



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

SAWLA-TUNA-KALBA DISTRICT



Canada 

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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	x
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Physical Features.....	1
1.3 Political and Administrative Structure	1
1.4 Cultural and Social Structure	2
1.5 Economy.....	3
1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions	3
1.7 Organization of the Report.....	13
CHAPTER TWO: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.....	15
2.1 Introduction	15
2.2 Population Size and distribution	15
2.3 Population Pyramid and Age –Sex structure	15
2.3 Population Pyramid and Age -Sex structure	16
2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration	18
CHAPTER THREE: SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	21
3.1 Introduction	21
3.2 Household Composition, Headship and Structure	21
3.3 Marital Status	22
3.4 Nationality.....	26
3.5 Religious Affiliation.....	27
3.6 Literacy and Education.....	27
CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS	32
4.1 Introduction	32
4.2 Activity Status.....	32
4.3 Occupation	34
4.4 Industry.....	35
4.5 Employment Status	36
4.6 Employment Sector	37
CHAPTER FIVE: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	38
5.1 Introduction	38
5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones.....	38
5.3 Use of Internet.....	38
5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop/laptops.....	38

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Population by age, sex and type of locality	17
Table 2.2: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district .	18
Table 2.3: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child	19
Table 2.4: Total population, death in households and crude death rate.....	19
Table 2.5: Birth place of migrants by duration of stay at current residence	20
Table 3.2: Household population by structure and sex.....	22
Table 3.3: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and age-group	24
Table 3.4: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and level of education.....	25
Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status ...	26
Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex	27
Table 3.7: Population by religion and sex	27
Table 3.8: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status.....	28
Table 3.9: Population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex	29
Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance	31
Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex	32
Table 4.2: Employed population 15 years and older by sex, age and active status	34
Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex.....	35
Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex	36
Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex.....	37
Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by sex, mobile phone ownership and internet facility usage	38
Table 5.2: Household ownership of desk/top computer by sex of head	39
Table 6.1: Disability status of population by locality type and sex	41
Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex...	43
Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education	44
Table 7.1: Agricultural activity of households by type of locality	46
Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality	47
Table 8.2: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of head of household and type of locality ..	48
Table 8.3: Occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality	49
Table 8.4: Construction material for the outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality	49
Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality	50
Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality.....	50
Table 8.7: Household size and number sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit.....	51
Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality	51
Table 8.9: Main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes	52
Table 8.10: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households	53
Table 8.11: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality	54
Table 8.12: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality	55
Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality	61
Table A2: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged	62
Table A3: Population by age groups in the 20 largest communities	65

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Map of Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	2
Figure 2.1: Population pyramid by age and sex.....	16
Figure 3.1: Marital status	23
Figure 3.2: Literate population 11 years and older by language in which literate.....	29
Figure 4.1: Population 15 years and older by economic activity status.....	33
Figure 4.2: Employment status	37
Figure 6.1: Population by type of disability.....	42
Figure 7.1: Households in agricultural activities	45

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CEB	Children Ever Born
CERSGIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Survey
CHPS	Community Health Based Planning Services
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	Children Surviving
CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
EA	Enumeration Area
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EU	European Union
GDHS	Ghana Demography Health Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic product
GES	Ghana Education Service
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ISSER	Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary 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 Sawla-Tuna-Kalba District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 99,863 representing about four percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.3 percent and females represent 51.7 percent. The district is predominantly rural with a rural population of 85,918 (93.8%) and an urban population of 13,945 (6.2%). The district has a sex ratio of 93.6. The population of the district is youthful (47.6%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (4.9%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 110.6, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (129.9) than that of females (95.2).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 3.7 and the General Fertility Rate is 101.9 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 22.3 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 5.6 per 1000. The crude death rate is 7.2 per 1,000 population, and it is the fifth highest in the region and higher than the regional average of 5.93 per 1000 population. A greater proportion of migrants (58.3 percent) living in the district were born in another region while 41.7 percent were born elsewhere in the Northern Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Upper West constitute 58.9 percent and followed by Ashanti with 11.4 percent.

Household size, composition and structure

The district has 14,906 households with a household population of 98,880 comprising 47,746 males and 51,134 females. The average household size in the district is 6.6 persons per. Children constitutes the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 50.5 percent. Spouses form about 9.7 percent. The extended household structure (Head, spouse(s), children and head's relative) is more common (49.7%) in the district.

Marital status

A little above one in two (52%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 39.6 percent have never married and 6 percent widowed. By age 25-29 years, more than three quarters of females (77.7%) are married compared to 48.1 percent of males. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 53.3 percent while widowed males account for only 8.7 percent. Among the married, 88 percent have no education while about 41.2

percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than eight in ten (88.3%) of the married population are employed, 0.7 percent are unemployed and 11.1 percent are economically not active.

Nationality and religion

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 95.3 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.7 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.1 percent. Christians form 42.4 percent of the population and traditionalist constitutes 31 percent of the population.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 31.1 percent are literate and 68.9 percent are non-literate. The proportion of non-literate males is lower (61.8%) compared to the proportion of females non-literate (74.9%). About four in ten people (37%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (91,399) in the district, 62.6 percent has never attended school, 31.2 percent are currently attending and 6.2 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

About 79.3 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active with the proportion economically active males slightly higher (80.4%) than the females (78.4%). Of the economically active population, 99 percent are employed while only one percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (42.8%), 23.8% perform household duties and 7.7 percent are disabled or too sick to work. 44.2 percent of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 82.3 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 7.9 percent in craft and related trades and 5.5 percent in service.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 48.2 percent are contributing family workers, 44.9 percent are self-employed without employees and 3.5 percent are employees. Whiles among the males, the highest proportion are self-employed without employees (57.2%), almost six out of ten (59.7%) of females are contributing family workers. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 96.9 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 2.0 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 12.1 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 17.2 percent as compared to 7.8 percent of females. Less than one percent (0.7%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Similarly, less than one percent (0.8%) of households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.6 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (2.7%) than females

(2.6%). Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 39.2 percent followed by physical disability (24.4%). About 89.3 percent of the population with disability are in the rural localities. There are more females with sight, physical and hearing disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 55.3 percent are employed. More males with disability are employed (60.5%) than employed female with disability (50.5%). About 78% percent of PWDs have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 80.1 percent of households in the district are engage in agriculture. Whiles 31.6 percent of urban households are engaged in agriculture, 91.6 percent of households in the rural localities are engaged in agriculture. Most households in the district (97.1%) are engaged in crop farming and 64.4 percent engaged in livestock rearing. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of Sawla-Tuna-Kalba District is 13,634 representing 5.3 percent of the total number of houses in the Northern Region. The average number of persons per house is 7.3 and the average number of households per house is 1.1.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

The type of dwelling with the highest proportion is separate house (46.2%) and is followed compound houses (43.7%). Almost nine in ten (87.4%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 5.5 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household 4.7 percent are owned by private individuals; and only one percent are owned by public or government

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 88.9 percent with cement/concrete constituting 8.6 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Mud/earth (50.5%) and Cement (48.6%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (60.4 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (89.5%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 6.3 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are flashlight/torch (53.1%), kerosene lamp (27.2%) and electricity (16%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (84.2%) and the proportion for rural (94.1%) is higher than that of urban (42.7%). The four main sources of water in the district are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. About 62 percent of households drink water from boreholes.

About 92 percent of households has no toilet facilities (bush/beach/field), while 4.3 percent use public toilet (WC, KVIP) and 1.6 percent use pit latrine. Almost one in two (49.7%) households own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is dumping indiscriminately (49%) whilst 36.4 percent use the public dump. House to house waste collection accounts for 4.3 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street/outside (67.7%) and onto the compound (26%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Sawla-Tuna-Kalba District was carved out of the Bole District on 18th February, 2004, by Legislative Instrument (L.I) 1768 and was inaugurated on 27th August, 2004. The population of the district is ninety nine thousand, eight hundred and sixty three (99,863) with a population density of 23.6 sq km with sex ratio of 93.6 (PHC 2010).

1.2 Physical Features

The district is located in the Western part of the Northern Region and Shares boundaries with Wa West District to the North, Bole District to the South, West Gonja District to the East and La Cote D'Ivoire to the West at the Black Volta. It has a total land area of about 4,226.9 square kilometers out of the total land area of 69,766.2 square kilometers of the Northern Region. Sawla, the district capital is about 189 kilometers North-West of Tamale, the Regional Capital.

1.2.1 Climate

The climatic condition reflects the typical climate experienced in the northern region of Ghana. The rainfall pattern is not different from other parts of the region. The rainy season that lasts for almost five months starts from June to October each year, with the peak rain coming in August and ending in September. The district records a rainfall figure of between 1000mm and 1500mm annually. Temperatures are high (about 36°C to 38°C) between March and April and relatively low (about 28°C to 30°C) between November and February which brings about the harmattan.

1.2.3 Vegetation

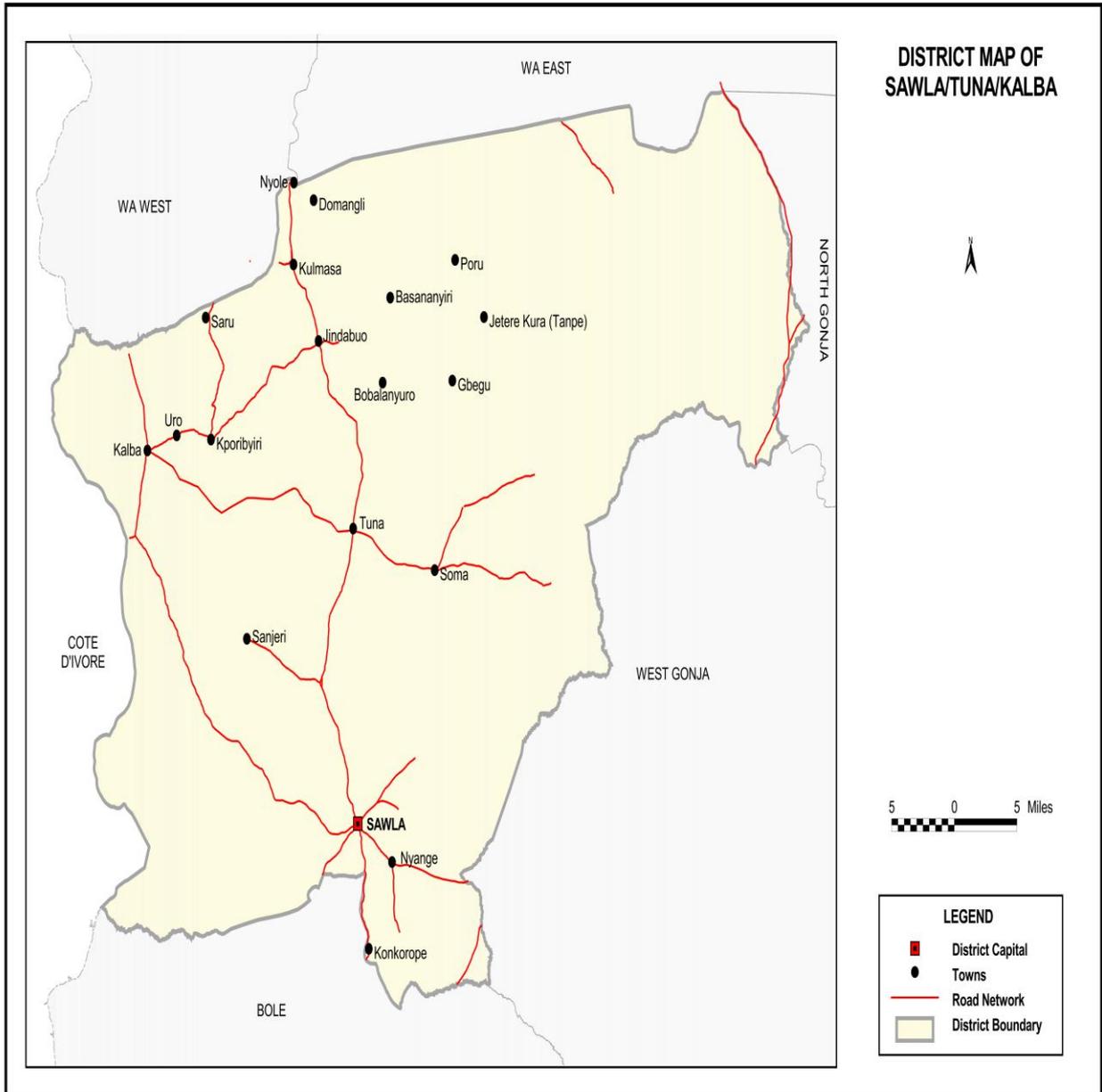
The vegetation is typically guinea savannah type characterized by tall grasses and woodland. Part of the Mole National Park forest reserve is in the district. Tree species such as dawadawa, shea, mahogany and nim abound, and serve as habitat for animals and birds.

The branches of the nim trees are mostly used as rafters for most homes. The soil type is loamy which is good for the cultivation of tubers such as yam and cassava.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

A district chief executive heads the Sawla-Tuna-Kalba district as the political and administrative head. The Assembly consists of forty- seven (47) members, out of this number, thirty-three (33) are elected by universal adult suffrage (UNS) and the government appoints the remaining fourteen (14).

Figure 1.1: Map of Sawla-Tuna-Kalba



1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

The district has seven (7) divisional chiefs who are directly enskined by Bole-Wura, with the exception of one divisional chief, Kong-Wura who is enskined by Yagbong-Wura, the overlord of Gonja traditional area. Culturally, if the king of Gonja traditional area passes on he is taken to “Nyenge” for final preparation for burial at “Mankuma” which is the final resting place for all Gonja kings.

The former seat of Gonja traditional area is located at ‘‘Nyenge’’ built over centuries ago. It is also a place where a stone that is used to enskin Gonja kings ‘‘Yagbong –wura’’ is located, this stone symbolizes the spirit and soul of the Gonja people. These cultural outlooks are potential tourist centres, which can be developed to attract tourists to the site.

The ethnic groups in the district are; Gonjas who are the land owners, Brifos, Lobis, Safalba, Walas, Vaglas and Dagabas. The most spoken languages are: Wali, Gonja and Brifo. Festivals celebrated among the people are; ‘‘damba’’ and fire festivals. Gonjas, Vaglas and Walas mostly celebrate these festivals. There are other ethnic cultural festivals celebrated by other minority groups such as Dagabas and Safalbas.

1.5 Economy

The predominant economic activity in the district is agriculture. The people cultivate various varieties of cereals (such as maize, groundnuts, soya beans, millet, sorghum) and tubers. The district is also one of the leading producers of cashew nuts, which attracts many buyers from across the country, with Kasajan industries limited being the largest buyers. The district is endowed with many livestock, especially at ‘‘Kalba’’ near the Black Volta where they are being exported to the southern part of the country. A few petty traders and artisans are also into trading in various products and manufacture of farm implements.

The district has large deposits of granite, which can last for about ten years, and currently being processed by two big companies-Tuna Quarry and China Harbour, a construction firm currently working on Sawla-Fufulso road. These companies supply granite to nearby regions like Upper West, Brong Ahafo and Northern. The people in the district have no access to any banking system within the district, rather all transactions regarding banking are done in the sister district, Bole.

On tourism, the district has some tourist attraction centres, which are undeveloped. There is the ‘Mass Grave’ at ‘‘Jentillpe’’ which occurred because of chieftaincy dispute between two gates in 1939, during the First World War. Samura and Babatu slave raiders were contracted from Cote D’ Voire by one of the gates to fight for them, which led to the massacre of many old men and women. At ‘‘Kong’’ there is a stone where ‘‘Ndewura Jakpa’’, a powerful warrior who conquered most towns took his first rest after days of long fighting. There is also a crocodile pond at ‘‘Kulmasah’’ with a number of crocodiles.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

It is internationally recognized that an essential element in census planning is the pre-testing of the questionnaire and related instructions. The objective of the pre-test is to test the

questionnaire, the definition of its concepts and the instructions for filling out the questionnaire.

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

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

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

The concepts and definitions in this report cover all sections of the 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaires (PHC1A and PHC1B). The sections were: geographical location of the population, Household and Non-household population, Literacy and Education, Emigration, Demographic and Economic Characteristics, Disability, Information 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: The following are examples of persons in this category:
 - i. All persons population who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.
 - ii. Hunting and fishing camps.
 - iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

Religion refers to the individual's religious affiliation as reported by the respondent, irrespective of the religion of the household head or the head's spouse or the name of the

person. No attempt was made to find out if respondents actually practiced the faith they professed.

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of education

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

Activity status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

Households having Personal Computers/Laptops refer to households who own desktops/laptop computers. The fixed telephone line refers to a telephone line connecting a

customer's terminal equipment (e.g. telephone set, facsimile machine) to the public switch telephone network.

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

The entire report consists of nine chapters. Chapter one consists of the district profile; introduction, physical features, political administration, district figure (map), social and cultural structure, economy/ tourism, census methodology, concepts and definitions and organization of the report. Chapter two is made up of demographic characteristics; introduction, population size and distribution, age-sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality.

Chapter three comprises social characteristics; introduction, household size, composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, and literacy and education. Chapter four consists of economic characteristics; introduction, activity status, occupation, industry and employment status and sector. Chapter five is information communication technology

(ICT); introduction, ownership of mobile phones, use of internet facility, household ownership of fixed telephone lines and household ownership of desktop/laptop computers. Chapter six constitutes disability; introduction, population with disability, types of disability, distribution by type of locality, disability and activity, disability, education and literacy.

Chapter seven also comprises agriculture; introduction, households in agriculture, and types of farming activities. Chapter eight consists of housing conditions; introduction, housing stock, type of dwelling holding and tenancy agreement, construction materials used, room occupancy, access to utility and household facility, main source of water for drinking and other domestic use, bathing and toilet facilities and method of waste disposal. The last chapter, nine, comprises summary and policy implications.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

A district's population size and distribution as well as age-sex composition have an impact on a number of socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people, including provision of educational infrastructure, health and water facilities. Changes in the district's population are usually influenced by three variables; fertility, migration and mortality levels, which have a direct relationship on age-sex composition. The 2010 Population and Housing Census counted everyone in the district irrespective of their nationality. The aim of this chapter is to analyze the population size and distribution, age, sex ratio, migration, fertility as well as mortality.

2.2 Population Size and distribution

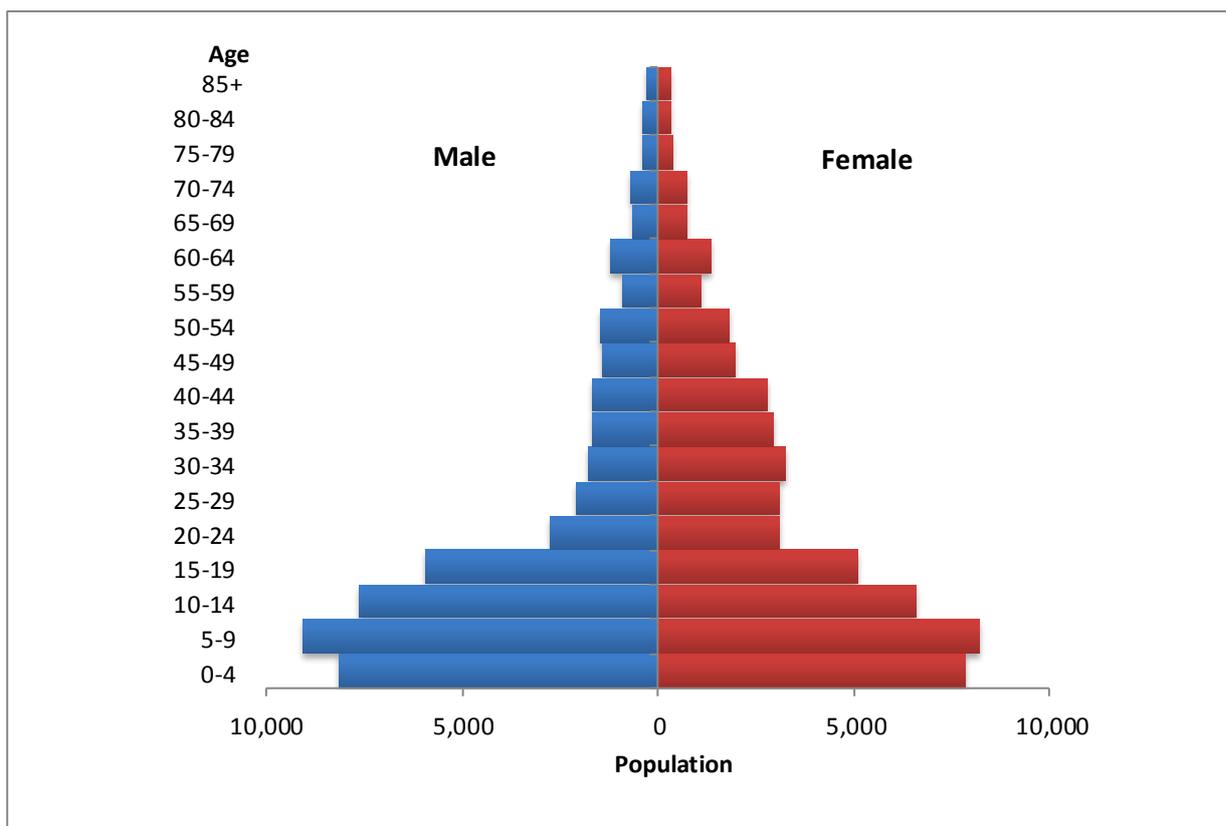
As shown in Table 2.1, the district recorded a population of 99,863 comprising 48.3 percent males and 51.7 percent females. The population in rural areas (85,918) is more than that in the urban areas (13,945).

2.3 Population Pyramid and Age –Sex structure

An important tool for analysing age and sex structure of a population is age-sex pyramid. As shown in Figure 2.1, the shape of the pyramid for the district is broad based in structure an indication of a youthful and growing population. The pyramid also shows that generally the population decreases as age increases until it finally ends with a conical shape. But the proportion of population 5-9 years is slightly higher than the proportion aged 0-4 years perhaps due to high infant mortality and/or age misreporting. From age 20-24 to 55-59 years, there is a sharp narrowing of the pyramid for both male and female but more for males than females. This feature may be due to a combination of factors; higher levels of migration for males and relatively higher male mortality.

A general idea of the age structure of the population can be obtained by dividing the population into broad age groups; 0-14 years (children), 15-64 years (adults) and 65 years and older (the elderly). The age group 0-14 years, generally referred to as children, form about 47.6 percent of the population with sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) of 109.7. The adults 15- 64 years (also referred to as the productive population) constitute 47.5 percent (sex ratio 109.7), while those 65 years and older make up 4.9 percent (with sex ratio 96.7). With a large proportion of children the growth rate is likely to be high with its attendant challenges. However, the equally high proportion of the productive group properly directed may offset some of the challenges.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid by age and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	99,863	48,269	51,594	93.6	13,945	85,918
0 - 4	16,009	8,143	7,866	103.5	1,735	14,274
5-9	17,322	9,081	8,241	110.2	1,884	15,438
10-14	14,213	7,643	6,570	116.3	1,913	12,300
15 - 19	11,048	5,944	5,104	116.5	2,126	8,922
20 - 24	5,861	2,760	3,101	89	1,296	4,565
25 - 29	5,208	2,101	3,107	67.6	1,073	4,135
30 - 34	5,044	1,782	3,262	54.6	848	4,196
35 - 39	4,584	1,669	2,915	57.3	635	3,949
40 - 44	4,456	1,679	2,777	60.5	505	3,951
45 - 49	3,383	1,442	1,941	74.3	399	2,984
50 - 54	3,310	1,483	1,827	81.2	431	2,879
55 - 59	1,997	927	1,070	86.6	247	1,750
60 - 64	2,535	1,209	1,326	91.2	253	2,282
65 - 69	1,357	647	710	91.1	172	1,185
70 - 74	1,456	708	748	94.7	203	1,253
75 - 79	774	399	375	106.4	114	660
80 - 84	715	370	345	107.2	68	647
85 - 89	334	165	169	97.6	25	309
90 - 94	175	80	95	84.2	11	164
95 - 99	82	37	45	82.2	7	75
85+	591	282	309	91.26	43	548
All Ages	99,863	48,269	51,594	93.6	13,945	85,918
0-14	47,544	24,867	22,677	109.7	5,532	42,012
15-64	47,426	20,996	26,430	79.4	7,813	39,613
65+	4,893	2,406	2,487	96.7	600	4,293
Age-dependency ratio	110.57	129.9	95.21		78.48	116.89

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Sex ratio

The sex ratio of the district is 93.6. This means that there are more females than males. However, sex ratios for age groups 0 to 19 years and 75 to 84 years are higher than 100. This means that there are more males in these age groups than females. On the other hand, there are more females in the other age groups than males. This is shown by sharp drop in sex ratio from 116.5 at age 15-19 to 89.0 at age 20-24. The drop in sex ratio continues to a low of 54.6 at age 30-34 and then rises gradually to 106.4 at age 75-79. This may be due to higher death rates of males compared to females and/or higher male migration.

2.3.3 Dependency ratio

Dependency ratio is the ratio of population in the “dependent” ages (usually 0-14 and 65 years and older) to the population in the working age group (15-64 years). The dependency ratio for the district is 110.6. This means that 110.6 persons depend on 100 persons. The data also show that dependency ratio is higher in rural, 116.9, than in urban localities, 78.48.

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Table 2.2 shows that women 15-49 years is 22,207. The district also recorded 2,230 births 12 months prior to the 2010 population census. The district's total fertility rate is 3.65 children, general fertility rate, 100.4 and crude birth rate 22.3. The data show that the district's total fertility rate of 3.65 is a little higher than the region's total fertility rate (3.54), Zabzugu Tatali (2.88), Karaga (2.90) and Tamale Metropolis (2.97). However, the proportion is lower than West Gonja (4.30), Kpandai (4.33), Nanumba South (4.20) and Savelugu Nanton (4.33).

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	3.54	101.9	24
Tamale Metropolis	371,351	97,889	8,322	2.97	85	22.4
Yendi Municipal	199,592	46,498	4,290	3.18	92.3	21.5
Mamprusi West	168,011	38,222	4,151	3.7	108.6	24.7
Nanumba North	141,584	32,246	3,143	3.38	97.5	22.2
Savelugu Nanton	139,283	33,942	4,300	4.33	126.7	30.9
East Gonja	135,450	31,216	3,071	3.61	98.4	22.7
Zabzugu Tatali	123,854	29,699	2,323	2.88	78.2	18.8
Bunkpurugu Yonyo	122,591	26,725	2,893	3.77	108.3	23.6
Mamprusi East	121,009	27,145	2,785	3.64	102.6	23
Tolon Kumbugu	112,331	25,879	2,505	3.34	96.8	22.3
Gushiegu	111,259	26,349	2,868	3.67	108.8	25.8
Kpandai	108,816	24,066	2,959	4.33	123	27.2
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	99,863	22,207	2,230	3.65	100.4	22.3
Nanumba South	93,464	21,210	2,542	4.2	119.8	27.2
Gonja Central	87,877	20,555	2,086	3.58	101.5	23.7
West Gonja	84,727	19,741	2,273	4.3	115.1	26.8
Karaga	77,706	18,666	1,621	2.9	86.8	20.9
Saboba	65,706	14,519	1,871	4.21	128.9	28.5
Bole	61,593	14,471	1,663	3.82	114.9	27
Chereponi	53,394	11,652	1,495	4.3	128.3	28

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

2.4.2 Mortality

Table 2.3 shows that 111,292 children (both sexes) were born to 32,590 females of all ages. Males accounted for 57,247 and females 54,043. Children surviving were 45,649 males and 43,860 females. This means that 11,600 males and 10,183 females born to the women have died.

Table 2.3 shows that age group 60 years and over has the highest number of children ever born of 12,318 males and 11,739 females. It is also the age group that realized the highest children surviving of 8,742 males and 8,552 females.

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	32,590	111,292	57,249	54,043	89,509	45,649	43,860
12-14	3,673	15	10	5	13	8	5
15-19	5,104	555	279	276	478	227	251
20-24	3,101	3,081	1,540	1,541	2,730	1,351	1,379
25-29	3,107	7,720	4,026	3,694	6,828	3,554	3,274
30-34	3,262	12,881	6,665	6,216	11,292	5,787	5,505
35-39	2,915	15,033	7,772	7,261	12,816	6,578	6,238
40-44	2,777	16,716	8,665	8,051	13,677	7,052	6,625
45-49	1,941	12,180	6,241	5,939	9,827	4,995	4,832
50-54	1,827	12,108	6,179	5,929	9,320	4,667	4,653
55-59	1,070	6,946	3,554	3,392	5,234	2,688	2,546
60+	3,813	24,057	12,318	11,739	17,294	8,742	8,552

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.4 shows that the district recorded a total population of 99,863 with 722 deaths in households in the 12 months prior to the Census night. The crude death rate is 7.2 per 1,000 population, and it is the fifth highest in the region and higher than the regional average of 5.93 per 1000 population.

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

District	Total population	Deaths in Households	*Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)
All Districts	2,479,461	14,715	5.93
Bole	61,593	450	7.31
Bunkpurugu Yunyoo	122,591	575	4.69
Central Gonja	87,877	334	3.8
Chereponi	53,394	288	5.39
East Gonja	135,450	761	5.62
East Mamprusi	121,009	619	5.12
Gushiegu	111,259	744	6.69
Karaga	77,706	501	6.45
Kpandai	108,816	554	5.09
Nanumba North	141,584	653	4.61
Nanumba South	93,464	542	5.8
Saboba	65,706	235	3.58
Savelugu Nanton	139,283	1,413	10.14
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	99,863	722	7.23
Tamale Metropolis	371,351	2,104	5.67
Tolon Kumbugu	112,331	845	7.52
West Gonja	84,727	444	5.24
West Mamprusi	168,011	1,232	7.33
Yendi	199,592	1,293	6.48
Zabzugu-Tatale	123,854	406	3.28

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Deaths per 1,000 population

2.4.3 Migration

This section provides information on persons who were not born in the locality of enumeration and currently live in the district. The duration of which they have lived at their current residence was also determined. Table 2.4 shows that 14,031 persons enumerated in the district were either born elsewhere in the region 5,847 or born elsewhere outside the region 8,184. About 24.3 percent of persons enumerated in the district but were not born in the locality have lived there between 1-4 years, 12.9 percent has resided in the area from 5 to 9 years, while 18.5 percent have also lived in the locality for a period of 10-19 years.

Majority (4,816) of these migrants are from Upper East region, while 1,246 are from outside Ghana. 929 are from Ashanti region, 434 from Brong Ahafo region, and 293 from Western region.

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

Birthplace	Total	Duration of residence (%)		
		1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years
Total	14,031	24.3	12.9	18.5
Born elsewhere in the region	5,847	22.6	12.4	17.2
Born elsewhere in another region:				
Western	293	43.3	11.3	10.9
Central	47	31.9	10.6	17.0
Greater Accra	85	32.9	3.5	10.6
Volta	61	32.8	26.2	6.6
Eastern	108	31.5	17.6	8.3
Ashanti	929	35.5	15.5	17.7
Brong Ahafo	434	39.6	14.7	15.7
Northern	-	-	-	-
Upper East	165	21.2	12.1	18.2
Upper west	4,816	16.4	12.0	23.7
Outside Ghana	1,246	43.6	15.7	10.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Households are the basic units in which people live. Trends in the number, type and composition of households are important to sociologists, planners and policy makers. A household is often defined as one or more persons who occupy a single housing unit and are catered for as a unit. Household consist of related persons or persons who are unrelated by birth, but live together and recognize one person as the head. This chapter addresses among other things household composition, headship, marriage, nationality, education and literacy.

3.2 Household Composition, Headship and Structure

3.2.1 Household composition and headship

Table 3.1 shows that head of households (14,906) in the district form 15.1 percent of household population. Male heads among the male population in the district constitute 23.5 percent, while female heads among female population make up 7.2 percent. Child (Son/Daughter) constitutes the largest proportion of households (50.5 percent), followed by spouse (wife/husband) 9.7 percent. The lowest proportion son/daughter in-law is only one percent.

Table 3.1: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	98,880	100.0	47,746	100.0	51,134	100.0
Head	14,906	15.1	11,235	23.5	3,671	7.2
Spouse (wife/husband)	9,607	9.7	263	0.6	9,344	18.3
Child (son/daughter)	49,949	50.5	27,175	56.9	22,774	44.5
Parent/parent in-law	1,386	1.4	184	0.4	1,202	2.4
Son/daughter in-law	984	1.0	93	0.2	891	1.7
Grandchild	7,227	7.3	3,508	7.4	3,719	7.3
Brother/sister	3,289	3.3	1,813	3.8	1,476	2.9
Step child	1,624	1.6	838	1.8	786	1.5
Adopted/foster child	466	0.5	230	0.5	236	0.5
Other relative	9,013	9.1	2,207	4.6	6,806	13.3
Non-relative	429	0.4	200	0.4	229	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household structure

Table 3.2 provides information on household living arrangements with reference to whether the household is a nuclear family or extended family. The data show majority of households are made up of extended family with head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives (49.7%), and nuclear family structure with head, spouse(s) and children (22.9%) as well as single parent extended (single adult person living with a relative who is not a biological child) (11.0%). The lowest (0.4%) covers those who live in households of single parent extended with non-relative. The district has more rural localities than urban localities and that may explain the predominance of the extended family system.

About equal proportions of males and females live in extended family structure with head, spouse/children and head's relative (49.5% males and 49.9% females).

The proportions of males and females living in nuclear family (head, spouse and children) structure do not vary much (25.3% males and 20.8% females).

Table 3.2: Household population by structure and sex

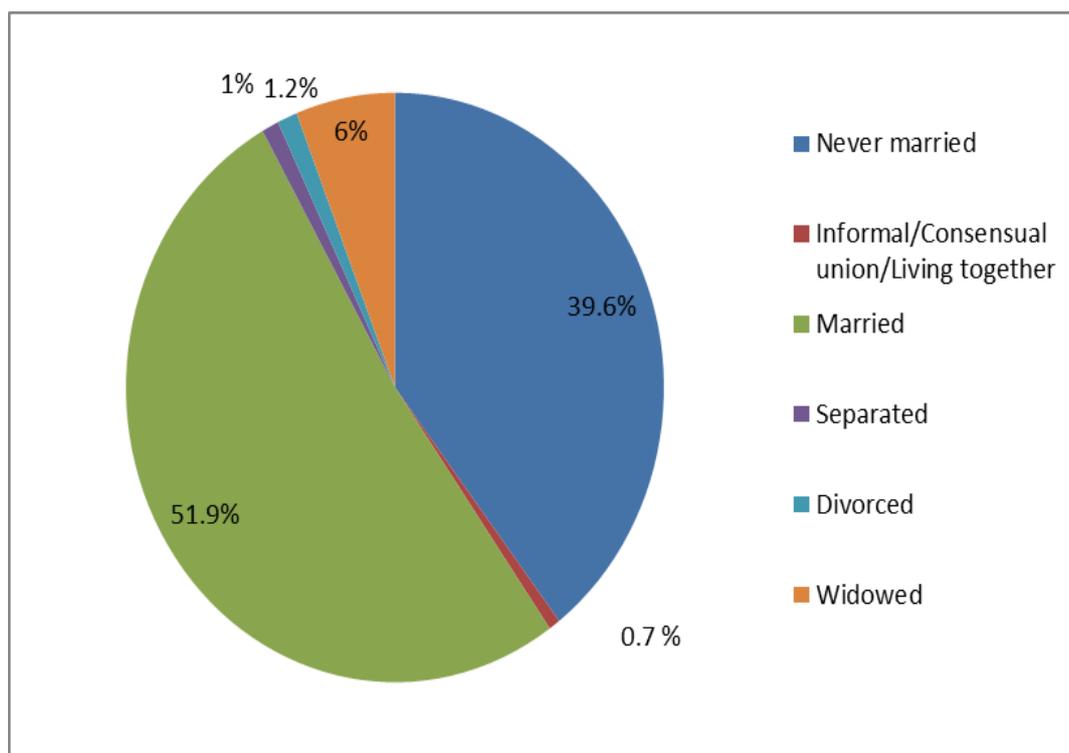
Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	98,880	100.0	47,746	100.0	51,134	100.0
Head only	948	1.0	582	1.2	366	0.7
Head and a spouse only	534	0.5	266	0.6	268	0.5
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	22,685	22.9	12,074	25.3	10,611	20.8
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	49,140	49.7	23,611	49.5	25,529	49.9
Extended + non relatives	1,238	1.3	574	1.2	664	1.3
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	2,226	2.3	1,021	2.1	1,205	2.4
Single parent Nuclear	6,340	6.4	2,840	6.0	3,500	6.8
Single parent Extended	10,830	11.0	4,634	9.7	6,196	12.1
Single parent Extended + non relative	344	0.4	147	0.3	197	0.4
Head and other composition but no spouse	4,595	4.7	1,997	4.2	2,598	5.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Figure 3.1 provides information on distribution of marital status in the district. The Figure shows that persons married constitutes 52 percent followed by never married 39 percent while widowed constitute 6 percent. The proportion of informal consensual union account for one percent, divorce one percent while separated also forms one percent respectively.

Figure 3.1: Marital status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital status, age and sex

Table 3.3 shows the population 12 years and older by marital status, sex and age. Figure 3.1 indicates a higher proportion of the population, 51.9 percent are married while 39.6 percent have never married. The Table 3.3 further show that the proportion never married decreases from a high of 94.6 percent (12-14 years) gradually to a low of 2.0 percent (55-59 years). Conversely, the proportion married increases from a low of 5.2 percent (12-14 years) gradually to a peak of 88.6 percent at age 35-39 then gradually declines. The widowed follows a pattern of gradual increase from a low of 0.0 percent at age 12-14 to a high of 31.4 percent at age 65 and older.

Males who are never married is higher (49.7%) than that of females (31.0%) indicating females generally marry at earlier ages than males. Conversely higher proportions of females (55.9%) are married than males (46.5%). Proportion widowed is much lower among males (1.5%) compared to females (9.7%).

Data on marital status by sex and age show a pattern similar to the one described above for both males and females with little variation. The most notable variation between the sexes is the disproportionately high widowed females at ages 45-49, 11.5 percent, 50-54, 19.3 percent, 55-59, 28.4 percent, 60-64, 38.4 percent and 65+, 53.3 percent. The corresponding values for males are 45-49, 1.2 percent, 50-54, 2.4 percent, 55-59, 3.0 percent, 60-64, 5.2 percent and 65 years and older 8.7 percent.

Table 3.3: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and age-group

Sex/age-group	Total		Never married	Informal/ consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
	Number	Percent						
Both Sexes								
Total	60,242	100.0	39.6	0.7	51.6	1.0	1.2	6.0
12-14	7,923	100.0	94.6	0.2	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	11,048	100.0	90.3	0.6	8.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	5,861	100.0	61.2	1.8	34.7	1.3	0.6	0.4
25 - 29	5,208	100.0	28.4	1.8	65.8	1.7	1.4	0.8
30 - 34	5,044	100.0	11.0	0.8	82.2	2.1	2.1	1.9
35 - 39	4,584	100.0	4.4	0.8	88.6	1.5	2.1	2.5
40 - 44	4,456	100.0	2.7	0.3	88.3	1.6	1.9	5.2
45 - 49	3,383	100.0	2.3	0.4	87.1	1.1	2.0	7.1
50 - 54	3,310	100.0	2.1	0.6	81.7	1.6	2.3	11.8
55 - 59	1,997	100.0	2.0	0.3	77.9	1.1	2.2	16.6
60 - 64	2,535	100.0	2.4	0.3	72.0	1.0	1.7	22.6
65+	4,893	100.0	3.1	0.1	62.6	1.0	1.7	31.4
Male								
Total	27,652	100.0	49.7	0.6	46.5	0.8	1.0	1.5
12-14	4,250	100.0	95.0	0.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,944	100.0	94.3	0.3	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	2,760	100.0	80.6	0.9	17.5	0.7	0.1	0.2
25 - 29	2,101	100.0	47.9	1.8	48.1	1.0	0.9	0.2
30 - 34	1,782	100.0	21.7	1.0	71.9	2.1	2.1	1.1
35 - 39	1,669	100.0	8.3	1.1	86.3	1.3	2.2	0.7
40 - 44	1,679	100.0	5.5	0.2	89.5	1.6	2.0	1.2
45 - 49	1,442	100.0	3.5	0.5	91.7	1.2	1.8	1.2
50 - 54	1,483	100.0	3.0	0.7	89.6	1.8	2.6	2.4
55 - 59	927	100.0	2.3	0.4	91.7	0.8	1.8	3.0
60 - 64	1,209	100.0	3.3	0.5	88.9	0.9	1.2	5.2
65+	2,406	100.0	3.7	0.1	85.1	0.9	1.5	8.7
Female								
Total	32,590	100.0	31.0	0.8	55.9	1.2	1.4	9.7
12-14	3,673	100.0	94.1	0.2	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,104	100.0	85.7	1.0	12.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	3,101	100.0	44.0	2.5	50.0	1.9	1.0	0.6
25 - 29	3,107	100.0	15.3	1.8	77.7	2.2	1.8	1.2
30 - 34	3,262	100.0	5.2	0.6	87.8	2.0	2.0	2.4
35 - 39	2,915	100.0	2.2	0.7	89.9	1.6	2.1	3.6
40 - 44	2,777	100.0	1.0	0.3	87.6	1.5	1.8	7.6
45 - 49	1,941	100.0	1.4	0.3	83.7	1.1	2.1	11.5
50 - 54	1,827	100.0	1.4	0.5	75.2	1.5	2.1	19.3
55 - 59	1,070	100.0	1.8	0.1	65.9	1.4	2.4	28.4
60 - 64	1,326	100.0	1.6	0.1	56.6	1.1	2.3	38.4
65+	2,487	100.0	2.6	0.2	40.9	1.1	1.9	53.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.4 reveals that among males who are never married, 40.8 percent have no education, while 48.6 percent has basic education and 8.4 percent has secondary education. Comparing it to their female counterpart 41.7 percent of never married had never being to school, 51 percent attaining basic education and 6 percent having attained secondary education.

Among those who are married 88 percent have no education, 8.2 percent has basic education. Females who are married and have no education constitute 91.0 percent and only 7.1 percent has basic school. It is observed that 95.8 percent of female widowed has no education compared with 92.6 percent of male widowed.

Table 3.4: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and level of education

Sex/Marital status	Total	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Vocational/ technical/ commercial	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	60,242	100.0	69.8	24.4	4.1	0.4	1.1	0.2
Never married	23,826	100.0	41.2	49.6	7.4	0.5	1.1	0.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	417	100.0	69.5	21.3	4.8	1.0	3.1	0.2
Married	31,067	100.0	88.0	8.2	2.1	0.3	1.1	0.3
Separated	618	100.0	86.6	8.6	3.6	0.2	1.0	0.2
Divorced	723	100.0	87.4	7.5	2.8	0.3	2.1	0.0
Widowed	3,591	100.0	95.4	3.8	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1
Male								
Total	27,652	100.0	62.5	29.0	5.9	0.4	1.8	0.4
Never married	13,738	100.0	40.8	48.6	8.4	0.4	1.5	0.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	158	100.0	70.3	17.7	5.1	1.3	5.7	0.0
Married	12,862	100.0	83.8	9.7	3.5	0.4	2.0	0.5
Separated	214	100.0	83.2	8.4	6.1	0.0	1.9	0.5
Divorced	263	100.0	84.4	8.7	3.0	0.0	3.8	0.0
Widowed	417	100.0	92.6	5.8	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.0
Female								
Total	32,590	100.0	76.0	20.5	2.6	0.4	0.5	0.1
Never married	10,088	100.0	41.7	51.0	6.0	0.8	0.5	0.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	259	100.0	69.1	23.6	4.6	0.8	1.5	0.4
Married	18,205	100.0	91.0	7.1	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.0
Separated	404	100.0	88.4	8.7	2.2	0.2	0.5	0.0
Divorced	460	100.0	89.1	6.7	2.6	0.4	1.1	0.0
Widowed	3,174	100.0	95.8	3.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.5 shows that in the district, among the population 12 years and older who are never married 61.8 percent is employed, 0.8 percent unemployed and 37.4 percent economically not active. With regards to married population, 88.3 percent is employed, 0.7 percent is unemployed and 11.1 percent economically not active. Among males who are never married and are employed in the district form 64.3 percent, 0.7 percent unemployed and 35 percent economically not active. Among males who are married, 90.4 percent is employed, 0.7 percent unemployed and 8.9 percent economically not active.

In respect of females, 12 years and older who are never married, 61.8 percent are employed, 0.8 percent unemployed and 37.4 percent economically not active. The proportion of married indicates that, 88.3 percent is employed, 0.7 percent unemployed, and 11.1 percent economically not active.

Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	60,242	100.0	45,723	75.9	421	0.7	14,098	23.4
Never married	23,826	100.0	14,722	61.8	185	0.8	8,919	37.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	417	100.0	354	84.9	5	1.2	58	13.9
Married	31,067	100.0	27,421	88.3	205	0.7	3,441	11.1
Separated	618	100.0	523	84.6	4	0.6	91	14.7
Divorced	723	100.0	596	82.4	10	1.4	117	16.2
Widowed	3,591	100.0	2,107	58.7	12	0.3	1,472	41.0
Male								
Total	27,652	100.0	21,245	76.8	193	0.7	6,214	22.5
Never married	13,738	100.0	8,827	64.3	96	0.7	4,815	35.0
Informal/consensual union/living together	158	100.0	148	93.7	0	0.0	10	6.3
Married	12,862	100.0	11,626	90.4	90	0.7	1,146	8.9
Separated	214	100.0	183	85.5	1	0.5	30	14.0
Divorced	263	100.0	214	81.4	5	1.9	44	16.7
Widowed	417	100.0	247	59.2	1	0.2	169	40.5
Female								
Total	32,590	100.0	24,478	75.1	228	0.7	7,884	24.2
Never married	10,088	100.0	5,895	58.4	89	0.9	4,104	40.7
Informal/consensual union/living together	259	100.0	206	79.5	5	1.9	48	18.5
Married	18,205	100.0	15,795	86.8	115	0.6	2,295	12.6
Separated	404	100.0	340	84.2	3	0.7	61	15.1
Divorced	460	100.0	382	83.0	5	1.1	73	15.9
Widowed	3,174	100.0	1,860	58.6	11	0.3	1,303	41.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.6 shows that 97.2 percent of the population in the district are Ghanaians, while less than three percent are non- Ghanaians. Most Ghanaians (95.3%) are Ghanaians by birth while those with dual nationality constitute about two percent (1.9%), Ghanaians by naturalization constitutes less than one percent. ECOWAS nationals constitute the highest proportion of non-Ghanaians (1.2%) while other African nationals other than ECOWAS constitute less than one percent (0.5 %).

Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	99,863	100.0	48,269	100.0	51,594	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	95,146	95.3	45,971	95.2	49,175	95.3
Dual Nationality	1,855	1.9	868	1.8	987	1.9
Ghanaian by naturalisation	679	0.7	336	0.7	343	0.7
ECOWAS	1,228	1.2	639	1.3	589	1.1
Africa other than ECOWAS	542	0.5	257	0.5	285	0.6
Other	413	0.4	198	0.4	215	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.7 indicates that a higher proportion (42.4%) of the population is Christian (catholic, protestant, Pentecostals and other Christians), 31.0 percent traditionalist (and 20.2 percent in the Islam religion). The proportions that profess to be Catholic is 26.3 percent, which forms the highest proportion among the Christians followed by Pentecostal/Charismatic (9.8%) while Protestants form 4.4 percent. The data further reveal that 43.4 percent females and 41.4 percent males profess to be Christians while 19.9 percent females and 20.5 percent males are Islamic, and 30.5 percent females and 31.6 percent males are traditionalists. Those without religion constitute about six percent (5.7%) of the population.

Table 3.7: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	99,863	100.0	48,269	100.0	51,594	100.0
No Religion	5,653	5.7	2,875	6.0	2,778	5.4
Catholic	26,273	26.3	12,431	25.8	13,842	26.8
Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran etc.)	4,379	4.4	2,091	4.3	2,288	4.4
Pentecostal/Charismatic	9,825	9.8	4,544	9.4	5,281	10.2
Other Christians	1,924	1.9	897	1.9	1,027	2.0
Islam	20,190	20.2	9,897	20.5	10,293	19.9
Traditionalist	30,995	31.0	15,259	31.6	15,736	30.5
Other (Specify)	624	0.6	275	0.6	349	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Table 3.8 shows the population 11 years and older by sex and age and literacy status. The data reveal that out of the population of 62,280 about 7 out of 10 persons (68.9%) can neither read nor write with understanding. It follows that only 31.1 percent can read and write.

The data disaggregated by sex show more females (74.9%) compared with males (61.8%) are not literate. Generally, percentage literate is higher than percentage not literate among younger age groups than among older age groups. The percentages who are not literate are higher than proportions literate for all age groups except ages 11-14 and 15-19. This is also true for females. For males however, levels of literacy are higher than levels of illiteracy for age groups 11-14, 15-19 and 20-24.

Table 3.8: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

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	42,881	19,399	100.0	59.0	3.6	37.2	0.1	0.1
11-14	3,872	6,089	100.0	69.0	4.2	26.7	0.1	0.0
15-19	4,304	6,744	100.0	59.5	3.1	37.2	0.0	0.1
20-24	3,459	2,402	100.0	48.9	2.8	48.0	0.2	0.1
25-29	3,841	1,367	100.0	49.2	3.8	46.6	0.3	0.1
30-34	4,211	833	100.0	49.8	2.4	47.7	0.1	0.0
35-39	4,041	543	100.0	48.6	4.2	46.6	0.4	0.2
40-44	4,097	359	100.0	53.5	6.1	39.6	0.0	0.8
45-49	3,127	256	100.0	45.3	2.7	52.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	3,068	242	100.0	43.8	5.8	50.0	0.0	0.4
55-59	1,821	176	100.0	40.9	4.5	54.5	0.0	0.0
60-64	2,395	140	100.0	49.3	2.9	47.9	0.0	0.0
65+	4,645	248	100.0	62.9	4.0	32.7	0.0	0.4
Male								
Total	17,782	11,010	100.0	56.5	3.4	39.9	0.1	0.2
11-14	2,157	3,233	100.0	68.3	3.9	27.7	0.1	0.0
15-19	2,189	3,755	100.0	58.6	3.1	38.1	-	0.2
20-24	1,313	1,447	100.0	45.7	3.0	50.9	0.2	0.1
25-29	1,282	819	100.0	43.1	3.5	53.0	0.1	0.2
30-34	1,281	501	100.0	44.3	2.2	53.3	0.2	0.0
35-39	1,326	343	100.0	41.7	3.2	54.2	0.6	0.3
40-44	1,457	222	100.0	47.7	5.4	45.5	0.0	1.4
45-49	1,280	162	100.0	43.8	3.1	53.1	0.0	0.0
50-54	1,324	159	100.0	40.9	6.3	52.2	0.0	0.6
55-59	813	114	100.0	35.1	0.9	64.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	1,116	93	100.0	46.2	4.3	49.5	0.0	0.0
65+	2,244	162	100.0	64.8	3.7	31.5	0.0	0.0
Female								
Total	25,099	8,389	100.0	62.4	3.7	33.7	0.1	0.1
11-14	1,715	2,856	100.0	69.8	4.5	25.5	0.1	0.1
15-19	2,115	2,989	100.0	60.8	3.0	36.1	0.1	0.0
20-24	2,146	955	100.0	53.6	2.4	43.7	0.2	0.1
25-29	2,559	548	100.0	58.2	4.2	37.0	0.5	0.0
30-34	2,930	332	100.0	58.1	2.7	39.2	0.0	0.0
35-39	2,715	200	100.0	60.5	6.0	33.5	0.0	0.0
40-44	2,640	137	100.0	62.8	7.3	29.9	0.0	0.0
45-49	1,847	94	100.0	47.9	2.1	50.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	1,744	83	100.0	49.4	4.8	45.8	0.0	0.0
55-59	1,008	62	100.0	51.6	11.3	37.1	0.0	0.0
60-64	1,279	47	100.0	55.3	-	44.7	0.0	0.0
65+	2,401	86	100.0	59.3	4.7	34.9	0.0	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.2 and Table 3.8 provide information on literate population 11 years and older by age and language of literacy. About 60.0 percent of the literate population can read and write English only. Another 37.2 percent is literate in English and Ghanaian language while about 4.0 percent can read and write in a Ghanaian language only. Higher proportions of females (62.4%) than males (56.5%) are literate in English only and Ghanaian language only (3.7% females and 3.4% males). However, more males (39.9%) are literate in English and Ghanaian language only compared to females (33.7%).

Figure 3.2: Literate population 11 years and older by language in which literate

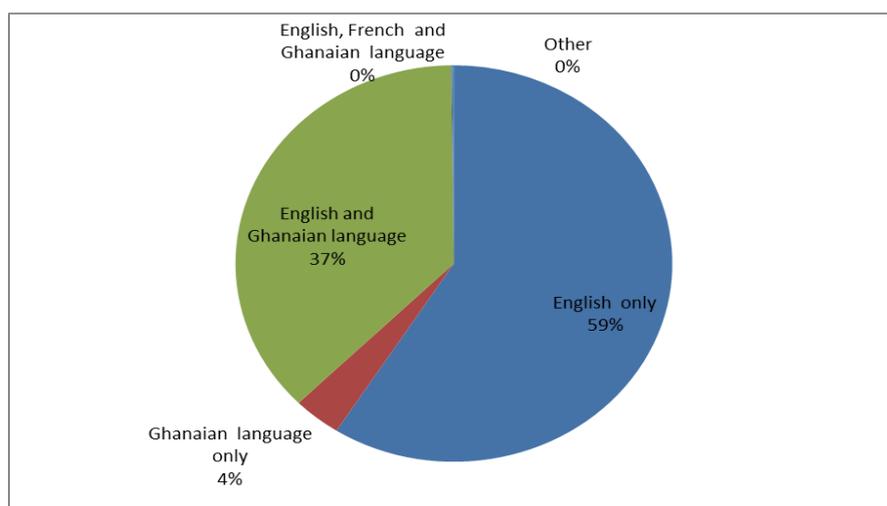


Table 3.9 shows that out of the total of 91,399 of persons three years and older in the district, 62.6 percent have never been to school, 31.2 percent are in school now and 6.2 percent were in school in the past. School attendance is relatively tilted to the advantage of males although appreciable number of both males and females in the district has never been to school. Translating the figures into percentages, 57.6 percent and 67.2 percent of males and females respectively have never been to school. For those now in school or were in school in the past, among males, 35 percent is now in school and 7.4 percent has been to school before. Among the females 27.7 percent in school now and 5.1 percent were in school in the past.

Table 3.9: Population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex

School attendance	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	91,399	44,032	47,367	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never	57,193	25,346	31,847	62.6	57.6	67.2
Now	28,519	15,410	13,109	31.2	35.0	27.7
Past	5,687	3,276	2,411	6.2	7.4	5.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 shows population 3 years and older by school attendance and level of education show that close to 60 percent are currently in Primary school while 15.3 percent are in JSS/JHS. Another 5 percent are in SSS/SHS and only 0.4 percent are attending tertiary level institutions. The data by sex show similar patterns. A slightly higher proportion of females (60.8%) than males (57.8%) are in primary school while more males (16.4%) than females (14.0%) are in JSS/JHS. However, a higher proportion of males (6.1%) compared to females (3.8%) are in SSS/SHS. At the tertiary level also there are more males (0.6%) than females (0.1%).

Data on those who attended school in the past show a higher percentage of females (76.5%) compared to males (62.4%) attended basic school (Primary, JSS/JHS, middle) and vocational/Technical/Commercial. However, as observed for those currently in schools, lower proportions of females than males attended SSS/SHS and Secondary, Post middle/Secondary school and Tertiary institutions.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,519	100.0	15,410	100.0	13,109	100.0	5,687	100.0	3,276	100.0	2,411	100.0
Nursery	3,048	10.7	1,568	10.2	1,480	11.3	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	2,540	8.9	1,308	8.5	1,232	9.4	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	16,864	59.1	8,900	57.8	7,964	60.8	2,286	40.2	1,158	35.3	1,128	46.8
JSS/JHS	4,363	15.3	2,523	16.4	1,840	14.0	1,099	19.3	541	16.5	558	23.1
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	506	8.9	347	10.6	159	6.6
SSS/SHS	1,433	5.0	933	6.1	500	3.8	867	15.2	560	17.1	307	12.7
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	197	3.5	145	4.4	52	2.2
Vocational/technical/ commercial	90	0.3	31	0.2	59	0.5	150	2.6	77	2.4	73	3.0
Post middle/Secondary certificate	66	0.2	50	0.3	16	0.1	231	4.1	168	5.1	63	2.6
Tertiary	115	0.4	97	0.6	18	0.1	351	6.2	280	8.5	71	2.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The development of every country depends on the kind of human resource available to produce goods and services. Although all persons, irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services produced, only a cross section of the total population is often employed. The type of economic activity pursued is determined by the nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development (Hull 2009, 2010 PHC National Analytical Report).

4.2 Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows the activity status of the population aged 15 years and older. The data show that about 79 percent of the population is economically active. The employed forms 99.0 percent of the economically active population, while only 1 percent is unemployed. Figure 4.1 also shows that the proportion of males (80.4%) who are economically active is higher than females (78.4%). The proportion of economically not active males (19.6%) is lower than females economically not active (21.6%). About 23 percent of economically not active of the population is engaged in household chores (23.8%) and relatively high among the females population (31.9%) compared with those among the males population (12.8%). A significant proportion of the economically not active population (42.8%) is also in full time education. Higher percentage of males (58.2%) among the male population than females (31.9%) within the female population are in this category.

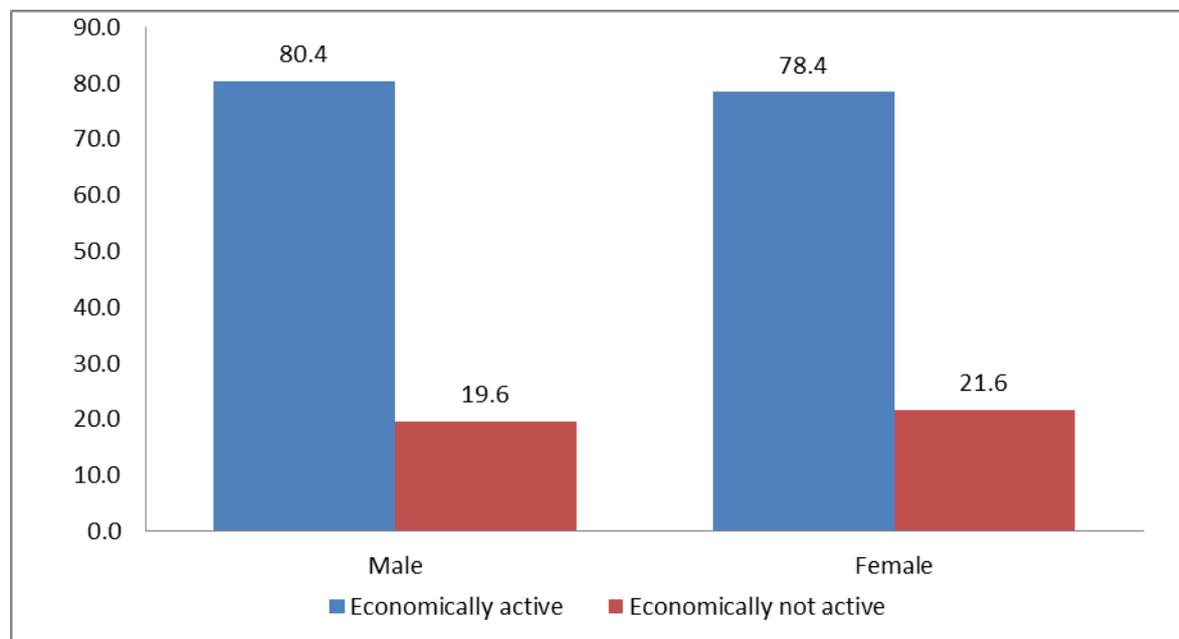
Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	52,319	100.0	23,402	100.0	28,917	100.0
Economically active	41,483	79.3	18,811	80.4	22,672	78.4
Employed	41,064	99.0	18,620	99.0	22,444	99.0
<i>Worked</i>	40,481	98.6	18,384	98.7	22,097	98.5
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	337	0.8	163	0.9	174	0.8
<i>Did voluntary work without Pay</i>	246	0.6	73	0.4	173	0.8
Unemployed	419	1.0	191	1.0	228	1.0
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	234	55.8	106	55.5	128	56.1
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	185	44.2	85	44.5	100	43.9
Economically not active	10,836	20.7	4,591	19.6	6,245	21.6
Did home duties (household chore)	2,582	23.8	587	12.8	1,995	31.9
Full time education	4,635	42.8	2,674	58.2	1,961	31.4
Pensioner/retired	54	0.5	33	0.7	21	0.3
Disabled/sick	835	7.7	394	8.6	441	7.1
Too old/young	2,272	21.0	707	15.4	1,565	25.1
Other	458	4.2	196	4.3	262	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Generally, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to the general well-being of the population. Contributing to employment opportunities in any country are factors such as the structure of the population and the labour force engaged in productive activities. This section presents information on the activity status, size and structure of the labour force, and its distribution by occupation, industry, sector of employment and employment status.

Figure 4.1: Population 15 years and older by economic activity status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 indicates that, the highest proportion of the employed is the age group 20-44 also accounting for more than 50 percent of the employed population and then 15-19 years constituting 16.3 percent. The data also show that unemployment decreases with age. There are more unemployed population in age group 20-24 (25.3%), 25-29 (18.1%) and 30-34 (15.3%). The lowest proportion of unemployed is in age group 55-59 (4.3%). About 4 in 10 of the economically not active population are aged 15-19 years with significant proportion also aged 20-24 years (13.7%). The rest of the age groups, except age 65 years and older have proportions of less than 10 percent.

The patterns of employed, unemployed and the economically not active described above are virtually the same for the male and female population (Table 4.2).

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	52,319	100.0	41,064	100.0	419	100.0	10,836	100.0
15 - 19	11,048	21.1	6,702	16.3	52	12.4	4,294	39.6
20 - 24	5,861	11.2	4,269	10.4	106	25.3	1,486	13.7
25 - 29	5,208	10.0	4,392	10.7	76	18.1	740	6.8
30 - 34	5,044	9.6	4,495	10.9	64	15.3	485	4.5
35 - 39	4,584	8.8	4,269	10.4	35	8.4	280	2.6
40 - 44	4,456	8.5	4,139	10.1	21	5.0	296	2.7
45 - 49	3,383	6.5	3,141	7.6	10	2.4	232	2.1
50 - 54	3,310	6.3	3,044	7.4	15	3.6	251	2.3
55 - 59	1,997	3.8	1,782	4.3	5	1.2	210	1.9
60 - 64	2,535	4.8	1,988	4.8	32	7.6	515	4.8
65+	4,893	9.4	2,843	6.9	3	0.7	2,047	18.9
Male								
Total	23,402	100.0	18,620	100.0	191	100.0	4,591	100.0
15 - 19	5,944	25.4	3,655	19.6	14	7.3	2,275	49.6
20 - 24	2,760	11.8	1,971	10.6	45	23.6	744	16.2
25 - 29	2,101	9.0	1,755	9.4	39	20.4	307	6.7
30 - 34	1,782	7.6	1,621	8.7	34	17.8	127	2.8
35 - 39	1,669	7.1	1,588	8.5	19	9.9	62	1.4
40 - 44	1,679	7.2	1,593	8.6	11	5.8	75	1.6
45 - 49	1,442	6.2	1,380	7.4	4	2.1	58	1.3
50 - 54	1,483	6.3	1,413	7.6	10	5.2	60	1.3
55 - 59	927	4.0	872	4.7	2	1.0	53	1.2
60 - 64	1,209	5.2	1,066	5.7	11	5.8	132	2.9
65+	2,406	10.3	1,706	9.2	2	1.0	698	15.2
Female								
Total	28,917	100.0	22,444	100.0	228	100.0	6,245	100.0
15 - 19	5,104	17.7	3,047	13.6	38	16.7	2,019	32.3
20 - 24	3,101	10.7	2,298	10.2	61	26.8	742	11.9
25 - 29	3,107	10.7	2,637	11.7	37	16.2	433	6.9
30 - 34	3,262	11.3	2,874	12.8	30	13.2	358	5.7
35 - 39	2,915	10.1	2,681	11.9	16	7.0	218	3.5
40 - 44	2,777	9.6	2,546	11.3	10	4.4	221	3.5
45 - 49	1,941	6.7	1,761	7.8	6	2.6	174	2.8
50 - 54	1,827	6.3	1,631	7.3	5	2.2	191	3.1
55 - 59	1,070	3.7	910	4.1	3	1.3	157	2.5
60 - 64	1,326	4.6	922	4.1	21	9.2	383	6.1
65+	2,487	8.6	1,137	5.1	1	0.4	1,349	21.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows that over 8 out of the 10 employed population 15 years and older are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. The next patronized occupation is craft and related trade workers (7.9%), as well as service and sales workers (5.5%). A higher proportion of males (87.6%) are engaged in agricultural, forestry, and fishing than females (78.0%). In addition more males than females are employed as professionals (2.3% males and 0.3% females) and plant and machine operators and assemblers (1.3% males and 0.0% females). On the other hand, there are more female service and sales workers (7.4%)

than males (3.2%) and likewise craft and related trades workers (11.9% females and 3.1% males).

Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	41,064	100.0	18,620	100.0	22,444	100.0
Managers	162	0.4	84	0.5	78	0.3
Professionals	617	1.5	436	2.3	181	0.8
Technicians and associate professionals	151	0.4	99	0.5	52	0.2
Clerical support workers	86	0.2	57	0.3	29	0.1
Service and sales workers	2,273	5.5	603	3.2	1,670	7.4
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	33,812	82.3	16,303	87.6	17,509	78.0
Craft and related trades workers	3,236	7.9	576	3.1	2,660	11.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	251	0.6	242	1.3	9	0.0
Elementary occupations	475	1.2	219	1.2	256	1.1
Other occupations	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 provides information on various industries of the employed population 15 years and older. Agriculture, forestry and fishing employ the largest proportion (81.7%) followed by manufacturing (6.9%) and wholesale and retail (4.9%). The remaining industries account for less than five percent of the employed population. The proportion of males (86.9%) in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector is higher than that of females (77.3%). On the other hand, the proportion of females (5.8%) engaged in wholesale and retail, repairs of motor vehicles and motorcycles is higher than the male proportion (3.8%). In addition more females (2.2%) than males (0.3%) are employed in the accommodation and food service activities.

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

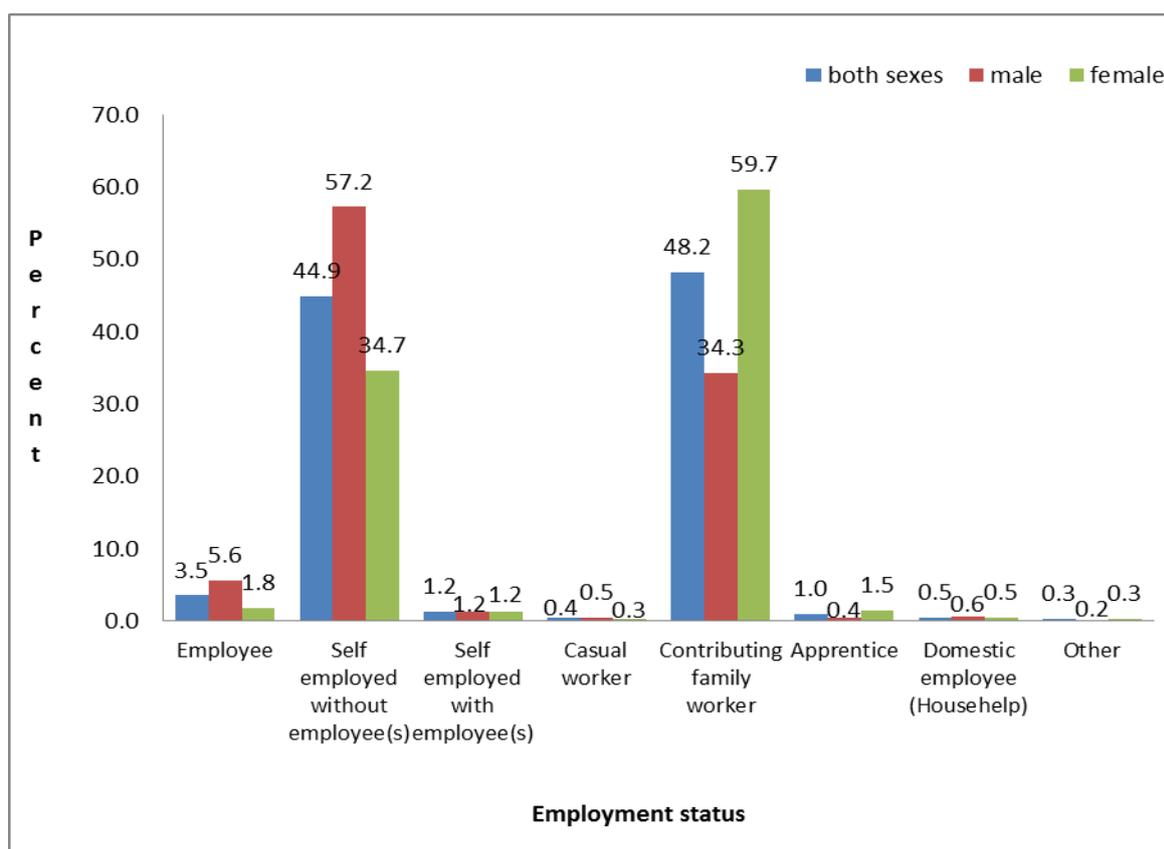
Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	41,064	100.0	18,620	100.0	22,444	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	33,533	81.7	16,178	86.9	17,355	77.3
Mining and quarrying	27	0.1	25	0.1	2	0.0
Manufacturing	2,837	6.9	442	2.4	2,395	10.7
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	18	0.0	11	0.1	7	0.0
Construction	70	0.2	66	0.4	4	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,007	4.9	714	3.8	1,293	5.8
Transportation and storage	199	0.5	192	1.0	7	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	557	1.4	57	0.3	500	2.2
Information and communication	15	0.0	14	0.1	1	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	23	0.1	14	0.1	9	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	247	0.6	29	0.2	218	1.0
Administrative and support service activities	54	0.1	45	0.2	9	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	216	0.5	179	1.0	37	0.2
Education	479	1.2	373	2.0	106	0.5
Human health and social work activities	127	0.3	59	0.3	68	0.3
Arts entertainment and recreation	11	0.0	10	0.1	1	0.0
Other service activities	510	1.2	177	1.0	333	1.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	129	0.3	33	0.2	96	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Figure 4.2 indicates that majority of the employed population are either self-employed without employees (44.9%) or contributing family workers (48.2%). About four percent of the employed population are employees and only 0.5 percent constitutes domestic employees (House help), while apprentice accounts for 1 percent. There are more males (57.2%) self-employed without employees than females (34.7%). The proportion of female contributing family worker is higher (59.7%) than that of males (34.3%). However, more males (5.6%) than females (1.8%) are employees.

Figure 4.2: Employment status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

The data in Table 4.5 shows that the private informal sector is the largest employer in the district's economy, accounting for 96.9 percent of the employed population, followed by public (Government) (2.0%) and private formal sector, (0.6%). Other sectors like NGOs (Local and International), semi-public/parastatal and other international organizations account for only 0.4 percent of the employment sector. Females in the private informal sector constitute 98.2 percent, whereas among the males, it is 95.4 percent. In addition, more males (3.4%) than females (0.9%) are employed in the public sector (government).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	41,064	100.0	18,620	100.0	22,444	100.0
Public (Government)	840	2.0	632	3.4	208	0.9
Private Formal	256	0.6	149	0.8	107	0.5
Private Informal	39,809	96.9	17,771	95.4	22,038	98.2
Semi-Public/Parastatal	22	0.1	10	0.1	12	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	133	0.3	58	0.3	75	0.3
Other International Organisations	4	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

The importance of Information Communication Technology (ICT) cannot be underestimated as a tool in today's knowledge-based economy both locally and internationally. The role of ICT in an emerging economy like Ghana has been widely recognized at various levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory frame work for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, e-government in all government institutions, the banking, mobile phones and manufacturing industries among others.

The impact of this development on the economic and social transformation of Ghana seems to have been positive. The use of ICT has created substantial jobs and reduced cost of transaction. The contribution of ICT to GDP increased from (2.3%) in 2009 to (10.5%) in 2011 (NDPC, 2011). This chapter analyses access to ICT facilities by sex.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows that 12.1 percent of the population 12 years and older own mobile phones. Among males 17.2 percent own mobile phones while 7.8 percent of females have mobile phones.

Table 5.1: Population 12 years 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	60,242	100.0	7,313	12.1	431	0.7
Male	27,652	45.9	4,765	17.2	313	1.1
Female	32,590	54.1	2,548	7.8	118	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

Table 5.1 indicates that internet use among the population 12 years and older is low (0.7%) However among males it is slightly higher (1.1%) than among females (0.4%).

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop/laptops

Table 5.2 indicates that households with desktop/laptops computers are less than one percent (0.8%). Among male headed households, ownership of laptop/desktop computer is 0.9 percent while that of female headed households is 0.5 percent.

Table 5.2: Household ownership of desk/top computer by sex of head

Sex	Households		Households having desktop/laptop	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	14,906	100.0	122	0.8
Male	11,235	75.4	103	0.9
Female	3,671	24.6	19	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Disability and level A disabled person can be described as any person who is unable to perform a specific function or task due to a malfunction of part of his body. Persons with disability (PWDs) face a wide range of challenges because of their state or condition. Disability in any form can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in his or her lifetime. Estimates from the World Health Organization (WHO) indicate that there are over six hundred million PWDs in the world, of which about (80%) live in low-Income Countries (Ayiku 2012). Various conventions have been ratified and adopted by Ghana, and the 1992 constitution has recognized and guaranteed the fundamental human rights of these categories of persons. All these conventions and constitutional rights of the people, notwithstanding PWDs still face some challenges that prevent them from participating fully in social activities on an equal basis because of marginalization they face in society.

Disability has now become a major national issue championed by Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Human Rights Advocacy (HRA) as well as the state. All these bodies recognize the need to give this category of people the needed attention, just as their physically fit counterparts. The government has of late passed persons with disability act, 2006 (Act 715). This Act seeks to give PWDs the right to employment, education, transportation, housing facilities, health care and others.

The Ghana Statistical Service, in its 2010 PHC collected a set of data on PWDs to enable the state and other organizations interested in improving the lives of PWDs to understand the situation of this group of people in society. The chapter therefore explores the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of PWDS, distribution by type of locality, type of education and literacy.

6.2 Population with Disability

The information on Table 6.1 shows that there are 2,618 people with some form of disability in the district, forming a little over two percent of the population. The number of males with disability 1,284 representing 2.7 percent of the male population while females with disability is 1,334 representing 2.6 percent of all females in the district.

Table 6.1: Disability status of population by locality type and sex

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	99,863	100.0	48,269	100.0	51,594	100.0
Without disability	97,245	97.4	46,985	97.3	50,260	97.4
With disability	2,618	2.6	1,284	2.7	1,334	2.6
Sight	1,026	39.2	493	38.4	533	40.0
Hearing	573	21.9	240	18.7	333	25.0
Speech	358	13.7	184	14.3	174	13.0
Physical	639	24.4	311	24.2	328	24.6
Intellect	316	12.1	159	12.4	157	11.8
Emotion	362	13.8	180	14.0	182	13.6
Other	248	9.5	125	9.7	123	9.2
Urban						
Total	13,945	100.0	6,732	100.0	7,213	100.0
Without disability	13,664	98.0	6,599	98.0	7,065	97.9
With disability	281	2.0	133	2.0	148	2.1
Sight	89	31.7	40	30.1	49	33.1
Hearing	47	16.7	16	12.0	31	20.9
Speech	47	16.7	25	18.8	22	14.9
Physical	76	27.0	40	30.1	36	24.3
Intellect	42	14.9	18	13.5	24	16.2
Emotion	51	18.1	25	18.8	26	17.6
Other	16	5.7	5	3.8	11	7.4
Rural						
Total	85,918	100.0	41,537	100.0	44,381	100.0
Without disability	83,581	97.3	40,386	97.2	43,195	97.3
With disability	2,337	2.7	1,151	2.8	1,186	2.7
Sight	937	40.1	453	39.4	484	40.8
Hearing	526	22.5	224	19.5	302	25.5
Speech	311	13.3	159	13.8	152	12.8
Physical	563	24.1	271	23.5	292	24.6
Intellect	274	11.7	141	12.3	133	11.2
Emotion	311	13.3	155	13.5	156	13.2
Other	232	9.9	120	10.4	112	9.4

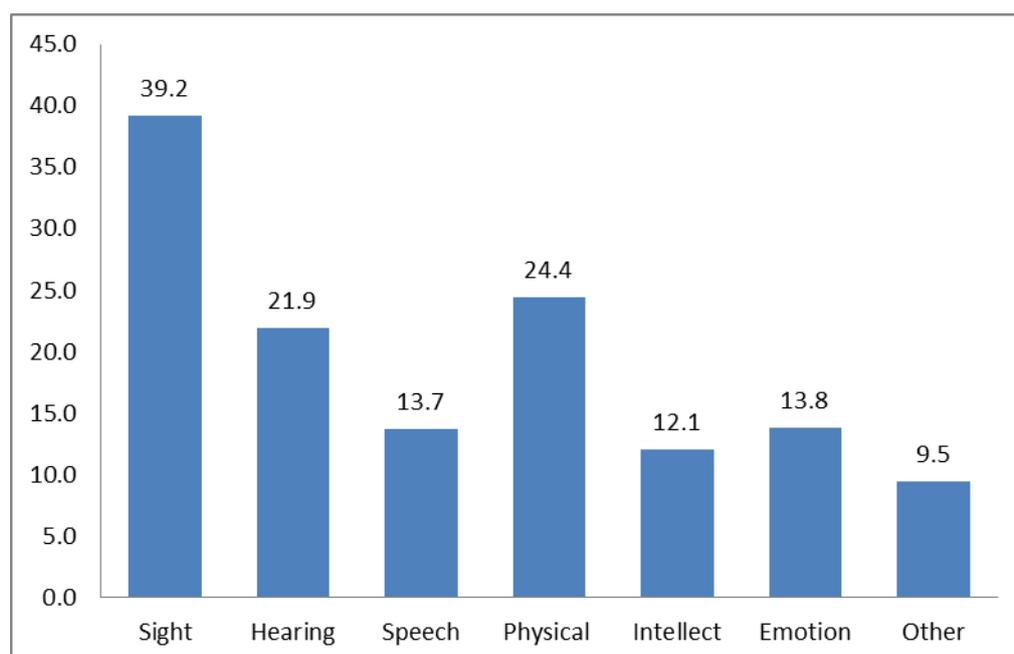
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of Disability

The data on Table 6.1 shows that the sight impaired form the highest proportion (39.2%) followed by the physically disabled (24.4%) and hearing difficulties (21.9%).

The Table further indicates that sight impairment is the most common form of disability among both males (38.4%) and females (40.0%). Males and females PWDs have about equal proportions of the physically challenged (24.2% males and 24.6% females). Among PWDs, females 25.0 percent and males 18.7 percent have hearing disability. The proportion of males with speech disability account for 14.3 percent, a little higher than females with same form of disability (13.0%).

Figure 6.1: Population by type of disability



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability by Type of Locality

The data indicates that a higher proportion of disabled population is in rural areas (2.7%) than in urban areas (2.0%). The data show that those with sight problems (31.7%) constitute highest in the urban areas compared to physical disability (27.0%), emotion (18.1%), hearing (16.7%) and speech problems (16.7%). The data also show that the population in the rural areas with sight disability accounts for (40.1%), followed by physical disability (24.1%) and hearing (22.5%).

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity Status and Sex

In respect of disability and economic status, Table 6.2 show that out of the 2001 persons with disability, 55.3 percent is employed, 0.5 percent unemployed, while 44.2 percent is economically not active. The proportion with hearing disability and are employed accounts for (60.7%), unemployed (0.7%) while economically not active is (38.6%). The data also show that generally, PWDs who are economically not active form a sizable percentage with respect to all forms disability.

In addition, the data show that males with sight disability (57.4%) and females (46.1%) are employed, while males (0.2%) and females (0.2%) are unemployed. Males (42.4%) and females (53.6%) of sight impairment are economically not active. The data further show that males (70.7%) and females (54.2%) with hearing disability are employed, while males (29.3%) and females also with hearing impaired (44.6%) are economically not active. The data indicates that more males generally are likely to be employed than their female counterparts irrespective of the type of disability.

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

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	52,319	100.0	41,064	78.5	419	0.8	10,836	20.7
Without disability	50,318	100.0	39,958	79.4	408	0.8	9,952	19.8
With disability	2,001	100.0	1,106	55.3	11	0.5	884	44.2
Sight	861	100.0	443	51.5	2	0.2	416	48.3
Hearing	415	100.0	252	60.7	3	0.7	160	38.6
Speech	211	100.0	133	63.0	3	1.4	75	35.5
Physical	525	100.0	239	45.5	3	0.6	283	53.9
Intellect	223	100.0	111	49.8	2	0.9	110	49.3
Emotion	242	100.0	169	69.8	0	0.0	73	30.2
Other	169	100.0	117	69.2	0	0.0	52	30.8
Male								
Total	23,402	100.0	18,620	79.6	191	0.8	4,591	19.6
Without disability	22,452	100.0	18,045	80.4	188	0.8	4,219	18.8
With disability	950	100.0	575	60.5	3	0.3	372	39.2
Sight	408	100.0	234	57.4	1	0.2	173	42.4
Hearing	164	100.0	116	70.7	0	0.0	48	29.3
Speech	99	100.0	68	68.7	0	0.0	31	31.3
Physical	240	100.0	119	49.6	1	0.4	120	50.0
Intellect	116	100.0	62	53.4	1	0.9	53	45.7
Emotion	122	100.0	93	76.2	0	0.0	29	23.8
Other	84	100.0	66	78.6	0	0.0	18	21.4
Female								
Total	28,917	100.0	22,444	77.6	228	0.8	6,245	21.6
Without disability	27,866	100.0	21,913	78.6	220	0.8	5,733	20.6
With disability	1,051	100.0	531	50.5	8	0.8	512	48.7
Sight	453	100.0	209	46.1	1	0.2	243	53.6
Hearing	251	100.0	136	54.2	3	1.2	112	44.6
Speech	112	100.0	65	58.0	3	2.7	44	39.3
Physical	285	100.0	120	42.1	2	0.7	163	57.2
Intellect	107	100.0	49	45.8	1	0.9	57	53.3
Emotion	120	100.0	76	63.3	0	0.0	44	36.7
Other	85	100.0	51	60.0	0	0.0	34	40.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability and Level of Education

In respect of disability and level of education, Table 6.3 show that out of the 2530 persons 3 years and older with disability, 77.9 percent have never been to school, 2.6 percent had only pre-primary education, 16.1 percent have basic education attainment and 3.3 percent have attained education in secondary and higher. Only 1.8 percent of persons with hearing difficulties have attained secondary and higher level of education

The data shows that generally PWDs do not go to school (74.8% males and 80.9% females). Only a few of males (12.1%) with sight disability and females (13%) have basic education, and males (2.9%) and females (1.1%) have secondary and higher. The data indicates that more males generally are likely to go to school than their female counterparts irrespective of the type of disability.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Total	91,399	57,193	5,588	25,118	3,500	100.0	62.6	6.1	27.5	3.8
No disability	88,869	55,222	5,521	24,710	3,416	100.0	62.1	6.2	27.8	3.8
With a disability	2,530	1,971	67	408	84	100.0	77.9	2.6	16.1	3.3
Sight	1,003	838	19	126	20	100.0	83.5	1.9	12.6	2.0
Hearing	554	438	14	92	10	100.0	79.1	2.5	16.6	1.8
Speech	343	242	19	76	6	100.0	70.6	5.5	22.2	1.7
Physical	618	491	8	93	26	100.0	79.4	1.3	15.0	4.2
Intellectual	301	221	14	58	8	100.0	73.4	4.7	19.3	2.7
Emotional	341	217	13	94	17	100.0	63.6	3.8	27.6	5.0
Other	231	168	7	46	10	100.0	72.7	3.0	19.9	4.3
Male										
Total	44,032	25,346	2,876	13,469	2,341	100.0	57.6	6.5	30.6	5.3
No disability	42,791	24,418	2,835	13,257	2,281	100.0	57.1	6.6	31.0	5.3
With a disability	1,241	928	41	212	60	100.0	74.8	3.3	17.1	4.8
Sight	481	396	13	58	14	100.0	82.3	2.7	12.1	2.9
Hearing	229	174	6	44	5	100.0	76.0	2.6	19.2	2.2
Speech	176	115	14	44	3	100.0	65.3	8.0	25.0	1.7
Physical	297	220	6	49	22	100.0	74.1	2.0	16.5	7.4
Intellectual	151	110	7	27	7	100.0	72.8	4.6	17.9	4.6
Emotional	168	104	8	49	7	100.0	61.9	4.8	29.2	4.2
Other	120	79	6	26	9	100.0	65.8	5.0	21.7	7.5
Female										
Total	47,367	31,847	2,712	11,649	1,159	100.0	67.2	5.7	24.6	2.4
No disability	46,078	30,804	2,686	11,453	1,135	100.0	66.9	5.8	24.9	2.5
With a disability	1,289	1,043	26	196	24	100.0	80.9	2.0	15.2	1.9
Sight	522	442	6	68	6	100.0	84.7	1.1	13.0	1.1
Hearing	325	264	8	48	5	100.0	81.2	2.5	14.8	1.5
Speech	167	127	5	32	3	100.0	76.0	3.0	19.2	1.8
Physical	321	271	2	44	4	100.0	84.4	0.6	13.7	1.2
Intellectual	150	111	7	31	1	100.0	74.0	4.7	20.7	0.7
Emotional	173	113	5	45	10	100.0	65.3	2.9	26.0	5.8
Other	111	89	1	20	1	100.0	80.2	0.9	18.0	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture continues to play a significant role in Ghana's economy, as it employs over sixty percent of the total population. The sector's contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is significant and a major foreign exchange earner, as cocoa and timber propel the economy forward. According to ISSER 2000, 2011 the sector's contribution to GDP was 45 percent in 1990s, and dropped to 40 percent in the year 2000.

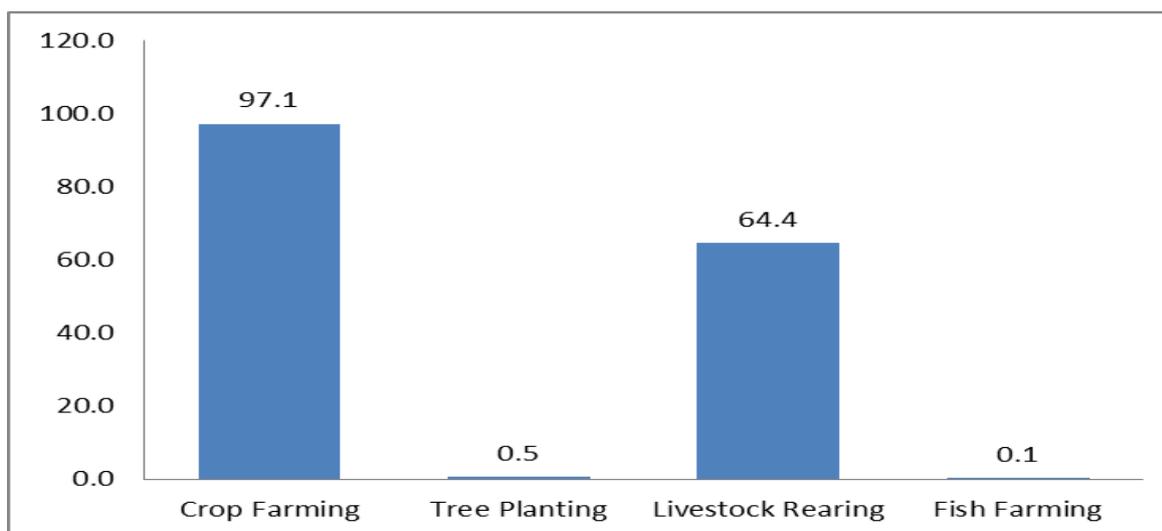
The 2010 PHC collected data on agricultural activities to provide useful data to government and other organizations that have interest in the sector. This chapter therefore analyses the characteristics of agriculture within households.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 provides information on the proportion of households engaged in agriculture and the types of agricultural activities performed by household members. The data indicate that 80.1 percent of the households are engaged in agriculture. The proportion engaged in crop farming is 97.1 percent, while 64.4 percent is engaged in livestock rearing. Both tree planting and fish farming account for less than one percent each. In addition, the proportion (91.6%) of households in agriculture in the rural areas is higher than those in urban areas (31.6%). The information in Table 7.1 further indicates that among households that engaged in agricultural activities in the urban areas, 86.9 percent is engaged in crop farming, while those engaged in crop farming in the rural localities is 97.9 percent.

Livestock rearing in the rural locality accounts for 66.1 percent, higher than the urban figure of 44.3 percent. The proportion of households engaged in tree planting in the urban locality accounts for 1.1 percent while in rural localities it is less than one percent.

Figure 7.1: Households in agricultural activities



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.1: Agricultural activity of households by type of locality

Type of activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	14,906	100.0	2,852	100.0	12,054	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	11,945	80.1	901	31.6	11,044	91.6
Crop Farming	11,593	97.1	783	86.9	10,810	97.9
Tree Planting	60	0.5	10	1.1	50	0.5
Livestock Rearing	7,698	64.4	399	44.3	7,299	66.1
Fish Farming	13	0.1	0	0.0	13	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Distribution of livestock, animal reared and keepers

In Table 7.2, shows the size of livestock and number of keepers. The data show that chicken numbered 104,533 with 5,134 keepers and an average chicken of 20 per keeper was found in the district, followed by 37, 595 cows with an average of 19 cattle per keeper. The average number of guinea fowl, turkey and ostrich per keeper are about 15, higher than the average for goats 12 per farmer. The data reveal that more small ruminants and birds are reared in the district than cattle.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Type	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animals per Keeper
All livestock	268,038	16,463	16
Beehives	490	39	13
Cattle	37,595	1,952	19
Chicken	104,533	5,134	20
Dove	1,935	35	55
Duck	2,270	162	14
Goat	63,303	5,387	12
Grass-cutter	665	36	18
Guinea fowl	28,644	1,281	22
Ostrich	671	44	15
Pig	10,210	1,023	10
Rabbit	350	21	17
Sheep	16,576	1,253	13
Silk worm	157	8	20
Snail	0	0	0
Turkey	471	58	8
Other	110	21	5
Fish farming	-	3	-
Inland fishing	-	1	-
Marine fishing	-	-	-
Other	110	21	5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Housing and housing conditions are critical factors to the survival of every human being in his or her lifetime. In view of that, in 2010, the policy framework of the Government, Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (NDPC 2010). Other frameworks underscored the importance of housing in social development. In the Ghana poverty strategy (2003-2005) policy framework, housing interventions were prescribed clearly within the context of social development objectives (NDPC, 2002). The reduction of diseases and other communicable diseases has been linked to the provision of safe water supply and sewerage, improved housing and well-planned settlements.

Conscious efforts must be made to assess what has been achieved so far and what is left to be done. The 2010 PHC collected data on housing and housing conditions in the district to assess the housing needs.

The data collected among others are occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, type of dwelling unit, main material used in house construction, occupancy status, method of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities. This information will enable the state, planners and policy makers to make informed decisions on housing units required by the country.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows that the total number of houses in the district is 13,634. The number of houses in rural localities in the district is 11,568 representing 84.8 percent, while in urban localities it is 2,066 representing 15.2 percent. The data further indicates that 14,906 households are in the district with 2,852 urban while the rural areas have 12,054. The average household per house in the district is 1.1. The average household per house in the urban localities is 1.4 while it is 1.0 in the rural localities. The average household size is 4.8 in urban localities and 7.1 in rural localities.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,479,461	99,863	13,945	85,918
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	98,880	13,740	85,140
Number of houses	3,392,745	257,311	13,634	2,066	11,568
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	14,906	2,852	12,054
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.0
Population per house*	7.1	9.5	7.3	6.7	7.4
Average household size	4.4	7.7	6.6	4.8	7.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Ownership Status of Dwelling

Table 8.2 indicates that majority of occupied dwelling (87.4%) is owned by household member, 5.5 percent is owned by a relative who is not a household member and 4.7 percent owned by other private individual. The data reveal further that 90.6 percent of male headed households live in dwellings owned by a household member compared with 77.4 percent female headed households. In the rural areas, the proportion of dwellings owned by a household member is 93.8 percent. This is higher than in urban localities (60.1 percent) but Public/government ownership constitutes only 1.0 percent, while mortgage forms 0.6 percent.

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

Ownership status	Total		District					
	Country	Region	Total		Male head	Female head	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,906	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	267,538	13,021	87.4	90.6	77.4	60.1	93.8
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	1,352	82	0.6	0.5	0.8	2.5	0.1
Relative not a household member	851,630	16,460	817	5.5	3.6	11.1	12.6	3.8
Other private individual	1,439,021	24,310	708	4.7	3.5	8.4	18.8	1.4
Private employer	83,610	1,248	83	0.6	0.4	1.1	2.4	0.1
Other private agency	21,123	431	27	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	5,863	146	1.0	1.0	0.8	2.5	0.6
Other	24,000	917	22	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Type of Occupied Dwelling Unit

Table 8.3 shows that there are 14,906 dwelling units in the district. The data also show that households that reside in separate/detached houses account for 46.2 percent while those in compound houses (rooms) are 43.7 percent. The proportion of households living in semi-detached houses is about seven percent while makeshift dwelling units such as tents, kiosk, living quarters attached to office, uncompleted building, huts (both same compound or different) and others constitute about three percent (2.7%). Only 0.4 percent of households dwell in flat/apartment. Almost the same proportion of households headed by males (46.2%) and females (46.3%) live in separate houses. The proportion of households in rural areas (48.0%) who live in separate house is higher than in urban areas (38.7%). Again, the proportion of households living in compound houses (rooms) in urban areas (53.0%) is higher than in rural areas (41.5%).

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

Type of dwelling	Total		District					
	Country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,906	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	51,622	6,893	46.2	46.2	46.3	38.7	48.0
Semi-detached house	391,548	12,761	1,025	6.9	6.6	7.6	5.8	7.1
Flat/apartment	256,355	3,360	61	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	208,934	6,515	43.7	43.8	43.3	53.0	41.5
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	34,405	212	1.4	1.6	0.8	0.5	1.7
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,374	52	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
Tent	10,343	818	35	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	404	13	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	619	21	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	1,428	68	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.3
Other	9,846	394	11	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Construction Material

As shown in Table 8.4, majority of houses are constructed with mud brick/earth (88.9%) and cement block/concrete (8.6%) in the district. Wood, slate, stone-burnt brick, landcrete, and bamboo and palm leaf account for 2.5 percent. A higher proportion of households in the rural localities (94.1%) live in dwellings constructed with mud than those in urban localities (66.0%). In the urban localities a significant proportion of dwellings (32.8%) are built with cement block/concrete while only 3.1 percent are built with cement in the rural localities. The proportion of dwelling units with cement blocks (19.1%) at the regional level is much higher than the proportion at the district (8.6%) level.

Table 8.4: Construction material for the outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality

Material for Outer wall	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	339,874	16,354	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	247,754	14,539	88.9	66.0	94.1
Wood	200,594	5,389	106	0.6	0.4	0.7
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	1,984	53	0.3	0.2	0.4
Stone	11,330	1,077	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	647	9	0.1	0.2	0.0
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	64,863	1,400	8.6	32.8	3.1
Landcrete	104,270	10,609	104	0.6	0.1	0.7
Bamboo	8,206	285	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	5,894	81	0.5	0.2	0.6
Other	39,206	1,372	47	0.3	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.5 provides information on the main material used for the floor of dwelling. Over one-half of dwellings in the district use earth/mud for the floor. Cement/concrete constitutes the second highest proportion (48.6%) of material used for the floor. The rest constitute less than one percent. In the urban areas, the main material used for the floor is cement/concrete

(85.2%) and earth/mud (13.8%). In contrast, earth/mud (59.1%) is the main material used for floors in rural localities followed by cement/concrete (39.9%).

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

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,906	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	97,678	7,522	50.5	13.8	59.1
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	214,535	7,241	48.6	85.2	39.9
Stone	32,817	1,358	16	0.1	0.0	0.1
Burnt brick	6,537	277	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood	52,856	195	4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	510	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	2,091	58	0.4	0.7	0.3
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	365	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	15,567	1,110	56	0.4	0.0	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.6 shows that metal sheet is used for roofing 60.4 percent of dwellings while mud/bricks/earth is used by 32.2 percent of dwellings. Metal sheets are widely used for roofing in both the urban (89.0%) and rural (53.9%) areas. Use of earth/mud for roofing in urban areas (7.6%) is less than in rural areas (37.8%). Thatch is used by a small proportion both in rural (3.7%) and urban areas (1.3%).

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

Main Roofing material	Total		District			
	country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	339,874	16,354	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	16,434	5,269	32.2	7.6	37.8
Wood	45,547	3,740	383	2.3	0.9	2.7
Metal sheet	4,152,259	192,412	9,872	60.4	89.0	53.9
Slate/asbestos	759,039	2,091	38	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cement/concrete	141,072	1,429	43	0.3	0.4	0.2
Roofing tile	31,456	761	49	0.3	0.3	0.3
Bamboo	71,049	1,137	22	0.1	0.2	0.1
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	118,517	529	3.2	1.3	3.7
Other	35,935	3,353	149	0.9	0.1	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Room Occupancy

This section provides information on the number of sleeping rooms used by households. A relatively higher proportion of households occupy two rooms (28.7%), three rooms (22.2%), one room (19.7%) and four rooms (13.9%). Table 8.7 further shows that out of 14,906 household units in the District, about 90 percent of single person households occupy one sleeping room. In addition, 56.3 percent of households with two household members and 39.5 percent of households with three members occupy one sleeping room. The proportion of four-member households who occupy two rooms account for 47.3 percent, followed by five-member household (45.4%) and three members household constituting (42.0%). The lowest is household size with ten-members occupying two rooms (7.8%).

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	14,906	100.0	19.7	28.7	22.2	13.9	6.3	4.0	1.8	1.6	1.7
1	948	100.0	89.5	7.4	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3
2	1,002	100.0	56.3	36.4	4.1	1.6	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
3	1,285	100.0	39.5	42.0	12.6	2.6	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.5
4	1,432	100.0	26.5	47.3	17.2	4.8	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.6
5	1,598	100.0	15.5	45.4	23.7	9.8	2.4	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.4
6	1,712	100.0	10.8	39.5	31.3	13.0	3.3	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.2
7	1,560	100.0	5.8	30.9	34.2	17.7	5.9	2.6	1.3	0.7	0.8
8	1,353	100.0	3.8	25.8	31.2	21.6	8.9	4.9	1.5	1.6	0.7
9	1,022	100.0	2.6	15.7	31.0	27.0	12.3	5.9	3.0	1.4	1.1
10+	2,994	100.0	1.1	7.8	22.2	24.4	15.4	12.0	5.3	5.5	6.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Access to Utilities and Households Facilities

Table 8.8 indicates that majority of households use flash light/torch (53.1%) kerosene lamp (27.2%) and electricity (16.0%) as the main source of lighting. Households that use candle has the lowest proportion (0.1%). The data reveals that the proportion of households that uses electricity (mains) in the urban area (65.7%) is much higher than in the rural areas (4.2%). Again the proportion of households that use kerosene lamp in the rural localities (31.5%) is higher than those in the urban localities (9.1%). About 61 percent of households in rural areas use flashlight/torch compared to 21.2 percent in the urban areas.

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

Main source of light	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,906	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	114,889	2,385	16.0	65.7	4.2
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,219	61	0.4	0.5	0.4
Kerosene lamp	971,807	134,656	4,052	27.2	9.1	31.5
Gas lamp	9,378	860	37	0.2	0.2	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,048	39	0.3	0.4	0.2
Candle	41,214	488	16	0.1	0.2	0.1
Flashlight/torch	858,651	60,518	7,920	53.1	21.2	60.7
Firewood	13,241	2,257	238	1.6	0.3	1.9
Crop residue	4,623	759	24	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other	11,739	425	134	0.9	2.2	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Main Source of Water for Drinking and other Domestic use

The data in Table 8.9 indicates that 61.5 percent of households use borehole/pump/tube well while 17.2 percent use rivers/streams. 14.7 percent of households use pipe borne water inside dwelling (0.9%), outside dwelling (8.0%) and public stand pipe (5.8%). The data reveal that in rural areas, 65.9 percent of households use borehole/pump/tube well while 42.7 percent of

households in the urban localities use this facility. The data also show that 24.2 percent of households in urban localities use pipe borne outside dwelling while as low as 4.1 percent rural households use pipe borne water outside dwelling. There is a big gap between proportions of households that use pipe borne water in urban (52.1%) and rural (5.1%) localities.

Concerning the main source of water for other domestic use, 56.0 percent of households use borehole/pipe tube well, 20.5 percent use river/stream and 8.0 percent use pipe borne outside dwelling as their source of water for domestic use. High proportions of both rural (59.2%) and urban (42.8%) households use borehole/pump/tube well. The data further show that use of river/stream is more of a rural than urban phenomenon. Only 1.3 percent of urban households use water from river/stream compared to 25 percent of rural households.

Table 8.9: Main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,906	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	27,811	130	0.9	4.0	0.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	38,852	1,190	8.0	24.2	4.1
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	21,798	865	5.8	23.9	1.5
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	111,650	9,164	61.5	42.7	65.9
Protected well	321,091	17,933	198	1.3	2.5	1.1
Rain water	39,438	2,066	72	0.5	0.0	0.6
Protected spring	19,345	1,008	91	0.6	0.3	0.7
Bottled water	20,261	233	3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	1,187	9	0.1	0.1	0.0
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	942	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	13,517	95	0.6	0.0	0.8
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,109	148	1.0	0.0	1.2
River/stream	502,804	55,470	2,570	17.2	0.8	21.1
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	24,308	366	2.5	1.3	2.7
Other	3,972	235	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,906	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	27,698	149	1.0	4.0	0.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	37,432	1,193	8.0	24.2	4.2
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	19,390	802	5.4	22.3	1.4
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	101,815	8,350	56.0	42.8	59.2
Protected well	465,775	19,715	203	1.4	2.5	1.1
Rain water	39,916	2,182	77	0.5	0.0	0.6
Protected spring	18,854	927	73	0.5	0.0	0.6
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	1,214	5	0.0	0.2	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	13,349	72	0.5	0.2	0.5
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,002	135	0.9	0.0	1.1
River/stream	588,590	63,445	3,062	20.5	1.3	25.1
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	29,210	706	4.7	2.2	5.3
Other	10,302	740	79	0.5	0.3	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.10 provides information on the type of cooking fuel used by households. The data indicates that 84.2 percent of the total households in the district use wood as their source of cooking fuel. At the urban level, 42.7 percent of households use wood for cooking, while (94.1%) rural localities use wood for cooking. The use of gas (0.9%) in the district is very low despite the numerous promotional programmes. In the urban areas gas usage is a bit higher (2.7%). Table 8.10 further shows that 11.5 percent of the total households use charcoal for cooking, 46.2 percent among households in the urban areas, and as low as 3.2 percent of households in the rural areas.

Data on cooking space is also presented in Table 8.10. About 47 percent of households in dwelling units use separate room for exclusive use. In the urban areas 21.5 percent has separate room for exclusive use while in rural it is 53.3 percent. Households that use open space in compound for cooking account for 26.1 percent.

A higher proportion of dwelling units in the urban areas (36.2%) than the rural (23.7%) areas use open space for cooking. In addition more urban (26.3%) than rural households (8.7%) use the verandah as cooking space.

Table 8.10: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Source of cooking fuel						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,906	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	6,713	371	2.5	7.3	1.3
Wood	2,197,083	243,314	12,558	84.2	42.7	94.1
Gas	996,518	10,584	129	0.9	2.7	0.4
Electricity	29,794	1,396	20	0.1	0.3	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	1,116	21	0.1	0.2	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	52,124	1,709	11.5	46.2	3.2
Crop residue	45,292	1,804	90	0.6	0.3	0.7
Saw dust	8,000	515	6	0.0	0.2	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	84	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	469	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,906	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	10,910	851	5.7	9.9	4.7
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	82,024	7,035	47.2	21.5	53.3
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	10,877	450	3.0	2.2	3.2
Enclosure without roof	117,614	11,245	296	2.0	2.6	1.9
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	11,055	366	2.5	0.6	2.9
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	1,403	194	1.3	0.2	1.6
Verandah	1,173,946	34,131	1,796	12.0	26.3	8.7
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,651	3,888	26.1	36.2	23.7
Other	21,007	823	30	0.2	0.5	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

The availability of a toilet facility in a dwelling unit is an indicator of the sanitary condition of the dwelling. Table 8.11 shows that about 92 percent of households has no toilet facilities (bush/beach/field), while 4.3 percent use public toilet (WC, KVIP) and 1.6 percent use pit

latrine. Only 1.3 percent and 0.5 percent use KVIP and WC respectively. In the rural areas, majority (96.7%) of households live in dwellings with no toilet facilities while it is 70.2 percent in the urban areas. About 18 percent of households use public toilet in the urban area compared to 1.1 percent in the rural area. In the urban area, 5.0 percent of household use KVIP, while it is 0.4 percent in the rural area.

In respect of bathing facility used by household, almost one-half of households use their own bathroom exclusively, while 19.0 percent share bathroom. The proportion of households which use open space around house is 13.6 percent. About 1.1 percent of households also use public bathhouse. The distribution of bathing facilities used by households in urban and rural varies. Compared to households in rural areas where 53.1 percent of households has bathroom for exclusive use, the proportion in urban areas (35.4%) is lower. Again, 27.1 percent of households in urban areas share separate bathroom within the house while it is 17.0 percent in rural localities.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,906	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	230,852	13,661	91.6	70.2	96.7
W.C.	839,611	7,736	73	0.5	2.2	0.1
Pit latrine	1,040,883	9,218	235	1.6	4.5	0.9
KVIP	572,824	14,587	187	1.3	5.0	0.4
Bucket/Pan	40,678	1,248	3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit pan etc.)	1,893,291	52,704	635	4.3	17.6	1.1
Other	23,385	1,774	112	0.8	0.5	0.8
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,906	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	108,283	7,409	49.7	35.4	53.1
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	95,261	2,828	19.0	27.1	17.0
Private open cubicle	381,979	22,044	1,318	8.8	8.7	8.9
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	48,531	956	6.4	14.4	4.5
Public bath house	140,501	12,409	163	1.1	0.6	1.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	2,646	176	1.2	2.0	1.0
Open space around house	372,556	27,210	2,026	13.6	11.6	14.1
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,001	21	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	16,276	734	9	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.10 Method of Waste Disposal (Solid and Liquid)

Data in Table 8.12 show that a higher proportion of households dispose of their solid waste indiscriminately (49.0%), public dump -open space (36.4%), public dump containers (4.7%). Only 4.3 percent of households have their solid waste collected. In the urban areas, about 4 in 10 households dispose of their solid waste at public dump (open space) while 22.0 percent of households use the public dump/containers and 20.4 percent dump it indiscriminately. On the other hand, the most widely used method of disposing of solid waste in the rural areas is dumping indiscriminately (55.8%) followed by public dump (open space) (34.8%). Only 0.5 percent of rural households bury their solid waste.

The method of liquid waste disposal by many households is throwing onto the street/outside (67.7%) followed by throwing onto compound (26.0%). Majority of households in urban areas (79.8%) throw their liquid waste on the street/outside, whereas 7.2 percent use the gutter (%) and 6.5 percent of households throw the liquid waste on their compound. In rural areas the most used method of liquid waste disposal is throwing onto the street/outside (64.8%) while 30.6 percent of households also throw onto the compound. The data indicate that indiscriminate dumping of solid waste and throwing of liquid waste onto the street occur mainly among rural than urban households.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,906	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	19,674	642	4.3	6.5	3.8
Burned by household	584,820	34,594	529	3.5	2.1	3.9
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	47,222	704	4.7	22.0	0.6
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	123,188	5,420	36.4	43.0	34.8
Dump indiscriminately	498,868	83,889	7,310	49.0	20.4	55.8
Buried by household	182,615	7,140	111	0.7	1.7	0.5
Other	53,805	2,412	190	1.3	4.2	0.6
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,906	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,636	205	1.4	0.5	1.6
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	13,949	161	1.1	1.9	0.9
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	16,152	82	0.6	0.6	0.5
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	178,671	10,093	67.7	79.8	64.8
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	19,931	350	2.3	7.2	1.2
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	81,195	3,873	26.0	6.5	30.6
Other	38,294	1,585	142	1.0	3.5	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDING, POLICY IMPLICATION AND RECOMMENDATION

9.1 Summary of Findings

9.1.1 Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) district report writing is first in the history of modern census. The Census data provides information for many important uses. The analyses provide data for both the public and private sectors of the economy for policy formulation in the areas of disability, education, information communication technology (ICT), housing conditions, demographic characteristics, social characteristics, agricultural activities and economic characteristics covering the entire district.

9.1.2 Demographic characteristics

Population size and distribution

The 2010 Population and Housing Census results show that the district population is 99,863, representing about 4.0 percent of the total population in the region. The district therefore becomes thirteenth in terms of population size. Out of this population, males constitute 48.3 percent and females form 51.7 percent. The rural population is 85,918 while the urban population is 13,945. The age and sex structure of the population in the district depicts a youthful population as shown in figure 2.1 (population pyramid). The sex ratio in the district is 93.6, meaning that there are more females than males. The sex ratios for age groups 0-19 and 75-84 years are higher than 100 indicating that there are more males in those age brackets than females.

The dependency ratio is higher in rural localities (116.89) than in urban localities (78.48). Age groups 0-14 years have highest dependency ratio. The district total fertility rate is 3.65, a little higher than region fertility rate of 3.54. The various fertility rates in the district are slightly higher compared to Zabzugu Tatali (2.88%) and Karaga (2.90%), but lower than West Gonja (4.30%), Kpandai (4.33%) and Savelugu/Nanton (4.33%).

9.1.3 Social characteristics

Household composition, headship and structure

The 14,906 households in the district represent 15.1 percent of the total number of households in the region. In the household composition male heads form 23.5 percent of the household population while female heads constitute 7.2 percent. Again, the household structure is made up of predominantly (49.5%) extended family (spouse/children and relative), and nuclear (head, spouse and children) 22.9 percent, while single parent extended accounts for about 11 percent.

Marital status

The report shows that among the population 12 years and older 52 percent is married, 39 percent never married and 6 percent as widowed.

Nationality

About 95.3 percent of the district's population is Ghanaian by birth. Ghanaians with dual nationality make up 1.9 percent and naturalised Ghanaians 0.7 percent. Non- Ghanaians constitute 2.1 percent.

Religious affiliation

The largest religious group in the district is Christianity (42.4%), followed by traditionalist (31.0%) and Islam (20.2%). The population of males that are Christian is 41.4 percent and females Christians (43.4%).

Literacy and education

The data on literacy show that the majority of the population (68.9%) cannot read nor write. Of the literate, 59% can read and write in English only, while 37 percent can read and write in English and a Ghanaian language.

9.1.4 Economic characteristics

Economic activity status

About 79 percent of the population 15 years and older is economically active. Of the economically active population 99.0 percent is employed and one percent unemployed. Males who are economically active constitute 80.4 percent compared with females (78.4%). On the other hand, more females are economically not active (21.6%) than males (19.6%). The population unemployed are mainly in age group 20-24 years (25.3%) in the district.

Industry

Majority of the employed population (81.7%) are engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing. More males (86.9%) are engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing than females (77.3%). Proportion employed in the manufacturing sector is second with 6.9 percent.

Employment status

About 45.0 percent of the employed population is self-employed without employee. Contributing family workers also account for 48.2 percent. There are more males (57.2%) self-employed without employee than females (34.7%).

Employment sector

The private informal sector remains the largest employer in the district accounting for about 96 percent of the employment sector.

9.1.5 Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Ownership of mobile phones

About 12 percent of the population 12 years and older own mobile phone in the district. More males (17.2%) own mobile phones than females (7.8%), while only 0.7 percent use internet facility. About 0.8 percent of households have desktop/laptop computers in the district, more male headed households (0.9%) own desktop/laptop than female headed households (0.5%).

9.1.6 Disability

Population with disability and type of disability

The report indicates that about 2.6 percent of the population has some form of disability in the district, of which males constitute 2.7 percent, a little higher than females, 2.6 percent. Persons with sight impairment have the highest proportion (39.2%) while those with physical challenge follow with 24.4 percent.

There are more disabled persons in the rural areas (2.7%) than in the urban areas (2.0%). Among urban PWDs, those with sight problems have the highest proportion (31.7%) followed by those with physical challenges (27.0%).

9.1.7 Agriculture

About 80 percent of households in the district are into agriculture. The proportion of households engaged in agricultural activities in the rural areas (91.6%) is three times higher than those in the urban areas (31.6%). Over 97 percent of households in agriculture are engaged in crop farming, while 64.4 percent rear livestock. The proportion of rural households into crop farming (97.9%) is higher than those in the urban area (86.9%). As many as 104,533 chicken and 63,303 goats are reared by about 10,521 keepers.

9.1.8 Housing conditions

The Sawla-Tuna-kalba district has a housing stock of 13,634, with the rural locality accounting for 84.8 percent and the urban 15.2 percent. The average household per house is 1.1, with rural 1.0 and urban 1.4. The district has an average household size of 6.6. About 87.4 percent of dwellings occupied by households are owned by household member. Over 90 percent of households headed by males live in dwelling owned by a household member, compared to 77.4 percent female-headed households. Household members in the rural areas (93.8%) own more dwellings than in the urban areas (60.1%).

The district recorded 14,906 dwelling units. The households that reside in separate houses account for 46.2 percent compared with compound houses (rooms) 43.7 percent. The main construction material used for the outer wall of dwelling is mud brick/earth (88.9%), the highest in the district, while block/cement/concrete accounts for 8.6 percent. About 94.1 percent of households in the rural areas lives in dwellings constructed with mud bricks/earth higher than the urban areas (66.0%). In addition, more than half of the population (53.1%) use flash/ light/torch as main source of lighting, followed by kerosene lamp (27.2%) and electricity (mains) (16.0%). Majority of households use electricity (mains) in the urban area (65.7%) compared 4.2 percent households in the rural areas.

For main source of drinking water for household, about 61.5 percent in the district use borehole/pump/tube). About 24.2 percent of households in the urban area use pipe borne water outside dwellings compared with only 4.1 percent in the rural area. Further, the report indicates about 92 percent of households in the district has no toilet facility (bush/beach/field) while 4.3 percent use public toilet (WC, KVIP).

9.2 Recommendation

From the analysis carried out, it is obvious that the Sawla-Tuna-Kalba District faces a lot of challenges. Among its many challenges are the high level of illiteracy, poor sanitation

regarding disposal of solid waste, lack of toilet facilities and use of water from streams and rivers for drinking and domestic purpose.

The data on literacy show that of the population 11 years and older 68.9 percent cannot read or write. In addition, of those who had attended school before, 68.4 percent attended basic school (primary, JSS/JHS and middle) while 8.7 percent attended SSS/SHS and secondary. Only 2.6 percent attended vocational/technical/commercial and 4.1 percent post middle/secondary level. Only 6.2 percent attended tertiary institutions. This information shows an urgent need to encourage children of school going age not only to attend school but to stay in school and complete the various levels. More technical/vocational/commercial institutes as well as SHS should be put up for students to continue their schooling. Free uniforms, expansion of school feeding programmes among others would serve as incentives to increase school attendance. Non-formal education should also be tackled seriously. The district assembly with assistance from Ministry of Education and local and international NGOs should spearhead these programmes.

The data on toilet facilities for the district reveal that 91.0 percent of households (70.2% urban and 96.7% rural) do not have any toilet facilities. This is a serious environmental challenge and should be given urgent attention. The district should encourage and assist households to install toilets in their homes. In addition more public toilets should be constructed for those who cannot build their own.

Close to 50 percent of households in the district dump their solid waste indiscriminately. Another 36.4 percent dispose of solid waste in public dump (open space). These two methods of waste disposal would ultimately have adverse health effect on the population. The district should try to acquire containers for waste disposal. It should also ensure that the surroundings of these public containers are kept clean.

A relatively high proportion of households (about 76%) use water from protected sources (boreholes/pump/tube wells and pipe borne). However a significant proportion, 17.2 percent (mostly rural) households also use water from streams/rivers for dinking and other domestic purposes. The district should try and provide bore holes for such localities.

Data on type of fuel used for cooking reveal that a high proportion of households, 84.2 percent use wood for cooking. Though a higher proportion of rural households, 94.1 percent use wood, a significant proportion of urban households, 42.7 percent also use wood for cooking. Excessive use of wood if not checked by the adoption of afforestation programmes will ultimately lead to deforestation. There is also the need to educate households to reduce the use of wood and charcoal and also promote the use of gas and afforestation programmes.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	98,880	100.0	13,740	100.0	85,140	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	948	1.0	435	3.2	513	0.6
Household with head and a spouse only	534	0.5	140	1.0	394	0.5
Household with head and biological/ adopted children only	6,340	6.4	1,429	10.4	4,911	5.8
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	22,685	22.9	3,221	23.4	19,464	22.9
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	49,140	49.7	3,988	29.0	45,152	53.0
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,238	1.3	191	1.4	1,047	1.2
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	2,226	2.3	319	2.3	1,907	2.2
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	10,830	11.0	2,551	18.6	8,279	9.7
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	344	0.3	99	0.7	245	0.3
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	4,595	4.6	1,367	9.9	3,228	3.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged

Activity/Type of crop	House holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	14,906	98,880	47,746	51,134	27,350	15,927	11,423
Households engaged in agricultural activities	11,945	86,985	42,397	44,588	27,350	15,927	11,423
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	11,598	85,118	41,568	43,550	26,567	15,557	11,010
Households engaged in crop farming	11,593	85,094	41,558	43,536	26,557	15,550	11,007
Households engaged in tree growing	60	424	204	220	125	73	52
Agro forestry (tree planting)	60	424	204	220	125	73	52
Alligator pepper	23	209	92	117	59	34	25
Apples	9	50	26	24	28	15	13
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	23	219	101	118	65	28	37
Avocado	4	30	12	18	5	4	1
Banana	52	415	195	220	103	67	36
Beans	2,050	16,278	7,899	8,379	5,308	2,975	2,333
Black pepper	14	125	65	60	45	22	23
Black berries	3	16	9	7	6	3	3
Cabbage	2	12	8	4	2	1	1
Carrot	60	438	212	226	116	77	39
Cashew	1,236	10,672	5,252	5,420	2,868	1,823	1,045
Cassava	661	4,709	2,490	2,219	1,564	1,028	536
Citronella	4	27	13	14	6	5	1
Citrus	2	16	12	4	2	2	0
Cloves	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Cocoa	10	71	33	38	15	11	4
Coconut	18	155	84	71	44	31	13
Cocoyam	15	110	48	62	32	22	10
Cocoyam /taro (koko)	9	61	25	36	30	15	15
Coffee	2	14	7	7	2	2	0
Cola	8	50	24	26	13	10	3
Cotton	4	38	23	15	14	13	1
Cucumber	61	483	237	246	178	103	75
Egg plant	3	24	8	16	7	4	3
Gallic	1	9	5	4	9	5	4
Garden eggs	51	407	195	212	158	79	79
Ginger	59	541	275	266	167	88	79
Groundnut	3,785	29,151	14,125	15,026	9,332	5,239	4,093
Guava	16	105	54	51	42	23	19
Kenaf	8	49	23	26	17	8	9
Lemon grass	9	60	32	28	16	8	8
Lettuce	20	129	73	56	53	36	17
Maize	7,648	57,705	28,225	29,480	17,920	10,494	7,426
Mango	140	1,243	628	615	274	188	86
Melon (agushi)	31	255	111	144	94	51	43
Millet	5,237	40,064	19,501	20,563	12,422	7,263	5,159
Mushroom	14	105	52	53	32	20	12

Table A2: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged (cont'd)

Activity/type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Nut meg	44	319	154	165	109	63	46
Oil palm	2	14	10	4	6	3	3
Okro	460	3,471	1,615	1,856	1,332	641	691
Onion	5	30	15	15	15	10	5
Pawpaw	5	42	20	22	15	5	10
Peas	11	86	52	34	26	17	9
Pepper	179	1,302	647	655	438	235	203
Pineapple	7	48	26	22	18	9	9
Plantain	2	18	10	8	9	4	5
Potatoes	4	47	21	26	10	10	0
Rice	1,122	8,942	4,439	4,503	2,960	1,722	1,238
Rubber	8	65	39	26	39	18	21
Shea tree	5	30	15	15	6	4	2
Sorghum	3,607	28,312	13,715	14,597	8,546	4,916	3,630
Soya beans	159	1,368	639	729	330	187	143
Spinach	11	48	23	25	25	14	11
Sun flower	12	86	37	49	23	11	12
Sweet pepper	20	173	95	78	53	31	22
Sweet potatoes	67	653	309	344	113	78	35
Tiger nut	13	103	54	49	25	17	8
Tobacco	13	114	50	64	18	14	4
Tomatoes	141	1,083	534	549	378	208	170
Water melon	43	364	190	174	127	73	54
Yam	5,247	42,545	21,330	21,215	13,631	8,422	5,209
Other	582	5,005	2,522	2,483	2,102	1,198	904

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

No.	Locality	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	Sawla	8,129	3,921	4,208	1,793	1,152
2	Tuna	5,816	2,811	3,005	1,059	914
3	Kalba	2,852	1,329	1,523	476	479
4	Jindabuo	1,664	801	863	273	289
5	Poru	1,391	697	694	125	122
6	Gbegu	1,344	641	703	155	131
7	Soma	1,336	653	683	220	233
8	Nyole	1,332	646	686	199	159
9	Kporibyiri Jetere Kura	1,200	553	647	129	139
10	(Tanpe)	1,166	617	549	141	134
11	Basananyiri	1,158	539	619	145	116
12	Kulmasa	1,155	565	590	185	200
13	Bobalanyuro	1,126	545	581	117	116
14	Saru	1,102	528	574	191	162
15	Toma Kura	1,093	483	610	126	124
16	Nyange	1,056	551	505	129	124
17	Sanjeri	1,045	559	486	157	117
18	Konkorope	1,042	510	532	162	109
19	Domangli	1,022	510	512	127	277
20	Uro	958	457	501	130	137

Table A3: Population by age groups in the 20 largest communities

No.	Locality	Age group															
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Sawla	1,033	1,110	1,063	1,173	800	691	489	376	297	263	223	125	154	101	110	121
2	Tuna	702	774	850	953	496	382	359	259	208	136	208	122	99	71	93	104
3	Kalba	443	388	368	416	209	173	130	144	107	87	84	59	69	35	50	90
4	Jindabuo	246	300	217	179	135	123	87	66	65	55	47	34	28	21	26	35
5	Poru	302	246	182	131	57	45	109	60	52	39	29	20	39	12	37	31
6	Gbegu	275	273	171	118	52	70	49	50	63	67	44	27	35	10	17	23
7	Soma	197	242	176	147	99	80	57	50	69	74	45	19	34	22	16	9
8	Nyole	204	207	201	171	101	67	63	52	52	42	38	24	23	36	25	26
9	Kporibiyiri	228	222	175	123	56	61	63	108	34	39	19	23	14	10	6	19
10	Jetere Kura (Tanpe)	236	254	137	84	72	62	55	55	50	34	34	19	23	18	12	21
11	Basananyiri	279	237	198	88	26	24	47	62	51	57	15	18	20	8	6	22
12	Kulmasa	169	185	138	136	98	68	61	59	51	36	28	6	34	12	19	55
13	Bobalanyuro	112	172	245	156	85	37	25	44	57	40	45	27	42	22	11	6
14	Saru	141	225	156	131	55	59	98	62	34	27	23	11	17	18	14	31
15	Toma Kura	197	215	166	117	69	75	55	51	49	36	28	10	12	5	3	5
16	Nyange	185	182	140	114	53	64	50	48	21	44	39	19	21	19	12	45
17	Sanjeri	206	197	131	88	64	65	51	53	43	40	21	17	21	7	24	17
18	Konkorope	149	188	130	114	70	90	68	44	52	42	30	14	25	7	5	14
19	Domangli	167	181	142	108	59	54	47	63	50	41	24	20	21	10	13	22
20	Uro	188	190	136	76	40	31	45	39	42	32	38	21	28	20	11	21

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