



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

KPANDAI DISTRICT



Canada 

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

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

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

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

DFID	Department for International Development
DPs	Development Partners
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West Africa
EU	European Union
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
Km	Kilometre
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
Mm	Millimetres
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	People Living with Disabilities
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
UN	United Nation
UNFPA	United Nation Population Fund
WC	Water Closer
WHO	World Health Organisation

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 Kpandai District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 108,816 representing 4.4 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 50.5 percent and females represent 49.5 percent. Ninety percent of the population are in rural localities. The district has a sex ratio of 102.2. The population of the district is youthful (persons below 15 years old representing 47.5%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (60 years and older) representing 5.4 percent. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 104.7 and the age dependency ratio for males is higher (110.4) than that of females (99.3).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 4.3. The General Fertility Rate is 123 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the fifth highest among the districts in the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27 births per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 5 deaths per 1000. Majority of migrants (52.6 percent) living in the district were born elsewhere in the Northern region while 47.4 percent were born elsewhere in another Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Volta region has the highest proportion of 49.7, followed by those born outside Ghana who constitute 15.4 percent.

Household size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 107,598, made of 50.6 percent males and 49.4 females. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 55.3 percent. Spouses form about 11 percent of the household population. People in extended (head, spouse (s), children and head's relatives) households constitute the highest proportion of 45.0 and those in nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 34.2 percent of the total number of household population in the district.

Marital status

About five in ten (49.2%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 42.2 percent have never married, 1.4 percent are in consensual unions, 4.4 percent are widowed, 1.5 percent are divorced and 1.3 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, about 78 percent of females are married, compared to a 46.2% of males by that age. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 54.6 percent while widowed males account for only

6.3 percent. . Among the married, 81.3 percent have no education while about 40.9 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. About 92 percent of the married population are employed, 0.7 percent are unemployed and 7.1 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (29.1%) are economically not active with 3.4 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 93.7 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 1.0 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.4 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 36.6 percent are literate and 63.4 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males (42.8%) is higher than that of females (30.3%). Two out of ten people (24.7%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above in the district, 55.6 percent has never attended school, 34.8 percent are currently attending and 9.6 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

About 85.3 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 14.7 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 99.0 percent are employed while one percent is unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (47.3%), 20.2% perform household duties and 8.2 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Five out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 85.7 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 4.5 percent in service and sales, 6.5 percent in craft and related trade, and 1.6 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 65.4 percent are self-employed without employees, 27.1 percent are contributing family workers, 0.8 percent are casual workers and 0.6 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Males constitute higher proportions of employees and self-employed with and without employees than females. Females only form higher proportions of contributing family workers and apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 97.0 percent of the population followed by the public sector which employs 1.4 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 13.7 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 19.8 percent, compared to 7.6 percent of females. Less than one percent (0.5) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 0.6 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 1.5 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (1.6%) than that for females (1.4%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability form the highest of 35.7 percent of the population with disability, followed by physical disability (21.1%). About 1.6 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities of the district. More than half (65.5%) of the population with disability in the district are employed with just 0.7 percent been unemployed. Of the population disabled, 66.4 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 89.7 percent of households in the district are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, nine out of ten households (92.0%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 71.4 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (96.1%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) keeping is the dominant animal rearing activity in the district among households.

Housing

The housing stock of Kpandai District is 20, 782 representing 3.6 percent of the total number of houses in the Northern Region. The average number of persons per house is 7.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (57.8%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 33.2 percent are separate houses and 4.7 percent are semi-detached houses. A high percentage (87.4%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 3.3 percent are owned by private individuals; 7.8 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 0.8 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.4%) 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 87.0 percent with cement/concrete constituting 27.1 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (63.4%) and mud/earth (35.8%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (68.5 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

Single sleeping room occupancy is the commonest among households of various sizes, especially household sizes between one and seven persons. About 7.3 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 kerosene lamp (51.6%) electricity (29.6%) and flashlight/torch (16.7%), The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (89.5%). The proportion for rural localities (95.6%) is higher than that of urban (41.9%). The four main sources of drinking water in the district are

river stream, borehole, public tap and pipe borne water. About 39.5 percent of households drink water from river/stream.

The commonest toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 10.5 percent followed by pit latrine (4.5%). About 83.1 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. About 20.5 percent of households in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 49.7 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 52.7 percent of households. About 26.0 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 5.9 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street (44.6%) and onto the compound (41.0%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Kpandai district was carved out of the East Gonja district in February 2008 by Legislative Instrument 1885 with its capital located at Kpandai. The district is located at the South-Eastern corner of the Northern Region of Ghana and lies between latitudes 8° N and 9.29° N and longitudes 0.29 ° E and 1.26°W. It is bordered to the North by Nanumba South district, East Gonja to the West, Krachi West district to the South-West and Nkwanta North district to the East. The district has a total land surface area of 1,132.9 Km Square. The district is strategically located at the central point between the northern and southern part of the eastern corridor of Ghana. .

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.2 Relief and drainage

The land is gently undulating with few depressions. There are few high hills to the eastern part of the district but mountains are generally absent. The district is endowed with three big rivers such as Oti, Dakar as well as White Volta. The tributaries transverse the district at vantage points which floods these areas at the peak of the rainy season. There are low lying and swampy areas which become waterlogged during the rainy season. The water bodies create large expanse of river banks that is good for rice cultivation.

1.2.3 Climate

The District lies in the Tropical Continental Climatic Zone as a result; temperatures are fairly high ranging between 29°C and 40°C in April and December respectively.

The rainfall pattern in Kpandai district is irregular and varies at the onset in duration and total amount of rainfall. This has been the key limitation to crop production in the district. The total annual rainfall ranges between 1150mm to 1500mm.

1.2.4 Vegetation and soil

The district is located in the transitional zone between the Northern Savannah and the moist semi-deciduous forest. The natural vegetation in the district is the Guinea Savannah Woodland, which has evolved from the natural climatic conditions and modified substantially by human activities.

The tree cover consists of semi-deciduous trees such as oil palm trees, raffia palm, acacia, shea-nut trees, dawadawa trees among others. In addition, tall grasses that characterize Guinea Savannah areas are extensively spread throughout the district.

The soils in the district are classified into three major groupings. These include alluvial soils classified as Glycols, Voltaian Sandstone and Savannah Ochrosols.

1.2.5 Built environment

The state of the built environment in the district leaves much to be desired. This is traceable to poor spatial planning, poor waste management, inadequate district bye-laws, poor building technology etc. The absence of effective development control machinery in the district has resulted in physical development being haphazard and uncoordinated culminating in poor layout in the urban and semi urban settlements of Kpandai, Kumdi, Buya and Kitare. Worse still, the general absence of drains in the district has exposed most communities to severe erosions and floods.

1.3 Political and Administration

Kpandai district assembly is the highest political and administrative body in the district. The assembly is made up of a 41-member general assembly. This consists of 27 elected members, 12 government appointees and the District Chief Executive and one Member of Parliament. The general assembly has both deliberative and executive functions presided over by the presiding member who is elected by at least two-thirds of the members of the general assembly from among themselves. The assembly works through its executive committee. The executive committee of the general assembly operates through the following sub-committees; development planning sub-committee, works sub-committee, finance and administration sub-committee, justice and security sub-committee, social services sub-committee, agriculture and environment sub-committee and women and children sub-committee. The district has one town council and six area councils with 27 unit committees and a membership of 135 people.

1.4 Culture and Social Structure

The district has diverse cultures. All the ethnic groups in the district have their local chiefs. They are further divided into clans with recognized clan heads. The Nawuris were the first ethnic group to migrate to the area.

The clan heads play various roles in mobilizing their people for special functions. Amongst the various clans, there is no established structure or hierarchy. This often leads to chaos as to who amongst the numerous clan heads to pay homage to on a visit to a particular community. Ethnic diversity in the district is a potential source of conflict and efforts should be made to avert this situation.

Major celebrations that bring the people from all over the country to their traditional homes include funerals and festivals such as the yam festival.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in the District. The sector consists of crop farmers, fishermen, and livestock farmers. Farming in the area however is still at a primary stage of development characterized by the use of crude and local implements. The main implements used for farming are cutlasses and hoes. Although the district has large expanse of water resources for irrigation no form of irrigation was practiced in the district. This is largely due to the absence of irrigation facilities and partly due to limited knowledge of farmers on irrigation development.

Figure 1.1: District Map of Kpandai



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.5.2 Commerce and Industry

The sector is least developed and dominated by petty traders and transport owners. Periodic markets that are scattered all over the District enhance commercial activities. Notable among these are the Kpandai, Kumdi, Kitare, Katiejeli and Jamboai among others. These market centres constitute the major sources of revenue to the District Assembly. However the market infrastructure is poorly developed. Only few of the markets have stalls or stores and activities are largely conducted under trees and in temporal structures. Due to the importance of the markets in the district's economy steps need to be taken to facilitate their development through the provision of adequate infrastructure.

Industrial activities are largely on small scale and characterized by over reliance on indigenous knowledge and resources. Family ownership and use of labour intensive technology are some of the basic features of this sector. Major small scale industrial activities engaged in by the people include carpentry and cassava processing, as well as dressmaking.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

A well-structured management and supervisory framework that outlines the responsibilities of the various stakeholders is essential for the effective implementation of a population and housing census. To implement the 2010 PHC, a National Census Secretariat was set up in January 2008 and comprised professional and technical staff of GSS as well as staff of other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) seconded to GSS. The Census Secretariat was primarily responsible for the day-to-day planning and implementation of the census activities.

The Secretariat had seven units, namely; census administration, cartography, recruitment and training, publicity and education, field operations and logistics management, data processing, and data analysis and dissemination.

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

A trial census which is a dress rehearsal of all the activities and procedures that are planned for the main census was carried out in October/November 2009. These included recruitment and training, distribution of census materials, administration of the questionnaire and other census forms, enumeration of the various categories of the population (household,

institutional and floating population), and data processing. The trial census was held in six selected districts across the country namely; Saboba (Northern Region), Chereponi (Northern Region), Sene (Brong Ahafo Region), Bia (Western Region), Awutu Senya (Central Region), and Osu Klottey Sub-Metro (Greater Accra Region). A number of factors were considered in selecting the trial census districts. These included: administrative boundary issues, ecological zone, and accessibility, enumeration of floating population/outdoor-sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

Enumeration of the household population started on Monday, 27th September, 2010. Enumerators visited houses, compounds and structures in their enumeration areas and started enumerating all households including visitors who spent the Census Night in the households. Enumeration was carried out in the order in which houses/structures were listed and where

the members of the household were absent, the enumerator left a call-back-card indicating when he/she would come back to enumerate the household. The enumeration process took off smoothly with enumerators poised on completing their assignments on schedule since many of them were teachers and had to return to school. However, many enumerators ran short of questionnaires after a few days' work.

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of household

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

Household and non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

before becoming unemployed. If a person was engaged in more than one occupation, only the main one was considered.

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

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, a mortality and migration.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 presents information on the district population by age, sex and type of locality. The district has a total population of 108,816, which is made up of 54,997 (50.54 percent) males and 53,819 (49.46 percent) females. The district has an urban population of 10,824 representing 9.9 percent and rural population 97,992 representing 90.1 percent

2.3 Age and Sex Structure and Sex Ratio

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 50.5 percent than females, representing 49.5 percent of the total population. The age structure further reveals that there are more people (52.4%) within the dependent ages (0-14 and 65 years and older) than the working ages (15-64+). The population in the rural localities is higher than the urban in all the age groups. The proportion of children below 5 years is relatively large (17.7%) compare to all other age groups. Sex ratio measures the number of males in relation to every 100 females. The district has a sex ratio of 102.2 that is, for every 100 females there are 102 males in the district. The sex ratio however, varies among the various age groups with the 55-59 year age group recording the highest sex ratio of 128.6.

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

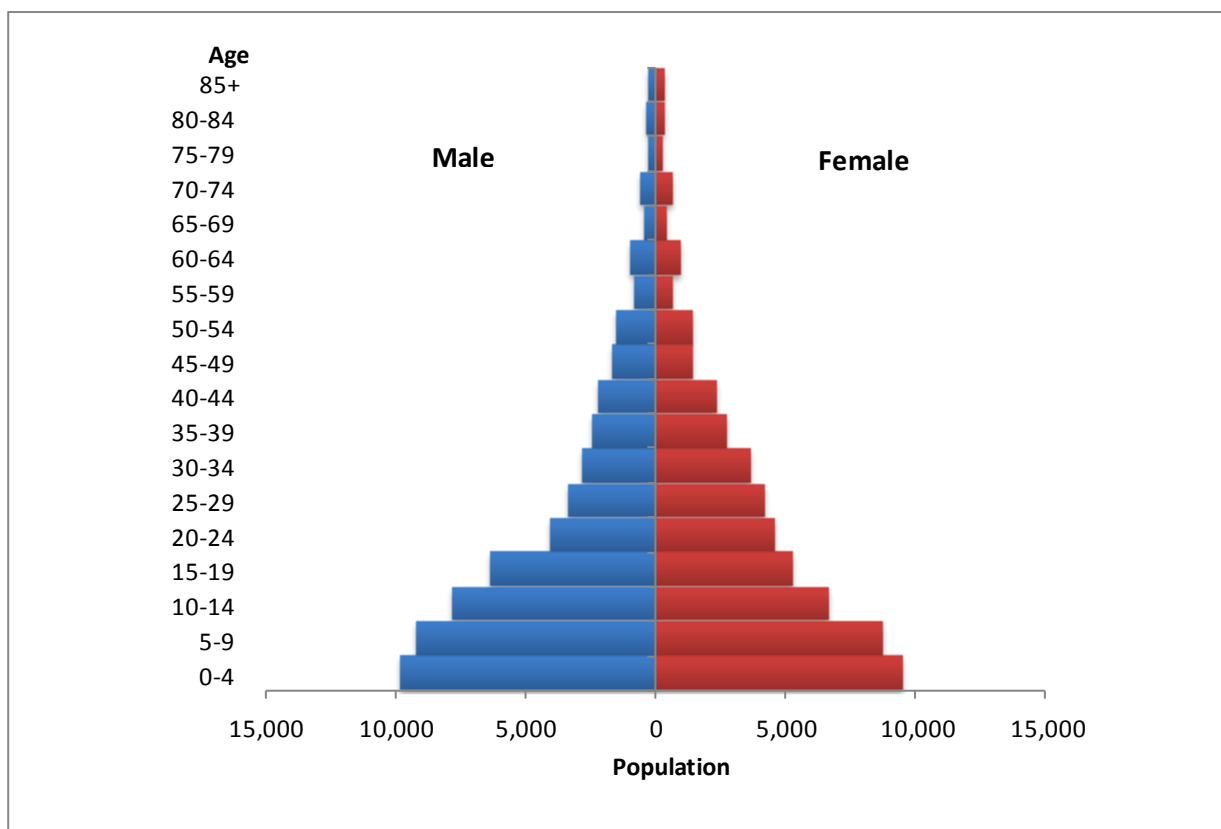
Age group	Sex						Type of locality		
	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex ratio	Urban	Rural
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
All Ages	108,816	100.0	54,997	100.0	53,819	100.0	102.2	10,824	97,992
0 - 4	19,300	17.7	9,806	17.8	9,494	17.6	103.3	1,437	17,863
5 - 9	17,908	16.5	9,223	16.8	8,685	16.1	106.2	1,555	16,353
10 - 14	14,448	13.3	7,832	14.2	6,616	12.3	118.4	1,473	12,975
15 - 19	11,625	10.7	6,336	11.5	5,289	9.8	119.8	1,538	10,087
20 - 24	8,656	8.0	4,061	7.4	4,595	8.5	88.4	867	7,789
25 - 29	7,509	6.9	3,367	6.1	4,142	7.7	81.3	785	6,724
30 - 34	6,450	5.9	2,846	5.2	3,604	6.7	79	639	5,811
35 - 39	5,100	4.7	2,414	4.4	2,686	5.0	89.9	582	4,518
40 - 44	4,504	4.1	2,175	4.0	2,329	4.3	93.4	488	4,016
45 - 49	3,062	2.8	1,641	3.0	1,421	2.6	115.5	365	2,697
50 - 54	2,870	2.6	1,488	2.7	1,382	2.6	107.7	309	2,561
55 - 59	1,477	1.4	831	1.5	646	1.2	128.6	200	1,277
60 - 64	1,895	1.7	978	1.8	917	1.7	106.7	161	1,734
65 - 69	851	0.8	442	0.8	409	0.8	108.1	107	744
70 - 74	1,282	1.2	618	1.1	664	1.2	93.1	100	1,182
75 - 79	597	0.5	312	0.6	285	0.5	109.5	76	521
80 - 84	696	0.6	356	0.6	340	0.6	104.7	77	619
85 - 89	298	0.3	133	0.2	165	0.3	80.6	31	267
90 - 94	219	0.2	103	0.2	116	0.2	88.8	25	194
95 - 99	69	0.1	35	0.1	34	0.1	102.9	9	60
All Ages	108,816	100.0	54,997	100.0	53,819	100.0	102.2	10,824	97,992
0-14	51,656	47.5	26,861	48.8	24,795	46.1	108.3	4,465	47,191
15-64	53,148	48.8	26,137	47.5	27,011	50.2	96.8	5,934	47,214
65+	4,012	3.7	1,999	3.6	2,013	3.7	99.3	425	3,587
Age-dependency ratio	104.7		110.4		99.3			82.4	107.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.1 Population pyramid

The population pyramid in Figure 2.1 represents the age-sex structure of the population of the Kpandai 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 with an increasing age 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.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Dependency ratio

Table 2.1 presents information on the age dependency ratios in the district. The dependency ratio is expressed as a percentage of the dependent population (persons aged less than 15 years and those above 64 years) in relation to the working population (i.e. the population aged 15-64 years). The district has aged dependency ratio of 104.7. This means that every 100 people within the working age group are working to support approximately 105 persons in the dependent ages in the district. The age-dependency ratio for males and females in the district is 110.4 and 99.3 respectively. This means that there are 110 males in the dependent ages for every 100 persons in the working ages. The urban localities in the district have an age-dependency ratio of approximately 82.2 while that of the rural is 107.6.

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 District

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births a woman has ever given birth to in her life time. Total Fertility Rate is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ends her child bearing if she is to pass through all her child bearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. The GFR is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years in a given year. While the crude birth rate

indicates the number of live births per 1,000 populations in a given year (Haupt and Kane, 2004). Births in the last 12 months to women aged 15-49 years are used to estimate age specific fertility rate, total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rates for all the districts in Northern Region as presented in table 2.2. Information on fertility indicators is necessary for planning of social development programmes in the region and the districts.

Kpandai and Savelugu/Nanton districts have the highest total fertility rates of 4.3 in the region. The lowest Total Fertility Rate of 2.9 is recorded in Zabzugu/Tatali and Karaga. The Kpandai District has a general fertility rate of 123, which is higher than the regional rates of 101.9. This means that there are 123 live births per 1,000 women aged between 15-49 years. The crude birth rate for the district is 27.2 births per 1000, which is higher than the regional figure of 24 per 1000.

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

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	24.0
Bole	61,593	14,471	1,663	3.8	114.9	27.0
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	99,863	22,207	2,230	3.6	100.4	22.3
West Gonja	41,180	9,806	924	3.3	94.2	22.4
Gonja Central	87,877	20,555	2,086	3.6	101.5	23.7
East Gonja	135,450	31,216	3,071	3.6	98.4	22.7
Kpandai	108,816	24,066	2,959	4.3	123.0	27.2
Nanumba South	93,464	21,210	2,542	4.2	119.8	27.2
Nanumba North	141,584	32,246	3,143	3.4	97.5	22.2
Zabzugu	63,815	15,591	1,016	2.4	65.2	15.9
Yendi Municipal	117,780	27,686	2,355	3.0	85.1	20.0
Tamale Metropolis	223,252	59,341	4,743	2.8	79.9	21.2
Tolon	72,990	17,028	1,585	3.2	93.1	21.7
Savelugu Nanton	139,283	33,942	4,300	4.3	126.7	30.9
Karaga	77,706	18,666	1,621	2.9	86.8	20.9
Gushiegu	111,259	26,349	2,868	3.7	108.8	25.8
Saboba	65,706	14,519	1,871	4.2	128.9	28.5
Chereponi	53,394	11,652	1,495	4.3	128.3	28.0
Bunkpurugu Yonyo	122,591	26,725	2,893	3.8	108.3	23.6
Mamprusi East	121,009	27,145	2,785	3.6	102.6	23.0
Mamprusi West	121,117	27,528	3,080	3.8	111.9	25.4
North Gonja	43,547	9,935	1,349	5.3	135.8	31.0
Kumbungu	39,341	8,851	920	3.6	103.9	23.4
Sagnerigu Municipal	148,099	38,548	3,579	3.3	92.8	24.2
Mion	81,812	18,812	1,935	3.4	102.9	23.7
Tatale	60,039	14,108	1,307	3.5	92.6	21.8
Mamprugu Moagduri	46,894	10,694	1,071	3.4	100.1	22.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 populations

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 surviving.

Out of the female population of 53,819 in the district, 32,714 had ever given birth.. Females aged 12-14 have the least births of 16 children while those aged 15-19 have 633 children. Females aged 30-34 and 60+ have the highest number of children ever born of 14,248 and 16,728 of children ever born.

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

Age group	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All ages	32,714	94,972	48,620	46,352	81,888	41,535	40,353
10-14	3,690	16	6	10	14	6	8
15-19	5,289	633	312	321	555	265	290
20-24	4,595	5,268	2,670	2,598	4,845	2,396	2,449
25-29	4,142	10,670	5,455	5,215	9,740	4,901	4,839
30-34	3,604	14,248	7,354	6,894	12,841	6,536	6,305
35-39	2,686	13,323	6,806	6,517	11,958	6,060	5,898
40-44	2,329	13,097	6,622	6,475	11,276	5,653	5,623
45-49	1,421	8,384	4,326	4,058	7,297	3,780	3,517
50-54	1,382	8,569	4,393	4,176	7,143	3,656	3,487
55-59	646	4,036	2,090	1,946	3,294	1,704	1,590
60+	2,930	16,728	8,586	8,142	12,925	6,578	6,347

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 provides information on household deaths and crude death rate in the entire northern region. The household deaths refer to death that occurred in households within the 12 months prior to the census night. Crude death rate refers to all total deaths per 1000 population in a given year.

A total of 14,714 deaths were recorded for the all households in the region in 2010 PHC. The crude death rate was 5.9, which implies that six persons died out of every 1,000 population in the region. However, the district recorded 554 household death within the same rate of the district which is 5.1 per 1,000 population is lower than that of the regional crude death rate of 5.9 per 1,000 population. The district recorded the 6th lowest crude death rate among the districts in the Northern region. In case of individual deaths occurring in the households the districts recorded the 554 deaths.

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: *Deaths per 1,000

2.4.3 Migration

Birthplace of migrants by duration of stay at current residence in the district is presented in table 2.5. The District recorded a total of 14,777 migrants, and 50 percent of them (7,771) were born in the region while the remaining 50 percent were born in other regions outside Ghana. Apart from Northern Region, most of the migrants (3,481) were born in Volta Region and 1,079 migrants born outside Ghana. The closeness of the district to the Volta Region might have accounted for the large number of the migrants from that region. The large number of migrants, who were born outside Ghana, were mainly Kotokolis and Basaris who came from Togo to settle in the district. Only 41 migrants came from the Western region.

In terms of the migrants' duration of stay in the district, 25.6 percent of them have stayed in the district for 20 years or more. Over 33 percent of the migrants who were born outside Ghana had lived in the district for 20 or more years.

Table 2.5: Birthplace of migrants by duration of stay at current residence

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	14,777	15.6	21.4	13.9	23.6	25.6
Born elsewhere in the region	7,771	17.2	19.5	13.7	24.4	25.2
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	41	22.0	17.1	9.8	17.1	34.1
Central	527	11.0	38.9	19.2	18.6	12.3
Greater Accra	567	9.2	28.0	17.1	23.3	22.4
Volta	3,481	14.9	21.1	14.1	22.8	27.1
Eastern	155	23.2	20.0	16.8	14.2	25.8
Ashanti	321	18.1	21.8	6.5	24.0	29.6
BrongAhafo	562	12.1	21.5	14.9	26.9	24.6
Northern						
Upper East	161	18.0	26.1	8.1	29.2	18.6
Upper west	112	17.0	35.7	9.8	17.9	19.6
Outside Ghana	1,079	10.8	21.3	12.7	22.2	33.1

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. The District has a total household population of 107,598 and this is made up of 54,429 males and 53,169 females. Household heads form 15.2 percent of the total household population. Children of the head constitute the highest proportion (55.3%) of the household population. Male household heads constitute 25.9 percent of the male household population while female household heads constituted only 4.3 percent.. Spouses constitute 11.3 percent of the household population; however, there is much variation in the proportion of spouses in terms of sex. Table 3.1 shows that only 0.3 percent of the male household population are spouses (husbands), while that of the females is 22.5 percent.

Table 3.1: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	107,598	100.0	54,429	100.0	53,169	100.0
Head	16,394	15.2	14,092	25.9	2,302	4.3
Spouse (wife/husband)	12,139	11.3	164	0.3	11,975	22.5
Child (son/daughter)	59,519	55.3	31,946	58.7	27,573	51.9
Parent/parent in-law	1,709	1.6	204	0.4	1,505	2.8
Son/daughter in-law	316	0.3	62	0.1	254	0.5
Grandchild	3,072	2.9	1,468	2.7	1,604	3.0
Brother/sister	5,235	4.9	3,096	5.7	2,139	4.0
Step child	899	0.8	526	1.0	373	0.7
Adopted/foster child	306	0.3	156	0.3	150	0.3
Other relative	7,283	6.8	2,284	4.2	4,999	9.4
Non-relative	726	0.7	431	0.8	295	0.6

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 in all, accounts for 58.8 percent of the total households in the district with the nuclear family households forming 41.2 percent. The extended household type (head spouse(s) children head's relative) has the highest proportion of 45.0 percent. Single parent extended form 6.4 percent. Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 34.2 with single parent nuclear constituting 5.7 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 structure by sex

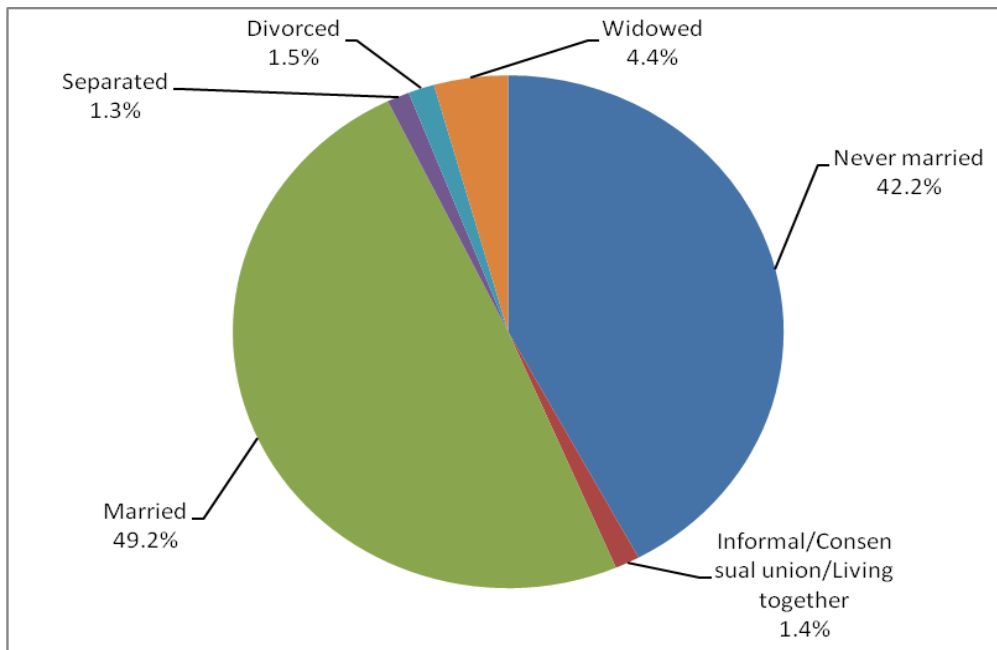
Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	107,598	100.0	54,429	100.0	53,169	100.0
Head only	817	0.8	602	1.1	215	0.4
Head and a spouse only	544	0.5	273	0.5	271	0.5
Single parent Nuclear	6,137	5.7	2,855	5.3	3,282	6.2
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	36,761	34.2	19,389	35.6	17,372	32.7
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	48,367	45.0	24,042	44.2	24,325	45.8
Extended + non relatives	1,762	1.6	908	1.7	854	1.6
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	2,002	1.9	1,030	1.9	972	1.8
Single parent Extended	6,896	6.4	3,137	5.8	3,759	7.1
Single parent Extended + non relative	318	0.2	139	0.3	179	0.3
Head and other composition but no spouse	3,994	3.7	2,054	3.8	1,940	3.7

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

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is a social union or legal contract between man and woman. The marital status of population 12 years and older is presented in Figure 3.1. The figure reveals that 49.2 percent of population 12 years and older are married, while 42.2 percent have never married in the district. It also indicates that 4.4 percent are widowed with 1.4 percent in consensual union

Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital status, age and sex

Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status are presented in Table 3.3. The table shows that 85.5 percent of the population within the age group 40-44 are married while 4.0 have never married. It also indicates that highest proportion of the population in the 12-14 age group (94.3%) have never married. Data disaggregated by sex also indicate that 45.4 percent of the male population 12 years and older are married while 50.1 percent have never married in the district. The table again shows that more than 80 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 53.0 percent are married while 34.2 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. The proportion of females who are widowed is higher (7.5%) as compared to their male counterparts with a percentage record of 1.2 percent.

Table 3.3: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status

Sex/age-group	Number	Percent	Never married	Informal/ consensual union	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	65,270	100.0	42.2	1.4	49.2	1.3	1.5	4.4
12 – 14	8,110	100.0	94.3	0.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	11,625	100.0	90.8	0.9	8.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 – 24	8,656	100.0	59.9	2.9	35.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
25 – 29	7,509	100.0	29.9	3.2	63.6	1.4	1.4	0.5
30 – 34	6,450	100.0	12.9	2.2	79.7	2.0	1.9	1.3
35 – 39	5,100	100.0	7.2	1.4	85.0	2.0	2.3	2.1
40 – 44	4,504	100.0	4.0	0.9	85.5	2.3	2.9	4.4
45 – 49	3,062	100.0	3.4	0.8	83.6	3.0	3.1	6.1
50 – 54	2,870	100.0	2.9	0.6	79.0	2.2	4.3	11.0
55 – 59	1,477	100.0	2.8	0.7	75.9	3.9	4.2	12.5
60 – 64	1,895	100.0	2.9	0.3	66.7	2.1	4.1	23.9
65+	4,012	100.0	5.2	0.6	58.1	2.6	3.0	30.5
Total	32,556	100.0	50.1	1.1	45.4	1.1	1.1	1.2
Male								
12 – 14	4,420	100.0	93.4	0.2	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	6,336	100.0	94.1	0.3	5.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	4,061	100.0	81.4	1.9	15.9	0.3	0.2	0.3
25 – 29	3,367	100.0	48.6	2.7	46.2	1.2	0.9	0.4
30 – 34	2,846	100.0	21.5	2.5	72.6	1.7	1.2	0.5
35 – 39	2,414	100.0	10.8	1.4	83.3	1.8	1.6	1.1
40 – 44	2,175	100.0	5.7	1.0	87.9	2.0	2.2	1.2
45 – 49	1,641	100.0	5.1	0.5	88.1	2.8	1.7	1.8
50 – 54	1,488	100.0	4.0	0.5	87.4	1.8	3.3	3.0
55 – 59	831	100.0	3.5	1.1	85.1	3.7	3.2	3.4
60 – 64	978	100.0	3.6	0.6	84.9	1.4	3.7	5.8
65+	1,999	100.0	5.1	0.5	83.1	2.3	2.7	6.3
Total	32,714	100.0	34.2	1.8	53.0	1.5	2.0	7.5
Female								
12 – 14	3,690	100.0	95.3	0.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	5,289	100.0	86.8	1.7	10.9	0.1	0.2	0.3
20 – 24	4,595	100.0	40.8	3.8	53.1	0.9	0.9	0.5
25 – 29	4,142	100.0	14.7	3.5	77.9	1.6	1.7	0.6
30 – 34	3,604	100.0	6.1	2.0	85.3	2.2	2.3	2.1
35 – 39	2,686	100.0	3.9	1.4	86.5	2.2	3.1	2.9
40 – 44	2,329	100.0	2.5	0.7	83.4	2.6	3.5	7.3
45 – 49	1,421	100.0	1.3	1.1	78.5	3.3	4.6	11.2
50 – 54	1,382	100.0	1.8	0.9	69.9	2.5	5.3	19.6
55 – 59	646	100.0	1.9	0.3	64.1	4.2	5.3	24.2
60 – 64	917	100.0	2.2	0.0	47.4	2.7	4.5	43.2
65+	2,013	100.0	5.4	0.6	33.3	2.8	3.3	54.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital Status and Level of Education

Table 3.4 provides information on marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and level of education. The data shows that 64.4 percent had no education, 29 percent had basic education and 5.1 percent had secondary education.

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

Sex/marital status	Number	Total	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both sexes								
Total	65,270	100.0	64.4	29.0	5.1	0.2	1.2	0.2
Never married	27,507	100.0	40.9	49.3	8.4	0.2	1.1	0.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	944	100.0	63.9	24.6	8.3	0.1	2.5	0.6
Married	32,111	100.0	81.3	14.4	2.6	0.2	1.2	0.2
Separated	861	100.0	75.0	18.5	2.7	0.8	2.8	0.2
Divorced	1,002	100.0	78.6	17.0	2.6	0.7	0.8	0.3
Widowed	2,845	100.0	92.7	5.8	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.0
Male								
Total	32,556	100.0	58.1	32.5	7.1	0.3	1.8	0.3
Never married	16,344	100.0	41.5	47.1	9.7	0.2	1.2	0.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	359	100.0	55.7	25.9	12.3	0.0	4.5	1.7
Married	14,767	100.0	75.1	17.5	4.3	0.4	2.3	0.4
Separated	354	100.0	68.9	21.8	3.1	0.8	4.8	0.6
Divorced	355	100.0	72.4	21.4	4.2	0.8	0.8	0.4
Widowed	377	100.0	84.4	11.4	2.7	0.0	1.3	0.3
Female								
Total	32,714	100.0	70.7	25.5	3.1	0.2	0.5	0.0
Never married	11,163	100.0	40.0	52.5	6.5	0.2	0.8	0.0
Informal/consensual union/living together	585	100.0	68.9	23.8	5.8	0.2	1.4	0.0
Married	17,344	100.0	86.6	11.8	1.2	0.1	0.0	1.4
Separated	507	100.0	79.3	16.2	2.4	0.3	0.8	0.0
Divorced	647	100.0	82.1	14.5	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.3
Widowed	2,468	100.0	94.0	5.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Basic : Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

Post Middle/Sec.cert/Diploma: Teacher training/college of education, Agriculture, Nursing, University Diploma, HND, etc

Tertiary: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

Table 3.4 presents the distribution of persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. The table shows that a little over 80 percent (81.3%) of the married population have no education. The proportion of married population with basic education is higher (14.4%) than that of secondary (2.6%). Among the never married, 40.9 percent have no education but 49.3 percent have basic education. Again a higher proportion of the widowed (92.7%) have no education while 5.8 have basic education. In terms of sex, the male married population who have no education is 75.1 percent compare to 86.6 percent of their female counterparts. The proportions of married males who have basic education is 17.5 percent while that females is 11.8 percent.

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 92.2 percent of the married population is employed which is higher than the proportion not economically active (7.1%). The table also

indicates that 70.0 of the married are employed while less than one (0.8%) are unemployed with 29.1 percent not economically active. The percentage of the never married males who are employed is higher (73.0%) than those who are unemployed (0.7%). Higher proportion of widows (40.4%) is economically not active as compared to 23.3 percent of their male counterparts. A greater proportion of both married males (94.3%) and females (91.3 %) in the district are employed.

Table 3.5: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and

Sex/marital status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	65,270	100.0	53,096	81.3	509	0.8	11,665	17.9
Never married	27,507	100.0	19,266	70.0	229	0.8	8,012	29.1
informal/consensual union/living together	944	100.0	859	91.0	17	1.8	68	7.2
Married	32,111	100.0	29,598	92.2	230	0.7	2,283	7.1
Separated	861	100.0	752	87.3	14	1.6	95	11.0
Divorced	1,002	100.0	874	87.2	6	0.6	122	12.2
Widowed	2,845	100.0	1,747	61.4	13	0.5	1,085	38.1
Male								
Total	32,556	100.0	26,961	82.8	229	0.7	5,366	16.5
Never married	16,344	100.0	11,939	73.0	119	0.7	4,286	26.2
informal/consensual union/living together	359	100.0	338	94.2	9	2.5	12	3.3
Married	14,767	100.0	13,760	93.2	94	0.6	913	6.2
Separated	354	100.0	328	92.7	4	1.1	22	6.2
Divorced	355	100.0	309	87.0	1	0.3	45	12.7
Widowed	377	100.0	287	76.1	2	0.5	88	23.3
Female								
Total	32,714	100.0	26,135	79.9	280	0.9	6,299	19.3
Never married	11,163	100.0	7,327	65.6	110	1.0	3,726	33.4
informal/consensual union/living together	585	100.0	521	89.1	8	1.4	56	9.6
Married	17,344	100.0	15,838	91.3	136	0.8	1,370	7.9
Separated	507	100.0	424	83.6	10	2.0	73	14.4
Divorced	647	100.0	565	87.3	5	0.8	77	11.9
Widowed	2,468	100.0	1,460	59.2	11	0.4	997	40.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.6 shows the number of people by nationality and sex. It depicts the trend of the population by birth, dual nationality, and naturalization among others. Out of the total population in the district 93.7 percent are Ghanaians by birth while Africans other than ECOWAS form the least with only 0.5 percent. Those with dual citizenship constituted 2.9 percent while only 1.0 percent obtained their nationality by naturalisation. There are more females with dual nationality (3.0 percent) than males (2.8 percent). ECOWAS nationals formed 1.8 percent and 1.4 percent for males and females respectively.

Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	108,816	100.0	54,997	100.0	53,819	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	101,959	93.7	51,478	93.6	50,481	93.8
Dual nationality	3,175	2.9	1,551	2.8	1,624	3.0
Ghanaian by naturalisation	1,034	1.0	537	1.0	497	0.9
ECOWAS	1,765	1.6	996	1.8	769	1.4
Africa other than ECOWAS	544	0.5	275	0.5	269	0.5
Other	339	0.3	160	0.3	179	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.7 shows the population by religion and sex. Traditionalist recorded the highest proportion of 28.3 percent followed by Pentecostal/Characteristic (22.6%) while other Christians recorded the least with 5.5 percent. Islam recorded a proportion of 7.9 percent while those with no religion recorded a significant proportion of 11.2 percent.

The percentage of males with no religion (12.0%) is greater than females with no religion (10.5%). It means that females were more religious as compared to males. The proportion of males in Islam 8.1 percent and traditionalist is 28.8 percent as compare to their female counterparts of 7.6 percent and 27.9 percent respectively.

The table further reveals that the proportion of females is higher than males in the Catholics, Protestants, Pentecost and other Christian groups while in Islam it is the males who dominate. The Pentecostal\charismatic Christians (22.6 percent) constitute a high proportion amongst the Christian groups.

Table 3.7: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	108,816	100.0	54,997	100.0	53,819	100.0
No Religion	12,224	11.2	6,578	12.0	5,646	10.5
Catholic	14,677	13.5	7,323	13.3	7,354	13.7
Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran etc.)	11,070	10.2	5,405	9.8	5,665	10.5
Pentecostal/Charismatic	24,596	22.6	12,101	22.0	12,495	23.2
Other Christians	6,022	5.5	2,912	5.3	3,110	5.8
Islam	8,550	7.9	4,457	8.1	4,093	7.6
Traditionalist	30,825	28.3	15,831	28.8	14,994	27.9
Other (Specify)	852	0.8	390	0.7	462	0.9

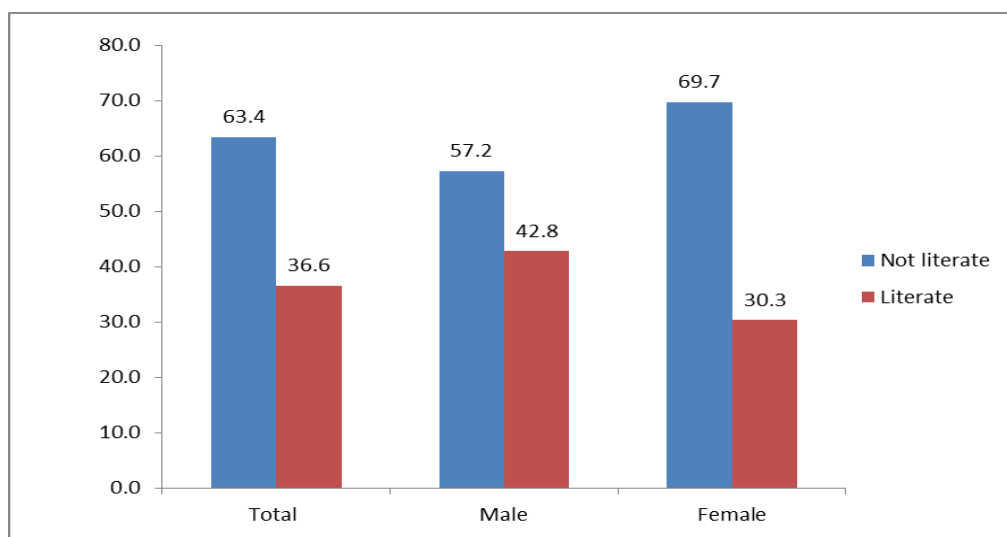
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 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 Kpandai District. The figure shows that 63.4 percent of the population 11 years and older cannot read and write in any language. In terms of sex, the figure shows that 57.2 percent of males and 69.7 percent 11 years and older cannot read or write with understanding.

Figure 3.2: Literacy status of population 11years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of language of literacy, Table 3.8 presents information on the population 11 years and older by literacy status and language in which they are literate. The table shows that among the literate population, those who are literate in English and Ghanaian language constitute 24.7 percent while those who are literate in English only form 70.4 percent in the district. With regards to sex and language of literacy 27.7 percent of the males are literate in English and Ghanaian language while that of the females is 20.4 percent. The proportion of females who are literate in only English is higher (75.2%) than the males (67.0%). With regards to age, the table shows that more than 50 percent of population in each age group can read and write with understanding in English only. The pattern is the same for both males and females, except females who are in the older age groups the proportions (over 40%) are little lower than 50 percent.

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

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes							
Total	42,696	24,596	70.4	4.4	24.7	0.2	0.3
10-14	3,261	6,871	77.9	4.5	17.3	0.1	0.1
15-19	4,511	7,114	75.6	3.3	20.6	0.2	0.2
20-24	5,317	3,339	67.2	4.1	28.2	0.2	0.4
25-29	5,435	2,074	62.2	4.6	32.5	0.4	0.3
30-34	4,967	1,483	62.2	6.7	30.3	0.4	0.4
35-39	4,057	1,043	60.3	5.3	33.6	0.3	0.6
40-44	3,814	690	60.1	5.2	34.5	-	0.1
45-49	2,470	592	56.1	7.3	36.1	-	0.5
50-54	2,416	454	56.6	6.6	35.7	0.7	0.4
55-59	1,167	310	52.6	4.8	42.6	-	-
60-64	1,666	229	50.7	6.1	43.2	-	-
65+	3,615	397	54.4	6.5	38.3	0.3	0.5
Male							
Total	19,255	14,402	67.0	4.8	27.7	0.3	0.2
10-14	1,823	3,698	76.5	4.7	18.6	0.1	0.1
15-19	2,321	4,015	73.8	3.6	22.2	0.3	0.1
20-24	2,092	1,969	65.1	4.2	30.3	0.2	0.3
25-29	2,063	1,304	59.4	4.8	34.9	0.5	0.4
30-34	1,946	900	56.3	7.3	35.2	0.6	0.6
35-39	1,744	670	53.6	6.3	38.8	0.4	0.9
40-44	1,730	445	56.2	4.9	38.9	-	-
45-49	1,236	405	50.9	7.2	41.5	-	0.5
50-54	1,162	326	50.9	7.4	40.2	0.9	0.6
55-59	585	246	48.4	3.3	48.4	-	-
60-64	796	182	45.6	6.6	47.8	-	-
65+	1,757	242	46.3	7.9	45.5	0.4	-
Female							
Total	23,441	10,194	75.2	4.0	20.4	0.1	0.3
10-14	1,438	3,173	79.6	4.3	15.9	0.0	0.2
15-19	2,190	3,099	78.1	2.9	18.7	0.1	0.3
20-24	3,225	1,370	70.2	3.9	25.2	0.1	0.5
25-29	3,372	770	66.8	4.2	28.6	0.3	0.3
30-34	3,021	583	71.2	5.7	22.8	0.2	0.2
35-39	2,313	373	72.4	3.5	24.1	-	-
40-44	2,084	245	67.3	5.7	26.5	-	0.4
45-49	1,234	187	67.4	7.5	24.6	-	0.5
50-54	1,254	128	71.1	4.7	24.2	-	-
55-59	582	64	68.8	10.9	20.3	-	-
60-64	870	47	70.2	4.3	25.5	-	-
65+	1,858	155	67.1	4.5	27.1	-	1.3

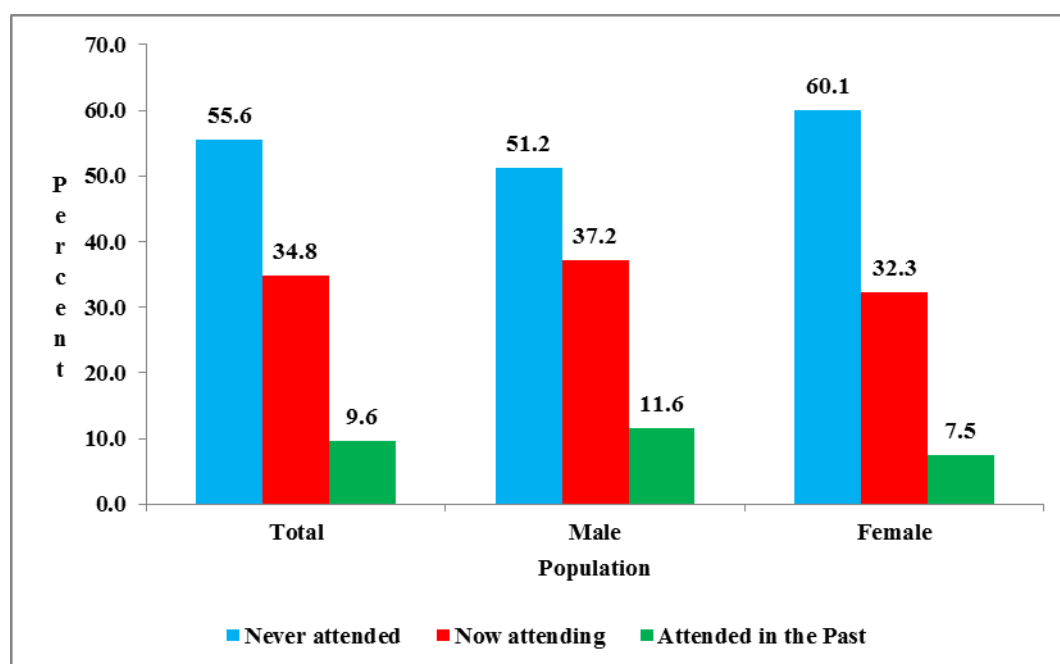
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.3 School attendance

Figure 3.3 shows school attendance of the population three years and older in the district. The figure shows that 55.6 percent of the population 3 years and older in the district have never attended school, 9.6 percent have attended in the past and 34.8 percent are currently attending school in the district. In terms of sex disaggregation, the figure shows that 51.2 percent of males and 60.1 percent of females three years and older in the district have never

attended school. The proportion of males who are currently attending school is higher (37.2%) than females (11.6%).

Figure 3.3: School attendance of persons three years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.3 Level of education

Table 3.9 presents information on school attendance for persons aged 3 years and older by highest level of schooling. The Table shows that 55.0 percent the population currently attending school are at the primary level. This is more than double the proportion in JHS/JSS (15.3%) and SSS/SHS (5.5%) combined. Less than one (0.5%) percent is in the tertiary. There is not much variation in the proportion of males (0.6%) in tertiary school females (0.4%).

With regards to past school attendance, more than one-tenth of the population have either attended primary, JHS/JSS, middle or SSS/SHS. However, the proportions vary with levels. For instance, higher proportions attended primary (36.8%) followed by JHS/JSS (24.9%), SSS/SHS (17.4%) and middle (15.3%) compare to the other levels. The table also shows that close to five percent (4.9%) have attained tertiary education. The proportion of females who attended school up to the primary (45.8%) and JSS/JHS (27.8%) is higher than the males which are 31.1 percent and 23.1 percent respectively. However, there is much variation in the proportion of males who have completed tertiary education (4.9%) and that of females (0.9%).

Table 3.9: Population 3 years and older by level of education and school attendance

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34,128	100.0	18,417	100.0	15,711	100.0	9,382	100.0	5,729	100.0	3,653	100.0
Nursery	4,380	12.8	2,222	12.1	2,158	13.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	3,607	10.6	1,826	9.9	1,781	11.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	18,766	55.0	9,813	53.3	8,953	57.0	3,454	36.8	1,782	31.1	1,672	45.8
JSS/JHS	5,219	15.3	3,107	16.9	2,112	13.4	2,338	24.9	1,321	23.1	1,017	27.8
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,432	15.3	997	17.4	435	11.9
SSS/SHS	1,894	5.5	1,273	6.9	621	4.0	1,050	11.2	762	13.3	288	7.9
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	357	3.8	264	4.6	93	2.5
Voc./Tech./Commercial	23	0.1	13	0.1	10	0.1	117	1.2	75	1.3	42	1.1
Post middle/Secondary/ Certificate	63	0.2	50	0.3	13	0.1	332	3.5	260	4.5	72	2.0
Tertiary	176	0.5	113	0.6	63	0.4	302	3.2	268	4.7	34	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The production of goods and services are the main determinants of the development of a district and the nation as a whole. Critical to the production process is the human capital that a society will be endowed with. It is imperative to assert that all persons irrespective of sex or age consume goods and services produced by a section of the total population. The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by the nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development. Generally, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to the general well-being of the population.

Contributing to employment opportunities in any society or area are factors such as the structure of the population, proportion of the economically active population and the labour market. A detailed study of the dynamics of the population and the labour market helps to identify the employment opportunities available and the structure of the economy. The 2010 PHC results provide data on the labour force and economic characteristics of the population. This chapter analyses the economic activities pursued, economically active and economically not active, the employed and the unemployed population.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older in the district. The Table presents information on two distinct groups; economically active (85.3%) and economically not active (14.7%). The economically active population comprises those who worked within the seven days preceding the census night, those who did not work but had job to go back to and those who did not work but were actively seeking work. The not economically active on the other hand, are those who did not work and were not seeking work within the seven days preceding Census Night. This includes homemakers, students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who were unable to work due to their age or ill-health.

The table indicates that 99.0 percent of the economically active population are employed. The proportions of the unemployed who are seeking job for the first time constitute 50.5 percent. It also shows that 47.3 percent of the not economically active population are in full time education. The sex disaggregation also reveals that 87.1 percent of the males are economically active out of which 99.1 are employed. Females who are economically active form 83.5 percent out of which 98.5 percent are employed. The analyses show that there is not much difference in the proportion of male who are employed and that of females in the District.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,160	100.0	28,136	100.0	29,024	100.0
Economically active	48,750	85.3	24,502	87.1	24,248	83.5
<i>Employed</i>	48,247	99.0	24,277	99.1	23,970	98.9
<i>Worked</i>	47,733	98.9	24,045	99.0	23,688	98.8
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	455	0.9	218	0.9	237	1.0
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	59	0.1	14	0.1	45	0.2
<i>Unemployed</i>	503	1.0	225	0.9	278	1.1
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	249	49.5	98	43.6	151	54.3
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	254	50.5	127	56.4	127	45.7
Economically not active	8,410	14.7	3,634	12.9	4,776	16.5
Did home duties (household chore)	1,703	20.2	470	12.9	1,233	25.8
Full time education	3,980	47.3	2,216	61.0	1,764	36.9
Pensioner/Retired	57	0.7	34	0.9	23	0.5
Disabled/Sick	691	8.2	291	8.0	400	8.4
Too old/young	1,841	21.9	560	15.4	1,281	26.8
Other	138	1.6	63	1.7	75	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Age and Activity Status

Population 15 years and older by employment status, sex, age and activity status is presented in table 4.2. The Table shows that about four in every five persons in all the age categories except the 15-19 and 65+ age groups are employed. A large proportion of persons in the 15-19 (31.2%) and 65+ (36.8%) are not economically not active. This probably may due to the fact that a high proportion of persons in the 15-19 year age group might be in full time education, while persons in the 60+ years might have retired from employment.

In terms of sex, the proportion of employed males in all age categories except the 20-24 year age group is higher than the employed females in the district. The data also shows that, in most age groups the proportion of females not economically active are more than males, probably because they are more likely to be engaged in home duties than men.

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

Age group	All Status	Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes							
Total	57,160	48,247	84.4	503	0.9	8,410	14.7
15 - 19	11,625	7,914	68.1	89	0.8	3,622	31.2
20 - 24	8,656	7,166	82.8	133	1.5	1,357	15.7
25 - 29	7,509	6,870	91.5	81	1.1	558	7.4
30 - 34	6,450	6,087	94.4	46	0.7	317	4.9
35 - 39	5,100	4,902	96.1	30	0.6	168	3.3
40 - 44	4,504	4,287	95.2	33	0.7	184	4.1
45 - 49	3,062	2,948	96.3	16	0.5	98	3.2
50 - 54	2,870	2,677	93.3	10	0.3	183	6.4
55 - 59	1,477	1,333	90.3	14	0.9	130	8.8
60 - 64	1,895	1,547	81.6	32	1.7	316	16.7
65+	4,012	2,516	62.7	19	0.5	1,477	36.8
Male							
Total	28,136	24,277	86.3	225	0.8	3,634	12.9
15 - 19	6,336	4,391	69.3	42	0.7	1,903	30.0
20 - 24	4,061	3,360	82.7	57	1.4	644	15.9
25 - 29	3,367	3,097	92.0	36	1.1	234	6.9
30 - 34	2,846	2,720	95.6	22	0.8	104	3.7
35 - 39	2,414	2,371	98.2	6	0.2	37	1.5
40 - 44	2,175	2,110	97.0	11	0.5	54	2.5
45 - 49	1,641	1,615	98.4	10	0.6	16	1.0
50 - 54	1,488	1,443	97.0	6	0.4	39	2.6
55 - 59	831	772	92.9	12	1.4	47	5.7
60 - 64	978	884	90.4	16	1.6	78	8.0
65+	1,999	1,514	75.7	7	0.4	478	23.9
Female							
Total	29,024	23,970	82.6	278	1.0	4,776	16.5
15 - 19	5,289	3,523	66.6	47	0.9	1,719	32.5
20 - 24	4,595	3,806	82.8	76	1.7	713	15.5
25 - 29	4,142	3,773	91.1	45	1.1	324	7.8
30 - 34	3,604	3,367	93.4	24	0.7	213	5.9
35 - 39	2,686	2,531	94.2	24	0.9	131	4.9
40 - 44	2,329	2,177	93.5	22	0.9	130	5.6
45 - 49	1,421	1,333	93.8	6	0.4	82	5.8
50 - 54	1,382	1,234	89.3	4	0.3	144	10.4
55 - 59	646	561	86.8	2	0.3	83	12.8
60 - 64	917	663	72.3	16	1.7	238	26.0
65+	2,013	1,002	49.8	12	0.6	999	49.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 presents information on employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. The major occupation in the district is skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery, which employed 85.7 percent of the population. About 92 percent of males and 78.9 percent of females are involved in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery. The proportion of craft and related trades workers constitute 6.5 percent, however, higher proportion of females (11.0%) than males (2.1%) are into craft and related trades in the district. This pattern remains the same for the service and sales workers which is the next leading form of occupation (4.5%) in the District. The proportion of females who are engaged in this occupation is higher (7.3%)

than males (1.6%). Managers constituted only 0.3 percent of the district population. Unlike other occupation, males and females (90.3%) accounted for equal proportions in the managerial group.

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	48,247	100.0	24,277	100.0	23,970	100.0
Managers	155	0.3	75	0.3	80	0.3
Professionals	535	1.1	401	1.7	134	0.6
Technicians and associate Professionals	105	0.2	77	0.3	28	0.1
Clerical support workers	104	0.2	72	0.3	32	0.1
Service and sales workers	2,154	4.5	397	1.6	1,757	7.3
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	41,349	85.7	22,443	92.4	18,906	78.9
Craft and related trades workers	3,138	6.5	505	2.1	2,633	11.0
Plant and machine operation and assembling	176	0.4	170	0.7	6	0.0
Elementary occupations	531	1.1	137	0.6	394	1.6
Other occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex is represented in table 4.4. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry employ 85.1 percent of the population follow by manufacturing which also employs 5.1 percent of employed population in the District. The proportion of males employed in this industry is higher (91.7%) than that of females (78.5%) in the district. Wholesale and retail trading as well as repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles is the next leading industry which account for 4.8 percent. The proportion of females in this industry 7.0 percent while that of the males 2.6 percent. Accommodation and food service activities employed 1.5 percent of the people of which the male constitute 0.2 percent and females, 2.8 percent. This indicates that a lot of females are engaged in accommodation and food service industry in the district than the males.

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	48,247	100.0	24,277	100.0	23,970	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	41,067	85.1	22,257	91.7	18,810	78.5
Mining and quarrying	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Manufacturing	2,465	5.1	302	1.2	2,163	9.0
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	20	0.0	11	0.0	9	0.0
Construction	54	0.1	49	0.2	5	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,306	4.8	628	2.6	1,678	7.0
Transportation and storage	161	0.3	152	0.6	9	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	722	1.5	57	0.2	665	2.8
Information and communication	27	0.1	16	0.1	11	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	18	0.0	10	0.0	8	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	79	0.2	26	0.1	53	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	56	0.1	28	0.1	28	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	122	0.3	100	0.4	22	0.1
Education	489	1.0	400	1.6	89	0.4
Human health and social work activities	110	0.2	61	0.3	49	0.2
Arts entertainment and recreation	9	0.0	9	0.0	0	0.0
Other service activities	419	0.9	129	0.5	290	1.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	118	0.2	37	0.2	81	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 presents employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The tables show that majority (6.4%) of the employed population in the District self-employed without employees. Contributing family workers constitute 27.1 percent. Employees and self-employed with employees account for 2.4 percent and 3.1 percent respectively of the employed population in the District. All the other categories recorded proportions less than one percent.(both sexes) were with males forming 25 percent and females constituting 29.1 percent. There were more females working as contributing family workers than their male counterparts. In terms of sex, the data reveal that there is not much

difference in the proportion of males (65.8%) and females (64.9%) who are self-employed without employees.

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	48,247	100.0	24,277	100.0	23,970	100.0
Employee	1,137	2.4	833	3.4	304	1.3
Self-employed without employee(s)	31,540	65.4	15,976	65.8	15,564	64.9
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,479	3.1	871	3.6	608	2.5
Casual worker	362	0.8	222	0.9	140	0.6
Contributing family worker	13,066	27.1	6,096	25.1	6,970	29.1
Apprentice	279	0.6	81	0.3	198	0.8
Domestic employee (House help)	289	0.6	139	0.6	150	0.6
Other	95	0.2	59	0.2	36	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

The employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex is presented in table 4.6. The data show that higher (97.8%) proportion of the employed are in the private informal sector. This is followed by the Public (1.4%) with the other categories recording values less than one. An equal proportion of almost males (97.0%) and females (98.7%) are in the private informal sector. However the proportion of males (2.2%) employed in the public sector is higher than that of the females (0.6%).

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	48,247	100.0	24,277	100.0	23,970	100.0
Public (Government)	682	1.4	527	2.2	155	0.6
Private/Formal	248	0.5	146	0.6	102	0.4
Private/Informal	47,186	97.8	23,538	97.0	23,648	98.7
Semi-Public/Parastatal	6	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	122	0.3	60	0.2	62	0.3
Other International Organisations	3	0.0	3	0.0	0	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. The role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana cannot be over emphasized. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centres.

To understand some of these developments a module was included in the 2010 PHC on ownership and use of ICT facilities. This chapter analyses ownership of mobile phones and usage of internet facility at the individual level and ownership of desk/lap top computers at the household level.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 provides information on mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage and sex for the population 12 years and older in the Kpandai district. The Table indicates that 13.7 percent of persons 12 years and older have mobile phones in the district. The percentage of males who own mobile phones constitute 19.8 percent while that of the females is 7.6 percent.

5.3 The Use of Internet

The internet has become a vital communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. Table 5.1 also shows the percentage of population 12 years and older using internet facility. The population in the district using internet facility is 353 representing 0.5 percent. The proportion of males using internet facility in the district is 0.7 percent with that of females being 0.4 percent. The data show that internet facility usage is very low in the district.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older	Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	65,270	8,956	13.7	353	0.5
Male	32,556	6,454	19.8	216	0.7
Female	32,714	2,502	7.6	137	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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. The table shows that 97 households representing 0.6 percent have desktop or laptop computers. Proportion of household heads who own desktop/laptop computers is equal for male headed households (0.6%) and that of female headed households (0.6%) in the district

Table 5.2: Household ownership of desktop/laptop computers by sex of head

Sex	Number of households	Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	16,394	97	0.6
Male	14,092	84	0.6
Female	2,302	13	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

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 (DACF) 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 Kpandai District.

6.3 Type of Disability

Disability status of the Kpandai population by locality and sex is presented on Table 6.1. There are 1,663 persons representing 1.5 percent of the population with at least one form of disability in the District. Sight disability is the leading form of disability in the district representing 35.7 percent while PWDs with physical disability constitutes 21.1 percent. PWDs with hearing disability account for 18.0 percent and those with speech disability forming 13.8 percent.

Among the sex, males with sight disability constitute 35.8 percent while their female counterparts form 35.6 percent. Physical disability is higher among females (23.3%) than males (20.1%). Close to 18 percent of the males had hearing disability as against their female counterparts (18.3%)

6.4 Distribution 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 urban areas (1.6%) is almost equal to that of urban areas (1.6%). Again sight is the common disability in both urban and rural areas forming 39.8 percent and 35.3 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. The proportion of female PWDs with sight disabilities in urban areas is higher (41.1%) than males (38.3%). However, there is not much variation with regards to the sight disability among the males (35.6%) and females (34.9 %).

Table 6.1: Disability status of population by locality and sex

Disability type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	108,816	100.0	54,997	100.0	53,819	100.0
Without disability	107,153	98.5	54,101	98.4	53,052	98.6
With disability	1,663	1.5	896	1.6	767	1.4
Sight	594	35.7	321	35.8	273	35.6
Hearing	299	18.0	159	17.7	140	18.3
Speech	229	13.8	138	15.4	91	11.9
Physical	351	21.1	180	20.1	171	22.3
Intellect	129	7.8	60	6.7	69	9.0
Emotion	205	12.3	116	12.9	89	11.6
Other	93	5.6	51	5.7	42	5.5
Urban						
Total	10,824	100.0	5,369	100.0	5,455	100.0
Without disability	10,653	98.4	5,288	98.5	5,365	98.4
With disability	171	1.6	81	1.5	90	1.6
Sight	68	39.8	31	38.3	37	41.1
Hearing	23	13.5	13	16.0	10	11.1
Speech	32	18.7	20	24.7	12	13.3
Physical	48	28.1	25	30.9	23	25.6
Intellect	22	12.9	10	12.3	12	13.3
Emotion	28	16.4	9	11.1	19	21.1
Other	9	5.3	5	6.2	4	4.4
Rural						
Total	97,992	100.0	49,628	100.0	48,364	100.0
Without disability	96,500	98.5	48,813	98.4	47,687	98.6
With disability	1,492	1.5	815	1.6	677	1.4
Sight	526	35.3	290	35.6	236	34.9
Hearing	276	18.5	146	17.9	130	19.2
Speech	197	13.2	118	14.5	79	11.7
Physical	303	20.3	155	19.0	148	21.9
Intellect	107	7.2	50	6.1	57	8.4
Emotion	177	11.9	107	13.1	70	10.3
Other	84	5.6	46	5.6	38	5.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Activity

Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex is shown in table 6.2. A total of 55,955 persons were without any form of disability while 1,205 are with disability. About two thirds (65.5%) of persons with disability are employed, less than one percent (0.7%) are unemployed and 33.8 percent are not economically active.

A high proportions of persons with, sight (58.8%), hearing (73.1%) and speech (85.7%) disabilities are employed. More than a third of persons with physical (43.7%), emotion (42.3%) sight (40.3%), and intellect (36.0%) disabilities are not economically active.

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

Sex/disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	57,160	100.0	48,247	84.4	503	0.9	8,410	14.7
No disability	55,955	100.0	47,458	84.8	494	0.9	8,003	14.3
With a disability	1,205	100.0	789	65.5	9	0.7	407	33.8
Sight	459	100.0	270	58.8	4	0.9	185	40.3
Hearing	193	100.0	141	73.1	0	0.0	52	26.9
Speech	154	100.0	132	85.7	1	0.6	21	13.6
Physical	295	100.0	160	54.2	6	2.0	129	43.7
Intellectual	86	100.0	54	62.8	1	1.2	31	36.0
Emotional	149	100.0	85	57.0	1	0.7	63	42.3
Other	67	100.0	47	70.1	0	0.0	20	29.9
Male								
Total	28,136	100.0	24,277	86.3	225	0.8	3,634	12.9
No disability	27,483	100.0	23,831	86.7	218	0.8	3,434	12.5
With a disability	653	100.0	446	68.3	7	1.1	200	30.6
Sight	253	100.0	159	62.8	4	1.6	90	35.6
Hearing	95	100.0	73	76.8	0	0.0	22	23.2
Speech	91	100.0	77	84.6	1	1.1	13	14.3
Physical	152	100.0	89	58.6	4	2.6	59	38.8
Intellectual	46	100.0	31	67.4	1	2.2	14	30.4
Emotional	86	100.0	47	54.7	1	1.2	38	44.2
Other	37	100.0	26	70.3	0	0.0	11	29.7
Female								
Total	29,024	100.0	23,970	82.6	278	1.0	4,776	16.5
No disability	28,472	100.0	23,627	83.0	276	1.0	4,569	16.0
With a disability	552	100.0	343	62.1	2	0.4	207	37.5
Sight	206	100.0	111	53.9	0	0.0	95	46.1
Hearing	98	100.0	68	69.4	0	0.0	30	30.6
Speech	63	100.0	55	87.3	0	0.0	8	12.7
Physical	143	100.0	71	49.7	2	1.4	70	49.0
Intellectual	40	100.0	23	57.5	0	0.0	17	42.5
Emotional	63	100.0	38	60.3	0	0.0	25	39.7
Other	30	100.0	21	70.0	0	0.0	9	30.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

The population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education is presented in Table 6.3. The district had a total of 1,593 persons who are 3 years and older with some form of disability.

Persons with disabilities who has never attended school represents 66.4 percent of the total number of the disabled persons in the district. About a quarter (24.1%) has basic and 5.0 percent has education, pre-primary. The proportion of PWDs with Secondary/SSS/SHS or higher 4.6 Higher proportion of persons with Sight disability (76.1%) has never attended school and, 19.7 percent has basic school education. A higher proportion of persons with “the other” form of disability has never attended school. Majority of PWDs with the various types of disabilities in the district have basic education. Proportion of PWDs with physical disability who have Secondary/SSS/SHS or higher education is 6.3 percent. The pattern remains the same for both males and females.

Table 6.3: Percentage distribution of population (3 years and older) by sex, disability type and level of education

Sex/disability type	Total		Never		Pre-Prim		Basic		Sec/SHS and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes										
Total	98,068	100.0	54,558	55.6	7,987	8.1	31,209	31.8	4,314	4.4
No disability	96,475	100.0	53,501	55.5	7,907	8.2	30,825	32.0	4,242	4.4
With a disability	1,593	100.0	1,057	66.4	80	5.0	384	24.1	72	4.5
Sight	557	100.0	399	71.6	22	3.9	110	19.7	26	4.7
Hearing	286	100.0	185	64.7	13	4.5	77	26.9	11	3.8
Speech	223	100.0	131	58.7	25	11.2	51	22.9	16	7.2
Physical	348	100.0	229	65.8	11	3.2	86	24.7	22	6.3
Intellectual	122	100.0	81	66.4	4	3.3	30	24.6	7	5.7
Emotional	199	100.0	125	62.8	8	4.0	52	26.1	14	7.0
Other	89	100.0	53	59.6	4	4.5	27	30.3	5	5.6
Male										
Total	49,493	100.0	25,347	51.2	4,048	8.2	17,020	34.4	3,078	6.2
No disability	48,640	100.0	24,821	51.0	4,005	8.2	16,792	34.5	3,022	6.2
With a disability	853	100.0	526	61.7	43	5.0	228	26.7	56	6.6
Sight	300	100.0	201	67.0	8	2.7	70	23.3	21	7.0
Hearing	151	100.0	92	60.9	6	4.0	44	29.1	9	6.0
Speech	132	100.0	72	54.5	17	12.9	29	22.0	14	10.6
Physical	178	100.0	106	59.6	9	5.1	50	28.1	13	7.3
Intellectual	58	100.0	36	62.1	3	5.2	15	25.9	4	6.9
Emotional	113	100.0	70	61.9	4	3.5	30	26.5	9	8.0
Other	48	100.0	29	60.4	0	0.0	16	33.3	3	6.3

Table 6.3: Percentage distribution of population (3 years and older) by sex, disability type and level of education (cont'd)

Sex/disability type	Total		Never		Pre-Prim		Basic		Sec/SHS and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female										
Total	48,575	100.0	29,211	60.1	3,939	8.1	14,189	29.2	1,236	2.5
No disability	47,835	100.0	28,680	60.0	3,902	8.2	14,033	29.3	1,220	2.6
With a disability	740	100.0	531	71.8	37	5.0	156	21.1	16	2.2
Sight	257	100.0	198	77.0	14	5.4	40	15.6	5	1.9
Hearing	135	100.0	93	68.9	7	5.2	33	24.4	2	1.5
Speech	91	100.0	59	64.8	8	8.8	22	24.2	2	2.2
Physical	170	100.0	123	72.4	2	1.2	36	21.2	9	5.3
Intellectual	64	100.0	45	70.3	1	1.6	15	23.4	3	4.7
Emotional	86	100.0	55	64.0	4	4.7	22	25.6	5	5.8
Other	41	100.0	24	58.5	4	9.8	11	26.8	2	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

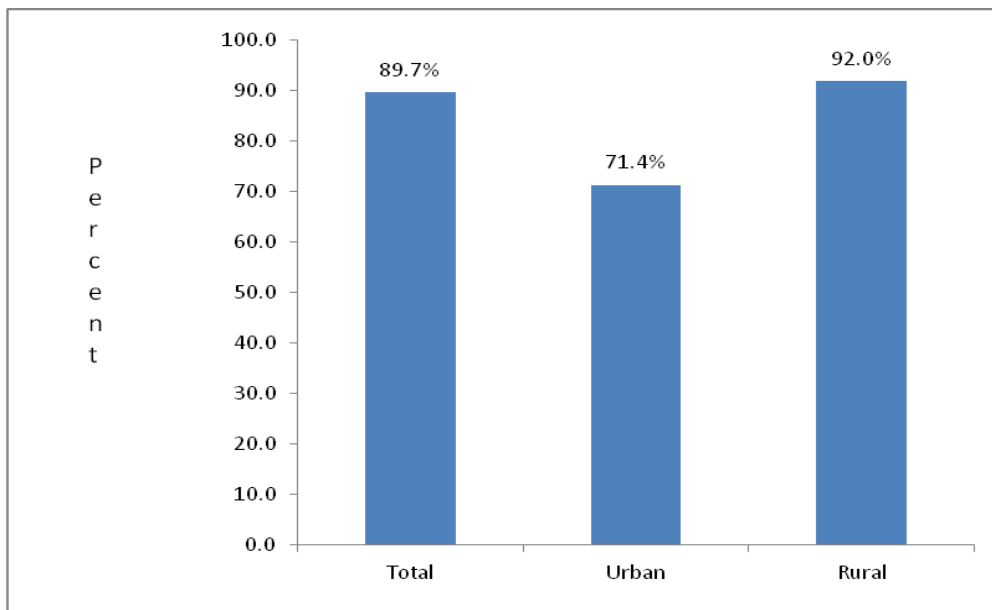
Agriculture is an important economic activity in Ghana, employing majority of the population. This chapter discusses households that are engaged in various agriculture activities, such as cultivation of food crops and tree crops, livestock rearing and fish farming the Kpanai District.

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.

Figure 7.1 presents information on households in agriculture by locality of residence. The figure shows that 89.7 percent of out of the total of 16,394 households in the district engage in agriculture. Urban households engage in agriculture also constitute 71.4 percent with that of rural constituting 92.0 percent.

Figure 7.1: Households in agriculture



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 presents agricultural households and type of agricultural activities they are engaged in. Crop farming (96.1%) and livestock rearing (55.4%) are the main farming activities in the district. Less than percent are engaged in tree planting and fish farming.

More than 90 percent of agriculture households engage in crop farming in both urban (93.8%) and rural (96.3%) areas. The proportions agriculture households engage in livestock rearing are 45.5 percent and 56.3 percent respectively. No household engages in fish farming

in the urban areas, the proportion which does it in rural area is very minimal with a percentage value of only 0.1.

Table 7.1: Size of households by agricultural activities by type of locality

Agricultural activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	16,394	100.0	1,861	100.0	14,533	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	14,704	89.7	1,328	71.4	13,376	92.0
Crop farming	14,124	96.1	1,246	93.8	12,878	96.3
Tree Planting	43	0.3	5	0.4	38	0.3
Livestock rearing	8,141	55.4	604	45.5	7,537	56.3
Fish farming	11	0.1	0	0.0	11	0.1
Total Households	16,394	100.0	1,861	100.0	14,533	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.2 presents the distribution of livestock and number of keepers in the district. The district has a total of 255,302 livestock and 15,673 keepers giving an average of 16 livestock per keeper. The most common livestock in the district Chickens are the most reared livestock in the district with a total of 131,643 chickens for 6,328 keepers which translate into an average of 21 chickens per a keeper. This is followed by goats (50,424) and sheep (18,610) . Cattle rearing is another vibrant farming activity being engaged in by 853 keepers with a total of 18,182 cattle and an average of 21 cattle per keeper..

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock/other animals	Number of livestock	Number of keepers	Average per Keeper
All livestock	255,302	15,673	16
Beehives	225	13	17
Cattle	18,182	853	21
Chicken	131,643	6,328	21
Dove	3,075	98	31
Duck	5,390	416	13
Goat	50,424	4,583	11
Grass-cutter	314	26	12
Guinea fowl	12,758	756	17
Ostrich	698	54	13
Pig	11,970	870	14
Rabbit	80	3	27
Sheep	18,610	1,528	12
Silk worm	746	42	18
Snail	14	1	14
Turkey	620	44	14
Other	426	53	8
Fish farming	106	3	35
Inland fishing	15	1	15
Marine fishing	6	1	6
Other	426	53	8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

In 2010, the policy framework of the Government of Ghana, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda, emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (National Development Planning Commission, 2010). Earlier frameworks also underscored the important role of housing in social development. For example, in the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003 – 2005) policy framework, housing interventions were prescribed implicitly within the context of social development objectives (National Development Planning Commission, 2002). The provision of periodic information on housing and housing conditions is therefore important both to assess what has been achieved and to plan ahead.

The information from housing censuses would serve as a basis for planning housing and human settlement programmes and policies, evaluation and monitoring of housing conditions and needs of the population within the context of the Millennium Development Goal Seven (MDG7). It can also be used to determine the adequacy of housing stock and assessment of the need for additional housing. The 2010 PHC is the second national census, which included comprehensive questions on housing census. Among the issues covered are the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in the construction of the building, occupancy status, waste disposal, utilities and household facilities. 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 district has a total of 13,931 houses and 16,394 households which give an average household of 1.2 per house which is the same as the regional figure of 1.2. This suggests that there are fewer households per house in the district and the region than the national with an average of 1.6. The district has a household population of 107,598 with an average of 7.7 persons per a house.

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

Categories	Total				
	Country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,479,461	108,816	10,824	97,992
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	107,598	10,594	97,004
Number of houses	3,392,745	257,311	13,931	1,523	12,408
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	16,394	1,861	14,533
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Population per house*	7.1	9.5	7.7	7	7.8
Average household size	4.4	7.7	6.6	5.7	6.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Table 8.2 represents information on the ownership type of dwellings in the district. It also depicts the sex of the head of household as well as their spread in the urban and rural localities.

The district has a total of 16,394 households. A greater proportion (87.4 %) of the households live in dwellings that are owned by a member of the household and 7.8 percent live in dwellings that are owned by relatives who are not members of the household; while 3.3 percent live in dwellings which belong to other private individuals.

Among the male-headed households, 89.2 percent live in dwellings that are owned by a household member, 6.9 percent live in dwellings which belong to relatives who not household members with 2.6 percent living in dwellings that are owned by other private individuals.

However, the female-headed households which live in dwellings own by a member of the household constitute 76.5 percent while 14.1 percent live in dwellings that belong to relatives who are not members of the household.

The proportion of households which live in dwellings that are owned by household member is higher (90.0%) in rural areas than the urban areas (67.3%). On other hand, the proportion of households which live in dwelling belonging to other private individual is high in the urban areas (17.8%) as compare to the rural areas 7.3 percent.

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

Ownership status	Total		District					
	Country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	318,119	16,394	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	267,538	14,330	87.4	89.2	76.5	67.3	90.0
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	1,352	61	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.3
Relative not a household member	851,630	16,460	1,271	7.8	6.7	14.1	11.0	7.3
Other private individual	1,439,021	24,310	540	3.3	2.6	7.5	17.8	1.4
Private employer	83,610	1,248	36	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.1
Other private agency	21,123	431	7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Public/Government ownership	118,804	5,863	128	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.7
Other	24,000	917	21	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.1 Type of occupied dwelling

The type of occupied dwelling unit and the sex of the household head as well as urban and rural distribution are presented in Table 8.3. The table indicates that 57.8 percent of households in the district live in compound houses while 33.2 percent live in separate house; with 4.7 percent living in semi-detached houses.

The proportion of female-headed households which live in separate houses in the district is higher (39.3%) than that of the male headed households (32.3%). On the contrary, the proportion of male headed households which live in compound house is higher (58.7%) than female headed households living in compound houses (52.3%).

Again the table shows that the proportion of households which live in compound house is high (66.5%) in urban areas as compare to the rural areas (56.7%). However, the proportion of households which live in separate houses in rural areas is higher (34.1%) than that of the urban areas (26.7%).

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

Type of dwelling	Total		District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	318,119	16,394	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	51,622	5,451	33.2	32.3	39.3	26.7	34.1
Semi-detached house	391,548	12,761	772	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.7
Flat/Apartment	256,355	3,360	71	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.3
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	208,934	9,477	57.8	58.7	52.3	66.5	56.7
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	34,405	475	2.9	3.0	2.2	0.3	3.2
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,374	49	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3
Tent	10,343	818	32	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Improved home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	404	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	619	11	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	1,428	23	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other	9,846	394	26	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Main Construction Materials for Dwelling

Construction materials have a direct relationship with income level of the occupants. Materials for housing construction such as for the roof, outer walls, and floor can also be analyzed to provide information about the standard of living or the living conditions of the occupants of these dwelling units. 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 which could have a rippling effect on the quality of life of the occupants.

8.4.1 Construction materials for the outer wall

This refers to the main type of materials used in the construction of the dwelling units in the district. Table 8.4 shows the main construction material used for the outer wall of dwelling

units in the district and also their distribution in urban and rural localities. The data show that majority (87.0%) of the dwellings in the district is constructed with mud bricks or earth; which remain the same for urban (78.0%) and rural areas (88.2%). The next leading construction material for the dwelling is cement block/concrete with a record of 6.4 percent. Proportion of dwelling constructed with the cement blocks/concrete in urban areas is higher (15.9%) than the rural areas (5.1%)

However, the use of landcrete as the main construction materials for the outer walls accounts for only 3.2 percent and 1.3 percent of the urban and rural dwellings respectively. Bamboo is the least used material for the construction of outer walls of the dwellings in the district.

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

Material for outer wall	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	339,874	17,967	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	247,754	15,636	87.0	78.0	88.2
Wood	200,594	5,389	285	1.6	0.5	1.7
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	1,984	164	0.9	0.7	0.9
Stone	11,330	1,077	17	0.1	0.0	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	647	41	0.2	1.6	0.1
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	64,863	1,148	6.4	15.9	5.1
Landcrete	104,270	10,609	270	1.5	3.2	1.3
Bamboo	8,206	285	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	5,894	337	1.9	0.0	2.1
Other	39,206	1,372	64	0.4	0.1	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Construction materials for the floor

Table 8.5 presents information on the main construction material used for the floor of dwellings in the district. The table indicates that the predominant material use for the floor of dwelling units in the district is cement or concrete. For instance cement/concrete floors constitute 63.4 percent of the total dwelling units in the district. It also constitutes 82.5 percent and 61.0 percent of the dwellings in the both urban and rural areas respectively.

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

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	318,119	16,394	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	97,678	5,863	35.8	16.3	38.3
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	214,535	10,397	63.4	82.5	61.0
Stone	32,817	1,358	31	0.2	0.5	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	277	15	0.1	0.2	0.1
Wood	52,856	195	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	510	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	2,091	47	0.3	0.4	0.3
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	365	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	15,567	1,110	35	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion of dwellings with earth or mud as the main construction materials for the floor accounts for 35.8 percent of dwellings in the district. It is evident from the table that mud/earth floors are more prevalent in the rural areas (38.3%) than the urban areas (16.3%). All the other categories recorded values less than one percent each

8.4.3 Main construction materials for roof

Table 8.6 indicates that a total of 12,307 dwellings in the district representing 68.5 percent are roofed with metal sheets, which is higher than that of the regional proportion of 56.6 percent. The proportion of dwelling units that are roofed with metal sheet is highest (98.5%) among the urban localities than rural localities (65.2%).

The next leading type of roofing material for the dwellings in the district is thatch, palm leaf or raffia (27.2 %) which is lower than that of the regional proportion of 34.9 percent.

The proportion of dwellings in the rural areas roofed with thatch, palm leaf or raffia is much higher (30.3%) compare with the urban proportion of 3.6 percent.

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

Main roofing material	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	339,874	17,967	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	16,434	400	2.2	1.1	2.4
Wood	45,547	3,740	194	1.1	0.5	1.2
Metal sheet	4,152,259	192,412	12,307	68.5	93.5	65.2
Slate/asbestos	759,039	2,091	20	0.1	0.0	0.1
Cement/concrete	141,072	1,429	46	0.3	0.4	0.2
Roofing tile	31,456	761	26	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	1,137	26	0.1	0.5	0.1
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	118,517	4,883	27.2	3.6	30.3
Other	35,935	3,353	65	0.4	0.3	0.4

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. 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 presents information on household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling units

Table 8.7 shows that 29.6 percent of the total households in the district occupy two sleeping rooms and 19.9 occupy three rooms, while 17.3 occupy one room. Among all the 817 single member households, 80.4 percent of them occupied single rooms, 14.1 percent occupied two rooms, 3.3 percent occupied three rooms and only 0.4 percent occupied six rooms A higher proportion of two member households (47.8%) occupy one sleeping room with 36.5 percent and 7.3 percent having two and three sleeping rooms respectively. Again a higher proportion of ten member households have three (18.5%) and four rooms (22.8%).

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	16,394	100.0	17.3	29.6	19.9	14.1	7.2	5.0	2.4	2.0	2.6
1	817	100.0	80.4	14.1	3.3	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	902	100.0	47.8	36.5	7.3	4.2	1.1	1.3	0.1	0.8	0.9
3	1,347	100.0	36.2	38.2	11.9	6.7	2.3	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.0
4	1,677	100.0	26.2	40.9	17.4	7.2	3.0	2.0	0.8	1.6	1.0
5	2,044	100.0	16.6	44.4	18.4	10.3	4.6	2.6	1.1	0.7	1.2
6	2,054	100.0	10.1	39.5	25.1	11.5	5.1	3.8	1.7	1.5	1.6
7	1,740	100.0	6.1	32.5	28.3	17.4	7.4	3.0	2.0	1.7	1.6
8	1,473	100.0	4.1	25.6	29.3	20.2	9.0	6.1	2.4	1.3	2.0
9	1,190	100.0	3.6	16.6	27.0	24.9	10.9	7.8	3.4	2.4	3.4
10+	3,150	100.0	2.0	10.9	18.3	22.8	15.7	11.9	6.4	4.7	7.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

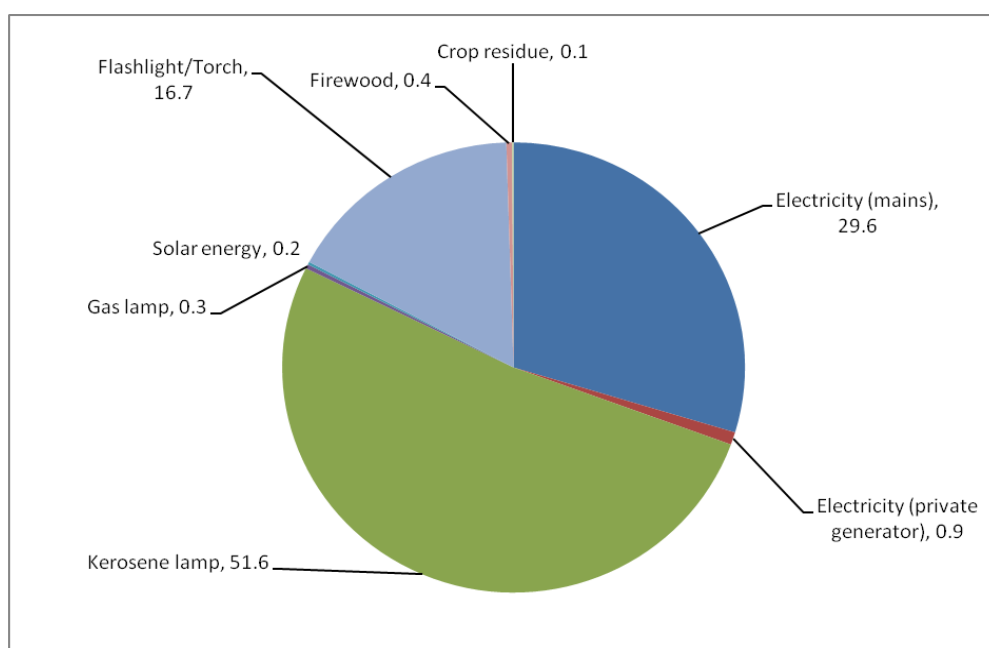
8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

The role of water, electricity and other fuel energy to the socioeconomic development of every community cannot be over emphasized. Access to basic utilities and household facilities are essential to the socio-economic wellbeing of households. Improving access to modern energy source and water for the welfare of households has been an important development goal to most district assemblies. This section analyses access to utilities and household facilities in the District.

8.6.1 Source of lighting

Figure 8.1 shows the main source of lighting for households. The use of kerosene lamp as a source of power or energy is the highest in the district with a proportion of 51.6 percent followed by electricity (mains) with a proportion of 29.6 percent. Another common source of energy used for lighting by households in the district is flash light which constitute 16.7 percent.

Figure 8.1: Main source of lighting for household



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of locality, table 8.8 shows that the proportion of households which use kerosene lamps as main source of lighting is higher (55.9%) in rural areas than that of urban areas (18.5%). On the other hand, the proportion of households which use electricity (from the mains) as the main source of lighting is high (73.9%) in urban areas compare to the rural areas (24.0%). This is an indication that majority of the rural communities have not been connected to the national electricity grid. The use of flash/torch light as main source of lighting is more prominent in the rural areas (18.2%) than urban areas (4.8%).

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

Main source of light	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	318,119	16,394	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	114,889	4,856	29.6	73.9	24.0
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,219	153	0.9	1.3	0.9
Kerosene lamp	971,807	134,656	8,463	51.6	18.5	55.9
Gas lamp	9,378	860	47	0.3	0.4	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	1,048	32	0.2	0.4	0.2
Candle	41,214	488	8	0.0	0.3	0.0
Flashlight/torch	858,651	60,518	2,742	16.7	4.8	18.2
Firewood	13,241	2,257	69	0.4	0.2	0.4
Crop residue	4,623	759	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	11,739	425	2	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel

Table 8.9 shows the main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households as well as their spread among the urban and rural localities. The table indicates that wood is the major (89.5%) source of cooking fuel in the district followed by charcoal. The proportions of households which use liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) constitute only 0.6 percent in the

district. There is a remarkable variation in the proportion of households which use wood as the main source of cooking fuel in rural areas (95.6%) and that of rural areas (41.9%). The use of charcoal as the main source of cooking fuel in the district is more prevalent (49.4%) among the urban households than the rural households (2.1%).

8.6.3 Cooking space

Moreover, with regards to cooking space table 8.9 shows that 38.0 percent of the households in the district have separate rooms for exclusive use, while 30.3 percent use open space in compound. However, the proportions differ from urban areas to the rural areas. For instance the proportion of households which have separate rooms for exclusive use is high in rural areas (39.8%) as compare to 23.8 percent in the urban areas. On the other hand, the proportions of urban households which use open space in compound (37.4%) and veranda (17.4%) are higher than that of rural households, which recorded 29.4 percent and 2.5 percent respectively.

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		District			
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	16,394	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	6,713	253	1.5	3.9	1.2
Wood	2,197,083	243,314	14,668	89.5	41.9	95.6
Gas	996,518	10,584	102	0.6	2.4	0.4
Electricity	29,794	1,396	48	0.3	1.1	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	1,116	49	0.3	0.9	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	52,124	1,222	7.5	49.4	2.1
Crop residue	45,292	1,804	48	0.3	0.4	0.3
Saw dust	8,000	515	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	84	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	469	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	16,394	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	10,910	573	3.5	4.2	3.4
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	82,024	6,226	38.0	23.8	39.8
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	10,877	1,867	11.4	10.0	11.6
Enclosure without roof	117,614	11,245	229	1.4	1.7	1.4
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	11,055	1,748	10.7	5.3	11.4
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,403	33	0.2	0.1	0.2
Verandah	1,173,946	34,131	682	4.2	17.4	2.5
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,651	4,974	30.3	37.4	29.4
Other	21,007	823	62	0.4	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use

8.7.1 Main source of drinking water

Table 8.10 shows the main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use. The main source of drinking water for most households in the district is river/stream (39.5%) followed by bore-hole/pump/tube well (24.6%).

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 indicates that higher proportion of households (39.5%) use river/streams as the main source of drinking water in the district. The proportion of households which use the rivers/streams is higher (44.5%) in the rural areas as compare to the urban areas (0.3%).

Table 8.10: Main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	16,394	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	27,811	153	0.9	6.2	0.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	38,852	1,653	10.1	23.2	8.4
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	21,798	2,644	16.1	52.2	11.5
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	111,650	4,039	24.6	5.5	27.1
Protected well	321,091	17,933	276	1.7	10.3	0.6
Rain water	39,438	2,066	58	0.4	0.2	0.4
Protected spring	19,345	1,008	23	0.1	0.3	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	233	7	0.0	0.1	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	1,187	26	0.2	0.8	0.1
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	942	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	13,517	224	1.4	0.8	1.4
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,109	143	0.9	0.0	1.0
River/Stream	502,804	55,470	6,480	39.5	0.3	44.5
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	24,308	655	4.0	0.2	4.5
Other	3,972	235	9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	16,394	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	27,698	182	1.1	7.3	0.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	37,432	1,466	8.9	19.6	7.6
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	19,390	2,392	14.6	43.4	10.9
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	101,815	3,881	23.7	4.7	26.1
Protected well	465,775	19,715	506	3.1	20.6	0.8
Rain water	39,916	2,182	68	0.4	0.4	0.4
Protected spring	18,854	927	25	0.2	0.2	0.1
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	1,214	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	13,349	212	1.3	1.2	1.3
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,002	108	0.7	0.0	0.7
River/stream	588,590	63,445	6,778	41.3	0.9	46.5
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	29,210	719	4.4	1.6	4.7
Other	10,302	740	41	0.3	0.0	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Again the Table shows that 24.6 percent of households use bore-hole/pump/tube well as their main source of drinking water. The proportion of urban households which use the bore-hole is 5.5 percent while that of the rural areas is 27.1 percent. The use of public stand pipe also constitutes 16.1 percent with urban /rural variation of 52.2 percent and 11.5 percent respectively. The analysis reveals that the rural households lack potable water.

8.7.2 Source of water for other domestic use

With regards to source of water for other domestic purposes, Table 8.9 shows that the main source water for other domestic purpose in the district river/stream constituting 41.3 percent.. However, there is much variation in the proportion of urban households (0.9%) and rural households (46.5%) which use river/stream for other domestic purposes. The proportion of households which use bore-hole/pump/tube well for other domestic purposes constitute 23.7 percent with the proportion using this source in the rural areas (26.1%) being almost six times the urban proportion (4.7%). While a little over 16 percent of households use public stand pipe as the main source of water for other domestic purposes. A greater proportion of urban households (43.4%) use public tap or stand pipes for other domestic purpose compare to 10.9 percent of rural households.

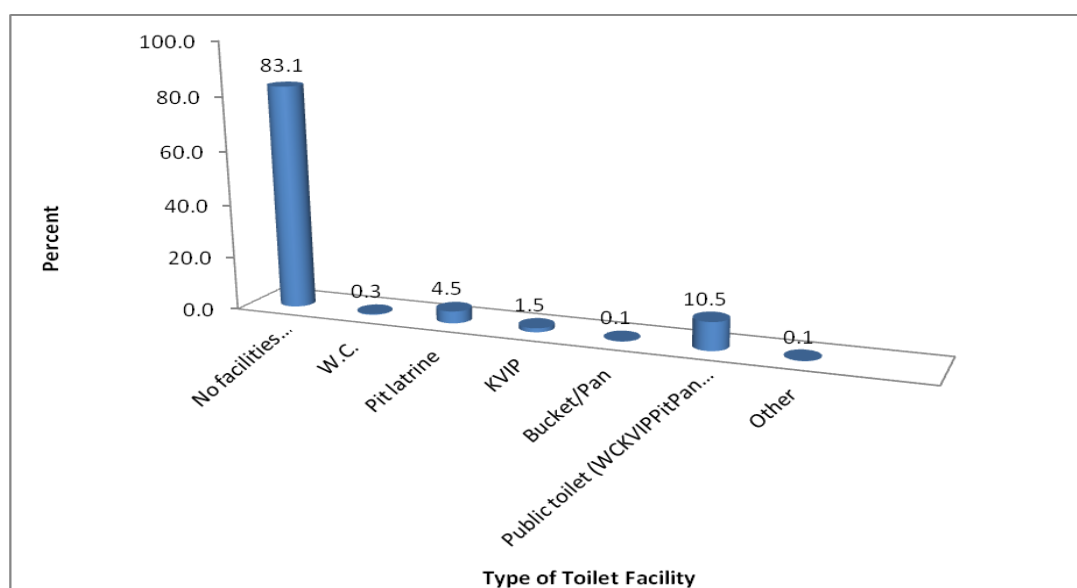
8.8 Bathing and toilet facilities

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

Toilet facility

Figure 8.2 presents information on the type of toilet facilities and the proportion of households which use each in the district. The Figure shows that majority households (83.1%) in the district have no toilet facility. A little over 10.5 percent use public toilets and about five percent use pit latrines. In terms of locality, table 8.11 indicates that higher (87.4%) proportion of rural households do not have toilet facilities compare to the urban proportion of 47.1 percent. The use of public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.) on the other hand, is high (42.1%) among urban households compare to rural households (6.4%).

Figure 8.2: Type of toilet facilities used by households



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Census

Bathing facility

On bathing facilities, Table 8.11 shows that about 50 percent of households have own bathroom for exclusive use whiles 20.5 use shared separate bathroom in the same house. The proportion of households with own bathroom is higher for rural (51.6%) than urban (35.0%). The proportion of households using shared separate bathroom in the same house is higher among the urban households (23.4%) compared to 20.1 percent of rural households

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

Toilet facility/bathing facility	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	16,394	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	230,852	13,618	83.1	49.1	87.4
W.C.	839,611	7,736	45	0.3	1.5	0.1
Pit latrine	1,040,883	9,218	730	4.5	3.0	4.6
KVIP	572,824	14,587	253	1.5	3.4	1.3
Bucket/pan	40,678	1,248	19	0.1	0.9	0.0
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit,Pan/etc)	1,893,291	52,704	1,715	10.5	42.1	6.4
Other	23,385	1,774	14	0.1	0.0	0.1
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	16,394	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	108,283	8,149	49.7	35.0	51.6
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	95,261	3,362	20.5	23.4	20.1
Private open cubicle	381,979	22,044	966	5.9	9.0	5.5
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	48,531	1,433	8.7	22.8	6.9
Public bath house	140,501	12,409	213	1.3	1.6	1.3
Bathroom in another house	187,337	2,646	706	4.3	2.0	4.6
Open space around house	372,556	27,210	1,512	9.2	5.5	9.7
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,001	40	0.2	0.1	0.3
Other	16,276	734	13	0.1	0.5	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of 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 8.12 shows that that 52.7 percent of households in the district disposed of their solid waste at a public dump or open space while 25.7 percent dump their waste indiscriminately. Only 5.9 percent have their solid waste collected. The proportion of urban households which use public dump (container) is 61.5 percent while that of rural is 1.6 percent. In the rural areas 57.9 percent used the public dumps (open space) while 27.4 percent dumped their waste indiscriminately

Table 8.12 shows that about 45 percent households dispose of their liquid waste by throwing them onto the street/outside, while households which throw liquid waste onto compound, accounts for 41.0 percent. The proportions of households which dispose of their liquid waste through drainage into a pit constitute 5.0 percent. Disposal of liquid waste onto the streets (46.6%) and open compound (41.2%) is prevalent among the rural households than the rural households.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	16,394	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	19,674	962	5.9	5.4	5.9
Burned by household	584,820	34,594	892	5.4	5.1	5.5
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	47,222	1,377	8.4	61.5	1.6
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	123,188	8,634	52.7	11.8	57.9
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	83,889	4,212	25.7	12.6	27.4
Buried by household	182,615	7,140	259	1.6	3.4	1.3
Other	53,805	2,412	58	0.4	0.2	0.4
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	16,394	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,636	441	2.7	1.2	2.9
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	13,949	291	1.8	3.3	1.6
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	16,152	824	5.0	12.5	4.1
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	178,671	7,314	44.6	29.3	46.6
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	19,931	777	4.7	14.3	3.5
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	81,195	6,715	41.0	39.1	41.2
Other	38,294	1,585	32	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS 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 Kpandai District. This chapter presents a summary, conclusion and the policy implications.

9.2 Summary of Findings and Conclusions

9.2.1 Demographic characteristics

The Kpandai District has a total population of 108,816, which is made up of 54,997 (50.54 percent) males and 53,819 (49.46 percent) females. The district has a sex ratio of approximately 102.2 which implies that there are 102 males for every 100 females. The district has youthful population and age-dependency ratio of 105.

The district had general fertility rate of 123.0 per 1000, which is higher than the regional and national rates of 101.9 per 1000 and 97 per 1000 respectively.. The District has a total of 14,777 migrants, and about 50 percent (7,771) of them were born in the region while the rest were born in other regions and outside Ghana.

9.2.2 Social characteristics

The district has 15.2 percent of the household population being heads. Biological children constitute the largest (55.3%) proportion of the household population. The extended family household structure in all, accounts for 58.8 percent of the total households in the district with the nuclear family households forming 41.2 percent. This is an indication that the extended family system is gradually giving way to the nuclear family system in the district. The proportion of persons 12 years and older who are married constitute 49.2 percent while those who have never married is 42.2 percent. The education data show that 63.4 percent of persons 11 years and older cannot read and write with understanding. In addition, 55.6 percent of the population 3 years and older have never attended school.

9.2.3 Economic characteristics

Data on activity status indicates that 85.3 percent of the population 15 years and above are economically active out of which 99.0 percent are employed. The data show that 47.3 percent of the not economically active population are in full time education.

The major occupation in the district is skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery employing 85.7 percent of the population 15 years and older. Majority of the employed population (97.8%) are in the informal sector.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

The proportion of the population 12 years and older who has mobile phones in the district was 13.7 percent and those who use internet facility is 0.5 percent. This means that the use of mobile phones and internet in the district is very low. The proportion of households which has desktop/laptop computers constitutes only 0.6 percent. This clearly shows that the use of ICT in the district is very low

9.2.5 Disability

PWDs account for 1.5 percent of the population in the district. Sight disability is the leading (35.7%) disability in the District is followed by physical disability (21.1%). Out of the population 3 years and older with some form of disability, 1057 have never attended school.

9.2.6 Agricultural activities

Crop farming and livestock rearing are the main farming activities in the district. Over 90 percent of households are engaged in crop farming while 55.4 percent are engaged in livestock rearing.

9.2.7 Housing conditions

The district has a total of 13,931 houses of which 1,523 are in the urban areas and 12,408 are in the rural areas. The average household per house in the district is 1.2 for both urban and rural localities, which is the same as the regional figure of 1.2. This suggests that there are fewer households per house in the district and the region than the national average of 1.6.

The data on housing reveals that more than 50 percent of the household live in compound houses. It also shows that majority of the households (87.4%) live in dwellings that are owned by household member.

Majority of the dwellings in the district are constructed with earth or mud. With regards to room occupancy, the data show that high proportion (29.6 %) of households occupy two sleeping rooms in the district.

The main source of lighting for most households in the district is kerosene lamp (51.6%) lighting for their dwellings. Only 29.6 percent use electricity from the main while 16.7 percent use flash/torch light. The main source of drinking water in the district is river/stream (39.5%) followed by bore-hole/pump/tube well (24.6%)

Majority (83.1%) of the households in the district have no toilet facilities thereby resorting to the bush or field. Proportion of Households in the district which dump their solid waste indiscriminately constitute 25.7 percent. Only few households (5.9%) use the collection method to dispose of their solid waste.

9.3 Policy Implications And Recommendations

With the limited resources in the district, the high population growth rate could have a negative impact on the living standards of the population. To reduce this high population growth rate, some cultural practices like early betrothal of young girls, which could go a long way to increase the fertility rate should be curbed. Again, young girls should be encouraged to aspire for higher education. The youthful nature of the district's population means there is

potential increase in the labour force in the near future. So there is the need create more jobs to cater for their employment needs to enhance their effective contribution to the economic growth of the country.

The higher concentration of children in the younger age group also calls for expansion in educational facilities in the district. The Ministry of Education and other relevant stakeholders should work together to create an enabling environment for education in the district. People should be encouraged to send their children to school and ensure that they complete at least basic level. The role of ICT in socio-economic development cannot be over emphasized, hence the need to make inter net facility available and accessible to the people in the District by stakeholders.

The introduction of the disability module in this census is an opportunity to get social, demographic and economic data on the disabled. This should serve as a platform for the proportion of 1.5 percent living with disabilities in the district to have their concerns addressed. Additional special schools should be provided to promote school attendance for people living with disability and also, jobs which can be done by the disabled should be reserved for them.

With regards to toilet facilities, provision of toilet facilities in houses should be made mandatory and the District Assembly must enforce its by-laws on health and sanitation to the later. Communities should be encouraged to desist from open defecation and observed good environmental health practices. More The use of streams/rivers as the main source of drinking water should be discouraged by sinking more bore-holes in the District to ensure that people get access to potable water.

The use of wood as the main source of cooking fuel should be discouraged so as to make the fight against desertification a reality. Instead households should be encouraged to use LPG.

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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	107,598	100.0	10,594	100.0	97,004	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	817	0.8	238	2.2	579	0.6
Household with head and a spouse only	544	0.5	78	0.7	466	0.5
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	6,137	5.7	639	6.0	5,498	5.7
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	36,761	34.2	2,327	22.0	34,434	35.5
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	48,367	45.0	4,592	43.3	43,775	45.1
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,762	1.6	365	3.4	1,397	1.4
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	2,002	1.9	362	3.4	1,640	1.7
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	6,896	6.4	1,221	11.5	5,675	5.9
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	318	0.3	64	0.6	254	0.3
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	3,994	3.7	708	6.7	3,286	3.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Sex/disability type	Total	Educational level attained	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle /JSS/ JHS	Sec. /SSS /SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
Both Sexes											
Total	98,068	54,558	4,380	3,607	22,220	8,989	3,301	140	758	97	18
No disability	96,475	53,501	4,348	3,559	21,971	8,854	3,257	136	734	97	18
With a disability	1,593	1,057	32	48	249	135	44	4	24	0	0
Sight	557	399	12	10	67	43	14	3	9	0	0
Hearing	286	185	4	9	59	18	8	0	3	0	0
Speech	223	131	11	14	31	20	5	0	11	0	0
Physical	348	229	2	9	56	30	19	0	3	0	0
Intellectual	122	81	2	2	23	7	4	0	3	0	0
Emotional	199	125	1	7	30	22	7	1	6	0	0
Other	89	53	2	2	16	11	3	0	2	0	0
Male											
Total	49,493	25,347	2,222	1,826	11,595	5,425	2,299	88	584	90	17
No disability	48,640	24,821	2,207	1,798	11,449	5,343	2,267	85	563	90	17
With a disability	853	526	15	28	146	82	32	3	21	0	0
Sight	300	201	4	4	41	29	10	2	9	0	0
Hearing	151	92	3	3	39	5	6	0	3	0	0
Speech	132	72	7	10	18	11	3	0	11	0	0
Physical	178	106	0	9	31	19	10	0	3	0	0
Intellectual	58	36	1	2	13	2	2	0	2	0	0
Emotional	113	70	0	4	17	13	4	1	4	0	0
Other	48	29	0	0	8	8	1	0	2	0	0

Table A2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (Cont'd)

Sex/disability type	Total	Educational level attained	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle /JSS/ JHS	Sec. /SSS /SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
Female											
Total	48,575	29,211	2,158	1,781	10,625	3,564	1,002	52	174	7	1
No disability	47,835	28,680	2,141	1,761	10,522	3,511	990	51	171	7	1
With a disability	740	531	17	20	103	53	12	1	3	0	0
Sight	257	198	8	6	26	14	4	1	0	0	0
Hearing	135	93	1	6	20	13	2	0	0	0	0
Speech	91	59	4	4	13	9	2	0	0	0	0
Physical	170	123	2	0	25	11	9	0	0	0	0
Intellectual	64	45	1	0	10	5	2	0	1	0	0
Emotional	86	55	1	3	13	9	3	0	2	0	0
Other	41	24	2	2	8	3	2	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Activity/ type of crop	House-holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	16,394	107,598	54,429	53,169	38,030	20,370	17,660
Households engaged in agricultural activities	14,704	99,836	50,561	49,275	38,030	20,370	17,660
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	14,124	96,137	48,576	47,561	36,565	19,506	17,059
Households engaged in crop farming	14,124	96,137	48,576	47,561	36,565	19,506	17,059
Households engaged in tree growing	43	288	146	142	113	66	47
Agro forestry (tree planting)	43	288	146	142	113	66	47
Alligator pepper	14	109	64	45	41	26	15
Apples	20	156	77	79	59	24	35
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	64	453	230	223	170	84	86
Avocado	2	6	3	3	2	1	1
Banana	39	315	157	158	127	64	63
Beans	595	4,490	2,208	2,282	1,796	966	830
Black pepper	5	40	28	12	16	8	8
Black berries	1	12	5	7	10	3	7
Cabbage	3	20	9	11	11	5	6
Carrot	43	313	153	160	95	51	44
Cashew	116	870	463	407	323	184	139
Cassava	8,787	61,131	31,025	30,106	24,261	13,078	11,183
Citronella	9	75	47	28	22	14	8
Citrus	19	118	49	69	41	21	20
Cloves	3	18	10	8	8	3	5
Cocoa	8	65	31	34	38	16	22
Coconut	51	396	205	191	151	81	70
Cocoyam	36	247	126	121	84	48	36
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	7	39	21	18	19	7	12
Coffee	6	43	21	22	21	9	12
Cola	5	40	18	22	11	4	7
Cotton	14	107	56	51	43	23	20
Cucumber	141	1,160	553	607	435	196	239
Egg plant	3	22	12	10	7	3	4
Gallic	5	41	23	18	16	9	7
Garden eggs	32	228	122	106	97	48	49
Ginger	11	72	34	38	26	14	12
Groundnut	7,252	53,048	26,234	26,814	21,164	10,365	10,799
Guava	16	113	64	49	42	26	16
Kenaf	17	104	60	44	44	24	20
Lemon grass	8	67	31	36	35	19	16
Lettuce	6	39	23	16	14	8	6
Maize	7,746	56,029	28,232	27,797	21,952	11,617	10,335
Mango	103	730	394	336	282	158	124
Melon (agusi)	163	1,236	606	630	418	233	185
Millet	649	4,977	2,560	2,417	1,975	1,038	937
Mushroom	1	10	4	6	2	1	1

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

Activity/type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Nut meg	12	74	40	34	25	13	12
Oil palm	258	1,961	1,009	952	638	360	278
Okro	3,777	27,656	13,687	13,969	11,343	5,489	5,854
Onion	37	301	158	143	112	61	51
Pawpaw	56	465	226	239	156	74	82
Peas	28	198	102	96	66	38	28
Pepper	3,356	24,497	11,967	12,530	10,239	4,889	5,350
Pineapple	24	163	76	87	60	28	32
Plantain	20	140	80	60	51	31	20
Potatoes	14	125	68	57	53	29	24
Rice	698	5,011	2,569	2,442	2,067	1,110	957
Rubber	3	15	10	5	8	5	3
Shea tree	5	25	16	9	15	8	7
Sorghum	202	1,677	848	829	804	393	411
Soya beans	65	442	241	201	193	110	83
Spinach	1	10	6	4	7	5	2
Sugarcane	4	42	19	23	22	11	11
Sun flower	1	10	4	6	6	3	3
Sweet pepper	12	79	37	42	39	21	18
Sweet potatoes	5	35	17	18	19	12	7
Tiger nut	17	107	54	53	50	26	24
Tobacco	34	217	115	102	117	67	50
Tomatoes	242	1,830	919	911	909	449	460
Water melon	29	181	80	101	87	51	36
Yam	12,146	85,013	43,368	41,645	32,553	17,683	14,870
Other	229	1,993	1,020	973	984	518	466

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Kpandai	10,824	5,369	5,455	1,861	1,523
2	Buya	4,858	2,501	2,357	717	509
3	Blajai	3,164	1,558	1,606	484	374
4	Gulubi Quarters	3,135	1,492	1,643	443	382
5	Katiejeli	3,100	1,630	1,470	566	440
6	Sabongida	2,825	1,436	1,389	466	419
7	Kitare	2,807	1,370	1,437	478	345
8	Kabonwule Beposo	2,330	1,160	1,170	295	209
9	Kabonwule	2,224	1,133	1,091	347	287
10	Loloto	2,129	1,092	1,037	318	254
11	Kumdi	1,921	964	957	305	283
12	Bakamba	1,884	980	904	306	381
13	Wiae	1,758	883	875	268	269
14	Lonto	1,735	905	830	309	329
15	Nkanchina No.2	1,670	857	813	300	281
16	Kwadwobone	1,518	773	745	261	208
17	Agbonjo Kura	1,484	739	745	170	161
18	Kakpeni	1,386	712	674	196	151
19	Kabeso	1,264	616	648	200	208
20	Kpakpa	1,221	605	616	191	156

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages																
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
1	Kpandai	10,824	1,437	1,555	1,473	1,538	867	785	639	582	488	365	309	200	161	107	100	218
2	Buya	4,858	855	747	609	493	373	406	316	220	204	152	120	51	91	36	70	115
3	Blajai	3,164	623	535	391	280	247	226	180	152	168	69	72	45	61	25	29	61
4	Gulubi Quarters	3,135	503	504	558	360	241	199	175	124	114	93	72	32	68	18	37	37
5	Katiejeli	3,100	425	478	350	352	245	225	195	171	142	95	114	66	91	31	52	68
6	Sabongida	2,825	437	494	380	289	204	179	169	151	113	86	77	60	42	32	28	84
7	Kitare	2,807	456	485	370	248	229	187	189	140	118	74	85	29	56	32	48	61
8	Kabonwule Beposo	2,330	423	447	303	238	159	170	152	111	87	43	53	22	38	13	34	37
9	Kabonwule	2,224	419	400	259	187	149	125	158	110	100	71	59	48	36	22	33	48
10	Loloto	2,129	373	338	284	269	153	179	122	88	50	69	46	28	40	26	16	48
11	Kumdi	1,921	294	272	229	220	171	146	124	110	83	37	72	29	36	37	39	22
12	Bakamba	1,884	282	283	259	225	173	129	106	91	85	51	53	30	33	17	31	36
13	Wiae	1,758	273	247	199	184	182	122	99	70	93	75	84	30	21	26	18	35
14	Lonto	1,735	166	210	304	184	166	114	80	86	46	85	74	90	74	20	11	25
15	Nkanchina No.2	1,670	261	286	200	170	124	112	102	84	86	49	55	23	39	17	30	32
16	Kwadwobone	1,518	222	243	196	183	142	101	82	68	77	53	55	19	32	7	20	18
17	Agbonjo Kura	1,484	305	285	194	126	97	101	89	52	57	52	30	16	26	8	19	27
18	Kakpeni	1,386	199	195	224	164	134	100	73	69	57	50	32	18	25	5	15	26
19	Kabeso	1,264	221	226	173	119	102	80	87	61	43	32	33	15	19	12	15	26
20	Kpakpa	1,221	249	199	121	117	104	95	71	68	63	46	19	8	25	14	13	9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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