



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

BUILSA NORTH DISTRICT



Canada 

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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 Builsa North 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

ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
BND	Builsa North District
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
ICT	Information Communication Technology
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CHPS:	Community Health Planning Services
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCE	District Chief Executive
DCD	District Co-coordinating Director
FAO	Food Agricultural Organization
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JSS	Junior Secondary School
JHS	Junior High School
LI	Legislative Instrument
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SSS	Senior Secondary School
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children Emergency Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of the Builsa North District according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 56,477 representing 5.4 percent of the region's total population. Females constitute 50.8 percent and males represent 49.2 percent. About ninety percent (89.2%) of the population is rural. The District has a sex ratio of 96.9. The population of the District is youthful (13.8%) of the 5-9 age groups, depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of the 70 plus years (5.5%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 88.0, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (91.0) than that of females (85.2).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the District 3.6, the General Fertility Rate is 102.3 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 23.8 per 1000 population. The Age-Specific Death Rate (ASDR) is higher among females than males. The ASDR for females and males aged 70 and above is approximately 0.9 and 0.6 respectively. The ASDR for both sexes in the age groups 20-24 15-19, 10-14 and 5-9 are almost the same whilst the rates for 65-69 and 70 years and over are extremely high with the female rates being higher than that of the males. Majority of migrants (61.7%) living in the District were born elsewhere in the region while 38.3 percent were born elsewhere in another region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Ashanti Region constitute 18.8 percent followed by those born outside Ghana with 7.2 percent.

Household size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 56,163 with a total number of 10,872 households. The average household size in the District is about 5 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 46.1 percent. Spouses form about 10.8 percent. Extended family system constitutes 38.0 percent of the total number of households in the District.

Marital status

Almost half (47.5 %) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 38.6 percent have never married, 0.6 percent are in consensual unions, 9.3 percent are widowed, 2.2 percent are divorced and 1.9 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, almost 8 in 10 of females (79.3%) are married compared to almost 5 in 10 of the male population (45.7%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 64.9 percent while widowed males account for only 14.1 percent. Among the married, 70.6 percent have no education

while only 17.6 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than eight out of every ten of the married population (84.0%) are employed, 2.0 percent are unemployed and 14.0 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (57.0%) are economically not active with 2.0 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 94.5 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.7 percent and while the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 2.3 percent.

Proportion of the Muslim population in the Builsa North District is about 12.8 percent. Among the Christian groups, the Catholics constitute the majority (17.4%) and the Traditionalist 36.0 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 50.5 percent are literate with almost half (49.5%) of the population, not literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (52.6%) than that of females (47.4%). Almost three out of ten people (28.7%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages.

With reference to school attendance, of the population aged 3 years and above, 71.0 percent are currently attending school and 29.0 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

More than seven out of ten (71.9%) of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active. Of the economically active population, 96.8 percent are employed while 3.2 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (44.5%), 27.5 percent perform household duties and 6.6 percent are disabled or too sick to work. More than half (55.8%) of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 69.8 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 10.2 percent in service and sales, 8.7 percent in craft and related trades workers, only 6.2 percent engaged as managers, professionals and Technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, 65.4 percent are self-employed without employees, 20.4 percent are contributing family workers, 1.3 percent are casual workers. Only 0.7 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except contributing family worker, apprentice and domestic employee. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 91.6 percent of the population followed by the public/government with 6.8 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 22.1 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 25.7 percent as compared to 18.7 percent of females. Almost two percent (1.7%) of the populations 12 years and older use internet facilities in the District.

Only 244 households representing 2.2 percent of the total households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.4 percent (1935) of the District's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population 3.4 percent (975) with disability is almost same as female 3.4 percent (978). The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 37.8 percent followed by physical disability (31.1%). The disability trend is the same for both urban and rural localities with sight and physical disabilities remaining the predominant cases. About 52.2 percent of the economically active and employed have various forms of disability with speech disability accounting for the majority of 59.6 percent.

Agriculture

More than eight out of ten of the population (83.1%) of households in the District are engaged in agriculture, Crop farming is the main agricultural activity with almost ten out of ten (96.3%) households engaged in it. Those in livestock rearing accounts for (81.4%) and tree planting (0.4%). In the rural localities, almost ten out of every ten (97.4%) of the households are agricultural households and only 33.5 percent are in the urban localities. Poultry (chicken – 28.8%) is the dominant animal reared in the District.

Housing

The housing stock of Builsa North District is 6,567 with 10,872 households. Households in the rural areas constitute 9,472 and the rest in the urban areas. The population per house in the District is 8.6 compared to 9.2 in the region.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

About two thirds (61.6%) of all dwelling units in the District are compound houses; 15.8 percent are separate houses and 10.6 percent are hut building (same compound). More than eight in ten (83.7%) of the dwelling units in the District are owned by members of the household; 8.0 percent are owned by other private individuals; 5.3 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 0.02 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.5%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the District is Mud bricks or Earth block accounting for 75.4 percent. More than eight in ten (83.9%) outer walls of building in rural localities are constructed with Mud bricks or Earth block. More than five in ten (52.7%) floors are constructed with cement or concrete in the District. Metal sheet is the main roofing material (53.7%) for dwelling units in the District.

Room occupancy

Two rooms constitute the highest percentage (47.6%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in dwelling units in the District. About 23.2 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy three rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the District are kerosene lamp (48.2%), flashlight/torch (24.5%) and electricity (23.6%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood (76.0%). The proportion for rural (85.4%) is higher than that of urban (12.1%). The four main sources of water in the District are borehole, protected well, unprotected well and pipe outside dwelling (82.9%). Almost two percent of the households drink water from river or stream, while 6.2 percent drink water from dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal.

The most common use toilet facility in the District is the no facility (bush/field) accounting for 82.2 percent followed by public toilet (8.8%). 4.1 percent of the households in the District use KVIP. Almost half of the household (46.5%) in the District own bathrooms for their exclusive use while 20.3 percent use private open cubicles and 16.2 percent share separate bathrooms in the same compound.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 35.7 percent. About 31.6 percent of the households also burn their solid waste. House to house waste collection accounts for 5.7 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street/outside (65.5 %) and thrown into onto the compound (21.2%) are the two most common methods used by households in the District.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Builsa North District is one of the thirteen administrative districts in the Upper East Region of Ghana. The Builsa North District was carved out of the Builsa South District on 15th March, 2012 by an Act of Parliament, 1993 (Act 462) with Sandema as its administrative capital. The paramount aim of creating this Assembly is to bring the business of governance to the doorsteps of the ordinary Ghanaian. The Builsa North District has a total population of 56,477 with 98 communities.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and size

The district lies between longitudes 1° 05' West and 1° 35' West and latitudes 10° 20' North. The Builsa North District shares boundaries with Kassena–Nankana West District to the North, to the West with Sissala East District, to the East with Kassena–Nankana East Municipal and to the south with Builsa South District. The district covers an estimated land area of 816.44030 km².

1.2.2 Relief and drainage

The topography of the area is undulating and slopes ranging from 200 metres to 300 metres within the western and northern part of the district particularly around Bachonsa and Chuchuliga zones. In the valleys of Sissili, Kulpawn, Besibeli, Tono, Asibelika and the Azimzim, the slopes are gentler and range from 150 metres to 200 metres.

1.2.3 Climate

The district has mean monthly temperatures ranging between 21.9^o C and 34.1^o C. The highest temperatures are recorded in March and this can rise to 45^o C, whereas the lowest temperatures are recorded in January. The dry season is characterized by dry Harmattan winds.

There is only one rainy season, which builds up gradually from little rains in April to a maximum in August-September, and then declines sharply coming to a complete halt in mid-October when the dry season sets in.

1.2.4 Vegetation

The district is characterized by Savannah woodland and consists mostly of deciduous, widely spaced fire and drought resistant trees of varying sizes and density with dispersed perennial grasses and associated herbs. Through the activities of man, the woodland savannah has been reduced to open parkland where only trees of economic value like baobab, acacia, sheanut and the dawadawa have been retained with time.

Figure 1.1: Map of Builsa North District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.5 Soil

The soils of Builsa North District are developed from different geological formations namely Granite, Birimian rocks, Voltaian shale, recent and old Alluvium of mixed origin and very old river terraces. Out of these, the dominant soil groups in the district are of granite origin and cover over 70 percent (approximately 153,300ha) of the district's land area.

1.3 Political Administration

The Builsa North District Assembly has a total membership of forty-five (45) assembly members which is made up of thirty-one (31) elected members, fourteen (14) appointed members and ex-officio members comprising the Member of Parliament and the District Chief Executive. The present Assembly has six (6) female members, four (4) of whom are elected and the other two (2) are appointed.

There are two (2) Town Councils and three (3) Area Councils with 31 Electoral Areas in the Builsa North District. These are the Sandema Town Council, Wiaga Town Council, Siniensi Area Council, Kadema Area Council and Chuchuliga Area Council.

Administratively, the District Assembly has the following departments in place which are functioning under the District Co-ordinating Director; Health Service Directorate, Ghana Education Service (GES), Department of Community Development, Birth and Deaths Registry, District Environmental Health Unit, Department of Agriculture.

The following national agencies which do not form part of the departments of the Assembly are also in place; the National Service Secretariat, the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), the Immigration Service, the CEPS, and the Police Service.

1.3.1 Committees of the assembly

The following committees have been constituted and are operational as part of the political and administrative machinery of the district. The Executive Committee (which is supported by the following sub-committees): Finance and Administration, Works, Justice and Security, Development Planning, Health and Environment, Education, Agriculture, Women and Children. The other committees in the district are: District HIV/AIDS Committee, District Security Council, District Tender Committee, District Tender Review Board, Audit Report Implementation Committee, and District Budget Committee.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1 Traditional set-up

There is one paramountcy in the Builsa North District referred to as the Sandema Traditional Area. The Traditional Authority area has twelve (12) divisional chiefs referred to as the 'Kanbunabas' who are under the Sandema Nab.

These sub-chiefs handle matters concerning chieftaincy, culture, traditions and issues relating to the various traditional councils and the individual sub-chiefs of which the Sandema Nab supersedes. The Chieftaincy institutions in collaboration with other stakeholders work to promote peace in the area.

1.4.2 Ethnicity

The predominant ethnic group in the district is Builsa. The Builsas constitute about 83 percent of the entire population. The remaining 17 percent is made up of minor ethnic groups

comprising the Kantosi, Mamprusi, Sissala, Nankani, Mossi and some few migrant workers from Burkina-Faso.

These tribes have co-existed over the years thus contributing to the development of the district.

1.4.3 Religious composition

The major religious denominations are Christians, Muslims, and Traditionalist. The largest mode of worship is the Traditional African Religion, which makes up 46 percent of the population followed by the Christian Religion (28%) and Moslems (23%). Other religions constitute about 3.0 percent of the total population.

The traditionalists are mostly found in the rural parts of the district. Their spiritual roles contribute to enhancing peace and development in the district.

1.4.4 Festivals

Festivals are significant practices in the Builsa North District. The Feok festival is an annual festival celebrated to commemorate the defeat of Babatu and his notorious slave raiders by the ancestors of Builsa in the nineteenth century. The festival usually comes in the third week of December and has virtually become a prelude to Christmas in the district. In view of its historic importance a number of tourists often participate in the celebration of the festival.

1.4.5 Marriage

The traditional marriage system entails a distinctive practice or payment of bride price, a system where the family of the bridegroom carries out some marital obligations including the provision of cola nuts, a bottle of schnapps and some amount of money. The above arrangement serves to strengthen ties between families.

1.4.6 Inheritance

The patrilineal system of inheritance is practised. The eldest son inherits the deceased father in trust of the family. The system does not allow daughters access to heritable property within the traditional system which invariably denies women access to productive resources including land.

1.4.7 Funerals

A funeral rite is one of the most vital ceremonies among the people of Builsa traditional area. It is very significant as it indicates the final passage of the deceased to the ancestors or 'the other world.' The funeral rite is divided into two sessions. The first referred to as 'Kumca' is performed within the shortest possible time from the time of death of the person. Burial takes place within a week and some rituals are performed for the deceased. The final funeral rite referred to as 'Juuca' is performed after several successive meetings are held and a consensus is reached between the family heads.

1.4.8 Land title and ownership

Land in the Builsa North District is not owned by individuals but rather the family heads who takes care of the land on behalf of the family. The chief however oversees the distribution and sale of land. The Tindanas (original natives or first settlers) are the original owners of the land.

1.5 Economy

Builsa North District is predominantly rural with agriculture as the main economic activity undertaken by self-employed farmers.

The Builsa District North possesses some of the best spots for tourist attraction. They include the Sissili Central forest reserves with an area of 155.09sq km, Abuga Crocodile pond in Uwasi, the Fiisa Shrine and the Doninga Slave Market.

1.6 Census Methodology and Definition of Concepts

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

The Census Secretariat was initially headed by an acting Census Coordinator engaged by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2008 to support GSS in the planning of the Census. In 2009, the Census Secretariat was re-organized with the Government Statistician as the National Chief Census Officer and overall Coordinator, assisted by a Census Management Team and a Census Coordinating Team. The Census Management Team had oversight responsibility for the implementation of the Census. It also had the responsibility of

taking critical decisions on the census in consultation with other national committees. The Census Coordinating Team, on the other hand, was responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Census programme.

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

The Cartography Unit of the Census Secretariat collaborated with the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission and the Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services (CERSGIS) of the Department of Geography and Resource Development, University of Ghana, to determine the viability of migrating from analog to

digital mapping for the 2010 PHC, as recommended in the 2000 PHC Administrative Report. Field cartographic work started in March 2008 and was completed in February 2010.

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found during editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the census questionnaire, enumerator manuals and other documents. The results of the trial census assisted GSS to arrive at technically sound decisions on the ideal number of persons per

questionnaire, number of persons in the household roster, migration questions, placement of the mortality question, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of collection of information on community facilities. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of census field staff and the publicity and education interventions.

1.6.3 Census enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of household

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

Household and non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

This report consists of nine chapters. Chapter One deals with background information, physical features, political administration, social and cultural structure and the economy as well as definitions and concepts used for the 2010 PHC.

Chapter Two captures data on the demographic characteristics of the district. Chapter Three presents data on household size, composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation and finally literacy and education of the people. Chapter Four is based on the economic activity status, occupation, industry and employment status. Chapter Five is about information and communication technology (ICT). This chapter places emphasises on the ownership of mobile phone, internet usage, household ownership of fixed telephone and ownership of computer whilst information on disability is in Chapter Six. Chapter Seven shows data on agricultural activities in the district. Chapter Eight presents data on Housing conditions such as housing stock, type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangements, materials used in construction, room occupancy and method of waste disposal in the Builsa North District. Chapter Nine is devoted to summary and conclusion of the report.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) is a "defacto" count of all the persons present in Ghana and particularly in the context of the Builsa North District. Like all the previous post independence censuses, the 2010 PHC solicited responses and gathered data to help determine such important demographic characteristics as the population size; population distribution by age, sex and locality; migration patterns as well as fertility and mortality rates.

This chapter seeks to analyse the size or numbers of persons in the Builsa North District; the distribution of these numbers by sex, age and locality type (rural and urban). In view of the fact that changes in any population are brought about through the dynamics of fertility, mortality and migration, these phenomena in the district are also analysed in order to understand the dimensions they assume.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows the age structure of Builsa North District. Age and sex composition constitutes important population characteristics in any demographic analysis. Table 2.1 indicates that 39.5 percent of the total population are below 15 years. The population of females constitutes about 50.8 percent of the district, which is higher than their male counterpart of 49.2 percent. Table 2.1 also shows that the proportion of persons aged 5-9 years old constitutes about 7.4 percent males and 6.5 percent females. The table also indicates that the proportion of persons aged 20-24 years old is made up of 3.9 males and 4.0 percent females.

Table 2.1: Population age structure by sex

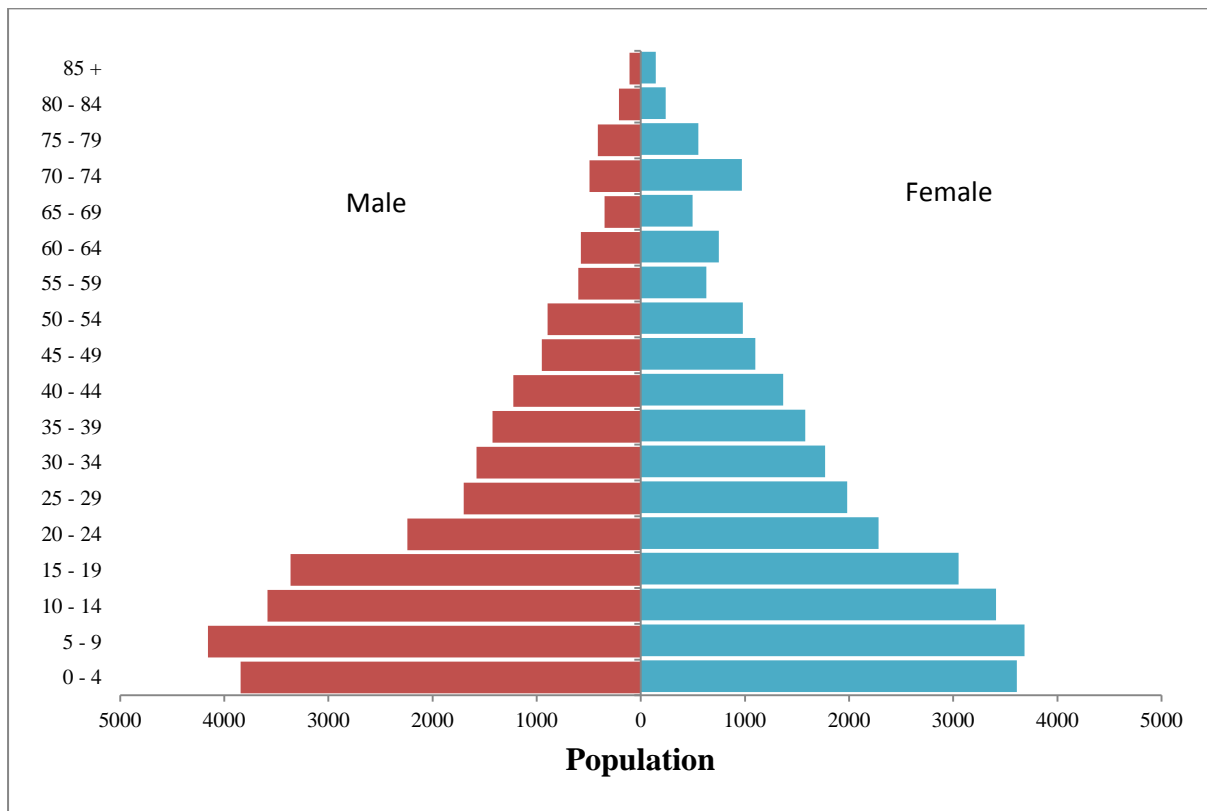
Age group	Sex					
	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All ages	56,477	100.0	27,792	49.21	28,685	50.79
0 - 4	7,454	13.2	3,842	6.80	3,612	6.40
5 - 9	7,841	13.9	4,156	7.36	3,685	6.52
10 - 14	6,998	12.4	3,586	6.35	3,412	6.04
15 - 19	6,415	11.4	3,362	5.95	3,053	5.41
20 - 24	4,522	8.0	2,240	3.97	2,282	4.04
25 - 29	3,684	6.5	1,702	3.01	1,982	3.51
30 - 34	3,347	5.9	1,578	2.79	1,769	3.13
35 - 39	3,003	5.3	1,423	2.52	1,580	2.80
40 - 44	2,589	4.6	1,223	2.17	1,366	2.42
45 - 49	2,053	3.6	952	1.69	1,101	1.95
50 - 54	1,875	3.3	896	1.59	979	1.73
55 - 59	1,229	2.2	601	1.06	628	1.11
60 - 64	1,323	2.3	574	1.02	749	1.33
65 - 69	847	1.5	349	0.62	498	0.88
70 - 74	1,463	2.6	491	0.87	972	1.72
75 - 79	965	1.7	413	0.73	552	0.73
80 - 84	448	0.8	209	0.37	239	0.42
85+	421	0.5	195	0.70	143	0.80

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Figure 2.1 presents the age structure of the population. The figure indicates that the largest proportion of the population within the age group 5-9 years is 13.8 percent. The lowest proportion of the population is within the age group 85 years and over (0.5 %). In addition, the highest proportions of males (7.4%) and females (6.5%) are in the age group 5-9 years. The figure also shows that the proportion of males and females are almost the same within the age group 80-84 years old.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.2 shows the population size of the Builsa North District by locality of residence and sex. From the table, the total population of the Builsa North District is 56,477. The population of males and females are 49.2 percent and 50.8 percent respectively in the Builsa North District. The sex ratio of the total population is 96.9, implying there are about 96 males for every 100 females signifying a larger proportion of females in the population of the district.

The population is not distributed evenly over urban and rural areas. There are more people in rural than urban localities. The rural population is 89.5 percent which is about six times that of urban population. Also, out of the total population of the district, females constitute the majority of 50.8 percent.

Table 2.2: Population size by locality of residence by district, region and sex

Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Upper East	1,046,545	100.0	219,646	21.0	826,899	79.0
Total	56,477	100.0	5,955	100.0	50,522	100.0
Male	27,792	49.2	2,930	49.2	24,857	49.2
Female	28,682	50.8	3,025	50.8	25,665	50.8
Percentage of regional population						

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Age-Dependency Ratio by Locality

The dependency ratio is defined as the population aged less than 15 years and 65 years and older divided by the population in the 15-64 years age group multiplied by 100. This ratio is based on the assumption that all persons less than 15 years or 65 years and older do not work or cannot work and therefore depend on others. It also assumes that all persons aged 15-64 years are working

Table 2.3 indicates that the age-dependency ratio of the district is 88.0. This means that every 100 people in the economically active population of Builsa North District have about 88 people to take care of.

The age-dependency ratio for males is 91 and the female's 85.2. This means that there are more male dependants than female dependants in the population of Builsa North District. Age-dependency ratio for the rural areas (91.6) is also greater than that for the urban area (62.0). It is greater in the rural areas because the populations of the dependent age groups, that is, 0-14 (20,332) and 65+ (3,827) in the rural areas are more than their respective populations of 1,961 and 317 in the urban areas.

Table 2.3: Age dependency ratio by locality

Age group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All ages	56,477	27,792	28,685	96.9	5,955	50,522
0 - 14	22,293	11,584	10,709	108.0	1,961	20,332
15 - 64	30,040	14,551	15,489	93.9	3,677	26,363
65+	4,144	1,657	2,487	66.6	317	3,827
Age-dependency ratio	88.0	91	85.2		62.0	91.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.5 Migration, Fertility and Mortality

2.5.1 Migration

Migration refers to the movement of people in and out of a district, region or a country. Table 2.4 gives information on internal migrants who were enumerated in the district. From the table, a total number of 8,615 representing about 15.3 percent migrants were enumerated in the district. The total number of people born elsewhere in the region is 5,322 representing 61.8 percent. The total number of people born in the Ashanti Region is about 30.5 percent. The number of migrants who have lived in the district for twenty (20) or more years constitute about 32.6 percent and those who have lived in the district for less than one year forms 12.5 percent.

The table also shows that 628 people were born outside Ghana and about 37.4 percent of the people born outside Ghana have lived in the district for 20 plus years.

Table 2.4: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+
Total	8,615	12.5	19.1	12.6	16.4	32.6
Born elsewhere in the region	5,322	10.2	15.9	11.0	17.0	46.0
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	110	29.1	14.5	16.4	13.6	26.4
Central	107	33.6	29.0	6.5	17.8	13.1
Greater Accra	311	16.7	29.9	15.8	24.8	12.9
Volta	70	28.6	34.3	8.6	12.9	15.7
Eastern	161	25.5	28.0	15.5	19.9	11.2
Ashanti	1,621	14.1	28.0	20.5	18.9	18.4
Brong Ahafo	324	21.3	30.6	19.1	17.3	11.7
Northern	211	24.6	28.9	13.7	15.2	17.5
Upper East	-					
Upper west	378	20.9	25.9	14.8	17.2	21.2
Outside Ghana	628	9.7	21.0	15.0	16.9	37.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.5.2 Fertility

Fertility is the number of children born alive by women during their reproductive life time. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected data on females aged 12 years and older. Table 2.5 shows that the total fertility rate for Builsa North District is 3.6 which is higher than the regional rate of 3.4. Builsa South District recorded the highest total fertility rate of 4.3 in the region.

The table also shows other fertility measures such as general fertility rate (GFR) and crude birth rate (CBR). From the table, Builsa South District has the highest general fertility rate of 119.8, which is higher than that of the region (97.5) and Kassena Nankana West District exhibiting the lowest general fertility rate of 77.8 in the region. The Builsa South District also has the highest crude birth rate of 27.7 whilst Kassena Nankana West District is the lowest with 18.5 in the region. The general fertility rate of the district is 102.3 and the crude birth rate is 23.8.

Table 2.5: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	1,046,545	243,377	23,728	3.4	97.5	22.7
Builsa North	56,477	13,133	1,344	3.6	102.3	23.8
Kassena Nankana West	70,667	16,820	1,309	2.8	77.8	18.5
Kassena Nankana East	109,944	25,941	2,539	3.4	97.9	23.1
Bolgatanga Municipal	131,550	34,909	3,089	3.0	88.5	23.5
Talensi	81,194	17,431	1,820	3.6	104.4	22.4
Bongo	84,545	19,593	1,982	3.6	101.2	23.4
Bawku West	94,034	20,951	2,226	3.7	106.2	23.7
Garu Tempane	130,003	27,784	2,951	3.9	106.2	22.7
Bawku Municipal	98,538	24,496	2,004	2.9	81.8	20.3
Builsa South	36,514	8,438	1,011	4.3	119.8	27.7
Nabdam	33,826	7,355	773	3.6	105.1	22.9
Binduri	61,576	13,367	1,303	3.6	97.5	21.2
Pusiga	57,677	13,159	1,377	3.7	104.6	23.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.6 presents data on females aged 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child in the district. From the table, the total number of female children ever born in the district is 28,176 representing 49.4 percent with a total number of 22,524 representing 49.9 percent children surviving. The corresponding numbers of male children ever born and surviving are 28,889 and 22,627. Female population aged 12 years and older is 19,971 with age group 60 years and over having the largest population of 3,236 and the age group 55-59 with the least population of 628.

Also the total number of children ever born by females 12 years and older is 57,065 with male children forming about 50.6% and so on.

Table 2.6: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All ages	19,971	57,065	28,889	28,176	45,151	22,627	22,524
10-14	1,995	13	4	9	9	4	5
15-19	3,053	377	186	191	333	156	177
20-24	2,282	1,979	1,017	962	1,781	894	887
25-29	1,982	4,095	2,045	2,050	3,742	1,838	1,904
30-34	1,769	5,840	2,975	2,865	5,235	2,653	2,582
35-39	1,580	6,410	3,304	3,106	5,634	2,917	2,717
40-44	1,366	6,528	3,316	3,212	5,463	2,787	2,676
45-49	1,101	5,679	2,837	2,842	4,561	2,282	2,279
50-54	979	5,323	2,674	2,649	4,095	2,045	2,050
55-59	628	3,450	1,739	1,711	2,597	1,309	1,288
60+	3,236	17,371	8,792	8,579	11,701	5,742	5,959

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

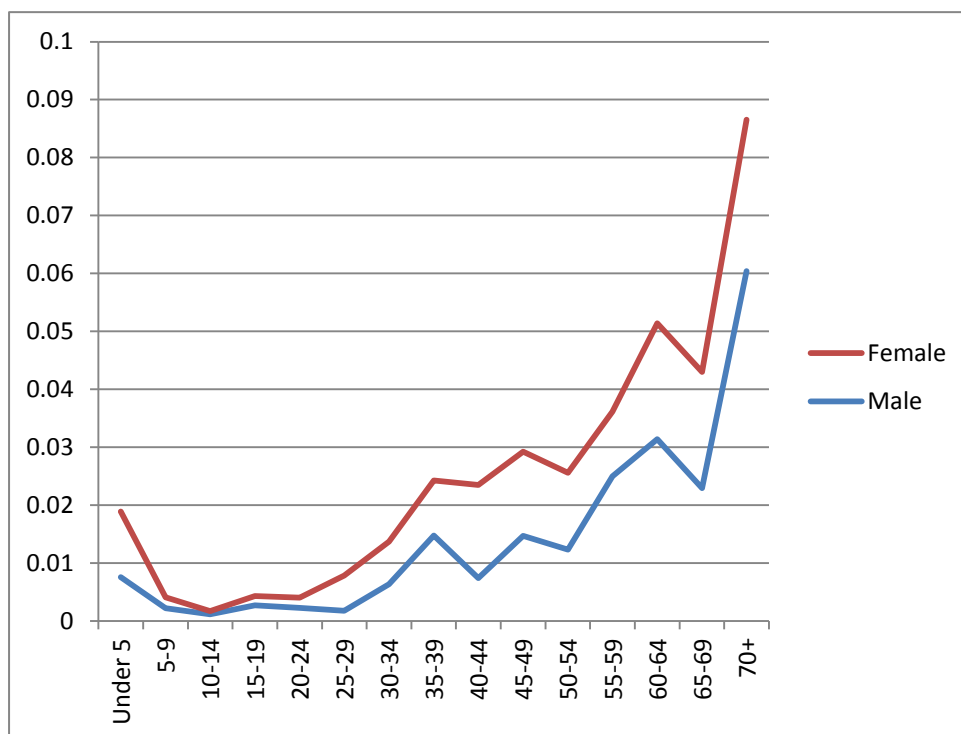
2.5.3 Mortality rate

This is one of the determinants of population growth. It is a key determinant factor of population growth and reflects the health status of a population.

Age-specific death rate (ASDR)

The age-specific death rate is the number of deaths recorded in a specified age group per 1,000 of the population of that age group. Figure 2.2 shows the ASDR for males and females in the district. From the figure below, the ASDR is higher among females than males. The ASDR for females and males aged 70 and above is approximately 0.9 and 0.6 respectively. The ASDR for females and males aged 20-24, 15-19, 10-14 and 5-9 are almost the same whilst the rates for 65-69 and 70 years and over are extremely high with the female rates being higher than that of the males.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC also gathered information on social characteristics such as marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education in the Builsa North District.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

The household population by composition and sex is displayed in Table 3.1. It shows that household heads are 19.4 percent of the total household population of Builsa North District. Table 3.1 further indicates that the majority of the household populations (46.1%) are children (son/daughter), 10.8 percent are Spouses (wife/husband), 6.8 percent are grandchildren, 7.6 percent are other relatives and 3.9 percent are brother/sister. Parent/parent-in-laws and son/daughter-in-laws are 2.2 percent and 1.6 percent respectively. Step children, adopted children/foster children and non-relatives constitute 0.7 percent, 0.2 percent (the lowest) and 0.6 percent respectively.

More than half (51.7 percent) of the household male population are children (sons), followed by those who are male heads (27.8 percent), 7.3 percent are grandchildren and 4.6 percent are brothers/sisters. Other male relatives constitute 5.4 percent of household male population, male step children 0.8 percent and male parent/parent-in-laws (0.5 percent). The remaining male household population constitutes very small proportions as in spouses, son-in-laws, adopted/foster children and non-relative males, each being less than one percent.

Nearly 41 percent of the female household populations are children; spouses (wives/husband) are 20.7 percent, 11.2 percent being heads and other relatives, 9.7 percent.

Table 3.1: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	56,163	100.0	27,605	100.0	28,558	100.0
Head	10,872	19.4	7,674	27.8	3,198	11.2
Spouse (wife/husband)	6,082	10.8	158	0.6	5,924	20.7
Child (son/daughter)	25,919	46.1	14,267	51.7	11,652	40.8
Parent/parent in-law	1,229	2.2	149	0.5	1,080	3.8
Son/daughter in-law	915	1.6	108	0.4	807	2.8
Grandchild	3,828	6.8	2,019	7.3	1,809	6.3
Brother/sister	2,217	3.9	1,280	4.6	937	3.3
Step child	379	0.7	219	0.8	160	0.6
Adopted/foster child	116	0.2	55	0.2	61	0.2
Other relative	4,249	7.6	1,488	5.4	2,761	9.7
Non-relative	357	0.6	188	0.7	169	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.2 shows data on household population by structure and sex. The structure of the household composition is the sorting of households into various categories depending on whether it is a single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or nuclear extended and so on.

From the table, the extended family system is the most common in the district constituting 38.0 percent of the household population. The next common category is the nuclear (head, spouse and children) with 26.1 percent.

There is no significant difference between males (10,556) and females (10,807) who live in the extended family households. Single parent extended plus non relative recorded the least percentage of 0.8.

Table 3.2: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	56,163	100.0	27,605	100.0	28,558	100.0
Head only	936	1.7	551	2.0	385	1.3
Head and a spouse only	476	0.8	239	0.9	237	0.8
Nuclear (head, spouse(s) and children)	14,659	26.1	7,715	27.9	6,944	24.3
Extended (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives)	21,363	38.0	10,556	38.2	10,807	37.8
Extended + non relatives	566	1.0	280	1.0	286	1.0
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	1,283	2.3	641	2.3	642	2.2
Single parent nuclear	5,080	9.0	2,234	8.1	2,846	10.0
Single parent extended	7,991	14.2	3,618	13.1	4,373	15.3
Single parent extended + non relative	444	0.8	197	0.7	247	0.9
Head and other composition but no spouse	3,365	6.0	1,574	5.7	1,791	6.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is a social responsibility which is usually held in high esteem. It is an indicator of one's social status, prestige, trust and achievement.

In Table 3.3, about 49.2 percent of the females and 45.5 percent of the males are currently married. Also, the proportions of the males and females who have never married are 47.0 and 30.8 percent respectively.. The table also reveals that, the proportion of females who are separated is slightly higher (1.9 percent) than that of the males. The data also indicate that the proportion of widowed females (15.7 percent) is about seven times that of the males (2.3 percent).

The percentage of females (0.7) who are into consensual union is than that of the males (0.5), which reflects the fact that men are more likely to postpone marriage.

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

Sex/age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	38,309	100.0	38.6	0.6	47.5	1.9	2.2	9.3
10 - 14	4,125	100.0	96.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,415	100.0	90.4	0.4	8.6	0.4	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	4,522	100.0	61.7	1.5	34.2	1.3	0.8	0.6
25 - 29	3,684	100.0	29.6	1.8	63.8	2.5	1.7	0.6
30 - 34	3,347	100.0	14.3	0.6	77.5	2.5	3.0	2.1
35 - 39	3,003	100.0	7.4	0.5	81.6	3.1	3.0	4.4
40 - 44	2,589	100.0	4.9	0.2	80.0	3.4	4.4	7.1
45 - 49	2,053	100.0	3.8	0.4	74.4	3.9	4.8	12.7
50 - 54	1,875	100.0	3.4	0.2	69.7	3.7	4.3	18.7
55 - 59	1,229	100.0	2.7	0.2	66.2	2.7	6.4	21.7
60 - 64	1,323	100.0	2.0	0.0	61.5	2.2	4.4	29.9
65+	4,144	100.0	2.1	0.1	48.7	1.5	3.0	44.5
Male								
Total	18,338	100.0	47.0	0.5	45.5	1.8	2.9	2.3
10 - 14	2,130	100.0	96.4	0.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,362	100.0	94.9	0.2	4.6	0.2	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	2,240	100.0	79.1	0.6	18.1	1.0	1.0	0.2
25 - 29	1,702	100.0	46.9	1.8	45.7	3.0	2.2	0.4
30 - 34	1,578	100.0	22.0	0.8	70.6	2.3	3.9	0.5
35 - 39	1,423	100.0	11.7	0.5	80.0	2.9	4.3	0.6
40 - 44	1,223	100.0	7.8	0.1	81.4	3.7	6.1	0.9
45 - 49	952	100.0	5.9	0.8	81.0	3.2	6.4	2.7
50 - 54	896	100.0	5.2	0.2	80.5	4.1	6.4	3.6
55 - 59	601	100.0	3.7	0.2	80.5	2.5	8.2	5.0
60 - 64	574	100.0	3.5	0.0	80.0	2.1	4.2	10.3
65+	1,657	100.0	3.1	0.1	75.7	2.1	4.9	14.1
Female								
Total	19,971	100.0	30.8	0.7	49.2	1.9	1.6	15.7
10 - 14	1,995	100.0	96.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,053	100.0	85.5	0.6	13.0	0.6	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	2,282	100.0	44.6	2.4	50.0	1.5	0.6	1.0
25 - 29	1,982	100.0	14.8	1.9	79.3	2.0	1.2	0.9
30 - 34	1,769	100.0	7.4	0.4	83.7	2.8	2.3	3.4
35 - 39	1,580	100.0	3.5	0.6	83.0	3.4	1.8	7.7
40 - 44	1,366	100.0	2.3	0.2	78.6	3.2	2.9	12.7
45 - 49	1,101	100.0	1.9	0.0	68.8	4.6	3.4	21.3
50 - 54	979	100.0	1.7	0.2	59.8	3.3	2.5	32.6
55 - 59	628	100.0	1.8	0.3	52.5	2.9	4.8	37.7
60 - 64	749	100.0	0.9	0.0	47.4	2.3	4.5	44.9
65+	2,487	100.0	1.4	0.1	30.8	1.2	1.7	64.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 indicates that the proportion of persons aged 12 years and older who have no education is 51.7 percent, those with basic education (34.7%), secondary education (8.9 %) and tertiary (0.8%). The table further shows that the proportion of married males with no education is 68.7 percent. The proportion of married males who have basic education is 19.4

percent. The proportion of males who have never married and have no education is 21.4 percent and those with basic education constitute 57.6 percent. The data also shows that the proportion of married females with no education is 72.2 percent and those with secondary education is 4.5 percent in the Builsa North District

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

Sex/marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc./ Tech./ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	38,309	100.0	51.7	34.7	8.9	1.2	2.7	0.8
Never married	14,775	100.0	17.6	61.0	16.5	1.6	2.8	0.6
Informal/consensual union/living together	220	100.0	32.7	25.0	28.6	1.4	10.9	1.4
Married	18,185	100.0	70.6	19.9	4.5	1.0	2.9	1.2
Separated	715	100.0	65.6	22.9	4.9	2.5	2.9	1.1
Divorced	852	100.0	73.6	19.1	4.0	1.5	1.6	0.1
Widowed	3,562	100.0	90.3	7.8	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.1
Male								
Total	18,338	100.0	46.8	37.3	9.7	1.6	3.3	1.4
Never married	8,622	100.0	21.4	57.6	15.6	1.9	2.7	0.7
Informal/consensual union/living together	86	100.0	27.9	20.9	32.6	1.2	14.0	3.5
Married	8,351	100.0	68.7	19.4	4.5	1.2	4.0	2.1
Separated	329	100.0	66.3	23.4	2.7	2.7	3.3	1.5
Divorced	531	100.0	73.6	21.3	2.6	1.3	0.9	0.2
Widowed	419	100.0	87.1	9.8	1.2	0.5	1.4	0.0
Female								
Total	19,971	100.0	56.3	32.3	8.1	0.9	2.1	0.4
Never married	6,153	100.0	12.2	65.7	17.6	1.1	2.9	0.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	134	100.0	35.8	27.6	26.1	1.5	9.0	0.0
Married	9,834	100.0	72.2	20.2	4.5	0.8	1.9	0.4
Separated	386	100.0	65.0	22.5	6.7	2.3	2.6	0.8
Divorced	321	100.0	73.5	15.6	6.2	1.9	2.8	0.0
Widowed	3,143	100.0	90.7	7.6	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.5 presents information on persons aged 12 years and older by sex, marital status and status of economic activity. The table indicates that 38.6 percent of the population of persons aged 12 years and older have never married out of which 2.0 percent are unemployed.

The proportion of the economically not active population who have never married is 57.0 percent. The percentage of married males who are employed is 88.7 percent and those unemployed constitute 1.4 percent.

The data also indicate that the percentage of married female population employed is 80.3 and those unemployed is 2.3 percent.

Table 3.5: 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	38,309	100.0	24991	100.0	782	100.0	12536	100.0
Never married	14,775	100.0	6093	41.0	337	2.0	8345	57.0
Informal/consensual union/living together	220	100.0	161	73.1	14	6.4	45	20.5
Married	18,185	100.0	15299	84.0	347	2.0	2539	14.0
Separated	715	100.0	567	79.3	24	3.4	124	17.3
Divorced	852	100.0	689	80.8	29	3.4	134	15.8
Widowed	3,562	100.0	2182	61.3	31	0.9	1349	37.8
Male								
Total	18,338	100.0	12565	100.0	354	100.0	5419	100.0
Never married	8,622	100.0	4093	47.5	204	2.4	4325	50.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	86	100.0	70	81.4	7	8.1	9	10.5
Married	8,351	100.0	7405	88.7	120	1.4	826	9.9
Separated	329	100.0	270	82.1	8	2.4	51	15.5
Divorced	531	100.0	454	85.5	12	2.3	65	12.2
Widowed	419	100.0	273	65.2	3	0.7	143	34.1
Female								
Total	19,971	100.0	12426	62.3	428	2.1	7117	35.6
Never married	6,153	100.0	2000	32.5	133	2.2	4020	65.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	134	100.0	91	67.9	7	5.2	36	26.9
Married	9,834	100.0	7894	80.3	227	2.3	1713	17.4
Separated	386	100.0	297	76.9	16	4.2	73	18.9
Divorced	321	100.0	235	73.2	17	5.3	69	21.5
Widowed	3,143	100.0	1909	60.7	28	0.9	1206	38.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.6 shows the population of Builsa North District by nationality and sex. It shows that the district has a population of 56,477 with 53,380 being Ghanaians by birth representing 94.5 percent, Ghanaians by dual nationality (1.7%) and ECOWAS nationals (1.1%).

The total male population is 27,792 with 20,277 being Ghanaians by birth representing 94.5 percent, dual nationality 2.4 percent, ECOWAS nationals 1.4 percent, Africans other than ECOWAS nationals, 0.5 percent and other nationals constitute 0.4 percent.

The table also shows that out of the female population of 28,685, 27,103 are Ghanaians by birth constituting 94.5 percent while dual nationalities constitute 2.6 percent.

Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	56,477	100.0	27,792	100.0	28,685	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	53,380	94.5	26,277	94.5	27,103	94.5
Dual nationality	1,381	2.4	636	2.3	745	2.6
Ghanaian by naturalisation	412	0.7	201	0.7	211	0.7
ECOWAS	780	1.4	431	1.6	349	1.2
Africa other than ECOWAS	287	0.5	136	0.5	151	0.5
Other	237	0.4	111	0.4	126	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.7 shows the population of Builsa North District by religion and sex. It shows that 17.4 percent of the population in the district are Catholics, 36.0 percent are Traditionalist and Islam constitutes 12.8 percent. The population of persons with no religion represents 2.2 percent; protestant (Anglican, Lutheran etc.) constitutes 8.4 percent, Pentecostal 16.9 percent and other Christians 4.5percent.

The table also shows that 40.2 percent of the male population are Traditionalists as compared with 31.8 percent of the female population. The percentage of the males who adhere the Islamic faith is 13.0 as compared with 12.7 percent of the females.

Table 3.7: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	56,477	100.0	27,792	100.0	28,685	100.0
No Religion	1,227	2.2	673	2.4	554	1.9
Catholic	9,821	17.4	4,432	15.9	5,389	18.8
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	4,759	8.4	2,126	7.6	2,633	9.2
Pentecostal/Charismatic	9,552	16.9	4,225	15.2	5,327	18.6
Other Christians	2,552	4.5	1,081	3.9	1,471	5.1
Islam	7,247	12.8	3,610	13.0	3,637	12.7
Traditionalist	20,312	36.0	11,183	40.2	9,129	31.8
Other (Specify)	1,007	1.8	462	1.7	545	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Literacy refers to the ability to read and write in any language with understanding. The ability to read and write is a key factor for access and utilization of information to enhance socio-economic development. Table 3.8 indicates the percentage of the population of the Builsa North District aged 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status. About 49.5 percent are literates of which 67.2 are literates in English only, 3.7 percent literates in Ghanaian language only, 28.7 percent literates in English and Ghanaian Language and 0.2 percent English, French and Ghanaian language.

The data also reveal that the proportion of the male literates (52.6%) is higher than that of the females (47.4%). However, 69.8 percent of the females are literates in English only as compared with 64.9 of the males. It is also clear that 26.7 percent of the females are literates in English and Ghanaian languages as compared with 30.5 per cent of the males.

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

Age/sex	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	19,939	19,535	100.0	67.2	3.7	28.7	0.2	0.2
11-14	550	4,740	100.0	80.1	3.3	16.2	0.2	0.1
15-19	960	5,455	100.0	74.6	3.1	22.0	0.1	0.2
20-24	1,451	3,071	100.0	61.4	2.8	35.5	0.2	0.1
25-29	1,811	1,873	100.0	56.1	3.9	39.1	0.5	0.3
30-34	2,107	1,240	100.0	54.8	3.6	41.3	0.2	0.0
35-39	2,161	842	100.0	53.6	6.3	39.3	0.1	0.7
40-44	2,015	574	100.0	53.5	4.7	39.7	0.7	1.4
45-49	1,590	463	100.0	46.9	7.8	44.1	1.1	0.2
50-54	1,456	419	100.0	54.2	3.6	41.5	0.2	0.5
55-59	950	279	100.0	45.2	5.7	48.4	0.0	0.7
60-64	1,111	212	100.0	50.0	5.7	43.9	0.0	0.5
65+	3,777	367	100.0	57.5	6.5	35.7	0.0	0.3
Male								
Total	8,647	10,278	100.0	64.9	4.0	30.5	0.3	0.3
11-14	350	2,367	100.0	79.5	3.8	16.3	0.3	0.2
15-19	559	2,803	100.0	74.0	3.2	22.4	0.2	0.2
20-24	654	1,586	100.0	59.5	2.5	37.6	0.1	0.2
25-29	728	974	100.0	53.6	3.7	41.8	0.5	0.4
30-34	899	679	100.0	52.3	3.4	43.9	0.4	0.0
35-39	938	485	100.0	47.4	7.4	43.7	0.2	1.2
40-44	893	330	100.0	51.5	7.0	39.4	0.9	1.2
45-49	705	247	100.0	41.3	10.1	47.0	1.2	0.4
50-54	642	254	100.0	52.8	4.3	41.7	0.4	0.8
55-59	407	194	100.0	44.3	6.2	49.0	0.0	0.5
60-64	426	148	100.0	45.9	6.8	46.6	0.0	0.7
65+	1,446	211	100.0	50.2	8.1	41.2	0.0	0.5
Female								
Total	11,292	9,257	100.0	69.8	3.3	26.7	0.2	0.1
11-14	200	2,373	100.0	80.8	2.9	16.2	0.1	0.0
15-19	401	2,652	100.0	75.3	3.0	21.5	0.1	0.1
20-24	797	1,485	100.0	63.4	3.2	33.1	0.2	0.1
25-29	1,083	899	100.0	58.8	4.1	36.3	0.6	0.2
30-34	1,208	561	100.0	57.9	3.9	38.1	0.0	0.0
35-39	1,223	357	100.0	61.9	4.8	33.3	0.0	0.0
40-44	1,122	244	100.0	56.1	1.6	40.2	0.4	1.6
45-49	885	216	100.0	53.2	5.1	40.7	0.9	0.0
50-54	814	165	100.0	56.4	2.4	41.2	0.0	0.0
55-59	543	85	100.0	47.1	4.7	47.1	0.0	1.2
60-64	685	64	100.0	59.4	3.1	37.5	0.0	0.0
65+	2,331	156	100.0	67.3	4.5	28.2	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.1 Past school attendance

The data in Table 3.9 show the distribution of past school attendance for persons aged 3 years and older by sex and highest level of school attended. From the table about 36.1 percent of the total population aged 3 years and older in Builsa North District have had primary education, followed by JSS/JHS (19.1%), SSS/SHS (17.2%) and middle school education (9.7%).

3.6.2 Current school attendance school

The table also indicates that with those currently attending school, 51.5 percent are in primary school, 18.5 percent in JSS/JHS and 8.0 percent in SSS/SHS. The proportion of the males with primary education is 51.7 percent whilst that of the females is 51.3 percent. The proportion of the males with JSS/JHS is 17.6 percent whereas that of the females is 19.4 percent.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,247	100.0	11,096	100.0	10,151	100.0	8,660	100.0	4,542	100.0	4,118	100.0
Nursery	2,407	11.3	1,296	11.7	1,111	10.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	1,805	8.5	938	8.5	867	8.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	10,947	51.5	5,741	51.7	5,206	51.3	3,122	36.1	1,608	35.4	1,514	36.8
JSS/JHS	3,923	18.5	1,953	17.6	1,970	19.4	1,651	19.1	675	14.9	976	23.7
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	840	9.7	506	11.1	334	8.1
SSS/SHS	1,699	8.0	889	8.0	810	8.0	1,487	17.2	760	16.7	727	17.7
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	212	2.4	127	2.8	85	2.1
Voc./Tech./Commercial	159	0.7	105	0.9	54	0.5	300	3.5	182	4.0	118	2.9
Post middle/secondary certificate	92	0.4	48	0.4	44	0.4	365	4.2	197	4.3	168	4.1
Tertiary	215	1.0	126	1.1	89	0.9	683	7.9	487	10.7	196	4.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The development of a country depends on the production of goods and services. This is based on the production process being influenced by the human capital of the country. All persons regardless of age and sex use goods and services produced by the working population usually referred to as the 'employed' populace. According to Hull (2009), the type of economic activity pursued is influenced by the nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development. This means that the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to improved standards of living. This chapter analyses the economic characteristics of the population aged 15 years and older in the Builsa North District.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

4.2.1 Economically Active Population

Table 4.1 shows that the proportion of persons aged 15 years and older who are economically active is 71.9 percent. The table further indicates that the proportion of the males who are economically active (75.3%) is higher than that of the females (68.9%). The proportion of the unemployed constitutes 3.2 percent with the proportion of the females (3.4%) higher than that of the males (2.9%)

About one-third (28.1%) of the population 15 years and older is economically not active comprising 31.1 percent of the females and 24.7 percent of the males.

The employed population constitute 96.8 percent. The proportion of the males who are employed is 97.1 percent as compared with 96.6 percent of the female. Those who are employed and worked for at least an hour in the last 7 days preceding census night is 94.2 percent and those who did not work but had job to go back is 5.2 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	34,184	100.0	16,208	100.0	17,976	100.0
Economically active	24,591	71.9	12,208	75.3	12,383	68.9
Employed	23,812	96.8	11,856	97.1	11,956	96.6
<i>Worked</i>	22,438	94.2	11,199	94.5	11,239	94.0
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,246	5.2	588	5.0	658	5.5
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	128	0.5	69	0.6	59	0.5
Unemployed	779	3.2	352	2.9	427	3.4
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	344	44.2	140	39.8	204	47.8
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	435	55.8	212	60.2	223	52.2
Economically not active	9,593	28.1	4,000	24.7	5,593	31.1
Did home duties (household chore)	2,642	27.5	679	17.0	1,963	35.1
Full time education	4,272	44.5	2,346	58.7	1,926	34.4
Pensioner/retired	147	1.5	106	2.7	41	0.7
Disabled/sick	631	6.6	297	7.4	334	6.0
Too old/young	1,509	15.7	398	10.0	1,111	19.9
Other	392	4.1	174	4.4	218	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.2 Economically not Active Population

Table 4.2 also shows the distribution of the economically not active population by age group and sex. The table indicates that the proportion of the population aged 15-19 years who are economically not active is 28.1 percent in Builsa North District. The proportion of males aged 65 years and over who are not economically active is 42.7 percent. The proportion of females aged 15-19 years who are economically not active constitutes 60.8 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	34,184	100.0	23,812	69.7	779	2.3	9,593	28.1
15 - 19	6,415	100.0	2,429	37.9	84	1.3	3,902	60.8
20 - 24	4,522	100.0	2,677	59.2	203	4.5	1,642	36.3
25 - 29	3,684	100.0	2,885	78.3	194	5.3	605	16.4
30 - 34	3,347	100.0	2,898	86.6	105	3.1	344	10.3
35 - 39	3,003	100.0	2,727	90.8	41	1.4	235	7.8
40 - 44	2,589	100.0	2,345	90.6	45	1.7	199	7.7
45 - 49	2,053	100.0	1,843	89.8	23	1.1	187	9.1
50 - 54	1,875	100.0	1,637	87.3	16	0.9	222	11.8
55 - 59	1,229	100.0	1,052	85.6	13	1.1	164	13.3
60 - 64	1,323	100.0	965	72.9	34	2.6	324	24.5
65+	4,144	100.0	2,354	56.8	21	0.5	1,769	42.7

Table 4.2: Population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status (cont'd)

Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male								
Total	16,208	100.0	11,856	69.7	352	2.3	4,000	28.1
15 - 19	3,362	100.0	1,393	37.9	34	1.3	1,935	60.8
20 - 24	2,240	100.0	1,350	59.2	84	4.5	806	36.3
25 - 29	1,702	100.0	1,359	78.3	106	5.3	237	16.4
30 - 34	1,578	100.0	1,420	86.6	49	3.1	109	10.3
35 - 39	1,423	100.0	1,331	90.8	15	1.4	77	7.8
40 - 44	1,223	100.0	1,146	90.6	17	1.7	60	7.7
45 - 49	952	100.0	885	89.8	10	1.1	57	9.1
50 - 54	896	100.0	821	87.3	7	0.9	68	11.8
55 - 59	601	100.0	540	85.6	8	1.1	53	13.3
60 - 64	574	100.0	479	72.9	14	2.6	81	24.5
65+	1,657	100.0	1,132	56.8	8	0.5	517	42.7
Female								
Total	17,976	100.0	11,956	69.7	427	2.3	5,593	28.1
15 - 19	3,053	100.0	1,036	37.9	50	1.3	1,967	60.8
20 - 24	2,282	100.0	1,327	59.2	119	4.5	836	36.3
25 - 29	1,982	100.0	1,526	78.3	88	5.3	368	16.4
30 - 34	1,769	100.0	1,478	86.6	56	3.1	235	10.3
35 - 39	1,580	100.0	1,396	90.8	26	1.4	158	7.8
40 - 44	1,366	100.0	1,199	90.6	28	1.7	139	7.7
45 - 49	1,101	100.0	958	89.8	13	1.1	130	9.1
50 - 54	979	100.0	816	87.3	9	0.9	154	11.8
55 - 59	628	100.0	512	85.6	5	1.1	111	13.3
60 - 64	749	100.0	486	72.9	20	2.6	243	24.5
65+	2,487	100.0	1,222	56.8	13	0.5	1,252	42.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows that 69.8 percent of employed population aged 15 years and older are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 10.2 percent are service and sales workers, 8.7 percent are craft and related trades workers and, 4.1 percent are professionals.

The proportion of employed males aged 15 years and older who are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers constitutes the largest population of 77.6 percent and Technicians and associate professionals are the least with 0.9 percent. For employed females aged 15 years and older, skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers form the majority with 62.2 percent and the plant and machine operators and assemblers with the least (0.6%).

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	23,812	100.0	11,856	100.0	11,956	100.0
Managers	302	1.3	114	1.0	188	1.6
Professionals	977	4.1	566	4.8	411	3.4
Technicians and associate professionals	189	0.8	102	0.9	87	0.7
Clerical support workers	183	0.8	116	1.0	67	0.6
Service and sales workers	2,434	10.2	540	4.6	1,894	15.8
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	16,630	69.8	9,197	77.6	7,433	62.2
Craft and related trades workers	2,082	8.7	653	5.5	1,429	12.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	309	1.3	238	2.0	71	0.6
Elementary occupations	705	3.0	329	2.8	376	3.1
Other occupations	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows the proportions of employed males and females in the various industries in Builsa North District. The agriculture, forestry and the fishing industry employed about 63.9 percent of the work force aged 15 years and older, followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry employing about 8.5 percent.

The information and communication, financial and insurance activities and arts entertainment and recreation are the industries with the least percentage of 0.1 percent each.

The proportion of the employed male population aged 15 years and older in agriculture, forestry and fishing is 70.0 percent, 4.3 percent in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, 2.7 percent in manufacturing and 1.3 percent in transportation and storage. The percentage of females in agriculture, forestry and fishing is 57.9 percent.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,812	100.0	11,856	100.0	11,956	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	15,214	63.9	8,297	70.0	6,917	57.9
Mining and quarrying	146	0.6	85	0.7	61	0.5
Manufacturing	1,442	6.1	319	2.7	1,123	9.4
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	3	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	45	0.2	28	0.2	17	0.1
Construction	232	1.0	218	1.8	14	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,031	8.5	515	4.3	1,516	12.7
Transportation and storage	167	0.7	159	1.3	8	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	746	3.1	56	0.5	690	5.8
Information and communication	15	0.1	11	0.1	4	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	30	0.1	24	0.2	6	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	63	0.3	29	0.2	34	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	95	0.4	70	0.6	25	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	344	1.4	270	2.3	74	0.6
Education	886	3.7	512	4.3	374	3.1
Human health and social work activities	296	1.2	148	1.2	148	1.2
Arts entertainment and recreation	12	0.1	12	0.1	0	0.0
Other service activities	396	1.7	174	1.5	222	1.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	1,649	6.9	927	7.8	722	6.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 shows information on employed population aged 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The table shows that about 65.4 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are self-employed without employee(s), contributing family workers is 20.4 percent and those who are employees in the various sectors constitute 9.0 percent.

The percentage of males and females aged 15 years and older who are self employed with employee(s) are 11.4 percent and 6.6 percent respectively.

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

Employment status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,812	100.0	11,856	100.0	11,956	100.0
Employee	2,141	9.0	1,355	11.4	786	6.6
Self-employed without employee(s)	15,573	65.4	7,998	67.5	7,575	63.4
Self-employed with employee(s)	539	2.3	274	2.3	265	2.2
Casual worker	298	1.3	155	1.3	143	1.2
Contributing family worker	4,851	20.4	1,934	16.3	2,917	24.4
Apprentice	221	0.9	57	0.5	164	1.4
Domestic employee (House help)	165	0.7	74	0.6	91	0.8
Other	24	0.1	9	0.1	15	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 presents information on employed population aged 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. The table indicates that 91.6 percent of the employed population aged 15 years and older work in the private informal sector.

The proportion of employed male population aged 15 years and older in the public sector (Government) is 8.6 percent which is higher than that of the female population (4.9%). The proportion of employed female population aged 15 years and older in the private informal sector is 93.7 percent which is higher than that of their male counterparts (89.5%).

Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex

Employment sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,812	100.0	11,856	100.0	11,956	100.0
Public (Government)	1,608	6.8	1,019	8.6	589	4.9
Private/Formal	291	1.2	170	1.4	121	1.0
Private/Informal	21,813	91.6	10,613	89.5	11,200	93.7
Semi-Public/Parastatal	18	0.1	11	0.1	7	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	81	0.3	43	0.4	38	0.3
Other International Organisations	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) permeate every sphere of society-business, education, leisure, government and so on. Mobile phone is the most popular technological product nowadays. It is the most popular form of communication among people in recent times. The usefulness of fixed lines, internet and computer cannot also be underrated. Though the use of traditional durbars and telegraphs for inter-personal and corporate communication was of great benefit many years ago, they have however been replaced with modern technologies which make communication more convenient and with wider coverage.

This chapter seeks to analyze the extent to which individuals own mobile phones and the use of the internet among persons aged 12 years and older. It analyzed the ownership of desktop/laptop computers in relation to sex of heads of households.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.2 reveals that there are 38,309 people age 12 years and older in the Builsa North District with 52.1 percent being females. As a whole, the proportion of the population having mobile phones in the district is slightly lower (1.7%) than the regional proportion of 24.2 percent this might be due to the inability of the rural folks to afford or own mobile phones. Among the male population of 18,338, e 25.7 percent have mobile phones. The proportion of female population who own mobile phones is 18.7 percent.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	38,309	100.0	8,471	22.1	636	1.70
Male	18,338	47.9	4,728	25.7	445	2.40
Female	19,971	52.1	3,743	18.7	191	1.00

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

As useful as the internet is in recent times, there is an indication from Table 5.2 that only an abysmal proportion (1.7%) of the total population 38,309 aged 12 years and older use an internet facility. This is relatively lower than that of the regional (2.3%).It can further be stated that only one percent of the female population aged 12 years and older use internet facility.

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Although the proportion of households with at least a member having desktop/laptop computers is generally low across the region (3.1%), it is comparatively lower in the Builsa North District. The data indicates that just 2.2 percent out of 10,872 households own desktop/laptop computers. In addition, it is shown that for the female headed households 1.8 percent have desktop/laptop computers. Meanwhile, out of 7,674 male headed households, 2.4 percent have desktop/Laptop computers.

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

Sex	Number of Households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	10,872	100.0	244	2.2
Male	7,674	70.6	186	2.4
Female	3,198	29.4	58	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

The Ghana Statistical Service (2012) defines persons with disability 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.

People with disabilities have generally poorer health, lower education achievements, fewer economic opportunities and higher rates of poverty than people without disabilities. This is largely due to the lack of services available to them and the many obstacles they face in their everyday lives (World Bank, 2013).

The right for all people to be included as equal citizens was increasingly recognized after the Second World War (1940-45) and a special focus was placed on disabilities after the UN's International Year for Disabled in 1981. The main strategy has been to secure the legal rights to "full participation and equality", not by passing separate laws for persons with disabilities, but by including rights and obligations for persons with disabilities in the laws that apply to all citizens.

Person's living with disability (PWDs) suffer a whole lot of limitations despite the kind of disability one has, this is as a result of their inability to utilize their potential to the maximum. A disability may be present from birth, or occur during a person's lifetime. Often times they have their freedom trampled upon and they are usually not given the opportunity to be actively involved in decision-making processes about policies and programs, including those directly concerning them.

It is worth understanding that there are many different types and severities of impairment which lead to disabilities. Some types of impairments are:

- Visual impairment
- Hearing impairment
- Cognitive/language impairment
- Mental retardation;
- Emotional or behavioural disorders, and other physical challenges

This chapter is organized along three areas:

- i. Distribution of the population with disability by district
- ii. Type of disability by district and age, sex marital status, education and literacy and locality
- iii. Type of disability by economic activity

6.2 Population with Disability

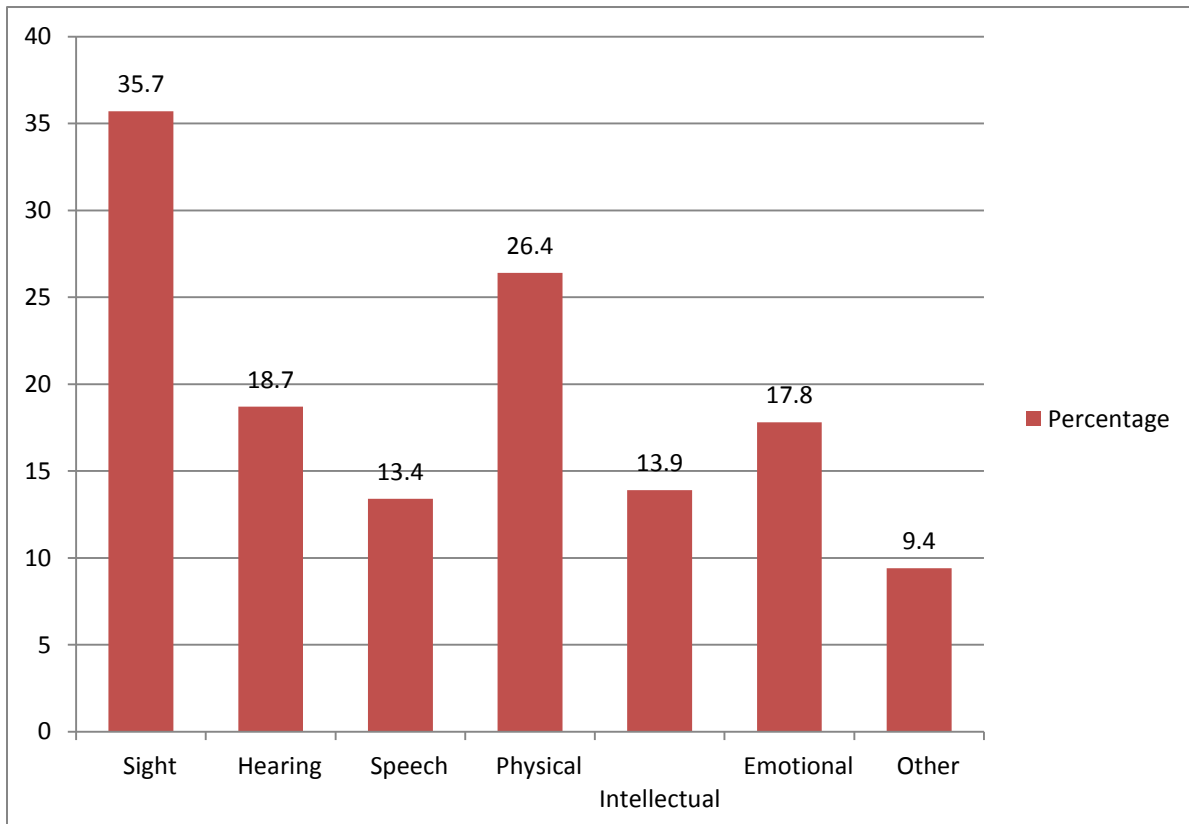
Table 6.1 shows the various types of disabilities listed in the Builsa North District during the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) by sex and locality. It was observed that out of the 56,477 population only 3.4% of them have disability of some sort which is lower than the regional (3.8%) average but higher than the national figure of 3.0 percent. The proportion of female PWDs is a little higher (50.5%) than that of the males (49.5%)..

6.3 Type of Disability

The types of disability recorded in the Builsa North District for the 2010 PHC includes; sight, emotion, hearing, physical, intellectual and speech disabilities. The Ghana Statistical Service National Report on Disability (2012) stated that nationally, about 2 out of 5 of the population with disabilities (38.3%) have more than one type of disability condition. This multi – disability is noticed among PWDs in the district.

Figure 6.1 shows that the predominant type of disability in the Builsa North district is sight (35.7%) followed by physical disability (26.4%). The proportions of speech and Intellectual disability are close with 13.4 and 13.9 percent respectively.

Figure 6.1: Populations by disability type



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Distribution of Disabilities by Type of Locality

Table 6.1 gives the distribution of disability by locality in the Builsa North District. It indicates that the majority of PWDs in the urban areas suffer from sight disability (37.7%). This is followed by physical disability (30.7%) and the least being hearing (9.6%). The rural areas have a little different trend; sight disability is the highest (35.6%), the next is physical (26.1%), and the least speech (13.6%) disability.

The table further reveals the various types of disabilities which are prevalent among males and females in both urban and rural settlements. Out of a total urban population of 2,729, the proportion of females with disabilities (2.1%) is higher than that of the male PWDs (1.6%).

Considering the three major disabilities among males in the urban locality, it can be noticed that sight disability is the most reported (37.8%) followed by physical (31.1%) and finally emotional (22.2%). However, among the female urban population, the three major disabilities are sight (37.7%), physical (30.4%), finally hearing and speech each also accounting for 14.5%.

The pattern in the rural areas follows a similar trend as the urban with the three major disabilities being sight (34.2%), physical (25.5%) and emotional (19.0%) for the male population. Among the rural female population sight disability represented 37.0%, physical (26.6%) and hearing (20.6%).

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	56,477	100.0	27,792	100.0	28,685	100.0
No disability	54,542	96.6	26,835	96.6	27,707	96.6
With a disability	1,935	3.4	957	3.4	978	3.4
Sight	691	35.7	329	34.4	362	37.0
Hearing	361	18.7	164	17.1	197	20.1
Speech	260	13.4	140	14.6	120	12.3
Physical	510	26.4	247	25.8	263	26.9
Intellectual	268	13.9	142	0.5	126	0.4
Emotional	345	17.8	183	19.1	162	16.6
Other	181	9.4	96	10.0	85	8.7
Urban						
Total	5,955	100.0	2,729	100.0	3,226	100.0
No disability	5,841	98.1	2,684	98.4	3,157	97.9
With a disability	114	1.9	45	1.6	69	2.1
Sight	43	37.7	17	37.8	26	37.7
Hearing	11	9.6	1	2.2	10	14.5
Speech	13	11.4	3	6.7	10	14.5
Physical	35	30.7	14	31.1	21	30.4
Intellectual	14	12.3	6	0.2	8	0.2
Emotional	17	14.9	10	22.2	7	10.1
Other	5	4.4	2	4.4	3	4.3

Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex (cont'd)

Disability type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rural						
Total	50,522	100.0	25,063	100.0	25,459	100.0
No disability	48,701	96.4	24,151	96.4	24,550	96.4
With a disability	1,821	3.6	912	3.6	909	3.6
Sight	648	35.6	312	34.2	336	37.0
Hearing	350	19.2	163	17.9	187	20.6
Speech	247	13.6	137	15.0	110	12.1
Physical	475	26.1	233	25.5	242	26.6
Intellectual	254	13.9	136	0.5	118	0.5
Emotional	328	18.0	173	19.0	155	17.1
Other	176	9.7	94	10.3	82	9.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Activity

Table 6.2 presents the economic activity status and sex of disabled persons aged 15 years and older in the Builsa North District. Out of the population of 34,184, 4.8 percent are disabled persons. The proportion of the employed PWDs in the district (52.2) is lower as compared with that of the region (57.9%). However, the proportion of the disabled persons who are unemployed is higher in the region (1.6%) than in the Builsa North District (1.4%). Also, it can be seen that a higher proportion of the PWDs in the district are economically not active (46.4%) as compared with that of the region (40.5%), but it is worth mentioning that 53.6 percent of the PWDs are economically active (the sum of disabled persons employed and unemployed).

From table 6.2 it is revealed that 57.4 percent of male PWDs are employed while only 1.6 percent are unemployed. Out of the male population with hearing impairment, 61.5 percent of them are employed while none is unemployed. In addition, while 41.0 percent of the male physically challenged persons are employed, there is none unemployed though 59.0 percent are economically not active.

Out of the 832 female PWDs, 47.2 percent are employed and 1.2 is unemployed. Among the various disability types, a greater proportion of those with speech disability are employed (52.2%) with none of them being unemployed.

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

Both sexes/disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Upper East Region (PWDs)	32,490	100.0	439,559	57.9	12,859	1.6	159,508	40.5
Total	34,184	100.0	23,812	69.7	779	2.3	9,593	28.0
No disability	32,553	95.2	22,960	70.5	756	2.3	8,837	27.1
With a disability	1,631	4.8	852	52.2	23	1.4	756	46.4
Sight	621	38.1	278	44.8	13	2.1	330	53.1
Hearing	303	18.6	170	56.1	5	1.7	128	42.2
Speech	161	9.9	96	59.6	1	0.6	64	39.8
Physical	445	27.3	170	38.2	1	0.2	274	61.6
Intellectual	202	12.4	90	44.6	2	1.0	110	54.5
Emotional	287	17.6	169	58.9	5	1.7	113	39.4
Other	139	8.5	94	67.6	1	0.7	44	31.7
Male								
Total	16,208	100.0	11,856	73.1	352	2.2	4,000	24.7
No disability	15,409	95.1	11,397	74.0	339	2.2	3,673	23.8
With a disability	799	4.9	459	57.4	13	1.6	327	40.9
Sight	289	36.2	147	50.9	9	3.1	133	46.0
Hearing	135	16.9	83	61.5	0	0.0	52	38.5
Speech	92	11.5	60	65.2	1	1.1	31	33.7
Physical	217	27.2	89	41.0	0	0.0	128	59.0
Intellectual	114	14.3	61	53.5	1	0.9	52	45.6
Emotional	150	18.8	97	64.7	3	2.0	50	33.3
Other	75	9.4	50	66.7	0	0.0	25	33.3
Female								
Total	17,976	100.0	11,956	66.5	427	2.4	5,593	31.1
No disability	17,144	95.4	11,563	67.4	417	2.4	5,164	30.1
With a disability	832	4.6	393	47.2	10	1.2	429	51.6
Sight	332	39.9	131	39.5	4	1.2	197	59.3
Hearing	168	20.2	87	51.8	5	3.0	76	45.2
Speech	69	8.3	36	52.2	0	0.0	33	47.8
Physical	228	27.4	81	35.5	1	0.4	146	64.0
Intellectual	88	10.6	29	33.0	1	1.1	58	65.9
Emotional	137	16.5	72	52.6	2	1.5	63	46.0
Other	64	7.7	44	68.8	1	1.6	19	29.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Education is usually used to determine the wealth of a nation. Persons with disability are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service 2012).

Table 6.3 gives information on the educational and literacy status of people with disability aged three years and older. Nearly 69 percent of PWDs have never attended school, 15.1 percent in

primary school and 3.9 percent in JSS/JHS. Also, there is only 0.4 percent of PWDs with Bachelor and Postgraduate (Cert. Diploma, masters PHD etc).

Further analysis of Table 6.3 shows that among the 675 PWDs with sight disability 78.8 percent have never attended school, 9.2 percent have attained primary education and 2.4 percent have attained the middle school level.

The table shows again that, among the males with hearing disability (163), there is none who attained educational level beyond SSS/SHS. However, among their female counterparts, 1.0 percent of hearing impaired persons attained Secondary and Postsecondary diploma levels of education.

Table 6.3: Proportion by highest level of education by sex and disability type

	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kindergarten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Voc./Tech./Comml	Post middle /secondary certificate	Post secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD ect)
Both sexes														
Total	52,190	42.7	4.6	3.5	27.0	10.7	1.6	6.1	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.1
No disability	50,312	41.7	4.7	3.5	27.4	10.9	1.6	6.2	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.1
With a disability	1,878	68.7	1.4	1.1	15.1	3.9	2.7	3.6	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.1
Sight	675	78.8	1.0	0.9	9.2	1.9	2.4	1.9	0.9	0.1	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.3
Hearing	359	74.9	0.8	1.1	13.6	3.3	0.8	4.2	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Speech	235	59.1	2.1	1.3	23.4	5.1	0.0	6.4	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0
Physical	489	70.6	1.2	0.2	14.1	2.9	4.5	2.5	0.4	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.0
Intellectual	238	60.9	2.9	0.8	18.5	4.2	3.8	4.2	0.4	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.0
Emotional	330	58.2	1.5	0.9	17.6	7.6	4.5	3.9	0.9	0.6	1.5	1.8	0.9	0.0
Other	172	69.8	1.7	1.2	14.5	4.7	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Male														
Total	25,556	38.8	5.1	3.7	28.8	10.3	2.0	6.5	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.1
No disability	24,628	37.8	5.2	3.8	29.3	10.5	1.9	6.5	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.1
With a disability	928	64.4	1.7	1.2	15.4	4.0	4.1	4.2	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.2
Sight	320	73.4	1.9	0.9	10.3	2.8	3.4	2.5	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.6
Hearing	163	70.6	0.6	2.5	14.1	4.3	1.2	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Speech	129	60.5	3.1	1.6	20.2	3.1	0.0	7.8	0.8	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0
Physical	237	66.7	1.3	0.0	13.1	0.8	6.8	3.8	0.8	2.5	2.3	1.3	0.8	0.0
Intellectual	130	58.5	3.1	0.0	19.2	3.8	6.2	3.1	0.8	1.5	1.7	0.8	1.5	0.0
Emotional	176	54.5	2.3	1.1	15.9	8.0	7.4	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.9	2.8	1.7	0.0
Other	90	71.1	1.1	0.0	10.0	5.6	5.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.0
Female														
Total	26,634	46.4	4.2	3.3	25.2	11.1	1.3	5.8	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.0
No disability	25,684	45.4	4.3	3.3	25.6	11.3	1.2	5.9	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.0
With a disability	950	72.9	1.1	0.9	14.8	3.9	1.4	3.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Sight	355	83.7	0.3	0.8	8.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hearing	196	78.6	1.0	0.0	13.3	2.6	0.5	2.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Speech	106	57.5	0.9	0.9	27.4	7.5	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Physical	252	74.2	1.2	0.4	15.1	4.8	2.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Intellectual	108	63.9	2.8	1.9	17.6	4.6	0.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Emotional	154	62.3	0.6	0.6	19.5	7.1	1.3	6.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
Other	82	68.3	2.4	2.4	19.5	3.7	1.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is Ghana's most important economic sector, employing more than half the population on a formal and informal basis and accounting for almost half of GDP and export earnings. (Ghana Agricultural News digests, 2014)

The relevance of agriculture to the nation calls for the need to include agricultural questions in the 2010 Population and Housing Census for the first time. Questions are on whether any member of households engaged in agricultural activity (crop farming, tree planting, fish farming or animal rearing) in the last 12 months before the census night was administered. If at least one member is engaged in one agricultural activity or another, such a household qualified as an agricultural household (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012).

The census found out that overall, 45.8 percent of households in the country are agricultural as compared to 83.7 percent in the Upper East Region.

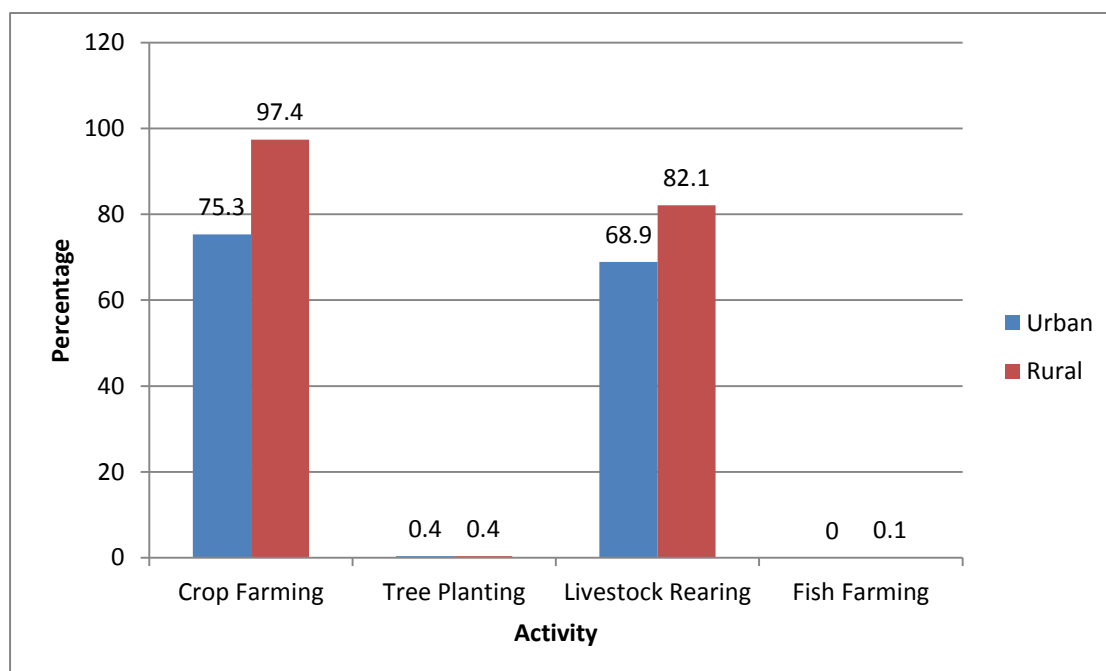
7.2 Households in Agriculture

This section shows households by agricultural activities and locality in the Builsa North District. The 2010 PHC reveals that out of 10, 872 households, 83.1 percent are engaged in agricultural activities. The census figures further reveal that 12.9 percent of households in the district are in the urban areas while 87.1 percent are in the rural areas. For urban households, 33.5 percent are engaged in agricultural activities of which 75.3 percent are engaged in crop farming while 68.9 percent are engaged in livestock rearing.

The two major agricultural activities in the district that the households are engaged in are crop farming (96.3%) and livestock rearing (81.4%).

The figure further shows that 97.4 percent of the rural households are engaged in crop farming activities while 82.1 percent are into livestock rearing. A higher proportion of the urban households (75.3%) engage in crop farming as compared with livestock rearing (68.9%). Furthermore, there are a few households (0.1%) in the rural locality engaged in fish farming while in the urban locality there is none (0.0%).

Figure 7.1: Agricultural households by activities and locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 shows the types of livestock rearing, number of animals as well as number of keepers and average number of animal per keeper. Overall, there are 253,476 livestock kept by 19,518 people and an average of 13 animals per keeper.

Among the livestock activities in the Builsa North District, it can be noticed that chicken is the most reared. It has 4,577 keepers who have 73,101 chickens and an average of 16 chickens per keeper. This is closely followed by guinea fowl rearing with a total number of 58,713 guinea fowls kept by 2,741 farmers (14.0%) with an average of 21 guinea fowls per keeper. Livestock which are not reared in the district includes fish, snail, silk worm and bees.

In the ruminant (Traditional livestock) category, goat rearing is more popular with a total of 51,192 animals reared by 29.0 percent of keepers and with an average of 9 goats per keeper. The next in this category is sheep with 41,877 sheep kept by 21.5 percent of keepers and an average of 10 sheep per keeper.

Among the traditional livestock reared, rabbit (449) is the most reared with 0.2 percent of keepers and average of 12 rabbits per keeper. This is followed by grass-cutter (407) animals reared by about 0.2 percent of keepers and an average of 12 animals per keeper. The district also has 13 beehive keepers with 83 beehives and an average of 6 beehives per keeper.

Table 7.1: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Livestock	Animal		Keeper		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	253,476	100.0	19,518	100.0	13
Beehives	83	0.0	13	0.1	6
Cattle	19,243	7.6	1,584	8.1	12
Chicken	73,101	28.8	4,577	23.5	16
Dove	600	0.2	78	0.4	8
Duck	1,680	0.7	124	0.6	14
Goat	51,192	20.2	5,668	29.0	9
Grass-cutter	407	0.2	34	0.2	12
Guinea fowl	58,713	23.2	2,741	14.0	21
Ostrich	485	0.2	22	0.1	22
Pig	4,175	1.6	186	1.0	22
Rabbit	449	0.2	38	0.2	12
Sheep	41,877	16.5	4,192	21.5	10
Silk worm	31	0.0	6	0.0	5
Snail	14	0.0	1	0.0	14
Turkey	191	0.1	22	0.1	9
Other	1,177	0.5	226	1.2	5
Fish farming	16	0.0	3	0.0	5
Inland fishing	12	0.0	1	0.0	12
Marine fishing	30	0.0	2	0.0	15

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

It has long been established that man's most basic needs are food, clothing and shelter. It is however clear in Ghana today that though these necessities have not come to all in same proportions, the one that is most deficient is shelter. The household is a key socio-economic unit and provides insights into living conditions in Ghana hence making its dwelling conditions of paramount interest to the country.

It was for this reason that the government and other policy makers thought it necessary to include housing conditions in the 2000 and 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC). This chapter therefore seeks to present the number of housing structures both occupied and non-occupied. Questions were asked from households in occupied dwelling units on details of type of materials used for the building, type of dwelling units, room occupancy, type of roofing, access to utilities and household facilities among others.

8.2 Housing Stock

As presented in table 8.1, the total number of houses in the district is 6,567 occupied by 10,872 households. The urban areas have 728 houses with 1,400 households while the rural areas have 5,839 houses with 9,472 households. The proportion of average household per house for the Builsa North District is higher (1.7%) than that of the region (1.6%) and nation (1.6%). Meanwhile, average household per house in the urban localities is slightly higher (1.9%) than that of the rural areas (1.6%).

Although average household size in the district is lower (5.2) than the regional average (5.96), it is higher than that of the country (4.5). Table 8.1 further shows that the rural areas have larger average household size (5.3) than the urban areas (4.3) in the Builsa North District.

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

Categories	Total				
	country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	1,046,545	56,477	5,955	50,522
Total household population	24,076,327	1,034,704	56,163	5,786	50,377
Number of houses	3,392,745	114,034	6,567	728	5,839
Number of households	5,467,054	177,629	10,872	1,400	9,472
Average households per house	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6
Population per house	7.3	9.2	8.6	8.2	8.7
Average household size	4.5	5.9	5.2	4.3	5.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

This section examines the type of dwellings units used by households and the associated tenancy arrangements. It focuses on the types of occupied dwellings, ownership status by sex of head of household and type of locality.

8.3.1 Holding and tenancy arrangement

Table 8.2 shows that most households (83.7%) in Builsa North District reside in dwelling units owned by a member of the household. It is observed that eight percent of households live in other private individual owned units. Households whose dwellings units are owned by a relative and not a household member is 5.3 percent while only 0.5 percent of households dwell in houses which are being purchased (e.g. mortgage).

The table further shows that a higher proportion of households with male heads (88.2%) reside in dwelling units owned by a private employer and 54.8 percent live in houses owned by other private individual. Conversely, slightly less than half (45.2%) of households with female heads live in houses owned by other private individual compared to 11.8 percent of dwelling in houses owned by private employer.

Table 8.2 also indicates that most (59.7%) urban households dwell in houses owned by other private individuals while majority (93.2%) of the rural households live in houses owned by a household member.

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

Ownership	Total		District				
	Country	Region	Total	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	177,629	10,872	70.6	29.4	12.9	87.1
Owned by household member	2,883,236	154,016	9,096	72.6	27.4	6.8	93.2
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	721	57	63.2	36.8	36.8	63.2
Relative not a household member	851,630	6,035	578	64.4	35.6	23.4	76.6
Other private individual	1,439,021	12,181	869	54.8	45.2	59.7	40.3
Private employer	83,610	480	17	88.2	11.8	17.6	82.4
Other private agency	21,123	267	26	65.4	34.6	15.4	84.6
Public/Government ownership	118,804	3,686	219	66.2	33.8	45.7	54.3
Other	24,000	243	10	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Types of occupied dwelling units

Table 8.3 shows that 61.6 percent of occupied dwelling units in the Builsa North District are Compound houses (rooms), 15.8 percent are Separate houses while 10.6 percent are Huts/Buildings (same compound) and 7.7 percent are Huts/Buildings (different compounds).

A higher proportion of female headed households (65.0%) live in compound houses than that of the male headed households (60.2 percent). However, 16.0 percent of the male headed households live in separate houses as compared with 15.3 percent of the female heads households.

Furthermore, the table reveals that the most common type of dwelling units for households in both localities is compound houses (rooms). Fewer households in the rural areas (59.0%) than that of their counterparts in the urban areas (79.3%) live in this type of dwelling units.

The least common type of dwelling units among urban dweller is living quarters attached to office/shop (0.0%), while that of rural settlers are tent (0.1%) and improvised home (kiosk/container, etc.) (0.1%) respectively.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	177,629	10,872	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	29,787	1,715	15.8	16.0	15.3	11.9	16.3
Semi-detached house	391,548	6,836	357	3.3	3.0	3.9	6.3	2.8
Flat/apartment	256,355	1,459	54	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.4
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	103,666	6,694	61.6	60.2	65.0	79.3	59.0
Huts/buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,735	1,152	10.6	11.9	7.5	0.6	12.1
Huts/buildings (different compound)	36,410	11,616	838	7.7	8.0	7.0	0.5	8.8
Tent	10,343	300	10	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	183	11	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	348	15	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	554	20	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	9,846	145	6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

This section deals with the type of constructional material used for outer walls, roofing, and floors of dwelling unit of the Builsa North district.

8.4.1 Main construction material for outer wall

Materials used for outer walls include mud brick/earth, wood, metal sheet/slate/asbestos, and cement blocks/concrete. Table 8.4 shows that the most used material for outer wall of dwelling units in the district is mud brick/earth with a proportion of 75.4 percent constructed with this material. The second most used type of material for outer wall is cement blocks/concrete with 22.0 percent. The table shows that there are only eight (0.0%) dwelling units in the urban areas in the district with burnt bricks and bamboo outer walls.

In the urban areas, majority of the outer walls of the dwellings units are constructed with cement blocks/concrete (74.8%) whiles in the rural areas it is mud bricks/earth (82.9%). The second most popular material used for outer wall is mud bricks (24.0%) in the urban areas and cement blocks/concrete (14.2) in the rural areas.

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

Material for outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	182,845	11,163	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	147,624	8,416	75.4	24.0	82.9
Wood	200,594	1,606	121	1.1	0.1	1.2
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	855	40	0.4	0.5	0.3
Stone	11,330	372	15	0.1	0.2	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	233	4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	29,321	2,451	22.0	74.8	14.2
Landcrete	104,270	1,890	57	0.5	0.1	0.6
Bamboo	8,206	54	4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	435	34	0.3	0.0	0.3
Other	39,206	455	21	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main construction material for floor

Presented in Table 8.5 are the proportions of dwelling units that use various construction materials for their floors. As shown in the table, slightly over half of dwelling units (52.7%) in the Builsa North District use cement/concrete for their floor. Furthermore, 42.7 percent of the dwelling units use earth/mud and just a very small dwelling units use burnt bricks, wood, vinyl tiles and terrazzo/terrazzo tiles for their floors.

A comparison of the urban and rural figures show that a higher proportion of urban dwellings units (92.9%), use cement/concrete as the main constructional material for their floors as compared with 48.0 percent of the houses which use earth/mud floors in the rural localities.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	177,629	10,872	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	56,272	4,637	42.7	6.8	48.0
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	116,911	5,732	52.7	92.9	46.8
Stone	32,817	1,623	318	2.9	0.0	3.4
Burnt brick	6,537	89	3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Wood	52,856	49	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	196	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	1,181	66	0.6	0.1	0.7
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	401	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	15,567	907	108	1.0	0.1	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main construction material for roof

It is shown from the data in Table 8.6 that over half (53.5%) of material used for roofing dwelling units in the Builsa North District is metal sheets.as compared with 67.2 percent and 71.2 percent in the region and the country respectively. This was also observed in the regional (67.2%) and national (71.2%) levels.

The urban areas have most (95.4%) of their dwellings units roofed with metal sheets. In the rural areas close to half (47.4%) of all dwelling units are roofed with metal sheets. Very few rural dwellings units are roofed tiles (0.1%) in the district.

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

Main roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	182,845	11,163	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	22,227	3,377	30.3	1.7	34.4
Wood	45,547	3,085	887	7.9	0.2	9.1
Metal sheet	4,152,259	122,942	5,975	53.5	95.4	47.4
Slate/asbestos	759,039	646	21	0.2	0.0	0.2
Cement/concrete	141,072	879	58	0.5	1.5	0.4
Roofing tile	31,456	162	6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	586	16	0.1	0.0	0.2
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	30,722	762	6.8	0.9	7.7
Other	35,935	1,596	61	0.5	0.2	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of rooms occupied by a household comprises bedrooms, living and dining rooms but excludes kitchen, bathrooms and toilets. Sleeping rooms are the number of rooms used for sleeping purposes. The number of people to a room has adverse effect on the health of persons in that room. Thus, the more the number of people sleeping in a room, the more the risk of transferring an ill-health from person to person.

It is shown in Table 8.7 that in the Builsa North District, 78.3 percent of one-member households occupy one sleeping room while 14.2 percent of them occupy two sleeping rooms, 3.8 percent occupy three sleeping rooms and less than 2.0 percent of them occupy more than three sleeping rooms. Among household size of two persons, majorities (45.4%) of them occupy two sleeping rooms, 8.4 percent occupy three sleeping rooms and 2.7 percent occupy four sleeping rooms. For household size ten and above, one in five (23.2%) of them occupy three sleeping rooms while 6.7 percent of them occupy nine or more rooms.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
1	936	100.0	78.3	14.2	3.8	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.1
2	1,069	100.0	41.8	45.4	8.4	2.7	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3
3	1,325	100.0	34.0	46.0	15.8	2.9	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
4	1,539	100.0	24.2	47.6	19.8	6.2	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5
5	1,573	100.0	16.1	43.4	27.3	9.4	2.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.6
6	1,446	100.0	8.9	40.8	32.2	13.3	3.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3
7	993	100.0	6.8	33.1	32.8	18.0	5.8	1.9	0.8	0.1	0.5
8	679	100.0	3.8	26.5	32.1	25.3	8.1	2.7	0.4	0.4	0.6
9	470	100.0	1.1	17.4	30.2	28.5	13.0	6.0	3.2	0.2	0.4
10+	842	100.0	1.2	11.0	23.2	20.7	16.5	11.9	6.5	2.4	6.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

An economy's developmental status can in a way be known by access to utilities and other facilities available to households. It is of this reason that this section seeks to analyze access to these utilities and facilities. They include access to lighting, water, the household's main source of cooking fuel, toilet and place of solid and liquid waste disposal.

8.6.1 Sources of lighting

The data in table 8.8 reveal that the three main sources of lighting for dwelling units in the district are kerosene (48.2%), flashlights/torch (24.5%) and electricity (mains) (23.6%). The urban data show that a much higher proportion (80.5%) of dwelling units use electricity (mains) as main source of lighting with 12.3 percent and 5.9 percent using kerosene and flashlight respectively. However, in the rural areas kerosene (53.5%) is the main source for the majority of households, followed by flashlights/torch (27.2%) and then electricity (mains) (15.2%). Not a single household uses gas lamps as a main source of lighting.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	177,629	10,872	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	42,866	2,564	23.6	80.5	15.2
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	1,009	45	0.4	0.3	0.4
Kerosene lamp	971,807	80,752	5,244	48.2	12.3	53.5
Gas lamp	9,378	412	25	0.2	0.0	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	612	73	0.7	0.3	0.7
Candle	41,214	293	11	0.1	0.2	0.1
Flashlight/torch	858,651	49,068	2,660	24.5	5.9	27.2
Firewood	13,241	1,191	133	1.2	0.2	1.4
Crop residue	4,623	830	67	0.6	0.1	0.7
Other	11,739	596	50	0.5	0.2	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Sources of cooking fuel and cooking space

Table 8.9 shows that a higher percentage of households in the district use wood (76.0%) as their main source of cooking fuel whiles 16.6 percent use charcoal. There are no households in the district using crop residue or saw dust as their main source of cooking fuel.

At the locality level, 63.1 percent of the households in the urban areas use charcoal, 18.9 percent use gas and 12.1 percent use wood. For the households in the rural areas, the main source of cooking fuel for the majority (85.4%) is wood whiles only 2.0 percent use gas and the 0.2 percent use electricity and charcoal respectively.

8.6.3 Sources of cooking space

Table 8.9 also presents main source of cooking space for households. Over half of (54.6%) households in the district have separate rooms for exclusive use by households. The least proportion (0.5%) use bedroom/hall/living rooms for cooking. The table further shows that over half (58.8%) of the rural households have separate rooms for exclusive use whiles about half of the urban households (50.8%) use their verandahs as their main source of cooking space.

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

Cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Main source of cooking fuel						
Total	10,872	100.0	1,400	100.0	9,472	100.0
None no cooking	207	1.9	76	5.4	131	1.4
Wood	8,259	76.0	170	12.1	8,089	85.4
Gas	458	4.2	264	18.9	194	2.0
Electricity	22	0.2	3	0.2	19	0.2
Kerosene	23	0.2	2	0.1	21	0.2
Charcoal	1,809	16.6	884	63.1	925	9.8
Crop residue	85	0.8	0	0.0	85	0.9
Saw dust	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Animal waste	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	9	0.1	1	0.1	8	0.1
Cooking space used by household						
Total	10,872	100.0	1,400	100.0	9,472	100.0
No cooking space	462	4.2	87	6.2	375	4.0
Separate room for exclusive use of household	5,936	54.6	364	26.0	5,572	58.8
Separate room shared with other household(s)	153	1.4	18	1.3	135	1.4
Enclosure without roof	1,333	12.3	21	1.5	1,312	13.9
Structure with roof but without walls	98	0.9	6	0.4	92	1.0
Bedroom/hall/living room)	52	0.5	7	0.5	45	0.5
Verandah	1,346	12.4	711	50.8	635	6.7
Open space in compound	1,486	13.7	185	13.2	1,301	13.7
Other	6	0.1	1	0.1	5	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Source of Water for Drinking and for other Domestic Use

8.7.1 Main sources of drinking water

Table 8.10 shows that that 49.7 percent of households in the Builsa North District use Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well water as their main source of drinking water which is less than the regional figure (57.3) but higher than the national figure (23.2%). Those who use Protected well are 15.9 percent. Less than 10 percent of households use Pipe-borne water inside the dwelling units (5.1%) and outside the dwelling units (7.0%). The majority (49.1%) of households in the urban areas of the district use pipe-borne water inside their dwelling units as a main source of drinking water. In the rural area, it is noticed that most of the households use bore-hole/pump/tube well (52.7%) for drinking purpose.

8.7.2 Main sources of water for other domestic use

It can again be seen from the table that close to half (47.4%) of the households in the district use bore-hole/pump/tube well water as their main source of water for other domestic uses. This is comparatively less than the regional figure (55.4%) but higher than the national figure (23.4%). Almost half of (48.2%) the urban households use pipe water for other domestic purposes as compared to just half (50.2%) of the rural households which use bore-hole water for their other domestic purposes.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water						
Total	5,467,054	177,629	16,915	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	11,577	857	5.1	49.1	1.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	15,063	1,185	7.0	27.6	5.1
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	5,179	501	3.0	1.8	3.1
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	101,817	8,400	49.7	16.5	52.7
Protected well	321,091	22,805	2,689	15.9	3.4	17.0
Rain water	39,438	223	7	0.0	0.1	0.0
Protected spring	19,345	683	55	0.3	0.2	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	82	8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	694	14	0.1	0.4	0.1
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	267	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	11,083	1,748	10.3	0.7	11.2
Unprotected spring	12,222	378	45	0.3	0.0	0.3
River/stream	502,804	4,452	312	1.8	0.1	2.0
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	3,175	1,044	6.2	0.0	6.7
Other	3,972	151	46	0.3	0.1	0.3
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	177,629	16,915	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	11,408	857	5.1	48.2	1.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	13,957	1,100	6.5	25.4	4.8
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	4,541	361	2.1	1.1	2.2
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	98,487	8,025	47.4	16.8	50.2
Protected well	465,775	24,798	2,938	17.4	5.9	18.4
Rain water	39,916	330	13	0.1	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	672	48	0.3	0.0	0.3
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	301	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	11,607	1,877	11.1	2.1	11.9
Unprotected spring	15,738	650	48	0.3	0.0	0.3
River/Stream	588,590	6,125	438	2.6	0.1	2.8
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	4,518	1,186	7.0	0.0	7.6
Other	10,302	235	21	0.1	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Type of bathing facility used by households

The majority of the households in the urban areas (40.9%) share separate bathrooms in the same house, 33.1 percent have their own bathrooms for exclusive use. In the rural areas majority (48.5%) of the households own bathrooms for exclusive use whiles 22.6 percent have private open cubicles (Table 8.11).

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

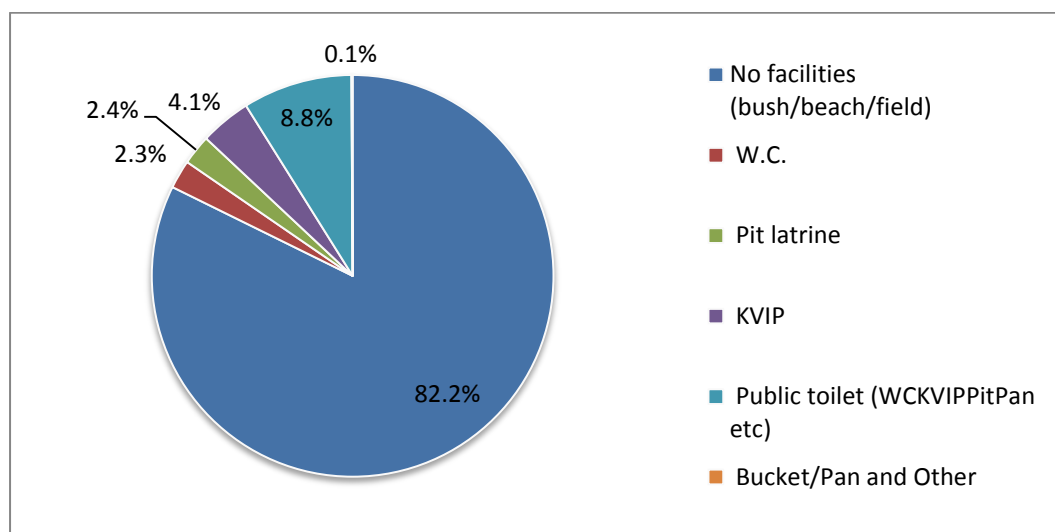
Toilet facility /Bathing facility	District		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	10,872	100.0	1,400	100.0	9,472	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	8,938	82.2	621	44.4	8,317	87.8
W.C.	254	2.3	169	12.1	85	0.9
Pit latrine	257	2.4	15	1.1	242	2.6
KVIP	451	4.1	46	3.3	405	4.3
Bucket/Pan	3	0.0	2	0.1	1	0.0
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/pit/pan/etc.)	955	8.8	544	38.9	411	4.3
Other	14	0.1	3	0.2	11	0.1
Bathing facility						
Total	10,872	100.0	1,400	100.0	9,472	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	5,058	46.5	463	33.1	4,595	48.5
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,757	16.2	572	40.9	1,185	12.5
Private open cubicle	2,205	20.3	63	4.5	2,142	22.6
Shared open cubicle	784	7.2	197	14.1	587	6.2
Public bath house	58	0.5	2	0.1	56	0.6
Bathroom in another house	25	0.2	19	1.4	6	0.1
Open space around house	944	8.7	76	5.4	868	9.2
River/pond/lake/dam	24	0.2	4	0.3	20	0.2
Other	17	0.2	4	0.3	13	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Type of toilet facility used by households

It is shown in figure 8.1 that there are 82.2 percent of households in the Builsa North District have no toilet facility and resort in using bush, beaches or fields for this purpose. In addition, 8.8 percent of households also use public toilet (WC, KVIP, pit, pan etc). It is also noted that 2.3 percent of the households use W.C. while only 0.1 percent of households still use bucket/pan as well as other unspecified toilet facilities.

Figure 8.1: Proportions of households using various types of toilet facilities



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

The health and environmental implications on the community when waste is poorly disposed cannot be overemphasized. It is of this reason that the 2010 PHC covered issues on the methods of solid and liquid waste disposal in the Builsa North District. The data in Table 12 show that 35.7 percent of the households in the district dispose their solid waste (rubbish) through the means of public dump (open space) while 31.6 percent do so by burning them. Furthermore, it can be observed that 13.3 percent dispose their solid waste by dumping them indiscriminately and 11.6 percent use public dump (container).

In the urban areas, close to half of the households (49.2%) use public dump (open space) to dispose their rubbish. The second most used method of solid waste disposal in the urban areas is public dump (containers (30.6%). Among the rural households, 34.9 percent burn their rubbish while 33.7 percent use public dump (open space) and 14.3 percent dump their rubbish indiscriminately.

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

Waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	10,872	10,872	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	615	615	5.7	1.4	6.3
Burned by household	584,820	3,439	3,439	31.6	9.8	34.9
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	1,257	1,257	11.6	30.6	8.8
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	3,877	3,877	35.7	49.2	33.7
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	1,450	1,450	13.3	6.9	14.3
Buried by household	182,615	132	132	1.2	2.0	1.1
Other	53,805	102	102	0.9	0.1	1.1
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	10,872	10,872	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	87	87	0.8	1.0	0.8
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	201	201	1.8	1.8	1.9
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	736	736	6.8	3.6	7.2
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	7,123	7,123	65.5	84.8	62.7
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	231	231	2.1	3.0	2.0
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	2,309	2,309	21.2	5.7	23.5
Other	38,294	185	185	1.7	0.1	1.9

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 is 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 of Ghana, 1969). 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. It supports public and private sector planning and policy formulation, particularly in areas such as education, housing, transport, medical and social services.

This chapter presents a summary of the findings, conclusion and policy implications of the previous chapters based on analysis of selected topics of the 2010 Population and Housing Census for Builsa North District.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

Age and sex structure

Age and sex composition is an important population characteristic usually considered in demographic analysis. The analyses of the age and sex structure of the population reveal that 39.54 percent of the total population of Builsa North District are aged less than 15 years. This indicates that there is the need for the District Assembly and other stakeholders to provide basic social amenities such as schools, recreational centres and health centres among others to meet the needs of the growing population.

Age-dependency ratio

The analyses indicate that the age-dependency ratio of the district is 88.0. This means that every 100 people in the economically active population of Builsa North District have 88 people to take care of. or.

Migration

The data also provide information on internal migrants who were enumerated in the district. A total number of 8,615 representing 15.3 percent migrants were enumerated in the district. The number of migrants who have lived in the district for twenty (20) or more years constitute about 32.6 percent and those who have lived in the district for less than one year forms 12.5 percent.

Fertility

Information available shows that the total fertility rate of the Builsa North District is 3.6 which is higher than the regional rate of 3.4. Builsa South District recorded the highest total fertility rate of 4.3 in the region as compared with 2.8 of the Kassena Nankana West District .

The data also show other fertility measures such as general fertility rate (GFR) and crude birth rate (CBR). It is further shown that the Builsa North District has a general fertility rate of 102.3 and a crude birth rate of 23.8.

Mortality

The findings indicate that the Age Specific Death Rate (ASDR) for males and females aged 65-69 is approximately 0.9 and 0.6 respectively.

9.2.2 Social Characteristics

Household size, composition and headship

The data show that household heads constitute 19.4 percent of the total household population of the Builsa North District. The data further indicate that majority of the household population (46.1%) is children (son/daughter), 10.8 percent are spouses (wife/husband), 6.1 percent are grandchildren, 7.6 percent are other relatives and 6.8 percent are brother/sister. Parent/parent-in-laws and son/daughter-in-laws are 2.2 percent and 1 percent respectively. Step children constitute 1.4 percent whilst adopted children/foster children are 0.3 percent (the lowest) and non-relatives 0.5 percent.

Household structure

Marital status

The findings show that about 49.2 percent of the females and 45.5 percent of the males aged 12 years and older in the Builsa North District are currently married. The proportion of males) who have never married (47.0 %) is higher than that of the females (30.8%) . The findings also reveal that proportion of females who are separated (1.9%) is higher than that of the males (1.8%). . The data also show that the proportion of widowed females (15.7 percent) is about seven times males (2.3 percent).

The percentage of females (0.7%) who are in consensual union is higher than that of the males (0.5%), which reflects the fact that men are more likely to postpone marriage.

Nationality

The data also show the population of Builsa North District by nationality and sex. It shows that the district has a population of 56,477 with 53,380 being Ghanaians by birth representing 94.5 percent, Ghanaians by dual nationality (1.7%) t and ECOWAS nationals ((1.1%).

Religious affiliation

The data shows that 17.4 percent of the population in the district are Catholics, 36.0 percent are Traditionalist and Islam constitutes 12.8 percent. The proportion of persons with no religion is 2.2 percent; protestant (Anglican, Lutheran etc.) constitutes 8.4 percent, Pentecostal 16.9 percent and other Christians 4.5percent.

Literacy and education

The findings indicate that the proportion of the Builsa North District's population age 11 years and older that are non-literates constitutes 35.3 percent. The age group 65 years and over has the highest percentage (18.9) of people who are non-literates. The proportion of the population who are literates in English only constitutes 67.2 percent whilst 28.7 percent are literates in English and Ghanaian language only.

Past school attendance

The distribution of the population on past school attendance for persons aged 3 years and older by sex indicates that about 36.1 percent of the total population in Builsa North District have had primary education, followed by JSS/JHS (19.1%), SSS/SHS (17.2%) and middle school education (0.4%).

Current school attendance

The number of persons aged 3 years and older who are in school at the time of the census is 21,247. Of those attending school, more than half (51.5%) are in primary school followed by those in JSS/JHS (18.5%) and those in nursery constitutes 11.3 percent

Disability

Out of the total population of 56,477, only 3.4% have some sort of disability in the district. The predominant type of disability in the Builsa North district is sight (35.7%) followed by physical disability (26.4%). Female PWDs are a little higher (50.5%) than males (49.5%).

Nearly 54 percent of PWDs are economically active as compared with 46.4 percent of those who are economically not active in the Builsa North District.

Considering the educational and literacy status of people with disability aged three years and older, the district has 68.7 percent of PWDs who have never attended school, 15.1 percent in primary school and 3.9 percent in JSS/JHS. There are only 0.4 percent of PWDs with Bachelor and Postgraduate (Cert. Diploma, masters PHD etc)

Information Communication and Technology

The proportion of the population having mobile phones in the district is lower (22.1%) than the regional proportion (24.2%) and only an abysmal proportion (1.7%) of the total population of 38,309 aged 12 years and older use an internet facility and only 0.4 percent have fixed telephone lines. The data indicate that just 2.2 percent of 10,872 households own desktop/laptop computers.

9.2.3 Economic Activity Status

The total population of persons aged 15 years and older by economic activity status is 34,184. The proportion of economically active population aged 15 years and older is 71.9 percent while that of the economically not active group is 28.1 percent.

Economically active population

The findings further indicate that the economically active population constitutes about 75.3 percent males and 68.9 percent females while the proportions of males and females who are employed are 97.1 percent and 96.6 percent respectively. The proportion of males and females who are unemployed is 2.9 percent and 3.4 percent respectively.

Economically not active

The proportion of the population aged 15-19 years who are economically not active is 28.1 percent in the Builsa North District. The proportion of males aged 65 years and older who are not economically active is 42.7 percent. The proportion of females aged 15-19 years who are economically not active constitutes 60.8 percent.

Occupation

The data shows that 69.8 percent of employed population aged 15 years and older are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 10.2 percent are service and sales workers, 8.7 percent are craft and related trades workers and, 4.1 percent are professionals.

Industry

The findings show that the proportion of employed males and females in agriculture, forestry and the fishing industry is 63.9 percent of the work force aged 15 years and older. This is followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry employing about 8.5 percent.

The information and communication, financial and insurance activities and arts entertainment and recreation are the industries with the least percentage of 0.1 percent each.

Employment status

Information on employment status shows that about 65.4 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are self-employed without employee(s), contributing family workers is 20.4 percent and those who are employees in the various sectors constitute 9.0 percent.

Employment sector

The data indicate that 91.6 percent of the employed population aged 15 years and older work in the private informal sector. The proportion of employed male population aged 15 years and older in the public sector (Government) is 8.6 percent, which is higher than that of the female population of 4.9 percent. The proportion of employed female population aged 15 years and older in the private informal sector is 93.7 percent, which is higher than that of their male counterparts (89.5%).

Agriculture households and households not in agriculture

Out of 10, 872 households in the district, 83.1 percent are engaged in agricultural activities with the two major agricultural activities being crop farming (96.3%) and livestock rearing (81.4%). Among the households, significantly low proportions are engaged in tree planting (0.4%) and fish farming (0.1%) respectively.

9.2.4 Housing Conditions

The total number of houses in the district is 6,567 occupied by 10,872 households. The average households per house for the Builsa North District is higher (1.7) than that of the region (1.6) and nation (1.6%). It is noted that most households (83.7%) in Builsa North District reside in dwelling units owned by a member of the household.

Nearly 62 percent of occupied dwelling units in the Builsa North District that are Compound houses (rooms), 15.8 percent are separate houses while 10.6 percent are Huts/Buildings (same compound) and 7.7 percent Huts/Buildings (different compound).

Materials for housing construction

The quality of dwellings in the district and access to amenities are low. The main construction material used for the outer walls of dwelling units is mud bricks or earth representing (75.4%), followed by cement blocks or concrete 22.0 percent and the rest of the constructional materials constitute 2.6 percent. Over half (53.5%) of material used for roofing dwelling units in the Builsa North District is metal sheet.

Number of rooms

It is revealed that many households with household sizes of more than four occupy two three sleeping rooms.

Main source of lighting

The three main sources of lighting for dwelling units in the district are kerosene (48.2%), flashlights/torch (24.5%) and electricity (mains) (23.6%).

Main source of cooking fuel

A higher percentage of the households in the Builsa North District use wood (76.0%) as their main source of cooking fuel while 16.6 percent use charcoal.

Cooking space for households

Over half of households (54.6%) in the district have separate rooms for exclusive use by households for cooking purposes.

Main source of drinking water and for domestic purposes

Nearly 50 percent of the households in the Builsa North District use bore-hole/pump/tube well water as their main source of drinking water which is comparatively lower than that of the region (57.3%). Also close to half (47.4%) of households use bore-hole/pump/tube well water as main source of water for other domestic purposes

Toilet facilities

About eighty-two percent of the households in the Builsa North District who have no toilet facility and resort in using bush or fields for this purpose. Only 2.3 percent of households use W.C.

Bathing facilities

Less than half (46.5%) of households in the district have their own bathrooms for exclusive use.

Method of solid and liquid waste disposal

Nearly 36 percent of the households in the district who dispose their solid waste (rubbish) through public dump (open space) while 31.6 percent do so by burning. Furthermore, 13.3 percent dispose their solid waste by dumping them indiscriminately and 11.6 percent use public dump (container).

Method of solid and liquid waste disposal

Nearly 66 percent of the households throw their liquid waste on the street/outside their dwellings units while just 0.8 percent uses the sewage system. This is also practiced in most urban households (84.8%) as well as rural households (62.7%).

9.3 Conclusion

Comparison of demographic indicators at the regional and district level

The total population of the district is 56,477 representing about 5.4 percent of the regional population of 1,046,545.

The age structure of the district does not differ from the regional picture in terms of the broad age groups 0-14 years, 15-64 years, and 65 years and older.

Comparison of socio-economic indicators at the regional and district level

The data also show that the district falls low in terms of the indicators that measure socio-economic development such as the level of education, literacy and accessibility to improved water sources. The proportion of the population aged 11 years and older indicates that 34.6 percent are literates and 35.3 percent are non-literates as compared to the regional figures of 82.6 percent and 17.4 percent respectively.

Also, the proportion of the population of those who are currently attending school is 37.6 percent higher than those who have never attended school (35.3%). The district therefore needs strategies that will improve enrolments in school. However, the highest level of school attended or attending now by three out of every ten of the population is primary school.

The proportion of the population aged 15 years and older in the district that are economically active is 71.9 percent whilst 28.1 percent are not economically active as compared to the regional and national figures of 19.1 percent and 30.6 percent respectively.

Development training centers should be built and equipped by the government in the district to train PWDs in various skills that will make them more employable and reduce the number of them who are economically not active and end up being vulnerable in the society. The Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFund) and various non-governmental organizations (NGOs) could set up scholarship allocations for disabled persons who would like to pursue further education.

Deforestation and its negative effect on climate conditions require that tree growing be encouraged. Livestock rearing, tree growing, and fish farming in the district require effective promotion and incentives in order to encourage many agricultural households to go into those farming activities.

A national tree planting day could be set up when everybody especially school children would be made to plant trees. There is the need to introduce technologies that would reduce the drudgery in farming. Since parents are being encouraged to send their wards to school, there is therefore the need to make agriculture a prestigious venture to entice educated youth into farming as a profession. This will curtail the drift from agricultural activities in the district and the nation as a whole.

There is the need to connect the national grid to other areas in the district that do not have electricity. Moreover, there is the need to continue exploring non-traditional sources of energy such as solar energy and supporting initiatives aimed at addressing the lighting needs of the people.

Since the majority of households use boreholes/well water there is the need to provide in the district while efforts should be intensified to connect the district to pipe-borne water. Small water community projects should be undertaken to prevent people from resorting to the

use of unimproved sources of water for drinking and for other domestic purposes. This can also be done through community self-help programmes with the help of NGOs.

The disposal of both solid and liquid household waste is very poor in the district. Sewage disposal should be planned as a major health intervention. The District Assembly should provide skip bins in various towns and collect the refuse at regular intervals. To manage the waste collection properly, policies like pay-as-you dump can be adopted.

To prevent indiscriminate dumping of waste, the sanitary inspection team needs to be strengthened and logistics provided to help them properly execute their duties. More education on sanitation should be given by the health directorate, environmental department and the NCCE in the district.

The proportion of households without toilets facilities is quite high which can cause serious health problems especially during the raining seasons. The District Assembly should enact laws requiring landlords to provide toilet and bathing facilities in the houses and the laws should be enforced.

9.4 Policy Implication

It is crystal clear that the population of persons below 15 years old is 39.5 percent. This implies that, there is the need for Government and other stakeholders including NGOs to provide basic social amenities such as schools, health centers, and recreational centers among others to meet the demands of the growing population.

It could be seen that immigrants in the district constitutes 15.3 percent; therefore efforts should be geared towards promoting the socio-economic development of the district to further attract more investors and people into the district to undertake various economic activities.

The percentage of women in the district is 50.8 and this calls for their active participation in decision making processes by the Assembly District. Also the issue of the Public Participation in Local Governance II Programme would be realized if there is effective participation of women in decision making so as to enhance balanced and equitable social development.

Agriculture is the nation's biggest resource and constitutes about 70 percent of the district's workforce. This requires the need for the institution of pragmatic agricultural diversification measures by Government, the District Assembly and other stakeholders to complement the already existing measures so that the propensity of the growing population indulging in social vices like robbery would be avoided.

Ghana as a middle-income country needs people with the relevant skills who can manage its affairs. Therefore, there should be increase in the numbers of people who pursue secondary and tertiary education. Also conscious efforts must be made by government and other stakeholders to bridge the gender gap at the higher levels of education by giving the greatest priority to the girl child.

There is also the need for government to expand modern technical and vocational education with practical apprenticeship programmes involving employers to improve the levels of skills of their employees. These can be instituted by the Private Public Partnership (PPP) in collaboration with the Business Advisory Center (BAC) of MMDAs to expand and reduce the numbers of unemployed persons in the district.

Also institutions like the Opportunities Industrialization Centre (OIC) which link theoretical training with practical-based work associated with apprenticeship involving both private and public sector employers should be strengthened to aid in this course.

ICTs are increasingly in demand to meet the Millennium Development Goals. Recognizing the equity implications of access to ICTs, government should adopt regulatory policies to enable a roll out of ICT infrastructure and the supply of services in rural areas to address the low rural demand by introducing locally relevant content in the form of e-government and e-agriculture services.

A policy objective that seeks to expand the geographic access to ICTs of the population at large should be formulated and implemented in the district. This will allow all citizens to use the service, regardless of location, gender, disabilities, and other personal characteristics.

There should be an upgrading and extension of communication networks so that a minimum level of service is delivered to individual households, even in the least accessible areas. Government should impose universal service obligations on network operators.

In the rural context, ICTs can provide opportunities to generate income which will help combat poverty, hunger, ill health and illiteracy. In rural areas, ICTs can raise incomes by increasing agricultural productivity and introducing income channels other than traditional farm jobs. Government should therefore promote adult literacy among rural folks so as to make it easier for them to lean and use ICT in their daily lives.

The results indicate that about half (46.5%) of the population in the district is economically not active; government should therefore ensure implementation of the Disability Act 2006, Act 715. The bias against PWDs should be addressed and there should be a national disability policy for a more inclusive and disability-friendly society. It is revealed from the census that over half of disabled persons in the district have never been to school and very few have attained higher levels of education. Government should come out with friendly educational strategies to encourage more PWDs to enrol in schools.

It is observed that tree growing and fish farming is not popular agricultural activities in the district. Government should encourage farmers to go into those activities by providing incentives and making capital and other necessary inputs available since they are capital intensive. Ready market should be provided for their produce to curtail losses.

Adequacy, safety and affordability constitute key conceptual aspects of housing a population. The findings of the 2010 PHC are unsatisfactory on these issues. Over 70 percent of dwelling units in the district are constructed with mud bricks/earth and only 22 percent are constructed with cement blocks/concrete walls. .

There are as many as 82.2 percent of households that defecate in the open/bush. Government policies on sanitation should be enforced and that all landlords include toilet facilities when constructing houses in the district. Furthermore, 76.0 percent of households in the district use wood as their main source of cooking fuel which is a threat on the environment hence measures to be taken by the district assemblies to encourage them to use other sources which have no negative effect on the environment.

Only 23.6 percent of households have access to electricity (main) which means that a lot more needs to be done.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Population by age, sex and type of locality

Age group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All ages	56,477	27,792	28,685	96.9	5,955	50,522
0 – 4	7,454	3,842	3,612	106.4	691	6,763
5 – 9	7,841	4,156	3,685	112.8	625	7,216
10 – 14	6,998	3,586	3,412	105.1	645	6,353
15 – 19	6,415	3,362	3,053	110.1	764	5,651
20 – 24	4,522	2,240	2,282	98.2	679	3,843
25 – 29	3,684	1,702	1,982	85.9	506	3,178
30 – 34	3,347	1,578	1,769	89.2	439	2,908
35 – 39	3,003	1,423	1,580	90.1	353	2,650
40 – 44	2,589	1,223	1,366	89.5	281	2,308
45 – 49	2,053	952	1,101	86.5	230	1,823
50 – 54	1,875	896	979	91.5	196	1,679
55 – 59	1,229	601	628	95.7	118	1,111
60 – 64	1,323	574	749	76.6	111	1,212
65 – 69	847	349	498	70.1	68	779
70 – 74	1,463	491	972	50.5	106	1,357
75 – 79	965	413	552	74.8	99	866
80 – 84	448	209	239	87.4	24	424
85 – 89	252	109	143	76.2	17	235
90 – 94	124	66	58	113.8	3	121
95 – 99	45	20	25	80.0		45

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Death in population, mortality, age at death by sex

Age group at death	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	478	244	234
Under 5	70	29	41
5-9	16	9	7
10-14	6	4	2
15-19	14	9	5
20-24	9	5	4
25-29	15	3	12
30-34	23	10	13
35-39	36	21	15
40-44	31	9	22
45-49	30	14	16
50-54	24	11	13
55-59	22	15	7
60-64	33	18	15
65-69	18	8	10
70+	131	79	52

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Households engaged in agriculture	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	10,872	100.0	1,400	100.0	9,472	100.0
Households engages in agriculture	9,031	83.1	469	33.5	8,562	90.4
Crop farming	8,694	96.3	353	75.3	8,341	97.4
Tree planting	36	0.4	2	0.4	34	0.4
Livestock rearing	7,353	81.4	323	68.9	7,030	82.1
Fish farming	6	0.1	0	0.0	6	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Sandema Central	5,226	2,397	2,829	1,221	634
2	Wiaga Central	1,406	621	785	362	271
3	Chuchuliga Central	1,122	533	589	260	167
4	Siniensi-Yikpien	1,094	542	552	178	106
5	Suwarensa-Ndaasa	1,081	545	536	207	128
6	Bilinsa-Bilimonsa	1,080	494	586	186	121
7	Sinyangsa-Bachinsa	973	503	470	179	90
8	Achanyera-Goayie	926	459	467	157	140
9	Siniensi-Kaasa	922	462	460	166	96
10	Balansa Bammonsas	898	444	454	169	107
11	Chiok Alonga-Yeri	882	444	438	170	97
12	Akpiokyeri (Chansa)	862	412	450	144	74
13	Bilinsa Bilinsobsa Upper	861	425	436	167	125
14	Wiaga Yipala	858	405	453	157	94
15	Zundem Appiidunsa	841	456	385	147	75
16	Korri Akag-Yeri	826	406	420	164	128
17	Wiaga-Tandem-Zuedem	805	382	423	144	60
18	Awulansa-Yipala	792	389	403	150	73
19	Sandema-Nyansa	788	390	398	171	83
20	Sinyansa Moteesa	783	408	375	166	52

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All																
		ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Sandema Central	5,226	595	561	574	671	591	446	391	303	239	206	176	98	101	55	92	127
2	Wiaga Central	1,406	157	165	162	158	160	109	109	80	61	53	45	27	29	17	40	34
3	Chuchuliga Central	1,122	133	161	141	114	107	88	78	51	43	39	41	29	28	8	41	20
4	Siniensi-Yikpien	1,094	170	173	147	121	76	74	49	58	47	47	35	28	20	13	12	24
5	Suwarensa-Ndaasa	1,081	113	133	120	148	145	71	43	72	51	45	43	26	14	14	21	22
6	Bilinsa-Bilimonsa	1,080	131	157	148	117	78	68	70	66	45	33	33	22	26	15	22	49
7	Sinyangsa-Bachinsa	973	126	141	117	122	53	65	55	55	52	39	37	16	17	7	36	35
8	Achanyera-Goayie	926	160	160	116	113	81	75	63	35	43	23	25	4	10	3	10	5
9	Siniensi-Kaasa	922	114	131	133	116	88	59	49	55	37	26	28	18	14	5	21	28
10	Balansa Bammonsasa	898	82	148	116	105	50	48	48	48	54	28	26	18	22	8	42	55
11	Chiok Alonga-Yeri	882	124	137	91	85	55	37	58	43	61	32	40	29	18	13	19	40
12	Akpiokyeri (Chansa)	862	112	135	100	97	57	73	62	40	37	23	31	14	9	4	43	25
13	Bilinsa Bilinsobsa Upper	861	111	109	129	88	71	57	61	55	49	30	28	23	24	15	3	8
14	Wiaga Yipala	858	114	112	97	101	72	58	56	40	40	36	21	21	18	15	31	26
15	Zundem Appiidunsa	841	154	140	94	62	41	72	73	59	36	16	19	10	28	13	10	14
16	Korri Akag-Yeri	826	125	124	103	79	67	82	53	50	43	26	24	7	11	6	10	16
17	Wiaga-Tandem-Zuedem	805	123	143	89	76	68	61	50	43	28	24	21	6	17	10	24	22
18	Awulansa-Yipala	792	122	127	88	77	87	82	53	45	24	23	14	9	8	6	12	15
19	Sandema-Nyansa	788	102	105	115	80	50	32	34	44	35	37	28	25	20	10	29	42
20	Sinyansa Moteesa	783	85	121	117	92	52	39	48	44	34	36	24	18	18	15	18	22

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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