



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

ZABZUGU 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.

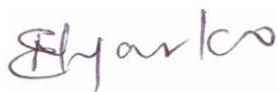
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources 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 Zabzugu District is one of the 216 district census reports aimed at making data available to planners and decision makers at the district level. In addition to presenting the district profile, the report discusses the social and economic dimensions of demographic variables and their implications for policy formulation, planning and interventions. The conclusions and recommendations drawn from the district report are expected to serve as a basis for improving the quality of life of Ghanaians through evidence-based decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of developmental goals and intervention programmes.

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

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



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Census Report for the Zabzugu District 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 metropolis. 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 the Zabzugu District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 63,815 representing 2.6 percent of the region's population. Males constitute 49.1 percent and females represent 50.9 percent. The proportion of the population living in rural localities (68%) is higher than that living in rural localities (32%) of the district's population. The district has a sex ratio of 96.3. The population of the district is youthful (46.5% of the population is below 15 years) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (60 years and older) representing 5.3 percent. The total age dependency ratio for the district is 100.2, the age dependency ratio for rural localities is higher (109.3) than that of urban localities (83.1).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district (2.4) is low, compared to the regional fertility rate of 3.5. The General Fertility Rate is 65.2 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 15.9 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 3.1 deaths per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide account for 12.8 percent of all deaths while other causes contribute 87.2 percent of deaths. Majority of migrants (69.9 percent) living in the district are born elsewhere in the region while 30.1 percent are born elsewhere in another region. For migrants born elsewhere in another region, those born in outside Ghana have the highest proportion (44.2%) followed by those who are born in the Volta region of Ghana (19.7 percent).

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a total of 6,567 households, living in 5,519 houses. The average household size in the district is 9.7 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 55.6 percent and heads of household make-up 10.4 percent of the household population. Spouses form about 9.2 percent and other relatives constitute 10.5 percent of the population. The proportion of households who live in extended household structure (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives) constitute the largest proportion (69.5%) than that of any other type of household structure. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute only 19.4 percent of households in the district.

Marital status

There are many more people (62.0%), 12 years and older, who are married than those who have never married (33.7%). Persons who are widowed constitute 2.7 percent of the district's population. Population of those who are either divorced, in consensual unions, or separated constitute only 1.6 percent. The greatest majority (93.2%) of those who are widowed have no education. About 65.8 percent of persons in the district who have never married are employed, compared to 1.6 percent who are unemployed. Almost 33 percent of them are economically not active.

Nationality

Persons who are Ghanaians by birth dominate in the district as they alone constitute 94.7 percent of the population. Those who have naturalised constitute less than one percent (0.8) while those who have dual nationality are 2.2 percent of the total population of the district.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 69.2 percent are not literates and those who are literates constitute only 30.8 percent. The proportion of literate males (56.1%) is higher than that of females (43.9%). Six out of ten people (62.3%) indicate they can speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Those who are literates in only in English language constitute 30.5 percent. Of the total population 18,414 who are aged 3 years and older and currently attending school in the district 54.2 percent are males and the remaining 45.8 percent are females. Among those who have attended school in the past, males constitute 54.9 percent and the females represent 45.1 percent. It indicates that both among those who attended school in the past and those who are attending currently, males have higher proportions. Among those currently attending school, 13.1 percent are in nursery, 16.6 percent in JSS/JHS, 12.5 percent in SSS/SHS and the largest proportion (50.5%) is in primary. Only 0.3 percent of that population in the district is currently attending tertiary institutions.

Economic Activity Status

Greater majority (81.6%) of the population aged 15 years and older in the district are economically active and only 18.4 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.7 percent are employed while 2.3 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, the largest proportions of them (36.8%) are students, 31.4 percent perform household duties and 18.0 percent are either too young or old to work. About four out of ten (46.8%) of unemployed persons in the district are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population in the Zabzugu District, the highest proportions (86.3%) are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. The second largest occupation is service and sales workers who constitute 5.3 percent of the employed population. The number of craft and related trades workers represent 4.0 percent of the employed population. Those employed as professionals constitute only one percent.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, the highest proportion (53.0%) are self-employed without employees, 2.0 percent are employees, 38.5 percent are contributing family workers

and 4.8 percent are self-employed with employees. Higher proportion of males is self-employed without employees (58.8%), compared to 47.8 percent for females. The proportion of females who are employees (0.9%) is however smaller than that of male employees (2.0%). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 97.7 percent of the employed population. Public sector employs only 1.2 percent while all other sectors together engage 1.1 percent of the employed population.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 14.4 percent have mobile phones. The proportion of males who own mobile phones (65.1%) is higher than that for females which is only 34.9 percent. Only about 0.6 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district and a 0.5 percent of the total households have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.2 percent of the total population of the district has one form of disability or the other. Almost equal proportions of both females and male in the population suffer disability. The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotional, among others not specified. Intellectual disability is the prevalent form of disability in the district, being the type of disability in more than half (54.2%) of the population with disability. Intellectual disability is also a more prevalent (59.4%) form of disability among rural population with disability than those in urban localities who constitute only 12.6 percent of the population with disability. The second commonest is sight disability which also affects 21.8 percent of the population with disability. About 79.0 percent of the disabled population are employed, 0.8 percent unemployed and 20.2 percent are economically not active. In terms of education, 63.0 percent of persons with disability in the district have never attended school.

Agriculture

Majority (93.5%) of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, the proportion of households engaged agricultural (95.9%) is higher than that of urban households which is 86.6 percent. Most (98.2%) of the agricultural households in the district are involved in crop farming, 97.4 percent of urban agricultural households and 98.4 percent of rural agricultural households. Fish farming is the agricultural activities that engages the least proportion (less than one percent) of agricultural households in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of Zabzugu District is 5,519 representing 2.1 percent of the total number of houses in the Northern Region. There are a total of 6,567 households and the average number of persons per house is 11.6. Average household size for the district is 9.7, which is higher than the regional average of 7.8.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

The most dominant type of dwelling in the district is compound house (rooms), constituting 73.8 percent of dwellings. Semi-detached houses make-up 10.8 percent, the second commonest type of dwelling units. Huts/building (same compound) type of dwellings constitutes 7.3 percent and semi-detached houses constitute 5.2 percent. A large majority (84.1%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household. Public/Government owned dwellings constitute only 1.8 percent of dwellings in the district.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district are mud brick/earth which constitute the material used for constructing the outer walls of a proportion 81.1 percent of dwelling units. In urban localities, the proportion is lower (62.5%) than that of rural localities where 87.8 percent of outer walls of dwelling units are constructed using cement mud bricks/earth. The use of cement blocks/concrete, which constitutes 9.3 percent of dwellings, is also significant in the district. They constitute the main material used in constructing the outer walls of 27.0 percent of dwelling units in urban localities and 2.9 percent in rural localities. Metal sheets (65.4%) and thatch/palm leaf or raffia (26.9%) are the two main materials used in the construction of roofs of dwelling units in the district. Cement/concrete is the commonest main floor materials, constituting about 74.0 percent of floors of dwellings. The second commonest is earth/mud which is used for flooring 24.7 percent of dwellings.

Room occupancy

One sleeping room occupancy is the commonest among all households of various sizes. About 77.8 percent of single member households occupy dwelling units with one sleeping room. On one hand, 0.7 percent of households of sizes 10 or more occupy single rooms in the district. On the other hand, 1.6 percent of single member households in the district occupy seven rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting for most households are kerosene lamp, constituting what lights 69.9 percent of households, electricity (mains), constituting the source of light for 21.5 percent of households and flashlight/torch, constituting the source of light for 6.0 percent of households in the district. Most households in the district use two main sources of cooking fuel; wood which is used by 93.9 percent of households and charcoal which is used by 3.9 percent of households. About 83.0 percent of urban households use wood and for rural households the percentage is higher, (97.8%). Gas is the third commonly used fuel for cooking and its use is in only 0.8 percent of households in the district. Higher proportions of urban households (2.3%) use gas than rural households (0.3%). Most households (46.0%) in the district depend on borehole/pump/tube well water for drinking. As much as 24.7 percent of households in the district still depend on river/stream for drinking water. Only 1.3 percent of households have pipe-borne water inside their dwelling.

The commonest toilet facility is used by just 17.6 percent of households in the district and that is public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit latrine/pan). The use of KVIP is the second commonest and that is used by just 5.5 percent of households. As much as 72.4 percent of households in the district have no toilet facility. The commonest bath facility for most households (40.7%) in the district is a shared separate bathroom in the same house. Only 25.2 percent households own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump (open space) accounting for the method used by 52.2 percent households in the district, 32.8 of urban households and 59.1 percent of rural households. Only 2.6 percent of households in urban locations have their solid waste collected and for rural households, the proportion is 3.7 percent. The commonest way of disposing of waste for most rural households (59.1%) is by public dump (open space). In urban areas of the district, most households (52.2%) dispose of

solid waste by the public dump (container). For liquid waste disposal, the largest proportion of households (56.8%) throws onto the street/outside. A 24.0 percent of them throw onto the compound. Forty eight percent of urban households dispose of liquid waste by throwing onto the street/outside and that for rural households is 59.8 percent.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The Zabzugu District, formerly called Zabzugu-Tatale District is one of the 26 Districts in the Northern Region. The district was carved out of the former East Dagomba District (Yendi) in 1988 by PNDC Law 207, (Act 462), and in 2012 the district became one of the newly created districts due to the carving out of Tatale/Sanguli District with LI 2053. It is one of the eastern corridor districts in the Northern Region of Ghana, with Zabzugu as the district capital.

1.2 Physical features

1.2.1 Location and Size

The Zabzugu District is located in the eastern part of the Northern Region and covers an area of 1,100.1sqKm². It shares boundaries with Tatale/Sanguli District to the east, Yendi Municipality to the west, Nanumba North District to the south, and the Soboba District to the north.

1.2.2 Climate

Mean annual rainfall for the district is (January- December) 1,125mm. Mean wet season rainfall for the district is (April- October.) 1,150 mm. According to the Ghana Meteorological service the mean dry season rainfall is (November – March) 75mm. Mean annual deficit is between 500 mm and 600 mm. Rainfall is seasonal and unreliable. Temperature ranges between 21⁰C- 36⁰C giving rise to high temperature ranges.

1.2.3 Soil and Vegetation

Soils in the district are generally sandy loam with alluvial deposits in the low lands. It is a very rich soil, which results in the growth of yam, cassava, maize, groundnuts, millet, sorghum, rice and other crops. The vegetation of the district is guinea savannah, though some areas in the southern part fall within the transitional zone. Economic trees such as Dawadawa, Shea, Teak, Kapok and Mango can be found. There are also tall grasses, shrubs, and thorny trees.

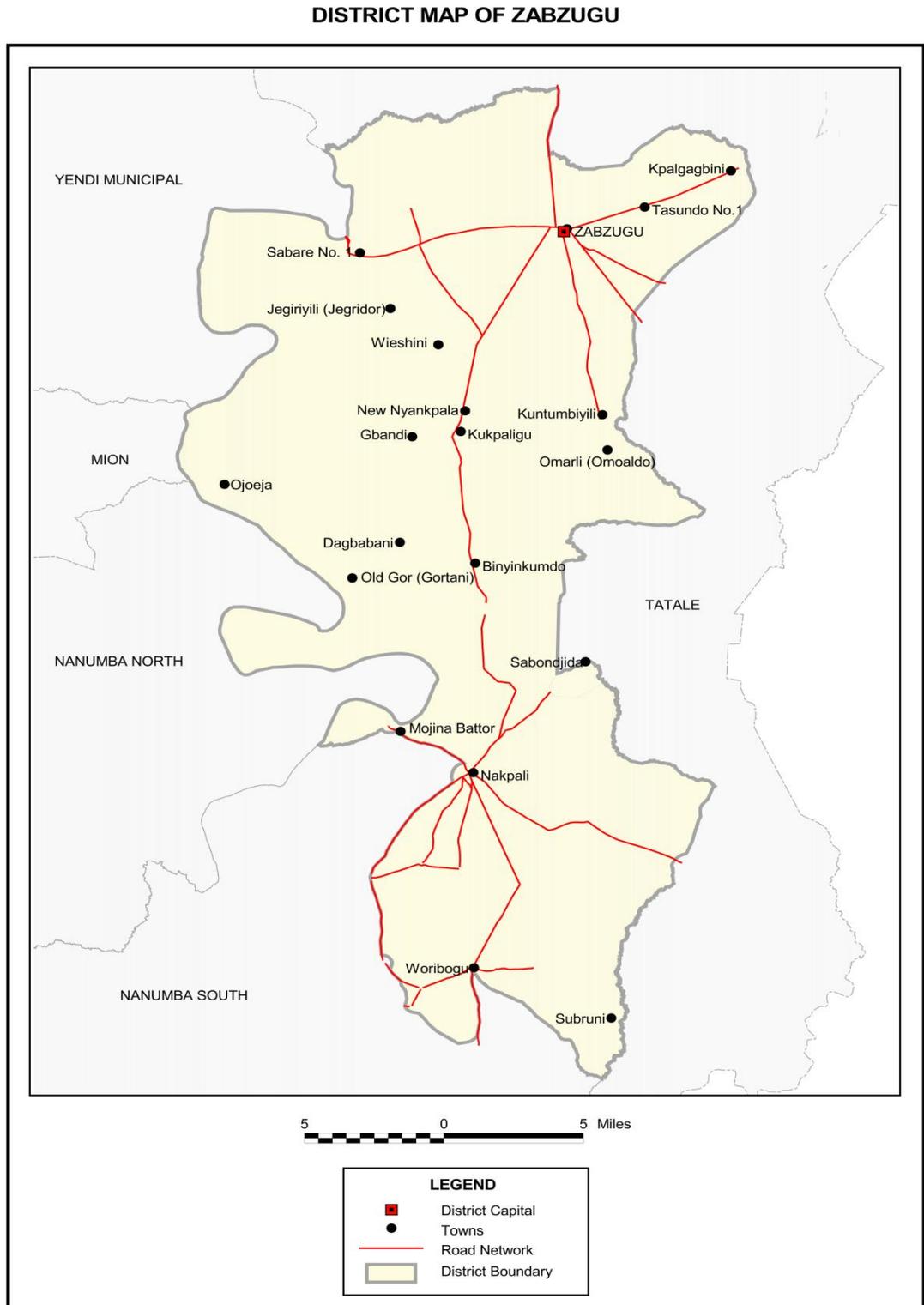
1.2.4 Drainage

The district has one large water body thus, the River Oti that flows through the district. A number of streams, dugouts, valleys and hills are also found at various locations in the district, as components of the natural environment.

1.3 Political Administration

The Zabzugu District Assembly is made up of 26 Assembly members comprising of 15 elected and 9 government appointees, District Chief Executive and a Member of Parliament. Out of the 26 assembly members, only two (2) are women and they are appointed members. The district has only one electoral constituency and therefore only one Member of Parliament.

Figure 1.1: Map of the Zabzugu District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

For the ease of administration, the Zabzugu District has been zoned into two Area Councils with 15 electoral areas. The District Chief Executive is the Chief Executive Officer of the Assembly with both administrative and political responsibilities. The District Coordinating Director is the Head of Administration of the Assembly. Only seven out of the stipulated 11 decentralized departments are operational in the district. These departments are: central administration, finance, education youth and sports, community development and social welfare, district health directorate, agricultural and disaster prevention and management departments.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

The district has a total population of 63,815. The ethnic groups in the district are Dagombas, Kokombas, Basare, Fulanis, and the Ewes. The Ewes are mainly settler fishermen who have settled along the major River, Oti to engage in fishing. The Fulanis who have also settled in the District are herdsmen for the indigenous people.

The Zabzugu District forms part of the Dagbon Traditional Kingdom with the King (the Ya-Naa) as the President whose court and administrative headquarters is in Yendi in the Yendi Municipality. The Zabzugu Chief (Yelizoli-Lana) is the divisional chief who expresses his traditional administrative authority over the Zabzugu district. Chiefs see to the traditional administration and also serve as the custodians of the land. The District, like many other districts in the Northern Region boasts of a variety of festivals. Prominent among them are Damba, Fire (Bugum) and Eid festivals celebrated by the Dagombas while the Bassares and Konkombas celebrate the Yam and Christmas festivals.

1.5 Economy of the District

The district had an active labour force of 34,168 in 2010 out of which 27,267 were gainfully employed. Amongst those employed, 86.3 percent are employed in agriculture, forestry and fishery related occupation while 4.0 percent are engaged in crafts and related trade. The common food products cultivated in the district include yam, maize, millet, rice, cassava and groundnuts. The main cash crop produced is the Shea nut, which is grown in the wild. Goats and Sheep are the small ruminants reared in the district. They are often sold during the lean season (May to July) to meet the food needs of households. The district enjoys the services of Zabzugu Rural Bank and it is the only resident banking institution in the district.

1.5.1 Transportation system

The district's major source of transportation is road transport with motor vehicles and bikes as the main means of transportation. The district is span by 402km of feeder roads network, which links the district capital to other communities as well as other neighbouring districts.

1.5.2 Tourism

The district has a lot of untapped tourism potentials in the following areas: Naa Zangina's Grave at Sabare, Naa Zangina's Mosque at Sabare, Water Falls, the Steep Slope at Kukuokpanga, Checheboni Waterfalls at Mogneigu, the Grave Yard of Spiritual leaders at Sabare, etc.

1.5.3 Telecommunication

The district enjoys the services of four telecommunication service providers namely Vodafone Ghana which provides fixed line services as well as cellular network, MTN Ghana,

Airtel Ghana and Millicom Ghana Ltd which are the operators of TIGO provide only cellular services.

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.

An acting Census Coordinator engaged by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2008 to support GSS in the planning of the Census initially headed the Census Secretariat. 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 are 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 are 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 are the Regional Census Implementation Committee and the District Census Implementation Committee, respectively.

The Regional and District Census Implementation Committees are inter-sectoral in their composition. Members of the Committees are 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 are 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 are included in the census.

Some topics that are not considered core by the UN recommendations but which are found to be of great interest and importance to Ghana and are, 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 are 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 are 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

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. 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 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 are 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 are 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 fieldwork

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 are 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 are 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 are 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 are absent from the institutions on Census Night. Out-door sleepers (floating population) are also enumerated on the Census Night.

Enumeration of the household population started on Monday, 27th September, 2010. Enumerators visited houses, compounds and structures in their enumeration areas and started enumerating all households including visitors who spent the Census Night in the households. Enumeration was carried out in the order in which houses/structures are listed and where the members of the household are 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 are teachers and had to return to school. However, many enumerators ran short of questionnaires after a few days' work.

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had finished their work are mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that are yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities are 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 are not properly demarcated and some are characterized by large EAs, some enumerators are 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 are that:

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who are in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) are 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%) are 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 are 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 are 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 are: 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 are ten (10) administrative regions in Ghana during the 2010 Population and Housing Census as they are 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 are demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts are created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts are 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 are 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 are 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 are classified as urban while localities with less than 5,000 persons are 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) are classified as non-household population. Persons who spent census night in any of the under listed institutions and locations are 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 are in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers.
- b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.
- c. Are unemployed.

The economically not active are persons who did not work and are not seeking for work. They are classified by reasons for not being economically active. Economically not active persons included homemakers, students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who are 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 are classified by the kind of work they are 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 are 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 are 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 are classified as "other".

Employment Sector

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

Disability

Persons with disability are defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. 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 are 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 are 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 are 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 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 analysed 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

The main factors that affect the growth of any given population are migration, fertility and mortality, which are largely influenced by age and sex. This chapter examines the population distribution of the Zabzugu District. Other demographic issues like migration, fertility and mortality are analysed by sex and various age group categories.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

The district has a total population size of 63,815 distributed over a total area of about 1,100.1km squared. This gives a population density of about 58.0 persons per square km. The number of females (32,509) is higher than the males (31,306). This gives a sex ratio of 96.3.

Table 2.1 shows the population of the district by age, sex and type of locality. The district has the highest proportion of its population within the age group 0-4years with a total population of 11,611. The total number of males in this age group is 5,960 and the females are 5,651 giving it a sex ratio of 105.5. The lowest proportion of the district's population is in the age group of 95-99, which has a total population of 59 out of which 33 are males and 26 are females. This also represents a sex ratio of 126.9.

The population in age group 0-4 years is slightly higher than that of 5-9 years where the population begins to decline as the age increased. The trend of decreasing population with increasing age changed at age group 60-64, where there is an upward turn in the population from the previous age group.

Generally, one can observe a decline in population as age increased except for a few instances where there are spikes in population for certain age groups. In the urban locality for instance, there are spikes in the population for age groups 0-9, 60-64, 70-74, and 80-84 where the population rise from the previous age group. This could be attributed to age misreporting where people who are not sure of their age reported their age to the nearest whole number ending in zero. In the urban areas, patterns that do not conform to the declining numbers with advancing age are noticed in age groups 5-9, 60-64 and 70-74.

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

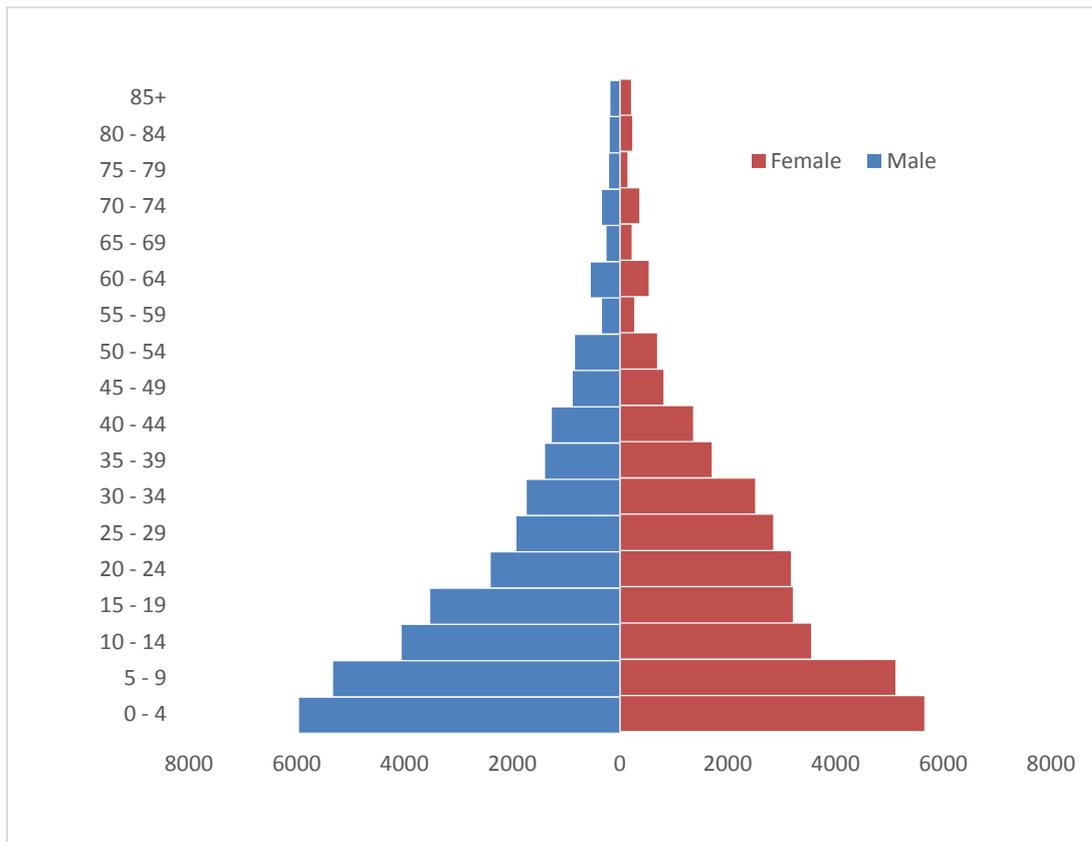
Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	63,815	31,306	32,509	96.3	20,420	43,395
0 – 4	11,611	5,960	5,651	105.5	3,337	8,274
5 – 9	10,433	5,324	5,109	104.2	2,972	7,461
10 – 14	7,603	4,056	3,547	114.4	2,151	5,452
15 – 19	6,727	3,521	3,206	109.8	2,335	4,392
20 – 24	5,574	2,402	3,172	75.7	2,032	3,542
25 – 29	4,761	1,920	2,841	67.6	1,749	3,012
30 – 34	4,236	1,728	2,508	68.9	1,481	2,755
35 – 39	3,092	1,389	1,703	81.6	1,090	2,002
40 – 44	2,617	1,263	1,354	93.3	844	1,773
45 – 49	1,685	878	807	108.8	566	1,119
50 – 54	1,523	838	685	122.3	506	1,017
55 – 59	594	333	261	127.6	190	404
60 – 64	1,074	544	530	102.6	361	713
65 – 69	463	249	214	116.4	130	333
70 – 74	688	331	357	92.7	295	393
75 – 79	338	203	135	150.4	128	210
80 – 84	415	189	226	83.6	137	278
85 – 89	206	91	115	79.1	68	138
90 – 94	116	54	62	87.1	30	86
95 – 99	59	33	26	126.9	18	41
All Ages	63,815	31,306	32,509	96.3	20,420	43,395
0-14	29,647	15,340	14,307	107.2	8,460	21,187
15-64	31,883	14,816	17,067	86.8	11,154	20,729
65+	2,285	1,150	1,135	101.3	806	1,479
Age-dependency ratio	100.2	111.3	90.5		83.1	109.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age and sex structure

As illustrated in Figure 2.1, the population distribution by age and sex for the district bears a resemblance of a typical population pyramid developing country, which has a broad base and a narrow apex. This kind of pyramid denotes a youthful population. The population in age group 0-4 years is slightly higher (11,611) than that of 5-9 (10,433) where the population began to decline as the age increased. The trend of decreasing population with increasing age changed at age group 60-64 and 70-74 where there is an upward turn in the population from the previous age group.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

It can also be observed that, in most cases, the males in the various age groups tended to be higher than the females. From age group 0-19, males are more than the females. The situation reversed from age group 20-44 where there is female dominance in terms of numbers. From age group 45-69, it could be seen that there is a return in the dominance of the males in the population. There are however general fluctuations in the figures for the remaining age groups in terms of the male-female populations.

2.3.1 Sex Ratio

The Sex ratio is the number of males per hundred females in a given population (GSS Compendium). The sex ratio for the district could thus be interpreted as that: there are 96 males for every 100 females. The sex ratio shows changes at different age groups. Table 2.1 reveals that, from age zero to 19 (0-19), there are changes in sex ratio for example 96.3 in age group 0-4 to 109.8 in age group 15-19. At this stage, there appeared to be a sharp decline in the sex ratio from 109.8 in age group 15-19 to 75.7 in age group 20-24. This indicates that from that age group there are about 75 males to every 100 females. This trend continued to age group 45-49 where there is again an increase in the sex ratio (108.8) to male dominance. From that particular age group and above, the ratio is more than 100 except for age groups 70-74 and 80-94, which denoted a slight dominance in female populations.

2.3.2 Dependency ratio

Table 2.1 also depicts the Age dependency ratio of the district as 100.2. Age dependency ratio is an expression of all people in the dependent ages (age 0-14 and 65 year and above) over those in the economically active age group (15- 64 years) and multiplied by 100. Thus a high dependency ratio will mean that there is a high burden on the economically active group. A dependency ratio of 100.2 therefore implies that for every 100 people in the working age group, there are about 100 people that depend on them for their livelihood. In the urban locality the dependency ratio is 83.1 while that of the rural locality is 109.3

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The main determinants of a country's population growth, rests on three major factors. These are fertility, migration and mortality.

2.4.1 Fertility

Total fertility in Ghana has declined from seven children per woman to four over the last 30 years (Ghana Statistical Service, 2009). Fertility is the natural capability of a woman to produce offspring. There are several ways of measuring fertility in a given population. One such method is the general fertility rate which is derived by dividing the number of births in a year by the number of women aged 15-44 times thousand. Another is total fertility rate, which measures the total number of children a woman would bear during a lifetime if she are to experience the prevailing age-specific fertility rates of women.

Table 2.2 illustrates the total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate in the districts in the Northern region. The region has a total fertility rate of 3.54, a general fertility rate of 101.9 per 1000 and a crude birth rate of 24 per 1000. The Zabzugu district figures are below that of the regional figures. The district's total fertility rate is 2.4, the general fertility rate is 65.2 per 1000 and a crude birth rate of 15.9 per 1000. The district is ranked the least among the districts in the region with a lower total fertility rate. It is also the least in the general fertility rate and crude birth rate among the districts in the Northern region.

Table 2.2: Distribution of total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,479,461	582,897	59,391	3.54	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	85.1	20
Tamale Metropolis	223,252	59,341	4,743	2.8	79.9	21.2
Tolon	72,990	17,028	1,585	3.2	93.1	21.7
SaveluguNanton	139,283	33,942	4,300	4.3	126.7	30.9
Karaga	77,706	18,666	1,621	2.9	86.8	20.9
Gushiegu	111,259	26,349	2,868	3.7	108.8	25.8
Saboba	65,706	14,519	1,871	4.2	128.9	28.5
Chereponi	53,394	11,652	1,495	4.3	128.3	28
BunkpuruguYonyo	122,591	26,725	2,893	3.8	108.3	23.6
Mamprusi East	121,009	27,145	2,785	3.6	102.6	23
Mamprusi West	121,117	27,528	3,080	3.8	111.9	25.4
North Gonja	43,547	9,935	1,349	5.3	135.8	31
Kumbungu	39,341	8,851	920	3.6	103.9	23.4
Sagnerigu Municipal	148,099	38,548	3,579	3.3	92.8	24.2
Mion	81,812	18,812	1,935	3.4	102.9	23.7
Tatale	60,039	14,108	1,307	3.5	92.6	21.8
Mamprugu Moagduri	46,894	10,694	1,071	3.4	100.1	22.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

Children ever born and surviving

Table 2.3 shows children ever born and children surviving by sex. The total number of children ever born by women 12 years and older (20,077 women) in the district is 45,368 with only 39,582 surviving. Children ever born increased gradually from age groups 12-14 years to 20-24 where the number of births increased sharply. From age 25 and above woman have higher probabilities of giving birth which accounts for the higher figures of children ever born. The wide disparity between the children ever born and the children surviving indicates the high death rates of children in the district.

Out of the 45,368 children ever born for women 12 years and older, 23,473 were males while 21,895 were females. The highest number of male children ever born (4,014) belong to mothers within the age group 30-34. In the same vein the highest of female children ever born (3,908) belong to mothers within the ages of 30-34. On the children surviving, it is not surprising that mothers within the age groups of 30-34 have the most children surviving (7,153) out of which 3,628 are male children surviving and 3,525 female children surviving.

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	20,077	45,368	23,473	21,895	39,582	20,396	19,186
12 - 14	1,875	14	7	7	13	7	6
15 - 19	3,206	472	247	225	421	216	205
20 - 24	3,172	3,001	1,592	1,409	2,774	1,456	1,318
25 - 29	2,841	5,953	3,125	2,828	5,359	2,783	2,576
30 - 34	2,508	7,922	4,014	3,908	7,153	3,628	3,525
35 - 39	1,703	6,810	3,485	3,325	6,068	3,091	2,977
40 - 44	1,354	5,952	3,054	2,898	5,241	2,703	2,538
45 - 49	807	3,794	1,995	1,799	3,210	1,685	1,525
50 - 54	685	3,178	1,658	1,520	2,692	1,395	1,297
55 - 59	261	1,204	628	576	1,062	554	508
60 +	1,665	7,068	3,668	3,400	5,589	2,878	2,711

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality is another determinant of a country's population growth, which is defined as susceptibility to death. A low death rate could mean a high population growth if all other things are held constant.

Death in Household

Crude Death Rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year. Table 2.4 depicts the death in households and crude death rate by districts in the northern region. Out of the total population of 63,815 in the Zabzugu district, about 196 deaths were recorded in all households in the district giving a crude death rate of 3.1 per 1000 population. This indicates that there are approximately three deaths in every 1000 population in the district, which is lower than the regional average of 5.9.

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

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

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Causes of Death

Table 2.5 indicates death in household at regional and at the district level. The region had a total 14,715 deaths in households in 2010. Out of this, 1,434 representing 9.7 percent are due to accidents/violence/homicide/suicide and the remaining 90.3 are due to other causes. The Zabzugu district's total deaths in households is 196. Deaths due to accidents/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 12.8 percent of total deaths and all other causes of death accounting for 87.2 percent. The district ranked the least among the districts in the region with low deaths in households.

Table 2.5: Cause of death by district

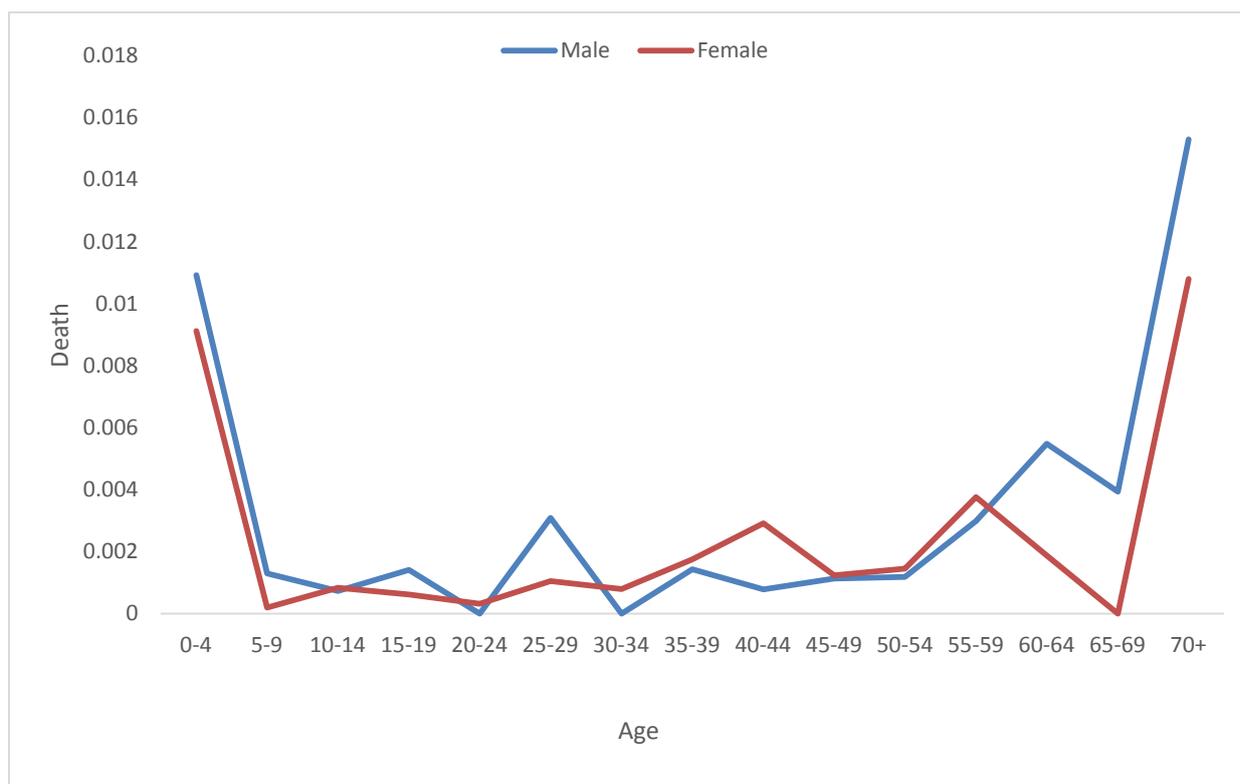
Doistrict	Total deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide	Percent	All other causes	Percent
All Districts	14,715	1,434	9.7	13,281	90.3
Bole	450	29	6.4	421	93.6
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	722	65	9.0	657	91.0
West Gonja	197	21	10.7	176	89.3
Gonja Central	334	44	13.2	290	86.8
East Gonja	761	77	10.1	684	89.9
Kpandai	554	124	22.4	430	77.6
Nanumba South	542	49	9.0	493	91.0
Nanumba North	653	62	9.5	591	90.5
Zabzugu	196	25	12.8	171	87.2
Yendi Municipal	738	97	13.1	641	86.9
Tamale Metropolis	1,257	119	9.5	1,138	90.5
<i>Tamale South</i>	384	31	8.1	353	91.9
<i>Tamale Central</i>	873	88	10.1	785	89.9
Tolon	503	33	6.6	470	93.4
Savelugu Nanton	1,413	139	9.8	1,274	90.2
Karaga	501	67	13.4	434	86.6
Gushiegu	744	31	4.2	713	95.8
Saboba	235	23	9.8	212	90.2
Chereponi	288	25	8.7	263	91.3
Bunkpurugu Yonyo	575	62	10.8	513	89.2
Mamprusi East	619	59	9.5	560	90.5
Mamprusi West	955	74	7.7	881	92.3
North Gonja	247	36	14.6	211	85.4
Kumbungu	342	14	4.1	328	95.9
Sagnerigu Municipal	847	62	7.3	785	92.7
Mion	555	52	9.4	503	90.6
Tatale	210	28	13.3	182	86.7
Mamprugu Moagduri	277	17	6.1	260	93.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age specific mortality rates

Figure 2.2 shows the reported age specific death rates by sex in the Zabzugu district. Age-specific death rate is the number of deaths of people in a specified age group per 1,000 population of that age group. From the figure, the death rate for both male and female populations reduced drastically from ages below 5 years but the male mortality is slightly higher than the female in both 5-9 and 15-19 years age group and they merged at the 10-14 and 20-24 year age group. The death rate for the male population tipped up for the age group 25-29 but both male and female population start to fluctuate for the remaining age group up to 55-59. From age 60-64 and above the death rate increased as age advanced.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration is a change in one's usual place of residence, which involves the crossing of an administrative boundary. Table 2.6 illustrates the birth place of migrants in the district and the number of years spent in the district. A total of 3,546 migrants could be found in the district out of which 2,478 are migrants born elsewhere in the Northern region. The region with the least migrants in the district is the Central region, which had a total of 5.

The region with the highest migrants who had stayed less than one year in the district is Eastern region (65.4%) while Upper West also leads in the number of migrants who had stayed in the district between 1-4 years (84.6%). For migrants who had stayed in the district between 5-9 years, those who came from outside Ghana are in the lead with a total proportion of 18.9 percent.

Table 2.6: Birthplace of migrants by duration of stay at current residence

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	3,546	26.8	23.2	12.7	18.9	18.4
Born elsewhere in the region	2,478	27.3	21.6	12	19.7	19.4
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	8	37.5	25	12.5	12.5	12.5
Central	5.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	20.0
Greater Accra	35	25.7	28.6	8.6	22.9	14.3
Volta	210	40.5	14.3	4.8	20.0	20.5
Eastern	52	65.4	21.2	3.8	5.8	3.8
Ashanti	146	43.2	15.8	17.1	11.0	13.0
Brong Ahafo	52	9.6	36.5	17.3	26.9	9.6
Northern		-				
Upper East	75	26.7	38.7	17.3	10.7	6.7
Upper West	13	0.0	84.6	0.0	15.4	0.0
Outside Ghana	472	11.1	33.0	18.9	18.4	19.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on issues surrounding household composition, size of the household, marital status and Nationality. Also discussed are matters on religious affiliation, literacy and education.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

3.2.1 Household Size

Table 3.1 shows that, the average household size for the district is 9.7 as compared to the region which is 4.5. This shows that, there is much difference between the district and the region. The average household size is higher for urban areas than rural areas (11.8 and 9.0 respectively). The Table further reveals that, the average household per house for the district is 1.2 and this is higher for rural areas compared to urban areas.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality type

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	62,922	20,296	42,626
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	6,567	1,724	4,843
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
Average household size	4.5	7.8	9.7	11.8	9

3.2.2 Household Composition

Household composition refers to the patterns of relationships between the head of household and other members of the household (2013 compendium). This includes relationships such as spouse (wife/husband), child (son/daughter), grandchild, parent/parent-in-law, brother/sister, other relative and non-relative. A member of the household is referred to as head if he or she is recognized as such by the other members of the household. 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 structure is defined as classification of ties of affiliation of persons who constitute households (Ghana Statistical Service, 2010).

Table 3.2 depicts the composition of the household population by sex. From the table, the total household population is 62,922 in 2010. The total heads of household, correspond to the total number of households in the district which is 6,567, representing 10.4 percent of the total household population. Other household members included spouses (husband or wife) representing 9.2 percent of the household population, Children (son/daughter) constituted the majority with 55.6 percent of the household population and non-relatives constituted only 0.4 percent.

From the total of 30,846 male household population, 20.0 percent are heads of households and the majority (60.4%) are sons. The proportion of female household population who are heads of household is about five times lower (1.2%) than that of the male while half of the female household population are daughters. The proportion of females who are spouses is 17.8 percent in the district.

Table 3.2: Household composition by sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	62,922	100.0	30,846	100.0	32,076	100.0
Head	6,567	10.4	6,173	20.0	394	1.2
Spouse (wife/husband)	5,792	9.2	98	0.3	5,694	17.8
Child (son/daughter)	35,001	55.6	18,629	60.4	16,372	51.0
Parent/Parent in-law	700	1.1	61	0.2	639	2.0
Son/Daughter in-law	560	0.9	93	0.3	467	1.5
Grandchild	2,773	4.4	1,435	4.7	1,338	4.2
Brother/Sister	3,376	5.4	2,040	6.6	1,336	4.2
Step child	890	1.4	443	1.4	447	1.4
Adopted/Foster child	403	0.6	183	0.6	220	0.7
Other relative	6,636	10.5	1,553	5.0	5,083	15.8
Non-relative	224	0.4	138	0.4	86	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household structure

Table 3.3 presents the structure of household by sex in the district. Households have been classified based on their composition. Thus a household is classified as head only; Head and spouse only; Head, spouses and children (Biological and adopted) or a form of extended family system which may include any of the following: grandparents, cousins, other relatives or even nonrelatives. From the table the majority of the household population (69.5%) lived in an extended family type consisting of head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives only, followed by nuclear comprising head, spouse(s) and children only (19.4%). Households made up of heads only constituted 0.2 percent while head and spouse only made up 0.3 percent. Overall, more than half (70%) of the household population in the district is of the extended family structure.

Out of the total male household population, 68.4 percent lived in an extended family type while 20.7 percent lived in nuclear households. With regards to the total female household population, 70.6 percent lived in an extended family type, and 18.2 percent lived in a nuclear type.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	62,922	100.0	30,846	100.0	32,076	100.0
Head only	126	0.2	89	0.3	37	0.1
Head and a spouse only	190	0.3	97	0.3	93	0.3
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	12,217	19.4	6,378	20.7	5,839	18.2
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	43,753	69.5	21,106	68.4	22,647	70.6
Extended + non relatives	1,340	2.1	678	2.2	662	2.1
Head spouse(s) and other composition	875	1.4	437	1.4	438	1.4
Single parent Nuclear	852	1.4	429	1.4	423	1.3
Single parent Extended	2,515	4.0	1,104	3.6	1,411	4.4
Single parent Extended + non relative	207	0.3	96	0.3	111	0.3
Head and other composition but no spouse	847	1.3	432	1.4	415	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Table 3.4 depicts a distribution of marital status in the district. From the Table, 62.0 percent of the population 12 years and older in the district are married, while 33.7 percent are not married. Those separated, divorced, and those in consensual unions constituted 1.6 percent. Those widowed are 2.7 percent of the district population 12 years and older.

3.3.1 Marital status, age and sex

The distribution of population 12 years and older in age groups and marital status is illustrated in Table 3.4. The 2010 census collected data on marital status of individuals who are 12 years and older. More than half (62.0%) of the population in the district are married and 33.7 percent never married. Out of those who never married 40.4 percent are males and 27.5 percent are females. It can also be observed that, despite the female population being higher than the males, a little over half (65.1%) of the female population are married while only 57.8 percent of the male population are married. It could further be observed that there is a relationship between age and marriage. Thus, as age increased, so does the married population.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	38,227	100.0	33.7	0.5	62.0	0.5	0.6	2.7
12 – 14	4,059	100.0	82.1	0.1	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,727	100.0	75.9	0.5	23.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	5,574	100.0	45.9	0.6	52.8	0.4	0.3	0.2
25 - 29	4,761	100.0	21.3	0.7	76.7	0.5	0.5	0.3
30 - 34	4,236	100.0	8.6	0.6	88.7	0.6	0.8	0.7
35 - 39	3,092	100.0	4.4	0.3	93.1	0.6	0.7	0.8
40 - 44	2,617	100.0	2.9	0.5	92.2	0.6	1.1	2.6
45 - 49	1,685	100.0	2.2	0.4	91.8	1.3	0.7	3.6
50 - 54	1,523	100.0	1.9	0.3	86.9	1.2	1.8	7.9
55 - 59	594	100.0	2.7	0.5	82.2	1.0	2.7	10.9
60 - 64	1,074	100.0	4.0	0.5	78.0	1.0	2.0	14.4
65+	2,285	100.0	6.8	0.5	68.6	1.1	1.8	21.2
Male								
Total	18,150	100.0	40.4	0.4	57.8	0.4	0.4	0.5
12 – 14	2,184	100.0	82.2	0.0	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,521	100.0	79.3	0.5	20.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	2,402	100.0	63.3	0.5	35.7	0.2	0.2	0.0
25 - 29	1,920	100.0	35.3	0.6	62.9	0.6	0.4	0.2
30 - 34	1,728	100.0	14.8	0.5	83.0	0.8	0.8	0.2
35 - 39	1,389	100.0	7.1	0.5	91.1	0.9	0.3	0.1
40 - 44	1,263	100.0	3.8	0.5	93.7	0.6	0.8	0.6
45 - 49	878	100.0	2.3	0.6	95.7	0.5	0.2	0.8
50 - 54	838	100.0	2.1	0.1	95.2	0.7	0.6	1.2
55 - 59	333	100.0	3.3	0.3	91.9	1.5	1.8	1.2
60 - 64	544	100.0	3.3	0.9	92.3	0.4	1.1	2.0
65+	1,150	100.0	7.0	0.3	87.1	0.8	1.3	3.4
Female								
Total	20,077	100.0	27.5	0.5	65.8	0.6	0.9	4.7
12 – 14	1,875	100.0	82.0	0.2	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,206	100.0	72.1	0.6	26.7	0.1	0.2	0.3
20 - 24	3,172	100.0	32.6	0.6	65.7	0.4	0.3	0.3
25 - 29	2,841	100.0	11.8	0.7	86.1	0.4	0.6	0.4
30 - 34	2,508	100.0	4.3	0.7	92.7	0.5	0.8	1.0
35 - 39	1,703	100.0	2.3	0.1	94.7	0.5	1.1	1.4
40 - 44	1,354	100.0	2.1	0.5	90.9	0.5	1.4	4.5
45 - 49	807	100.0	2.1	0.1	87.6	2.2	1.2	6.7
50 - 54	685	100.0	1.6	0.6	76.6	1.9	3.2	16.1
55 - 59	261	100.0	1.9	0.8	69.7	0.4	3.8	23.4
60 - 64	530	100.0	4.7	0.0	63.4	1.7	3.0	27.2
65+	1,135	100.0	6.6	0.6	49.9	1.5	2.2	39.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital Status and Level of education

Table 3.5 shows the distribution of persons 12 years and older by sex and level of education. It is true education delays the time at which a person gets married. Out of the total of 38,227 persons 12 years and above, 69.7 percent had no form of education while about 22.3 percent had only basic education. Also, 80.3 percent of the married population had no education with

about 13.8 percent having only basic education. Persons married with education beyond the basic level recorded less than 5 percent each. The proportion of females with “No Education” is higher (74.7%) as compared to the proportion of males with “No education” (64.1 %). Amongst the total married male population of 10,491, 76.3 percent had no education with 14.7 percent having only basic education. The proportion of the married female population with no education is 83.5 percent and those with only basic education is 13.0 percent.

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

Sex/Marital Status	Number	All levels	Not Educated	Basic	Secondary	Voc/ Tech Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate diploma	Tertiary
Both Sexes								
Total	38,227	100.0	69.7	22.3	6.8	0.1	0.9	0.2
Never married	12,866	100.0	47.6	39.8	11.5	0.1	0.8	0.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	182	100.0	68.7	23.1	7.1	0.5	0.5	0.0
Married	23,696	100.0	80.3	13.8	4.5	0.1	1.1	0.2
Separated	194	100.0	83.0	10.8	4.1	0.0	2.1	0.0
Divorced	246	100.0	87.4	10.2	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0
Widowed	1,043	100.0	93.2	5.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male								
Total	18,150	100.0	64.1	24.8	9.1	0.2	1.6	0.3
Never married	7,336	100.0	45.9	39.7	13.0	0.2	1.2	0.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	80	100.0	66.3	21.3	11.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Married	10,491	100.0	76.3	14.7	6.4	0.2	1.9	0.5
Separated	80	100.0	78.8	10.0	8.8	0.0	2.5	0.0
Divorced	73	100.0	82.2	13.7	2.7	0.0	1.4	0.0
Widowed	90	100.0	92.2	6.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female								
Total	20,077	100.0	74.7	20.1	4.7	0.1	0.3	0.0
Never married	5,530	100.0	49.9	40.1	9.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	102	100.0	70.6	24.5	3.9	0.0	1.0	0.0
Married	13,205	100.0	83.5	13.0	3.0	0.1	0.3	0.0
Separated	114	100.0	86.0	11.4	0.9	0.0	1.8	0.0
Divorced	173	100.0	89.6	8.7	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.0
Widowed	953	100.0	93.3	5.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital Status and Economic Activity

Table 3.6 shows the marital status of persons 12 years and older and their economic activity status. Amongst the population 12 years and older who are never married, 65.8 percent are employed, 1.6 percent are unemployed and 32.5 percent are economically not active. Majority of the latter could be the youth who are still in school. This pattern also holds for both male and females with 30.9 percent of the males and 34.7 percent of the females not economically active.

Out of the 23, 896 persons 12 years and older who are married 84.8 percent are employed while only 1.7 percent are not married and 13.5 percent are economically not active. There are more females married (13,325) than males (10,571) but in terms of proportions 88.2 percent of the married males are employed while only 82 percent of the married females are employed. Furthermore there are more married females who are unemployed (292) and economically inactive (2,101) than their male counterparts (111 unemployed and 1,134 economically inactive).

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	38,585	100.0	29,818	77.3	633	1.6	8,134	21.1
Never married	13,010	100.0	8,566	65.8	210	1.6	4,234	32.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	182	100.0	136	74.7	4	2.2	42	23.1
Married	23,896	100.0	20,258	84.8	403	1.7	3,235	13.5
Separated	196	100.0	153	78.1	1	0.5	42	21.4
Divorced	246	100.0	190	77.2	3	1.2	53	21.5
Widowed	1,055	100.0	515	48.8	12	1.1	528	50.0
Male								
Total	18,331	100.0	14,596	79.6	219	1.2	3,516	19.2
Never married	7,433	100.0	5,030	67.7	104	1.4	2,299	30.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	80	100.0	60	75	2	2.5	18	22.5
Married	10,571	100.0	9,326	88.2	111	1.1	1,134	10.7
Separated	81	100.0	66	81.5	-	-	15	18.5
Divorced	73	100.0	62	84.9	-	-	11	15.1
Widowed	93	100.0	52	55.9	2	2.2	39	41.9
Female								
Total	20,254	100.0	15,222	75.2	414	2.0	4,618	22.8
Never married	5,577	100.0	3,536	63.4	106	1.9	1,935	34.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	102	100.0	76	74.5	2	2.0	24	23.5
Married	13,325	100.0	10,932	82	292	2.2	2,101	15.8
Separated	115	100.0	87	75.7	1	0.9	27	23.5
Divorced	173	100.0	128	74.0	3	1.7	42	24.3
Widowed	962	100.0	463	48.1	10	1.0	489	50.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

This section is about the nationality of the population in the district. Table 3.7 illustrates the nationality of the population in the district by sex. Out of the population of 63,815 in the district, 94.7 percent are Ghanaians by birth, while 2.2 percent are persons with dual Nationality. Persons who are Ghanaian by naturalization, ECOWAS nationals, Africans other than ECOWAS and other countries collectively formed less than 4 percent (with the proportion of ECOWAS nationals being 1.3%). The proportion of the male population who are Ghanaians by birth (94.7%) is about the same as that of the female population (94.8%).

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	63,815	100.0	31,306	100.0	32,509	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	60,456	94.7	29,637	94.7	30,819	94.8
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	1,384	2.2	674	2.2	710	2.2
Ghanaian by naturalization	517	0.8	241	0.8	276	0.8
ECOWAS	850	1.3	451	1.4	399	1.2
African other than ECOWAS	349	0.5	188	0.6	161	0.5
Other	259	0.4	115	0.4	144	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows the population in the Zabzugu district by religion and sex. From the table, the religion with the highest affiliation is Islam representing 49.4 percent of the district's population (31,494). Out of the total population belonging to the Islamic faith 49.3 percent (15,428) are males while 49.4 percent (16,066) are females. Traditionalist comprised 36 percent (22,969) of the population of the district. However, 3.7 percent of the population indicated they had no affiliation to any religion. Thus Islam is the most dominant religion in the district.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	63,815	100.0	31,306	100.0	32,509	100.0
No religion	2,375	3.7	1,190	3.8	1,185	3.6
Catholic	1,712	2.7	893	2.9	819	2.5
Protestants (Anglican, Lutheran etc.)	1,595	2.5	763	2.4	832	2.6
Pentecostal/Charismatic	2,382	3.7	1,172	3.7	1,210	3.7
Other Christian	1,105	1.7	539	1.7	566	1.7
Islam	31,494	49.4	15,428	49.3	16,066	49.4
Traditionalist	22,969	36.0	11,229	35.9	11,740	36.1
Other	183	0.3	92	0.3	91	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Literacy is the ability of one to read and write with understanding (2010 PHC Enumerator's Manual). During the 2010 census, data on literacy was collected on persons 11 years and older. Table 3.9 shows that 12,186 people aged 11 years and older in the Zabzugu District are literate in any language. More males are literate (6,832) than females (5,354). Except for the age groups 15-19 the number of persons literate decreased as the age increased. It can also be realized that, the trend of literacy decreased as age increased but there is a sharp decline from age group 55-59 years.

3.6.1 Literacy

Figure 3.1 depicts distribution of the population 11 years and over by their language of literacy. From the figure, 62.6 percent of the population 11 years and older in the district are

literate in English and Ghanaian language and that recorded the highest proportion, followed by 30.3 percent who are literate in English only.

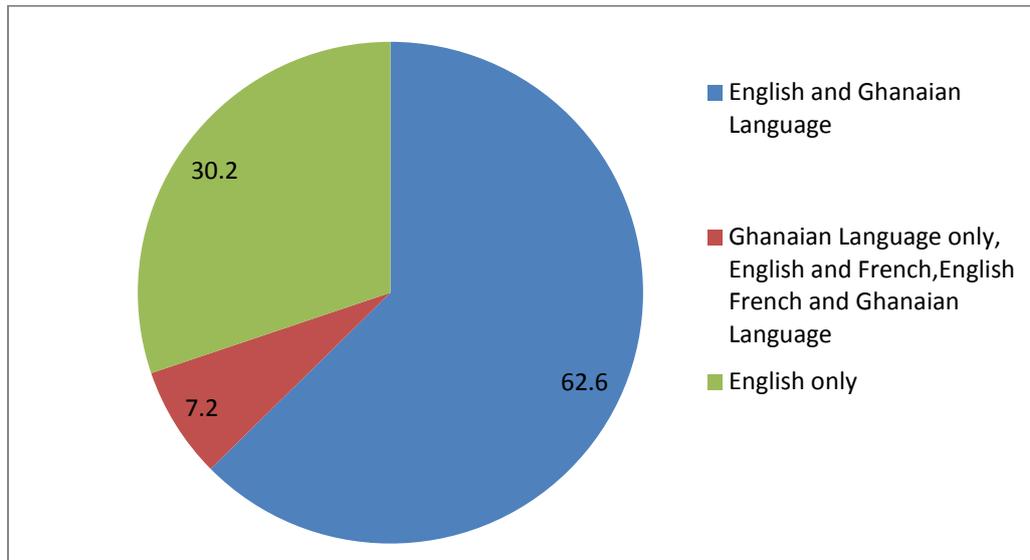
Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Sex	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French & Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	27,345	12,186	100.0	30.5	6.6	62.3	0.2	0.3
11-14	2,194	2,867	100.0	39.0	9.0	51.7	0.1	0.2
15-19	3,232	3,553	100.0	33.2	5.9	60.3	0.3	0.4
20-24	3,570	2,054	100.0	25.4	4.9	69.5	0.0	0.2
25-29	3,533	1,268	100.0	27.1	4.7	67.5	0.2	0.4
30-34	3,461	820	100.0	23.2	4.5	71.7	0.4	0.2
35-39	2,650	457	100.0	26.0	6.1	65.9	0.2	1.8
40-44	2,321	326	100.0	19.3	13.2	67.5	0.0	0.0
45-49	1,489	206	100.0	19.9	5.3	74.3	0.5	0.0
50-54	1,368	169	100.0	19.5	8.3	72.2	0.0	0.0
55-59	533	68	100.0	10.3	19.1	70.6	0.0	0.0
60-64	958	122	100.0	21.3	15.6	63.1	0.0	0.0
65+	2,036	276	100.0	28.6	6.5	64.9	0.0	0.0
Male								
Total	11,974	6,832	100.0	29.3	6.5	63.6	0.2	0.4
11-14	1,129	1,558	100.0	38.1	9.1	52.6	0.1	0.2
15-19	1,550	2,006	100.0	33.4	5.4	60.5	0.2	0.5
20-24	1,310	1,118	100.0	24.1	4.9	70.7	0.1	0.3
25-29	1,204	735	100.0	24.9	3.3	71.2	0.4	0.3
30-34	1,275	468	100.0	21.6	4.7	72.9	0.6	0.2
35-39	1,114	281	100.0	17.8	6.4	73.0	0.4	2.5
40-44	1,071	205	100.0	17.1	10.7	72.2	0.0	0.0
45-49	763	121	100.0	24.8	7.4	66.9	0.8	0.0
50-54	751	96	100.0	25.0	9.4	65.6	0.0	0.0
55-59	291	44	100.0	11.4	20.5	68.2	0.0	0.0
60-64	478	69	100.0	15.9	23.2	60.9	0.0	0.0
65+	1,038	131	100.0	22.1	8.4	69.5	0.0	0.0
Female								
Total	15,371	5,354	100.0	32.1	6.8	60.7	0.1	0.3
11-14	1,065	1,309	100.0	40.2	8.9	50.6	0.2	0.2
15-19	1,682	1,547	100.0	32.9	6.5	60.1	0.3	0.3
20-24	2,260	936	100.0	26.9	4.9	68.1	0.0	0.1
25-29	2,329	533	100.0	30.2	6.8	62.5	0.0	0.6
30-34	2,186	352	100.0	25.3	4.3	70.2	0.0	0.3
35-39	1,536	176	100.0	39.2	5.7	54.5	0.0	0.6
40-44	1,250	121	100.0	23.1	17.4	59.5	0.0	0.0
45-49	726	85	100.0	12.9	2.4	84.7	0.0	0.0
50-54	617	73	100.0	12.3	6.8	80.8	0.0	0.0
55-59	242	24	100.0	8.3	16.7	75.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	480	53	100.0	28.3	5.7	66.0	0.0	0.0
65+	998	145	100.0	34.5	4.8	60.7	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Population and Housing Census

Persons literate in Ghanaian language only is 6.7 percent while those literate in English and French, French and Ghanaian language together accounted for less than one percent. Literacy in other languages had zero percent indicating that there are no persons literate in any other language in the district apart from those languages indicated in the figure 3.2.

Figure 3.2: Language distribution 11 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

Whereas information on literacy covers persons 11 years and older, questions on school attendance is asked persons 3 years and older. Table 3.10 shows the population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. Primary school recorded the highest proportion of 50.5 percent for those who are attending school. Those in vocational, technical or commercial recorded the least with 0.1 percent. Majority of the male population, i.e. 49.6 percent are still in school and at the primary level followed by Junior Secondary School/Junior High School with 17.2 percent of the male population currently in school at that level. The same applies to the female population where students in the primary schools constituted more than half (51.7%) followed by JSS/JHS, which is 16.0 percent. The reason for primary school constituting majority of the school going population is probably because there are six year groups in the primary school whiles that of the JHS/JSS is only three years.

The other half of the table represents those who had attended school in the past. There is a correlation between the level of education and the number of people with the females being more than the males. Majority (44.7%) of the male population who had attended school in the past ended at the primary level. This is probably due to the location and economic situations of people in the district. Students at certain age groups dropped out at the primary level to assist their parents on their farms. This is followed by SHS/SSS where 22.2 percent of the male population who had attended school ended their education. Majority of the female population who had attended school in the past, i.e. 68.5 percent ended at the Primary level followed by SHS/SSS where 13.0 percent ended their education. From table 3.9, no one ended their education at the kindergarten or the nursery level. Furthermore, while 5.6 percent of the males ended their education at the post-secondary level only 1.7 percent of the females ended at that level.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	18,414	100.0	9,980	100.0	8,434	100.0	4,470	100.0	2,454	100.0	2,016	100.0
Nursery	2,417	13.1	1,223	12.3	1,194	14.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	1,902	10.3	1,012	10.1	890	10.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	9,307	50.5	4,947	49.6	4,360	51.7	2,477	55.4	1,097	44.7	1,380	68.5
JSS/JHS	3,065	16.6	1,719	17.2	1,346	16.0	474	10.6	277	11.3	197	9.8
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	180	4.0	132	5.4	48	2.4
SSS/SHS	1,598	8.7	984	9.9	614	7.3	807	18.1	545	22.2	262	13.0
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	184	4.1	116	4.7	68	3.4
Vocational/ Technical/Commercial	19	0.1	11	0.1	8	0.1	32	0.7	18	0.7	14	0.7
Post middle/ secondary certificate	48	0.3	36	0.4	12	0.1	172	3.8	137	5.6	35	1.7
Tertiary	58	0.3	48	0.5	10	0.1	144	3.2	132	5.4	12	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The overall development of a country is dependent on the production of goods and services, which is also made possible by the human resource of the country. Although all persons, irrespective of age and sex, consume the goods and services, only the section of the total population in employment contributes to the production of these goods and services. Generally, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to the general well-being of the population. Contributing to the issues regarding employment are key factors such as changes in the structure of the population in terms of the proportion of economically active persons and the state of the labour market.

This chapter analyses changes in the structure of the population of Zabzugu District based on the 2010 PHC, in terms of the proportion of economically active and economically not active persons in the total population and the proportion of the employed and unemployed in relation to the economically active population and the economically not active population. Each of these population characteristics is related to age, sex, locality (i.e. urban or rural), marital status and level of education.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 represents the population 15 years and older and their economic activity status by sex. Data on economic activity status is collected for persons 15 years and older. From Table 4.1, 81.6 percent of persons 15 years and above (34,168) are economically active and the rest (18.4 percent) are economically not active. A higher proportion of the male populations is economically active (84.2 percent) and 79.4 percent of the female population is economically active. However, the reverse is the case for those economically not active (15.8% for male population and 20.6 percent for the female population). Out of the economically active population, 97.7 percent are employed and 2.3 percent are unemployed. More than nine out of 10 of those employed worked while the rest did not work but had jobs to go back to (1.0 %) and those who did voluntary work without pay constituted 0.2 percent. The proportion of male population employed is slightly higher (98.4%) than the proportion for the female population employed (97.1%).

A greater proportion of the economically not active population in the district are in full time education (36.8%) and those who did home duties or household chores constituted 31.4 percent.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34,168	100.0	15,966	100.0	18,202	100.0
Economically active	27,897	81.6	13,443	84.2	14,454	79.4
<i>Employed</i>	27,267	97.7	13,226	98.4	14,041	97.1
<i>Worked</i>	26,962	98.9	13,103	99.1	13,859	98.7
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	262	1.0	107	0.8	155	1.1
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	43	0.2	16	0.1	27	0.2
Unemployed	630	2.3	217	1.6	413	2.9
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	335	53.2	90	41.5	245	59.3
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	295	46.8	127	58.5	168	40.7
Economically not active	6,271	18.4	2,523	15.8	3,748	20.6
Did home duties (household chore)	1,968	31.4	541	21.4	1,427	38.1
Full time education	2,310	36.8	1,344	53.3	966	25.8
Pensioner/Retired	38	0.6	12	0.5	26	0.7
Disabled/Sick	211	3.4	80	3.2	131	3.5
Too old/young	1,126	18.0	335	13.3	791	21.1
Other	618	9.9	211	8.4	407	10.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Housing Census

Activity status and age

Table 4.2 shows the employed population 15 years and older by sex, age group and activity status for the Zabzugu District. The proportion of the employed population in the district is over 90 percent for the age groups 35-39 to 45-49, with the highest proportion of 91.8 percent among the age group 40-44 years. The trend is similar for the male and female populations.

With regard to the unemployed population, the proportion of unemployed in the district is higher for the age groups 20-24, 25-29 and 60-64, with the highest (6.8%) proportion being those in the age group 60-64. But the pattern varies for the male and female populations. The proportion of the unemployed among male population is generally lower than that among the female population except for the age group 25-29 years.

Most of the economically not active are in the 65+, 15-19 and 20-24 years age groups, with the highest (37.7%) proportion found in the age group 65+. The proportion of the economically not active aged 15-19 years is 33.3 percent.

Table 4.2: Population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	34,168	100.0	27,509	79.8	632	1.8	6,329	18.4
15-19	6,785	100.0	4,405	64.9	118	1.7	2,262	33.3
20-24	5,624	100.0	4,362	77.6	128	2.3	1,134	20.2
25-29	4,801	100.0	4,039	84.1	124	2.6	638	13.3
30-34	4,281	100.0	3,783	88.4	76	1.8	422	9.9
35-39	3,107	100.0	2,817	90.7	35	1.1	255	8.2
40-44	2,647	100.0	2,430	91.8	30	1.1	187	7.1
45-49	1,695	100.0	1,553	91.6	15	0.9	127	7.5
50-54	1,537	100.0	1,370	89.1	19	1.2	148	9.6
55-59	601	100.0	512	85.2	8	1.3	81	13.5
60-64	1,080	100.0	804	74.4	73	6.8	203	18.8
65+	2,312	100.0	1,434	62.0	6	0.3	872	37.7
Male								
Total	16,119	100.0	13,341	82.8	218	1.4	2,560	15.9
15-19	3,556	100.0	2,317	65.2	47	1.3	1,192	33.5
20-24	2,428	100.0	1,856	76.4	54	2.2	518	21.3
25-29	1,939	100.0	1,639	84.5	56	2.9	244	12.6
30-34	1,743	100.0	1,602	91.9	18	1.0	123	7.1
35-39	1,395	100.0	1,326	95.1	11	0.8	58	4.2
40-44	1,276	100.0	1,232	96.6	3	0.2	41	3.2
45-49	884	100.0	859	97.2	2	0.2	23	2.6
50-54	847	100.0	807	95.3	5	0.6	35	4.1
55-59	335	100.0	314	93.7	0	0.0	21	6.3
60-64	547	100.0	484	88.5	22	4.0	41	7.5
65+	1,169	100.0	905	77.4	0	0.0	264	22.6
Female								
Total	18,351	100.0	14,168	77.2	414	2.3	3,769	20.5
15-19	3,229	100.0	2,088	64.7	71	2.2	1,070	33.1
20-24	3,196	100.0	2,506	78.4	74	2.3	616	19.3
25-29	2,862	100.0	2,400	83.9	68	2.4	394	13.8
30-34	2,538	100.0	2,181	85.9	58	2.3	299	11.8
35-39	1,712	100.0	1,491	87.1	24	1.4	197	11.5
40-44	1,371	100.0	1,198	87.4	27	2	146	10.6
45-49	811	100.0	694	85.6	13	1.6	104	12.8
50-54	690	100.0	563	81.6	14	2	113	16.4
55-59	266	100.0	198	74.4	8	3	60	22.6
60-64	533	100.0	320	60.0	51	9.6	162	30.4
65+	1,143	100.0	529	46.3	6	0.5	608	53.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Generally more than 80 percent of the male population are employed. For instance, well over 90 percent of the male population employed belonged to the age groups 30-59 years and the proportion declined to 77.4 percent at age group 65+.

The female population is no exception, as 77.2 percent (14,168) of them are employed while the rest are either unemployed or economically inactive. The highest employment figures in the female population came from the age group 25-44 at about 87 percent while the lowest is 46.3 percent at age group 65+.

4.3 Occupation

The employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex in the district is shown in Table 4.3. Skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery works constituted more than three-quarters (86.3%) of the employed population 15 years and older in the district. The proportion for male is 92.6 percent and the female is 80.4 percent. The occupations with the lowest (0.2%) proportion in the district are clerical support workers and technicians, with 0.3 percent for males and 0.1 percent for females. The proportion of female (6.0%) engaged as craft and related trades workers is a little over three times that of the males (1.8%).

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	27,267	100.0	13,226	100.0	14,041	100.0
Managers	74	0.3	35	0.3	39	0.3
Professionals	264	1.0	187	1.4	77	0.5
Technicians and associate professionals	68	0.2	34	0.3	34	0.2
Clerical support workers	55	0.2	44	0.3	11	0.1
Service and sales workers	1,448	5.3	229	1.7	1,219	8.7
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	23,539	86.3	12,252	92.6	11,287	80.4
Craft and related trades workers	1,085	4.0	238	1.8	847	6.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	76	0.3	71	0.5	5	0.0
Elementary occupations	653	2.4	131	1.0	522	3.7
Other occupations	5	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Agriculture, forestry and fishery industry engaged the highest proportion of the employed population 15 years and older in the district with more than three-quarters (86.0%) of the employed population 15 years and older engaged in the industry (Table 4.4). The proportion of male (91.8%) engaged in this industry is higher compared to that of females (80.5%). Wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles engaged the second highest (6.0%) of the employed population. About 9.0 percent of the females are engaged in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles as against three percent for the males.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	27,267	100.0	13,226	100.0	14,041	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	23,444	86.0	12,142	91.8	11,302	80.5
Mining and quarrying	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Manufacturing	873	3.2	157	1.2	716	5.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	5	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0
Construction	35	0.1	31	0.2	4	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,624	6.0	398	3.0	1,226	8.7
Transportation and storage	55	0.2	55	0.4	0	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	595	2.2	28	0.2	567	4.0
Information and communication	74	0.3	35	0.3	39	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	11	0.0	5	0.0	6	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	18	0.1	15	0.1	3	0.0
Administrative and support service activities	12	0.0	5	0.0	7	0.0
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	68	0.2	59	0.4	9	0.1
Education	210	0.8	170	1.3	40	0.3
Human health and social work activities	44	0.2	24	0.2	20	0.1
Arts entertainment and recreation	13	0.0	12	0.1	1	0.0
Other service activities	87	0.3	56	0.4	31	0.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	95	0.3	30	0.2	65	0.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

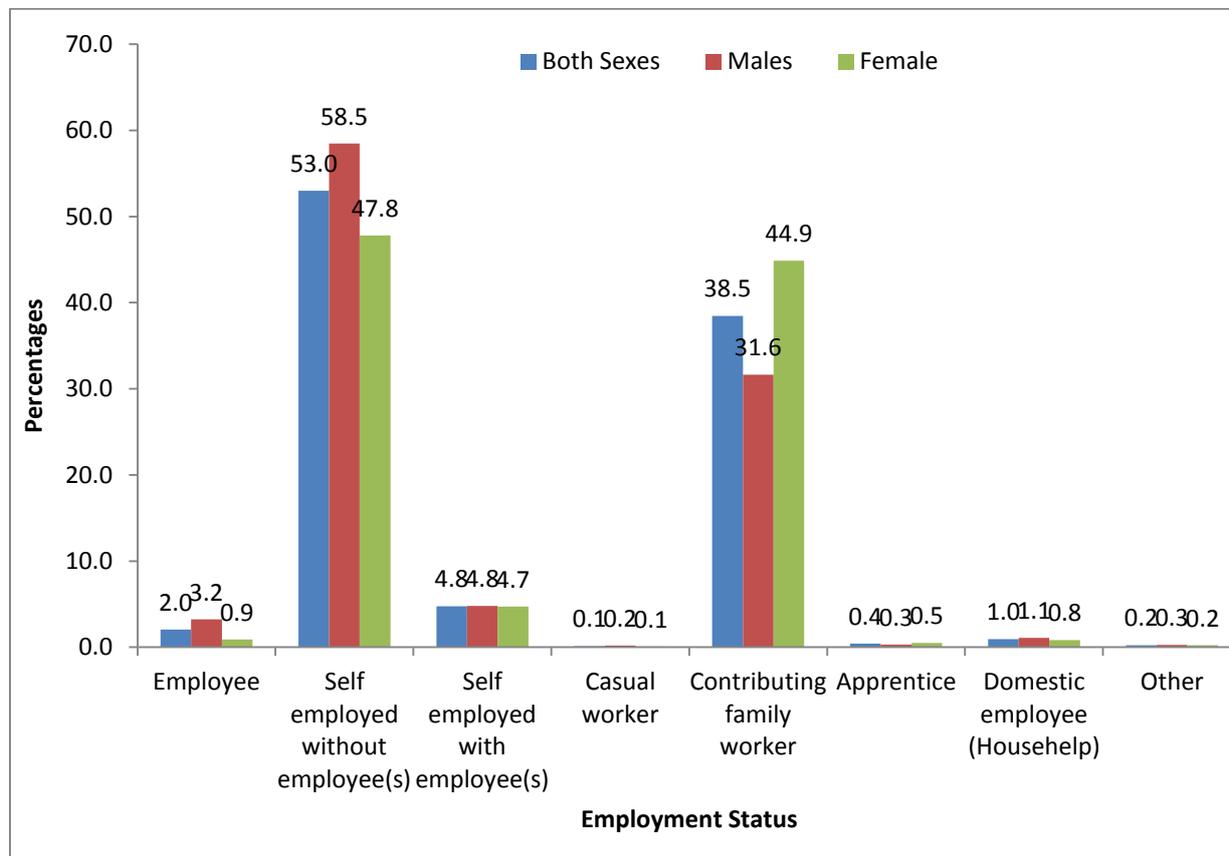
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

More than half of the employed population 15 years and older in the Zabzugu District are self-employed without employee(s) (53.0%) and a further 38.5 percent are contributing family workers (refer to Figure 4.1). A much higher proportion of employed males are self-employed without employees (58.5%) than the females (47.8%). The proportion of females

engaged as contributing family workers, on the other hand, is higher (44.9%) than the male (31.6%). The proportions of the other employed categories are employees (2.0%), self-employed with employees (4.8%), domestic employees (1.0%), apprentices (0.4%) and casual workers (0.1%).

Figure 4.1: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

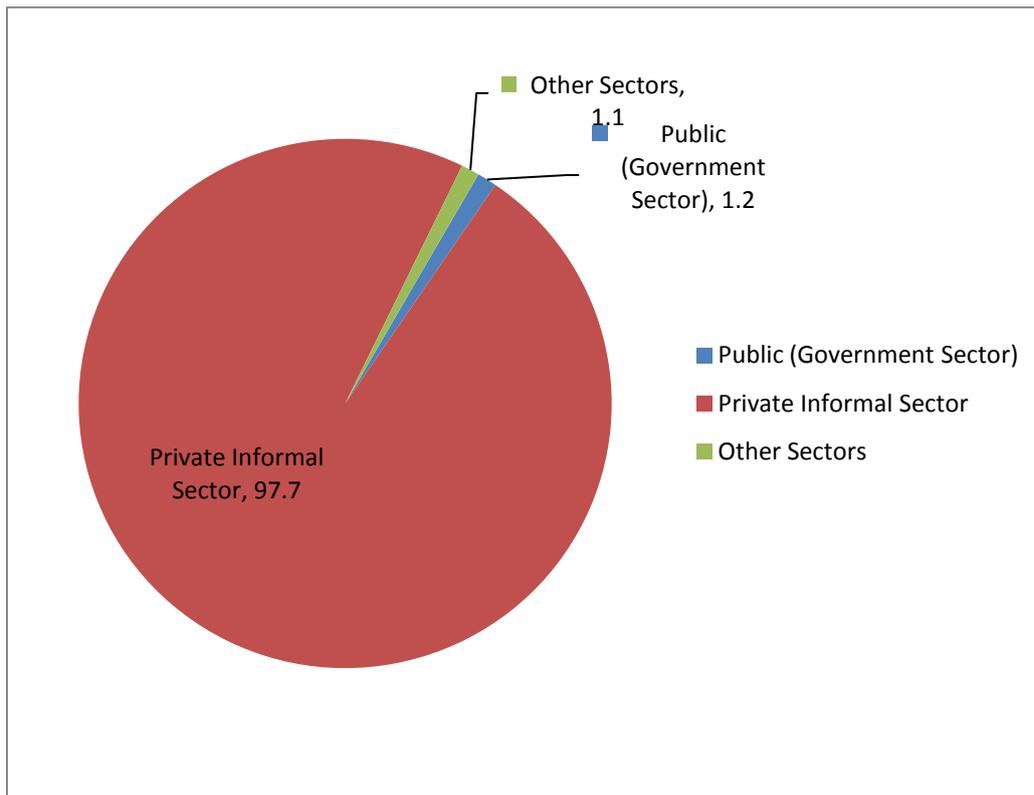


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Figure 4.2 shows the employed population 15 years and older by employment sector for the district. From the figure 97.7 percent of the employed population are in the private informal sector and 1.2 percent are in the public or government sector. Less than two percent (1.1 percent) are engaged in the other employment sectors (other international organizations, NGOs both Local and International, Private formal and Semi-Public/Parastatal). The trend is similar for the male and female employed population with males having 96.9 percent and females 98.5 percent of the employed in the private informal sector.

Figure 4.2: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has become very important in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. The role of ICT has been widely recognized at various levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions, the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centers and government interventions such as the provision of laptops to schools and students to promote ICT learning in schools.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 illustrates mobile phone ownership and usage of internet facility for persons 12 years and older by sex in the district. The proportion of persons who owned mobile phones is 14.4 percent with the proportion of males (65.1%) being higher than the females (34.9%).

5.3 Use of Internet

Like mobile phones, the use of the internet is very low in the district recording less than one percent (0.6%). The proportion of the males (62.5%) who used internet facilities is higher than that for the females (37.5%).

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

Sex	Population of 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	38,227	100.0	5,490	100.0	216	100.0
Male	18,150	100.0	3,573	65.1	135	62.5
Female	20,077	100.0	1,917	34.9	81	37.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop computer

Ownership of desktop/laptop is equally low in the district. Less than one percent (representing 36 households) in the district owned desktops/laptops. Out of this figure, 86.1 percent are male headed households and 13.9 percent are female headed households.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and Older		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	6,567	100.0	36	100.0
Male	6,173	94.0	31	86.1
Female	394	6.0	5	13.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disability (PWDs) is defined as those who are unable to or restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (United Nations, 2013). Estimates from the World Health Organisation (WHO) have it that there are more than 600 million PWDs in the world, out of which approximately 80 percent lived in low-income countries (Ayiku, 2012). This section analyses the population with disability in terms of the type of disability, distribution by type of locality, disability and activity, education and literacy in the Zabzugu district.

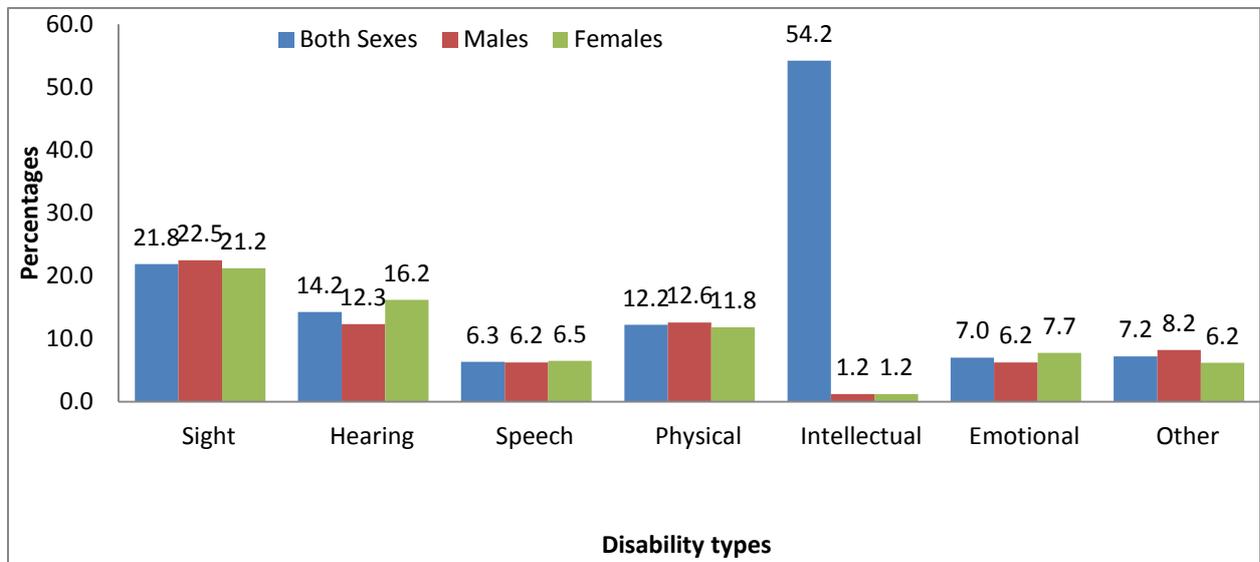
6.2 Population with Disability

Out of the district's total population of 63, 815 in 2010, PWDs numbered 1,419 representing 2.2 percent. This percentage of PWDs in the district is slightly lower than the regional average of 2.5 percent and that of the national average of 3.0 percent (GSS, 2013). The share of the rural disabled population of 2.9 percent is higher than the urban share of 0.8 percent in the district.

6.3 Type of Disability

Figure 6.1 illustrates the distribution of type of disability by sex. The commonest types of disability in the district are intellectual, sight, hearing, physical, emotional and speech. Intellectual is by far the commonest type of disability (54.2%) in the district, followed by sight (21.8%), hearing (14.2%), and physical (12.2%). The pattern varies for the male and female population.

Figure 6.1: Distribution of disability type by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Distribution by Type of Locality

Disability in the district shows very little variations in terms of locality of residence. The proportion of urban population with disability is 0.8 percent, which is lower than that of the rural population with disability (2.9%). There are differences with the proportions for male and female populations in both the urban and rural localities. The male population recorded 0.8 percent and 2.9 percent in the urban and rural areas respectively. The pattern is the same for the female populations. By type of locality, sight (33.3%) constituted the highest proportion followed by physical with 27.0 percent in the urban areas as against intellectual (59.4%) followed by sight disability with 20.4 percent in the rural localities. The least form of disability in urban locality is emotional with 6.9 percent. The least in the rural locality is speech with 5.6 percent.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	63,815	100.0	31,306	100.0	32,509	100.0
No disability	62,396	97.8	30,599	97.7	31,797	97.8
With a disability	1,419	2.2	707	2.3	712	2.2
Sight	310	21.8	159	22.5	151	21.2
Hearing	202	14.2	87	12.3	115	16.2
Speech	90	6.3	44	6.2	46	6.5
Physical	173	12.2	89	12.6	84	11.8
Intellectual	769	54.2	377	1.2	392	1.2
Emotional	99	7.0	44	6.2	55	7.7
Other	102	7.2	58	8.2	44	6.2
Urban						
Total	20,420	100.0	9,851	100.0	10,569	100.0
No disability	20,261	99.2	9,773	99.2	10,488	99.2
With a disability	159	0.8	78	0.8	81	0.8
Sight	53	33.3	28	35.9	25	30.9
Hearing	31	19.5	8	10.3	23	28.4
Speech	20	12.6	8	10.3	12	14.8
Physical	43	27.0	25	32.1	18	22.2
Intellectual	20	12.6	10	0.1	10	0.1
Emotional	11	6.9	4	5.1	7	8.6
Other	19	11.9	11	14.1	8	9.9
Rural						
Total	43,395	100.0	21,455	100.0	21,940	100.0
No disability	42,135	97.1	20,826	97.1	21,309	97.1
With a disability	1,260	2.9	629	2.9	631	2.9
Sight	257	20.4	131	20.8	126	20
Hearing	171	13.6	79	12.6	92	14.6
Speech	70	5.6	36	5.7	34	5.4
Physical	130	10.3	64	10.2	66	10.5
Intellectual	749	59.4	367	1.7	382	1.7
Emotional	88	7.0	40	6.4	48	7.6
Other	83	6.6	47	7.5	36	5.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 focuses on PWDs and their economic activities in the district. Data for this section is analyzed for persons 15 years and older with disability by sex and economic activity status. Among the 897 persons with disability in the district, 20.2 percent are not economically active, 79.03 percent are employed while only 0.8 percent are unemployed.

There are slight variations in the proportions of persons with disability by type of disability, economic status and sex in the district. For instance, the proportion of persons with intellectual disability (88.9 percent) who are employed is higher than the proportion for sight (70%), physical (70.5%), hearing (59.5%) and speech (65.5%). The proportion of persons with intellectual disability who are employed is higher for females (90.7%) than males (87.3%).

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

Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	34,470	100.0	27,509	79.8	632	1.8	6,329	18.4
No disability	33,573	100.0	26,800	79.8	625	1.9	6,148	18.3
With a disability	897	100.0	709	79.0	7	0.8	181	20.2
Sight	223	100.0	156	70.0	2	0.9	65	29.1
Hearing	126	100.0	75	59.5	5	4.0	46	36.5
Speech	55	100.0	36	65.5	0	0.0	19	34.5
Physical	129	100.0	91	70.5	1	0.8	37	28.7
Intellectual	452	100.0	402	88.9	0	0.0	50	11.1
Other	60	100.0	41	68.3	0	0.0	19	31.7
Male								
Total	16,119	100.0	13,341	82.8	218	1.4	2,560	15.9
No disability	15,679	100.0	12,973	82.7	216	1.4	2,490	15.9
With a disability	440	100.0	368	83.6	2	0.5	70	15.9
Sight	113	100.0	94	83.2	1	0.9	18	15.9
Hearing	50	100.0	35	70.0	0	0.0	15	30
Speech	24	100.0	15	62.5	0	0.0	9	37.5
Physical	69	100.0	52	75.4	1	1.4	16	23.2
Intellectual	215	100.0	195	90.7	0	0.0	20	9.3
Emotional	30	100.0	21	70.0	0	0.0	9	30.0
Other	41	100.0	28	68.3	0	0.0	13	31.7
Female								
Total	18,351	100.0	14,168	77.2	414	2.3	3,769	20.5
No disability	17,894	100.0	13,827	77.3	409	2.3	3,658	20.4
With a disability	457	100.0	341	74.6	5	1.1	111	24.3
Sight	110	100.0	62	56.4	1	0.9	47	42.7
Hearing	76	100.0	40	52.6	5	6.6	31	40.8
Speech	31	100.0	21	67.7	0	0.0	10	32.3
Physical	60	100.0	39	65.0	0	0.0	21	35.0
Intellectual	237	100.0	207	87.3	0	0.0	30	12.7
Emotional	30	100.0	20	66.7	0	0.0	10	33.3
Other	26	100.0	20	76.9	0	0.0	6	23.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability and Education

Table 6.3 presents the population three years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. Among the total of 1,322 of PWDs three years and older, 62.9 percent had never attended school and 28.2 percent had attended basic school (primary, JSS/JHS and Middle). Just 2.6 percent had some secondary education (SSS/SHS, Secondary and Vocational/Technical/Commercial) and only 0.2 percent had education up to degree level. Among the male and female population, the proportion that had never attended school is higher (66.8%) for female than for male (59.0%).

With the various disability types, 74.6 percent of persons with sight disability never attended school and 19.4 percent of them had basic education. Less than four percent (3.7%) had secondary/higher education. People with Intellectual disability recorded the least in terms of never attended school with a proportion of 57.3 percent while those who went up to basic level of educated accounted for 33.6 percent and those with secondary/higher education constituted 2.3 percent.

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

Sex/Disability Type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS & Higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS & Higher
Total	58,250	35,245	4,332	15,606	3,067	100.0	60.5	7.4	26.8	5.3
No disability	56,927	34,412	4,255	15,232	3,028	100.0	60.4	7.5	26.8	5.3
With a disability	1,323	833	77	374	39	100.0	63.0	5.8	28.3	2.9
Sight	295	220	7	57	11	100.0	74.6	2.4	19.3	3.7
Hearing	191	125	13	46	7	100.0	65.4	6.8	24.1	3.7
Speech	87	55	3	25	4	100.0	63.2	3.4	28.7	4.6
Physical	168	118	4	36	10	100.0	70.2	2.4	21.4	6.0
Intellectual	709	406	49	238	16	100.0	57.3	6.9	33.6	2.3
Emotional	92	59	4	26	3	100.0	64.1	4.3	28.3	3.3
Other	92	49	7	29	7	100.0	53.3	7.6	31.5	7.6
Male										
Total	28,378	15,874	2,245	8,227	2,032	100.0	55.9	7.9	29.0	7.2
No disability	27,723	15,487	2,203	8,029	2,004	100.0	55.9	7.9	29.0	7.2
With a disability	655	387	42	198	28	100.0	59.1	6.4	30.2	4.3
Sight	151	109	3	33	6	100.0	72.2	2.0	21.9	4.0
Hearing	83	52	8	21	2	100.0	62.7	9.6	25.3	2.4
Speech	43	22	3	17	1	100.0	51.2	7.0	39.5	2.3
Physical	87	56	4	18	9	100.0	64.4	4.6	20.7	10.3
Intellectual	346	183	29	125	9	100.0	52.9	8.4	36.1	2.6
Emotional	42	26	1	14	1	100.0	61.9	2.4	33.3	2.4
Other	51	26	2	17	6	100.0	51.0	3.9	33.3	11.8
Female										
Total	29,872	19,371	2,087	7,379	1,035	100.0	64.8	7.0	24.7	3.5
No disability	29,204	18,925	2,052	7,203	1,024	100.0	64.8	7.0	24.7	3.5
With a disability	668	446	35	176	11	100.0	66.8	5.2	26.3	1.6
Sight	144	111	4	24	5	100.0	77.1	2.8	16.7	3.5
Hearing	108	73	5	25	5	100.0	67.6	4.6	23.1	4.6
Speech	44	33	0	8	3	100.0	75.0	0.0	18.2	6.8
Physical	81	62	0	18	1	100.0	76.5	0.0	22.2	1.2
Intellectual	363	223	20	113	7	100.0	61.4	5.5	31.1	1.9
Emotional	50	33	3	12	2	100.0	66.0	6.0	24.0	4.0
Other	41	23	5	12	1	100.0	56.1	12.2	29.3	2.4

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is the mainstay of the Ghana's economy and the situation is no different for Zabzugu district. Ghana's agricultural sector comprise mainly of crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry. According to Seini (2002), the country had about 57 percent of total land area being productive. The major crops produced in Ghana include maize, rice, wheat, yam, cassava, plantain, oil palm, tobacco and cocoa. These are grown purposely to provide food for human consumption and raw materials for industries as well as for export. Nevertheless, smallholder subsistence farmers who mostly depend on rainfall dominate this sector.

Agriculture plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of Zabzugu District. The district's economy is mainly rural and dominated by the agricultural sector. The key agricultural sub-sectors include crops, livestock, fisheries, agroforestry and non-traditional commodities. This chapter presents analysis of data on the agricultural activities in the district, with a main focus on households in agriculture and types of farming activities.

7.2 Households in Agriculture and Type of Farming Activity

Table 7.1 shows the household's agricultural activities by type of locality in the district. More than three quarters (93.5%) of the households in the district practice one form of agriculture, i.e. crop farming.

From Table 7.1, 86.6 percent of the urban households in the district are engaged in agriculture while 95.9 percent of the rural localities are engaged in Agriculture. A greater proportion of households in both urban (97.4%) and rural (98.4%) localities are engaged in crop farming but the rural areas are slightly higher than that of the urban areas. Livestock rearing follows next in both localities with the rural areas recording 56.4 percent while the urban areas had 47.7 percent. The least recorded in all the agricultural activities in the district is fishing, which had a percentage of 0.2. This trend is consistent for the urban and rural localities with the urban recording zero percent and rural 0.2 percent.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Households by agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	6,567	100.0	1,724	100.0	4,843	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	6,137	93.5	1,493	86.6	4,644	95.9
Crop Farming	6,024	98.2	1,454	97.4	4,570	98.4
Tree Planting	28	0.5	13	0.9	15	0.3
Livestock Rearing	3,331	54.3	712	47.7	2,619	56.4
Fish Farming	10	0.2	0	0.0	10	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Tree planting and livestock rearing are the other forms of agriculture that is practiced in the district and they recorded 0.5 and 54.3 percent respectively. In terms of localities, tree planting had 0.9 percent for urban and 0.3 percent for rural and that of livestock rearing in the rural localities (56.4%) is slightly higher than their urban (47.7%) counterparts.

7.3 Types of livestock and other animals reared

Table 7.2 indicates that chicken is the highest number of animals being kept by households in the district. The total chicken population in the district is 53,676 and they are kept by 2,165 people making an average of 25 birds per keeper. This is simply the total number of birds divided by the total number of households that kept them. Goats are the commonest animals in the district with a total population of 34,020 kept by 2,277 keepers making an average of 15 goats per keeper. The least type of livestock kept in the district are marine fish which had a total population of only 6 kept by only one household.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Animal reared/keepers	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	153,296	7,618	20
Beehives	1,504	9	167
Cattle	25,077	1,145	22
Chicken	53,676	2,165	25
Dove	2,894	89	33
Duck	1,956	90	22
Goat	34,020	2,277	15
Grass-cutter	1,280	33	39
Guinea fowl	7,059	309	23
Ostrich	3,819	27	141
Pig	3,696	248	15
Rabbit	20	1	20
Sheep	16,017	1,102	15
Silk worm	1,066	45	24
Snail	9	1	9
Turkey	821	48	17
Other	264	19	14
Fish farming	34	4	9
Inland fishing	78	5	16
Marine fishing	6	1	6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC like the 2000 census included a comprehensive housing census. The census provided official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the nation. Among the indicators covered are the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status and methods of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities. It is envisaged that the housing data from the Census will provide planners and policy makers with the relevant data to formulate realistic and relevant housing policies and design appropriate programmes to meet Ghana's housing needs. Thus, this chapter discusses the housing conditions in the Zabzugu district.

8.2 Housing stock

Table 8.1 shows stock of houses and households by type of locality in the country, region and at district levels. The Zabzugu district had a total of 5,519 houses and a total of 6,567 households. The average household per house of 1.2 is the same as that of the region but lower than that of the country. The average household size of 9.7 for the district is however higher than both the regional and national figures of 7.8 and 4.5 respectively.

With the type of locality, urban areas had a total housing stock of 1,567 available to 1,724 households. The average household per house in the urban areas is 1.1. Moreover, the population per house in the urban localities is 13.0 and an average household size of 11.8. On the other hand, there are 3,952 houses in the rural localities occupied by 4,843 households with an average of 1.2 households per house. The average household size for the locality is 9.0 with 11.0 persons per house, which is lower than that of the urban areas with 13.0 persons per house.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,479,461	63,815	20,420	43,395
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	62,922	20,296	42,626
Number of houses	3,392,745	257,311	5,519	1,567	3,952
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	6,567	1,724	4,843
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
Population per house	7.3	9.6	11.6	13	11
Average household size	4.5	7.8	9.7	11.8	9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

8.3.1 Type of dwelling

Table 8.2 shows that 6,567 occupied housing units are recorded in 2010 for the district. Compound houses are the most common type of dwelling units in the Zabzugu district constituting 73.8 percent of the total dwelling units. Separate dwelling unit is next with a percentage of 10.8. The least of the dwelling units in the district is reported to be improvised dwelling with only 0.1 percent.

Comparatively, at the regional level compound houses are the most common type of dwelling units consisting 65.7 percent, which is lower than the district figure of 73.8 percent. However, the second dominating dwelling unit in the region, separate housing units, is also the second for the district but the regional level of 16.2 percent is higher than at the district level with 10.8 percent. The least of the dwelling units at both the district and the regional level is improvised dwelling (kiosk/container etc.) with only 0.1 percent.

The proportion of compound houses occupied by male headed households is higher (74.6%) than female headed households (62.2%). The least common type of dwelling occupied by male headed households in the district is improvised kiosk, uncompleted building and other dwelling types classified as 'others' which constituted 0.3 percent.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	318,119	6,567	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	51,622	710	10.8	10.7	13.2	9.9	11.2
Semi-detached house	391,548	12,761	353	5.4	5.2	7.9	10.9	3.4
Flat/Apartment	256,355	3,360	54	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.6
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	208,934	4,849	73.8	74.6	62.2	68	75.9
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	34,405	482	7.3	7.0	12.4	7.0	7.5
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,374	63	1.0	0.9	2.3	1.3	0.8
Tent	10,343	818	21	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	404	4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	619	16	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	1,428	5	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1
Other	9,846	394	10	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of locality of residence, about 68.0 percent of the households in the urban areas resided in compound houses while 9.9 percent resided in separate houses. Compound houses are the most common type of dwelling units in the rural localities, and the number of households in rural localities that lived in this type of dwelling is more than those in urban areas. While 68.0 percent of the households in the urban localities are in compound houses that for the rural communities are 75.9 percent. The proportion of separate houses in rural localities is 11.2 percent.

8.3.2 Holding and tenancy arrangements

Table 8.3, shows the total number of ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality. The proportion of dwellings owned by members of the household in the district is 94.6 percent, which is the highest among all the ownership status followed by the proportion owned by relatives who are not household member (2.2%). Ownership of dwellings by other private individuals is 1.0 percent, and that for others is 0.1 percent.

Except for dwellings owned by household members where the proportion of female headed household (95.2%) is higher than that of the male headed household (94.6%), in all other categories of ownership status, male headed households had smaller proportions.

At the locality level, majority of the dwellings in both urban and rural areas in the district are owned by a household member with the proportion for rural (97.3%) being higher than that for the urban (87.2%). Dwellings owned by other private individuals (0.1%) is the least for rural while private employer (0.2%) is the least in the urban areas.

8.4 Construction materials for Dwelling Units

Houses in Ghana are constructed using various materials. This section describes the main construction material for the floor, roof and wall of dwelling units in the Zabzugu district.

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

Ownership status of dwelling	Total		District		Male headed		Female headed		Urban		Rural	
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	318,119	6,567	100.0	6,173	100.0	394	100.0	1,724	100.0	4,843	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	267,538	6,215	94.6	5,874	95.2	341	86.5	1,504	87.2	4,711	97.3
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	1,352	35	0.5	30	0.5	5	1.3	13	0.8	22	0.5
Relative not a household member	851,630	16,460	145	2.2	126	2.0	19	4.8	82	4.8	63	1.3
Other private individual	1,439,021	24,310	68	1.0	53	0.9	15	3.8	62	3.6	6	0.1
Private employer	83,610	1,248	3	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2	0	0.0
Other private agency	21,123	431	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Public/Government ownership	118,804	5,863	94	1.4	81	1.3	13	3.3	58	3.4	36	0.7
Other	24,000	917	7	0.1	6	0.1	1	0.3	2	0.1	5	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.1 Construction Materials for the Floors

From Table 8.4, floors of dwelling units are largely made of cement or concrete (74.0%) and earth or mud (25.0%). There are similarities and differences between the rural and urban localities in materials used. In both urban and rural localities the most common material used for the floors is cement with 83.2 percent in urban and 70.4 percent in rural localities. About 28.4 percent of the floors in rural areas are constructed from earth/mud bricks compared to 15.4 percent in urban areas. Only 0.5 percent of the floors are made of tiles (vinyl, ceramic, porcelain) marble or terrazzo. The proportion of floors made with stones is only 0.2 percent. However, the proportion using stone in both urban and rural localities recorded 0.2 percent each.

Table 8.4: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	318,119	6,642	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	97,678	1,643	24.7	15.4	28.0
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	214,535	4,917	74.0	83.2	70.8
Stone	32,817	1,358	14	0.2	0.2	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	277	8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	195	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	510	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	2,091	33	0.5	0.5	0.5
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	365	2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	15,567	1,110	23	0.3	0.5	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Construction Materials for the Roofs

Table 8.5 indicates the main construction material for roofing of dwelling units by type of locality. Out of the total number of 6,929 houses with roofs more than half (65.4%) of the dwelling units in the Zabzugu District are roofed with metal sheets. The other main materials used for roofing is thatch with 26.9 percent and Mud/Mud bricks/Earth with 2.5 percent. Less than one percent of the roofs are made of Slate/Asbestos.

While the most common material used for the roofs is metal sheets in both urban and rural localities, the proportion of roof with metal sheets is higher in urban (84.4%) than rural localities (58.5%). On the other hand, the population using thatch or palm leaves is higher in rural (32.6%) than in urban localities (11.2%). Roofing slate and tiles are hardly used (less than three percent) in both urban and rural localities. Again the use of bamboo for roofing is not common as less than one percent of dwelling units in the district used bamboo, 0.1 percent and 0.2 percent for urban and rural localities respectively.

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

Main Roofing material	Total		District		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	339,874	6,929	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	16,434	172	2.5	0.7	3.1
Wood	45,547	3,740	116	1.7	1.0	1.9
Metal sheet	4,152,259	192,412	4,530	65.4	84.4	58.5
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	2,091	5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	1,429	30	0.4	0.5	0.4
Roofing tile	31,456	761	100	1.4	0.1	1.9
Bamboo	71,049	1,137	7	0.1	0.2	0.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	118,517	1,865	26.9	11.2	32.6
Other	35,935	3,353	104	1.5	1.9	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Construction Materials for Outer walls

Table 8.6 presents the main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units by type of locality. The main construction materials used for outer walls in the district are mud bricks or earth, wood, cement blocks/concrete and palm leaf/thatch. The table shows that, at the national level, cement block/concrete (57.5%) constituted the highest proportion of construction materials used for the outer walls, while mud bricks or earth (72.9%) is the commonest for the region. The main construction material for outer walls in the district is Mud brick/earth and it accounted for 81.1 percent of the dwelling units in the district. This is followed by cement block/concrete, which forms 9.3 percent. Dwellings with other materials for outer walls constituted less than 10 percent of dwelling units in the district.

In the rural localities, more than three-quarters (87.8%) of dwelling units used mud bricks/earth as their outer building materials while other construction materials constituted the remaining 12.2 percent. The trend is the same for the urban areas with the majority (62.5%) of the dwelling units also using mud brick/earth for their outer walls while 27.0 percent used cement blocks/concrete.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total		District		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	339,874	6,929	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	247,754	5,618	81.1	62.5	87.8
Wood	200,594	5,389	233	3.4	1.5	4.0
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	1,984	50	0.7	1.1	0.6
Stone	11,330	1,077	17	0.2	0.2	0.3
Burnt bricks	38,237	647	8	0.1	0.4	0.0
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	64,863	644	9.3	27.0	2.9
Landcrete	104,270	10,609	234	3.4	5.3	2.7
Bamboo	8,206	285	7	0.1	0.2	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	5,894	76	1.1	1.2	1.1
Other	39,206	1,372	42	0.6	0.5	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of ‘sleeping rooms’ provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Crowded living conditions increase the risk of the spread of infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis and respiratory infections. Table 8.7 provides information on the number of household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling units. Over three-quarters (77.8%) of one-member households occupied one sleeping room. Households with two members numbered 158 out of whom only 32.3 had only one sleeping room. Majority of the households with sizes from two to five members (39.2%, 41.9%, 39.6% and 33.4%) occupied two sleeping rooms, while majority of the households with six to nine members (29.2%, 26.4%, 29.9% and 27.9%) occupied three sleeping rooms.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	6,567	100.0	5.3	16.0	18.0	17.2	12.7	7.8	5.6	4.6	12.8
1	126	100.0	77.8	13.5	2.4	3.2	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.0
2	158	100.0	32.3	39.2	8.2	3.8	4.4	1.9	1.9	0.0	8.2
3	320	100.0	15.6	41.9	12.2	6.6	8.4	3.1	4.4	1.9	5.9
4	429	100.0	11.0	39.6	18.4	10.3	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.1	9.3
5	506	100.0	6.3	33.4	24.1	15.0	6.5	4.0	1.8	2.0	6.9
6	582	100.0	2.6	26.8	29.2	16.2	10.0	3.8	2.6	1.2	7.7
7	584	100.0	3.9	20.5	26.4	20.9	9.1	5.0	3.8	3.1	7.4
8	539	100.0	1.1	14.7	29.9	22.3	11.1	5.6	4.6	3.0	7.8
9	488	100.0	1.0	9.0	27.9	27.7	13.7	6.1	4.3	1.8	8.4
10+	2,835	100.0	0.7	3.4	10.8	17.8	18.1	12.5	8.7	8.0	19.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

8.6.1 Household facilities: source of lighting

The nature of source of lighting is one of the indicators of quality of life. At the national level, the three main sources of non-natural lighting in households are electricity grid (64.2%), kerosene lamp (17.8%) and flashlight (15.7%). In Northern Region the proportion of households, which reported the use of electricity as main source of lighting is 36.1 percent and kerosene lamp is 42.3 percent (GSS, 2013). At the district level the trend is not different from the three main sources of non-natural lighting in the household with electricity grid being 21.5 percent, Kerosene lamp 69.9 percent and flashlight/torch 6.0 percent (Table 8.8).

The proportion of dwelling units using electricity generators as the main source of lighting in 2010 was under one percent (0.7%) whilst that of firewood was 1.0 percent.

The urban-rural variations in electricity as the main source of light indicate clearly the lower electricity coverage of rural communities in the district. The proportion of dwelling units in urban localities with electricity as a main source of lighting is 70.1 percent as compared to 4.2 percent in rural areas.

In 2010, 69.9 percent of dwelling units reported using kerosene lamp as their main source of light. There is a decline in its usage in the urban localities (27.1%) but increased at the rural settings with a proportion of 85.1 percent. While only 1.0 percent of the dwelling units in urban areas used flashlight as the main source of light, 7.7 percent did so in rural localities.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	318,119	6,567	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	114,889	1,413	21.5	70.1	4.2
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,219	44	0.7	1.0	0.6
Kerosene lamp	971,807	134,656	4,589	69.9	27.1	85.1
Gas lamp	9,378	860	20	0.3	0.1	0.4
Solar energy	9,194	1,048	10	0.2	0.1	0.2
Candle	41,214	488	2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	60,518	391	6.0	1.0	7.7
Firewood	13,241	2,257	63	1.0	0.3	1.2
Crop residue	4,623	759	34	0.5	0.0	0.7
Other	11,739	425	1	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Household facilities: source of energy for cooking

Table 8.9 presents information on the main sources of cooking fuel and cooking space by households. The main source of cooking fuel in the district is fuel wood, which accounted for 93.9 percent of cooking fuel used in the district. Firewood remains the main source of cooking fuel in both rural (97.8%) and urban (82.9%) localities, with more than nine in every ten (91.9%) households in the district using fuel wood as a source of cooking. In urban localities, charcoal is the second most common source of energy for cooking (12.4%). Conversely, the use of charcoal is lowest in the rural localities (0.8%).

The use of gas as a source of cooking fuel is higher in urban (2.3%) localities compared with less than one percent (0.3%) in rural localities. Other sources of cooking fuel in the district included crop residue (0.2%), electricity (0.3%) and kerosene (0.2%).

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

Main source of cooking fuel and space by household	Total country		District		Urban		Rural	
			Region	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Main source of cooking fuel for household								
Total	5,467,054	318,119	6,567	100.0	1,724	100.0	4,843	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	6,713	39	0.6	25	1.5	14	0.3
Wood	2,197,083	243,314	6,166	93.9	1,430	82.9	4,736	97.8
Gas	996,518	10,584	54	0.8	40	2.3	14	0.3
Electricity	29,794	1,396	18	0.3	1	0.1	17	0.4
Kerosene	29,868	1,116	15	0.2	7	0.4	8	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	52,124	254	3.9	213	12.4	41	0.8
Crop residue	45,292	1,804	16	0.2	7	0.4	9	0.2
Saw dust	8,000	515	2	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	84	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Other	7,759	469	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Cooking space used by household								
Total	5,467,054	318,119	6,567	100.0	1,724	100.0	4,843	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	10,910	132	2.0	26	1.5	106	2.2
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	82,024	1,031	15.7	313	18.2	718	14.8
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	10,877	249	3.8	52	3.0	197	4.1
Enclosure without roof	117,614	11,245	104	1.6	12	0.7	92	1.9
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	11,055	191	2.9	41	2.4	150	3.1
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,403	12	0.2	3	0.2	9	0.2
Verandah	1,173,946	34,131	197	3.0	107	6.2	90	1.9
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,651	4,633	70.5	1,166	67.6	3,467	71.6
Other	21,007	823	18	0.3	4	0.2	14	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.3 Household facilities: cooking space

The distribution of cooking spaces is also presented in Table 8.8. In 2010, almost half of dwelling units (70.5%) had a cooking space in an open compound while (15.7%) had separate rooms for exclusive use of the household. The proportion using separate rooms shared with other households is 3.8 percent, which is almost twice lower than the national average of 7.1 percent.

As shown in Table 8.8, there are clear urban-rural variations in the type of cooking space in dwelling units. The proportion of dwelling units in urban areas with separate rooms for cooking is 18.2 percent compared with 14.8 percent in rural localities. This trend is the reverse in the case of 'open space in compound' where the proportions in the rural localities is higher (71.6%) than urban localities (67.6%).

The phenomenon of higher proportion of dwelling units cooking in an open space in compounds may be due to the nature of housing arrangement in both rural and urban communities.

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

Water is an essential part of life. It is thus in this regard that the UN Millennium Development Goal Seven aims at reducing half the people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on the 1990 levels. Data on this section of the report will help government and other policy makers to track their progress in achieving this goal. From Table 8.10, sources of water has been categorised into drinking water for household and water for other domestic use of the household.

8.7.1 Main sources of drinking water for household

Out of 6,567 households in the district as indicated in Table 8.10, 46.0 percent of them get their drinking water from bore-hole/pump/tube well making it the most common source of drinking water in the district. This is followed by rivers/streams, which supplies about 24.7 percent of households with drinking water. Other sources such as public tap/standpipe served as a source for 18.0 percent of the households. Protected wells also supplied 1.7 percent of the households in the district with drinking water. Pipe-borne inside dwelling, one of the improved water sources reached less than two (1.3%) percent and pipe-borne outside dwelling reached 4.2 percent.

Table 8.10 also shows that 67.6 percent of the households in the urban communities in the district drink from public tap/Standpipe. Others are pipe-borne outside dwelling 13.2 percent, borehole/pump/tube well 7.0 percent and pipe-borne inside dwelling 4.7 percent.

In the rural communities, the major source of drinking water for households is borehole/pump/tube well 60.0 percent, river/stream 33.5 percent and only 1.0 percent for pipe-borne outside dwelling.

8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic use of household

Still on Table 8.10, out of the 6,567 households in the district, 44.0 percent got their water for other domestic use from bore-hole/pump/tube well, and this is followed by river/stream with 28.1 percent. Others include public tap/standpipe (17.1%), pipe-borne outside dwelling (8.7%).

Public tap/standpipe is reported as the highest source of water for other domestic use in the urban locality with 67.6 percent whilst the least source is protected spring and tanker supply/vendor with 0.5 percent each. Rural areas reported bore-hole/pump/tube well as the highest source of water for domestic use with a percentage of 55.7 percent. This is followed by river/stream, which had 37.8 percent with public tap/standpipe being the least.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Source of water of dwelling unit						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	6,567	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	27,811	87	1.3	4.7	0.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	38,852	275	4.2	13.2	1.0
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	21,798	1,182	18.0	67.6	0.3
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	111,650	3,024	46.0	7.0	60.0
Protected well	321,091	17,933	111	1.7	3.0	1.2
Rain water	39,438	2,066	15	0.2	0.4	0.2
Protected spring	19,345	1,008	14	0.2	0.3	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	233	12	0.2	0.6	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	1,187	20	0.3	1.0	0.0
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	942	6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unprotected well	112,567	13,517	100	1.5	1.6	1.5
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,109	5	0.1	0.1	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	55,470	1,625	24.7	0.2	33.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	24,308	89	1.4	0.2	1.8
Other	3,972	235	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	6,567	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	27,698	86	1.3	4.5	0.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	37,432	197	3.0	8.7	1.0
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	19,390	1,121	17.1	64.7	0.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	101,815	2,887	44.0	11.0	55.7
Protected well	465,775	19,715	118	1.8	3.2	1.3
Rain water	39,916	2,182	35	0.5	0.7	0.5
Protected spring	18,854	927	17	0.3	0.5	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	1,214	9	0.1	0.5	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	13,349	113	1.7	2.7	1.4
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,002	4	0.1	0.0	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	63,445	1,844	28.1	0.8	37.8
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	29,210	129	2.0	2.7	1.7
Other	10,302	740	7	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Toilet facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and is a measure of the socio-economic status of a household. Table 8.11 shows both toilet and bathing facilities that are used by households at national, regional and at district levels.

The most prevalent facilities are public toilets (17.6%), the Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (KVIP) (5.5%), pit latrine (2.1%) and water closet (WC) 0.8 percent. However, the table shows a disturbing phenomenon as 72.4 percent of the households in the district used the bush/open field for defecation purpose.

Table 8.11 also shows that an insignificant percentage (0.1%) of households used the Bucket/Pan as a toilet facility. This translates to 5 dwelling units still using the bucket/pan toilet facilities, even though its use has been declared illegal by law (Supreme Court Ruling in 2008). The ban led to the construction of public toilets by municipal and district authorities as revenue generating outlets.

At the locality level, 91.0 percent of the dwelling units in rural areas had no toilet facilities and therefore resorted to the use of bush or open fields. The trend thus paints a deteriorating picture as far as human waste disposal in rural localities in the district is concerned. In urban localities the proportion is much lower (20.1).

In 2010, public toilet was the most prevalent facility in urban localities while in rural areas the most prevalent sanitation practice is the use of bushes and fields with a total of 91.0 percent. Public toilets are used by 63.9 percent of urban dwelling units and 1.1 percent in rural localities. Pit latrines are used by 13.1 percent of urban dwelling units and 2.8 percent in rural localities. This can be attributed to the implementation of community-led total sanitation project in the rural communities of the district.

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

Toilet/Bathing facilities	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	6,567	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	230,852	4,754	72.4	20.1	91.0
W.C.	839,611	7,736	52	0.8	2.0	0.4
Pit latrine	1,040,883	9,218	137	2.1	0.5	2.7
KVIP	572,824	14,587	363	5.5	13.1	2.8
Bucket/Pan	40,678	1,248	5	0.1	0.2	0.0
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/PitPan/ etc)	1,893,291	52,704	1,154	17.6	63.9	1.1
Other	23,385	1,774	102	1.6	0.2	2.0
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	6,567	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	108,283	1,652	25.2	29.1	23.7
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	95,261	2,674	40.7	26.6	45.7
Private open cubicle	381,979	22,044	292	4.4	6.0	3.9
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	48,531	1,132	17.2	19.4	16.5
Public bath house	140,501	12,409	200	3.0	10.0	0.6
Bathroom in another house	187,337	2,646	33	0.5	1.5	0.1
Open space around house	372,556	27,210	559	8.5	6.8	9.1
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,001	16	0.2	0.4	0.2
Other	16,276	734	9	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Bathing facilities

Table 8.11 also contains information on bathing facilities in the Zabzugu district. The proportion of dwelling units with bathrooms exclusively used by household members is 25.2 percent, with 40.7 percent of the dwellings units having separate bathrooms shared with other non-household members.

In 2010 PHC, 17.2 percent of the households shared an open cubicle as a bathroom with others in the compound, 16.1 percent of the dwelling units had no bathing facilities. In such cases household members used open spaces around the house (8.5 percent), private open cubicle (4.4 %), public bath house (3.0%) or rivers, lakes, dams and ponds (0.2%).

As shown in Table 8.11 the proportion of dwelling units that had a bathroom for exclusive use is higher in urban (29.1%) than rural (23.7%) localities. On the other hand, 45.7 percent of rural dwelling units shared a separate bathroom in the same house compared with 26.6 percent in urban dwelling units.

Furthermore, 9.1 percent of households in rural localities used open space around their houses as bathrooms compared to 6.8 percent in urban localities.

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

From Table 8.12 the main mode of solid waste disposal is public dump site accounting for 52.2 percent of the households, while 23.1 percent dumped their waste indiscriminately, and 14.8 percent dumped in public containers which are periodically disposed of. Less than six percent (5.5%) of the dwelling units disposed of their solid waste by burning.

Table 8.12 also shows that in the rural communities more than half (59.1%) disposed of their solid waste at dump sites (open space) while 32.8 percent of the dwelling units in the urban areas had their solid waste disposed in the open spaces. Furthermore, in urban communities 52.2 percent of the dwelling units had their solid waste dumped in public containers.

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

More than half (56.8%) of dwelling units in the district threw their liquid waste on to the street/outside. The Table also indicated that the proportion of dwelling units that disposed of their liquid waste by throwing onto the street/outside is slightly higher in rural areas (59.8%) than urban communities (48.4%).

Almost an equally greater proportion (24.0%) of the households in both urban and rural areas disposed of their liquid waste by throwing onto the compound while less than one percent (0.9%) reportedly disposed their liquid waste through the sewerage system and drainage system into gutters. The situation is slightly lower for rural locality (0.6%) than for urban communities (1.6%).

The 2010 PHC therefore revealed that there is a poor drainage system coupled with solid waste being disposed of in the few drains that have been constructed. This explains partly the reason why the district is bedeviled with perennial floods during the raining season.

These indicators point to the inadequate housing stock, low quality of houses and inadequate facilities such as water and sanitation. For instance, one in 8 households had no toilet

facilities. Household members reportedly used the bush and open fields. Although laws have been passed requesting landlords to provide toilet facilities in houses, such laws are not being enforced.

The rural-urban variability plays out more in waste disposal type and availability of facilities. Although, the availability of some of these facilities had increased over the years, the inadequate supply and quality continue to present challenges, especially in the rural areas. The disposal of plastic materials also had its own environmental challenges.

Table 8.12: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by households

Toilet/Bathing facilities	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Method of rubbish disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	6,567	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	19,674	225	3.4	2.6	3.7
Burned by household	584,820	34,594	362	5.5	4.2	6.0
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	47,222	972	14.8	52.2	1.5
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	123,188	3,430	52.2	32.8	59.1
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	83,889	1,515	23.1	7.4	28.7
Buried by household	182,615	7,140	38	0.6	0.5	0.6
Other	53,805	2,412	25	0.4	0.3	0.4
Method of liquid waste disposal by household					0.0	0.0
Total	5,467,054	318,119	6,567	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,636	58	0.9	1.6	0.6
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	13,949	327	5.0	10.4	3.1
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	16,152	561	8.5	6.4	9.3
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	178,671	3,729	56.8	48.4	59.8
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	19,931	263	4.0	8.5	2.4
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	81,195	1,575	24.0	24.3	23.9
Other	38,294	1,585	54	0.8	0.5	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

As far back as 1969, the Government of Ghana recognized that the “population of Ghana was the nation’s greatest resource. It is both the instrument and objective of national development. The protection and enhancement of its welfare is the Government’s first responsibility. Government also explicitly recognized the reciprocal relationship between population and development (i.e. population affects development even as development affects population). An understanding of the population, its characteristics and dynamics, is therefore crucial for realistic development planning.

The Government of Ghana has operated the decentralized system of development since 1980 with the District Assembly, as the planning authority, expected to initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of district plans, programmes and projects. The district assemblies and the various organs are expected to carry out medium and long term planning, including integration of population policies and issues as they pertain to the needs of particular districts and communities.

The overall level of development and demographic structure of the country conceals differences between and within regions, districts, urban and rural localities. As such, there are bound to be differences in the population and development needs and priorities between and within regions, districts, urban and rural localities.

The report deals with the district and its urban and rural localities. Its objective is to make available to the general public analysis of data, the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census and their full implications for policy and planning for the development of the district.

9.2 Summary of Findings and Conclusions

The methodologies adopted for the 2010 census are derived from the recommendation of the United Nations’ Principles, for the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses as well as experiences from previous censuses in Ghana. In developing the methodologies, the GSS is also guided by the need to obtain accurate information and achieve international comparability. The primary objective was to provide information on the number and distribution of the population and social infrastructure for development in the country. Methods and strategies described cover activities related to the pre-enumeration phase, enumeration phase, post-enumeration phase and challenges associated with them. There are no region specific methods and strategies.

Demographic characteristics

The Zabzugu district had a total population of 63,815 in 2010. Out of this, 31,306 are males (49.1%) while females accounted for 50.9 percent. The district had a sex ratio of 96.3 and a dependency ratio of 100.2, which is slightly above the regional average of 96.8. The rural

dependency ratio is 109.3 while that of the urban areas is 83.1. The district had a total fertility rate of 2.4, general fertility rate of 65.2 per 1000 and a crude birth rate of 15.9 per 1000. On religion, 49.4 percent are Muslims with the other religious groups constituting the remaining 50.6 percent.

Social characteristic

The household composition is predominantly children who constituted over 55.6 percent of the household while heads and spouses of heads constituted 10.4 percent and 9.2 percent respectively. Over half (69.5%) of the households in the district are of the extended family type while the rest are nuclear.

About 62.0 percent of the district population 12 years and older are married while 33.7 percent are never married. The rest are either widowed, divorced or are in consensual unions.

Also 30.3 percent of the district population aged 11 years and older are literate in English only and 6.7 percent in Ghanaian language only in 2010. Literacy rates in only English (31.9 percent) was higher among female population than there are among the male population (29.0 percent).

The proportion of the district population 11 years and older who are literate in Ghanaian Language was only 6.7 percent, a situation which presented a challenge to the nation's local language policy. Furthermore, less than one percent (0.5) was literate in French and English or English, French and a Ghanaian Language. More females are literate than males in all language groups except in English and Ghanaian Languages where more males are literate than females (63.9% versus 60.9%) and in English and French, and English, French and Ghanaian language.

With respect to the population 3 years and older, 50.5 percent are attending basic education. Among those who had attended school in the past, only 4.1 percent went up to secondary education.

Only 8.7 percent of the district population 3 years and older had attained higher education beyond the secondary level. Generally, more males had attained higher levels of education than females.

The difference in school participation between males and females was more prominent at the post-secondary level. For those who are in school, males are made up of 0.4 percent and females 0.1 percent. For those who had been to school in the past, males had a percentage of 5.6 and females only 1.7 percent. Therefore, the policy to promote gender equity in education should begin to pay more attention to female participation in education beyond the junior high school level.

Economic characteristics

The Zabzugu district is typically an agrarian economy. It is therefore not surprising that 86.0 percent of the employed population 15 years and older are engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing. More than four-fifth (81.6%) of persons 15 years and older are economically active out of which 97.7 percent was employed and a little above two percent (2.3) was unemployed. The Manufacturing industry constituted less than four percent (3.2) of the employed population. It is interesting to note that females are dominating in the manufacturing industries than the males. This could be due to female involvement in shea butter processing. Whereas about 5.1 percent of the female population was in the

manufacturing industry, only 1.2 percent of the male population was in the manufacturing industry. Furthermore, 97.7 percent of the employed population was in the private informal sector while 1.2 percent was in the public (government) sector.

Information Communication Technology

Less than 14.4 percent of the entire population 12 years and older in the district used a mobile phone, which is far below the regional average of 22.3 percent. Also Internet facility usage was equally low with less than one percent (0.6%) of the district population 12 years and older having access which is also below the regional average of about two percent.

Household data also reveals that, less than one percent (0.5) of households in the district had access to a desktop or laptop while the same can be said about the fixed telephone lines. Desktop/laptop ownership by household was far less than the regional figure of about 3 percent, and the same is true for fixed telephone lines. Understandably, the ICT world is gradually moving towards the use of mobile phone and less of fixed telephone lines. This could explain why ownership of fixed lines was dwindling. Generally however, fixed lines and desktop/laptop ownership in the district was low.

Disability

Out of the total population of 1,322 PWDs three years and older, 62.9 percent had never attended school and 28.3 percent had attended basic school (primary, JSS/JHS and Middle). About 2.6 percent had some secondary education (SSS/SHS, Secondary and Vocational/Technical/Commercial) and only 0.2 percent had education up to degree level. Among the male and female population, the proportion that had never attended school was higher (66.8%) for females than for males (59.0%).

Among the various disability types, 74.6 percent of the persons with sight disabilities had never attended school and 19.4 percent of them had basic education. Less than four percent (3.4%) had secondary education and none had education up to the degree level. Intellectual disability recorded the least in terms of never attended school in all the disability types with a percentage figure of 57.3 but recorded 33.5 percent for basic education and secondary education level having a percentage of 1.9 and degree 0.1 percent.

Agriculture

More than three quarters (93.5%) of the households in the district practice one form of agriculture or the other with about 98.2 percent engaged in crop farming.

In terms of locality of residence 86.6 percent of the urban households in the district are engaged in agriculture and for the rural localities 95.9 percent are engaged in agriculture. A greater proportion of households in both urban (97.4%) and rural (98.4%) localities are engaged in crop farming but the rural areas are slightly higher than that of the urban areas. This is followed by livestock rearing in both localities for which the rural areas recorded 56.4 percent and the urban areas had a proportion of 47.7 percent. The least agricultural activity in the district was fishing, where only 0.2 percent was engaged in.

Housing Conditions

The average household per house was 1.2, which was the same as that of the region but lower than that of the country. Also the district average household size of 9.7 was higher than both the region and that of the country.

The urban localities of the district had a total of 1,567 houses available to 1,724 households with an average household per house of 1.1. The population per house was 13.0 and the average household size was 11.8. For the rural localities there was a total of 3,952 houses, occupied by 4,843 households with an average household per house of 1.2. The average household size for the rural localities was 9.0 and 11.0 persons per house, which is lower than that of the urban areas.

Floors of dwelling units are largely made of cement or concrete (73.7%) and earth or mud (25.0%). There are similarities and differences between the rural and urban localities in materials used. In both urban and rural localities the most common material used for the floors was cement with 83.2 percent in urban areas and 70.4 percent in rural localities. In terms of roofing materials more than half (65.4%) of the dwelling units in the district are metal sheets. The other main materials used for roofing was thatch (26.9%) and Mud/Mud bricks/Earth (2.5%). Less than one percent of roofs are made of Slate/Asbestos.

The main construction material for outer walls in the district was Mud brick/earth, which was used by 81.1 percent of the dwelling units in the district. This was followed by cement block/concrete, which formed 9.3 percent. Dwellings with other materials for the outer walls constituted less than 10 percent of the dwelling units in the district.

About four-fifth (77.8%) of the one-member households occupied one sleeping room. The proportion of household size having one sleeping room was lower for two-member households and above with the highest among this category being the two-member households (32.3%).

The main source of energy in the district was wood (91.9%) for cooking. Firewood remains the main source of cooking fuel in both rural (97.8%) and urban (82.9%) localities, with more than nine in every ten (91.9%) household in the district using fuel wood as a source of cooking. In urban localities, charcoal was the second most common source of energy for cooking with 12.4 percent. Conversely, the use of charcoal was low in the rural localities (0.8%) and in the district in general. The use of gas as a source of energy for cooking was slightly higher in urban (2.3%) localities as compared with less than one percent (0.3%) in rural localities.

More than half of the dwelling units (70.5%) in the district had a cooking space in an open compound while 15.7 percent had separate rooms for exclusive use of the household. The proportion using separate rooms shared with other households was 3.8 percent, those who had a structure with roof but without walls was 2.9 percent, veranda as their cooking space was 3.0 percent and dwelling units with no cooking space was 2.0 percent, which was almost twice lower than the national average of 7.1 percent.

In the Northern Region the percentage of households that used electricity as the main source of lighting was 36.1 percent and kerosene lamp was 42.3 percent. At the district level the trend was not different. The three main sources of non-natural lighting in the household are electricity grid (21.5%), Kerosene lamp (69.9%) and flashlight/torch (6.0%).

About 46.0 percent of the households in the district got their drinking water from bore-hole/pump/tube well making it the most common source of drinking water for the entire district. This is followed by rivers/streams, which supplied about 24.7 percent of the households with drinking water. With sources of water for other domestic use, 44.0 percent got their water from bore-hole/pump/tube well, which was followed by river/stream with 28.1

percent. Others included public tap/standpipe (17.1%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling (8.7%).

The majority of the household in the district (72.4%) used the bush or open field for defecation purposes. This figure was certainly disturbing. Public toilets accounted for 17.6 percent, Kumasi Ventilated Improved pit latrine (KVIP) 5.5 percent, pit latrine 2.1 percent and water closet (WC) 0.8 percent.

The proportion of dwelling units with bathrooms for exclusive use by household members was 25.2 percent, with 40.7 percent of dwellings units having a separate bathroom shared with other non-household members.

The main methods of solid waste disposal are public dump site (52.2 percent), dumping indiscriminately (23.1%) and dumping in public containers, which are periodically disposed off (14.8%). Less than six percent (5.5) of dwelling units disposed their solid waste by burning.

An equally greater percent (24.0%) of households disposed-off their liquid waste by throwing onto their compounds while less than one percent (0.9) reportedly disposed-off their liquid waste through the sewerage system and drainage system into gutters. The situation does not differ from the rural locality (0.6%) but varies only for the urban communities (1.6%).

9.3 Policy Implications

To reduce the high population growth rate of this district it is imperative that, some cultural practices like early betrothal of young girls, which increase the fertility rate should be curbed. Again, young girls should be encouraged to aspire for higher education. The youthful nature of the district population and the subsequent high dependency ratio (100.2%) implies that the district has a relatively low labour force. Schools and job opportunities should be provided to accommodate the youthful population to enhance their effective contribution to the economic growth of the country. With the limited resources in the district, the high population growth rate could have a negative impact on the living standards of people in the district.

The results of this report show that under 5 mortality rates was high in the district. The strengthening of initiatives aimed at improving family planning, girl child education and maternal health services in the district could go a long way to reduce childhood mortality.

In the past two decades of constitutional rule, a number of educational policies have been formulated and programmes put in place to address some of the challenges of previous reform initiatives. Efforts to achieve universal primary education and adult literacy have been increased and linked to the global target of achieving educational goals in the MDGs. These efforts have achieved some measure of success.

The fact that nearly three-quarters of the population was literate in at least one language or the other should make policy and decision makers start thinking in terms of functional literacy, which is important for development. This is so because, it facilitates easy dissemination of information based on the assurance that people can receive simple instructions in a written form. There should be more effort in pushing the level of literacy further and to consciously capitalize on it to give development-related information to the people in simple language. Such information should come in the form of simple messages, which should target functional groups such as farmers, fishermen, hairdressers, tailors/seamstresses, etc. If farmers, for example, can read simple instructions on agro-

chemicals, they can apply them correctly without jeopardizing the health of the consuming public.

There is evidence that universal attendance envisaged by the new education strategy at the pre-school level has not yet been achieved. That means some Ghanaian children still start primary school without the benefit of pre-school training. Therefore there is the need to take pragmatic steps to try to achieve universal attendance at the pre-school level.

The observation that the current school attendance of females was higher than that of males in the early years of schooling but not at the higher levels, points to the disadvantage that females face at the older ages where they are equally needed. The situation is reflected in the decline in continuation rates from JHS to SHS and from SHS to the tertiary level. The results indicate that the Ministry of Education and parents must work together to ensure that high participation rates are achieved at all levels and that the levels among females at the lower levels of education are carried over into the secondary and higher levels of education. Implementing the policy would call for public and private partnership in the provision of facilities as well as scholarships and incentives to ensure that females stay in school. This must be done as part of an integrated programme, which includes the intensification of education on adolescent reproductive and sexual health.

Furthermore there is the need for the Ministry of Education and other relevant stakeholders to work together to create an enabling environment for educational development in the district. People should be encouraged to send their children to school and ensure that they complete at least basic education. There is an urgent need for a special school to be provided to promote school attendance for people with disability to enable them get Jobs. The Disability fund of the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) should be geared towards vocational training and job creation for people with disability.

Most of the economically active population in the District live in the rural areas mostly working in the area of agriculture, forestry and fishery (86.0 percent) and own account sector. Own account workers and contributing family workers have been described by the International Labour Organisation as vulnerable employment. The insecurity in these sectors has served as a push factor forcing the youth to migrate to the southern part of the country in search of greener pastures. The Government and the District Assemblies should go into partnership with the private sector to set up agro-based industries and other manufacturing industries so as to remove limiting factors and to help reduce poverty.

In the district, only about 14.4 percent of persons 12 years or older own mobile phones. Given the importance of mobile phone usage in the community and health development through maternal health, the National Communication Authority should encourage and motivate private phone companies to expand access to mobile phones to both urban and rural communities.

Only 0.6 percent of persons 12 years and older used the Internet in the district. Similarly, only 0.5 percent of households own a laptop or desktop computer. Considering the important role of the computer and the Internet in teaching and learning, information dissemination and other facets of community development, public-private partnerships are needed to expand computer ownership and the use of Internet in the district.

In spite of the fact that the Oti River spread across the district, disappointingly, only 0.2 percent of the people are engaged in fish farming or fishing. This sector can be boosted if governments commit resources into the development of fish farming in the district.

Government policy on subsidizing premix fuel should also be continued to encourage local folks to go in to fishing.

Furthermore, the bloc-farming (farmers cultivate their fields as a group to reduce overall costs and to offer support across the crop-growing spectrum) concept should be introduced and the youth encouraged to participate. The government policy on “youth in agriculture” is therefore in the right direction and should be embraced by local government agencies in the district.

With respect to crops that are cultivated in the region, it is interesting to note that the number of Shea nut farms is not anything to write about. This is to say that most of the Shea nuts are picked from the wild. It is therefore recommended that the cooperative organizations should organize women not only to pick the nuts from the wild but also to go into the cultivation of the shea nut plantations. SADA, CSIR (SARI) and the University for Development Studies should support this initiative.

Although rural electrification is improving and should be intensified, government should continue to explore non-conventional sources of energy such as solar. There is the need for initiatives aimed at addressing the lighting needs of populations by making safe, affordable, durable, and environmentally sustainable lighting available through solar and other forms of energy supply. There is a potential to expand solar energy for both domestic and industrial use to accelerate economic development. Thus, government needs to put more efforts to make solar energy available and accessible to all.

The proportion of the population with access to adequate and hygienic toilet facilities is low. Laws of sanitation should be enforced at the various levels of governance – Area/Town councils.

Water supply continues to be a challenge in the country. Communities in both urban and rural areas do not have adequate, reliable and clean potable water supply throughout the year. In the absence of adequate supply of good drinking water, bottled and sachet water have emerged to meet the need for clean drinking water. However, the disposal of the sachets and the bottles has come with a cost.

Most of the houses in the district are built with mud-bricks and without toilet facilities and potable water. The by-laws, which make the provision of toilet facilities in houses mandatory should be enforced. Communities should be encouraged to at least dig pit latrines instead of using large parcels of land for free open defecation. The provision of bore-holes should be increased. Corporate organizations should be given tax reliefs to encourage them to drill more bore-holes fitted with hand pumps in the district.

The use of wood and charcoal as the main sources of fuel has implications for the rapid deforestation in the district. The intermittent shortages of gas, relatively high cost of the product and the inaccessibility of the product should be addressed to encourage more households to shift to the use of gas to help save the environment.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household Composition	District		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	63,579	100.0	20,296	100.0	43,283	100.0
Head only	126	0.2	54	0.3	72	0.2
Household with head and a spouse only	192	0.3	38	0.2	154	0.4
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	854	1.3	182	0.9	672	1.6
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	12,360	19.4	1,881	9.3	10,479	24.2
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	44,206	69.5	15,426	76.0	28,780	66.5
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,350	2.1	572	2.8	778	1.8
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	893	1.4	295	1.5	598	1.4
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	2,533	4.0	1,422	7.0	1,111	2.6
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	207	0.3	100	0.5	107	0.2
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	858	1.3	326	1.6	532	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Sex/Disability type	Total	Educational level attained									
		Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle/ JSS/ JHS	Sec./ SSS/ SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Total	58,250	35,245	2,429	1,903	11,877	3,729	2,594	51	356	54	12
No disability	56,927	34,412	2,384	1,871	11,582	3,650	2,563	49	352	52	12
With a disability	1,323	833	45	32	295	79	31	2	4	2	0
Sight	295	220	4	3	48	9	10	0	1	0	0
Hearing	191	125	8	5	37	9	6	1	0	0	0
Speech	87	55	0	3	23	2	3	1	0	0	0
Physical	168	118	1	3	29	7	8	0	1	1	0
Intellectual	709	406	29	20	181	57	13	1	1	1	0
Emotional	92	59	4	0	24	2	2	0	1	0	0
Other	92	49	5	2	24	5	5	0	2	0	0
Male											
Total	28,378	15,874	1,232	1,013	6,093	2,134	1,650	29	292	49	12
No disability	27,723	15,487	1,207	996	5,943	2,086	1,628	28	289	47	12
With a disability	655	387	25	17	150	48	22	1	3	2	0
Sight	151	109	2	1	28	5	5	0	1	0	0
Hearing	83	52	6	2	13	8	2	0	0	0	0
Speech	43	22	0	3	15	2	1	0	0	0	0
Physical	87	56	1	3	13	5	7	0	1	1	0
Intellectual	346	183	17	12	92	33	7	1	0	1	0
Emotional	42	26	1	0	12	2	1	0	0	0	0
Other	51	26	2	0	12	5	5	0	1	0	0
Female											
Total	29,872	19,371	1,197	890	5,784	1,595	944	22	64	5	0
No disability	29,204	18,925	1,177	875	5,639	1,564	935	21	63	5	0
With a disability	668	446	20	15	145	31	9	1	1	0	0
Sight	144	111	2	2	20	4	5	0	0	0	0
Hearing	108	73	2	3	24	1	4	1	0	0	0
Speech	44	33	0	0	8	0	2	1	0	0	0
Physical	81	62	0	0	16	2	1	0	0	0	0
Intellectual	363	223	12	8	89	24	6	0	1	0	0
Emotional	50	33	3	0	12	0	1	0	1	0	0
Other	41	23	3	2	12	0	0	0	1	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	64,480	100.0	31,648	100.0	32,832	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	61,088	94.7	29,960	94.7	31,128	94.8
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	1,396	2.2	680	2.1	716	2.2
Ghanaian by naturalisation	523	0.8	243	0.8	280	0.9
ECOWAS	858	1.3	457	1.4	401	1.2
African other than ECOWAS	353	0.5	191	0.6	162	0.5
Others	262	0.4	117	0.4	145	0.4

Table A4: Population by sex and nature of households and houses in the 20 largest Communities

S/No.	Community Name	Total	Sex		House holds	Houses
			Male	Female		
1	Zabzugu	20,420	9,851	10,569	1,724	1,567
2	Nakpali	3,861	1,855	2,006	283	285
3	Gbandi	2,013	991	1,022	240	141
4	Woribogu	1,618	853	765	137	214
5	Kukpaligu	1,533	756	777	206	202
6	Old Gor (Gortani)	1,431	684	747	146	102
7	Kuntumbiyili	1,423	743	680	173	118
8	Sabondjida I	1,287	607	680	166	111
9	New Nyankpala	1,194	592	602	135	102
10	Subruni	1,177	569	608	116	103
11	Tasundo No. 1	1,153	562	591	135	102
12	Wieshini	1,120	620	500	139	109
13	Jegiriyili (Jegridor)	1,084	559	525	122	104
14	Dagbabani	1,040	506	534	107	101
15	Ojoeja	1,012	504	508	105	67
16	Sabare No. 1	991	514	477	128	114
17	Mojina Battor	990	468	522	116	103
18	Kpalgagbini	949	452	497	125	103
19	Omarli (Omoaldo)	913	445	468	112	67
20	Binyinkumdo	903	433	470	101	68

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A5: Population by age group in the largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Zabzugu	20,420	3,337	2,972	2,151	2,335	2,032	1,749	1,481	1,090	844	566	506	190	361	130	295	381
2	Nakpali	3,861	673	489	381	449	395	327	291	199	167	116	91	51	76	30	47	79
3	Gbandi	2,013	470	315	263	183	142	133	134	92	99	49	44	12	28	11	20	18
4	Woribogu	1,618	313	246	203	108	128	112	166	86	59	27	37	15	43	25	25	25
5	Kukpaligu	1,533	239	297	196	153	102	97	118	62	79	44	47	14	27	13	21	24
6	Old Gor (Gortani)	1,431	198	137	272	216	154	105	92	67	55	34	32	3	24	4	16	22
7	Kuntumbiyili	1,423	320	324	189	83	56	90	117	88	61	30	18	5	8	13	6	15
8	Sabondjida I	1,287	271	243	163	116	125	92	70	53	44	31	26	12	15	6	7	13
9	New Nyankpala	1,194	390	173	109	117	88	59	57	52	29	42	25	7	19	4	9	14
10	Subruni	1,177	223	208	155	161	122	52	72	35	38	17	32	2	23	5	9	23
11	Tasundo No. 1	1,153	236	209	157	137	98	75	71	36	38	16	20	8	16	9	11	16
12	Wieshini	1,120	191	191	143	147	86	87	64	68	33	31	16	20	8	9	5	21
13	Jegiriyili (Jegridor)	1,084	229	261	202	67	44	84	63	67	27	13	4	4	4	3	2	10
14	Dagbabani	1,040	268	205	92	79	70	74	59	47	37	29	21	3	14	10	13	19
15	Ojoeja	1,012	211	201	128	91	73	68	68	33	46	14	31	2	18	3	8	17
16	Sabare No. 1	991	116	159	131	112	110	61	78	47	35	33	29	9	16	15	17	23
17	Mojina Battor	990	95	167	161	145	80	101	75	59	60	25	8	5	1	4	1	3
18	Kpalgagbini	949	156	152	167	86	59	58	63	35	35	40	33	13	19	6	7	20
19	Omarli (Omoaldo)	913	212	180	94	83	74	63	47	32	42	19	14	19	9	3	3	19
20	Binyinkumdo	903	207	196	54	88	90	73	46	41	18	25	20	6	13	12	4	10

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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