



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

KARAGA DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CERGIS	Centre for Geographical and Information Systems
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	Children Surviving
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCD	District Co-ordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
EA	Enumeration Area
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IMIS	Integrated Management Information System
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
L.I	Legislative Instrument
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal, District Assemblies
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nation
WC	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Karaga District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 77,706 representing 3.1 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.0 percent and females are the majority, representing 52.0 percent. Eighty two percent of the population of the district reside in rural localities. The district has a sex ratio of 92.5. The population of the district is youthful (population below 15 years old constitute 46.9% of the total population) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (60 years and older) representing 4.1 percent. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 104. The age dependency ratio for males (115) is higher than that of females (94).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district (2.9) is the second lowest in the Northern region. The General Fertility Rate is 86.8 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the third lowest among the districts in the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 21 births per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 7 deaths per 1000. Deaths due to accident/violence/homicide/suicide constituted 2.7 percent of deaths. Majority of migrants (78.6 percent) living in the district were born elsewhere in the Northern region while 21.4 percent were born elsewhere in another Region. Among migrants born in another region, those born outside Ghana has the highest proportion of 50.6, followed by those born in the Upper East region that constitute 25.9 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 76,927 and a total of 7,664 households. The average household size stands at 10 persons, compared to 8 for the region. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 47.9 percent. Spouses form about 8.4 percent of the household population. People in extended (head, spouse (s), children and head's relatives) households constitute the highest proportion (71.2%) of the household population and those in nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute only 12.3 percent.

Marital status

About five in ten (63.9%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 30.9 percent have never married, 0.4 percent are in consensual unions, 3.1 percent are widowed, 0.9 percent are divorced and another 0.9 percent of them are separated. By age 25-29 years, about 88.2 percent of females are married, compared to a 62.5% of males by that age. At age 65 and

above, widowed females account for 38.8 percent while widowed males account for only 4.3 percent. Among the married, 88.4 percent have no education, compared with a 57.4 percent for unmarried. About 83.8 percent of the married population are employed, 0.8 percent are unemployed and 15.4 percent are economically not active. About 36.7 percent of those who have never married are economically not active.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 93.5 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 1.1 percent and the non-Ghanaian population constitutes about 3.3 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 70 percent can read and write in English and Ghanaian Language. Those who can read and write in English Language only constitute about 22 percent of the district's population. Females in the district are more likely to be literates (24.6%) than males (19.9). Of the population aged 3 years and above in the district, a high proportion (65.7%) has never attended school, 28.5 percent are currently attending and 5.8 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

About 79 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 21 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 98.7 percent are employed while 1.3 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage (37.1%) of them do home duties, 26.1 percent of them are students and 4.4 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Almost four out of ten (39.4%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 93.7 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 2.0 percent in service and sales, 1.8 percent in craft and related trade, and less than one percent each is engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, 66.5 percent are self-employed without employees, 25.2 percent are contributing family workers, 2.3 percent are casual workers and 1.1 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 domestic employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 98.5 percent of the employed population followed by the public sector which employs 0.9 percent.

Information Communication Technology,

Of the population 12 years and above, 9.4 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 14.5 percent, compared to 4.9 percent of females. Less than one percent (0.5) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 0.4 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 1.7 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 (1.9%) than that for females (1.6%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability form the highest of 36.9 percent of the population with disability, followed by other disabilities not specified (28.4%). About 1.9 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities of the district. More than half (59.9%) of the population with disability in the district are employed with just 0.5 percent been unemployed. Of the population disabled, 74.0 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 87.6 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities 96.7%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 87.6 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (98.6%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) keeping is the dominant animal rearing activity in the district among households.

Housing

The housing stock of Karaga District is 6,565 representing 2.6 percent of the total number of houses in the Northern Region. The average number of persons per house is about 12 and an average household size of 10 persons.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (68.9%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 7.4 percent are separate houses and 1.4 percent are semi-detached houses. A high percentage (94.7%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 3.5 percent are owned by relatives who are not household members, 0.8 percent owned by private individuals and only 0.6 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.1%) 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 86.4 percent with cement/concrete constituting the second main material constituting 4.2 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (63.6%) and mud/earth (35.7%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Thatch/palm leaf or raffia constitute the commonest (59.5%) main material used for roofing. Metal sheets are the second commonest roofing material (30.8%) used for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

Single sleeping room occupancy is the commonest among households of various sizes, especially households with sizes between one and four persons. Almost one percent (0.8) of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms in the district.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are kerosene lamp (51.8%), flashlight/torch (26.9%) and electricity (18.1%) The main source of fuel for cooking for

most households in the district is wood (95.8%). The proportion for rural localities (97.3%) is higher than that of urban (90.1%). The four main sources of drinking water in the district are borehole/pump/tube well, dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal and river/stream. About 47.5 percent of households drink water from borehole/pump/tube well.

The commonest toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 10.5 percent followed by KVIP (5.7%). About 77.6 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. About 39.8 percent of households in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 27.8 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 58.2 percent of households. About 23.5 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 3.0 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street (56.5%) and onto the compound (29.3%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Karaga District is one of the twenty-six administrative districts in the Northern Region of Ghana and was carved out of the then Gushegu-Karaga district and officially inaugurated in August, 2004. The district was created by legislative instrument, LI 1787. The current population of the district according to the Population and Housing Census (PHC2010) is 77,706, comprising 37,336 males and 40,370 females.

1.2 Physical Feature

1.2.1 Location and size

The District is located in the North-Eastern part of Northern Region of Ghana, between latitudes 9°30' South and 10°30' North and longitudes 0° East and 45° West. It has a total area of 3,119.3 square kilometres. It shares common boundaries with four districts in the Northern Region: West and East Mamprusi to the North, Savelugu/Nanton to the West and Gushegu (the mother district) to the South and East. Karaga, the district capital is 24km from Gushegu and 94km from Tamale, the regional capital. Figure 1 below shows the map of the district.

1.2.2 Vegetation and Soil

The vegetation is a typical guinea savannah type, characterized by tall grasses interspersed with drought resistant trees such as the Shea and dawadawa. These trees are major economic trees which generate income for the people in the district. The tall grasses are also used in roofing and other art works. The soils are mainly savannah ochrosols, ground water laterites formed over granite and Voltain shales. There are small areas of savannah ochrosols with some lithosoles and brunosols. The laterites are similar in acidity and nutrient level to the ochrosols, but are poorer in physical properties, with substantial amounts of concretionary gravel layers near the top horizons and more suited for road and other constructional works than supporting plant roots systems.

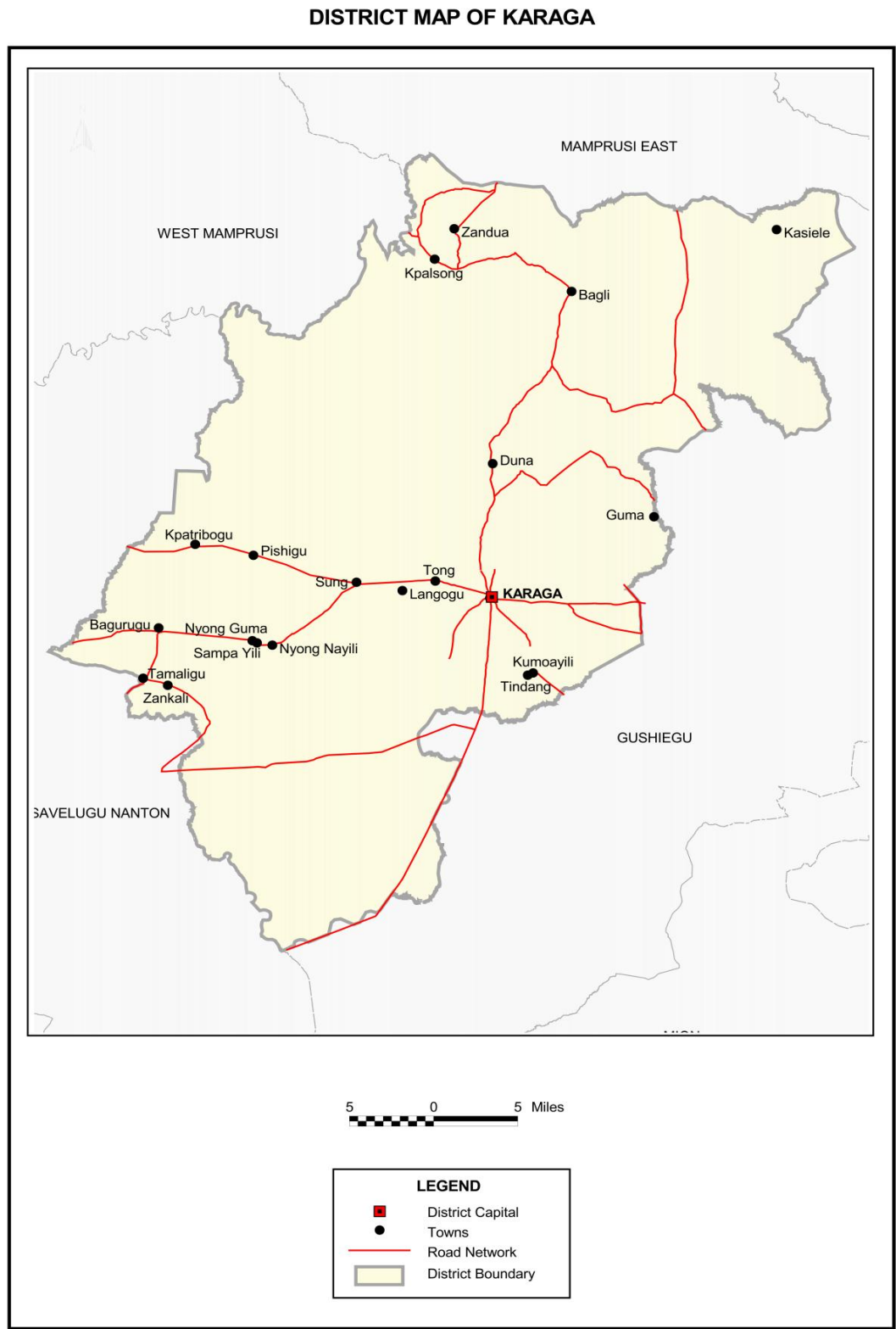
1.2.3 Climate

The climate of the District reflects a typical tropical continental climate experienced in Northern Ghana. The rainy season starts from May, peaking in August and September. The rest of the year is virtually dry. Rainfall amount is between 900 and 1000mm per annum. Temperatures are high throughout the year with the highest of 36°C and above in March and April. Low temperatures are experienced between November and February (the harmattan period).

1.3 Political Administration

The district assembly is the highest political authority in the district. The political and executive head of the Assembly is the District Chief Executive. The Assembly is composed of 32 members, 21 of whom are elected, representing twenty-one electoral areas, (11) government appointees, one Member of Parliament and the District Chief Executive. Administratively, the district is divided into one Town Council, five Area Councils and 21 Unit Committees. Politically the district has one constituency, namely Karaga and twenty-four Electoral Areas.

Figure 1.1: District map



Source: Karaga District Assembly, 2010

1.4 Social and cultural structure

1.4.1 Ethnicity and Cultural Practices

The people of Karaga are pre-dominantly Dagombas. However, there are a few other people of different ethnic origins like Konkombas, Fulanis, Frafras, Ashantis, and Ewes.

1.4.2 Festivals and Religion

The Karaga District, like many of the districts in the Northern Region can boast of a variety of festivals. Among the prominent festivals in the district are the Damba, Bugum (Fire) festivals among others. The dominant religion in the district is Islam, followed by Traditional African religion and Christianity.

1.5 Economy

The inhabitants of Karaga are mostly farmers. Farming is their main economic activity and source of income for the people of the District. The crops produced include maize, rice, yam, beans and groundnuts. The animals kept include sheep, goats, cattle, pigs and fowls. Shea butter production is another important economic activity in the district. This activity is gender differentiated with only women engaged in it. The market day for the district occurs weekly and attracts traders from many places particularly Gushegu, Yendi, Bolga, Bawku and Tamale

1.5.1 Social infrastructure

The district has 18 Kindergartens, 71 nursery schools, 95 primary schools, 15 Junior High schools and one Senior High school. Currently, the district has six health facilities, two at Karaga and one at Pushiga, three CHPs compound at Nyong-Nayili, Zandua and Tamaligu.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

November 2008 as part of the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP) and reviewed in November 2009.

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

Greater Accra Region. Experience from the pre-tests was used to improve the final census questionnaire.

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

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

1.6.3 Census enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

The concepts and definitions in this report cover all sections of the 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaires (PHC1A and PHC1B). The sections were: geographical location of the population, household and non-household population, literacy and education, emigration, demographic and economic characteristics, disability, information communication technology (ICT), fertility, mortality, agricultural activity and housing conditions.

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

persons were classified as urban while localities with less than 5,000 persons were classified as rural.

Population

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

Household

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

Head of household

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

Household and non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

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

This chapter focuses on an analysis of the population size and its distribution, age-sex structure, Migration, Fertility and Mortality of the Karaga district based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) of Ghana.

2.2 Population size and distribution

Table 2.1 shows the population of Karaga District in 2010. The population of the District stands at 77,706. The distribution of the population by sex indicates that the male population is 37,336 and the female population is 40,370 for all ages. Majority of the population in the district are in the rural areas whilst 18 the rest live in the urban areas. The concentration of the population in the rural areas can be attributed to the agricultural activities in those areas

2.2.1 Population distribution by sex

Table 2.1 indicates that the district has a male population of 37,336 and a female population of 40,370 for all ages, thus, giving a sex ratio of 92.5. That means the number of males to every 100 females is 93 in the district. This means that there are more women than men in the Karaga district. In addition, the age groups of 25-29 and 95-99 have the lowest and highest sex ratios of 64.3 and 165.6 respectively.

2.2.2 Age dependency ratio

The Table 2.1 also shows the age dependency ratio for the district and for rural and urban localities. The district has a total age dependency of 103.7. This means that a hundred persons in the working age group (15-64) cater for about 104 persons in the dependent age groups (0-14 and 65 years and older). .. Table 2.1 further indicates that the male age-dependency ratio of 115.2 was higher than the female (94.2) while rural age-dependency ratio of 106.1 was higher than that of the urban (94.8). The high age-dependency ratio of 103.8 in the district is due to the large proportion of children within the 0-14 age range

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of Locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	77,706	37,336	40,370	92.5	15,581	62,125
0 - 4	15,034	7,347	7,687	95.6	2,689	12,345
5 - 9	13,321	6,689	6,632	100.9	2,593	10,728
10 - 14	8,084	4,261	3,823	111.5	1,611	6,473
15 - 19	7,323	3,850	3,473	110.9	1,459	5,864
20 - 24	6,685	2,709	3,976	68.1	1,408	5,277
25 - 29	5,864	2,296	3,568	64.3	1,204	4,660
30 - 34	5,044	2,062	2,982	69.1	1,092	3,952
35 - 39	3,521	1,574	1,947	80.8	760	2,761
40 - 44	3,340	1,559	1,781	87.5	681	2,659
45 - 49	2,001	1,062	939	113.1	488	1,513
50 - 54	2,017	1,036	981	105.6	380	1,637
55 - 59	840	450	390	115.4	210	630
60 - 64	1,499	750	749	100.1	316	1,183
65 - 69	687	371	316	117.4	154	533
70 - 74	1,000	534	466	114.6	200	800
75 - 79	473	263	210	125.2	127	346
80 - 84	509	256	253	101.2	112	397
85 - 89	204	108	96	112.5	46	158
90 - 94	175	106	69	153.6	31	144
95 - 99	85	53	32	165.6	20	65
All Ages	77,706	37,336	40,370	92.5	15,581	62,125
0-14	36,439	18,297	18,142	100.9	6,893	29,546
15-64	38,134	17,348	20,786	83.5	7,998	30,136
65+	3,133	1,691	1,442	117.3	690	2,443
Age-dependency ratio	103.77	115.22	94.22		94.81	106.15

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

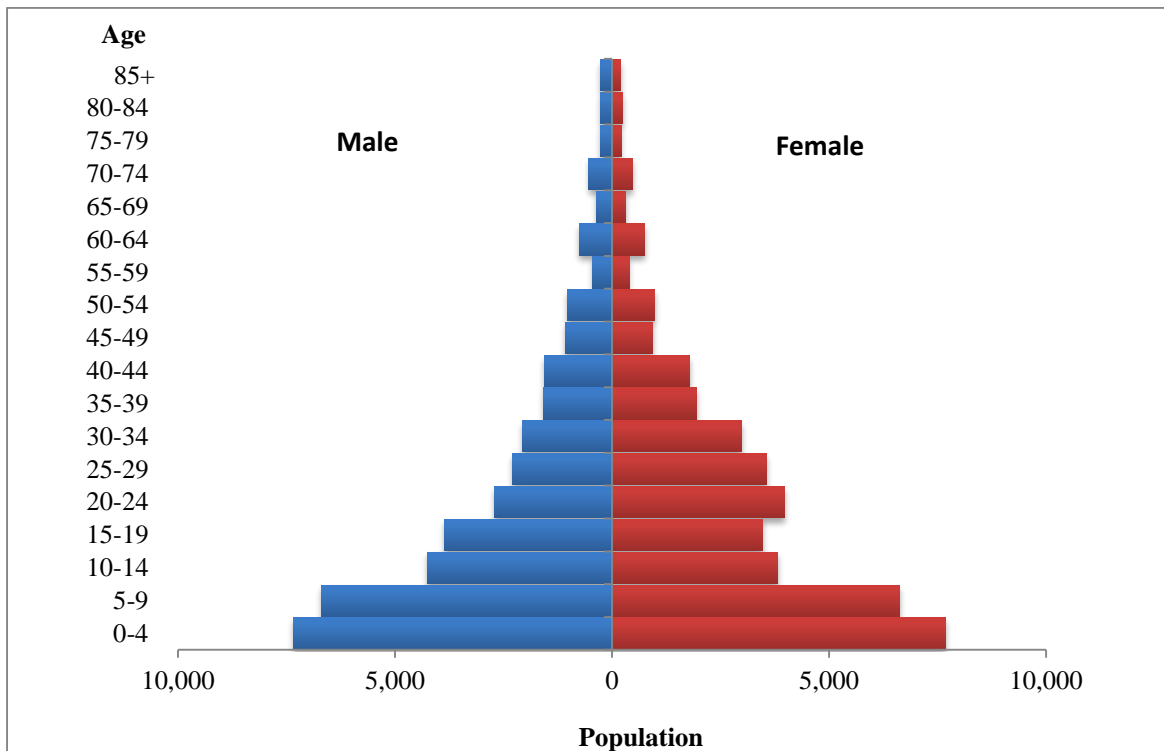
2.3 Age-sex structure

Figure 2.1 shows the the age-sex structure of the population n of Karaga district. The pyramid indicates a broad base that gradually tappers off with increasing age. The results further shows that the district population is largely youthful consisting of a large proportion between 0-4 to 30-34 age groups and a small proportion of elderly persons, that is, 65 years and older.

2.3.1 Sex ratio

The 2.1 indicates that the district has a male population of 37,336 and a female population of 40,370 for all ages, thus, giving a sex ratio of 92.5. That means the number of males to every 100 females is 93 in the district. This means that there are more women than men in the Karaga district. In addition, the age groups of 25-29 and 95-99 have the lowest and highest sex ratios of 64.3 and 165.6 respectively.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, mortality and migration

Migration, fertility and mortality are important components of population dynamics. Where vital statistics records are accurate and timely, data on these three variables are used extensively in population estimates during inter censal period. This section discusses the total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate and migration districts in the Northern Region.

2.4.1 Fertility

Table 2.2 shows that the region has a total fertility rate of 3.54 children per woman during their child-bearing years, that is, about 4 children per woman. Savelugu/Nanton and Kpandai districts have the highest total fertility rates in the region (4.33 each), which is above the regional average of 3.54 children per woman during their child-bearing years, while Zabzugu/Tatali has the least of 2.88 children per woman. The Karaga district on the other hand recorded the second lowest total fertility rate in the region of 2.90.

The general fertility rate (also called the fertility rate) is the number of live births per 1,000 women within the age range of 15-49 in a given year (Arthur and Thomas, 2004). Table 2.2 shows the general fertility rate for the twenty-six stands at 101.9 births per 1000 women. Saboba district has the highest general fertility rate of 128.9 births per 1000 women, followed closely by Chereponi with 128.3 births per 1000 women, both of which are above the regional rate of 101.9 births per 1000 women. Tamale Metropolis had the lowest general fertility rate of 85 births per 1000 women. Karaga placed second lowest with 86.8 births per 1000 women. Tamale metropolis has the lowest general fertility rate probably because of the urbanised nature of the district which exposes women to better family planning methods due to the availability of better health facilities. Another reason may be involvement of many urban women in full or part time jobs which do not allow them give birth frequently.

The crude birth rate (also called birth rate) indicates the number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year. Table 2.2 shows that the region has a crude birth rate of 24 births per 1000 population. Saboba district has the highest birth rate of 28.5 per 1000 population which is above the regional rate of 24 births per 1000 population, followed closely by Chereponi (28.0 births per 1000 population), while Zabzugu/Tatali district had the lowest of 18.8 per 1000 population.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years 15-49	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,479,461	582,897	59,391	3.54	101.9	24
Bole	61,593	14,471	1,663	3.82	114.9	27
Bunkpurugu Yonyo	122,591	26,725	2,893	3.77	108.3	23.6
Chereponi	53,394	11,652	1,495	4.3	128.3	28
East Gonja	135,450	31,216	3,071	3.61	98.4	22.7
Gonja Central	87,877	20,555	2,086	3.58	101.5	23.7
Gushiegu	111,259	26,349	2,868	3.67	108.8	25.8
Karaga	77,706	18,666	1,621	2.9	86.8	20.9
Kpandai	108,816	24,066	2,959	4.33	123	27.2
Mamprusi East	121,009	27,145	2,785	3.64	102.6	23
Mamprusi West	168,011	38,222	4,151	3.7	108.6	24.7
Nanumba North	141,584	32,246	3,143	3.38	97.5	22.2
Nanumba South	93,464	21,210	2,542	4.2	119.8	27.2
Saboba	65,706	14,519	1,871	4.21	128.9	28.5
SaveluguNanton	139,283	33,942	4,300	4.33	126.7	30.9
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	99,863	22,207	2,230	3.65	100.4	22.3
Tamale Metropolis	371,351	97,889	8,322	2.97	85	22.4
TolonKumbugu	112,331	25,879	2,505	3.34	96.8	22.3
West Gonja	84,727	19,741	2,273	4.3	115.1	26.8
Yendi Municipal	199,592	46,498	4,290	3.18	92.3	21.5
ZabzuguTatali	123,854	29,699	2,323	2.88	78.2	18.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.3 shows the female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child/children. The number of children ever born to female population 12 years and older in the district is 65,358 of which males constitute the majority. The age group that recorded the least number of children is 12-14 years age group. Out of these children ever born to females 12 years and older 53,595 are surviving.

Age group 12-14 has the least number of children surviving for both sexes. This could be due to the fact that age groups 12-14 are too young to marry and bear children.

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

Age	Total Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	24,077	65,358	34,218	31,140	53,595	27,975	25,620
10-14	1,849	24	13	11	22	12	10
15-19	3,473	675	361	314	607	314	293
20-24	3,976	4,777	2,487	2,290	4,269	2,184	2,085
25-29	3,568	8,332	4,397	3,935	7,298	3,823	3,475
30-34	2,982	10,484	5,552	4,932	8,985	4,735	4,250
35-39	1,947	8,222	4,250	3,972	6,897	3,575	3,322
40-44	1,781	8,763	4,549	4,214	7,193	3,720	3,473
45-49	939	5,007	2,565	2,442	4,007	2,030	1,977
50-54	981	5,607	2,919	2,688	4,307	2,262	2,045
55-59	390	2,270	1,176	1,094	1,647	877	770
60+	2,191	11,197	5,949	5,248	8,363	4,443	3,920

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Table 2.4 shows that there are 14,715 deaths in households in the region, and about six crude death rates per 1000 population in the region as per the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Marked variations, however, exist in the number of deaths in households and crude death rate among the various districts in the region. Tamale metropolis recorded the highest number of deaths in households (2104) and followed by Savelugu/Nanton with 1413 deaths) with Saboba recording the lowest deaths of 235 in the region. However, Karaga recorded deaths in 501 households with a crude rate of 6.45 per 1000 population. The district, however, placed seventh (501 deaths) out of the 20 district.

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

District	Total population	Deaths in Households	*Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)
All Districts	2,479,461	14,715	5.93
Bole	61,593	450	7.31
BunkpuruguYunyoo	122,591	575	4.69
Central Gonja	87,877	334	3.80
Chereponi	53,394	288	5.39
East Gonja	135,450	761	5.62
East Mamprusi	121,009	619	5.12
Gushiegu	111,259	744	6.69
Karaga	77,706	501	6.45
Kpandai	108,816	554	5.09
Nanumba North	141,584	653	4.61
Nanumba South	93,464	542	5.80
Saboba	65,706	235	3.58
SaveluguNanton	139,283	1,413	10.14
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	99,863	722	7.23
Tamale Metropolis	371,351	2,104	5.67
TolonKumbugu	112,331	845	7.52
West Gonja	84,727	444	5.24
West Mamprusi	168,011	1,232	7.33
Yendi	199,592	1,293	6.48
Zabzugu-Tatale	123,854	406	3.28

The data indicated that the region had about six crude death rate per 1000 population. Savelug/Nanton has the highest crude death rate per 1000 population, followed by Tolon/Kumbungu(7.52), West Mamprusi (7.33) with Zabzugu/Tatali having the lowest(3.28).

Table 2.5 shows the causes of death by district in Northern Region. The total number of deaths occurring in the Karaga District is 501. The Table shows that deaths that occurred in the district as a result of accident/violence/homicide/suicide is 2.7 percent of all deaths in the District.

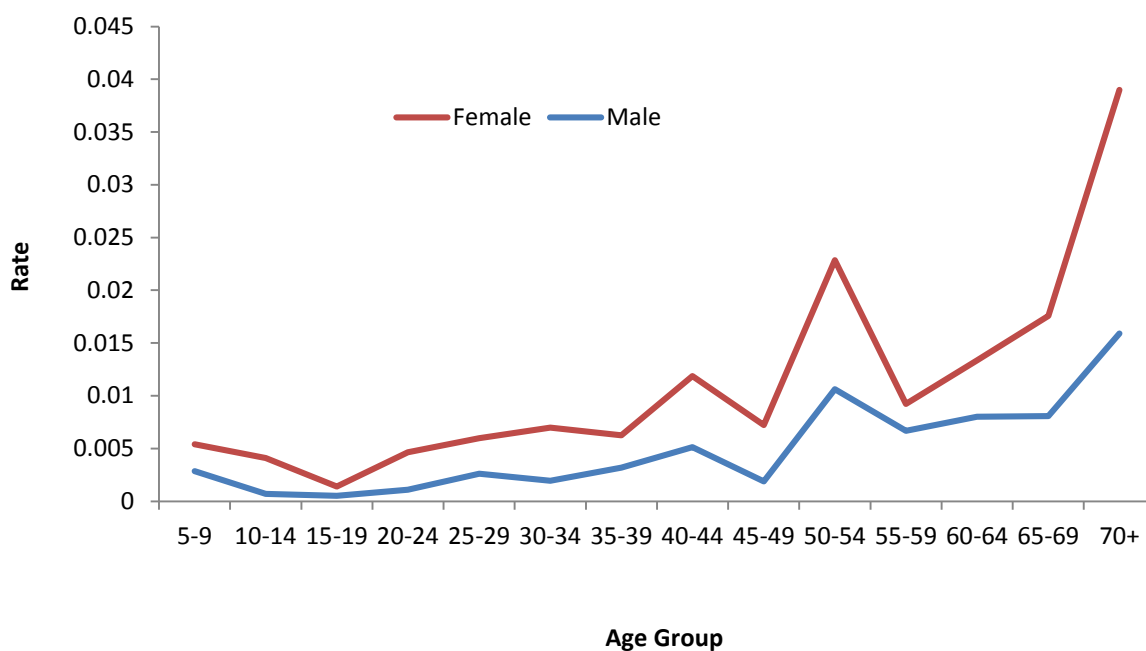
Table 2.5: Cause of death by district

District	Total deaths	Death due to	
		Accident/ violence/ homicide/ suicide	All other causes
Bunkpurugu Yonyo	575	1.9	89.2
Chereponi	288	3.0	91.3
Gushiegu	744	0.6	95.8
Karaga	501	2.7	86.6
Kumbungu	342	1.2	95.9
Mamprugu Moagduri	277	2.2	93.9
Mamprusi East	619	1.5	90.5
Mamprusi West	955	0.8	92.3
Mion	555	1.7	90.6
North Gonja	247	5.9	85.4
Saboba	235	4.2	90.2
Sagnerigu Municipal	847	0.9	92.7
Savelugu Nanton	1,413	0.7	90.2
Tamale Central	873	1.2	89.9
Tamale South	384	2.1	91.9
Tatale	210	6.3	86.7
Tolon	503	1.3	93.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.2 presents age specific death rates by sex in the District. The figure shows that for all age groups females have higher mortality rates than males. The age specific death rates for females declines sharply from under five to the 15-19 years and gradually rises again for all females 19 years and older. On the other hand the age specific death rates for males stabilises after recording higher under five mortality rate.

Figure 2.2: Age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

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

Table 2.5 shows that the district has a total number of migrants born outside of the district as 11,178 representing 14.3% of the population. Migrants who had lived in the district between a period of 1-4 years recorded the highest percentage of 25.7 percent. Those migrants who stayed less than a year are the least. . Also, the data shows that the number of migrants born elsewhere but in the Northern Region is 8,781, representing 11.3 percent of the district population, with migrants who lived in the district between a period of 1-4 years recording the highest percentage of 25.4. Table 2.5 shows that the Upper East region had the highest (621) number of migrants born elsewhere, that is, in another region, with the duration of residence of less than one year being the highest. The large numbers of migrants from the Upper East could be as a result of the relative availability of farm lands and farming activities in the district.

The data shows that a total 1,213 migrants were born outside of Ghana with the duration of residence of between 1-4 years being the highest. Also, the relatively large numbers of migrants born outside of Ghana in the district could be due to the presence of Fulani herdsmen from neighbouring Niger and Burkina Faso in the district with their animals.

Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	11,178	14.7	25.7	17	21.3	21.3
Born elsewhere in the region	8,781	14.6	25.4	16.2	21.3	22.6
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	8	37.5	37.5	25	0.0	0.0
Central	20	15	45	15	10	15
Greater Accra	48	10.4	41.7	6.3	20.8	20.8
Volta	22	31.8	27.3	9.1	9.1	22.7
Eastern	121	2.5	26.4	13.2	19.8	38
Ashanti	124	23.4	21	16.9	17.7	21
Brong Ahafo	138	8	27.5	17.4	25.4	21.7
Northern	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Upper East	621	30.3	20.9	11.8	20.8	16.3
Upper West	82	7.3	58.5	18.3	3.7	12.2
Outside Ghana	1,213	8.2	27.5	26.5	23.8	14

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The concept of household is widely used in census and surveys to identify and group persons into basic units of enumeration. The household concept plays a vital role as a minimum unit of living arrangements of the population. Household for the nation is also influenced by socio-cultural practices such as marriage, kinship type and inheritance

This chapter presents information on the social characteristics of the District. These include Household Size, Composition and Headship, Marital Status, Nationality and Religious Affiliation and Literacy and Education.

3.2 Household Size, Composition, and Structure

The 2010 PHC defines a household as a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements and constitute a single consumption unit. Household members are not necessarily related by blood or marriage because friends and hired domestic workers may also be part of households. The information on households basically includes household structure, composition, and relationship to head of household. Household heads are, therefore, important when considering social and demographic issues. Thus household dynamics and standard of living are better understood within a context of age, sex and socio-economic characteristics of household heads (GSS, 2013).

3.2.1 Household Size

The 2010 PHC defines a household as a person or a group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and shared the same house-keeping arrangements. Table 3.1 gives information on household size by locality of residence in Karaga District. The total household population in the district is 76,927 with 7,664 households, giving an average household size of 10. This average household size is higher than the regional average (7.7). The table further shows that average household size for the rural areas (10.1) is higher than the urban areas (9.7).

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Categories	Total		District	Urban	Rural
	country	Region			
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	76,927	15,486	61,441
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	7,664	1,598	6,066
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Average household size	4.4	7.7	10	9.7	10.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.1 Household Composition

Table 3.2 presents household composition and sex. The highest proportion of the household population is made up of children (47.9%). The total number of persons who are household heads is 7664 constituting 10 percent of the household population in the District. Of this number the male headed households constitute 19.2 percent and female heads 1.5 percent of the household population. Other relatives (14.4%) also form a substantial part of the household population. There are also more grandchildren in male headed households (8.3%) than female headed households (7.2%).

Table 3.2: Household composition by sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	76,927	100	36,926	100	40,001	100
Head	7,664	10	7,085	19.2	579	1.5
Spouse (wife/husband)	6,492	8.4	106	0.3	6,386	16
Child (son/daughter)	36,842	47.9	20,357	55.1	16,485	41.2
Parent/parent in-law	749	1	62	0.2	687	1.7
Son/daughter in-law	1,339	1.7	70	0.2	1,269	3.2
Grandchild	5,924	7.7	3,046	8.3	2,878	7.2
Brother/Sister	4,056	5.3	2,343	6.4	1,713	4.3
Step child	1,203	1.6	587	1.6	616	1.5
Adopted/foster child	952	1.2	281	0.8	671	1.7
Other relative	11,046	14.4	2,652	7.2	8,394	21
Non-relative	660	0.9	337	0.9	323	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Structure

Table 3.3 shows the household population by structure and sex. Table 3.3 shows that 71 percent of the household population is made up of the extended family system comprising of the head, spouse(s), children and heads relatives, 12 percent are the nuclear system, and about seven percent are single-parent extended. The proportion of household population who are heads in male headed households (0.3%) is higher than heads in female headed households. The reverse is true for households which are made up of extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	76,927	100.0	36,926	100.0	40,001	100.0
Head only	146	0.2	119	0.3	27	0.1
Head and a spouse only	136	0.2	71	0.2	65	0.2
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	9,473	12.3	4,908	13.3	4,565	11.4
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	54,767	71.2	26,049	70.5	28,718	71.8
Extended + non relatives	3,656	4.8	1,657	4.5	1,999	5.0
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	909	1.2	475	1.3	434	1.1
Single parent Nuclear	889	1.2	461	1.3	428	1.1
Single parent Extended	5,231	6.8	2,353	6.4	2,878	7.2
Single parent Extended + non relative	394	0.5	164	0.4	230	0.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	1,326	1.7	669	1.8	657	1.6

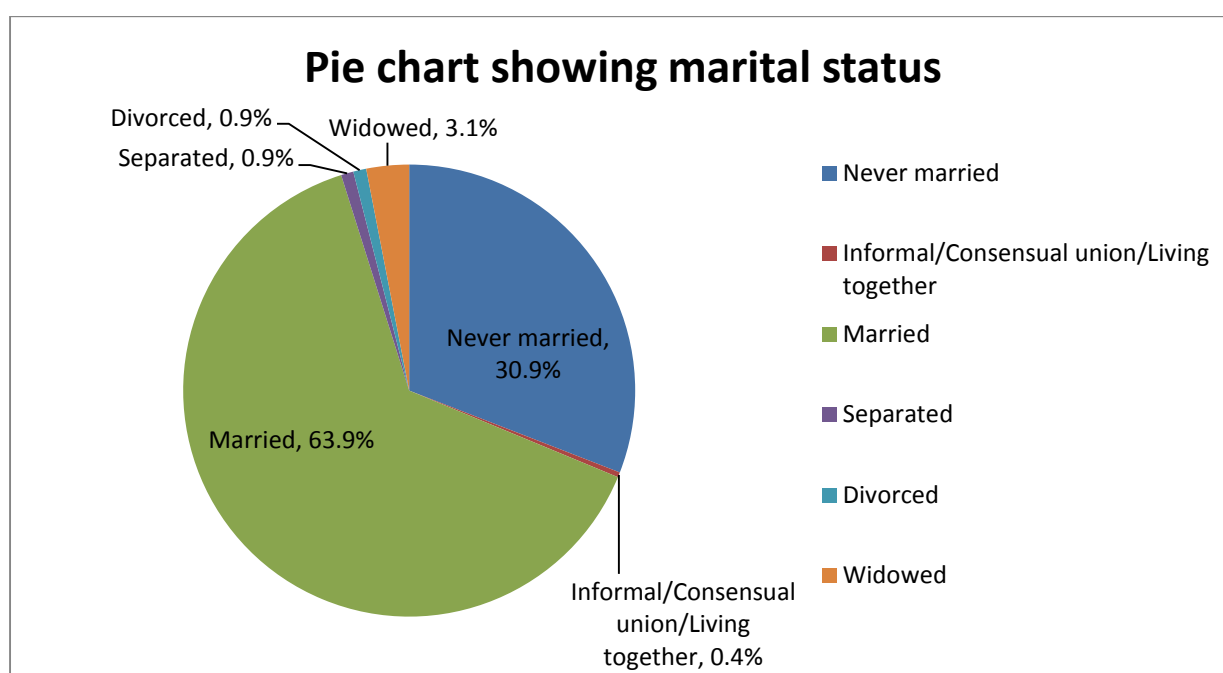
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is socially defined to include formal unions that are legally, traditionally or religiously sanctioned as well as cohabiting unions. Marriage is associated with population dynamics as it affects the processes and levels of fertility and, to a lesser extent, mortality and migration. Marriages are recognized by society as a union between a man and a woman for the purpose of procreation, mutual support and companionship.

Figure 3.1 illustrates the distribution of marital characteristics of the population 12 years and older in the Karaga district. In 2010, the population 12 years and older who The Figure shows that 30.9 percent of persons who are 12 years and older had never married. About 64 percent are married, and 3.1 percent were widowed. The proportion of the population aged 12 years and older who in formal/consensual union/living together is 0.4 percent. A small proportion (0.9%) of the population 12 years and older are either divorced or widowed.

Figure 3.1: Marital status of population 12 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital status, age and sex

Table 3.4 shows that there are notable variations in the marital status of the population in the district. Age group 12-14 has the highest proportions of never married (89.1%), and the lowest proportion of separated, divorced or widowed (0.0%) persons. On the other hand, age group 35-39 recorded the highest proportion (91.6%) of the married population.

A higher proportion of males (39.5%) than females (23.4%) had never been married. On the other hand, females were more likely to be married (69.0%) than males (58.0%). Again, the proportion of females separated, divorced or widowed is higher than that of males. The proportion of males who have never been married (90.1%) is higher than females (87.9%).

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	45,278	100.0	30.9	0.4	63.9	0.9	0.9	3.1
12 - 14	4,011	100.0	89.1	0.1	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,323	100.0	77.9	0.3	21.5	0.2	0.0	0.1
20 - 24	6,685	100.0	39.4	0.6	58.8	0.7	0.3	0.1
25 - 29	5,864	100.0	19.4	0.5	78.2	1.0	0.6	0.3
30 - 34	5,044	100.0	7.4	0.4	89.6	1.2	1.0	0.5
35 - 39	3,521	100.0	4.4	0.2	91.6	1.2	1.7	0.8
40 - 44	3,340	100.0	2.8	0.3	91.3	1.3	1.8	2.4
45 - 49	2,001	100.0	2.4	0.1	89.3	1.3	2.3	4.5
50 - 54	2,017	100.0	2.3	0.3	86.4	1.0	2.1	7.8
55 - 59	840	100.0	1.2	0.0	80.1	1.4	3.3	13.9
60 - 64	1,499	100.0	3.6	0.3	77.7	1.7	1.9	14.7
65+	3,133	100.0	4.9	0.3	71.3	1.6	1.7	20.2
Male								
Total	21,201	100.0	39.5	0.4	58.0	0.6	0.9	0.7
12 - 14	2,162	100.0	90.1	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,850	100.0	85.4	0.3	14.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	2,709	100.0	62.1	0.7	36.6	0.2	0.3	0.1
25 - 29	2,296	100.0	35.1	0.6	62.5	1.0	0.6	0.2
30 - 34	2,062	100.0	13.8	0.3	83.7	1.1	1.1	0.0
35 - 39	1,574	100.0	6.9	0.2	90.1	1.0	1.6	0.2
40 - 44	1,559	100.0	4.2	0.3	92.2	1.2	1.9	0.3
45 - 49	1,062	100.0	3.3	0.0	91.7	1.0	2.5	1.4
50 - 54	1,036	100.0	2.2	0.6	94.2	0.8	1.4	0.9
55 - 59	450	100.0	1.3	0.0	93.8	0.9	2.4	1.6
60 - 64	750	100.0	4.4	0.5	90.0	0.7	1.3	3.1
65+	1,691	100.0	5.2	0.2	88.4	0.7	1.3	4.3
Female								
Total	24,077	100.0	23.4	0.4	69.0	1.1	1.0	5.1
12 - 14	1,849	100.0	87.9	0.3	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,473	100.0	69.7	0.3	29.7	0.2	0.0	0.1
20 - 24	3,976	100.0	23.9	0.6	74.0	1.0	0.3	0.2
25 - 29	3,568	100.0	9.4	0.5	88.2	1.1	0.6	0.3
30 - 34	2,982	100.0	3.0	0.4	93.7	1.3	0.9	0.7
35 - 39	1,947	100.0	2.4	0.2	92.9	1.4	1.7	1.3
40 - 44	1,781	100.0	1.6	0.3	90.6	1.5	1.7	4.3
45 - 49	939	100.0	1.4	0.2	86.6	1.7	2.1	8.0
50 - 54	981	100.0	2.4	0.1	78.1	1.3	2.9	15.2
55 - 59	390	100.0	1.0	0.0	64.4	2.1	4.4	28.2
60 - 64	749	100.0	2.8	0.1	65.4	2.7	2.5	26.4
65+	1,442	100.0	4.6	0.3	51.4	2.6	2.1	38.8

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

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 shows that a large proportion of the married in the population 12 years and older have no education (88.4 %) while about nine percent have basic education. About 57 percent of the never married population of both sexes has no education with about 35 percent having basic education. The proportion of never-married females with no education (61.5%) is less than the same proportion for males with no education (54.6%).

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

Sex/marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc./ Tech./ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	45,278	100.0	78.9	17.0	3.4	0.1	0.5	0.1
Never married	13,993	100.0	57.4	34.5	7.3	0.1	0.6	0.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	163	100.0	68.7	20.9	8.0	1.2	1.2	0.0
Married	28,917	100.0	88.4	9.3	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.1
Separated	401	100.0	89.8	7.5	2.2	0.0	0.5	0.0
Divorced	422	100.0	89.6	8.5	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.0
Widowed	1,382	100.0	93.6	6.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male								
Total	21,201	100.0	73.2	20.7	4.9	0.1	0.9	0.2
Never married	8,369	100.0	54.6	35.9	8.3	0.1	1.0	0.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	75	100.0	60.0	25.3	9.3	2.7	2.7	0.0
Married	12,303	100.0	85.4	10.8	2.6	0.0	0.9	0.3
Separated	126	100.0	84.1	10.3	4.0	0.0	1.6	0.0
Divorced	183	100.0	89.6	8.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Widowed	145	100.0	87.6	11.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female								
Total	24,077	100.0	84.0	13.7	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Never married	5,624	100.0	61.5	32.3	5.9	0.0	0.2	0.0
Informal/consensual union/living together	88	100.0	76.1	17.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Married	16,614	100.0	90.6	8.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Separated	275	100.0	92.4	6.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Divorced	239	100.0	89.5	8.8	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.0
Widowed	1,237	100.0	94.3	5.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 provides information on the economic activity status of the various marital status categories in the District. Table 3.6 indicates the population 12 years and older by sex, marital and economic activity status in the district. The proportion of the widowed persons who are employed (42.4%) is the least among the same proportion for all the marital status categories in the District. The Table also shows a higher proportion of unemployed and economically not active for population 12 years and older who are never married than any of the marital statuses.

Table 3.6: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and activity status

Sex/marital status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	45,278	100.0	34,279	75.7	437	1.0	10,562	23.3
Never married	13,993	100.0	8,678	62.0	179	1.3	5,136	36.7
Informal/consensual union/living together	163	100.0	119	73.0	1	0.6	43	26.4
Married	28,917	100.0	24,229	83.8	245	0.8	4,443	15.4
Separated	401	100.0	316	78.8	3	0.7	82	20.4
Divorced	422	100.0	351	83.2	2	0.5	69	16.4
Widowed	1,382	100.0	586	42.4	7	0.5	789	57.1
Male								
Total	21,201	100.0	16,622	78.4	189	0.9	4,390	20.7
Never married	8,369	100.0	5,343	63.8	105	1.3	2,921	34.9
Informal/consensual union/living together	75	100.0	55	73.3	-	0.0	20	26.7
Married	12,303	100.0	10,885	88.5	81	0.7	1,337	10.9
Separated	126	100.0	104	82.5	1	0.8	21	16.7
Divorced	183	100.0	167	91.3	1	0.5	15	8.2
Widowed	145	100.0	68	46.9	1	0.7	76	52.4
Female								
Total	24,077	100.0	17,657	73.3	248	1.0	6,172	25.6
Never married	5,624	100.0	3,335	59.3	74	1.3	2,215	39.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	88	100.0	64	72.7	1	1.1	23	26.1
Married	16,614	100.0	13,344	80.3	164	1.0	3,106	18.7
Separated	275	100.0	212	77.1	2	0.7	61	22.2
Divorced	239	100.0	184	77.0	1	0.4	54	22.6
Widowed	1,237	100.0	518	41.9	6	0.5	713	57.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 shows that about 98 percent of the population of the district are Ghanaians while three percent are Non-Ghanaians. This is slightly above the regional values of 97 percent and about three percent for Ghanaians and non-Ghanaians respectively. Majority of the district population is Ghanaian by birth (93.5%). Persons with dual nationality constitute two percent while Ghanaians by naturalisation make up one percent. The proportion of male non-Ghanaians (3.5%) is marginally higher than the proportion of female non-Ghanaians (3.1%). ECOWAS nationals constitute the highest proportion of the non-Ghanaian population (2.4%) while other nationals constitute almost one percent.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	77,706	100.0	37,336	100.0	40,370	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	72,657	93.5	34,838	93.3	37,819	93.7
Dual Nationality	1,618	2.1	764	2.0	854	2.1
Ghanaian by naturalisation	862	1.1	419	1.1	443	1.1
ECOWAS	1,841	2.4	968	2.6	873	2.2
Africa other than ECOWAS	398	0.5	191	0.5	207	0.5
Other	330	0.4	156	0.4	174	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows that about 83 percent of the population professes the Islamic faith, followed by Traditional religion at 12.8%, with Christianity constituting about four percent of the population of the district. Regionally, 60 percent of the population professes Islam, 21 percent Christianity and 16 percent Traditional religion with 71 percent, about 18 percent and five percent of the population nationally professing Christianity, Islam and Traditional religions respectively. Only a small proportion of the population in the district either adhere to other religions (0.1%) or are not affiliated to any religion (0.5%).

Generally, more females (83.4%) than males (82.4%) are reported as Muslims in the district. On the other hand, slightly more males (13.3%) than females (12.3%) belong to the Traditional religion. Again, more females (3.8%) than males (3.7%) in district professed to Christianity.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	77,706	100.0	37,336	100.0	40,370	100.0
No Religion	356	0.5	174	0.5	182	0.5
Catholic	1,139	1.5	541	1.4	598	1.5
Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran etc.)	684	0.9	338	0.9	346	0.9
Pentecostal/Charismatic	656	0.8	312	0.8	344	0.9
Other Christians	445	0.6	235	0.6	210	0.5
Islam	64,444	82.9	30,759	82.4	33,685	83.4
Traditionalist	9,933	12.8	4,953	13.3	4,980	12.3
Other (specify)	49	0.1	24	0.1	25	0.1

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 population 11 years and older by sex and literacy status in Karaga District. A large proportion of the population 11 years and older can read and write in English and Ghanaian Language (70.0%). About 22 percent can read and write in the English language only while about eight percent of the population can read and write in at least one Ghanaian language (Figure 3.2). In terms of sex, females (24.6%) are more likely to be literate than males (19.9%). Variations exist in literacy levels among the different age groups, with the age group 30-34 years having 27 percent being the highest (Table 3.9).

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

Sex/age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language	Other
Both sexes									
Total	36,202	10,129	100.0	21.8	7.8	70.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
11-14	2,432	2,632	100.0	24.6	9.1	66.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
15-19	4,397	2,926	100.0	22.3	6.7	70.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
20-24	5,034	1,651	100.0	19.7	5.3	74.5	0.2	0.2	0.0
25-29	4,988	876	100.0	17.0	5.8	76.7	0.3	0.1	0.0
30-34	4,448	596	100.0	27.2	6.0	66.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
35-39	3,207	314	100.0	15.6	10.5	73.6	0.3	0.0	0.0
40-44	3,030	310	100.0	26.1	12.9	61.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	1,820	181	100.0	13.3	21.5	65.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	1,866	151	100.0	13.2	2.0	84.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	779	61	100.0	16.4	21.3	62.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	1,349	150	100.0	14.7	12.0	70.7	0.0	2.7	0.0
65+	2,852	281	100.0	24.2	12.8	63.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male									
Total	15,752	6,030	100.0	19.9	7.1	72.6	0.2	0.1	0.0
11-14	1,198	1,545	100.0	25.2	8.5	66.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
15-19	2,063	1,787	100.0	20.9	6.4	72.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
20-24	1,740	969	100.0	15.2	4.9	79.7	0.1	0.2	0.0
25-29	1,768	528	100.0	13.4	4.9	81.3	0.2	0.2	0.0
30-34	1,705	357	100.0	21.3	4.5	73.9	0.3	0.0	0.0
35-39	1,373	201	100.0	11.9	4.5	83.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
40-44	1,392	167	100.0	24.6	15.0	60.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	951	111	100.0	9.0	18.0	73.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	948	88	100.0	14.8	1.1	84.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	398	52	100.0	11.5	19.2	69.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	672	78	100.0	23.1	16.7	55.1	0.0	5.1	0.0
65+	1,544	147	100.0	22.4	12.2	65.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female									
Total	20,450	4,099	100.0	24.6	8.8	66.2	0.3	0.1	0.0
11-14	1,234	1,087	100.0	23.6	10.0	66.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
15-19	2,334	1,139	100.0	24.6	7.0	68.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
20-24	3,294	682	100.0	26.1	6.0	67.2	0.4	0.3	0.0
25-29	3,220	348	100.0	22.4	7.2	69.8	0.6	0.0	0.0
30-34	2,743	239	100.0	36.0	8.4	55.2	0.4	0.0	0.0
35-39	1,834	113	100.0	22.1	21.2	55.8	0.9	0.0	0.0
40-44	1,638	143	100.0	28.0	10.5	61.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	869	70	100.0	20.0	27.1	52.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	918	63	100.0	11.1	3.2	85.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	381	9	100.0	44.4	33.3	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	677	72	100.0	5.6	6.9	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
65+	1,308	134	100.0	26.1	13.4	60.4	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

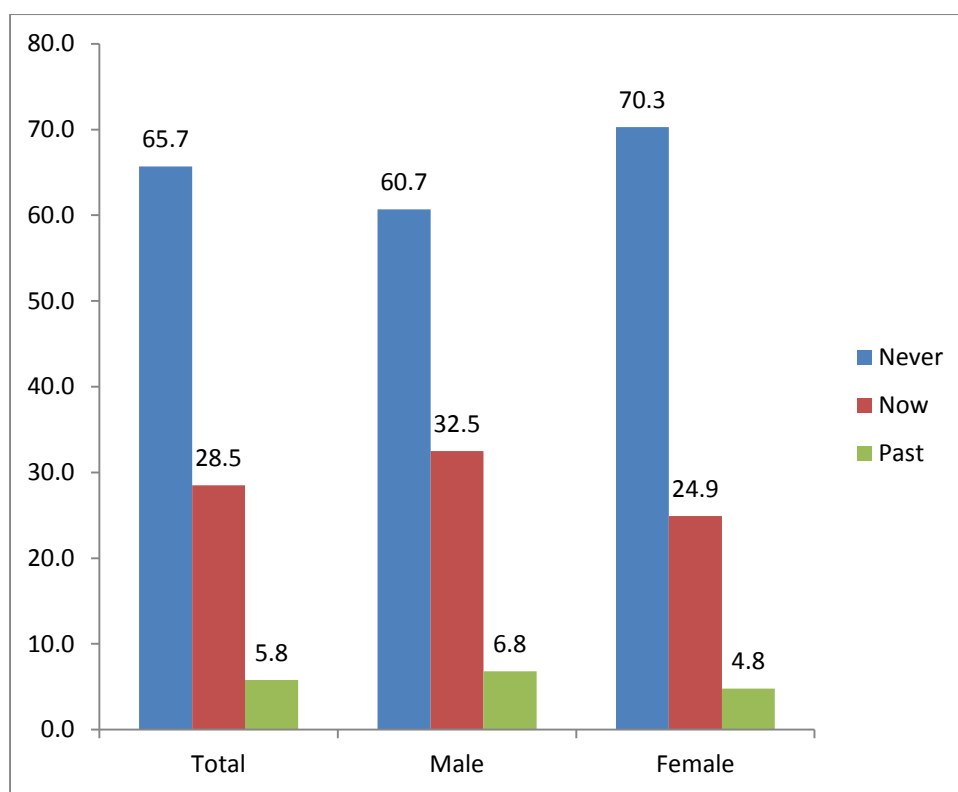
3.6.2 School attendance and educational level

School attendance

Figure 3.3 shows population 3 years and older who are currently attending school or had attended school in the past or had never attended school in the District. For both sexes aged 3 years and older 65.7 percent have never attended school. However, the proportion of females who have never attended school (70.3%) is higher than the same proportion for males (60.7%). The Figure also shows that less than a third of the population 3 years and

older are currently attending school in the District. The proportion of those who have attended school in the past is 5.8 percent for both sexes.

Figure 3.2: Population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Level of education

Education is an important aspect of societal development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. Table 3.10 shows the population 3 years and older by school attendance and level of education.

Table 3.10 indicates that of those currently attending school, more than half (54.2%) are in primary school while about 18 percent are in Nursery while post Middle/Secondary and vocational/technical constitute the least (0.1%). Only 5 percent are in SHS. There is not much difference in current school attendance between the sexes: males (54.5%) and females (45.4%) in the district.

For those who had attended school in the past, Table 3.10 shows that about 55 percent of them have primary level as their highest level of education, while a smaller proportion (14.4%) had attended SSS/SHS. There are relatively more females (77.9%) than males (54.8%) with Primary as their highest level of education while more males (13.6%) than females (9.9%) have JSS/JHS as their highest level of education. This implies that females are more likely than males to drop out at the JSS/JHS levels.

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

Level of Education	Currently Attending						Attended in the Past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	19,902	100.0	10,855	100.0	9,047	100.0	4,040	100.0	2,278	100.0	1,762	100.0
Nursery	3,541	17.8	1,765	16.3	1,776	19.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	2,488	12.5	1,234	11.4	1,254	13.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	10,795	54.2	5,938	54.7	4,857	53.7	2,620	64.9	1,248	54.8	1,372	77.9
JSS/JHS	2,002	10.1	1,224	11.3	778	8.6	483	12.0	309	13.6	174	9.9
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	162	4.0	127	5.6	35	2.0
SSS/SHS	993	5.0	626	5.8	367	4.1	439	10.9	328	14.4	111	6.3
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	116	2.9	78	3.4	38	2.2
Vocational/ Technical/commercial/voc.	10	0.1	8	0.1	2	0.0	14	0.3	7	0.3	7	0.4
Post middle/ secondary certificate	15	0.1	11	0.1	4	0.0	75	1.9	62	2.7	13	0.7
Tertiary	58	0.3	49	0.5	9	0.1	131	3.2	119	5.2	12	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on the economic characteristics of the district. These include economic activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and employment sector.

4.2 Activity Status

This section presents information on the activity status, size and structure of the labour force and its distribution by sex.

Table 4.1 shows that of the total population of 41267 aged 15 years and older, representing 53.1 percent of the population, 79 percent is economically active (employed and unemployed) while the economically inactive population (not employed, not seeking nor available for work) constitutes about 21 percent. Of the economically active population, about 99 percent are employed while the unemployed made up one percent. Of those who are unemployed, majority (83.8%) of them have worked before, seeking work and available for employment. The proportion of males who are economically active (82.5%) is higher than females (76.4%). Again, males are more likely to be unemployed (40.6%) than females (34.3%).

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	41,267	100.0	19,039	100.0	22,228	100.0
Economically active	32,681	79.2	15,708	82.5	16,973	76.4
<i>Employed</i>	32,244	98.7	15,519	98.8	16,725	98.5
<i>Worked</i>	31,842	98.8	15,329	98.8	16,513	98.7
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	313	1.0	152	1.0	161	1.0
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	89	0.3	38	0.2	51	0.3
<i>Unemployed</i>	437	1.3	189	1.2	248	1.5
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	26	60.	10	54.	16	65.
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	5	6	2	0	3	7
	17	39.		46.		34.
	2	4	87	0	85	3
Economically not active	8,586	20.8	3,331	17.5	5,255	23.6
Did home duties (household chore)	3,187	37.1	687	20.6	2,500	47.6
Full time education	2,243	26.1	1,391	41.8	852	16.2
Pensioner/Retired	49	0.6	23	0.7	26	0.5
Disabled/Sick	375	4.4	169	5.1	206	3.9
Too old/young	2,183	25.4	827	24.8	1,356	25.8
Other	549	6.4	234	7.0	315	6.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Students who formed a larger proportion of the economically inactive population (37.1%) were engaged in home duties. Those engaged in full time education category constitute the second largest with 26.1 percent. Pensioners/retired people constitute the least (0.4%). A larger proportion of females (47.6%) than males (20.6%), were engaged in home duties. Also, more males (41.8%) than females (16.2%) are students.

Table 4.2 shows the activity status of the employed population 15 years and older by sex and age. The data shows that 32,244, of the population are employed, while 437 unemployed and 8586 are economically not active. Of the economically active proportion, majority (29.8%) fall within the ages 15-19 while age group 45-49 constitutes the least. The table shows that of the 32,244 of the population who are employed, majority are aged between 20-24 (15.8%) years while 55-59 constitute the least of the employed. More females (17.9%) are employed than males (15.7%). The proportion of economically inactive population is relatively higher with males (41.6%) than females (22.4%), showing a marked variation between both sexes.

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

Sex/age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	41,267	100.0	32,244	78.1	437	1.1	8,586	20.8
15-19	7,323	100.0	4,686	64.0	76	1.0	2,561	35.0
20-24	6,685	100.0	5,085	76.1	113	1.7	1,487	22.2
25-29	5,864	100.0	4,935	84.2	52	0.9	877	15.0
30-34	5,044	100.0	4,417	87.6	40	0.8	587	11.6
35-39	3,521	100.0	3,225	91.6	22	0.6	274	7.8
40-44	3,340	100.0	3,029	90.7	23	0.7	288	8.6
45-49	2,001	100.0	1,837	91.8	7	0.3	157	7.8
50-54	2,017	100.0	1,721	85.3	12	0.6	284	14.1
55-59	840	100.0	663	78.9	4	0.5	173	20.6
60-64	1,499	100.0	1,036	69.1	78	5.2	385	25.7
65+	3,133	100.0	1,610	51.4	10	0.3	1,513	48.3
Male								
Total	19,039	100.0	15,519	81.5	189	1.0	3,331	17.5
15-19	3,850	100.0	2,429	63.1	35	0.9	1,386	36.0
20-24	2,709	100.0	2,089	77.1	44	1.6	576	21.3
25-29	2,296	100.0	2,043	89.0	21	0.9	232	10.1
30-34	2,062	100.0	1,918	93.0	17	0.8	127	6.2
35-39	1,574	100.0	1,516	96.3	8	0.5	50	3.2
40-44	1,559	100.0	1,478	94.8	12	0.8	69	4.4
45-49	1,062	100.0	1,015	95.6	5	0.5	42	4.0
50-54	1,036	100.0	958	92.5	5	0.5	73	7.0
55-59	450	100.0	404	89.8	2	0.4	44	9.8
60-64	750	100.0	622	82.9	35	4.7	93	12.4
65+	1,691	100.0	1,047	61.9	5	0.3	639	37.8
Female								
Total	22,228	100.0	16,725	75.2	248	1.1	5,255	23.6
15-19	3,473	100.0	2,257	65.0	41	1.2	1,175	33.8
20-24	3,976	100.0	2,996	75.4	69	1.7	911	22.9
25-29	3,568	100.0	2,892	81.1	31	0.9	645	18.1
30-34	2,982	100.0	2,499	83.8	23	0.8	460	15.4
35-39	1,947	100.0	1,709	87.8	14	0.7	224	11.5
40-44	1,781	100.0	1,551	87.1	11	0.6	219	12.3
45-49	939	100.0	822	87.5	2	0.2	115	12.2
50-54	981	100.0	763	77.8	7	0.7	211	21.5
55-59	390	100.0	259	66.4	2	0.5	129	33.1
60-64	749	100.0	414	55.3	43	5.7	292	39.0
65+	1,442	100.0	563	39.0	5	0.3	874	60.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.5 shows the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex in the district. The Table shows that more than four-fifth (93.7%) of the economically active population aged 15 years and older belongs to skilled agricultural, forestry or fishery workers. About 2 percent is also engaged in craft and related trades workers while technicians and associate professional and clerical support workers constitute less than one percent (0.1%). Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery work remains the dominant occupation for both males (94.6%) and females (92.9%). However, a much higher proportion of females (2.1%) than males (1.5%) are engaged as craft and related trades.

This pattern is generally the same for the region that is, having relatively high proportions of the economically active population engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers followed by craft and related trades workers (8.1%).

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	32,244	100.0	15,519	100.0	16,725	100.0
Managers	56	0.2	28	0.2	28	0.2
Professionals	195	0.6	156	1	39	0.2
Technicians and associate professionals	36	0.1	32	0.2	4	0
Clerical support workers	39	0.1	29	0.2	10	0.1
Service and sales workers	634	2	151	1	483	2.9
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	30,214	93.7	14,675	94.6	15,539	92.9
Craft and related trades workers	575	1.8	229	1.5	346	2.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	83	0.3	73	0.5	10	0.1
Elementary occupations	412	1.3	146	0.9	266	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

Table 4.6 indicates employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. From the Table agriculture, forestry and fishing, remains the largest. Industrial sector employs 93.3 percent of the economically active population aged 15 years and older. The Table also shows that the proportion of females who are into wholesale and retail (2.6%) is higher than their male counterparts (1.7%). However, the proportion of males who are in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (93.8%) is higher than the same proportion for females (92.9%). None of the population 15 years and older is employed in either mining and quarrying or electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply or activities of extraterritorial organising organisations and bodies sector.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	32,244	100.0	15,519	100.0	16,725	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	30,090	93.3	14,560	93.8	15,530	92.9
Mining and quarrying	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Manufacturing	605	1.9	254	1.6	351	2.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	10	0.0	8	0.1	2	0.0
Construction	35	0.1	28	0.2	7	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	699	2.2	265	1.7	434	2.6
Transportation and storage	43	0.1	41	0.3	2	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	292	0.9	33	0.2	259	1.5
Information and communication	17	0.1	11	0.1	6	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	41	0.1	20	0.1	21	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	11	0.0	7	0.0	4	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	48	0.1	46	0.3	2	0.0
Education	177	0.5	154	1.0	23	0.1
Human health and social work activities	32	0.1	18	0.1	14	0.1
Arts entertainment and recreation	6	0.0	4	0.0	2	0.0
Other service activities	59	0.2	32	0.2	27	0.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	75	0.2	34	0.2	41	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Data on employment status indicates that majority (66.5 %) of the economically active population are self-employed without employees. This is followed by contributing family workers (25.2%), casual workers (2.3%) with other employment status making up the least (0.3%) of the group. Apart from casual workers, contributing family workers and domestic employees or house helps, males have higher proportions for all the categories under employment status.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	32,509	100.0	15,621	100.0	16,888	100.0
Employee	646	2.0	469	3.0	177	1.0
Self-employed without employee(s)	21,612	66.5	10,994	70.4	10,618	62.9
Self-employed with employee(s)	832	2.6	424	2.7	408	2.4
Casual worker	740	2.3	182	1.2	558	3.3
Contributing family worker	8,178	25.2	3,328	21.3	4,850	28.7
Apprentice	56	0.2	31	0.2	25	0.1
Domestic employee (House help)	358	1.1	164	1.0	194	1.1
Other	87	0.3	29	0.2	58	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment sector

Table 4.6 shows that the private informal sector is the largest employment sector in the district. This sector employs about 99 percent of the economically active persons who are 15 years and older. The public sector, which is the second largest employer, employs less than one percent of economically active persons.

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	32,509	100.0	15,621	100.0	16,888	100.0
Public (Government)	280	0.9	232	1.5	48	0.3
Private formal	123	0.4	61	0.4	62	0.4
Private informal	32,011	98.5	15,275	97.8	16,736	99.1
Semi-public/parastatal	6	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0
NGOs (local and international)	87	0.3	49	0.3	38	0.2
Other international Organisations	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	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. This role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana's has been widely recognized at various levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework, and the promotion and use of mobile and internet facilities have positive contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This chapter analyses access to and ownership of mobile phone, computer and the use of internet by the population and various socio-demographic characteristics such as age, sex and education, locality of residence and economic activity status.

5.2 Ownership of mobile phones

Table 5.1 shows that the percentage of the District's population aged 12 years and older who own mobile phones is 9.4. The proportion of males who own mobile phones (14.5%) is very high as compared to 4.9 percent of the same proportion for females. The relatively rural environment of the district may account for the limited ownership of mobile phones in the district.

5.3 Use of Internet

The percentage of the population 12 years and older using internet facility is 0.5 percent. Among the male population, 0.8 percent uses the internet but only 0.3 percent of females use it.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	45,278	100.0	4,260	9.4	239	0.5
Male	21,201	100.0	3,078	14.5	173	0.8
Female	24,077	100.0	1,182	4.9	66	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household ownership of Desktop or laptop

Households having Personal Computers/Laptops refer to households who own desktops/laptop computers. Ownership of computers in the Northern Region is reported to be low (PHC, 2010). Table 5.2 shows that the ownership of computers among households in the District is negligible. A total of 33 (0.4%) households owned desktop/laptop computers in the district. The Table also shows that a higher proportion of females (1.0%) own desktop/laptop computers than males (0.4%) in the district.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	7,664	100.0	33	0.40
Male	7,085	100.0	27	0.40
Female	579	100.0	6	1.00

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or 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 (GSS, 2012). As a result, PWDs face a wide range of challenges because disability in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life. In Ghana, PWDs in general are marginalised and suffer from discrimination on account of their disability status. They are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to development compared to their non-disabled counterparts.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows that about two percent of the population of the district had some form of disability while 98.3 percent are without any form of disability. The data also shows that the proportion of males (1.9%) with a form of disability is slightly above that of females (1.6). Generally, sight disability which is the highest form of disability accounts for about 37 percent of the disable population in the district, followed by hearing impairment (27.8%), physical disability (26.1%) with intellect (18.1%) constituting the lowest form of disability. However, a substantial percentage (28.4%) of the population in the district has other forms of disabilities. Table 6.1 further shows that people with disability constituted (1.9%) and (1.7%) of the populations for both urban and rural communities respectively.

For urban communities, sight disability is the highest form of disability constituting about 56 percent, followed by physical disability (53.8%) with intellect being the lowest (44.5%). Similarly, in the rural communities in the district sight disability (31.7%) is the commonest, followed by hearing (21.1%) and physical disability respectively.

Table 6.1 also shows that the proportion of the males population who are with disabilities (2.0%) is higher than the same proportion for females (1.7%) in urban communities in the district. This pattern is not different from what pertains in the rural communities: more males (1.9%) than females (1.5%) are disabled. Sight disability being the commonest form of disability in the district could be due to the lack of ophthalmological services in the various hospitals across the region.

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

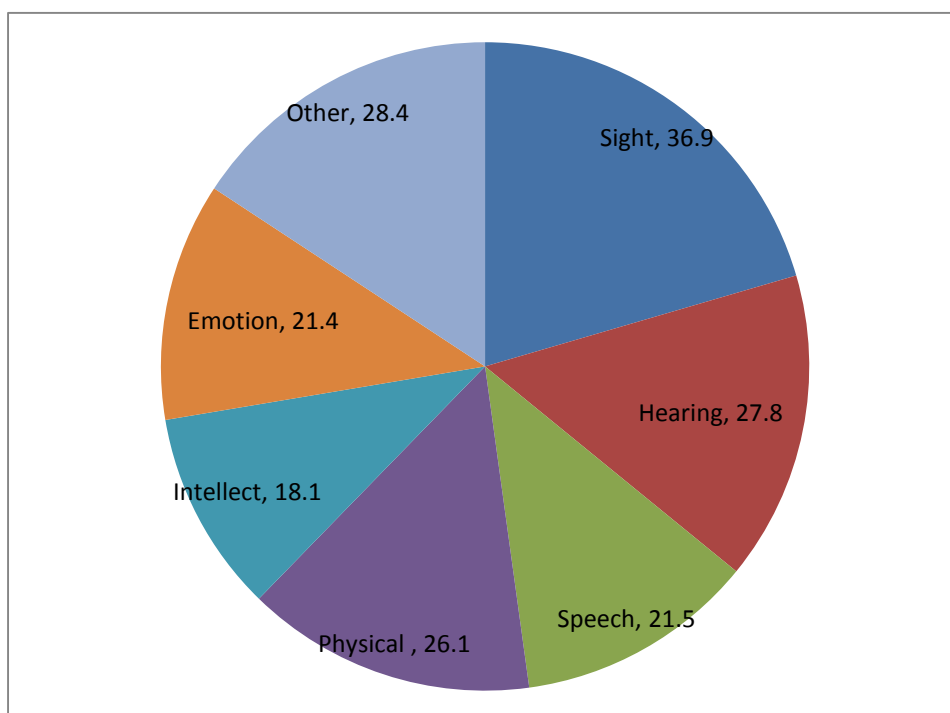
Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	77,706	100.0	37,336	100.0	40,370	100.0
Without disability	76,367	98.3	36,629	98.1	39,738	98.4
With disability	1,339	1.7	707	1.9	632	1.6
Sight	494	36.9	247	34.9	247	39.1
Hearing	372	27.8	193	27.3	179	28.3
Speech	288	21.5	165	23.3	123	19.5
Physical	349	26.1	191	27.0	158	25.0
Intellect	243	18.1	129	18.2	114	18.0
Emotion	287	21.4	158	22.3	129	20.4
Other	380	28.4	201	28.4	179	28.3
Urban						
Total	15,581	100.0	7,486	100.0	8,095	100.0
Without disability	15,291	98.1	7,335	98.0	7,956	98.3
With disability	290	1.9	151	2.0	139	1.7
Sight	161	55.5	82	54.3	79	56.8
Hearing	151	52.1	75	49.7	76	54.7
Speech	148	51.0	79	52.3	69	49.6
Physical	156	53.8	81	53.6	75	54.0
Intellect	129	44.5	71	47.0	58	41.7
Emotion	141	48.6	75	49.7	66	47.5
Other	182	62.8	98	64.9	84	60.4
Rural						
Total	62,125	100.0	29,850	100.0	32,275	100.0
Without disability	61,076	98.3	29,294	98.1	31,782	98.5
With disability	1,049	1.7	556	1.9	493	1.5
Sight	333	31.7	165	29.7	168	34.1
Hearing	221	21.1	118	21.2	103	20.9
Speech	140	13.3	86	15.5	54	11.0
Physical	193	18.4	110	19.8	83	16.8
Intellect	114	10.9	58	10.4	56	11.4
Emotion	146	13.9	83	14.9	63	12.8
Other	198	18.9	103	18.5	95	19.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of disability

Figure 6.1 shows the type of disability in the district, namely: sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, emotional and other forms of disability. Sight disability constituted the commonest (36.9%) form of disability in the district. This is followed by hearing (27.8%), with intellectual disability (18.1%) being the lowest. Table 6.1 also shows that for the Northern Region, the population with sight disability constituted (28.7%) and they account for is the largest form of disability, followed by emotional disability with (23.6%) while physical disability recorded (18.4%) as the least form of disability. However, a substantial percentage (28.4%) of the population in the district had some form of other disabilities.

Figure 6.1: Type of disability in the district



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability by Locality

The data in table 6.1 shows that out of a total of 15,581 persons living in urban communities in the district, two percent have a form of disability or the other while 98 percent are without any form of disability at all. Of the various forms of disability in the urban communities, sight disability (55.5%) was the commonest, followed by physical disability (53. %) with intellect disability (44.5%) being the least. More males (2.0%) than females (1.7%) have a form of disability in urban localities communities in the district.

Out of a total of 62,125 persons living in rural communities in the district, two percent have some form of disability while 98 percent are not. Of the various forms of disability in the rural localities in the district, sight impairment is the commonest representing (31.7%), followed by hearing disability (21.1%), with intellect disability being the least with (10.9%). Also, the data shows that there are more males (1.9%) than females (1.5%) with disability in rural communities in the district.

6.5 Disability and Activity Status

The distribution of PWD aged 15 years and older by economic activity status and sex is presented in Table 6.2. Of the total number of persons with disabilities (995) aged 15 years and older, 59.9 percent are employed, 0.2 percent unemployed and 42.9 percent economically not active. Persons with physical disability has the least proportion for the employed (54.6%) and highest for economically not active (44.6%) among the various forms of disabilities in the district.

The proportion of employed males with disabilities (62.8%) is higher than the same proportion for females (56.9%), However, females have a higher proportion of economically not active (42.9%) of the PWD's than for males (36.4%).

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes	41,267	100.0	32,244	78.1	437	1.1	8,586	20.8
No disability	40,322	100.0	31,678	78.6	432	1.1	8,212	20.4
With a disability	945	100.0	566	59.9	5	0.5	374	39.6
Sight	375	100.0	207	55.2	2	0.5	166	44.3
Hearing	257	100.0	157	61.1	2	0.8	98	38.1
Speech	185	100.0	113	61.1	3	1.6	69	37.3
Physical	251	100.0	137	54.6	2	0.8	112	44.6
Intellectual	161	100.0	95	59.0	2	1.2	64	39.8
Emotional	195	100.0	118	60.5	2	1.0	75	38.5
Other	267	100.0	167	62.5	3	1.1	97	36.3
Male								
Total	19,039	100.0	15,519	81.5	189	1.0	3,331	17.5
No disability	18,553	100.0	15,214	82.0	185	1.0	3,154	17.0
With a disability	486	100.0	305	62.8	4	0.8	177	36.4
Sight	187	100.0	111	59.4	2	1.1	74	39.6
Hearing	125	100.0	76	60.8	1	0.8	48	38.4
Speech	105	100.0	60	57.1	2	1.9	43	41.0
Physical	137	100.0	63	46.0	1	0.7	73	53.3
Intellectual	85	100.0	46	54.1	1	1.2	38	44.7
Emotional	105	100.0	66	62.9	1	1.0	38	36.2
Other	139	100.0	85	61.2	2	1.4	52	37.4
Female								
Total	22,228	100.0	16,725	75.2	248	1.1	5,255	23.6
No disability	21,769	100.0	16,464	75.6	247	1.1	5,058	23.2
With a disability	459	100.0	261	56.9	1	0.2	197	42.9
Sight	188	100.0	96	51.1	0	0.0	92	48.9
Hearing	132	100.0	81	61.4	1	0.8	50	37.9
Speech	80	100.0	53	66.3	1	1.3	26	32.5
Physical	114	100.0	74	64.9	1	0.9	39	34.2
Intellectual	76	100.0	49	64.5	1	1.3	26	34.2
Emotional	90	100.0	52	57.8	1	1.1	37	41.1
Other	128	100.0	82	64.1	1	0.8	45	35.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 shows the level of education of persons three years and older with disability. There are 1272 PWD aged 3 years and older in the district. Out of this number, 74 percent have never attended school, 19.7 percent have attained basic education (Primary, JSS/JHS or Middle School) while 2.7 percent have attained secondary school and higher education.

The table further shows that the proportion of females with disabilities aged 3 years and older who have never attended school (78.7%) is higher than for the same proportion for males (69.8%). Persons with sight disability have the highest proportion for those who have never attended school (76.4%) for the same proportion among all the disability types in the district.

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

Sex/Disability Type	Total		Never		Pre-Prim		Basic		Sec/SHS and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes										
Total	69,771	100.0	45,829	65.7	6,029	8.6	16,062	23.0	1,851	2.7
No disability	68,498	100.0	44,887	65.5	5,983	8.7	15,811	23.1	1,817	2.7
With a disability	1,273	100.0	942	74.0	46	3.6	251	19.7	34	2.7
Sight	474	100.0	362	76.4	15	3.2	86	18.1	11	2.3
Hearing	356	100.0	259	72.8	15	4.2	73	20.5	9	2.5
Speech	270	100.0	187	69.3	8	3.0	67	24.8	8	3.0
Physical	334	100.0	233	69.8	15	4.5	75	22.5	11	3.3
Intellectual	225	100.0	157	69.8	7	3.1	53	23.6	8	3.6
Emotional	269	100.0	178	66.2	7	2.6	72	26.8	12	4.5
Other	355	100.0	244	68.7	7	2.0	92	25.9	12	3.4
Male										
Total	33,424	100.0	20,291	60.7	2,999	9.0	8,846	26.5	1,288	3.9
No disability	32,756	100.0	19,825	60.5	2,977	9.1	8,698	26.6	1,256	3.8
With a disability	668	100.0	466	69.8	22	3.3	148	22.2	32	4.8
Sight	235	100.0	168	71.5	6	2.6	51	21.7	10	4.3
Hearing	184	100.0	123	66.8	7	3.8	46	25.0	8	4.3
Speech	154	100.0	99	64.3	3	1.9	45	29.2	7	4.5
Physical	182	100.0	114	62.6	8	4.4	50	27.5	10	5.5
Intellectual	119	100.0	75	63.0	3	2.5	34	28.6	7	5.9
Emotional	147	100.0	86	58.5	2	1.4	48	32.7	11	7.5
Other	188	100.0	121	64.4	1	0.5	56	29.8	10	5.3

Table 6.3: 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	36,347	100.0	25,538	70.3	3,030	8.3	7,216	19.9	563	1.5
No disability	35,742	100.0	25,062	70.1	3,006	8.4	7,113	19.9	561	1.6
With a disability	605	100.0	476	78.7	24	4.0	103	17.0	2	0.3
Sight	239	100.0	194	81.2	9	3.8	35	14.6	1	0.4
Hearing	172	100.0	136	79.1	8	4.7	27	15.7	1	0.6
Speech	116	100.0	88	75.9	5	4.3	22	19.0	1	0.9
Physical	152	100.0	119	78.3	7	4.6	25	16.4	1	0.7
Intellectual	106	100.0	82	77.4	4	3.8	19	17.9	1	0.9
Emotional	122	100.0	92	75.4	5	4.1	24	19.7	1	0.8
Other	167	100.0	123	73.7	6	3.6	36	21.6	2	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Ghana's economy is regarded as agrarian. The sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) declined from over 40 percent in the 1990s to 30 percent in the 2000s (ISSER, 2000, 2011). Within the sector, there have been shifts in the age and sex composition of those engaged in agriculture. This chapter focuses on households' involvement in agriculture in the District as well as the Northern Region as per the 2010 population and housing census.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 shows that overall, about 95 percent of the number of households in the district are agricultural households. In the rural and urban areas such households account for about 97 percent and 88 percent respectively. The higher engagement in agriculture among households in rural areas is probably due to the fact that agriculture is a rural activity and so more rural people are engaged in it. Of the households engaged in agriculture, a higher proportion is engaged in crop farming (98.6%) compared to those engaged in livestock rearing (63.1%) Below one percent are engaged in tree planting (0.4%) and those into fish farming accounted for (0.3%) in the district.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Type of activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	7,664	100.0	1,598	100.0	6,066	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	7,263	94.8	1,400	87.6	5,863	96.7
Crop farming	7,162	98.6	1,378	98.4	5,784	98.7
Tree planting	29	0.4	2	0.1	27	0.5
Livestock rearing	4,584	63.1	550	39.3	4,034	68.8
Fish farming	22	0.3	0	0.0	22	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 shows that the major type of agricultural activities are crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming in the district with crop farming being the highest (98.6%) and fish farming being the lowest (0.3%). Livestock farming is the second common agricultural activity engaged in by households in the district. Also, the proportion of agricultural households engaged in crop farming is 98.7 percent for rural households and 98.4 percent for rural and urban localities respectively.

7.4 Distribution of livestock, animal reared and keepers

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock and their keepers in the district. There is a total of 230,373 of livestock in the district with 10990 keepers and 21 animals per average keeper. Chicken constitutes the highest (54,986 chicken) livestock being kept in the district with a total of 2,226 keepers and an average of 25 chicken per keeper. This is followed by cattle

(48,908) with a 1,567 keepers and an average of 31 animals per keeper. The high numbers among the ruminants could probably be due to the grassland nature of the district which serves as feed for the animals. Table 7.2 also shows that there are quite a substantial number of pigs (3,898) being reared in the district. Snail farming (5 farmers) and marine fishing (97 farmers) are not very common among agricultural households in the district. No inland fishing is practiced in the district and this could be due to the absence of very large water bodies

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Type	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	230,373	10,990	21
Beehives	426	13	33
Cattle	48,908	1,567	31
Chicken	54,986	2,226	25
Dove	2,350	51	46
Duck	940	57	16
Goat	40,884	2,949	14
Grass-cutter	343	19	18
Guinea fowl	29,851	970	31
Ostrich	369	13	28
Pig	3,898	352	11
Rabbit	386	33	12
Sheep	45,357	2,645	17
Silk worm	132	10	13
Snail	5	1	5
Turkey	65	6	11
Other	1,121	68	16
Fish farming	255	4	64
Inland fishing	0	0	0
Marine fishing	97	6	16
Other	1,121	68	16
Marine fishing	97	6	16

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the housing conditions of the Karaga district. Among the issues covered are the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status, and methods of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities. It is envisaged that the housing data from the 2010 PHC will enable planners and policy makers formulate realistic and relevant housing policies and design appropriate programmes to meet the housing needs of the district.

8.2 Housing stock

Table 8.1 indicates the stock of houses and households in the district, the spread of the population and their distribution in the rural and urban localities. The district has a total population of 77,706 of which 15,581 reside in the urban localities and 62,125 in rural areas. This means that the majority of people (about 80%) reside in the rural localities.

The population living in households in the district is 76,927 persons leaving the remaining 779 as non-household population. The household population in the urban localities were 15,484 and non-household population were 95. The rural households in the district were 61,441 and non-household population was 684. This means that a total of 779 persons were non-household population, with majority of them found in rural localities in the district.

Table 8.1 also shows that, there are 6,565 houses in the district with 1,348 located in urban localities and 5,217 in rural localities. This means that majority of the houses are located in the rural localities. . The number of individual households in the district is 7,664. Out of this, 1,598 were situated in urban localities and 6,066 in rural localities.

The data further shows that, the average household per house in the district is 1.2 for both urban and a rural locality which is not different from the regional figure of 1.2. This suggests that there are fewer households in the district and the region than the national figure of 1.6. Population per house refers to the number of persons that on the average live in one house. Population per house in the district was about 12 persons which is higher than that of the region which is 9.5 persons. The urban and rural distributions stand at 11.5 and 11.8 persons respectively. The average household size in the district is ten persons per household. This means that, on the average, every household in the district is constituted by ten persons. The urban and rural distribution stood at 9.7 and 10.1 persons respectively.

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	77,706	15,581	62,125
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	76,927	15,486	61,441
Number of houses	3,392,745	257,311	6,565	1,348	5,217
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	7,664	1,598	6,066
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Population per house*	7.1	9.5	11.7	11.5	11.8
Average household size	4.4	7.7	10	9.7	10.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

Table 8.2 represents 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 7664 households. A greater proportion (94.7%) of households live in dwellings that are owned by members of that household, 3.5 percent lived in dwellings that are owned by relatives who are not members of that household, 0.8 percent live in dwellings belonging to other private individuals. Only six households (0.1%) live in dwellings that belong to other private agency which were all headed by males and also located among urban localities.

Among the male-headed households, 94.9 percent lived in dwellings owned by a household member, 3.4 percent lived in dwellings belonging to relatives who are not household members and 0.1 percent lived in dwellings that are owned by other private individuals. However, the female-headed households whose dwellings are owned by a member of that household constitute 92.4 percent and 5.2 percent live in dwellings belonging to relatives who were not members of their household.

Within the urban localities, 94.1 percent of the households resided in dwellings that are owned by a member of their household two percent resided in dwellings belonging to other private individuals and about two resided in dwellings that were owned by relatives who are not members of their households. About ninety-five percent of the rural households occupied dwellings belonging to a member of their household, about four percent resided in dwellings that were owned by relatives who are not members of their households while less than one percent resided in dwellings owned by other private individuals.

Table 8.2: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household 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	7,664	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	267,538	7,259	94.7	94.9	92.4	94.1	94.9
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	1,352	6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Relative not a household member	851,630	16,460	270	3.5	3.4	5.2	1.5	4.1
Other private individual	1,439,021	24,310	58	0.8	0.7	1.7	2.0	0.4
Private employer	83,610	1,248	6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
Other private agency	21,123	431	9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0
Public/Government ownership	118,804	5,863	48	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.4
Other	24,000	917	8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.3 shows that there are 318,119 dwelling units in the northern region and 7,664 dwelling units in the district. Most households reside in rooms in compound houses (68.9%) and huts/buildings (20.8%). Makeshift dwelling units such as tents, kiosks, containers and attachment to shops or offices together constituted less than one percent. More male-headed (69.1%) than female-headed (66.3%) households occupied compound houses with more compound houses occupied in urban (76.9%) areas than rural (66.8%) areas in the district.

The proportion of population who live in separate houses is higher in the urban (17.0%) than the rural (4.9%). Conversely, the percentage of huts/buildings (same compound) was higher in rural areas (25%) than urban areas (4.1). As expected the proportion of huts (different compound) is equally higher in rural areas (0.9) than urban areas (0.1) while the proportion of flat/apartment and improvised home (kiosk/container) was all below 1% in both urban and rural localities.

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

Type of dwelling	Total		District					
	Country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	318,119	7,664	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	51,622	569	7.4	7.0	13.1	17.0	4.9
Semi-detached house	391,548	12,761	104	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.4
Flat/apartment	256,355	3,360	11	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	208,934	5,282	68.9	69.1	66.3	76.9	66.8
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	34,405	1,592	20.8	21.0	18.0	4.1	25.2
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,374	59	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.9
Tent	10,343	818	9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	404	8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	619	29	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Uncompleted building	66,624	1,428	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	9,846	394	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Main construction material for outer wall

The main construction material used for the outer walls of dwellings in the district is mud brick/earth which account for 86.4 percent of construction materials. This is followed by cement blocks/concrete which account for 4.2 percent. These two construction materials constitute the most widely used construction materials in the district, accounting for a little over ninety percent of construction materials used in the district. Wood accounts for 2.6 percent of building materials. While very small percentages of metal sheets/asbestos, stones, palm leaf/thatch, grass/raffia and landcrete were used for construction. The least used construction materials are the bamboo and burnt bricks which made up less than one percent of construction materials in the district.

Table 8.4 shows that mud bricks is used in 87.7 percent of dwellings in the rural areas compared to (81.8%) of urban dwelling units. Cement blocks/concrete on the other hand is used in about twelve percent of urban dwellings compared to about two percent of rural dwellings. One of the visible indications of the transition from rural to urban in the urbanisation process in the district is the gradual change in construction materials from mud brick to cement blocks.

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	7,877	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	247,754	6,808	86.4	81.8	87.7
Wood	200,594	5,389	249	3.2	2.6	3.3
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	1,984	46	0.6	0.6	0.6
Stone	11,330	1,077	77	1.0	2.5	0.6
Burnt bricks	38,237	647	2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	64,863	331	4.2	11.6	2.2
Landcrete	104,270	10,609	104	1.3	0.7	1.5
Bamboo	8,206	285	13	0.2	0.0	0.2
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	5,894	231	2.9	0.1	3.7
Other	39,206	1,372	16	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Materials for floor of dwelling

Table 8.5 shows the main construction material for the floor. Cement/concrete is the dominant construction materials for the floors of dwellings in the district, accounting for a total of 63.6 percent of all construction materials for the floor. It is also the main construction material for the floors of majority of dwellings in both urban and rural localities in the district accounting for 56.3 percent and 65.6 percent respectively. Earth and mud is the next common floor construction material, accounting for 35.7 percent. It is, however, less used for dwellings in the rural localities (33.8%) than in urban dwellings (42.6%). There was very limited use of stones and stones. The least used materials in the district were burnt bricks, vinyl tiles and terrazzo/terrazzo each of which accounted for less than two percent of floor construction materials.

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	7,664	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	97,678	2,733	35.7	42.6	33.8
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	214,535	4,876	63.6	56.3	65.6
Stone	32,817	1,358	5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Burnt brick	6,537	277	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood	52,856	195	6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	510	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	2,091	32	0.4	0.8	0.3
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	365	1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	15,567	1,110	10	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Materials for roofing

Table 8.6 shows the main construction material for roofing in the district. In line with the observed pattern at both the national and regional levels, the main material used for the roof of dwellings in the district is metal sheets, which account for a total of (30.8%). The next common roofing material in the district is the thatch/palm leaf or raffia, which account for a total of 59.5 percent of roofing materials in the district. A little over one percent of the other roofing materials were used in the district. The least used roofing material was the cement/concrete and roofing tiles, which recorded less than one percent (0.2%) and (0.6%) respectively.

The data also shows that the proportion of houses that are roofed with metal sheets is higher in urban localities (61.2%) than rural localities (22.8%). Thatch/palm leaf or raffia is more common in the rural (68.2%) than urban dwellings (26.8%). Similarly bamboo accounts for 1.9 percent of roofing materials used in rural (2.4%) than urban (0.5%) localities. The use of thatch being the commonest roofing material for rural dwellings could be as a result of poverty and or the availability of grass in the area.

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

Main roofing material	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	339,874	7,877	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	16,434	294	3.7	7.9	2.6
Wood	45,547	3,740	81	1.0	1.0	1.0
Metal sheet	4,152,259	192,412	2,427	30.8	61.2	22.8
Slate/asbestos	759,039	2,091	87	1.1	0.1	1.4
Cement/concrete	141,072	1,429	16	0.2	0.4	0.1
Roofing tile	31,456	761	51	0.6	1.0	0.5
Bamboo	71,049	1,137	126	1.6	0.5	1.9
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	118,517	4,689	59.5	26.8	68.2
Other	35,935	3,353	106	1.3	0.9	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows that the highest proportion of households (17.7%) in the district occupied three sleeping rooms, 16.7 percent occupied two and 13.3 percent occupied nine sleeping rooms or more. A smaller proportion of household (4.0%) occupied one room.

The high proportions of households comprising between one and two members occupy one room. The highest proportions were the one-member households with a little over 68 percent. High proportions of two-member (44.4%), three-member (41.6%) and four member (39.9%) households also occupied two rooms. Households with nine people were the least who had one sleeping room. The proportion of occupants of one room reduced as the household sizes increased.

The data also shows that high proportions of large households occupied two rooms. Two-member households occupied two sleeping rooms (44.4%). While six-member households constituted the highest proportion with three sleeping rooms. There are smaller proportions of households of all sizes who had more than four sleeping rooms. About seven percent of

large households with nine members have nine or more rooms. The largest proportion of ten or more member house (22.4%) had four sleeping rooms

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	7,664	100.0	4.0	12.5	17.7	16.7	12.7	10.4	6.6	6.2	13.3
1	146	100.0	68.5	14.4	6.8	4.1	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.7	3.4
2	160	100.0	30.0	44.4	8.1	6.9	3.8	3.1	1.3	0.0	2.5
3	298	100.0	17.8	41.6	21.8	5.4	3.4	2.7	1.3	3.0	3.0
4	373	100.0	6.2	39.9	25.7	11.0	5.1	2.7	2.9	2.1	4.3
5	526	100.0	3.8	32.7	28.5	13.7	7.0	4.2	2.3	1.9	5.9
6	575	100.0	2.1	22.4	31.7	19.7	8.2	5.7	2.4	1.7	6.1
7	644	100.0	1.6	18.8	30.4	20.7	9.8	7.0	5.4	2.3	4.0
8	646	100.0	1.2	9.3	27.2	23.7	11.3	12.4	4.6	3.7	6.5
9	611	100.0	0.8	4.9	22.3	22.4	19.8	10.6	5.7	6.1	7.4
10+	3,685	100.0	0.8	2.2	9.0	16.2	16.2	14.3	9.7	9.8	21.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to utilities and household facilities

Table 8:8 focuses on the main source of lighting in the district. The source of lighting is one of the indicators of the quality of life. As society progresses, the source of lighting shifts from use of low quality sources such as kerosene lamps and fuel wood to more efficient ones such as electricity and solar energy.

8.6.1 Source of lighting

Kerosene lamp, flashlight/torchlight and electricity constituted the three main sources of light in the district. Kerosene lamp, the commonest source of light provided light to 51.8 percent of the total number of households in the district. The use of flashlight/touch represented 26.9 percent. The next key source of lighting for the people is electricity (18.1%). Other lighting sources such as generators, gas lamps, solar energy, candle, crop residue and other sources constituted about two percent. There are, however, disparities in source of lighting with regard to locality. The proportion of households who use Kerosene lamps is higher in rural areas (53.7%) than the same proportion for urban localities (44.9%). A higher proportion of the households that used flashlight/torch lights are in the rural areas (29.9%). The proportion of households who use electricity (mains) is higher in the urban areas (38.2%) than in rural localities (12.8%).

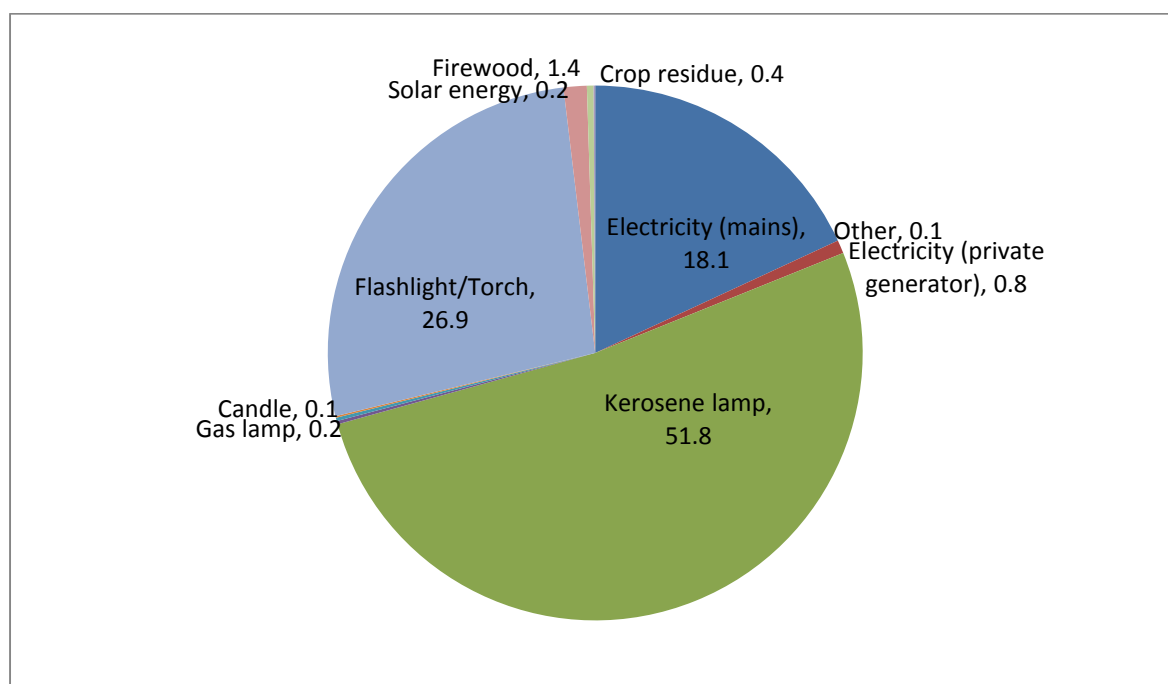
Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main source of light	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	318,119	7,664	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	114,889	1,385	18.1	38.2	12.8
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,219	62	0.8	0.7	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	134,656	3,973	51.8	44.9	53.7
Gas lamp	9,378	860	13	0.2	0.0	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,048	13	0.2	0.0	0.2
Candle	41,214	488	5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Flashlight/torch	858,651	60,518	2,061	26.9	15.4	29.9
Firewood	13,241	2,257	111	1.4	0.4	1.7
Crop residue	4,623	759	31	0.4	0.3	0.4
Other	11,739	425	10	0.1	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.1 shows sources of power or energy. It shows that a little less than twenty percent of the population of the district do not have access to the main electricity supply and therefore use a variety of energy sources. Less than one percent of households in the district use electricity from generators.

Figure 8.1: Source of power or energy



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Source of cooking fuel

Table 8.9 shows the main sources for cooking fuel and cooking space in the district. The main source of cooking fuel is wood, which constitute 95.8 percent followed by charcoal with 1.8 percent. The proportions of households who use wood for cooking fuel in the rural localities (97.3%) are more than those in the urban localities (90.1%). In the urban localities, the proportion of households who use charcoal (6.1%) is higher than the same proportion for rural households (0.6%). The use of gas (1.0%) is very low in the district.

8.6.3 Cooking space

Majority of households in the district use open space in compound (78.1%) for cooking. This is followed by households who use separate room for exclusive cooking (12.3%) Less than one percent (0.8%) of the households have no cooking space for cooking.

The proportion of households who use open space in compound for cooking is higher in rural localities (78.4%) than in urban localities (76.8%). Households using separate room for exclusive use of household as cooking space are more common in rural (12.5%) than urban localities (11.4%).

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	7,664	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	6,713	31	0.4	0.7	0.3
Wood	2,197,083	243,314	7,340	95.8	90.1	97.3
Gas	996,518	10,584	74	1.0	1.7	0.8
Electricity	29,794	1,396	7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	1,116	14	0.2	0.3	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	52,124	136	1.8	6.1	0.6
Crop residue	45,292	1,804	57	0.7	1.1	0.7
Saw dust	8,000	515	3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	84	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	469	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	7,664	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	10,910	61	0.8	1.1	0.7
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	82,024	943	12.3	11.4	12.5
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	10,877	208	2.7	4.3	2.3
Enclosure without roof	117,614	11,245	224	2.9	2.4	3.1
Structure with roof but without walls (Bedroom/hall/living room)	349,832	11,055	114	1.5	0.3	1.8
Verandah	74,525	1,403	9	0.1	0.2	0.1
Verandah	1,173,946	34,131	94	1.2	3.1	0.7
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,651	5,986	78.1	76.8	78.4
Other	21,007	823	25	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important feature in the health of households. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on the burden of diseases. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhea cases. Water sources are often classified as improved' or 'unimproved'. Sources considered as improved are piped public water into homes, public standpipe, borehole, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection; unimproved are unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO and UNICEF, 2000).

8.7.1 Main sources of household drinking water

The main sources of drinking for households in the district water are presented in Table 8.10. About 48 percent of households depend on bore holes, pumps and tube well as their main source of drinking water. Other sources of drinking water for households in the district are dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal (23.5%), river/stream (17.6%) and tanker supply/vendor provided (3.3%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling (2.4%).

The Table also shows that a higher proportion of households in rural localities use bore-hole/pump/tube well (54.4%) as the main source of drinking water than in urban localities.

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

Source of water	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	7,664	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	27,811	8	0.1	0.3	0.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	38,852	183	2.4	4.6	1.8
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	21,798	114	1.5	6.9	0.0
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	111,650	3,640	47.5	21.3	54.4
Protected well	321,091	17,933	183	2.4	0.0	3.0
Rain water	39,438	2,066	58	0.8	0.4	0.8
Protected spring	19,345	1,008	11	0.1	0.3	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	233	5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	1,187	14	0.2	0.4	0.1
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	942	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	13,517	250	3.3	0.0	4.1
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,109	33	0.4	0.7	0.4
River/stream	502,804	55,470	1,352	17.6	9.9	19.7
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	24,308	1,803	23.5	55.1	15.2
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	7,664	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	27,698	17	0.2	0.6	0.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	37,432	170	2.2	4.2	1.7
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	19,390	88	1.1	5.4	0.0
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	101,815	3,446	45.0	20.3	51.5
Protected well	465,775	19,715	189	2.5	0.1	3.1
Rain water	39,916	2,182	60	0.8	0.6	0.8
Protected spring	18,854	927	14	0.2	0.3	0.1
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	1,214	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	13,349	259	3.4	0.1	4.3
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,002	20	0.3	0.0	0.3
River/stream	588,590	63,445	1,483	19.4	10.8	21.6
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	29,210	1,903	24.8	57.6	16.2
Other	10,302	740	12	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

It is also shown in Table 8.10 that the proportion of households in urban localities who use public tap/standpipe (6.9%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling (4.6%) as sources of water supply found mainly in urban areas than those in rural areas. The use of water tanker services is not common in both the urban and rural localities of the district.

8.7.1 Main source of water for domestic purposes

In rural localities, 51.5 percent of households use bore-hole/pump/tube as the main source of water for domestic purpose as compared to 20.3 percent in the urban areas. The proportion of urban dwellers that use water from dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal for domestic use is 57.6 percent as compared to about 17 percent in the rural areas.

8.8 Bathing and Toilet facilities

8.8.1 Toilet facilities

Table 8.11 shows the type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by households by type of locality. The table shows that 10.5 percent of households in the district use public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan). Significant proportion of households used public toilets (KVIP) (5.7%) and Pit latrine (5.6%). A very small proportion of households use water closet (0.2%). Negligible proportions of households also use the bucket/pan (0.1%) which has been banned in some districts. 77.6 percent of household in the district have no toilet facilities s.

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

Toilet facility/bathing facility	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	7,664	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	230,852	5,949	77.6	54.1	83.8
W.C.	839,611	7,736	17	0.2	0.4	0.2
Pit latrine	1,040,883	9,218	426	5.6	0.5	6.9
KVIP	572,824	14,587	439	5.7	4.1	6.2
Bucket/Pan	40,678	1,248	6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public toilet (WC,KVIP, Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	52,704	806	10.5	40.7	2.6
Other	23,385	1,774	21	0.3	0.1	0.3
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	7,664	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	108,283	2,127	27.8	36.4	25.5
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	95,261	3,053	39.8	27.3	43.1
Private open cubicle	381,979	22,044	284	3.7	0.6	4.5
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	48,531	1,043	13.6	12.6	13.9
Public bath house	140,501	12,409	517	6.7	10.2	5.8
Bathroom in another house	187,337	2,646	18	0.2	0.0	0.3
Open space around house	372,556	27,210	583	7.6	12.3	6.4
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,001	30	0.4	0.6	0.3
Other	16,276	734	9	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

However, the proportion of households who do not have no toilet facilities is higher in rural localities (83.8%) than for those in urban localities (54.1%). The use of public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan) is more common in urban (40.7%) than rural areas (2.6%). There is, however, little variation between urban localities (4.1%) and rural (6.2%) localities with regard to the use of KVIP in the district. The proportion of households who use water closet is higher in urban localities (0.4%) than the same proportion for rural localities.

8.8.2 Bathing facilities

Table 8.11 shows that there are four main types of bathing facilities in the district. They include shared separate bathroom in the same house (39.8%), which is the most bathing facility in the district. Other bathing facilities include own bathroom for exclusive use of household (27.8%), shared opened cubicle (13.6%) and open space around house (7.6%). About eight percent of households use public bath houses and one percent of households use river/ponds/lake/dam.

Higher proportions of rural households (43.1%) than urban households (13.9%) use shared separate bathroom in the same house and shared open cubicle separate bathroom respectively. Table 8.1 also reveals that the use of own bathrooms (exclusive use) and use of open space around the house for bathing is more prevalent in the urban than in the rural areas. There was little variation between urban (0.0%) and rural localities (0.3%) with regard to households that use bathrooms in another house.

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Methods of solid waste disposal

The methods of solid and liquid waste disposal by locality are presented in Table 8.12. Generally the main method of rubbish disposal in the country is through public dumping (open space) and through dumping indiscriminately. This pattern which is observed at the national level is also observed at the regional and district levels.

The common methods of solid waste disposal in the District is by public dump (58.2%), followed by dumping indiscriminately (23.5%). Public dump (container) was practiced by as high as eight percent of households in the district. Burning as a way of waste disposal by households is not common in the district, only about 10 percent of the households in the district use this method. Three percent of households depend on companies to collect their household waste while less than one percent households bury their refuse.

The proportion of households who use public dump method of solid waste disposal is high in both rural households (62.9%) and urban households (40.2%) in the district. However, high a percentage of households in urban localities (34.7%) also dispose of waste by public dump (container). On the other hand disposal of waste by means of burying was not very popular in the rural localities (0.8%). There is little variation in the proportion of households in both the urban (6.1%) and rural (5.9%) localities whose solid waste is buried. More urban households (4.4%) as compared to rural households (2.7%) use the services of rubbish collecting companies. This is possibly due to the availability of collecting companies in urban areas.

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

Table 8.12 shows that about 57 percent of the total households in the district throw their liquid waste onto the street/outside of their houses. One out of every three households, (29.3%), threw their liquid wastes onto the compound of their homes and about six percent threw their liquid waste through drainage into a pit. Less than two percent of households dispose of liquid waste through drainage into a gutter. Disposal of liquid through the sewerage system is also used by a small proportion of households (1.3%).

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

Method of waste disposal	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	7,664	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	19,674	232	3.0	4.4	2.7
Burned by household	584,820	34,594	454	5.9	6.1	5.9
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	47,222	631	8.2	34.7	1.3
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	123,188	4,457	58.2	40.2	62.9
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	83,889	1,798	23.5	13.6	26.0
Buried by household	182,615	7,140	62	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other	53,805	2,412	30	0.4	0.2	0.4
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	7,664	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,636	102	1.3	3.8	0.7
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	13,949	114	1.5	5.1	0.5
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	16,152	490	6.4	6.4	6.4
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	178,671	4,329	56.5	41.7	60.4
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	19,931	364	4.7	16.5	1.7
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	81,195	2,244	29.3	26.4	30.0
Other	38,294	1,585	21	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The disposal of liquid waste by throwing onto the street/outside is the main method use by households in both urban (41.7%) and rural (60.4%) localities. Higher percentage of rural households (30.0%) compared to urban households (26.4%) poured liquid waste onto their compound. There is a wide variation between urban (16.5%) and rural (1.7%) households who throw their liquid waste into gutters. However, there is no variation between the two localities with regard to disposal through drainage into a pit (soak away) and other disposal methods which registered (6.4% and 0.2%) in the urban areas and (6.4% and 0.3%) in the rural areas.

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The Karaga District is one of the twenty-six administrative districts in the Northern Region of Ghana. It was carved out of the then Gushegu-Karaga district and officially inaugurated in August, 2004. The district was created by LI 1787. The current population of the district according to the Population and Housing Census (PHC2010) is 77,706, comprising 37,336 males and 40,370 females. The 2010 Population and Housing Census provide data for many important purposes. It supports public and private sector planning and policy formulation, particularly in areas such as education, housing, transport, medical and social services. This report presents a comparative analysis of the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the Karaga District of the Northern Region. It critically examined the social, economic and cultural characteristics in relation to the general well-being of the people of the District.

9.2 Demographic Characteristics

The current population of the district according to the Population and Housing Census (PHC2010) is 77,706, comprising 37,336 males and 40,370 females. District recorded the second lowest total fertility rate in the region of 2.90 children per woman. The district had a general fertility rate of 86.8 births per 1000 women, placing second lowest in the region. The district has a total age dependency of 103.8.

Children ever born to females 12 years and older in the district is 65,358, comprising 34,218 males and 31,140 females. The population of males is more than females for all age groups in the district. The district has a crude death rate of 501 deaths per 1000 population, making it the sixth out of the 20 districts.

The total number of migrants enumerated is 11,178, representing, 14.3 percent of the population. About twenty-six percent of migrants had lived in the district between a period of 1-4 years while those who lived less than one year represented 14.7 percent.

9.3 Social Characteristics

The district has an average household size of 10 persons. The age group 12-14 had the highest proportions of never married (89.1%) and the lowest proportion of separated, divorced or widowed (0.0%) persons in the district. The age group 35-39 has the highest proportion (91.6%) of the married population.

83.8 percent of those who are married are employed, 0.8 percent unemployed and 15.4 percent economically not active. The never married make up a smaller percentage (about 25%) of the total number of people employed in the district and consist greater proportions (41%) of the unemployed and (32%) the economically inactive.

As regards literacy, a total of 36202 of the district population 11 years and older, representing 78.1 percent are illiterate. A large proportion (70.0%) of the literate population could read and write in English and Ghanaian Language. About 22 percent could read and write in the

English language only while about eight percent of the population could read and write in at least one Ghanaian language. For school attendance for population 3 years and older, 65.7 percent have never attended school, 28.5 percent are now attending whilst 5.8 percent have attended school in the past. Fifty-four percent of those currently attending school were at the primary level while about 18 percent were in nursery, less than one percent have post/secondary and vocational/technical education. Only five percent were in SHS.

There were 6,565 houses in the district with 1,348 of them found in urban localities and 5,217 in rural areas. This means that majority of the houses (5217) are located in the rural localities. The number of 1 households in the district is 7,664. Of this, 1,598 are in urban areas and 6,066 are in rural. Population per house in the district is about 12 persons. The urban and rural distributions stand at 11.5 and 11.8 persons respectively.

The main construction material used for the outer walls of dwellings in the district is mud brick/earth which accounted for 86.4 percent of construction materials. The main construction for floors of dwellings is cement/concrete (63.6%). However, the main roofing materials for dwellings in the district are dependent on the type of locality. In urban localities, metal sheets (61.2%) are widely used while as in rural localities it is thatch/palm leaf or raffia (68.2%). This was followed by cement blocks/concrete, which accounted for about four percent. These two construction materials constituted the most widely used construction materials in the district, accounting for over ninety percent (90.6%) of construction materials used. Wood formed about three percent of building materials. While very small percentages of the main source of lighting is kerosene lamp, which provided light to about 52 percent of the total number of households in the district. Flashlight/touch (26.9%) and electricity (18.1%) are the next key sources of lighting for the people.

The common method of solid waste disposal in the district is by public dump (open space) (58.2%), followed by dumping indiscriminately (23.5%). Public dump (container) is used by about eight percent of households in the district. About 29.3 percent of households representing one out of every three households throw their liquid wastes onto the compound of their homes and about six percent threw their liquid waste through drainage into a pit. Disposal of liquid through the sewerage system is used by a small proportion of households (1.3%).

As regards ownership of mobile phones, about nine percent of the population 12 years and older in the district own mobile phones with more males (72.3%) than females (27.7%) having mobile phones. Less than one percent of the population used the internet with a wide variation between male (72.4%) and females (27.6%). Less than one percent of households in the district own desktops/laptops. There is a wide variation between male (81.8%) and female (18.2%) headed households that own computers.

About two percent of the population of the district have some form of disability while 98 percent without any form of disability. The proportion of males (1.9%) with a form of disability is slightly above females (1.6). Sight disability is the highest form of disability (36.9%), followed by hearing impairment (27.8%), physical disability (26.1%) with intellectual disability constituting the lowest form of disability (18.1%). There are more males (1.9%) than females (1.5%) with disability in rural communities in the district.

9.4 Economic Characteristics

Of the total population of 41262 aged 15 years and older, 79 percent is economically active (employed and unemployed) while the economically inactive population (not employed, not seeking nor available for work) constitutes about 21 percent. Of the economically active population, about 99 percent are employed while the unemployed (that is, those without work but are seeking and available for work) make up one percent. The proportion of males who are economically active (82.5%) is higher than females (76.4%).

A large proportion (69.0 %) of the economically active population was self-employed without employees. Contributing family workers constituted 25.2 percent, casual workers (2.3%) with other employment status representing less than one percent of the economically active population.

About ninety-four of the economically active population aged 15 years and older in the district are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers. About two percent are engaged as craft and related trades workers while technicians and associate professional and clerical support workers constitute less than one percent. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery work remained the dominant occupation for both males (94.6%) and females (92.9%).

Agriculture, including forestry and fishing, remained the largest industrial sector, employing 93.3 percent of the economically active population aged 15 years and older. About 95 percent of all households in the district are agricultural households. Of the number of agricultural households, a higher proportion is engaged in crop farming (98.6%) compared to those engaged in livestock rearing (63.1%). The major type of agricultural activities in the district are crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming with crop farming being the highest (98.6%) and fish farming being the lowest (0.3%). Livestock farming is the second most agricultural activity engaged in by households in the district.

9.5 Policy Implications

Data collected during the 2010 PHC give an indication of a very deprived area which must be the reason for the creation of a district to accelerate the development of the area and improve the well-being of the population. There are several policy implications from the analysis of the census data on the district. A key recommendation is the need to use the District Analytical Report to prepare the district development plan within the framework of the National Development Policy framework. The following key areas are recommended for intervention in the district:

1. The Ministry of Education should invest more in the education of young people and put in place measures to increase the enrolment and retention of young people in school so as to reduce the high illiteracy rate of 78.1 percent in the district.
2. Access to internet is very limited in the District and this limits access to information for personal, professional and academic use. There is therefore the need to establish vibrant Community Information Centres and telecommunication infrastructure district-wide to enhance easy access to information.
3. Expansion and use of ICT to accelerate the development of the area is important. The Ministry of Communication should provide the District with ICT facilities as part of plans to support the e-governance project in the country.
4. The sanitation situation in the district is poor. Bye-laws on sanitation should be rationalised and updated to ensure efficient management of the environment regarding

disposal of liquid and solid wastes at the household level. Laws on the provision of sanitation facilities by landlords should be enforced. The timely disbursement of the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) will greatly facilitate activities of the Assembly, especially in rural areas

The various socio-demographic characteristics present challenges as well as opportunities. The youthful population has great potential for a large future work force. The provision of employment avenues can improve the quality of life of the people, especially the youth. The government through GYEEDA should provide the necessary training and financial assistance to young persons engaged in agriculture in the district

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
KARAGA						
Total	76,927	100.0	15,486	100.0	61,441	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	146	0.2	52	0.3	94	0.2
Household with head and a spouse only	136	0.2	22	0.1	114	0.2
Household with head and biological/adopted children only						
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	889	1.2	255	1.6	634	1.0
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	9,473	12.3	1,207	7.8	8,266	13.5
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head						
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	54,767	71.2	10,849	70.1	43,918	71.5
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	3,656	4.8	618	4.0	3,038	4.9
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	909	1.2	167	1.1	742	1.2
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	5,231	6.8	1,671	10.8	3,560	5.8
	394	0.5	168	1.1	226	0.4
	1,326	1.7	477	3.1	849	1.4

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	Educational level attained										
	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle/ JSS/JHS	Sec./ SSS/ SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor's degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Total	69,771	45,829	3,541	2,488	13,415	2,647	1,548	24	221	49	9
No disability	68,498	44,887	3,515	2,468	13,211	2,600	1,519	23	218	49	8
With a disability	1,273	942	26	20	204	47	29	1	3	0	1
Sight	474	362	7	8	64	22	10	1	0	0	0
Hearing	356	259	7	8	61	12	9	0	0	0	0
Speech	270	187	2	6	55	12	6	0	1	0	1
Physical	334	233	10	5	58	17	11	0	0	0	0
Intellectual	225	157	3	4	40	13	8	0	0	0	0
Emotional	269	178	2	5	52	20	11	0	1	0	0
Other	355	244	5	2	71	21	11	0	1	0	0
Male											
Total	33,424	20,291	1,765	1,234	7,186	1,660	1,032	15	190	43	8
No disability	32,756	19,825	1,755	1,222	7,071	1,627	1,004	14	188	43	7
With a disability	668	466	10	12	115	33	28	1	2	0	1
Sight	235	168	3	3	35	16	9	1	0	0	0
Hearing	184	123	3	4	37	9	8	0	0	0	0
Speech	154	99	0	3	35	10	5	0	1	0	1
Physical	182	114	6	2	36	14	10	0	0	0	0
Intellectual	119	75	1	2	24	10	7	0	0	0	0
Emotional	147	86	1	1	33	15	10	0	1	0	0
Other	188	121	0	1	41	15	10	0	0	0	0

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

Sex/disability type	Educational level attained										
	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle/ JSS/JHS	Sec./ SSS/ SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor's degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Female											
Total	36,347	25,538	1,776	1,254	6,229	987	516	9	31	6	1
No disability	35,742	25,062	1,760	1,246	6,140	973	515	9	30	6	1
With a disability	605	476	16	8	89	14	1	0	1	0	0
Sight	239	194	4	5	29	6	1	0	0	0	0
Hearing	172	136	4	4	24	3	1	0	0	0	0
Speech	116	88	2	3	20	2	1	0	0	0	0
Physical	152	119	4	3	22	3	1	0	0	0	0
Intellectual	106	82	2	2	16	3	1	0	0	0	0
Emotional	122	92	1	4	19	5	1	0	0	0	0
Other	167	123	5	1	30	6	1	0	1	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

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	7,664	76,927	36,926	40,001	28,863	15,452	13,411
Households engaged in agricultural activities	7,263	73,903	35,462	38,441	28,863	15,452	13,411
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	7,165	73,161	35,082	38,079	28,450	15,221	13,229
Households engaged in crop farming	7,162	73,122	35,069	38,053	28,440	15,218	13,222
Households engaged in tree growing	29	280	132	148	63	37	26
Agro forestry (tree planting)	29	280	132	148	63	37	26
Alligator pepper	8	98	44	54	22	11	11
Apples	6	150	54	96	50	19	31
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	18	173	84	89	70	36	34
Avocado	4	41	19	22	11	5	6
Banana	14	156	79	77	52	31	21
Beans	200	2,034	969	1,065	882	449	433
Black pepper	12	141	79	62	54	28	26
Black berries	3	67	33	34	20	10	10
Cabbage	7	100	54	46	26	12	14
Carrot	44	293	137	156	81	51	30
Cashew	11	104	51	53	37	24	13
Cassava	147	1,277	657	620	514	275	239
Citronella	2	17	6	11	5	2	3
Citrus	1	9	6	3	2	1	1
Cocoa	9	57	25	32	14	10	4
Cocoyam	35	313	142	171	117	66	51
Cocoyam/Taro (koko)	7	78	41	37	37	25	12
Coffee	3	19	11	8	5	5	0
Cola	1	8	3	5	5	2	3
Cotton	12	203	95	108	55	35	20
Cucumber	71	772	385	387	348	190	158
Egg plant	9	104	44	60	34	14	20
Gallic	2	38	18	20	11	7	4
Garden eggs	21	204	97	107	85	44	41
Ginger	2	25	10	15	9	4	5
Groundnut	4,942	52,468	24,943	27,525	20,595	10,702	9,893
Guava	7	53	28	25	28	17	11
Kenaf	6	50	19	31	17	8	9
Lemon grass	2	12	4	8	2	2	0
Lettuce	2	28	11	17	8	5	3
Maize	6,159	63,815	30,782	33,033	24,660	13,323	11,337
Mango	59	590	292	298	244	135	109
*Melon (agusi)	40	389	179	210	183	99	84
Millet	1,141	12,587	6,139	6,448	5,261	2,832	2,429
Mushroom	5	40	22	18	18	9	9
Nut meg	22	218	94	124	93	56	37

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

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Oil palm	3	71	23	48	65	21	44
Okro	573	5,972	2,902	3,070	2,264	1,123	1,141
Onion	59	516	225	291	164	69	95
Pawpaw	1	7	4	3	2	1	1
Peas	23	273	126	147	129	61	68
Pepper	85	776	370	406	336	174	162
Pineapple	1	10	5	5	8	5	3
Plantain	28	218	95	123	79	42	37
Potatoes	7	73	38	35	40	28	12
Rice	2,142	24,013	11,475	12,538	9,731	5,154	4,577
Rubber	3	17	8	9	8	4	4
Shallot	1	18	9	9	0	0	0
Shea tree	2	22	13	9	10	5	5
Sorghum	206	2,029	1,001	1,028	953	483	470
Soya beans	1,794	20,858	9,943	10,915	8,453	4,320	4,133
Spinach	1	4	2	2	2	1	1
Sun flower	9	161	76	85	83	36	47
Sweet pepper	1	9	2	7	3	2	1
Sweet potatoes	4	40	13	27	21	7	14
Tiger nut	8	100	48	52	41	21	20
Tobacco	14	83	47	36	39	24	15
Tomatoes	28	268	142	126	126	71	55
Water melon	89	941	466	475	424	219	205
Yam	2,551	28,834	13,781	15,053	11,124	5,938	5,186
Other	100	1,064	525	539	520	298	222

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Bagli	1,204	619	585	115	94
2	Bagurugu	2,481	1,206	1,275	243	189
3	Duna	890	443	447	61	63
4	Guma	1,306	684	622	118	105
5	Karaga	15,581	7,486	8,095	1,598	1,348
6	Kasiele	1,032	524	508	79	79
7	Kpalsong	1,375	626	749	166	98
8	Kpatribogu	1,300	629	671	137	130
9	Kumoayili	1,187	551	636	87	81
10	Langogu	1,368	631	737	136	108
1	Nyong Guma	1,973	862	1,111	223	176
12	Nyong Nayili	2,476	1,136	1,340	300	234
13	Pishigu	4,778	2,177	2,601	483	434
14	Sampayili	927	435	492	67	57
15	Sung	1,678	783	895	161	152
16	Tamaligu	2,333	1,095	1,238	247	172
17	Tindang	1,112	516	596	76	76
18	Tong	1,548	754	794	121	118
19	Zandua	962	472	490	128	80
20	Zankali	1,341	647	694	146	111

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Bagli	15,581	184	222	115	130	115	96	96	44	41	21	40	12	26	18	23	21
2	Bagurugu	4,778	465	389	211	227	244	193	142	118	96	76	83	33	47	30	51	76
3	Duna	2,481	165	158	107	73	60	81	47	54	35	30	17	17	17	12	2	15
4	Guma	2,476	354	236	118	114	112	93	86	45	42	12	38	4	23	1	18	10
5	Karaga	2,333	2,689	2,593	1,611	1,459	1,408	1,204	1,092	760	681	488	380	210	316	154	200	336
6	Kasiele	1,973	297	183	106	30	121	44	78	32	50	20	21	16	16	10	1	7
7	Kpalsong	1,678	314	241	124	108	144	98	87	42	83	21	40	2	37	2	19	13
8	Kpatribogu	1,548	239	195	143	90	114	109	69	70	59	31	41	19	49	28	16	28
9	Kumoayili	1,375	261	212	136	91	110	68	97	47	47	24	37	14	18	7	9	9
10	Langogu	1,368	279	237	133	129	118	114	76	63	72	31	36	6	31	3	22	18
11	Nyong Guma	1,341	464	342	156	130	194	169	121	104	83	53	38	36	19	19	18	27
12	Nyong Nayili	1,306	535	414	240	272	163	194	171	144	128	52	54	20	29	4	18	38
13	Pishigu	1,300	836	739	548	471	361	405	327	213	249	136	176	42	105	46	64	60
14	Sampayili	1,204	195	139	80	63	76	75	75	41	58	19	27	9	17	3	19	31
15	Sung	1,187	333	267	141	178	140	151	112	89	61	40	31	15	37	15	21	47
16	Tamaligu	1,112	406	356	248	276	229	203	160	85	102	51	68	30	46	18	29	26
17	Tindang	1,032	227	247	98	67	89	91	53	49	46	28	27	10	9	13	18	40
18	Tong	962	276	272	163	177	107	121	93	76	54	48	40	13	20	27	15	46
19	Zandua	927	144	142	152	106	82	62	79	45	51	34	20	8	15	5	8	9
20	Zankali	890	339	280	99	100	94	98	62	67	54	36	31	13	17	17	12	22

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Project Secretariat

Dr. Philomena Nyarko, Government Statistician
Mr. Baah Wadieh, Deputy Government Statistician
Mr. David Yenukwa Kombat, Acting Census Coordinator
Mr. Sylvester Gyamfi, DISDAP Project Coordinator
Mrs. Abena A. Osei-Akoto, Data Processing
Mr. Rochster Appiah Kubi Boateng, Data Processing
Mrs. Jacqueline Anum, Data Processing
Mrs. Samilia Mintah, Data Processing
Mr. Yaw Misefa, Data Processing
Mr. Ernest Enyan, Data Processing
Mr. Amadu Salifu, Regional Statistician
Ms. Hanna Frempong Konadu, Formatting/Typesetting
Mrs. Jamila Adams, Formatting/Typesetting

Writers

Mr. Alhassan Ishawu
Mr. Mohammed Abdul-Somed

Consultant

Dr. Africanus L. Diedong

Editor/ Reviewers

Prof. Joseph A. Yaro
Mr. Stephen Amoah
Mr. Amatus Nobabumah
Mr. Emmanuel Nana Opoku