



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

NKORANZA DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AKDA	Afigya Kwabre District Assembly
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Birth Rate
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	Children Surviving
CHIPS	Community Health Planning Services
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EA	Enumeration Area
EU	European Union
fCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GDP	Gross Domestic product
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GES	Ghana Education Service
GDHS	Ghana Demography and Health Survey
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ISSER	Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research
JSS	Junior Secondary School
JHS	Junior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOE	Ministry of Education

MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PAS	Population Analysis Spreadsheet
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WC	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Nkoranza North District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 65,895 representing 2.9 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 50.5 percent and females represent 49.5 percent. A large proportion (81.5%) of the population reside in rural localities. The district has a sex ratio of 101.9. The population of the district is youthful (41.3 percent of the population is below 15 years) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (60 years and older) representing 7.8 percent. The total age dependency ratio for the district is 88.5. The age dependency ratio for rural localities is 90.3 percent which is higher than that of urban localities (81.2).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district which stands at 4.4 is slightly higher than the regional fertility rate of 3.6. The General Fertility Rate is 129.6 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 29.1 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district (9.7) is very high, compared to the rate of 6 for the region.

Accident/violence/homicide/suicide account for 4.7 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute the remaining 95.3 percent of deaths in the district. Majority of the migrants (68.5 percent) living in the district were born in another region while the 31.5 percent were born elsewhere in the Brong Ahafo Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Upper West have the highest proportion (31.1%) followed by that of Northern which is percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 65,222 residing in 13,882 households. The average household size in the district is 5 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 43.6 percent of the household population. Household heads form the second largest proportion 21.3 percent. There is a higher proportion (29.1%) of nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) than extended (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives (25.8%) which constitutes the second highest proportion.

Marital status

Almost half the male population aged 12 years and older have never married, compared to a smaller proportion (35.6%) of females who have never married. Higher proportion of females (43.3%) are also married than the proportion of married males. Again, the proportion of females who are widowed (8.1%) is higher than that for males (1.3%). At younger ages below 30 years, greater proportions of females marry than males do. For instance, between the ages of 24- 29 years, 62.0 percent of females are married, compare to 33.0 percent of males. Among the married population, 50.0 percent have not attended school. Almost half (49.2%) of persons who have never married are economically not active and those employed constitute 48.2 percent. As high as 32 percent of widowed persons are economically not active.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 95.9 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute less than one percent while those have dual nationality 1.7 percent of the total population of the district.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, a majority of 64.8 percent are literates in both English and Ghanaian Languages. Those who are literates only in English constitute 21.4 percent while those who are literates only in Ghanaian language were 13.4 percent. Those who are literates in French and Ghanaian Language were the least, constituting just 0.4 percent. Of the population aged 11 years and above (41,158) in the district, 39.6 percent are not literates in any language.

Economic Activity Status

About 79.9 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active and 20.1 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.6 percent are employed while 2.4 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, those who are students have larger percentage (47.0%), than any other group. Twenty four percent perform household duties and 14.3 percent are either too young or old to work. Seven out of ten (70.3%) of unemployed persons in the district are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population 15 years and older, the highest proportion (81.5%) are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. About seven percent are engaged in service and sales; 4.3 percent in craft and related trades, and 2.7 percent engaged as professionals.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, the highest proportion (70.8%) are self-employed without employees, 5.5 percent are employees, and as high as 16.8 percent are contributing family workers while 5.0 percent are self-employed with employees. A slightly higher proportion of males are self-employed without employees (71.4%) compared to 70.2 percent of females. The proportion of females who are employees (3.5%) is however smaller than that of male employees (7.4%). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 95.6 percent of the population. Public sector is the next highest employer, engaging 3.1 percent of the employed population.

Information and Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, only 30.7 percent have mobile phones. A larger proportion of males (35.8%) in the district own mobile phones than that of females (25.6%). Only one percent of that population use internet facilities and a 2.1 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

Whereas about five percent of the total population of the district has one form of disability or the other, 78.1 percent has no disability. The proportions of male population with disabilities (5.0%) is higher than that for females (4.7%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Among the disabilities, persons with emotional disability recorded the highest proportion of 2.5 percent. Sixty five percent of the population with disability are employed, 1.7 are unemployed and about 33 percent of them are economically not active. Thirty two percent of all persons with disabilities have never attended school and persons with hearing disability have the highest proportion (60%) of persons who have never attended school.

Agriculture

A large majority (86.9%) of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, about 89.8 percent of households are agricultural households while in the urban localities the proportion is 76.1 percent. Almost all agricultural households (98.5%) in the district are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the commonest animal (29.5 percent of all animals) kept by the highest proportion (47.4%) of households in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of Nkoranza North is 13,882 representing 2.8 percent of the total number of houses in the district. The average number of persons per house is about 6, compared to 7 persons for the entire region.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

The highest proportion (38.4%) of dwelling units in the district are compound houses; a 37.2 percent are separate houses and 7.7 percent are semi-detached houses. A little more than half (52.7%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 16.8 percent are owned by private individuals; 24.8 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.3 percent are owned by public or government.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district are mud/brick/earth making, accounting 59.7 percent of outer walls of dwelling units and cement blocks/concrete, also accounting for 31.4 percent. Cement/concrete (69.5%) and mud/earth (29.1%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the commonest main roofing materials, constituting about 67.0 percent of roofing materials of dwellings. The second commonest is thatch/palm leaf or raffia which are used to roof 29.8 percent of dwellings.

Room occupancy

One sleeping room occupancy is common among all households with sizes between one and four. About 92.4 percent of single member households occupy dwelling units with one

sleeping room. Higher than 50 percent of households of sizes between one and four occupy dwelling units with one sleeping room than any number of sleeping rooms. About 5.9 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms in the district.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting for dwelling units in the district are electricity main (49.7%), flashlight/torch (34.4%), and kerosene lamp (13.9%). The main sources of fuel for cooking for most households are wood (80.8%) and charcoal (10.3%). Only 1.6 percent of households use gas as their main source of fuel for cooking. The proportion of rural households which use wood as their main source of cooking fuel is much higher (84.0%), than that of urban households (68.6%) in the district. Four main sources of drinking water are commonly used by households. These include borehole//pump/tube well, used by 61.3 percent of households; river/stream, used by 26.8 percent; public tap/standpipe, used by 8.7 percent and finally, pipe-borne outside dwelling, used by only 1.9 percent of households.

The commonest toilet facility in both urban and rural localities is public toilet. The use of KVIP is much higher (13.6%) in urban localities than in rural localities. There are relatively high proportions of the populations of both rural and urban localities who have no toilet facility. Twenty eight percent of households have their own bathrooms for exclusive use; 21 percent share bathroom in the same house and 16.4 percent bath in open space around the house.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump (open space), being the method use 61.7 percent of households in the district. Sixteen percent of households also use public dump (container) which constitutes the second widely used method of solid waste disposal. As high as a proportion of 15.1 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for only 2.3 percent of households. Liquid waste is widely disposed of by either throwing onto the street/outside or onto the compound. Almost forty nine percent of households throw onto the street/outside and a 44.4 percent throw their liquid waste onto the compound. Others who dispose of by throwing into gutter account for 2.9 percent of households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Nkoranza North District is one of the newly created administrative districts in the Brong Ahafo Region. The District was carved from the then Nkoranza District in 2007 by Legislative Instrument (LI) 1844, in fulfilment of the ongoing decentralisation policy of Government to ensure that development reaches every part of the country.. It was inaugurated in February 2008 with Busunya as its capital. The District has a vision to improve the standard of living of the people through Human Resource Development, Provision of Social Infrastructure and creation of enabling environment for the private sector participation in the local economic development.

1.2 Physical Characteristics

1.2.1 Location and Size

Nkoranza North District lies within longitudes 1° 10` and 1° 55`West, and latitudes 7° 20` and 7° 55`North. In terms of land area, the District covers about 1374 sq. kilometres. It shares common administrative boundaries with Kintampo South to the North, Nkoranza South to the South, Atebubu-Amantin to the East and Techiman Municipal to the West.

1.2.2 Relief and drainage

The district lies between 153m to 305m above sea level. Ground water potential is highly variable depending on the underlying rock formation and rainfall. It however has four main rivers namely Tanko, Fanku, Fia and Tansi (see Figure 1.1 below).

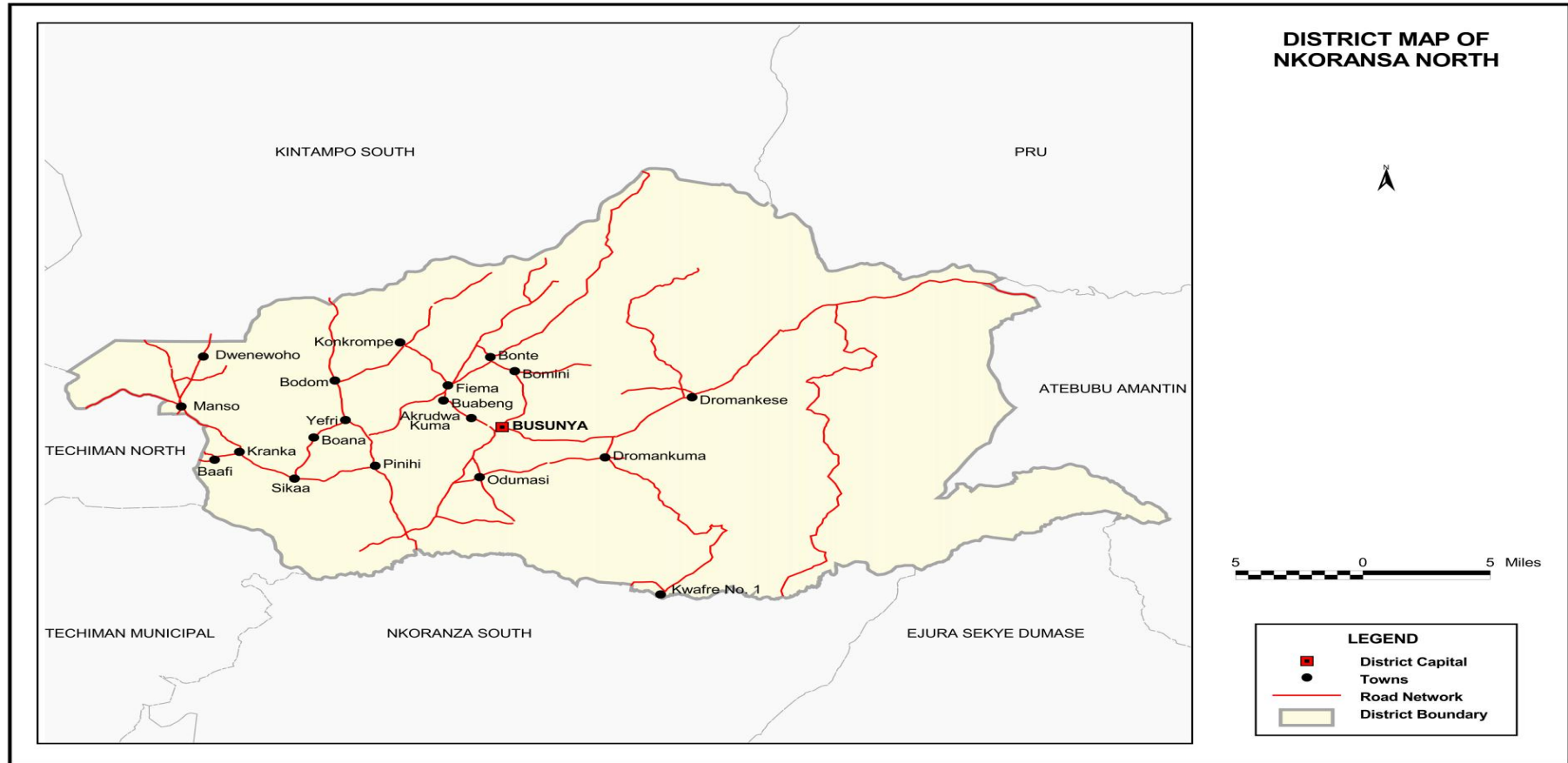
1.2.3 Climate

The District lies within the tropical climate zone. The District experiences two rainy seasons. The major season is between April and June and the minor rainy season occurs between September and November. The temperature in the District is generally high with an annual average temperature of 26°C . Average maximum temperature is 30.9°C and minimum of 21.2°C. The hottest months are February, March and April. The prevailing climatic conditions in the district is favourable for agricultural activities.

1.2.4 Vegetation

In terms of vegetation, Nkoranza North District is part of the transitional zone between the savannah woodland of Northern Ghana and the forest belt of the South. Thus, Savannah woodland, and fewer areas of savannah re-growth largely characterize the eastern part of the district. The Southern part of the district is largely marked by forest re-growth made up of shrubs and grasses with few original tree species, especially silk cotton trees.

Figure 1.1: Relief Map of Nkoranza North District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

Ghana, has since 1988, been implementing a decentralization system aimed at devolving decision making power of local governments. The District Assembly (DA) is the highest political authority in the District as stipulated under Section 10 of the Local Government Act, 1993 (act 462). It has been empowered to be responsible for the overall development of the District as stated in Section 2 of the National Development Planning Systems Act (Act 480). There is a District Chief Executive, appointed by the government who functions as a political head. There is also the Coordinating Director who functions as the administrative head in the coordination of activities of all decentralized departments in the Districts. .

The District Assembly has legislative, executive and deliberative powers and as such is responsible for the planning and development of areas under its jurisdiction. The Nkoranza North District Assembly has 26 electoral areas with 26 elected Assembly Members, 11 Government Appointees and a member of parliament who represents the constituency in parliament. It has a Presiding member who is elected from the Assembly Members and he presides over General Assembly Meetings. The District Assembly has a total of four area councils namely; Busunya area council, the Yefri area council, Kranka and Dromankese area councils which are shown in Figure 1.2 below.

1.4 Cultural and social structure

1.4.1 Chieftaincy

There is one Paramount Chief for Nkoranza North and South, and Kintampo North and South Districts. Nkoranza North has 15 sub chiefs who pay allegiance to the Paramount Chief and hold the land in trust of the citizens and families.

1.4.2 Festivals

Nkoranza North District, like other Akan societies, has a variety of festivals; the most prominent one is the Munufie Festival. It is a yam festival celebrated annually in October to mark the harvest of new yams. People who visit the palace especially at the time of the festival are taught orally the historic culture of the people.

1.4.2 Ethnicity and language

There is a huge ethnic diversity within the district. Although a heterogeneous district, the Bonos still continue to dominate. They are the natives of the district and constitute about 60 percent of the population of the district. The main language spoken is Bono, one of the Twi dialects of the Akan origin. Other major ethnic groups in the district are Dagartis, Kasem and Konkombas.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Economic activities

The economy of Nkoranza North is dominated by agricultural and its related activities. The next sectors to agriculture are industry, service and commerce. Some of the crops cultivated include cassava, cocoyam, maize, yam, plantain, groundnut, cowpea, tomato, sorghum among others although maize and yam are the main crops mostly cultivated. The industrial activities in the district are based on agro-processing and forest products. The small-scale manufacturing and processing industries are engaged in cassava processing, palm oil extraction, soap-making, carpentry, blacksmithing, welding, and dressmaking, bee-keeping

and sawmilling. The service sector has to do with telecommunication, taxi and transport services, education and health services, general public administration and financial institutions which provide financial services.

1.5.1 Tourism

The Nkoranza North District is very rich in terms of sites of tourist attraction. The tourism sector is also one of the core resources which when developed can boost the local and national economy at large. The tourists' sites include the well-known monkey sanctuary located at Boabeng and Fiema which is 3 kilometres north of Busunya- the District capital as well as a slave cave at Bono Manso. The monkey sanctuary covers a forest of 4.4 square kilometres and serves as a home for black and white Colobus Mona monkeys. The forest also provides a natural habitat for different species of butterfly. The Pinihi Amovi Caves are also historic underground caves near Fiema. The monkey sanctuary's site can serve as a large potential contributor to the internally generated funds of the district because it attracts tourists from all over the world.

1.6 Demographics

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

A country's population composition greatly influences its needs and wellbeing. All levels of policy formulation need information on age and sex composition of the population in planning and development and in provision of services. Population size, composition and age-structures are important in understanding the migration fertility and mortality dynamics. A country's population composition is the description of the population according to characteristics such as size and age-sex structure. This chapter is aimed at analysing the size, composition and age-sex structure of the population in the District.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows the population of the Nkoranza North District in 2010. The population of the District stands at 65,895. Majority of the population in the district are in the rural areas (81.5%) whilst 18.5 percent live in the urban areas. The concentration of the population in the rural areas can be attributed to the agricultural activities in those areas.

2.2.1 Population distribution by sex

Table 2.1 shows that the District has a sex ratio of 101.9. This means for every 100 females there are approximately 102 males. This indicates that there are more males (50.5%) than females (49.5%) in the district. The sex ratio for the municipality is above 100 for age groups 0-4 to 15-19, 45-49 to 60-64 and 95-99. All the other age groups have a sex ratio less than 100. The lower sex ratio (85.3%) for age group 30-34 can be attributed to out-migration of males from the municipality.

2.2.2 Age dependency ratio

Table 2.1 also shows the age dependency ratio for the district and for rural and urban localities. The district has a total age dependency of 89.8. This means that a hundred persons in the working age group (15-64) cater for about 90 persons in the dependent age groups (0-14 and 65 years and older). Age dependency ratio is lower in urban 61.2 than in rural areas 81.1, which means that the age dependency burden is heavier in the rural than urban localities.

The age dependency ratio explains the relative predominance of population in terms of dependent ages (persons under 15 years and 65 years and older) to those in the productive ages (15-64) years. Table 2.1 also shows the age dependency ratio for the district. The district has a total age dependency ratio of 88.5 which is higher than the regional age dependency ratio of 81 percent.

Table 2.1 further shows that the district has an age dependency ratio of 88.54, implying that 100 persons in the productive age group (15-64) has to care for 88 persons in the dependent age group. The dependency ratio is higher among males (89.13) population than females (87.94) and also higher in the rural areas (90.29) than the urban areas (81.20).

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

Age Group	Both Sexes	Sex		Sex ratio	Type of locality	
		Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	65,895	33,263	32,632	101.9	12,166	53,729
0 - 4	9,367	4,817	4,550	105.9	1,675	7,692
5 - 9	9,132	4,566	4,566	100	1,535	7,597
10 - 14	8,688	4,646	4,042	114.9	1,523	7,165
15 - 19	6,919	3,762	3,157	119.2	1,302	5,617
20 - 24	5,091	2,487	2,604	95.5	1,037	4,054
25 - 29	4,359	2,113	2,246	94.1	869	3,490
30 - 34	3,807	1,753	2,054	85.3	711	3,096
35 - 39	3,492	1,718	1,774	96.8	698	2,794
40 - 44	3,205	1,594	1,611	98.9	557	2,648
45 - 49	2,738	1,405	1,333	105.4	513	2,225
50 - 54	2,439	1,232	1,207	102.1	477	1,962
55 - 59	1,508	760	748	101.6	281	1,227
60 - 64	1,392	763	629	121.3	269	1,123
65 - 69	742	354	388	91.2	158	584
70 - 74	1,155	555	600	92.5	205	950
75 - 79	850	334	516	64.7	171	679
80 - 84	530	202	328	61.6	97	433
85 - 89	239	101	138	73.2	36	203
90 - 94	165	58	107	54.2	43	122
95 - 99	77	43	34	126.5	9	68
All Ages	65,895	33,263	32,632	101.9	12,166	53,729
0-14	27,187	14,029	13,158	106.6	4,733	22,454
15-64	34,950	17,587	17,363	101.3	6,714	28,236
65+	3,758	1,647	2,111	78	719	3,039
Age-dependency ratio	88.54	89.13	87.94		81.2	90.29

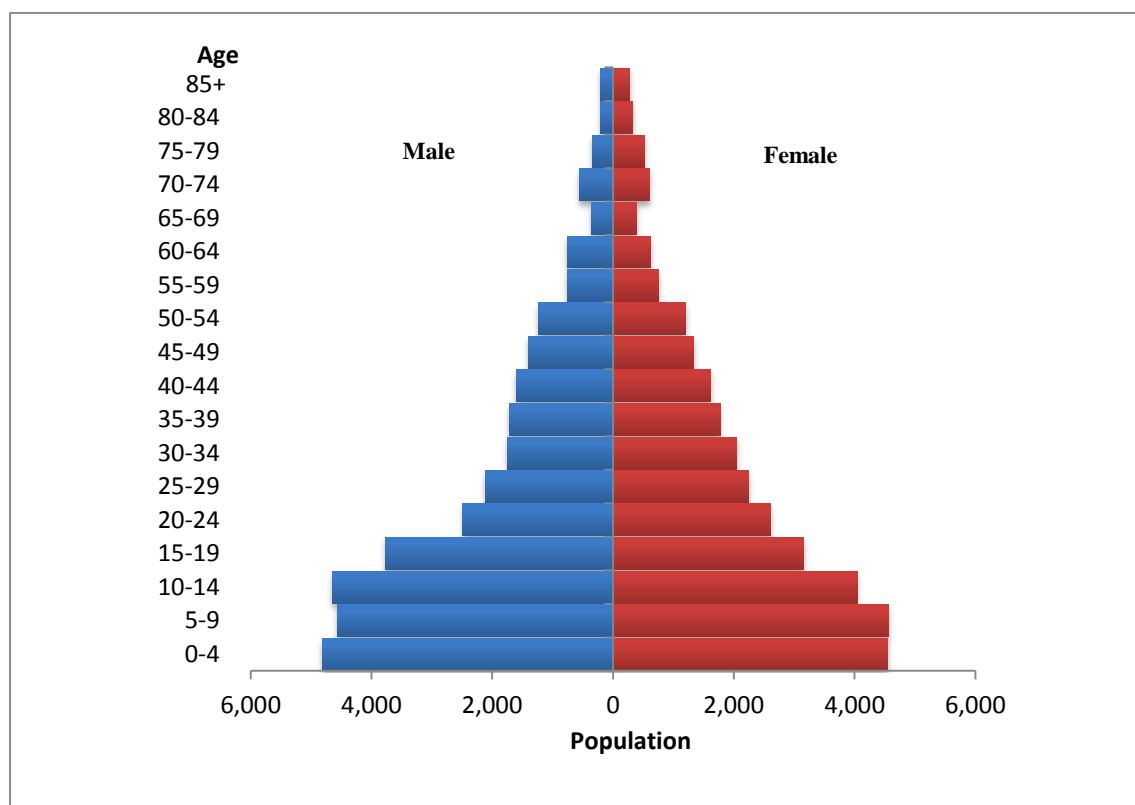
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Figure 2.1, shows the age-sex structure of the population. The pyramid indicates a broad base that gradually tapers off with increasing age. Children under five years (age group 0-4) constitute the larger group forming the base of the pyramid, indicative of a growing population. The population size within the age groups keeps reducing with the advancing age at all ages except 70-74 where the population size increased and started reducing again. There was no reduction in the female population size from age group 0-4 to age group 5-9 as well as the male population size from age group 55-59 to age group 60-64.

While the female population recorded stagnation in size from age group 0-4 to age group 5-9, there was a decline in the male population size. The male population also stagnated from age group 55-59 to age group 60-64. There was also sharp decline in the male population size at age 20-24 and in the female population at age group 15-19.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Migration, fertility and mortality are important components of population dynamics. Where vital statistics records are accurate and timely, data on these three variables are used extensively in population estimates during inter censal period.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility deals with certain phenomena connected with human childbearing or reproduction, Fertility rate is the number of children born per couple, person or population. There were two types of data that were collected on fertility: lifetime fertility and current fertility. Lifetime fertility refers to the total number of live births to females 12 years and older have during lifetime (children bearing). Current fertility refers to number of births that females 12 to 54 years have in 12 months preceding census night.

Table 2.3 presents reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by Districts in Brong Ahafo Region. According to the 2010 PHC, Nkoranza North District has a total fertility rate of 4.41 which is slightly higher than that of the regional figure of 3.58. 12 months prior to census night, there were 129.6 live births per 1000 women age 15 to 49. This is higher than the regional GFR (105.9). The district also has a crude birth rate of 29.1 which is also higher than the regional rate of 26.3.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	General Fertility Rate	Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,310,983	572,813	60,685	3.58	105.9	26.3
Asunafo South	95,580	22,115	2,706	4.01	122.4	28.3
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	30,007	3,452	3.88	115	27.7
Asutifi	105,843	25,338	2,966	3.98	117.1	28
Dormaa Municipal	159,789	40,619	4,303	3.61	105.9	26.9
Dormaa East	50,871	12,773	1,424	3.71	111.5	28
Tano South	78,129	18,766	2,257	3.99	120.3	28.9
Tano North	79,973	19,493	2,063	3.57	105.8	25.8
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	36,146	2,644	2.61	73.1	21.5
Sunyani West	85,272	22,452	2,150	3.16	95.8	25.2
Berekum Municipal	129,628	36,119	3,001	2.84	83.1	23.2
Jaman South	92,649	23,759	2,314	3.35	97.4	25
Jaman North	83,059	20,640	1,747	2.99	84.6	21
Tain	108,386	25,094	2,613	3.53	104.1	24.1
Wenchi Municipal	89,739	22,028	2,188	3.36	99.3	24.4
Techiman Municipal	206,856	55,139	5,698	3.47	103.3	27.5
Nkoranza South	100,929	24,772	3,000	4	121.1	29.7
Nkoranza North	65,895	14,779	1,915	4.41	129.6	29.1
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	24,760	2,940	4.01	118.7	27.8
Sene	118,810	26,820	3,304	4.18	123.2	27.8
Pru	129,248	30,261	2,981	3.43	98.5	23.1
Kintampo South	81,000	17,893	2,367	4.5	132.3	29.2
Kintampo North Municipal	95,480	23,040	2,652	3.89	115.1	27.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

Table 2.3 discusses female population 12 years and older, children ever born and children surviving by sex. The Table shows that the district has 21,708 females aged 12 years and older.

The district recorded 71,609 children ever born by the female population 12 years and older, of which more than half (50.5%) were males. Majority (19,452) of the children ever born are born to females in age group 60 years and older and the least number of children (8) were ever born to females in the 12-14 age group. Of the children ever born, 60,066 are surviving. More males (30,058) survived than females (30,008). All the children ever born to females in age-group 12-14 are surviving.

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

Age	Number	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	21,708	71,609	36,198	35,411	60,066	30,058	30,008
10-14	2,234	8	3	5	8	3	5
15-19	3,157	488	238	250	443	212	231
20-24	2,604	2,627	1,271	1,356	2,415	1,160	1,255
25-29	2,246	4,792	2,425	2,367	4,321	2,135	2,186
30-34	2,054	7,136	3,614	3,522	6,445	3,222	3,223
35-39	1,774	8,112	4,168	3,944	7,322	3,757	3,565
40-44	1,611	8,626	4,346	4,280	7,533	3,747	3,786
45-49	1,333	7,837	4,063	3,774	6,787	3,499	3,288
50-54	1,207	7,496	3,748	3,748	6,282	3,111	3,171
55-59	748	5,035	2,511	2,524	4,106	2,032	2,074
60+	2,740	19,452	9,811	9,641	14,404	7,180	7,224

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the census night. 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. Table 2.4 presents information on the total population, death in households and crude death rate in Nkoranza North District. Crude death rate is the number of deaths per 1000 in a given year. The table shows that, deaths occurred in 627 households in the district as compared to deaths occurring in 14,189 household in the region. The crude death rate is high in the district (9.67) than the rate for the region (6.14).

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

District	Total population	Deaths in households	Crude death rate (per 1000)
All Districts	2,310,983	14,189	6.14
Asunafo South	95,580	472	4.94
Asunafo North	124,685	626	5.02
Asutifi	105,843	685	6.47
Dormaa Municipal	159,789	1,057	6.61
Dormaa East	50,871	399	7.84
Tano South	78,129	542	6.94
Tano North	79,973	475	5.94
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	455	3.69
Sunyani West	85,272	462	5.42
Berekum	129,628	858	6.62
Jaman South	92,649	514	5.55
Jaman North	83,059	627	7.55
Tain	108,386	757	6.98
Wenchi	89,739	704	7.84
Techiman	206,856	1,281	6.19
Nkoranza South	100,929	703	6.97
Nkoranza North	65,895	637	9.67
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	625	5.9
Sene	118,810	615	5.18
Pru	129,248	351	2.72
Kintampo South	81,000	671	8.28
Kintampo North	95,480	673	7.05

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.5 shows the causes of death by district in Brong Ahafo. The total number of deaths occurring in the District is 637 as against 14,189 deaths in the region.. It can be observed from the table that deaths that occurred in the district as a result of accident/violence/homicide/suicide is lower (4.7%) than the region (8.7). On the other hand, the proportion of deaths as a result of all other causes is higher (95.3) in the district than the region (91.3).

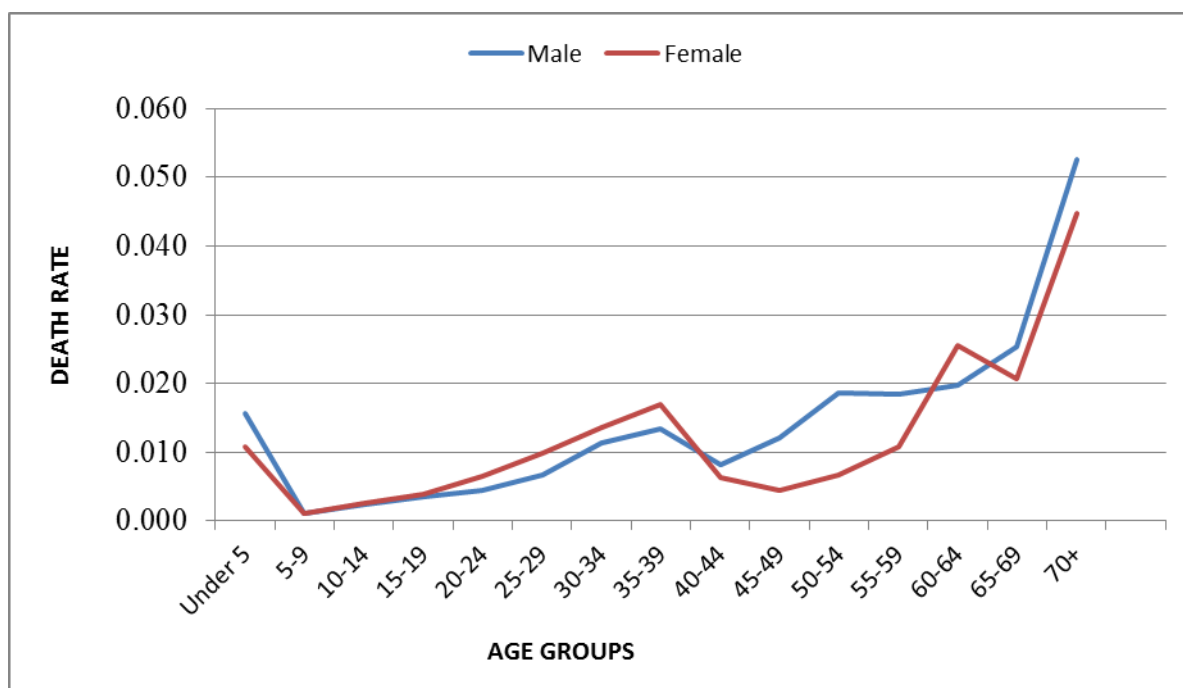
Table 2.5: Cause of death by district

District	Total deaths	Death due to	
		Accident/ violence/ homicide/ suicide	All other causes
All Districts		8.7	91.3
Asunafo South	472	8.3	91.7
Asunafo North	626	10.4	89.6
Asutifi	685	7.6	92.4
Dormaa Municipal	1,057	9.2	90.8
Dormaa East	399	8.8	91.2
Tano South	542	8.7	91.3
Tano North	475	6.9	93.1
Sunyani Municipal	455	7.9	92.1
Sunyani West	462	15.2	84.8
Berekum	858	9.2	90.8
Jaman South	514	10.7	89.3
Jaman North	627	6.2	93.8
Tain	757	5.5	94.5
Wenchi	704	7.4	92.6
Techiman	1,281	10.8	89.2
Nkoranza South	703	11.5	88.5
Nkoranza North	637	4.7	95.3
Atebubu Amantin	625	9.9	90.1
Sene	615	9.1	90.9
Pru	351	6.3	93.7
Kintampo South	671	7.5	92.5
Kintampo North	673	8.2	91.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.2 presents age specific death rates by sex in the District. The male death rate is higher for under five years than the female in the same age group. There are no differences in the proportion of specific death rate from age 5-9 years and 10-14 years for male and female. The male and female death rate starts increasing gradually above the male death rate from 15-19 years until 35-39 years where both peaked but the female death rate continued to be higher. At ages 40-44, female death rate falls sharply below the male deaths but the male death rate starts increasing from 60 years and older

Figure 2.2: Age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration is the physical movement of people from one place to another. The place of birth and enumeration in a census are important for understanding the internal movements of the population in any District. A migrant, therefore, is a person whose current usual place of residence is different from his/her place of birth. People migrate either within or from one region to another for variety of reasons such as economic and educational opportunities. The 2010 PHC information regarding usual place of residence and current residence as well as place of enumeration are used to discuss migration issues.

Table 2.6 presents information on migrants by birth place and duration of residence. The highest number of migrants born elsewhere in another region come from Upper West region (5,563) followed by Northern (3304) and Upper East regions (1165). Apart from the three northern regions, Ashanti region is next with (1,159) migrants, with Central region recording the lowest (124). The table also shows that 217 migrants were born outside Ghana but were enumerated in the district.

The total number of migrants in the district is 17,876 with 20.4 percent residing in the district from 10-19 years while 22.4 percent stayed for 20 years and over. The number of migrants who were born elsewhere in the region is 5,634 with 32.4 percent of them living in the district from 1-4 years. Low proportion (12.6%) has stayed for less than one year.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (Percent)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	17,876	12.6	26.8	16.5	20.4	22.4
Born elsewhere in the region	5,634	15	32.4	16.3	17.1	19.2
Born elsewhere in another region						
Western	238	13	37.8	21.4	11.8	16
Central	124	21.8	33.1	4.8	15.3	25
Greater Accra	154	22.1	39	13	6.5	19.5
Volta	285	11.6	44.2	20.4	16.8	7
Eastern	250	14	35.6	16	24	10.4
Ashanti	1,159	16.1	28.6	16.6	16	22.7
Brong Ahafo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern	3,304	13.1	28.9	17.4	19.6	21
Upper East	1,165	9.1	25.5	16	23	26.4
Upper west	5,563	9.9	18.6	16.8	26.4	28.2
Outside Ghana	217	15.7	24	24	19.4	17.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The concept of household is widely used in census and surveys to identify and group persons into basic units of enumeration. The household concept plays a vital role as a minimum unit of living arrangements of the population. Household for the nation is also influenced by socio-cultural practices such as marriage, kinship type and inheritance. Knowledge of household structure, composition, and headship provides important statistical tool for social and economic planning. A study of households also provides the basis for a reasonable projection of the future size of population, and planning of housing needs. This chapter presents the size, composition, structure and other characteristics of households in Nkoranza North District.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

3.2.1 Household size by locality of residence

The 2010 PHC defines a household as a person or a group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and shared the same house-keeping arrangements. Table 3.1 gives information on household size by locality of residence in Nkoranza North. The total household population in the district is 65,222 with 13,882 households, giving an average household size of 4.7 which is higher than the regional average (4.6). The table further shows that average household size for the rural areas (4.9) is higher than the urban areas (4.1).

Table 3.1: Household size by locality of residence

Categories	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,265,458	65,222	11,980	53,242
Number of households	490,515	13,882	2,938	10,944
Average household size	4.6	4.7	4.1	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household population by composition and sex

Composition and sex of the household population is presented in Table 3.2. Children to the head of household (43.6%) constitute the largest members of the household, followed by household heads (21.3%), spouses (10.4%) and grandchildren (10%).

Of the 65,222 household populations in the district, 50.5 percent are within male headed households while the remaining 49.5 percent are in female headed households. In terms of headship, it can also be observed that a higher percentage of the males (28.2%) are household heads compared with the females (14.2%).

Data from the table also show a higher proportion of children in the male headed households (45.2%) than the female headed households (41.9%). Only 1.5 percent of members in male headed households are spouses compared to 19.5 percent in female headed households. Female headed households are more likely to have their in-laws as members (1.8% and 1.0%)

than male headed households (0.4% and 0.3%). Adopted/foster children represent the lowest proportion in both the male (0.2%) and female headed households (0.5%).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	65,222	100.0	32,938	100.0	32,284	100.0
Head	13,882	21.3	9,288	28.2	4,594	14.2
Spouse (wife/husband)	6,767	10.4	486	1.5	6,281	19.5
Child (son/daughter)	28,432	43.6	14,892	45.2	13,540	41.9
Parent/Parent in-law	703	1.1	122	0.4	581	1.8
Son/Daughter in-law	418	0.6	106	0.3	312	1.0
Grandchild	6,491	10.0	3,230	9.8	3,261	10.1
Brother/Sister	2,750	4.2	1,785	5.4	965	3.0
Step child	467	0.7	265	0.8	202	0.6
Adopted/Foster child	233	0.4	78	0.2	155	0.5
Other relative	3,919	6.0	1,841	5.6	2,078	6.4
Non-relative	1,160	1.8	845	2.6	315	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household population by structure and sex

Table 3.3 gives information on household structure and sex. The data in the Table shows a high preponderance of the nuclear family households in the district. The nuclear family, made up of the head, spouse(s) and their children constitutes 29.1 percent of the household population in the District followed by the extended family composed of head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives (25.8%) and single parent extended (15.5%). Only 3.1 percent of the district structure constitutes head only.

Nuclear family continues to be the predominant structure for both male and female headed households. However, the proportion for the male (30.2%) is higher than the female (28%). Similarly, proportion of extended family (head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives) is higher for male headed households (26.2%) than the female headed households (25.4%).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	65,222	100.0	32,938	100.0	32,284	100.0
Head only	2,035	3.1	1,463	4.4	572	1.8
Head and a spouse only	944	1.5	480	1.5	464	1.4
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	18,958	29.1	9,936	30.2	9,022	28.0
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	16,824	25.8	8,636	26.2	8,188	25.4
Extended + non relatives	1,339	2.1	778	2.4	561	1.7
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	2,261	3.5	1,207	3.7	1,054	3.3
Single parent Nuclear	5,761	8.8	2,537	7.7	3,224	10.0
Single parent Extended	10,118	15.5	4,149	12.6	5,969	18.5
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,023	1.6	445	1.4	578	1.8
Head and other composition but no spouse	5,959	9.1	3,307	10.0	2,652	8.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.4 Household structure by type of locality

The household composition by type of locality. The Table shows that household with head, spouse(s) and biological /adopted children only is higher in the district (26%) and in the rural areas (27.4%) than the urban areas (20.6%). On the other hand, head only is high in the urban areas (18.9%) than the rural areas (13.5%).

Household with head, spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives and nonrelatives of the head and household with head biological /adopted children, relatives and nonrelatives of the head both recorded the lowest percentage of 0.9 percent for both rural and urban areas.

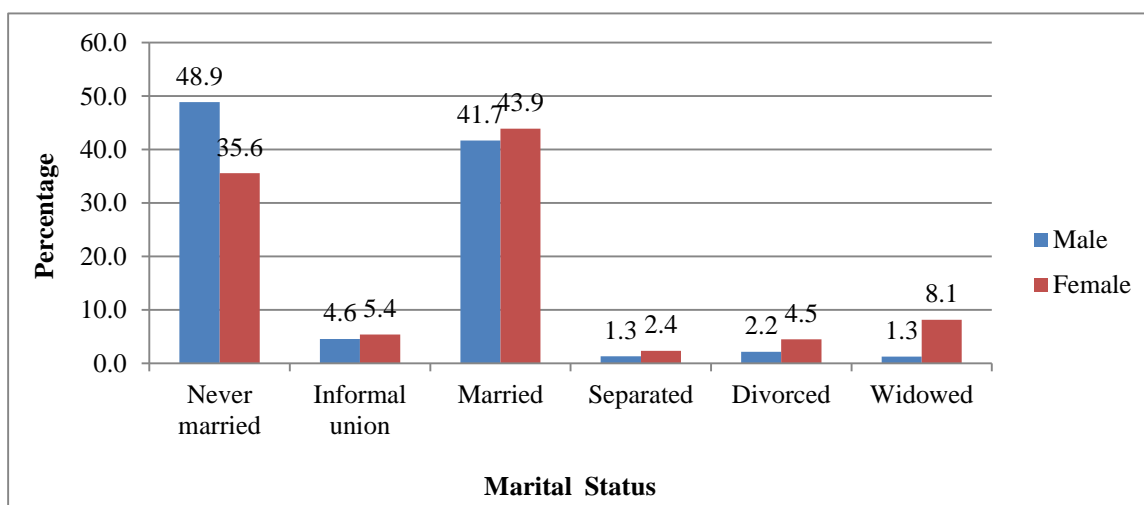
3.3 Marital status

Marriage in Ghana is based on legal contractual relations, prescribed by law or custom which establishes such a union between a man and a woman. It is an institution which is cherished in every society in Ghana. There are several forms of marriage in many parts of the country. Notable among these are religious, traditional and ordinance marriage.

3.3.1 Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex

Figure 3.1 presents data on marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex. Nearly half of the males (48.9%) in the District are never married as compared to females (35.6%). The percentage of married females (43.9%) is higher than that of their male counterparts (41.7%). The Figure also reveals that the proportions of females in consensual union, separated, divorced and widowed are more than the corresponding proportions for males in the District.

Figure 3.1: Marital Status of persons 12 years and older by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital Status of persons 12 years and older by sex and age-group

Table 3.4 shows persons aged 12 years and older by sex, age group and marital status. The Table indicates that Nkoranza North has over 40% of its population 12 years and older being married (42.6%) with 37.8 percent never married and 7.9 percent in informal/ consensual union/living together. A minority 2.1 percent are separated. Proportions never married decline with age whilst the reverse is for widows in the population. Proportions married in the district are highest (over 70%) among age group 45-49 (74.6%) followed closely by age groups 40-44 (73.4%) and 35-39 (71.0%). It is important to note that 0.5 percent of persons in

age group 12-14 are married as well as 2.9 percent of persons in the same age group are living in informal/consensual unions.

The data shows that the proportion of the population of married males increases with age and peaks at the age group 55-59 before declining; while the proportion of married females increases with age and peaks at age group 35-39 before declining. The proportion of persons separated and divorced in the age group 65 years and older is higher for females than males.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Percent	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	43,598	100.0	37.8	7.9	42.6	2.1	4.5	5
14-Oct	4,890	100.0	96.6	0.5	2.9	0	0	0
15 - 19	6,919	100.0	89.2	4.1	6.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
20 - 24	5,091	100.0	58.1	1	24.6	2	1.2	0.1
25 - 29	4,359	100.0	30.3	16.6	47.9	2.4	2.2	0.6
30 - 34	3,807	100.0	14.1	13.7	64.6	2.9	3.5	1.2
35 - 39	3,492	100.0	9	105	71	3.4	4.4	1.6
40 - 44	3,205	100.0	4.7	9	73.8	3.1	6.6	2.8
45 - 49	2,738	100.0	3	6	74.6	3.3	8	4.5
50 - 54	2,439	100.0	1.9	5.5	69.8	3.9	9.6	9.3
55 - 59	1,508	100.0	2	2.9	68.6	4.4	10.4	11.6
60 - 64	1,392	100.0	3.3	4.4	62.9	3.4	12.4	13.6
65+	3,758	100.0	2.4	2.5	45.6	2.3	13.8	33.4
Male								
Total	21,890	100.0	46.9	6.3	40.8	1.7	3	1.4
14-Oct	2,656	100.0	96.7	0.4	2.9	0	0	0
15 - 19	3,762	100.0	96.1	0.8	3	0	0	0
20 - 24	2,487	100.0	81.5	6.3	11.4	0.6	0.2	0
25 - 29	2,113	100.0	48.7	15	33	2.1	1.2	0.1
30 - 34	1,753	100.0	24	13.6	56.1	2.9	2.9	0.5
35 - 39	1,718	100.0	15	10.8	66.6	2.9	3.9	0.9
40 - 44	1,594	100.0	7.8	9.3	74.7	2.3	4.7	1.3
45 - 49	1,405	100.0	4.6	7.1	77.9	3.5	4.7	2.2
50 - 54	1,232	100.0	3.2	4.9	78.2	3.8	6.8	3.1
55 - 59	760	100.0	2.9	3.9	79.7	2.8	7.8	2.9
60 - 64	763	100.0	4.8	4.6	76.1	3.5	8.9	2
65+	1,647	100.0	3.6	3.6	72.3	1.7	10	8.7
Female								
Total	21,708	100.0	28.6	9.5	44.5	2.6	6.1	8.8
14-Oct	2,234	100.0	96.4	0.7	2.9	0	0	0
15 - 19	3,157	100.0	81	8.1	9.7	0.5	0.6	0.2
20 - 24	2,604	100.0	35.8	21.3	37.2	3.3	2.2	0.2
25 - 29	2,246	100.0	13	18.2	62	2.7	3.1	1.1
30 - 34	2,054	100.0	5.6	13.8	71.8	2.8	4.1	1.8
35 - 39	1,774	100.0	3.3	10.1	75.4	4	4.8	2.4
40 - 44	1,611	100.0	1.7	8.7	72.9	3.8	8.6	4.3
45 - 49	1,333	100.0	1.3	6	71.2	3.2	11.4	7
50 - 54	1,207	100.0	0.5	6.2	61.2	4.1	12.4	15.6
55 - 59	748	100.0	1.1	1.9	57.4	6.1	13.1	20.5
60 - 64	629	100.0	1.4	4.1	46.9	3.2	16.7	27.7
65+	2,111	100.0	1.4	1.7	24.8	2.8	16.7	52.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status by sex and level of education

Table 3.5 shows persons aged 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education in the Nkoranza North District. The Table shows that 77 percent of widowed persons in the District have no education, followed by 50.2 percent of married, 48.6 percent of divorced and 40.9 percent of separated. A majority 68.6 percent of the persons who have never married have attained basic education and 11.5 percent have also attained secondary education. The Table further indicates that 0.4 percent of persons who have attained Vocational/Technical/Commercial education, 2.1 percent of persons who have attained post middle/secondary certificate/diploma and 0.5 percent of persons who have attained tertiary level education are married.

The district recorded more married females (54.5%) with no education than males (45.7%). There are also more males (0.9%) who have attained tertiary education in informal/consensual union/living together but no females.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both sexes								
Total	43,598	100.0	37.1	53.9	6.6	0.4	1.7	0.3
Never married	16,471	100.0	17.8	68.6	11.5	0.3	1.6	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,437	100.0	25.0	66.0	6.5	0.4	1.7	0.3
Married	18,576	100.0	50.2	43.1	3.7	0.5	2.1	0.4
Separated	936	100.0	40.9	53.4	4.3	0.3	1.1	0.0
Divorced	1,978	100.0	48.6	47.6	2.2	0.4	1.2	0.1
Widowed	2,200	100.0	77.0	21.9	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2
Male								
Total	21,890	100.0	32.4	55.8	8.3	0.5	2.5	0.6
Never married	10,266	100.0	20.5	65.2	11.8	0.3	1.8	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,369	100.0	23.2	64.1	8.5	0.4	2.8	0.9
Married	8,924	100.0	45.7	44.5	5	0.8	3.4	0.7
Separated	368	100.0	38.9	51.6	6.5	0.5	2.4	0.0
Divorced	664	100.0	39.9	55.9	2.7	0.5	0.9	0.2
Widowed	299	100.0	59.5	37.1	0.7	0.3	1.7	0.7
Female								
Total	21,708	100.0	41.8	51.9	4.9	0.3	1.0	0.1
Never married	6,205	100.0	13.2	74.2	10.9	0.4	1.3	0.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,068	100.0	26.2	67.3	5.2	0.4	0.9	0.0
Married	9,652	100.0	54.5	41.7	2.5	0.3	1.0	0.1
Separated	568	100.0	42.3	54.6	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.0
Divorced	1,314	100.0	53.0	43.5	1.9	0.3	1.3	0.0
Widowed	1,901	100.0	79.7	19.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	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

3.3.4 Marital status and economic activity status

Table 3.6 provides information on the economic activity status of the various marital status categories in the District. Table 3.5 indicates the population 12 years and older by sex, marital and economic activity status in the district. There are 43,598 persons in the District aged 12 years and older by marital status. Of this number, 72.7 percent are employed 1.7 percent, unemployed and 25.6 percent are economically not active. The proportion of the never married persons who are employed (48.2%) is the least among the same proportion for all the marital status categories in the District. The proportions of males who are married (93.3%) or in informal/consensual union (94.2%) are greater than the same proportions for females

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	43,598	100.0	31,681	72.7	744	1.7	11,173	25.6
Never married	16,471	100.0	7,944	48.2	417	2.5	8,110	49.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,437	100.0	2,875	83.6	113	3.3	449	13.1
Married	18,576	100.0	16,934	91.2	162	0.9	1,480	8.0
Separated	936	100.0	790	84.4	24	2.6	122	13.0
Divorced	1,978	100.0	1,652	83.5	20	1.0	306	15.5
Widowed	2,200	100.0	1,486	67.5	8	0.4	706	32.1
Male								
Total	21,890	100.0	16,322	74.6	330	1.5	5,238	23.9
Never married	10,266	100.0	5,600	54.5	245	2.4	4,421	43.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,369	100.0	1,290	94.2	18	1.3	61	4.5
Married	8,924	100.0	8,329	93.3	47	0.5	548	6.1
Separated	368	100.0	312	84.8	12	3.3	44	12.0
Divorced	664	100.0	571	86.0	7	1.1	86	13.0
Widowed	299	100.0	220	73.6	1	0.3	78	26.1
Female								
Total	21,708	100.0	15,359	70.8	414	1.9	5,935	27.3
Never married	6,205	100.0	2,344	37.8	172	2.8	3,689	59.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,068	100.0	1,585	76.6	95	4.6	388	18.8
Married	9,652	100.0	8,605	89.2	115	1.2	932	9.7
Separated	568	100.0	478	84.2	12	2.1	78	13.7
Divorced	1,314	100.0	1,081	82.3	13	1.0	220	16.7
Widowed	1,901	100.0	1,266	66.6	7	0.4	628	33.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth, dual nationality and by naturalization. Table 3.7 presents the nationality of the people in the Nkoranza North District by sex. The population of the District is mainly Ghanaians (98.2%) with a few non-Ghanaians (1.8%). Of the non-Ghanaian population, ECOWAS nationals formed the majority (0.9%).

There are more Ghanaian females by birth (96%) than males (95.7%) and more males of ECOWAS nationality (1%) and other non-African nationality (0.5%) than females.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	65,895	100.0	33,263	100.0	32,632	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	63,163	95.9	31,829	95.7	31,334	96.0
Dual Nationality	1,106	1.7	563	1.7	543	1.7
Ghanaian by naturalization	404	0.6	205	0.6	199	0.6
ECOWAS	577	0.9	332	1.0	245	0.8
Africa other than ECOWAS	348	0.5	180	0.5	168	0.5
Other	297	0.5	154	0.5	143	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliations

Table 3.8 indicates the population by religion and sex. The predominant religion of the people in the Nkoranza North District is Christianity. Of the Christian religion, Catholics formed the majority (25.6%) and followed by Protestants (19.8%). Islam is the second major religion (14%) in the District. The proportion of females who are Catholics (26%) or Protestants (22.3%) is higher than the same proportion for males (25.1% and 17.4% respectively). A significant 11.8 percent of the population does not adhere to any religion.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	65,895	100.0	33,263	100.0	32,632	100.0
No Religion	7,770	11.8	4,945	14.9	2,825	8.7
Catholic	16,841	25.6	8,345	25.1	8,496	26.0
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	13,067	19.8	5,791	17.4	7,276	22.3
Pentecostal/Charismatic	8,733	13.3	3,828	11.5	4,905	15.0
Other Christians	8,273	12.6	3,955	11.9	4,318	13.2
Islam	9,214	14.0	5,281	15.9	3,933	12.1
Traditionalist	1,701	2.6	992	3.0	709	2.2
Other (Specify)	296	0.4	126	0.4	170	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

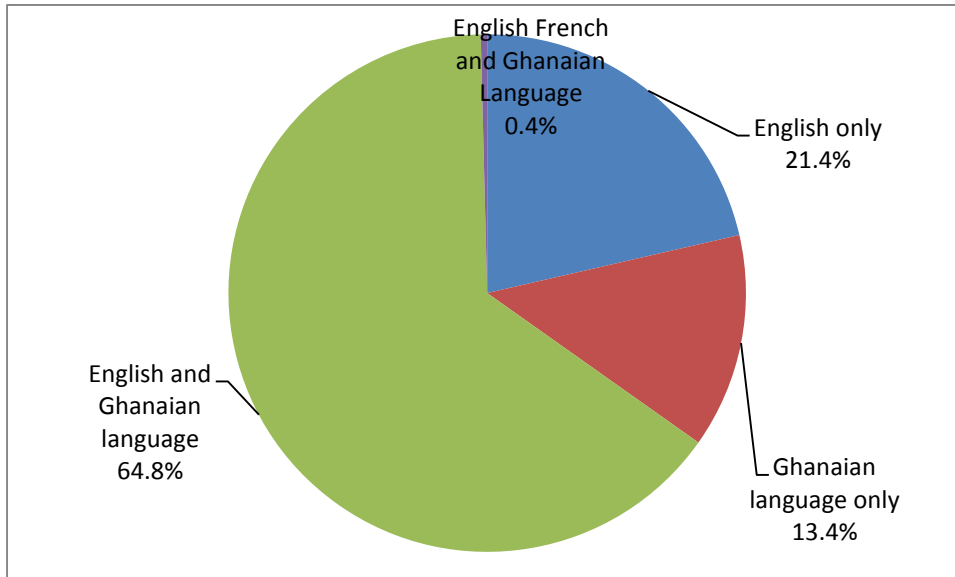
3.6 Literacy and education

3.6.1 Literacy and education of persons 11 years and older

Literacy is defined here as the ability to read and write with understanding. In Ghana most people obtain this skill by enrolling in formal educational settings, although some obtain it through informal evening or night classes.

Figure 3.2 shows the population 11 years and older by sex and literacy status in Nkoranza North District. According to figure 3.2, of the population 11 years and older, those literate in English and Ghanaian Language only recorded the highest percentage of 64.8 followed by literate in English Language only with 16.6 per cent. More than 10 per cent of the district's population 11 years and older are literate in Ghanaian language only (13.4%)

Figure 3.2: Population 11 years and older by Sex and literacy status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 presents the distribution of population 11 years and older by sex and literacy levels for the Nkoranza North District. The district recorded 28,868 literate population of which majority (53.9%) are males. Age group 65 and older recorded the highest percentage of literates among the males (71.6%) followed by age group 60-64 (69.7%). The same age groups recorded the least percentages of literate population among the females.

Females are dominant (56.1%) among the non-literate population in the district. With the exception of age group 11-14 and 15-19 where there are more male non-literates than females, there are more female non-literates than males in all the other age groups. This situation does not auger well for programmes such as family planning, basic sanitation, hygiene, child care, nutrition, etc. Generally, relatively large illiterate population could have adverse effect on civic and political consciousness required for well-functioning participatory democracy.

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

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate						
		Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Both Sexes								
Total	16,290	28,868	100.0	21.4	13.4	64.8	0.2	0.2
11-14	582	5,868	100.0	30.4	9.8	59.7	0	0
15-19	1,012	5,907	100.0	25.6	7	67.2	0.1	0.1
20-24	1,476	3,615	100.0	19.8	11.4	68.2	0.3	0.4
25-29	1,501	2,858	100.0	19	16.6	63.8	0.2	0.5
30-34	1,617	2,190	100.0	18.4	17.5	63.8	0.1	0.2
35-39	1,483	2,009	100.0	17.9	20	61.6	0.4	0.1
40-44	1,597	1,608	100.0	15.8	20.1	63.4	0.3	0.4
45-49	1,298	1,440	100.0	14.8	20.1	64.9	0.1	0.2
50-54	1,161	1,278	100.0	10.8	17.9	70.4	0.5	0.3
55-59	686	822	100.0	10.2	15.7	73.4	0.1	0.6
60-64	858	534	100.0	12.5	13.7	73.6	0	0.2
65+	3,019	739	100.0	15.3	22.2	62.2	0	0.3
Male								
Total	7,155	15,556	100.0	20.1	10.3	69	0.3	0.3
11-14	343	3,134	100.0	29	8.6	62.3	0	0.1
15-19	536	3,226	100.0	25.1	6	68.5	0.2	0.2
20-24	703	1,784	100.0	17.8	8.5	72.9	0.4	0.4
25-29	707	1,406	100.0	16.3	11.2	71.3	0.4	0.8
30-34	679	1,074	100.0	19	12.7	68.1	0.2	0.1
35-39	644	1,074	100.0	16.6	14.7	67.9	0.7	0.2
40-44	691	903	100.0	14.5	16.7	67.6	0.4	0.8
45-49	601	804	100.0	13.3	14.7	71.5	0.1	0.4
50-54	491	741	100.0	10.4	12.4	75.8	0.9	0.4
55-59	251	509	100.0	11	8.6	79.4	0.2	0.8
60-64	391	372	100.0	11	8.9	79.8	0	0.3
65+	1,118	529	100.0	13	18	68.6	0	0.4
Female								
Total	9,135	13,312	100.0	23	17	59.9	0.1	0.1
11-14	239	2,734	100.0	32.1	11.2	56.8	0	0
15-19	476	2,681	100.0	26.1	8.1	65.7	0	0
20-24	773	1,831	100.0	21.7	14.2	63.6	0.2	0.3
25-29	794	1,452	100.0	21.6	21.7	56.5	0.1	0.2
30-34	938	1,116	100.0	17.8	22.1	59.8	0	0.3
35-39	839	935	100.0	19.5	26	54.4	0.1	0
40-44	906	705	100.0	17.4	24.4	58	0.1	0
45-49	697	636	100.0	16.7	26.9	56.4	0	0
50-54	670	537	100.0	11.4	25.5	62.9	0	0.2
55-59	435	313	100.0	8.9	27.2	63.6	0	0.3
60-64	467	162	100.0	16	24.7	59.3	0	0
65+	1,901	210	100.0	21	32.9	46.2	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

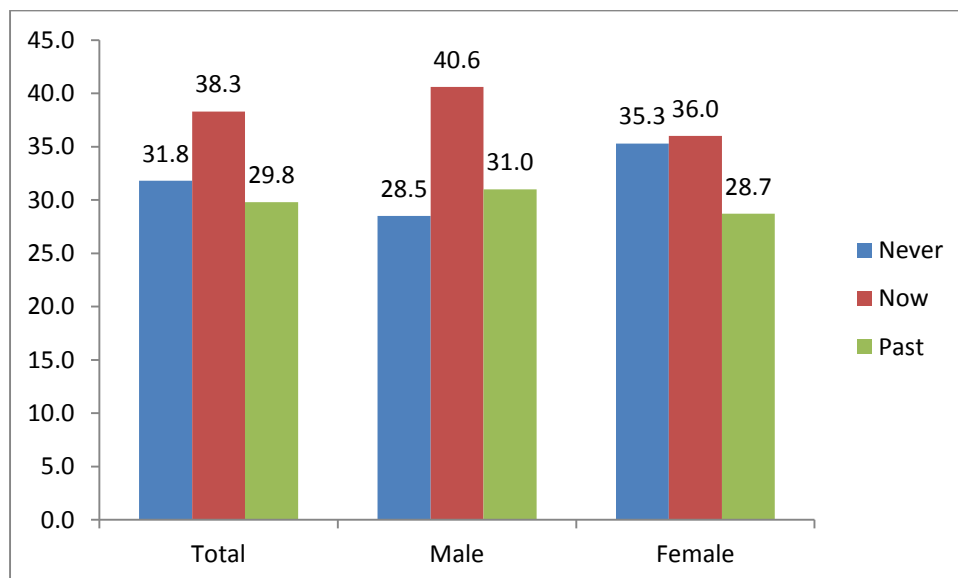
Formal education enables people to acquire certain knowledge and skills that promote development. The 2010 PHC provides information on school attendance for persons three years and older. Table 3.10 presents population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. More than half (52.9%) of the population are currently attending primary school. About 16 percent are currently attending JSS/JHS and 14.7 percent are also currently attending kindergarten.

More than half of the male (52%) and females (54%) currently attending school are in primary school. The next highest percentage of males (17.1%) is currently attending JSS/JHS while the females (15.7%) are currently attending kindergarten.

More males (31.8%) have attended middle school in the past than females (23.6%) while more females (37.1%) have attended JSS/JHS in the past than males (26.9%). It can be observed that males currently attending and who have attended Tertiary school in the past are more than females.

Figure 3.3 shows population 3 years and older who are currently attending school or had attended school in the past or had never attended school in the Municipality. For the said population aged 3 years and older, 31.8 per cent have never attended school. However, the proportion of females who have never attended school (35.3%) is higher than the same proportion for males (28.5%). The proportion of population 3 years and older who are attending school now in the district is 38.3 per cent whilst 29.8 per cent had attended school in the past. These proportions of current and past attendances are higher for males than with females.

Figure 3.3 Population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,054	100.0	12,293	100.0	10,761	100.0	17,955	100.0	9,391	100.0	8,564	100.0
Nursery	2,242	9.7	1,153	9.4	1,089	10.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	3,397	14.7	1,712	13.9	1,685	15.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	12,203	52.9	6,387	52.0	5,816	54.0	4,810	26.8	2,230	23.7	2,580	30.1
JSS/JHS	3,694	16.0	2,098	17.1	1,596	14.8	5,703	31.8	2,529	26.9	3,174	37.1
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,002	27.9	2,985	31.8	2,017	23.6
SSS/SHS	1,336	5.8	813	6.6	523	4.9	1,237	6.9	760	8.1	477	5.6
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	1.7	243	2.6	67	0.8
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	20	0.1	11	0.1	9	0.1	156	0.9	97	1.0	59	0.7
Post middle/secondary certificate	40	0.2	26	0.2	14	0.1	295	1.6	206	2.2	89	1.0
Tertiary	122	0.5	93	0.8	29	0.3	442	2.5	341	3.6	101	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

Population census is one of the most vital sources of information for labour and employment statistics in most countries. The census results in the past have provided data on Ghana's labour market and a major source of information for planning in the country. As a result of the very important position of labour in the production process, knowledge of the current size and characteristics of the labour force and its variation over time is vital for policy interventions for maximum development and utilization of these human resources.

This chapter discusses data on the economic activity status of the population, occupation, industry, employment status and sector of the employed population in the District.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

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

Table 4.1 presents the population distribution of persons aged 15 years and older by sex and economic activity status in Nkoranza North District. About 80 percent of the population 15 years and older are economically active while 20.1 percent are not. Among the economically active population a majority (97.6%) is employed with only 2.4 percent unemployed. The proportion of males 5 years and older who are employed (97.9%) is slightly higher than the same proportion for females (97.3%). However, the proportion for economically not active is higher among females (22.0%) than males (18.1%)

Among the economically not active population, full time education, household chores and too old/young to work constitutes the main reasons for inactivity for both males and females. However, there marked differences by sex: The proportion of males (61.4%) in full time education is much than that for the females (35.5%); while the percentage of females (31.8%) performing household chores is nearly two and a half times that of males (13.5%), and proportion of males (9.6%) too young/old to work is a little more than half of the proportion for females (18.1%).

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	38,708	100.0	19,234	100.0	19,474	100.0
Economically active	30,926	79.9	15,761	81.9	15,165	77.9
<i>Employed</i>	30,189	97.6	15,435	97.9	14,754	97.3
<i>Worked</i>	29,470	97.6	15,126	98.0	14,344	97.2
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	667	2.2	291	1.9	376	2.5
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	52	0.2	18	0.1	34	0.2
<i>Unemployed</i>	737	2.4	326	2.1	411	2.7
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	219	29.7	97	29.8	122	29.7
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	518	70.3	229	70.2	289	70.3
Economically not active	7,782	20.1	3,473	18.1	4,309	22.1
Did home duties (household chore)	1,840	23.6	469	13.5	1,371	31.8
Full time education	3,660	47.0	2,131	61.4	1,529	35.5
Pensioner/Retired	55	0.7	42	1.2	13	0.3
Disabled/Sick	653	8.4	295	8.5	358	8.3
Too old/young	1,114	14.3	335	9.6	779	18.1
Other	460	5.9	201	5.8	259	6.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows employed population 15 years and older by sex, age group and activity status. The data depict that from age groups 30-34 years to 60-64 years the proportion of their employed population do not fall below 90 percent with 45-49 years age group recording the highest (96.2%). Although the 15-19 years age group has the least proportion of the employed among the various age groups, the 25-29 years age group has the highest proportion for the unemployed (3.9%). The Table further shows that the proportion of unemployed population for either males (4.7%) or females (5.5%) in age group 20-24 is also the highest in the Nkoranza North District.

As expected, a higher proportion of persons who are economically not active (54.4%) are in the younger age group for both sex and male or female only 52.4% and 56.7% respectively.

Table 4.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by *age

Age and Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	38,708	100.0	30,189	78.0	737	1.9	7,782	20.1
15-19	6,919	100.0	2,972	43.0	184	2.7	3,763	54.4
20-24	5,091	100.0	3,522	69.2	260	5.1	1,309	25.7
25-29	4,359	100.0	3,704	85.0	138	3.2	517	11.9
30-34	3,807	100.0	3,489	91.6	62	1.6	256	6.7
35-39	3,492	100.0	3,278	93.9	31	0.9	183	5.2
40-44	3,205	100.0	3,071	95.8	8	0.2	126	3.9
45-49	2,738	100.0	2,635	96.2	19	0.7	84	3.1
50-54	2,439	100.0	2,327	95.4	13	0.5	99	4.1
55-59	1,508	100.0	1,415	93.8	7	0.5	86	5.7
60-64	1,392	100.0	1,253	90.0	9	0.6	130	9.3
65+	3,758	100.0	2,523	67.1	6	0.2	1,229	32.7
Male								
Total	19,234	100.0	15,435	80.2	326	1.7	3,473	18.1
15-19	3,762	100.0	1,727	45.9	63	1.7	1,972	52.4
20-24	2,487	100.0	1,765	71.0	118	4.7	604	24.3
25-29	2,113	100.0	1,860	88.0	73	3.5	180	8.5
30-34	1,753	100.0	1,662	94.8	28	1.6	63	3.6
35-39	1,718	100.0	1,644	95.7	21	1.2	53	3.1
40-44	1,594	100.0	1,540	96.6	6	0.4	48	3.0
45-49	1,405	100.0	1,358	96.7	4	0.3	43	3.1
50-54	1,232	100.0	1,195	97.0	3	0.2	34	2.8
55-59	760	100.0	726	95.5	4	0.5	30	3.9
60-64	763	100.0	705	92.4	4	0.5	54	7.1
65+	1,647	100.0	1,253	76.1	2	0.1	392	23.8
Female								
Total	19,474	100.0	14,754	75.8	411	2.1	4,309	22.1
15-19	3,157	100.0	1,245	39.4	121	3.8	1,791	56.7
20-24	2,604	100.0	1,757	67.5	142	5.5	705	27.1
25-29	2,246	100.0	1,844	82.1	65	2.9	337	15.0
30-34	2,054	100.0	1,827	88.9	34	1.7	193	9.4
35-39	1,774	100.0	1,634	92.1	10	0.6	130	7.3
40-44	1,611	100.0	1,531	95.0	2	0.1	78	4.8
45-49	1,333	100.0	1,277	95.8	15	1.1	41	3.1
50-54	1,207	100.0	1,132	93.8	10	0.8	65	5.4
55-59	748	100.0	689	92.1	3	0.4	56	7.5
60-64	629	100.0	548	87.1	5	0.8	76	12.1
65+	2,111	100.0	1,270	60.2	4	0.2	837	39.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

According to the 2010 PHC, occupation refers to the type of work a person was engaged in during the seven days preceding Census Night. The emphasis was on the work the person did during the reference period but not what he/she was trained to do.

Table 4.3 presents information on employed persons aged 15 years and older by occupation and sex in the district. It shows that workers in skilled agriculture, forestry, and fishing

(81.5%) constitute the largest occupational group, followed by service and sales workers (7.0%) and craft and related trades workers (4.3%). On the other hand, only small proportions of employed persons in the District are in the technical and associated professionals (0.4%) and managerial (0.5%) categories.

About 84 percent of males and 79 percent of females who are 15 years and older are in skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers. The proportion of males (3.4%) who are professional is higher than the same proportion for females (2.0%). On the other hand, the proportion of females engaged as service and sales workers (11.8%) is about five times that of their male (2.3%) counterparts. Females (4.6%) are more likely to undertake craft and related trades than males (3.9%) in the District. There are also more male Technicians and associate professionals (0.6%) and elementary occupation (2.6%) than females (0.2% and 1.4%) respectively.

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	30,189	100.0	15,435	100.0	14,754	100.0
Managers	166	0.5	68	0.4	98	0.7
Professionals	812	2.7	523	3.4	289	2.0
Technicians and associate professionals	122	0.4	88	0.6	34	0.2
Clerical support workers	74	0.2	49	0.3	25	0.2
Service and sales workers	2,106	7.0	358	2.3	1,748	11.8
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	24,610	81.5	12,953	83.9	11,657	79.0
Craft and related trades workers	1,291	4.3	608	3.9	683	4.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	402	1.3	394	2.6	8	0.1
Elementary occupations	606	2.0	394	2.6	212	1.4
Other occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

The types of industry of employed persons 15 years and older are shown in Table 4.4. The highest number of employed persons is in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry (81.3%), followed by those in wholesale and retail (5.5%) and manufacturing (3.4%). However, the proportion of males in agriculture, forestry and fishing (84.7%) is higher than that of females (77.8%); while wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles employ more females (8.3%) than males (2.8%). The professional scientific and technical activities (0.1%), and Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities employ less than one percent of males and females in the district.

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	30,189	100.0	15,435	100.0	14,754	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	24,547	81.3	13,066	84.7	11,481	77.8
Mining and quarrying	7	0.0	5	0.0	2	0.0
Manufacturing	1,023	3.4	364	2.4	659	4.5
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	4	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	20	0.1	12	0.1	8	0.1
Construction	221	0.7	217	1.4	4	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,646	5.5	425	2.8	1,221	8.3
Transportation and storage	331	1.1	324	2.1	7	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	516	1.7	58	0.4	458	3.1
Information and communication	8	0.0	3	0.0	5	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	20	0.1	15	0.1	5	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	31	0.1	22	0.1	9	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	62	0.2	39	0.3	23	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	85	0.3	73	0.5	12	0.1
Education	751	2.5	449	2.9	302	2.0
Human health and social work activities	110	0.4	53	0.3	57	0.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	24	0.1	24	0.2	0	0.0
Other service activities	548	1.8	161	1.0	387	2.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	235	0.8	123	0.8	112	0.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked.

Table 4.5 shows data on the employment status of population 15 years and older by sex. The table indicates that, majority (70.8%) of the population 15 years and older are self-employed without employee(s). Another 16.8 percent are contributing family workers and 5.5 percent are employees. Only 3.2 percent are self-employed with employee(s). Self-employed without employees is the main employment status for both males and females in the district. The second largest employment status is the contribution of family worker with the female's proportion (20.2%) a little higher than their male (13.5%) counterparts. The proportion of male employees (7.4%) is more than double the female (3.5%) employees. Males (3.0%) are six times more likely to do casual work than females (0.5%), while females (0.9%) are also three times more likely to work as domestic employees than males (0.3%).

Table 4 5: Employment population 15years and older by employment status

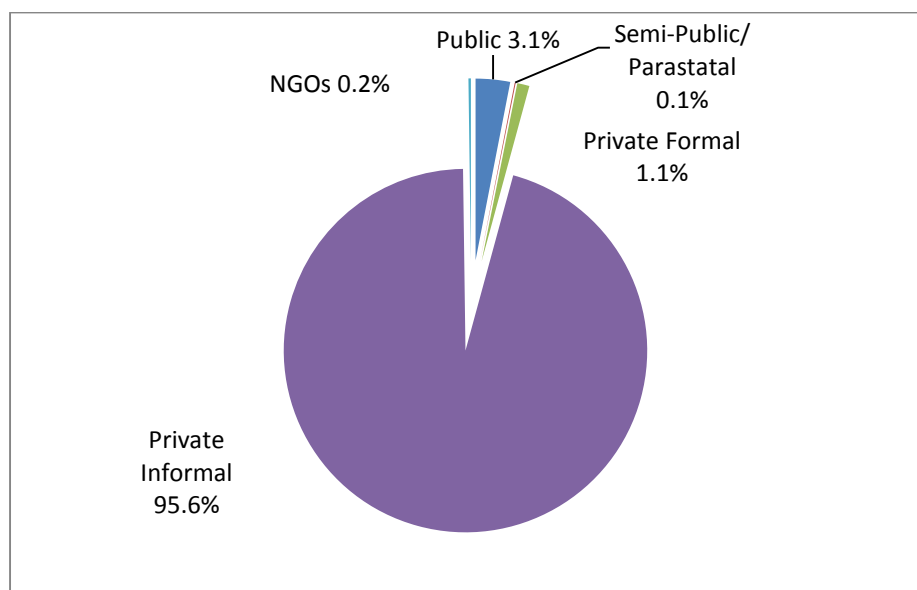
Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	30,189	100.0	15,435	100.0	14,754	100.0
Employee	1,663	5.5	1,143	7.4	520	3.5
Self-employed without employee(s)	21,373	70.8	11,014	71.4	10,359	70.2
Self-employed with employee(s)	952	3.2	545	3.5	407	2.8
Casual worker	530	1.8	456	3.0	74	0.5
Contributing family worker	5,061	16.8	2,078	13.5	2,983	20.2
Apprentice	306	1.0	82	0.5	224	1.5
Domestic employee (House help)	228	0.8	88	0.6	140	0.9
Other	76	0.3	29	0.2	47	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person worked. Figure 4.2 presents data on the employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex in Nkoranza North. According to the figure, the private informal sector is the major sector of employment in District, employing 95.6 percent of the employed population 15 years and older followed by the public sector (3.1%), the private formal (1.1%), local and international NGOs (0.2%) and semi-public/parastatal (0.1%).

Figure 4.2: Percentage of employed population 15 years and older by employment sector



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.6: presents data on the employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. The private informal sector employs a higher proportion of the females (96.5%) than males (94.6%); while the public and private formal sectors employ higher proportion of males (3.7%) than females (2.4%). There is almost equal participation of males and females (0.1% and 0.2%).

in the semi-public/ parastatal and NGOs (local and international) employment sectors. The District did not record any male or female engaged in other international organizations employment sector.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	30,189	100.0	15,435	100.0	14,754	100.0
Public (Government)	924	3.1	576	3.7	348	2.4
Private Formal	327	1.1	206	1.3	121	0.8
Private Informal	28,846	95.6	14,605	94.6	14,241	96.5
Semi-Public/Parastatal	27	0.1	17	0.1	10	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	65	0.2	31	0.2	34	0.2
Other International Organisations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communications Technology (ICT) is recognized as an important component of socio-economic development in contemporary times. ICT has been identified as a significant factor to bring about transformation by creating an enabling environment for communication. It is in line with this that the government has been implementing policies and programmes to expand access of the population to the use of ICT infrastructure. This chapter discusses information on the ownership of mobile phones, desktop and laptop computers and access to internet facilities by individuals and households in the Nkoranza North district.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows that there are 43,598 persons who are 12 years and older comprising 50.2 percent males and 49.8 percent females. In all, a total of 13,397 persons 12 years and older own mobile phones representing 30.7 percent of the relevant population in the district. The table further shows that 35.8 percent of persons 12 years and older who own mobile phones are males with 25.6 percent females. This also means that more males own mobile phones than females.

5.3 Use of Internet

Table 5.1 shows that internet usage among persons 12 years and older in the Nkoranza North district is 1.1 percent. The table further shows that the proportion of males 12 years and older using the internet facility in the District (1.6%) is nearly three times that of females (0.6%).

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	43,598	100.0	13,397	30.7	462	1.1
Male	21,890	50.2	7,834	35.8	342	1.6
Female	21,708	49.8	5,563	25.6	120	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone lines

Table 5.2 presents the households having fixed telephone lines by sex of head. A total of 14 households reported owning fixed telephone lines representing just 0.1 percent of all households in the District. The proportion of male headed households who own fixed telephone lines is 0.11 percent whilst those of female headed households is 0.09 percent.

Household Ownership of Desktop/Laptop Computers

Table 5.2 shows that 2.1 percent of households in the district have desktop or laptop computers. The proportion of male headed household (2.5%) have desktop/laptop computers is higher than the same proportion for female headed households (1.4 %)

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

Sex	Number of household		Household having desktop/laptop computer	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	13,882	100.0	298	2.1
Male	9,288	66.9	232	2.5
Female	4,594	33.1	66	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC defines Persons with disabilities (PWD) as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2010). As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. Over the past few decades there has been an international consensus on the recognition of the rights of persons with disabilities with emphasis on the promotion of their dignity, and inclusive development. The 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana provides for the guarantee of the fundamental human rights of all persons including PWDs. Efforts are being made to integrate people with disabilities into economic activities through improved design of housing and other infrastructure such as transportation, walkways and pedestrian bridges in the country. Notwithstanding these statutes and conventions, PWDs have continued to experience various barriers that prevent their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with persons without disability. Information was collected on persons with visual/sight impairment, hearing impairment, mental retardation, emotional or behavioural disorders and other physical challenges.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 presents the population by type of locality, disability type and sex. The Table indicates that 4.8 percent of the District's population are with one form of disability or the other. The proportion of male population with disabilities is 5.0 percent of while that of females constitute 4.7 percent.

Persons with disability in the rural areas (3.5%) are more than those in the urban centres (1.4%) of the district. This may be as a result of the majority of the population living in the rural areas.

The predominant disability in the district is emotional (2.5%) followed by sight and physical disabilities both recording the same percentage of 0.8. Other disability types recorded the least with 0.3 percent. Males with emotional disability (1.7%) are more than females with the same disability (1.5%) in the rural areas. Meanwhile the percentage of males and females with emotional disability in the urban centre are the same, 0.9 percent.

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

Disability Type/Type of locality	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	65,895	100.0	33,263	100.0	32,632	100.0
No disability	62,710	95.2	31,615	95.0	31,095	95.3
With a disability	3,185	4.8	1,648	5.0	1,537	4.7
Sight	501	0.8	225	0.7	276	0.8
Hearing	290	0.4	125	0.4	165	0.5
Speech	337	0.5	177	0.5	160	0.5
Physical	532	0.8	251	0.8	281	0.9
Intellectual	475	0.7	245	0.7	230	0.7
Emotional	1,654	2.5	875	2.6	779	2.4
Other	170	0.3	91	0.3	79	0.2
Urban						
Total	12,166	18.5	5,871	17.7	6,295	19.3
No disability	11,273	17.1	5,426	16.3	5,847	17.9
With a disability	893	1.4	445	1.3	448	1.4
Sight	118	0.2	51	0.2	67	0.2
Hearing	41	0.1	13	0.0	28	0.1
Speech	90	0.1	38	0.1	52	0.2
Physical	150	0.2	73	0.2	77	0.2
Intellectual	64	0.1	26	0.1	38	0.1
Emotional	602	0.9	305	0.9	297	0.9
Other	36	0.1	18	0.1	18	0.1
Rural						
Total	53,729	81.5	27,392	82.3	26,337	80.7
No disability	51,437	78.1	26,189	78.7	25,248	77.4
With a disability	2,292	3.5	1,203	3.6	1,089	3.3
Sight	383	0.6	174	0.5	209	0.6
Hearing	249	0.4	112	0.3	137	0.4
Speech	247	0.4	139	0.4	108	0.3
Physical	382	0.6	178	0.5	204	0.6
Intellectual	411	0.6	219	0.7	192	0.6
Emotional	1,052	1.6	570	1.7	482	1.5
Other	134	0.2	73	0.2	61	0.2

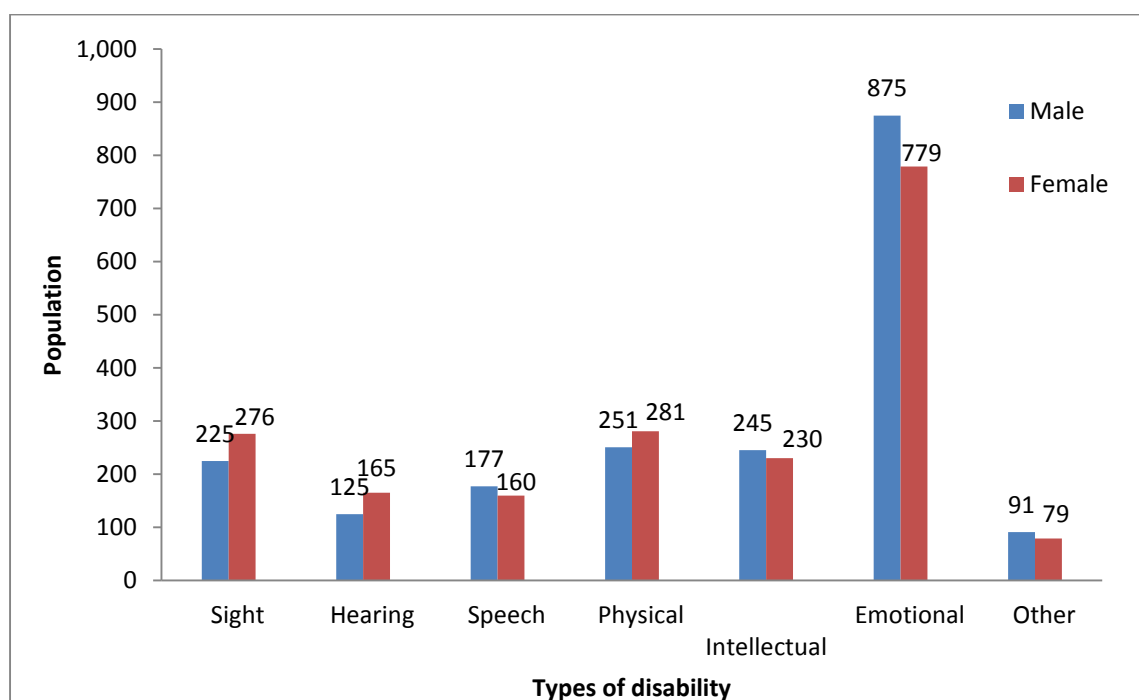
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Types of Disability

Types of disabilities recorded in the census include sight, hearing and speech, physical, intellectual and emotional. Figure 6.1 presents the distribution of PWDs by locality and type of disability. The commonest disability in the district is emotional (2.5%), thus more than half of the PWDs in the district are emotionally impaired. This is followed by physical and sight disabilities.

The table also shows variations in type of disability by sex. For instance, while males dominate in emotional, intellectual, speech and other disability types, sight, hearing and physical disabilities are predominant among females in the district.

Figure 6.1: Disability type and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Distribution by type of locality

With reference to Table 6.1, people with disabilities in the rural areas (3.5%) are more than those in the urban centres (1.4%) of the district. Males with disability (1.7%) are more than females with disability (1.5%) in the rural areas. The percentage of males and females in the urban centre however are the same, thus 0.9 percent each.

More so, among the reported disabilities in the district, emotional is the commonest in both the rural (1.6%) and urban (0.9%) localities. Intellectual, physical and sight disabilities record the second highest percentages of 0.6 each in the rural localities. Other types of disability record the least in both localities with 0.2 percent for rural and 0.1% for urban.

6.5 Distribution of Disability by Activity Status

The distribution of PWD aged 15 years and older by economic activity status and sex is presented in Table 6.2. In all there are 38,709 persons 15 years and older in the district, of which 2,349 (6.1%) are PWD. Out of these, 63.3 percent are employed, 1.7 percent are unemployed and 33 percent are economically not active. Although persons with emotional disability category record the highest proportion of the employed (70.4%), it also has the highest share of the unemployed (3.1%) among other types of disabilities. number (2.8%) of PWD who are employed, unemployed (5.0%) and economically not active (4.0%).

The proportion of employed males with disability (70.7%) is higher than the females (59.7%), however the unemployment among PWD is higher for females (2.7%) than for males with disabilities (0.8%).

Table 6.2: Persons 15yrs 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
Both Sexes								
Total	38,708	100.0	30,189	78	737	1.9	7,782	20.1
No disability	36,359	100.0	28,655	78.8	697	1.9	7,007	19.3
With a disability	2,349	100.0	1,534	65.3	40	1.7	775	33
Sight	423	100.0	258	61	2	0.5	163	38.5
Hearing	213	100.0	140	65.7	2	0.9	71	33.3
Speech	212	100.0	137	64.6	2	0.9	73	34.4
Physical	445	100.0	213	47.9	5	1.1	227	51
Intellectual	293	100.0	134	45.7	7	2.4	152	51.9
Emotional	1,181	100.0	832	70.4	37	3.1	312	26.4
Other	125	100.0	73	58.4	2	1.6	50	40
Male								
Total	19,234	100.0	15,435	80.2	326	1.7	3,473	18.1
No disability	18,039	100.0	14,590	80.9	317	1.8	3,132	17.4
With a disability	1,195	100.0	845	70.7	9	0.8	341	28.5
Sight	175	100.0	115	65.7	1	0.6	59	33.7
Hearing	91	100.0	73	80.2	1	1.1	17	18.7
Speech	102	100.0	74	72.5	1	1	27	26.5
Physical	206	100.0	118	57.3	1	0.5	87	42.2
Intellectual	137	100.0	73	53.3	1	0.7	63	46
Emotional	641	100.0	478	74.6	9	1.4	154	24
Other	64	100.0	46	71.9	1	1.6	17	26.6
Female								
Total	19,474	100.0	14,754	75.8	411	2.1	4,309	22.1
No disability	18,320	100.0	14,065	76.8	380	2.1	3,875	21.2
With a disability	1,154	100.0	689	59.7	31	2.7	434	37.6
Sight	248	100.0	143	57.7	1	0.4	104	41.9
Hearing	122	100.0	67	54.9	1	0.8	54	44.3
Speech	110	100.0	63	57.3	1	0.9	46	41.8
Physical	239	100.0	95	39.7	4	1.7	140	58.6
Intellectual	156	100.0	61	39.1	6	3.8	89	57.1
Emotional	540	100.0	354	65.6	28	5.2	158	29.3
Other	61	100.0	27	44.3	1	1.6	33	54.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 shows the level of education of persons three years and older with disability. There are 3016 PWD aged 3 years and older in the district and 42 percent have never attended school. Of those who have attended school, about half (45.6 %) have attained basic education (Primary, JSS/JHS or Middle School) and 7.5 percent attained secondary school and higher education.

The table further shows that 37.3 percent of males with disability have never attended school compared to 47.4 percent of females. Among the disability types, a higher proportion of those with hearing impairment (59.1%) have never attended school.

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

Sex/Disability type	Total		Never		Pre-Prim		Basic		Sec/SHS and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes										
Total	60,166	100.0	19,157	31.8	5,639	9.4	31,412	52.2	3,958	6.6
No disability	57,150	100.0	17,885	31.3	5,496	9.6	30,036	52.6	3,733	6.5
With a disability	3,016	100.0	1,272	42.2	143	4.7	1,376	45.6	225	7.5
Sight	490	100.0	239	48.8	26	5.3	194	39.6	31	6.3
Hearing	269	100.0	159	59.1	9	3.3	92	34.2	9	3.3
Speech	309	100.0	152	49.2	14	4.5	122	39.5	21	6.8
Physical	509	100.0	286	56.2	14	2.8	188	36.9	21	4.1
Intellectual	406	100.0	207	51.0	38	9.4	151	37.2	10	2.5
Emotional	1,568	100.0	573	36.5	54	3.4	792	50.5	149	9.5
Other	162	100.0	65	40.1	8	4.9	81	50.0	8	4.9
Male										
Total	30,311	100.0	8,627	28.5	2,865	9.5	16,229	53.5	2,590	8.5
No disability	28,757	100.0	8,048	28.0	2,781	9.7	15,495	53.9	2,433	8.5
With a disability	1,554	100.0	579	37.3	84	5.4	734	47.2	157	10.1
Sight	218	100.0	91	41.7	18	8.3	87	39.9	22	10.1
Hearing	116	100.0	61	52.6	7	6.0	42	36.2	6	5.2
Speech	163	100.0	81	49.7	10	6.1	60	36.8	12	7.4
Physical	240	100.0	105	43.8	8	3.3	113	47.1	14	5.8
Intellectual	199	100.0	92	46.2	21	10.6	78	39.2	8	4.0
Emotional	833	100.0	264	31.7	34	4.1	434	52.1	101	12.1
Other	83	100.0	34	41.0	3	3.6	40	48.2	6	7.2
Female										
Total	29,855	100.0	10,530	35.3	2,774	9.3	15,183	50.9	1,368	4.6
No disability	28,393	100.0	9,837	34.6	2,715	9.6	14,541	51.2	1,300	4.6
With a disability	1,462	100.0	693	47.4	59	4.0	642	43.9	68	4.7
Sight	272	100.0	148	54.4	8	2.9	107	39.3	9	3.3
Hearing	153	100.0	98	64.1	2	1.3	50	32.7	3	2.0
Speech	146	100.0	71	48.6	4	2.7	62	42.5	9	6.2
Physical	269	100.0	181	67.3	6	2.2	75	27.9	7	2.6
Intellectual	207	100.0	115	55.6	17	8.2	73	35.3	2	1.0
Emotional	735	100.0	309	42.0	20	2.7	358	48.7	48	6.5
Other	79	100.0	31	39.2	5	6.3	41	51.9	2	2.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

The question on agriculture sought to find out whether any member of the household was engaged in agricultural activity. The 2010 PHC defined agricultural households` as where, at least, one person in the household is engaged in any type of farming activity, crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. This chapter analyses data pertaining to primary economic activities in area of crop and tree growing, livestock and fish production in Nkoranza North District.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 presents data on households engaged in agriculture in the Nkoranza North District. Out of a total of 13,882 household, 86.9 percent were engaged in agriculture while 13.1 percent are non-agricultural households. There are more households engaged in agriculture in the rural areas (89.8%) than in the urban areas (76.1%). The Table also, shows a higher percentage of urban non-agricultural households (23.9%) than the rural non- agricultural households (10.2%).

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 shows the distribution of agricultural households in Nkoranza North District and types of agricultural activities undertaken by type of locality. Of the 86.9 percent of households that are engaged in agricultural activities, a majority (98.5%) are into crop farming followed by 47.4 percent in livestock rearing and 4.1 percent in tree planting. The percentages for the type of agricultural activities indicate that some of the households are into more than one type of agricultural activity. Only 8 households are engaged in fish farming.

As expected, the percentage of households engaged in agriculture in the District is higher in the rural areas (89.8%) than urban areas (76.1%). There are more households (98.6%) engaged in crop farming in the rural areas than the urban areas (98%). More of the livestock are reared by rural households (50.8%) than urban households (32%). There are also more households engaged in tree planting in the rural areas (4.2%) than the urban areas (2.2%).

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Type of agricultural activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	13,882	100.0	2,938	100.0	10,944	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	12,063	86.9	2,236	76.1	9,827	89.8
Crop Farming	11,884	98.5	2,191	98.0	9,693	98.6
Tree Planting	495	4.1	49	2.2	446	4.5
Livestock Rearing	5,713	47.4	716	32.0	4,997	50.8
Fish Farming	8	0.1	0	0.0	8	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Types of Livestock, Numbers and Keepers

Table 7.2 presents data on the distribution of livestock and keepers in the District. The main type of livestock reared in the District is chicken (60.1%), followed by goat (13.4%), sheep (11.2%), guinea fowl (5.5%), pig (3.8%) and cattle (1.1%). The least reared livestock include bees, ostrich and grass-cutter which accounted for 0.2 percent each.

On the average, a household has 19.3 animals per keeper. The number of keepers corresponds with the number of livestock, with chicken recording the highest proportion (46%) of keepers, followed by goat (20.6%), sheep (18.7%), pig (5.9%), guinea fowl (4.4%) and cattle (1.1%). Though inland fishing is carried out by only one keeper, it recorded the highest average number of animals per keeper (1500) followed by snail (723.3), fish farming (192.7), chicken (25.3), guinea fowl (24.2), dove (24.1), ostrich (22.6) and cattle (20.4).

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Type of animal/keepers	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	182,836	100.0	9,464	100.0	19.3
Beehives	438	0.2	41	0.4	10.7
Cattle	2,057	1.1	101	1.1	20.4
Chicken	109,944	60.1	4,351	46.0	25.3
Dove	506	0.3	21	0.2	24.1
Duck	1,048	0.6	84	0.9	12.5
Goat	24,521	13.4	1,954	20.6	12.5
Grass-cutter	298	0.2	25	0.3	11.9
Guinea fowl	10,123	5.5	24.2	4.4	24.2
Ostrich	316	0.2	14	0.1	22.6
Pig	6,883	3.8	563	5.9	12.2
Rabbit	766	0.4	68	0.7	11.3
Sheep	20,403	11.2	1,766	18.7	11.6
Silk worm	160	0.1	18	0.2	8.9
Snail	2,170	1.2	3	0.0	723.3
Turkey	83	0.0	11	0.1	7.5
Other	459	0.3	17	0.2	27
Fish farming	1,156	0.6	6	0.1	192.7
Inland fishing	1,500	0.8	1	0.0	1500
Marine fishing	5	0.0	1	0.0	5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the district. It is envisaged that the housing data from the census will enable planners and policy makers formulate realistic and relevant housing policies.

This chapter analysis data on stock of houses, type of dwelling, construction materials, room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities, main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use, bathing and toilet facilities, method of waste disposal in the 2010 Population and Housing Census at the district level and by rural-urban residence.

8.2 Housing Stock

8.2.1 Stock of houses and households by type of locality

Table 8.1 gives the housing stock in the District. There were 11,866 houses with 82.3 percent located in the rural areas and 17.7 percent in the urban centres. The District has 13,882 households with an average of 1.2 households per house. The district's average population per house (5.5) is lower than that of region (6.8) and the national (7.1). The population per house is high in the urban (5.7) than the rural (5.4). The table also shows that the average household size in the district is 4.7 with that of the urban being 4.1 and the rural 4.9.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,310,983	65,895	12,166	53,729
Total household population	24,076,327	2,265,458	65,222	11,980	53,242
Number of houses	3,392,745	331,967	11,866	2,096	9,770
Number of households	5,467,054	490,515	13,882	2,938	10,944
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.1
Population per house	7.1	6.8	5.5	5.7	5.4
Average household size	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.1	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, and Ownership Status

This section describes some of the characteristics of dwelling units: the ownership status of dwelling, the type of occupying unit by headship and type of locality.

8.3.1 Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of head of household and type of locality

Table 8.2 presents data on type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of head of household and locality type. The table shows that the main type of dwelling units occupy by households in the District is compound house (38.2%), followed by separate house (37.2%) and Huts/building

(same compound) (11.3%). Living quarters attached to office/shop recorded 0.1 percent and it is the least occupying dwelling unit.

Compound house continue to be the main dwelling type for the urban households (51.7%) whilst Separate houses (39.9%) is the main dwelling type by the rural households. Compound house (rooms) is high (46%) among female headed household than the male headed household (34.6%). On the other hand, the proportion of male headed household who use separate house is slightly higher (37.85) than the female headed households (36%).

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

Type of dwelling	Total Country	Region	District					
			Total		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	13,882	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	162,809	5,165	37.2	37.8	36.0	27.3	39.9
Semi-detached house	391,548	27,079	1,067	7.7	7.2	8.8	8.4	7.5
Flat/Apartment	256,355	11,331	72	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	256,130	5,326	38.4	34.6	46.0	51.7	34.8
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	20,955	1,563	11.3	14.1	5.4	9.0	11.9
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,245	396	2.9	3.9	0.7	0.6	3.5
Tent	10,343	871	29	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	2,393	53	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,102	15	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	3,850	173	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.1	1.3
Other	9,846	750	23	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.1 Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality

Table 8.3 shows the distribution of ownership status to household head in the District. The majority of households (68.7%) live in dwelling units owned by a member of the household in the district. This is followed by those owned by a relative not a household member (16.5%) and other private individual (12.9%).

A higher proportion of households dwell in units owned by a household member in male headed (70.7%) than in female headed (64.7%) households.

Among the female-headed households, 22.6 percent of dwelling units are owned by a relative and not a household member compared to 13.4 percent in male headed households. On the other hand, the proportion of dwelling units own by other private individual households are slightly higher in male headed households (13.8%) than female headed households(11.3%).

The houses owned by a member of the household are more in the rural dwelling (72%) than the urban dwelling (56.7%). There is however, not much difference between ownership by relative not a household member in urban (17.2%) and rural (16.3%) settings. Other private individual houses are higher in the urban (23.6%) than in the rural areas (10.1%). Public/Government ownership of dwellings in urban and rural areas is less than one percent.

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

Ownership status	Total		District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	13,882	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	260,608	9,541	68.7	70.7	64.7	56.7	72.0
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,448	60	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.2
Relative not a household member	851,630	90,176	2,285	16.5	13.4	22.6	17.2	16.3
Other private individual	1,439,021	116,402	1,797	12.9	13.8	11.3	23.6	10.1
Private employer	83,610	9,509	55	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5
Other private agency	21,123	1,390	30	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,138	91	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Other	24,000	1,844	23	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

This section analyses the main construction materials of dwelling units in the District. These include the construction of walls, floor and roofing materials for dwelling units.

8.4.1 Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality

Table 8.4 presents materials used for the construction of outer walls of houses in the District. The main construction materials for outer walls are mud bricks/earth (59.7%) and cement blocks/Concrete (31.4%). About 6.3 percent of dwelling units are constructed with landcrete. Stone and Bamboo recorded the least main material for outer walls of dwelling units in the District.

It is evident from the table that mud brick/earth is the main construction material for outer walls used in the rural centres (64.1%) compared to urban settings (43.2%). Half (50.3%) of the dwelling units in the urban areas were constructed with cement block/concrete while only 26.2 percent of dwelling units this used material in the rural dwellings. Land Crete (7.3%) were used more in the rural (7.3%) than urban (2.4%) areas, while metal sheet/slate/asbestos as outer materials constitutes 0.4 percent in urban and 0.2 percent in the rural.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	Types of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	14,957	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	239,284	8,934	59.7	43.2	64.1
Wood	200,594	7,932	163	1.1	1.0	1.1
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,447	32	0.2	0.4	0.2
Stone	11,330	814	8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,062	93	0.6	2.0	0.3
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	241,282	4,692	31.4	50.3	26.4
Land Crete	104,270	18,808	942	6.3	2.4	7.3
Bamboo	8,206	523	17	0.1	0.0	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,694	29	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	39,206	1,496	47	0.3	0.6	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main construction material for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

The type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the appearance and quality of the unit and health status of its occupants.

As shown in Table 8.5, floors are largely made of cement or concrete (69.5%) and earth or mud (29.1%). Though cement/concrete floor records the highest construction material in both urban and rural areas, the proportion for urban areas (77.4%) is higher than the rural localities (67.3%). The use of earth/mud as floor material is higher in the rural areas (31.4%) than the urban centres (20.4%).

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	13,882	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	113,228	4,037	29.1	20.4	31.4
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	363,827	9,643	69.5	77.4	67.3
Stone	32,817	3,325	21	0.2	0.2	0.1
Burnt brick	6,537	322	9	0.1	0.1	0.0
Wood	52,856	1,114	57	0.4	0.4	0.4
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,889	17	0.1	0.0	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,784	58	0.4	0.7	0.3
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,972	7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	15,567	1,054	33	0.2	0.7	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main construction materials for roof of dwelling unit by type of locality

Table 8.6 shows that 67 percent of dwelling units in Nkoranza North district are roofed with metal sheets. The other main material used for roofing was thatch/palm leaf or raffia (29.8%). Less than one percent of roofs were made of roofing tiles. At the locality level, metal sheet is the main roofing material for both urban (78.6%) and rural (63.9%) dwelling units. Thatch/Palm leaf or raffia is the second main material use for roofing in urban (15.3%) and rural (33.6%) areas.

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

Main Roofing material	Types of locality					
	Total country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	14,957	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,394	152	1.0	1.4	0.9
Wood	45,547	3,588	66	0.4	1.0	0.3
Metal sheet	4,152,259	423,255	10,017	67.0	78.6	63.9
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	1,686	47	0.3	1.4	0.0
Cement/Concrete	141,072	3,161	61	0.4	0.6	0.4
Roofing tile	31,456	704	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	4,679	40	0.3	0.5	0.2
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	74,583	4,456	29.8	15.3	33.6
Other	350,935	3,292	117	0.8	1.3	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 presents the sleeping room occupancy for households in the Nkoranza North district. The table shows that 48.1 percent of households in the district occupy one sleeping room and 28.2 percent also sleep in two rooms and 1.5 percent also occupy six sleeping rooms. A higher proportion of single member households (92.4%) occupy one sleeping room. This followed by two member household living in one room represented by 71 percent. The table further shows that 41.5 percent of the five member households occupy two sleeping rooms whereas 28.5 percent of the nine member households occupy three sleeping rooms and 23.4 percent of ten and more member households occupy three sleeping rooms.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	13,882	100.0	48.1	28.2	12	6.2	2.4	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.4
1	2,035	100.0	92.4	4.8	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
2	1,709	100.0	71.0	23.7	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.2	0.5	0	0.4
3	1,797	100.0	62.4	26.6	7.8	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2
4	1,863	100.0	50.3	34.9	9.9	3.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	0	0.3
5	1,719	100.0	37.5	41.5	12.3	5.8	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1
6	1,454	100.0	29.8	39.8	19.3	6.4	2.4	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
7	1,029	100.0	24.0	36.5	19.2	12.4	3.4	1.9	1.2	0.5	0.8
8	817	100.0	12.0	37.1	28.0	13.7	4.7	3.1	1.5	0	0
9	494	100.0	8.7	26.1	28.5	21.5	8.7	3.6	1.6	0.4	0.8
10+	965	100.0	5.9	19.0	23.4	20.1	12.1	9.6	3.8	3.6	2.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

This section analyses household amenities, cooking space and sanitation issues in dwelling units at the district level.

8.6.1 Dwelling facilities: Source of lighting

As shown in Table 8.8, the three main sources of lighting for households in Nkoranza North district are electricity (mains) (49.7%), flashlight/torch (34.4%) and kerosene lamp (13.9%). The least source of lighting is gas lamp and crop residue with a percentage of 0.1.

Electricity (main) is a major source of lighting in urban households (60.9%) and rural households (46.8%). The most common source of lighting for rural households is flashlight/torch (36.9%) which is higher than the proportion of households using flashlight in urban areas (25.3%). The use of Kerosene lamps are also higher in rural (14.2%) than urban (12.6%).

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	Types of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	13,882	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	263,890	6,906	49.7	60.9	46.8
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,372	62	0.4	0.6	0.4
Kerosene lamp	971,807	58,403	1,923	13.9	12.6	14.2
Gas lamp	9,378	793	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	693	51	0.4	0.3	0.4
Candle	41,214	1,662	35	0.3	0.0	0.3
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	159,901	4,778	34.4	25.3	36.9
Firewood	13,241	997	48	0.3	0.2	0.4
Crop residue	4,623	272	8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	11,739	1,532	53	0.4	0.0	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Dwelling facilities: source of cooking fuel and cooking space

Table 8.9 shows the main sources for cooking fuel and cooking space in the district. The main source of cooking fuel is wood, which constitute 80.8 percent followed by charcoal with 10.3 percent. The proportions of households who use wood for cooking fuel in the rural localities (84%) are more than those in the urban localities (68.6%). In the urban localities, charcoal (20.6%) was used as one of the common source of fuel for cooking while the rural localities recorded 7.5 percent. The use of gas is very low in the urban areas (3%) but that is higher than the rural areas (1.2%).

Cooking space

The number of households using open space in compound for cooking is 30.5 percent which is the highest among cooking space in the district by households followed by separate room for exclusive use of household (25.8%) and structure with roof but without walls (15.1%). About 7.6 percent of the households have no cooking space for cooking.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	Types of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	13,882	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	32,285	937	6.7	6.4	6.8
Wood	2,197,083	294,170	11,211	80.8	68.6	84.0
Gas	996,518	36,641	223	1.6	3.0	1.2
Electricity	29,794	1,073	21	0.2	0.2	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	929	21	0.2	0.6	0.0
Charcoal	1,844,290	122,190	1,425	10.3	20.6	7.5
Crop residue	45,292	1,788	38	0.3	0.6	0.2
Saw dust	8,000	1,023	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	87	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	329	4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	13,882	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	39,078	1,053	7.6	7.0	7.7
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	136,004	3,584	25.8	21.3	27.0
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	47,827	1,256	9.0	12.7	8.1
Enclosure without roof	117,614	7,195	190	1.4	0.8	1.5
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	41,889	2,103	15.1	7.9	17.1
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,575	65	0.5	0.9	0.4
Veranda	1,173,946	84,605	1,353	9.7	10.5	9.5
Open space in compound	1,115,464	130,728	4,231	30.5	38.6	28.3
Other	21,007	1,614	47	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Open space in compound records the highest cooking space used by households in urban areas (38.6%) as compared to that of the rural areas (28.3%). There is not much difference between household using verandas in the urban centres (10.5%) and rural areas (9.5%). Household using separate room for exclusive use of household as cooking space are more common in rural (27%)

than urban localities (21.3%). Similarly, 17.1 percent of the households use structure with roof but without walls as cooking space in rural areas as compared to urban areas (7.9%).

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

8.7.1 Main source of water for drinking

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. Water sources are often classified as ‘improved’ or ‘unimproved’. Sources considered as improved are piped public water into homes, public standpipe, borehole, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection; unimproved are unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO and UNICEF, 2000).

Table 8.10 shows that the main source of water for drinking for households in the district. The three main ones are bore-hole/pump/tube well (61.3%) followed by river/stream (26.8%) and public tap/stand pipe (8.7%).

8.7.2 Main source of water for domestic use

The 8.10 presents main source of water for other domestic use. Borehole/pump/tube well (60.7%) is the main source of water for domestic use by majority of households, followed by river/stream (27.7%) and public tap/stand pipe (8.7%). In the urban areas, more households use bore-hole/pump/tube (74.8%) as source of water for domestic purposes than in the rural areas (56.8%). While a high proportions of households in the rural areas (33.5%) use river/ streams than the households in the urban centres.

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

Sources of water	Total		Total		Types of locality	
	country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	13,882	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	29,804	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	68,152	262	1.9	6.4	0.7
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	83,741	1,208	8.7	11.6	7.9
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	163,629	8,507	61.3	75.2	57.5
Protected well	321,091	45,990	13	0.1	0.0	0.1
Rain water	39,438	1,044	4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Protected spring	19,345	1,498	24	0.2	0.3	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	777	8	0.1	0.2	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	13,356	39	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	288	8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unprotected well	112,567	9,372	35	0.3	0.0	0.3
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,360	23	0.2	0.0	0.2
River/stream	502,804	64,993	3,722	26.8	5.7	32.5
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	6,268	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	3,972	243	12	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 8.10: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purpose (Cont'd)

Sources of water	Total		Total		Types of locality	
	country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	13,882	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	32,149	24	0.2	0.4	0.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	67,219	246	1.8	6.1	0.6
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	83,208	1,209	8.7	11.7	7.9
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	156,073	8,420	60.7	74.8	56.8
Protected well	465,775	57,094	25	0.2	0.0	0.2
Rain water	39,916	965	7	0.1	0.1	0.0
Protected spring	18,854	1,626	34	0.2	0.7	0.1
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	651	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	10,956	24	0.2	0.0	0.2
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,567	19	0.1	0.0	0.2
River/stream	588,590	70,604	3,840	27.7	6.0	33.5
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	7,421	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	10,302	982	17	0.1	0.0	0.2

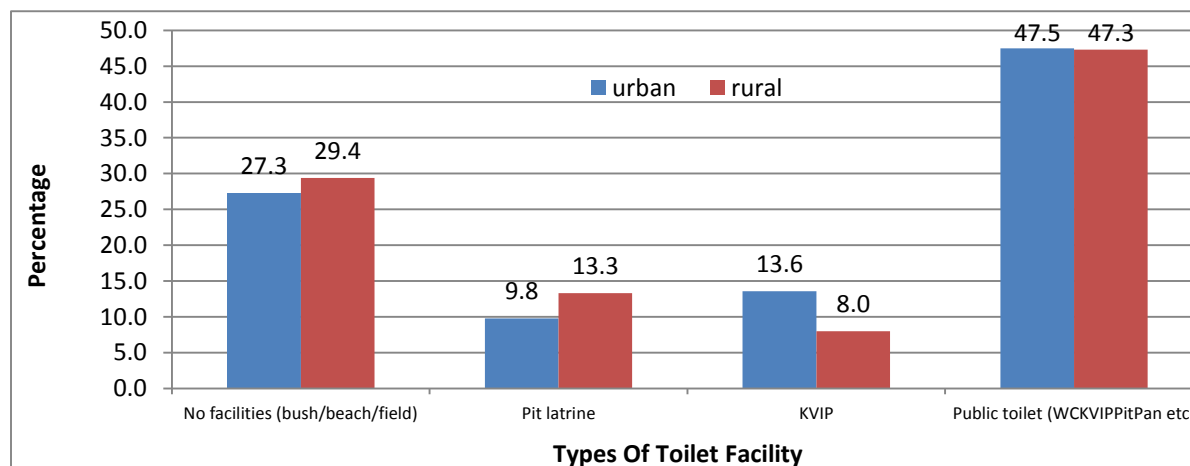
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Toilet facility for household by locality

Figure 8.2 shows toilet facility for household by locality in the district. From the figure more households in the district depend on public toilets (47.3%) followed by Pit Latrine (12.6%) and about 28.9 percent have no facility and this poses danger to the environment and the health of the people. The proportion of households that use public toilet facility both in the rural and urban areas are almost the same, (47.3% and 47.5%).

Figure 8.2: Four main Toilet facilities for households by locality in the district



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.11 presents types of toilet facility and bathing facility by type of locality in the district. The highest percentage of household that use their own bathroom for exclusive use as bathing facility is 28.2 percent followed by shared separate bathroom for the same house (20.9%), open space around house (16.4%) and bathroom in another house (13%). The commonest bathing facility used in the urban areas in the district is shared bathroom in the same house (33.9%) while in rural areas it is own bathroom for exclusive use (27.8%).

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	Types Locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	13,882	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	87,122	4,017	28.9	27.3	29.4
W.C.	839,611	32,800	182	1.3	1.4	1.3
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,552	1,744	12.6	9.8	13.3
KVIP	572,824	39,544	1,275	9.2	13.6	8.0
Bucket/Pan	40,678	903	12	0.1	0.0	0.1
Public toilet (WCKVIP/Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	216,053	6,569	47.3	47.5	47.3
Other	23,385	1,541	83	0.6	0.3	0.7
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	13,882	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	119,022	3,916	28.2	29.9	27.8
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	170,946	2,897	20.9	33.9	17.4
Private open cubicle	381,979	40,486	1,357	9.8	3.0	11.6
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	79,955	1,550	11.2	9.6	11.6
Public bath house	140,501	3,354	12	0.1	0.0	0.1
Bathroom in another house	187,337	25,442	1,806	13.0	11.1	13.5
Open space around house	372,556	49,179	2,278	16.4	12.0	17.6
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,027	40	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	16,276	1,104	26	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

One of the most obdurate challenges of both urban and rural areas in the district is the adoption of modern and hygienic solid waste disposal systems. Acceptable waste management helps to prevent the spread of some types of infections and improves the quality of the environment.

As shown in Table 8.11, the most widely used means of disposing solid waste (refuse) is dumping at open public space (61.7%), dumping in a public container (16.1%), and dumping indiscriminately (15.1%).

The use of public dump (container) is the main method of disposing solid waste in urban centres (61.2%) whilst dumping in open space is the main method of waste disposal in rural households (70.6%). The proportion of households who dispose of their solid waste through dumping indiscriminately is also high in rural areas (18.2%) compared to urban areas (3.4%).

Liquid waste

Table 8.12 further shows methods of liquid waste disposal in the district. The proportion of households who dispose of their liquid waste by throwing onto street outside the house is (48.5%), followed by those thrown onto compound (44.4%) and those thrown into public gutter (2.9%).

At the locality level, disposal of liquid waste by throwing onto street/outside by households is the main method for urban (52.1%) as well as the rural (35.6%) dwellers. More households in the rural areas throw their liquid waste onto compound (46.7%) than the urban households (35.6%).

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	Types of Locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	13,882	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	14,058	320	2.3	2.4	2.3
Burned by household	584,820	21,408	169	1.2	1.5	1.1
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	117,369	2,231	16.1	61.2	4.0
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	261,390	8,568	61.7	28.6	70.6
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	58,399	2,094	15.1	3.4	18.2
Buried by household	182,615	15,015	449	3.2	2.5	3.4
Other	53,805	2,876	51	0.4	0.3	0.4
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	13,882	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	5,851	200	1.4	6.2	0.2
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,558	104	0.7	2.0	0.4
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	7,581	58	0.4	0.5	0.4
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	200,536	6,736	48.5	52.1	47.6
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	31,703	407	2.9	3.4	2.8
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	231,047	6,162	44.4	35.6	46.7
Other	38,294	1,239	215	1.5	0.2	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The population census is the primary source of information about the population and its characteristics. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected data on the demographic, social and economic characteristics, and housing conditions of the entire population. Geographically, the census covered all localities, towns, settlements, and residential areas within the District.

This report on Nkoranza North District provides detailed analysis of the 2010 census data at the district level. The aim is to provide useful data and analysis for planners and policy makers in crafting and implementing evidence-based strategies for development in the District.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Population size, structure and density

The population of Nkoranza North district is 65,895 comprising 33,263 males and 32632 females. The population is youthful with 41.3 percent being age 14 and younger. The Municipality has a sex ratio of 101.9, meaning for every 100 females in the population there are approximately 102 males. The proportion of the population in the district living in urban areas is 18.5 percent and 81.5 percent live in rural localities. With a land area of 2,322 square kilometres, the district has a population density of 28 persons per square kilometre in 2010 as compared to the regional population density of 58 persons per square kilometre.

9.2.2 Fertility, mortality and migration

Fertility

Nkoranza North District has a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 4.41. This means that a woman in the municipality who lives through all the reproductive ages and follows the age-specific fertility rates of a given time is likely to have four children in her lifetime. The district's TFR is higher than that of the region (3.58). The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 129.6 while Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 29.1,

Mortality

The crude death rate of the district (9.67%) is also higher than that of the region (6.14%). The district also recorded a higher female under-five mortality rate than male meaning that deaths recorded in the households are higher among females than males for that age group. The percentage of deaths related to accident, violence, homicide or suicide in households in the district (11.5%) is higher than that of the region (8.7%).

Migration

The district has a total number of 17,876 migrants representing 27.1 percent of the total population. Out of this number about 68.5 percent are in-migrants from other regions while about 31.5% are in-migrants from elsewhere in the region. There are also 217 migrants from outside Ghana. Majority of the in-migrants (56.1%) are from the three northern regions of Ghana, especially the Upper West Region which accounts for more than half of the migrant population and have stayed the longest (20 years and longer).

9.2.4 Household size, structure and composition

Data from the 2010 PHC shows that the district has 13,882 households with an average household size of 4.7 persons which is higher than the Brong Ahafo regional average. The rural average household size is higher than the urban centres. Data from the Census also shows that children constitute the largest proportion of household members (43.6%). The proportion of male headed households (28.2%) is more than the similar percentage in female headed households (14.2%). The data further revealed that more than half (50.5%) of household population are located in the rural areas.

9.2.5 Marital status

A large percentage of the population (42.6%) is married while (37.8%) has never married. More females are married (44.5%) than males (40.8%). A higher percentage of males (24.0%) in age group 30-34 are married than females (5.6%). More females (52.6%) age 65 and older are widowed than males (8.7%) in the same age group, divorce/separation is higher among females in the same age group than males. Half (50.2%) of married persons in the District have no formal education, followed by the widowed (77%), divorced and separated. It is significant to note that living together/consensual union (0.3%) is lower among persons with tertiary level of education.

9.2.6 Religion

The predominant religion of the people in Nkoranza North according to the 2010 PHC is Christianity. The population who profess to be Christians constitutes 71.3 percent, followed by Islam (14.0%) and Traditionalist constitutes 2.6 percent. Nearly 12 percent (11.8%) of the population do not adhere to any religion.

9.2.7 Literacy and education

Among the literate population 11 years and older, the proportion of males who are literate in English, French and Ghanaian language, English and French and English and Ghanaian language only is higher as compared to their female counterparts. The proportion of female who are not literates are more than three times their male counterparts. In other words, three out of every four non-literate persons in the District are females.

9.2.8 Economic activity

In the entire district 79.9 percent of the population 15 years and older are economically active while 20.1 percent are economically not active. Among the economically active population a majority (97.6%) is employed with only 2.4 percent unemployed. A higher percentage (97.9%) of the economically active males is employed than females (97.3%).

9.2.9 Information communication technology (ICT)

The 2010 PHC collected data on the use of ICT among persons 12 years and older in the Nkoranza North District. Out of the total population of 43,598 who are 12 years and older, 30.7 percent own mobile phones. More males (58.5%) own mobile phones than females (41.5%) in the District. More of the male headed households (71.4%) also have fixed telephone lines compared with female headed households (28.6%).

More male headed households (77.9%) own desktop or laptop computers compared to female headed households (22.1%) and this is reflected in a higher percentage of males (74.0%) who have access to and use the internet than females (26.0%).

9.2.10 Disability

Emotional disability is the most common type of disability in the district (2.5%) followed by physical (0.8%) and sight (0.8%) disability. A higher percentage of males (2.6%) have emotional disability than females (2.4%), while more females have sight, hearing and physical disability than males. The rural areas in the district recorded a higher percentage (3.5%) of persons with disability than the urban areas (1.4%). Males and females who suffer from emotional disability are more in the rural than the urban areas. It is significant to note that more females in the rural areas (0.6%) have intellectual disability than urban areas (0.1%).

9.2.11 Agricultural activities

Information gathered from the 2010 PHC shows that majority of the household are into agriculture and they form 86.9 percent of the population. The non-agricultural household also form 13.1 percent of the population. The rural areas have 89.8 percent of their households engaged in agriculture and the urban centres also recorded 76.1 percent. Majority (98.5%) of the households engaged in agricultural activities are into crop farming followed by 47.4 percent who are into livestock rearing.

9.2.12 Housing conditions

The total stock of houses in the Nkoranza North District is 11,866 with 82.3 percent located in the rural areas and 17.7 percent in urban areas. Average household size is higher in the rural areas (4.9%) than urban areas (4.1%). In the district 38.4 percent of the households live in compound houses while 37.2 percent of the households live in separate houses. More households headed by females (46.0%) live in compound houses compared with male headed households (34.6%). More households live in compound house (rooms) in urban areas (51.7%) compared with rural areas (34.8%). Single room occupancy by single household recorded the highest of 92.4 percent.

The two main construction materials for outer walls in the District are mud brick/earth (59.7%) and cement blocks/concrete (31.4%). Moreover, 50.3 percent of outer walls in the urban areas are made of cement blocks/concrete as compared with 26.4 percent in rural areas. Materials for floors in the district are largely made of cement/concrete (69.5%) and earth/mud (29.1%). Also, 67.0 percent of the dwelling units are roofed with metal sheet.

The three main sources of lighting for households are electricity (mains) (49.7%), flashlight/torch (34.4%) and kerosene lamp (13.9%). Electricity (main) is a major source of

lighting in urban households (60.9%) and rural households (46.8%). The main source of cooking fuel is wood, which constitute 80.8 percent followed by charcoal with 10.3 percent. Rural households use more wood fuel (84%) than urban households (68.6%) while urban households also use more charcoal (20.6%) than rural households (7.5%). The most common cooking space for households in the district is open space in compound (30.5%).

The major source of drinking water in the district is bore-hole/pump/tube well (61.3%) followed by river/stream (26.8%) and public tap/stand pipe (8.7%). Bore-hole/pump/tube is the main source of water for drinking in the urban centres (75.2%) and rural areas (57.5%). Borehole/pump/tube well (60.7%) is also the common source of water for other domestic use. In the urban areas, more bore-hole/pump/tube (74.8%) is used for domestic purposes than in the rural areas (56.8%) where 33.5 percent use river/streams as well.

More households in the district depend on public toilets (47.3%) followed by Pit Latrine (12.6%) and about 28.9 percent have no facility (open defecation). The percentage of household that use public toilet facility both in the rural and urban areas are almost the same, (47.3% and 47.5%). Bathing facility widely used by the household is the own bathroom for exclusive use (28.2%).

The most widely used means of disposing of solid waste (refuse) in the district is dumping at open public space (61.7%) followed by dumping in a public container (16.1%) and dumping indiscriminately (15.1%). About half of dwelling units (48.5%) dispose of their liquid waste by throwing it onto the street or outside the house and 44.4 percent throw theirs onto compound.

9.3 Conclusion

Analysis of the information gathered from the 2010 PHC shows a youthful and growing population, with a potential for further growth in the near future because of high fertility level in the District. Information on migration in the District shows predominantly migrants from other locations in the country. There are disparities among the localities and socio-economic sub-groups regarding the various aspects of life. Levels of education and literacy rate are lower among rural dwellers and women. Households in the District are predominantly male-headed and the nuclear family living arrangements is gaining prominence in the District.

The prevalence of disability is low in the Nkoranza North District relative to the regional average. Six major types of disabilities were reported in the District namely sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellectual and emotional with emotional disability being predominant.

The employment characteristics of the population indicate that the employed population is mostly self-employed within the private informal sector. Agricultural production is a predominant economic activity in the District. More than half of all households in the District are engaged in crop farming and livestock rearing. The proportion of households engaged in agricultural activities in rural areas is quite high.

Access to amenities and facilities such as water within the dwellings is lacking or limited. Access to internet is very limited in the District due to its rural nature and this makes **access to** information very difficult.

9.4 Policy Implications

The various socio-demographic characteristics present challenges as well as opportunities. The youthful population has great potential for a large future work force and at the same time, it requires proper planning for education, health and employment.

The District Assembly needs to institute critical measures to improve agriculture and target the establishment of agro-based industries to transform the district. Also a linkage between the formal and informal sectors of the economy has to be created to help promote technological proficiency of the labour force in the informal sector.

Provision of improved water sources such as boreholes/tube wells should be intensified to reduce the proportion of the population that rely on river/stream (26.8%) for drinking water and other domestic purposes.

Bye-laws on sanitation should be rationalised and updated to ensure efficient management of the environment regarding disposal of liquid and solid wastes at the household level. Laws on the provision of sanitation facilities by landlords should be enforced. The timely disbursement of the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) will greatly facilitate activities of the Assembly, especially in rural areas.

Access to internet is very limited in the District and this limits access to information for personal, professional and academic use. There is therefore the need to establish vibrant Community Information Centres and telecommunication infrastructure district-wide to enhance easy access to information.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Population by sex, number of Households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Dromankese	6,742	3,290	3,452	1,618	1,119
2	Busunya	5,424	2,581	2,843	1,320	977
3	Kranka	4,860	2,348	2,512	1,016	757
4	Manso	3,565	1,794	1,771	737	577
5	Yefri	2,723	1,332	1,391	634	496
6	Bonte	2,719	1,296	1,423	609	497
7	Fiema	2,568	1,269	1,299	517	471
8	Bomini	2,189	1,057	1,132	500	420
9	Pinihi	1,922	930	992	315	276
10	Sikaa	1,766	870	896	442	377
11	Dromankuma	1,597	816	781	355	333
12	Dwenewoho	1,524	811	713	236	250
13	Buabeng	1,186	569	617	248	232
14	Kwafre No.1	1,164	602	562	165	173
15	Bodom	1,106	519	587	242	225
16	Akrudwa Kuma	1,033	490	543	263	221
17	Odumasi	1,019	511	508	197	188
18	Konkrompe	958	531	427	225	180
19	Baafi	885	430	455	193	167
20	Boana	817	415	402	215	216

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Dromankese	6,742	1,009	832	851	706	561	465	373	388	318	297	293	150	160	70	96	173
2	Busunya	5,424	666	703	672	596	476	404	338	310	239	216	184	131	109	88	109	183
3	Kranka	4,860	571	605	666	576	470	345	280	210	239	179	183	101	114	60	111	150
4	Manso	3,565	476	464	468	344	260	264	231	248	188	164	117	80	72	50	52	87
5	Yefri	2,723	300	340	377	354	235	148	129	132	106	102	136	72	71	42	62	117
6	Bonte	2,719	453	400	323	259	188	198	163	139	140	97	104	62	36	41	35	81
7	Fiema	2,568	379	381	404	314	162	127	105	158	130	113	81	41	44	19	29	81
8	Bomini	2,189	326	308	269	197	154	168	132	137	124	76	65	55	37	9	50	82
9	Pinihi	1,922	207	248	234	179	128	117	114	84	132	98	86	54	75	32	33	101
10	Sikaa	1,766	236	211	202	181	114	109	107	94	111	85	68	67	41	25	45	70
11	Dromankuma	1,597	272	236	195	117	113	155	98	100	76	50	58	25	25	16	19	42
12	Dwnewoho	1,524	216	195	238	179	96	99	101	92	59	64	60	33	42	10	20	20
13	Buabeng	1,186	188	171	157	93	102	65	57	63	42	42	45	45	28	12	24	52
14	Kwafre No.1	1,164	205	216	166	100	91	80	82	63	49	31	23	33	7	0	7	11
15	Bodom	1,106	158	154	157	107	66	46	52	67	55	65	51	32	17	25	17	37
16	Akrudwa Kuma	1,033	139	149	164	124	64	62	58	40	37	21	32	41	21	24	22	35
17	Odumasi	1,019	110	127	146	137	70	69	51	42	46	75	37	29	15	21	12	32
18	Konkrompe	958	116	126	134	114	77	53	45	62	38	48	43	18	18	6	37	23
19	Baafi	885	141	122	140	81	63	34	45	41	43	35	36	22	18	13	18	33
20	Boana	817	99	132	90	82	51	53	38	51	40	33	34	19	26	8	25	36

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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