



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

WEST MAMPRUSI DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CFR:	Crude Fertility Rate
CHPS:	Community Health Planning Services
CIDA:	Canada International Development Agency
CWSA:	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA:	District Assembly
DANIDA:	Danish International Development Agency
DCE:	District Chief Executive
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West Africa States
FTL:	Fixed Telephone Lines
GFR:	General Fertility Rate
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
HND:	Higher National Diploma
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
ITU:	International Telecommunication Union
JHS:	Junior High School
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
LI:	Legislative Instrument
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organisation
NORST:	Northern Region Small Town Water Project
PDA:	Pocket Data Access
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PPAG:	Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana
PWDs:	Persons With Disabilities
RWSP:	Rural Water and Sanitation Project
SHS:	Senior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
TFR:	Total Fertility Rate
UN:	United Nation

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 West Mamprusi District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 121,117 and accounts for 4.9 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.2 percent and females represent 50.8 percent. More than six in every ten (63.2%) of the population of the district lives in rural areas, while the remaining 36.8 percent lives in the urban areas. The district has a sex ratio of 96.8. The population of the district is youthful with about two-fifth (46.2%) of the population below 15 years depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number (6.5%) of elderly persons aged at least 60 years. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 102.6, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (109.8) than that of females (96.1).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 3.8 children per woman. The General Fertility Rate is 111.9 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is among the least in the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 25.4 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 7.9 per 1000 which is higher than the regional figure of 5.9 per 1000. Majority (51.8%) of the migrant population within the region is born elsewhere in the Northern Region while 48.2 percent of migrants living in the district were born in another region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Upper East constitute 36.6 percent followed by those born outside Ghana with 22.6 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 119,595 with a total number of 14,432 households. The average household size in the district is 8.4 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 49.5 percent. Heads of households form 12.1 percent. The extended family made up of head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives constitute 61.7 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

Nearly six in every ten (57.4%) of the population aged 12 years are married and 35.9 percent have never been married. By age 20-24 years, more than 65 percent of females are married compared to about 29 percent of males. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 50.8 percent while widowed males account for only 6.6 percent. Among the married, 78.6 percent have no education while 29.4 percent of the never married population

has never been to school. About three-quarters (76.7%) of the married population are employed, 1.8 percent are unemployed and 21.5 percent are economically not active. On the contrary, a greater proportion of those who have never married (58.3%) are economically not active with 39.9 percent employed and 1.7 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 93.2 percent. Those who have dual nationality and those naturalized constitute 2.8 percent and 1.1 percent respectively while 3.0 percent of the population in the district are non-Ghanaians.

Religious affiliation

Majority (79.4%) of the population in the district is Islam followed by Christians with a proportion of 15.6 percent. People of the Traditional religion are 3.7 percent and those with no religion constitutes 1.0 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 39.9 percent are literate while 60.1 percent are not literate. The proportion of literate males (46.4%) is higher than that of females (33.8%). The majority of the literate can read and write in English and a Ghanaian language (56.5%). Two-fifths (40.0%) of the literate population can read and write in English.

Of the population aged 3 years and older in the district, 48.7 percent has never attended school, 41.4 percent are currently attending and 9.9 percent have attended in the past. The proportion of females who have never attended school (53.6%) is higher than their male counterparts (43.6%). Of those who are currently attending school, 50.6 percent are in primary and 17.2 percent are in JHS.

Economic Activity Status

About 67.7 percent of the population aged 15 years and older is economically active while 32.3 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.0 percent are employed while 3.0 percent are unemployed. Nearly half (48.3%) of the unemployed population are seeking work for the first time. The proportion of employed males (97.6%) is slightly higher than their female counterparts (96.4%). For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (40.5%) while 34.7 percent performed household duties.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 80.7 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 6.8 percent in service and sales work and 5.8 percent as craft and related trades workers. Relatively high proportions of males (86.1%) than females (75.1%) are engaged as skilled agricultural. On the contrary, more females (10.8%) than males (3.0%) are engaged as service and sales workers.

Industry

In terms of sector of employment, 77.8 percent are engaged by the Agricultural sector, 16.8 percent by the Service sector and 5.4 percent by the Industry sector. Whereas more males than females are employed by the Agricultural sector (82.9 percent and 72.5 percent respectively), more females than males are employed by both the Service (19.7 percent and 13.9 percent respectively) and Industry (7.8 percent and 3.2 percent respectively) sectors.

Employment status and sector

Of the employed population 15 years and older three-fifths (60.0) percent are self-employed without employees, 31.1 percent are contributing family workers and 4.9 percent are employees. Overall, males are more likely than females to be self-employed with employees and employees. On the other hand, females are more likely than males to be contributing family workers.

The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 95.8 of the working population followed by the public sector with 3.1 percent. Whereas males (4.3%) are more likely than females (1.8%) to be employed by the public sector, females (97.1%) are likelier than males (94.5%) to be employed by the private informal sector.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and older, 20.5 percent own mobile phones. Higher proportion of males (27.5%) than females (14.0%) own mobile phones. Less than one percent (0.9%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facility in the district. Higher proportion of males (1.3%) than females (0.5%) use internet facility. Less than two percent (1.4%) of the total households in the district own desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 1.7 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. Sight (40.6%) and Hearing (21.4%) disabilities are the commonest in the district. Less than half (47.0%) of persons with disability are employed and 51.4 percent are economically not active. Nearly two-thirds (65.0%) of the population with disability have never been to school and 30.9 percent have up to basic school level of education.

Agriculture

As high as 85.5 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture (96.1 percent in rural localities and 69.2 percent in urban localities). Most households in the district are involved in crop farming (96.9%) and livestock rearing (69.7%). Chicken (31.2%), Sheep (21.6%) and Goat (19.1%) are the dominant animals reared in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of the Mamprusi West District is 10,295. There are more dwelling units in rural (60.3%) than in urban (30.1%) areas. The average number of persons per house is 11.8.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

The main type of dwelling unit in the district is compound house (79.5%). About eight percent (8.2%) occupy huts/buildings on same compound. Nearly nine in every ten (87.9%) dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 5.8 percent are owned by relatives who are not members of the household and 4.2 percent are owned by private individuals.

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 88.5 percent and cement/concrete constituting 4.1 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement/concrete (83.5%) is the main material used for the floor of the dwelling followed by earth/mud (15.2%). Metal sheets (50.4%) and

Thatch/palm leaf or raffia (44.6%) are the main roofing materials for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

About one-third (32.6%) of the sleeping rooms are occupied by households with 10 or more members. Less than one percent (0.9%) of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

Kerosene lamp (41.1%) and electricity from national grid (36.1%) are the two main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district. The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (83.9%) and charcoal (12.7%). The three main sources of water in the district are Protected well (28.6%), Unprotected well (27.2%) and Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well (25.07%).

About three-quarters (74.5%) of the households in the district has no toilet facility. Pit latrine (9.1%) and Public toilet (8.6%) are the dominant toilet facilities used by households in the district.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 45.5 percent. More than one-quarter (27.9%) of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. About 11 percent of households also burn their solid waste. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street/outside (71.6%) and onto the compound (14.2%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The West Mamprusi District was created in 1988 under Legislative Instrument (LI) I 1448 which was later in 2012 replaced with LI 2061 following the creation of the Mamprugu Moagduri District. The district is located within longitudes 0°35'W and 1°45'W and Latitude 9°55'N and 10°35'N. It has a total land size area of 2610.44 sq km and shares boundaries with East Mamprusi and Gushiegu Districts to the east; North Gonja, Savelugu and Kumbungu Districts to the south; Builsa, Kassena-Nankana East Districts and Bolgatanga municipal (Upper East Region) to the north and; to the west, Mamprusi Moagduri District.

The West Mamprusi District is one of the 26 administrative assemblies in the Northern Region of Ghana with Walewale as its capital. Administratively, the district lies within the Northern Region, although it has strong economic and functional linkages with some major settlements in the Upper East Region like Bolgatanga and Fumbisi. The West Mamprusi District has a population of 121,117 (GSS, 2010 PHC). About 50.8 percent of the district's population is females while 49.2 are males. There are 86 communities in the District including some fishing and farm camps. The District is predominantly rural, with a population of 76,503 living in rural settlements.

Urbanization in the District is centered in Walewale, which is the dominant urban centre having many social amenities. The population density of West Mamprusi District is 46.4 per sq km and the sex ratio of 96.8.

1.2 Physical features

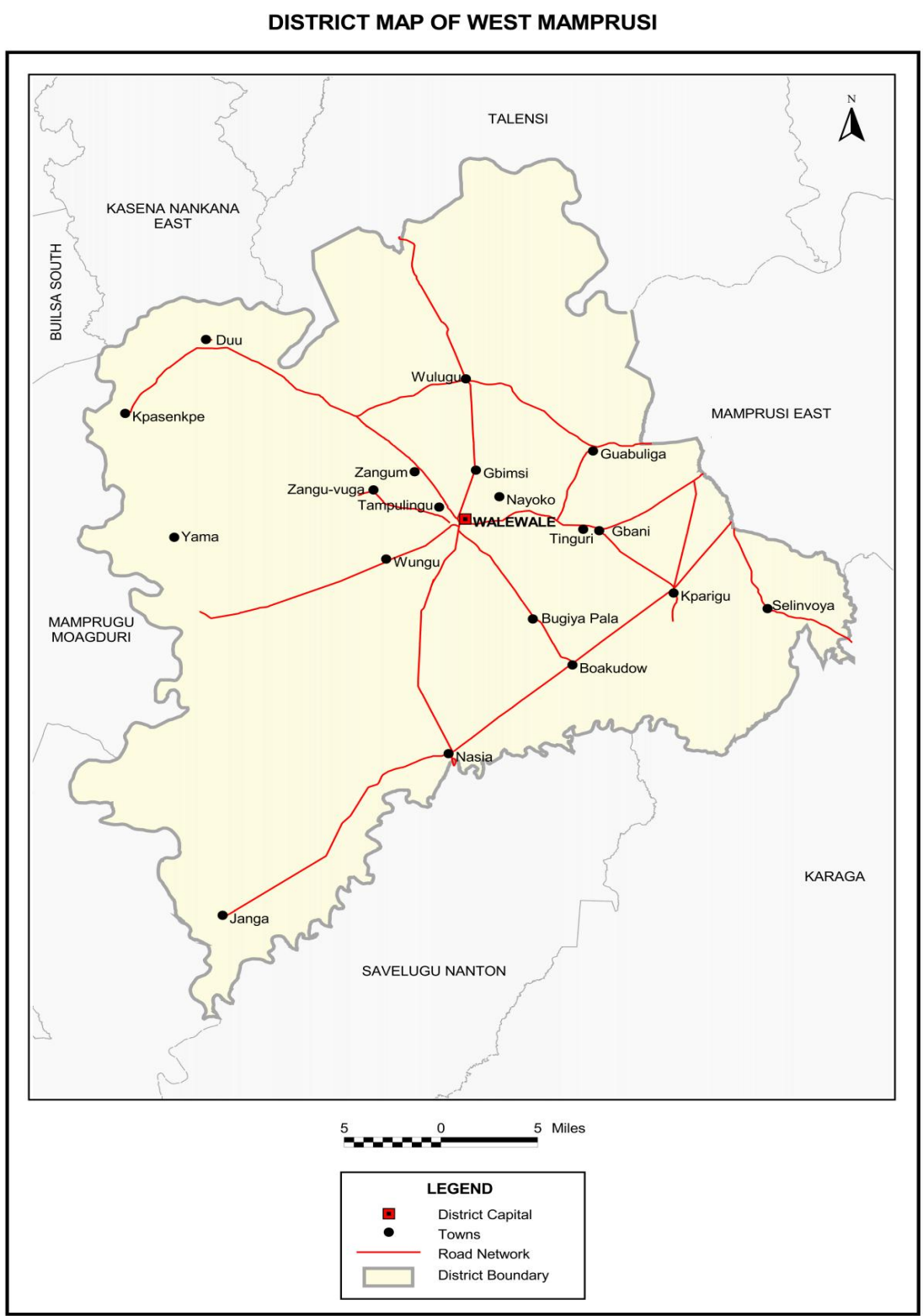
1.2.1 Climate

The district is characterized by a single rainy season, which starts in late April with little rainfall, rising to its peak in July-August and declining sharply and coming to a complete halt in October-November. Annual rainfall ranges between 950mm - 1,200mm. Maximum day temperatures are recorded between March-April, while minimum night temperatures are recorded in December-January. The humidity levels between April and October is generally high in the night and falls during the day.

1.2.2 Water and Sanitation

The principal sources of water supply in the district are small town water supply systems in Walewale, Wulugu and Guabuliga. There are water point sources fitted with hand pumps and hand dug wells. The main agencies facilitating access to water and sanitation services in the West Mamprusi District are Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA), NGOs including World Vision Ghana, NORST, New Energy, and European Union RWSP.

Figure 1.1: Map of West Mamprusi District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.3 Vegetation

The natural vegetation is classified as guinea savannah woodland, composed of short trees of varying sizes and density, growing over a dispersed cover of perennial grasses and shrubs. The climatic conditions, relief features and soil texture which foster water logged conditions (especially in the area west of the White Volta) in the rainy season and draughty soils in the dry season tend to develop a characteristically hardy tree vegetation adapted to long periods of dry spells.

1.2.4 Land Tenure

Land in Walewale is owned by individual families whose control rest in the family head as the sole custodian. These lands belong to the Mamprugu skin (traditional authority) and the divisional chief of Walewale acts as the resident trustee on behalf of the 'Nayiri'. Title to lands is derived from the allodia superior title. Lesser interests are derived from this and one unique thing about this tenurial arrangement is that, ownership becomes perpetual after acquisition for housing purposes. Though still under the legal ownership of the skin, once the proper procedure of land acquisition for housing development is complete, the interest on land perpetuates. This however, does not apply to agricultural lands. Here, no agricultural lands are sold, hired or leased for, at least, peasant farming. All that is required is to approach the landowner with "kola money" and a plot is offered. This system of ownership of land is friendly to all kinds of land development - either for residential purpose or otherwise.

Despite the relaxed system of landownership, no 'stranger' wishing to acquire land for any purpose in an area and Walewale for that matter, should under-rate the possible dangers. He/she should endeavour to contact the chief or a leading figurehead of the area or community for guidance. A lapse in this direction could jeopardize the intended development as any piece of land acquired is likely to be contested.

The main use for the land in the District is agriculture. Larger proportions of land are put into food crop cultivation mainly of cereals. The second recognised use is for producing pasture where thousands of cattle, sheep and goats are fed. To the northern tip of the district are some significant sizes of land kept as a forest reserve and for tree planting. The banks along the major rivers are used in some communities for gardening, especially in the dry season.

1.2.5 Soils

The District has an undulating terrain characterized by gentle slopes from north-east to south-west. There are, however, a few isolated visible outcrops and uplands of not more than 10% slope. Isolated hills, which break the monotony of the landscape, can be found around Karimenga, Shelinvoya, Suhuluya, Manga and the outskirts of Wulugu. These rocks formations hold a lot of positive effects for the district's development. Most of these rocks are rich in potassium useful in the manufacture of fertilizer for agricultural purposes. They aid in the trapping of moisture laden winds necessary for the formation of rain clouds, and hence rainfall for crop cultivation. Also, the bases of these hills and mountains are fertile lands suitable for the production of food crops. The few hills could serve as tourist attractions and other related developments such as the development of hotels.

1.3 Political Administration

The West Mamprusi District Assembly has 41 Assembly members (local government representatives) made up of 31 elected and 10 government appointees respectively. The District Assembly has legislative, executive and deliberative powers and as such it is responsible for the planning and development of communities under its jurisdiction. The

Assembly has a District Chief Executive (DCE) who is appointed by the president as the political and administrative head of the District and assisted by the District Coordinating Director. The administrative wing of the Assembly is headed by the District Coordinating Director who has an oversight responsibility over all other decentralised departments and agencies in the District.

1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

1.4.1 Health

Health facilities in the district are few and woefully inadequate. The highest level of health delivery systems in the district is the Walewale District Hospital which serves as a referral centre. There are four other private and public health facilities in the district. These are the Janga Polyclinic, Kpasenkpe Health Centre, Kparigu PPAG clinic, Mandela and Our Lady of Roccio private clinics in Walewale. Others are health facilities are the CHPS compounds at Gbeo, Nasia, and Guabuliga.

1.4.2 Culture and Ethnicity

The West Mamprusi District is largely inhabited by the Mamprusi who constitute about 75 percent of the total population of the district. This dominant ethnic group coexists harmoniously with minor groups such as the Builsa (4.7%), Frafra (2.7%), Kasena (2.2%), the Dagomba (1.8%), and some other ethnic groups in Ghana (2010 PHC, GSS). The main traditional festivals celebrated in the district are the Bugun (fire festival) and Damba festivals. The main dominant religions are Islam (79.4%), Christianity (15.6%) and the Traditionalists (3.7%).

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Agricultural activities

Crop production in the district is on a subsistence basis where small farm holder farmers produce for family upkeep and occasional sale. There are, however, some forms of commercial farming. The major crops grown in the district are maize, millet, rice, groundnuts, beans, sorghum, bambara beans and yam. These crops are grown during the rainy season. Dry season farming is done along the banks of the White Volta during which crops such as tomatoes, onions, soybeans, pepper and tobacco are cultivated. Animals such as cattle, goats and sheep are the most reared in the district.

1.5.2 Tourism Potential

The district abound with unique tourist sites like the local architecture especially a traditional mosque at Wulugu, and the mysterious light on the Wungu road. The traditional mosque was built by an Islamic scholar in Wulugu during the 1980s. Although a mud wall built with simple materials such as gravel and stone without cement, the mosque has withstood natural disasters such floods and storms and remains very strong as though it was built with modern materials such as concrete. The mysterious light on the Wungu road also dates back into history. From a distance, the light appears bright and broad but gets narrow and narrower as you move closer to it. Although inhabitants speculate about how the light came to be, no one seems to know as a matter of fact when and how the light came there.

There are other sites like the Kpabgu cave which is believed to be housing a lion and python. All these are potential tourist sites which when explored and developed could bring economic gain to the West Mamprusi District.

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

In line with United Nations recommendations, GSS conducted a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) in April, 2011 to check content and coverage error. The PES was also to serve as an

important tool in providing feedback regarding operational matters such as concepts and procedures in order to help improve future census operations. The PES field work was carried out for 21 days in April 2011 and was closely monitored and supervised to ensure quality output. The main findings of the PES were that:

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated.
- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.
- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.
- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.
- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

The household head was defined as a male or female member of the household recognised as such by the other household members. The head of household is generally the person who has economic and social responsibility for the household. All relationships are defined with reference to the head.

Household and Non-household population

Household population comprised of all persons who spent the census night in a household setting. All persons who did not spend the census night in a household setting (except

otherwise stated) were classified as non-household population. Persons who spent census night in any of the under listed institutions and locations were classified as non-household population:

- (a) Educational Institutions
- (b) Children's and Old People's Homes
- (c) Hospitals and Healing Centres
- (d) Hotels
- (e) Prisons
- (f) Service Barracks
- (g) Soldiers on field exercise
- (h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:
 - i. All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.
 - ii. Hunting and fishing camps.
 - iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

- b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.
- c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

ICT questions were asked for both individuals and households. Persons having mobile phones refer to respondents 12 years and older who owned mobile phones (irrespective of the

number of mobile phones owned by each person). Persons using internet facility refers to those who had access to internet facility at home, internet cafe, on mobile phone or other mobile device. Internet access is assumed to be not only via computer, but also by mobile phones, PDA, game machine and digital television.

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organisation of the Report

This report is made up of nine chapters. Chapter one starts with an introduction which covers the physical features, political administration, social and cultural structure, and the economy of the West Mamprusi District. The chapter concludes on census methodology, definitions and concepts. Chapter two discusses the demographic characteristics of the District. The

chapter encapsulates the population size and distribution, age-sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality of the West Mamprusi District.

In chapter three, the social characteristics of the District are considered. The components of the chapter include household size, composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education.

Economic characteristics are discussed in Chapter Four. The key areas covered include economic activity status of 15 years and older, occupation, industry of employment, employment status, and employment sector of the employed persons.

Chapter five dwells on the access to Information Communication Technology (ICT) in the West Mamprusi District. The chapter presents information on ownership of mobile phone, use of internet, household ownership of fixed telephone lines as well as desktop or laptop computer.

Chapter six examines the disability issues in the District. It focuses on the population with disability, type of disability, and disability by type of locality.

Chapter seven focuses on agricultural activities in the West Mamprusi District. Specifically, it looks at households in agriculture and types of farming activities.

Chapter eight highlights the state of housing conditions in the District taking cognizance of the housing stock, room occupancy, construction materials, and access to utilities and household facility. Finally, chapter nine discusses the summary of findings, conclusion and policy implications.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

An analysis of demographic traits and characteristics are critical elements in the planning stages of any institution. The outcomes of the analysis would inform policy makers and implementers of the various dimensions in the age structure, and consequently the need to take into consideration the needs of every age group. In addition, the population size is a critical factor in determining the per capita income and subsequently other socio-economic welfare indicators of the people.

This chapter takes a look at the population size and distribution in the West Mamprusi District with emphasis on the rural-urban differentials, the age-sex structure, the age dependency ratio, migration, mortality and fertility.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 presents data on population of the West Mamprusi District by age, sex and type of locality. The Table shows that the population of the West Mamprusi District as recorded during the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) is 121,117. Of this number, 50.8 percent are females and 49.2 percent are males. Table 2.1 shows that 63.2 percent of the population in the district can be found in the rural areas while 36.8 percent constitutes the population who live in the urban areas. This indicates that there are more rural dwellers than the urban. This could be attributable to the fact that the main economic activity in the District is farming. Also, the vast of the arable land is found in the rural areas and therefore, most of the farmers would prefer to stay in these areas for proximity to their farms.

2.2.1 Population Distribution by Sex

Table 2.1 shows that 49.2 percent of the population in the district are males while 50.8 percent are females. The District has a sex ratio of 96.8. Sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. Therefore, this statistic means that for every 100 females, there are approximately 97 males. The highest sex ratio in the District (196.3) is associated with the age group 95 years and older while 79.9 which is the lowest sex ratio in the District corresponds with the age group 80-84 years. It is quite unclear what account for the extremely large than expected proportion of males in the age group 95 plus years since women tend to have a longer lifespan than males.

2.3.1 Age Dependency Ratio

In economic analysis, dependency ratio looks at the proportion of the population who are too young and also those who are too weak to work. Therefore, dependency ratio refers to the proportion of the population under 15 years and 64 years and over, (GSS, National Analytical Report, 2013). The economic implication of this indicator is that, as the ratio increases, it results in an increasing burden on the productive part of the population (15-64 years) to sustain the needs of the economically dependent.

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

Age Group	Total	Percent	Sex		Sex ratio	Type of locality	
			Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	121,117	100.0	49.2	50.8	96.8	36.8	63.2
0 – 4	21,458	17.7	49.8	50.2	99.4	33.6	66.4
5 – 9	20,152	16.6	51.7	48.3	107	34.1	65.9
10 – 14	14,298	11.8	52.3	47.7	109.6	38.2	61.8
15 – 19	12,755	10.5	52.6	47.4	110.8	40.4	59.6
20 – 24	9,731	8.0	46.3	53.7	86.2	39.1	60.9
25 – 29	8,777	7.2	44.4	55.6	79.7	38.9	61.1
30 – 34	6,863	5.7	44.6	55.4	80.5	38.6	61.4
35 – 39	5,813	4.8	46.9	53.1	88.3	38.4	61.6
40 – 44	4,691	3.9	45.3	54.7	83	38.5	61.5
45 – 49	3,692	3.0	48.2	51.8	93	36.8	63.2
50 – 54	3,283	2.7	46.5	53.5	87	37.1	62.9
55 – 59	1,723	1.4	52.9	47.1	112.5	39.5	60.5
60 – 64	2,450	2.0	47.5	52.5	90.4	33.5	66.5
65 – 69	1,402	1.2	47.4	52.6	90.2	38.4	61.6
70 – 74	1,707	1.4	45.0	55.0	81.8	36.6	63.4
75 – 79	864	0.7	51.2	48.8	104.7	40.2	59.8
80 – 84	788	0.7	44.4	55.6	79.9	32.5	67.5
85 – 89	346	0.3	52.6	47.4	111	30.1	69.9
90 – 94	244	0.2	48.8	51.2	95.2	29.1	70.9
95 – 99	80	0.1	66.3	33.8	196.3	20	80
All Ages	121,117	100.0	49.2	50.8	96.8	36.8	63.2
0-14	55,908	46.2	51.1	48.9	104.7	34.9	65.1
15-64	59,778	49.4	47.5	52.5	90.5	38.7	61.3
65+	5,431	4.5	47.5	52.5	90.4	36	64
Age-dependency ratio	102.6		110	96.1		93	109

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.1 reveals that the age dependency ratio in the West Mamprusi District according to the 2010 PHC is about 103 percent. This means that, every 100 persons in the productive force has 103 dependents to cater for.

The dependency on the economically productive male population in the District is 109.8 percent as compared with about 96.1 percent among the females. In terms of locality, the dependency ratio is higher (108.8%) in the rural localities than the urban localities (92.8%) of the District. Generally, rural localities tend to have higher dependency ratios than the urban partly due the communal life style as well as the premium attached to the extended family system.

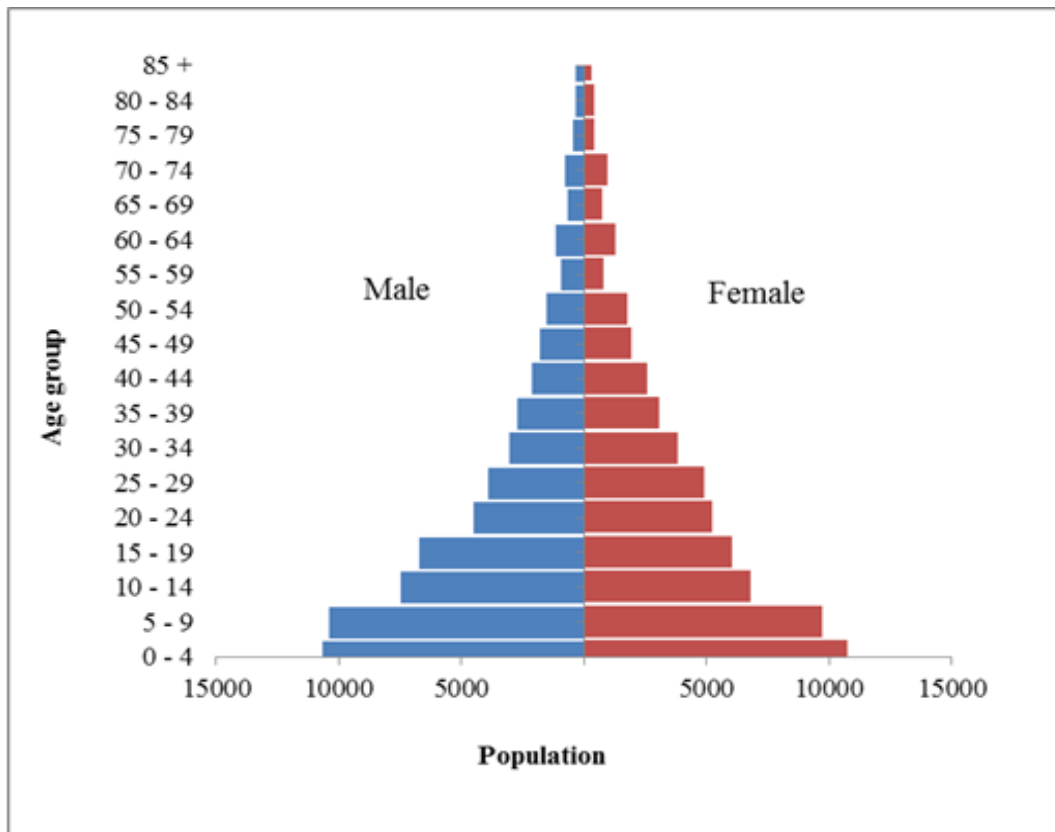
2.3 Age-sex structure

Figure 2.1 shows the population pyramid of the West Mamprusi District which describes the age-sex structure of the population. Clearly, the pyramid shows a broad-based structure which is composed of the age group 0-4 years, typical of societies in the developing world with high fertility rate and relatively low mortality rate. The pyramid generally indicates a youthful population in the District. The age with the highest female population is 0-4 years, which records a total number of 10,762 females while the male population in the same age

group is 10,696. On the other hand, age 5-9 years shows a high male population of 10,419 compared with 9,733 females.

The female populations among the various age groups is higher than that of males, except for the age groups 5-19, 55-59, 75-79, 85-89, and above 94 years which has a marginally higher male population.

Figure 2.2: Population pyramid by age and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

The International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (1982) refers to fertility as the actual birth performance i.e. frequency of childbearing among a female population. Fertility rate therefore, is the number of children born per couple, person or population.

There were two types of data that were collected on fertility: lifetime fertility and current fertility. Lifetime fertility refers to the total number of live births to females 12 years and older during their lifetime (children bearing). Current fertility refers to number of births that females 12 to 54 years have in 12 months preceding the census night.

Table 2.2 presents reported Total Fertility Rate (TFR), General Fertility Rate (GFR) and Crude Birth Rate (CBR) by Districts in the Northern Region as recorded during the 2010 PHC. The data in the Table indicates that TFR in the West Mamprusi District is 3.8 percent, which is 0.3 percent higher than the regional rate (3.54%). The District recorded 3,080 life births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years in the 12 months prior to the census night. This

translates to a GFR of 111.9 which is higher than the regional rate of 101.9. The CBR for the District is 25.4.

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	24.0
Bole	61,593	14,471	1,663	3.8	114.9	27.0
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	99,863	22,207	2,230	3.6	100.4	22.3
West Gonja	41,180	9,806	924	3.3	94.2	22.4
Gonja Central	87,877	20,555	2,086	3.6	101.5	23.7
East Gonja	135,450	31,216	3,071	3.6	98.4	22.7
Kpandai	108,816	24,066	2,959	4.3	12.3	27.2
Nanumba South	93,464	21,210	2,542	4.2	119.8	27.2
Nanumba North	141,584	32,246	3,143	3.4	97.5	22.2
Zabzugu	63,815	15,591	1,016	2.4	65.2	15.9
Yendi Municipal	117,780	27,686	2,355	3.0	85.1	20.0
Tamale Metropolis	223,252	59,341	4,743	2.8	79.9	21.2
Tolon	72,990	17,028	1,585	3.2	93.1	21.7
Savelugu Nanton	139,283	33,942	4,300	4.3	126.7	30.9
Karaga	77,706	18,666	1,621	2.9	86.8	20.9
Gushiegu	111,259	26,349	2,868	3.7	108.8	25.8
Saboba	65,706	14,519	1,871	4.2	128.9	28.5
Chereponi	53,394	11,652	1,495	4.3	128.3	28.0
Bunkpurugu Yonyo	122,591	26,725	2,893	3.8	108.3	23.6
Mamprusi East	121,009	27,145	2,785	3.6	102.6	23.0
Mamprusi West	121,117	27,528	3,080	3.8	111.9	25.4
North Gonja	43,547	9,935	1,349	5.3	135.8	31.0
Kumbungu	39,341	8,851	920	3.6	103.9	23.4
Sagnerigu Municipal	148,099	38,548	3,579	3.3	92.8	24.2
Mion	81,812	18,812	1,935	3.4	102.9	23.7
Tatale	60,039	14,108	1,307	3.5	92.6	21.8
Mamprugu Moagduri	46,894	10,694	1,071	3.4	100.1	22.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

Table 2.3 presents data on female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child. The Table further shows that the total female population 12 year and older in the District is 37,992. Furthermore, the Table 2.3 indicates that majority of the female population 12 years and older are in the age group 15-19 years which is about 16 percent of the total female population in the district. The age group with the least population of females (881) is 55-59 years representing with about 2.3 percent of the total female population of the district.

Table 2.3 shows that the age group with the highest proportion of children ever-born is 60 years and older (22,309) while the least is the age group 12-14 years (25). Out of the total children ever-born population of 107,948, only 88,461 (or 81.9%) survived. In other words, about 18 percent of children ever-born do not survive. This could partly be attributed to the fact that majority of the female population dwell in the rural areas of the district where access

to health care service is low. The age group 60 years and older has the highest number of children surviving (15876). Interestingly, there are more male children surviving (44,528) than female children (43,933).

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

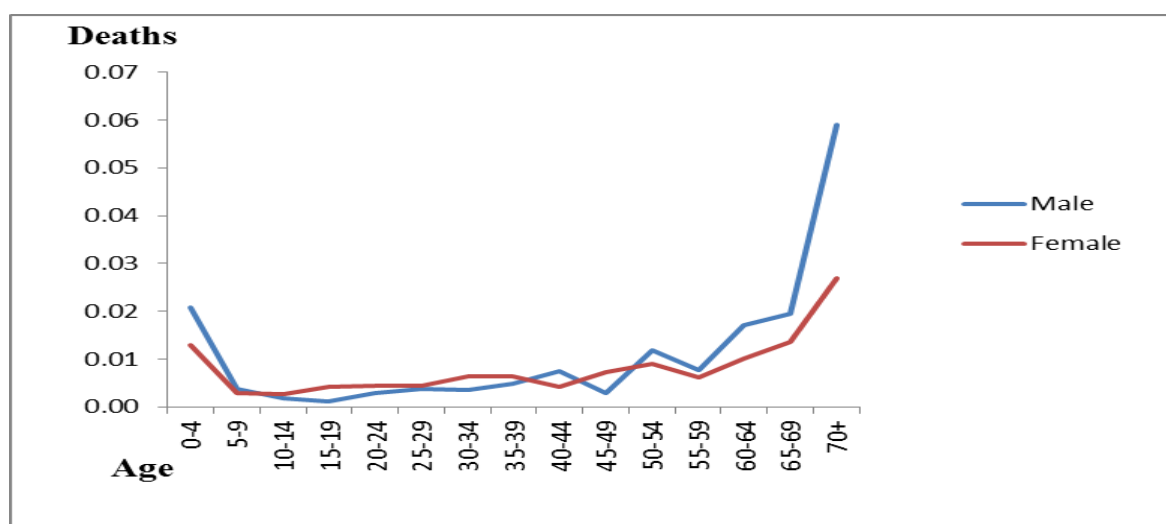
Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	37,992	107,948	54,821	53,127	88,461	44,528	43,933
12 - 14	3,758	25	12	13	23	10	13
15 - 19	6,052	1,061	538	523	937	454	483
20 - 24	5,226	5,150	2,632	2,518	4,621	2,287	2,334
25 - 29	4,884	10,769	5,471	5,298	9,606	4,812	4,794
30 - 34	3,802	13,564	7,075	6,489	11,982	6,157	5,825
35 - 39	3,087	14,404	7,159	7,245	12,382	6,118	6,264
40 - 44	2,564	13,824	6,992	6,832	11,488	5,796	5,692
45 - 49	1,913	11,408	5,639	5,769	9,435	4,677	4,758
50 - 54	1,756	10,590	5,471	5,119	8,321	4,266	4,055
55 - 59	811	4,844	2,495	2,349	3,790	1,979	1,811
60 +	4,139	22,309	11,337	10,972	15,876	7,972	7,904

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the census night. Figure 2.2 presents reported age-specific death rates by sex in the West Mamprusi District.

Figure 2.3: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The death rates for both sexes under five are lower at birth, and falls further to age 5-9 years. However, male death rate falls sharper than the female rate. The death rate from age 10-14 years is stable up to age 35-39 years for both the male and female, but the proportion of deaths in females is higher, compared with the proportion of deaths in male. At age 40-44 years, while the death rate for males starts to rise, the female rate declines at a lower rate. At

age 45-49 years through to 70 years and older, the proportion of death in males is higher than in females.

Some of the possible reasons for the difference in mortality rates between males and females has been explained by Waldron (1995) and Gjonca et al (1999). According to Waldron (1995) and Gjonca et al (1999), behavioural factors, such as smoking, diet, as well as medical care, account for some of the male–female differences in mortality at adult ages. The diseases that contribute most to the widening mortality gap between the two sexes, such as cardiovascular diseases and lung cancer, are linked to cigarette consumption.

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

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

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

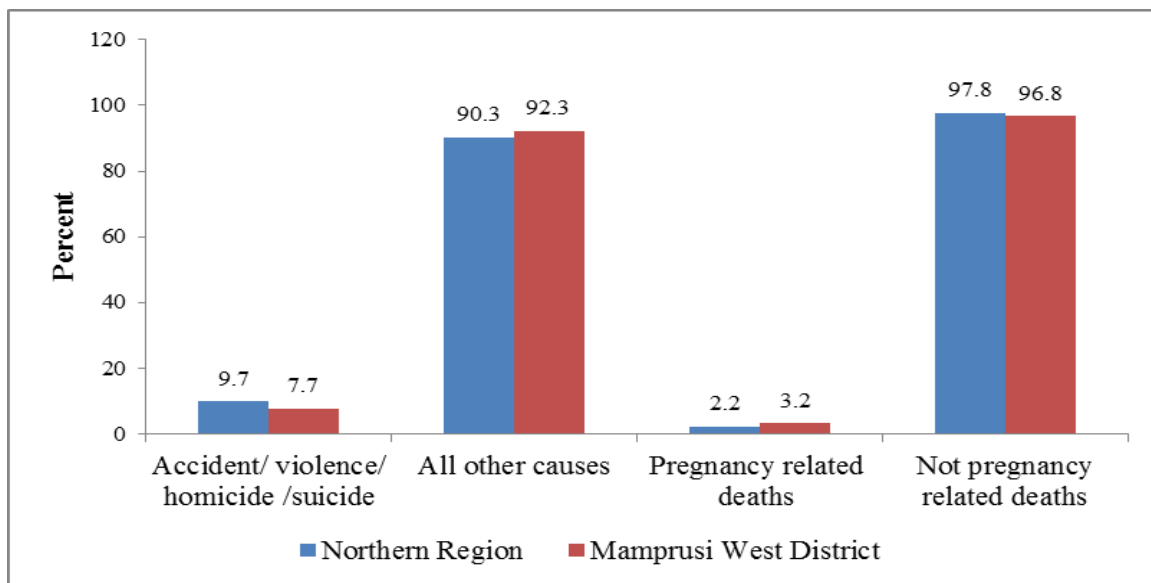
Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

It is known that, in almost all populations studied, more men than women smoke and that, among smokers, men tend to have more hazardous smoking habits than women. Other studies have suggested that the different social roles of the two sexes affect their respective mortality rates, with particular emphasis on the fact that males tend to be employed in more dangerous, harmful, stressful, or difficult occupations than women.

Deaths in households are presented in Table 2.4. The total number of deaths in the district is 955 giving a crude death rate of 7.9 per 1000 population which is higher than the regional rate of 5.9 per 1000 (Table 2.4).

During the data collection, information on cause of death was collected. In addition, data was collected on pregnancy-related deaths of females 15-54 years. Of the total 955 number of deaths in the district, 7.7 percent of the deaths are due to accidents/violence/homicide/suicide which is lower than the regional figure of 9.7 percent. All other deaths accounted for 92.3 percent compared with the regional figure of 90.3 percent. Pregnancy-related deaths among females 15-54 years in the district accounted for 3.2 percent compared with 2.2 percent of not pregnancy-related deaths (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.4: Deaths in households by causes of death



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Migration

Migration is an important element in a country’s population distribution. Migration is the physical movement of people from one place to another. The place of birth and enumeration in a census are important for understanding the internal movements of the population in any District. People migrate either within or from one region to another for variety of reasons such as economic and educational opportunities. The 2010 PHC information regarding usual place of residence and current residence as well as place of enumeration are used to discuss the migration dynamics in the West Mamprusi District using Table 2.5.

In Table 2.5, the migrant population in the West Mamprusi District is 9541. The highest number of migrants born elsewhere in another region come from Upper West (1810) followed by migrants born outside Ghana (1116) and Ashanti region (707). Consequently, migrants from the Central region constitute the least of the migrant population (74). About 20 percent of the migrants have lived for 20 years and over in the District while another proportion of nearly 40 percent have stayed from 5-19 years. About 46 percent have stayed for less than 5 years in the district.

Of the 4,944 migrants born elsewhere, nearly 22 percent have stayed for less than 1 year while 19 percent have stayed for 20 years and over in the District. Overall, of the migrants

born elsewhere who have stayed in the District over 20 years, migrants from the Volta region constitute the highest proportion of about 32 percent.

Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	9,541	21.7	23.9	16.5	17.4	20.4
Born elsewhere in the region	4,944	22.8	23.2	17.4	17.7	19.0
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	74	20.3	12.2	28.4	12.2	27.0
Central	46	21.7	10.9	17.4	32.6	17.4
Greater Accra	164	21.3	32.3	12.2	14.6	19.5
Volta	184	42.9	7.6	9.2	8.7	31.5
Eastern	110	29.1	31.8	9.1	12.7	17.3
Ashanti	707	24.9	24.0	15.1	17.8	18.1
Brong Ahafo	286	30.1	14.7	21.3	19.9	14.0
Upper East	1,810	19.8	20.8	14.1	19.2	26.0
Upper west	100	33.0	23.0	9.0	13	22.0
Outside Ghana	1,116	11.1	36.4	18.5	15.1	19.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the social characteristics of the District. The analysis focuses on the household size, composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education.

3.2 Household Population by Composition and Sex

3.2.1 Household population and size

Table 3.1 presents information on the total household population and household size in the district. The total household population in the district is 119,595. The total number of households in the district is 14,432. The average household size for the district is 8.4, which is higher than the regional average of 7.8.

Table 3.1: Household population and size by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,479,461	121,117	44,614	76,503
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	119,595	44,175	75,420
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	14,432	5,689	8,743
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4
Average household size	4.5	7.8	8.4	7.8	8.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.2 shows that there are 119,959 households in the West Mamprusi District. Out of this, 58,781 are males while 60,781 are females. The table shows that about 12 percent of household members are heads of household. Consequently, about 21 percent and four percent of males and females are respectively heads of household. Culturally, males are expected to be household heads except in situations where the man dies and woman assumes headship. Women can also head households where they are unmarried and live on their own. Therefore, the high proportion of male household heads over their female counterparts is always the norm, especially in the rural areas. About 55 percent of children in the household are males while about 44 percent are females.

Table 3.2 further indicates that, of the 119,595 persons in the households, majority (49.5%) are children to the head of the household, followed by heads (12.1%), other relatives (10.2%) and spouse (9.1%).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household Composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	119,595	100.0	58,781	100.0	60,814	100.0
Head	14,432	12.1	12,296	20.9	2,136	3.5
Spouse (wife/husband)	10,932	9.1	336	0.6	10,596	17.4
Child (son/daughter)	59,230	49.5	32,279	54.9	26,951	44.3
Parent/Parent in-law	2,374	2.0	297	0.5	2,077	3.4
Son/Daughter in-law	1,961	1.6	94	0.2	1,867	3.1
Grandchild	9,547	8.0	4,725	8.0	4,822	7.9
Brother/Sister	5,743	4.8	3,495	5.9	2,248	3.7
Step child	1,987	1.7	1,029	1.8	958	1.6
Adopted/Foster child	603	0.5	307	0.5	296	0.5
Other relative	12,253	10.2	3,612	6.1	8,641	14.2
Non-relative	533	0.4	311	0.5	222	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Household Population by Structure and Sex

Household structure is the classification of ties of affiliation of persons who constitute households. Table 3.3 gives information on household structure and sex in the West Mamprusi District. Extended family (Head, spouse(s), children, head's relatives) constitute the majority of the household population in the district (61.7%), followed by nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children) (17.9%) and single parent extended (8.7%). Single parent extended and non-relative constitutes the least proportion of the household structure in the district (0.6%). Table 3.3 further reveals that the district has more female population (62.4%) compared with male (60.9%) among the extended family households. However, the nuclear family households have more males (19.0%) than females (16.7%).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	21,367	17.9	11,189	19.0	10,178	16.7
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	73,747	61.7	35,819	60.9	37,928	62.4
Extended + non relatives	2,718	2.3	1,328	2.3	1,390	2.3
Head spouse(s) and other composition	2,875	2.4	1,460	2.5	1,415	2.3
Single parent Nuclear	3,605	3.0	1,702	2.9	1,903	3.1
Single parent Extended	10,348	8.7	4,688	8.0	5,660	9.3
Single parent Extended + non relative	775	0.6	333	0.6	442	0.7
Head and other composition but no spouse	3,232	2.7	1,677	2.9	1,555	2.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Marital Status

3.4.1 Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and age group

The distribution of population 12 years and older by marital status sex and age group in the district is given in Table 3.4. The Table shows that majority of persons 12 years and older who are never married are males (44.5%) compared with 27.9 percent females. There are more married females (61.8%) in the category of persons 12 years and older than the married males (52.6%), while the widowed comprise of females (8.1%) and males (1.0%). However,

among the informal/consensual/living together, separated, and divorced, both sexes registered less than 1 percent in the district.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	73,016	100.0	35.9	0.6	57.4	0.7	0.8	4.7
12 – 14	7,807	100.0	90.1	0.2	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	12,755	100.0	82.2	0.4	17	0.1	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	9,731	100.0	49.1	1.3	48.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
25 - 29	8,777	100.0	24.5	1.3	72.7	0.5	0.6	0.4
30 - 34	6,863	100.0	10.0	0.6	86.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
35 - 39	5,813	100.0	5.1	0.4	90.6	1.2	1.0	1.6
40 - 44	4,691	100.0	3.1	0.3	89.9	1.3	1.4	3.9
45 - 49	3,692	100.0	2.5	0.4	88.1	1.1	1.6	6.3
50 - 54	3,283	100.0	2.1	0.5	81.8	1.6	2.0	11.9
55 - 59	1,723	100.0	2.4	0.1	79.5	0.9	2.0	15.1
60 - 64	2,450	100.0	3.3	0.1	73.7	1.1	1.5	20.2
65+	5,431	100.0	5.9	0.3	61.4	1.1	1.5	29.8
Male								
Total	35,024	100.0	44.5	0.6	52.6	0.6	0.8	1.0
12 – 14	4,049	100.0	90.7	0.2	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,703	100.0	89.2	0.2	10.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	4,505	100.0	69.2	1.2	28.9	0.2	0.3	0.3
25 - 29	3,893	100.0	40.1	1.7	56.9	0.4	0.7	0.3
30 - 34	3,061	100.0	17.6	0.8	79.3	0.8	1.1	0.3
35 - 39	2,726	100.0	8.3	0.5	88.3	1.2	1.2	0.5
40 - 44	2,127	100.0	5.0	0.3	90.8	1.2	1.6	1.2
45 - 49	1,779	100.0	4.0	0.4	92.2	0.7	1.5	1.2
50 - 54	1,527	100.0	2.6	0.9	90.8	1.4	2.2	2.3
55 - 59	912	100.0	3.5	0.1	92.7	0.5	1.9	1.3
60 - 64	1,163	100.0	4.0	0.0	89.9	1.3	1.5	3.3
65+	2,579	100.0	7.4	0.3	83.2	1.1	1.3	6.6
Female								
Total	37,992	100.0	27.9	0.6	61.8	0.8	0.8	8.1
12 – 14	3,758	100.0	89.5	0.2	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,052	100.0	74.6	0.6	24.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
20 - 24	5,226	100.0	31.7	1.5	65.2	0.7	0.4	0.5
25 - 29	4,884	100.0	12.0	1.0	85.3	0.6	0.5	0.6
30 - 34	3,802	100.0	3.8	0.4	92.7	1.0	0.7	1.4
35 - 39	3,087	100.0	2.3	0.4	92.5	1.3	0.8	2.6
40 - 44	2,564	100.0	1.5	0.4	89.1	1.5	1.4	6.2
45 - 49	1,913	100.0	1.2	0.4	84.3	1.4	1.7	11.1
50 - 54	1,756	100.0	1.8	0.3	74.0	1.8	1.9	20.2
55 - 59	811	100.0	1.2	0.1	64.6	1.4	2.1	30.6
60 - 64	1,287	100.0	2.7	0.2	59.0	0.9	1.6	35.6
65+	2,852	100.0	4.5	0.3	41.5	1.0	1.8	50.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion of persons 12 years and older who are never married in the district is about 36 percent while those recorded as married stands at about 54 percent. Furthermore, about 5

percent are widows. The rest of the marital status such as informal, separated, and divorced have proportions less than 1 percent.

As expected, the ages with the highest proportion of never married are 12-14 and 15-19 year groups of about 90 percent and 82 percent respectively. In the same manner, the age group with the lowest proportion of never married is 50-54 years forming about 2 percent. Similarly, about 91 percent of the population in the age group 35-39 years is married and this constitutes the age group with the highest married rate in the district. Those divorced are about two percent for both the male and female persons aged between 50-59 years in the district.

3.4.2 Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and level of education

Table 3.5 shows the population of persons 12 years and older by sex and level of education in the West Mamprusi District. Persons aged 12 years and over in the district are 73,016. Clearly from Table 3.5 about 61 percent of this population has no education and only about 29 percent has basic education.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	73,016	100	61.4	29.3	7.0	0.4	1.6	0.3
Never married	26,177	100	29.4	55.1	12.9	0.5	1.8	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	453	100	52.5	22.7	15.9	2.2	5.5	1.1
Married	41,885	100	78.6	15.3	3.9	0.3	1.6	0.4
Separated	496	100	73.4	20.6	4.2	0.4	1.4	0.0
Divorced	561	100	79.9	13.2	4.6	0.5	1.4	0.4
Widowed	3,444	100	90.6	8.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1
Male								
Total	35,024	100	54.7	32.8	9.0	0.4	2.4	0.6
Never married	15,577	100	30.3	53.1	13.7	0.4	2.2	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	216	100	44	24.1	19.0	1.9	8.8	2.3
Married	18,407	100	74.4	16.6	5.3	0.3	2.6	0.8
Separated	196	100	70.9	21.9	5.1	1.0	1.0	0.0
Divorced	274	100	79.9	15.0	4.0	0.0	0.4	0.7
Widowed	354	100	86.4	11.3	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.0
Female								
Total	37,992	100	67.5	26.0	5.2	0.4	0.9	0.1
Never married	10,600	100	28.2	57.9	11.9	0.6	1.3	0.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	237	100	60.3	21.5	13.1	2.5	2.5	0.0
Married	23,478	100	81.9	14.2	2.8	0.3	0.8	0.1
Separated	300	100	75	19.7	3.7	0.0	1.7	0.0
Divorced	287	100	79.8	11.5	5.2	1.0	2.4	0.0
Widowed	3,090	100	91.1	7.8	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1 Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

2 Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

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

4 Tertiary: Bachelor Degree and Post Graduate or higher

While secondary school attainment was 7.0 percent, those who reported as having tertiary education is as low as 0.3 percent. Among those who have no education, the widowed represents the highest (90.6%) while the least in the same count is those who are never married (29.4%). The least in terms of basic education attainment is the widowed (8.2%) while majority (55.1%) is attributed to the never married.

More widowed females (91.1%) had no education compared to the male (86.4%) in the same marital status. Further from Table 3.4, more married males (5.3%) compared with females (2.8%) who are married have obtained secondary education. Among those who are into informal/consensual union/living together, while 2.3 percent of males have tertiary education, females are barely less than 1 percent.

3.4.3 Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and economic activity status

Table 3.6 shows the economic activity and marital status in the district. The Table shows that 76.7 percent of the married are employed, appreciably higher than that of the never married (39.9%). Those in separation (4.4%) and those in informal union (3.5%) recorded relatively higher proportions of the unemployed population. The never married population (58.3%) and the widowed (54.4%) also recorded very high proportions of the economically not active population.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	73,016	100.0	45,130	61.8	1,325	1.8	26,561	36.4
Never married	26,177	100.0	10,450	39.9	458	1.7	15,269	58.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	453	100.0	325	71.7	16	3.5	112	24.7
Married	41,885	100.0	32,121	76.7	771	1.8	8,993	21.5
Separated	496	100.0	330	66.5	22	4.4	144	29.0
Divorced	561	100.0	379	67.6	14	2.5	168	29.9
Widowed	3,444	100.0	1,525	44.3	44	1.3	1,875	54.4
Male								
Total	35,024	100.0	23,094	65.9	546	1.6	11,384	32.5
Never married	15,577	100.0	6,924	44.5	267	1.7	8,386	53.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	216	100.0	161	74.5	9	4.2	46	21.3
Married	18,407	100.0	15,493	84.2	244	1.3	2,670	14.5
Separated	196	100.0	133	67.9	12	6.1	51	26.0
Divorced	274	100.0	207	75.5	10	3.6	57	20.8
Widowed	354	100.0	176	49.7	4	1.1	174	49.2
Female								
Total	37,992	100.0	22,036	58	779	2.1	15,177	39.9
Never married	10,600	100.0	3,526	33.3	191	1.8	6,883	64.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	237	100.0	164	69.2	7	3.0	66	27.8
Married	23,478	100.0	16,628	70.8	527	2.2	6,323	26.9
Separated	300	100.0	197	65.7	10	3.3	93	31.0
Divorced	287	100.0	172	59.9	4	1.4	111	38.7
Widowed	3,090	100	1,349	43.7	40	1.3	1,701	55.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Nationality

Nationality refers to the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth, dual nationality and by naturalization. Table 3.7 presents the population of nationality by sex in the West Mamprusi District. From the Table it can be observed that the total population of the West Mamprusi District according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 121,117. Of this, 97.1 percent are Ghanaian nationals. However, the population of Ghanaians by birth is 112,845 representing 93.1 percent of the total population; dual nationality accounts for about three percent while another two percent represents nationals from ECOWAS countries. Nationals from other African countries other than ECOWAS, Ghanaian by nationalization, and other Ghanaians, together constitute 2.1 percent in the district.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	121,117	100.0	59,566	100.0	61,551	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	112,845	93.2	55,458	93.1	57,387	93.2
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	3,389	2.8	1,587	2.7	1,802	2.9
Ghanaian by naturalization	1,365	1.1	670	1.1	695	1.1
ECOWAS	2,394	2.0	1,296	2.2	1,098	1.8
African other than ECOWAS	679	0.6	326	0.5	353	0.6
Other	445	0.4	229	0.4	216	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows the distribution of religious affiliation by religion and sex in the district. The main religious affiliations considered during the data collection period are: no religion, Catholic, Protestants (Anglican, Lutheran, etc), Pentecostal/Charismatic, Other Christian, Islam, Traditionalist, and Other. From Table 3.8, it is evident that the highest religious affiliation in the district is Islam (79.4%). In addition, a total number of 7,315 persons are affiliated to the Pentecostal/charismatic, which accounted for six percent of the entire population in the district. Furthermore, about five percent are also affiliated to the Catholic faith while about four percent are traditionalists.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	121,117	100.0	59,566	100.0	61,551	100.0
No religion	1,172	1.0	600	1.0	572	0.9
Catholic	5,618	4.6	2,681	4.5	2,937	4.8
Protestants (Anglican, Lutheran etc.)	4,262	3.5	2,073	3.5	2,189	3.6
Pentecostal/Charismatic	7,315	6.0	3,379	5.7	3,936	6.4
Other Christian	1,787	1.5	837	1.4	950	1.5
Islam	96,202	79.4	47,362	79.5	48,840	79.3
Traditionalist	4,513	3.7	2,509	4.2	2,004	3.3
Other	248	0.2	125	0.2	123	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

It is important to note that from Table 3.8, on the male-female dichotomy, apart from Islam (79.5%), Traditionalist (4.2%), and No religion (1.0%) which recorded high proportions of male affiliates, the rest of the religious affiliations recorded more females than males. The

Table further discloses that apart from Islam (79.3%) which has the highest proportion of female affiliation, more females (6.4%) are also affiliated to the Pentecostal/Charismatic than they are to the rest of the other religious affiliations.

3.7 Literacy and Education

Literacy in this context refers to the ability of a person to read and write in any language. A respondent is therefore considered literate if he/she can read and write a simple statement with an understanding. This section of Chapter 3 discusses literacy and educational attainment. During the data collection, the question on literacy was administered to respondents 11 years and older while persons - three years and older answered the question on education.

3.7.1 Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy

Table 3.9 shows a distribution of population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status who are literate in the categories of English only, Ghanaian language only, English and Ghanaian language, English and French, and English, French and Ghanaian language in the West Mamprusi District.

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

Ages	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	45,200	29,991	100	40.0	3.3	56.5	0.1	0.1
11-14	1,950	8,032	100	45.9	3.7	50.2	0.1	0.0
15-19	3,816	8,939	100	39.4	2.7	57.8	0.1	0.1
20-24	5,419	4,312	100	36.5	3.2	60.2	0.1	0.0
25-29	5,980	2,797	100	36.4	3.0	60.3	0.1	0.3
30-34	5,173	1,690	100	36.0	3.6	60.2	0.1	0.2
35-39	4,693	1,120	100	37.1	3.7	58.0	0.8	0.4
40-44	3,921	770	100	36.4	2.7	60.6	0.1	0.1
45-49	3,120	572	100	37.6	5.6	56.5	0.0	0.3
50-54	2,769	514	100	35.4	5.8	58.8	0.0	0.0
55-59	1,394	329	100	35.3	4.9	58.7	0.0	1.2
60-64	2,156	294	100	40.8	5.4	53.7	0.0	0.0
65+	4,809	622	100	40.5	4.2	55.0	0.3	0.0
Male								
Total	19,382	16,790	100	38.3	3.5	57.9	0.1	0.2
11-14	1,000	4,197	100	46.0	3.8	50.2	0.0	0.1
15-19	1,752	4,951	100	38.4	3.0	58.4	0.1	0.1
20-24	2,057	2,448	100	34.2	3.3	62.3	0.2	0.0
25-29	2,268	1,625	100	33.5	2.6	63.4	0.0	0.5
30-34	2,108	953	100	30.5	3.3	66.2	0.0	0.0
35-39	2,072	654	100	35.9	3.8	58.6	1.1	0.6
40-44	1,662	465	100	33.5	3.7	62.6	0.0	0.2
45-49	1,403	376	100	32.2	6.4	60.9	0.0	0.5
50-54	1,199	328	100	38.1	7.6	54.3	0.0	0.0
55-59	674	238	100	36.1	5.9	56.3	0.0	1.7
60-64	971	192	100	37.0	5.2	57.8	0.0	0.0
65+	2,216	363	100	38.8	4.1	57.0	0.0	0.0

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

Ages	None (Not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Female								
Total	25,818	13,201	100	42.0	3.1	54.6	0.2	0.0
11-14	950	3,835	100	45.8	3.7	50.3	0.2	0.0
15-19	2,064	3,988	100	40.5	2.4	57.0	0.1	0.0
20-24	3,362	1,864	100	39.5	3.0	57.4	0.1	0.1
25-29	3,712	1,172	100	40.4	3.6	55.9	0.2	0.0
30-34	3,065	737	100	43.1	3.9	52.4	0.1	0.4
35-39	2,621	466	100	38.6	3.4	57.3	0.4	0.2
40-44	2,259	305	100	40.7	1.3	57.7	0.3	0.0
45-49	1,717	196	100	48.0	4.1	48.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	1,570	186	100	30.6	2.7	66.7	0.0	0.0
55-59	720	91	100	33.0	2.2	64.8	0.0	0.0
60-64	1,185	102	100	48.0	5.9	46.1	0.0	0.0
65+	2,593	259	100	42.9	4.2	52.1	0.8	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Out of the population of those who are literate, 40 percent are literate in English only while about three percent for Ghanaian language only. English and Ghanaian language literate is the highest, which accounts for about 57 percent. It is instructive to note that, literacy in English and French on one hand, and on the other hand, English, French, and Ghanaian language are less than one percent.

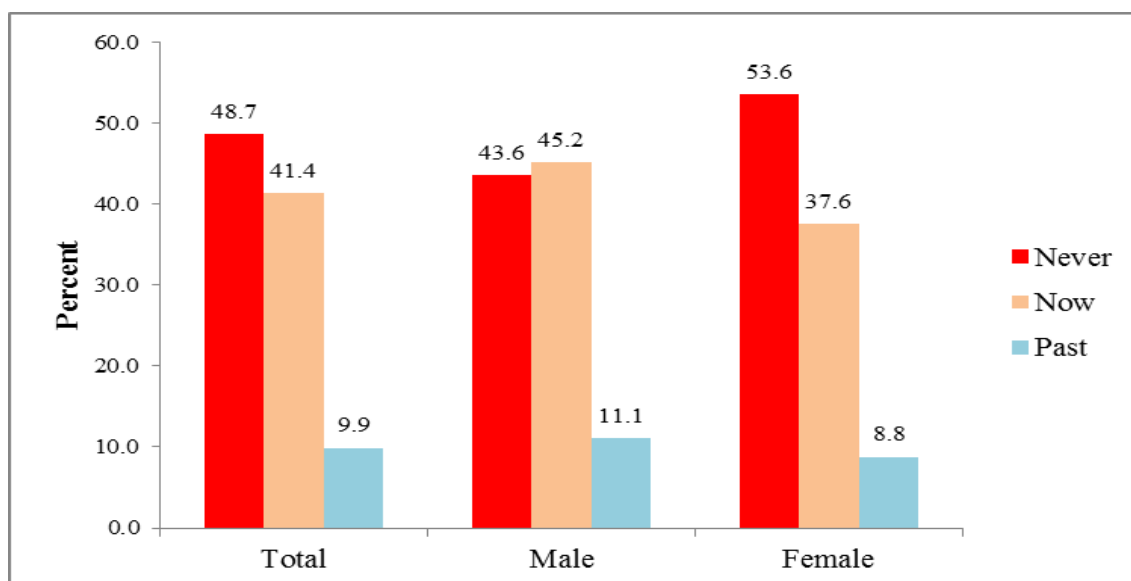
According to Table 3.9, more males (57.9%) are literate in English and Ghanaian language than females (54.6%). Also, more females (42%) are literate in English only than males (38.3%). However, fewer females (3.1%) are literate in Ghanaian language only than males (3.5%).

Among the various age cohorts, males in the age group 11-14 years are more literate in English only by (0.2%) as compared with females in the same age group (Table 3.9). The Table additionally reveals that the highest literacy attainment among the male population is English and Ghanaian language (66.2%), and this is associated with the age cohort 30-34 years. The same can be observed among the females (66.7%) except that it was associated with the age group 50-54 years.

3.7.2 Population three years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

This section looks at the educational status of persons 3 years and older living in the Mamprusi West District. From figure 3.1, 9.9 percent of persons 3 years and older had been to school in the past whereas 41.4 percent were in school at the time of the census. The remaining proportion (48.7%) had never been to school. This educational characteristic for the district is similar for both sexes, except that the proportions of male population which are now or had been to school in the past are higher compared with female proportion. The proportion of female population (53.6%) which has never been to school is higher than that of male population (43.6%).

Figure 3.1: Educational status by sex for persons 3 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 presents information on the population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex in the West Mamprusi District. Majority of the population currently attending school are in primary school (50.6%) followed by those in the nursery (14.0%). Fewer people attended JSS/JHS in the past (16.8%) than are currently attending (17.2%).

Table 3.10 further shows that an appreciable number of both sexes attended tertiary school in the past (5.1%) than are currently attending (0.6%). More females (51.5%) are currently attending Primary school than they attended in the past (51.0%) and also compared with males (49.8%) who are currently attending Primary school. There are more males (18.0%) than females (16.3%) who are currently attending JSS/JHS. Table 3.10 indicates that more males (4.9%) have attended Post-middle/secondary in the past than females (3.0%).

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kindergarten	4,737	10.5	2,449	10.1	2,288	10.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	22,871	50.6	12,086	49.8	10,785	51.5	4,775	44.0	2,287	38.3	2,488	51.0
JSS/JHS	7,766	17.2	4,361	18.0	3,405	16.3	1,823	16.8	888	14.9	935	19.2
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	937	8.6	638	10.7	299	6.1
SSS/SHS	2,987	6.6	1,813	7.5	1,174	5.6	1,763	16.3	1,074	18	689	14.1
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	380	3.5	274	4.6	106	2.2
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	111	0.2	59	0.2	52	0.2	172	1.6	82	1.4	90	1.8
Post middle/secondary certificate	174	0.4	118	0.5	56	0.3	439	4.0	293	4.9	146	3.0
Tertiary	264	0.6	208	0.9	56	0.3	558	5.1	433	7.3	125	2.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

Population census is one of the most vital sources of information for labour and employment statistics in countries. Accurate data on economic activities in a country gives government and policy makers an insight into how economic policies and programmes would impact on the economy. The productivity of a country depends among other things on the quality of the human capital, resources and technology. Information on the extent to which the human capital is put to use is significant, especially in the determination of employment and unemployment rates in the country.

This chapter discusses critical economic characteristics such as the economic activity status of persons 15 years and older, highlighting on the occupation and industry of employment, employment status and employment sector in the West Mamprusi District.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 presents a distribution of persons aged 15 years and older by sex and economic activity status in the West Mamprusi District. The Table shows that the district in its entirety has 67.7 percent of the population of persons 15 years and older that are economically active while 32.3 percent are economically not active. Out of the economically active population, majority (97.0%) are employed with only 3 percent being unemployed. Table 4.1 further shows that more males (72.3%) are economically active than the females (63.6%).

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	65,209	100.0	30,975	100.0	34,234	100.0
Economically active	44,138	67.7	22,382	72.3	21,756	63.6
<i>Employed</i>	<i>42,819</i>	<i>97.0</i>	<i>21,841</i>	<i>97.6</i>	<i>20,978</i>	<i>96.4</i>
<i>Worked</i>	<i>41,787</i>	<i>97.6</i>	<i>21,288</i>	<i>97.5</i>	<i>20,499</i>	<i>97.7</i>
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	<i>863</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>464</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>399</i>	<i>1.9</i>
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>0.4</i>
<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>1,319</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>541</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>778</i>	<i>3.6</i>
<i>Worked before and available</i>	<i>682</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>47.9</i>	<i>423</i>	<i>54.4</i>
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	<i>637</i>	<i>48.3</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>52.1</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>45.6</i>
Economically not active	21,071	32.3	8,593	27.7	12,478	36.4
Did home duties (household chores)	7,305	34.7	1,753	20.4	5,552	44.5
Full time education	8,526	40.5	4,848	56.4	3,678	29.5
Pensioner/Retired	178	0.8	118	1.4	60	0.5
Disabled/Sick	834	4.0	405	4.7	429	3.4
Too old/young	3,365	16.0	1,089	12.7	2,276	18.2
Other	863	4.1	380	4.4	483	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

However the disparity in employment between the male and female population 15 years and older is not much significant. The proportion of males employed is higher than females by 1.2 percent. Unemployment is high (3.6%) among female population 15 years and older than males (2.4%) in the district. In the unemployed category, 45.6 percent of females are seeking work for the first time and available. Moreover, there are more females (44.5%) who are economically not active, and do more home duties (household chores) than males (20.4%). The proportion of males who are economically not active but in full education is greater than the female population by 26.9 percent.

4.2.1 Activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age

Table 4.2 presents information on activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age in the West Mamprusi District. The Table shows that 38.1 percent of those within the age group 15-19 years are employed while 87.0 percent out of the population within the age group 45-49 years are also employed. Out of the total male population of 30,975 persons 15 years and older in the district, majority (70.5%) are employed while 1.7 percent are unemployed. Majority (93.3%) of the persons in the age group 45-49 years are employed while 6.1 percent of the same age group is economically not active.

Table 4.2: Activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	65,209	100.0	42,819	65.7	1,319	2.0	21,071	32.3
15-19	12,755	100.0	4,862	38.1	141	1.1	7,752	60.8
20-24	9,731	100.0	5,770	59.3	335	3.4	3,626	37.3
25-29	8,777	100.0	6,399	72.9	297	3.4	2,081	23.7
30-34	6,863	100.0	5,602	81.6	168	2.4	1,093	15.9
35-39	5,813	100.0	4,983	85.7	94	1.6	736	12.7
40-44	4,691	100.0	4,027	85.8	58	1.2	606	12.9
45-49	3,692	100.0	3,213	87.0	40	1.1	439	11.9
50-54	3,283	100.0	2,685	81.8	53	1.6	545	16.6
55-59	1,723	100.0	1,324	76.8	10	0.6	389	22.6
60-64	2,450	100.0	1,549	63.2	97	4.0	804	32.8
65+	5,431	100.0	2,405	44.3	26	0.5	3,000	55.2
Male								
Total	30,975	100.0	21,841	70.5	541	1.7	8,593	27.7
15-19	6,703	100.0	2,659	39.7	54	0.8	3,990	59.5
20-24	4,505	100.0	2,700	59.9	135	3.0	1,670	37.1
25-29	3,893	100.0	3,018	77.5	134	3.4	741	19.0
30-34	3,061	100.0	2,695	88.0	72	2.4	294	9.6
35-39	2,726	100.0	2,528	92.7	35	1.3	163	6.0
40-44	2,127	100.0	1,940	91.2	27	1.3	160	7.5
45-49	1,779	100.0	1,659	93.3	12	0.7	108	6.1
50-54	1,527	100.0	1,404	91.9	17	1.1	106	6.9
55-59	912	100.0	818	89.7	3	0.3	91	10.0
60-64	1,163	100.0	912	78.4	38	3.3	213	18.3
65+	2,579	100.0	1,508	58.5	14	0.5	1,057	41.0

Table 4.2: Activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age (cont'd)

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
Total	34,234	100.0	20,978	61.3	778	2.3	12,478	36.4
15-19	6,052	100.0	2,203	36.4	87	1.4	3,762	62.2
20-24	5,226	100.0	3,070	58.7	200	3.8	1,956	37.4
25-29	4,884	100.0	3,381	69.2	163	3.3	1,340	27.4
30-34	3,802	100.0	2,907	76.5	96	2.5	799	21.0
35-39	3,087	100.0	2,455	79.5	59	1.9	573	18.6
40-44	2,564	100.0	2,087	81.4	31	1.2	446	17.4
45-49	1,913	100.0	1,554	81.2	28	1.5	331	17.3
50-54	1,756	100.0	1,281	72.9	36	2.1	439	25.0
55-59	811	100.0	506	62.4	7	0.9	298	36.7
60-64	1,287	100.0	637	49.5	59	4.6	591	45.9
65+	2,852	100.0	897	31.5	12	0.4	1,943	68.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Similarly, of the 34,234 female population 15 years and older, 61.3 percent are employed, leaving the unemployed and economically not active females at 2.3 percent and 36.4 percent respectively (Table 4.2). In the age group 65 years and older, those who are economically not active are in the majority (68.1 percent), with only 31.5 percent employed.

4.3 Occupation

Occupation, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is the type of work a person was engaged in during the seven days preceding Census Night. The emphasis was on the work the person did during the reference period but not what he/she was trained to do.

Table 4.3 presents information on employed persons 15 years and older by occupation and sex. The Table shows that skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers (80.7%) constitute the largest occupational group in the district followed by service and sales workers (6.8%) and craft and related trades workers (5.8%). Overall, managers, professionals, and elementary occupations together accounted for 5 percent. Table 4.3 further shows that out of a population of 34,548 employed as skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers, 18,795 were males, representing the largest proportion (86.1%) than the proportion of the females (75.1%) recorded in the same occupation. However, the proportion of females engaged in craft and related trades workers is higher (8.6%) than the males (3.2%). There are also more female managers (1.2%) compared to their male counterparts (0.7%). Male dominance can also be seen in the plant and machinery operators and assemblers (1.6%) compared with the females (0.1%). On the other hand, the proportion of females who undertake elementary occupations is higher (2.2%) than males (1.4%). The proportion of persons who engage in other occupation in the district is less than one percent.

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,819	100.0	21,841	100.0	20,978	100.0
Managers	414	1.0	159	0.7	255	1.2
Professionals	929	2.2	636	2.9	293	1.4
Technicians and associate professionals	195	0.5	144	0.7	51	0.2
Clerical support workers	156	0.4	98	0.4	58	0.3
Service and sales workers	2,908	6.8	646	3.0	2,262	10.8
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	34,548	80.7	18,795	86.1	15,753	75.1
Craft and related trades workers	2,501	5.8	695	3.2	1,806	8.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	382	0.9	352	1.6	30	0.1
Elementary occupations	784	1.8	314	1.4	470	2.2
Other occupations	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Employment Status

Table 4.4 shows employed persons 15 years and older by employment status and sex in the district. The Table shows that majority (60.0%) of the persons employed are self-employed without employee(s). Further, persons who work as contributing family workers form 31.1 percent of the employed persons, while 4.9 percent are considered as employees. Only 1.7 percent is self-employed with employee(s). This observed picture is typical of the Ghanaian informal sector which dominated by the self-employed with family workers and limited paid employees.

Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

Employment status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,819	100.0	21,841	100.0	20,978	100.0
Employee	2,089	4.9	1,486	6.8	603	2.9
Self-employed without employee(s)	25,693	60.0	14,368	65.8	11,325	54.0
Self-employed with employee(s)	730	1.7	382	1.7	348	1.7
Casual worker	207	0.5	86	0.4	121	0.6
Contributing family worker	13,335	31.1	5,207	23.8	8,128	38.7
Apprentice	294	0.7	69	0.3	225	1.1
Domestic employee (Househelp)	377	0.9	195	0.9	182	0.9
Other	94	0.2	48	0.2	46	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Clearly a larger proportion of males (65.8%) than females (54.0%) are self-employed without employee(s) as captured in Table 4.5. Similarly, a lot more males (6.8%) are employees than females (2.9%). Furthermore, more females (38.7%) are contributing family workers than males (23.8%). Interestingly, both sexes have equal proportions (1.7%) of persons who are self-employed with employee(s).

4.5 Industry

Table 4.5 shows the distribution of the employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex in the West Mamprusi District. The Table shows that majority of the persons employed in the district are absorbed by the agricultural forestry and fishing industry

(77.8%), followed by wholesales and retails; repair of motor vehicles (6.6%) and manufacturing industries (4.8%). It can also be observed from Table 4.5 that the proportion of males in the agricultural, forestry and fishing industry is higher (82.9%) than the females (72.5%). However, the manufacturing industry employs a greater proportion of females (7.5%) than males (4.8%). The number of persons engaged in the electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply, real estate activities, and activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies are negligibly less than one percent in the district.

Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,819	100.0	21,841	100.0	20,978	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	33,322	77.8	18,110	82.9	15,212	72.5
Mining and quarrying	21	0.0	1	0.0	20	0.1
Manufacturing	2,044	4.8	472	2.2	1,572	7.5
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	12	0.0	10	0.0	2	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	52	0.1	19	0.1	33	0.2
Construction	210	0.5	201	0.9	9	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,809	6.6	861	3.9	1,948	9.3
Transportation and storage	300	0.7	288	1.3	12	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	814	1.9	64	0.3	750	3.6
Information and communication	45	0.1	37	0.2	8	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	28	0.1	17	0.1	11	0.1
Professional scientific and technical activities	144	0.3	70	0.3	74	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	77	0.2	59	0.3	18	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	237	0.6	188	0.9	49	0.2
Education	800	1.9	586	2.7	214	1.0
Human health and social work activities	164	0.4	79	0.4	85	0.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	14	0.0	13	0.1	1	0.0
Other service activities	533	1.2	198	0.9	335	1.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	1,189	2.8	566	2.6	623	3.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. Figure 4.6 presents data on the employed population 15 years and older by employment sector in the West Mamprusi District. The figure shows that there are three main sectors of employment in the district. Although some insignificant number of persons is employed by the NGOs, other international organizations, and the semi-public parastatal sectors, the private informal is the highest sector of employment in the district employing 95.8 percent of employed persons in the district,

mainly in the informal sector. While 3.1 percent work in the public (Government) sector, only 0.8 percent of the employed persons in the district work in the private formal sector. This demonstrates clearly the critical important of the private informal sector as a source of employment and income as well as other life opportunities to individuals and households.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,819	100.0	21,841	100.0	20,978	100.0
Public (Government)	1,323	3.1	939	4.3	384	1.8
Private Formal	335	0.8	199	0.9	136	0.6
Private Informal	41,007	95.8	20,631	94.5	20,376	97.1
Semi-Public/Parastatal	7	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	143	0.3	67	0.3	76	0.4
Other International Organisations	4	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Again, it is evident from the Table 4.6 that the private informal sector employs more females (97.1%) compared to 94.5 percent males. A higher share of males (4.3%) is employed by the public (Government) sector than is recorded for females (1.8%).

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of any country, particularly in the ordering of daily activities. It is one of the several means of sending and receiving information either by voice or data. The flow of information plays an essential role in the diffusion of new technology and ideas at the level of individual enterprises, the industrial sector and the national economy.

The development of a vibrant ICT sector is a necessary condition for economic development. Prudent investment in telecommunication is crucial to expanding access and coverage. This chapter therefore seeks to discuss key ICT indicators such as the mobile phone ownership, the use of internet, household ownership of fixed telephone lines, and household ownership of desktop or laptop computer.

Table 5.2 gives ICT indicators on mobile phone ownership and the use of internet in the West Mamprusi District. The responds to these questions were persons 12 years and older.

5.2 Mobile phone ownership

The mobile phone has predominantly become a part of our daily communications gear. Owing a mobile phone has become a practical necessity and a symbol for social status (Audrey, 2004). Souter et al (2005) opined that until the mid-1990s, telephones were only available in the urban centres of poor countries.

According to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU, 2013), Mobile-cellular penetration rates stand at 96 percent globally; 128 percent in developed countries; and 89 percent in developing countries. In Ghana, the National Communications Authority's (NCA) mobile voice subscription trend statistics in September 2013 shows that there are 27,591,772 mobile subscribers.

From Table 5.1 a total population of 73,016 constitutes the population 12 years and older in the West Mamprusi District. Out of this population, only 20.5 percent own a mobile phone. Of the male population, 27.5 percent own mobile phone while 14 percent of the female population own the device.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	73,016	100.0	14,969	20.5	646	0.9
Male	35,024	48.0	9,643	27.5	441	1.3
Female	37,992	52.0	5,326	14.0	205	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Internet Usage

The use of the internet is an integral part of ICT. In modern economies, life is organized around the internet through communication to transacting businesses. Indeed, today the Internet is considered a general-purpose technology and access to broadband is regarded as a basic infrastructure, in the same way as electricity or roads (ITU, 2010).

According to the ITU's ICT Facts and Figures 2013, 2.7 billion people were using the internet in the year 2013, which corresponds to 39 percent of the world's population. The report further indicated that, in the developing world, 31 percent of the population is online compared to 77 percent in the developed world. According to ITU (2013), in 2013, 41% of the world's households were connected to the internet. Half of them are in the developing world, where household internet penetration has reached 28%. In the developed world, 78% of all households are connected to the internet.

Table 5.1 gives a distribution of the internet usage population 12 years and older by sex in the West Mamprusi District. A study of the Table indicates that a total population of 646 persons 12 years and older use the internet facility. It is evident from the Table that internet usage in the district is less than one percent (0.9%) of the total population 12 years and older. Out of the male population, 1.3 percent use the internet facility while less than one percent (0.5%) of the total female population 12 years and older also use the internet. The pattern is in line with the ITU's report which also suggests that globally, 37 percent of all women are online, compared with 41 percent of all men. Nevertheless, the usage of internet in the West Mamprusi District remained relatively owing to a number of factors including poor infrastructure, low incomes and poverty, limited education in ICT, etc.

5.4 Household Ownership of Computers

Computers are increasingly becoming a necessity than a luxury for most households in Ghana. Access to desktop/ computer is in part a drive to bridging the digital divide. Table 5.2 shows the distribution of households with a desktop/ laptop computer during the 2010 PHC for the West Mamprusi District. From the Table, there are 14,432 households in the district of which only 1.4 percent own a desktop/laptop computer. Majority (85.2%) of the households are headed by males while only 14.8 percent are headed by females. Of the total households headed by males, just 1.3 percent has a desktop/ laptop computer while 2.1 percent of female headed households represent those having a desktop/laptop computer. This possibly reflects the general of development in the district as well as high rural poverty as the key possible reasons for the generally low level of ICT literacy in the district.

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

Sex of head	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	14,432	100.0	207	1.4
Male	12,296	85.2	163	1.3
Female	2,136	14.8	44	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

The development of a nation depends on the important contributions of not only a segment of the population but on the collective contributions of every individual, including Persons With Disabilities (PWDs). Disability can limit an individual's full participation in some activities in life. In Ghana, PWDs in general are marginalized and suffer from discrimination on account of their disability status. They are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to development compared to their able counterparts. To this end, government and civil society organizations in recent years have made some effort at addressing disability issues in the country. For instance the government has enacted the Disability Act 715, 2006. The Act aims at addressing issues regarding high poverty levels among PWDs, access to education, provision of employable skills and access to public facilities including buildings and roads among others.

This chapter provides information on prevalence and characteristics of persons with disability in the West Mamprusi District.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 indicates that out of a total population of 121,117 persons in West Mamprusi District, 1.7 percent has one form of disability or the other. Both males and females have equal proportions of disability (1.7%) in the district. From Table 6.1, females with other forms of disability (8.6%) are slightly lower than males (9.7%) with the same condition in the district.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	121,117	100.0	59,566	100.0	61,551	100.0
Without disability	119,049	98.3	58,542	98.3	60,507	98.3
With a disability	2,068	1.7	1,024	1.7	1,044	1.7
Sight	840	40.6	392	38.3	448	42.9
Hearing	443	21.4	205	20.0	238	22.8
Speech	257	12.4	131	12.8	126	12.1
Physical	367	17.7	177	17.3	190	18.2
Intellectual	183	8.8	97	9.5	86	8.2
Emotional	201	9.7	124	12.1	77	7.4
Other	189	9.1	99	9.7	90	8.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of Disability

Table 6.1 shows PWDs by type of disability in the district. Sight disability is the most prevalent (40.6%) followed by hearing disability (21.4%) and physical disability (17.7%). The proportion of males with sight disability (38.3%) is lower than that of females (42.9%) while the proportion of females with hearing disability (22.8%) is slightly higher than that of

males (20.0%). The least disability type in the district is intellectual disability (8.8%) which is slightly higher for males (9.5%) than females (8.2%).

6.4 Disability by Type of Locality

Table 6.2 shows the distribution of persons with disability by type of locality in the district. It can be seen that the proportion of PWDs in the rural areas (1.7%) is slightly lower than that in the urban areas (1.8%). With the exception of emotional and physical disabilities constituting (10.8%) and (21.5%) respectively in the urban areas, all the other forms of disability are higher in the rural areas than the urban areas. In the rural areas, apart from emotional and other forms of disability which constitute (11.8%) and (11.0%) respectively of males disabilities, females exhibit higher proportion of disabilities than males in the rest of the other disability categories. Females also dominate among persons with sight (41.3%) compared with males (32.9%) of the same disability type in the urban areas. Among persons with physical disability in the urban areas, females are slightly higher (21.8%) than males (21.1%).

Table 6.2: Disability status by sex and type of locality

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	Percent
Urban						
Total	44,614	100.0	21,943	100.0	22,671	100.0
Without disability	43,827	98.2	21,536	98.1	22,291	98.3
With a disability	787	1.8	407	1.9	380	1.7
Sight	291	37.0	134	32.9	157	41.3
Hearing	166	21.1	84	20.6	82	21.6
Speech	90	11.4	52	12.8	38	10.0
Physical	169	21.5	86	21.1	83	21.8
Intellectual	62	7.9	41	10.1	21	5.5
Emotional	85	10.8	51	12.5	34	8.9
Other	51	6.5	31	7.6	20	5.3
Rural						
Total	76,503	100.0	37,623	100.0	38,880	100.0
Without disability	75,222	98.3	37,006	98.4	38,216	98.3
With a disability	1,281	1.7	617	1.6	664	1.7
Sight	549	42.9	258	41.8	291	43.8
Hearing	277	21.6	121	19.6	156	23.5
Speech	167	13.0	79	12.8	88	13.3
Physical	198	15.5	91	14.7	107	16.1
Intellectual	121	9.4	56	9.1	65	9.8
Emotional	116	9.1	73	11.8	43	6.5
Other	138	10.8	68	11.0	70	10.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.3 shows the distribution of the population 15 years and older by sex, disability type and economic activity status in the district. The Table shows that, of the 1500 persons 15 years and older who have some form of disability, 47 percent are employed while 1.6 percent are unemployed. Again, 51.4 percent of the same population 15 years and older are economically not active. Majority of persons with sight disability (52.9%) are economically not active. Approximately 46 percent of persons with sight disability are employed while 0.7 percent are unemployed. The proportion of persons with speech disability who are employed

(58.9%) is higher than the combined proportions of those economically not active (39.7%) as well as persons with speech disability who are unemployed (1.4%). A good proportion of persons with intellectual disability are economically not active (55.9%). While 40.9 percent of persons with intellectual disability in the district are employed, 3.1 percent are unemployed.

Furthermore, Table 6.3 indicates that the proportion of male PWDs who are economically not active (49.3%) is slightly higher than the percentage employed (48.4%). The proportion of male PWDs who are unemployed is 2.3 percent. In the case of sight disability, 51.7 percent of them are economically not active. This percentage is higher than the percentage employed (47.6%). Males with hearing disability who are employed (59.8%) represent a higher proportion than males who are economically not active (40.2%). No males with hearing disability are unemployed.

Table 6.3: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status sex

Sex/ Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	65,209	100.0	42,819	65.7	1,319	2.0	21,071	32.3
Without disability	63,709	100.0	42,114	66.1	1,295	2.0	20,300	31.9
With a disability	1,500	100.0	705	47	24	1.6	771	51.4
Sight	675	100.0	313	46.4	5	0.7	357	52.9
Hearing	300	100.0	150	50	1	0.3	149	49.7
Speech	146	100.0	86	58.9	2	1.4	58	39.7
Physical	283	100.0	111	39.2	8	2.8	164	58
Intellectual	127	100.0	52	40.9	4	3.1	71	55.9
Emotional	135	100.0	69	51.1	5	3.7	61	45.2
Other	141	100.0	65	46.1	3	2.1	73	51.8
Male								
Total	30,975	100.0	21,841	70.5	541	1.7	8,593	27.7
Without disability	30,227	100.0	21,479	71.1	524	1.7	8,224	27.2
With a disability	748	100.0	362	48.4	17	2.3	369	49.3
Sight	317	100.0	151	47.6	2	0.6	164	51.7
Hearing	127	100.0	76	59.8	0	0.0	51	40.2
Speech	83	100.0	46	55.4	2	2.4	35	42.2
Physical	142	100.0	57	40.1	7	4.9	78	54.9
Intellectual	77	100.0	25	32.5	4	5.2	48	62.3
Emotional	88	100.0	46	52.3	4	4.5	38	43.2
Other	77	100.0	37	48.1	1	1.3	39	50.6
Female								
Total	34,234	100.0	20,978	61.3	778	2.3	12,478	36.4
Without disability	33,482	100.0	20,635	61.6	771	2.3	12,076	36.1
With a disability	752	100.0	343	45.6	7	0.9	402	53.5
Sight	358	100.0	162	45.3	3	0.8	193	53.9
Hearing	173	100.0	74	42.8	1	0.6	98	56.6
Speech	63	100.0	40	63.5	0	0.0	23	36.5
Physical	141	100.0	54	38.3	1	0.7	86	61
Intellectual	50	100.0	27	54	0	0.0	23	46
Emotional	47	100.0	23	48.9	1	2.1	23	48.9
Other	64	100.0	28	43.8	2	3.1	34	53.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

For female PWDs, Table 6.3 indicates that the disability population employed is 343 representing 45.6 percent while 0.9 percent is unemployed. Those who are economically not active are 403 representing 53.5 percent of the female population. Also there are 45.3 percent female PWDs with sight disability who are employed while 0.8 percent is unemployed. In total, about 53.9 percent of female PWDs with sight disability are economically not active. All female PWDs with speech disability, constituting 63.5 percent are employed. About 37 percent of female PWDs with sight impairment are economically not active.

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.4 shows that out of a total 1,970 Persons With Disability, about 35 percent attended or have some form of education while 65.0 percent have never attended school in the district. Of the percentage that attended school, 25.7 percent have basic school education which constitute the highest followed by pre-primary (5.2%), with tertiary (0.1%) being the lowest.

Table 6.4: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Sex/Disability	Total	Percent	Never attended	Pre-Primary	Basic School	Secondary	Voc./Tech./Comm.	Post secondary school	Tertiary
Both Sexes									
Total	109,331	100.0	48.7	10.1	34.9	4.7	0.3	1.1	0.2
No disability	107,361	100.0	48.4	10.2	35.1	4.7	0.3	1.1	0.2
With a disability	1,970	100.0	65.0	5.2	25.7	3.0	0.4	0.7	0.1
Sight	797	100.0	72.5	5.1	19.3	2.4	0.1	0.5	0.0
Hearing	428	100.0	63.1	10.1	29.4	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.0
Speech	238	100.0	57.1	5.0	36.6	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0
Physical	357	100.0	66.9	2.0	25.2	4.5	0.6	0.8	0.0
Intellectual	177	100.0	68.4	2.8	25.4	2.3	1.1	0.0	0.0
Emotional	183	100.0	49.2	7.7	38.3	4.4	0.0	0.5	0.0
Other	183	100.0	64.5	4.4	25.1	3.8	0.5	1.1	0.5
Male									
Total	53,674	100.0	43.6	10.5	37.7	5.9	0.3	1.6	0.4
No disability	52,694	100.0	43.4	10.6	37.9	5.9	0.3	1.6	0.4
With a disability	980	100.0	58.7	5.9	29.0	4.9	0.6	0.8	0.1
Sight	371	100.0	67.1	5.1	21.8	4.6	0.3	1.1	0.0
Hearing	194	100.0	54.1	9.3	33.5	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0
Speech	126	100.0	60.3	5.6	31.7	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.0
Physical	176	100.0	58.5	1.7	30.1	8.0	1.1	0.6	0.0
Intellectual	94	100.0	69.1	3.2	22.3	3.2	2.1	0.0	0.0
Emotional	116	100.0	48.3	8.6	37.9	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	97	100.0	62.9	5.2	25.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	1.0

Table 6.4: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (Cont'd)

Sex/Disability	Total	Percent	Never attended	Pre-Primary	Basic School	Secondary	Voc./Tech./Comm.	Post secondary school	Tertiary
Female									
Total	55,657	100.0	53.6	9.7	32.2	3.5	0.3	0.6	0.0
No disability	54,667	100.0	53.3	9.8	32.4	3.6	0.3	0.6	0.0
With a disability	990	100.0	71.3	4.4	22.4	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.0
Sight	426	100.0	77.2	5.2	17.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hearing	234	100.0	70.5	1.7	26.1	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.0
Speech	112	100.0	53.6	4.5	42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Physical	181	100.0	75.1	2.2	20.4	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0
Intellectual	83	100.0	67.5	2.4	28.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Emotional	67	100.0	50.7	6.0	38.8	3.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
Other	86	100.0	66.3	3.5	24.4	2.3	1.2	2.3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the PWDs, sight disability has the highest of persons never attended school (72.5%) while (19.3%) had basic school education with no one having tertiary education in the district. Persons with other form of disability who also had never attended school are 64.5 percent, while 21.1 percent attained basic school education with the least 0.5 percent being tertiary.

6.6.1 Persons with disability and educational attainment by sex

Table 6.4 shows the distribution of the population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education in the district. The table shows that, of the 1,970 persons three years and older who have some form of disability, 65 percent have never attended school while 5.2 percent and 25.7 percent have attained pre-primary and basic school education respectively. Among the persons who have sight disability in the district, only 19.3 percent have basic education; while majority have never attended school (72.5%). About 4.4 percent of those with emotional disability have had secondary education compared with 38.3 percent who have had basic education. The table further reveals that although 29 percent and 4.9 percent of the 980 male PWDs have had basic school and secondary school education respectively, more than 58 percent of all male PWDs have never attended school.

On the other hand, 71.3 percent of female PWDs have never attended school. The proportion of the female PWDs who have had basic school is higher (22.4%) compared with those who have had secondary school education (1.1%). Majority of females with speech disability (42%) have had basic school education as compared with (4.5%) percent of them who have had pre-primary school education.

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

7.1 Introduction

The agricultural sector has long been the backbone of the Ghanaian economy, accounting for substantial foreign exchange earnings. It also provides food and employment to a vast majority of Ghanaians. This chapter presents an analysis of data on agricultural activities in the West Mamprusi District, with focus on households in agriculture and types of farming engaged in. In the 2010 Population and Housing Census, specific questions were asked for the first time, on households in farming activities, namely; crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming among others.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

A household is classified as an agricultural household if at least one of its members engages in agricultural production even if there are earnings from other sources (2010 PHC). Table 7.1 shows that a total of 12,340 households are engaged in agriculture in the West Mamprusi District, representing 85.5 percent of all households in the district. About 2,092 households are not engaged in any agricultural activities. This makes the West Mamprusi District truly an agricultural district.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Households by agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	14,432	100.0	5,689	100.0	8,743	100.0
Households engaged in						
Agriculture	12,340	85.5	3,935	69.2	8,405	96.1
Crop Farming	11,963	96.9	3,703	94.1	8,260	98.3
Tree Planting	96	0.8	10	0.3	86	1.0
Livestock Rearing	8,595	69.7	2,498	63.5	6,097	72.5
Fish Farming	58	0.5	6	0.2	52	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.2.1 Households engaged in agriculture by locality

Table 7.1 indicates households in agricultural activities by locality. Out of the total of 5,689 households in the urban areas, 69.2 percent are engaged in agriculture. In the rural areas nearly 96.1 percent of total number of households is engaged in agriculture activity.

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

The 2010 PHC collected information on the following types of agricultural activities in which any member of a household was engaged at the time of the census: crop farming, tree planting, fish farming or animal rearing. The type of agricultural activity engaged in by the agricultural households in the district is presented in Table 7.1.

Majority of households in agricultural activities are mostly into crop farming (96.9%) and livestock rearing (69.7%). In the rural areas nearly 98.3 percent are into crop farming. Out of the total of 3,935 households in the urban areas that engage in agricultural activities, 94.1

percent into crop farming while 63.5 percent are into livestock rearing. There are few households in urban areas engaged in tree planting (0.3%) and fish farming (0.2%). Also, livestock rearing in the rural areas which stands at 72.5 percent is higher compared with urban areas (63.5%). Fish farming has the lowest proportion among the agricultural activities in both rural and urban areas representing 0.6 percent and 0.2 percent respectively. Tree planting is higher in the rural areas (1.0%) than in the urban areas (0.3%) in the district.

7.4 Distribution of livestock rearing

Table 7.2 represents the distribution of livestock and their keepers in the district. Of the 19,266 livestock keepers, majority are into goat rearing (29.2%) followed by sheep (25.3%) and chicken (22.0%). Quite a significant number of keepers also rear cattle (10.0%), guinea fowl (6.5%) and pig (1.8%).

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Livestock/ animal reared	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	260,295	100.0	19,266	100.0	14
Beehives	393	0.2	41	0.2	10
Cattle	34,578	13.3	1,923	10.0	18
Chicken	81,272	31.2	4,248	22.0	19
Dove	1,663	0.6	64	0.3	26
Duck	710	0.3	77	0.4	9
Goat	49,590	19.1	5,628	29.2	9
Grass-cutter	1,004	0.4	97	0.5	10
Guinea fowl	23,804	9.1	1,252	6.5	19
Ostrich	545	0.2	38	0.2	14
Pig	3,221	1.2	342	1.8	9
Rabbit	918	0.4	99	0.5	9
Sheep	56,293	21.6	4,866	25.3	12
Silk worm	387	0.1	22	0.1	18
Snail	50	0.0	1	0.0	50
Turkey	120	0.0	14	0.1	9
Other	3,056	1.2	496	2.6	6
Fish farming	2,034	0.8	30	0.2	68
Inland fishing	614	0.2	24	0.1	26
Marine fishing	43	0.0	4	0.0	11

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The high number of households and individuals keeping livestock suggests a high interest in the rearing of animals for domestic consumption as well as income. However, the high number of keepers and the relatively low number of animals per keeper suggests that most keepers are engaged in subsistence production of livestock. Nevertheless, opportunities do exist to improve the livestock rearing giving the high number of individuals involved.

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

In 2010, the medium-term development policy framework of the government of Ghana, the Ghana shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA), emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (National Development Planning Commission, 2010). The information on housing and housing conditions will serve as a basis for planning housing and human settlement programmes and policies, evaluation and monitoring of housing conditions and needs of the population. This chapter provides information on types of housing and housing facilities in West Mamprusi District.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 presents the stock of houses by type of locality. The total number of houses in the district is 10,295 with 4,088 (39.7%) located in the urban areas and 6,207 (60.3%) in the rural areas. The number of households in the district is 14,432. The population per house is 11.8 which is higher than the regional average of 9.6 and again the national average of 7.3. However, the population per house in the West Mamprusi District for the urban areas (10.9) is relatively lower than the rural areas (12.3).

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

Categories	Total		District		
	country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,479,461	121,117	44,614	76,503
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	119,595	44,175	75,420
Number of houses	3,392,745	257,311	10,295	4,088	6,207
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	14,432	5,689	8,743
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4
Population per house	7.3	9.6	11.8	10.9	12.3
Average household size	4.5	7.8	8.4	7.8	8.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.1 further shows that the average household size for the West Mamprusi District is 8.4 which is higher than the regional average of 7.8 and also higher than the national average of 4.5. The average household size in the rural areas (8.8) is higher compared with 7.8 in the urban areas.

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

8.3.2 Type of Dwelling Units

Table 8.2 shows a total of 14,432 dwelling units were identified in the district during the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The various types of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality is presented in Table 8.2. The commonest type of dwelling unit occupied by households in the district is compound houses. On the average, compound house accounts for more than half (79.5%) of all dwelling units in the district, followed by huts/buildings on same compound (8.2%). Separate house form the third

commonest type of dwellings, constituting 6.8 percent with semi-detached houses accounting for 3.3 percent in the district. Dwellings in improvised home, living quarters attached to office/shop, tent, uncompleted buildings and other dwelling units have values less than one percent.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,432	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	51,622	988	6.8	6.7	7.5	5.6	7.7
Semi-detached house	391,548	12,761	480	3.3	3.4	2.7	1.9	4.3
Flat/Apartment	256,355	3,360	68	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.3
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	208,934	11,478	79.5	78.8	83.5	87.1	74.6
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	34,405	1,187	8.2	9.0	4.0	3.9	11.0
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,374	161	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.4	1.6
Tent	10,343	818	21	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container, etc.)	90,934	404	9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	619	14	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	1,428	15	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other	9,846	394	11	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.1 Ownership Status of Dwelling

Table 8.3 indicates the ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality. The Table shows that 87.9 percent of housing units in the district are owned by members of the household followed by ownership by relative not a household member (5.8%) and owned by other private individual (4.2%). The proportion of ownership by a member of the household in rural area (95.4%) is higher than in urban (76.4%).

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,432	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	267,538	12,690	87.9	89.8	77.4	76.4	95.4
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	1,352	118	0.8	0.6	1.9	1.8	0.1
Relative not a household member	851,630	16,460	832	5.8	5.5	7.5	9.5	3.3
Other private individual	1,439,021	24,310	613	4.2	3.1	10.8	10.2	0.4
Private employer	83,610	1,248	50	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.1
Other private agency	21,123	431	9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Public/Government ownership	118,804	5,863	109	0.8	0.6	1.6	1.1	0.5
Other	24,000	917	11	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.3 also shows that out of the total number of dwelling units in the urban areas, 87.1 percent are compound houses. In the rural areas, compound houses constitute 74.6 percent of dwelling units. Also, there are more huts/buildings (same compound) in rural areas (11.0%) than urban areas (3.9%) in the district.

8.4 Construction Materials

The materials used in the construction of a dwelling have a direct relationship with the income level of the dweller as well as the health of the occupants. The analysis in this subsection deals with the main construction material for the outer wall, floor and roofing of dwelling unit.

8.4.1 Material of outer walls

The main construction materials used for the outer walls of dwellings in the West Mamprusi District are cement block/concrete and mud brick/earth. Table 8.4 represents the main construction materials for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality in the district. About 89 percent of the dwelling units in the district are constructed with mud bricks/earth. This proportion is above the national and regional averages of 34.2 percent and 72.9 percent respectively in the use of this building material for the construction of outer walls of dwelling units. The urban and rural proportions for the use of mud bricks/earth are (86.1%) and (90.0%) respectively. From Table 8.4, a little above 8.0 percent of houses in the urban area use cement blocks/Concrete for construction of their outer walls compared with only 1.3 percent in the rural. Wood usage for the construction of outer walls is more predominant in rural areas (2.7%) than urban (1.6%).

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

Material for Outer wall	District					
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	339,874	14,731	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	247,754	13,030	88.5	86.1	90.0
Wood	200,594	5,389	333	2.3	1.6	2.7
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	1,984	101	0.7	1.0	0.5
Stone	11,330	1,077	37	0.3	0.3	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	647	15	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	64,863	608	4.1	8.4	1.3
Landcrete	104,270	10,609	393	2.7	1.6	3.4
Bamboo	8,206	285	6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	5,894	183	1.2	0.8	1.6
Other	39,206	1,372	25	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The extensive use of little processed and engineered local building materials such as mud brick/earth in the West Mamprusi District partly reflects the level of income and poverty in the district. Indeed, it is a clear departure from districts in southern Ghana where relatively more outer walls of dwelling units are built with cement and other durable but expensive building materials rather than mud/earth.

8.4.2 Floor material

Materials for floors of dwelling units are mainly earth/mud and cement/concrete, constituting 15.2 percent and 83.5 percent respectively, as indicated in Table 8.5. The type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the appearance, quality and health status of a household in the district.

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

Materials for the floor	District					
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,432	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	97,678	2,198	15.2	10.8	18.1
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	214,535	12,055	83.5	88.0	80.6
Stone	32,817	1,358	29	0.2	0.0	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	277	6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	195	5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	510	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	2,091	100	0.7	0.8	0.7
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	365	12	0.1	0.2	0.0
Other	15,567	1,110	25	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.5 shows that a higher proportion of the rural dwelling houses (18.1%) than urban dwelling houses (10.8%) use earth/mud for their floor. A large number of households in the rural and urban areas use cement/concrete for their floor with the urban (88%) recording a higher percentage than the rural (80.6%). All the other materials used for floor of dwelling units in the district are less than one percent in both urban and rural areas.

8.4.3 Roofing Materials

Table 8.6 shows the main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality. The Table shows that 44.6 percent of the dwelling units in the district are roofed with thatch/palm leaf or raffia of which 28.5 percent are in urban areas and 55.3 percent in rural areas. Dwelling units using metal sheets stand at 50.4 percent of which 68.4 percent are in the urban and 38.5 percent rural, forming the most dominant roofing material for dwelling units in the district. The use of mud/mud bricks/earth constitutes 1.7 percent in urban and 3.1 percent in rural areas while slate/asbestos, cement/concrete, roofing tile and bamboo recorded less than one percent in the district.

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

Main Roofing material	District					
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	339,874	14,731	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	16,434	375	2.5	1.7	3.1
Wood	45,547	3,740	119	0.8	0.4	1.1
Metal sheet	4,152,259	192,412	7,420	50.4	68.4	38.5
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	2,091	19	0.1	0.1	0.2
Cement/Concrete	141,072	1,429	38	0.3	0.2	0.3
Roofing tile	31,456	761	12	0.1	0.0	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	1,137	85	0.6	0.1	0.9
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	118,517	6,573	44.6	28.5	55.3
Other	35,935	3,353	90	0.6	0.5	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows the distribution of household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in a dwelling unit. About 80 percent of single persons household use one room while 14.2 percent of same single households use two rooms. For the household of sizes 4, most of them occupy 2 rooms (45.6%). Household sizes from 3 to 8 tend to use 3 rooms whereas households of sizes 9 to 10 occupy an average of 4 rooms.

Table 8.7: Household size and number of 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	14,432	100.0	10.4	20.3	20.8	16.5	10.6	7.2	4.8	2.7	6.7
1	548	100.0	77.9	14.2	2.7	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.0	1.3
2	571	100.0	44.3	39.2	8.6	2.3	0.9	2.6	1.1	0.7	0.4
3	864	100.0	32.9	38.9	15.9	5.2	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.8	2.4
4	1,217	100.0	15.7	45.6	22.5	8.4	2.8	1.7	1.1	0.1	2.1
5	1,363	100.0	9.5	37.1	29.4	13.0	4.5	1.9	1.9	0.2	2.5
6	1,392	100.0	6.8	30.0	31.0	16.7	7.1	2.9	1.6	0.9	3.1
7	1,367	100.0	2.9	22.8	32.7	23.0	9.0	4.2	1.7	1.0	2.7
8	1,234	100.0	1.4	15.0	28.9	26.3	13.8	6.0	3.8	1.2	3.6
9	1,164	100.0	1.5	9.9	26.0	26.5	16.9	8.5	4.9	1.7	4.0
10+	4,712	100.0	0.9	4.2	12.6	18.4	17.4	14.4	10.5	6.6	15.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Main Source of Lighting of Dwelling Unit

Table 8.8 indicates the main sources of lighting of dwelling units by locality in the district. The main source of lighting for most housing units is kerosene lamp (41.1%). The urban to rural proportions are (26.4%) and (50.6%) respectively. This is followed by electricity (mains) (36.1%) and flashlights/touch (20.1%). Electricity (mains) is the dominant source of light in urban (66.2%) as compared with rural (16.5%). The use of crop residue, gas lamps, solar energy, candle and other lighting systems is less than one percent in both urban and rural areas.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,432	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	114,889	5,212	36.1	66.2	16.5
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,219	89	0.6	0.6	0.6
Kerosene lamp	971,807	134,656	5,925	41.1	26.4	50.6
Gas lamp	9,378	860	68	0.5	0.6	0.4
Solar energy	9,194	1,048	33	0.2	0.0	0.4
Candle	41,214	488	15	0.1	0.2	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	60,518	2,904	20.1	5.5	29.6
Firewood	13,241	2,257	77	0.5	0.2	0.8
Crop residue	4,623	759	46	0.3	0.2	0.4
Other	11,739	425	63	0.4	0.1	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The relatively low proportion of only 36.1 percent of households (and even 16.5 percent in the case of rural areas) connected to electricity (mains) indicates clearly that a large section of the West Mamprusi District is not connected to the national electricity grid. This has huge implications for the development of the district as adequate supply of electricity is critical not for general household welfare but also the development of businesses and industries.

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

The distribution of cooking spaces and main source of cooking fuel used by households is presented in Table 8.9. The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (83.9%). The proportion for rural (96.6%) is higher than that of the urban (64.5%). Charcoal is used by 12.7 percent of households while gas, electricity and kerosene usage is much less than one percent. Charcoal is used by more households in urban (29.7%) than in rural (1.6%).

The second part of Table 8.9 shows the cooking space used by households. Majority of households (45.2%) use separate room (exclusive use) for cooking space followed by open space in compound (25.9%). The table further shows that 14.2 percent of household also use enclosure without roof.

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

Cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,432	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	6,713	149	1.0	2.0	0.4
Wood	2,197,083	243,314	12,113	83.9	64.5	96.6
Gas	996,518	10,584	147	1.0	2.2	0.3
Electricity	29,794	1,396	16	0.1	0.0	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	1,116	51	0.4	0.5	0.3
Charcoal	1,844,290	52,124	1,833	12.7	29.7	1.6
Crop residue	45,292	1,804	108	0.7	0.8	0.7
Saw dust	8,000	515	5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	84	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	469	9	0.1	0.2	0.0
Cooking space						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,432	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	10,910	451	3.1	4.1	2.5
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	82,024	6,524	45.2	42.6	46.9
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	10,877	632	4.4	3.7	4.8
Enclosure without roof	117,614	11,245	2,045	14.2	10.1	16.8
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	11,055	154	1.1	1.2	1.0
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,403	38	0.3	0.4	0.2
Verandah	1,173,946	34,131	812	5.6	11.5	1.8
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,651	3,741	25.9	25.9	25.9
Other	21,007	823	35	0.2	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Households in the district get their drinking water from diverse sources but the three main sources for 80.8 percent of households are bore-hole/pump/tube well, protected well and unprotected well. Table 8.10 shows that majority of households (28.6%) rely on protected well. The proportion in urban areas of those who use protected wells (30.4%) is higher compared with rural (27.5%). About 25 percent of households use water from bore-hole/pump/tube well while 27.2 percent use unprotected wells. Most households use protected well (28%) for domestic purposes, slightly higher than unprotected well (27.4%) and bore-hole/pump/tube well (23.7%). The urban to rural ratios are (31.3%) and (25.9%) respectively, for households using protected well for domestic purpose.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,432	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	27,811	413	2.9	6.9	0.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	38,852	767	5.3	6.1	4.8
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	21,798	336	2.3	2.1	2.5
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	111,650	3,604	25.0	10.0	34.7
Protected well	321,091	17,933	4,133	28.6	30.4	27.5
Rain water	39,438	2,066	15	0.1	0.1	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	1,008	43	0.3	0.2	0.4
Bottled water	20,261	233	7	0.0	0.1	0.0
Satchet water	490,283	1,187	49	0.3	0.5	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	942	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected well	112,567	13,517	3,930	27.2	40.3	18.7
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,109	40	0.3	0.3	0.3
River/Stream	502,804	55,470	854	5.9	0.8	9.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	24,308	222	1.5	2.1	1.2
Other	3,972	235	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,432	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	27,698	397	2.8	6.6	0.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	37,432	651	4.5	5.0	4.2
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	19,390	432	3.0	3.3	2.8
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	101,815	3,424	23.7	8.8	33.4
Protected well	465,775	19,715	4,044	28.0	31.3	25.9
Rain water	39,916	2,182	28	0.2	0.1	0.3
Protected spring	18,854	927	52	0.4	0.3	0.4
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	1,214	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	13,349	3,951	27.4	40.0	19.1
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,002	59	0.4	0.4	0.4
River/Stream	588,590	63,445	960	6.7	1.4	10.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	29,210	387	2.7	2.7	2.7
Other	10,302	740	33	0.2	0.0	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Although there is a general agreement regarding improved households' access to water across Ghana in general and northern Ghana in particular, Table 8.10 shows that about 36.0 percent of households in the West Mamprusi District still drink from unprotected water sources, mainly unprotected wells, rivers/streams and dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal. This has implications for the health of households as well as the general effort towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related to water access and health.

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

The issue of waste disposal is very paramount as far as sanitation is concerned in any district. A well-organized and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit. Table 8.11 shows types of toilet and bathing facilities used by households in the district. The Table indicates that majority of households (74.5%) in the district have no toilet facilities. The proportion in urban areas (65.6%) is relatively lower compared with that in rural areas (80.3%). Again, Table 8.11 shows that 9.1 percent of households rely on KVIP; over 8.0 percent uses public toilet while a few households use pit latrine (6%).

While various studies have highlighted the abysmal performance of Ghana with respect to Table 8.11 further indicates that 34.7 percent of households use shared separate bathroom in the same house, the proportion is higher in urban areas (42.9%) than in rural areas (29.3%). Households that use their own bathroom for exclusive use constitute (30.4%), representing (32.3%) in urban and rural (29.2%) 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 country		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	14,432	14,432	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	10,753	10,753	74.5	65.6	80.3
W.C.	839,611	115	115	0.8	1.7	0.2
Pit latrine	1,040,883	864	864	6.0	5.7	6.2
KVIP	572,824	1,317	1,317	9.1	10.2	8.4
Bucket/Pan	40,678	15	15	0.1	0.3	0.0
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	1,240	1,240	8.6	15.8	3.9
Other	23,385	128	128	0.9	0.8	1.0
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	14,432	14,432	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	4,387	4,387	30.4	32.3	29.2
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	5,003	5,003	34.7	42.9	29.3
Private open cubicle	381,979	1,197	1,197	8.3	3.8	11.2
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	2,417	2,417	16.7	12.9	19.3
Public bath house	140,501	482	482	3.3	4.4	2.6
Bathroom in another house	187,337	32	32	0.2	0.2	0.3
Open space around house	372,556	878	878	6.1	3.4	7.8
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	25	25	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	16,276	11	11	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

An effective waste management system helps to prevent the spread of some types of infectious diseases and improves the quality of the environment. Table 8.12 shows the main methods of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality in the West Mamprusi District. The Table indicates that 45.5 percent of the population disposes of their solid waste in public dumps (open space). The proportion between urban and rural is the same (45.5%). About 28 percent households dump solid waste indiscriminately in the district, constituting 35.3 percent in the rural areas, much higher than the case in the urban areas (16.5%). On the other hand, six percent of households dispose of their solid waste by collection while 5.4 percent dump them publically into containers. About 11 percent of households burn their solid waste while 3 percent of them bury it.

Table 8.12 suggests that only about 11 percent of households in the West Mamprusi District disposal of their solid waste in an organized fashion, that is, house-to-house collection and use of community waste containers. For the rest of the households in the district solid waste is indiscriminately dump in open space within communities or buried in the soil with implications for groundwater quality. It needs to be stressed all over Ghana, in both rural and urban areas, waste disposal is becoming an increasing a challenge adequate measures are required on the part of MMDAs to address the situation.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	14,432	14,432	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	865	865	6.0	5.2	6.5
Burned by household	584,820	1,621	1,621	11.2	16.4	7.9
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	774	774	5.4	12.4	0.8
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	6,565	6,565	45.5	45.5	45.5
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	4,022	4,022	27.9	16.5	35.3
Buried by household	182,615	497	497	3.4	3.5	3.4
Other	53,805	88	88	0.6	0.5	0.7
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	14,432	14,432	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	500	500	3.5	5.9	1.9
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	450	450	3.1	3.9	2.6
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	630	630	4.4	5.7	3.5
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	10,329	10,329	71.6	71.0	71.9
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	398	398	2.8	3.7	2.2
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	2,044	2,044	14.2	9.4	17.3
Other	38,294	81	81	0.6	0.5	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of liquid waste disposal, Table 8.12 indicates that almost 72 percent of the household population disposes their liquid waste by throwing it onto the street/outside. The urban to rural proportions are 71 percent and 71.9 percent respectively. A further 14 percent of households throw their liquid waste onto the compound while 4.4 percent also throw it through drains into a pit. Indeed, only 3.5 percent of households in the West Mamprusi District dispose their liquid waste through a meaningful sewerage system.

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Introduction

Reliable data forms the basis of well-informed decision. Sometimes, it is extremely difficult to rely on population sample to achieve generalization. A population census is one particular survey that provides wide coverage of the population characteristics. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected data on the demographic, social and economic characteristics, and housing conditions of the entire population of the West Mamprusi District. Geographically, the census covered all localities, towns, settlements, and residential areas within the District.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the eleventh in the history of modern census-taking in the country, derived its basic features from the United Nations Principles and Recommendations (2010) for countries taking part in the 2010 round of population and housing census and experiences from previous censuses. Following the publication of the results of the 2000 census, the Ghana Statistical Service produced an analytical report which provided insight into the information collected and helped to disseminate results from the census beyond the statistics which were produced.

This report provides detailed analysis of the 2010 census data in the West Mamprusi District. The aim is to provide useful data and analysis for planners and policy makers in crafting and implementing well-informed evidence-based strategies for development in the District.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Population Size, Structure and Density

The population of the West Mamprusi District as of 2010 was 121,117, made up of 49.2 percent males and 50.8 percent females. The District has a sex ratio of 96.8. This means that for every 100 females, there are approximately 97 males. The proportion of the population in the urban localities was 36.8 percent while 63.2 percent in the rural. More than half of the population (56.7%) was within the age group 0-19 years. The district has total land area of 2,610.44 sq km and a population density of 46 persons per sq km.

9.2.2 Nationality

The data from the 2010 PHC indicated 97.1 percent of the population residing in the district was Ghanaian nationals while 2.9 percent were non Ghanaian nationals.

9.2.3 Fertility, mortality, and migration

Fertility

The total population of female 12 years and older was 37,992 during the 2010 PHC. The age group with the highest proportion of children ever born was 60 years and older which recorded 22,309 child birth. The TFR in the district 3.8 percent, compared with the regional rate of 3.54 percent. While GFR is 111.9 births, CFR is 25.4 per 1000 women.

Mortality

The district recorded some child mortality during the 2010 PHC. The data shows that 88,461 children survived out of the 107,948 children ever born in the District. Majority of the children surviving were males (44,528) compared to females (43,933). The district recorded high female under-five mortality than males. Deaths due to accident/violence/homicide/suicide are lower (7.7%) than both the regional and national rates of 9.7 percent and 11.6 percent respectively. Maternal mortality in the district is higher (3.2%) compared with the regional (2.2%) and national (1.9%) rates.

Migration

The District recorded 9,541 migrants during the 2010 PHC. It was noted that migrants from the Upper West region constituted the highest (1,810) of the migrants population in the District. Migrants outside Ghana were 1,116.

9.2.4 Marital status

The 2010 PHC data reveals that the proportion of persons 12 years and older who were married was about 54 percent while about 36 percent were never married. More males (44.5%) were never married than female (27.9%). However, more female (61.8%) were married compared to male (52.6%). The age group with the highest proportion of married rate was 35-39 years which recorded about 91 percent of the population 12 years and older in the District.

9.2.5 Religion

The highest religious affiliation during the 2010 PHC in the District was Islam (79.4%), followed by Pentecostal/Charismatic (6.0%) and Catholic (4.6%). The rest of the religious factions in the District recorded proportions less than or equal to 1 percent. Islam had the highest affiliation for both males (79.5%) and females (79.3%). Pentecostal/Charismatic also recorded more females (6.4%) than the rest of the religious affiliation.

9.2.6 Literacy and education

In a whole, 40 percent of the population 11 years and older in the District were literate in English only while about 3 percent were also literate in Ghanaian language only. 66.2 percent of males in the age group 30-34 years had attained literacy in English and Ghanaian language. While more males (57.9%) were literate in English and Ghanaian than females (54.6%), more females (42%) were literate in English only than males (38.3%)

9.2.7 Economic activity

The 2010 PHC data indicated that 67.7 percent of the 65,209 persons 15 years and older were economically active while 32.3 percent were economically not active in the district. Employment in the district stands at 65.7 percent while unemployment is at 2.0 percent. The data reveal that about 78 percent of the employed population 15 years and older are employed by the agriculture forestry and fishing industry.

9.2.8 Information Communication Technology

The 2010 PHC shows that mobile phone ownership in the district is at 20.5 percent. FTL is at 0.9 percent of households. Internet usage in the district is less than 1 percent (0.9%).

9.2.9 Disability

There are 2,068 PWDs in the district, which constitute 1.7 percent of the entire population. This rate is lower than the regional and national rate of 2.5 percent and 3.0 percent respectively.

Persons with sight disability constitute the highest (40.6%) with more females (42.9%) than males (38.3%) in the district. Again, persons with sight disability dominate in both urban and rural areas recording 37 percent and 42.9 percent respectively.

A further assertion can be made that, of the 1500 persons 15 years and older who have some form of disability, 47 percent are employed while 1.6 percent are unemployed. Again, About 51 percent of them are economically not active.

Out of a total 1,970 PWDs, about 35 percent attended or have some form of education while 65.0 percent have never attended school in the district.

9.2.10 Agricultural activities

A total of 12,340 households are engaged in agriculture in the West Mamprusi District, representing 85.5 percent of all households in the district.

Majority of households in agricultural activities are into crop farming (96.9%) and livestock rearing (69.7%). In the rural areas about 98 percent are into crop farming. Out of the total of 3,935 households in the urban areas that engage in agricultural activities, 94.1 percent are into crop farming while 63.5 percent are into livestock rearing. Fish farming has the lowest proportion of 0.5 percent of the agricultural activities in the district.

9.2.11 Housing condition

The total number of houses in the district is 10,295 with 4,088 located in the urban areas and 6,207 in the rural areas. The number of households in the district is 14,432. The population per house is 11.8 which is higher than the regional average of 9.6 and again the national average of 7.3. On the other hand, population per house for the urban areas (10.9) is relatively lower than the rural areas (12.3). The average household size is 8.4 which is higher than the regional average of 7.8 and also higher than the national average of 4.5.

About 87.9 percent of housing units in the district are owned by members of the household followed by ownership by relative not a household member (5.8%) and owned by other private individual (4.2%). The proportion of ownership by a member of the household in rural area (95.4%) is higher than in urban (76.4%).

A total of 14,432 dwelling units were identified in the district. The commonest type of dwelling unit occupied by households is compound houses. On the average, compound house accounts for more than half (79.5%) of all dwelling units in the district, followed by Huts/Buildings (same compound) {8.2% }.

About 89 percent of the dwelling units in the district are constructed with mud bricks/ earth. The urban and rural proportions for the use of mud bricks/earth are (86.1%) and (90.0%) respectively

Materials for floors of dwelling units are mainly earth/mud and cement/concrete, constituting 15.2 percent and 83.5 percent respectively.

About 44.6 percent of the dwelling units in the districts are roofed with thatch/palm leaf or raffia of which 28.5 percent are in urban areas and 55.3 percent in rural areas. Dwelling units using Metal sheets stand at 50.4 percent of which 68.4 percent are in the urban and 38.5 percent rural, forming the most dominant roofing material for dwelling units in the district

Most Single households use one room (77.9%) while 14.2 percent of same households use one room. For the household of sizes 4, most of them occupy 2 rooms (45.6%). Household sizes 3, 5 to 8 use 3 rooms where as households of sizes 9 to 10 occupy an average of 4 rooms.

The main source of lighting for most housing units is kerosene lamp (41.1%). The urban to rural proportions are (26.4%) and (50.6%) respectively. This is followed by electricity (mains) (36.1%) and flashlights/touch (20.1%). Electricity (mains) is the dominant source of light in urban (66.2%) as compared with rural (16.5%).

The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (83.9%). The proportion for rural (96.6%) is higher than that of the urban (64.5%). Majority of households (45.2%) use separate room (exclusive use) for cooking space followed by open space in compound (25.9%). About 14.2 percent of household also use enclosure without roof.

Most households (28.6%) rely on protected well as their main source of water for drinking. The proportion in urban areas of those who use protected wells (30.4%) is higher compared with rural (27.5%). Most households use protected well (28%) for domestic purposes, slightly higher than unprotected well (27.4%) and bore-hole/pump/tube well (23.7%).

Majority of households (74.5%) in the district have no toilet facilities. The proportion in urban areas (65.6%) is lower compared with that in rural areas (80.3%). About 34.7 percent of households use shared separate bathroom in the same house, the proportion is higher in urban areas (42.9%) than in rural areas (29.3%).

About 46 percent of the population disposes of their solid waste in public dumps (open space). The proportion between urban and rural is the same (45.5%). 72 percent of the household population disposes their liquid waste by throwing it onto the street/outside. The urban to rural proportions are (71%) and (71.9%) respectively.

9.3 Conclusions

The data presented by the 2010 PHC provides useful insight of on the interplay among the socio-economic phenomenon in the district. The data indicate a youthful population, of more than half of the population in the district. Literacy and educational attainment in the district are generally low. However, majority of the population aged three years and older are currently attending primary school.

The proportions of the employed and unemployed are reasonably appreciable in the district. It is worth noting however, that, among the male population, more are employed than it is among the female population. The data also show that access to ICT is low both at the individual and households levels.

The findings of the 2010 PHC reveal that the district has a low child under five mortality and this is appreciably normal compared with the regional and district rates, but the proportion of female deaths in the district is higher than the proportion in males. Maternal mortality on the other hand is alarming in the context of the regional and national statistics.

The prevalence of disability is low in the district. The commonest disabilities captured during the census period were sight, hearing, speech, intellectual, and emotional disabilities.

Access to amenities/ household facilities such toilet space, source of drinking water are woefully inadequate. Open space disposal of refuse is predominant in the district especially in the rural localities. The use of wood as the main source of cooking fuel is predominately high.

A significant proportion of the population 15 years and older is employed in the district. The main industry of employment in the district is the agriculture forestry and fishing which employs more than three-quarters of the employed population 15 years and older.

The high youthful population in the West Mamprusi District implies that the district assembly needs to institute policies that will ensure job creation for the youth to prevent their exodus to southern part of the country to seek for greener pasture. The district assembly in its current efforts at job creation and engaging the youth in employable skills can also intensify partnership with several NGOs operating in the district to give further training to the youth and the unemployed population to be self-sufficient.

The findings reveal a high fertility rate in the district which is higher than the regional rate. Behavioural and attitudinal change campaign on family planning and contraceptive usage therefore needs to be emphasized by the District Health Directorate. If this situation is left unchecked, there could be pressure on basic school infrastructure in the district.

School attendance PWDs is low particularly from the secondary school through to tertiary level. This will affect their employability in the both the formal and informal sectors.. Among the PWDs in the district, sight disability is the most dominant. The District Education Oversight Committee needs to pay attention to Special Schools and to ensure that PWDs have continuous education. Adequate attention should also be paid by the District Health Directorate to investigate the causes of sight disability and to educate the public on preventive measures that will reduce the incidence of sight disability in the district.

There is heavy dependence on wood as the main source of cooking fuel. This is a threat to ecological sustainability. The Forestry Commission in the district should apply stringent measures to the felling of trees for charcoal burning and encourage the rural communities especially, to use gas for cooking fuel as an alternative source.

Maternal mortality needs a critical attention in the district. For the district to achieve the Millennium Development Goal on maternal mortality, the District Assembly in collaboration with the District Health Directorate and other stakeholders in health need to extend and improve maternal health care in the district, especially the rural areas. .

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

	District		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Household head and spouse						
Total	14,432	100.0	5,689	100.0	8,743	100.0
Household with head and a spouse only	190	1.3	95	1.7	95	1.1
Household with head and multiple spouse only	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	3,584	24.8	1,193	21.0	2,391	27.3
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	6,627	45.9	2,182	38.4	4,445	50.8
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	160	1.1	73	1.3	87	1.0
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	371	2.6	180	3.2	191	2.2
Head only	548	3.8	392	6.9	156	1.8
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	844	5.8	449	7.9	395	4.5
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	1,329	9.2	674	11.8	655	7.5
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	78	0.5	47	0.8	31	0.4
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	701	4.9	404	7.1	297	3.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Sex/Disability type	Total	Educational level attained									
		Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle /JSS/ /JHS	Sec. /SSS /SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Total	109,331	53,260	6,314	4,737	27,646	10,526	5,130	283	1,194	214	27
No disability	107,361	51,979	6,257	4,692	27,277	10,389	5,071	276	1,180	213	27
With a disability	1,970	1,281	57	45	369	137	59	7	14	1	0
Sight	797	578	22	19	104	50	19	1	4	0	0
Hearing	428	270	12	10	112	14	6	0	4	0	0
Speech	238	136	10	2	74	13	2	1	0	0	0
Physical	357	239	4	3	63	27	16	2	3	0	0
Intellectual	177	121	4	1	34	11	4	2	0	0	0
Emotional	183	90	4	10	45	25	8	0	1	0	0
Other	183	118	2	6	33	13	7	1	2	1	0
Male											
Total	53,674	23,420	3,191	2,449	14,373	5,887	3,161	141	837	191	24
No disability	52,694	22,845	3,162	2,420	14,166	5,810	3,113	135	829	190	24
With a disability	980	575	29	29	207	77	48	6	8	1	0
Sight	371	249	8	11	51	30	17	1	4	0	0
Hearing	194	105	10	8	56	9	3	0	3	0	0
Speech	126	76	5	2	36	4	2	1	0	0	0
Physical	176	103	2	1	39	14	14	2	1	0	0
Intellectual	94	65	2	1	14	7	3	2	0	0	0
Emotional	116	56	2	8	30	14	6	0	0	0	0
Other	97	61	1	4	19	6	5	0	0	1	0
Female											
Total	55,657	29,840	3,123	2,288	13,273	4,639	1,969	142	357	23	3
No disability	54,667	29,134	3,095	2,272	13,111	4,579	1,958	141	351	23	3
With a disability	990	706	28	16	162	60	11	1	6	0	0
Sight	426	329	14	8	53	20	2	0	0	0	0
Hearing	234	165	2	2	56	5	3	0	1	0	0
Speech	112	60	5	0	38	9	0	0	0	0	0
Physical	181	136	2	2	24	13	2	0	2	0	0
Intellectual	83	56	2	0	20	4	1	0	0	0	0
Emotional	67	34	2	2	15	11	2	0	1	0	0
Other	86	57	1	2	14	7	2	1	2	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A 3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	14,432	119,595	58,781	60,814	34,386	20,353	14,033
Households engaged in agricultural activities	12,340	108,556	53,589	54,967	34,386	20,353	14,033
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	11,967	106,002	52,343	53,659	33,267	19,775	13,492
Households engaged in crop farming	11,963	105,968	52,326	53,642	33,247	19,763	13,484
Households engaged in tree growing	96	897	431	466	260	168	92
Agro forestry (tree planting)	96	897	431	466	260	168	92
Alligator pepper	28	263	122	141	87	58	29
Apples	17	183	95	88	48	34	14
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	18	129	60	69	48	27	21
Avocado	2	17	10	7	3	2	1
Banana	62	612	315	297	148	98	50
Beans	3,763	35,478	17,576	17,902	10,762	6,550	4,212
Black pepper	5	52	30	22	23	13	10
Black berries	15	135	70	65	37	21	16
Cabbage	9	100	46	54	21	12	9
Carrot	33	268	131	137	72	47	25
Cashew	65	697	334	363	266	153	113
Cassava	30	320	170	150	134	86	48
Citronella	6	56	31	25	17	14	3
Citrus	2	30	18	12	2	2	0
Cloves	10	74	28	46	36	17	19
Cocoa	7	63	23	40	16	7	9
Coconut	2	14	8	6	14	8	6
Cocoyam	13	130	70	60	22	18	4
Cocoyam / Taro (koko)	6	67	33	34	20	13	7
Coffee	2	28	9	19	13	7	6
Cola	8	102	41	61	21	13	8
Cotton	249	2,874	1,382	1,492	836	463	373
Cucumber	89	821	401	420	266	151	115
Egg plant	9	102	46	56	29	21	8
Garlic	1	10	7	3	10	7	3
Garden eggs	51	461	239	222	211	107	104
Ginger	9	61	34	27	26	17	9
Groundnut	4,574	42,614	20,807	21,807	14,224	8,035	6,189
Guava	71	664	311	353	218	119	99
Kenaf	16	155	77	78	46	30	16
Lemon grass	6	52	29	23	21	10	11
Lettuce	6	84	42	42	30	18	12
Maize	10,689	96,352	47,598	48,754	29,928	17,872	12,056
Mango	290	3,162	1,576	1,586	942	573	369

Table A 3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged (cont'd)

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Melon (agusi)	99	849	418	431	275	167	108
Millet	4,852	44,586	22,136	22,450	13,843	8,402	5,441
Mushroom	29	339	164	175	49	43	6
Nut meg	65	715	364	351	190	125	65
Oil palm	2	10	2	8	8	2	6
Okro	671	6,580	3,173	3,407	2,118	1,079	1,039
Onion	27	255	120	135	71	35	36
Pawpaw	7	76	33	43	27	18	9
Peas	17	147	79	68	41	24	17
Pepper	115	1,060	529	531	294	165	129
Pineapple	4	47	15	32	36	11	25
Plantain	11	83	46	37	19	12	7
Potatoes	13	141	81	60	41	33	8
Rice	1,722	17,272	8,540	8,732	5,192	3,093	2,099
Rubber	6	71	42	29	11	9	2
Shallot	2	15	10	5	5	3	2
Shea tree	2	13	10	3	10	8	2
Sorghum	145	1,605	775	830	521	306	215
Soya beans	1,156	11,133	5,394	5,739	4,154	2,160	1,994
Spinach	1	10	4	6	3	2	1
Sugarcane	3	38	16	22	18	10	8
Sun flower	32	382	192	190	103	60	43
Sweet pepper	3	22	9	13	6	3	3
Sweet potatoes	86	755	390	365	230	136	94
Tiger nut	18	189	88	101	59	36	23
Tobacco	7	65	27	38	11	7	4
Tomatoes	75	743	354	389	232	135	97
Water melon	991	9,076	4,546	4,530	3,263	1,949	1,314
Yam	249	2,603	1,288	1,315	961	561	400
Other (specify)	154	1,611	780	831	508	293	215

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A 4: Population by sex, number of household and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Total	Sex		House holds	Houses
			Male	Female		
1	Walewale	18,580	9,083	9,497	2,960	2,008
2	Wungu	7,357	3,618	3,739	683	400
3	Janga	7,206	3,551	3,655	705	559
4	Kparigu	6,060	2,935	3,125	672	485
5	Wulugu	5,411	2,756	2,655	669	636
6	Gbimsi	4,429	2,167	2,262	511	410
7	Nasia	3,808	1,872	1,936	446	392
8	Tampulingu	3,308	1,592	1,716	348	269
9	Tinguri	3,263	1,552	1,711	383	316
10	Yama	3,189	1,581	1,608	375	257
11	Zangu-Vuga	2,835	1,409	1,426	339	171
12	Guabuliga	2,408	1,255	1,153	253	153
13	Duu	2,322	1,160	1,162	282	213
14	Zangum	2,191	1,095	1,096	234	121
15	Kpasenkpe	2,107	1,045	1,062	320	246
16	Nayoko	1,970	935	1,035	205	158
17	Selinvoya	1,924	975	949	162	140
18	Gbani	1,829	854	975	179	155
19	Boakudow	1,774	843	931	188	99
20	Bugiya Pala	1,663	814	849	174	102

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	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	Walewale	18,580	2,580	2,467	2,284	2,447	1,726	1,547	1,256	964	823	596	506	324	334	208	216	302
2	Wungu	7,357	1,390	1,347	880	718	599	490	361	325	254	230	197	110	115	120	90	131
3	Janga	7,206	1,385	1,192	790	632	531	551	425	375	289	191	227	98	156	57	163	144
4	Kparigu	6,060	1,014	1,024	743	662	505	501	348	318	224	167	146	72	114	65	72	85
5	Wulugu	5,411	832	832	758	700	446	323	257	250	216	174	142	76	101	89	83	132
6	Gbimsi	4,429	787	750	540	472	342	306	232	215	162	146	119	57	107	42	66	86
7	Nasia	3,808	670	655	411	374	296	271	223	199	154	122	114	45	92	29	52	101
8	Tampulingu	3,308	618	555	363	341	264	236	189	170	129	90	89	39	61	34	60	70
9	Tinguri	3,263	636	612	380	308	242	226	190	145	99	122	80	30	68	26	41	58
10	Yama	3,189	592	500	347	291	269	290	201	158	127	103	72	37	53	32	42	75
11	Zangu-Vuga	2,835	575	490	278	255	222	176	154	125	141	81	92	39	53	38	64	52
12	Guabuliga	2,408	453	449	314	249	153	163	108	111	73	64	71	25	56	33	30	56
13	Duu	2,322	400	388	258	214	172	129	123	126	88	79	54	45	78	45	54	69
14	Zangum	2,191	420	349	281	237	169	142	111	82	87	56	54	44	58	23	37	41
15	Kpasenkpe	2,107	297	331	249	220	138	147	152	105	98	80	66	42	67	36	37	42
16	Nayoko	1,970	327	362	228	226	162	132	97	89	78	61	55	21	43	20	23	46
17	Selinvoya	1,924	359	348	216	198	179	128	139	91	74	33	48	24	35	14	28	10
18	Gbani	1,829	308	279	229	225	141	140	93	88	72	76	46	28	17	24	23	40
19	Boakudow	1,774	415	344	183	161	132	138	92	72	58	44	38	25	19	14	17	22
20	Bugiya Pala	1,663	367	305	184	141	97	106	103	92	60	46	34	17	39	18	17	37

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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