



# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

### DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

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### SAVELUGU-NANTON DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK  
**DANIDA** | INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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## **PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Organization
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
SND:	Savelugu-Nanton District

# **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 Savelugu-Nanton District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 139,283 representing 5.1 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.5 percent and females represent 51.5 percent. Sixty percent of the population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 94.1. About 4 in 10 (43.5%) of the population of the district is youthful (0-14 years) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (6.5%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 95.7, with the age dependency ratio for males (106.1) higher than that of females (87.0).

## **Fertility, mortality and migration**

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 4.3. The General Fertility Rate is 126.7 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 30.9 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 10.1 per 1000. Majority of migrants (82.6 %) living in the district were born elsewhere in the region while 17.4 percent were born elsewhere in another region. For migrants born elsewhere in another region, those born in the Upper East region is the highest and constitute 31.1 percent.

## **Household Size, composition and structure**

The district has a household population of 138,221 with a total number of 14,669 households. The average household size in the district is 9.4 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 43.2 percent. Extended households (head, spouse(s), children and head's relative) constitute 69.5 percent of the total number of households in the district.

## **Marital status**

About six in ten (60.1%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 33.4 percent have never married, 0.5 percent are in consensual unions, 4.2 percent are widowed, 1.0 percent are divorced and 0.9 percent are separated. More than half of both males and females 12 years and older are married. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 46.0 percent while widowed males account for only 3.0 percent. . Among the married, 85.2 percent have no education while about 39.6 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. About 8 in ten (84.5%) of the married population are employed, 1.4 percent are unemployed and 14.1 percent are economically not active.

## **Nationality**

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 94.3 percent. Those who have naturalized constitute 0.9 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.5 percent.

## **Literacy and education**

Of the population 11 years and above, 30.6 percent are literate and 69.4 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males (40.9 %) is higher than that of females (21.5%). Seven out of ten people (65.7%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (125,467) in the district, 59.2 percent has never attended school, 32.5 percent are currently attending and 8.4 percent have attended in the past.

## **Economic Activity Status**

About 77.6 percent of the population 15 years and older are economically active while 22.4 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 98.0 percent are employed while 2.0 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, 39.1 percent are students, 28.0 percent perform household duties and 4.4 percent are disabled or too sick to work.

## **Occupation**

Of the employed population, about 74.1 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 5.7 percent in service and sales, 6.4 percent in craft and related trade, and 2.4 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

## **Employment status and sector**

Of the population 15 years and older 54.6 percent are self-employed without employees, 27.7 percent are contributing family workers, 6.6 percent are casual workers and 1.3 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers, apprentices and domestic employee. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 96.4 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 1.9 percent.

## **Information and Communication Technology**

Of the population 12 years and above, 25.3 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 35.8 percent as compared to 16.0 percent of females. A little over one percent of the population 12 years and older uses internet facilities in the district. Only 239 households representing 1.6 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

## **Disability**

About 4.6 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (4.8%) than males (4.2%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with emotional disability recorded the highest of 32.6 percent followed by sight disability (18.8%). There are more females with sight and emotional disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 67.6 percent have never been to school.

## **Agriculture**

As high as 89.3 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, eight out of ten households (93.3%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 83.3 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (97.0%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

## **Housing**

The housing stock of Savelugu-Nanton District is 12,483 representing 4.9 percent of the total number of houses in the Northern Region. The average household size in the district is 9.4.

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

Nearly three-quarters (74.4%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 7.1 percent are separate houses and 1.4 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (89.3%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 2.9 percent are owned by private individuals; 4.6 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.5 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.7%) 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 77.8 percent with cement/concrete constituting 12.1 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (69.0%) and mud/earth (28.9%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia (50.9%) are the main roofing materials for dwelling units in the district with Metal sheets constituting 42.3 percent.

### **Room occupancy**

One room constitutes the highest percentage (79.2%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 18.7 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy nine rooms or more in the district.

### **Utilities and household facilities**

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (42.9%) and kerosene lamp (37.8%) and flashlight/torch (17.3%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (89.2%). The proportion for rural (93.2%) is higher than that of urban (83.3%). Nearly 8 in 10 households (78.2%) cook in open space in compound. The four main sources of water in the district are borehole, river/stream, public tap and pipe borne water, with about two out of every five households (39.6%) drinking water from boreholes.

Seven out of ten households (67.2%) in the district have no toilet facility and therefore resort to the bush/beach/field; followed by public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 19.5 percent. A little over two-fifth (42.3%) of households in the district, share separate bathrooms in the same house, while 24.9 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 49.8 percent. About two in ten households (21.9%) dump their solid waste

indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 4.2 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street (71.3%) and onto the compound (12.8%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

The Savelugu-Nanton district was carved out of the Western Dagomba District Council under the PNDC Law 207 in 1988. This Law was replaced by the Legislative Instrument (LI) 1450 under the Local Government Act 1993 (Act 462). In March 2012, the Assembly was upgraded to a Municipal status under the Legislative Instrument (LI) 2071. This chapter therefore gives a brief description of the Savelugu-Nanton district in terms of the physical features, cultural and social structure and the district economy. The chapter also discusses the census methodology, concepts and definitions as well as the organization of the report.

### **1.2 Physical features**

The Savelugu-Nanton District is located at the northern part of the Northern Region of Ghana. It shares boundaries with West Mamprusi to the North, Karaga to the East, Kumbungu to the West and Tamale Metropolitan Assembly to the South. The altitude of the district ranges between 400 and 800 feet above sea level. The district also has a total land area of about 2022.6 sq. km. with a population density of 68.9 persons per sq. km.

#### **Climate and Rainfall Pattern**

The area receives an average annual rainfall of 600mm which is considered enough for a single farming season. The annual rainfall pattern is erratic at the beginning of the raining season, starting in April and intensifying as the season advances, raising the average from 600mm to 1000mm sometimes.

The district is characterized by high temperatures with an average of 34°C. The maximum temperature could rise to as high as 42°C and the minimum as low as 16°C. The low temperatures are experienced from December to late February, during which the North-East Trade winds (harmattan) greatly influence the Municipality.

#### **Vegetation**

The district is located in the Savanna woodland which could sustain large scale livestock farming, as well as the cultivation of food crops such as rice, groundnuts, yams, cassava, maize, cowpea and sorghum

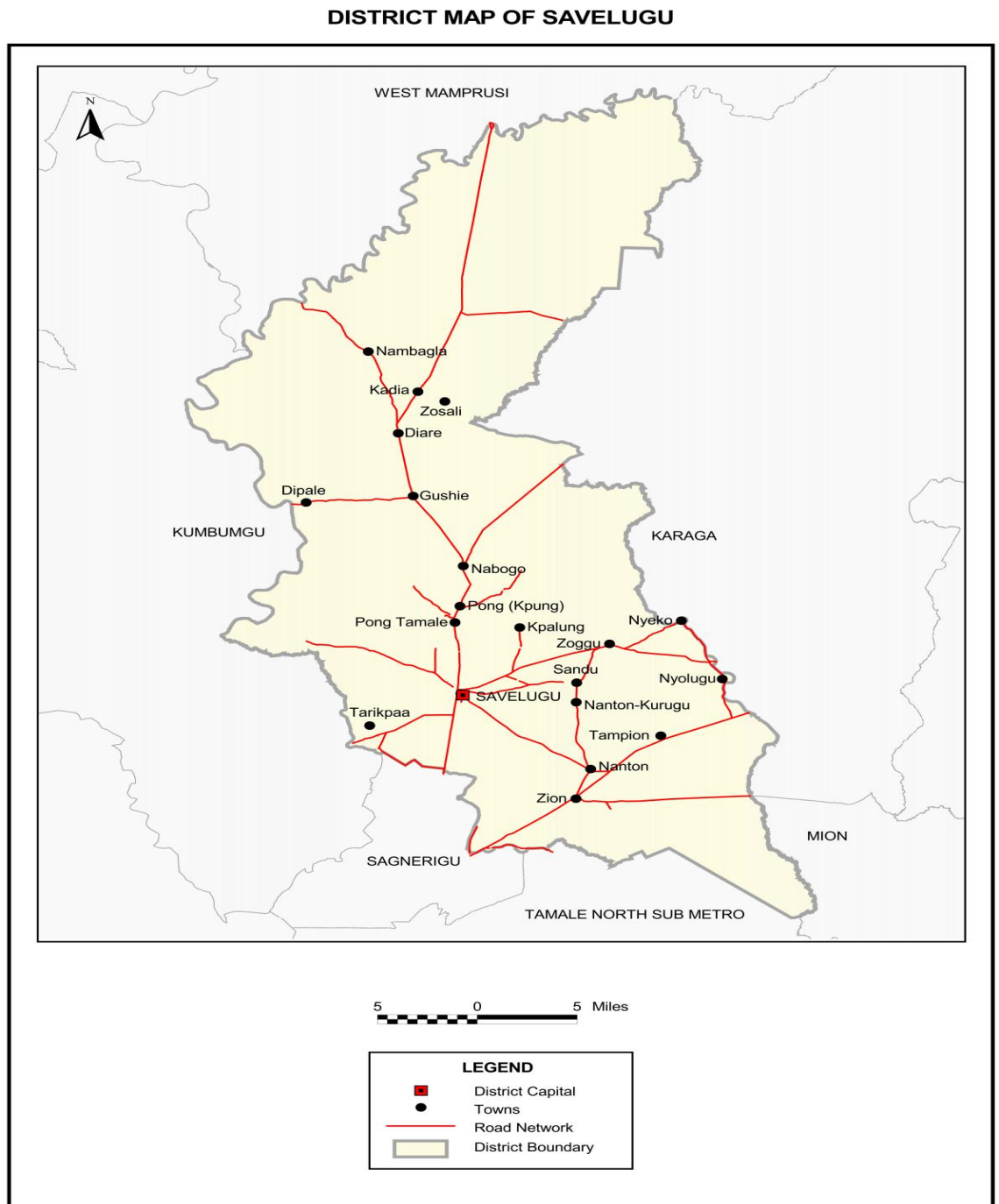
The trees found in the area are drought resistant and hardly shed their leaves completely during the long dry season. Most of these are of economic value and serve as important means of livelihood, especially for women. Notable among these are shea trees (the nuts which are used for making sheabutter) and dawadawa that provides seeds used for condimental purposes.

#### **Natural Resources**

The district is blessed with vast arable land with potential for both livestock and crop production. Tourism potentials in the district include the Saakpuli Slave Market, Tuunaayili, the former seat of the Dagomba Kingdom, Yoggu, which is said to be where the chief priest settled long ago, and an Oxbow Lake at Zonchangni. The district is, however, faced with unfavourable natural environmental conditions. There is little tree-cover, resulting in harsh

harmattan seasons and its attendant bushfires resulting from the activities of farmers and hunters. The greatest threat however is the rate at which the tree vegetation is being cut down for fuel wood.

**Figure 1.1: Map of Savelugu-Nanton**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

### **1.3 Political Administration**

The main administrative structure in the district is the District Assembly headed by the District Chief Executive who is also the chairman of the District Security Council (DISEC). Other members include the District Co-ordinating Director who is the Secretary to the council. The district has two constituencies; Savelugu and Nanton, with six Area Councils. The district had 64 assembly members with 44 elected members and 20 Government appointees. The 64 assembly members are made up of 57 males and 7 females. There are 10 decentralized departments in the assembly.

### **1.4 Social and Cultural Structure**

#### **1.4.1 Chieftaincy**

The District has two of the four traditional area chiefs with the right to ascend to the throne of Ya-Naa (paramountcy of the people of Dagbon traditional area) that is, the chief of Savelugu and the chief of Tampion.

#### **1.4.2 Festival**

The popular festivals that are celebrated in the district include Bugum (fire) and Damba festivals. The Bugum festival is an annual festival celebrated by most of the ethnic groups in the district. It is celebrated in the Lunar month of Bugum in Dagbani and Muharam in Arabic. Bugum is the first month of the lunar calendar of the Dagombas. The origin of the festival is shrouded in mystery as Islam and Dagbon cultures each claim to own it. There is, however, some inter-relationship between the two cultures as they have influenced each other with the passage of time. The Damba on the other hand is the single most important festival celebrated across the district by Dagombas, Mamprusis, Gonjas and the Nanumba

#### **1.4.3 Ethnicity and Religion**

The district is predominantly Dagombas (88.4%) and Frafra (nearly one percent). The other ethnic groups are Mampurises, Ewes and Gonjas. Islam is dominant religion, representing (95.4%) beside Christianity and other religions.

#### **1.4.4 Tourist Attractions**

The district has some tourism potentials such as the Saakpuli slave Market, Tuunaayili, the former seat of Dagomba kingdom, and Yoggu, which is said to be where the chief priest settled long ago and an oxbow lake at Zonchangni. Attempts are being made to develop and preserve the Saakpali slave market tourism potential.

### **1.5 Economy**

Majority of the people engaged in the production of food crops at subsistent level. Cash crop production is very minimal and includes shea nut, soya beans and cotton. Food crops produced include groundnuts, maize, millet, guinea corn, cassava, yam and cowpea. Agro-processing is generally carried out by traditional methods on very small-scale. There is also a large plantation of grafted mangoes at Gushie, cultivated by ITFC which provides employment for a number of people in the area. Livestock reared on a small scale in the district include animals such as cattle, sheep, goat and fowls.



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

### **1.6.1 Introduction**

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

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

### **1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Publicity and Education Committee (NCPEC). At the regional and district levels, the committees were the Regional Census Implementation Committee and the District Census Implementation Committee, respectively.

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

### **Selection of Census topics**

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

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

### **Census mapping**

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

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

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

For effective data collection, there is the need to design appropriate documents to solicit the required information from respondents. GSS consulted widely with main data users in the process of the questionnaire development. Data users including MDAs, research institutions,

civil society organizations and development partners were given the opportunity to indicate the type of questions they wanted to be included in the census questionnaire.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **1.6.3 Census Enumeration**

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

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

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

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

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

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17<sup>th</sup> October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, 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 (26<sup>th</sup> September, 2010) were enumerated.
- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.
- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.
- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.
- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

### **1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results**

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

### **1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions**

#### **Introduction**

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

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

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

#### **Region**

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

## **District**

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

## **Locality**

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

## **Population**

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

## **Household**

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

## **Head of Household**

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

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

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

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

### **Age**

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

### **Nationality**

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

### **Ethnicity**

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

### **Birthplace**

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

### **Duration of Residence**

Duration of residence refers to the number of years a person has lived in a particular place. This question is only asked of persons not born in the place where enumeration took place. Breaks in duration of residence lasting less than 12 months are disregarded. The duration of

residence of persons who made multiple movements of one (1) year or more is assumed to be the number of years lived in the locality (town or village) since the last movement.

### **Religion**

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

### **Marital Status**

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

### **Literacy**

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

### **Education**

#### ***School Attendance***

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

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

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

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

### **Activity Status**

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

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

The economically not active were persons who did not work and were not seeking for work. They were classified by reasons for not being economically active. Economically not active



persons included homemakers, students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who were unable to work due to their age or ill-health.

### **Occupation**

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

### **Industry**

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

### **Employment Status**

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

### **Employment Sector**

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

### **Disability**

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

### **Information Communication Technology (ICT)**

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

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

### **Fertility**

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

### **Mortality**

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

### **Agriculture**

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

### **Housing Conditions and Facilities**

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

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

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

## **1.7 Organization of the Report**

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

In chapter three, the focus is on household size, composition and headship as well as the marital characteristics and nationality of the inhabitants of the district. The chapter also discusses the religious affiliations and the educational statuses of the members of the district.

Chapter four focuses on economic characteristics such as economic activity status, occupation, industries and the employment status and sectors that the people are employed.

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

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

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

Changes in any population are brought about through the dynamics of fertility, mortality and migration. This chapter therefore provides information on the population size of the Savelugu-Nanton District, the sex and age structure and dependency ratio as well as the migratory patterns within the District. The population by urban-rural residence is also discussed in addition to fertility and mortality.

#### **2.2 Population size distribution**

The District has a total population of 139,283 comprising 67,531 males (48.5%) and 71,752 females (51.5%). The District has a sex ratio of 94.1 males per 100 females. Table 2.1 shows that six out of every 10 persons in the District reside in the rural areas (60.3%) which mean that the District is predominantly rural.

#### **2.3 Age-sex structure**

Table 2.1 shows that children below 5 years form 18.0 percent of the total population in the District while those below 15 years constitute 43.5 percent. The proportion of the population 15-64 years (the working age) is more than half (51.2%) of the total population in the District. This implies that there is potential labour force that could be tapped for the development of the District.

Distribution of the population by age in terms of locality of residence also depicts higher proportion of children under 5 years in both urban (18.7%) and rural (16.9%) areas than all the other age groups. However, the percentage for the age-group 5-9 years is almost the same in both urban (15.4%) and rural (15.8%) areas.

**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	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	139,283	100.0	67,531	100.0	71,752	100.0	94.1	55,252	100.0	84,031	100.0
0 - 4	25,060	18.0	12,567	18.6	12,493	17.4	100.6	9,324	16.9	15,736	18.7
5 - 9	21,768	15.6	11,212	16.6	10,556	14.7	106.2	8,498	15.4	13,270	15.8
10 - 14	13,822	9.9	7,394	10.9	6,428	9.0	115.0	5,737	10.4	8,085	9.6
15 - 19	13,856	9.9	7,313	10.8	6,543	9.1	111.8	5,595	10.1	8,261	9.8
20 - 24	11,474	8.2	5,150	7.6	6,324	8.8	81.4	4,557	8.2	6,917	8.2
25 - 29	10,803	7.8	4,334	6.4	6,469	9.0	67.0	4,128	7.5	6,675	7.9
30 - 34	8,836	6.3	3,656	5.4	5,180	7.2	70.6	3,430	6.2	5,406	6.4
35 - 39	7,049	5.1	3,220	4.8	3,829	5.3	84.1	2,826	5.1	4,223	5.0
40 - 44	6,204	4.5	2,727	4.0	3,477	4.8	78.4	2,545	4.6	3,659	4.4
45 - 49	4,152	3.0	2,032	3.0	2,120	3.0	95.8	1,777	3.2	2,375	2.8
50 - 54	4,182	3.0	2,058	3.0	2,124	3.0	96.9	1,672	3.0	2,510	3.0
55 - 59	1,717	1.2	957	1.4	760	1.1	125.9	729	1.3	988	1.2
60 - 64	2,879	2.1	1,324	2.0	1,555	2.2	85.1	1,200	2.2	1,679	2.0
65 - 69	1,530	1.1	736	1.1	794	1.1	92.7	672	1.2	858	1.0
70 - 74	2,425	1.7	1,180	1.7	1,245	1.7	94.8	1,059	1.9	1,366	1.6
75 - 79	1,181	0.8	591	0.9	590	0.8	100.2	489	0.9	692	0.8
80 - 84	1,296	0.9	578	0.9	718	1.0	80.5	530	1.0	766	0.9
85 - 89	522	0.4	253	0.4	269	0.4	94.1	251	0.5	271	0.3
90 - 94	367	0.3	163	0.2	204	0.3	79.9	172	0.3	195	0.2
95 - 99	160	0.1	86	0.1	74	0.1	116.2	61	0.1	99	0.1
All Ages	139,283	100.0	67,531	100.0	71,752	100.0	94.1	55,252	100.0	84,031	100.0
0-14	60,650	43.5	31,173	46.2	29,477	41.1	105.8	23,559	42.6	37,091	44.1
15-64	71,152	51.1	32,771	48.5	38,381	53.5	85.4	28,459	51.5	42,693	50.8
65+	7,481	5.4	3,587	5.3	3,894	5.4	92.1	3,234	5.9	4,247	5.1
<b>Age-dependency ratio</b>	<b>95.7</b>		<b>106.1</b>		<b>87</b>			<b>94.2</b>		<b>96.8</b>	

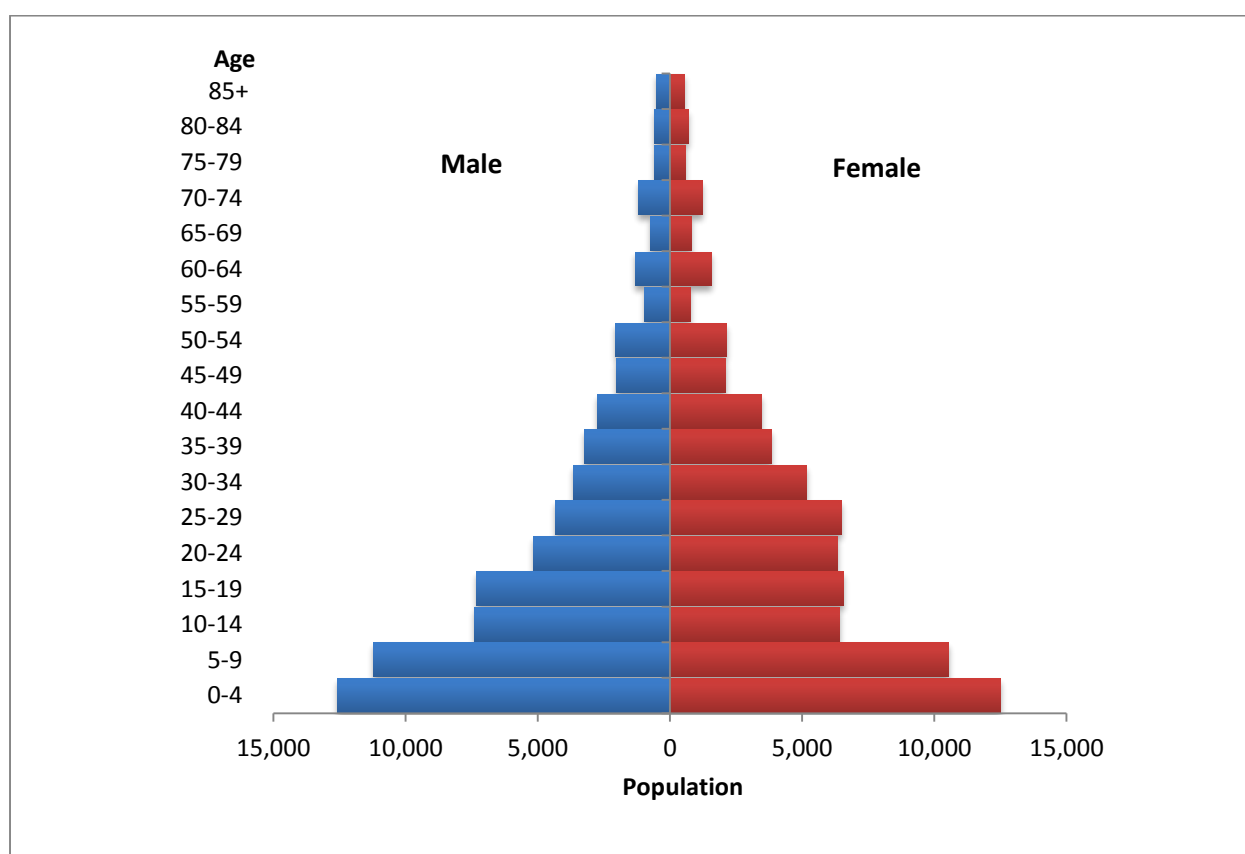
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.3.2 Age-sex structure and pyramid

The age-sex structure of the District is shown in Table 2.1 is graphically represented by a population pyramid in Figure 2.1. The pyramid indicates a broad base which narrows as the population ages. The District population has a youthful structure with a broad base consisting of children and a conical top of a small number of elderly persons that is characteristic of a developing country. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shrinking upper part of the pyramid is determined by mortality and to some extent migration.

The structure looks slightly thinner for the males than for females as the population ages, indicating that the females live longer than their male counterparts in the District. A slightly broader base of the structure for the males is also visible indicating that more males are born at birth than females.

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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.3.3 Sex ratio

Sex ratio measures the number of males per every 100 females. Table 2.1 shows that the District has a sex ratio of 94.1, which implies that the female population is slightly higher than that of males. However sex ratio for the age group 0-14 is 105.8, which means there are more males (31173) than females (29477) in that age group. On the contrary, sex ratio for age group 15-64 years is 85.4, which is lower than the District sex ratio of 94.1.

### **2.3.4 Dependency ratio**

The dependency ratio is expressed as a percentage of dependent population (persons less than 15 years and those above 64years) in relation to the population aged 15-64years (working age population). Table 2.1 shows that the dependency ratio for the District is 95.6. This means that, 100 people in the working age group (15-64years) take care of approximately 96 persons in the dependent age group (less than 15 and more than 64 years) in the District. Table 2.1 further indicates that there are differentials in the dependency ratio for males (106.1) and females (87.0) and locality of residence (urban 94.2 and rural 96.8). Further analysis of the data indicates a child dependency ratio of 85.2 (population less than 15years to the working population age 15-64) and aged dependency ratio of 10.5 in the District (the ratio of persons 65years and over to persons 15-64years). This means that the working population in the District is taking care of more children than the aged.

## **2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration**

The population of a country or a community at each given time is influenced by fertility, mortality and migration. A change in any of these can have remarkable effects on the overall structure of the population. Data on these three components are, therefore, important for planning the overall socio-economic development of the District.

### **2.4.1 Fertility**

Fertility refers to the number of live births a woman has ever given birth to in her life time. This information on fertility is necessary for planning of social development programmes in the District. This section looks at fertility indicators like, total fertility, general fertility and crude fertility rates in the District.

Table 2.2 shows that the total fertility rate of the District is 4.3, which is higher than the regional average of 3.5. Total fertility rate of 4.3 means that, a woman in the District would have on the average, four children in her life time if the current age specific fertility rate continue to prevail. It is one of the two districts in the region with the highest total fertility rate. It also has the highest crude birth rate of 30.9 in the region and third highest general fertility rate of 126.7. This means there are approximately 127 live births per every 1,000 women in the District.

### **Children ever born and children surviving**

Table 2.3 presents information on the female population 12 years and older and the number of children ever born by these women in the District. The table indicates that females 12 years and older (45,545) have given birth to 136,486 children out of which 108,181 survived. The 30 - 34 year age group recorded the highest number of children ever born of 18,074 in the District. The 15 - 19 year age group also recorded 1,001 live births. The least number of children ever born (32) was recorded by the 12-14 year age group which could be due to the fact that most of them are in school or learning a trade and have not started child bearing.

**Table 2.2: Total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate**

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,479,461	582,897	59,391	3.54	101.9	24.0
Bole	61,593	14,471	1,663	3.8	114.9	27.0
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	99,863	22,207	2,230	3.6	100.4	22.3
West Gonja	41,180	9,806	924	3.3	94.2	22.4
Gonja Central	87,877	20,555	2,086	3.6	101.5	23.7
East Gonja	135,450	31,216	3,071	3.6	98.4	22.7
Kpandai	108,816	24,066	2,959	4.3	123.0	27.2
Nanumba South	93,464	21,210	2,542	4.2	119.8	27.2
Nanumba North	141,584	32,246	3,143	3.4	97.5	22.2
Zabzugu	63,815	15,591	1,016	2.4	65.2	15.9
Yendi Municipal	117,780	27,686	2,355	3.0	85.1	20.0
Tamale Metropolis	223,252	59,341	4,743	2.8	79.9	21.2
Tolon	72,990	17,028	1,585	3.2	93.1	21.7
<b>Savelugu Nanton</b>	<b>139,283</b>	<b>33,942</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>126.7</b>	<b>30.9</b>
Karaga	77,706	18,666	1,621	2.9	86.8	20.9
Gushiegu	111,259	26,349	2,868	3.7	108.8	25.8
Saboba	65,706	14,519	1,871	4.2	128.9	28.5
Chereponi	53,394	11,652	1,495	4.3	128.3	28.0
Bunkpurugu Yonyo	122,591	26,725	2,893	3.8	108.3	23.6
Mamprusi East	121,009	27,145	2,785	3.6	102.6	23.0
Mamprusi West	121,117	27,528	3,080	3.8	111.9	25.4
North Gonja	43,547	9,935	1,349	5.3	135.8	31.0
Kumbungu	39,341	8,851	920	3.6	103.9	23.4
Sagnerigu Municipal	148,099	38,548	3,579	3.3	92.8	24.2
Mion	81,812	18,812	1,935	3.4	102.9	23.7
Tatale	60,039	14,108	1,307	3.5	92.6	21.8
Mamprugu Moagduri	46,894	10,694	1,071	3.4	100.1	22.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	45,545	136,486	69,115	67,371	108,181	54,440	53,741
12-14	3,270	32	17	15	23	12	11
15-19	6,543	1,001	511	490	875	434	441
20-24	6,324	6,425	3,278	3,147	5,624	2,817	2,807
25-29	6,469	13,897	7,102	6,795	12,116	6,093	6,023
30-34	5,180	18,074	9,184	8,890	15,420	7,743	7,677
35-39	3,829	17,152	8,665	8,487	14,078	7,183	6,895
40-44	3,477	18,032	9,088	8,944	14,481	7,234	7,247
45-49	2,120	12,084	6,092	5,992	9,363	4,669	4,694
50-54	2,124	12,780	6,377	6,403	9,763	4,903	4,860
55-59	760	4,500	2,277	2,223	3,344	1,714	1,630
60+	5,449	32,509	16,524	15,985	23,094	11,638	11,456

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



## 2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality, as one of the three components of population dynamics, plays an important role in determining the growth of population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population. Data on household deaths within 12 month preceding census night by district is shown in table 2.4. The table shows that 1,413 deaths occurred within 12 months preceding the census night in the District. The crude death rate of 10.14 per 1,000 population recorded in the District is the highest in the region.

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: \* Deaths per 1,000

## 2.4.3 Migration

Migration is the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence. Migration is another important factor to consider in development planning because it is one of the components of population change. All things being equal, migration out of the District decreases the size of the population in the District, while migration into the District increases the population size. In addition, the variations in the migration process in terms of age, sex, education and other

socio-demographic characteristics can have significant impact on the overall social and economic development of a place.

Table 2.5 presents information on the birthplace and duration of residence of migrants in the District. The table shows that 28,583 people representing 20.5 percent of the total population in the District are migrants. Majority of the migrants thus 23,602 representing 82.6 of the total migrant population are from other parts of the Northern Region while the rest (17.4%) come from outside the region. The table also reveals that 1,360 of the migrants in the District are from Upper East region and 1,551 are from outside the country.

In terms of duration of stay, the table shows that 22.6 percent of the migrants have stayed in the District for twenty years or more while 28.2 percent have stayed for less than one year. Almost equal proportion of migrants from Volta (27.9%) and Brong-Ahafo regions have stayed in the District for twenty years or more. Again the data indicates that more than 10 percent of all migrants from the various regions have stayed in the District for 10-19 years with the exception of Western region (2.2%)

**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	28,583	28.2	20.6	12.3	16.4	22.6
Born elsewhere in the region	23,602	29.2	19.8	11.6	16.2	23.1
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	224	72.8	8.9	2.7	2.2	13.4
Central	68	26.5	32.4	7.4	10.3	23.5
Greater Accra	388	30.2	29.1	9.8	15.5	15.5
Volta	222	7.7	20.3	28.8	15.3	27.9
Eastern	108	19.4	27.8	11.1	17.6	24.1
Ashanti	544	27.6	22.4	13.1	16.9	20.0
Brong Ahafo	332	22.9	24.4	8.4	16.6	27.7
Northern	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper East	1,360	33	16.5	13.8	14.9	21.8
Upper West	184	27.7	31	6.5	10.9	23.9
Outside Ghana	1,551	7	31.4	22.1	23.1	16.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER THREE

### SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter analyses the household size, composition of households and headship. It also focuses on the marital status of the population, their nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and educational status of the population.

#### 3.2 Household composition by sex

Household composition is the representation of the household members and their relationships to the head. Table 3.1 shows that household heads form 10.6 percent of the total household population. Children of the head constitute the highest proportion (43.2%) of household population in the District. Other relatives constitute 14.5 percent of the household population while non-relative recorded the least of 0.8 percent. Male household head constitute 19.6 percent of the male household population while female household heads constitute only 2.2 percent. Again, male children form 51.1 percent of the male household population while that of females is 35.8 percent.

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

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	138,221	100.0	66,944	100.0	71,277	100.0
Head	14,669	10.6	13,113	19.6	1,556	2.2
Spouse						
(wife/husband)	11,661	8.4	191	0.3	11,470	16.1
Child (son/daughter)	59,730	43.2	34,187	51.1	25,543	35.8
Parent/Parent in-law	1,556	1.1	118	0.2	1,438	2.0
Son/Daughter in-law	2,773	2.0	144	0.2	2,629	3.7
Grandchild	13,573	9.8	7,078	10.6	6,495	9.1
Brother/Sister	7,811	5.7	4,377	6.5	3,434	4.8
Step child	2,675	1.9	1,372	2.1	1,303	1.8
Adopted/Foster child	2,654	1.9	702	1.1	1,952	2.7
Other relative	20,038	14.5	5,180	7.7	14,858	20.9
Non-relative	1,081	0.8	482	0.7	599	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

##### 3.2.1 Household Structure

Household structure refers to the classification of affiliation of persons who constitute household. Table 3.2 shows the structure of households in the District. The table clearly indicates that majority (87.0%) of households in the District have the extended family structure. The nuclear family households form only 13.0 percent of the total households. The extended household type (head spouse(s) children head's relative) has the highest proportion of 69.5 percent; while households made up of the head and a spouse only has the least proportion of 0.2 percent. This pattern of household composition supports the view that the extended family household structure still remains an important feature among the people in the District. The Appendix Table 1 further describes the household composition by type of

locality which confirms the fact that majority of household type are of the extended family nature as against the nuclear structure.

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

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	138,221	100.0	66,944	100.0	71,277	100.0
Head only	525	0.4	432	0.7	93	0.1
Head and a spouse only	322	0.2	161	0.2	161	0.2
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	15,332	11.1	8,196	12.2	7,136	10.0
Single parent Nuclear	1,833	1.3	885	1.3	948	1.3
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	96,116	69.5	46,065	68.8	50,051	70.2
Extended + non relatives	6,616	4.8	3,113	4.7	3,503	4.9
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	2,086	1.5	1,065	1.6	1,021	1.4
Single parent Extended + non relative	941	0.7	422	0.6	519	0.7
Head and other composition but no spouse	3,892	2.8	1,864	2.8	2,028	2.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.2.2 Household size

Household size refers to the number of persons that constitute a household. Table 3.3 provides information on the total house population, total households and average household size at the national, regional and district level. The District has total household population of 138,221 and 14,669 households, giving an average household size of 9.4 which is higher than household size are 9.2 and 9.6 respectively.

**Table3.3: House size by locality of residence**

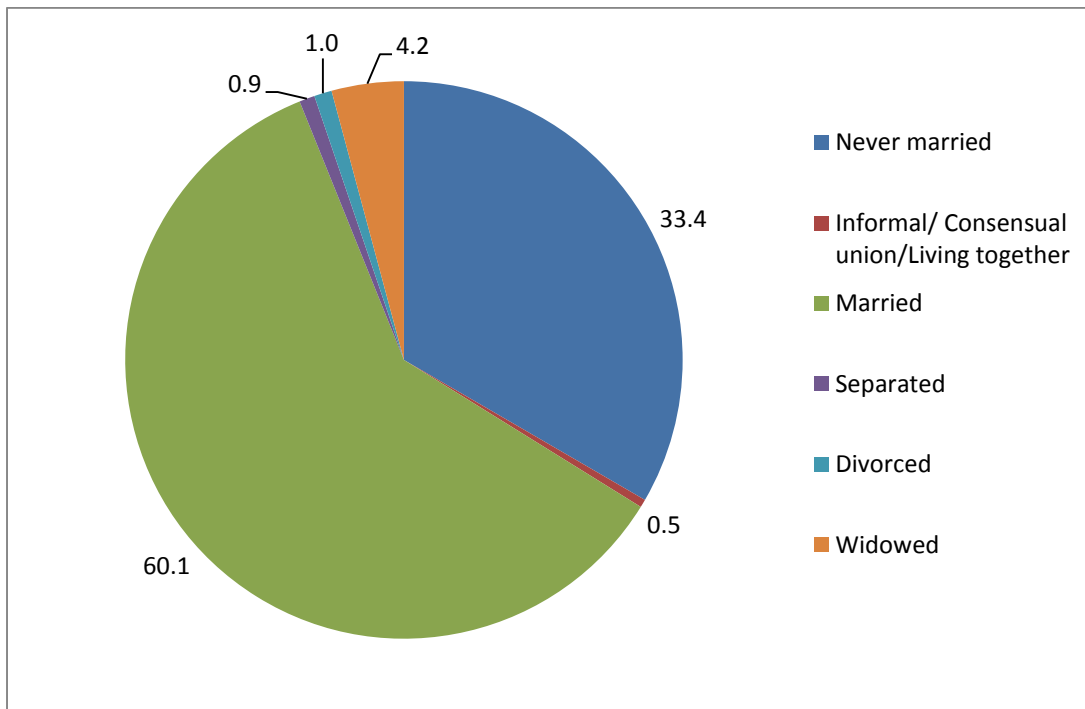
Categories	Total Country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	138,221	54,713	83,508
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	14,669	5,951	8,718
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Average household size	4.4	7.7	9.4	9.2	9.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3 Marital Status

Persons 12 years and older were asked of their marital status in the 2010 PHC. Figure 3.1 shows the marital status of persons 12 years and older in the District. The figure reveals that 60.1 percent of population 12 years and older are married, while 33.4 percent have never married in the District. It also indicates that 4.2 percent are widowed.

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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.1 Marital status, age and sex

Table 3.3 provides information on the marital status of persons 12 years and older in the District by age and sex. The table indicates that more than 40 percent of all the population within the various age groups are married except the 12-14 (8.5%) and 15-19 (14.9%) age groups. Data disaggregated by sex also indicate that 54.0 percent of the male population 12 years and older are married while 43.6 percent have never married in the District. The table again shows that more than 50 percent of the male populations 12 years and older within the age groups 25-29 through to 65 years and above are married. With regards to the females, the data shows that 65.4 percent are married while 24.3 percent are not and more than 60 percent within the age groups 20-24 through to 65 years and above are married. The analysis reveals that females marry at younger age than males in the District.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	85,787	100.0	33.4	0.4	60.1	0.9	1.0	4.2
11-14	7,154	100.0	91.4	0.1	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	13,856	100.0	84.5	0.5	14.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	11,474	100.0	50.1	0.9	48.1	0.5	0.2	0.2
25 - 29	10,803	100.0	23.8	0.7	74.1	0.5	0.5	0.4
30 - 34	8,836	100.0	10.1	0.5	86.7	1.0	1.1	0.6
35 - 39	7,049	100.0	4.8	0.5	91.1	1.2	1.3	1.1
40 - 44	6,204	100.0	3.6	0.3	89.1	1.6	2.4	3.0
45 - 49	4,152	100.0	2.6	0.4	88.8	1.4	2.0	4.8
50 - 54	4,182	100.0	2.2	0.3	84.6	1.6	2.7	8.6
55 - 59	1,717	100.0	1.3	0.2	83.1	1.4	2.4	11.6
60 - 64	2,879	100.0	3.4	0.1	72.8	2.4	2.7	18.6
65+	7,481	100.0	3.9	0.3	66.4	2.0	2.0	25.4
<b>Male</b>								
Total	40,242	100.0	43.6	0.4	54.0	0.7	0.8	0.5
11-14	3,884	100.0	92.1	0.1	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,313	100.0	91.0	0.2	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	5,150	100.0	74.4	0.6	24.3	0.4	0.1	0.2
25 - 29	4,334	100.0	44.5	0.8	53.8	0.4	0.4	0.1
30 - 34	3,656	100.0	19.3	0.5	78.4	0.8	0.8	0.2
35 - 39	3,220	100.0	8.0	0.8	89.3	1.1	0.7	0.1
40 - 44	2,727	100.0	6.6	0.2	90.1	1.3	1.4	0.4
45 - 49	2,032	100.0	4.1	0.3	92.6	0.9	1.7	0.4
50 - 54	2,058	100.0	3.3	0.4	91.8	1.2	2.5	0.8
55 - 59	957	100.0	1.8	0.2	93.9	1.4	1.4	1.3
60 - 64	1,324	100.0	5.2	0.3	88.2	2.0	2.3	2.0
65+	3,587	100.0	5.1	0.3	88.0	1.5	2.1	3.0
<b>Female</b>								
Total	45,545	100.0	24.3	0.5	65.4	1.1	1.3	7.4
11-14	3,270	100.0	90.6	0.2	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,543	100.0	77.2	0.8	21.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	6,324	100.0	30.3	1.2	67.3	0.7	0.3	0.2
25 - 29	6,469	100.0	10.0	0.6	87.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
30 - 34	5,180	100.0	3.6	0.4	92.6	1.0	1.3	1.1
35 - 39	3,829	100.0	2.1	0.3	92.6	1.3	1.7	2.0
40 - 44	3,477	100.0	1.2	0.3	88.4	1.8	3.2	5.1
45 - 49	2,120	100.0	1.1	0.5	85.0	1.9	2.3	9.2
50 - 54	2,124	100.0	1.2	0.2	77.6	2.2	2.7	16.1
55 - 59	760	100.0	0.7	0.1	69.3	1.4	3.8	24.7
60 - 64	1,555	100.0	1.7	0.1	59.5	2.7	3.1	32.9
65+	3,894	100.0	2.9	0.3	46.5	2.5	1.8	46.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.4 shows the distribution of population 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education in the Savelugu-Nanton District. The table indicates that 70.3 percent of the population 12 years and older in the District have no education. Among the widowed population, 95.4 percent have no education, only 3.6 percent have basic education. Almost equal proportions of the married (85.2%) and the separated (85.6%) have no education.

Nearly half (48.0%) of the never married population have basic education while 39.6 percent have no education,

The percentage of married males who have no education is 78.5 percent and those with basic education are 14.2 percent while their female counterparts recorded 90.0 percent and 8.2 percent respectively.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic <sup>1</sup>	Seco -dary <sup>2</sup>	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma <sup>3</sup>	Tertiary <sup>4</sup>
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	85,787	100.0	70.3	22.9	4.9	0.3	1.3	0.3
Never married	28,632	100.0	39.6	48.0	9.9	0.4	1.9	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	398	100.0	62.6	25.4	6.5	1.3	2.8	1.5
Married	51,519	100.0	85.2	10.7	2.5	0.3	1.0	0.3
Separated	769	100.0	85.6	9.5	2.0	0.9	2.1	0.0
Divorced	878	100.0	87.0	8.8	1.6	0.5	2.2	0.0
Widowed	3,591	100.0	95.4	3.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1
<b>Male</b>								
Total	40,242	100.0	60.1	29.5	7.4	0.3	2.2	0.5
Never married	17,557	100.0	36.3	49.4	11.1	0.3	2.5	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	161	100.0	61.5	19.3	8.1	0.6	6.8	3.7
Married	21,731	100.0	78.5	14.2	4.5	0.4	1.9	0.6
Separated	273	100.0	78.4	13.9	3.3	0.0	4.4	0.0
Divorced	317	100.0	82.0	11.0	3.8	0.6	2.5	0.0
Widowed	203	100.0	92.6	4.9	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0
<b>Female</b>								
Total	45,545	100.0	79.3	17.1	2.7	0.3	0.6	0.1
Never married	11,075	100.0	44.8	45.8	8.0	0.4	1.0	0.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	237	100.0	63.3	29.5	5.5	1.7	0.0	0.0
Married	29,788	100.0	90.0	8.2	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.1
Separated	496	100.0	89.5	7.1	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.0
Divorced	561	100.0	89.8	7.5	0.4	0.4	2.0	0.0
Widowed	3,388	100.0	95.6	3.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.3 Marital Status and Economic Activity

Table 3.5 shows the marital status of persons 12 years and older in the District by sex and economic activity status. The table shows that 42.4 percent of persons who have never married are economically not active. The percentage of the married population who are employed is higher (84.5%) than those who are unemployed (1.4%). A higher proportion of the widowed (53.3%) are economically not active while 45.3 percent of them are employed. A greater proportion of both married males (88.1%) and females (81.9%) in the District are employed.

**Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status**

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	85,787	100.0	62,759	73.2	1,264	1.5	21,764	25.4
Never married	28,632	100.0	16,077	56.2	426	1.5	12,129	42.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	398	100.0	300	75.4	13	3.3	85	21.4
Married	51,519	100.0	43,527	84.5	735	1.4	7,257	14.1
Separated	769	100.0	550	71.5	20	2.6	199	25.9
Divorced	878	100.0	678	77.2	21	2.4	179	20.4
Widowed	3,591	100.0	1,627	45.3	49	1.4	1,915	53.3
<b>Male</b>								
Total	40,242	100.0	29,951	74.4	483	1.2	9,808	24.4
Never married	17,557	100.0	10,094	57.5	260	1.5	7,203	41.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	161	100.0	131	81.4	2	1.2	28	17.4
Married	21,731	100.0	19,145	88.1	213	1.0	2,373	10.9
Separated	273	100.0	216	79.1	4	1.5	53	19.4
Divorced	317	100.0	249	78.5	4	1.3	64	20.2
Widowed	203	100.0	116	57.1	-	-	87	42.9
<b>Female</b>								
Total	45,545	100.0	32,808	72.0	781	1.7	11,956	26.3
Never married	11,075	100.0	5,983	54.0	166	1.5	4,926	44.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	237	100.0	169	71.3	11	4.6	57	24.1
Married	29,788	100.0	24,382	81.9	522	1.8	4,884	16.4
Separated	496	100.0	334	67.3	16	3.2	146	29.4
Divorced	561	100.0	429	76.5	17	3.0	115	20.5
Widowed	3,388	100.0	1,511	44.6	49	1.4	1,828	54.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4 Nationality

Table 3.6 presents data on the nationality of the population in the District. Out of the total population of 139,283, Ghanaians by birth constitute 94.3 percent and 2.2 percent are of dual nationality. Those by naturalization form less than one percent of the population in the District. The percentage of males who are Ghanaians by birth is 94.1 percent and that of females is 94.5 percent which is almost the same as the District figure. Nationals from “other” countries form only 0.4 percent of the population. Similarly the percentage of males with dual nationality (2.2%) is almost the same as that of females (2.3%). The percentage of males naturalized (0.9%); from ECOWAS countries (1.8%) and others. The analysis shows that the residents of the District are predominantly Ghanaians.



**Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex**

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	139,283	100.0	67,531	100.0	71,752	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	131,347	94.3	63,531	94.1	67,816	94.5
Dual Nationality	3,121	2.2	1,500	2.2	1,621	2.3
Ghanaian by naturalization	1,221	0.9	601	0.9	620	0.9
ECOWAS	2,269	1.6	1,237	1.8	1,032	1.4
Africa other than ECOWAS	740	0.5	368	0.5	372	0.5
Other	585	0.4	294	0.4	291	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.7 shows the religious affiliation of the population in the District by sex. The table shows that the percentage of the population who are affiliated to the Islamic religion is 95.4 percent which means that Islam is the dominant religion in the District. Only 0.3 percent of the population have no religious affiliation in the District. Almost equal proportion of both males (95.3%) and females (95.6%) belong to the Islamic faith.

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

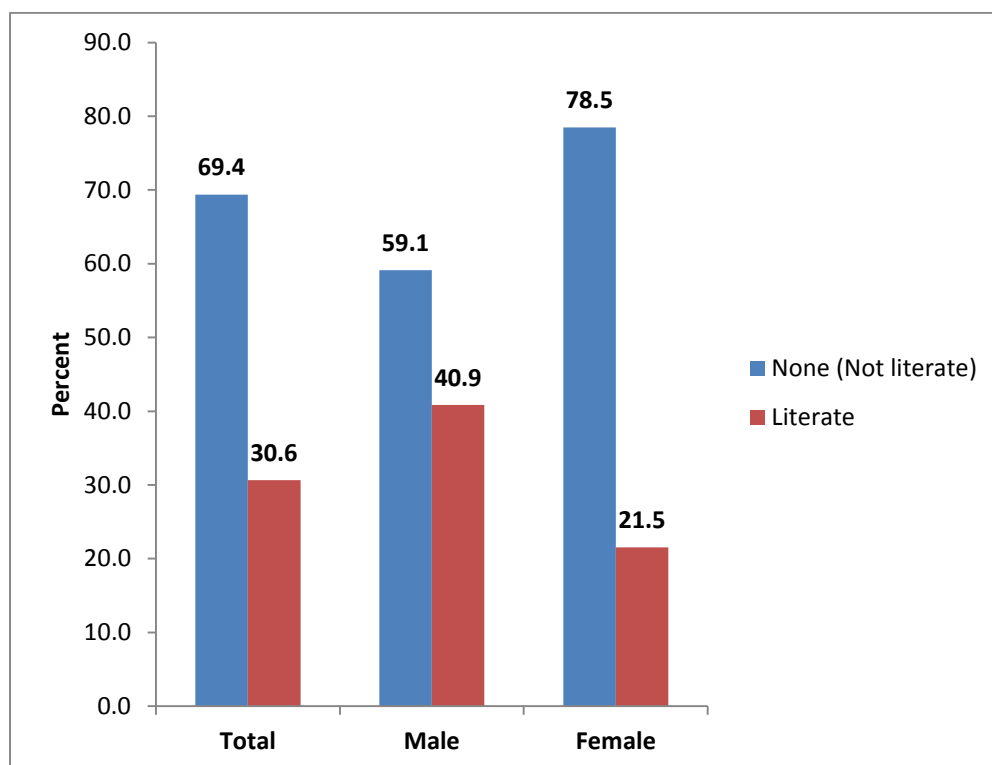
Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	139,283	100.0	67,531	100.0	71,752	100.0
No Religion	432	0.3	212	0.3	220	0.3
Catholic	1,134	0.8	581	0.9	553	0.8
Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran etc.)	1,495	1.1	721	1.1	774	1.1
Pentecostal/Charismatic	1,153	0.8	543	0.8	610	0.9
Other Christians	944	0.7	506	0.7	438	0.6
Islam	132,912	95.4	64,350	95.3	68,562	95.6
Traditionalist	1,067	0.8	542	0.8	525	0.7
Other (Specify)	146	0.1	76	0.1	70	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6 Literacy and Education

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in any language with understanding. The 2010 PHC collected data on the ability to read and write with understanding in any language of the population 11 years and older. Figure 3.2 therefore presents information on the literacy status of the population in the Savelugu-Nanton District. The figure shows that 69.2 percent of the population 11 years and older cannot read and write in any language. In terms of sex, the figure shows that approximately 78.5 percent of females 11 years and older cannot read or write with that of males constituting 59.1 percent. Thus 7 out of every 10 female in the District cannot read and write

**Figure 3.2: Literacy status of population 11years and older by sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.8 presents information on the population 11 years and older by literacy status and language in which they are literate. The table shows that among the literate population, those who are literate in English and Ghanaian language constitute 65.7 percent while those who are literate in English only form 27.7 percent in the District. The table further shows that more males (68.1%) are literate in English and Ghanaian language compare to 61.6 percent of females. For the age groups, the table shows that more than fifty percent of the population from all ages could read and write in English and Ghanaian language.

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

ex/Age group	Not literate	Literate						
		Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	60,885	26,891	100.0	27.7	6.4	65.7	0.1	0.1
11-14	2,636	6,507	100.0	37.8	6.2	55.8	0.0	0.1
15-19	5,616	8,240	100.0	27.4	5.6	67	0.0	0.0
20-24	7,258	4,216	100.0	20.4	6.0	73.3	0.2	0.1
25-29	8,018	2,785	100.0	22.1	7.8	69.8	0.1	0.2
30-34	7,278	1,558	100.0	22.4	5.8	71.4	0.0	0.3
35-39	6,013	1,036	100.0	23.0	7.1	69.4	0.5	0.0
40-44	5,479	725	100.0	27.7	6.1	65.8	0.3	0.1
45-49	3,664	488	100.0	26.8	8.4	63.7	0.6	0.4
50-54	3,783	399	100.0	23.8	7.8	67.2	1.3	0.0
55-59	1,519	198	100.0	31.3	6.6	62.1	0.0	0.0
60-64	2,655	224	100.0	29.9	14.3	55.8	0.0	0.0
65+	6,966	515	100.0	24.1	8.9	66.6	0.2	0.2
<b>Male</b>								
Total	24,437	16,884	100.0	25.2	6.4	68.1	0.2	0.1
11-14	1,145	3,818	100.0	36.2	6.3	57.3	0.1	0.2
15-19	2,353	4,960	100.0	26.0	5.8	68.1	0.0	0.0
20-24	2,478	2,672	100.0	17.0	6.4	76.2	0.3	0.0
25-29	2,496	1,838	100.0	18.1	7.5	73.9	0.2	0.3
30-34	2,538	1,118	100.0	19.9	5.5	74.2	0.0	0.3
35-39	2,474	746	100.0	19.4	5.6	74.3	0.7	0.0
40-44	2,209	518	100.0	23.0	6.0	70.7	0.4	0.0
45-49	1,689	343	100.0	26.8	8.2	63.6	0.9	0.6
50-54	1,779	279	100.0	22.2	9.0	67	1.8	0.0
55-59	790	167	100.0	30.5	5.4	64.1	0.0	0.0
60-64	1,187	137	100.0	21.2	10.9	67.9	0.0	0.0
65+	3,299	288	100.0	25.7	9.0	64.6	0.3	0.3
<b>Female</b>								
Total	36,448	10,007	100.0	32.0	6.3	61.6	0.0	0.1
11-14	1,491	2,689	100.0	40.1	6.1	53.8	0.0	0.0
15-19	3,263	3,280	100.0	29.4	5.2	65.4	0.0	0.0
20-24	4,780	1,544	100.0	26.2	5.4	68.3	0.0	0.1
25-29	5,522	947	100.0	29.8	8.3	61.9	0.0	0.0
30-34	4,740	440	100.0	28.6	6.6	64.3	0.0	0.5
35-39	3,539	290	100.0	32.1	11	56.9	0.0	0.0
40-44	3,270	207	100.0	39.6	6.3	53.6	0.0	0.5
45-49	1,975	145	100.0	26.9	9	64.1	0.0	0.0
50-54	2,004	120	100.0	27.5	5	67.5	0.0	0.0
55-59	729	31	100.0	35.5	12.9	51.6	0.0	0.0
60-64	1,468	87	100.0	43.7	19.5	36.8	0.0	0.0
65+	3,667	227	100.0	22.0	8.8	69.2	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

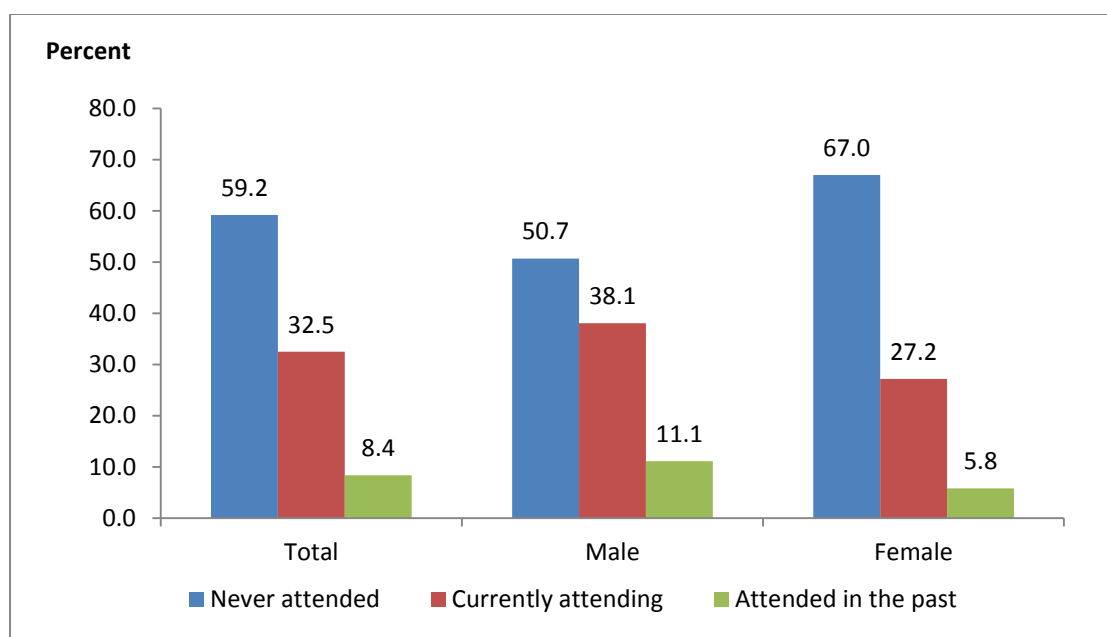
### 3.6.1 School attendance

#### School attendance

Figure 3.3 shows school attendance of the population three years and older in the District. The figure shows that 59.2 percent of the population 3 years and older in the District have never attended school, 8.4 percent have attended in the past and 32.5 percent are currently attending school in the District. In terms of sex disaggregation, the figure shows that 50.7 percent of males and 67.0 percent of females three years and older in the District have never

attended school. The proportion of males who are currently attending school is higher (38.1%) than females (27.2%).

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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### **Past School Attendance**

The highest proportion of those who attended school in the past completed primary school level (44.8%), followed by Middle/JSS (28.3%). The pattern of past school attendance is similar for both males and females except that the proportion of males attaining each of the educational level is far higher than that of females. For instance, 5.5 percent of males who attended school in the past attained tertiary education while the females recorded 1.5 percent. The percentage of females with Vocational/Commercial education is slightly higher (2.0%) than that of males (1.4%).

### **Current School Attendance**

Majority (51.0%) of those currently attending school are at the primary level followed by nursery (18.5%), while 15.8 percent are at the JSS/JHS level and less than one percent (0.7%) at the tertiary level. Generally, enrollment at the basic education is high at the initial level thus nursery, primary and JSS/JHS but declines sharply as they enter into SSS/SHS and tertiary institutions. The percentage of male population who are in primary is 50.2 percent and that of the females is 52.0 percent. This indicates a slightly higher female than male school enrolment at the primary level.

**Table 3.9: 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	40,729	100.0	23,121	100.0	17,608	100.0	10,515	100.0	6,746	100.0	3,769	100.0
Nursery	7,521	18.5	3,864	16.7	3,657	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	3,011	7.4	1,619	7.0	1,392	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	20,752	51.0	11,596	50.2	9,156	52.0	4,715	44.8	2,578	38.0	2,137	56.7
JSS/JHS	6,435	15.8	3,996	17.3	2,439	14.0	2,257	21.5	1,479	22.0	778	20.6
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	717	6.8	552	8.2	165	4.4
SSS/SHS	2,354	5.8	1,564	6.8	790	4.5	1,449	13.8	1,093	16.0	356	9.4
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	3.8	301	4.5	99	2.6
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	96	0.2	46	0.2	50	0.3	170	1.6	94	1.4	76	2.0
Post middle/secondary certificate	287	0.7	228	1.0	59	0.3	378	3.6	277	4.1	101	2.7
Tertiary	273	0.7	208	0.9	65	0.4	429	4.1	372	5.5	57	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER FOUR

## ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

### 4.1 Introduction

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

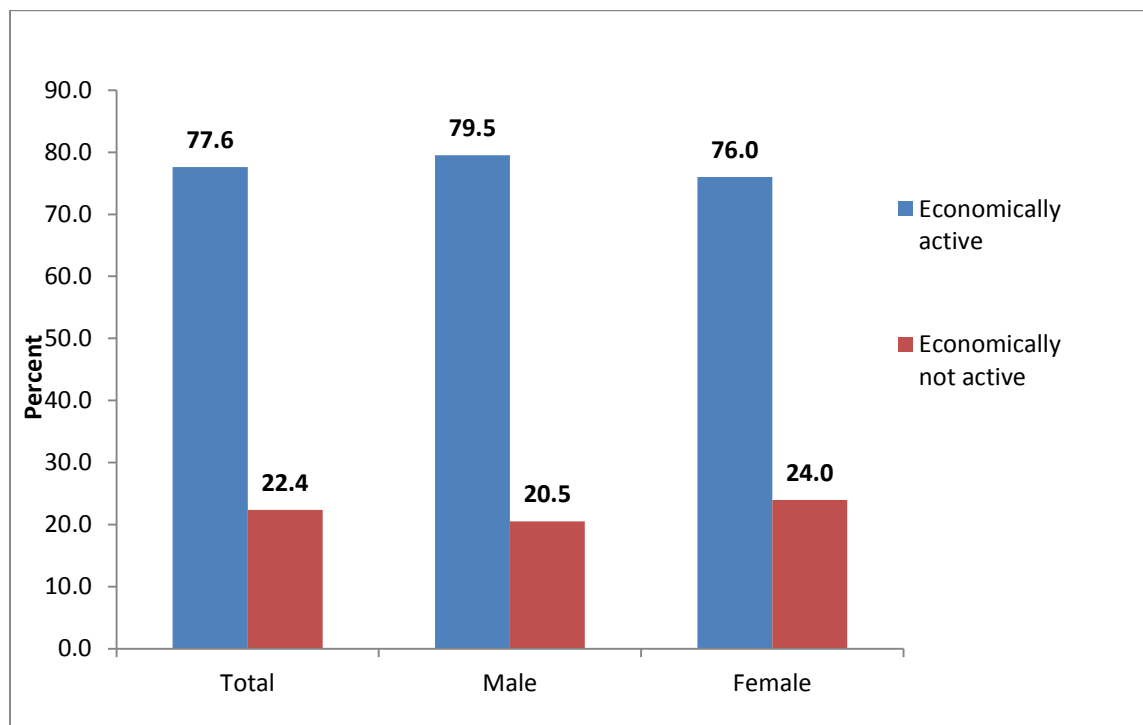
### 4.2 Economic Activity Status

Data on economic activity status is relevant in economic and manpower planning and can be particularly valuable as a basis for making estimates about household income.

#### 4.2.1 Population by economic activity status and sex

Figure 4.1 presents information on two distinct groups; economically active (77.6%) and economically not active (22.4%). The economically active population comprises those who worked within the seven days preceding the census night, those who did not work but had job to go back to and those who did not work but were actively seeking work. The not economically active on the other hand, are those who did not work and were not seeking work within the seven days preceding Census Night. This includes homemakers, students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who were unable to work due to their age or ill-health.

**Figure 4.1: Economic activity status by sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.1 shows the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older in the District. The table indicates that 98.0 percent of the economically active population are employed with the 2.0 percent being unemployed. The sex disaggregation also reveals that 79.5 percent of the males are economically active out of which 98.4 are employed. Females who are economically active form 76.0 percent out of which 97.6 percent are employed.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	78,633	100.0	36,358	100.0	42,275	100.0
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>61,040</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>28,902</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>32,138</b>	<b>76.0</b>
<b>Employed</b>	<b>59,791</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>28,429</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>31,362</b>	<b>97.6</b>
Worked	58,904	98.5	28,017	98.6	30,887	98.5
Did not work but had job to go back to	722	1.2	348	1.2	374	1.2
Did voluntary work without pay	165	0.3	64	0.2	101	0.3
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Worked before, seeking work and available	796	63.7	243	51.4	553	71.3
Seeking work for the first time and Available	453	36.3	230	48.6	223	28.7
<b>Economically not active</b>	<b>17,593</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>7,456</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>10,137</b>	<b>24.0</b>
Did home duties (household chore)	4,929	28.0	1,007	13.5	3,922	38.7
Full time education	6,871	39.1	4,315	57.9	2,556	25.2
Pensioner/Retired	160	0.9	95	1.3	65	0.6
Disabled/Sick	781	4.4	364	4.9	417	4.1
Too old/young	4,095	23.3	1,352	18.1	2,743	27.1
Other	757	4.3	323	4.3	434	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 4.2.1 Economic Activity Status by Age

Table 4.2 shows the economic activity status of persons aged 15 years and older by age in the Savelugu-Nanton District. With the exception of the 15-19 (55.2%) and the 65 years and older age groups (50.0%) which have little above 50 percent of their population being employed, the rest have at least 70 percent of their population being employed. Economically not active population constitutes 43.1 percent of the population within the 15-19 age group. The sex aggregation follows a similar pattern. The table indicates that more than 70 percent of the people within the various age groups are employed

**Table 4.2: Employed population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status**

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	78,633	100.0	59,791	76.0	1,249	1.6	17,593	22.4
15-19	13,856	100.0	7,728	55.8	160	1.2	5,968	43.1
20-24	11,474	100.0	8,437	73.5	270	2.4	2,767	24.1
25-29	10,803	100.0	8,956	82.9	250	2.3	1,597	14.8
30-34	8,836	100.0	7,734	87.5	147	1.7	955	10.8
35-39	7,049	100.0	6,378	90.5	97	1.4	574	8.1
40-44	6,204	100.0	5,632	90.8	60	1.0	512	8.3
45-49	4,152	100.0	3,751	90.3	55	1.3	346	8.3
50-54	4,182	100.0	3,671	87.8	37	0.9	474	11.3
55-59	1,717	100.0	1,452	84.6	23	1.3	242	14.1
60-64	2,879	100.0	2,104	73.1	108	3.8	667	23.2
65+	7,481	100.0	3,948	52.8	42	0.6	3,491	46.7
<b>Male</b>								
Total	36,358	100.0	28,429	78.2	473	1.3	7,456	20.5
15-19	7,313	100.0	3,942	53.9	64	0.9	3,307	45.2
20-24	5,150	100.0	3,692	71.7	95	1.8	1,363	26.5
25-29	4,334	100.0	3,651	84.2	95	2.2	588	13.6
30-34	3,656	100.0	3,298	90.2	62	1.7	296	8.1
35-39	3,220	100.0	3,036	94.3	38	1.2	146	4.5
40-44	2,727	100.0	2,607	95.6	14	0.5	106	3.9
45-49	2,032	100.0	1,928	94.9	19	0.9	85	4.2
50-54	2,058	100.0	1,916	93.1	12	0.6	130	6.3
55-59	957	100.0	889	92.9	11	1.1	57	6.0
60-64	1,324	100.0	1,107	83.6	47	3.5	170	12.8
65+	3,587	100.0	2,363	65.9	16	0.4	1,208	33.7
<b>Female</b>								
Total	42,275	100.0	31,362	74.2	776	1.8	10,137	24.0
15-19	6,543	100.0	3,786	57.9	96	1.5	2,661	40.7
20-24	6,324	100.0	4,745	75.0	175	2.8	1,404	22.2
25-29	6,469	100.0	5,305	82.0	155	2.4	1,009	15.6
30-34	5,180	100.0	4,436	85.6	85	1.6	659	12.7
35-39	3,829	100.0	3,342	87.3	59	1.5	428	11.2
40-44	3,477	100.0	3,025	87.0	46	1.3	406	11.7
45-49	2,120	100.0	1,823	86.0	36	1.7	261	12.3
50-54	2,124	100.0	1,755	82.6	25	1.2	344	16.2
55-59	760	100.0	563	74.1	12	1.6	185	24.3
60-64	1,555	100.0	997	64.1	61	3.9	497	32.0
65+	3,894	100.0	1,585	40.7	26	0.7	2,283	58.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 gives the distribution by occupation of the economically active population of the District. Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers constitute the major (74.1%) occupation of most people in the District followed by elementary occupation recording 10.1 percent. Craft and related trades recorded 6.4 percent with Service and Sales work recording 5.7 percent.

Table 4.3 shows that about eight out of 10 (80.9%) males are in agriculture compared with 68.0 percent of females and a higher percentage of females (8.5%), than males (2.7%) are in sales work The percentage of females for craft and related trades workers (8.0%) is higher



than that of males (4.6%) as well as for the elementary occupations which are 13.6 percent and 6.3 percent respectively.. However males are more represented in the managerial and professional occupations (2.4%) than females (1.3%).

**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	59,791	100.0	28,429	100.0	31,362	100.0
Managers	313	0.5	107	0.4	206	0.7
Professionals	748	1.3	558	2.0	190	0.6
Technicians and associate professionals	338	0.6	240	0.8	98	0.3
Clerical support workers	157	0.3	114	0.4	43	0.1
Service and sales workers	3,430	5.7	764	2.7	2,666	8.5
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	44,330	74.1	23,006	80.9	21,324	68.0
Craft and related trades workers	3,815	6.4	1,294	4.6	2,521	8.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	598	1.0	549	1.9	49	0.2
Elementary occupations	6,060	10.1	1,795	6.3	4,265	13.6
Other occupations	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows the industrial activities of employed persons 15 years and older by sex. The table reveals that agricultural, forestry and fishing employs 79.4 percent, while manufacturing account for 7.0 percent followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (6.2%)

By sex disaggregation, Table 4.4 shows that a greater proportion of males (81.8%) are into agriculture forestry and fishing compared to females (77.1%). On the other hand, a higher proportion of females (8.3%) percent are in the manufacturing industry than males (5.5%). Again, greater proportion of females (8.0%) are employed into wholesale and retail trade, than males (4.1%).

**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	59,791	100.0	28,49	100.0	31,32	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	47,453	79.4	23,21	81.8	24,192	77.1
Mining and quarrying	7	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0
Manufacturing	4,170	7.0	1,575	5.5	2,595	8.3
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	6	0.0	6	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	36	0.1	26	0.1	10	0.0
Construction	355	0.6	329	1.2	26	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,690	6.2	1,169	4.1	2,521	8.0
Transportation and storage	423	0.7	394	1.4	29	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,184	2.0	58	0.2	1,126	3.6
Information and communication	24	0.0	20	0.1	4	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	26	0.0	24	0.1	2	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	192	0.3	112	0.4	80	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	147	0.2	123	0.4	24	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	167	0.3	133	0.5	34	0.1
Education	684	1.1	544	1.9	140	0.4
Human health and social work activities	135	0.2	88	0.3	47	0.1
Arts entertainment and recreation	52	0.1	50	0.2	2	0.0
Other service activities	660	1.1	382	1.3	278	0.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	375	0.6	129	0.5	246	0.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	5	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 shows the employment status of the population 15 years and older in the Savelugu-Nanton District by sex. The table indicates that 54.6 percent of the employed population are self-employed with or without employees while 1.3 percent worked as domestic employees. Among the male population, 62.3 percent are self-employed compared with 47.6 percent of females. About seven percent of the males are employees while female employees are four percent.

Further analysis of the data indicates that six out of ten persons (63.4%) in the District are either employed or self-employed, while the rest (36.6%) percent are casual workers, contributing family workers, apprentices and house-helpers.

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

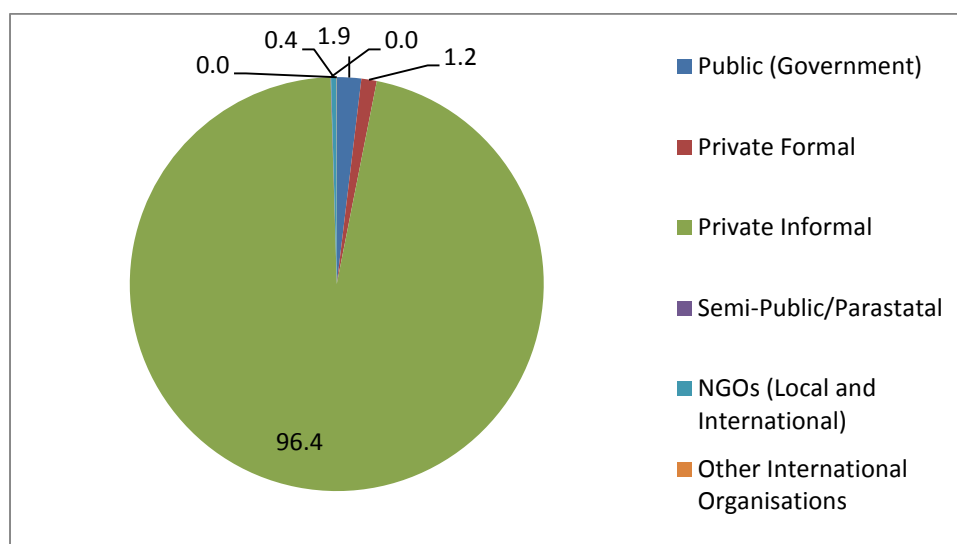
Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	59,791	100.0	28,429	100.0	31,362	100.0
Employee	3,185	5.3	1,945	6.8	1,240	4.0
Self-employed without employee(s)	32,630	54.6	17,712	62.3	14,918	47.6
Self-employed with employee(s)	2,052	3.4	1,333	4.7	719	2.3
Casual worker	3,946	6.6	811	2.9	3,135	10.0
Contributing family worker	16,590	27.7	6,022	21.2	10,568	33.7
Apprentice	396	0.7	218	0.8	178	0.6
Domestic employee (Househelp)	775	1.3	283	1.0	492	1.6
Other	217	0.4	105	0.4	112	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.6 Employment Sector

Figure 4.2 provides information on the sector of employment by the employed population 15 years and above in the District. The figure shows that greater proportion (96.4%) of the employed are in the private informal sector while 1.9 percent are in the public (government) sector. The data disaggregated by sex as in Table 4.6 shows that more women work in the private informal sector (98.0%) than men (94.6%) while there are more men in Public (Government) sector (1.9%) than women (0.7%). The low percent (1.9%) of public sector employment may be due to low literacy rate (37.2%) in the District.

**Figure 4.2: Employment sector**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**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	59,791	100.0	28,429	100.0	31,362	100.0
Public (Government)	1,138	1.9	905	3.2	233	0.7
Private Formal	717	1.2	452	1.6	265	0.8
Private Informal	57,651	96.4	26,908	94.6	30,743	98.0
Semi-Public/Parastatal	23	0.0	7	0.0	16	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	249	0.4	144	0.5	105	0.3
Other International Organizations	13	0.0	13	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER FIVE

## INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

### 5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is an important tool in today's world. The world is now linked together by information through computer, mobile phone and internet facilities. This chapter discusses ownership of ICT facilities and use of internet facility in the District.

### 5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

The use of mobile phones has been an important mode of communication for social and business activities for the majority of Ghanaians in recent times. Table 5.1 provides information on mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage for the population 12 years and older in the Savelugu-Nanton by sex. The table shows that for the District as a whole, there are 21,711 representing 25.3 percent of persons 12 years and older own mobile phones. A considerably higher proportion of males (35.8%) than females (16.0%) own mobile phones. The proportion of the male population who own mobile phones is considerably higher than that of the females.

### 5.3 Use of Internet

The internet has become a vital communication facility for people, businesses and organizations.

Table 5.1 presents data on the percentage of population in the District 12 years and older using internet facility. The data reveals that out of the total population of 85,787 the number of persons using internet facilities in the District is 959 (1.81%) The proportion of males who use internet facility in the District is 1.7 percent while that of the females is 0.6 percent. The proportion of the population using internet facility is generally low in the District, the situation is worse off with the female population. This observation could be attributed to the gender differences in educational attainment and/or employment in the formal sector, both of which may be associated with internet usage or inaccessibility of internet facility in the District.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older	Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	85,787	21,711	25.3	959	1.1
Male	40,242	14,406	35.8	702	1.7
Female	45,545	7,305	16	257	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computers

Ownership of desktop and laptop computers is essential for easy access to the internet, electronic mail (e-mail) and other services. Table 5.2 indicates the ownership of desktop/laptop computers by households and sex of household head. . Only 1.6 percent of the total households (14,669) in the District have desktop or laptop computers. With regard to sex of household head, 1.5 percent of the male headed households own desktop/laptop computers with the female headed households 2.4 percent.

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

Sex	Number of households	Households having desktop/laptop computers	
		Number	Percent
Total	14,669	239	1.6
Male	13,113	202	1.5
Female	1,556	37	2.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SIX

## DISABILITY

### 6.1 Introduction

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

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

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

### 6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 present data on persons with disability by both sexes in the District. The Table shows that out of total population of 59,411 in the District, the population with disability is 6,409 (4.6%). The proportion of males with disability is 4.8 percent which is a bit higher than that of females (4.4%).

### 6.3 Type of Disability

Table 6.1 shows PWDs by type of disability. The Table shows that the "other form" of disability happens to be the most common form of disability in the District with the record of 35.4 percent followed by emotional disability (32.6%) and sight disability (18.8%). The proportion of males (35.4%) with the "other" form of disability is almost the same as the females (35.0%). The proportion of males with sight disability (18.0%) is slightly lower than the females (20.0%). Emotional disability is higher among (34.0%) female than the males (31.0%).

## 6.4 Distribution by type of Locality

Table 6.1 further shows that there is not much variation in the prevalence of disability by locality within the District. PWDs constitute 4.2 percent of the total urban population and 4.8 percent of the rural population in the District. The proportion of males PWDs in the urban area is 4.4 percent and that of the rural is 5.0 percent. In terms of sex, the urban PWDs females constitute 4.1 percent while that of the rural is 4.7 percent. The “other form” of disability and is the highest disability type in both the rural (38.0%) and urban areas (30.8%).

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All localities</b>						
Total	139,283	100.0	67,531	100.0	71,752	100.0
Without disability	132,874	95.4	64,307	95.2	68,567	96.0
<b>With disability</b>	<b>6,409</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3,224</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3,185</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Sight	1,206	18.8	580	18.0	626	20.0
Hearing	931	14.5	475	14.7	456	14.0
Speech	593	9.3	357	11.1	236	7.4
Physical	746	11.6	368	11.4	378	12.0
Intellect	832	13.0	408	12.7	424	13.0
Emotion	2,092	32.6	1,013	31.4	1,079	34.0
Other	2,267	35.4	1,141	35.4	1,126	35.0
<b>Urban</b>						
Total	55,252	100.0	26,856	100.0	28,396	100.0
Without disability	52,915	95.8	25,681	95.6	27,234	96.0
<b>With disability</b>	<b>2,337</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Sight	465	19.9	205	17.4	260	22.0
Hearing	418	17.9	202	17.2	216	19.0
Speech	232	9.9	144	12.3	88	7.6
Physical	293	12.5	142	12.1	151	13.0
Intellect	270	11.6	146	12.4	124	11.0
Emotion	720	30.8	384	32.7	336	29.0
Other	719	30.8	388	33.0	331	29.0
<b>Rural</b>						
Total	84,031	100.0	40,675	100.0	43,356	100.0
Without disability	79,959	95.2	38,626	95.0	41,333	95.0
<b>With disability</b>	<b>4,072</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2,049</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2,023</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Sight	741	18.2	375	18.3	366	18.0
Hearing	513	12.6	273	13.3	240	12.0
Speech	361	8.9	213	10.4	148	7.3
Physical	453	11.1	226	11.0	227	11.0
Intellect	562	13.8	262	12.8	300	15.0
Emotion	1,372	33.7	629	30.7	743	37.0
Other	1,548	38.0	753	36.7	795	39.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.5 Disability and economic activity status

Table 6.2 presents the economic activity status of persons with disabilities 15 years and older in the Savelugu-Nanton district. The Table shows that 67.9 percent of people with disabilities are employed whiles 31.1 percent of them are economically not active only 1.0 percent are



unemployed. The disability type with the highest proportion (44.0%) of economically not active population is sight disability. The table further depicts that the proportion of employed male PWDs is (74.4%) higher than that of female counterparts (64.4%). Similarly, the proportion of female PWDs who are economically not active is (34.6%) higher than that of their male counterparts (27.0%). The disability type that has the highest proportion of employed population is those with the “other” form of disability (71.4%) while those with physical disability have the least (55.0%) proportion of employed population.

**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
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	78,633	100.0	59,791	76.0	1,249	1.6	17,593	22.4
No disability	74,318	100.0	56,861	76.5	1,206	1.6	16,251	21.9
<b>With a disability</b>	<b>4,315</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,930</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1,342</b>	<b>31.1</b>
Sight	989	100.0	549	55.5	4	0.4	436	44.1
Hearing	678	100.0	405	59.7	4	0.6	269	39.7
Speech	401	100.0	245	61.1	4	1.0	152	37.9
Physical	573	100.0	315	55.0	7	1.2	251	43.8
Intellectual	501	100.0	369	73.7	8	1.6	124	24.8
Emotional	1,262	100.0	945	74.9	20	1.6	297	23.5
Other	1,380	100.0	1,055	76.4	12	0.9	313	22.7
<b>Male</b>								
Total	36,358	100.0	28,429	78.2	473	1.3	7,456	20.5
No disability	34,216	100.0	26,899	78.6	452	1.3	6,865	20.1
<b>With a disability</b>	<b>2,142</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>27.6</b>
Sight	490	100.0	303	61.8	2	0.4	185	37.8
Hearing	343	100.0	216	63.0	4	1.2	123	35.9
Speech	248	100.0	158	63.7	4	1.6	86	34.7
Physical	281	100.0	167	59.4	3	1.1	111	39.5
Intellectual	252	100.0	183	72.6	7	2.8	62	24.6
Emotional	597	100.0	450	75.4	10	1.7	137	22.9
Other	672	100.0	534	79.5	6	0.9	132	19.6
<b>Female</b>								
Total	42,275	100.0	31,362	74.2	776	1.8	10,137	24.0
No disability	40,102	100.0	29,962	74.7	754	1.9	9,386	23.4
<b>With a disability</b>	<b>2,173</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>34.6</b>
Sight	499	100.0	246	49.3	2	0.4	251	50.3
Hearing	335	100.0	189	56.4	0	0.0	146	43.6
Speech	153	100.0	87	56.9	0	0.0	66	43.1
Physical	292	100.0	148	50.7	4	1.4	140	47.9
Intellectual	249	100.0	186	74.7	1	0.4	62	24.9
Emotional	665	100.0	495	74.4	10	1.5	160	24.1
Other	708	100.0	521	73.6	6	0.8	181	25.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Table 6.3 provides information on school attendance and highest educational level attained by people with disabilities in the District. Table 6.3 indicates that 67.6 percent of PWDs, three years and older have never attended school. The table further, shows that 78.1 percent of PWDs with sight impairment and 73.7 percent of those with physical disabilities have never attended school. In terms of sex, the table shows that 62.2 percent of male PWDs and 73.0 percent of female PWDs have never attended school. The proportion of PWDs who have attained basic education is 23.4 percent and that of pre-primary is 5.0 percent. Nearly four percent (3.8%) of PWDs in the District have either attained SSS/SHS/Secondary or higher education.

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

Sex/Disability type	Level of education attained									
	Total		Never		Pre-Primary		Basic		Sec/SHS and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>										
Total	125,467	100.0	74,223	59.2	10,532	8.4	34,876	27.8	5,836	4.7
No disability	119,539	100.0	70,217	58.7	10,233	8.6	33,487	28.0	5,602	4.7
<b>With a disability</b>	<b>5,928</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,006</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Sight	1,149	100.0	897	78.1	40	3.5	178	15.5	34	3.0
Hearing	889	100.0	593	66.7	30	3.4	242	27.2	24	2.7
Speech	574	100.0	335	58.4	30	5.2	190	33.1	19	3.3
Physical	726	100.0	535	73.7	33	4.5	132	18.2	26	3.6
Intellectual	769	100.0	533	69.3	37	4.8	168	21.8	31	4.0
Emotional	1,892	100.0	1,225	64.7	101	5.3	487	25.7	79	4.2
Other	2,042	100.0	1,256	61.5	120	5.9	567	27.8	99	4.8
<b>Male</b>										
Total	60,619	100.0	30,752	50.7	5,483	9.0	20,201	33.3	4,183	6.9
No disability	57,640	100.0	28,900	50.1	5,315	9.2	19,387	33.6	4,038	7.0
<b>With a disability</b>	<b>2,979</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,852</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Sight	560	100.0	422	75.4	24	4.3	98	17.5	16	2.9
Hearing	456	100.0	280	61.4	15	3.3	150	32.9	11	2.4
Speech	350	100.0	195	55.7	15	4.3	134	38.3	6	1.7
Physical	354	100.0	242	68.4	16	4.5	78	22.0	18	5.1
Intellectual	377	100.0	235	62.3	14	3.7	105	27.9	23	6.1
Emotional	917	100.0	534	58.2	63	6.9	268	29.2	52	5.7
Other	1,015	100.0	553	54.5	66	6.5	328	32.3	68	6.7

**Table 6.3: Population three years and older by sex, disability type and level of education cont'd**

Sex/Disability type	Level of education attained									
	Total		Never		Pre-Primary		Basic		Sec/SHS and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Female</b>										
Total	64,848	100.0	43,471	67.0	5,049	7.8	14,675	22.6	1,653	2.5
No disability	61,899	100.0	41,317	66.7	4,918	7.9	14,100	22.8	1,564	2.5
<b>With a disability</b>	<b>2,949</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Sight	589	100.0	475	80.6	16	2.7	80	13.6	18	3.1
Hearing	433	100.0	313	72.3	15	3.5	92	21.2	13	3.0
Speech	224	100.0	140	62.5	15	6.7	56	25.0	13	5.8
Physical	372	100.0	293	78.8	17	4.6	54	14.5	8	2.2
Intellectual	392	100.0	298	76.0	23	5.9	63	16.1	8	2.0
Emotional	975	100.0	691	70.9	38	3.9	219	22.5	27	2.8
Other	1,027	100.0	703	68.5	54	5.3	239	23.3	31	3.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SEVEN

## AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

### 7.1 Introduction

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

### 7.2 Household in Agriculture

A household is classified as an agricultural household if at least one of its members engages in agricultural activities even if not earning from that activity alone. Table 7.1 shows that about 90 (89.3%) percent of the total households in the District are engaged in agricultural related activities. This gives an indication that the District's economy is agricultural based whereas about 10.7 percent of the total households are not into agriculture. The table shows that 83.3 percent of urban households are engaged in agricultural activities while that of the rural households engaged in agriculture are 93.3 percent.

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

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Households</b>	14,669	100.0	5,951	100.0	8,718	100.0
Households engages in						
Agriculture	13,093	89.3	4,958	83.3	8,135	93.3
Crop Farming	12,703	97.0	4,677	94.3	8,026	98.7
Tree Planting	362	2.8	146	2.9	216	2.7
Livestock Rearing	9,001	68.7	3,032	61.2	5,969	73.4
Fish Farming	22	0.2	4	0.1	18	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 7.3 Type of Farming Activities

Crop farming is the most dominant activity engaged by both urban (94.3%) and rural (98.7%). In all agricultural activities, except tree planting (urban 2.9%, rural 2.7%) the rural areas were more dominant than their urban counterparts. Livestock farming is the next most important agricultural activity as indicated in table 7.2. The District has a total of 365,890 livestock and 19,193 keepers. Chicken constitute 5,185, goats are 5,599 and sheep 64,441. The most scarcely found livestock in the District are snails which are only three for one keeper. This can be seen in Table 7.2. The average number of livestock per keeper is 19 for the District. In terms of keepers, the number of keepers who rear cattle are 638 and that of goats are 5,599.

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

Livestock/Keepers	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	365,890	19,193	19
Beehives	371	29	13
Cattle	46,113	1,638	28
Chicken	129,072	5,185	25
Dove	1,200	45	27
Duck	1,405	98	14
Goat	70,372	5,599	13
Grass-cutter	734	41	18
Guinea fowl	44,834	1,779	25
Ostrich	720	32	23
Pig	585	35	17
Rabbit	439	23	19
Sheep	68,441	4,542	15
Silk worm	639	43	15
Snail	3	1	3
Turkey	83	4	21
Other	567	83	7
Fish farming	292	15	19
Inland fishing	0	0	0
Marine fishing	20	1	20
Other	567	83	7
Marine fishing	20	1	20

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER EIGHT

## HOUSING CONDITION

### 8.1 Introduction

The information provided by housing censuses serves as a basis for planning housing and human settlement programmes and policies, evaluation and monitoring of housing conditions and needs of the population. This chapter discusses the housing conditions as pertain in the Savelugu Nanton District. The issues discussed in this chapter include: housing stock, characteristics of the dwelling units and facilities as well as social amenities available to the households in these dwelling units.

### 8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows that the District has a total of 12,483 houses and 138,221 household population which give average persons per house of 11.1 which is higher than the regional average of 9.5. There are 14,669 households giving an average household size of 9.4 which is higher than the regional average of 7.7 and twice the national average of 4.4. The average household size per house 1.2 which the same at the regional average.

**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	139,283	55,252	84,031
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	138,221	54,713	83,508
Number of houses	3,392,745	257,311	12,483	5,093	7,390
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	14,669	5,951	8,718
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Population per house*	7.1	9.5	11.1	10.7	11.3
Average household size	4.4	7.7	9.4	9.2	9.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 8.3.1 Type of Dwelling

Table 8.3 presents the various types of dwelling units in the District by sex of household head and by locality. Compound houses are the common (74.4%) type of dwelling units occupied by households in the District followed by huts/buildings/houses (same compound) (14.8%) and separate houses (7.1%). Compound houses are common type of housing units occupied by household in both urban and rural areas. Higher proportions of both male (75.4%) and female (74.3%) live in compound houses.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,669	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	51,622	1,037	7.1	6.6	10.8	9.8	5.2
Semi-detached house	391,548	12,761	201	1.4	1.3	2.1	1.8	1.0
Flat/Apartment	256,355	3,360	74	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	208,934	10,913	74.4	74.3	75.4	79.3	71.1
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	34,405	2,164	14.8	15.3	10.3	6.8	20.2
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,374	132	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.2
Tent	10,343	818	38	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	404	20	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	619	23	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	1,428	58	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5
Other	9,846	394	9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.3 Ownership status

Nearly 90 percent (89.3%) of dwelling units in the District are owned by a member of the household while 4.6 percent are owned by relative not household member. The ownership pattern in the urban and rural areas is similar to that of the District. Among the male headed households, 90.3 percent live in house owned by household members while, among the female heads it is 81.4 percent.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,669	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	267,538	13,105	89.3	90.3	81.4	85.8	91.8
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	1,352	108	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.5
Relative not a household member	851,630	16,460	682	4.6	4.4	7.1	5.3	4.2
Other private individual	1,439,021	24,310	426	2.9	2.3	7.9	4.8	1.6
Private employer	83,610	1,248	22	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Other private agency	21,123	431	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public/Government ownership	118,804	5,863	213	1.5	1.3	2.3	2.6	0.7
Other	24,000	917	109	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



## 8.4 Construction Materials

### 8.4.1 Material of Outer Walls

Table 8.4 presents information on the main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality in the District. More than 70 percent (77.8) of the outer walls of dwelling units in the District are constructed with mud/bricks/earth. While 12.1 percent are constructed with cement block/concrete. A higher proportion of outer walls of dwellings in both urban (67.3%) and rural (85.0%) areas are constructed with mud brick/earth. The urban/rural proportions for the use of cement blocks/concrete is (20.8%) and (6.1%) respectively.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	339,874	15,098	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	247,754	11,739	77.8	67.3	85.0
Wood	200,594	5,389	161	1.1	0.9	1.2
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	1,984	43	0.3	0.3	0.3
Stone	11,330	1,077	45	0.3	0.3	0.3
Burnt bricks	38,237	647	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	64,863	1,827	12.1	20.8	6.1
Landcrete	104,270	10,609	1,053	7.0	9.7	5.1
Bamboo	8,206	285	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	5,894	170	1.1	0.3	1.7
Other	39,206	1,372	42	0.3	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.1 Main Construction Material for the Floor

The type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the health status of the occupants of the dwelling. Some floors are easily contaminated and are difficult to clean or disinfect. Table 8.5 shows that a higher (69.0%) proportion of dwelling floor in the District are made of cement/concrete. Majority of dwelling floors of urban (75.0%) and rural (64.9%) dwelling units are also made of cement. All the other materials used for floor of dwelling units in the District recorded values less than one percent.

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

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,669	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	97,678	4,235	28.9	22.4	33.3
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	214,535	10,117	69.0	75.0	64.9
Stone	32,817	1,358	134	0.9	0.8	1.0
Burnt brick	6,537	277	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood	52,856	195	5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	510	18	0.1	0.3	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/ Marble tiles	88,500	2,091	90	0.6	0.8	0.5
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	365	10	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	15,567	1,110	56	0.4	0.6	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.2 Main Construction for Roofing

Table 8.6 shows the main materials for roofing of dwelling units by type of locality. The table shows that 50.9 percent of the dwelling units in the Districts are roofed with thatch/palm leaf/raffia and 42.3 percent are roofed with metal sheets. The use of thatch/palm leaf/raffia features most prominently in the rural localities (63.7%) compared to 32.3 percent in urban localities. Mud/bricks/earth roof constitute 3.3 percent in urban localities and 4.0 percent in rural localities

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

Main Roofing material	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	339,874	15,098	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	16,434	555	3.7	3.3	4.0
Wood	45,547	3,740	145	1.0	1.0	0.9
Metal sheet	4,152,259	192,412	6,393	42.3	60.3	29.9
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	2,091	21	0.1	0.2	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	1,429	29	0.2	0.4	0.1
Roofing tile	31,456	761	34	0.2	0.5	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	1,137	92	0.6	0.9	0.4
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	118,517	7,684	50.9	32.3	63.7
Other	35,935	3,353	145	1.0	1.2	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.5 Room Occupancy

The relationship between the number of rooms and the number of persons gives the space available per person. Table 8.7 shows the distribution of sleeping rooms and household size in the District. On a whole, households with three sleeping rooms constitute the highest percentage (18.8%) in the District. One member household with one sleeping room constitute 79.2 percent whiles two member households with two sleeping rooms accounts for 44.3 percent. Again 45.2 percent of four member households have two sleeping rooms while 15.4 percent have only one sleeping room.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms								
	Total	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	100.0	9	17.3	18.8	15.4	12.3	8.3	5.2	9.8
1	100.0	79.2	8.8	2.5	1.3	2.7	1.1	0.8	3.2
2	100.0	44.3	37.6	6.1	2.9	1.4	4.3	1.6	1.2
3	100.0	30.6	39.3	15.6	4.2	3.1	1.2	1.4	3.6
4	100.0	15.4	45.2	20.1	7.6	3.8	1.3	1.5	3.6
5	100.0	9	36.4	29.0	13.1	4.3	3.3	1.4	2.7
6	100.0	5.5	29.8	31.7	17.1	6.6	4.2	1.1	3.2
7	100.0	1.4	24.4	30.7	20.2	11.2	4.4	2.2	3.4
8	100.0	1.5	15.1	30.3	24.9	13.4	6.5	2.8	3.9
9	100.0	2	8.5	24.3	25.5	18.7	9.4	3.9	5.7
10+	100.0	1.1	3.4	11.4	16.0	18.2	14.0	9.9	18.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

The role of water, electricity and other fuel energy to the socioeconomic development of every community cannot be over emphasized. Improving access to modern energy source and water for the welfare of households has been an important development goal to most district assemblies. This section discusses the availability and accessibility of these facilities in the District.

### 8.6.1 Main source of lighting of dwelling unit

Table 8.8 presents information on the main source of lighting of dwelling units by locality in the District. The data shows that electricity (mains) is the main source of lighting for 42.0 percent of dwelling units in the District followed by Kerosene lamp (37.8%) with urban/ rural proportions of (37.8%) and (39.2%) respectively. Almost two out of every 10 (17.3%) of dwelling units use flashlights/torch as the main source of lighting. The use of use flashlights/torch as the main source of lighting is more prevalent in the rural areas (23.5%) than the urban areas (3.2%). All the other sources of lighting recorded values less than one percent in the District and at the locality level except generator which recorded 1.0 percent in the urban areas.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,669	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	114,889	6,165	42.0	53.1	34.5
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,219	128	0.9	1.0	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	134,656	5,541	37.8	35.7	39.2
Gas lamp	9,378	860	38	0.3	0.3	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,048	71	0.5	0.6	0.4
Candle	41,214	488	19	0.1	0.2	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	60,518	2,538	17.3	8.2	23.5
Firewood	13,241	2,257	71	0.5	0.5	0.5
Crop residue	4,623	759	70	0.5	0.3	0.6
Other	11,739	425	28	0.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.6.1 Main Source of cooking fuel used by households

The main sources of cooking fuel in the District have implications for the environment. Table 8.9 shows that majority (96.2%) of households in the District use wood products (wood and charcoal) as a main source of cooking. The use of wood as cooking fuel is high in both urban (83.2%) and rural (93.2%) localities. Higher proportion of urban household use charcoal (12.0%) and gas (1.9%) as compare to the rural households which depend less on gas (0.9%) and charcoal (3.6%).

### 8.6.2 Cooking Space

With regards to the type of cooking space used by the households in the District. Table 8.9 shows that majority of households (78.2%) use open space in the compound as a cooking space while 10.9 percent have separate rooms which are used exclusive by households. The use of separate room shared with other household(s) also accounts for 3.7 percent.

The percentage of households (83.6%) in rural areas which use open space in the compound as a cooking space is 83.6 percent while that of urban areas is 70.2 percent. The proportion of household which use verandah as cooking space is 3.4 percent; however, it is high in urban settings (5.1%) as compare to the rural (2.2%).

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of cooking fuel for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,669	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	6,713	215	1.5	1.9	1.2
Wood	2,197,083	243,314	13,085	89.2	83.3	93.2
Gas	996,518	10,584	192	1.3	1.9	0.9
Electricity	29,794	1,396	35	0.2	0.1	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	1,116	21	0.1	0.2	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	52,124	1,026	7.0	12.0	3.6
Crop residue	45,292	1,804	91	0.6	0.5	0.7
Saw dust	8,000	515	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	84	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	469	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Cooking space used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,669	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	10,910	286	1.9	2.3	1.7
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	82,024	1,601	10.9	15.2	8.0
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	10,877	539	3.7	5.5	2.4
Enclosure without roof	117,614	11,245	142	1.0	0.5	1.3
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	11,055	86	0.6	0.7	0.5
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,403	20	0.1	0.1	0.1
Verandah	1,173,946	34,131	500	3.4	5.1	2.2
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,651	11,465	78.2	70.2	83.6
Other	21,007	823	30	0.2	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and for other Domestic use

The source of water for drinking has implications for the health status of a population. Table 8.10 indicates that 39.6 percent of households in the District use water from bore holes/pump/tube well while 18.6 percent depend on public tap/stand pipe. The use of dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal for drinking is relatively high accounting for 13.2 percent

Table 8.8 shows that there are wide variations in the main source of drinking water between urban and rural localities. While Public tap/stand pipe accounts for 34.9 percent as the main source of water in urban areas, bore holes/pump/tube well accounts for 54.9 percent in rural areas. The proportion of urban dwelling units that use pipe-borne as the main source of drinking water is 51.4 percent compared with 13.4 percent in rural localities.

Households that use borehole/pump/tube/well as main source of water for domestic purposes accounts for 37.2 percent, while those who use Public tap/stand pipe and pipes born outside dwelling account for 14.9 percent and 7.0 percent respectively. The public tap/stand pipe is the prevalent source of water for other domestic purposes in the urban areas (26.9%) while the rural areas depend mainly on water from borehole/pump/tube well (50.8%).

**Table 8.10: Main source of drinking water for domestic use**

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of drinking water for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,669	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	27,811	221	1.5	1.1	1.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	38,852	1,203	8.2	15.4	3.3
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	21,798	2,732	18.6	34.9	7.5
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	111,650	5,808	39.6	17.2	54.9
Protected well	321,091	17,933	496	3.4	6.4	1.3
Rain water	39,438	2,066	169	1.2	1.7	0.7
Protected spring	19,345	1,008	23	0.2	0.2	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	233	39	0.3	0.5	0.1
Satchet water	490,283	1,187	42	0.3	0.5	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	942	79	0.5	1.2	0.1
Unprotected well	112,567	13,517	165	1.1	1.0	1.2
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,109	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	55,470	1,733	11.8	7.7	14.6
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	24,308	1,940	13.2	12.0	14.0
Other	3,972	235	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Main source of water for other domestic use of household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,669	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	27,698	229	1.6	1.1	1.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	37,432	1,033	7.0	12.9	3.1
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	19,390	2,185	14.9	26.9	6.7
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	101,815	5,462	37.2	17.4	50.8
Protected well	465,775	19,715	831	5.7	11.3	1.8
Rain water	39,916	2,182	253	1.7	3.1	0.8
Protected spring	18,854	927	29	0.2	0.4	0.0
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	1,214	91	0.6	1.3	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	13,349	197	1.3	1.9	1.0
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,002	12	0.1	0.1	0.0
River/Stream	588,590	63,445	2,032	13.9	9.0	17.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	29,210	2,295	15.6	14.4	16.5
Other	10,302	740	20	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facility

### 8.8.1 Bathing Facility

Bathing facilities available in dwelling units in the District can be categorized into four main types; bathroom for exclusive use, shared separate bathroom in the same house, private open cubicle and shared open cubicle.

Table 8.11 shows that 42.3 percent of households in the District use the shared separate bathroom in the same house and 24.9 percent use their own bathrooms. This situation is and it is higher in the rural area (0.3%) than the urban (0.2%). Comparatively the use of shared separate bathroom in the same house is higher (48.8%) in the urban areas than in the rural areas (37.9%). Inversely, the proportion of the rural households using own bathroom for is higher (25.7%) in rural areas than urban areas (23.7%)

### 8.8.2 Toilet Facility

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household. Table 8.11 presents information on the type of toilet facility available to households in the District.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
<b>Toilet facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,669	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	230,852	9,859	67.2	59.5	72.5
W.C.	839,611	7,736	70	0.5	0.8	0.2
Pit latrine	1,040,883	9,218	535	3.6	1.6	5.1
KVIP	572,824	14,587	1,274	8.7	5.4	10.9
Bucket/Pan	40,678	1,248	46	0.3	0.3	0.3
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	52,704	2,861	19.5	32.3	10.8
Other	23,385	1,774	24	0.2	0.1	0.2
<b>Bathing facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,669	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	108,283	3,651	24.9	23.7	25.7
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	95,261	6,208	42.3	48.8	37.9
Private open cubicle	381,979	22,044	959	6.5	4.6	7.9
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	48,531	2,306	15.7	11.9	18.3
Public bath house	140,501	12,409	515	3.5	5.7	2.0
Bathroom in another house	187,337	2,646	30	0.2	0.2	0.2
Open space around house	372,556	27,210	929	6.3	4.6	7.5
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,001	35	0.2	0.2	0.3
Other	16,276	734	36	0.2	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The table shows that 67.2 percent of the households have no toilet facility thereby resorting to the bush or open field. The percentage of households which use the public toilet (WC/KVIP/pit pan) constitute 19.5 percent. About 59.5 percent of urban households and 72.5 percent of the rural households have no toilet facilities. About 32.3 percent of the urban households use public toilet (WC/KVIP/pit pan, while in the rural areas, 10.9 percent households use the KVIP.

## 8.9 Methods of Waste Disposal

### 8.9.1 Solid Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 provides information on with solid waste disposal by households. The dominant method of solid waste disposal in the District is the public dump (49.8%). Almost one in five (21.9%) of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. The commonest method of solid waste disposal is the public dump (open space) for both urban and rural areas although the proportion is higher in the rural areas (54.2%) than in urban areas (43.4%). Whiles 27.7 percent of households in urban areas dump solid waste in designated public dump container, only about six percent of rural households dump solid waste in public containers. Indiscriminate dumping of solid waste is more prevalent in the rural localities, (26.4%) than in the urban localities (15.4%).

### 8.9.2 Liquid Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 shows that almost seven in ten (71.3%) of households in the District dispose of liquid waste onto the street/outside dwelling while about six percent dispose of liquid waste through drainage into a pit (soak away), a little more than one percent use the sewerage system. Majority of households in both urban (74.3%) and rural (69.2%) localities dispose of their liquid waste onto the street/outside dwelling although this practice is a little more prevalent in the urban areas than in rural areas

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Solid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,669	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	19,674	610	4.2	4.7	3.8
Burned by household	584,820	34,594	1,109	7.6	7.4	7.7
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	47,222	2,123	14.5	27.7	5.5
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	123,188	7,309	49.8	43.4	54.2
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	83,889	3,218	21.9	15.4	26.4
Buried by household	182,615	7,140	224	1.5	1.1	1.8
Other	53,805	2,412	76	0.5	0.4	0.6
<b>Liquid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	14,669	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,636	192	1.3	0.9	1.6
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	13,949	411	2.8	3.1	2.6
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	16,152	946	6.4	5.0	7.4
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	178,671	10,453	71.3	74.3	69.2
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	19,931	723	4.9	5.4	4.6
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	81,195	1,873	12.8	10.8	14.1
Other	38,294	1,585	71	0.5	0.4	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER NINE**

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

### **9.1 Introduction**

The formulation and implementation of development policies are often driven by data. The main objective for conducting the 2010 PHC was to provide the country with up-to-date socio-economic data for planning and for evaluating the various government policy intervention programmes at national, regional and district levels in areas such as education, housing, transport, social and economic characteristics of the Savelugu-Nanton District. It critically examined the social and cultural characteristic of the District in relation to the general well-being of the people of the District.

### **9.2 Demographic Characteristics**

The analysis shows that the population of Savelugu-Nanton district is 139,283 accounting for 5.6 percent of the total population in the Northern Region. Of the total population, 67,531 (48.5%) are males and 71,752 (51.5%) females, with a sex ratio of 94.1. The age structure for the District shows a relatively large proportion of children under 15 years (43.5%) and a proportion of about five percent of people 65 years and older. The total number of migrants in the District is 28,575 of which persons of Upper East origin constituted the highest proportion of 4.8 percent of those who migrated into the District from outside the Northern Region. The Total Fertility Rate for the District is 4.3 percent and crude death rate of 10.1

### **9.3 Social Characteristics**

The data on household composition indicate that children of heads household constitute represented 43.2 percent of the total household population and the extended family system is still prevalent (87.0%) in the District.

Data on marital status indicate that 60.1 percent the population 12 years and older are married whiles married, 33.4 percent have never married. Islam is the predominant religion in the District (95.4%).

Data on literacy indicate that 62.8 percent of the population 11 years and older in the District cannot read and write. The age group 60-64 years recorded the highest percentage (14.3%) literacy rate in Ghanaian language only. Data on education also show that 59.2 percent of population three years and older have never attended school. The disability data show that 67.6 of PWDs three years and older have never attended school.

Percentage of household that own desktop or laptop computers is minimal (1.6%) in the District. The percentage of mobile phone ownership in the District is 25.3 percent and internet facility usage is 1.1 percent.

### **9.4 Housing conditions**

There are 12,483 houses in the District and 14,669 households in the District, which translated into a ratio of 1.2 households per house. Ownership of dwelling units is mainly by a household member (89.3%)



Mud brick/earth and cement/concrete are the two main construction materials used by households for outer walls in the District. Mud bricks/earth accounts for 77.8 percent of all types of materials used for wall construction. Electricity (from the mains) is the main source of light for households in the District (42.0%), followed by kerosene lamp (37.8%) and flashlight/torch (17.3%). The urban localities have a higher proportion of electricity (53.1%) compared to the rural localities (34.5%).

More than ninety percent of households in the District use wood and charcoal as the main fuel for cooking while only a little more than one percent used gas. The use of wood as cooking fuel is high in the rural areas (93.2%)

One out four of households in the District (39.6%) use water from borehole/pump/tube well while 18.6 percent depend on public tap/stand pipes. The use of dugout/pond/lake for drinking is relatively high, accounting for 13.2 percent of all sources of water in the District. The proportion of households with improved source of drinking water is 73.0 percent. The of sources of water for other domestic purposes(37.2%),borehole/pump/tube well in the District, accounting for 37.2 percent followed by dugout/pond/lake (15.6%) and public tap/standpipe (14.9%).

Over 67.2 percent of households have no facilities. The common method of solid waste disposal is by public dump (open space) (49.8%), followed by dumping indiscriminately (21.9%) Almost 71.3 percent of all the households in the District dispose of liquid waste onto the street/outside.

## **9.5 Economic characteristics**

Nine out of ten households (89.3%) in the District are engaged in one agricultural activity or the other. Agricultural households account for 83.3 percent of the total households in urban areas and constitute a higher proportion of 93.3 percent in the rural areas. Crop farming dominates the types of agricultural activities engaged in by households in the District (97.0%) of all households followed by livestock farming (68.7%)

About 77.6 percent of the population 15 years and older in the District are economically active, with a higher proportion of males (79.5%) than females (76.0%). More than 90 percent of them are employed. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers constitute the major occupation of most people in the District (74.1%).

Data on the employment status reveal that majority of the people (54.6%) in the District are self-employed without employees, thus giving rise to a large private informal sector, which provides employment for 96.4 percent of the economically active people in the District, with the public (government) sector constituting only 1.9 percent.

## **9.6 Policy implications and recommendations**

The relatively higher young age composition is an indication of a high fertility rate. There is the need to intensify family planning education programmes to reduce the high levels of fertility in the District. High school enrollment programme should be embarked on to get increase enrollment.

For improved quality of life for the communities, it is necessary that each household has access to pipe borne water, electricity and a flush toilet. The District Assembly should use part of its revenue and collaborate with NGOs to tackle the problem. Indiscriminate disposal

of both liquid and solid waste requires that the Environment Sanitation Unit of the District Assembly intensifies education on hygiene.

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

There is the need for Ministry of Communication to make ICT facilities accessible to all communities in the District.

Finally, PWDs in the District should be resourced in all scope of life to develop their full potential by channeling the disability fund into human resource development programmes. This would equip them with employable skills which would help alleviate their plight.

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## APPENDICES

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

Household composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	138,221	100.0	54,713	100.0	83,508	100.0
<b>Nuclear family</b>						
Head only	525	0.4	273	0.5	252	0.3
Household with head and a spouse only	322	0.2	148	0.3	174	0.2
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	1,833	1.3	898	1.6	935	1.1
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	15,332	11.1	5,518	10.1	9,814	11.8
<b>Extended family</b>						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	96,116	69.5	36,789	67.2	59,327	71.0
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	6,616	4.8	1,890	3.5	4,726	5.7
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	2,086	1.5	795	1.5	1,291	1.5
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	10,558	7.6	5,681	10.4	4,877	5.8
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	941	0.7	478	0.9	463	0.6
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	3,892	2.8	2,243	4.1	1,649	2.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A2: Population with disability and education level attained**

Sex/Disability type	Total	Educational level attained									
		Never attended	Nursery	Kindergarten	Primary	Middle /JSS/ JHS	Sec. /SSS /SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
<b>Both Sexes</b>											
Total	125,467	74,223	7,521	3,011	25,467	9,409	4,203	266	1,152	186	29
No disability	119,539	70,217	7,309	2,924	24,484	9,003	4,039	260	1,096	180	27
With a disability	5,928	4,006	212	87	983	406	164	6	56	6	2
Sight	1,149	897	21	19	127	51	17	4	12	1	0
Hearing	889	593	23	7	158	84	9	0	15	0	0
Speech	574	335	19	11	111	79	9	0	10	0	0
Physical	726	535	24	9	97	35	17	1	7	1	0
Intellectual	769	533	23	14	118	50	25	0	5	1	0
Emotional	1,892	1,225	79	22	362	125	61	1	13	2	2
Other	2,042	1,256	91	29	411	156	79	0	15	3	2
<b>Male</b>											
Total	60,619	30,752	3,864	1,619	14,174	6,027	2,958	140	895	162	28
No disability	57,640	28,900	3,736	1,579	13,636	5,751	2,850	138	868	156	26
With a disability	2,979	1,852	128	40	538	276	108	2	27	6	2
Sight	560	422	13	11	62	36	5	2	8	1	0
Hearing	456	280	13	2	94	56	6	0	5	0	0
Speech	350	195	12	3	78	56	6	0	0	0	0
Physical	354	242	11	5	55	23	12	0	5	1	0
Intellectual	377	235	9	5	66	39	20	0	2	1	0
Emotional	917	534	49	14	183	85	43	0	5	2	2
Other	1,015	553	55	11	226	102	55	0	8	3	2
<b>Female</b>											
Total	64,848	43,471	3,657	1,392	11,293	3,382	1,245	126	257	24	1
No disability	61,899	41,317	3,573	1,345	10,848	3,252	1,189	122	228	24	1
With a disability	2,949	2,154	84	47	445	130	56	4	29	0	0
Sight	589	475	8	8	65	15	12	2	4	0	0
Hearing	433	313	10	5	64	28	3	0	10	0	0
Speech	224	140	7	8	33	23	3	0	10	0	0
Physical	372	293	13	4	42	12	5	1	2	0	0
Intellectual	392	298	14	9	52	11	5	0	3	0	0
Emotional	975	691	30	8	179	40	18	1	8	0	0
Other	1,027	703	36	18	185	54	24	0	7	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 engage in agriculture**

Activity/type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agriculture		
		Total household	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	14,669	138,221	66,944	71,277	36,196	23,934	12,262
Households engaged in agricultural activities	13,093	129,214	62,682	66,532	36,196	23,934	12,262
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	12,739	126,559	61,449	65,110	35,379	23,499	11,880
Households engaged in crop farming	12,703	126,261	61,306	64,955	35,309	23,452	11,857
Households engaged in tree growing	362	3,650	1,797	1,853	1,001	676	325
Agro forestry (tree planting)	362	3,650	1,797	1,853	1,001	676	325
Alligator pepper	91	853	437	416	234	151	83
Apples	85	710	380	330	190	139	51
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	102	994	514	480	258	170	88
Avocado	17	163	82	81	57	44	13
Banana	38	338	185	153	99	75	24
Beans	499	5,791	2,805	2,986	1,583	1,050	533
Black pepper	16	156	81	75	55	31	24
Black berries	22	192	87	105	52	41	11
Cabbage	2	38	18	20	12	6	6
Carrot	979	9,781	4,778	5,003	2,635	1,779	856
Cashew	133	1,490	709	781	485	317	168
Cassava	720	8,766	4,250	4,516	2,666	1,750	916
Citronella	43	540	259	281	145	99	46
Cloves	1	7	4	3	2	1	1
Cocoa	4	16	6	10	6	2	4
Coconut	4	40	15	25	12	10	2
Cocoyam	30	349	161	188	98	71	27
Cocoyam / Taro (koko)	5	39	25	14	13	5	8
Coffee	11	100	50	50	22	13	9
Cola	10	92	50	42	36	21	15
Cotton	142	1,669	815	854	463	288	175
Cucumber	108	1,259	617	642	384	239	145
Egg plant	14	185	74	111	41	19	22
Gallic	4	36	14	22	10	5	5
Garden eggs	40	463	236	227	118	72	46
Ginger	13	125	57	68	30	22	8
Groundnut	7,612	81,109	38,854	42,255	23,117	14,983	8,134
Guava	45	427	207	220	135	87	48

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

Activity/type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agriculture		
		Total household	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kenaf	14	87	49	38	40	28	12
Lemon grass	4	58	30	28	10	10	0
Lettuce	85	955	425	530	209	151	58
Maize	10,726	108,574	52,757	55,817	30,371	20,224	10,147
Mango	253	2,984	1,435	1,549	846	543	303
Melon (agusi)	12	101	48	53	26	15	11
Millet	1,081	12,611	5,900	6,711	3,767	2,345	1,422
Mushroom	15	129	65	64	31	26	5
Nut meg	63	681	323	358	174	129	45
Oil palm	4	34	22	12	6	6	0
Okro	768	8,621	4,142	4,479	2,896	1,709	1,187
Onion	19	194	117	77	67	39	28
Pawpaw	8	48	24	24	21	12	9
Peas	148	1,446	709	737	428	316	112
Pepper	311	3,166	1,548	1,618	1,174	732	442
Pineapple	5	24	15	9	5	5	0
Plantain	31	292	148	144	92	66	26
Potatoes	13	215	98	117	74	56	18
Rice	4,017	42,074	20,755	21,319	12,148	8,270	3,878
Rubber	1	37	13	24	3	3	0
Shallot	3	26	12	14	6	4	2
Shea tree	28	326	162	164	104	56	48
Sorghum	90	856	391	465	233	150	83
Soya beans	2,086	23,407	11,038	12,369	7,180	4,486	2,694
Spinach	23	233	138	95	61	42	19
Sun flower	8	126	52	74	47	27	20
Sweet pepper	2	23	9	14	8	7	1
Sweet potatoes	26	265	135	130	95	65	30
Tiger nut	13	170	70	100	53	34	19
Tobacco	7	76	39	37	40	17	23
Tomatoes	173	1,699	806	893	634	380	254
Water melon	58	739	365	374	206	138	68
Yam	3,978	45,492	22,129	23,363	13,354	8,921	4,433
Other	175	2,187	1,090	1,097	608	400	208

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Serial Number	Community name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Savelugu	31,704	15,545	16,159	3,487	2,856
2	Diare	12,666	5,803	6,863	1,129	965
3	Nanton	5,710	2,771	2,939	592	554
4	Pong Tamale	5,172	2,737	2,435	743	718
5	Tampion	4,997	2,445	2,552	536	405
6	Nanton-Kurugu	2,450	1,164	1,286	253	153
7	Zoggu	2,285	1,036	1,249	195	176
8	Zion	2,062	1,033	1,029	205	166
9	Dipale	1,936	934	1,002	177	161
10	Sandu	1,857	879	978	161	138
11	Nabogu	1,677	835	842	202	148
12	Nyeko	1,664	793	871	120	121
13	Zosali	1,532	752	780	159	128
14	Gushie	1,530	702	828	173	133
15	Nyolugu	1,527	693	834	145	116
16	Kadia	1,524	661	863	177	153
17	Kpalung	1,477	726	751	143	123
18	Pong (Kpung)	1,422	685	737	156	130
19	Tarikpaa	1,414	696	718	181	148
20	Nambagla	1,341	591	750	121	104

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



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

Serial Number	Community Name	Age Group																
		All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Savelugu	31,704	5,387	4,942	3,220	3,136	2,451	2,333	1,987	1,664	1,486	998	956	408	711	402	664	959
2	Diare	12,666	2,257	2,002	1,338	1,302	1,085	994	791	592	542	383	358	154	242	133	203	290
3	Nanton	5,710	1,023	898	561	534	464	420	346	286	242	212	189	71	120	77	122	145
4	Pong tamale	5,172	657	656	618	623	557	381	306	284	275	184	169	96	127	60	70	109
5	Tampion	4,997	899	758	478	513	448	422	307	241	178	154	154	60	106	65	75	139
6	Nanton-kurugu	2,450	427	358	216	300	213	209	162	130	101	68	61	41	52	28	40	44
7	Zoggu	2,285	424	335	213	199	193	207	174	101	85	67	66	31	52	54	57	27
8	Zion	2,062	282	333	229	252	178	155	128	86	92	47	76	24	51	19	41	69
9	Dipale	1,936	388	298	127	166	169	169	124	103	86	64	71	26	46	18	30	51
10	Sandu	1,857	400	276	155	225	179	128	100	104	70	41	35	19	25	18	30	52
11	Nabogu	1,677	270	284	173	159	147	122	107	82	75	76	65	22	29	15	15	36
12	Nyeko	1,664	329	287	156	179	177	134	84	70	56	45	35	14	34	14	23	27
13	Zosali	1,532	274	233	163	153	145	92	96	98	70	41	49	7	40	13	28	30
14	Gushie	1,530	290	210	155	153	146	87	112	71	81	62	58	19	25	11	23	27
15	Nyolugu	1,527	254	224	155	164	100	121	108	77	72	55	65	23	35	17	23	34
16	Kadia	1,524	281	246	165	144	91	131	110	89	69	57	42	16	23	12	16	32
17	Kpalung	1,477	285	242	160	133	109	142	100	77	71	31	39	15	31	5	25	12
18	Pong (kpung)	1,422	249	258	180	131	79	92	89	91	59	48	41	20	24	12	18	31
19	Tarikpaa	1,414	261	221	149	113	111	106	116	55	74	38	53	10	29	9	32	37
20	Nambagla	1,341	311	209	122	111	87	124	84	62	68	38	36	17	21	8	17	26

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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