities for the teeming youth as well as reduction in family sizes. It is recommended that the government intensifies social interventions such as school feeding, capitation grant and provision of free uniforms and exercise books to increase the enrolment, retention and completion rates for basic education and to develop interventions to reduce dropout rates at the secondary and tertiary levels.

Agriculture/forestry/fishing is the largest industrial sector employing more than 81.8 percent of the economically active population. On the basis of these results, the following are recommended:

1. Agriculture must be modernized using appropriate technologies to increase productivity.
2. Farmers in agriculture need to be supported to acquire implements and small-to medium scale irrigation equipment that will facilitate farming activities throughout the year.

3. The linkage between agriculture related activities and local industries needs to be strengthened to create employment and ensure efficiency in both sectors.

The quality of life of the people in the District depends largely on the type of houses they live in, access to potable water, education, health, electricity and adequate sanitary facilities among others. The report however shows that access to these facilities tend to be poor and non-existent in some homes and communities. It is therefore recommended that:

The District Assembly in collaboration with non-governmental organizations operating in the water sector need to target underserved communities to extend potable water or construct boreholes. This will enhance and improve access to potable water for these communities.

The District Assembly should enforce by-laws regarding the issue of permits such that all housing units would have the required facilities (toilet, sewerage etc.) before permit are issued for putting up such structures.

Again, the District Assemblies should be supported to enforce by-laws regarding the disposal of solid and liquid wastes.

There is also the need for District Assemblies to intensify public health education among the population for drastic attitudinal change.

REFERENCES

- Ayiku, C. N. A. (2012). Giving visibility to persons with disability – providing a helping hand. <http://opinion.myjoyonline.com/pages/feature/201208/92607.php> retrieved on 23August, 2012.
- Ghana Statistical Service (2002). 2000 Population and Housing Census, Summary Report of Final Results. Accra: Ghana Statistical Service.
- Ghana Statistical Service (2012). 2010 Population and Housing Census: Summary Report of Final Results Accra: Ghana Statistical Service.
- Ghana Statistical Service (2013). Analytical Report of 2010 Population and Housing Census Accra: Ghana Statistical Service.
- Institute of Statistical and Economic Research (ISSER) “The State of the Ghanaian economy in 2011” University of Ghana.
- International Telecommunications Union (2012). Key Statistical Highlights: ITU Data Release June 2012. ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database. Retrieved July, 2012 from <http://www.itu.int/ITU/statistics/pdf>.
- National Development Planning Commission (2010). Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework: Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA), 2010-2013, National Development Planning Commission, Accra.
- United Nations (2008). Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Census, Revision 2; New York: Department of Economics and Social Affairs Statistics Division, United Nations.
- WHO and UNICEF (2000). The Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report, Geneva.

APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	110,039	100.0	26,424	100.0	83,615	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	345	0.3	171	0.6	174	0.2
Household with head and a spouse only	240	0.2	54	0.2	186	0.2
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	1,548	1.4	320	1.2	1,228	1.5
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	16,602	15.1	1,977	7.5	14,625	17.5
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	76,049	69.1	17,610	66.6	58,439	69.9
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	4,672	4.2	1,798	6.8	2,874	3.4
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	1,487	1.4	400	1.5	1,087	1.3
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	6,703	6.1	2,964	11.2	3,739	4.5
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	666	0.6	363	1.4	303	0.4
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	1,727	1.6	767	2.9	960	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Sex/Disability type	Educational level attained										
	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle /JSS/ JHS	Sec. /SSS /SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Total	99,936	70,931	4,541	1,721	15,833	3,641	2,564	63	553	69	20
No disability	97,292	68,871	4,471	1,694	15,518	3,536	2,512	62	540	68	20
With a disability	2,644	2,060	70	27	315	105	52	1	13	1	0
Sight	675	567	15	2	55	25	9	0	2	0	0
Hearing	547	415	24	5	72	20	10	1	0	0	0
Speech	332	236	22	1	45	11	15	1	0	1	0
Physical	491	366	19	0	72	18	11	0	5	0	0
Intellectual	466	377	8	4	52	14	10	0	1	0	0
Emotional	646	487	13	11	80	29	23	0	2	1	0
Other	454	340	8	7	65	22	7	0	5	0	0
Male											
Total	48,642	32,279	2,401	803	8,537	2,297	1,758	29	452	67	19
No disability	47,347	31,322	2,363	793	8,360	2,231	1,724	29	440	66	19
With a disability	1,295	957	38	10	177	66	34	0	12	1	0
Sight	334	273	6	0	27	21	6	0	1	0	0
Hearing	249	181	11	2	36	13	6	0	0	0	0
Speech	173	121	8	0	26	7	10	0	0	1	0
Physical	226	151	7	0	45	12	6	0	5	0	0
Intellectual	229	180	6	4	29	5	4	0	1	0	0
Emotional	307	212	10	4	47	18	13	0	2	1	0
Other	216	152	3	0	37	14	5	0	5	0	0

Table A2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (Cont'd)

Sex/Disability type	Educational level attained										
	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle /JSS/ JHS	Sec. /SSS /SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Female											
Total	51,294	38,652	2,140	918	7,296	1,344	806	34	101	2	1
No disability	49,945	37,549	2,108	901	7,158	1,305	788	33	100	2	1
With a disability	1,349	1,103	32	17	138	39	18	1	1	0	0
Sight	341	294	9	2	28	4	3	0	1	0	0
Hearing	298	234	13	3	36	7	4	1	0	0	0
Speech	159	115	14	1	19	4	5	1	0	0	0
Physical	265	215	12	0	27	6	5	0	0	0	0
Intellectual	237	197	2	0	23	9	6	0	0	0	0
Emotional	339	275	3	7	33	11	10	0	0	0	0
Other	238	188	5	7	28	8	2	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	11,150	110,039	53,594	56,445	39,606	21,838	17,768
Households engaged in agricultural activities	10,237	103,363	50,498	52,865	39,606	21,838	17,768
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	10,034	101,537	49,599	51,938	38,871	21,449	17,422
Households engaged in crop farming	10,030	101,511	49,587	51,924	38,860	21,445	17,415
Households engaged in tree growing	71	762	339	423	274	134	140
Agro forestry (tree planting)	71	762	339	423	274	134	140
Alligator pepper	25	255	131	124	116	64	52
Apples	5	58	26	32	30	13	17
Asian vegetables (e.g. Tinda, cauliflower)	56	630	312	318	234	135	99
Avocado	6	42	17	25	26	9	17
Banana	33	368	175	193	226	130	96
Beans	1,109	11,555	5,628	5,927	4,182	2,335	1,847
Black pepper	12	140	67	73	42	25	17
Black berries	9	78	39	39	38	18	20
Cabbage	1	10	8	2	10	8	2
Carrot	106	911	450	461	388	201	187
Cashew	33	378	175	203	137	72	65
Cassava	154	2,229	1,091	1,138	703	388	315
Citronella	12	108	53	55	39	24	15
Citrus	3	46	15	31	4	2	2
Cloves	19	90	47	43	35	35	0
Cocoa	5	38	16	22	18	10	8
Coconut	2	23	8	15	10	4	6
Cocoyam	13	93	44	49	38	22	16
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	8	93	47	46	17	13	4
Coffee	4	37	20	17	15	7	8
Cola	3	30	16	14	20	9	11
Cotton	25	369	182	187	118	55	63
Cucumber	149	1,715	832	883	748	390	358
Egg plant	7	83	37	46	20	12	8
Gallic	1	10	7	3	3	2	1
Garden eggs	48	610	275	335	239	137	102
Ginger	4	57	32	25	29	21	8
Groundnut	4,580	49,465	23,851	25,614	18,705	10,156	8,549
Guava	24	236	111	125	84	44	40
Kenaf	17	172	89	83	52	33	19

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

Activity/type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Lemon grass	12	190	87	103	42	23	19
Lettuce	10	81	46	35	32	18	14
Maize	8,357	86,062	42,078	43,984	32,741	18,140	14,601
Mango	144	1,172	578	594	364	203	161
Melon (agusi)	24	289	117	172	130	63	67
Millet	3,630	38,235	18,760	19,475	15,012	8,140	6,872
Mushroom	46	798	369	429	166	105	61
Nut meg	48	587	294	293	199	113	86
Oil palm	10	120	57	63	61	31	30
Okro	1,216	12,964	6,286	6,678	4,816	2,472	2,344
Onion	7	66	32	34	30	12	18
Pawpaw	7	64	23	41	23	9	14
Peas	83	903	459	444	339	183	156
Pepper	448	4,681	2,231	2,450	1,718	871	847
Pineapple	5	45	21	24	16	8	8
Plantain	13	151	70	81	68	36	32
Potatoes	26	396	193	203	101	64	37
Rice	2,248	24,057	11,933	12,124	9,367	5,221	4,146
Rubber	3	35	24	11	9	4	5
Shallot	1	14	6	8	9	4	5
Shea tree	21	176	83	93	87	41	46
Sorghum	724	7,345	3,596	3,749	2,801	1,491	1,310
Soya beans	2,268	25,480	12,316	13,164	9,676	5,276	4,400
Spinach	52	522	262	260	299	153	146
Sugarcane	8	94	50	44	40	23	17
Sun flower	19	201	100	101	73	39	34
Sweet pepper	7	83	33	50	21	12	9
Sweet potatoes	18	274	129	145	102	49	53
Tiger nut	35	363	166	197	144	75	69
Tobacco	4	38	17	21	12	7	5
Tomatoes	47	582	277	305	229	128	101
Water melon	23	306	155	151	105	58	47
Yam	3,749	42,415	20,630	21,785	15,611	8,712	6,899
Other	281	2,855	1,395	1,460	1,162	661	501

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Both sexes	Male	Female		
1	Gushiegu	20,413	10,029	10,384	2,037	1,778
2	Kpatinga	6,316	3,065	3,251	572	470
3	Zinido	3,037	1,454	1,583	247	229
4	Nayugu	1,881	858	1,023	105	103
5	Galwei	1,670	816	854	172	164
6	Limo	1,467	653	814	118	119
7	Gaa	1,354	641	713	142	134
8	Nakunga	1,322	603	719	99	95
9	Chimboni	1,225	630	595	111	102
10	Bulugu	1,214	558	656	80	77
11	Yiborigu Yapala	1,207	578	629	161	150
12	Lalogli (Bulalugli)	1,099	566	533	121	107
13	Yiyamba	1,099	516	583	128	94
14	Waawu	1,080	536	544	105	104
15	Pumo No.1	1,009	487	522	46	44
16	Yeshie	987	460	527	69	68
17	Bogo	976	458	518	116	119
18	Nworung (Nyorin)	957	435	522	68	67
19	Kpalugu	935	465	470	66	64
20	Nalogu (Taloli)	933	413	520	96	54

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A5: Age group in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Age Group																
		All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Gushiegu	20,413	3,291	2,951	2,038	2,132	2,018	1,830	1,491	1,117	944	667	508	241	361	174	245	405
2	Kpatinga	6,316	1,255	983	559	564	511	536	463	344	300	140	135	64	126	83	107	146
3	Zinido	3,037	640	571	290	268	249	218	185	172	98	103	71	37	34	32	33	36
4	Nayugu	1,881	348	351	137	143	173	159	135	116	71	60	49	27	22	16	42	32
5	Galwei	1,670	339	295	109	111	132	149	128	94	91	31	47	20	41	12	30	41
6	Limo	1,467	297	237	150	145	136	127	88	91	49	30	42	13	18	4	15	25
7	Gaa	1,354	236	233	155	124	102	91	90	88	57	38	31	11	25	21	25	27
8	Nakunga	1,322	261	241	92	100	114	109	107	51	68	21	53	13	34	6	20	32
9	Chimboni	1,225	132	217	164	129	117	102	81	91	63	31	35	11	21	6	13	12
10	Bulugu	1,214	235	199	128	121	126	93	95	43	50	26	30	10	22	7	14	15
11	Yiborigu Yapala	1,207	222	222	106	119	105	93	83	62	55	40	26	16	20	11	15	12
12	Lalogli (Bulalugli)	1,099	158	186	145	152	91	68	59	53	56	31	25	13	21	11	14	16
13	Yiyamba	1,099	235	210	131	119	75	59	75	42	48	13	29	10	23	2	9	19
14	Waawu	1,080	276	218	115	50	60	46	86	79	50	19	16	14	17	5	9	20
15	Pumo No.1	1,009	211	141	89	78	109	71	77	54	49	33	32	6	15	3	22	19
16	Yeshie	987	170	187	97	118	84	71	55	32	48	18	26	6	25	7	19	24
17	Bogo	976	189	138	80	109	100	84	65	47	55	22	29	6	25	3	8	16
18	Nworung (Nyorin)	957	242	156	78	76	91	79	68	30	45	15	22	0	27	5	11	12
19	Kpalugu	935	119	166	156	131	73	70	46	38	34	22	26	10	19	8	8	9
20	Nalogu (Taloli)	933	95	170	176	155	67	84	44	31	31	21	25	4	8	8	6	8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Project Secretariat

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

Writers

Fuseini Karim
John Wusah Loriba

Consultant

Dr. Abubakari Yakubu

Editor/ Reviewers

Prof. Imoro Braimah
Mrs. Augusta Okantey
Mr. Patrick Adzovor