2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT
_____

MION DISTRICT

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

The District Analytical Report for the Mion 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

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

BAC: Business Advisory Center

CEB: Children Ever Born

CIDA: Canadian International Development Agency

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 Communication Technology

ISSER: Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research

JSS: Junior Secondary School

JHS: Junior High School

LEAP: Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty

REP: Rural Enterprises Programme

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 Organizations
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 Mion District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 81,812 with relatively more females (50.3%) than males (49.7%), giving a sex ratio of 98.8. an overwhelming majority (91.1%) of the population reside in rural areas while 8.9 percent are in the urban areas. The population of the District is youthful with about two-fifth (46.7%) aged below 15 years and the elderly persons (aged 60 years and older) in smaller proportion (6.2%). Thus, the District's population pyramid has a broad base and tapers off with a small number of elderly persons. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 103.6. The rural population has a higher dependency ratio of 104.2 higher than the urban population of 97.8.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the Mion District is 3.4 which is slightly higher than the regional average of 3.5. The General Fertility Rate is 102.9 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 23.7 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the District is 6.8 per 1000 live births which is higher than the regional average of 5.9 per 1000. Majority of migrants (86.4%) living in the District were born elsewhere in the region while 13.6 percent were born elsewhere in another region. For migrants born who were born outside the region, majority (57.0%) of them were born outside the country with 8.4 percent each from the Volta and Upper East regions.

Household size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 81,026 with a total number of 8,842 households. The average household size in the District is 9.3 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household composition accounting for 52.0 percent of the total household population. Heads of households and other relatives form 10.9 percent and 10.2 percent respectively of the household population. The extended family made up of the head, spouse(s) children and head's relatives constitute 64.8 percent of the total number of households in the District.

Marital status

More than three-fifths (60.6%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, more than one-third (34.3%) have never been married and 2.8 percent are widowed. Among the married population, 88.6 percent has no education and 8.9 percent have basic education. For those who have never been married, 58.0 percent have never been to school and 34.5 percent

has basic education. Nearly nine in ten (88.1%) of the married population are employed, less than one percent (0.9%) are unemployed and 11.0 percent are economically not active. For those who have never been married, 69.7 percent are employed, 1.0 percent are unemployed and 29.3 percent are economically not active.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 92.9 percent. Those who have dual nationality constitute 2.9 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 3.3 percent.

Religious affiliation

Majority (61.8%) of the population in the District profess the Islam religion, followed by Christians (17.3%) and Traditionalists (17.3%). Those who profess to have no religion constitute 2.7 percent of the population.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 22.4 percent are literate and more than three-quarters (77.6%) are not literate. Of the literate population, 21.5 percent are able to read and write in English language only while 70.8 percent indicated they could read and write in both English and a Ghanaian language. Of the population aged 3 years and older in the District, 68.5 percent has never attended school, one-quarter (25.7%) have attended in the past and 5.8 percent are currently attending. Of those currently attending, 8.7 percent are in Kindergarten, 55.4 percent are at primary level and 13.2 percent are in Junior High Schools. Thus, 77.3 percent of the pupils in the District are in Basic schools.

Economic Activity Status

More than four-fifths (83.5%) of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 16.5 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 98.7 percent are employed while 1.3 percent are unemployed. Of the unemployed population, 41.1 percent are seeking work for the first time. For those who are economically not active, 31.9 percent perform household duties and 30.8 percent are students.

Occupation

Of the total workforce in the District, majority (92.5%) are engaged as Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 2.1 percent are engaged as Craft and related trades workers. Whereas females (3.0%) are more likely than males (1.3%) to be engaged in Craft and related trades work, males (95.1%) are more likely than females (89.9%) to be engaged as Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

Industry

In terms of sector of employment of the workforce, 91.4 percent are employed by Agriculture, 2.3 percent by Industry and 6.3 percent by Services sectors. Whereas more males (94.0%) than females (88.9%) are employed by the Agriculture sector, more females than males are employed by the Services and Industry sectors.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 62.2 percent are self-employed without employees, 29.5 percent are contributing family workers and 2.7 percent are employees. The proportion of male employees (3.3%) is relatively higher than their female counterparts (2.2%). The private

informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 98.6 percent of the population.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 12.3 percent own mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 18.5 percent as compared to 6.5 percent of females. About one percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the District. Twice as many females (0.6%) as males (1.3%) use internet. About four percent (3.9%) of the total households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About two percent of the District's total population has one form of disability or the other. The main types of disability in the District are sight (37.8%) and hearing (26.1%). More than 70 percent (72.2%) of persons with disability are employed and 26.8 percent are economically not active. Of the population with disability, more than three-quarters (78.6%) have never been to school and 19.2 percent have up to basic level of school education.

Agriculture

Over 90 percent (92.1%) of households in the District are engaged in agricultural activities. An overwhelming majority (98.7%) of the households are involved in crop farming and 54.8 percent are also involved in livestock rearing. Poultry (30.8%) is the dominant animal reared in the District.

Housing

The housing stock of Mion District is 8,283 representing 3.2 percent of the total number of houses in the Northern Region. The average number of persons per house is 9.9 which is slightly higher than the regional average of 9.6.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

About six in every ten (63.7%) of all dwelling units in the District are compound houses and 18.6 percent are huts/buildings found on same compound. An overwhelming majority (93.8%) of the dwelling units in the District are owned by members of the household.

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 which constitutes 84.8 percent, followed by cement blocks accounting for 6.4 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the District. Cement (69.6%) and mud/earth (28.7%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units. Thatch/palm leaf or raffia (56.1%) and Metal sheets (36.0%) are the two main roofing materials for dwelling units in the District.

Utilities and household facilities

Kerosene lamp (67.6%) and flashlight/torch (18.7%) are the two main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the District. The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood (96.0%). Bore-hole/pump/tube well constitutes the major (49.5%) source of drinking water for dwelling unit in the District. The next major source of drinking water is river/stream (27.8%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling (5.3%).

An overwhelming majority (88.9%) of households in the District has no toilet facility. Public toilet (6.6%) and KVIP (1.9%) are the most used toilet facilities in the District.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 46.1 percent. About eight percent of households burn their solid waste and one-third (34.3%) of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street (65.2%) and onto the compound (22.5%) are the commonest methods used by households in the District.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Mion District Assembly was established on 6th February 2012 by Act 462 and Legislative Instrument (LI) 2064. It was officially inaugurated on 28th June, 2012. The district was carved out of the Yendi Municipal Assembly due to the increasing population and to enable development reach all communities. The capital of Mion District is Sang. There are one hundred and sixty- four communities (164) in the district.

1.2 Physical Features

Mion District is located in the eastern corridor of the Northern Region of Ghana between Latitude $9^0 - 35^"$ North and $0^0 - 30^"$ West and $0^0 - 15^"$ East. The district shares boundaries with the Tamale Metropolis, Savelugu Municipal and Nanton District to the west, Yendi Municipal to the east, Nanumba North and East Gonja districts to the south and Gushegu and Karaga districts to the north.

The district covers a surface area of 2714.1 sq. km and has a population density of 30.1 persons per square kilometre.

The climate of the district is relatively dry, with a single rainy season that begins in May and ends in October. The amount of rainfall recorded annually varies between 750 mm and 1050 mm. The dry season starts in November and ends in March/April with maximum temperatures occurring towards the end of the dry season and minimum temperatures in December and January. The Harmattan winds, which occur during the months of December to early February, have considerable effect on the temperatures in the district, which may vary between 14˚C at night and 40˚C during the day. Humidity, which is very low, mitigates the effect of the daytime heat.

The district has vast areas of grassland, interspersed with the Guinea Savannah woodland, characterized by drought-resistant trees such as the acacia, Shea and dawadawa.

1.3 Political Administration

In line with the Local Government Act 1993 (Act 462), the District Assembly, located in Sang, is the highest political and administrative authority in the Mion District. It is headed by a Chief Executive, appointed by the President of the Republic. The district has only one constituency, the Mion Constituency, represented by an elected Member of Parliament. The Member of Parliament is an ex-officio member of the District Assembly.

Currently the Assembly has twenty (20) elected Assembly Members, eight (8) government appointees, the Member of Parliament from the Mion Constituency as well as the District Chief Executive of the Assembly making a total of 30 members. Out of this number, only three (3) are women representing 10 percent of the total membership. There are three (3) area councils in the district namely Jimle, Sang and Kpabia. Five (5) unit committee members assist each elected Assembly Member.

Figure 1.1: Map of Mion District

DISTRICT MAP OF MION

KARAGA

GUSHIEGU

SABOBA

Tensung

Donbeni

SAVELUGU NANTON

Zanduli

Sakpeh

Kpunkpano

Zakpalsi

D.C. Kura

YENDI MUNICIPAL

Salankpang

SANG

Sambu

TAMALE SUB METRO

Kayong

Nadundo

Macheliyili (Nalogni)

Gunsi

Paanting

Kpabia

LEGEND

District Capital

Towns

Road Network

District Boundary

EAST GONJA

Dabogni

Buguyili

Bofoyili

5   0   5   Miles

NANUMBA NORTH

Buli
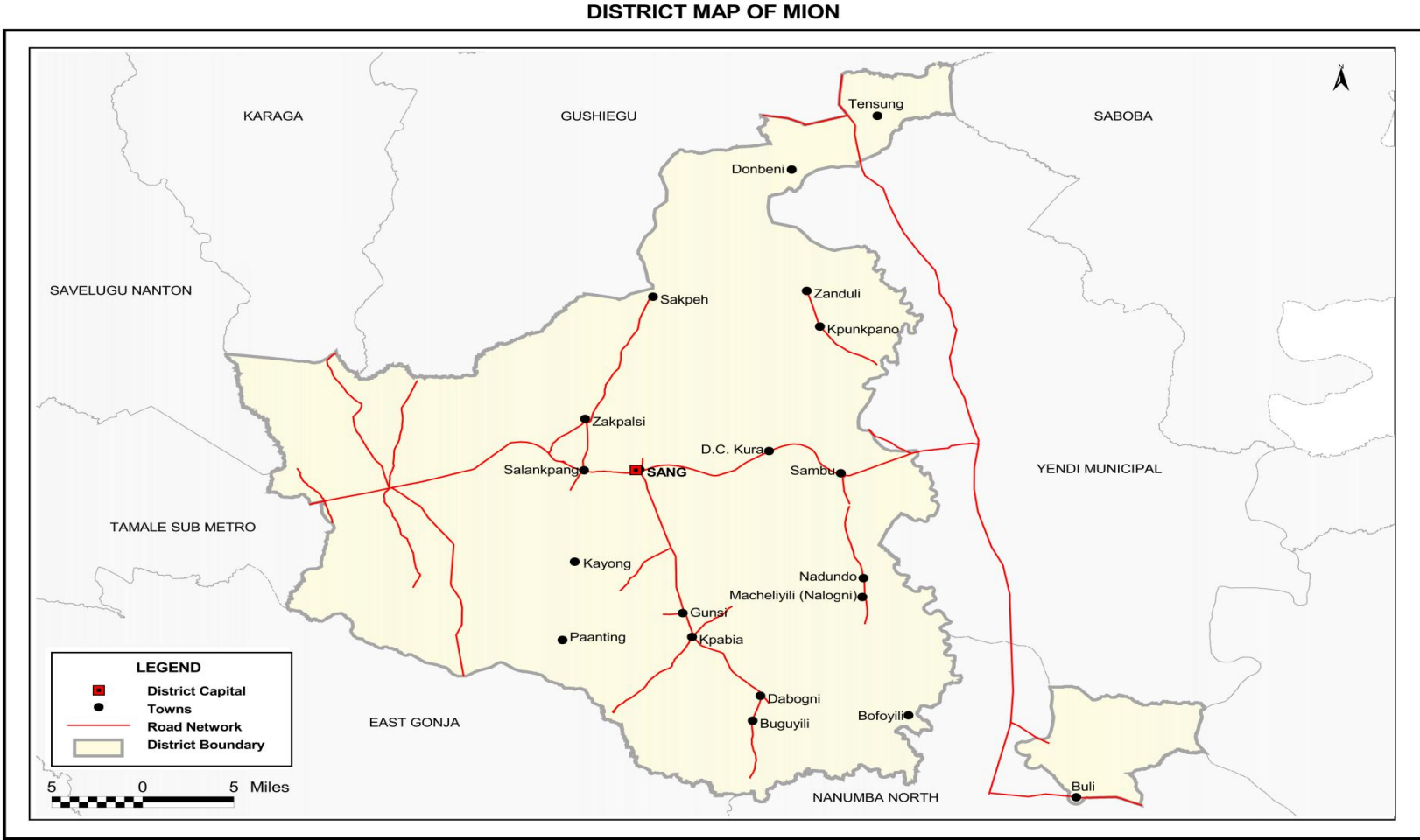
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

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1.4   Social and Cultural Structure

Mion is largely a rural area with a population of 81,812 (GSS, 2013). Dagombas constitute the largest ethnic group followed by Konkombas. Other ethnic groups include Akan and Moshie.

The main religious groupings are Moslems, Christians and Traditionalists. More than half of the population of the district practice Islam. The rest are largely adherents of Traditional religion, Christianity and other smaller religious groups.

The most important traditional festivals in the district are the *Damba* and *Bugum* (Fire festival).

Damba festival, which is also celebrated by most of the Muslim dominated ethnic groups in Northern Ghana, is to remember the birth and naming ceremony of the Holy Prophet Mohammed. It is celebrated in the Dagomba lunar month of Damba, corresponding to the third month of the Islamic calendar, *Rabia al-Awwal.* Damba festival is a twin festive namely; "Somo" Damba and "Naa" Damba. "Somo" Damba is celebrated to commemorate the birth of the prophet and Naa-Damba is held to mark his naming ceremony. Approaching the months named, Chiefs, elders and family heads not forgetting the local folk are always on the lookout for the moon of Damba. It is therefore common to see people raising their heads towards the sky each evening desperately awaiting the moon to shoot up.

The Bugum festival (Fire Festival) is the first Dagomba festival in the year. It is celebrated in the first month of the Dagomba lunar year, the Bugum "goli" (the month of fire), and is celebrated on the ninth day of the month.

The origin of the festival dates back to the time the Prophet Noah landed his Ark on Mount Ararat. According to Dagomba traditions, when the Ark of Noah landed at the end of the floods the passengers lit torches to first of all find their way around and secondly to find the son of Prophet Noah who failed to enter the Ark when it set out with the believers. To buttress their claim of the origin of the Bugum Festival, the Dagombas further claim that they are descendants of the Aad, a prehistoric Arabethnic group that succeeded Noah and his people.

1.4.1   Roads

There is a total of 386km length of road network in the District. Out of this, 45 kilometers is tarred roads and this is part of the main road linking Tamale-the regional capital to Yendi the mother District. The rest of the road network is untarred. The bad nature of the roads make it difficult for farmers to access markets in areas such as Yendi, Sang, Tamale, Sambu, Salaga and Bimbilla specially, during the raining season.

1.4.2   Electricity

Most part of the district is not connected to the National Electricity Grid. Only Sang -the District Capital, Sambu, Zakpalsi and Jimle have been connected to the National Electricity Grid.

1.4.3   Health Facilities

The district has only two health centers located at Sang and Sambu. There are however, six (6) Community-Based Health and Planning Services (CHPS) Compounds located at Dabogni,

Kpabia, Sapke, Jimle, Tijoe and Tanando, to complement health services delivery in the district.

1.4.4 Water

The main sources of drinking water in the district are boreholes. There are one hundred and seventy eight (178) boreholes, installed in one hundred and fifty-four (154) communities. Sang and Sambu, however have pipe borne water.

1.4.5 Post and telecommunications

The main means of communication in the district is via mobile phone. All the current telecommunications network companies are available in the district. There is no post office.

1.4.6 Education

There are 71 schools in the district. Out of this 64 are Early Childhood Centers and Primary Schools and seven are Junior High Schools. There is no Senior High School and therefore students from the district have to attend Senior High School (SHS) education in places outside the district.

1.5 Economy

The district economy is largely subsistence with agriculture being the main occupation. Over 90 percent of the people depend on agriculture for their livelihood.

Other economic activities include smock weaving, agro-processing (Shea butter and groundnut oil extraction), meat processing, fish mongering, wholesale and retail of general goods, animal husbandry, transport and many others. These activities are on a medium and small scale basis.

The potential of the district in agriculture is enormous. The land is suitable for the cultivation of cereals, tubers and rearing of animals. Animals reared include cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry birds for domestic and commercial purposes.

A small number of the populace is engaged in small scale manufacturing. This includes smock weaving, blacksmiths, bakers, mechanics, Shea butter extraction and groundnut oil extraction.

There are no banks and financial institutions in the district and hence residents have to go to Yendi or Tamale for banking services.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

Experience from previous post independence censuses of Ghana (1960, 1970, 1984 and 2000) was taken into consideration in developing the methodologies for conducting the 2010 PHC. The primary objective of the 2010 PHC was to provide information on the number,

distribution and social, economic and demographic characteristics of the population of Ghana necessary to facilitate the socio-economic development of the country.

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3   Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

The main census enumeration involved the canvassing of all categories of the population by trained enumerators, using questionnaires prepared and tested during the pre-enumeration phase. Specific arrangements were made for the coverage of special population groups, such

as the homeless and the floating population. The fieldwork began on 21st September 2010 with the identification of EA boundaries, listing of structures, enumeration of institutional population and floating population.

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

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

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

- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

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:

<ol type="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.
Hunting and fishing camps.
Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity status

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

   a. Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least 1 hour within the 7 days preceding Census Night. This included persons who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers.

   b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.

   c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7   Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

It is always imperative that size, composition and distribution of any population be analyzed to facilitate development planning, programme and policy implementation. The changes in a particular population are mainly through fertility, mortality and migration levels, which to a large extent, are influenced by sex age-sex composition. With the current decentralized governance system and administration of planning in Ghana, it will be desirable that statistics be provided on the size, growth as well as the spatial distribution patterns and trends of the population.

The proportion of males to females in a given population, usually expressed as the number of males per 100 females is an important population indicator for planning and development. This is known as the sex ratio of the population. The dependency ratio measures the relative size of the dependent to the working population. It is defined as the ratio of the sum of the population, 0-14 years and the 65 years and older, to the population between 15 and 64 years, expressed as a percentage. A figure of 100.0 percent implies one dependent per worker; a figure greater than 100.0 implies more dependents per worker while a figure less than 100.0 indicates lower than one dependent per worker. It is worth noting that these figures are only a guide, since many in the dependent population provide for other dependents, or are provided for by more than one working person, while some in the working population depend on others, for their livelihood. An attempt will be made in this chapter to examine these and other characteristics of the population of Mion.

2.2   Population size and distribution

According to the 2010 PHC, Mion district had a population of 81,812. Out of this, only 7,278 (8.9%) lived in urban localities while the rest (91.1%) lived in rural localities (Table 2.1). This shows clearly that Mion is largely a rural district.

Form Table 2.1, the age group with the highest proportion of their population in Urban Mion was 60-64. Out of the 1599 people in this age group, 236 (14.8%) of them were in urban localities. On the other hand, the age group with the least proportion of their population in the urban localities was 35-39. Out of the 3734 people in this age group, 259 (6.9%) of them were in urban localities.

Table 2.1 also indicates that in general there were more dependents than workers in the Mion district (103.6 dependents for every 100 workers). It is also observed that the dependency ratio for males (111.4) was higher than that of females (96.4). Furthermore, the dependency ratio for people in rural localities (104.2) was higher than that of urban localities (97.8) of Mion.

2.3   Age and Sex Structure

The age and the sex structure of the population are the most important demographic characteristics that are captured by a census of a population. Age and sex are two attributes that largely influence an individual's role in society.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes	Male Number	Male Percent	Female Number	Female Percent	Sex ratio	Urban Number	Urban Percent	Rural Number	Rural Percent
All Ages	81,812	40,649	100.0	41,163	100.0	98.8	7,278	8.9	74,534	91.1
0 – 4	15,514	7,909	19.5	7,605	18.5	104	1,427	9.2	14,087	90.8
5 – 9	13,531	6,802	16.7	6,729	16.3	101.1	1,098	8.1	12,433	91.9
10 – 14	9,123	4,815	11.8	4,308	10.5	111.8	680	7.5	8,443	92.5
15 – 19	8,033	4,340	10.7	3,693	9.0	117.5	658	8.2	7,375	91.8
20 – 24	6,452	2,864	7.0	3,588	8.7	79.8	572	8.9	5,880	91.1
25 – 29	6,042	2,456	6.0	3,586	8.7	68.5	527	8.7	5,515	91.3
30 – 34	5,292	2,211	5.4	3,081	7.5	71.8	511	9.7	4,781	90.3
35 – 39	3,734	1,791	4.4	1,943	4.7	92.2	259	6.9	3,475	93.1
40 – 44	3,578	1,707	4.2	1,871	4.5	91.2	344	9.6	3,234	90.4
45 – 49	2,225	1,175	2.9	1,050	2.6	111.9	221	9.9	2,004	90.1
50 – 54	2,254	1,215	3.0	1,039	2.5	116.9	261	11.6	1,993	88.4
55 – 59	975	590	1.5	385	0.9	153.2	91	9.3	884	90.7
60 – 64	1,599	879	2.2	720	1.7	122.1	236	14.8	1,363	85.2
65 – 69	668	376	0.9	292	0.7	128.8	60	9.0	608	91.0
70 – 74	1,140	627	1.5	513	1.2	122.2	146	12.8	994	87.2
75 – 79	493	276	0.7	217	0.5	127.2	53	10.8	440	89.2
80 – 84	643	328	0.8	315	0.8	104.1	73	11.4	570	88.6
85 – 89	251	143	0.4	108	0.3	132.4	29	11.6	222	88.4
90 – 94	191	107	0.3	84	0.2	127.4	22	11.5	169	88.5
95 – 99	74	38	0.1	36	0.1	105.6	10	13.5	64	86.5
All Ages	81,812	40,649		41,163		98.8	7,278		74,534	
0-14	38,168	19,526		18,642		104.7	3,205		34,963	
15-64	40,184	19,228		20,956		91.8	3,680		36,504	
65+	3,460	1,895		1,565		121.1	393		3,067	
Age-dependency ratio	**103.6**	**111.4**		**96.4**			**97.8**		**104.2**	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The population pyramid for Mion district (Figure 2.1) shows the expected pattern of declines in the populations in each group with advancing age. However, the bar for the age group 60-64 is longer than that for 55-59 while the bar for the 70-74 age group is shorter than that for the 65-69 age group. This pattern does not conform to the expected declining numbers with advancing age and could be attributed to age misreporting. However, the pyramid as a whole resembles the Rural Population Pyramid of Ghana (GSS, 2013).

Again in Figure 2.1, the female populations in the age groups 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 are more than those for the males. It is not clear why this is so and further research will have to be done to explain the situation.

"Biologically, there is an expectation of more males than females at birth. Throughout life, it is also expected that at every age, mortality rates for females would be lower than that of males. Therefore, the sex ratio(s) for any population should decline from one age group to the other with advancing age" (GSS, 2013). This is also true for Mion district, which had a population of 81,812 in 2010 (GSS, 2013).

From Figure 2.1, the expected pattern of steady and gradual decline in the sex ratios is observed from the age group 0-4 to 15-19. There is however a sharp decline from the age group 20-24 to 30-34. This could be due to factors such as the migration of males out of the district, age misreporting or even under enumeration in these age groups. The sex ratios in subsequent age groups, however, declined as expected. There were 40,649 males and 41,163 females in the district. This gives a sex ratio of 98.8 (98.8 males for every 100 females).

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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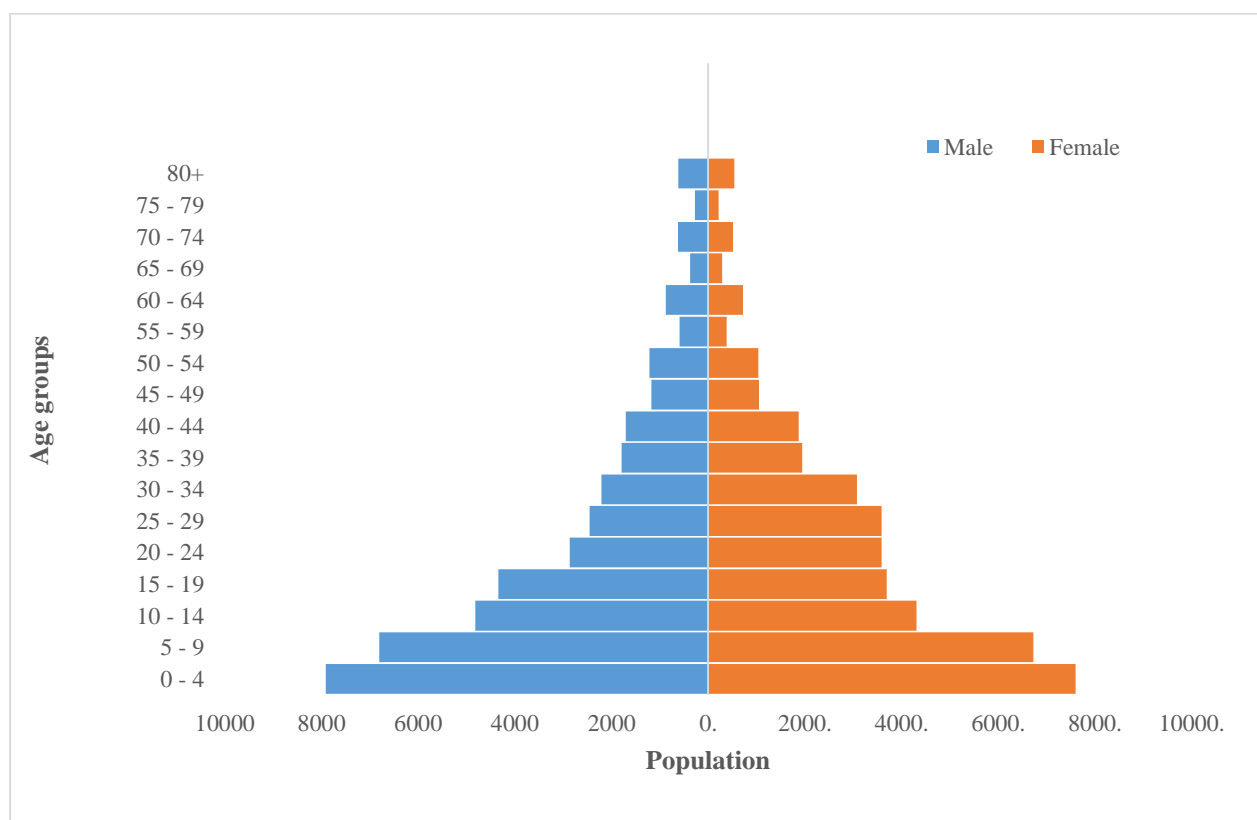
2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The main determinants of a country's population growth, rests on three major factors. These are fertility, mortality and migration.

2.4.1 Fertility

Table 2.2 depicts the reported national and regional total fertility rates, general fertility rates and crude birth rates based on the 2010 PHC conducted in Ghana. With particular reference to the Mion District, there were 18,812 females aged 15-49 years who recorded a total of 1,935 births within the last 12 months prior to the census. This gives a total fertility rate of 3.4 in the district, with a general fertility rate of 102.6 and a crude birth rate (CBR) of 23.7. Both the total fertility and CBR were lower than the regional averages.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,479,461	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	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
Gushegu	111,259	26,349	2,868	3.7	108.8	25.8
Saboba	65,706	14,519	1,871	4.2	128.9	28.5
Chereponi	53,394	11,652	1,495	4.3	128.3	28.0
Bunkpurugu Yonyo	122,591	26,725	2,893	3.8	108.3	23.6
Mamprusi East	121,009	27,145	2,785	3.6	102.6	23.0
Mamprusi West	121,117	27,528	3,080	3.8	111.9	25.4
North Gonja	43,547	9,935	1,349	5.3	135.8	31.0
Kumbumgu	39,341	8,851	920	3.6	103.9	23.4
Sagnerigu Municipal	148,099	38,548	3,579	3.3	92.8	24.2
Mion	**81,812**	**18,812**	**1,935**	**3.4**	**102.9**	**23.7**
Tatale	60,039	14,108	1,307	3.5	92.6	21.8
Mamprugu Moagduri	46,894	10,694	1,071	3.4	100.1	22.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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.

Table 2.3 looks at children born to women 12 years and older surviving and ever born. From the table, there were 33,127 females, out of which the population within the age group 15-19 years formed 11.1 percent (3,693) while those in the age group 55-59 constituted 1.2 percent or 385 persons.

For children ever born, the child to woman ratio was 2.8 implying that there were approximately 3 children born to every female in the district. Out of the 68,492 ever born children, there were 48.4 percent females and 51.6 percent male children which implies that there were more males in children ever born. With regards to children surviving, again there are more males 51.5 percent to females 48.5 percent. The ratio of surviving children to children ever born was 82.0, thus to every 100 children born, 82 survived. For the males, approximately every 100 male children born, 81.8 survived while 82.2 survived in every 100 female children born, which implies that more females survived after birth as compared to male children.

For the age cohorts, more of the children ever born (17.5%) were born to the 60+ cohort and more of these were males (6,293) and out of which 4,641 survived to the same cohort. The next highest number (16.1%) ever born was to the 30-34 age group, however, this category has more surviving children relative to the 60+ cohort.

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

Age	Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	24,733	68,492	35,365	33,127	56,172	28,941	27,231
12 - 14	2,212	17	10	7	13	8	5
15 - 19	3,693	549	288	261	476	236	240
20 - 24	3,588	4,009	2,074	1,935	3,536	1,808	1,728
25 - 29	3,586	8,060	4,092	3,968	6,991	3,549	3,442
30 - 34	3,081	11,052	5,757	5,295	9,533	4,912	4,621
35 - 39	1,943	8,837	4,530	4,307	7,494	3,885	3,609
40 - 44	1,871	9,802	5,006	4,796	8,022	4,089	3,933
45 - 49	1,050	5,816	2,959	2,857	4,671	2,415	2,256
50 - 54	1,039	6,153	3,218	2,935	4,820	2,495	2,325
55 - 59	385	2,216	1,138	1,078	1,716	903	813
60 +	2,285	11,981	6,293	5,688	8,900	4,641	4,259

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.4 also shows the total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district in the Northern Region. The Mion District recorded 556 deaths in households with a crude death rate of 6.8 per 1000 population. As compared to the other districts in the region, Mion was among the districts with high crude death rates.

Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. The age specific death rate is computed as a ratio of deaths

of people in a specified age group, for example deaths among the 20-24 year-age group to the population in that age group multiplied by 1,000.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,479,461	14,715	5.9
Bole	61,593	450	7.3
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	99,863	722	7.2
West Gonja	41,180	197	4.8
Gonja Central	87,877	334	3.8
East Gonja	135,450	761	5.6
Kpandai	108,816	554	5.1
Nanumba South	93,464	542	5.8
Nanumba North	141,584	653	4.6
Zabzugu	63,815	196	3.1
Yendi Municipal	117,780	737	6.3
Tamale Metropolis	223,252	1,257	5.6
Tolon	72,990	502	6.9
Savelugu Nanton	139,283	1,413	10.1
Karaga	77,706	501	6.4
Gushegu	111,259	744	6.7
Saboba	65,706	235	3.6
Chereponi	53,394	288	5.4
Bunkpurugu Yonyo	122,591	575	4.7
Mamprusi East	121,009	619	5.1
Mamprusi West	121,117	955	7.9
North Gonja	43,547	247	5.7
Kumbumgu	39,341	343	8.7
Sagnerigu Municipal	148,099	847	5.7
Mion	**81,812**	**555**	**6.8**
Tatale	60,039	210	3.5
Mamprugu Moagduri	46,894	277	5.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Overall, there was little difference in age-specific death rates between male and females within the 0-9 and 25-39 age groups but there were significant differences after age 60 years between males and females.

Figure 2.2: Reported age-specific death rates by sex, 2010
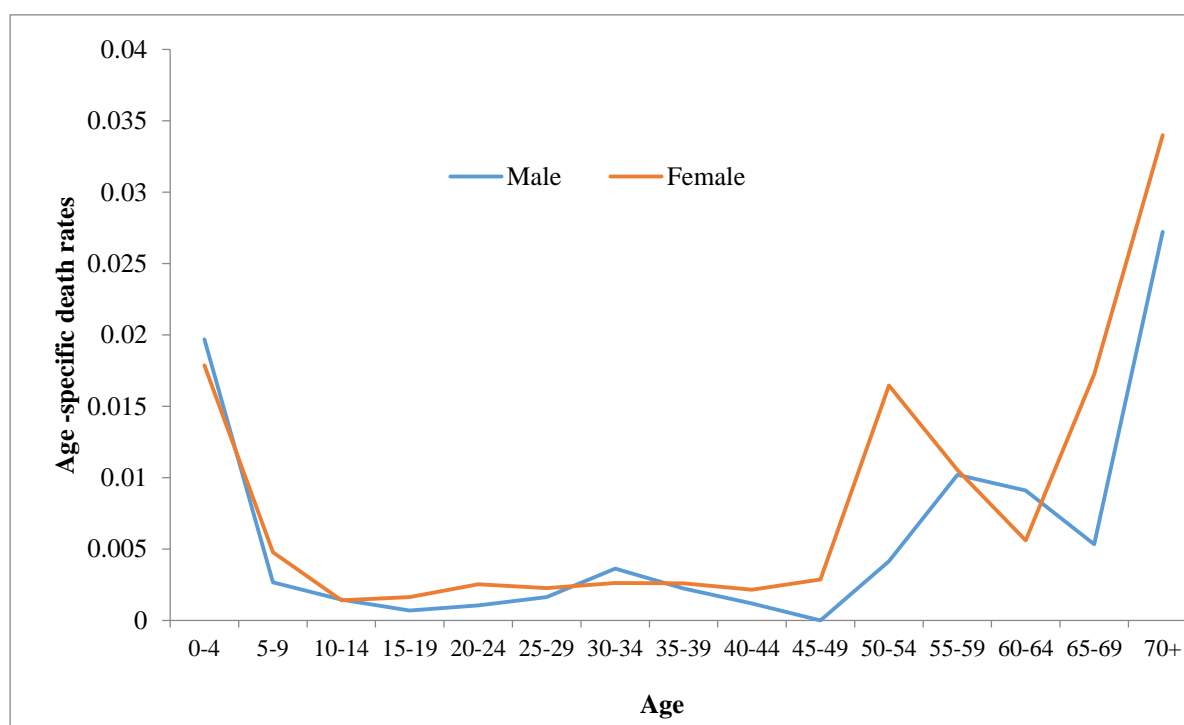
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

The place of birth of a person is defined as the locality of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. The usual place of residence is measured in terms of the district where the enumerated person resides, and is defined as the place where the person spends most of his/her days or time. The difference between the place of birth and usual place of residence is an indication of individual migration. Such migration may be from one district to another, within the same region, from a district in one region to a district in another region, and from a district to another country, altogether.

Table 2.5 reveals that there were 13,723 migrants in the district. For the birth place, those born elsewhere in the region were more (11,875), out of which (16.7%) resided in the district for 20 years and over. A considerable proportion (18.5 percent) resided in the District for 10-19 years, 29.8 percent resided in the district for 1-4 years while 15.9 percent resided in the district for 5-9 years. Majority of the migrants from other regions in Ghana came from Greater Accra (102), Volta (156), Ashanti (118), Brong Ahafo (114) and Upper East (156). A significant number, 1063 came from outside Ghana.

Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (percent)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	13,723	18.8	29.7	16.3	19.0	16.3
Born elsewhere in the region	11,857	19.3	29.8	15.8	18.5	16.7
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	29	3.4	51.7	37.9	0.0	6.9
Central	26	11.5	34.6	15.4	3.8	34.6
Greater Accra	102	13.7	23.5	22.5	21.6	18.6
Volta	156	19.9	28.8	21.2	23.1	7.1
Eastern	28	25.0	14.3	17.9	21.4	21.4
Ashanti	118	19.5	14.4	16.9	21.2	28.0
Brong Ahafo	114	18.4	33.3	20.2	17.5	10.5
Upper East	156	27.6	33.3	14.7	9.6	14.7
Upper west	74	70.3	6.8	8.1	6.8	8.1
Outside Ghana	1,063	9.2	31.4	20.5	25.8	13.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

This chapter takes a look at some of the social characteristics of the population of the Mion District according to the 2010 PHC. These include household composition, headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, education and literacy.

3.2   Size, Household Composition and Headship

The structure and composition of households are determined by some social, economic as well as demographic factors while the total size of households and their characteristics are influenced by what happens at the household level. Table 3.1 presents results on household population and average household size. The total household population of the Mion District is 7,139 and the average household size is 9.3.

Table 3.1: Household population and household size by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,479,461	81,812	7,278	74,534
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	81,026	7,139	73,887
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	8,842	669	8,173
Population per house	7.3	9.6	9.9	10.8	9.8
Average household size	4.5	7.8	9.3	10.9	9.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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 relative and non-relative.

Table 3.2 shows that 52.0 percent of the household members were children of the household heads, 10.9 percent were heads and 9.2 percent were spouses. The proportion of other relatives in the household was 10.2 percent.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total Number	Total Percent	Male Number	Male Percent	Female Number	Female Percent
Total	81,026	100.0	40,251	100.0	40,775	100.0
Head	8,842	10.9	8,253	20.5	589	1.4
Spouse (wife/husband)	7,492	9.2	107	0.3	7,385	18.1
Child (son/daughter)	42,110	52.0	23,187	57.6	18,923	46.4
Parent/Parent in-law	760	0.9	47	0.1	713	1.7
Son/Daughter in-law	1,674	2.1	125	0.3	1,549	3.8
Grandchild	6,119	7.6	3,186	7.9	2,933	7.2
Brother/Sister	3,915	4.8	2,290	5.7	1,625	4.0
Step child	1,088	1.3	578	1.4	510	1.3
Adopted/Foster child	446	0.6	178	0.4	268	0.7
Other relative	8,239	10.2	2,110	5.2	6,129	15.0
Non-relative	341	0.4	190	0.5	151	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Also, out of the 8,842 household heads in the district, 93.3 percent (8,253) were males while only 589 were females.

Table 3.3 provides data on the household structure by sex of the household population in Mion district. Households remain largely extended family with 64.8 percent of the household structure. Nuclear household on the other hand constituted 21.1 percent of the household population. However, household composed of head only (0.3%) and head and spouse only (0.2%) were the least. The complexity and size of the household depends largely on the headship of the household, in terms of both sex/gender and socio-economic status.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total Number	Total Percent	Male Number	Male Percent	Female Number	Female Percent
Head only	283	0.3	242	0.6	41	0.1
Head and a spouse only	200	0.2	101	0.3	99	0.2
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s), children)	17,122	21.1	9,007	22.4	8,115	19.9
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children, Head's relatives)	52,514	64.8	25,479	63.3	27,035	66.3
Extended + non relatives	2,471	3.0	1,194	3.0	1,277	3.1
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	1,078	1.3	553	1.4	525	1.3
Single parent Nuclear	1,494	1.8	760	1.9	734	1.8
Single parent Extended	4,258	5.3	2,092	5.2	2,166	5.3
Single parent Extended + non relative	427	0.5	193	0.5	234	0.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	1,179	1.5	630	1.6	549	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital status

The marital status of a population is an important predictor of a wide range of socio-economic outcomes. Marital status has implications for other demographic events such as family formation, migration and demand for housing and residential-related services. In an ideal situation, the presence of the two parents is supposed to provide acceptable conditions for the upbringing of children, as the two individually and collectively provide socio-emotional, psychological and material environment, and support for members of the household.

The national legal minimum age for marriage in Ghana is 18 years. In reality, however, some cultural practices may permit the marriage of girls younger than this legal minimum age to older men. Such marriages are usually arranged between the family or guardians of the girl and the family of the man.

The marital status of persons 12 years and older presented in Table 3.4 shows that 60.6 percent were currently married and 34.3 percent were never married. The proportion separated was 0.5 percent, divorce 0.9 percent and widowed was 2.8 percent.

3.3.1 Marital Status by age and sex

Table 3.4 presents data on persons 12 years and older by sex, age group and their marital status. It shows that the proportion of the population never married declined with increasing age while the proportion married increased with increasing age till the age group 35-39. Thereafter, as the age increased the proportion of the married declined apparently as a result of increasing rate of widowhood. The proportion of never married among the age group 12-14 was as high as 91.4 percent and it declined to 83.9 percent among the age group 15-19. This could be attributed to the fact that they were within the school going ages. It however declined drastically to 47.7 percent among the age group 20-24 and it reduced significantly again to 29.2 percent among the age group 25-29.

Table 3.4 also shows sex differentials in marital status. The proportion of married females (65.4%) was more than the married males (55.5%).

In sum, it could be deduced that on the average the proportion of the population married was larger, followed by the proportion never married, those in consensual unions and the widowed. The proportion divorced appeared to be lower across all age groups and in both sexes and at the national, regional and district levels. Thus the analysis of data of the persons 12 years and older by sex and marital status followed the same pattern from the national through the regional to the district level (GSS, 2013).

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	48,335	100.0	34.3	0.9	60.6	0.5	0.9	2.8
12 - 14	4,691	100.0	91.4	0.2	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	8,033	100.0	83.9	1.0	14.8	0.1	0.0	0.2
20 - 24	6,452	100.0	47.7	1.5	49.9	0.4	0.4	0.2
25 - 29	6,042	100.0	23.5	1.1	73.8	0.6	0.7	0.4
30 - 34	5,292	100.0	8.6	0.9	88.0	0.6	1.2	0.7
35 - 39	3,734	100.0	4.0	0.9	92.0	1.0	1.2	0.9
40 - 44	3,578	100.0	2.8	0.6	91.7	1.0	1.7	2.2
45 - 49	2,225	100.0	2.2	0.7	92.4	0.6	1.3	2.7
50 - 54	2,254	100.0	2.4	0.8	87.1	0.5	2.3	6.8
55 - 59	975	100.0	1.4	1.1	87.4	1.4	0.7	7.9
60 - 64	1,599	100.0	3.3	0.7	80.6	1.2	2.1	12.2
65+	3,460	100.0	5.4	0.5	71.9	0.9	1.8	19.5

Table 3.4: Persons 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	23,602	100.0	41.7	0.9	55.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
12 - 14	2,479	100.0	91.5	0.1	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,340	100.0	89.4	0.9	9.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
20 - 24	2,864	100.0	68.4	1.4	29.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
25 - 29	2,456	100.0	40.8	1.1	56.7	0.5	0.7	0.2
30 - 34	2,211	100.0	15.0	1.0	81.7	0.6	1.3	0.4
35 - 39	1,791	100.0	6.6	1.2	89.2	1.4	1.5	0.2
40 - 44	1,707	100.0	4.0	0.6	92.3	0.9	1.3	0.8
45 - 49	1,175	100.0	2.4	0.9	94.6	0.7	0.9	0.5
50 - 54	1,215	100.0	2.6	0.7	92.8	0.6	1.4	1.8
55 - 59	590	100.0	1.4	1.2	94.7	1.2	0.8	0.7
60 - 64	879	100.0	3.8	0.9	91.6	0.9	1.0	1.8
65+	1,895	100.0	6.3	0.5	87.7	0.9	1.4	3.2
Female								
Total	24,733	100.0	27.2	0.9	65.4	0.5	1.0	4.9
12 - 14	2,212	100.0	91.2	0.3	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,693	100.0	77.4	1.2	21.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
20 - 24	3,588	100.0	31.1	1.5	66.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
25 - 29	3,586	100.0	11.7	1.0	85.4	0.6	0.7	0.5
30 - 34	3,081	100.0	4.1	0.8	92.6	0.5	1.1	1.0
35 - 39	1,943	100.0	1.5	0.7	94.6	0.6	1.0	1.5
40 - 44	1,871	100.0	1.7	0.6	91.2	1.0	2.0	3.5
45 - 49	1,050	100.0	2.1	0.4	89.8	0.6	1.9	5.2
50 - 54	1,039	100.0	2.2	1.0	80.4	0.5	3.4	12.6
55 - 59	385	100.0	1.6	1.0	76.1	1.8	0.5	19.0
60 - 64	720	100.0	2.8	0.4	67.1	1.5	3.3	24.9
65+	1,565	100.0	4.3	0.4	52.8	0.9	2.4	39.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2   Marital Status by Level of Education

Table 3.5 presents information on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. It shows that out of the population 12 years and older (48,355), 34.3 percent had never married and out of this category 58.0 percent had no education, and 34.5 had basic education. Table 3.4 also indicates that, among the married population of 29,279, majority (i.e. 88.6%) had no education and only 8.9 percent had basic education. In terms of sex differentials, marital status and level of education the number of married females who had no education (91.5%) was more than the married males (85.0%).

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic	Secon-dary	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma	Tertiary
Both Sexes								
Total	48,335	100.0	78.2	17.6	3.5	0.1	0.5	0.0
Never married	16,585	100.0	58.0	34.5	6.7	0.2	0.6	0.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	426	100.0	82.4	14.1	3.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
Married	29,279	100.0	88.6	8.9	1.9	0.1	0.5	0.0
Separated	260	100.0	85.4	13.1	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0
Divorced	422	100.0	91.9	7.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0
Widowed	1,363	100.0	93.5	6.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Male								
Total	23,602	100.0	72.9	20.9	5.1	0.2	0.9	0.1
Never married	9,848	100.0	56.0	34.9	7.9	0.2	0.8	0.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	210	100.0	80.5	14.8	4.3	0.0	0.5	0.0
Married	13,093	100.0	85.0	10.8	3.1	0.1	1.0	0.1
Separated	130	100.0	80.0	17.7	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.0
Divorced	171	100.0	89.5	8.2	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.0
Widowed	150	100.0	91.3	6.7	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.0
Female								
Total	24,733	100.0	83.3	14.6	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.0
Never married	6,737	100.0	61.0	33.8	4.8	0.1	0.3	0.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	216	100.0	84.3	13.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Married	16,186	100.0	91.5	7.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0
Separated	130	100.0	90.8	8.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Divorced	251	100.0	93.6	6.4	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Widowed	1,213	100.0	93.7	6.2	0	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital Status and Economic Activity

Table 3.6 provides information on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. It shows that 80.6 percent of the population 12 years and older were employed, one percent was unemployed and 18.5 percent were economically not active.

The table further indicates that, out of a total of 29,279 people who were married 88.1 percent were employed, and 11.0 percent were economically not active. Those who had never married were 16,585 representing 34.3 percent of the entire population of persons 12years and older. Out of this number, 69.7 percent of them were employed, 1.0 percent were unemployed and 29.3 percent were economically not active.

In terms of gender differentials, 91.3 percent of the married males were employed, 0.7 percent were unemployed and 8.0 percent were economically not active. The married females had 85.5 percent of them employed, 1.1 percent unemployed and 13.4 percent economically not active. It can be deduced from the table that, generally employed males (82.2%) were slightly higher than the females (80.0%). Meanwhile the females had higher proportions unemployed and economically not active than the males.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total Number	Total Percent	Employed Number	Employed Percent	Unemployed Number	Unemployed Percent	Economically not active Number	Economically not active Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	48,335	100.0	38,936	80.6	467	1.0	8,932	18.5
Never married	16,585	100.0	11,567	69.7	166	1.0	4,852	29.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	426	100.0	341	80.0	8	1.9	77	18.1
Married	29,279	100.0	25,794	88.1	268	0.9	3,217	11.0
Separated	260	100.0	217	83.5	1	0.4	42	16.2
Divorced	422	100.0	351	83.2	5	1.2	66	15.6
Widowed	1,363	100.0	666	48.9	19	1.4	678	49.7
Male								
Total	23,602	100.0	19,408	82.2	188	0.8	4,006	17.0
Never married	9,848	100.0	6,921	70.3	89	0.9	2,838	28.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	210	100.0	171	81.4	2	1.0	37	17.6
Married	13,093	100.0	11,958	91.3	90	0.7	1,045	8.0
Separated	130	100.0	108	83.1	0	0.0	22	16.9
Divorced	171	100.0	150	87.7	4	2.3	17	9.9
Widowed	150	100.0	100	66.7	3	2.0	47	31.3
Female								
Total	24,733	100.0	19,528	79.0	279	1.1	4,926	19.9
Never married	6,737	100.0	4,646	69.0	77	1.1	2,014	29.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	216	100.0	170	78.7	6	2.8	40	18.5
Married	16,186	100.0	13,836	85.5	178	1.1	2,172	13.4
Separated	130	100.0	109	83.8	1	0.8	20	15.4
Divorced	251	100.0	201	80.1	1	0.4	49	19.5
Widowed	1,213	100.0	566	46.7	16	1.3	631	52.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4   Nationality

Table 3.7 presents data on nationality by sex. Overall, 92.3 percent of the populations in the district are Ghanaians by birth. The non-Ghanaian population represented only about 3.3 percent of the population of the district, with 2.3 percent coming from the ECOWAS countries in West Africa and 0.4 percent non-Africans.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes Number	Both sexes Percent	Male Number	Male Percent	Female Number	Female Percent
Total	81,812	100.0	40,649	100.0	41,163	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	76,036	92.9	37,843	93.1	38,193	92.8
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	2,336	2.9	1,091	2.7	1,245	3.0
Ghanaian by naturalization	747	0.9	385	0.9	362	0.9
ECOWAS	1,868	2.3	957	2.4	911	2.2
African other than ECOWAS	507	0.6	239	0.6	268	0.7
Other	318	0.4	134	0.3	184	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 provides data on religion by sex. It shows that, 61.8 percent of the district population professes Islam, followed by Christians (17.3%) and Traditionalist (17.3%). A small proportion of the district population belonged to the Pentecostal/charismatic (2.2%) churches and other religions (0.9%).

With sex differential, Table 3.7 shows that, those with no religion, Pentecostal/Charismatic, and traditionalist had slightly higher females than males. The Catholic, Islam, Protestants and other Christians on the other hand had slightly more males than females.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No religion	2,242	2.7	1,079	2.7	1,163	2.8
Catholic	6,279	7.7	3,171	7.8	3,108	7.6
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	4,783	5.8	2,378	5.9	2,405	5.8
Pentecostal/Charismatic	1,822	2.2	865	2.1	957	2.3
Other Christian	1,271	1.6	645	1.6	626	1.5
Islam	50,547	61.8	25,162	61.9	25,385	61.7
Traditionalist	14,136	17.3	7,004	17.2	7,132	17.3
Other	732	0.9	345	0.8	387	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6   Literacy and Education

Literacy generally refers to a person's ability to read and write with understanding in any language. The ability to read and write is essential for the development of the population and the nation, as literacy not only enable people to access information on what goes on in all spheres of life, but also enhances vertical mobility in society. In the 2010 census, a person was considered literate if he/she could read, write, and understand a simple statement in any language. The question relating to literacy was asked of persons 11 years and older. The distribution of various levels of literacy in the Mion district is presented in Table 3.9.

3.6.1   Literacy

Table 3.9 shows the district population 11 years and older by sex and literacy status. The literate population was 28.7 percent (11,090), while 71.1 percent (38,372) were non-literate for both sexes implying a very high illiteracy rate in the Mion District.

A little above two-thirds (71.0%) of the literate population could read and write English and Ghanaian language. Less than one-third (21.5%) could read and write English only and 7.4 percent could read and write Ghanaian language only.

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

Sex/Age	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	38,372	11,090	100.0	21.5	7.4	70.8	0.2	0.1
11-14	3,012	2,806	100.0	25.6	7.6	66.6	0.2	0.0
15-19	4,710	3,323	100.0	24.3	6.3	69.2	0.2	0.0
20-24	4,806	1,646	100.0	17.7	6.7	75.3	0.1	0.2
25-29	4,971	1,071	100.0	16.3	7.7	75.4	0.4	0.2
30-34	4,645	647	100.0	19.0	9.9	70.8	0.2	0.2
35-39	3,321	413	100.0	17.2	9.4	73.4	0.0	0.0
40-44	3,288	290	100.0	13.8	10.0	76.2	0.0	0.0
45-49	2,039	186	100.0	18.3	4.3	77.4	0.0	0.0
50-54	2,071	183	100.0	15.3	9.3	74.9	0.5	0.0
55-59	902	73	100.0	24.7	9.6	65.8	0.0	0.0
60-64	1,437	162	100.0	12.3	9.3	78.4	0.0	0.0
65+	3,170	290	100.0	19.3	11.0	69.7	0.0	0.0
Male								
Total	17,494	6,702	100.0	19.4	7.4	72.9	0.1	0.1
11-14	1,499	1,574	100.0	25.8	7.6	66.5	0.1	0.0
15-19	2,332	2,008	100.0	21.2	6.4	72.1	0.2	0.0
20-24	1,873	991	100.0	15.4	5.5	78.4	0.2	0.4
25-29	1,750	706	100.0	13.6	6.9	79.0	0.3	0.1
30-34	1,811	400	100.0	15.3	10.5	74.0	0.0	0.3
35-39	1,523	268	100.0	17.2	10.1	72.8	0.0	0.0
40-44	1,546	161	100.0	12.4	9.9	77.6	0.0	0.0
45-49	1,054	121	100.0	17.4	5.8	76.9	0.0	0.0
50-54	1,083	132	100.0	15.2	9.8	75.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	530	60	100.0	18.3	11.7	70.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	780	99	100.0	7.1	11.1	81.8	0.0	0.0
65+	1,713	182	100.0	16.5	12.6	70.9	0.0	0.0
Female								
Total	20,878	4,388	100.0	24.7	7.5	67.6	0.3	0.0
11-14	1,513	1,232	100.0	25.4	7.5	66.8	0.3	0.0
15-19	2,378	1,315	100.0	28.9	6.2	64.6	0.2	0.0
20-24	2,933	655	100.0	21.1	8.4	70.5	0.0	0.0
25-29	3,221	365	100.0	21.6	9.0	68.5	0.5	0.3
30-34	2,834	247	100.0	25.1	8.9	65.6	0.4	0.0
35-39	1,798	145	100.0	17.2	8.3	74.5	0.0	0.0
40-44	1,742	129	100.0	15.5	10.1	74.4	0.0	0.0
45-49	985	65	100.0	20.0	1.5	78.5	0.0	0.0
50-54	988	51	100.0	15.7	7.8	74.5	2.0	0.0
55-59	372	13	100.0	53.8	0.0	46.2	0.0	0.0
60-64	657	63	100.0	20.6	6.3	73.0	0.0	0.0
65+	1,457	108	100.0	24.1	8.3	67.6	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From the table, 21.5 percent of the literate population could read, write and understand English language only, and majority of these literates were aged 11-14 years with those aged 60-64 being the least (12.3%). Also, 7.4 percent were literates in Ghanaian language only and for this, the higher age groups appear to dominate, whereas the lower age groups were less.

For English and Ghanaian language, 70.8 percent were literate, with 78.4 percent aged 60-64 and 65.8 percent were aged 55-59. Literacy in English and French and English, Ghanaian Language and French recorded the lowest proportion of only 0.1 percent.

For the sex distribution by literacy and age, 45.6 percent of the male populations were illiterates and 6,702 were literate whiles 20,878 of the females were non-literate and 4,388 were literates. Though it is clear that the literacy rate of both sexes was lower than that of the illiteracy, relative to the male population, the female illiterate population was more, which vividly showed a picture of gender discrimination in terms of education as the population structure was female dominated but less privileged in terms of education. Hence educational policies should target high enrollment of the girl child.

Also, within the male literate population, 72.9 percent could read and write with understanding of Ghanaian and English language, 19.4 percent were literate in English only and 0.1 percent were literate in French related categories.

Within the female literate population, 67.6 percent were literates in Ghanaian and English languages and 24.7 percent were literate in English only. However the 55-59 year age group had a large proportion of the population (53.8 percent) who could read and write English only and those aged 50-54 years recorded the least with only 15.7 percent.

3.6.2 Education

Improved education is a prerequisite for wider development and contributes significantly to better health. It enhances people's capacity to care for themselves, their families, and to use community services more effectively.

The school attendance profile for the District's population 3 years and older is presented in Figure 3.1. Of the total persons aged 3 years and older, 5.8 percent had attended school in the past, 25.7 percent were schooling at the time of the census while 68.5 percent have never attended school. Females are less likely to have attended school in the past than males: 22.6 percent for females and 28.7 percent for males. On the other hand, the proportion of females who have never attended school (72.7%) exceed that of males (64.2%).

Figure 3.1: School attendance for the population 3 years and older by sex
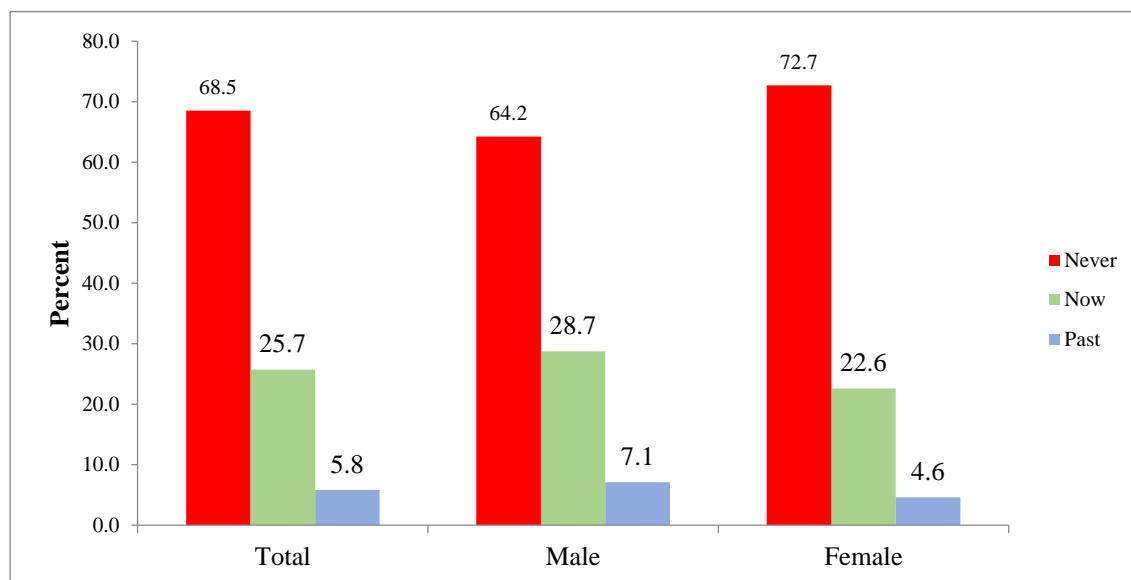
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The level of education of persons 3 years and older is presented on Table 3.10. It shows that out of the 18,895 persons 3 years and older who were currently attending school, 10,468 (54.4%) were males and 8,427 (44.6%) were females. Furthermore, out of the 4,317 who had attended school in the past, 2,588 were males and 1,729 were females.

With regard to basic education, 10,747 (56.9%) were currently in primary school while 2,501 (13.2%) were in JHS. In both cases the total number of males was more than the females. For those who were currently in primary 5,804 were males and 4,943 were females. Also there were 1,545 males currently in JHS as compared to 956 females.

Overall, it is observed that the enrollment level decreased very sharply with increasing educational level from primary school to tertiary school. Primary education remained the highest level of education attained by a significant proportion of the population (10,747) while those currently in Vocational/Technical/Commercial were the least (24) representing 0.1 percent.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	18,895	100.0	10,468	100.0	8,427	100.0	4,317	100.0	2,588	100.0	1,729	100.0
Nursery	2,810	14.9	1,412	13.5	1,398	16.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0. 0
Kindergarten	1,713	9.1	914	8.7	799	9.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	10,747	56.9	5,804	55.4	4,943	58.7	2,539	58.8	1,286	49.7	1,253	72.5
JSS/JHS	2,501	13.2	1,545	14.8	956	11.3	662	15.3	439	17.0	223	12.9
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	233	5.4	186	7.2	47	2.7
SSS/SHS	1,006	5.3	698	6.7	308	3.7	517	12.0	386	14.9	131	7.6
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	160	3.7	121	4.7	39	2.3
Voc./Tech./Comm.	24	0.1	18	0.2	6	0.1	29	0.7	19	0.7	10	0.6
Post middle/ secondary certificate	47	0.2	36	0.3	11	0.1	84	1.9	66	2.6	18	1.0
Tertiary	47	0.2	41	0.4	6	0.1	93	2.2	85	3.3	8	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

This chapter covers the economic characteristics in the Mion District with a focus on economic activity status of persons 15years and older. These individuals were enumerated as either active or inactive on the basis of what they did seven days prior to the census night. The chapter also examines the occupation, employment status, and industry and employment sectors.

4.2   Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1, shows the distribution of the population 15 years and older by activity status and sex. Out of the 43,644 people 15 years and older 36,451 (83.5%) were economically active while 7,193 (16.5%) were economically not active. Out of the economically active population 98.7 percent were employed and 1.3 percent were unemployed.

It is also seen from the table that, the number of economically active males and females was almost the same (i.e. 18,083 males and 18,368 females). Furthermore, 99.0 percent of the economically active males were employed while 98.5 percent of their female counterparts were also employed.

In addition, more females (4153) were economically not active than the males (3,040). Out of the 4,153 females who were not economically active, 1,805 of them did home duties (household chores) while 1,183 were either too old or too young to work. On the other hand, 1,441 of the economically not active males were in school while 738 of them were either too old or too young to work.

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	43,644	100.0	21,123	100.0	22,521	100.0
Economically active	36,451	83.5	18,083	85.6	18,368	81.6
Employed	*35,986*	*98.7*	*17,896*	*99.0*	*18,090*	*98.5*
Worked	*35,350*	*98.2*	*17,562*	*98.1*	*17,788*	*98.3*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*500*	*1.4*	*275*	*1.5*	*225*	*1.2*
Did voluntary work without pay	*136*	*0.4*	*59*	*0.3*	*77*	*0.4*
Unemployed	*465*	*1.3*	*187*	*1.0*	*278*	*1.5*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*274*	*58.9*	*102*	*54.5*	*172*	*61.9*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*191*	*41.1*	*85*	*45.5*	*106*	*38.1*
Economically not active	**7,193**	**16.5**	**3,040**	**14.4**	**4,153**	**18.4**
Did home duties (household chore)	2,292	31.9	487	16.0	1,805	43.5
Full time education	2,215	30.8	1,441	47.4	774	18.6
Pensioner/Retired	54	0.8	33	1.1	21	0.5
Disabled/Sick	339	4.7	174	5.7	165	4.0
Too old/young	1,921	26.7	738	24.3	1,183	28.5
Other	372	5.2	167	5.5	205	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.1 Employed population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status

From Table 4.2 it could be observed that the age group 15-19 had the highest number of employed people (5,564 people) while the age group 55-59 had the least number of employed people (873 people). It was also observed that the number of employed people declined with advancing age. The highest number of employed males was in the age group 15-19 (2,957 males) while the highest number of employed females was in the age group 25-29 (3,095 females).

Table 4.2: 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	43,644	100.0	35,986	82.5	465	1.1	7,193	16.5
15-19	8,033	100.0	5,564	69.3	77	1.0	2,392	29.8
20-24	6,452	100.0	5,272	81.7	97	1.5	1,083	16.8
25-29	6,042	100.0	5,275	87.3	92	1.5	675	11.2
30-34	5,292	100.0	4,811	90.9	45	0.9	436	8.2
35-39	3,734	100.0	3,454	92.5	27	0.7	253	6.8
40-44	3,578	100.0	3,341	93.4	21	0.6	216	6.0
45-49	2,225	100.0	2,070	93.0	18	0.8	137	6.2
50-54	2,254	100.0	2,019	89.6	13	0.6	222	9.8
55-59	975	100.0	873	89.5	5	0.5	97	9.9
60-64	1,599	100.0	1,239	77.5	58	3.6	302	18.9
65+	3,460	100.0	2,068	59.8	12	0.3	1,380	39.9
Male								
Total	21,123	100.0	17,896	84.7	187	0.9	3,040	14.4
15-19	4,340	100.0	2,957	68.1	29	0.7	1,354	31.2
20-24	2,864	100.0	2,330	81.4	36	1.3	498	17.4
25-29	2,456	100.0	2,180	88.8	40	1.6	236	9.6
30-34	2,211	100.0	2,096	94.8	17	0.8	98	4.4
35-39	1,791	100.0	1,713	95.6	9	0.5	69	3.9
40-44	1,707	100.0	1,655	97.0	9	0.5	43	2.5
45-49	1,175	100.0	1,135	96.6	5	0.4	35	3.0
50-54	1,215	100.0	1,151	94.7	5	0.4	59	4.9
55-59	590	100.0	566	95.9	4	0.7	20	3.4
60-64	879	100.0	772	87.8	28	3.2	79	9.0
65+	1,895	100.0	1,341	70.8	5	0.3	549	29.0
Female								
Total	22,521	100.0	18,090	80.3	278	1.2	4,153	18.4
15-19	3,693	100.0	2,607	70.6	48	1.3	1,038	28.1
20-24	3,588	100.0	2,942	82.0	61	1.7	585	16.3
25-29	3,586	100.0	3,095	86.3	52	1.5	439	12.2
30-34	3,081	100.0	2,715	88.1	28	0.9	338	11.0
35-39	1,943	100.0	1,741	89.6	18	0.9	184	9.5
40-44	1,871	100.0	1,686	90.1	12	0.6	173	9.2
45-49	1,050	100.0	935	89.0	13	1.2	102	9.7
50-54	1,039	100.0	868	83.5	8	0.8	163	15.7
55-59	385	100.0	307	79.7	1	0.3	77	20.0
60-64	720	100.0	467	64.9	30	4.2	223	31.0
65+	1,565	100.0	727	46.5	7	0.4	831	53.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The 44-49 years age cohort had the highest percentage employed (93.4%). This was closely followed with age group 45-49 with 93.0 percent and the 35-39 with 92.5, the age group 15-19 had the least with 69.3 percent for the employed economic activity status.

The age group with the highest unemployment rate was the 60-64 (3.4%) age group, followed by the 20-24 and 25-29 age cohorts with 1.5 percent while the least was the 65+ with 0.3 percent and following closely the 55-59 (0.5%) cohort.

The 65+year cohort has the highest economically inactive population of 39.9 percent, while the 15-19 age group registered 29.8 percent. This could be because the age group 65+ is the compulsory retirement period and the age group 15-19 were of school going age.

4.3   Occupation

Table 4.3 presents the distribution of occupation in the district. The majority (92.5%) of the economically active population in the district was employed in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery sector. Service and sales sector employed 3.1 percent while craft and related trades employed 2.1 percent. The rest of the occupations employed less than one percent.

The proportion of males engaged in agriculture and related activities in the district were 95.1 percent, while the proportion of females engaged in that sector represented 89.9 percent.

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	35,986	100.0	17,896	100.0	18,090	100.0
Managers	69	0.2	30	0.2	39	0.2
Professionals	189	0.5	156	0.9	33	0.2
Technicians and associate professionals	41	0.1	28	0.2	13	0.1
Clerical support workers	7	0.0	6	0.0	1	0.0
Service and sales workers	1,130	3.1	204	1.1	926	5.1
Skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers	33,287	92.5	17,021	95.1	16,266	89.9
Craft and related trades workers	770	2.1	226	1.3	544	3.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	82	0.2	75	0.4	7	0.0
Elementary occupations	411	1.1	150	0.8	261	1.4
Other occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4   Industry

The main activity in the Mion District was agriculture (91.4%) comprising largely of agriculture, forestry and fishing (Table 4.4). There was very little manufacturing (2.3%) in the district. The wholesale and retail trading activities also accounted for only 3.5 percent of all industrial activities. The rest of the industries engaged less than one percent of the entire population. Also apart from agriculture, forestry and fishing, where the males outnumbered the females, in the rest of the industries the females were slightly more than the males.

Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Industry	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,986	100.0	17,896	100.0	18,090	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	32,902	91.4	16,818	94.0	16,084	88.9
Mining and quarrying	5	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0
Manufacturing	823	2.3	262	1.5	561	3.1
Electricity gas stream & air conditioning supply	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	6	0.0	2	0.0	4	0.0
Construction	13	0.0	11	0.1	2	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,260	3.5	384	2.1	876	4.8
Transportation and storage	61	0.2	52	0.3	9	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	315	0.9	16	0.1	299	1.7
Information and communication	13	0.0	8	0.0	5	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	3	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	40	0.1	15	0.1	25	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	34	0.1	24	0.1	10	0.1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	15	0.0	13	0.1	2	0.0
Education	168	0.5	147	0.8	21	0.1
Human health and social work activities	24	0.1	15	0.1	9	0.0
Arts entertainment and recreation	8	0.0	8	0.0	0	0.0
Other service activities	93	0.3	43	0.2	50	0.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of households for own use	201	0.6	72	0.4	129	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5   Employment Status

From table 4.5, 62.2 percent of the economically active population was self-employed without employee(s), while 29.5 percent were contributing family workers. Only about 2.7 percent were employees. It can be concluded from the analysis that in the Mion District, majority of the employed population 15 years and older were self-employed without employees.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,986	100.0	17,896	100.0	18,090	100.0
Employee	987	2.7	588	3.3	399	2.2
Self- employed without employee(s)	22,379	62.2	12,070	67.4	10,309	57.0
Self- employed with employee(s)	1,035	2.9	587	3.3	448	2.5
Casual worker	386	1.1	100	0.6	286	1.6
Contributing family worker	10,623	29.5	4,281	23.9	6,342	35.1
Apprentice	102	0.3	41	0.2	61	0.3
Domestic employee (House help)	363	1.0	174	1.0	189	1.0
Other	111	0.3	55	0.3	56	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6   Employment Sector

Table 4.6 shows the employed population by sex and employment sector. From the data presented in the table 98.6 percent of the population of the district was employed in the private informal sector. About 0.4 percent were employed in the private formal sector. This justifies the policy to encourage and reinforce the private sector to lead and speed up the growth of the economy. The public and semi-public sectors together accounted for only 0.7 percent of the working population.

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	35,986	100.0	17,896	100.0	18,090	100.0
Public (Government)	230	0.6	185	1.0	45	0.2
Private Formal	159	0.4	89	0.5	70	0.4
Private Informal	35,476	98.6	17,564	98.1	17,912	99.0
Semi-Public/ Parastatal	20	0.1	10	0.1	10	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	96	0.3	47	0.3	49	0.3
Other International Organizations	5	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

Information Communication Technologies (ICT) have become important tools in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. This role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana's 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.

The impact of these developments on the economic and social transformation of Ghana seem to have been positive: the contribution of ICT to the Gross Domestic Product increased from 2.3 percent in 2009 to 10.5 percent in 2011 and the industry created 3,500 additional jobs in 2011 compared to 3,050 in 2010 (NDPC, 2011). Mobile penetration rate increased from 74 percent in 2009 to 84.6 percent in 2011. The number of internet subscribers also increased from 1,296,047 to 4,086,428 during the same period (National Communications Authority, 2011).

To understand some of these developments a module was included in the 2010 PHC on ownership and use of ICT facilities. This chapter focuses on ownership of Mobile Phones, use of the Internet, Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines, and Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computers in the Mion district.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 presents data on mobile phone ownership and internet facility usage by sex of the population 12 years and older. Out of the population of 48,335 who were 12 years and older, 5,928 owned mobile phones, The ownership of mobile phones was higher among males as shown in Table 5.1. At the district level 73.5 percent of males owned mobile phones compared with 26.5 percent of the females.

5.3   Use of Internet

Utilization of internet facilities 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 Telecommunication Union (2012), the percentage of individuals using the Internet continues to grow worldwide as at the end of 2011, about 2.3 billion people were using the Internet. However, there is a wide gap in access to Internet between the developed and developing countries. As at the end of 2011, about 70 percent of households in the developed countries used the Internet as compared to only 20 percent of households in developing countries (International Telecommunications Union, 2012).

Table 5.1 shows the distribution of persons using internet facilities by population 12 years and above by sex. Of the population 12 years and above, 12.3 percent own mobile phones. A higher proportion of males (18.5%) than females (6.4%) own mobile phones.

The 2010 PHC shows that out of the 48,335 people 12 years and above, 462 reported using the internet which translates into only 1.0 percent of the population 12 years and older in the district. More males (1.3%) than females (0.6%) use internet. Thus, the population having mobile phones and using internet facility in the district was generally low.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	48,335	100.0	5,928	12.3	462	1.0
Male	23,602	48.8	4,356	18.5	310	1.3
Female	24,733	51.2	1,572	6.4	152	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4   Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

As indicated in Table 5.2, 0.3 percent of the entire households (102) had fixed telephone lines, out of which 92.2 percent were male heads and 7.8 percent were female household heads. The pattern of higher proportions of access by male compared to female households occurs throughout the district.

Table 5.2: Household ownership of desktop or laptop computers by sex of head

Sex of head	Households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	8,842	100.0	24	100.0
Male	8,253	93.3	21	87.5
Female	589	6.7	3	12.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

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

Therefore, governments in many parts of the world have realized the need to be able to identify people with disabilities and their characteristics so that policies and programmes can be developed to assist them. There is international recognition by national statistical agencies and international statistical organizations that disability data needs to be improved, and if possible, collected in a manner that makes data comparable within and across countries. It is against this backdrop that the GSS decided, for the first time, to include disability in the 2010 PHC.

In this chapter, the population with disability, types of disability, literacy, distribution by type of locality, disability and activity, education and literacy, are analyzed.

6.2   Population with Disability

As presented in Table 6.1, the population of people with disability was 1,835 (2.2%) of the total population of the district. Out of this 943 (2.3%) were males while females were 892 (2.2%).

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	81,812	100.0	40,649	100.0	41,163	100.0
No disability	79,977	97.8	39,706	97.7	40,271	97.8
With a disability	1,835	2.2	943	2.3	892	2.2
Sight	694	37.8	378	40.1	316	35.4
Hearing	479	26.1	219	23.2	260	29.1
Speech	380	20.7	202	21.4	178	20.0
Physical	397	21.6	187	19.8	210	23.5
Intellectual	332	18.1	163	0.4	169	0.4
Emotional	360	19.6	173	18.3	187	21.0
Other	231	12.6	122	12.9	109	12.2
Urban						
Total	7,278	100.0	3,625	100.0	3,653	100.0
No disability	7,170	98.5	3,570	98.5	3,600	98.5
With a disability	108	1.5	55	1.5	53	1.5
Sight	46	42.6	26	47.3	20	37.7
Hearing	15	13.9	6	10.9	9	17.0
Speech	11	10.2	4	7.3	7	13.2
Physical	27	25.0	13	23.6	14	26.4
Intellectual	5	4.6	4	0.1	1	0.0
Emotional	4	3.7	3	5.5	1	1.9
Other	4	3.7	2	3.6	2	3.8
Rural						
Total	74,534	100.0	37,024	100.0	37,510	100.0
No disability	72,807	97.7	36,136	97.6	36,671	97.8
With a disability	1,727	2.3	888	2.4	839	2.2
Sight	648	37.5	352	39.6	296	35.3
Hearing	464	26.9	213	24.0	251	29.9
Speech	369	21.4	198	22.3	171	20.4
Physical	370	21.4	174	19.6	196	23.4
Intellectual	327	18.9	159	0.4	168	0.4
Emotional	356	20.6	170	19.1	186	22.2
Other	227	13.1	120	13.5	107	12.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Types of Disability

Figure 6.1 shows the common forms of disability in the district. These include emotional, sight, intellect, physical, speech, hearing, and other forms of disabilities. From the figure, the most common form of disability in Mion District was sight (37.8%) while the least was emotional (19.6%) and intellectual (18.1%). Those with other forms of disability constituted 12.6 percent.

6.4 Distribution by Type of Locality

As shown in Table 6.1 above, out of the 7,278 people living in urban areas in Mion, only 108 (1.5%) had some form of disability. The most common form of disability in urban Mion was sight (42.6%), followed by physical (25.0%) while emotional disability and others (3.7%) were the least common.

In the rural areas of Mion, there were 1,727 persons living with some form of disability, representing 2.3 percent. Table 6.1 also shows that the most common type of disability was sight affecting 37.5 percent of the disabled and the least common was intellectual disability affecting 18.9 percent.

Visual or sight impairment was the most common type of disability among PWDs in both urban (42.6%) and rural (37.5%) areas, followed by hearing disability (26.9%) in urban areas and physical (25.0%) in rural areas. However, the percentage of PWDs with hearing impairment was higher in urban areas (13.9%) than in rural (26.9%) localities. The percentage of PWDs with emotional challenges was higher in rural (20.6%) than in urban (3.7%) localities. Also, the percentage of persons with more than one form of disability was slightly higher in rural areas (13.1%) than in urban centres (3.7%). It means that majority of the persons living with at least one form of disability live in the rural areas of the district.

It is also observed that, the disability pattern in Mion was lower than both the regional and national averages. The disability rate for the Northern region was 2.5 percent, while that of Mion was 2.2 percent.

6.5   Disability and Activity

Table 6.2 shows persons 15 years and older with disabilities by economic status and sex. The percentage of non PWDs was 97.3 percent while PWDs was 2.7 percent. There exist a wide disparity between employed PWDs (72.2%) and non-PWDs employed (82.7%).

In terms of sex distribution, the proportion of males with sight disability was 295, out of whom 73.9 percent were employed, while females with sight disability was 221 representing 62.0 percent. Among those with hearing disabilities, 84.8 percent of the males were employed, and 15.2 percent were economically not active. For the females with hearing disability, 68.0 percent were employed, 0.7 percent unemployed and 31.3 percent were economically not active.

Majority of the employed PWDs were males (75.4%), with those with sight disability having the highest employment rate for both sexes.

Table 6.2: Population by type of activity, disability type and sex

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	43,644	100.0	35,986	82.5	465	1.1	7,193	16.5
No disability	42,457	100.0	35,129	82.7	453	1.1	6,875	16.2
With a disability	1,187	100.0	857	72.2	12	1.0	318	26.8
Sight	516	100.0	355	68.8	3	0.6	158	30.6
Hearing	282	100.0	214	75.9	1	0.4	67	23.8
Speech	206	100.0	183	88.8	2	1.0	21	10.2
Physical	231	100.0	151	65.4	5	2.2	75	32.5
Intellectual	194	100.0	166	85.6	1	0.5	27	13.9
Emotional	200	100.0	169	84.5	1	0.5	30	15.0
Other	146	100.0	117	80.1	1	0.7	28	19.2
Male								
Total	21,123	100.0	17,896	84.7	187	0.9	3,040	14.4
No disability	20,508	100.0	17,432	85.0	183	0.9	2,893	14.1
With a disability	615	100.0	464	75.4	4	0.7	147	23.9
Sight	295	100.0	218	73.9	2	0.7	75	25.4
Hearing	132	100.0	112	84.8	0	0.0	20	15.2
Speech	112	100.0	103	92.0	1	0.9	8	7.1
Physical	106	100.0	74	69.8	0	0.0	32	30.2
Intellectual	105	100.0	88	83.8	0	0.0	17	16.2
Emotional	99	100.0	88	88.9	0	0.0	11	11.1
Other	79	100.0	61	77.2	1	1.3	17	21.5
Female								
Total	22,521	100.0	18,090	80.3	278	1.2	4,153	18.4
No disability	21,949	100.0	17,697	80.6	270	1.2	3,982	18.1
With a disability	572	100.0	393	68.7	8	1.4	171	29.9
Sight	221	100.0	137	62.0	1	0.5	83	37.6
Hearing	150	100.0	102	68.0	1	0.7	47	31.3
Speech	94	100.0	80	85.1	1	1.1	13	13.8
Physical	125	100.0	77	61.6	5	4.0	43	34.4
Intellectual	89	100.0	78	87.6	1	1.1	10	11.2
Emotional	101	100.0	81	80.2	1	1.0	19	18.8
Other	67	100.0	56	83.6	0	0.0	11	16.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

In this section, the educational level attained by persons with various forms of disability in the Mion district is discussed.

Table 6.3 shows that there were 73,470 people in the district who were three (3) years and older. Out of this number 1,718 were with some form of disability. Furthermore, 1,350 out of the 1,718 persons with disability have never attended school.

It is also seen from the Table that there were only 61 PWDs in pre-primary school (Nursery and Kindergarten) compared to 269 in basic school. This implies that most PWDs start their education from primary school instead of pre-primary (Nursery and Kindergarten).

The Table also reveals that the level of enrollment for persons with sight disability was higher than the other PWDs at all levels of education. Consequently, the only PWD with

tertiary education in the district was a person with sight disability. Also, three (3) out the five (5) PWDs with Post middle/Post-secondary/Diploma education were persons with sight disability.

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

Disability type	Total	Never attended	*Pre-Primary	**Basic	^Secon-dary	^^Post middle/ Post-Secondary/ Diploma	§Tertiary
						Level of education	
Total	73,470	50,258	4,523	16,682	1,736	252	19
No disability	71,752	48,908	4,462	16,413	1,704	247	18
With a disability	1,718	1,350	61	269	32	5	1
Sight	658	547	17	79	11	3	1
Hearing	443	369	14	57	3	0	0
Speech	342	272	10	49	10	1	0
Physical	371	299	9	58	5	0	0
Intellectual	312	239	7	61	5	0	0
Emotional	331	263	13	51	4	0	0
Other	220	175	8	32	4	1	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

*Nursery and Kindergarten

**Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

^SSS/SHS, Secondary and Vocational/Technical/Commercial

^^Teacher training/ College of education, Nursing training, University Diploma, HND, etc.

§Bachelors Degree, Post Graduate or higher

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

Ghana's economy is regarded as agrarian largely due to the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), labour absorption and foreign exchange earnings. The contribution of agriculture to foreign exchange earnings averaged 45 percent in the 1990s but dropped to 40 percent in the 2000s (ISSER, 2011). The sector's contribution to GDP also declined from over 40 percent in the 1990s to 30 percent in the 2000s (ISSER, 2011).

The objective of this chapter is to find out how many households engaged in agricultural activities and the type of agricultural activities they are involved in. For the purpose of this census, an agricultural household was defined as one with at least one person in the household engaged in any type of farming activity, namely crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming (GSS, 2012).

7.2   Agricultural households

Table 7.1 looks at households engaged in agricultural activities and their type of locality. Inferring from the table, it could be observed that 8,143 households were engaged in agriculture, out of which 6.9 percent were within the urban setting, while a chunk of them (93.1%) were found within the rural settings. This variation could better be explained using the supply of agricultural land and sector employment. The supply of agricultural land in the rural areas is naturally always relatively greater than the supply in urban areas.

From the various agricultural activities, majority of the rural dwellers were found within households that engaged in agriculture (93.1 percent) while only 6.9 percent of the urban dwellers were employed in the agriculture sector. For crop farming, 6.7 percent of the urban households engaged in it while 93.3 percent of the rural households were crop farmers. Fewer households were engaged in tree planting in urban areas (4.8 percent) as compared to the rural areas (95.2 percent).

Fish farming was the least patronized agricultural activity with no one engaged in it in both urban and rural areas in the district. This is possibly due to limited and less developed water bodies in the district to facilitate full time fish farming.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Households by agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	8,842	100.0	669	100.0	8,173	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	8,143	92.1	564	84.3	7,579	92.7
Crop Farming	8,040	98.7	541	95.9	7,499	98.9
Tree Planting	21	0.3	1	0.2	20	0.3
Livestock Rearing	4,465	54.8	268	47.5	4,197	55.4
Fish Farming	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3   Types of Farming Activities

Data on types of agricultural activities in the district is presented in Table 7.1 above. Four types of agricultural activities could be identified: crop farming (98.7 percent), tree planting (0.3 percent) and livestock rearing (54.8 percent). The Agricultural activity that was commonly practiced was mainly crop farming and livestock rearing.

The rural areas accounted for 93.1 percent of the agricultural households (Table 7.1). The high proportion of agricultural households in rural areas is basically due to the fact that agriculture is essentially a rural activity.

7.3.1   Type of livestock numbers and keepers

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the savannah agro-ecological zone. Table 7.2 shows the types of livestock reared in the district and their numbers.

The three main types of ruminants reared were cattle (37,573), goats (36, 285) and sheep (32,001). In the bird category, there were 59,020 chickens, 16,225 guinea fowls, about 1,585 ducks and 1,161 doves. Other livestock (non-traditional livestock), kept included grasscutters (671) and rabbits (27).

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Distribution of livestock and keepers	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	191,469	9,703	20
Beehives	1,055	30	35
Cattle	37,573	1,380	27
Chicken	59,020	2,458	24
Dove	1,161	42	28
Duck	1,585	74	21
Goat	36,285	2,623	14
Grass-cutter	671	35	19
Guinea fowl	16,225	690	24
Ostrich	565	30	19
Pig	12,044	655	18
Rabbit	27	3	9
Sheep	23,001	1,605	14
Silk worm	149	4	37
Turkey	748	31	24
Other	468	41	11
Fish farming	592	1	592
Inland fishing	300	1	300

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

A house is defined by the United Nations as a "structurally separate and independent place of abode such that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from the hazard of climate, such as storms and the sun"(reference).   By this definition, therefore, any form of shelter that is used as living quarters such as a hut or group of huts enclosed by a compound, a kiosk, a metal cargo container, a tent is considered as a house.   The number of rooms available to members of a household, relative to the number of individuals in the household, is an indicator of crowding.   A crowded house puts additional pressure on available household resources such as water, toilet facilities, food, etc.   Overcrowding leads to reduced distances between individuals leading to increased contact and contamination, which provide a fertile ground for the spread of diseases.

This chapter provides information on housing characteristics in the district such as housing stock, type of dwelling, housing conditions, sources of drinking water and accessibility to the sources. Information is also given on availability of bathing and toilet facilities as well as method of waste disposal.

8.2   Housing stock

Table 8.1 presents the stock of houses by type of locality. There were 7,278 houses located in the urban areas and 74,534 houses in the rural areas. The average number of households per house for the district was 1.1. This compares favorably with the regional figure of 1.2 and national figure of 1.6. The average household size in the region was 7.8 members, which was slightly lower than the district average of 9.3.

Table 8.1 also shows the distribution of the population per house by district. For the district as a whole, the average population per house was 9.9 compared with the regional figure of 9.6 and national figure of 7.3. The indications are that at the household level, the district was slightly more crowded than other parts of the region and the country.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,479,461	81,812	7,278	74,534
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	81,026	7,139	73,887
Number of houses	3,392,745	257,311	8,283	675	7,608
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	8,842	669	8,173
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
Population per house	7.3	9.6	9.9	10.8	9.8
Average household size	4.5	7.8	9.3	10.9	9.1

Source: Ghana statistical service, 2010 population and housing census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Table 8.2 shows that 8,298 of the dwelling units were occupied by household members in the district, out of which 235 of dwelling units were occupied by relatives who were not household members, while 32 dwelling units were owned by purchase (Table 8.2). Private employers owned only 13 dwelling units. Other private agencies owned the least dwelling units with only two houses. Ownership of dwelling units by household members, private individuals and relatives who were not household members was predominant in the district.

With regards to sex, in all the types of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangements, the male-headed households were more than the female headed households.

In terms of locality, majority of the households in all the types of dwelling were located in the rural areas. This goes to confirm the earlier assertion that the district was predominantly rural in nature.

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

Ownership status of dwelling	Total Country	Region	District Total	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	318,119	8,842	8,253	589	669	8,173
Owned by household member	2,883,236	267,538	8,298	7,785	513	630	7,668
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	1,352	32	25	7	3	29
Relative not a household member	851,630	16,460	235	202	33	9	226
Other private individual	1,439,021	24,310	209	179	30	11	198
Private employer	83,610	1,248	13	12	1	1	12
Other private agency	21,123	431	2	2	0	0	2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	5,863	44	39	5	15	29
Other	24,000	917	9	9	0	0	9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.3 shows the type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and locality. Majority of household heads (63.7 percent) lived in compound houses, as was the case at both the national and regional levels. Within the type of locality higher proportions of households lived in compound housing units in both the urban (90.9 percent) and rural areas (61.5 percent).

The next type of dwelling unit that accommodated more households was the Hut/Buildings (same compound) type but in terms of locality they were mainly in the rural areas with 20.0 percent of them located there as against just 1.2 percent in the urban areas. Separate houses accommodated 10.2 percent of the households with 5.4 percent in the urban areas and 10.8 percent in the rural areas.

Up to 2 percent of the households were accommodated in semi-detached houses with 0.9 percent in urban areas and 2.2 percent in rural areas. Flats, huts in different compounds, tents and uncompleted building accommodated the least households in all cases.

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

			District					
	Total		Total		Male	Female		
Type of dwelling	country	Region	Number	Percent	headed	headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	318,119	8,842	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	51,622	920	10.4	10.2	12.9	5.4	10.8
Semi-detached house	391,548	12,761	182	2.1	1.9	4.4	0.9	2.2
Flat/Apartment	256,355	3,360	44	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.5
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	208,934	5,634	63.7	63.8	63.0	90.9	61.5
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	34,405	1,643	18.6	18.9	14.3	1.2	20.0
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,374	354	4.0	4.0	3.6	0.7	4.3
Tent	10,343	818	19	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	404	15	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	619	10	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	1,428	15	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.2
Other	9,846	394	6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4   Construction Materials

A variety of building materials were used in the construction of the outer walls of houses in the district. The major ones include mud or mud-bricks, cement blocks or concrete, burnt bricks, stone, and thatch. The commonest used material for the construction of the outer wall was mud or mud-brick, which accounted for 84.8 percent of all materials used. The second most frequently used material was cement or concrete blocks, accounting for 6.4 percent, while wood accounted for 2.1 percent.

Mud brick/Earth was mostly used in rural areas (85.3%) than urban areas (79.6%). Cement blocks/ Concrete were however used more in urban areas (10.6 percent) than in rural (6.0%) areas.

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

			District			
	Total		Total			
Material for Outer wall	country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	339,874	9,457	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	247,754	8,022	84.8	79.6	85.3
Wood	200,594	5,389	194	2.1	0.4	2.2
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	1,984	37	0.4	1.4	0.3
Stone	11,330	1,077	27	0.3	0.1	0.3
Burnt bricks	38,237	647	7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	64,863	605	6.4	10.7	6.0
Landcrete	104,270	10,609	309	3.3	6.2	3.0
Bamboo	8,206	285	7	0.1	0.3	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	5,894	198	2.1	1.1	2.2
Other	39,206	1,372	51	0.5	0.1	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.5 shows the distribution of materials used for the construction of the floor of the dwelling unit by type of locality. The main materials used for the construction of the floor in the district were earth or mud brick and cement or concrete.

About 28.7 percent of the dwellings in the district had earth or mud floors with 8.7 percent of them in urban and 30.4 percent in rural areas. The rest of the dwelling units (69.7%) had cement or concrete floors with 90.6 percent in urban and 67.9 percent rural areas.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Earth/Mud	872,161	97,678	2,530	28.7	8.7	30.4
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	214,535	6,129	69.6	90.6	67.9
Stone	32,817	1,358	26	0.3	0.4	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	277	19	0.2	0.1	0.2
Wood	52,856	195	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	510	3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	2,091	54	0.6	0.0	0.7
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	365	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	15,567	1,110	43	0.5	0.0	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

This implies that, majority of the people in the urban locality relied much on cement or concrete whiles the rural locality basically relied on the use of earth or mud as the main construction materials for the floor of their dwelling units.

The data indicated that residents of the district used less than one percent of the other materials such as stones, porcelain or granite or marble tiles, burnt bricks, and terrazzo or terrazzo tiles to construct the floor of their dwelling units.

Table 8.6 shows the distribution of main construction materials for roofing of the dwelling units. The main construction materials for roofing of the dwelling units base on the data from the 2010 PHC include; mud/mud bricks/earth (4.1%), wood (1.3%), while metal sheet was 36.0 percent. Others include slate (0.2%), cement/concrete (0.3%), thatch/palm leaf/raffia (56.1%), roofing tiles (0.8%) and bamboo (0.4%). The figures show clearly that the most commonly used materials for construction was thatch/palm leaf/raffia (56.1%).

There were variations in materials used for roofing in rural and urban localities. For instance, 58.6 percent of the rural dwelling units were thatch/palm leaf or raffia compared with 25.6 percent in the urban areas. This reflected the use of materials available in the immediate rural environment. Also, 68.9 percent of the dwelling units in the urban localities were metal sheets as compared to the 33.3 percent in rural areas.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	16,434	391	4.1	1.0	4.4
Wood	45,547	3,740	121	1.3	0.8	1.3
Metal sheet	4,152,259	192,412	3,404	36.0	68.9	33.3
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	2,091	23	0.2	0.0	0.3
Cement/Concrete	141,072	1,429	27	0.3	0.1	0.3
Roofing tile	31,456	761	73	0.8	0.0	0.8
Bamboo	71,049	1,137	38	0.4	0.1	0.4
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	118,517	5,307	56.1	25.6	58.6
Other	35,935	3,353	73	0.8	3.4	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

A room is defined as a space in the housing unit, or other living quarters, enclosed by walls, reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof, covering at least a height of two metres, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult, that is, at least four square meters.

Information on the number of sleeping rooms occupied by the household provides an indication of the level of crowding and the adequacy of the housing stock. The higher the socio-economic status of the household, the larger the number of rooms it occupies. Hence, the number of rooms occupied is also a measure of the socio-economic status of the household.

Table 8.7 shows the distribution of the number of rooms occupied by households in the district. Majority of the households in the district (21.5 percent) had three rooms. As expected 86.2 percent of the households with one person had one room while 40.7 percent and 46.9 percent of two member households had 1 and 2 rooms respectively. Majority of the households with a size of three (52.6%) had their populations living in two rooms. Thus as the household size increases the number of rooms used by the households also increase.

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

House-hold size	Total Number	Total Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	8,842	100.0	8.0	19.7	21.5	15.2	9.9	7.4	4.9	4.1	9.3
1	283	100.0	86.2	9.2	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7
2	243	100.0	40.7	46.9	4.5	2.5	0.4	2.1	0.4	0.0	2.5
3	407	100.0	20.6	52.6	13.8	5.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.5
4	679	100.0	11.8	48.9	23.6	8.1	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.6	2.8
5	827	100.0	7.3	37.5	33.4	10.5	3.7	2.1	0.7	1.5	3.4
6	854	100.0	4.7	28.5	35.5	17.8	4.9	2.5	0.8	1.1	4.3
7	759	100.0	3.7	24.0	35.6	18.7	8.2	3.3	1.4	1.2	4.0
8	782	100.0	2.0	16.4	33.0	22.9	11.4	5.1	2.9	2.6	3.7
9	677	100.0	1.6	9.5	26.3	26.9	14.2	9.3	5.0	2.2	5.0
10+	3,331	100.0	1.5	3.8	11.6	15.5	16.2	14.2	10.0	8.4	18.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6   Access to utilities and household facilities

Table 8.8 depicts the main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality. Only 11.2 percent of the dwelling units had access to electricity (mains). About 62.0 percent of the urban dwelling unit had access to that utility service while 7.0 percent of the rural dwelling units also had access to electricity (mains). Less than 1.0 percent of the total dwelling units in the Mion district had access to electricity (private generators) giving an indication that about 1.8 percent of the urban dwelling units used electricity (private generators) and only 0.4 percent of the rural dwelling units had access to electricity. Kerosene was the dominant source of lighting in the district, with 67.6 percent of the total dwelling units relying on kerosene. Others sources used in the district include; Gas lamp (0.3%), solar energy (0.4%), and flash light/torch (18.7%), and firewood (0.9%), crop residue (0.2%) while candle and others was 0.1 percent.

The distribution of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality was similar to the lighting distribution of dwelling units at the national and regional levels.

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

| | | | District | | | |
| | Total | | Total | | | |
Main source of light	country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	114,889	986	11.2	62.0	7.0
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,219	43	0.5	1.8	0.4
Kerosene lamp	971,807	134,656	5,980	67.6	29.6	70.7
Gas lamp	9,378	860	29	0.3	0.7	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	1,048	38	0.4	0.4	0.4
Candle	41,214	488	13	0.1	0.0	0.2
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	60,518	1,654	18.7	4.5	19.9
Firewood	13,241	2,257	78	0.9	0.9	0.9
Crop residue	4,623	759	21	0.2	0.0	0.3
Other	11,739	425	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.9 basically depicts the main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households. From the table it was revealed that majority (96.0%) of the households in the district relied on the use of wood as their main source of cooking fuel, with 95.2 percent being urban and 91.6 percent being rural households.

Also deducing from table 8.9, charcoal was the next major source of cooking fuel for households as 2.0 percent of the households reported using charcoal as their main source of cooking fuel. These households were less (0.2%) in urban areas than in rural (2.0%) localities. The least sources of cooking fuel for household were saw dust, animal waste and others (less than one percent).

Table 8.9 further examines the cooking space used by households in the district. The use of open space in compounds was the most dominant and used by 6,769 (76.6%) households, with only 533 households using the open space in the urban localities and 6,236 households in the rural localities. The next category with the highest number of users was cooking space is separate room for exclusive use of household. Out of the 8,842 households in the district 1,271 households had access to separate rooms exclusively for their cooking purpose with 81 households (12.1%) in urban localities and 1,190 (14.6%) in rural localities. Those who used

structures with roofs but without walls as cooking space numbered 227 while those who used their verandah for cooking were 207. Those who used separate rooms shared with other households were 131 in number, while those who used enclosure without roof, bedroom or hall or living room and other spaces outside the stated ones all together numbered 67.

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

Cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Main source of cooking fuel					
Total	5,467,054	318,119	8,842	669	8,173
None no cooking	306,118	6,713	52	8	44
Wood	2,197,083	243,314	8,484	637	7,847
Gas	996,518	10,584	46	3	43
Electricity	29,794	1,396	11	0	11
Kerosene	29,868	1,116	31	1	30
Charcoal	1,844,290	52,124	181	15	166
Crop residue	45,292	1,804	29	5	24
Saw dust	8,000	515	3	0	3
Animal waste	2,332	84	2	0	2
Other	7,759	469	3	0	3
Cooking space					
Total	5,467,054	318,119	8,842	669	8,173
No cooking space	386,883	10,910	170	4	166
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	82,024	1,271	81	1,190
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	10,877	131	10	121
Enclosure without roof	117,614	11,245	36	0	36
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	11,055	227	24	203
Bedroom/Hall/Living room	74,525	1,403	12	4	8
Verandah	1,173,946	34,131	207	11	196
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,651	6,769	533	6,236
Other	21,007	823	19	2	17

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7   Main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use

Table 8.10 presents information on household main sources of drinking water. The commonest sources of drinking water in the district were bore-hole/Pump/Tube well (49.5%) followed by river and stream (27.8%). Only 5.3 percent of the households used pipe born water outside their dwelling units. Those who used mainly protected wells represented only about 1.1 percent of households. This means that more than half (55.3%) of the households had access to potable water (pipe-borne plus borehole).

Variations exist in the main source of drinking water between urban and rural localities. Borehole/pump/tube well water was the main source in both urban and rural areas, accounting for a proportion of 22.3 percent and 51.7 percent respectively. Households that used pipe-borne drinking water outside their dwelling units constituted 46.5 percent in urban areas but constituted only 2.0 percent in rural localities. In rural localities, 29.8 percent used river/stream water as the main source of drinking water as against 3.6 percent in the urban areas.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of drinking water						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	8,842	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	27,811	48	0.5	0.3	0.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	38,852	471	5.3	46.5	2.0
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	21,798	319	3.6	25.0	1.9
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	111,650	4,377	49.5	22.3	51.7
Protected well	321,091	17,933	96	1.1	0.0	1.2
Rain water	39,438	2,066	32	0.4	0.0	0.4
Protected spring	19,345	1,008	83	0.9	0.4	1.0
Bottled water	20,261	233	8	0.1	0.4	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	1,187	3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	942	8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unprotected well	112,567	13,517	404	4.6	0.1	4.9
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,109	5	0.1	0.0	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	55,470	2,458	27.8	3.6	29.8
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	24,308	529	6.0	1.2	6.4
Other	3,972	235	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	8,842	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	27,698	61	0.7	0.9	0.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	37,432	468	5.3	46.5	1.9
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	19,390	173	2.0	16.6	0.8
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	101,815	4,087	46.2	26.5	47.8
Protected well	465,775	19,715	96	1.1	0.1	1.2
Rain water	39,916	2,182	100	1.1	0.4	1.2
Protected spring	18,854	927	83	0.9	0.6	1.0
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	1,214	9	0.1	0.7	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	13,349	329	3.7	0.3	4.0
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,002	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/Stream	588,590	63,445	2,725	30.8	3.1	33.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	29,210	676	7.6	4.0	7.9
Other	10,302	740	33	0.4	0.1	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

With regard to households main source of water for other domestic uses, just like the case of drinking water, majority (46.2%) of the households depend on boreholes. This was followed by rivers (30.8%), with 33.1 percent in rural areas and 3.1 percent in urban localities.

Other sources with significant patronage by households include; dugouts (7.6%), protected well (1.1%), public taps (2.0%) and pipe borne outside dwelling (5.3%). However, households depending on these types of water sources are largely found in the urban areas.

8.8 Bathing and toilet facilities

Table 8.11 presents the distribution of the type of toilet facilities available to households in the district. For the district as a whole, 7,862 of households had no toilet facility of any sort.

While only 584 of the households used the public toilets. This situation can have a lot of health implications.

The use of the water closets (WCs) and the KVIP was very limited. Only nine households in the district had water closets, while 169 used the KVIP.

The pit and other types of latrines were relatively uncommon in the district. Members of households with inadequate toilet facilities or with no toilet facility at all resorted to open defecation. This has significant implications for the transmission of infection, and consequently, for the health and well-being of communities, which, in turn may have an impact on productivity negatively.

Table 8.11 shows the distribution of bathing facilities of households in the district. A bathing facility refers to a place where members of the household take their bath. The data makes a distinction between the availability of a separate room for bathing in the living quarters, an open cubicle for bathing in the house, a public bathhouse and other forms of bathing space.

Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household

Bathing facility and toilet facilities	Total country	Region	District Total	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household					
Total	5,467,054	318,119	8,842	669	8,173
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	230,852	7,862	418	7,444
W.C.	839,611	7,736	9	0	9
Pit latrine	1,040,883	9,218	101	1	100
KVIP	572,824	14,587	169	17	152
Bucket/Pan	40,678	1,248	8	0	8
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit latrine etc.)	1,893,291	52,704	584	233	351
Other	23,385	1,774	109	0	109
Bathing facility used by household					
Total	5,467,054	318,119	8,842	669	8,173
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	108,283	2,844	256	2,588
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	95,261	2,614	173	2,441
Private open cubicle	381,979	22,044	368	12	356
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	48,531	1,599	55	1,544
Public bath house	140,501	12,409	520	99	421
Bathroom in another house	187,337	2,646	26	3	23
Open space around house	372,556	27,210	850	67	783
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,001	9	1	8
Other	16,276	734	12	3	9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In the district as a whole, those who used shared separate bathrooms numbered 2,614, while those who had access to their own bathroom for the exclusive use of the household were 2,844 and the shared open cubicle numbered 1,599. Those who used private open cubicles for bathing were 368 and 850 used open spaces for bathing. Bathing in a public bathhouse was the practice for 520 households, while 26 used bathing facilities in another house. Only nine households resorted to the river or pond for bathing.

In general the rural areas in Mion were better than the urban areas in terms of access to toilet and bathing facilities.

8.9   Method of waste disposal

Table 8.12 shows that 4,072 of households disposed of their solid waste in open space at public dumps and 513 disposed of their solid waste into public containers. Significant numbers of households either had their solid waste dumped indiscriminately (3,035) or burned (106). The table indicates that 5,767 of the households threw their liquid waste onto the street/outside.   Another 1,990 of households threw their liquid waste either onto the compound, while 208 of the households threw their liquid waste into gutters. Only 104 of households disposed of their liquid waste through plumbing systems into gutters.

Apart from public dumping in containers where the urban (267) and the rural (246) households were almost the same the rural areas appear better off than the urban areas in terms of both solid (rubbish) and liquid waste disposal.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District Total	Urban	Rural
Method of rubbish disposal					
Total	5,467,054	318,119	8,842	669	8,173
Collected	785,889	19,674	384	30	354
Burned by household	584,820	34,594	687	13	674
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	47,222	513	267	246
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	123,188	4,072	282	3,790
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	83,889	3,035	62	2,973
Buried by household	182,615	7,140	106	12	94
Other	53,805	2,412	45	3	42
Method of liquid waste disposal					
Total	5,467,054	318,119	8,842	669	8,173
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,636	150	80	70
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	13,949	104	13	91
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	16,152	575	91	484
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	178,671	5,767	383	5,384
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	19,931	208	47	161
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	81,195	1,990	53	1,937
Other	38,294	1,585	48	2	46

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATION

9.1   Introduction

The 2010 PHC was conducted to provide the country with up-to-date socio-economic data for planning and for evaluating the various government policy interventions and programmes at National, Regional and District levels in areas such as Education, Housing, Transport, and Social and Economic characteristics. The Mion District report highlights the major social, demographic and economic issues affecting the people in the district. The findings of the study have major policy implications for the district, the region as well as the country.

9.2   Summary of Findings

Demographic characteristics

The analysis reveals that the Mion District had a population size of 81,812 representing 3.2 percent of the Northern Region population (GSS, 2013). This was made up of 40,649 males and 41,163 females constituting 49.7 percent and 50.3 percent respectively. The District had a predominantly rural population (91.1%). The urban population constituted only 8.9 percent**.**

Generally, the District depicts a youthful population with 56.5 percent of the population aged below 15 years. The district population generally declined with increasing age with only 4.2 percent of the district population aged 65 and above.

Social characteristics

The data from the 2010 census shows that in terms of nationality, those who were born Ghanaians by birth constituted 93.1 percent of the total population in the District, followed by 2.7 percent with dual nationality, 0.9 percent were Ghanaians by naturalization while 3.3 percent were Non-Ghanaians.

With education, the data indicates that there were 11,090 persons aged 11 years and older who were literate, while a substantial number (38,372) were not illiterate. Also, 21.5 percent were literates in English only, 7.4 percent were literate in a Ghanaian language only, while 70.8 percent were literate in both English and Ghanaian languages.

Economic activity status

The economically active population was 83.3 percent out of which 98.7 percent were employed and 1.3 percent were unemployed. The economically active males numbered 18,083 out of whom 99.0 percent were employed and 1.0 percent were unemployed. The number of economically active females was 18,368 with 98.2 percent employed whiles 1.8 percent were unemployed.

In terms of occupation, almost 9 in 10 of the employed persons (92.5%) were engaged in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery. The next was craft and related trades workers (2.1%) and services and sales. Clerical support workers were the least with 0.1 percent. There were more females in the following categories: managers, service and sales workers, craft and related workers, and elementary occupations.

With employment status, the district had a total population of 35,986 persons 15 years and older who were employed. Amongst those employed, 17,896 were males and 18,090 were females. Sixty-two percent were self-employed without employee(s), 67.4 percent of whom were males and 57.0 percent females. Contributing family worker was next with 22.9 percent.

Information Communication Technology

In a world where ICT has become a necessity rather than a luxury good, the district cannot afford to be left behind. For mobile phone ownership and internet facility usage, it was realized that out of the total population of 48,335 who were 12 years and older, 13.7 percent owned mobile phones, which is below the regional average of 22.3 percent., Out of them 73.5 percent were males and 26.5 percent were females implying that more males than females owned mobile phones in the district. On the usage of internet facilities, only 1.1 percent were involved which was below the regional average of two percent. Disaggregating this in terms of gender, a proportion of 67.1 percent were males whilst the remaining 32.9 percent were females. This is also an indication that more males than females used Internet facilities in the district.

With regards to households having fixed telephone lines, only 0.3 percent of the entire households had fixed telephone lines, out of which 92.2 percent were male heads and 7.8 percent were female household heads.

Disability

Generally, the level of enrollment of persons with sight disability was higher than the other PWDs at all levels of education. Consequently, the only PWD with tertiary education in the district was a person with sight disability. Also, three out the five PWDs with Post middle/Post-secondary/Diploma education were persons with sight disability.

Agricultural activity

The population of agricultural households in Mion was 8,143 and accounted for 88.2 percent of the total households of 8,842 in the district. Rural areas accounted for 92.4 percent of the agricultural households. The high proportion of agricultural households in rural areas is basically due to fact that agriculture is essentially a rural activity.

From the various agricultural activities, majority of the rural dwellers were found within households that engaged in agriculture (92.1%) and (7.6%) of the urban dwellers were employed in same category. For crop farming, 6.7 percent of the urban households were involved in it while 93.3 percent were rural household. However, the percentage of rural households involved in tree planting was higher (95.2%) as compared to the urban households (1.0%), but generally fewer households were engaged in tree planting at both the rural and urban settings.

Livestock rearing is yet another area that employed a reasonable number of households in the rural area (94.0%) than urban setting (6.0%). Fish farming is the lowest patronized agricultural activity with 0.2 percent for urban areas and 0.1 percent for rural households, perhaps due to limited and less developed water bodies in the district to facilitate high level fish farming.

Housing conditions

The total number of houses in the District was 8,283 with 11.8 percent located in the urban areas and 89.2 percent in the rural areas. The number of households in the district was 8,842. The average number of persons per household was 9.3, which is higher than the regional average of 7.7 and national average of 4.4. The population per house for the urban areas (10.8) was relatively higher than the rural areas (9.8).

9.3   Conclusion

This analysis explored the district level data from the 2010 PHC. It examined various dimensions of population growth, health and development within the Mion district of the Northern Region.

Information on demographic processes play an important role in the development of nations. In particular, structural changes that occur in the context of rapid population growth have a direct as well as indirect impact on national development.

The harsh climate constitutes a limiting factor on the district's ability to attract both resources and human capital. As a consequence, the level of industrial activity is relatively low, with the bulk of the working population engaged in Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry. These difficulties are also mirrored by the low level of migration, even into the more urbanized areas such as the Tamale municipality. The quality of housing and the overall living condition need urgent attention. Lack of potable water, electricity and sanitation facilities can severely impact negatively on the gains in the area of health.

Areas of impact include economic growth, poverty reduction, resource allocation, productivity, and the general welfare and well-being of the population. It is important, therefore, for Ghana to formulate policies and programmes based on accurate credible and timely statistics to deal with such issues in order to attain its objective of becoming a higher middle-income.

9.4   Policy Implications

The analysis highlights the major social, demographic and economic issues affecting the Mion district of the Northern region. The findings of the study have major significance for the district, the region as well as the country. Attention must be paid to the following six key areas in order for the district to develop.

Population Size, Growth and Structure

The economically active age group (15–64 years) constitutes 49.1 percent of the total population and the economically inactive age group (0-14 years and 65 years and older) forms about 50.9 percent of the population. The District's population is largely a youthful one, hence the need for Government's intervention to expand educational infrastructure at all levels. There is also the need to create jobs for the economically active age group since they form a majority of the population in the district. This could be achieved through the district's support of the Rural Enterprise Programme (REP) to increase the number of medium and small-scale enterprises and create job opportunities. There should be efforts to implement social interventions such as the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) that will target the poor and dependent persons since they are economically not active to help improve their standard of living. The district is already among the most deprived districts in the nation with very low level of internally generated funds (IGF). The large proportion of children

under the age of 15 years corresponds to a high dependency ratio. The lack of schools, housing facilities, health care services and industrial activity only serve to compound the problems already facing the district.

Also, the findings present a number of challenges for policy makers. A rapid rate of population growth without corresponding improvement in overall development has potentially negative consequences for the district and the region at large. Considerable effort must, therefore, must be put in place to intensify family planning education to reduce the rate of population growth. Such efforts should include expanded education for girls and the promotion of smaller family sizes. Rigorous birth control measures should be pursued by way of family planning. This means that steps should be taken to include the facilitation of access to affordable family planning services.

Education

Education has a potential for providing employment opportunities for the teeming youth. The District had an illiterate population of 38,372 with only 11,090 literates. It is therefore recommended that the government should expand programmes such as school feeding, capitation grant and the provision of free uniforms and exercise books to increase enrollment for basic education and put in place interventions to reduce dropout rates.

Also the issue of access to education is central to the future development of the district. While it is clear that substantial progress has been made, there are still wide differentials in the level of access. In the district, the level of education is low. For instance, the 2010 population census revealed that apart from those who attended senior high school in the past that had 12.0 percent, the rest of the higher level of education all recorded population less than 10 percent. Much more needs to be done to encourage school attendance. Substantial investment must be made in improving access and the provision of classroom facilities. Efforts must also be made at increasing the level of awareness of the benefits of education, especially female education. Teachers must be given special incentives to encourage them to accept postings to the district. The GET fund could be a source of such inducements.

Information Communication Technology

Generally, services such as telephone and internet services are relatively scarce in the district. This severely limits communication between the communities within the district and between the district and other districts in the country. Moreover, it limits commerce and affects the location of industries in the district. It is therefore recommended that, the district assembly should collaborate with development partners to establish ICT centres in the district.

Disability

The inclusion of disability in the 2010 PHC provided an opportunity for the assessment of the social, demographic and economic characteristics of PWDs. The District Assembly policy should be reviewed in line with this report to provide both technical and financial assistance by using the disability fund and the rural enterprise programme to address the needs of PWDs with the view of bringing them to mainstream development.

Agricultural activities

The results of the analysis suggest that the district is largely rural, with Agriculture, Forestry and Hunting as the main sources of employment. The lack of significant industrial activities limits the economic opportunities available to young people. This has resulted in large-scale migration of the youth to the more industrialized districts in the south of the country. It has

also limited the attractiveness of the district to highly trained professionals. The fact that most of the employed population was in the informal sector has serious consequences for revenue generation and mobilization. On the basis of these results, the following are recommended:

1. Efforts to modernize agriculture using appropriate technologies to increase productivity in the sector need to be intensified.

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. This can be done by establishing the rural technology facility in the district

3. The linkage between agriculture related activities and local industries need to be strengthened to create employment and ensure efficiency in both sectors. This can be achieved by strengthening the Business Advisory Centre in the district to provide services to agro based farmers.

Housing conditions

The general well-being of the population is predicated on the quality of the living environment. More should be done to improve the quality of housing, access to good drinking water, toilet facilities and more efficient sources of energy. The design of houses should aim at reducing over-crowding and pollution. The use of firewood in a climate that is semi-arid has immense environmental consequences. Policies should, therefore, be directed at introducing more efficient energy sources such as electricity and gas. L.P. gas cylinders need to be produced in smaller sizes to enable households to purchase L.P. gas, in smaller quantities at a time, since in the long run L.P gas is cheaper than charcoal. Another incentive to use L.P. gas is to introduce, for a wide scale use, a variety of L.P. gas operated household equipment such as refrigerators, lamps, etc.

The quality of housing is generally poor in the district. The main materials are mud for walls and floors, and thatch for roofing. Most dwelling units have no electricity, running water or modern and improved toilet facilities. Cooking and lighting are, therefore, largely dependent on kerosene and wood. The poor state of housing and the lack of basic facilities and services have serious implications for the health of the population. In addition, they constitute sources of avoidable hardship. For instance, women often have to travel great distances to fetch firewood, with serious consequences for the quality of child care. Other consequences include greater exposure to potential environmental hazards and risk factors on the health and well-being of children.

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 bore-holes. This will enhance and improve access to potable water for those communities.

The District Assembly should enforce by-laws regarding the issue of permit that such that all housing units have the required facilities such as toilets, sewerage etc.

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.

An important concern is the use of wood as the main source of fuel for cooking with its attendant impact on deforestation in the district. The planning officers need to devise strategies for households to cut down on the use of wood for cooking and encourage the use of gas as a viable alternative.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	80,546	100.0	7,139	100.0	73,407	100.0
Head only	282	0.4	19	0.3	263	0.4
Household with head and a spouse only	198	0.2	2	*	196	0.3
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	1,490	1.8	116	1.6	1,374	1.9
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	17,076	21.2	634	8.9	16,442	22.4
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	52,157	64.8	4,904	68.7	47,253	64.4
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	2,471	3.1	277	3.9	2,194	3.0
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	1,078	1.3	227	3.2	851	1.2
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	4,188	5.2	666	9.3	3,522	4.8
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	427	0.5	135	1.9	292	0.4
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	1,179	1.5	159	2.2	1,020	1.4

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	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	73,042	50,030	2,793	1,700	13,221	3,356	1,626	53	246	16	1
No disability	71,328	48,681	2,751	1,683	13,026	3,282	1,594	53	242	15	1
With a disability	1,714	1,349	42	17	195	74	32	0	4	1	0
Sight	658	547	14	3	46	33	11	0	3	1	0
Hearing	443	369	10	4	48	9	3	0	0	0	0
Speech	342	272	9	1	37	12	10	0	1	0	0
Physical	371	299	7	2	45	13	5	0	0	0	0
Intellectual	311	239	4	2	33	28	5	0	0	0	0
Emotional	329	262	8	4	30	21	4	0	0	0	0
Other	219	175	7	1	28	4	4	0	0	0	0
Male											
Total	36,195	23,239	1,407	909	7,060	2,155	1,167	37	205	15	1
No disability	35,306	22,560	1,388	900	6,953	2,109	1,142	37	202	14	1
With a disability	889	679	19	9	107	46	25	0	3	1	0
Sight	362	291	4	3	26	25	10	0	2	1	0
Hearing	207	167	4	1	26	6	3	0	0	0	0
Speech	185	139	4	0	22	10	9	0	1	0	0
Physical	171	140	1	2	20	7	1	0	0	0	0
Intellectual	156	116	1	1	17	16	5	0	0	0	0
Emotional	164	134	4	2	13	7	4	0	0	0	0
Other	117	94	1	0	18	1	3	0	0	0	0
Female											
Total	36,847	26,791	1,386	791	6,161	1,201	459	16	41	1	0
No disability	36,022	26,121	1,363	783	6,073	1,173	452	16	40	1	0
With a disability	825	670	23	8	88	28	7	0	1	0	0
Sight	296	256	10	0	20	8	1	0	1	0	0
Hearing	236	202	6	3	22	3	0	0	0	0	0
Speech	157	133	5	1	15	2	1	0	0	0	0
Physical	200	159	6	0	25	6	4	0	0	0	0
Intellectual	155	123	3	1	16	12	0	0	0	0	0
Emotional	165	128	4	2	17	14	0	0	0	0	0
Other	102	81	6	1	10	3	1	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

Households/Type of crop	House-holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	8,807	80,546	40,047	40,499	29,997	16,978	13,019
Households engaged in agricultural activities	8,121	74,835	37,264	37,571	29,997	16,978	13,019
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	8,023	73,922	36,793	37,129	29,540	16,714	12,826
Households engaged in crop farming	8,018	73,838	36,756	37,082	29,517	16,703	12,814
Households engaged in tree growing	21	217	100	117	69	40	29
Agro forestry (tree planting)	21	217	100	117	69	40	29
Alligator pepper	7	68	36	32	23	13	10
Apples	10	81	54	27	37	28	9
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	43	552	250	302	206	107	99
Avocado	3	22	11	11	13	8	5
Banana	32	354	175	179	96	54	42
Beans	725	6,810	3,395	3,415	2,778	1,520	1,258
Black pepper	14	120	61	59	53	28	25
Black berries	7	55	31	24	22	15	7
Cabbage	9	125	55	70	39	18	21
Carrot	24	168	85	83	53	31	22
Cashew	45	550	259	291	206	115	91
Cassava	990	9,432	4,702	4,730	3,901	2,166	1,735
Citronella	5	41	13	28	13	5	8
Citrus	1	2	2	0	2	2	0
Cocoa	3	26	9	17	13	6	7
Coconut	8	102	50	52	24	15	9
Cocoyam	25	241	141	100	126	76	50
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	13	141	72	69	63	31	32
Cola	34	370	162	208	125	68	57
Cotton	6	57	28	29	18	11	7
Cucumber	110	1,013	473	540	422	235	187
Egg plant	8	126	52	74	27	16	11
Garden eggs	56	542	295	247	189	123	66
Ginger	5	81	29	52	30	17	13
Groundnut	4,667	43,730	21,649	22,081	18,274	10,014	8,260
Guava	7	82	40	42	39	25	14
Kenaf	2	27	16	11	11	7	4
Lemon grass	6	42	23	19	20	11	9
Lettuce	4	34	18	16	18	10	8
Maize	6,254	58,882	29,406	29,476	23,543	13,488	10,055
Mango	54	604	271	333	159	93	66
Melon (agusi)	7	49	26	23	20	9	11
Millet	1,269	13,469	6,767	6,702	4,763	2,856	1,907
Mushroom	3	29	14	15	13	8	5
Nut meg	49	597	279	318	195	107	88

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

Households/Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Oil palm	3	25	16	9	24	15	9
Okro	1,082	9,638	4,784	4,854	3,888	1,960	1,928
Onion	24	228	104	124	117	61	56
Pawpaw	13	94	45	49	40	27	13
Peas	20	207	91	116	70	44	26
Pepper	949	8,399	4,137	4,262	3,625	1,832	1,793
Pineapple	3	15	6	9	6	3	3
Plantain	29	381	177	204	117	60	57
Potatoes	6	60	21	39	18	8	10
Rice	809	7,812	3,867	3,945	3,082	1,730	1,352
Rubber	5	46	23	23	22	11	11
Shea tree	9	82	40	42	41	25	16
Sorghum	330	3,065	1,499	1,566	1,218	634	584
Soya beans	662	6,954	3,378	3,576	3,167	1,662	1,505
Spinach	1	12	7	5	4	2	2
Sugarcane	2	12	7	5	4	2	2
Sun flower	4	34	13	21	13	6	7
Sweet pepper	1	5	3	2	2	1	1
Sweet potatoes	7	87	39	48	32	18	14
Tiger nut	24	231	119	112	98	52	46
Tobacco	6	77	40	37	26	13	13
Tomatoes	105	890	424	466	444	223	221
Water melon	57	496	256	240	274	143	131
Yam	5,702	54,788	27,415	27,373	22,157	12,557	9,600
Other (specify)	178	1,594	804	790	871	468	403

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Population by sex, number Households and houses in the 20 largest Communities

S/No	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Both sexes	Male	Female		
1	Sang	7,278	3,625	3,653	669	675
2	Sambu	3,263	1,716	1,547	286	284
3	Kpabia	3,174	1,565	1,609	275	216
4	Bofoyili	2,145	1,106	1,039	242	151
5	Zakpalsi	2,074	1,014	1,060	196	194
6	Gunsi	1,937	1,018	919	155	159
7	Dabogni	1,634	821	813	147	150
8	Nadundo	1,621	817	804	157	136
9	Sakpeh	1,607	800	807	218	205
10	Salankpang	1,430	719	711	157	155
11	Buli	1,250	614	636	158	99
12	Zanduli	1,250	626	624	144	120
13	Tensung	1,243	564	679	104	91
14	Buguyili	1,238	632	606	156	138
15	D.C. Kura	1,231	590	641	113	98
16	Macheliyili (Nalogni)	1,204	580	624	152	125
17	Paanting	1,178	590	588	254	312
18	Kpunkpano	1,155	581	574	103	98
19	Kayong	1,153	522	631	179	178
20	Donbeni	1,094	526	568	70	70

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
																	Age Group	
1	Sang	7,278	1,427	1,098	680	658	572	527	511	259	344	221	261	91	236	60	146	187
2	Sambu	3,263	558	504	317	364	277	237	226	160	155	81	123	31	67	30	49	84
3	Kpabia	3,174	586	566	375	356	229	246	163	142	111	89	91	34	60	29	36	61
4	Bofoyili	2,145	446	381	257	218	179	172	130	96	75	38	33	22	31	15	16	36
5	Zakpalsi	2,074	365	387	226	182	184	157	128	106	71	42	58	29	36	23	36	44
6	Gunsi	1,937	329	280	196	206	184	142	137	83	88	77	59	29	37	22	30	38
7	Dabogni	1,634	294	246	144	175	158	137	109	92	74	47	39	20	25	7	24	43
8	Nadundo	1,621	300	314	250	155	123	108	74	67	49	30	28	29	35	7	24	28
9	Sakpeh	1,607	317	270	148	128	143	144	104	93	81	43	42	8	41	8	11	26
10	Salankpang	1,430	230	239	197	156	123	106	93	56	62	38	34	21	29	13	16	17
11	Buli	1,250	198	217	148	166	93	73	86	55	62	29	34	7	25	12	18	27
12	Zanduli	1,250	272	204	100	116	62	112	98	54	70	34	42	18	30	8	16	14
13	Tensung	1,243	327	236	148	71	108	99	69	32	38	29	16	8	22	8	15	17
14	Buguyili	1,238	400	175	102	68	88	90	90	72	50	20	24	4	12	3	20	20
15	D.C. Kura	1,231	229	227	172	128	87	80	70	39	47	30	28	12	32	7	15	28
16	Macheliyili (Nalogni)	1,204	246	200	156	129	100	63	56	44	51	32	30	15	24	10	19	29
17	Paanting	1,178	271	178	80	55	54	101	96	99	72	51	34	35	15	7	11	19
18	Kpunkpano	1,155	224	184	120	131	71	83	87	65	64	28	36	9	13	9	14	17
19	Kayong	1,153	166	205	163	103	96	120	64	79	39	50	15	10	17	5	7	14
20	Donbeni	1,094	271	190	173	124	88	68	51	33	24	18	5	7	9	5	15	13

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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