2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

JIRAPA DISTRICT

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CEB: Children Ever Born

CIDA: Canadian International Development Agency

CS: Children Surviving

CHIPS: Community Health Planning Services

DANIDA: Danish International Development Agency

DFID: Department for International Development

DPs: Development Partners

DMTDP: District Medium Term Development Plan

ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States

EA: Enumeration Area

EU: European Union

GSS: Ghana Statistical Service

GES: Ghana Education Service

ICT: Information Communication Technology

JSS: Junior Secondary School

JHS: Junior High School

MDGs: Millennium Development Goals

MMDAs: Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies

MOE: Ministry of Education

MOFA: Ministry of Food and Agriculture

MOTI: Ministry of Trade and Industry

ICT4AD: National ICT for Accelerated Development Policy

NDPC: National Development Planning Commission

NGOs: Non-governmental Organisations

PHC: Population and Housing Census

PPP: Public-Private Partnerships

PES: Post Enumeration Survey

PWDs: Persons with disabilities

SADA: Savannah Accelerated Development Authority

SHS: Senior High School

SSS: Senior Secondary School

UN: United Nations

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 Jirapa District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 88,402 representing 12.6 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 47.0 percent and females represent 53.0 percent. About 85.6 percent of the population live in rural localities. The district has a sex ratio of 88.9. The population of the district is youthful (under 15 years) (42.8%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons 60 years and above (9.3%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 99.0, the dependency ratio in the rural localities is higher (105.8) than that of the dependency ratio in the urban areas (66.44).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The District has a Total Fertility Rate of 3.5. The General Fertility Rate is 100.2 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the sixth highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 23.3 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 10.6 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing 57 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 25 deaths per 1000 population is also for age 70 and above. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounts for 7.8 percent of deaths, while 92.2 percent is by other causes. The district has a migrant population of 11,931. Majority of migrants (60.5%) living in the district were born in elsewhere in the Upper West Region, while 39.4 percent were born elsewhere in another region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Brong Ahafo region constitute 48.5 percent followed by Ashanti with 19.5 percent and Northern, 11.8 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 87,308 with a total number of 13,911 households. The average household size in the district is 6.3 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household composition accounting for 41.0 percent. Spouses form about 9.4 percent while other relatives constitute 13.9 percent. Extended households (head, spouse(s), children and heads relative) constitute 51.0 percent of the total number of households in the district and this is followed by nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) (16.1%).

Marital status

About 52 percent of the population aged 12 years and older are married and 37 percent have never married. By age 25-29 years, more than three quarters of females (76.7%) are married compared to 49.6 percent of males. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 51.9 percent while widowed males account for only 9.8 percent. . Among the married, 76.0 percent have no education while about 21.9 percent of the never married have never been to school. About 81.6 percent of the married population are employed, 2.2 percent are unemployed and 16.2 percent are economically not active. About half of those who have never married (55.2%) are economically not active with 2.2 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 95.5 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.7 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.0 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 44.9 percent are literate and 55.1 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (52.4 %) than that of females (38.8%). About seven out of ten people (65.9%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (31,679) in the district, 47.9 percent has never attended school, 39.0 percent are currently attending and 13.1 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 73.5 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 26.5 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.0 percent are employed while 3.0 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (43.9%) and 24.2% perform household duties. Again, about 47.0 percent of the unemployed are seeking work for the first and available for work.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 70.8 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 16.2 percent in craft and related trade and 4.9 percent in service and sales. About 4.2 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the employed population 15 years and older 55.8 percent are self-employed without employees, while 32.9 percent are contributing family workers. About 2.0 percent are self-employed with employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 93.1 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 6.3 percent.

Information and Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 15.9 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 23.5 percent as compared to 9.7 percent of females. About 1.2 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 331 households representing 2.4 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.8 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (3.9%) than females (3.8%). The types of disability in the district include sight, physical, hearing, speech, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 31.5 percent followed by physical (23.3%), and hearing disability (15.5%). Of the population disabled, 53.8 percent are employed and 44.6 percent economically not active. About 65.7 percent of the population with disability have never attended school.

Agriculture

In the district, 82.7 percent of households are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, 92.2 percent of households are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 47.3 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (96.2%) are involved in crop farming with goat as the dominant animal reared in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of Jirapa District is 12,208 representing 14.8 percent of the total number of houses in the Upper West Region. The average number of persons per house is 7.2.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

About 4 out of 10 (45.7%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 37.9 percent are separate houses and 7.5 percent are semi-detached houses. About 85 percent of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 8.5 percent are owned by private individuals; 3.3 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.8 percent are owned by public or government. About 0.7 percent of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 79.8 percent with cement/concrete constituting 17.4 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Mud/earth (57.6%) and cement/concrete (41.3%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (79.6%) for dwelling units in the district, while 9.0 percent of dwelling used either mud/mud bricks/earth or Thatch/Raffia to roof their dwellings.

Room occupancy

Three rooms constitutes the highest percentage (18.1%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 6.4 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy three rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are flashlight/torch (57.4%), kerosene lamp (16.6%) and electricity (18.8%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (81.2%). The proportion for rural is higher than that of urban. The four main sources of water in the district are borehole, pipe borne water and public standpipe. About three quarters of households (75.1%) drink water from bore holes.

Majority of households (81.0%) do not have toilet facilities in their homes and therefore resort to bush/beach/field. For the few households that uses toilet facilities, the commonly used type of toilet facility in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 10.0 percent. About half of households (51.0%) in the district have bathrooms for exclusive use of members while another 13.4 percent use shared separate bathroom in the same house.

Waste disposal

Most households (44.8%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. Another 34.5 percent dispose their solid waste by public dump in the open space. House to house waste collection accounts for 3.5 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street (69.9%) and onto the compound (24.4%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

1.1   Introduction

The Jirapa District established by LI 1902 was carved out of the then Jirapa-Lambussie District as part of a further enlarging and deepening of Ghana's decentralization processes in 2007. The District is located in the north western corner of the Upper West Region of Ghana and one of eight districts in the region. It lies approximately between latitudes 10.25º and 11.00º North and longitudes 20.25º and 20.40º West with a territorial size of 1,188.6 square kilometers representing 6.4 percent of the regional landmass.

Jirapa District is bordered to the south by the Nadowli-Kaleo District, to the north by the Lambussie-Karni district, to the West by Lawra District and to the east by the Sissala West District. The district capital, Jirapa, is 62 km away from Wa, the Regional capital. Its location presents a special development advantage for the district. Figure 1.1 below shows the boundaries and some of the major communities and road network in the district.

1.2   Physical features

1.2.1   Topography and Drainage

The district is not well drained as no major rivers are found except the intermittent tributaries of the Black Volta River. These are Kaabaa around Ullo, Bakpong near Baazu, Dazugri in Jirapa and Telenbe at Tizza.

In the long dry season, these tributaries dry up leaving the district with no surface water catchment for domestic and agricultural purposes. The valleys of these tributaries are suitable for the development of small-scale irrigation dams and dugouts for dry season gardening, fishing and watering of animals, especially cattle. There are however, small-scale dams and dug-outs scattered throughout the district. Konzokala, Tizza, Jirapa and Ullo are some of the places where one can find dams and dug-outs.

Topographically, the landscape of the district is generally flat and low-lying with average height of 300 meters above sea level. There are few plateau surfaces ranging between 1,000-1,150 feet. These are found in Yagha and Jirapa.

1.2.2   Geology and Soil

The soil of the district is mainly sandy loam with underlying hard iron pans. There are however narrow strips of alluvial soils along the numerous dry valleys of the tributaries of the Black Volta River suitable for rice farming. It is important to remark that the sandy loam is susceptible to severe sheet and gully erosion caused by surface run-off during the peak of the wet season. The widespread erosion adversely affects not only the fertility of the soil but also contributes in silting the few dams in the district. A clear example is the Bulkpong dam in Jirapa (Jirapa DMTDP, 2010-213).

Generally, however, the sandy loam is very fertile and enhances large scale cultivation of groundnuts. There are large tracks of fertile soils in Somboro, Tuggo, Han and

Mwankuriareas that can support large-scale agricultural production. Also, there are gravel pits scattered all over the district for road construction. The extensive Birrimian formation and granite rocks largely found around Yahga and Jirapa store considerable quantities of ground water which serves as the main source of water for sinking boreholes and hand dug wells. Geological survey carried out by a mining company in 1998 holds that the rocks contain gold deposits. Azumah Resources Ltd, an Australian based mining company is currently conducting exploration with the hope of developing a mine at Yagha.

1.2.3 Climate and Vegetation

The district is located in the tropical continental climate regime with mean annual temperature ranging between 28° C to 31° C which offers the opportunity for the development of solar energy. During the months of April/May-October the district experience a single rainy season induced by the moist monsoon winds with an intensity of 1,000-1,100mm per annum and humidity ranging between 70-90 percent but falling to 20 percent in the dry season.

The rain fall pattern within the season is irregular which makes it difficult to predict for any cropping year as long period of no rain often punctuate the wet season, leading to partial or total crop failures. The prevailing winds, the tropical continental air mass blowing from the North-East (Sahara), are cold, dry and dusty (Harmattan) usually between November to March. During this period of harsh weather, deaths caused by outbreaks of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis (CSM) and other diseases are common in the district.

The vegetation of the district is generally the Guinea Savannah woodland with light undergrowth and scattered medium sized trees. The major trees which are also the economic ones are shea, dawadawa, baoba and neem. Human activities such as bush burning, tree felling for fuel wood and charcoal burning, improper farming practices and the excavation of vast areas for sand and gravel all contribute immensely to destruction of the natural vegetation and therefore the environment. The district has no major forest reserves except some isolated pockets at Somboro, Tuolong and Yagbetuolong along the Black Volta that are undeveloped. These tickets provide protective cover for streams in the localities mentioned above.

1.3 Political administration

The political administration of the District is made up of the District Assembly which consists of a secretariat headed by the District Chief Executive as the political head and the District Co-ordinating Director as the administrative head and principal advisor to the District Chief Executive.

Following the last national District Assembly Elections in September 2010, the District Assembly is made up of 55 members (49 males and 6 females) comprising 37 elected members, 16 government appointees, one Member of Parliament and the District Chief Executive. The sub-committees in the Jirapa District Assembly include; Finance and Administration sub-committee; Development sub- committee; Social service sub-committee; Works sub-committee; Justice/Security Sub-committee and Micro & Small scale Enterprise Sub-committee.

Figure 1.1: Map of Jirapa District
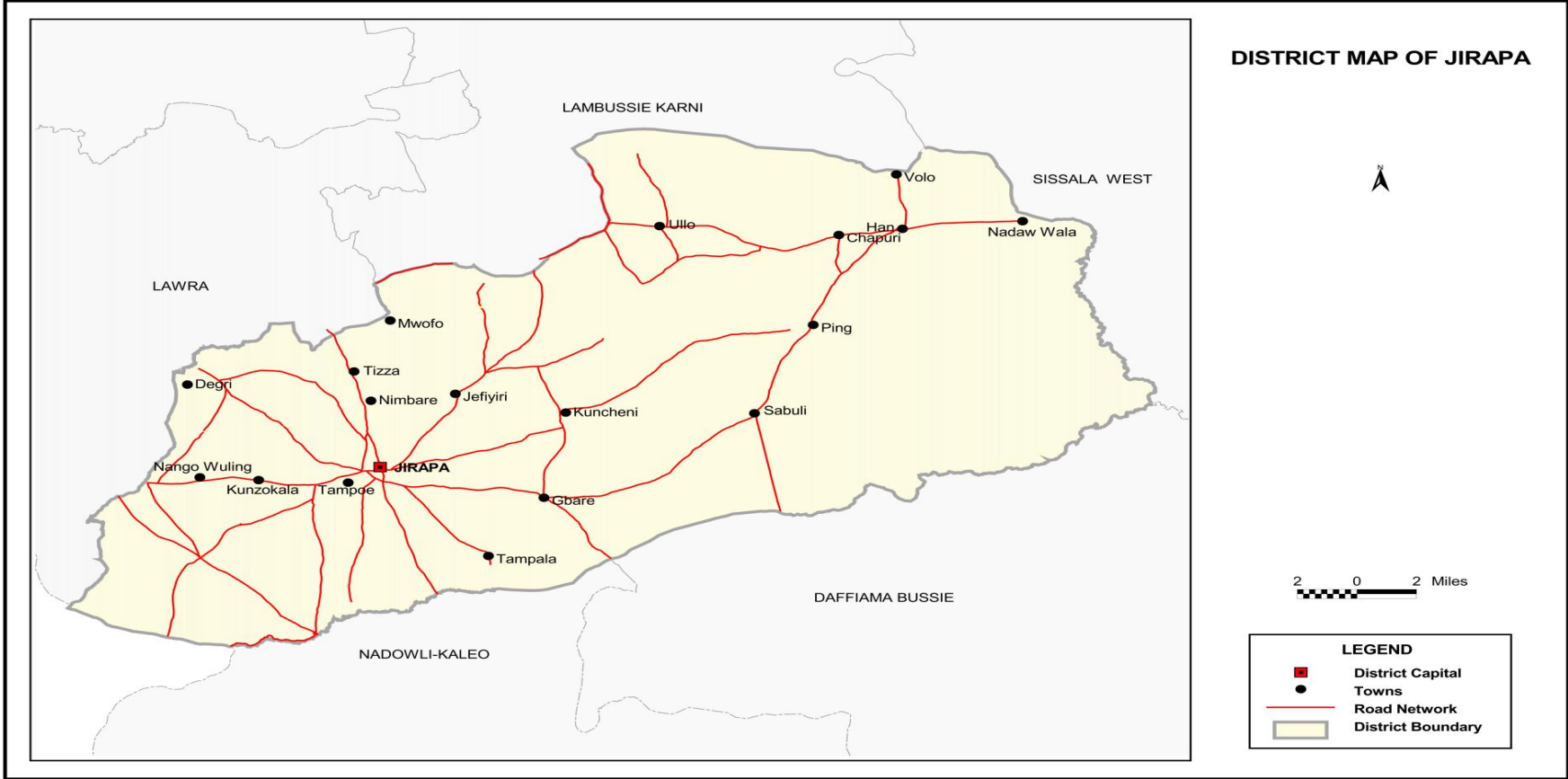
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

To ensure effective participation in decision making at the grassroots level, the District Assembly is divided into Town and Area Councils, depending on the population and land area of the district. The Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462, 3,3) mandates that, a settlement or town with a population of 5,000 or more qualify to have a Town Council status. An Area Council on the other hand is made up of two or more towns which when pooled together have a population of 5,000 or more. Based on these criteria, the Jirapa District has one (1) Town Council with its headquarters at Jirapa, seven (7) Area Councils and 37 Unit Committees. The district has one parliamentary constituency known as the Jirapa Constituency.

1.4   Social and cultural structure

The district is made up of one main indigenous ethnic group namely the Dagaaba, which constitutes the Jirapa Paramouncy with nine (9) divisional areas. There are however pockets of other ethnic groups such as Sissalas, Moshi, Wangara, Fulani and other ethnic groups from the southern part of Ghana. There has been a long-standing peaceful ethnic and religious co-existence in the district, which serves as a potential for development investment in the district. The main festivals of the Jirapa Traditional area are: the Bong-ngo and Bogre festivals. The Bong-ngo festival is developmental oriented which brings the youth of the traditional area together each year to deliberate on the development of the area. The Bogre festival on the other hand, is a religious festival, which is shrouded in secrecy. It is an annual festival, which falls immediately after the harvest of crops.

Available statistics from the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report identify three main religious groups in the District including Christianity (65.9%), Islam (10.4%) and Traditional (18.8%).

1.4.1   Historical facts

It is believed that the legendary Bayong of Dantie left his footprint on a Baobab tree at a place now called Bayongyir during the Samori- Babatu slave wars in 1902-1932 It is also a historical fact that the donkey of another great leader, Dootoraa of Gbare left its footprints on a rock surface in the village not far from Jirapa. The stone built Catholic Church and Mission house completed in 1948 and located at Jirapa, is the oldest in the Upper West Region. The arrival of these missionaries in 1929 marked the beginning of formal education and Christian morality in the region.

1.5   The Economy

The district's economy is characterized by agricultural activities, services, agro-processing and other small scale manufacturing activities.

1.5.1   Agriculture

Agriculture remains the main economic activity in the district with 67.1 percent of the people in the district engaged in agriculture, which is largely subsistence in nature. Very few farmers are engaged in large-scale production of cereals and legumes in Han and Mwankuri areas. Cash crops cultivated in the district are shea nuts, cotton, groundnuts and cashew.

The rearing of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry are mainly produced as a supplement to crop farming. A few farmers however engage in large-scale livestock production in the Han and Ping areas.

1.5.2 Service

There are two main financial institutions in the district namely the Sonzele Rural Bank Ltd established in 1983 with an agency in Han and the St. Joseph's Credit Union also situated in Jirapa. These two financial institutions play a very important economic role by granting credit facilities to its customers, small-scale business operators and farmers, which has impacted positively in the lives of the people in the district.

The district can boast of the presence of four communication networks including: Mobile Telephone Networks (MTN), Vodafone, Airtel and Tigo. Every community has at least one communication network or the other. The presence of these communication networks has provided job opportunities for people as they embark on the sale of scratch cards and other communication gargets. Aside the numerous credit retail outlets, the introduction of the MTN Mobile Money transfer system has also helped to facilitate business transactions among people within the district.

1.5.3 Tourism

Tourism is largely underdeveloped sector in the District. Local and Foreign investors have not been sufficiently motivated to invest in hotels, restaurants and other hospitality outlets. This is largely due to anticipated low returns on investments as a result of perceived low patronage. But the District has the advantage of a central location, easy accessibility, and a variety of tourist attractions evenly spread throughout the District. Some of these attractions are:

- Wulling Rock Pedestals – These are mushroom shaped rocks with some having human faces. The Ghana Tourist Board has already started a site protection project there in collaboration with the District Assembly.
- Bayong's footprint at Ullo – The legendary Bayong of Dantie left his footprint on a Baobab tree at a place now called Bayongyir during the Babatu-Samori wars.
- The donkey of another great leader, Dootoraa of Gbare left footprints on a rock surface in the village not far from Jirapa.
- The Annual Dawadawa harvest festival of the Chiefs and people of the Jirapa Traditional area called Bong-Ngo. It is held in April to lift the ban on the harvest of the fruit and to mark the beginning of the farming season.

The stone built Catholic Church and Mission house is the oldest in the Upper West Region. The arrival of these missionaries marked the beginning of formal education and Christian morality in the region.

- Python Sanctuary – This is located at Jefiri close to Jirapa. These reptiles can be seen during the intense heat season around February – April when they come out of their rock caves.
- Jirapa Naa Palace – This is a local storey building situated in Jirapa which was built about 200 years ago (Jirapa 2010-213 DMTDP).

1.5.4 Industry

Though manufacturing and agro processing is of great importance in the district, it is done on a small scale. This sector covers shea butter and dawadawa extraction, basket and pottery making, carpentry, masonry, pito brewing and neem cane chair, blacksmithing and bed

making. These products are mainly for the local market since there is inadequate credit and management skills to produce in large quantities for external market.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found during editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the census questionnaire, enumerator manuals and other documents. The results of the trial census assisted GSS to arrive at technically sound decisions on the ideal number of persons per

questionnaire, number of persons in the household roster, migration questions, placement of the mortality question, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of collection of information on community facilities. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of census field staff and the publicity and education interventions.

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

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 and Communication Technology (ICT), Fertility, Mortality, Agricultural Activity and Housing Conditions.

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

The household head was defined as a male or female member of the household recognised as such by the other household members. The head of household is generally the person who has

economic and social responsibility for the household. All relationships are defined with reference to the head.

Household and Non-household population

Household population comprised of all persons who spent the census night in a household setting. All persons who did not spend the census night in a household setting (except otherwise stated) were classified as non-household population. Persons who spent census night in any of the under listed institutions and locations were classified as non-household population:

(a) Educational Institutions

(b) Children's and Old People's Homes

(c) Hospitals and Healing Centres

(d) Hotels

(e) Prisons

(f) Service Barracks

(g) Soldiers on field exercise

(h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:

    i. All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.

    ii. Hunting and fishing camps.

    iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7   Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

The demographic characteristics of a particular human population include the size of the population, its distribution, composition and the changes as well as the components of changes (migration, fertility, and mortality) that occur in the population at a specific point in time. These characteristics differ from one population to the other and have great impact on the social and economic conditions of the population. This chapter discusses a number of key demographic characteristics of the district's population as they were measured in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The characteristics are namely, size and distribution, age and sex composition, migration, fertility and mortality.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 presents the distribution of the district's population by age groups and sex. The district had a total population of 88,402 distributed across all ages and different sexes. The total population consist of 53.0 percent females and 47.0 percent for males.

Out of the total population, persons between the ages of 5-9 years constituted the highest proportion (14.8%) of the population than any other age group, including even the younger age group, 0-4 years. It means that there are more children born in the past 5-9 years than the number of births in the past 0-4 years. This could possibly be as a result of declining fertility. Looking at the percentage changes between the two age groups (5-9 and 0-4 years) in terms of males and females, the change for males (16.3 to 14.9 percent) is greater than that for females which is from 13.5 to 13.3 percent. It therefore shows that there is a great reduction in the number of males from the age group 5-9 years to 0-4 years than that observed for females. From age group 10-14 years to the other older age-groups, a continuous sharp declined is noticed in the number of persons. The number of persons found between the ages of 95-99 is therefore the least, constituting only 0.1 percent of the total population.

Sex ratio, which is a measure of the number of males per every 100 females in the population, stood at 88.9 for the district. This indicates that the total population is made up of a higher number of females than males. However, it varies from one age group to the other. The highest sex ratio (111.9) is found in the age group, 10 to 14. Other age groups that had sex ratios greater than 100 are 5-9 years, 15-19 years and 90-94 years. The least sex ratio (57.1) occurred in the age group of 95-99 years. Demographers have observed that the sex ratio at birth is always more than 100 in most populations and that could possibly account for the higher male population between ages 0 and 14 years in the district (Siegel and Swanson, 2004). The differences occur in older age groups, where the number of females becomes greater than that for males due to differentials in the patterns of mortality and migration for males and females in the population. The age and sex distribution of the population has some implications for socio-economic and demographic development as well as for labour force participation and gender relations in the district.

Table 2.1: Age Structure by sex

Age Group	Both Sexes	percent	male	percent	female	percent	sex ratio
				Sex			
All Ages	88,402	100	41,592	100	46,810	100.0	88.9
0 - 4	12,414	14	6,204	14.9	6,210	13.3	99.9
9-May	13,107	14.8	6,778	16.3	6,329	13.5	107.1
14-Oct	12,351	14	6,523	15.7	5,828	12.5	111.9
15 - 19	9,434	10.7	4,877	11.7	4,557	9.7	107
20 - 24	6,238	7.1	2,836	6.8	3,402	7.3	83.4
25 - 29	5,306	6	2,282	5.5	3,024	6.5	75.5
30 - 34	5,181	5.9	2,136	5.1	3,045	6.5	70.1
35 - 39	4,125	4.7	1,641	3.9	2,484	5.3	66.1
40 - 44	3,983	4.5	1,625	3.9	2,358	5	68.9
45 - 49	3,009	3.4	1,275	3.1	1,734	3.7	73.5
50 - 54	3,017	3.4	1,192	2.9	1,825	3.9	65.3
55 - 59	1,852	2.1	762	1.8	1,090	2.3	69.9
60 - 64	2,272	2.6	969	2.3	1,303	2.8	74.4
65 - 69	1,369	1.5	551	1.3	818	1.7	67.4
70 - 74	1,935	2.2	742	1.8	1,193	2.5	62.2
75 - 79	1,253	1.4	490	1.2	763	1.6	64.2
80 - 84	955	1.1	415	1	540	1.2	76.9
85 - 89	350	0.4	173	0.4	177	0.4	97.7
90 - 94	185	0.2	97	0.2	88	0.2	110.2
95+	66	0.1	24	0.1	42	0.1	57.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3   Age-Sex Structure

Figure 2.1 is a population pyramid which illustrates the age-sex structure of the district. The district had a relatively high proportion of its population within the youthful ages (0-24 years). This is demonstrated by a population pyramid with a broad base and a narrow top which gives it a conical shape. For instance, out of the total population of the district, persons between the ages of 0-24 years alone constituted 60.6 percent. The median age for the population of district is 18.0 which indicate that half the population of the district is below 18 years old and another half is above 18 years old. The pyramid also shows that a sharper difference occurred in the percentage composition of males from age group 5-9 to 0-4 years, compared to that for females. The percentages of males and females between 60-64 and 70-74 is higher than the percentages for the younger age groups immediately below them. This could have happened due to age misreporting during the census fieldwork.

The age structure affects general fertility rate and ultimately the nature of changes that are likely to occur in the population. Birth and death rates are influenced by the proportions of people in the different ages. Other things being equal, populations that have comparatively large numbers of elderly are likely to record more deaths and fewer births each year than population of equal size that is made of a large proportion of young people within the reproductive ages.

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid
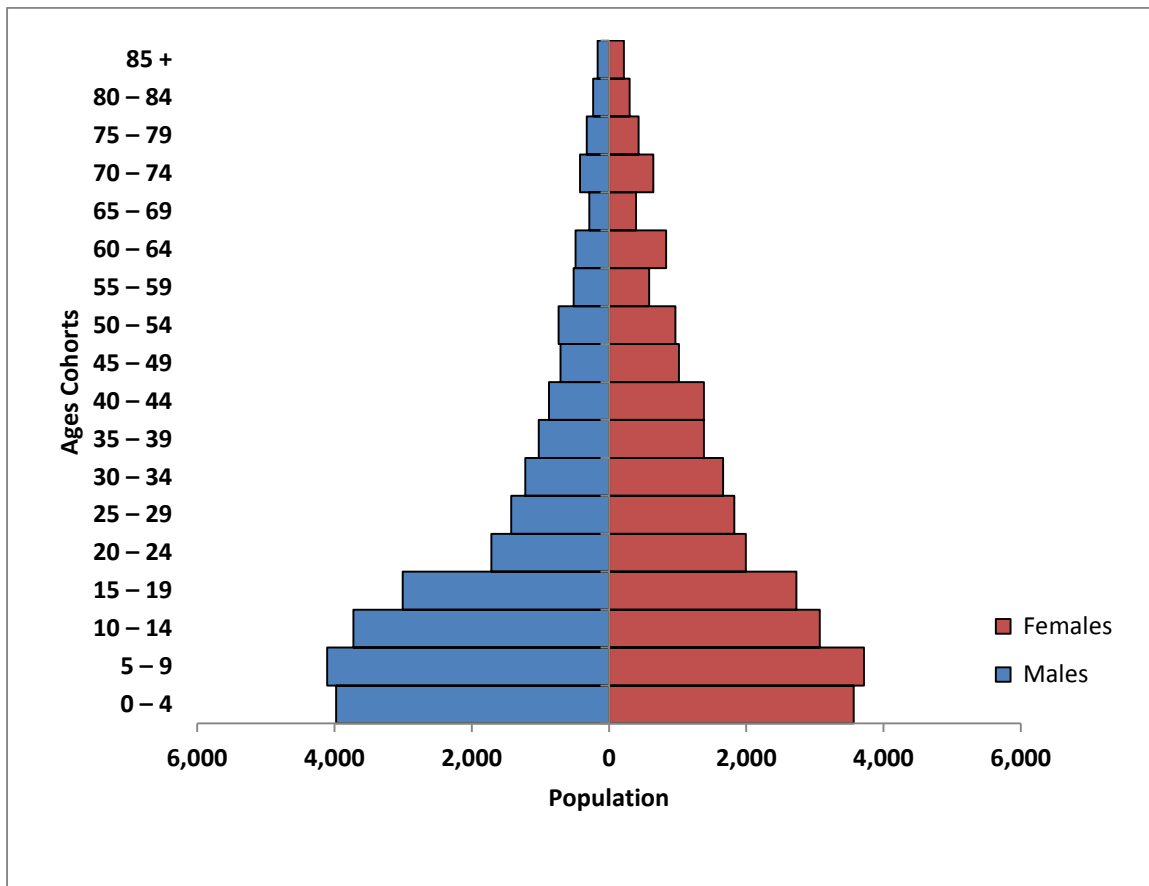
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age dependency ratio, which is often used to indicate the economic burden which persons in the economically productive ages (15-64 years) have to carry, is calculated based on two important assumptions. The first assumption is that, all persons in the economically productive ages are all working. The second assumption is that, all persons aged 0-14 or 65 years and older do not work or cannot work and therefore depend on others who are in the productive ages. In reality however, some people in the economically productive ages do not work and others in the dependent ages do work. Based on those assumptions, the age dependency ratio for the district is 99.0 as indicated in Table 2.2. This implies that each individual in the economically productive ages has to work to support almost about one other person in the dependent age groups (0- 14 years old and 65 years and older). A dependency ratio which is far lower than 100 is usually preferable to a higher ratio for any economy because a lower ratio shows less economic burden on those within the economically productive ages and thereby promotes savings on income. A dependency ratio higher than 100 indicates that, each person in the economically productive ages has more than one person in the dependent age groups to support. It also indicates a higher economic burden on those who in the economically productive ages. Age dependency ratio among males in the district is higher (112.3) than that for females (88.6). Also, the ratio for urban dwellers (66.4) is lower than that for the district and rural dwellers (105.8).

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by locality

| Age Group | Both Sexes | Sex | | Sex ratio | Type of locality | |
		Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	88,402	41,592	46,810	88.9	12,716	75,686
0-14	37,872	19,505	18,367	106.2	4,425	33,447
15-64	44,417	19,595	24,822	78.9	7,640	36,777
65+	6,113	2,492	3,621	68.8	651	5,462
Age-dependency ratio	99.03	112.26	88.58		66.44	105.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.3 gives the distribution of the district's population by types of localities and by sex. The district's population of 88,402 constituted 12.6 percent of the regional population. Whereas the urban population of the district also constituted 11.1 percent of the total urban population of the region, that for rural population constituted a slightly higher percentage of 12.9. Also, out of the total population of the district, females constituted the majority (53.0%) and the remaining 47.0 percent are the males. The total population of persons who are in urban localities of the district is 12,716, out of which a larger percentage of 54.9 are females and the 45.1 percent are the males. The number of females also formed a larger percentage (52.6) of the district's rural population than males.

Table 2.3: Population size by locality of residence and sex

| Region/District/sex | All Localities | | Urban | | Rural | |
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Upper West	702,110		114,653		587,457	
Jirapa District	88,402	100.0	12,716	100.0	75,686	100.0
Male	41,592	47	5,729	45.1	35,863	47.38
Female	46,810	53	6,987	54.9	39,823	52.62
Percentage of Region's population		12.6		11.1		12.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4   Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The demographic variables- migration, fertility and mortality are referred to as the main components of population change and each of these components is influenced by a number of factors. In the 2010 Population and Housing Census, data was collected on each of these components of the population and the next few paragraphs are devoted to examining these data.

2.4.1   Fertility

Fertility is the actual production of children. It is defined as the number of live births women have during their reproductive life time. In the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the data on fertility are collected from females aged 12 years and older. Table 2.4 presents the data on fertility indicators for the Jirapa district, compared with the other districts and the region.

Total fertility rate is a measure of the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman throughout her reproductive life span, given the assumptions that; she would

survive the full period of her child bearing ages and that she would follow the fertility performance of each age group of women during the child bearing ages. The total fertility rate for the Jirapa district is 3.5, which is the same as the regional rate (3.5). Sissala West District had the highest total fertility rate (4.3) among the districts in the region and Wa West District had the second highest rate. The total fertility rate (2.9) is recorded in Sissala East District.

The other fertility measures presented on the table include general fertility rate (GFR) and crude birth rate (CBR). Whereas the CBR indicates the number of live births per 1,000 of the population in a given year, the GFR is the number of live births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 49 years in a given year. The birth rate is termed "Crude birth rate" because it relates births to the general population, even including those at the age and sex groups who are not at risk of given birth. The GFR, which is more refined, is therefore a better measure to use for comparing the fertility of different populations. From the table 13, the GFR for the Jirapa District is 100.2, which is higher than the regional rate of 97.4. Wa Municipal had the lowest GFR (82.6) among all the districts, a rate which is also lower than that of the region. Sissala West also had the highest GFR (124.0) among all the districts in the region. The crude birth rate for the district is 23.4. Lawra District had the lowest CBR (19.8), while the Sissala West District recorded the highest rate of 28.2.

Table 2.4: Total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district,
Upper West Region

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	702,110	166,230	16,193	3.5	97.4	23.1
Wa West	81,348	17,796	1,978	4.1	111.1	24.3
Wa Municipal	107,214	29,396	2,429	3.3	82.6	22.7
Wa East	72,074	15,523	1,776	3.9	114.4	24.6
Sissala East	56,528	14,216	1,219	2.9	85.7	21.6
Nadowli-Kaleo	61,561	14,432	1,238	3.2	85.8	20.1
Jirapa	**88,402**	**20,604**	**2,064**	**3.5**	**100.2**	**23.3**
Sissala West	49,573	11,264	1,397	4.3	124.0	28.2
Lambussie Karni	51,654	11,990	1,339	3.9	111.7	25.9
Lawra	54,889	12,692	1,038	2.9	81.8	18.9
Daffiama Bussie	32,827	7,463	760	3.7	101.8	23.2
Nandom	46,040	10,854	955	3.2	88.0	20.7

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

In Table 2.5, the number of children ever born to females aged 12 years and older by various age groups and the number of children surviving are presented by sex segregation. From the table, more males (51,264) were ever born than females (49,499) to women aged 12 years and older in the district. Out of these numbers, 40,283 males and 40,025 females are surviving at the time of the census. Considering the different age groups, the highest number of children ever born is recorded for 60 years and older group.

Table 2.5: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, surviving and sex

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	31,665	100,763	51,264	49,499	80,308	40,283	40,025
12 -14	3,222	23	11	12	18	8	10
15-19	4,557	452	203	249	411	176	235
20-24	3,402	2,915	1,448	1,467	2,544	1,239	1,305
25-29	3,024	5,961	3,096	2,865	5,248	2,678	2,570
30-34	3,045	11,019	5,595	5,424	9,720	4,902	4,818
35-39	2,484	11,224	5,697	5,527	9,657	4,861	4,796
40-44	2,358	12,839	6,486	6,353	10,691	5,288	5,403
45-49	1,734	9,782	4,964	4,818	7,885	4,024	3,861
50-54	1,825	10,904	5,520	5,384	8,435	4,192	4,243
55-59	1,090	6,590	3,373	3,217	5,132	2,607	2,525
60+	4,924	29,054	14,871	14,183	20,567	10,308	10,259

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

To make for easy comparison among the number of children ever born to different age groups of women and the number of those children surviving currently, averages for the number of children ever born and survival rates are computed from table 2.5 and presented as in table 2.6. The number of children surviving, out of the number children ever born, measures the level of mortality in the population. Females had a slightly higher survival rate (79.7) than males (78.3). The lowest survival rate is recorded for children ever born to women aged 60 years and older. Each of the sexes also recorded its lowest survival rate for children ever born by mothers at that same age group. The highest survival rate (91.1) is observed for children ever born to females aged 25 to 29 years. The rate for males and females ever born to mothers at that age are 89.6 and 92.5 respectively. It is also observed that, from ages 25-29 years, the survival rate for children ever born reduces as the females ages increased. The highest survival rate for male children ever born (100.0) is recorded for females aged 12 to 14 years while that for females ever born to female mothers aged 25-29 years.

Finally, the average number of children ever born to all females aged 12 years and older is 2.9. The highest average number of children ever born (5.6) is to mothers between ages 55 and 59 and the lowest is to mothers aged 12 to 14 years. Generally, the average number of children ever born increases as the mothers progress in age toward the completion of their child bearing ages, as observed in table 2.6. When the average number of children ever born is computed for women at the end of the reproductive period, (40 to 49 years) that number is considered as completed family size.

Table 2.6: Average number of children ever born to females aged 12 years and older and survival rates of children by sex and age

Age	Average number of children ever born	Male	Female	Both sexes
All Ages	2.9	78.3	79.7	79
12 - 14	0	100	75	84
15-19	0.1	86.3	92	89.1
20-24	0.9	87.7	92.1	89.8
25-29	2.1	89.6	92.5	91
30-34	3.4	88.3	89.4	88.8
35-39	4.2	88.2	87.1	87.7
40-44	4.9	83	82.6	82.8
45-49	5.2	80.3	79.2	79.8
50-54	5.5	75.6	77.3	76.4
55-59	5.6	73.9	74.4	74.1
60+	5.4	65.7	69	67.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. The probability of dying depends on a number of factors such as age, sex, race, occupation and social class of the person. The incidence of death can give some indication about standard of living of a population and the efficiency of health care provided. Like crude birth rate, the crude death rate is simply the number of deaths that occur in a population within a given year. The measure does not take into account factors such as age and sex which could bring about variations in death rates between regions, districts and countries.

Table 2.7 gives the crude death rates for the various districts of the Upper West region. The Jirapa District recorded a total of 938 deaths within the year 2010 and a crude death rate of 10.6. The highest crude death rate 11.7 is recorded in Nadowli District while the lowest rate (5.0) is recorded in Wa Municipality.

Table 2.7: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	702,110	6,346	9.0
Wa West	81,348	738	9.1
Wa Municipal	107,214	538	5.0
Wa East	72,074	761	10.6
Sissala East	56,528	346	6.1
Nadowli-Kaleo	61,561	732	11.9
Jirapa	**88,402**	**938**	**10.6**
Sissala West	49,573	373	7.5
Lambussie Karni	51,654	590	11.4
Lawra	54,889	523	9.5
Daffiama Bussie	32,827	376	11.5
Nandom	46,040	431	9.4

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census
*Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population*

The census data also indicated specific causes of the deaths that occurred during the year 2010 and these have been categorized into two. As presented in Table 2.8, deaths are either categorized as due to accident/violence/homicide and suicide which are human related causes of deaths or all other causes which include diseases and pregnancy related or natural causes. In the Jirapa District, 92.2 percent of all deaths that occurred in 2010 are due to other causes other than human causes such as accident/violence/homicide or suicide. Wa West recorded the highest percentage (10.2) of deaths that occurred due to accidents/violence/homicide or suicide. The Jirapa District had 7.8 percent of all its deaths occurring as a result of accident/violence/homicide or suicide.

Table 2.8: Cause of death by district

District	Total deaths	Death due to Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide Number	Percent	All other causes Number	Percent
Total	6,346	422	6.6	5,924	93.4
Wa West	738	75	10.2	663	89.8
Wa Municipal	538	40	7.4	498	92.6
Wa East	761	42	5.5	719	94.5
Sissala East	346	15	4.3	331	95.7
Nadowli-Kaleo	734	41	5.6	693	94.4
Jirapa	**938**	**73**	**7.8**	**865**	**92.2**
Sissala West	373	14	3.8	359	96.2
Lambussie Karni	590	32	5.4	558	94.6
Lawra	534	16	3	518	97
Daffiama Bussie	374	41	11	333	89
Nandom	420	33	7.9	387	92.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age specific death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. The age specific death rate is computed as a ratio of deaths of people in a specified age group, for example deaths among the under-five year-age group to the population in that age group (less than five years) multiplied by 1,000. The age specific death rates for various age groups of the district are presented in figure 2.2. It is observed that the death rate for females is higher than that for males for the ages 14 – 24 years. At younger ages, the death rate for males less than five years is far higher than that for females. Even though both rates started to decrease from age five and older, that for females decreased more sharply than the rate for males, bringing them to almost equal level between ages 5-9 years and 10-14 years. Between the ages of 10-14 years also, the lowest death rates (almost close to zero) are recorded for both males and females. The death rates start to increase for both sexes from 10-14 years age group but faster for males than females. The highest death rates for both males and females are recorded among persons aged 70 years and older, but the rate for males is higher than that of females.

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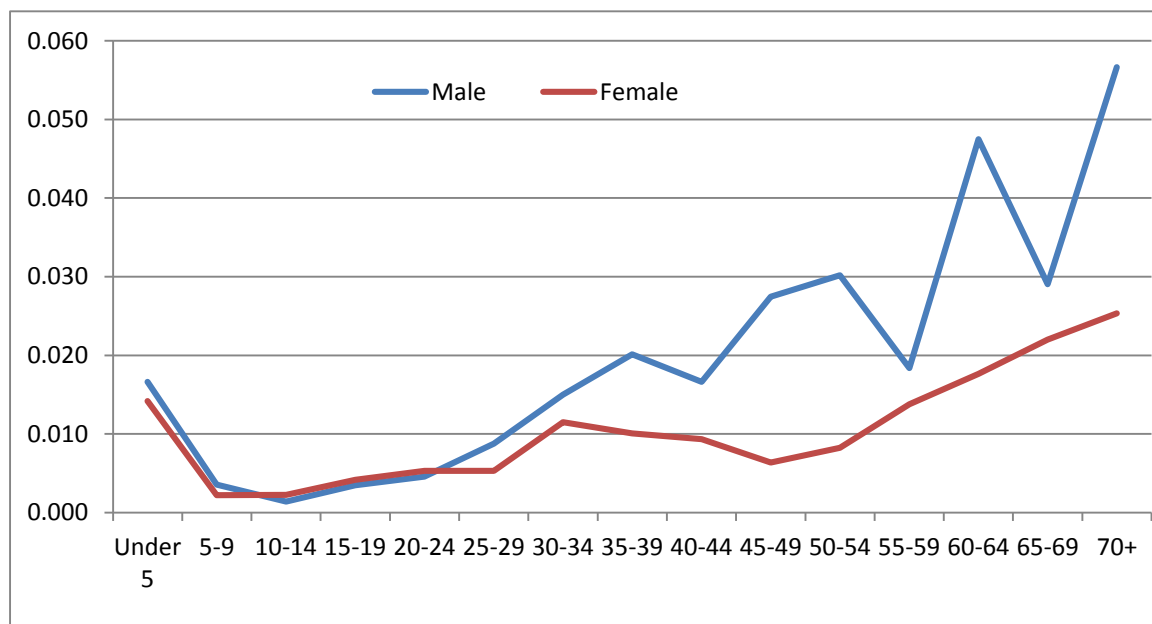
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration refers to geographic movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi - permanent residence. Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons are not considered as migrants. There are two main types of migration- internal migration which involves movement within the same country and international migration which involves movement between countries. Table 2.9 presents information on internal migrants who are enumerated in the district. A total of 11,931 migrants are enumerated in the district. Out of that total number, 7,236 (representing 60.6%) of them are born elsewhere in the region while the remaining 39.4% are born elsewhere in another region. Among all the migrants, the number of those who are resident in the district for 20 years or more constituted the highest percentage of 28.5. The least percentage, 14.7, is for those resident in the district for a period between five and nine years.

Among those migrants who are born elsewhere in another region either than the Upper West Region, there are more people born in the Brong-Ahafo Region (2,279) than in any of the other regions. The number of those born in Ashanti Region (916) is the second largest while the number born in Volta Region (44) is the least. These migrants born elsewhere in other regions had resided in the district for varying periods of time. Among the number of migrants who are born in the Western and Greater Accra regions for instance, the greatest percentages (30.9 and 30.2 respectively) of them had resided in the District for 20 or more years. Greater percentages of migrants born in five other regions, Volta (38.6), Ashanti (26.5), Brong Ahafo (31.2), Northern (31.4) and Upper East (32.3) had resided in the district for a period between one to four years.

Table 2.9: Birth place by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
			Duration of residence (%)			
Total	11,931	16.8	22	14.7	18	28.5
Born elsewhere in the region	7,236	13.9	16.1	11.7	19.6	38.7
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	178	15.2	14.6	18	21.3	30.9
Central	67	13.4	28.4	10.4	19.4	28.4
Greater Accra	205	17.6	20.5	15.6	16.1	30.2
Volta	44	22.7	38.6	15.9	15.9	6.8
Eastern	284	20.4	22.2	26.1	14.4	16.9
Ashanti	916	23.7	26.5	15	15	19.9
Brong Ahafo	2,279	19.4	31.2	20	16.4	13
Northern	555	29	31.4	12.4	16.9	10.3
Upper East	167	28.1	32.3	10.2	15.6	13.8
Upper west	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

This chapter presents analysis of social characteristics in the Jirapa District. They include household and educational characteristics, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation and literacy.

3.2   Household Size, Household Composition and Headship

In line with the 2010 PHC report a household is defined as a single or a group of persons who lived together in the same house or compound and shared the same house keeping arrangement and are catered for as one unit. A household has a head who may be a male or female member of the household and who is recognised as head by the other members of the household regardless of age or sex. The head of the household is the person who has economic and social responsibility for the well-being of household members.

3.2.1   Household size

Table 3.1 shows that, the average household size for the district is 6.3 as compared to the region which is 6.2. This shows that, there is no much difference between the district and the region. The average household size is higher for rural areas than urban areas (6.8 and 4.3 respectively). The Table further reveals that, the average household per house for the district is 1.1 and this is higher for urban areas compared to rural areas.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality type

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	688,333	87,308	12,449	74,859
Number of household	5,467,054	110,174	13,911	2,928	10,983
Average households per house	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1
Average household size	4.4	6.2	6.3	4.3	6.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2   Household composition

Household composition in the district has been mainly based on traditional belief system where males are most often heads of the household. Other relatives such as cousins and nieces of the head are traditionally considered children of the head and often form the majority of the household size.

Table 3.2 shows the composition of households by sex. The total household population in the district is 87,308 of which 47.1 percent are males and 52.9 percent are females. The number of household heads is 13,911 out of which 70.6 per cent are male household heads while 29.1 percent are female household heads. Children of the household head constituted the largest

proportion of the household composition (41.0%) followed by other relatives (13.9%). There are more sons of the household head (55.0%) than there are daughters (45.0%).

The nuclear family concept in which a household is mainly composed of the head, his/her spouse and children of both head and spouse constitute 68.3 percent of the household population in the district. The proportion of the extended family population which is made up of all other relations of the head in the household composition is 31.4 percent. More of the females (18.0%) are living in households that are not their nuclear families than males (9.3%).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	87,308	100.0	41,097	100.0	46,211	100.0
Head	13,911	15.9	9,820	23.9	4,091	8.9
Spouse (wife/husband)	8,177	9.4	400	1	7,777	16.8
Child (son/daughter)	35,756	41.0	19,659	47.8	16,097	34.8
Parent/Parent in-law	2,409	2.8	320	0.8	2,089	4.5
Son/Daughter in-law	1,743	2.0	80	0.2	1,663	3.6
Grandchild	7,133	8.2	3,573	8.7	3,560	7.7
Brother/Sister	3,943	4.5	2,370	5.8	1,573	3.4
Step child	1,452	1.7	761	1.9	691	1.5
Adopted/Foster child	290	0.3	139	0.3	151	0.3
Other relative	12,136	13.9	3,804	9.3	8,332	18
Non-relative	358	0.4	171	0.4	187	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household structure

Table 3.3 presents data on household population by structure of the household composition and sex. The structure of the household composition refers to the classification of households into categories. Classification of households depend on whether it is a single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or nuclear extended among other combinations.

The data indicates that households that are made up of the extended family system are the most common in the district constituting 51.0 percent of the household population. The next common category is the nuclear (head, spouse and children) 16.1 percent. Head only, i.e. single person households 1.3 percent. Head and spouse only constituted 0.5 percent.

There are no much difference between males (51.6%) and females (50.5%) that live in the extended family households of total household population. This is however not the same among the single parent extended household. In the single parent extended household there are more females than males. For instance, of the 12,076, single parent extended household population, 7,086 (representing 58.7) are females compared to the 41.3 that are males.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	87,308	100.0	41,097	100.0	46,211	100.0
Head only	1,125	1.3	602	1.5	523	1.1
Head and a spouse only	456	0.5	225	0.6	231	0.5
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	14,025	16.1	7,309	17.8	6,716	14.5
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	44,537	51.0	21,195	51.6	23,342	50.5
Extended + non relatives	1,021	1.2	494	1.2	527	1.1
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	2,525	2.9	1,165	2.8	1,360	2.9
Single parent Nuclear	5,008	5.7	2,122	5.2	2,886	6.3
Single parent Extended	12,076	13.8	4,990	12.1	7,086	15.3
Single parent Extended + non relative	467	0.5	210	0.5	257	0.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	6,068	7	2,785	6.8	3,283	7.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is a social event which includes formal unions that are legal, and/or traditional. It can be a religiously sanctioned or an informal cohabitation of partners. Marriage is influenced by socio-cultural practice of people. Across most cultures in Ghana, marriages are regulated, and in some areas, young girls are given out into marriage. Marital status is an important factor that influences population growth. Information on marital status is important for the planning of housing development as well as understanding the problems of dependency and the supply of labour.

Figure 3.1, depicts the distribution of marital characteristics from the 2010PHC in the Jirapa District. As shown in the figure, 52.0 percent of people aged 12 years and older are married, 37.0 percent never married and eight percent widowed. Cases of divorced, separated and informal/consensual union together constituted three percent.

Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older
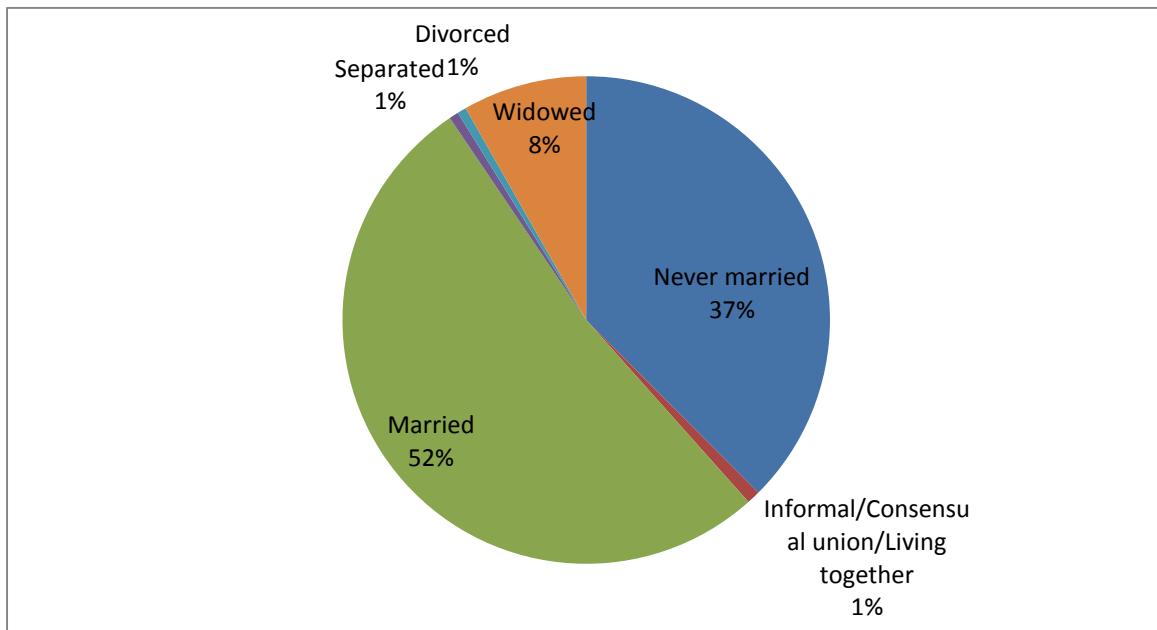
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.5 presents data on persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status. The data shows that, the total population 12 years and older in the district is 57,346 of which 37.5 percent had never married, 52.1 percent are married and widowed 8.2 percent. Larger proportion (9,434) is within the age group of 15-19. 88.0 percent of this age group never married while 11.0 percent are married.

In the case of male population aged 12 years and older, 3,594 are within the ages of 12-14, of which 93.1 percent never married and 6.9 percent are married. The age group of 15-19 also recorded the highest figure of 4,877 of which 91.3 percent never married and 8.3 percent are married. Females aged 12-14 are 3,222 with 93.5 percent never married and 6.4 percent married. Also, large proportion (4,557) of the female population is within the ages of 15-19. Of this number, 84.4 percent never married and 13.9 percent married.

Table 3.5: 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	57,346	100.0	37.5	0.9	52.1	0.6	0.6	8.2
12 - 14	6,816	100.0	93.3	0.1	6.7	0	0	0
15 - 19	9,434	100.0	88	0.5	11	0.2	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	6,238	100.0	59.2	2	37.4	0.5	0.3	0.6
25 - 29	5,306	100.0	29.8	2.6	65	0.8	0.5	1.2
30 - 34	5,181	100.0	12.5	1.2	81.4	1.1	0.7	3.1
35 - 39	4,125	100.0	6.3	0.8	84.6	1.3	1.4	5.6
40 - 44	3,983	100.0	3.4	0.5	84.8	1.1	1.1	9.1
45 - 49	3,009	100.0	3.6	0.3	82.5	1.3	1.2	11.2
50 - 54	3,017	100.0	2.9	0.4	79.1	0.9	0.9	15.9
55 - 59	1,852	100.0	2.9	0.7	76.8	0.7	1.4	17.5
60 - 64	2,272	100.0	3	0.4	70.3	0.3	0.5	25.4
65+	6,113	100.0	3.7	0.4	59.7	0.5	0.9	34.7
Male								
Total	25,681	100.0	47	0.8	49.5	0.3	0.6	1.8
12 - 14	3,594	100.0	93.1	0	6.9	0	0	0
15 - 19	4,877	100.0	91.3	0.3	8.3	0	0	0.1
20 - 24	2,836	100.0	78.5	1	19.9	0.2	0.3	0.2
25 - 29	2,282	100.0	46.5	2.7	49.6	0.4	0.6	0.4
30 - 34	2,136	100.0	21.1	1.9	75.1	0.7	0.7	0.5
35 - 39	1,641	100.0	10.3	1.3	85.5	0.1	1.1	1.6
40 - 44	1,625	100.0	5.6	0.9	89.4	0.7	1.4	2.1
45 - 49	1,275	100.0	5	0.2	90.7	0.8	0.9	2.4
50 - 54	1,192	100.0	2.9	0.6	92.9	0.5	1	2.2
55 - 59	762	100.0	2.8	0.8	91.7	0.3	2.4	2.1
60 - 64	969	100.0	4.1	0.2	89.5	0.1	0.6	5.5
65+	2,492	100.0	4.6	0.5	83.7	0.4	1.1	9.8
Female								
Total	31,665	100.0	29.8	0.9	54.2	0.9	0.6	13.5
12 - 14	3,222	100.0	93.5	0.2	6.4	0	0	0
15 - 19	4,557	100.0	84.4	0.8	13.9	0.4	0.2	0.4
20 - 24	3,402	100.0	43.1	2.9	51.9	0.8	0.4	1
25 - 29	3,024	100.0	17.3	2.5	76.7	1.1	0.4	1.9
30 - 34	3,045	100.0	6.5	0.7	85.8	1.4	0.7	5
35 - 39	2,484	100.0	3.7	0.5	84	2	1.5	8.3
40 - 44	2,358	100.0	1.9	0.3	81.7	1.3	0.9	13.9
45 - 49	1,734	100.0	2.5	0.4	76.4	1.6	1.4	17.7
50 - 54	1,825	100.0	2.8	0.2	70.1	1.2	0.8	24.9
55 - 59	1,090	100.0	2.9	0.6	66.4	1	0.7	28.3
60 - 64	1,303	100.0	2.2	0.5	56.1	0.5	0.5	40.2
65+	3,621	100.0	3.2	0.3	43.2	0.7	0.7	51.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.6 shows the distribution of the district population aged 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. The district population aged 12 years and older in 2010 are 57,346 of which 56.5 percent had no education, 34.1 percent basic education and 5.5 percent with secondary qualification. Only 0.5 percent of the population had tertiary education. Never married population is 21,521of which 21.9 percent had no education, 64.0 percent at basic level and 9.9 percent at secondary level. The percentage of never married at tertiary level is 0.4.

More than half of the population 12 years and older (29,898) are married of which 76.0 had no education. 17.0 present had basic education, while 3.1 percent had secondary education. The data further revealed a widowed population of 4,724, of which majority (90.6%) had no education with only one percent having education beyond secondary school level. The implication here is that, this segment of the population is likely to be vulnerable and might therefore require special attention in terms of development planning.

The results also show that of the total population aged 12 years and older, 25,681 are males while 31,665 are females. 48.8 percent of the male population had no education, 38.6 percent had basic education and 0.9 percent at tertiary level. 70.7 percent of the married male population had no education while 19.2 percent had basic education. 458 of the male population are widowed of which majority (87.1%) had no education, 4.6 percent had basic level with only 10 percent exceeding basic level of education.

In the case of the female population, 62.8 percent had no formal education, 30.4 percent had basic education and 3.9 percent secondary level of education. Only 0.2 percent had tertiary level of education. On marital status, the never married constituted 9,451of which 68.1 percent had basic education, 19.0 percent had no education and 8.8 percent secondary education. Married population is 17,174 of which majority (79.8%) had no education, 15.4 percent had basic education and only 4.8 percent exceeding basic education.

It is interesting to note that, out of the total widowed population of 4,724, females constituted 4,266, of which 91.0 percent had no education, 7.9 percent had basic education with only 1.1 percent exceeding basic level of education. This high number of female widowed population could be attributed to the polygamous marriage practice in the district where the death of one man could lead to more than one female widowed. It could also be attributed to the trend in life expectancy which is lower for males compared to females in the country. Development policies should therefore target this segment of vulnerable population.

Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic[1]	Secon-dary[2]	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	57,346	100.0	56.5	34.1	5.5	0.9	2.5	0.5
Never married	21,521	100.0	21.9	64.0	9.9	0.9	2.9	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	504	100.0	39.1	32.9	13.1	2.6	9.1	3.2
Married	29,898	100.0	76.0	17.0	3.1	0.9	2.4	0.6
Separated	359	100.0	76.0	16.4	4.2	0.6	1.7	1.1
Divorced	340	100.0	71.2	20.6	2.9	1.2	3.5	0.6
Widowed	4,724	100.0	90.6	8.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1
Male								
Total	25,681	100.0	48.8	38.6	7.6	0.9	3.2	0.9
Never married	12,070	100.0	24.1	60.8	10.8	0.8	3.0	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	210	100.0	36.7	25.2	15.2	4.3	11.0	7.6
Married	12,724	100.0	70.7	19.2	4.6	1.0	3.2	1.2
Separated	69	100.0	72.5	15.9	7.2	0.0	2.9	1.4
Divorced	150	100.0	66.7	22.0	5.3	0.7	4.7	0.7
Widowed	458	100.0	87.1	9.4	0.7	0.0	2.4	0.4
Female								
Total	31,665	100.0	62.8	30.4	3.9	0.8	2.0	0.2
Never married	9,451	100.0	19.0	68.1	8.8	1.1	2.8	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	294	100.0	40.8	38.4	11.6	1.4	7.8	0.0
Married	17,174	100.0	79.8	15.4	1.9	0.9	1.8	0.2
Separated	290	100.0	76.9	16.6	3.4	0.7	1.4	1.0
Divorced	190	100.0	74.7	19.5	1.1	1.6	2.6	0.5
Widowed	4,266	100.0	91.0	7.9	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's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

Table 3.7 shows the population 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. Table 3.7 shows that, of the population 12 years and older in the district, 65.1 percent are employed, and 2.2 percent are not employed, whilst 32.8 percent are economically not active. Among the never married 42.6 percent are employed and 2.2 percent are unemployed, whist 55.2 are economically not active. The married have 81.6 percent of them being employed and 2.2 percent being unemployed and 16.2 percent being economically not active. Similarly those Informal/Consensual union/Living together among the male have 67.1 percent of them being employed, and 8.7 percent unemployed and 24.2 percent being economically not active. Those who widowed and employed are 60.3 percent and this could be as a result of majority of them being above the working age and are in retirement.

In relation to sex, among the male population 12 years and older in the district, 66.4 percent are employed and 1.9 percent are unemployed whilst 31.7 percent economically not active. The married males have 84.6 percent of them being employed and 1.7 percent unemployed whilst 13.7 are economically not active. Similarly the females who are 12 years and older in the district have 64.0 percent among them employed and 2.4 percent unemployed and 33.6 percent economically not active. Among married females 79.4 percent are employed, and 2.6 percent unemployed and 18.0 percent are economically not active.

Table 3.7: 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	57,346	100.0	37,327	65.09	1,235	2.15	18,784	32.76
Never married	21,521	100.0	9,173	42.62	471	2.19	11,877	55.19
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	504	100.0	338	67.06	44	8.73	122	24.21
Married	29,898	100.0	24,398	81.6	667	2.23	4,833	16.16
Separated	359	100.0	285	79.39	12	3.34	62	17.27
Divorced	340	100.0	285	83.82	1	0.29	54	15.88
Widowed	4,724	100.0	2,848	60.29	40	0.85	1,836	38.87
Male								
Total	25,681	100.0	17,053	66.4	482	1.88	8,146	31.72
Never married	12,070	100.0	5,693	47.17	245	2.03	6,132	50.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	210	100.0	166	79.05	12	5.71	32	15.24
Married	12,724	100.0	10,758	84.55	218	1.71	1,748	13.74
Separated	69	100.0	53	76.81	1	1.45	15	21.74
Divorced	150	100.0	130	86.67	0	0	20	13.33
Widowed	458	100.0	253	55.24	6	1.31	199	43.45
Female								
Total	31,665	100.0	20,274	64.03	753	2.38	10,638	33.6
Never married	9,451	100.0	3,480	36.82	226	2.39	5,745	60.79
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	294	100.0	172	58.5	32	10.88	90	30.61
Married	17,174	100.0	13,640	79.42	449	2.61	3,085	17.96
Separated	290	100.0	232	80	11	3.79	47	16.21
Divorced	190	100.0	155	81.58	1	0.53	34	17.89
Widowed	4,266	100.0	2,595	60.83	34	0.8	1,637	38.37

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.8 presents data on absolute figures and percentages on population by nationality and sex. The results show that the district as of 26th September, 2010 had a population of 88, 402 of which 95.5 percent are Ghanaians by birth, 1.8 percent, Ghanaians by dual nationality and one percent of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) nationals.

The total male population is 41,592 of which, 95.4 percent are Ghanaians by birth, 1.8 percent Dual nationality and 1.2 percent of ECOWAS nationals. Africans other than ECOWAS and other nationals constituted one percent for both sexes and male respectively.

The results also presented a female population of 46,810. Ghanaians by birth constituted 95.6 percent while population with dual nationality constituted 1.8 percent. Only 0.9 percent of the female population are ECOWAS nationals and less than one percent of Africans other than ECOWAS and other nationals.

Table 3.8: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	88,402	100.0	41,592	100.0	46,810	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	84,435	95.5	39,682	95.4	44,753	95.6
Dual Nationality	1,575	1.8	731	1.8	844	1.8
Ghanaian by Naturalization	607	0.7	269	0.6	338	0.7
ECOWAS	919	1.0	490	1.2	429	0.9
Africa other than ECOWAS	461	0.5	220	0.5	241	0.5
Other	405	0.5	200	0.5	205	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

The population by religion and sex is presented in Table 3.9. The table shows that majority (65.9%) of the population in the district are Christians, 18.8 percent are Traditionalist and 10.4 belonging to Islam. Population with no religious affiliation constituted 4.8 percent

The male and female populations exhibited similar characteristics with 64.5 percent of the male population and 67.2 percent of female population respectively being Christians. About 20 percent of the male population are Traditionalists while 18.1 percent of the female population are Traditionalists. The percentage of male population in Islam is 10.9 while 10.0 percent of the female population are in Islam. The data further show that, 5.1 percent of the male population had no religion while 4.6 percent of the female population had no religion.

Table 3.9: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	688,402	100.0	41,592	100.0	46,810	100.0
No Religion	4,250	4.8	2,104	5.1	2,146	4.6
Catholic	55,022	62.2	25,362	61	29,660	63.4
Pentecostal/ Anglican Lutheran	1,018	1.2	476	1.1	542	1.2
Pentecostal/Charismatic	2,056	2.3	924	2.2	1,132	2.4
Other Christians	173	0.2	71	0.2	102	0.2
Islam	9,224	10.4	4,528	10.9	4,696	10
Traditionalist	16,590	18.8	8,102	19.5	8,488	18.1
Other (Specify)	69	0.1	25	0.1	44	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6   Literacy and Education

3.6.1   Literacy

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a simple statement in any language with understanding. The ability to read and write is critical for access and utilization of information to enhance socio-economic development. Table 3.10 shows the percentage distribution of the population 11 years and older, by sex, age and literacy status. The table indicates that more than a half of the population (55.1%) in the Jirapa District are non-literates. This figure, though lower than the regional non- literate population of 59.5 percent, the figure is still high when compared with the national average of 25.9 percent. The data further indicate that there is higher literacy (52.4%) among males than females (38%) in the district.

Table 3.10: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy

Age Group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghananian language
Both sexes								
Total	32,808	26,750	100.0	28.7	4.9	65.9	0.1	0.4
12-14	1,502	7,526	100.0	37.5	6.4	56.0	0.0	0.1
15-19	1,965	7,469	100.0	30.3	4.8	64.6	-	0.3
20-24	2,434	3,804	100.0	22.7	3.5	73.4	0.0	0.3
25-29	2,908	2,398	100.0	21.0	3.9	74.4	0.0	0.7
30-34	3,672	1,509	100.0	20.2	4.1	74.9	0.3	0.5
35-39	3,212	913	100.0	27.4	3.4	68.0	0.1	1.1
40-44	3,360	623	100.0	24.2	8.2	65.8	0.3	1.4
45-49	2,453	556	100.0	20.0	4.5	75.0	0.4	0.2
50-54	2,405	612	100.0	19.9	4.2	74.3	-	1.5
55-59	1,391	461	100.0	18.4	4.8	76.1	-	0.7
60-64	1,936	336	100.0	20.2	4.5	75.0	-	0.3
65+	5,570	543	100.0	22.5	4.1	71.8	0.7	0.9
Male								
Total	12,776	14,058	100.0	26.9	4.8	67.7	0.1	0.6
12-14	892	3,855	100.0	36.4	6.5	56.8	-	0.2
15-19	1,049	3,828	100.0	29.6	4.3	65.7	-	0.4
20-24	844	1,992	100.0	20.3	3.8	75.4	0.1	0.4
25-29	1,006	1,276	100.0	19.6	3.1	75.9	0.1	1.3
30-34	1,273	863	100.0	17.0	3.8	78.0	0.6	0.6
35-39	1,119	522	100.0	26.1	3.4	69.2	0.2	1.1
40-44	1,281	344	100.0	23.3	7.3	67.2	0.3	2.0
45-49	968	307	100.0	18.6	3.3	77.2	0.7	0.3
50-54	883	309	100.0	16.2	3.6	77.3	-	2.9
55-59	516	246	100.0	11.0	7.7	80.5	-	0.8
60-64	748	221	100.0	16.3	3.2	80.1	-	0.5
65+	2,197	295	100.0	17.6	4.7	75.9	-	1.7
Female								
Total	20,032	12,692	100.0	30.6	5.1	64.0	0.1	0.2
12-14	610	3,671	100.0	38.6	6.2	55.1	0.1	0.0
15-19	916	3,641	100.0	31.1	5.3	63.4	-	0.2
20-24	1,590	1,812	100.0	25.2	3.3	71.2	-	0.3
25-29	1,902	1,122	100.0	22.6	4.7	72.5	-	0.1
30-34	2,399	646	100.0	24.5	4.5	70.7	-	0.3
35-39	2,093	391	100.0	29.2	3.3	66.5	-	1.0
40-44	2,079	279	100.0	25.4	9.3	64.2	0.4	0.7
45-49	1,485	249	100.0	21.7	6.0	72.3	-	
50-54	1,522	303	100.0	23.8	5.0	71.3		
55-59	875	215	100.0	27.0	1.4	71.2		0.5
60-64	1,188	115	100.0	27.8	7.0	65.2	-	-
65+	3,373	248	100.0	28.2	3.2	66.9	1.6	

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

Figure 3.2 shows the distribution of the population 11 years and older by sex and literacy status. It indicates that 44.9 percent of the population are literate while 55.1 percent are non-literate. More males are literate (52.4%) than females (38.8%).

The result shows that ages 11-14 and 15-19 had higher literacy of 83.4 percent and 79.2 percent respectively. The population 60 years and above recorded the lowest literacy of 8.9 percent. These two extremes of higher literacy percentage for the youthful population (11-19) years and the lowest literacy percentage of the aged population (60 + years) is a positive sign towards the achievement of total literacy in the district.

Figure 3.2: Population 11 years and older by and literacy status
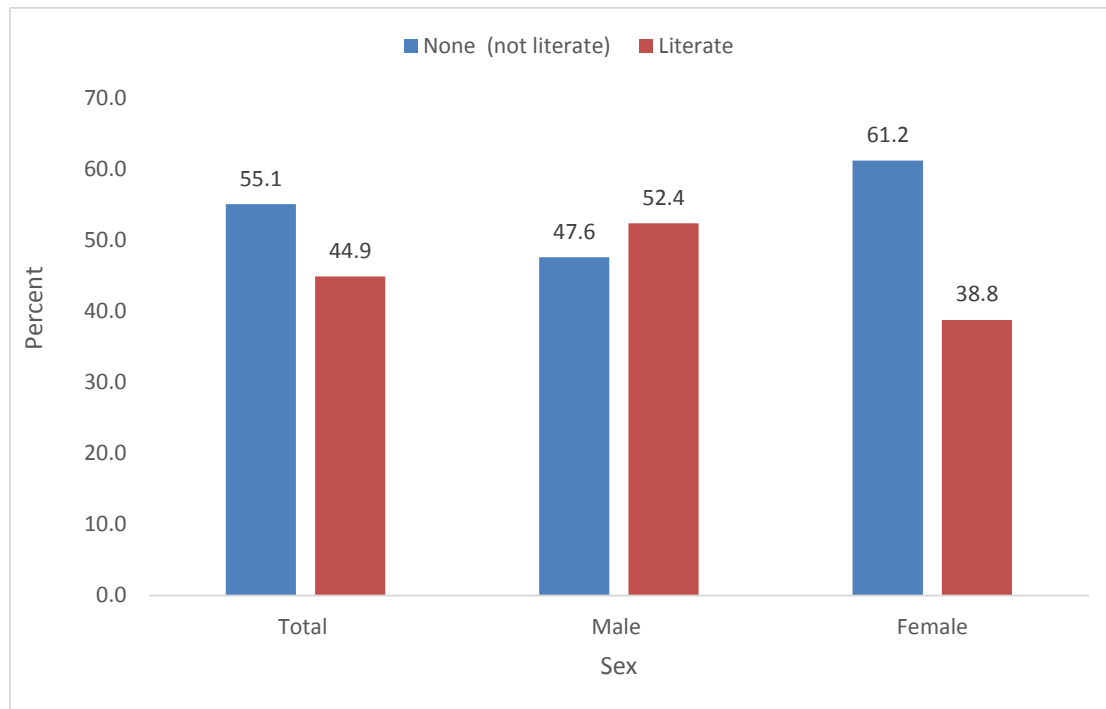
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.3 presents data on the literacy status of the population 11 years and older. The results indicate that 66.0 percent of the population are literate in English and Ghanaian language, 29.0 percent are literate in English only and five percent in Ghanaian language only. Literacy in French and English in the district is very poor and this calls for educational policy review to strengthen French education.

Figure 3.3: Literacy status of population 11 years and older
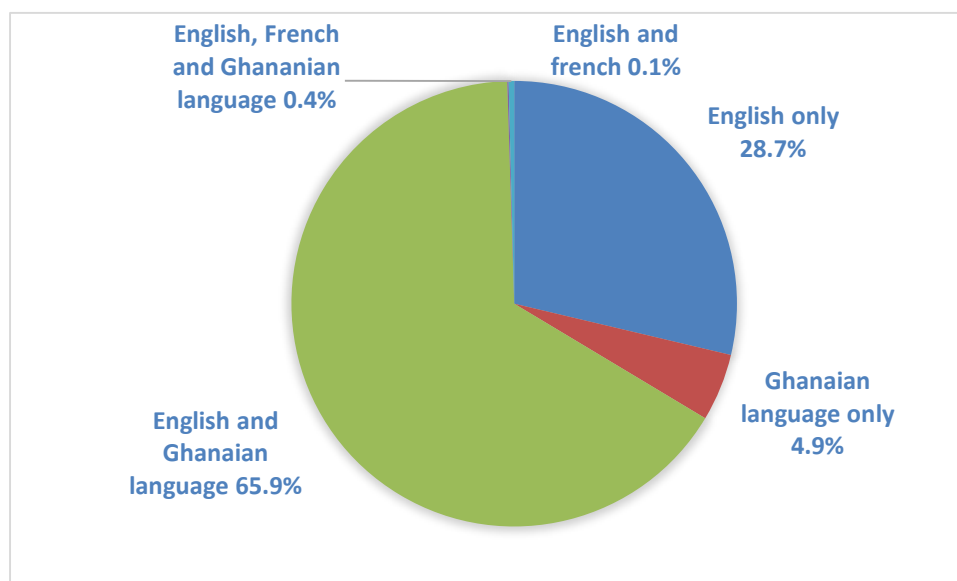
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

Education is an important aspect of societal development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth (United Nations Development Programme, 2011). It is for this reason that many countries place emphasis on educational policies in designing their plans to accelerate development. The 2010 PHC therefore asked specific questions on key educational indicators in order to generate relevant data for purposes of development planning. Table 12 presents data on population aged 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex.

The data revealed that there are 31,679 persons aged 3 years and older who are currently attending school. Of the number, 56.8 percent are in primary school, 17.1 percent are in JSS/JHS, and 12.6 percent are in the Nursery. The percentage of the population currently in Kindergarten is 6.8 while those in SSS/SHS are 4.9 percent. Only 0.3 percent of the population currently in school are in Vocational/Technical/Commercial schools while those in Post Middle/Secondary certificate and Tertiary, together constituted 1.5 percent. The absence of figures in the Middle and Secondary levels could be as a result of the educational reforms in Ghana which saw the exit of the Middle and the Secondary levels of education for the Junior Secondary/Junior High School and the Senior Secondary/Senior High Schools respectively.

Male population currently attending school is 16,387 out of which 57.0 percent are in Primary School, 16.8 percent in Junior Secondary School/Junior High School (JSS/JHS) and 12.1 percent in Nursery. Population in Kindergarten is 6.5 percent while those in Senior Secondary School/Senior High School (SSS/SHS) are 5.8 percent. Only 0.3 percent of the population currently in school is in Vocational/Technical/Commercial schools with those in Post Middle/Secondary and Tertiary levels students together constituted 1.4 percent.

The data show that majority (80.7%) of the population who are currently attending school were at the basic level of education (Kindergarten, primary and JSS/JHS). This means that much attention needs to be paid to this level in terms of provision of adequate educational infrastructure and other facilities.

In the case of female population currently attending school, the total number is 15,292 of which 56.6 percent are in Primary Schools, 17.4 percent in JSS/JHS and 13.1 percent in the Nursery. Kindergarten pupils constituted 7.2 percent while those in SSS/SHS are 4.0 percent. Vocational/Technical/Commercial levels female students constituted 0.3 percent while Post Middle/Secondary and Tertiary levels students together constituted 1.5 percent.

The results further revealed that as of 26th September 2010, the total number of persons who had attended school in the past is 10,675. Persons at the primary level constituted 37.5 percent, 19.6 percent at the JSS/JHS level, 12.2 percent in SSS/SHS and 12.1 percent at Middle School level. Students at the Secondary School level constituted 2.8 percent while Post Middle/Secondary and Tertiary levels students 5.8 percent and 6.2 percent respectively. No figure is recorded for Nursery and Kindergarten levels for school attendance in the past. This perhaps, could be attributed to the fact that, at the time, Nursery and Kindergarten education is not mainstreamed into the educational system.

A total of 5,587 males had attended school in the past at the time of the census. Persons who had attained primary education constituted 35.0 percent, JSS/JHS level is 16.3 percent while SSS/SHS level is 14.2 percent. 13.0 percent of male population who had attended school in the past was at Middle school level, 8.6 percent had attained the Tertiary level with 5.9 at the Vocational/Technical/Commercial levels.

With regards to females who had attended school in the past, the total number is 5,088, out of which 40.3 percent had attended primary education, 23.2 percent were at JSS/JHS level and 11.1 percent at Middle school level. The proportion of the population at the Post middle/secondary levels is 5.7 percent and that for the Tertiary 3.4 percent.

Table 3.11: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	31,679	100.0	16,387	100.0	15,292	100.0	10,675	100.0	5,587	100.0	5,088	100.0
Nursery	3,990	12.6	1,991	12.1	1,999	13.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	2,161	6.8	1,066	6.5	1,095	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	18,005	56.8	9,344	57	8,661	56.6	4,004	37.5	1,953	35	2,051	40.3
JSS/JHS	5,410	17.1	2,756	16.8	2,654	17.4	2,090	19.6	912	16.3	1,178	23.2
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,294	12.1	727	13	567	11.1
SSS/SHS	1,566	4.9	947	5.8	619	4	1,305	12.2	792	14.2	513	10.1
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	2.8	203	3.6	97	1.9
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	93	0.3	45	0.3	48	0.3	404	3.8	185	3.3	219	4.3
Post middle/secondary certificate	278	0.9	116	0.7	162	1.1	621	5.8	332	5.9	289	5.7
Tertiary	176	0.6	122	0.7	54	0.4	657	6.2	483	8.6	174	3.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

The development of any country is partly based on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human capital of the country. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services, only the working population, often referred to as the "employed" produce them. Generally, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to the general well-being of the population. This chapter analyses the economic characteristics of the population aged 15 years and older in the district including; the economic activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and employment sector.

4.2   Economic Activity Status

The question on economic activity is asked of all persons five years and above who are engaged in any activity for pay (cash or kind), for profit or family gain for at least one hour during the seven days preceding census night.

Table 4.1 presents data on population 15 years and older by activity status and sex. The table shows that the district had a population of 50,530 aged 15 years and older, of which, 71.8 percent are economically active, while 28.2 percent are economically not active. Of the 36,298 economically active persons, 96.6 percent are employed while 3.4 percent are unemployed. The data also show that the economically not active population is 14,232 of which 43.9 percent are in full time education, 24.2 percent did home duties and 21.6 percent too old/young to work. Disable/sick constituted 4.7 percent of the economically not active population.

The results further revealed that out of the total male population (22,087) aged 15 years and older, 73.5 percent are economically active while 26.5 percent are economically not active. The economically active male population stood at 16,228 and composed of 97.0 percent of employed and 3.0 percent of unemployed population. The male population who are economically not active stood at 5,859 of which 55.6 percent are in full time education, 16.1 percent did home duties and 15.7 percent too old/young. Disable/sick males who are economically not active constituted 5.5 percent.

In the case of the female population (28,443), 70.6 percent are economically active while 29.4 are economically not active. Of the 20,070 economically active female persons, 96.3 percent are employed while 3.7 percent are unemployed. Economically not active population is 8,373, of which, 35.7 percent are in full time education, 29.9 percent did home duties and 25.7 percent too old/young to work. Female population which are disable/sick persons is 4.2 percent.

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	50,530	100.0	22,087	100.0	28,443	100.0
Economically active	**36,298**	**71.8**	**16,228**	**73.5**	**20,070**	**70.6**
Employed	*35,069*	*96.6*	*15,746*	*97*	*19,323*	*96.3*
Worked	*34,250*	*97.7*	*15,382*	*97.7*	*18,868*	*97.6*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*705*	*2*	*319*	*2*	*386*	*2*
Did voluntary work without pay	*114*	*0.3*	*45*	*0.3*	*69*	*0.4*
Unemployed	*1,229*	*3.4*	*482*	*3*	*747*	*3.7*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*651*	*53*	*217*	*45*	*434*	*58.1*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*578*	*47*	*265*	*55*	*313*	*41.9*
Economically not active	**14,232**	**28.2**	**5,859**	**26.5**	**8,373**	**29.4**
Did home duties (household chore)	3,448	24.2	944	16.1	2,504	29.9
Full time education	6,248	43.9	3,260	55.6	2,988	35.7
Pensioner/Retired	213	1.5	146	2.5	67	0.8
Disabled/Sick	676	4.7	323	5.5	353	4.2
Too old/young	3,071	21.6	918	15.7	2,153	25.7
Other	576	4	268	4.6	308	3.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Activity status by Sex and age

Table 4.2 shows economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age. From Table 4.2, about 57.4 percent of persons aged 15-19 years are economically not active, however, quite a number (40.2%) of them are employed. Similarly, 60.7 percent of persons aged 20-24 years are employed while 35.3 are economically not active.

From age 25 years, the proportion of persons employed within the age groups increase with increasing age till age 44 years and thereafter starts to decrease. Unemployed is generally low among the population, but it is high for the following age groups of 20-24 years (4.8%) and 25-29 years (4.0%).

Among the males population 15-19 years, 42.8 percent are employed with 2.0 percent unemployed and the economically not active of 55.2 percent. The age cohort 40-44 has the highest proportion 93.2 percent being employed, with 2.0 percent being unemployed and 4.8 percent economically not active.

Table 4.2: Economic 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	50,530	100.0	35,069	69.4	1,229	2.4	14,232	28.2
15 - 19	9,434	100.0	3,790	40.2	225	2.4	5,419	57.4
20 - 24	6,238	100.0	3,784	60.7	249	4.0	2,205	35.3
25 - 29	5,306	100.0	4,127	77.8	255	4.8	924	17.4
30 - 34	5,181	100.0	4,431	85.5	168	3.2	582	11.2
35 - 39	4,125	100.0	3,639	88.2	73	1.8	413	10.0
40 - 44	3,983	100.0	3,567	89.6	82	2.1	334	8.4
45 - 49	3,009	100.0	2,682	89.1	52	1.7	275	9.1
50 - 54	3,017	100.0	2,554	84.7	43	1.4	420	13.9
55 - 59	1,852	100.0	1,580	85.3	23	1.2	249	13.4
60 - 64	2,272	100.0	1,660	73.1	49	2.2	563	24.8
65+	6,113	100.0	3,255	53.2	10	0.2	2,848	46.6
Male								
Total	22,087	100.0	15,746	71.3	482	2.2	5,859	26.5
15 - 19	4,877	100.0	2,089	42.8	97	2.0	2,691	55.2
20 - 24	2,836	100.0	1,673	59.0	90	3.2	1,073	37.8
25 - 29	2,282	100.0	1,808	79.2	113	5.0	361	15.8
30 - 34	2,136	100.0	1,867	87.4	61	2.9	208	9.7
35 - 39	1,641	100.0	1,511	92.1	21	1.3	109	6.6
40 - 44	1,625	100.0	1,505	92.6	26	1.6	94	5.8
45 - 49	1,275	100.0	1,188	93.2	26	2.0	61	4.8
50 - 54	1,192	100.0	1,063	89.2	15	1.3	114	9.6
55 - 59	762	100.0	699	91.7	9	1.2	54	7.1
60 - 64	969	100.0	765	78.9	22	2.3	182	18.8
65+	2,492	100.0	1,578	63.3	2	0.1	912	36.6
Female								
Total	28,443	100.0	19,323	67.9	747	2.6	8,373	29.4
15 - 19	4,557	100.0	1,701	37.3	128	2.8	2,728	59.9
20 - 24	3,402	100.0	2,111	62.1	159	4.7	1,132	33.3
25 - 29	3,024	100.0	2,319	76.7	142	4.7	563	18.6
30 - 34	3,045	100.0	2,564	84.2	107	3.5	374	12.3
35 - 39	2,484	100.0	2,128	85.7	52	2.1	304	12.2
40 - 44	2,358	100.0	2,062	87.4	56	2.4	240	10.2
45 - 49	1,734	100.0	1,494	86.2	26	1.5	214	12.3
50 - 54	1,825	100.0	1,491	81.7	28	1.5	306	16.8
55 - 59	1,090	100.0	881	80.8	14	1.3	195	17.9
60 - 64	1,303	100.0	895	68.7	27	2.1	381	29.2
65+	3,621	100.0	1,677	46.3	8	0.2	1,936	53.5

4.3   Occupation

Occupation largely focuses on specific economic activities that people engage in for their livelihood. In the 2010 PHC, occupation is defined as economic activities that individuals engaged in to earn a living in cash or in kind. Table 4.3 presents data on employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. The table shows that the total employed population in the district is 35,069, of which majority (70.8%) are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers. 16.2 percent are craft and related trades workers with only 0.5 percent clerical support workers.

Total employed male population is 15,746, of which majority (81.8%) are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers. 4.6 percent are craft and related trades workers with only 0.7 percent of clerical support workers. Female employed population is 19,323, of which 62.0 percent are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers, while 25.7 percent constituted craft and related trades workers. Only 0.3 percent of the female population are clerical support workers. This means that the craft industry if it is well-developed can provide alternative livelihoods for the people, particularly women, given its potentials in the district.

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,069	100.0	15,746	100.0	19,323	100.0
Managers	236	0.7	140	0.9	96	0.5
Professionals	962	2.7	558	3.5	404	2.1
Technicians and associate professionals	281	0.8	131	0.8	150	0.8
Clerical support workers	182	0.5	118	0.7	64	0.3
Service and sales workers	1,703	4.9	493	3.1	1,210	6.3
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	24,846	70.8	12,874	81.8	11,972	62
Craft and related trades workers	5,686	16.2	721	4.6	4,965	25.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	442	1.3	357	2.3	85	0.4
Elementary occupations	721	2.1	352	2.2	369	1.9
Other occupations	10	0	2	0	8	0

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

4.4   Industry

Data on employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex is presented in Table 4.4. The data shows that majority (67.1%) of the employed population 15 years and older are in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry, 15.2 percent in the manufacturing industry. All the other industries together constituted less than 20.0 percent of the population

The results further revealed that of the 15,746 males' population, 77.3 percent are in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry thus confirming the fact that the district is mainly agrarian. 3.1 percent are in the manufacturing industry. With female population of 19,323, 58.8 percent are in agriculture forestry and fishing and 25.1 percent in the manufacturing sector.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,069	100.0	15,746	100.0	19,323	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	23,532	67.1	12,179	77.3	11,353	58.8
Mining and quarrying	215	0.6	139	0.9	76	0.4
Manufacturing	5,341	15.2	482	3.1	4,859	25.1
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	19	0.1	15	0.1	4	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	46	0.1	33	0.2	13	0.1
Construction	278	0.8	255	1.6	23	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,218	3.5	521	3.3	697	3.6
Transportation and storage	150	0.4	140	0.9	10	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	401	1.1	59	0.4	342	1.8
Information and communication	16	0.0	13	0.1	3	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	47	0.1	33	0.2	14	0.1
Real estate activities	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	48	0.1	27	0.2	21	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	85	0.2	48	0.3	37	0.2
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	273	0.8	192	1.2	81	0.4
Education	889	2.5	548	3.5	341	1.8
Human health and social work activities	454	1.3	174	1.1	280	1.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	9	0.0	7	0.0	2	0.0
Other service activities	463	1.3	145	0.9	318	1.6
Activities of households as employers: undifferentiated goods - and service - producing activities of household for own use	1,576	4.5	729	4.6	847	4.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	8	0.0	6	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

The 2010 Census asked specific questions on the employment status of respondents. Table 4.5 presents data on employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The data revealed that of the total employed population 15 years and older in the district, 55.8 percent are self-employed without employee(s), 32.9 percent contributing family workers and 6.4 percent employees. Self-employed persons with employee(s) constituted 2.0 percent.

The over 60 percent self-employed with and without employees could be a potential to the district to harness and nurture the talents and capabilities of these individuals in order to derive the fullest benefits.

Table 4. 5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,069	100.0	15,746	100.0	19,323	100.0
Employee	2,251	6.4	1,345	8.5	906	4.7
Self-employed without employee(s)	19,563	55.8	9,499	60.3	10,064	52.1
Self-employed with employee(s)	701	2.0	325	2.1	376	1.9
Casual worker	356	1.0	191	1.2	165	0.9
Contributing family worker	11,523	32.9	4,213	26.8	7,310	37.8
Apprentice	412	1.2	59	0.4	353	1.8
Domestic employee (House-help)	221	0.6	97	0.6	124	0.6
Other	42	0.1	17	0.1	25	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.1 shows that 60.3 percent of the employed male population are self-employed without employees whereas 52.1 percent of the employed female population are self-employed without employees. About 37.8 percent of the employed female population are contributing family workers whereas 26.8 percent of the employed male population are contributing family workers. This means that there more female contributing family workers than male in the district.

Figure 4.1: Employment status by sex
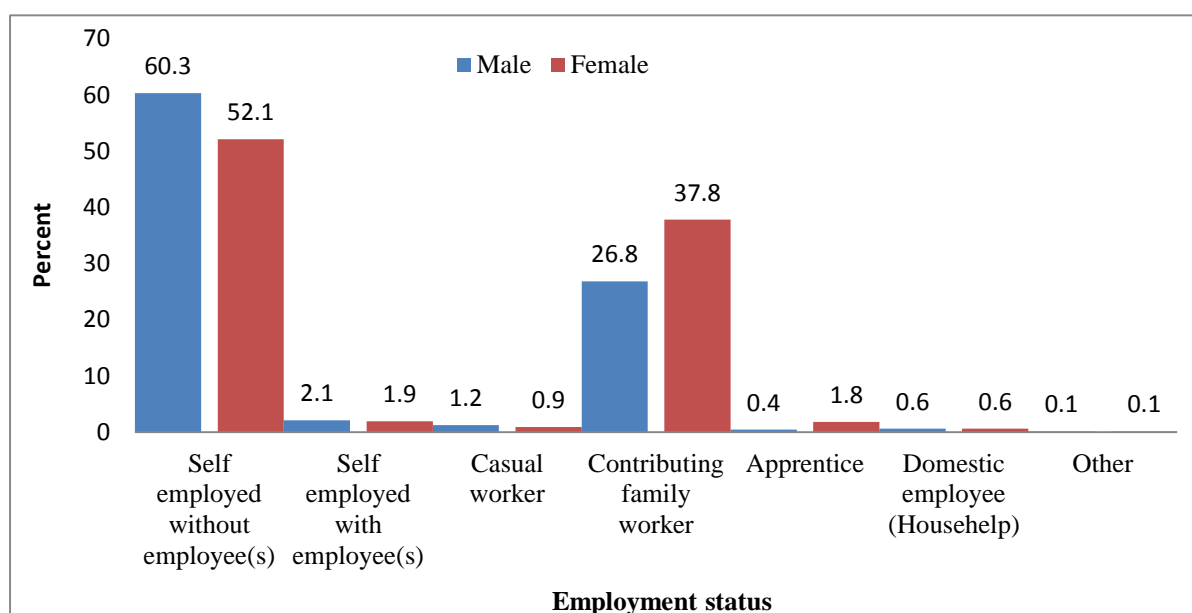
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

However, there are no differences between the proportion of employed male and female population who are domestic employees (house help) as they both had proportion of 0.6 percent. The proportion of employed female apprentice (1.8%) is higher than the proportion of employed male apprentice (0.4%).

4.6   Employment Sector

The data in Table 4.6 show employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. The data reveal that 91.3 percent of the male population are in the private informal sector while 6.3 percent are in the public (Government) sector. Private formal sector constituted 1.8 per cent. On the other hand, 94.6 percent of the female population is in the private informal sector while 3.6 percent are in the public (Government) sector. Other employment sectors together constituted less than 2.0 percent.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,069	100.0	15,746	100.0	19,323	100.0
Public (Government)	1,686	4.8	992	6.3	694	3.6
Private Formal	542	1.5	276	1.8	266	1.4
Private Informal	32,649	93.1	14,374	91.3	18,275	94.6
Semi-Public/Parastatal	52	0.1	23	0.1	29	0.2
NGOs (Local and International)	136	0.4	78	0.5	58	0.3
Other International Organizations	4	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.2 shows that majority (93.1%) of the employed population aged 15 years and older are in the private informal sector while 4.8 percent are in the Public Government sector. The Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) sector employed 0.4 percent of the population while 0.1 percent is employed in the Semi-public/parastatal sector. It is clear that the employment sector in the district is dominated by the private informal sector which means that there is the need for effective public private partnership to facilitate the achievement of the development aspirations of the district.

Figure 4.2: Employment sector of population aged 15 years and older
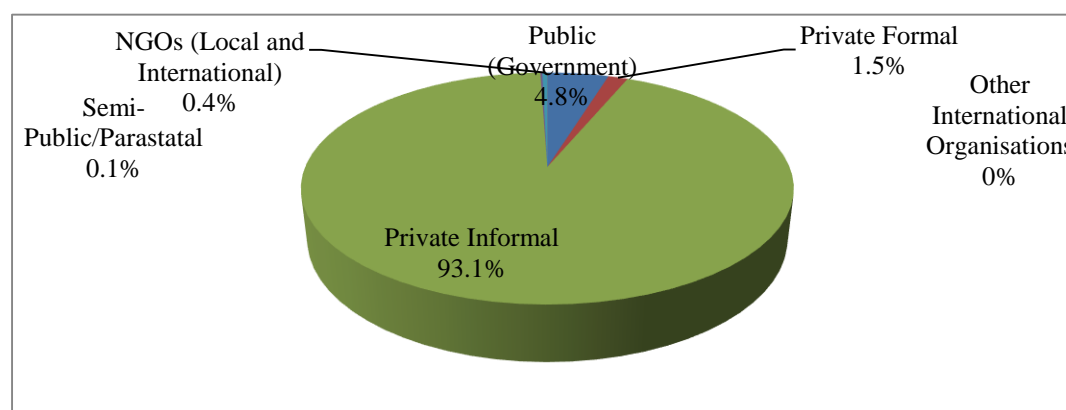
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

Information and communication technology has been acknowledged in the Millennium Declaration as one important tool that can help alleviate poverty, improve the delivery of education and health care and make government services more accessible among other benefits. As part of efforts to achieve the ICT targets in the Millennium Development Goal 8 therefore, Ghana developed a policy known as Ghana ICT for Accelerated Development (ICT4AD) Policy which represents the country's vision in the information age. In order to generate adequate information on information communication technology, the 2010PHC asked specific questions on ownership of mobile phones and desk tops computers and use of internet. This chapter therefore presents analysis of the data generated.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones

In the 2010 census, ownership of mobile phones and internet usage is limited to only persons in the population who are 12 years and older. Table 5.1 illustrates both the absolute numbers and percentages of persons within the specified age limit who owned mobile phones and those who used internet. The district had a total population of 57,346 people who are 12 years older, consisting of 44.8 percent males and a female majority of 55.2 percent. Out of the population, 9,090 (representing 15.9%) owned mobile phones. Even though there are generally more females than males who are within the specified age group in the district, more males owned mobile phones than females. Among the males 23.5 percent owned mobile phones while among the females 9.7 percent own mobile phones.

5.3   Use of Internet

All over the World, it is believed that internet is a catalyst for economic growth and development and that, internet usage can add billions of US dollars to economies that make good use of it. In light of this, information on the use of internet is collected on persons 12 years and older during the 2010PHC.

The data in Table 5.1 shows that out of 57,346 who are aged 12 years and older in the district, only 678 (representing 1.2%) use internet. Among the males, 1.9 percent use the internet, while only 0.6 percent of females make use of the internet facility. This means that much needs to be done if the ICT target of MDG 8 is to be achieved.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,346	100.0	9,090	15.9	678	1.2
Male	25,681	100.0	6,024	23.5	489	1.9
Female	31,665	100.0	3,066	9.7	189	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

The data from Table 5.2 reveal that 331 households representing 2.4 percent, have desktop/laptop computers. Households headed by males own desktops/laptop computers more than households headed by females The implication is that, if Ghana's ICT for Accelerated Development (ICT4AD) policy is to be achieved, there is the need to carve out strategies that will ensure popular ownership and utilization of communication facilities.

Table 5.2: Households with desktop/laptop computers, fixed telephone line and sex of head

Sex	Number of household		Households having desktop/laptop computer	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	13,911	100.0	331	2.4
Male	9,820	70.6	272	2.8
Female	4,091	29.4	59	1.4

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

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

Disabilities of various types affect portions of the country's population in different ways. The occurrence of a particular disability may become common with some groups of people, some particular types of localities or even with a particular sex. Others may not just be common with any particular location, group of people or sex. In this chapter, data on the various forms of disabilities in terms of their numbers in the population and their distribution by location, sex, education and literacy are presented and discussed.

6.2   Population with Disability

Table 6.1 gives the distribution of the district's population by type of disability, by sex. Out of a total of 88,402 in the district, 3,390 persons (representing 3.8%) are affected by at least one form of disability or the other. Out of the total population with disability, females constituted a majority of 52.5 percent, compared to males who constituted 47.5 percent.

Table 6.1: Population with disability

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	88,402	100.0	41,592	100.0	46,810	100.0
Without disability	85,012	96.2	39,983	96.1	45,029	96.2
With disability	3,390	3.8	1,609	3.9	1,781	3.8
Sight	1,069	31.5	460	28.6	609	34.2
Hearing	527	15.5	221	13.7	306	17.2
Speech	357	10.5	194	12.1	163	9.2
Physical	789	23.3	393	24.4	396	22.2
Intellect	456	13.5	262	16.3	194	10.9
Emotion	626	18.5	306	19	320	18
Other	672	19.8	326	20.3	346	19.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3   Types of Disability

Disabilities are categorized into different types. Table 6.1 also provides data on some common types of disabilities that are identified among the people. These types include sight, hearing, speech, intellectual, emotional, physical and others, which could not be easily classified under any of the commonly known forms of disabilities or they are not well-known to many people. Among the various types, sight disability is the commonest in the district, being a disability in 1.2 percent of the total population of the district. Sight disability also affected a slightly higher percentage (1.3) of females than males (1.1). The least common disability is speech disability, which affected 0.4 percent of the total population. Unlike the sight, a higher percentage of males (0.5) had speech disability than females (0.3).

Figure 6.1 is a pie chart illustrating the proportions of each type of disability to the total population of persons with disabilities in the district. It indicates that persons with sight disability constituted a larger percentage (24.0) than any other type of disability. Persons with speech disabilities are the least, constituting just 8.0 percent of the total population of persons with disability in the district.

Figure 6.1: Types of disabilities
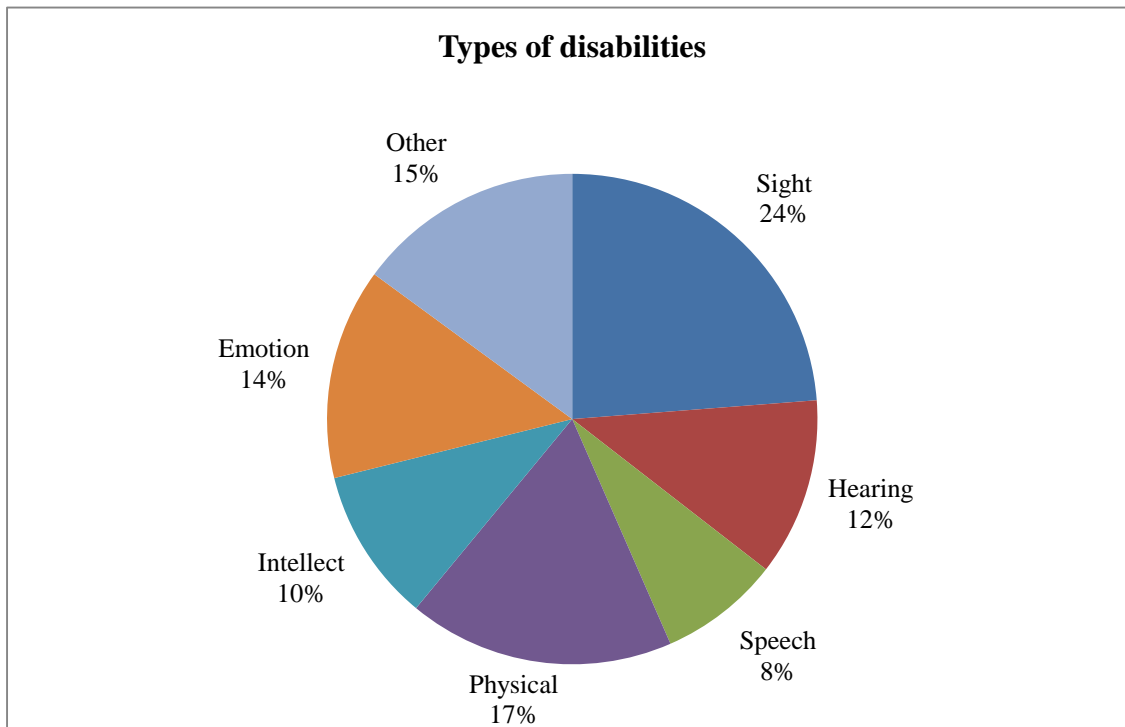
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4   Distribution by Type of Locality

In Table 6.2, about 4.2 percent of urban dwellers in the district had some disabilities, compared to 3.8 percent for rural dwellers. Sight disability is the commonest type of disability among both urban and rural dwellers but affected a higher percentage (32.2) of rural dwellers than urban dwellers (27.8). Speech disabilities are the least common in the district, affecting 9.7 percent of urban and 10.7 percent of rural dwellers. A higher percentage (24.6) of male urban dwellers suffers from emotion disability than any of the other well-known type of disabilities. However, those who suffer from those other less known types of disabilities also constituted a higher percentage (29.8) than even those suffering from the emotion disability. Among rural male dwellers, sight disability affected a higher proportion (29.8) of the population than any of the other well-known disabilities. For both female urban and rural dwellers, greater proportions of them had sight disability than other types of disabilities. It affected 33.1 percent and 34.4 percent of urban and rural female dwellers respectively.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	95.8	96.2	95.6	96.2	95.9	96.2
With disability	4.2	3.8	4.4	3.8	4.1	3.8
Sight	27.8	32.2	21.8	29.8	33.1	34.4
Hearing	13.1	16	12.3	14	13.7	17.8
Speech	9.7	10.7	11.9	12.1	7.7	9.4
Physical	21.6	23.6	19	25.4	23.9	21.9
Intellect	14.7	13.2	19	15.8	10.9	10.9
Emotion	23.1	17.6	24.6	18	21.8	17.2
Other	27.1	18.5	29.8	18.5	24.6	18.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5   Disability and Activity

Information on the economic status of persons aged 15 years and older with various disabilities by sex is presented on Table 6.3. Persons with disability constituted 5.2 percent of the total population of persons aged 15 years and older in the district. Out of the total of 2,641 disabled persons, 15 years and older 53.8 percent are employed, 1.6 percent are unemployed and 44.6 are economically inactive. Of the total male disabled persons 15 years and older 57.2 percent are employed, 1.1percent are unemployed and 41.7 percent are economically inactive. Of the total female disabled persons, 51.0 percent are employed, 2.0 percent unemployed and 47.0 percent economically inactive.

Among the male population 15 years and older, persons with sight disability constituted (391) 33.1, out of this 55.2 percent are employed and 44.8 percent economically inactive. For hearing disability 64.4 percent are employed and 35.6 percent are economically not active.

Among the female persons 15 years and older with sight disability recorded 43.3 percent employed, and 55.6 percent economically not active. Also, among the persons with hearing disability, 46.8 percent are employed and 50.2 percent economically not active.

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

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,530	100.0	35,069	69.4	1,229	2.4	14,232	28.2
Without disability	47,889	100.0	33,649	70.3	1,187	2.5	13,053	27.3
With disability	2,641	100.0	1,420	53.8	42	1.6	1,179	44.6
Sight	954	100.0	460	48.2	6	0.6	488	51.2
Hearing	430	100.0	230	53.5	8	1.9	192	44.7
Speech	236	100.0	136	57.6	2	0.8	98	41.5
Physical	662	100.0	302	45.6	10	1.5	350	52.9
Intellect	348	100.0	145	41.7	9	2.6	194	55.7
Emotion	412	100.0	228	55.3	17	4.1	167	40.5
Other	447	100.0	287	64.2	9	2.0	151	33.8
Male								
Total	22,087	100.0	15,746	71.3	482	2.2	5,859	26.5
Without disability	20,907	100.0	15,071	72.1	469	2.2	5,367	25.7
With disability	1,180	100.0	675	57.2	13	1.1	492	41.7
Sight	391	100.0	216	55.2	0	0.0	175	44.8
Hearing	163	100.0	105	64.4	0	0.0	58	35.6
Speech	115	100.0	70	60.9	1	0.9	44	38.3
Physical	324	100.0	161	49.7	5	1.5	158	48.8
Intellect	196	100.0	77	39.3	6	3.1	113	57.7
Emotion	185	100.0	94	50.8	6	3.2	85	45.9
Other	199	100.0	121	60.8	4	2.0	74	37.2
Female								
Total	28,443	100.0	19,323	67.9	747	2.6	8,373	29.4
Without disability	26,982	100.0	18,578	68.9	718	2.7	7,686	28.5
With disability	1,461	100.0	745	51.0	29	2.0	687	47.0
Sight	563	100.0	244	43.3	6	1.1	313	55.6
Hearing	267	100.0	125	46.8	8	3.0	134	50.2
Speech	121	100.0	66	54.5	1	0.8	54	44.6
Physical	338	100.0	141	41.7	5	1.5	192	56.8
Intellect	152	100.0	68	44.7	3	2.0	81	53.3
Emotion	227	100.0	134	59.0	11	4.8	82	36.1
Other	248	100.0	166	66.9	5	2.0	77	31.0

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

6.6   Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.4 provides information about the distribution of persons with various types of disabilities who are aged three years and older by their level of education and sex. Out of a total population of 3,268 people with various forms of disabilities who are aged three years and older, 65.7% of them never attended school. Among those who had either attended school in the past or are still attending, the greatest number of (507 persons) had attained primary education. There is no person with any form of disability in the district who had attained post graduate (certificate Diploma, Masters, PHD etc.) level of education.

Looking at educational attainment of persons with disabilities in terms of their sex dichotomy, the table shows that out of 1,335 males who are aged three years and older, a large percentage (68.2) never attended school. For females, 71.4 percent of the total (1,733) never attended school. It indicates that in the district fewer females with disability attend school compared to males.

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

Sex/Disability	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle /JSS/ JHS	Sec. /SSS /SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD ect.)
Both Sexes											
Total	81,220	38,866	3,990	2,161	22,009	8,794	3,171	497	1,448	235	49
No disability	77,952	36,719	3,901	2,124	21,502	8,512	3,057	480	1,382	226	49
With a disability	3,268	2,147	89	37	507	282	114	17	66	9	0
Sight	1,056	814	10	12	103	75	22	5	15	0	0
Hearing	515	375	7	7	82	26	14	0	3	1	0
Speech	339	210	21	4	55	25	13	1	10	0	0
Physical	774	526	14	9	105	83	16	2	15	4	0
Intellectual	437	288	19	6	57	36	20	0	10	1	0
Emotional	588	314	29	14	111	48	45	5	22	0	0
Other	628	330	21	7	127	68	40	7	25	3	0
Male											
Total	37,989	16,015	1,991	1,066	11,297	4,395	1,942	230	822	194	37
No disability	36,454	15,105	1,940	1,046	11,019	4,239	1,874	221	784	189	37
With a disability	1,535	910	51	20	278	156	68	9	38	5	0
Sight	451	320	7	5	56	40	10	2	11	0	0
Hearing	215	142	5	3	36	17	9	0	2	1	0
Speech	180	103	14	1	34	19	5	1	3	0	0
Physical	384	244	6	2	60	52	8	2	8	2	0
Intellectual	250	151	12	3	37	23	15	0	8	1	0
Emotional	279	138	18	8	52	21	27	1	14	0	0
Other	297	143	14	3	68	27	20	6	15	1	0

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

Sex/Disability	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle /JSS/ JHS	Sec. /SSS /SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD ect.)
Female											
Total	43,231	22,851	1,999	1,095	10,712	4,399	1,229	267	626	41	12
No disability	41,498	21,614	1,961	1,078	10,483	4,273	1,183	259	598	37	12
With a disability	1,733	1,237	38	17	229	126	46	8	28	4	0
Sight	605	494	3	7	47	35	12	3	4	0	0
Hearing	300	233	2	4	46	9	5	0	1	0	0
Speech	159	107	7	3	21	6	8	0	7	0	0
Physical	390	282	8	7	45	31	8	0	7	2	0
Intellectual	187	137	7	3	20	13	5	0	2	0	0
Emotional	309	176	11	6	59	27	18	4	8	0	0
Other	331	187	7	4	59	41	20	1	10	2	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

Agriculture has remained the most dominant sector of Ghana's economy for several decades now in terms of employment and it is estimated to contribute more than one-third to the total gross domestic product of the country. Therefore, it is not surprising that, the economy of the Jirapa District and the Upper West Region as a whole is mainly agrarian, with many people and households engaged in the cultivation of food crops (grains such as millet, sorghum and maize; roots and tubers, particularly yams and legumes, including groundnuts and beans). Other agricultural activities people of the region engaged in are livestock rearing, including cattle and ruminants, tree planting and small-scale fishing.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 shows the proportion of households in the district that are engaged in agriculture by the type of locality of the households. Agriculture engaged about 82.7 percent of households in the district. As much as 92.2 percent of all rural households are engaged in agriculture, compared to only 47.3 percent of urban households.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	13,911	100.0	2,928	100.0	10,983	100.0
Households engages in agriculture	11,508	82.7	1,384	47.3	10,124	92.2
Household not engaged in Agriculture	2,403	17.3	1,544	52.7	859	7.8
Crop Farming	11,075	96.2	1,153	83.3	9,922	98.0
Tree Planting	250	2.2	50	3.6	200	2.0
Livestock Rearing	8,245	71.6	931	67.3	7,314	72.2
Fish Farming	15	0.1	0	0.0	15	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3   Types of Farming Activities

Figure 7.1 illustrates the various types of farming activities farmers carried out in the district. The commonest agricultural activity among most farming households is crop farming which engaged 96.2 percent of the total number of farming households in the district. Other farming activities undertaken included; tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. Fish farming in the district however, is engaged in by just a few households which constituted only 0.1 percent of the total   engaged in agriculture. This situation has a high tendency to negatively affect the amount of fish available on the local market and on the level of fish consumption in the district, especially if fish supply from other alternative sources is not adequate.

However, the hope is that, protein from other sources especially from animals may possibly be available to a lot of households in the district to adequately complement the little that is available from fish in meeting the nutritional requirements of the people.

Figure 7.1: Proportion of households engaged in agriculture
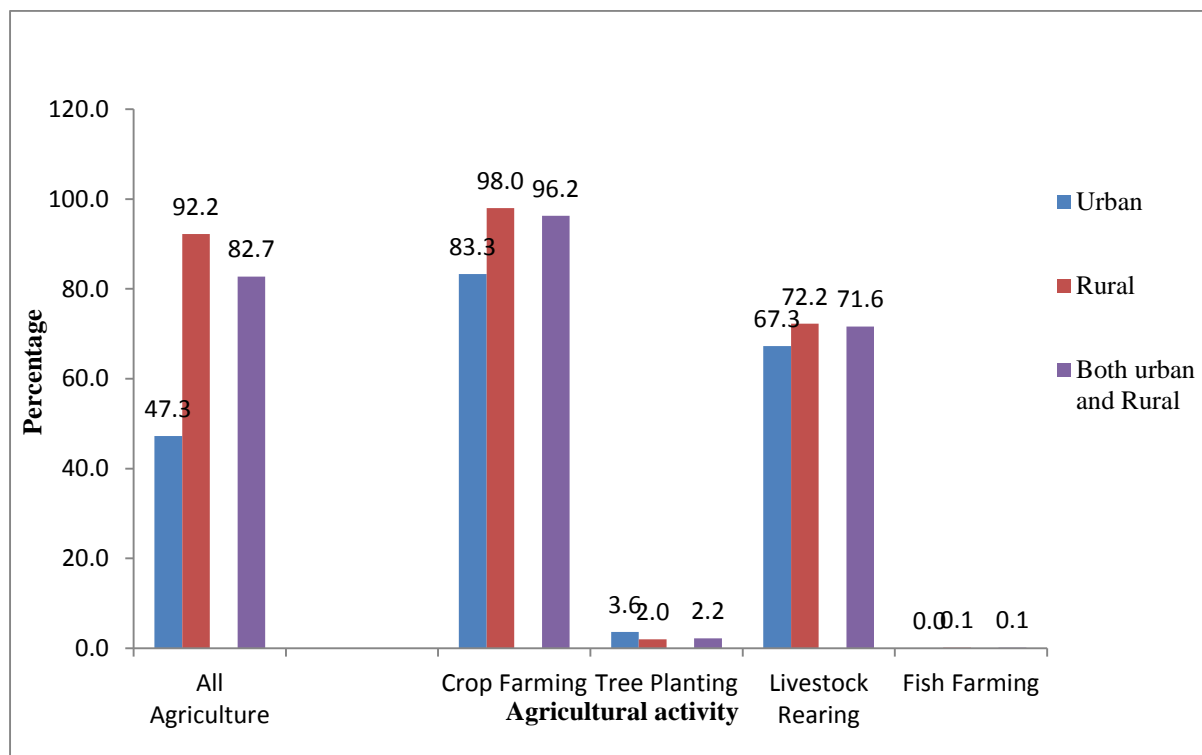
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Types of livestock and other animals reared

In Table 7.2, information about the types of livestock that are kept in the district is presented. The details include the number of animals and the number of farmers. In terms of the number of animals, chicken, goats, pigs and sheep are of larger numbers than the other type of livestock. Chicken constituted the highest percentage of 35.5 of all the animals in the district. Goats are the second highest in number, making up 28.3 percent in the district. While silkworms are the least in number (9), snails are not found at all in the district.

In terms of the number of farmers involved in keeping livestock, chicken, goats, pigs and sheep again had the larger numbers, compared to other livestock. There are however more goat keepers (32.2%) than keepers of any other animals. Chicken keepers followed with the second higher percentage of 28.2; only one person kept silk worms and there is no keeper of snails in the district.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock/Other animals	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	261,915	100.0	19,656	100.0	13.3
Beehives	100	0.0	20	0.1	5
Cattle	16,547	6.3	868	4.4	19.1
Chicken	93,096	35.5	5,538	28.2	16.8
Dove	297	0.1	21	0.1	14.1
Duck	2,134	0.8	211	1.1	10.1
Goat	74,116	28.3	6,335	32.2	11.7
Grass-cutter	259	0.1	24	0.1	10.8
Guinea fowl	17,757	6.8	1,121	5.7	15.8
Ostrich	525	0.2	54	0.3	9.7
Pig	26,487	10.1	2,799	14.2	9.5
Rabbit	678	0.3	68	0.3	10
Sheep	27,058	10.3	2,403	12.2	11.3
Silk worm	9	0.0	1	0.0	9
Snail	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Turkey	1,800	0.7	63	0.3	28.6
Other (specify)	903	0.3	115	0.6	7.9
Fish farming	149	0.1	15	0.0	12.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

Unlike earlier censuses that are conducted in the country before the year 2000, the censuses conducted in 2000 and 2010 collected additional detailed information on households and housing conditions, apart from the conventional information on the population of the country that is collected. The household is the basic social and economic unit into which people are grouped. In this chapter, the discussions are centred on the stock and types of housing units, the materials for construction and house holding. The chapter also examines the occupancy of rooms in dwellings as well as access to utilities and household facilities. Finally, the methods of waste disposal by households in the district are discussed.

8.2   Housing Stock

There are 12,208 houses available to a total population of 87,308 people who constituted the population in all the 13,911 households that are in the district. Information on the stock of housing and the average number of occupants is presented in table 8.1. A larger percentage of these houses (81.9%) are found in rural localities, compare to 18.1percent in urban localities. The rural localities also had a correspondingly larger number of households and household population than urban localities. The average number of households per house in the district is 1.1 which is lower than the average for urban localities and the region which are 1.3 each. The district had an average population per house of 7.2 persons that is above the national average of 7.1 but lower than the regional average of 8.4 people per house. Within the district however, differences existed between rural and urban localities. Whereas the urban localities recorded an average of 5.6 persons per house, in rural localities a relatively higher average of 7.5 persons per house is recorded. The district also had an average household size of 6.3, which is slightly above the regional average of 6.2, but much higher than the national average household size of 4.4.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	702,110	88,402	12,716	75,686
Total household population	24,076,327	688,333	87,308	12,449	74,859
Number of houses	3,392,745	82,293	12,208	2,214	9,994
Number of household	5,467,054	110,174	13,911	2,928	10,983
Average households per house	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1
Population per house*	7.1	8.4	7.2	5.6	7.5
Average household size	4.4	6.2	6.3	4.3	6.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3   Type of Dwelling and Holding

Table 8.2 provides information at three different levels (national, regional and the Jirapa district) on the types of dwelling units by the sex of the household head and by the types of localities. The country has a total of 5,467,054 dwelling units, 110,174 (representing 2.0%) of which are in the Upper West region and 13,911 of which are found in the Jirapa District. There are two most dominant types of dwellings which each constituted large proportions of the total dwellings available at the national, regional and the district levels. These are the compound house and separate house types. There are more compound houses than any other type of dwelling at national, regional and the district levels. In the district compound houses alone constituted 45.7 percent of the total number of all dwelling types. Greater percentages of both male and female headed households are also found in compound houses than in any other type of dwelling in the district. Whereas 44.9 percent of male headed households are found in compound houses, the percentage for females headed households is 47.5. Compound houses also constituted more than half (59.3 %) of total urban dwellings in the district. For rural localities, the compound house type remains the largest contributor (42.1%) to the number of total dwellings.

Even though nationally, as many as 90,934 kiosks and containers served as dwellings for people, fortunately for the Upper West Region and the Jirapa District for that matter, very small numbers (39 and 4 respectively) of such dwellings are recorded. This could however be on account of the limited economic opportunities available in the region which makes the region rather a major source of migrants to other parts of the country than a destination to migrants. The associated accommodation problems migrants face at their various points of destinations, which partly contributes to these types of dwellings as kiosks and containers are therefore non-existent in the region.

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 Number	District Total Percent	Male headed Percent	Female headed Percent	Urban Percent	Rural Percent
Total	5,467,054	110,174	13,911	100.0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	33,704	5,272	37.9	38.2	37.1	26	41.1
Semi-detached house	391,548	9,993	1,037	7.5	7.1	8.2	10.8	6.6
Flat/Apartment	256,355	1,400	112	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.8	0.5
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	58,161	6,356	45.7	44.9	47.5	59.3	42.1
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	3,715	576	4.1	4.6	3.1	0.3	5.2
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	1,853	302	2.2	2.4	1.6	0.3	2.7
Tent	10,343	283	24	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	39	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	261	48	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	611	140	1	1	0.9	0.3	1.2
Other	9,846	154	40	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3

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

The ownership status of one's dwelling determines whether one's tenancy is secured or not secured. Table 8.3 illustrates the ownership status of dwellings in the country, region as well as the district. At the district level, ownership status is indicated by sex of the household head and by the type of locality. Out of a total of 5,467,054 dwellings in the country, the commonest type of ownership is ownership by one household member which constituted 52.7 percent. At both the regional and district levels this type of ownership remained the commonest, 82.8 percent and 85.4 percent respectively. Even though the household member ownership is greater (89.2%) among male headed households than female headed households (76.3%), each of them constituted a large proportion of the household heads with that sex in the district.

To make the comparison between the two types of localities, as much as 93.5 percent of rural dwellings are owned by a household member while that for urban dwellings is 54.8 percent. Other private individual ownership is the second commonest type of ownership at all levels, but more particularly in urban dwellings in the district where it accounted for 31.9 percent of the total.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	110,174	13,911	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	91,264	11,879	85.4	89.2	76.3	54.8	93.5
Being purchased (e.g mortgage)	45,630	608	103	0.7	0.7	1.0	2.9	0.2
Relative not a household member	851,630	5,362	453	3.3	1.9	6.4	4.4	2.9
Other private individual	1,439,021	9,534	1,178	8.5	6.2	14.0	31.9	2.2
Private employer	83,610	353	20	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Other private agency	21,123	273	9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0
Public/Government ownership	118,804	2,410	254	1.8	1.8	1.8	5.2	0.9
Other	24,000	370	15	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4   Construction Materials

According to the information presented on Table 8.4, there are two commonly used construction materials for outer walls of most dwellings in the country. These two main materials are mud/earth bricks and cement /concrete blocks. These materials are also the commonest for dwellings in the Upper West region and the Jirapa District as well. In the whole country, for instance, there are more dwellings made of cement/concrete block (57.5%) than any other construction material. Mud/earth bricks which is the second commonly (34.2%) used material for dwellings nationwide. Interestingly however, in the region and district, mud/earth brick are the more common than cement/concrete blocks. The number of houses that are constructed with mud/earth bricks materials in the region are 88,739 compared to 24,924 houses made of cement/concrete blocks. Dwellings made of

mud/earth bricks also constituted 79.8 percent of all dwellings in the district, compared to 17.4 percent of them which are made of cement/concrete blocks.

The dominance of these two main materials also varied between urban and rural localities in the district. In urban localities the situation is similar to the national, where cement/concrete block is the more common construction material than mud/earth bricks. In contrast however, in rural localities the mud/earth bricks became extremely common, constituting as much as 88.5 percent of rural dwellings compared to only 8.3 percent for cement/concrete block dwellings. In the urban localities, dwelling units constructed with cement/concrete blocks constituted 50.5 percent while mud/earth bricks dwellings constituted a slightly lower percentage of 48.0. Bamboo is the least used material for the construction of the outer walls of dwellings. This is expected because bamboo plants are not common in the district.

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

| Material for Outer wall | Total country | Region | District | | Urban | Rural |
| | | | Total | | | |
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,817,607	118,292	15,285	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	88,739	12,200	79.8	48	88.5
Wood	200,594	883	105	0.7	0.2	0.8
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	568	37	0.2	0.5	0.2
Stone	11,330	230	8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	408	16	0.1	0.2	0.1
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	24,924	2,660	17.4	50.5	8.3
Landcrete	104,270	1,159	148	1	0.3	1.2
Bamboo	8,206	87	8	0.1	0.1	0
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1888	51	0.3	0	0.4
Other	39,206	406	52	0.3	0.2	0.4

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

In Table 8.5, information on the types of main construction materials used for the floors of dwellings are provided by the types of localities in the district. These are compared with those of the Upper West region and the country as a whole. Similar to what is observed with the types of main construction material for the outer walls, the floors of most dwellings are constructed with either cement/concrete or mud/earth materials. Whereas the numbers of cement/concrete floors are more dominant in both the whole country (4,255,611) and the region (65,714) as compared to mud/earth, in the Jirapa district, more particularly in rural localities, the number of earth/mud made floors are the most dominant. They represent 57.6 percent of the district's dwellings and 68.3 percent of the rural dwellings, compared to cement/concrete floors that constituted 41.3 percent and 30.8 percent respectively. Contrary to rural localities however, in urban localities in the district, the more dominant floor construction material is cement/concrete which constituted 80.6 percent of all urban dwellings, compared to 17.6 percent of mud/earth, the second dominant material.

Even though nationally, the numbers of dwellings which had terrazzo/terrazzo tiles (85,937) and wood (52,856) as main materials for the construction of floors are relatively high, they

are the least used materials in the district .There are only 5 recorded dwellings with terrazzo/terrazzo tiles floors in the district and for wood floors, none is recorded at all in the districts.

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

| | | | District | | | |
| | | | Total | | Urban | Rural |
Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	110,174	13,911	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	42,447	8,019	57.6	17.6	68.3
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	65,714	5,745	41.3	80.6	30.8
Stone	32,817	310	21	0.2	0.3	0.1
Burnt brick	6,537	67	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	8	0	0	0	0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	176	22	0.2	0.2	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/ Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	700	57	0.4	0.8	0.3
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	238	5	0	0.2	0
Other	15,567	514	33	0.2	0.2	0.2

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

Table 8.6 shows that the number of dwellings which had metal sheet roofing made up a higher percentage (79.6) than any other roofing material in the district. It also stands as the most used roofing material in the Upper West region and the country as a whole. Metal sheet roofing also accounted for a large percentage (93.4) of dwellings in urban localities and 75.8 percent of rural localities. Slates/asbestos is used for a large number of houses nationwide (759,039 representing about 13.0%), whereas its use in the region and the district is the lowest (0.1 %) among all roofing materials. Thatch/palm leaf or raffia is the second highly used roofing material (11.4%) for rural dwellings in the district.

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

| | | | District | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	118,292	15,285	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	14,910	1,369	9.0	3.0	10.6
Wood	45,547	1,399	105	0.7	0.9	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	91,046	12,161	79.6	93.4	75.8
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	245	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	717	69	0.5	1.4	0.2
Roofing tile	31,456	362	20	0.1	0.1	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	283	18	0.1	0.2	0.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or raffia	500,606	8,394	1,381	9.0	0.4	11.4
Other	35,935	936	148	1.0	0.5	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5   Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows that the majority (60.0%) of one person households in the district had one sleeping room each. A small percentage of 0.5 of them however had nine or more sleeping rooms. It is observed that, as the household size increases the percentage of households which occupied less than four sleeping rooms also continue to reduce. What however is noteworthy is that, there are still some proportions of households of large sizes that occupy even as less as one sleeping room. For instance, 0.3 percent of households with 10 or more members had one sleeping room while a 2.3 of them had only two sleeping rooms. These are indicative of some level of human congestion in some households in the district which could impact negatively on the general welfare of the household members. Only 24.8 percent of households with 10 or more members had nine or more sleeping rooms.

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

House-hold size	Number	Total	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	13,911	100.0	11.7	15.1	18.1	15.8	12.3	9.5	5.8	4.2	7.6
1	1,125	100.0	60	20.2	9.2	5	2	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
2	1,061	100.0	30.7	28.8	20.9	8.5	4.1	1.3	2.3	1.3	2.1
3	1,189	100.0	22.7	25.7	21.9	12.6	6.7	4	2	2.1	2.4
4	1,480	100.0	12.4	26.2	23.6	17	7.6	4.9	2.8	1.9	3.6
5	1,687	100.0	4.4	19.3	25.3	20.3	13	7.8	4.8	1.6	3.6
6	1,604	100.0	2.7	13.7	25.6	22.9	15.4	9	3.9	2.7	4.3
7	1,399	100.0	2.2	10.8	19.2	21.1	16.8	13.1	6.3	4.7	5.8
8	1,100	100.0	0.9	7.5	17.1	20	18.2	17.2	8.4	5.1	5.7
9	828	100.0	0.2	5.7	15.2	19.9	20.4	14.9	9.1	6.4	8.2
10+	2,438	100.0	0.3	2.3	6.4	10.5	16	16.5	12.4	10.9	24.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6   Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

One important welfare indicator is the level of access to utility services and other household facilities that make the daily lives of households a little burdensome. Table 8.8 provides information on access to some of the main sources of lighting for households in rural and urban localities of the district vis-à-vis the regional and national lighting conditions.

It shows that out of several sources of lighting available to households in the country, electricity is the main source of lighting for a higher number (3,511,065, representing 64.2%) of households than any other single source. In the region and the Jirapa District however, flashlight/torch is the main source of lighting for a greater number of households. It constituted the main source of lighting for 57.4 percent of households in the district and for the region, it constituted 57.4 percent.

 Whereas electricity is the main source of lighting for the highest percentage (59.7) of households in urban localities of the district, only 7.8 percent of rural household used it as their main source of lighting. Torch/flashlight rather also served as the main source of lighting for the greatest number of households (67.2%) in rural localities of the district, compared to the other sources. Crop residue is used by the least number of households at

every level of the country. For the Jirapa District, only 0.4 percent of households used crop residue for lighting.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	110,174	13,911	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	34,044	2,610	18.8	59.7	7.8
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	613	62	0.4	0.6	0.4
Kerosene lamp	971,807	21,455	2,303	16.6	16.5	16.6
Gas lamp	9,378	303	63	0.5	1.0	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	804	120	0.9	0.1	1.1
Candle	41,214	333	65	0.5	0.5	0.5
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	49,606	7,981	57.4	20.4	67.2
Firewood	13,241	1,332	263	1.9	0.3	2.3
Crop residue	4,623	361	49	0.4	0.0	0.4
Other	11,739	1,323	395	2.8	0.7	3.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.1 shows the main sources of cooking fuel for households. It indicates that wood fuel is the source of energy for cooking for a large proportion of households in the country, region and in the Jirapa District than any other source. Nationally, it provides fuel for about 40 percent of all households. In the Upper West region however, it serves as fuel for an even higher percentage of households (72.0%) than the national figure. The percentage of households in the district which also used wood fuel for cooking is higher than the regional percentage. Apart from wood, charcoal and gas are two other sources of fuel that are used by large proportions of households. For these two sources however, the national figures exceeded those of the region and the district. There are other sources of fuel but these are used by only small proportions of households in the country. Some of these include electricity, kerosene, animal waste, saw dust, crop residue, and others.

Figure 8.1: Main fuel for cooking by percentage of households
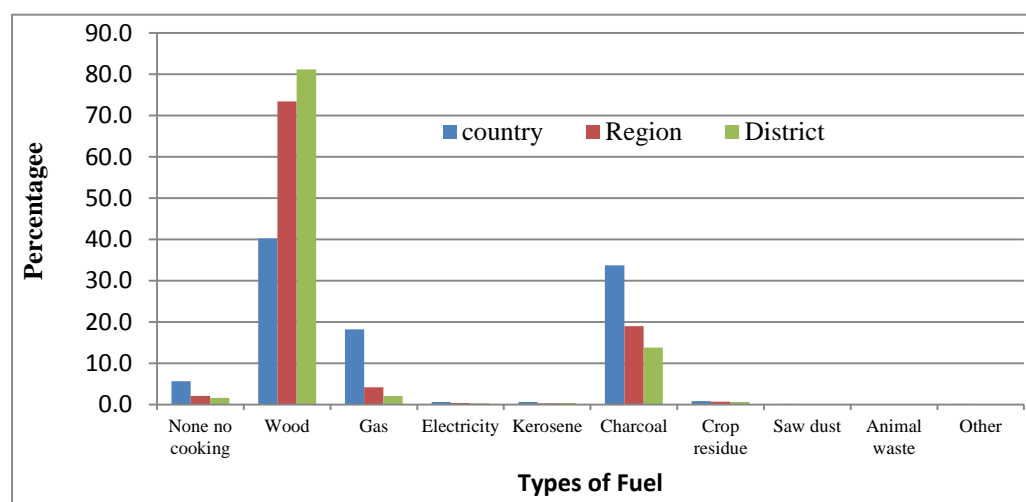
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.9 presents information on the type of spaces that are available to various households that did cook. Whether one looks at it at national, regional or district level, the table shows that there are three types of cooking spaces that are available to most households. The type of space which is available to the greatest number of households is a separate room for exclusive use of the household. This is what 45.6 percent of households in the district had. The second common space for cooking is an open space in the compound which also served 28.2 percent of households in the district. Some 4.9 percent of households in the district however, had no cooking space. In urban localities of the district, verandah served as space for cooking to a higher percentage (48.9) of households than any other type of space. For rural localities, the highest percentage (50.5) of households had separate room for exclusive use of the households.

Table 8.9: Cooking space used by households

Cooking space	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	110,174	13,911	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	4,511	681	4.9	3.1	5.4
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	46,063	6,343	45.6	27.3	50.5
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	2,849	189	1.4	1.8	1.2
Enclosure without roof	117,614	1,967	188	1.4	0.2	1.7
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	1,440	113	0.8	0.2	1.0
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,190	45	0.3	0.7	0.2
Verandah	1,173,946	19,012	2,422	17.4	48.9	9.0
Open space in compound	1,115,464	32,914	3,916	28.2	17.7	30.9
Other	21,007	228	14	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Table 8.10 presents the main sources of water to households for drinking and other domestic uses. Bore hole, pump and tube well served as the main source of drinking water for many more households than any other source of water. This is the case for the country, region as well as the Jirapa District. In the district 75.1 percent of all households depended on borehole, pump and tube well as their main source of drinking water. As many as 70,959 and 1,267,688 numbers of households (representing 64.2% and 23.2%) also depended on the same source for drinking in the region and country respectively. Even though some households in the country and in the Upper West Region depended on tanker and vendor supply for their drinking water, this is not used at all by any households in the district. There are other sources of drinking water to a relatively small number of households in the country and in the region which are not also used by any households in the district.

The sources of water available to households for other domestic uses are not different from those used for drinking and their distribution by households follows a similar pattern as the sources of drinking water. Again, a higher number of households in the country and in the region as well as the Jirapa District used borehole, pump and tube well than any source. In

the district 73.0 percent of all households used borehole/pump/tube well as their source of water for other domestic uses. Two clear differences however can be observed between the sources of water for drinking and water for other domestic uses. First, tanker/ vendor supply which did not serve as a main source of drinking water for any households in the district rather served as the source of water for other domestic uses to about two households in the district. Secondly, no households use bottled and sachet water for other domestic purposes either than drinking.

Table 8.10: Main source of water of dwelling unit for cooking and other domestic uses

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	13,911	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	5,933	768	5.5	24.1	0.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	12,542	1,076	7.7	22.1	3.9
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	4,807	258	1.9	2.8	1.6
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	70,759	10,453	75.1	50.1	81.8
Protected well	321,091	4,011	114	0.8	0.2	1
Rain water	39,438	172	14	0.1	0.2	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	368	41	0.3	0.1	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	50	6	0	0.1	0
Sachet water	490,283	823	5	0	0	0
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	302	0	0	0	0
Unprotected well	112,567	1,719	282	2	0	2.6
Unprotected spring	12,222	287	18	0.1	0	0.2
River/Stream	502,804	7,037	733	5.3	0.1	6.7
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,344	143	1	0	1.3
Other	3,972	20	0	0	0	0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	13,911	100	100	100
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	5,864	739	5.3	22.7	0.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	12,144	1,024	7.4	22.8	3.2
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	4,314	240	1.7	2.8	1.4
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	68,035	10,149	73	49.8	79.1
Protected well	465,775	5,057	114	0.8	0.2	1
Rain water	39,916	360	17	0.1	0.2	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	301	24	0.2	0.1	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	316	2	0	0.1	0
Unprotected well	152,055	1,897	272	2	0.1	2.4
Unprotected spring	15,738	330	8	0.1	0	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	8,759	907	6.5	1.1	8
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	2,546	333	2.4	0	3
Other	10,302	251	82	0.6	0	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8　Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Table 8.11 gives information on the types of bathing facility used by households. In the Jirapa District, a greater percentage (51.0) of all households had their own bathrooms for exclusive use by the household. The number of households which used river/pond/lake/dam and other places not commonly known constituted the least compared to the other types, each recording 0.2 percent of all households in the district. In the region, the number of households (47,176, representing 42.8%) which also used bathrooms exclusively meant for the households is greater than the number using any other type of facility. The number of those who used river/pond/lake/dam is the least compared to other facilities in the region.

Table 8.11:　Type of bathing facility used by households by type of locality

Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	13,911	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	47,176	7,101	51.0	29.4	56.8
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	23,638	1,871	13.4	28.9	9.3
Private open cubicle	381,979	11,927	1,764	12.7	12.4	12.7
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	11,561	1,210	8.7	18.4	6.1
Public bath house	140,501	1,643	151	1.1	1.4	1
Bathroom in another house	187,337	898	125	0.9	1.5	0.7
Open space around house	372,556	12,856	1,645	11.8	7.8	12.9
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	180	22	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	16,276	295	22	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.2 is a bar chart illustrating the percentage distribution of households by types of toilet facilities for the Jirapa District, region and country. About 81.0 percent of all households in the district had no toilet facilities, compared to 72.0 percent for the region and about 19.0 percent for the country. Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, and Pan) is the most predominantly used toilet facility at all levels. A little more than 10.0 percent of all households in the district use public toilet and for the region it is about 12.0 percent of households. Bucket or pan and other types of toilet facilities not specified are the facilities with the least in terms of the number of households that used them.

Figure 8.2: Percentage distribution of households by types of toilet facilities
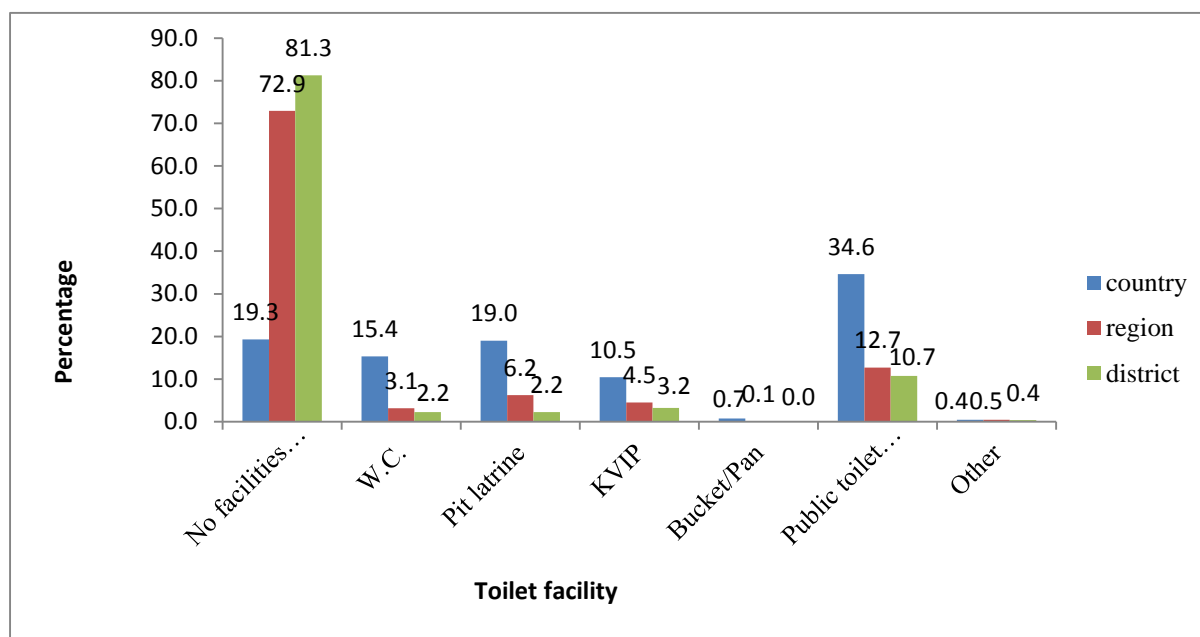
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9   Method of Waste Disposal

As presented in Table 8.12, solid and liquid waste is disposed of through different methods by different households. Some of these methods of waste disposal, such as indiscriminate dumping and dumping into open space are described as improper in the sense that they lead to environmental pollution. To attain good sanitation however, it is important to get households to adopt proper ways of disposing of the waste they generate on daily basis. In the district, many more households (44.8%) disposed of their solid waste through indiscriminate dumping than they disposed of through any other means. A higher percentage (49.1) of households in rural localities of the district adopted this method of solid waste disposal than the percentage of households in urban localities which is 28.8 percent. Another common method of solid waste disposal in the district is through public dump (open space) which is used by 34.5 percent of households.

Relatively small percentages of households in the district adopted any of the proper methods of waste disposal such as collection (3.5), burning (6.4), burying (3.6) and dumping into public containers (6.4).The situation is not very different for the region and the country in general. For instance, in the Upper West region and the country as a whole, the commonest method of waste disposal among households is through open space public dump.

Most households in the country, the region and in the Jirapa district disposed of liquid waste through three main methods, namely; throwing onto the street or outside, into a gutter, and onto the compound. In the district, a large percentage (62.9) of all households disposed of liquid waste by throwing it onto the street or outside. Another 24.4 percent of households throw their liquid waste onto the compound.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	13,911	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	5,123	492	3.5	1.7	4
Burned by household	584,820	6,518	896	6.4	8.4	5.9
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	13,969	886	6.4	24.5	1.5
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	40,538	4,801	34.5	31.7	35.3
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	39,635	6,238	44.8	28.8	49.1
Buried by household	182,615	3,515	503	3.6	4.6	3.4
Other	53,805	876	95	0.7	0.3	0.8
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	13,911	100	100	100
Through the sewerage system	183,169	1,746	66	0.5	0.9	0.4
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	3,573	111	0.8	2.2	0.4
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	3,633	311	2.2	4.5	1.6
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	71,344	9,727	69.9	62.5	71.9
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	3,958	278	2	2.5	1.9
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	25,348	3,390	24.4	27.3	23.6
Other	38,294	572	28	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1   Introduction

9.1.1   Summary of Findings

The Jirapa District is one of the 11 districts in the Upper West Region with a land area of 1,188.6 square kilometres. The 2010PHC puts the District population at 88,402, representing 12.6 percent of the regional population. The Jirapa District capital is located at Jirapa with one constituency, eight area councils and 37 unit committees. There are 55 assembly members made up of 37 elected members, 16 Government appointees, District Chief executive and the Member of Parliament.

9.1.2   Demographic Characteristics

A number of key demographic characteristics of the district are discussed in the chapter 2 and summaries of the findings are presented

The district's population of 88,402 consists of 53.0 percent of females and 47.0 percent of males. The sex ratio for the district is 88.9, indicating that there are about 89 males per every 100 females of the population at that point in time. The district also had an age dependency ratio of the district is 99.0. The age dependency ratio is higher (105.8) for rural localities of the district than the urban areas (66.4).

The district had a total fertility rate equal to that of the Upper West region which is 3.5. On average 2.9 children are ever born to every female in the district who is 12 years and older. General fertility for the district (100.2) is however higher than that for the region, which is 97.4. Crude birth rate for the district is 23.4 while death rate is at 10.6

A total of 11,931 migrants are residing in the district as of 26th September, 2010 when the census was undertaken. Out of that total number, 60.6 percent were born elsewhere in the region while the remaining 39.4 percent were born elsewhere in another region. There are more migrants in the district who were born in the Brong-Ahafo Region (19.1%) than the number born in any other region. Those born in Ashanti Region (916, representing 7.7 %) are the second largest while the least (0.4%) are those born in Volta Region.

9.1.3   Social Characteristics

As of 2010, the Jirapa District had a total of 13,911 households with 87,308 household population which composed of 47.1 percent males and 52.9 percent females with an average household size of 6.2.   Within the household structure, 15.9 percent of the household members are heads 41.0 percent are children and 13.9 percent of other relations. Household Headships in the District showed 70.6 percent male and 29.4 percent female respectively. Households in the extended family system dominated in the district with a percentage of 50. Out of a population of 57,346 who are 12 years and older, 52.1 percent are married while the never married constituted 37.5 percent. Out of the 29,898 married population 76.0 per cent had no education. Also, 90.6 percent of the 4724 widowed population had no education. Female widowed constituted 90.3 percent of the widowed population. Majority (70.7%) of

the married male population had no education while 62.8 percent of the married female population had no education.

Larger proportion (9,434) of the population is within the age group of 15-19 of which 88.0 percent never married while 11.0 percent are married. In the case of male population, the age group of 15-19 also recorded the highest population of 4,877 of which 91.3 percent never married and 8.3 percent are married. Females in the same age group are 4,557 of which 84.4 percent never married and 13.9 percent married.

The results on nationality show that the District as of 26th September, 2010 had a population of 88, 402 of which majority (95.5%) are Ghanaians by birth, 1.8 percent, Ghanaians by dual nationality and one percent of ECOWAS nationals.

On religious affiliation, majority (65.9 percent) of the district's population are Christians, 18.8 percent are Traditionalist and 10.4 percent belonged to Islam. Population with no religion constituted 4.8 percent. The male and female populations exhibited similar characteristics with 64.5 percent of the male population and 67.2 percent of female population respectively being Christians. About 20 percent of the male population are Traditionalist while 18.1 percent of the female population are Traditionalist. The percentage of male population in Islam is 10.9 while 10.0 percent of the female population are in Islam. The data further showed that, 5.1 percent of the male population had no religion while 4.6 percent of the female population had no religion.

Data on literacy and education indicated that more than a half of the population 11 years and older (55.1%) in the Jirapa District are non-literates. This figure, though lower than the regional non- literate population of 59.5 percent, the figure is still high when compared with the national average of 25.9 percent. The data further revealed that there is higher literacy (52.4%) among males than females (38%) in the district. The result showed that ages 11-14 and 15-19 years had higher literacy of 83.4 percent and 79.2 percent respectively. The population 60 years and above recorded the lowest literacy of 8.9 percent.

The data showed that majority (80.7%) of the population aged 3 years and older who are currently attending school are at the basic level of education (Kindergarten, primary and JSS/JHS). There are no much differences between the proportion of male population (80.3%) in basic schools and the proportion of female population (81.2%) in the basic schools. Only 0.3 percent and 1.5 percent are in Vocational/Technical/Commercial and Post Middle/Secondary or Tertiary level of education.

The results further revealed a total of 10,675 persons who had attended school in the past of which, primary level constituted 37.5 percent, 19.6 percent at the JSS/JHS level, 12.2 percent in SSS/SHS and 12.1 percent at Middle School level. Students at the Secondary School level constituted 2.8 percent while Post Middle/Secondary and Tertiary levels students 5.8 percent and 6.2 percent respectively.

9.1.4 Economic characteristics

The data showed that the district had a population of 50,530 aged 15 years and older, of which, 71.8 percent are economically active, while 28.2 percent are economically not active. Of the 36,298 economically active persons, 96.6 percent are employed while 3.4 percent are unemployed. The data also indicated that the economically not active population is 14,232 of which 43.9 percent are in full time education, 24.2 percent did home duties and 21.6 percent

too old/young to work. Disable/sick constituted 4.7 percent of the economically not active population.

The results further reveals a male population of 22,087 aged 15 years and older, of which of 73.5 percent are economically active while 26.5 percent are economically not active. The economically active male population stood at 16,228 and composed of 97.0 percent of employed and 3.0 percent of unemployed. Female population aged 15 years and older is 28,443, which composed of 70.6 percent economically active and 29.4 economically not active. The proportion of female population who are unemployed is 3.7 per cent.

The results shows that majority (70.8%) of the employed population aged 15 years and older are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers. 16.2 percent are craft and related trades workers with only 0.5 percent clerical support workers. The proportion of employed male population in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery work is 81.8% while 4.6 percent are craft and related trades workers with only 0.7 percent of clerical support workers. The proportion of female employed population in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery work is 62.0 percent, while 25.7 percent constituted craft and related trades workers. Only 0.3 percent of the female population are clerical support workers.

The data revealed that of the total employed population 15 years and older in the district, 55.8 percent are self-employed without employee(s), 32.9 percent contributing family workers and 6.4 percent employees. The population self-employed with employee(s) represented 2.0 percent. Majority (93.1%) of the employed population aged 15 years and older are in the private informal sector while 4.8 percent are in the Public Government sector. The NGO sector employed 0.4 percent of the population while 0.1 percent is employed in the Semi-public/parastatal sector.

9.1.5 Information Communication Technology

The 2010 population and housing census revealed that only 15.9 percent of the district' population aged 12 years and older owned mobile phones. Even though there are generally more females than males who are within the specified age in the district, among the males, more males (23.5%) owned mobile phones than among females (9.7%). On the use of internet, the data showed that, only 1.2 percent of the population aged 12 years and above had used internet. More males (1.9%) than females (0.6%) have ever used the internet before in the district. Household ownership of desktop/laptop is equally very low as only 2.4 percent of the households in the district owned desktop/laptop.

9.1.6 Disability

Out of a population of 88,402 people in the district, 3.8 percent are affected by some form(s) of disability. The population with disability consisted of 52.5 percent females and 47.5 percent males. Sight disability is generally the commonest type of disability in the district as it is the disability in 1.2 percent of the district's population. Sight disability affected a slightly higher percentage (1.3) of the female population than the male population (1.1%). Speech disability is the less common type of disability in the district, affecting only 0.4 percent of the total population. Disability affected a higher percentage of the district urban population than it did for male population (3.8%).

Persons with disability aged 15 years and older also constitutes 5.2 percent of the total population of persons of that age in the district. Of the population with disability 53.8 percent

are employed, while 1.6 percent are unemployed. Also, 44.6 percent of persons with disability are economically not active.

9.1.7 Agriculture

Agriculture is a major economic activity in the district which engaged 82.7 percent of households in the district as of 26th September 2010, when the Census was conducted. As much as 92.2 percent of all rural households are engaged in agriculture, compared to only 47.3 percent of urban households. The most dominant agricultural activity is crop farming which employed as much as 96.2 percent of households. Fish farming and tree planting are not practiced by many households in the district as they engaged only 0.1 and 2.2 percent respectively of households.

Apart from crop farming, most households (71.6) in the district are also engaged in livestock keeping. There are more than 15 different types of livestock, but in terms of numbers, chicken, goats, pigs and sheep are of larger numbers than the other type. Chicken constituted the highest percentage of 35.5 of all the animals. Goats are the second highest in number, making up 28.3 percent of all livestock. While silkworms are the least in number (9), snails are not found at all in the district.

In terms of the number of farmers involved in keeping livestock, chicken, goats, pigs and sheep again had the larger numbers, compared to other livestock. There are however more goat keepers (32.2%) than keepers of any other animals. Chicken keepers are also the second higher percentage of 28.2 of all the farmers in the district. Whereas there is no farmer in the district keeping snails, only one person kept silk worms.

9.1.8 Housing conditions

A number of issues on housing conditions are discussed in Chapter 8 of this report and some of the key findings have been summarized under a number of sub-themes as follows:

Housing Stock

There are 12,208 houses available to a total population of 87,308 in all the 13,911 households that are in the district. A larger percentage of these houses (81.9%) are found in rural localities, compared to 18.1percent in urban localities. Rural localities also had a correspondingly larger number of households and household population than urban localities. The average number of households per house in the district is 1.1 which is lower than the average for urban localities and the regional average which are 1.3 each. The district had an average population per house (7.2 people) which is a little above the national average of 7.1, but lower than the regional average of 8.4 people per house. Within the district however, differences existed between rural and urban localities. Whereas the urban localities recorded an average of 5.6 persons per house, in rural localities a relatively higher average of 7.5 persons per house is recorded. The district also had an average household size of 6.3, which is slightly above the regional average of 6.2 but higher than the national average household size of 4.4.

Type of Dwelling and Holding

There are two most dominant types of dwellings which each constituted a large proportion of the total dwellings available at the district levels. These are the compound house and separate house types. There are more compound houses than any other type of dwelling at the district. The compound houses alone constituted 45.7 percent of all dwelling types. Greater

percentages of both male and female headed households are also found in compound houses than in any other type of dwelling in the district. Whereas 44.9 percent of male headed households are found in compound houses, the percentage for females headed households is 47.5. Compound houses also represented more than half (59.3 %) of total urban dwellings in the district. For rural localities, the compound house type is the largest contributor (42.1%) to the total dwellings.

In the district, ownership by one household member is the commonest (85.4 %), just as it existed in the Upper West region and the country as a whole. Even though the household member ownership is greater (89.2%) among male headed households than female headed households (76.3%), each of them constituted a large proportion of the household heads with that sex in the district.

To make the comparison between different localities, as much as 93.5 percent of rural dwellings are owned by a household member while that for urban dwellings constituted only a little more than half (54.8%). Other private individual ownership is the second commonest type of ownership at all levels, but more particularly in urban dwellings in the district where it constituted 31.9 percent to the total.

Construction Materials

There are two commonly used construction materials for outer walls of most dwellings in the district. These two main materials are mud/earth bricks and cement /concrete blocks. Mud and earth brick are more common than cement/concrete blocks. Dwellings made of mud/earth bricks also constituted 79.8 percent of all dwellings in the district, compared to 17.4 percent of them which are made of cement/concrete blocks. The dominance of these two main materials also varied between urban and rural localities. In urban localities, cement and concrete block are more common construction material than mud/earth bricks. In contrast however, in rural localities the mud and earth bricks became extremely more common, constituting as much as 88.5 percent of rural dwellings as compared to only 8.3 percent for cement and concrete block dwellings. In the urban localities, dwelling units constructed with cement/concrete blocks constituted 50.5 percent while mud/earth bricks dwellings constituted a slightly lower percentage of 48.0. Bamboo is the least used material for the construction of the outer walls of dwellings and this is not surprising because bamboo plants are not common in the district.

Within the Jirapa district, more especially in rural localities, the number of earth/mud made floors are the most dominant. They constituted 57.6 percent of the district's dwellings and 68.3 percent of rural dwellings, compared to cement/concrete floors which constituted 41.3 percent and 30.8 percent respectively. Contrary to rural localities however, in urban localities in the district, the more dominant floor construction material is cement/concrete which constituted 80.6 percent of all urban dwellings, compared to 17.6 percent of mud/earth, the second dominant material.

Dwellings which had metal sheet roofing made up a higher percentage (79.6) than any other roofing material in the district. Metal sheet roofing also constituted a large percentage (93.4) of dwellings in urban localities and 75.8 percent of rural localities. Thatch/palm leaf or raffia is the second highly used roofing material (11.4%) for rural dwellings in the district.

Room Occupancy

The majority (60.0%) of one person households in the district had one sleeping room each. A small percentage of 0.5 of them however had nine or more sleeping rooms. There are some proportions of households of large sizes that occupy even as less as one sleeping room. For instance, 0.3 percent of households with 10 or more members had one sleeping room while a 2.3 of them had only two sleeping rooms. These are signs of some level of human congestion in some households in the district which could impact negatively on the general welfare of the household members. Only 24.8 percent of households with 10 or more members had nine or more sleeping rooms.

Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

One important welfare indicator is the level of access to utility services and other household facilities that make the daily lives of households a little burdensome. Access to some of the important household facilities are also discussed and the main findings are presented as follows.

Main source of lighting

Out of several sources of lighting available to households in the country, electricity is the main source of lighting for a higher number (3,511,065, representing 64.2%) of households than any other single source. In the Jirapa District however, flashlight/torch is the main source of lighting for a greater number of households, constituting 57.4 percent of households. Whereas electricity is the main source of lighting for the highest percentage (59.7) of households in urban localities of the district, only 7.8 percent of rural household used it as their main source of lighting. Torch/flashlight rather also served as the main source of lighting for the greatest number of households (67.2%) in rural localities of the district, compared to the other sources.

Main source of cooking fuel

Wood fuel is the source of energy for cooking for a large proportion of households in the country, region and in the Jirapa District than any other source. The percentage (82.0%) of households in the district which used wood fuel for cooking is higher than the regional percentage. Apart from wood, charcoal and gas are two other sources of fuel that are used by large proportions of households.

Available cooking space

There are three types of cooking spaces that are available to most households. The type of space which is available to the greatest number of households is a separate room for exclusive use of the household. This is what 45.6 percent of households in the district used. The second common space for cooking is an open space in the compound which also served 28.2 percent of households in the district. Some 4.9 percent of households in the district however, had no cooking space. In urban localities of the district, verandah served as space for cooking to a higher percentage (48.9) of households than any other type of space. For rural localities, the highest percentage of households had separate room for exclusive use of the households.

Source of Water for Drinking and for other Domestic Uses

Bore hole, pump and tube well served as the main source of drinking water for many more households than any other source of water in the country, region and in the Jirapa District. In

the district 75.1 percent of all households depended on borehole, pump and tube well as their main source of drinking water. Tanker supply is not providing drinking water for any households in the district. The sources of water available to households for other domestic uses are not different from those used for drinking and their distribution by households follows a similar pattern as the sources of drinking water. Again, a higher number of households (73.0%) in the in Jirapa District used borehole, pump and tube well than any source.

Bathing and toilet facilities

In the Jirapa District, greater percentage (51.0) of all households had their own bathrooms for exclusive use by the household. The number of households which used river/pond/lake/dam and other places not commonly known constituted the least compared to the other types, each recording 0.2 percent of all households in the district. About 81.0 percent of all households in the district had no toilet facilities, compared to 72.0 percent for the region and about 19.0 percent for the country. A little more than 10.0 percent of all households in the district use public toilet which represented 8.9 percent.

Method of waste disposal

Solid and liquid waste are disposed of through different methods by different households. Some of these methods of waste disposal, such as indiscriminate dumping and dumping into open space are described as improper in the sense that they lead to environmental pollution. However, to attain good sanitation, it is important to get households to adopt proper ways of disposing of the waste they generate on daily basis. In the district, many more households (44.8%) disposed of their solid waste through indiscriminate dumping than they disposed of through any other means. A higher percentage (49.1) of households in rural localities of the district adopted this method of solid waste disposal than the percentage of households in urban localities which is 28.8 percent.

Most in the Jirapa district disposed of liquid waste through three main methods, namely; throwing onto the street or outside, into a gutter, and onto the compound. A large percentage (62.9) of all households disposed of liquid waste by throwing it onto the street or outside. Another 24.4 percent of households throw their liquid waste onto the compound.

9.2 Conclusions

- Age dependency ratio in the district is generally high (99.0) and more particularly in the rural localities where the ratio is 105.8. This indicates that there is a heavy economic burden on the economically productive population of the district as almost every person in the group will have to work to support one other person in the dependent age-group. Low savings among the productive population of the district is also expected in the wake of high age dependency ratio.

- The dominant religion in the district is Christianity constituting 65.9 percent of the population, followed by Traditionalist, (18.8%) and Islam, 10.4 percent. There are people within the district who did not share any of the believe systems and therefore had no religion. This group of people also constituted 4.8 percent of the population.

- More than half of the population (55.1%) in the district are non-literates. Even though, this is figure is lower than the regional average of 59.5 percent, it is over

twice as high as the national average of 25.9 percent. Also, more than half (56.8%) of the population aged 3 years and older who are currently attending school are in primary school.

- The District's population is dominated by economically active persons (72 percent). Over 71.0 percent of the population are engaged in agriculture and related activities. This is followed by those in craft and related trades. Also, the employed population in the district is dominated by self-employed without employee(s) (55.8%) which implies that, the economy is dominated by small scale enterprises with little avenues for employing other people. This could also due to the fact that over 93 percent of the employed population is in the private informal sector.

- Unemployment in the district is as high as 3.4 percent, but higher (3.7%) among female population than male population (3.0%).

- Ownership and utilization of ICT facilities in the district is generally low as only 15.9 percent of the population 12 years and older owned mobile phones. Only 1.2 percent of the population had ever used internet and only 2.4 percent of households own desktop or laptop computer in the district

- Even though most households in district are engaged in agriculture, their activities are just limited to only crop farming and livestock keeping. Other equally important aspects of agriculture, such as fish farming and tree planting are virtually neglected by most agricultural households in the district.

- Most households in the district lived in dwellings where their tenancy is secured, in the sense that the dwellings belonged to a household member. This is particularly the case for 93.5 percent of all households in rural localities of the district. Accommodation problems in the district however are related to congestion in some households where the households had more than 10 or members sleeping in just one or two rooms.

- Many households in the district depend on wood fuel and charcoal rather than the use of improved and more efficient fuel sources such as gas and electricity. A high dependency on wood fuel would lead to the degradation of environment, especially that tree planting is not undertaking to replace trees that may cut for fuel.

- Sanitation in the district is poor as most households disposed of waste by just dumping them indiscriminately. Beside, more than 80 percent of households in the district also had no access to any toilet facility and therefore indiscriminate defecation is the common practice among the people.

9.3   Recommendations

- In spite of government policy which identifies the private sector as the engine of growth, only 1.5 percent of the employed population is in the private formal sector even though majority are in the private informal sector. There will be the need for a comprehensive review of the government's policies and strategies for promoting the private sector.

- There is the need to improve agricultural activities so as to provide adequate employment for the growing rural population. This may require the infusion of technology into agricultural production. Part of the strategy will be to improve the educational background of the agricultural workforce. Additionally, government should develop strategies aimed at processing agricultural produce into value-add products and packaged for the export market.

- Unemployment among the youth emerged as one of the challenges that need to be addressed. Unemployment is found to be high among those aged 15-29 years in the district. This high unemployment age group coincides with the transition from various levels of education to the world of work. A concerted effort is therefore required by both government and other development partners in addressing this precarious cancer. The national youth policy document for example will have to be implemented to the later with fullest political commitment.

- The craft and related trades is the second largest employment area in the district. This means that, if well-developed can provide alternative livelihoods for the people, particularly women, given its potentials in the district. The government through its Ministry of Trade and Industry and the District Assembly should therefore make conscious effort to invest in this sector which has the potential of employing larger chunk of the unemployed youth in the district. The investment could take the form of capacity building on skill development and business management and also start-up capital for small-scale enterprises.

- The low internet usage in the district as observed in the report has policy implications for support to getting the ICT facilities to underserved areas in the district, particularly the rural areas. To increase the use of Internet, the government, especially the District Assembly, and private organizations, may need to set up internet centers in public places such as libraries and community centres. The use of internet and other ICT facilities, is however, closely linked with regular supply of electricity. This means that all localities and public institutions will have to be connected to the national grid.

- ICT data is as important as any socio-economic data, it is therefore imperative that mechanism be put in place to ensure regular collection and analysis of data on the subject for the purposes of trend analysis. This will help in assessing the successes or otherwise in the IT industry in terms of performance.

- The District Assembly should undertake wide public education on the need to use efficient and more environmentally friendly fuels for cooking. This will help save environmental degradation in the district. In line with encouraging the use of more environmentally friendly fuels, government needs to subsidize the cost of electricity and gas, particularly for domestic use.

- The ministry of agriculture needs to encourage other aspects of farming in the district, especially tree planting and fish farming.

- The Jirapa District Assembly needs to construct more public toilet facilities for the communities in order to discourage indiscriminate defecating. Public waste bins should also be provided at different vantage locations in the district for refuse collection and management by the Assembly.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Both Sexes	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Jirapa	12,313	5,549	6,764	2,802	2,072
2	Tizza	2,783	1,279	1,504	395	304
3	Han	2,767	1,317	1,450	430	415
4	Ping	2,535	1,263	1,272	393	361
5	Gbare	2,139	1,043	1,096	334	306
6	Kunzokala	2,109	1,003	1,106	299	266
7	Sabuli	2,103	917	1,186	332	360
8	Tampala	2,064	903	1,161	310	283
9	Mwofo	1,997	953	1,044	255	194
10	Ullo	1,587	744	843	269	226
11	Jefiyiri	1,575	753	822	246	222
12	Guri	1,549	715	834	186	162
13	Chapuri	1,431	708	723	248	230
14	Kuncheni	1,370	644	726	205	183
15	Nadaw Wala	1,273	624	649	173	170
16	Degri	1,200	569	631	143	127
17	Tampoe	1,156	532	624	224	232
18	Volo	1,052	500	552	127	138
19	Nango Wuling	1,027	479	548	107	95
20	Nimbare	976	472	504	158	120

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population by age groups in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	0-4	9-May	14-Oct	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
														Age Group				
1	Jirapa	12,313	1,432	1,314	1,563	1,615	1,300	1,126	885	673	488	379	400	306	207	158	205	262
2	Tizza	2,783	359	385	393	308	170	147	163	146	148	125	82	76	51	74	71	85
3	Han	2,767	453	389	350	304	246	176	187	135	99	102	84	47	52	51	34	58
4	Ping	2,535	351	413	358	293	156	144	114	108	128	104	77	36	61	31	60	101
5	Gbare	2,139	260	276	330	287	140	85	105	78	107	83	88	45	79	20	77	79
6	Kunzokala	2,109	282	324	307	215	130	98	100	91	130	84	80	35	69	29	52	83
7	Sabuli	2,103	274	332	315	227	119	91	107	137	121	74	70	44	64	30	35	63
8	Tampala	2,064	262	347	350	226	132	80	82	78	83	58	65	49	75	35	49	93
9	Mwofo	1,997	297	296	304	210	103	100	130	83	114	53	60	31	53	28	43	92
10	Ullo	1,587	222	240	207	165	159	98	98	71	61	38	52	37	47	24	16	52
11	Jefiyiri	1,575	229	250	240	141	124	90	116	70	81	34	41	27	28	30	39	35
12	Guri	1,549	257	276	209	130	109	81	78	59	72	42	39	40	37	28	35	57
13	Chapuri	1,431	268	177	181	158	129	109	65	84	46	49	38	30	24	18	40	15
14	Kuncheni	1,370	206	231	194	124	98	80	89	64	81	33	40	13	27	16	33	41
15	Nadaw wala	1,273	201	208	154	133	81	84	73	65	58	37	35	19	36	7	19	63
16	Degri	1,200	181	217	163	132	39	51	70	55	71	47	47	22	34	14	14	43
17	Tampoe	1,156	163	134	129	133	98	98	69	52	41	42	44	12	40	34	25	42
18	Volo	1,052	159	152	162	114	64	49	57	58	51	45	30	23	30	19	10	29
19	Nango wuling	1,027	122	164	151	88	73	65	65	57	33	32	38	27	30	23	30	29
20	Nimbare	976	125	144	139	121	69	69	52	41	43	36	41	22	26	11	17	20

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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