



# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

### DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

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### BOLE DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK  
**DANIDA** | INTERNATIONAL  
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 Bole 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](http://www.statsghana.gov.gh).

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

**Dr. Philomena Nyarko**  
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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CEB:	Children Ever Born
CS:	Children Surviving
CS:	Children Surviving
DFID:	Department for International Development
DP:	Development Partners
E:	East
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
EMIS:	Education Management Information System
EU:	European Union
GDHS:	Ghana Demography Health Survey
GDR:	General Death Rate
GES:	Ghana Education Service
GFR:	General Fertility Rate
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
GYEEDA:	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency
HIV:	Human Immune Virus
HND:	Higher National Diploma
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
JHS:	Junior High School
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
KVIP:	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines
MOFA:	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NDPC:	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs:	Non-governmental Organisations
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PPP:	Public-Private Partnerships



PWDs:	Persons with disabilities
SHS:	Senior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
TFR:	Total Fertility Rate
UN:	United Nations
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
W.C:	Water Closet

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Introduction

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

## Population size, structure and composition

The population of Bole District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 61,593 representing 2.5 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 51.4 percent and females represent 49.6 percent. More than three-quarters (79%) of the population in Bole District live in rural areas. The district has a sex ratio of 101.5. The population of the district is youthful (43.0%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (4.7%). The total age dependency ratio for the district is 91.2, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (94.3) than that of females (88.0).

## Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the District is 3.8 which is slightly higher than the Regional average of (3.5). The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 114.9 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 7.3 per 1000. Majority of migrants (65.0 percent) living in the District were born in another region while 28.4 percent were born elsewhere in the Northern Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Upper West constitute 69.8 percent followed by Brong- Ahafo with 13.6 percent and Ashanti region, 0.7 percent.

## Household Size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 60,314 with a total number of 10,160 households. The average household size in the District is 4.5 persons. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 5.9 percent. Spouses form about 9.4 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 24.7 percent of the total number of households in the district.

## Marital status

About five in ten (50.8 %) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 38.8 percent have never married, 2.4 percent are in consensual unions, 5.4 percent are widowed, 1.7 percent are divorced and 1.0 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, a little less than three-quarters of females (71.6%) are married compared to a little above two-fifth of males (42.7%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 60.6 percent while widowed males account for 10.5 percent. Among the married, 75.9 percent have no education while about 33.1percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than half of the married population (83.1%) are employed, 1.7 percent are unemployed and 15.2 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (46.7%) are economically not active with 2.0 percent unemployed.

## **Nationality**

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 96.8 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute less than one percent and non-Ghanaians 3.2 percent.

## **Literacy and education**

Of the population 11 years and older, 41.8 percent are literate and 58.2 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (47.1 %) than that of females (36.0%). About three out of ten people (35.4%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above in the District, 51.2 percent have never attended school, 34.7 percent are currently attending and 14.2 percent have attended in the past.

## **Economic Activity Status**

About 74.7 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 25 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.3 percent are employed whilst less than three (2.7%) percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (39.0%), 31.6% perform household duties and 5.4 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Less than half (45.7%) of the unemployed population are seeking work for the first time.

## **Occupation**

Of the employed population, about 59.6 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 13.1 percent in service and sales, 8.2 percent in craft and related trade, and 4.8 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

## **Employment status and sector**

Of the population 15 years and older 53.4 percent are self-employed without employees, 27.2 percent are contributing family workers, 3.1 percent are casual workers and 0.5 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 93.5 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 4.6 percent.

## **Information Communication Technology**

Of the population 12 years and above, 23.9 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 29.5 percent as compared to 18.3 percent of females. One percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the District. Only 237 households representing 2.3 percent of the total households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

## **Disability**

About 2.3 percent of the District's population have one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (2.5%) than females (2.2%). The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 42.0 percent followed by physical disability (25.0%). About 18.0 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more females with sight, physical and emotional disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 70.2 percent have never been to school.

## **Agriculture**

As high as 61.6 percent of households in the District are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, about seven out of ten households (71.1%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 30.9 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the District (95%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the District

## **Housing**

The housing stock of Bole District is 8,969 representing 3.5 percent of the total number of houses in the Northern Region. The average number of households per house is one.

### ***Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units***

Over half (44.9%) of all dwelling units in the District are separate houses; 39.4 percent are compound houses and 4.7 percent are semi-detached houses. More than three quarters (79.0 %) of the dwelling units in the District are owned by members of the household; 11.0 percent are owned by private individuals; 6.7 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 2.3 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.2%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

### ***Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof***

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the District is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 65.1 percent with cement/concrete constituting 24.5 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the District. Cement (61.9 %) and mud/earth (36.5%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the District. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (55.2%) for dwelling units in the district.

### ***Room occupancy***

One room constitutes the highest percentage (32.4%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the District. About 3.3 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

### ***Utilities and household facilities***

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the District are flashlight/torch (60.7%), electricity (23.8%) and kerosene lamp (12.4%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (68.3%). The proportion for rural (81.2%) is higher than that of urban (26.3%). The four main sources of water in the district are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. About half of households (59.4%) drink water from boreholes.

The most common toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 20.0 percent followed by KVIP (5.3%). About 69.2 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. A households (17.7%) in the district share open space in the same house while 25.8 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

### ***Waste disposal***

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for close to 50 percent (49.4%). About three in ten households (34.3%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 5.0 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (44.2%) and onto the street (45.6%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

The Bole district is located at the extreme western part of the Northern region and is situated between latitudes 8° 10.5' and 09° and longitude 1.50E° and 2.45 W. It is bordered to the north by the Sawla-Tuna-Kalba district, to the west by the republic of Cote D'ivoire with the Black Volta as the boundary. It also shares boundaries with the West Gonja district at the East and to the south by the Wenchi municipal in Brong Ahafo region.

The District covers an area of 6,169.2 square kilometre, out of the area of 69,766.2 square kilometre of the Northern Region. This shows that the District covers nine percent of the total land area in the region. From the 2010 census, the District has a population of 61,593 comprising 51.4 percent males and 49.6 percent females. The population is sparsely distributed with a population density of 10 persons per kilometer square.

This chapter therefore gives a brief description of the Bole district in terms of the physical features, cultural and social structure and the district economy. The chapter also discusses the census methodology, concepts and definitions as well as the organization of the report.

### 1.2 Physical Features

#### 1.2.1 Vegetation and Soils

The vegetation of the district consists of savannah wood land, with economic trees such as sheanut, dawadawa, teak, kapok and mango. These trees support the socio-economic lives of the people when they are processed. There are various kinds of soils in the district that support plant growth. The main types of soils include savannah ochrosols, tropical brown earth and terrace soils. The savannah ochrosols are generally poor in organic matter and nutrient because of the absence of dense vegetation caused by bush burning, overgrazing and poor farming practices in the district. It is important to note that, the tropical brown earth is suitable for mechanized farming. The terrace soils occur along rivers and suitable for grain crops and tobacco.

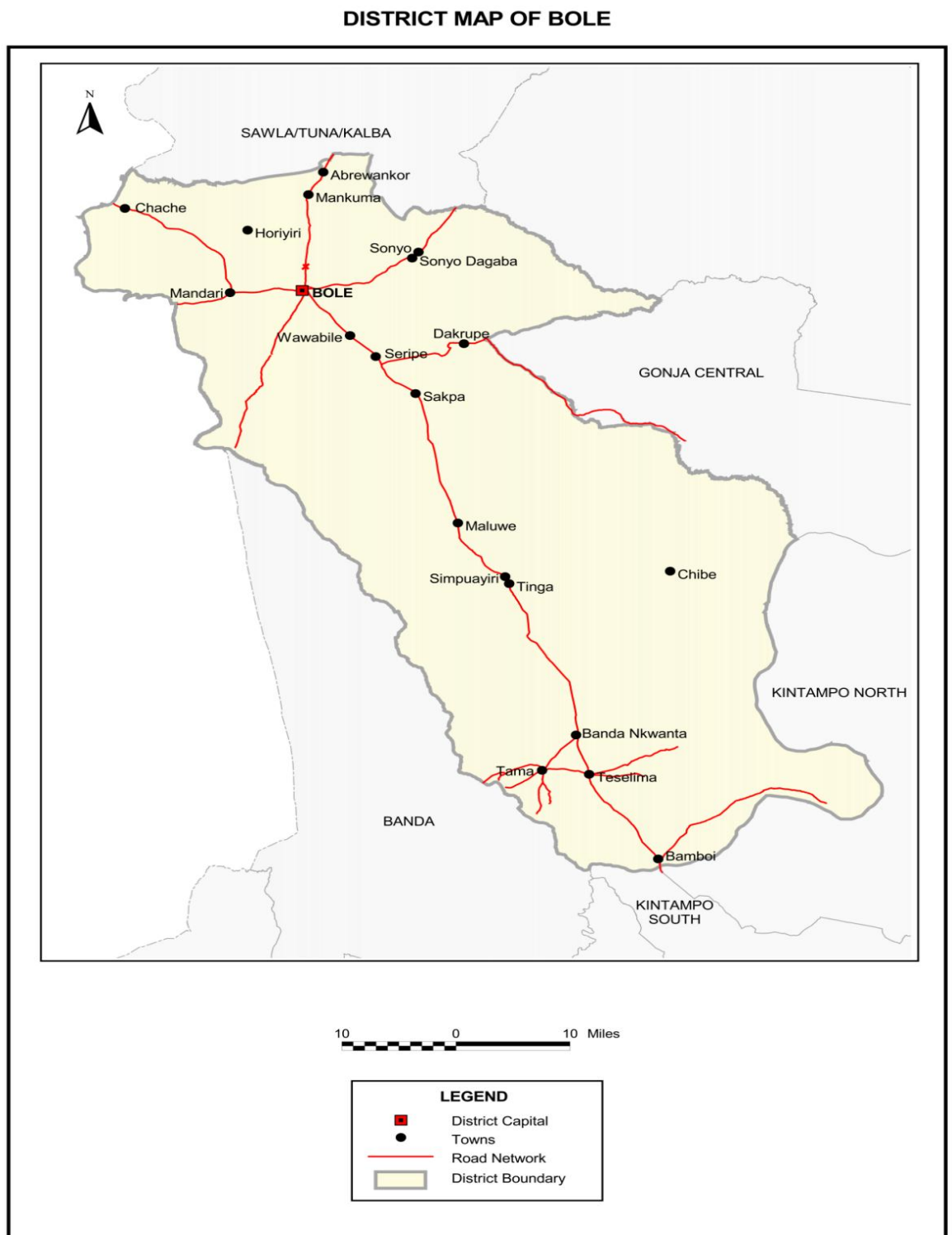
### 1.3 Political Administration

The District Chief Executive heads the office of the District Assembly. The District Assembly comprises the District Chief Executive 20 elected members, nine appointed members and one Member of Parliament who has no voting rights. Administratively the district is divided into one Town Council, five Area Councils and twenty-one unit committees. Politically the district has one constituency known as Bole-Bamboi, and twenty electoral areas. Figure 1.1 shows the map of Bole district.

### 1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

The major ethnic groups found in the Bole district include: Gonja, Vagla, Safalba and Mo. It is worth noting that, there are migrant ethnic groups such as Brifor, Lobi and Dagaaba whose main occupation has been subsistence farming. Major festivals celebrated in the district are as follows: Deng, Damba, Jintigi, Achan, Eleishi and the Kachunu. All the ethnic groups that can be found in the district practice patrilineal system of inheritance that is from father to child

Figure 1.1: Administrative map of Bole district



Source: Ghana Service, GIS

### **1.4.1 Water and Sanitation**

The water and sanitation status of the district is poor. Over the years not much has been done in terms of providing facilities in the communities and with an ever increasing population, the few facilities cannot sustain the demand required by the population. The safe water sources available in the district are boreholes and wells. Previously, there used to be Small Town Water System serving both Bole township and Tinga, which has now broken down

## **1.5 Economy**

The district has an agrarian economy which is indicative of the large quantity of agricultural products produced every year. With a favorable environment, suitable intervention measures can result in the area being a food basket of the region. A wide variety of crops are cultivated such as maize, yam, cassava, guinea corn, and groundnuts.

Marketing of agricultural produce is quite a problem since the markets are few, majority of the existing markets are also rather small in nature, however inter -district trade with the neighboring districts such as the Sawla, Tuna, Kalba, Wa and the southern parts of the country is quite encouraging. Petty trading is concentrated at Bole, Bamboi and Tinga.

### **1.5.1 Tourism**

The district has a number of tourism potentials which if developed can open up the area to tourists. Some of these include: The Deng festival in Sonyo celebrated annually (in May); the Sonyo architectural & lifestyle festival, the Hippo Sanctuary in Ntereso, Mankuma royal mausoleum where the Kings of Gonja Kingdom are buried, Damba festival held six months after the Moslem fasting. Others are: Bui gorge located at the southern part of the district and historical Mosques at Bole, Maluwe and Banda Nkwanta, Kadeo festival held on the 26<sup>th</sup> /27<sup>th</sup> day of the annual Ramadan fasting, the Seidublay festival held between April & May every year, Jintigi festival characterized by the remembrance of the ancestors. Even though the district has a number of tourism potentials many of these sites need to be developed.

### **1.5.2 Mining and Quarrying**

Illegal small scale mining activities (“galamsey”) has in recent times assumed an un-proportional dimension in the District. Kui, Dakrupe, Gbombiri, and “Camp” are now settlements with migrant populations in their thousands, coming from all parts of the country including some neighboring countries like Burkina Fasso, Togo, Mali, and Nigeria. This has brought about security concerns in recent times with armed robbery on the increase in the district as well as prostitution with its attendant consequences.

## **1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions**

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

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

### **1.6.1 Pre-enumeration activities**

#### **Development of census project document and work plans**

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

#### **Census secretariat and committees**

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

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

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

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

#### **Selection of Census topics**

The topics selected for the 2010 Population and Housing Census were based on recommendations contained in the UN Principles and Recommendations for 2010 Round of



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

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

### **Census mapping**

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

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

### **Development of questionnaire and manuals**

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

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

### **Pre-tests and trial census**

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

The census questionnaire was pre-tested twice in the course of its development. The first pre-test was carried out in March 2009 to find out the suitability of the questions and the instructions provided. It also tested the adequacy and completeness of the responses and how respondents understood the questions. The second pre-test was done in 10 selected enumeration

areas in August, 2009. The objective of the second pre-test was to examine the sequence of the questions, test the new questions, such as, date of birth and migration, and assess how the introduction of 'date of birth' could help to reduce 'age heaping'. With regard to questions on fertility, the pre-tests sought to find out the difference, if any, between proxy responses and responses by the respondents themselves. Both pre-tests were carried in the Greater Accra Region. Experience from the pre-tests was used to improve the final census questionnaire.

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

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

## **1.6.2 Census Enumeration**

### **Method of enumeration and field work**

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

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

The week preceding the Census Night was used by field personnel to list houses and other structures in their enumeration areas. Enumerators were also mobilized to enumerate residents/inmates of institutions, such as, schools and prisons. They returned to the institutions

during the enumeration period to reconcile the information they obtained from individuals and also to cross out names of those who were absent from the institutions on Census Night. Out-door sleepers (floating population) were also enumerated on the Census Night.

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

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

### **1.6.3 Post Enumeration Survey**

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

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

#### **1.6.4 Release and dissemination of results**

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

#### **1.6.5 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.

##### **District**

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

##### **Locality**

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

into 'urban' and 'rural' was based on population size. Localities with 5,000 or more persons were classified as urban while localities with less than 5,000 persons were classified as rural.

### **Population**

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

### **Household**

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

### **Head of Household**

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

### **Household and Non-household population**

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

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

## **Age**

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

## **Nationality**

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

## **Ethnicity**

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

## **Birthplace**

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

## **Duration of Residence**

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

## **Religion**

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

## **Marital Status**

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

## **Literacy**

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

## **Education**

### ***School Attendance***

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

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

### ***Level of Education***

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

### **Activity Status**

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

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.

Did not work, but had jobs to return to.

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

Population size, composition and age-sex structure are important characteristics that have many social and economic implications on the welfare of people. The population composition by age and sex influences mortality, fertility, migration and other demographic processes that underlie population growth and ultimately socio-economic development. This chapter discusses the population distribution by age, sex and locality, as well as sex ratios, fertility, and mortality in the Bole District.

### 2.2 Population Size and Distribution

As shown in table 2.1, Bole district recorded a population of 61,593, comprising 31,022 males and 30,571 females. Majority (48,672) of the population representing 79.0 percent live in the rural areas while 12,921 (21.0%) live in the urban areas in the District.

#### 2.2.1 Age, Sex structure and Sex Ratio

Table 2.1 indicates that, the sex structure of the population in the district has higher proportion of males (51.7%) than females (48.3%) in the age group 0 to 14 years. It reveals a rather reversed situation with females between ages 15 to 64 years being more (50.5%) than males (49.5%) This trend is also seen among the 65 and older age group which has more females (52.7%) than males (47.3%). The sex ratio of the district is 101.5 this means that there are slightly more males than females (at birth) in the district. The 55-59 age group recorded the highest sex ratio of 126.4 among the age groups while the 85-89 age group recorded the least of 67.4 males per females.

### 2.3 Age and Sex Structure

Table 2.1 provides information on the age and sex composition by five years age group and type of locality in the district. The table indicates that the sex structure of the population in the district has more males constituting 51.4 percent than females, representing 49.6 percent of the total population. The age structure further reveals that there are more people (52.3%) within the working age (15-64) than those in the dependent ages (47.7%) of 0-14 and 65 years and older.

There is relatively large proportion of children (15.6%) below five years compare to all other age groups. The population below 15 years (0-14) is 43.0 percent, while the population between the ages of 15-64 years is 52.3 percent of the total population. Table 2.1 shows that there are more males (51.7%) than females (48.3%) within the 0-14 age group in the district. It also reveals urban-rural differences in the age structure of the District. The data indicate that, there are more children from ages (0-9 years) in rural areas (80.8%) than the urban areas (19.2%). The proportion of the aged (population 65 years and above) who live in the rural areas and is higher (74.9%) than the urban areas (25.1%).

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex ratio	Urban	Rural
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
All Ages	61,593	100.0	31,022	100.0	30,571	100.0	102	12,921	48,672
0 - 4	9,634	15.6	4,976	16.0	4,658	15.2	107	1,913	7,721
05-09	9,353	15.2	4,797	15.5	4,556	14.9	105	1,734	7,619
10-14	7,480	12.1	3,915	12.6	3,565	11.7	110	1,540	5,940
15 - 19	6,351	10.3	3,287	10.6	3,064	10.0	107	1,539	4,812
20 - 24	4,997	8.1	2,439	7.9	2,558	8.4	95.3	1,113	3,884
25 - 29	4,856	7.9	2,243	7.2	2,613	8.5	85.8	1,072	3,784
30 - 34	4,080	6.6	1,863	6.0	2,217	7.3	84	874	3,206
35 - 39	3,390	5.5	1,662	5.4	1,728	5.7	96.2	755	2,635
40 - 44	2,727	4.4	1,392	4.5	1,335	4.4	104	517	2,210
45 - 49	1,986	3.2	1,030	3.3	956	3.1	108	376	1,610
50 - 54	1,690	2.7	902	2.9	788	2.6	115	320	1,370
55 - 59	1,021	1.7	570	1.8	451	1.5	126	226	795
60 - 64	1,125	1.8	575	1.9	550	1.8	105	214	911
65 - 69	684	1.1	334	1.1	350	1.1	95.4	139	545
70 - 74	946	1.5	464	1.5	482	1.6	96.3	226	720
75 - 79	475	0.8	230	0.7	245	0.8	93.9	133	342
80 - 84	429	0.7	183	0.6	246	0.8	74.4	133	296
85 - 89	226	0.4	91	0.3	135	0.4	67.4	58	168
90 - 94	105	0.2	50	0.2	55	0.2	90.9	32	73
95 - 99	38	0.1	19	0.1	19	0.1	100	7	31
0 - 14	26,467	43.0	13,688	44.1	12,779	41.8	107	5,187	21,280
15 - 64	32,223	52.3	15,963	51.5	16,260	53.2	98.2	7,006	25,217
65+	2,903	4.7	1,371	4.4	1,532	5.0	89.5	728	2,175
Age-dependency ratio	91.15		94.34		88.01			84.43	93.01

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

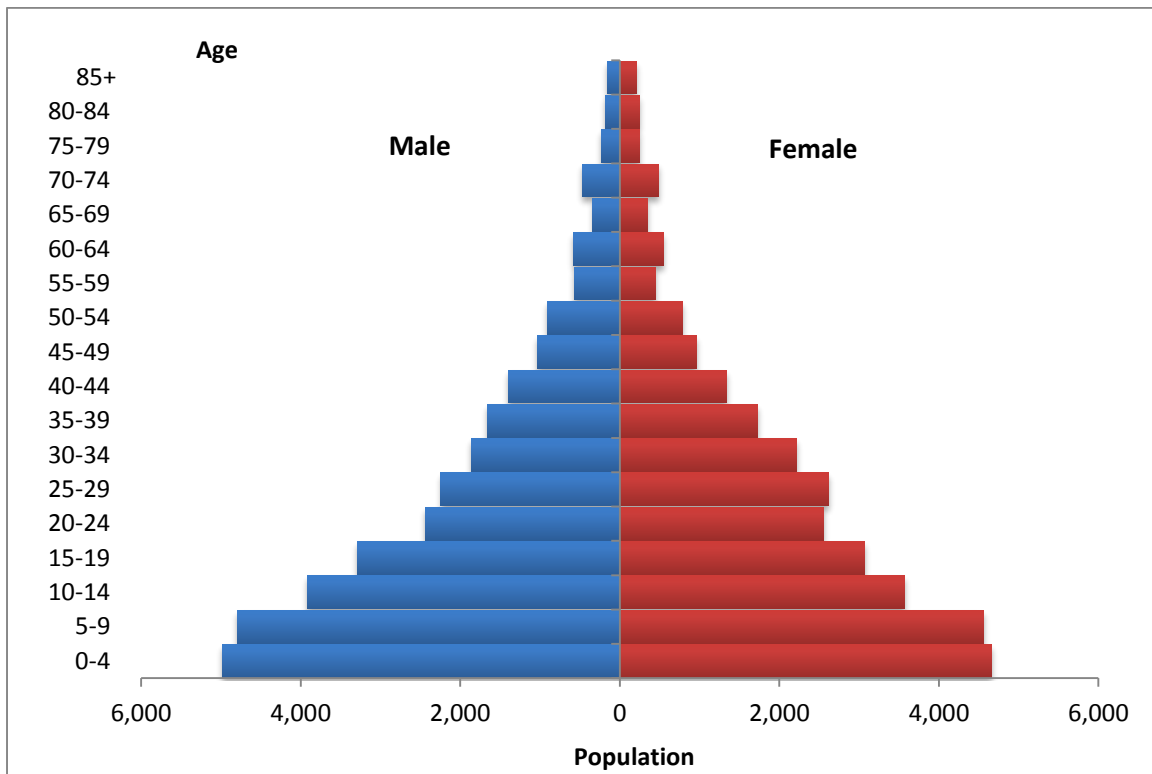
## Population pyramid

The population pyramid in figure 2.1 represents the age-sex structure of the population of the Bole district. It has a broad base of the younger population and a narrow apex of the older population. This age structure is the result of past fertility, mortality and migration in the district. The age-sex structure looks slightly thinner for the males than for the females at older ages indicating lower proportion of males than females. For the age groups 10-14 years and 15-19 years there are more males than females. The high proportion of the populations aged 0-4 and 5-9 years indicates that the population in the district has the potential to grow for a considerable number of years.

### 2.3.1 Age- dependency Ratio

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of persons within the dependent age groups ( 0-14 and 65 years and above) to the working age population (15-64years) The District has age dependency ratio of 91.2. This means there are 91 persons within the dependent ages for every 100 persons within the working age group. The dependency ratio is higher for the rural areas (93.1) than urban areas (84.4). There is variation of the age dependency ratio by sex, indicating that, for males in Bole district, there are 94 persons in the dependent age group for every 100 males within the working age group.

**Figure 2.1: Population pyramid by age and sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4 Fertility, mortality and migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are principal determinants of population change at a particular point in time. Data on these three components are critical for planning the overall socio-economic development of the region.

### 2.4.1 Fertility

There are substantial variations in fertility across the districts and the unadjusted figures are presented in Table 2.2. The total fertility rate for Bole district is 3.8 which is higher than the average for the entire region. Except for West Gonja, Kpandai, and Nanumba South, the TFR for Bole district is higher than those of the other districts. On the other hand, the crude death rate for Bole district is 27.0 and the GFR is 114.9.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,479,461	582,897	59,391	3.5	101.9	24
<b>Bole</b>	<b>61,593</b>	<b>14,471</b>	<b>1,663</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>114.9</b>	<b>27</b>
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	99,863	22,207	2,230	3.6	100.4	22.3
West Gonja	41,180	9,806	924	3.3	94.2	22.4
Gonja Central	87,877	20,555	2,086	3.6	101.5	23.7
East Gonja	135,450	31,216	3,071	3.6	98.4	22.7
Kpandai	108,816	24,066	2,959	4.3	123	27.2
Nanumba South	93,464	21,210	2,542	4.2	119.8	27.2
Nanumba North	141,584	32,246	3,143	3.4	97.5	22.2
Zabzugu	63,815	15,591	1,016	2.4	65.2	15.9
Yendi Municipal	117,780	27,686	2,355	3	85.1	20
Tamale Metropolis	223,252	59,341	4,743	2.8	79.9	21.2
Tolon	72,990	17,028	1,585	3.2	93.1	21.7
Savelugu Nanton	139,283	33,942	4,300	4.3	126.7	30.9
Karaga	77,706	18,666	1,621	2.9	86.8	20.9
Gushiegu	111,259	26,349	2,868	3.7	108.8	25.8
Saboba	65,706	14,519	1,871	4.2	128.9	28.5
Chereponi	53,394	11,652	1,495	4.3	128.3	28
Bunkpurugu Yonyo	122,591	26,725	2,893	3.8	108.3	23.6
Mamprusi East	121,009	27,145	2,785	3.6	102.6	23
Mamprusi West	121,117	27,528	3,080	3.8	111.9	25.4
North Gonja	43,547	9,935	1,349	5.3	135.8	31
Kumbungu	39,341	8,851	920	3.6	103.9	23.4
Sagnerigu Municipal	148,099	38,548	3,579	3.3	92.8	24.2
Mion	81,812	18,812	1,935	3.4	102.9	23.7
Tatale	60,039	14,108	1,307	3.5	92.6	21.8
Mamprugu Moagduri	46,894	10,694	1,071	3.4	100.1	22.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

\*\* Number of live births per 1,000 population

### Children ever born and children surviving

Table 2.3 provides information on female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of a child in the district. The table shows that the total number of children ever born to the female population 12 years and older in the district is 58,008 out of which 46,238 are children surviving. The proportion of male children ever born is higher (50.8%) to female children ever born (49.2%). The situation is not different for children surviving where the proportion of male children surviving is slightly higher (50.4%) than female (49.6%). From the table, the proportion of male to female children ever born is slightly higher (53.1%) than female (46.9%) for ages 12-19 years respectively. The proportion also shows that male children surviving are higher (51.7%) than female (48.3%). Except in 30-39 years where the proportion of male to female children ever born remained the same (50%). However, age 40-49 for male children ever born constitutes (51.6%) more than female (45.4%). Children surviving for the same age group constitute (51.5%) slightly more than females (48.5%). The trend followed the same pattern for the other age groups.

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	19,720	58,008	29,466	28,542	46,238	23,297	22,941
12-14	1,928	17	10	7	12	7	5
15-19	3,064	505	267	238	439	226	213
20-24	2,558	2,420	1,220	1,200	2,120	1,035	1,085
25-29	2,613	5,288	2,622	2,666	4,689	2,306	2,383
30-34	2,217	7,713	3,946	3,767	6,716	3,427	3,289
35-39	1,728	7,722	3,943	3,779	6,631	3,324	3,307
40-44	1,335	7,435	3,854	3,581	6,121	3,170	2,951
45-49	956	5,749	2,947	2,802	4,741	2,427	2,314
50-54	788	5,162	2,619	2,543	3,928	1,980	1,948
55-59	451	2,884	1,456	1,428	2,141	1,071	1,070
60+	2,082	13,113	6,582	6,531	8,700	4,324	4,376

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

## 2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality is one of the three components of population change, which plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of the population.

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census *Note: \* Deaths per 1,000*

Table 2.4 presents the total number of deaths and crude death rates in the district. A total of 450 deaths were recorded at the household level. The district recorded a crude death rate 7.3 per 1,000 population which is among the highest in the region.

### 2.4.3 Migration

The importance of measuring migration lies in its impact on population size, structure and distribution in the region. Migration out of the district decreases the size of the population in the region, while migration into the district increases the population size. In addition, the variations in the migration process in terms of age, sex, education and other socio-demographic characteristics can have significant impact on the overall social and economic development of the district. Migration is difficult to measure due to its repetitiveness and difficulty in establishing direction and permanency of the event. Nevertheless, census information on place of birth and duration of stay at the current place of residence is used to discuss migration patterns in the district.

Table 2.5 shows the birthplace by duration of residence of migrants in the district. Out of a total of 20,158 persons identified as migrants, 28.4 percent were born elsewhere in the region. There were 13,095 migrants born elsewhere in another region and 1,337 of migrants, residing in the district were born outside Ghana. The table further shows that a higher proportion of migrants (those born elsewhere in other regions) to the district are from Upper West (69.8%) and Brong- Ahafo (13.6%). The lowest proportion of migrants (those born elsewhere in other regions) to the district are from central region, (0.5%).

In terms of duration of residence, the table further indicates that, majority of the migrants have been in the district for 10-19 years; Upper West recorded 17.5 percent, followed by Volta and Western region, which have 15.4 and 15.3 percent respectively. Among those who were born elsewhere in another region, migrants from the Volta, Upper West and Eastern have had the longest stay (20+ years) in the district than any other region, recording 30, 21.2 and 17.4 percent respectively.

**Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants**

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	20,158	20.6	32.1	14.6	15.9	16.8
Born elsewhere in the region	5,726	25.1	31.8	12.5	15.9	14.7
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	163	25.2	36.8	14.7	15.3	8.0
Central	71	26.8	40.8	8.5	12.7	11.3
Greater Accra	183	36.6	31.1	10.9	13.7	7.7
Volta	293	15.7	26.6	12.3	15.4	30.0
Eastern	115	24.3	40.0	11.3	7.0	17.4
Ashanti	921	26.7	37.8	12.9	13.4	9.2
Brong Ahafo	1,786	25.5	36.7	15.4	11.9	10.5
Northern	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper East	424	25.0	41.0	6.6	15.1	12.3
Upper west	9,139	15.8	29.5	15.9	17.5	21.2
Outside Ghana	1,337	19.7	38.6	18.1	13.0	10.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER THREE

### SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### 3.1 Introduction

The structure, composition, and size of household differ among the various ethnic groups in Ghana based on the prevailing kinship and the two broad descent and inheritance systems, namely, the patrilineal and matrilineal systems. Ghanaian households are reflections of the social structure. In the patrilineal system, inheritance and descent are traced from the father's line and household heads are mostly men. In the matrilineal systems, which trace descent from the mother's line, a relatively large proportion of household heads are women. This chapter analyses the household size, composition and structure. It also focuses on the marital status of the population, their nationality, religious affiliation, literacy status and educational levels.

#### 3.2 Household Composition and Structure

Household composition is the representation of the household members and their relationship to the head. Table 3.1 shows the distribution of household members by sex. Table 3.1 shows that household heads form 16.9 percent of the total household population. Children of the head constitute the highest proportion (43.9%) of household population in the district. Other relatives constitute 9.9 percent of the household population while adopted/foster child recorded the least of 0.4 percent. The proportion of male heads in male headed households (25.1%) is higher than the corresponding female figure for female headed households (8.6%). In male headed households son/daughter constitutes 46.8 percent compared to 41 percent for female headed households.

**Table 3.1: Household population by composition and sex**

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	60,314	100.0	30,313	100.0	30,001	100.0
Head	10,160	16.9	7,592	25.1	2,568	8.6
Spouse (wife/husband)	5,922	9.8	220	0.7	5,702	19.0
Child (son/daughter)	26,482	43.9	14,194	46.8	12,288	41.0
Parent/parent in-law	666	1.1	87	0.3	579	1.9
Son/Daughter in-law	675	1.1	105	0.4	570	1.9
Grandchild	4,967	8.2	2,479	8.2	2,488	8.3
Brother/sister	3,540	5.9	2,113	7.0	1,427	4.8
Step child	675	1.1	369	1.2	306	1.0
Adopted/Foster child	231	0.4	119	0.4	112	0.4
Other relative	5,961	9.9	2,442	8.1	3,519	11.7
Non-relative	1,035	1.7	593	2.0	442	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

##### 3.2.2 Household Structure

Household structure refers to the classification of affiliation of persons who constitute household. Table 3.2 shows the structure of households in the district. The extended family household structure over all, accounts for 68.6 percent of the total households in the district with the nuclear family households forming 32.4 percent. The extended household type (head



spouse(s) children head's relative) has the highest proportion of 38.9 percent. Single parent extended form 12.9 percent. Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 24.7 with single parent nuclear constituting 5.4 percent. Even though the extended family household structure is still dominant in the District, the pattern of the household composition supports the view that the extended family household structure is gradually giving way to the nuclear household structure in the society. The Appendix Table 1 further describes the household composition by type of locality which confirms this observation.

**Table 3.2: Household population by structure and sex**

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	60,314	100.0	30,313	100.0	30,001	100.0
Head only	875	1.5	620	2.1	255	0.9
Head and a spouse only	466	0.8	236	0.8	230	0.8
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	14,881	24.7	7,760	25.6	7,121	23.7
Single parent Nuclear	3,245	5.4	1,457	4.8	1,788	6.0
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	23,344	38.7	11,771	38.8	11,573	38.6
Extended + non relatives	1,532	2.5	803	2.7	729	2.4
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	1,912	3.2	948	3.1	964	3.2
Single parent Extended	7,796	12.9	3,399	11.2	4,397	14.7
Single parent Extended + non relative	613	1.0	269	0.9	344	1.2
Head and other composition but no spouse	5,650	9.4	3,050	10.1	2,600	8.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.2.2 Household size

The household size refers to the number of persons that constitute a household. Table 3.3 provides information on the total house population, total households and average household size at the national, regional and district level. The district has total household population of 60,314 and 10,160 households, giving an average household size of 5.9 which is lower than the regional average of 7.7 and national average of 4.4. The average household size in the rural areas is slightly higher (6.2%) than urban areas (5.2 %).

**Table 3.3: House size by locality of residence**

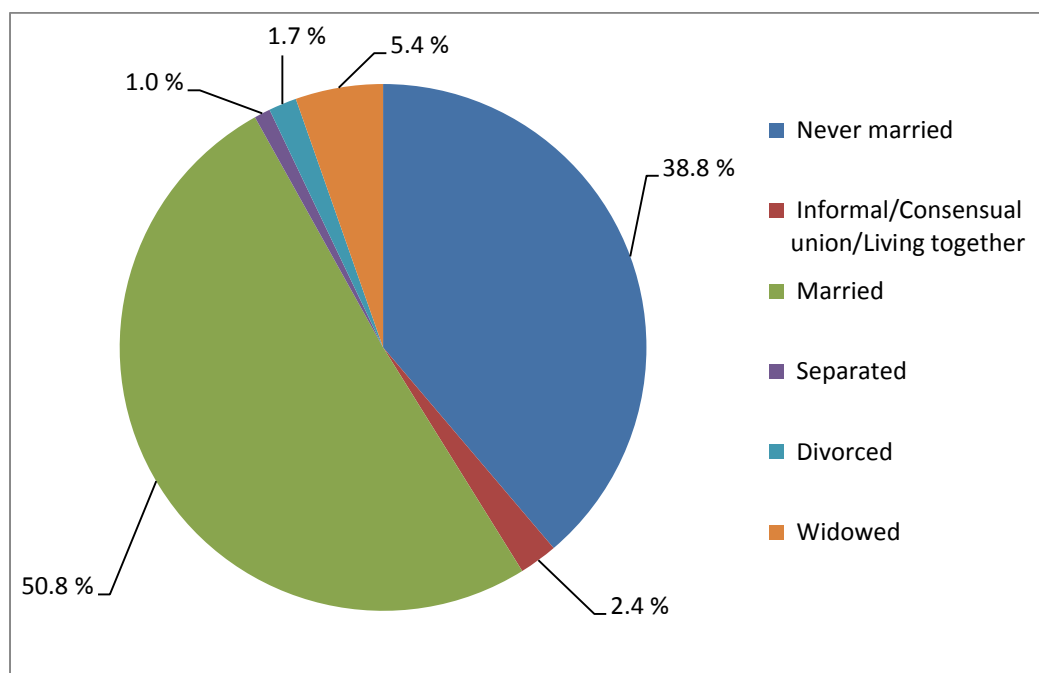
Categories	Total				
	Country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	60,314		47,832
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	10,160	2,395	7,765
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.5	1
Average household size	4.4	7.7	5.9	5.2	6.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3 Marital Status

Persons 12 years and older were asked of their marital status in the 2010 PHC. Figure 3.1 shows the marital status of persons 12 years and older in the district. The figure reveals that 50.8 percent of population 12 years and older are married, while 38.8 percent have never married in the district. It also indicates that 5.4 percent are widowed with 2.4 percent in consensual union.

**Figure 3.1: Persons 12 years and older by sex and marital status**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.1 Marital Status by Sex and Age-group

In many societies in Ghana, males are more likely to delay marriage than females. However, as females pursue higher education, the age at marriage for them may be delayed. Table 3.4 shows the distribution of persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status. The table indicates that 85.7 percent of the populations within the age groups are 40-44 are married. The 12-14 age groups have least married population of 7.2 percent. Data disaggregated by sex also indicate that 47.9 percent of the male population 12 years and older are married while 46.5 percent have never married in the district. The table again shows that more than 70 percent of the male populations 12 years and older within the age groups 35-39 through to 65 years and above are married. With regards to the females, the data show that 53.6 percent are married while 32.1 percent are not and more than 60 percent within the age groups 25-29 through to 54-55 years and above are married. The analysis reveals that females marry at younger age than males in the district.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	39,235	100.0	38.8	2.4	50.8	1.0	1.7	5.4
12 -14	4,109	100.0	92.3	0.5	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,351	100.0	86.9	2.1	10.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	4,997	100.0	58.6	5.3	34.1	0.8	0.7	0.5
25 - 29	4,856	100.0	33.6	5.2	58.2	1.3	0.9	0.8
30 - 34	4,080	100.0	14.8	2.5	77.4	1.7	2.0	1.6
35 - 39	3,390	100.0	8.6	2.0	82.7	1.3	3.0	2.4
40 - 44	2,727	100.0	4.6	1.4	85.7	1.4	3.0	3.9
45 - 49	1,986	100.0	4.7	0.8	82.4	1.9	3.6	6.6
50 - 54	1,690	100.0	3.6	0.2	80.2	1.4	3.9	10.8
55 - 59	1,021	100.0	3.3	0.9	75.0	1.2	4.2	15.4
60 - 64	1,125	100.0	2.7	0.7	69.6	1.2	4.7	21.2
65+	2,903	100.0	3.8	0.3	54.6	1.2	3.1	37.1
<b>Male</b>								
Total	19,515	100.0	46.5	1.9	47.9	0.8	1.4	1.5
12 -14	2,181	100.0	92.5	0.5	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,287	100.0	92.0	0.8	6.9	0.2	0.0	0.1
20 - 24	2,439	100.0	78.1	3.0	17.5	0.6	0.6	0.2
25 - 29	2,243	100.0	50.0	5.6	42.7	0.8	0.6	0.4
30 - 34	1,863	100.0	24.0	2.8	69.7	1.4	1.4	0.6
35 - 39	1,662	100.0	13.1	2.0	81.2	0.7	1.9	1.1
40 - 44	1,392	100.0	6.7	1.9	85.6	1.3	3.2	1.4
45 - 49	1,030	100.0	7.0	1.2	86.2	1.7	2.3	1.6
50 - 54	902	100.0	5.7	0.1	88.0	1.2	3.0	2.0
55 - 59	570	100.0	4.9	1.2	86.0	1.1	3.7	3.2
60 - 64	575	100.0	3.3	0.7	85.9	1.2	4.7	4.2
65+	1,371	100.0	5.3	0.2	79.1	1.5	3.1	10.9
<b>Female</b>								
Total	19,720	100.0	31.2	2.8	53.6	1.2	2.0	9.2
12 -14	1,928	100.0	92.1	0.5	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,064	100.0	81.3	3.6	14.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
20 - 24	2,558	100.0	40.0	7.4	50.0	1.0	0.8	0.7
25 - 29	2,613	100.0	19.6	4.8	71.6	1.8	1.2	1.1
30 - 34	2,217	100.0	7.1	2.2	83.8	1.9	2.5	2.5
35 - 39	1,728	100.0	4.2	2.0	84.2	1.9	4.1	3.5
40 - 44	1,335	100.0	2.4	1.0	85.8	1.4	2.9	6.4
45 - 49	956	100.0	2.2	0.4	78.3	2.0	5.0	12.0
50 - 54	788	100.0	1.3	0.3	71.2	1.5	4.9	20.8
55 - 59	451	100.0	1.3	0.4	61.2	1.3	4.9	30.8
60 - 64	550	100.0	2.0	0.7	52.5	1.1	4.7	38.9
65+	1,532	100.0	2.4	0.3	32.6	1.0	3.1	60.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 presents the distribution of persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. More than 70 percent (75.9) of the married population have no education. The

proportion of married population with basic education is higher (16.6%) than that of secondary (7.1). Among the male population, the population married who have no education is 70.7 percent compare to 80.4 percent of their female counterparts. The proportions of married males who have basic education (18.5%) while that of the females 14.9 percent.

**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 <sup>1</sup>	Secondary <sup>2</sup>	Voc./ Tech/ Comm.	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma <sup>3</sup>	Tertiary <sup>4</sup>
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	39,235	100.0	59.5	30.3	7.1	0.6	2.0	0.5
Never married	15,217	100.0	33.1	52.2	11.5	1.0	1.9	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	924	100.0	53.1	31.6	11.3	0.5	2.1	1.4
Married	19,922	100.0	75.9	16.6	4.4	0.5	2.1	0.6
Separated	388	100.0	71.1	21.6	5.2	0.5	1.5	0.0
Divorced	675	100.0	73.5	17.6	4.7	0.3	3.4	0.4
Widowed	2,109	100.0	91.7	6.7	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.0
<b>Male</b>								
Total	19,515	100.0	53.8	32.7	9.2	0.7	2.7	0.9
Never married	9,068	100.0	34.7	48.9	12.6	0.9	2.1	0.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	376	100.0	48.7	29.0	15.7	0.5	3.2	2.9
Married	9,355	100.0	70.7	18.5	5.9	0.5	3.4	1.0
Separated	154	100.0	72.7	18.2	7.1	0.0	1.9	0.0
Divorced	272	100.0	68.4	21.7	4.4	0.4	4.0	1.1
Widowed	290	100.0	86.6	10.0	2.1	0.3	1.0	0.0
<b>Female</b>								
Total	19,720	100.0	65.2	27.8	5.1	0.6	1.2	0.1
Never married	6,149	100.0	30.6	56.9	9.9	1.0	1.5	0.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	548	100.0	56.2	33.4	8.2	0.5	1.3	0.4
Married	10,567	100.0	80.4	14.9	3.0	0.4	1.1	0.2
Separated	234	100.0	70.1	23.9	3.8	0.9	1.3	0.0
Divorced	403	100.0	76.9	14.9	5.0	0.2	3.0	0.0
Widowed	1,819	100.0	92.6	6.2	0.6	0.1	0.5	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

### 3.3.3 Marital status and activity status

Table 3.6 shows the marital status of persons 12 years and older in the District by sex and economic activity status. The table shows that 83.5 percent of the married population is employed which is higher than the proportion not economically active (15.2%). The table also indicates that 46.7 percent of persons who have never married are economically not active. The percentage of the married population who are employed is higher (84.5%) than those who are unemployed (1.4%). Higher proportion (51.7%) of the widowed are economically not

active whiles 47.1 percent of them are employed. A greater proportion of both married males (99.9%) and females (77.2 %) in the district are employed.

**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
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	39,235	100.0	26,927	68.6	723	1.8	11,585	29.5
Never married	15,217	100.0	7,812	51.3	298	2.0	7,107	46.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	924	100.0	734	79.4	42	4.5	148	16.0
Married	19,922	100.0	16,564	83.1	338	1.7	3,020	15.2
Separated	388	100.0	292	75.3	13	3.4	83	21.4
Divorced	675	100.0	532	78.8	10	1.5	133	19.7
Widowed	2,109	100.0	993	47.1	22	1.0	1,094	51.9
<b>Male</b>								
Total	19,515	100.0	14,221	72.9	283	1.5	5,011	25.7
Never married	9,068	100.0	4,974	54.9	178	2.0	3,916	43.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	376	100.0	329	87.5	6	1.6	41	10.9
Married	9,355	100.0	8,407	89.9	89	1.0	859	9.2
Separated	154	100.0	124	80.5	2	1.3	28	18.2
Divorced	272	100.0	226	83.1	4	1.5	42	15.4
Widowed	290	100.0	161	55.5	4	1.4	125	43.1
<b>Female</b>								
Total	19,720	100.0	12,706	64.4	440	2.2	6,574	33.3
Never married	6,149	100.0	2,838	46.2	120	2.0	3,191	51.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	548	100.0	405	73.9	36	6.6	107	19.5
Married	10,567	100.0	8,157	77.2	249	2.4	2,161	20.5
Separated	234	100.0	168	71.8	11	4.7	55	23.5
Divorced	403	100.0	306	75.9	6	1.5	91	22.6
Widowed	1,819	100.0	832	45.7	18	1.0	969	53.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 presents data on the nationality of the population in the district. Out of the total population of 61, 593 Ghanaians constitute 96.8 percent with the rest being foreign nationals (3.2%) Among the Ghanaian nationals, Ghanaian by birth constitute 93.1 percent whiles those with dual nationality form 2.8 percent. Ghanaians by naturalization form less than one percent of the population in the district .The percentage of males who are Ghanaians by birth is 92.9 percent and that of females is 93.4 percent which is almost the same as the district figure. Non-Ghanaian male nationals account for 3.5 percent of the total male population in the district whiles the females account for 2.8 percent of the female population. The analysis shows that the residents of the district are predominantly Ghanaians.

**Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex**

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	61,593	100.0	31,022	100.0	30,571	100.0
<b>Ghanaians</b>	<b>59,617</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>29,919</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>29,698</b>	<b>97.2</b>
Ghanaian by birth	57,360	93.1	28,808	92.9	28,552	93.4
Dual nationality	1,718	2.8	844	2.7	874	2.9
Ghanaian by naturalisation	539	0.9	267	0.9	272	0.9
<b>Non – Ghanaians</b>	<b>1,976</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>2.8</b>
ECOWAS	1,426	2.3	814	2.6	612	2.0
Africa other than ECOWAS	329	0.5	170	0.5	159	0.5
Other	221	0.4	119	0.4	102	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows that, Islam is the dominant (41.7%) religion in the district followed by Christianity (40.7%), Catholic (26.3%), Protestant (4.9%), Pentecostal/Charismatic (8.0%), other Christian (1.5%) and Traditionalists (11.7%). A little over five percent (5.4%) indicated that they had no affiliation to any religion.

The proportion of males (40.1%) whose religious affiliation is Christianity is slightly lower than that of the females (41.4%). The situation is the same for Islam, where the males recorded 41.6 percent and the females 41.9 percent.

**Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex**

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	61,593	100.0	31,022	100.0	30,571	100.0
No Religion	3,345	5.4	1,799	5.8	1,546	5.1
Catholic	16,174	26.3	8,119	26.2	8,055	26.3
Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran etc.)	3,033	4.9	1,515	4.9	1,518	5.0
Pentecostal/Charismatic	4,927	8.0	2,337	7.5	2,590	8.5
Other Christians	929	1.5	453	1.5	476	1.6
Islam	25,715	41.7	12,906	41.6	12,809	41.9
Traditionalist	7,223	11.7	3,782	12.2	3,441	11.3
Other (Specify)	247	0.4	111	0.4	136	0.4

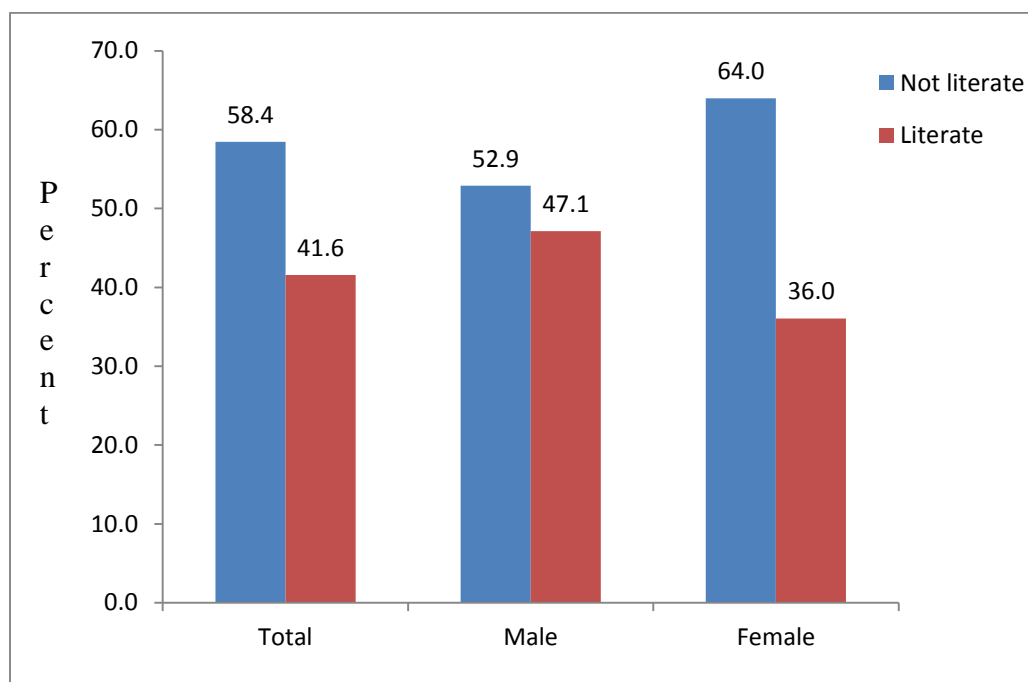
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6 Literacy and Education

#### 3.6.1 Population 11 Years and Older by Sex, Age and Literacy Status

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in any language with understanding. The 2010 PHC also collected data on the ability to read and write with understanding in any language of the population 11 years and older. Figure 3.2 therefore presents information on the literacy status of the population in the Bole District. The figure shows that 58.2 percent of the population 11 years and older cannot read and write in any language. In terms of sex, the figure shows that 64.0 percent of females 11 years and older cannot read or write with that of males constituting 52.9 percent.

**Figure 3.2: Literacy status**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 presents information on the population 11 years and older by literacy status and language in which they are literate. The table shows among the literate population, those who are literate in English language only constitute 62.1 percent whiles and Ghanaian language constitute 35.4 percent. Among the age groups, 64.1 percent of the 12-14 groups are literate in English only with 33.8 being literates in English Ghanaian language. Those who are literate in English only form 43.9 percent in the district. Proportions of males who are literate in English only are 64.1percent while that of females are 65.9 percent. Proportions of males who are literate in English and Ghanaian language constitute 33.8 percent whiles that of females is 31.4 percent.

### **3.6.2 School Attendance and Sex**

Current school attendance represents the human resource potential of the country. For this reason, data on the population currently attending school are important for human resource development planning.. Again, information on past school attendance provides an indication of formal schooling in society. In a society where few people have attended formal school in the past, there will be few people with the requisite knowledge and skills needed for social and economic development.

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

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
<b>Both sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,618</b>	<b>16,790</b>	100.0	62.1	1.9	35.4	0.2	0.4
12-14	1,203	4,079	100.0	76.1	1.8	21.9	0.0	0.2
15-19	1,967	4,384	100.0	64.1	1.6	33.8	0.1	0.3
20-24	2,528	2,469	100.0	56.1	1.5	41.6	0.3	0.4
25-29	2,986	1,870	100.0	53.5	2.2	43.6	0.3	0.4
30-34	2,910	1,170	100.0	57.9	2.7	38.7	0.3	0.3
35-39	2,520	870	100.0	53.6	2.0	42.4	0.9	1.1
40-44	2,162	565	100.0	51.7	3.2	44.6	0.4	0.2
45-49	1,600	386	100.0	52.6	1.6	45.6	-	0.3
50-54	1,394	296	100.0	48.0	1.0	49.7	0.3	1.0
55-59	775	246	100.0	42.3	3.7	53.7	-	0.4
60-64	943	182	100.0	52.2	2.2	45.6	-	-
65+	2,630	273	100.0	54.6	1.5	41.4	1.5	1.1
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	10,643	<b>9,483</b>	100.0	59.2	1.8	38.4	0.2	0.4
11 -14	646	2,146	100.0	75.5	1.5	22.8	0.0	0.1
15-19	973	2,314	100.0	63.4	1.4	34.7	0.1	0.4
20-24	1,043	1,396	100.0	51.6	1.2	46.7	0.1	0.4
25-29	1,207	1,036	100.0	51.2	2.0	46.1	0.2	0.5
30-34	1,145	718	100.0	53.6	2.8	43.3	-	0.3
35-39	1,095	567	100.0	50.8	1.8	44.8	1.1	1.6
40-44	1,021	371	100.0	48.2	3.2	47.7	0.5	0.3
45-49	777	253	100.0	49.4	2.0	48.2	-	0.4
50-54	703	199	100.0	42.7	1.5	53.8	0.5	1.5
55-59	382	188	100.0	38.8	4.3	56.9	-	-
60-64	449	126	100.0	48.4	0.8	50.8	-	-
65+	1,202	169	100.0	48.5	2.4	47.3	0.6	1.2
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,975</b>	<b>7,307</b>	100.0	65.9	2.0	31.4	0.3	0.3
11-14	557	1,933	100.0	76.8	2.0	20.9	0.1	0.3
15-19	994	2,070	100.0	65.0	1.9	32.8	0.0	0.3
20-24	1,485	1,073	100.0	62.1	1.9	34.9	0.6	0.6
25-29	1,779	834	100.0	56.4	2.4	40.4	0.5	0.4
30-34	1,765	452	100.0	64.8	2.7	31.4	0.7	0.4
35-39	1,425	303	100.0	58.7	2.3	38.0	0.7	0.3
40-44	1,141	194	100.0	58.2	3.1	38.7	-	-
45-49	823	133	100.0	58.6	0.8	40.6	-	-
50-54	691	97	100.0	58.8	-	41.2	-	-
55-59	393	58	100.0	53.4	1.7	43.1	-	1.7
60-64	494	56	100.0	60.7	5.4	33.9	-	-
65+	1,428	104	100.0	64.4	-	31.7	2.9	1.0

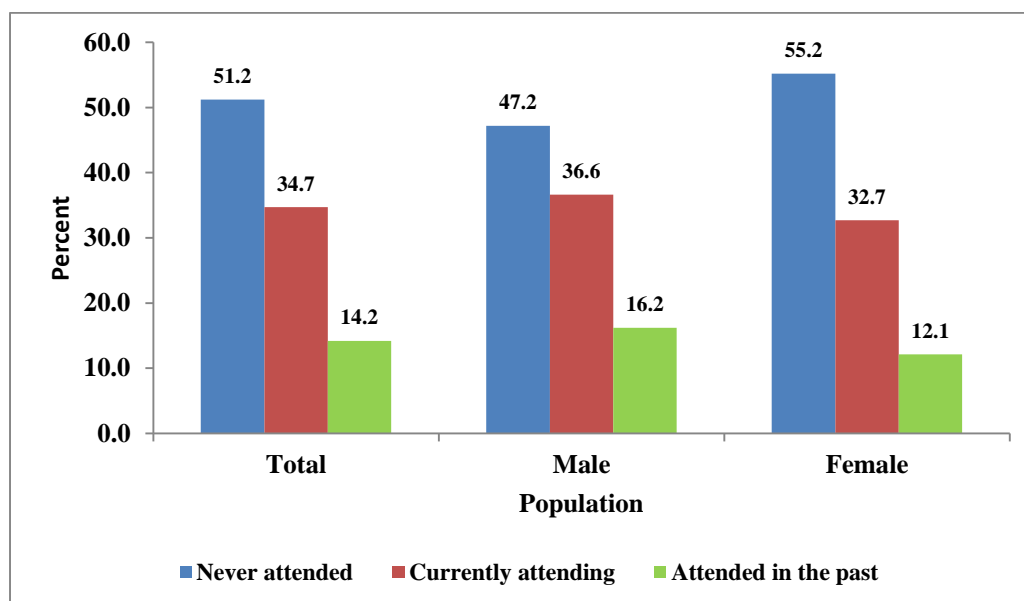
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.3 shows school attendance of the population three years and older in the district. The figure shows that 51.2 percent of the population 3 years and older in the district have never attended school 14.2 percent have attended in the past and 34.7 percent are currently attending school in the district. In terms of sex disaggregation, the figure shows that 47.2 percent of



males and 55.2 percent of females three years and older in the district have never attended school. The proportion of males who are currently attending school is 36.6 percent while that of females is (32.7%).

**Figure 3.3: School attendance by population 3 years and older**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6.3 Level of Education

Table 3.10 presents information on school attendance for persons aged 3 years and older by highest level of schooling. A little over half (51.3%) of the population currently attending school are at the primary level. This is more than double the proportion in JHS/JSS (17.4%) and SSS/SHS (5.8%) combined. Less than one percent is in the tertiary. The proportion of males (1.0%) in tertiary school is comparatively higher than the females (0.3%).

With regards to past school attendance, more than one-tenth of the population have either attended primary, JHS/JSS, middle or SSS/SHS. The proportion is higher for those who have attended primary (30.0%) followed by JHS/JSS (26.4%), SSS/SHS (17.1%) and middle (10.8%). The table also shows that close to six percent (5.8%) have attained tertiary education. The proportion of females who attended school up to the primary (36.9%) and JSS/JHS (29.2%) is higher than the males. The proportion of males who attended primary school is 24.9 percent while that of the JSS/JHS is 24.3 percent.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	19,470	100.0	10,318	100.0	9,152	100.0	7,949	100.0	4,577	100.0	3,372	100.0
Nursery	2,757	14.2	1,389	13.5	1,368	14.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	1,939	10.0	976	9.5	963	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	9,989	51.3	5,190	50.3	4,799	52.4	2,385	30.0	1,141	24.9	1,244	36.9
JSS/JHS	3,382	17.4	1,888	18.3	1,494	16.3	2,101	26.4	1,111	24.3	990	29.4
Middle	-	-	-	-	858	10.8	574	12.5	284	8.4	-	-
SSS/SHS	1,128	5.8	684	6.6	444	4.9	1,357	17.1	866	18.9	491	14.6
Secondary	-	-	-	-	310	3.9	237	5.2	73	2.2	-	-
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	99	0.5	66	0.6	33	0.4	148	1.9	72	1.6	76	2.3
Post middle/ secondary certificate	50	0.3	26	0.3	24	0.3	330	4.2	212	4.6	118	3.5
Tertiary	126	0.6	99	1.0	27	0.3	460	5.8	364	8.0	96	2.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER FOUR

### ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter analyses the economic characteristics of the population 15 years and older in the district. The issues to be discussed include: activity status (economically active and economically not active population), the employed and the unemployed, occupation, industry, employment status and employment sector. These characteristics are analyzed by age, sex and locality of residence

#### 4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows the population 15 years and older by economic activity and sex in the Bole District. The table shows that the district has a total of 35,126 of persons aged 15 years and older out of which 74.7 percent are economically active and the rest (25%) are economically not active. Of the economically active population, majorities (97.3%) are employed with less than three percent are unemployed.

The proportion of the economically not active population is higher for those who are in full time education (39%) and those who did home duties (31.6%). However, the proportion of males who are economically active is higher (79.2%) than that of the females (70.3%). The proportion of males employed is slightly higher (98.0%) than that of females 96.5%. The proportion of females economically not active is 29.7 percent while that of the males is 20.8 percent, with the proportion of females that did home duties being more than double (41.4%) the proportion of males (17.2%) that did the same activity.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	35,126	100.0	17,334	100.0	17,792	100.0
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>26,231</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>13,724</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>12,507</b>	<b>70.3</b>
<b>Employed</b>	<b>25,514</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>13,444</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>12,070</b>	<b>96.5</b>
<i>Worked</i>	25,083	98.3	13,251	98.6	11,832	98.0
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	295	1.2	133	1.0	162	1.3
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	136	0.5	60	0.4	76	0.6
<b>Unemployed</b>	717	2.7	280	2.0	437	3.5
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	389	54.3	128	45.7	261	59.7
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	328	45.7	152	54.3	176	40.3
<b>Economically not active</b>	8,895	25.3	3,610	20.8	5,285	29.7
Did home duties (household chore)	2,810	31.6	622	17.2	2,188	41.4
Full time education	3,471	39.0	2,003	55.5	1,468	27.8
Pensioner/Retired	93	1.0	71	2.0	22	0.4
Disabled/Sick	484	5.4	235	6.5	249	4.7
Too old/young	1,573	17.7	488	13.5	1,085	20.5
Other	464	5.2	191	5.3	273	5.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.2.1 Economic Activity Status by Age

Table 4.2 shows the economic activity status of persons aged 15 years and older by age in the Bole District. With the exception of the 15-19 (46.7%), 20-25 (68.8%) and the 65 years and older age groups (49.5%), the rest have at least 70 percent of their population being employed. Higher proportion of the population (52.1%) within the 15-19 age group are economically not active. The age groups have fewer proportions of their population being not The sex aggregation follow a similar pattern. The table indicates that more than 70 percent of the people within the various age groups are employed

**Table 4.2: Persons 15 years and older by age economic activity status and sex**

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	35,126	100.0	25,514	72.6	717	2.0	8,895	25.3
15-19	6,351	100.0	2,963	46.7	80	1.3	3,308	52.1
20-24	4,997	100.0	3,436	68.8	166	3.3	1,395	27.9
25-29	4,856	100.0	3,857	79.4	189	3.9	810	16.7
30-34	4,080	100.0	3,466	85	102	2.5	512	12.5
35-39	3,390	100.0	2,988	88.1	63	1.9	339	10.0
40-44	2,727	100.0	2,455	90.0	38	1.4	234	8.6
45-49	1,986	100.0	1,763	88.8	16	0.8	207	10.4
50-54	1,690	100.0	1,466	86.7	20	1.2	204	12.1
55-59	1,021	100.0	875	85.7	7	0.7	139	13.6
60-64	1,125	100.0	809	71.9	32	2.8	284	25.2
65+	2,903	100.0	1,436	49.5	4	0.1	1,463	50.4
<b>Male</b>								
Total	17,334	100.0	13,444	77.6	280	1.6	3,610	20.8
15-19	3,287	100.0	1,555	47.3	34	1.0	1,698	51.7
20-24	2,439	100.0	1,686	69.1	64	2.6	689	28.2
25-29	2,243	100.0	1,927	85.9	70	3.1	246	11.0
30-34	1,863	100.0	1,684	90.4	47	2.5	132	7.1
35-39	1,662	100.0	1,560	93.9	24	1.4	78	4.7
40-44	1,392	100.0	1,322	95.0	14	1.0	56	4.0
45-49	1,030	100.0	975	94.7	3	0.3	52	5.0
50-54	902	100.0	842	93.3	5	0.6	55	6.1
55-59	570	100.0	535	93.9	4	0.7	31	5.4
60-64	575	100.0	479	83.3	14	2.4	82	14.3
65+	1,371	100.0	879	64.1	1	0.1	491	35.8
<b>Female</b>								
Total	17,792	100.0	12,070	67.8	437	2.5	5,285	29.7
15-19	3,064	100.0	1,408	46.0	46	1.5	1,610	52.5
20-24	2,558	100.0	1,750	68.4	102	4.0	706	27.6
25-29	2,613	100.0	1,930	73.9	119	4.6	564	21.6
30-34	2,217	100.0	1,782	80.4	55	2.5	380	17.1
35-39	1,728	100.0	1,428	82.6	39	2.3	261	15.1
40-44	1,335	100.0	1,133	84.9	24	1.8	178	13.3
45-49	956	100.0	788	82.4	13	1.4	155	16.2
50-54	788	100.0	624	79.2	15	1.9	149	18.9
55-59	451	100.0	340	75.4	3	0.7	108	23.9
60-64	550	100.0	330	60.0	18	3.3	202	36.7
65+	1,532	100.0	557	36.4	3	0.2	972	63.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex in the district. The proportion of skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers constitute the highest proportion (59.6%) of the employed population, four times more than the proportion for services and sale works (13.1%), which is the second largest. The proportion for managers and clerical support workers is less than one percent.

Majority of the employed population are males constituting (2.7%) and the proportion of males (6.5%) employed as services and sales workers are about three times that of the females (20.4%) engage in the same occupation. The proportions of female employed population in the categories of managers (1.1%) and craft and related trade workers (11.4%) are also higher than those for the males which recorded less than one percent and 5.2 percent 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	25,514	100.0	13,444	100.0	12,070	100.0
Managers	231	0.9	93	0.7	138	1.1
Professionals	714	2.8	457	3.4	257	2.1
Technicians and associate professionals	276	1.1	208	1.5	68	0.6
Clerical support workers	109	0.4	63	0.5	46	0.4
Service and sales workers	3,344	13.1	879	6.5	2,465	20.4
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	15,205	59.6	8,688	64.6	6,517	54.0
Craft and related trades workers	2,080	8.2	698	5.2	1,382	11.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,846	11.2	1,972	14.7	874	7.2
Elementary occupations	702	2.8	380	2.8	322	2.7
Other occupations	7	0.0	6	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.4 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.

Table 4.4 shows that the main industry in the Bole district is agriculture (59.4%) with wholesale and retail (repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles) accounting for 10.4 percent, Mining and quarrying employ 9.3 percent of the population with manufacturing employing 6.6 percent. All the other industries recorded less than three percent except the accommodation and food services activities (3.8%). The proportion of employed males in the agricultural, forestry and fishing is (64.5%) compared to that of the female population of 53.8 percent. The proportion of females who work in the wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles is 13.9 percent while that of males is 7.2 percent.

**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	25,514	100.0	13,444	100.0	12,070	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	15,154	59.4	8,665	64.5	6,489	53.8
Mining and quarrying	2,385	9.3	1,532	11.4	853	7.1
Manufacturing	1,678	6.6	363	2.7	1,315	10.9
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	6	0.0	6	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	38	0.1	25	0.2	13	0.1
Construction	342	1.3	324	2.4	18	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,659	10.4	977	7.3	1,682	13.9
Transportation and storage	317	1.2	302	2.2	15	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	967	3.8	107	0.8	860	7.1
Information and communication	15	0.1	12	0.1	3	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	31	0.1	20	0.1	11	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	145	0.6	100	0.7	45	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	130	0.5	97	0.7	33	0.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	248	1.0	185	1.4	63	0.5
Education	592	2.3	398	3.0	194	1.6
Human health and social work activities	169	0.7	85	0.6	84	0.7
Arts entertainment and recreation	113	0.4	82	0.6	31	0.3
Other service activities	443	1.7	136	1.0	307	2.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	78	0.3	25	0.2	53	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4	0.0	3	0.0	1	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. Employment status is grouped as employee, self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees, casual worker, contributing family worker, apprentice and domestic employee. Persons who could not be classified under any of the above categories were classified as “other”.

Table 4.5 shows employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex of population 15 years and older. The table shows that 53.4 percent of the employed population is self-employed without employee(s). Contributing family workers constitute 27.2 percent of the employed population. The proportion of male employed population who are self-employed without employee form 59.2 percent with the females constituting 46.8 percent.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25,514	100.0	13,444	100.0	12,070	100.0
Employee	2,775	10.9	1,851	13.8	924	7.7
Self-employed without employee(s)	13,613	53.4	7,964	59.2	5,649	46.8
Self-employed with employee(s)	900	3.5	583	4.3	317	2.6
Casual worker	803	3.1	401	3.0	402	3.3
Contributing family worker	6,947	27.2	2,462	18.3	4,485	37.2
Apprentice	302	1.2	92	0.7	210	1.7
Domestic employee (House-help)	132	0.5	72	0.5	60	0.5
Other	42	0.2	19	0.1	23	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 shows the employment sector of the population 15 years and older in the district. Nine out of ten employed persons are found in the private informal sector (93.5%) and close to five percent in the public (government) sector (4.6%). Those in semi-public/parastatal are the least (0.1%) in the district. Majority of both employed males (91.7%) and females (95.4%) are in the private informal sector. With regard to employed persons in the public sector, 5.7 percent are males compared to 3.3 percent females.

**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	25,514	100.0	13,444	100.0	12,070	100.0
Public (Government)	1,165	4.6	764	5.7	401	3.3
Private Formal	356	1.4	249	1.9	107	0.9
Private Informal	23,847	93.5	12,333	91.7	11,514	95.4
Semi-Public/Parastatal	16	0.1	12	0.1	4	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	86	0.3	48	0.4	38	0.3
Other International Organisations	44	0.2	38	0.3	6	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER FIVE

## INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

### 5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become an important tool in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. It is also recognized as an important component of socio-economic development. This section presents information on ownership of mobile phones, internet facility usage and ownership of desktop/laptop computers in the Bole district.

### 5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

In 2003, the cellular phone formally became the most widely-used telecommunication tool in the world and has been spreading around the world faster than any telecommunication technology (Castells et al.2004). Mobile phones were once the tool of the rich and busy executives who could afford. Mobile phones are now the ICT that is reshaping and revolutionizing communications globally. Its impact on the economic activities of nations, businesses, and small entrepreneurs is phenomenal. Table 5.1 provides information on mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage and sex for the population 12 years and older in the Bole district. The proportion of males aged 12 years and older who have mobile phones is 29.5 percent compared with a corresponding figure of 18.3 percent for females. It indicates that for the district as a whole, 23.9 percent persons 12 years and older have mobile phones. The percentage of males who own mobile phones in the constitute 29.5 percent while that of the females is 18.3 percent.

**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
Total	39,235	9,364	23.9	373	1.0
Male	19,515	5,752	29.5	285	1.5
Female	19,720	3,612	18.3	88	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 5.3 Use of Internet

The internet has become a vital communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. Table 5.1 shows the percentage of population 12 years and older using internet facility. The population using internet facility is 373 in the district representing 1.0 percent. The proportion of males using internet facility in the district is 1.5 percent with that of females being 0.4 percent.

### 5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Ownership of desktop and laptop computers is essential for easy access to the internet, electronic mail (e-mail) and other services. Table 5.2 shows the distribution of households with desktop/laptop computers and sex of household head. Two hundred and thirty seven households representing 2.3 percent have desktop or laptop computers. Ownership of



desktop/laptop computers is higher for male headed households (2.5%) than that of female headed households (1.8%) in the district.

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

Sex of head	Number of Households	Households having desktop/laptop computers	
		Number	Percent
Total	10,160	237	2.3
Male	7,592	192	2.5
Female	2,568	45	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER SIX**

## **DISABILITY**

### **6.1 Introduction**

The development of a nation depends on the important contributions of not only a segment of the population but on the collective contributions of every individual, including persons with disabilities (PWDs). Persons with disability (PWDs) are often regarded as unproductive and incapable of contributing in a positive way to society. Many are rather seen as constituting an economic burden on the family and the society at large, which leaves them in a vicious cycle of poverty. Disabled persons are often only weakly represented in civil society and Ghana is no exception.

It is against this background that, the government of Ghana and civil society organizations in recent years made efforts in addressing disability issues, resulting in some positive gains in improving the lives of PWDs in country. For instance the government has enacted the Disability Act, 2006, Act 715 to address issues of high poverty among PWDs due to low levels of education and lack of employable skills; inaccessibility to public transport; and unfriendly environmental facilities such as the widespread absence of ramps for PWDs and uncovered drains and gutters. Additionally, there is a budgetary allocation of 2.0 percent in the District Assembly's Common Fund (DAFC) to provide support to PWDs.

Consequently, the GSS for the first time asked questions on disability in the 2010 PHC in order to gather data on PWDs in the country. Disability was defined as the inability of an individual to participate fully in life activities even with the use of assistive devices such as eye glasses. Disability was categorized into the following: physical, sight, speech, intellectual and emotional and "other". The "other" category was included to capture disabilities that were different from those outlined. Again the questions were multiple responses because an individual could have more than one form of disability. This chapter therefore discusses PWDs in relation to type of disability, education and activity status in the Bole district.

### **6.2 Population with Disability**

Table 6.1 shows the population of the district by type of locality, disability status and sex. The 2010 Population and Housing Census recorded a total of 1,446 persons with disability out of the total population of 61,593 in the District. In percentage wise, PWDs constitute less than three percent (2.3%) of the population in the district.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All localities</b>						
Total	61,593	100.0	31,022	100.0	30,571	100.0
Without disability	60,147	97.7	30,248	97.5	29,899	97.8
<b>With disability</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Sight	608	42.0	321	41.5	287	42.7
Hearing	274	18.9	126	16.3	148	22.0
Speech	179	12.4	109	14.1	70	10.4
Physical	361	25.0	191	24.7	170	25.3
Intellect	117	8.1	65	8.4	52	7.7
Emotion	87	6.0	51	6.6	36	5.4
Other	96	6.6	57	7.4	39	5.8
<b>Urban</b>						
<b>Total</b>	12,921	100.0	6,300	100.0	6,621	100.0
Without disability	12,686	98.2	6,190	98.3	6,496	98.1
<b>With disability</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Sight	86	36.6	34	30.9	52	41.6
Hearing	46	19.6	19	17.3	27	21.6
Speech	36	15.3	20	18.2	16	12.8
Physical	61	26.0	26	23.6	35	28.0
Intellect	27	11.5	15	13.6	12	9.6
Emotion	21	8.9	13	11.8	8	6.4
Other	21	8.9	17	15.5	4	3.2
<b>Rural</b>						
Total	48,672	100.0	24,722	100.0	23,950	100.0
Without disability	47,461	97.5	24,058	97.3	23,403	97.7
<b>With disability</b>	<b>1,211</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Sight	522	43.1	287	43.2	235	43.0
Hearing	228	18.8	107	16.1	121	22.1
Speech	143	11.8	89	13.4	54	9.9
Physical	300	24.8	165	24.8	135	24.7
Intellect	90	7.4	50	7.5	40	7.3
Emotion	66	5.5	38	5.7	28	5.1
Other	75	6.2	40	6.0	35	6.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

\* Note that there may be respondents with more than one form of disability

### 6.3 Types of disability

Table 6.1 indicates PWDs by type of disability in the district. The leading forms of disabilities in the district are sight (42.0%), Physical (25.0%) and hearing (18.9%) disabilities. The least form of disability in the district is emotional disability (6.0%). The proportion of males with disabilities (2.5%) is slightly higher than that of females (2.2%). The proportion of females with sight disability (42.7%) is slightly higher than males (41.5%) while the proportion of females with physical disability (25.3%) is slightly higher than males (24.7%).

### 6.4 Distribution disability by type of Locality

The locality of persons with disability has an impact on their ability to access social services and other facilities within the District. Table 6.1 shows the distribution of persons with

disability by locality in the District. The proportion of PWDs in the rural areas (2.5%) is slightly higher than the urban areas (1.8%). Again sight is the common disability in both urban and rural areas forming 36.6 percent and 43.1 percent respectively. With the exception of sight, the proportion of persons with all the other forms of disability in the urban areas is higher than the rural areas.

## 6.5 Disability and economic activity status

Table 6.2 presents the economic activity status of persons with disabilities 15 years and older in the Bole district. The table shows that 55.7 percent of people with disabilities are employed while 43.0 percent of them are economically not active only 1.2 percent are unemployed. The disability type with the highest proportion (54.3%) of economically not active population is emotional disability.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	35,126	100.0	25,514	72.6	717	2.0	8,895	25.3
No disability	33,994	100.0	24,883	73.2	703	2.1	8,408	24.7
<b>With a disability</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>43</b>
Sight	506	100.0	282	55.7	6	1.2	218	43.1
Hearing	204	100.0	122	59.8	1	0.5	81	39.7
Speech	114	100.0	68	59.6	2	1.8	44	38.6
Physical	312	100.0	139	44.6	3	1.0	170	54.5
Intellectual	88	100.0	44	50.0	3	3.4	41	46.6
Emotional	70	100.0	31	44.3	1	1.4	38	54.3
Other	67	100.0	36	53.7	1	1.5	30	44.8
<b>Male</b>								
Total	17,334	100.0	13,444	77.6	280	1.6	3,610	20.8
No disability	16,733	100.0	13,064	78.1	271	1.6	3,398	20.3
With a disability	601	100.0	380	63.2	9	1.5	212	35.3
Sight	262	100.0	163	62.2	3	1.1	96	36.6
Hearing	90	100.0	68	75.6	0	0.0	22	24.4
Speech	63	100.0	47	74.6	2	3.2	14	22.2
Physical	164	100.0	84	51.2	3	1.8	77	47
Intellectual	51	100.0	28	54.9	2	3.9	21	41.2
Emotional	43	100.0	20	46.5	1	2.3	22	51.2
Other	43	100.0	23	53.5	1	2.3	19	44.2
<b>Female</b>								
Total	17,792	100.0	12,070	67.8	437	2.5	5,285	29.7
No disability	17,261	100.0	11,819	68.5	432	2.5	5,010	29
With a disability	531	100.0	251	47.3	5	0.9	275	51.8
Sight	244	100.0	119	48.8	3	1.2	122	50
Hearing	114	100.0	54	47.4	1	0.9	59	51.8
Speech	51	100.0	21	41.2	0	0.0	30	58.8
Physical	148	100.0	55	37.2	0	0.0	93	62.8
Intellectual	37	100.0	16	43.2	1	2.7	20	54.1
Emotional	27	100.0	11	40.7	0	0.0	16	59.3
Other	24	100.0	13	54.2	0	0.0	11	45.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The table further depicts that the proportion of employed male PWDs (77.6%) is higher than that of their female counterparts (67.8%). Similarly, the proportion of female PWDs who are economically not active (29.7%) is high as compare to males (20.0). While the situation is the same for the unemployed; 3.2 percent and 1.1 percent for males and females respectively.

## **6.6 Highest level of educational attainment of PWDs**

Table 6.3 provides information on school attendance and highest educational level attained by people with disabilities in the district. Table 6.3 indicates that 70.2 percent of PWDs, three years and older have never attended school. The proportion with basic education is 55.0 percent. In terms of sex, the table shows that 65.5 percent of male PWDs and 75.6 percent of female PWDs have never attended school. The proportion of PWDs who have attained basic education is 23.4 percent and that of pre-primary is 5.0 percent. The percentage of PWDs with speech disability with higher education is 6.6 percent and that of basic education 27.5 percent.

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

Sex/Disability type	Total		Never		Pre-Primary		Basic		Sec/SHS and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>										
Total	56,135	100.0	28,716	51.2	4,696	8.4	18,715	33.3	4,008	7.1
No disability	54,734	100.0	27,732	50.7	4,641	8.5	18,433	33.7	3,928	7.2
<b>With a disability</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Sight	590	100.0	431	73.1	10	1.7	116	19.7	33	5.6
Hearing	269	100.0	186	69.1	16	5.9	56	20.8	11	4.1
Speech	170	100.0	105	61.8	15	8.8	39	22.9	11	6.5
Physical	356	100.0	266	74.7	13	3.7	55	15.4	22	6.2
Intellectual	112	100.0	85	75.9	5	4.5	18	16.1	4	3.6
Emotional	84	100.0	67	79.8	2	2.4	14	16.7	1	1.2
Other	91	100.0	59	64.8	1	1.1	25	27.5	6	6.6
<b>Male</b>										
Total	28,185	100.0	13,290	47.2	2,365	8.4	9,904	35.1	2,626	9.3
No disability	27,439	100.0	12,801	46.7	2,336	8.5	9,737	35.5	2,565	9.3
<b>With a disability</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Sight	311	100.0	209	67.2	8	2.6	72	23.2	22	7.1
Hearing	123	100.0	81	65.9	8	6.5	26	21.1	8	6.5
Speech	103	100.0	53	51.5	11	10.7	30	29.1	9	8.7
Physical	187	100.0	131	70.1	5	2.7	32	17.1	19	10.2
Intellectual	61	100.0	44	72.1	1	1.6	13	21.3	3	4.9
Emotional	49	100.0	40	81.6	0	0	8	16.3	1	2.0
Other	53	100.0	30	56.6	0	0	17	32.1	6	11.3

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

Sex/Disability type	Total		Never		Pre-Primary		Basic		Sec/SHS and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Female</b>										
Total	27,950	100.0	15,426	55.2	2,331	8.3	8,811	31.5	1,382	4.9
No disability	27,295	100.0	14,931	54.7	2,305	8.4	8,696	31.9	1,363	5.0
<b>With a disability</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Sight	279	100.0	222	79.6	2	0.7	44	15.8	11	3.9
Hearing	146	100.0	105	71.9	8	5.5	30	20.5	3	2.1
Speech	67	100.0	52	77.6	4	6	9	13.4	2	3.0
Physical	169	100.0	135	79.9	8	4.7	23	13.6	3	1.8
Intellectual	51	100.0	41	80.4	4	7.8	5	9.8	1	2.0
Emotional	35	100.0	27	77.1	2	5.7	6	17.1	0	0.0
Other	38	100.0	29	76.3	1	2.6	8	21.1	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SEVEN

## AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

### 7.1 Introduction

Agriculture plays a predominant role in the socio-economic development of any nation, region or district. There is a consensus among policy makers, her development partners, and experts in agriculture that the wealth of country can substantially be derived from agricultural production. In this chapter the analysis of data on the agricultural activities in the district is presented with focus on households in agriculture and types of farming engaged in. The agricultural activities comprise crops, livestock, fisheries, agro forestry and non-traditional commodities. Ghana's agricultural sector has and continues to be the largest sector of the Ghanaian economy since independence.

### 7.2 Households in Agriculture

A household is classified as an agricultural household if at least one of its members engages in agricultural activities even if not earning from that activity alone.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census reported a total of 6,260 (61.6%) households engaged in agriculture in the District. Out of the number, 11.8 percent are in the urban areas and 88.2 percent in the rural areas. The proportion of urban households (30.9%) engaged in agriculture is lower than the rural (71.1%). About 95 percent of households engaged in Agriculture are in crop farming. The proportion is higher (96.1%) for rural compared to urban (83.8%). Rearing of livestock is the second most important agricultural activity after crop farming with a little over 48 percent of the agricultural households engaged in the activity. The proportion of agricultural households engaged in livestock rearing is a little higher for the rural locality (49.0%) than the urban (41.4%). A small proportion of the households are engaged in tree planting (1.1%) and fish farming (0.1%).

**Table 7.1: Table 23: Households by agricultural activities and locality**

Agricultural Activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Households</b>	10,160	100.0	2,395	100.0	7,765	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	6,260	61.6	739	30.9	5,521	71.1
Crop Farming	5,927	94.7	619	83.8	5,308	96.1
Tree Planting	71	1.1	10	1.4	61	1.1
Livestock Rearing	3,012	48.1	306	41.4	2,706	49.0
Fish Farming	4	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.1

Livestock farming is the next most important agricultural activity as indicated in table 7.2. The district has a total of 100,130 livestock and 19,193 keepers giving an average of 18 livestock per keeper in the district. The most common reared livestock in the district are chickens with a total of 37,570 chickens for 1,828 keepers which translate into an average of 21 chickens per a keeper. This is followed by goats (23,346) and cattle (13,820).



**Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers**

Livestock/Keepers	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
Total	100,130	5,715	18
Beehives	73	6	12
Cattle	13,820	451	31
Chicken	37,570	1,828	21
Dove	864	32	27
Duck	1,012	69	15
Goat	23,346	1,830	13
Grass-cutter	558	16	35
Guinea fowl	7,954	336	24
Ostrich	262	22	12
Pig	4,412	360	12
Rabbit	166	11	15
Sheep	8,581	689	12
Silk worm	52	4	13
Snail	0	0	0
Turkey	85	9	9
Other	689	48	14
Fish farming	70	2	35
Inland fishing	0	0	0
Marine fishing	616	2	308

# CHAPTER EIGHT

## HOUSING CONDITIONS

### 8.1 Introduction

The United Nations (UN) defines a house as “structurally separate and independent place of abode such that a person or a group of persons can isolate themselves from the hazards of climate such as storm and the sun” (UN, 2008). This definition was adopted in the 2010 PHC. The definition thus covered any type of shelter used as living quarters, such as separate houses, semi-detached houses, flat/apartment, compound houses, huts, tents, kiosks and containers. This chapter analyses data on housing conditions and facilities and amenities available to the households in the dwelling units in the District.

### 8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 presents the stock of houses and households by type of locality. The total number of houses in the district is 8,969 with 1,551 located in the urban areas and 7,418 in the rural areas. The district has a household population of 12,482 with an average of 6.7 persons per a house. The number of households in the district is 10,160 which translate into an average of 1.1 household per house.

**Table 8.1: Stock of houses and household by type of locality**

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,479,461	61,593	12,921	48,672
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	60,314	12,482	47,832
Number of houses	3,392,745	257,311	8,969	1,551	7,418
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	10,160	2,395	7,765
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.0
Population per house*	7.1	9.5	6.7	8.0	6.4
Average household size	4.4	7.7	5.9	5.2	6.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

#### 8.3.1 Type of Dwelling Units (Occupied)

Table 8.2 presents the type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. The table shows that separate houses are the leading (44.9%) dwelling units in the district. The proportion of male-headed to female-headed in the same category is 45.5 and 43.1 percent respectively. Compound house is the second highest of 39.4 percent in the district with female-headed household (44.6%) more than male-headed household (37.6%).

Proportion of compound houses is higher (59.5%) in urban areas than that of the rural areas (33.1%), while separate house is higher (48.5%) in rural areas than urban areas (33.4%). Tent, improvised home (kiosk/container etc.) living quarters attached to office/shop, uncompleted building and other recorded values less than one percent.

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

Type of dwelling	Total		District		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	318,119	10,160	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	51,622	4,563	44.9	45.5	43.1	33.4	48.5
Semi-detached house	391,548	12,761	479	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7
Flat/Apartment	256,355	3,360	66	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.5
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	208,934	4,000	39.4	37.6	44.6	59.5	33.1
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	34,405	758	7.5	8.2	5.3	0.1	9.7
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,374	162	1.6	1.9	0.7	0.0	2.1
Tent	10,343	818	22	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	404	53	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.7
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	619	28	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Uncompleted building	66,624	1,428	13	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	9,846	394	16	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.3.2 Household Ownership

Table 8.3 shows ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality in the district. Ownership by household member constitutes the highest proportion of 79.0 percent. Ownership by other private individuals form 11.0 percent. Dwellings being purchased and owned by other private agencies constitute the least (0.2%). Among the male headed households, 82.9 percent live in house owned by household members whiles, among the female heads it is 67.4 percent.

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

Ownership status	Total		District		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	318,119	10,160	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	267,538	8,027	79.0	82.9	67.4	51.3	87.6
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	1,352	16	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Relative not a household member	851,630	16,460	683	6.7	4.8	12.3	10.8	5.5
Other private individual	1,439,021	24,310	1,122	11.0	9.1	16.7	30.5	5.0
Private employer	83,610	1,248	32	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Other private agency	21,123	431	16	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	5,863	229	2.3	2.3	2.3	5.7	1.2
Other	24,000	917	35	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.4 Construction Materials

Construction materials have a direct relationship with income level of the occupants. Materials for housing construction such as for roof, outer walls, and floor can also be analyzed in household dwellings. This provides information about the standard of living or the living conditions of the occupants. The type of materials used for the floor of a house

affects the appearance, quality and health status of a house. Some floors are easily contaminated and are difficult to clean or disinfect.

#### 8.4.1 Material of Outer Walls

Table 8.4 presents information on the main construction material for outer walls of dwelling unit by type of locality. The table shows that a higher (65.1%) proportion of houses in the districts are constructed with mud/brick/earth. About a quarter (24.5%) of the dwelling units in the district is constructed with cement blocks or concrete. The proportion of dwellings units with cement blocks/concrete, as outer walls is higher in urban areas (65.6%) than rural areas (12.4%). The proportion of dwelling units having mud bricks/earth for the outer walls is higher for rural (74.6%) compared to urban (32.9%). The proportion of dwelling units in urban using palm leaf/thatch (grass/raffia) for construction of their outer walls is less than 0.1 percent compared to 7.3 % for rural.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	339,874	11,064	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	247,754	7,206	65.1	32.9	74.6
Wood	200,594	5,389	313	2.8	0.3	3.6
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	1,984	24	0.2	0.4	0.2
Stone	11,330	1,077	21	0.2	0.3	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	647	96	0.9	0.3	1.0
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	64,863	2,707	24.5	65.6	12.4
Land Crete	104,270	10,609	36	0.3	0.1	0.4
Bamboo	8,206	285	7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	5,894	621	5.6	0.0	7.3
Other	39,206	1,372	33	0.3	0.1	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 8.4.2 Floor Material

As indicated in Table 8.5 the two main construction materials for use the floors of dwelling units in the district g cement/concrete constitute (61.9 %) and earth/mud (36.5%). The proportion of dwelling units which use cement/concrete as the main construction material for the floor in the urban areas is higher (94.2%) than rural areas (51.9%) followed by earth/mud in both the rural (46.8%) and urban (3.1%). All the other types recorded values less one percent

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

Materials for the floor	Total		District		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	318,119	10,160	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	97,678	3,710	36.5	3.1	46.8
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	214,535	6,284	61.9	94.2	51.9
Stone	32,817	1,358	49	0.5	0.9	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	277	11	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	195	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	510	8	0.1	0.2	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	2,091	47	0.5	0.7	0.4
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	365	18	0.2	0.6	0.0
Other	15,567	1,110	30	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.3 Roofing Materials

Table 8.6 presents the main construction materials for roofing of dwelling units by type of locality. The table shows that 55.2 percent of the dwelling units in the district are roofed with metal sheets. The use of metal for roofing is more (92%) prevalent in urban areas than rural areas (44.4%). Thatch/palm leaf or raffia recorded the second highest (21.4%) of which 27.5 percent is in the rural areas and less than one percent in urban areas. The proportion for mud/mud bricks/earth constitutes 20.2 percent of which 24.8 percent is in the rural areas and 4.5 percent in urban. The use of slate/asbestos for roofing is very low in the district with a record of 0.3 percent.

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

Main Roofing material	Total		District		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	339,874	11,064	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	16,434	2,232	20.2	4.5	24.8
Wood	45,547	3,740	78	0.7	0.6	0.7
Metal sheet	4,152,259	192,412	6,108	55.2	92.0	44.4
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	2,091	32	0.3	1.0	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	1,429	73	0.7	0.8	0.6
Roofing tile	31,456	761	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	1,137	11	0.1	0.1	0.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	118,517	2,367	21.4	0.6	27.5
Other	35,935	3,353	160	1.4	0.4	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.5 Room Occupancy

The relationship between the number of rooms and the number of persons give the space available per person. According to K' Akumu (2007), the number of rooms can be analyzed against household size to give an indication of overcrowding, which then demonstrates degree of housing inadequacy and overall socio-economic status or standard of living of the household. Table 8.7 shows household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling units.

Generally, a little above 30 percent of the household in the district occupy one sleeping room (32.4%) and two sleeping rooms (31.7%). One member household with one sleeping room constitute 88.6 percent while two member households with two sleeping rooms accounts for 64.0 percent. Again 37.8 percent of seven member households have two sleeping rooms while 15.6 percent have only one sleeping room

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	10,160	100.0	32.4	31.7	16.2	10.0	4.5	2.5	1.0	0.7	1.1
1	875	100.0	88.6	8.6	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
2	834	100.0	64.0	32.3	2.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
3	1,095	100.0	53.4	34.7	8.7	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
4	1,244	100.0	40.8	41.2	12.0	4.3	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0
5	1,254	100.0	27.7	44.6	17.2	6.5	2.1	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.0
6	1,060	100.0	20.8	45.1	21.1	8.3	2.5	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.5
7	896	100.0	15.6	37.8	28.5	12.1	3.1	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.4
8	746	100.0	11.3	32.6	27.3	16.0	6.7	2.5	1.3	0.9	1.3
9	542	100.0	7.2	26.0	26.8	23.6	9.4	3.7	2.0	0.9	0.4
10+	1,614	100.0	3.3	14.0	19.9	24.8	15.9	9.9	4.1	2.9	5.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

Access to basic utilities and household facilities are essential to the socio-economic wellbeing of households. This section analyses access to utilities and household facilities in the District.

### 8.6.1 Main Source of Lighting of Dwelling Unit

Table 8.8 presents the main source of lighting of dwelling units by locality in the district. The table shows that the main source of lighting for most housing units is flashlight/torch (60.7%). The use of the flashlight/torch is more prevalent (78.6%) in rural areas than urban rural areas (8.6%). The next major source of lighting is electricity from the mains (23.8%) which recorded 77.5 percent in the urban areas and 7.3 percent in the rural areas. This means that most of the rural communities have not been connected to the national electricity grid. An equally important source of lighting in the district is the use of kerosene lamp (12.4%) of which there is not much difference between the urban (12.6%) and rural areas (12.4%)

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	318,119	10,160	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	114,889	2,421	23.8	77.5	7.3
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,219	121	1.2	0.3	1.5
Kerosene lamp	971,807	134,656	1,261	12.4	12.6	12.4
Gas lamp	9,378	860	66	0.6	0.3	0.8
Solar energy	9,194	1,048	17	0.2	0.2	0.2
Candle	41,214	488	22	0.2	0.3	0.2
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	60,518	6,167	60.7	8.6	76.8
Firewood	13,241	2,257	60	0.6	0.1	0.7
Crop residue	4,623	759	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	11,739	425	16	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.6.2 Main Source of Cooking Fuel, and Cooking Space used by Households

The distribution of cooking spaces and main source of cooking fuel used by households is presented in Table 8.9. The main source of fuel for cooking in the district is wood (68.3%) with the proportion in rural areas being higher (81.2%) than that of urban areas (26.3%). Charcoal is used by almost 25 percent of households. The proportion using gas in urban areas is higher (6.8%) than that of the rural areas (0.6%).

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of cooking fuel for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	10,160	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	6,713	421	4.1	5.2	3.8
Wood	2,197,083	243,314	6,936	68.3	26.3	81.2
Gas	996,518	10,584	214	2.1	6.8	0.6
Electricity	29,794	1,396	25	0.2	0.2	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	1,116	11	0.1	0.4	0.0
Charcoal	1,844,290	52,124	2,487	24.5	60.8	13.3
Crop residue	45,292	1,804	51	0.5	0.0	0.7
Saw dust	8,000	515	4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	84	5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	7,759	469	6	0.1	0.2	0.0
<b>Cooking space used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	10,160	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	10,910	554	5.5	5.2	5.5
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	82,024	2,358	23.2	15.4	25.6
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	10,877	275	2.7	2.9	2.7
Enclosure without roof	117,614	11,245	97	1.0	0.3	1.2
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	11,055	421	4.1	1.0	5.1
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	1,403	61	0.6	0.4	0.7
Verandah	1,173,946	34,131	1,961	19.3	31.8	15.5
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,651	4,403	43.3	42.5	43.6
Other	21,007	823	30	0.3	0.6	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### **8.6.3 Cooking space**

With regards to cooking space, Table 8.9 indicates that about 43 percent of households use open space in the compound while less than a quarter (23.2%) use separate room for exclusive use of household. The proportion of household which use verandah as cooking space is 19.3 percent; however, it is high in urban settings (31.8%) as compare to the rural (15.5%). There is not much variation in proportion of households which use open space in compound as cooking space in the urban area (42.5%) and the rural areas (43.6%). The proportion which use separate room (for exclusive use of household) constitute 25.6 percent in rural areas while that of urban is 15.4 percent

## **8.7 Main source of water for drinking**

The availability and affordability of clean drinking water is a key necessity of life which has an implication on health status of the population and their standard of living. Table 8.10 shows that majority of households (59.4%) rely on bore-hole/pump/tube well for drinking. The proportion of urban households which use the bore-hole is 14.9 percent with that of the rural being 73.1 percent. The use of pipe-borne outside dwelling also constitutes 6.8 percent with urban /rural variation of 19.1 percent and 3.0 percent respectively. The proportion of households which use river/streams as a source of drinking water constitute 8.8 percent in the district. The proportion of households which use the rivers/streams is higher (11.5%) in the rural areas as compare to the urban areas (0.1%).

### **8.7.1 Source of water for other domestic use**

With regards to source of water for other domestic purposes, Table 8.10 shows that most households (57.1%) use bore-hole/pump/tube well for other domestic purposes with the proportion using this source in the rural (70.2%) being almost five times that for urban (14.8%). About seven percent of households have pipe-borne outside dwelling while 5.4 percent of households use public tap or stand pipes with a greater proportion of urban dwelling (23.3%) relying on the public tap or stand pipes compared to less than one percent of rural. About 10.0 percent use river/stream for other domestic activities while about 6.1 percent use pipe-borne outside dwelling for domestic activities.



**Table 8.10: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes by type of locality**

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of drinking water for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	10,160	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	27,811	612	6.0	25.0	0.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	38,852	687	6.8	19.1	3.0
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	21,798	588	5.8	23.3	0.4
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	111,650	6,032	59.4	14.9	73.1
Protected well	321,091	17,933	446	4.4	14.4	1.3
Rain water	39,438	2,066	17	0.2	0.0	0.2
Protected spring	19,345	1,008	24	0.2	0.4	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	233	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	1,187	403	4.0	1.1	4.8
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	942	241	2.4	0.2	3.0
Unprotected well	112,567	13,517	71	0.7	1.1	0.6
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,109	5	0.0	0.0	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	55,470	898	8.8	0.1	11.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	24,308	126	1.2	0.0	1.6
Other	3,972	235	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Main source of water for other domestic use of household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	10,160	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	27,698	625	6.2	25.2	0.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	37,432	618	6.1	18.7	2.2
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	19,390	548	5.4	21.8	0.3
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	101,815	5,804	57.1	14.8	70.2
Protected well	465,775	19,715	543	5.3	17.6	1.6
Rain water	39,916	2,182	69	0.7	0.0	0.9
Protected spring	18,854	927	9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	1,214	472	4.6	0.3	6.0
Unprotected well	152,055	13,349	116	1.1	1.3	1.1
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,002	42	0.4	0.1	0.5
River/Stream	588,590	63,445	1,002	9.9	0.1	12.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	29,210	279	2.7	0.0	3.6
Other	10,302	740	33	0.3	0.0	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.7.2 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of every household in the district. Table 8.11 shows the type of toilet and bathing facility used by households. The table indicates that 69.2 percent of households in the district have no toilet facilities. The proportion of household with no facilities is higher for rural (79.9%) compared to the urban (34.6%). This implies that these people resort to the use of bush or open field as a place of convenience. About 20 percent use the public toilets (WC, KVIP) with the proportion in urban being higher (41.9%) than the rural (13.3%).

### 8.7.3 Bathing facilities

On bathing facilities, Table 8.11 shows that about 26 percent of households have own bathroom for exclusive use while 20 percent use open space around house. The proportion which use shared open cubicles is 19.3 percent with 17.7 percent using shared separate bathroom in the same house. The proportion of households with own bathroom is slightly higher for rural (27.0%) than urban (21.9%). The proportion of households using shared separate bathroom in the same house is higher for urban (31.7%) compared to rural (13.4%). The proportion of households using open space around house is 24.1 percent in the rural areas and 6.9 percent in urban areas.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Toilet facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	10,160	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	230,852	7,032	69.2	34.6	79.9
W.C.	839,611	7,736	187	1.8	6.3	0.5
Pit latrine	1,040,883	9,218	301	3.0	5.8	2.1
KVIP	572,824	14,587	537	5.3	9.3	4.0
Bucket/Pan	40,678	1,248	19	0.2	0.4	0.1
Public toilet (WC KVIP Pit Pan etc)	1,893,291	52,704	2,033	20.0	41.9	13.3
Other	23,385	1,774	51	0.5	1.6	0.2
<b>Bathing facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	10,160	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	108,283	2,622	25.8	21.9	27.0
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	95,261	1,798	17.7	31.7	13.4
Private open cubicle	381,979	22,044	948	9.3	10.6	9.0
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	48,531	1,960	19.3	25.0	17.5
Public bath house	140,501	12,409	349	3.4	2.0	3.9
Bathroom in another house	187,337	2,646	387	3.8	1.5	4.5
Open space around house	372,556	27,210	2,036	20.0	6.9	24.1
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,001	28	0.3	0.1	0.3
Other	16,276	734	32	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.8 Method of solid waste disposal

Waste disposal continues to be a major problem as population increases. Table 8.12 shows the main method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality in the district. Table 8.1 shows the different methods of solid waste disposals in the district. The tables shows that close to 50 percent (49.4%) of the households disposed of their solid waste by dumping them in public dump or open space and 18.7 percent dispose by burning whiles 13.5 percent buried their waste.

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

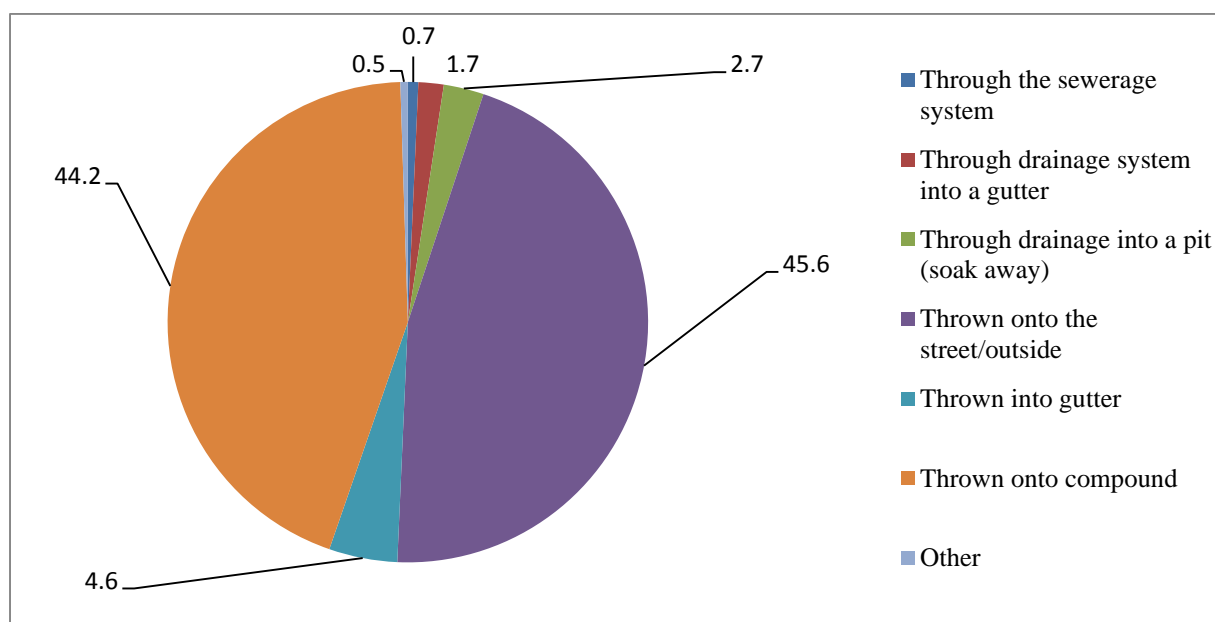
Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Solid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	10,160	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	19,674	511	5.0	6.5	4.6
Burned by household	584,820	34,594	195	1.9	2.8	1.6
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	47,222	517	5.1	19.5	0.6
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	123,188	5,022	49.4	55.5	47.6
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	83,889	3,485	34.3	9.4	42.0
Buried by household	182,615	7,140	344	3.4	4.2	3.1
Other	53,805	2,412	86	0.8	2.0	0.5
<b>Liquid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	10,160	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,636	76	0.7	1.1	0.6
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	13,949	172	1.7	4.0	1.0
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	16,152	276	2.7	3.4	2.5
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	178,671	4,628	45.6	52.3	43.5
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	19,931	470	4.6	7.6	3.7
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	81,195	4,490	44.2	30.6	48.4
Other	38,294	1,585	48	0.5	1.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.9.1 Method of liquid waste disposal

Figure 8.2 shows that about 46 percent of the households dispose of their liquid waste by throwing them onto the street/outside, while households which throw liquid waste into a gutter, accounts for 44.2 percent. The urban and rural differential of households which throw liquid onto the street as is 55.5 and 46.7 respectively shown in table 8.12

**Figure 8.1: Method of liquid waste disposal in the district**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER NINE**

## **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

### **9.1 Introduction**

The 2010 Population and Housing Census provide data for planning purposes in both public and private sector particularly in areas such as education, housing, transport, medical and social services. The district report presents analysis of the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the Bole District. This chapter presents a summary, conclusion and the policy implications of data analyzed for the district.

### **9.2. Demographic characteristics**

Bole district recorded a population of 61,593 comprising 50.4 percent males and 49.6 percent females. There is relatively large proportion of children (15.6%) below five years. The population below 15 years (0-14) is 43 percent, while the population between the ages of (15-64 years) is 52.3 percent of the total population. The sex ratio of 101.5 indicates that more males are born at birth than females.

The total fertility rate for Bole district is 3.8 which is higher than the average for the entire region (3.5). The mortality rate in the district shows that the total number of children ever born to the female population 12 years and older in the district is 58,008 out of which 46,238 are children surviving. The proportion of male children ever born is slightly higher (50.4%) than female (49.6%).

Out of a total of 20,158 persons identified as migrants, 5,726 were born elsewhere in the region. There were 13,095 migrants born elsewhere in another region and 1,337 of them were born outside Ghana. Higher proportions of migrants in the district are from Upper West (69.8%) and Brong Ahafo regions (13.6%). The least proportion in the district is from Central Region (0.5%).

### **9.3 Social characteristics**

The 2010PHC recorded a total of 10,160 households and a total of 60,314 household population in the district with an average household size of 5.7. The extended family household account for 68.6 percent. Children constitute the highest (43.9%) proportion of household population.

With regard to marital status, 50.8 percent of the population 12 years and older in the district are married while 38.8 percent have never married, with 2.4 percent in consensual union. The proportions of married females between the ages 15-39 are higher than that of males within the same age group. Majority of females married at early age compare to their male counterparts. About 76 percent of married persons have no education.

The data on literacy show that 58.2 percent of the population 11 years and older cannot read and write in any language. In terms of sex, 64.0 percent of females 11 years and older cannot read or write with that of males constituting 52.9 percent. The education data reveal that

51.2 percent of the population three years and older in the district have never attended school.

The data on ICT show that 23.9 percent of the population 12 years and older have mobile phones in the district. Only 1.0 percent use internet in the district.

The disability data indicate that sight is the highest form of disability in the district (42.0%) followed by physical (25.0%) and hearing disabilities (18.9%). On the whole, the proportions of persons with disability are higher in the rural p areas (2.5) of the district than in the urban areas s (2.5%).

Among the various types of disabilities, 431 persons with sight disability have ever attended school, followed by those with physical (266) and hearing (186) disabilities. No persons with disability in the Bole district have postgraduate education.

#### **9.4 Economic characteristics**

With regards to economic activities, the district recorded a total of 35,126 persons aged 15 years and older. About 75 percent of these persons are economically active and the rest (about 25%) are economically not active. Of the economically active population, majority (97.3%) are employed with less than 3 percent being unemployed. Pensioners or retired constituted only 1 percent. Majority of the economically not active population are in age group 15-24 and 65+ which is (79.7%) for males and females (62.3%).

The district has a total employed population of 25,514 aged 15 years and older .The population of skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers constitute the highest proportion (59.6%) of the employed population, four times more than the proportion for services and sale workers (13.1%), which is the second highest proportion. The proportion for managers and clerical support workers is less than one percent.

The proportion of employed males in the agricultural, forestry and fishing is 64.5% compared to that for the female population (53.8%). Other services such as vehicle and motor repairing, mining and quarrying, wholesale and retail, manufacturing are also undertaken in the District. Majority (93.5%) of the employed population are in the informal sector.

About 95 percent of household engaged in agriculture are in crop farming. The proportion is higher (96.1%) for rural compare to urban (83.8%). Rearing of livestock is the second most important agricultural activity after crop farming. A little over 48 percent of the agricultural households are into livestock rearing. The proportion of rural agricultural household engaged in livestock rearing is a little higher (49.0%) than the urban (41.4%). A small proportion of the households are engaged in tree planting (1.1%) and fish farming (0.1).

#### **9.5 Housing conditions**

The main source of lighting for most housing units is flashlight/torch (60.7%) followed by electricity (main) (23.8%) and t kerosene lamp (12.4%). The main source of fuel for cooking in the district is wood with the proportion for rural (81.2%) being higher than that of urban (26.3%).

About 20 percent use the public toilets (WC, KVIP). Waste disposal continues to be a major problem as population increases. About 46 percent of the household population disposed of their liquid waste by throwing them onto the street/outside. Less than one percent of the household population disposed their wastes through the sewerage system.

## **9.6 Policy Implications and recommendations**

The demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population in the Bole District Assembly as revealed by the 2010 PHC have implications for the general well-being of the people in the district. These characteristics therefore suggest that policies are required to manage the population to ensure that its human resource potentials can be fully realized for the economic progress of the district and the entire nation. The goals of any such policies must therefore be within the general human development agenda of Ghana.

As regards employment among the employed population, the self-employed without employees must be resourced by strengthen Ghana Youth Employment Entrepreneurial Development Agency (GYEEDA) to adequately equip participants who excel during their training to be able to employ others. Mining activities along river banks should be stopped because the cyanide and mercury used in processing the gold ore used pollute the water bodies. Practices that lead to reclamation of the land should be implemented by the District Assembly and traditional authorities.

Another area of concern is the use of wood/charcoal as the main source of fuel for cooking. The high dependent on wood products as the main source of cooking fuel could lead to the depletion of the vegetation cover in the district. The use of liquefied petroleum gas should therefore be encouraged in the district.

There is the need to provide agricultural extension services in rural areas to assist farmers adopt new methods of farming. The Ministry of Agriculture should create an enabling environment for agricultural industrialization in the rural areas through investing in processing machines, for example milling machines for shea-butter and cereals since most communities travel long distances in order to access milling services.

There should be a facility created for training PWD and vulnerability in indigenous, innovative and creative and sustainable traditional craft industries. The District Assembly and other NGOs should promote inclusive education by setting up a training centre in traditional handicraft for PWDs. All educational facilities and public places to be constructed should consider PWDs in their designs to make them easily accessible to PWDs.

Information communication technology facilities and electricity should be extended to various sub-districts and the District by the Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communication in collaboration with the Ministry of Communication and the District Assembly.

The District Assembly should enforce by-laws on sanitation and ensure that every house has toilet facilities. The District should liaise with waste management agencies to provide enough waste disposal bins to the communities.

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## APPENDICES

**Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality**

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	60,314	100.0	12,482	100.0	47,832	100.0
<b>Nuclear family</b>						
Head only	875	1.5	312	2.5	563	1.2
Household with head and a spouse only	466	0.8	108	0.9	358	0.7
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	3,245	5.4	978	7.8	2,267	4.7
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	14,881	24.7	2,486	19.9	12,395	25.9
<b>Extended family</b>						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	23,344	38.7	3,603	28.9	19,741	41.3
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,532	2.5	270	2.2	1,262	2.6
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	1,912	3.2	263	2.1	1,649	3.4
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	7,796	12.9	2,886	23.1	4,910	10.3
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	613	1.0	259	2.1	354	0.7
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	5,650	9.4	1,317	10.6	4,333	9.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



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

Sex/Disability type	Total	Educational level attained									
		Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle / JSS/ JHS	Sec. / SSS / SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec.	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Total	56,135	28,716	2,757	1,939	12,374	6,341	2,795	247	770	172	24
No disability	54,734	27,732	2,722	1,919	12,188	6,245	2,743	242	751	168	24
With a disability	1,401	984	35	20	186	96	52	5	19	4	0
Sight	590	431	9	1	71	45	19	0	11	3	0
Hearing	269	186	7	9	41	15	9	0	1	1	0
Speech	170	105	8	7	30	9	5	4	2	0	0
Physical	356	266	8	5	34	21	13	1	7	1	0
Intellectual	112	85	4	1	13	5	3	0	0	1	0
Emotional	84	67	1	1	10	4	1	0	0	0	0
Other	91	59	0	1	17	8	6	0	0	0	0
<b>Male</b>											
Total	28,185	13,290	1,389	976	6,331	3,573	1,787	138	534	145	22
No disability	27,439	12,801	1,371	965	6,228	3,509	1,746	134	522	141	22
With a disability	746	489	18	11	103	64	41	4	12	4	0
Sight	311	209	8	0	40	32	14	0	5	3	0
Hearing	123	81	2	6	19	7	6	0	1	1	0
Speech	103	53	6	5	22	8	4	3	2	0	0
Physical	187	131	3	2	19	13	11	1	6	1	0
Intellectual	61	44	1	0	9	4	2	0	0	1	0
Emotional	49	40	0	0	6	2	1	0	0	0	0
Other	53	30	0	0	9	8	6	0	0	0	0
<b>Female</b>											
Total	27,950	15,426	1,368	963	6,043	2,768	1,008	109	236	27	2
No disability	27,295	14,931	1,351	954	5,960	2,736	997	108	229	27	2
With a disability	655	495	17	9	83	32	11	1	7	0	0
Sight	279	222	1	1	31	13	5	0	6	0	0
Hearing	146	105	5	3	22	8	3	0	0	0	0
Speech	67	52	2	2	8	1	1	1	0	0	0
Physical	169	135	5	3	15	8	2	0	1	0	0
Intellectual	51	41	3	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
Emotional	35	27	1	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Other	38	29	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree planting or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged**

Activity/ Type of crop	House-holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	10,160	60,314	30,313	30,001	12,977	8,371	4,606
Households engaged in agricultural activities	6,260	43,233	22,053	21,180	12,977	8,371	4,606
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	5,943	41,334	21,178	20,156	12,195	7,986	4,209
Households engaged in crop farming	5,927	41,263	21,150	20,113	12,162	7,972	4,190
Households engaged in tree growing	71	435	230	205	122	67	55
Agro forestry (tree planting)	71	435	230	205	122	67	55
Alligator pepper	8	69	35	34	23	17	6
Apples	33	158	81	77	105	57	48
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	18	121	57	64	37	25	12
Avocado	1	11	5	6	1	1	0
Banana	10	81	43	38	30	16	14
Beans	569	4,493	2,234	2,259	1,425	870	555
Black pepper	4	36	20	16	7	6	1
Black berries	30	297	175	122	117	92	25
Cabbage	2	11	6	5	5	4	1
Carrot	28	152	82	70	44	28	16
Cashew	575	4,453	2,284	2,169	1,264	833	431
Cassava	1,667	11,342	5,916	5,426	3,207	2,199	1,008
Citrus	6	58	30	28	12	8	4
Cloves	1	15	4	11	3	1	2
Cocoa	8	56	29	27	10	7	3
Coconut	4	37	21	16	6	5	1
Cocoyam	15	94	43	51	30	17	13
Cocoyam / Taro (koko)	1	7	4	3	4	3	1
Coffee	2	10	4	6	2	2	0
Cotton	1	6	2	4	1	1	0
Cucumber	17	141	65	76	41	19	22
Egg plant	1	8	4	4	1	1	0
Gallic	1	5	3	2	5	3	2
Garden eggs	29	181	91	90	48	28	20
Ginger	4	21	13	8	14	9	5
Groundnut	1,497	11,023	5,502	5,521	3,305	2,002	1,303
Guava	7	55	33	22	9	7	2
Kenaf	9	92	41	51	15	11	4
Lemon grass	4	42	20	22	8	6	2
Lettuce	9	71	37	34	15	10	5
Maize	2,626	19,985	10,150	9,835	5,720	3,738	1,982
Mango	49	331	175	156	89	60	29
Melon (agusi)	74	564	286	278	160	108	52
Millet	1,209	9,276	4,719	4,557	2,870	1,833	1,037
Mushroom	3	47	24	23	7	7	0
Nut meg	6	53	28	25	8	7	1
Oil palm	4	32	15	17	8	4	4
Okro	124	765	429	336	261	156	105

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

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Onion	4	36	24	12	30	22	8
Pawpaw	4	22	13	9	4	4	0
Peas	4	18	10	8	9	6	3
Pepper	88	553	295	258	157	101	56
Pineapple	2	7	5	2	3	2	1
Plantain	13	89	47	42	23	15	8
Potatoes	2	7	3	4	2	2	0
Rice	227	1,867	961	906	533	361	172
Shea tree	7	51	24	27	8	6	2
Sorghum	1,027	7,643	3,873	3,770	2,095	1,344	751
Soya beans	21	134	71	63	41	30	11
Spinach	2	12	5	7	5	3	2
Sugarcane	2	25	9	16	1	1	0
Sun flower	1	7	3	4	2	2	0
Sweet pepper	3	21	12	9	4	3	1
Sweet potatoes	3	20	12	8	7	5	2
Tiger nut	5	34	16	18	13	7	6
Tobacco	3	15	13	2	3	3	0
Tomatoes	63	367	195	172	111	77	34
Water melon	18	147	75	72	29	23	6
Yam	4,402	31,495	16,251	15,244	8,783	5,953	2,830
Other	342	2,621	1,302	1,319	807	477	330

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A4: Population by Sex, number of households and number houses in the 20 largest communities**

S/No.	Community Name	Total	Sex		Households	Houses
			Male	Female		
1	Bole	12,921	6,300	6,621	2,395	1,551
2	Chibe	3,658	1,934	1,724	740	758
3	Bamboi	3,355	1,626	1,729	634	415
4	Banda-Nkwanta	2,361	1,170	1,191	409	289
5	Mandari	2,310	1,169	1,141	383	336
6	Sakpa	1,744	879	865	245	249
7	Dakrupe	1,578	864	714	310	358
8	Maluwe	1,430	692	738	220	192
9	Tinga	1,351	707	644	229	210
10	Teselima	1,209	603	606	182	212
11	Mankuma	1,152	571	581	172	173
12	Simpuyiri	1,021	526	495	166	172
13	Tama	984	501	483	189	147
14	Sonyo Dagaba	965	484	481	125	108
15	Sonyo	938	438	500	159	193
16	Abrewankor	925	426	499	113	112
17	Horiyiri	880	448	432	103	101
18	Seripe	807	395	412	127	133
19	Wawabile	783	403	380	100	105
20	Chache	762	396	366	109	102

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A5: Population by Age group in the 20 largest communities**

S/No.	Community Name	Age group															
		0-4	05-09	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	Bole	1,913	1,734	1,540	1,539	1,113	1,072	874	755	517	376	320	226	214	139	226	363
2	Chibe	367	176	148	520	736	611	385	308	166	109	60	28	20	10	8	6
3	Bamboi	440	469	441	473	284	307	207	189	129	78	85	63	53	37	41	59
4	Banda-Nkwanta	397	384	301	192	173	155	151	119	109	83	63	39	55	29	61	50
5	Mandari	403	382	291	263	160	134	133	108	78	95	67	38	36	27	42	53
6	Sakpa	312	315	233	135	77	85	104	108	72	67	67	22	44	31	40	32
7	Dakrupe	235	184	130	159	215	204	146	90	86	28	43	7	13	8	11	19
8	Maluwe	214	202	183	144	124	126	82	81	64	45	29	24	26	18	27	41
9	Tinga	215	169	158	130	98	90	115	73	77	54	36	37	21	24	22	32
10	Teselima	179	173	176	140	80	80	61	63	47	52	43	25	28	10	25	27
11	Mankuma	156	228	180	104	64	65	60	57	39	39	29	23	24	12	27	45
12	Simpuayiri	160	130	122	100	116	103	90	52	29	27	29	17	14	17	5	10
13	Tama	146	147	132	89	85	75	54	45	42	29	38	27	19	8	20	28
14	Sonyo Dagaba	176	210	131	94	48	49	43	46	55	35	27	14	13	6	10	8
15	Sonyo	162	180	138	80	52	40	50	46	31	32	27	19	24	7	20	30
16	Abrewankor	109	185	146	106	49	38	53	30	34	22	49	20	28	14	21	21
17	Horiyiri	123	183	130	88	43	52	55	49	37	25	34	8	25	9	12	7
18	Seripe	171	128	102	70	44	38	51	24	48	28	44	5	21	5	12	16
19	Wawabile	154	141	86	54	57	64	61	43	31	24	14	10	11	5	3	25
20	Chache	176	153	104	57	23	37	39	37	41	28	19	11	11	7	13	6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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