



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

DAFFLAMA-BUSSIE-ISSA DISTRICT



Canada 

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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

The District Analytical Report for the Daffiama-Bussie-Issa 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

CEB	:	Children Ever Born
CIDA	:	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	:	Children Surviving
CHIPS	:	Community Health Planning Services
DANIDA	:	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	:	Department for International Development
DPs	:	Development Partners
DMTDP	:	District Medium Term Development Plan
ECOWAS	:	Economic Community of West African States
EA	:	Enumeration Area
EU	:	European Union
GSS	:	Ghana Statistical Service
GES	:	Ghana Education Service
ICT	:	Information Communication Technology
JSS	:	Junior Secondary School
JHS	:	Junior High School
MDGs	:	Millennium Development Goals
MMDAs	:	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MOE	:	Ministry of Education
MOFA	:	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI	:	Ministry of Trade and Industry
ICT4AD	:	National ICT for Accelerated Development Policy
NDPC	:	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	:	Non-governmental Organisations
PHC	:	Population and Housing Census
PPP	:	Public-Private Partnerships
PES	:	Post Enumeration Survey
PWDs	:	Persons with disabilities
SADA	:	Savannah Accelerated Development Authority
SHS	:	Senior High School
SSS	:	Senior Secondary School
UN	:	United Nations

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 Daffiama Bussie Issa District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 32,827 representing 4.7 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.7 percent and females represent 51.3 percent. Again 100 percent of the population live in rural localities. The district has a sex ratio of 94.7. The population of the district is youthful (under 15 years) (42.3%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons 60 years and above (9.1%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 95.3, the dependency ratio for males is higher (102.1) than that of the dependency ratio for females (89.3).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The District has a Total Fertility Rate of 3.7. The General Fertility Rate is 101.8 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the fifth highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 23.2 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 11.5 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing 64.8 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 47.6 deaths per 1000 population is also for age 70 and above. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounts for 11.0 percent of deaths, while 89.0 percent is by other causes. The district has a migrant population of 8,603. Majority of migrants (61.0%) living in the district were born elsewhere in the Upper West Region, while 32.7 percent were born elsewhere in another region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Northern region constitute 34.5 percent followed by Ashanti with 17.9 percent and Brong Ahafo, 17.8 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 32,185 with a total number of 5,030 households. The average household size in the district is 6.4 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household composition accounting for 45.8 percent. Spouses form about 9.2 percent while other relatives constitute 8.4 percent. Extended households (head, spouse(s), children and heads relative) constitute 43.9 percent of the total number of households in the district and this is followed by nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) (19.8%).

Marital status

About 51.0 percent of the population aged 12 years and older are married and 39.2 percent have never married. By age 25-29 years, more than three quarters of females (80.1%) are married compared to 49.1 percent of males. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 57.0 percent while widowed males account for only 9.2 percent. . Among the married, 78.3 percent have no education while about 25.1 percent of the never married have never been to school. About 84.3 percent of the married population are employed, 1.3 percent are unemployed and 14.4 percent are economically not active. About half of those who have never married (51.5%) are economically not active with 1.1 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 94.2 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 1.0 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.3 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 42.3 percent are literate and 57.7 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (48.2 %) than that of females (37.0%). About six out of ten people (64.9%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (29,811) in the district, 50.5 percent has never attended school, 38.1 percent are currently attending and 11.5 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 73.0 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 27.0 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 98.2 percent are employed while 1.8 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (49.3%) and 20.0% perform household duties. Again, about 56.8 percent of the unemployed are worked before and are seeking work, while 43.2 percent are seeking work for the first and available for work.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 78.0 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 10.4 percent in craft and related trade and 5.8 percent in service and sales. About 3.5 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the employed population 15 years and older 60.1 percent are self-employed without employees, while 11.7 percent are contributing family workers. About 4.9 percent are self-employed with employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 95.5 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 3.1 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 18.9 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 26.5 percent as compared to 12.2 percent of females. About 1.2 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 65

households representing 1.3 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 5.3 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (5.4%) than females (5.2%). The types of disability in the district include sight, physical, hearing, speech, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 33.0 percent followed by Emotional (29.1%), physical (16.7%), and hearing disability (15.2%). Of the population disabled, 64.7 percent are employed and 34.3 percent economically not active. About 71.6 percent of the population with disability have never attended school.

Agriculture

In the district, 86.6 percent of households are engaged in agriculture. Most households in the district (93.8%) are involved in crop farming with chicken as the dominant animal reared in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of Daffiama Bussie Issa District is 4,511 representing 5.5 percent of the total number of houses in the Upper West Region. The average number of persons per house is 7.3.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

About 4 out of 10 (45.1%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 33.5 percent are separate houses and 12.7 percent are semi-detached houses. About 89.0 percent of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 2.5 percent are owned by private individuals; 6.1 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only a few are owned by public or government and also owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 81.4 percent with cement/concrete constituting 15.3 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Mud/earth (34.8%) and cement/concrete (63.8%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (82.1%) for dwelling units in the district, while 15.8 percent of dwelling used either mud/mud bricks/earth or Thatch/Raffia to roof their dwellings.

Room occupancy

Two rooms constitute the highest percentage (30.7%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 10.1 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy two rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are flashlight/torch (54.7%), kerosene lamp (17.3%) and electricity (21.0%). The main source of fuel for cooking

for most households in the district is wood (86.0%). This is followed by charcoal which account for 11 percent. The four main sources of water in the district are borehole, rain water and pipe-born inside dwelling. About two thirds of households (66.8%) drink water from bore holes.

Majority of households (85.0%) do not have toilet facilities in their homes and therefore resort to bush/beach/field. For the few households that uses toilet facilities, the commonly used type of toilet facility in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 8 percent. About half of households (48%) in the district have bathrooms for exclusive use of members while another 12.3 percent use shared separate bathroom in the same house, while another 14.9 use private open cubicles.

Waste disposal

Most households (41.9%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. Another 38.9 percent dispose their solid waste by public dump in the open space. House to house waste collection accounts for 4.4 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street (58.3%) and onto the compound (29.1%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Government of Ghana recognizes the country's population as the nation's greatest resource; and is both the instrument and objective of national development. The government therefore, has responsibility towards its protection and enhancement of the quality of life (Government of Ghana, 1969). Government also explicitly recognizes 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, are therefore crucial for realistic development planning.

The Government of Ghana has formulated and implemented a decentralized local government system since 1988 with the District Assembly as the focal point for development (Republic of Ghana, 1988). The District Assembly is expected to initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of district plans, programmes and projects to ensure development (Republic of Ghana, 1993). Each district assembly is expected to carry out medium and long-term development planning to meet the aspirations of the population.

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

The report covers the Daffiama Bussie Issa District and its cardinal objective is to make available to decision makers, planners, researchers, students and the general public, analysis of the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC) and their full implications for policy and planning in the district.

This chapter focuses on the historical background of the Daffiama Bussie Issa District. It further discusses the physical features including location, size, relief, drainage, climate, vegetation, geology and soils in the area. In addition, it covers the socio-cultural characteristics of the population, administrative and political structure as well as social and economic infrastructure facilities. Finally, the chapter discusses the methodology employed in conducting the 2010 PHC and definition of the concepts used.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and size

The Daffiama-Bussie-Issa District was part of the Nadowli District, which was established by the District Assemblies Law 1988 (Republic of Ghana, 1988). The Daffiama-Bussie-Issa District was carved out of the erstwhile Nadowli District in 2012 through Legislative Instrument 2100 with Issa as the capital (Republic of Ghana, 2012).

The district is centrally located in the Upper West Region of Ghana and lies between Latitudes 11° 30" and 10°20"North and Longitudes 3°10" and 2°10"West. It is bordered on

the south by the Wa Municipality, west by the Kaleo-Nadowli District, north by the Sissala West District and east by the Wa East District.

In terms of size, it covers a total land area of 1,315.5 square kilometres and extends from the Billi Bridge (four kilometres from Wa) to the Dapuori Bridge (almost 28 kilometres from Nadowli) on the main Wa – Tumu Road and also from west to east it extends from the Black Volta to Daffiama (see Figure 1.1). Issa, the district capital, is 57 kilometres from the regional capital, Wa.

1.2.2 Climate and Vegetation

The district lies within the Tropical Continental Zone and the annual rainfall is confined to 6 months in a year i.e. May to September and is also unevenly distributed. The mean annual temperature is 32°C and the mean monthly temperature ranges from 36°C in March to 27°C in August. The mean annual rainfall is about 110mm with its peak around August. Between October and March, the district does not experience any rainfall and this long dry season is made harsher by the dry north-easterly Harmattan winds. In the absence of irrigation facilities, the population depends on rain-fed agriculture; and this has been the major underlying reason for the massive out-migration of the youth to the southern part of the country.

The district lies within the Tropical Continental or Guinea Savannah Wood land, which is characterised by shrubs and grassland with scattered medium-sized trees. Some economic trees found include Kapok, Shea, Baobab, Mango and Dawadawa, which are resistant to both fire and drought. These trees provide a major source of income to women to enable them provide their household needs such as food stuff, cooking utensils, etc. These economic trees including Shea, Mango and Dawadawa provide a potential for the establishment of processing industries to increase employment opportunities for the people.

1.2.3 Topography and Drainage

Daffiama Bussie Issa District is not well drained as there is no major river except for small-scale dams and dug-outs scattered throughout the district for dry season gardening, fishing and watering of animals, especially cattle. Some of these small-scale dams and dug-outs can be found in Fian, Tabiesi and Dakyie.

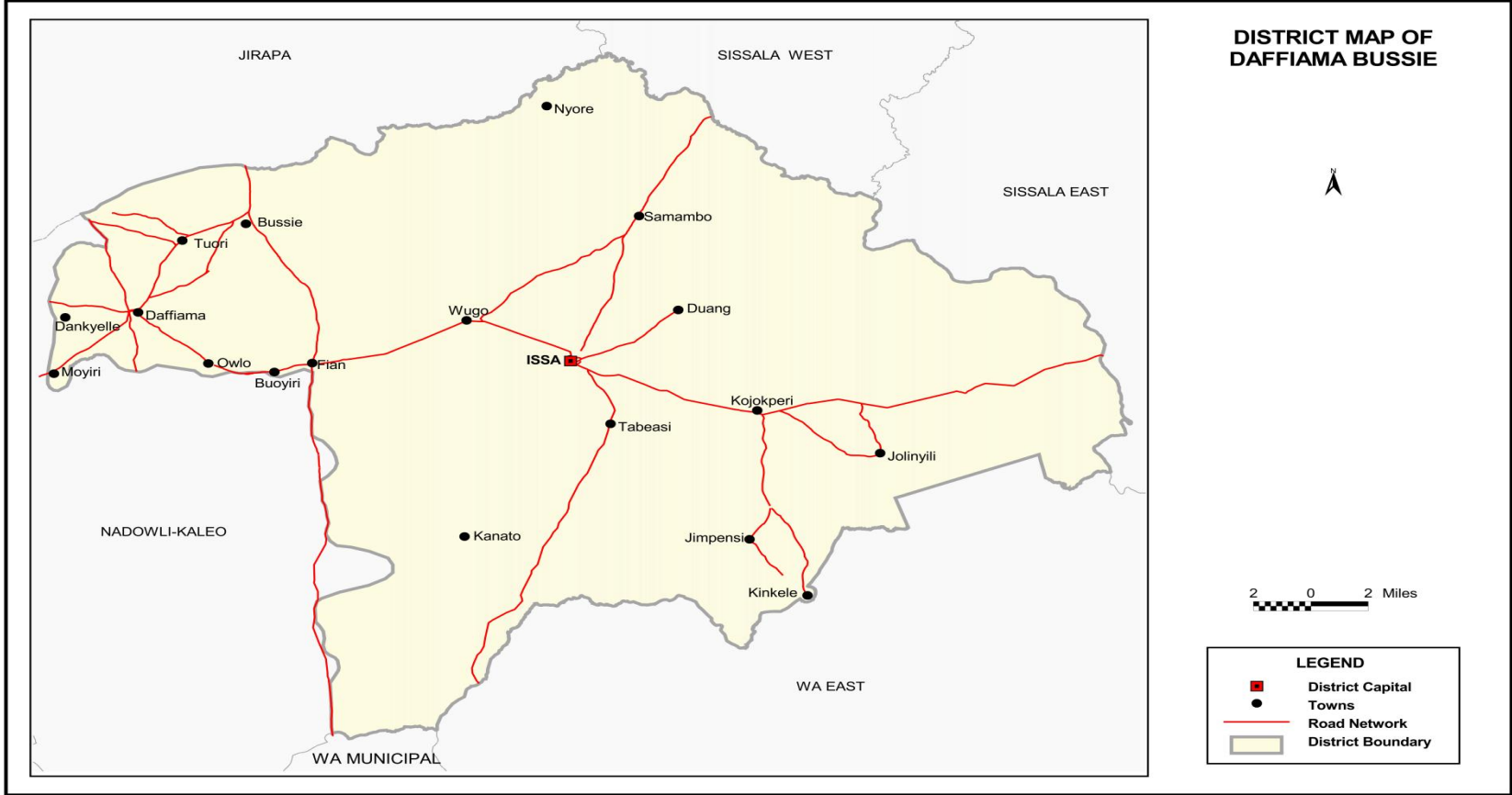
Topographically, the landscape of the district is low lying and undulating at altitudes ranging from 150 metres to 300 metres above sea level though in some parts it rises to 600 metres.

1.2.4 Geology and Soil

The main types of rocks found are Granite and some basement complex is found in the east. These rocks hold a considerable quantity of water, which is a potential for the drilling of boreholes and sinking of wells to supply water for domestic and other uses.

The soil types found in the area are Laterite, Sandy and Sandy Loam (Savannah Ochrosols). They generally have low organic matter content and nutrients as a result of the absence of serious vegetative cover due to bush burning, overgrazing, over cultivation and massive erosion. Consequently, the soils are heavily leached and therefore, less fertile for cultivation of crops. However, the soils found around Issa and Tabiesi (sandy loams) are relatively fertile and support the cultivation of crops such as yam, cereals and legumes.

Figure 1.1: Map of Daffiama-Bussie-Issa District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.3 Political Administration

The Daffiama Bussie Issa District Assembly is the highest political and administrative body in the District. Under Section 10 of the Local Government Act, the Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions (Republic of Ghana, 1993). The Assembly is made up of the District Chief Executive (DCE), Presiding Member, Member of Parliament, and Assembly Members (Republic of Ghana, 1992).

In line with the Local Government Act, the District Assembly consists of a secretariat headed by the District Chief Executive as the political head and the District Co-ordinating Director as the administrative head and principal advisor to the District Chief Executive.

The General Assembly is empowered as the highest political and administrative body in the district charged with the responsibility of facilitating the implementation of development policies. By this act, the Assembly is responsible for the overall development of the district by way of the preparation of development plans and budget related to the approved plans.

The General Assembly is made up of the District Chief Executive, the Member of Parliament and Assembly members. To ensure effective participation in decision making at the grassroots level, the District Assembly is divided into three Area Councils at Daffiama, Bussie and Issa. There are 23 Assembly Members, of which 15 of them are elected by universal adult suffrage and the remaining six are government appointees. Other members of the Assembly are the Presiding Member, DCE and Member of Parliament.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

The district is made up of two major ethnic groups, namely the Dagaaba and the Sissalas. The Dagaabas constitute the majority (96.0 percent) and the Sissalas who occupy the eastern part form less than five percent. Traditionally, there are three paramount Chiefs in charge of the traditional administration. These paramount Chiefs are the Bussie, Daffiama and Issa.

There are several festivals celebrated in the traditional area and notable among them are the Dunyee and Jinbentim festivals. The Dunyee Festival is celebrated in the month of January and its purpose is to foster unity among community members. On the other hand, Jinbentim is a sacred festival celebrated annually to pacify ancestors and to seek their continual protection.

Available statistics from the 2010 PHC Report identify three main religious groups in the district including Christianity (51.0 percent), Islam (37.0 percent), Traditionalist (8.0 percent) and no religion (4.0 percent).

1.5 Economy

The District depicts a typical rural economy dominated by the agriculture sector with the commerce and industrial sectors as the least developed.

1.5.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the mainstay of the people employing about 78.0 percent of the population. Food crop production remains largely subsistence with low output levels. Food and cash crop production as well as animal rearing are the main agricultural activities. According to the 2013 composite budget of the Daffiama Bussie Issa District Assembly, the sector is estimated to be growing at two percent per annum, which is below the national target of six percent per annum (DBI District Assembly, 2013). Even though efforts have been made to boost the

sector, production still remains at subsistence level, as there are no large plantations in the district.

1.5.2 Commerce/Service Sector

The commerce or services sector is the second largest employer of labour force after agriculture. It encapsulates a wide range of tertiary activities including petty trading, transport and services provided by civil servants. The sector is dominated by informal small scale trading, especially in agricultural produce and limited modern consumer products. It is characterized by family ownership. The District has seven major periodic markets. These markets centres are located in Issa, Bussie, Daffiama, Kojokperi, Tabiesi, Wogu and Sazie. However, these markets are not so brisk to rake in the expected revenue for the District Assembly. Bussie happens to be the market where most of the settlements in the district depend for their shopping needs. The trading activities particularly, in the periodic market centres form one of the major sources of revenue to the District Assembly. There exists one co-operative credit union in Fian, which is the only financial institution in the whole district.

The transport sub-sector plays a crucial role in the District's economy with regard to getting the produce to the market as well as supplying inputs and other needs of the people in deprived areas. Nevertheless, the sub-sector is poorly developed.

1.5.3 Industrial Sector

The Industrial sector is characterized by small-scale activities and the use of labour intensive production technology. These include basketry, cloth/smock weaving, blacksmithing, pito brewing, pottery and shea butter extraction. Products from these industries are mainly for the local market since there is inadequate credit and management skills to produce in large quantities for external market.

1.5.4 Tourism sector

Tourism is a largely underdeveloped sector in the District. Local and foreign investors have not been sufficiently motivated to invest in hotels, restaurants and other hospitality facilities. This is largely due to anticipated low returns on investments as a result of perceived low patronage. But the district has the advantage of a central location and a variety of sites that have been identified and investigated to be viable which includes Wogu Forest Reserve, Mystery Sword at Korinyiri and Pizaga Caves at Tabiesi.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

It is internationally recognized that an essential element in census planning is the pre-testing of the questionnaire and related instructions. The objective of the pre-test is to test the

questionnaire, the definition of its concepts and the instructions for filling out the questionnaire.

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated.
- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.
- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.

- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.
- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

- (a) Educational Institutions
- (b) Children's and Old People's Homes
- (c) Hospitals and Healing Centres
- (d) Hotels
- (e) Prisons
- (f) Service Barracks
- (g) Soldiers on field exercise

(h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:

i. All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.

ii. Hunting and fishing camps.

iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

Occupation

This referred to the type of work the person was engaged in at the establishment where he/she worked. This was asked only of persons 5 years and older who worked 7 days before the census night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to as well as those

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

The population of any country is recognized as its most important resource; serving as both means and ultimate beneficiaries of development efforts. In this light, an understanding of a country's population profile is vital for policy makers to enable them take explicit account of population variables in development planning (ISSER, 2012).

This chapter presents the demographic characteristics of the Daffiama Bussie Issa District population measured using the 2010 PHC. It highlights key dynamics such as the age structure, age-sex distribution, dependency ratio, spatial distribution, fertility and mortality regimes as well as migration pattern.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows the population of the district by age groups and sex. The district had a total population of 32,827 distributed across all ages and different sexes. The population of the district accounted for 4.7 percent of the total population of the Upper West Region. The total population comprised 15,971 (males and 16,856 females. In relative terms, the population comprised 48.7 percent males and 51.3 percent females.

Out of the total population, persons in the age group 5-9 years constituted the highest proportion (14.8%) as compared with those aged 95-99 years (0.2%). With regards to the male population, the age group 0-4 forms the highest proportion of 15.9 percent while the age group 95-99 constituted the least percentage of 0.2 percent. In the case of females, the age group 5-9 years formed the highest proportion of 4.4 percent while the age group 95-99 constituted the least percentage of 0.1 percent.

Sex ratio

Sex ratio indicates the number of males per 100 females and Table 2.1 reveals that the sex ratio for the district is 94.7, which is almost the same as of the regional sex ratio of 94.5. The sex ratio of 94.7 indicates that the total population is made up of a higher number of females than males. However, it varied among age groups. For instance, it is highest (150.0) for the age group 95 -99 years. Other age groups that had sex ratios greater than 100 are 0-4 years, 10-14 years and 15-19 years. It is lowest (61.2) for the age group 85 - 89 years.

Table 2.1: Age structure by sex

Age group	Both Sexes		Males		Females		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	32,827	100.0	15,971	100.0	16,856	100.0	94.7
0 – 4	4,854	14.8	2,542	15.9	2,312	13.7	109.9
5 – 9	4,862	14.8	2,438	15.3	2,424	14.4	100.6
10 – 14	4,164	12.7	2,164	13.6	2,000	11.9	108.2
15 – 19	3,783	11.5	2,009	12.6	1,774	10.5	113.2
20 – 24	2,429	7.4	1,200	7.5	1,229	7.3	97.6
25 – 29	2,114	6.4	964	6.0	1,150	6.8	83.8
30 – 34	1,865	5.7	834	5.2	1,031	6.1	80.9
35 – 39	1,571	4.8	714	4.5	857	5.1	83.3
40 – 44	1,397	4.3	598	3.7	799	4.7	74.8
45 – 49	1,075	3.3	452	2.8	623	3.7	72.6
50 – 54	1,115	3.4	501	3.1	614	3.6	81.6
55 – 59	605	1.8	275	1.7	330	2.0	83.3
60 – 64	851	2.6	355	2.2	496	2.9	71.6
65 – 69	505	1.5	220	1.4	285	1.7	77.2
70 – 74	570	1.7	224	1.4	346	2.1	64.7
75 – 79	371	1.1	169	1.1	202	1.2	83.7
80 – 84	335	1.0	151	1.0	184	1.1	82.1
85 – 89	195	0.6	74	0.5	121	0.7	61.2
90 -94	106	0.3	51	0.3	55	0.3	92.7
95 -99	60	0.2	36	0.2	24	0.1	150

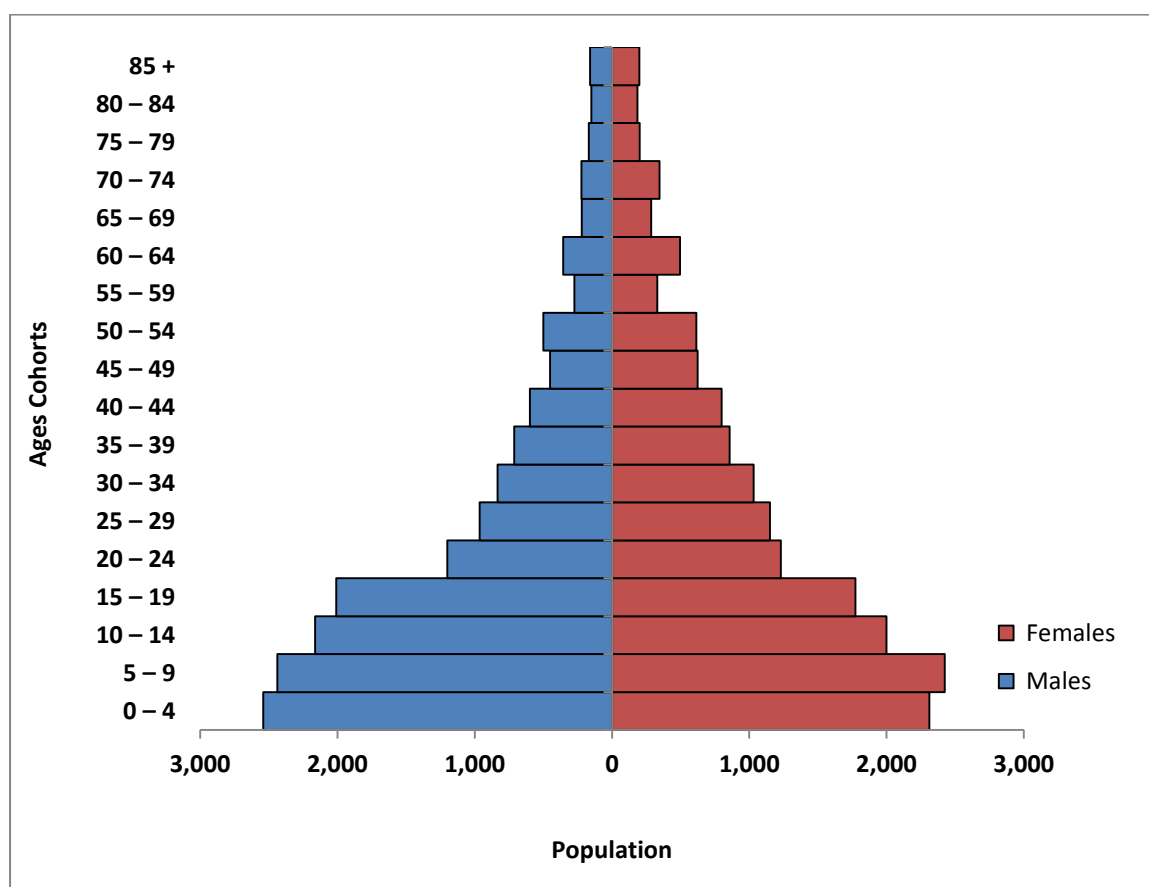
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population. The levels of fertility, mortality and migration influence its shape. The level of fertility determines the broadness of the base, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration. The age and sex structure of the district's population is influenced by birth and death rates, as well as internal and international migration. Figure 2.1 indicates that the district had a relatively high proportion of its population within the youthful ages (0-24 years). This is demonstrated by a population pyramid with a broad base and a narrow top, which gives it a conical shape. Out of the total population of the district, persons within the ages of 0-4 years constituted the highest proportion of 15.9 percent for males while the highest proportion of 14.4 percent is recorded for females within the age cohort of 5-9 years. Also, the age cohort of 95-99 constituted the least proportion of 0.2 percent and 0.1 percent for males and females respectively.

Figure 2.1 further shows that a sharper difference between the percentage composition of males in age group 5-9 and 0-4 years, compared to that of females. The percentages of males and females within the age cohort of 60-64 are higher than that of the younger age group (55-59) below them.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age dependency ratio

Age dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in the “dependent” ages (population under 15 years and 65 years and older) to those in the “economically active” ages of 15-64 years. It is often used to indicate the economic burden which persons in the economically productive ages (15-64 years) have to cater for, and this is calculated based on two important assumptions. The first assumption is that, all persons in the economically active ages are all working (productive). The second assumption is that, all persons aged 0-14 years and 65 years and older do not work or cannot work (not productive) and therefore depend on others who are in the economically active age group.

Table 2.2 shows that the district had an age dependency ratio of 95.3. This implies that each individual in the economically productive ages had to work to support almost another person in the dependent age groups (0- 14 years old and 65 years and older). This is higher than the regional figure of 91.0. A dependency ratio, which is far lower than 100 is usually preferable to a higher ratio for any economy because a lower ratio shows less economic burden on those within the economically active ages and thereby promotes savings and investment.

Analysis of the age dependency ratio by sex reveals some variation among the sexes. The dependency ratio among the male population is higher (102.1) as compared to that of females (89.3) in the district. It should be noted that the high dependency ratio observed for the males is partly influenced by out-migration of certain segments of the male population (e.g. those

within age groups from 15-64 years old) to the south and other districts within the Region in search of jobs, leaving behind a large number of dependants.

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio of the population

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
All Ages	32,827	15,971	16,856	94.7
0-14	13,880	7,144	6,736	44.8
15-64	16,805	7,902	8,903	49.3
65+	2,142	925	1,217	5.9
Age-dependency ratio	95.3	102.1	89.3	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of the distribution of population by type of locality of residence, the results of the 2010 PHC indicate that the district is entirely rural. Thus, there is no urban settlement in the district and therefore, all population are enumerated in rural communities.

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The demographic variables- migration, fertility and mortality are the main components of population change and each of these components is influenced by a number of factors. During the 2010 PHC, data was collected on each of these components of the population and this section is devoted to analysis of these data.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility is defined as the number of live births women have during their reproductive life time. The data on fertility are collected from females aged 12 years and older. Table 2.3 presents the data on fertility indicators for the Daffiama Bussie Issa District, compared with the other districts and the region.

Total fertility rate is a measure of the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman throughout her reproductive life span, given the assumptions that; she would survive the full period of her child bearing age and that she would follow the fertility performance of each age group of women during the child bearing ages. The total fertility rate for the Daffiama Bussie Issa District is 3.7, which is slightly higher than the regional rate of 3.5. Sissala West District had the highest total fertility rate of 4.3 among the districts in the region with Sissala East and Lawra districts having the lowest total fertility rate of 2.9.

Table 2.3: 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	702,110	166,230	16,193	3.5	97.4	23.1
Wa West	81,348	17,796	1,978	4.1	111.1	24.3
Wa Municipal	107,214	29,396	2,429	3.3	82.6	22.7
Wa East	72,074	15,523	1,776	3.9	114.4	24.6
Sissala East	56,528	14,216	1,219	2.9	85.7	21.6
Nadowli-Kaleo	61,561	14,432	1,238	3.2	85.8	20.1
Jirapa	88,402	20,604	2,064	3.5	100.2	23.3
Sissala West	49,573	11,264	1,397	4.3	124	28.2
LambussieKarni	51,654	11,990	1,339	3.9	111.7	25.9
Lawra	54,889	12,692	1,038	2.9	81.8	18.9
Daffiama Bussie Issa	32,827	7,463	760	3.7	101.8	23.2
Nandom	46,040	10,854	955	3.2	88	20.7

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

The other fertility measures presented in Table 2.3 include General Fertility Rate (GFR) and Crude Birth Rate (CBR). Whereas the CBR indicates the number of live births per 1,000 of the population (males and females inclusive) in a given year, the GFR is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 49 years in a given year. The birth rate is termed “Crude birth rate” because it relates births to the general population, including those at the age and sex groups who are not at risk of giving birth. The GFR, which is more refined, is therefore a better measure to use for comparing the fertility of different populations. From Table 2.5, GFR for the district is 101.8. The crude birth rate for the region is 23.1, which is slightly lower than that of the Daffiama Bussie Issa District rate of 23.2.

From Table 2.4, the total number of women aged 15-49 years (reproductive age) is 8,633 representing 76.5 percent of the entire female population of 11,290. Females within the reproductive age group tend to reduce as they advance in age. This is clearly shown in Table 2.3 as females in the age cohort 15-19 years constituted the greater majority of 26.1percent while those from 45-49 years form the least with 5.5 percent.

From Table 2.4, the highest proportion of children ever born is 98.4 percent for the age cohort of 60 years and above while the least proportion of 0.1 percent is recorded for the age cohort of 12 – 14 years. On an average, the number of children ever born to females aged 12-49 years is 19,562 representing 53.4 percent. The number of male children ever born to female population 12 years and older is higher than that of female children ever born for all age ranges except for the age cohort of 55 -59 where females recorded 1,115 and males 1,086.

Table 2.4: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex

Age	Number of Females	Children ever born			Children surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	11,290	36,666	18,797	17,869	29,032	14,744	14,288
12 - 14	1,170	8	4	4	6	4	2
15 - 19	1,774	177	97	80	145	76	69
20 - 24	1,229	980	537	443	872	478	394
25 - 29	1,150	2,381	1,204	1,177	2,118	1,053	1,065
30 - 34	1,031	3,594	1,837	1,757	3,117	1,596	1,521
35 - 39	857	3,987	2,022	1,965	3,368	1,713	1,655
40 - 44	799	4,661	2,417	2,244	3,874	2,002	1,872
45 - 49	623	3,774	1,962	1,812	3,072	1,590	1,482
50 - 54	614	3,788	1,955	1,833	2,974	1,531	1,443
55 - 59	330	2,201	1,086	1,115	1,705	819	886
60 +	1,713	11,115	5,676	5,439	7,781	3,882	3,899

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Out of the 36,666 children ever born, a total of 29,032 survived, giving a survival rate of 79.2 percent, which is slightly lower than the regional average of 90.8 percent. The survival rate for males (78.4%) is slightly lower than that of females (80.0%). Females aged 25-29 years recorded the highest survival rate of 88.9 percent whereas those aged 60 years and above recorded the lowest survival rate of 70.0 percent.

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. The cause of death depends on a number of factors such as age, sex, race, occupation and social class of the person. The occurrences of death can give some indication about standard of living of a population and the efficiency of health service delivery.

Crude death rate is simply the number of deaths that occur in a population within a given year. The measure does not take into account factors such as age and sex, which could bring about variations in death rates within a population.

Table 2.5 gives the crude death rates for the various districts in the Upper West Region. The Daffiama Bussie Issa District recorded a total of 376 deaths as at the Census Night and a crude death rate of 11.5. The district's crude death rate of 11.5 far exceeded the regional average of 9.0.

Table 2.5: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	702,110	6,346	9
Wa West	81,348	738	9.1
Wa Municipal	107,214	538	5
Wa East	72,074	761	10.6
Sissala East	56,528	346	6.1
Nadowli-Kaleo	61,561	732	11.9
Jirapa	88,402	938	10.6
Sissala West	49,573	373	7.5
Lambussie Karni	51,654	590	11.4
Lawra	54,889	523	9.5
Daffiama Bussie Issa	32,827	376	11.5
Nandom	46,040	431	9.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Causes of death

The census data also indicated specific causes of the deaths that occurred during the year 2010 and these have been categorized into two. As presented in Table 2.6, deaths are either categorized as due to accident/violence/homicide and suicide which are human related causes of deaths or all other causes which include diseases and pregnancy related or natural causes. In the Daffiama Bussie Issa District, 89.0 percent of all deaths that occurred in 2010 are due to other causes other than human causes such as accident/violence/homicide or suicide. Daffiama Bussie Issa recorded the highest percentage (11.0%) of deaths that occurred due to accidents/violence/homicide or suicide. This is followed by Wa West with 10.2 percent.

Table 2.6: Cause of death by district

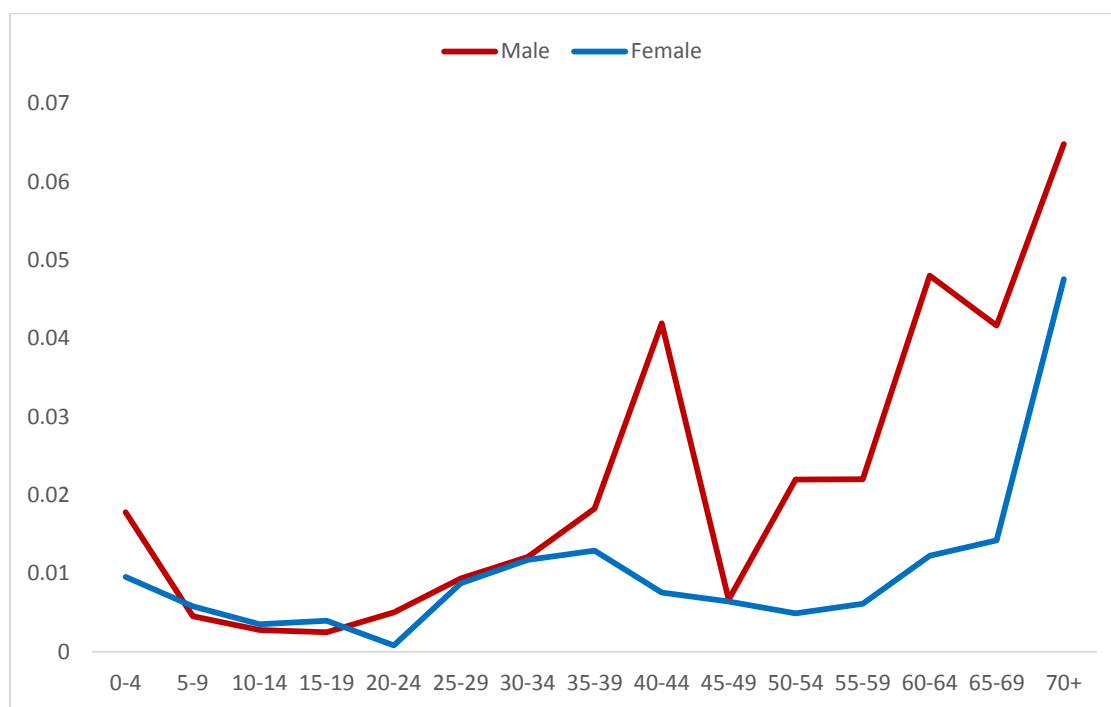
Region/District	Total deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/violence/homicide /suicide		All other causes	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Districts	6,346	422	6.6	5,924	93.4
Wa West	738	75	10.2	663	89.8
Wa Municipal	538	40	7.4	498	92.6
Wa East	761	42	5.5	719	94.5
Sissala East	346	15	4.3	331	95.7
Nadowli-Kaleo	734	41	5.6	693	94.4
Jirapa	938	73	7.8	865	92.2
Sissala West	373	14	3.8	359	96.2
Lambussie	590	32	5.4	558	94.6
Lawra	534	16	3.0	518	97
Daffiama Bussie Issa	374	41	11.0	333	89
Nandom	420	33	7.9	387	92.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age Specific mortality rate

Age specific death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. The age specific death rate is computed as a ratio of deaths of people in a specified age group, for example deaths among the under-five year-age group to the population in that age group (less than five years) multiplied by 1,000. The age specific death rates for various age groups of the district are presented in figure 2.2. It is observed that the death rate for females is higher than that for males for the ages 14 – 19 years. At younger ages, the death rate for males less than five years is far higher than that for females. Even though both rates started to decrease from age five and older, that for females decreased more sharply than the rate for males, bringing them to almost equal level between ages 5-9 years and 10-14 years. Between the ages of 10-20 years also, the lowest death rates (almost close to zero) are recorded for females. The death rates start to increase for both sexes from 20-24 years age group but faster for males than females. The highest death rates for both males and females are recorded among persons aged 70 years and older, but the rate for males is higher than that of females.

Figure 2.2: District age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

The 2010 PHC defined migration as a change in the usual place of residence, which involves the crossing of an administrative boundary. There are two main types of migration- internal migration, which involves movement within the same country (between districts and regions) and international migration, which involves movement between countries. Table 2.7 presents information on internal and external migrants enumerated in the district. A total of 8,603 migrants were enumerated in the district and they represented 26.2 percent of the district's population. Out of this number, 5,319 persons, representing 61.8 percent were born elsewhere (another district) in the region while 32.7 percent was born elsewhere in another region in

Ghana. On the other hand, the migrants who were born outside the country constituted 5.5 per cent of the migrants.

Among those migrants born elsewhere in another region, the highest proportion was born in the Northern Region with 34.5 percent. This is followed by those born in these regions: Ashanti (17.9 percent), Brong-Ahafo (17.8%) and Volta (14.1%).

With respect to duration of stay, the analysis shows that majority of the migrants (61.4 %) had spent not less than five years in the district. Among all the migrants, those who were resident in the district for 20 years or more constituted the highest proportion of 29.2 percent. Those who had spent less than a year in the district formed the least percentage of 12.9.

Table 2.7: Birth place by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Total	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	8,603	12.9	25.6	15.9	16.3	29.2
Born elsewhere in the region	5,319	13.2	17.5	13.4	16.9	38.9
Born in another region:						
Western	71	12.7	22.5	9.9	25.4	29.6
Central	35	5.7	48.6	17.1	17.1	11.4
Greater Accra	79	22.8	29.1	22.8	15.2	10.1
Volta	397	11.6	53.1	4.8	12.8	17.6
Eastern	31	3.2	32.3	9.7	16.1	38.7
Ashanti	504	17.9	26.2	13.7	21.2	21
Brong Ahafo	502	14.5	32.3	24.1	20.1	9
Northern	971	9.5	42.8	25	14.4	8.2
Upper East	224	23.2	25.9	12.9	9.4	28.6
Outside Ghana	470	4.7	48.3	29.8	10	7.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

These migrants born elsewhere in other regions had resided in the district for varying periods of time. Among the number of migrants who were born in the Western and Eastern regions for instance, the greatest percentages of 29.6 and 38.7 respectively, had spent 20 or more years in the district. Similarly, higher percentages of migrants born in five other regions, Greater Accra (29.1) Brong-Ahafo (32.3), Northern (42.8), central (48.6) and Volta (53.1) had resided in the district for a period between one and four years.

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

It is important that the household size, composition and headship of a population be analysed to facilitate development planning, programme and policy implementation. With the current decentralized planning, governance system and administration in Ghana, it is desirable that data are provided on social issues such as household population, headship, religion, marital status, literacy and other related social characteristics.

This chapter presents the social characteristics in the Daffiama Bussie Issa District. They include the size, household composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation and literacy and education.

3.2 Size, Household Composition and Headship

The 2010 PHC defined a household as a single or a group of persons who lived together in the same house or compound and shared the same house keeping arrangement and were catered for as one unit. A household has a head who may be a male or female member of the household and who is recognised as head by the other members of the household regardless of age or sex.

3.2.1 Household Size

Household composition in the district has been mainly based on traditional family system where males are most often heads of their households. Other relatives such as cousins and nieces of the head are traditionally considered children of the head and often form the majority in the household.

Table 3.1 depicts the household size by country, region and district. The district's total household population stood at 32,185 with an average household size of 6.4 persons. The Upper West Region had a total household population of 688,333 with an average household size of 6.2 persons. Thus, the households in the district constituted 4.7 percent of the total households in the region. A total of 642 persons are enumerated outside households representing 2.0 percent of the entire population.

Table 3.1: Household size by country, region and district

Categories	Total country	Region	District
Total household population	24,076,327	688,333	32,185
Number of households	5,467,054	110,174	5,030
Average household size	4.4	6.2	6.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition

Table 3.2 illustrates household population by composition and sex. The total household members in the district are 32,185 out of which children of household heads constituted the largest proportion of household members with 45.8 percent. Household heads formed the second largest proportion of 15.6 percent. Non-relatives formed the least proportion of the total population with 0.5 percent.

The proportion of males who are children of the household heads constituted 51.7 percent and females formed 40.1 percent. Household heads who are males formed 22.7 percent of the household population while female heads constituted 8.9 percent. Non-relatives also formed the least proportion of males (0.7 %) and females (0.4 %) in the household. The proportion formed by adopted or foster children in the household population is comparatively low - male (0.7 %) and female (0.8 %).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	32,185	100.0	15,679	100.0	16,506	100.0
Head	5,030	15.6	3,564	22.7	1,466	8.9
Spouse (wife/husband)	2,951	9.2	110	0.7	2,841	17.2
Child (son/daughter)	14,726	45.8	8,112	51.7	6,614	40.1
Parent/Parent in-law	712	2.2	74	0.5	638	3.9
Son/daughter in-law	646	2.0	94	0.6	552	3.3
Grandchild	2,833	8.8	1,428	9.1	1,405	8.5
Brother/Sister	1,660	5.2	967	6.2	693	4.2
Step child	501	1.6	248	1.6	253	1.5
Adopted/Foster child	247	0.8	107	0.7	140	0.8
Other relative	2,708	8.4	864	5.5	1,844	11.2
Non-relative	171	0.5	111	0.7	60	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Household structure

Table 3.3 indicates household population by structure and sex. Classification of households is based 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 among other combinations. The household structure presented in this section refers to the type of relationship (whether related or non-related) among household members. The data shows that proportion of extended (head, spouses, children and heads relatives) is 43.9 percent, followed by 19.8 percent for nuclear (head spouse(s) children) and the least proportion is 0.5 percent for head and a spouse only.

Besides, the proportion of males in the extended families (head, spouses, children and relatives of the head) constituted 44.6 percent while females in the same category also formed 43.2 percent of the household structure. This indicates that there are no differences between males and females that lived in the extended family households of total household population. Again, a total of 21.3 percent of the males is in the nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and children) while females in the same category constituted 18.4 percent. Households that comprised only the head and spouse formed the least proportion (males constituted 0.5 percent while females formed 0.4 percent).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

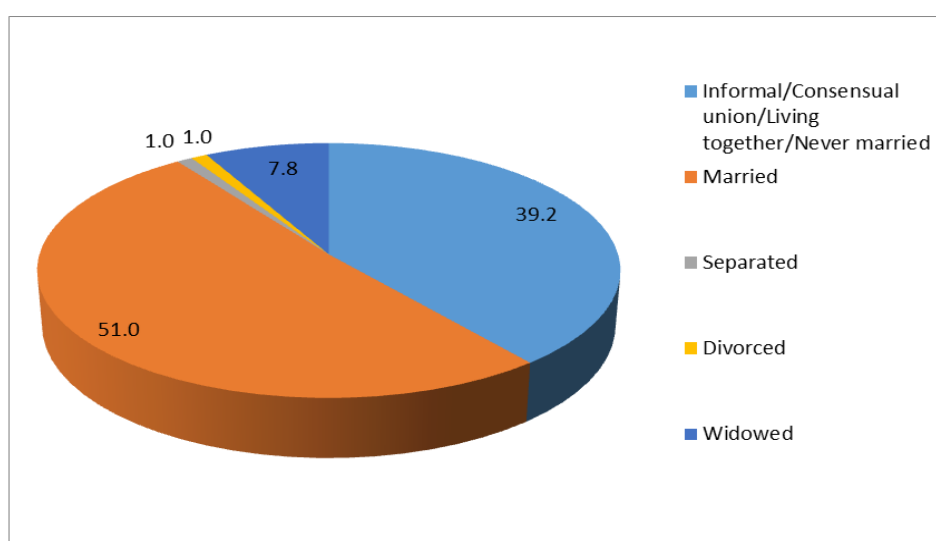
Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	32,185	100.0	15679	100.0	16506	100.0
Nuclear Family						
Head only	300	0.9	159	1.0	141	0.9
Head and a spouse only	146	0.5	72	0.5	74	0.5
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) children)	6378	19.8	3346	21.3	3032	18.4
Single parent Nuclear	2357	7.3	1012	6.5	1345	8.1
Extended Family						
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives)	14118	43.9	6986	44.6	7132	43.2
Extended + non relatives	457	1.4	251	1.6	206	1.2
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	1027	3.2	495	3.2	532	3.2
Single parent Extended	4996	15.5	2279	14.5	2717	16.5
Single parent Extended + non relative	216	0.7	102	0.7	114	0.7
Head and other composition but no spouse	2,190	6.8	977	6.2	1213	7.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is a social relationship that includes formal unions that are legal and/or traditional. It can be a religiously sanctioned or an informal co-habitation of partners. Across most cultures in Ghana, marriages are regulated and in some areas, young girls are given out into marriage after puberty rights. Marital status is an important factor that influences population growth. Information on marital status is important for the planning of housing development and health issues among others.

Figure 3.1 depicts the distribution of marital status of the population in the Daffiama Bussie Issa District. As shown in Figure 3.1, 51.0 percent of the population aged 12 years and older was married, 39.2 percent are never married or in informal or consensual union and 7.8 percent are widowed. Cases of divorced and separated among the population together constituted just two percent.

Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census. Ghana Statistical Service

Table 3.5 presents the distribution of population aged 12 years and older by sex, age group and marital status. The data indicates that the population 12 years and older with marital status is 21,352. Out of this, 51.0 percent are married while one percent each had separated and divorced with only 0.3 percent in consensual unions. The total population of males is 10,062 out of which married males are 49.0 percent while never married males are 47.8 percent. A large proportion of never married males who fell within the age bracket 15-19 years is 91.7 percent with 8.1 percent married.

On the other hand, males aged 55-59 years representing 93.8 percent had married while 1.5 percent are widowed. Furthermore, out of the total population of 11,290, over one-half (52.8%) of the females are married and 31.3 percent never married. The proportion of females who had never married within the age group 15-19 years was 85.1 percent. On the other hand, out of the total population of 1,031 females aged 30-34 years, 87.4 percent are married. Finally, a total of 57.0 percent of females aged 65 years and older are widowed.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	21,352	100.0	38.9	0.3	51.0	1.0	1.0	7.8
12-14	2,405		93.5	0.1	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,783	100.0	88.6	0.2	11.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
20 - 24	2,429	100.0	62.2	0.6	35.9	0.4	0.4	0.5
25 - 29	2,114	100.0	29.8	0.9	65.9	1.3	1.1	0.9
30 - 34	1,865	100.0	12.9	0.3	81.3	1.9	1.3	2.1
35 - 39	1,571	100.0	7.0	0.5	83.4	1.9	2.2	5.0
40 - 44	1,397	100.0	3.0	0.1	86.1	2.1	1.7	6.9
45 - 49	1,075	100.0	3.0	0.0	81.0	2.0	2.3	11.7
50 - 54	1,115	100.0	2.8	0.2	78.2	2.1	1.7	15.1
55 - 59	605	100.0	2.0	0.2	77.4	0.5	1.7	18.3
60 - 64	851	100.0	1.9	0.2	68.6	1.4	0.8	27.0
65+	2,142	100.0	4.1	0.1	57.1	0.5	1.8	36.4
Male								
Total	10,062	100.0	47.5	0.3	49.0	0.6	1.0	1.6
12-14	1,235	100.0	94.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,009	100.0	91.7	0.1	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	1,200	100.0	75.7	0.4	23.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
25 - 29	964	100.0	47.2	0.9	49.1	1.0	1.2	0.5
30 - 34	834	100.0	22.5	0.2	73.9	1.1	1.8	0.5
35 - 39	714	100.0	11.1	0.6	83.9	0.8	2.7	1.0
40 - 44	598	100.0	5.2	0.2	90.1	1.7	1.5	1.3
45 - 49	452	100.0	4.6	0.0	89.8	1.5	2.0	2.0
50 - 54	501	100.0	3.8	0.0	90.2	1.4	1.8	2.8
55 - 59	275	100.0	3.3	0.0	93.8	0.0	1.5	1.5
60 - 64	355	100.0	3.1	0.3	87.3	1.4	0.8	7.0
65+	925	100.0	5.6	0.1	82.3	0.6	2.2	9.2

Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status (Cont'd)

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Female								
Total	11,290	100.0	31.3	0.3	52.8	1.3	1.0	13.3
12-14	1,170	100.0	92.9	0.2	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	1,774	100.0	85.1	0.2	14.3	0.2	0.0	0.3
20 - 24	1,229	100.0	49.1	0.7	48.3	0.7	0.4	0.7
25 - 29	1,150	100.0	15.3	0.8	80.1	1.6	1.0	1.2
30 - 34	1,031	100.0	5.1	0.4	87.4	2.6	1.0	3.5
35 - 39	857	100.0	3.6	0.5	83.0	2.8	1.9	8.3
40 - 44	799	100.0	1.4	0.1	83.1	2.5	1.9	11.0
45 - 49	623	100.0	1.8	0.0	74.6	2.2	2.6	18.8
50 - 54	614	100.0	2.0	0.3	68.4	2.6	1.6	25.1
55 - 59	330	100.0	0.9	0.3	63.6	0.9	1.8	32.4
60 - 64	496	100.0	1.0	0.2	55.2	1.4	0.8	41.3
65+	1,217	100.0	2.9	0.1	38.0	0.4	1.6	57.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.6 shows the relationship between persons aged 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status in the district. Economic activity status is grouped into economically active (employed and unemployed) and economically not active). Out of the total population of 21,352 in this category (12 years and older), 68.0 percent are employed, 1.2 percent are unemployed and 30.8 percent are economically not active.

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	21,352	100.0	14,517	68.0	250	1.2	6,585	30.8
Never married	8,314	100.0	3,943	47.4	93	1.1	4,278	51.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	63	100.0	44	69.8	1	1.6	18	28.6
Married	10,887	100.0	9,176	84.3	143	1.3	1,568	14.4
Separated	208	100.0	185	88.9	2	2.0	21	10.1
Divorced	217	100.0	181	83.4	3	0.9	33	15.7
Widowed	1,663	100.0	988	59.4	8	0.5	667	40.1
Male								
Total	10,062	100.0	7,037	69.9	106	1.1	2,919	29.0
Never married	4,777	100.0	2,521	52.8	51	1.0	2,205	46.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	26	100.0	20	76.9	1	3.9	5	19.2
Married	4,929	100.0	4,264	86.5	52	1.1	613	12.4
Separated	63	100.0	48	76.2	0	0.0	15	23.8
Divorced	104	100.0	85	81.7	2	2.0	17	16.3
Widowed	163	100.0	99	60.7	0	0.0	64	39.2

Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status (cont'd)

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
Total	11,290	100.0	7,480	66.3	144	1.2	3,666	32.5
Never married	3,537	100.0	1,422	40.2	42	1.2	2,073	58.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	37	100.0	24	64.9	0	0.0	13	35.1
Married	5,958	100.0	4,912	82.4	91	1.6	955	16.0
Separated	145	100.0	137	94.5	2	1.4	6	4.1
Divorced	113	100.0	96	85.0	1	0.8	16	14.2
Widowed	1,500	100.0	889	59.3	8	0.5	603	40.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

A total of 84.3 percent of the married population are employed while 1.3 percent are unemployed and 14.4 percent are economically not active. However, a proportion of 6.8 percent of the widowed population are employed, 3.2 percent are unemployed while 10.1 percent are economically not active. Analysis of the data reveals that out of the total male population of 7,037 aged 12 years and older, 69.9 percent are employed, 1.1 percent are unemployed and 29.0 percent are economically not active. Within the never married male population, 46.2 percent are economically not active, just 1.0 percent are unemployed and 52.8 percent are employed. Married males had a greater percentage of their population (86.5 %) within those employed and the least proportion (1.1 %) are unemployed.

Out of the total female population aged 12 years and older, 66.3 percent are employed, 1.2 percent and 32.5 percent are unemployed and economically not active respectively. Within the never married male population, 58.6 percent are economically not active and 1.2 percent are unemployed; and 40.2 percent are employed. The analysis indicates that a higher proportion of 82.4 percent of the females are employed whilst the least proportion of 1.6 percent are unemployed.

It is observed that more than four out of every five persons (84.3 %) aged 12 years and older who are married are employed; and it is slightly higher for males than their female counterparts. With respect to the unemployed, table 3.6 shows that majority of them (51.5 %) never married. The explanation for this scenario is that majority of the persons never married may still be in school working for their degrees and diplomas; and are therefore not in the job market. For instance, the analysis revealed that 24.1 percent and 31.9 percent of those aged 15-19 years and 20-24 years respectively are in school. Overall, more than one out of every four persons (25.2 %) in the economically active population in the district is in school.

3.3.1 Marital Status and Level of Education

Table 3.7 depicts persons who are 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. The population aged 12 years and older in the district in 2010 is 21,352 out of which 58.6 percent had no education, 30.4 percent had basic education while 6.5 percent had secondary education. Just less than one percent (0.5 %) of the population had tertiary education. The never married population is 8,314 out of which 25.1 percent had no education, 56.9 percent had basic level and 0.4 percent had tertiary education.

Besides, 78.3 percent of the married population had no education, 14.4 percent had basic education while less than one percent (0.5 %) had tertiary education. The analysis shows that 73.4 percent of the males who are married had no education, while those who had basic and tertiary education constituted 15.9 percent and one percent respectively. The data further indicates that 4,777 males had never married and out of this, 52.3 percent had basic education, 29.2 percent had no education while less than one percent (0.6 %) had tertiary education.

The analysis of data in Table 3.5 shows that among both males and females, those with the highest proportion with no education are widowers (89.6 %) and widows (93.3 %). On the other hand, those who have never been married among males (29.2 %) and females (19.6 %) constituted the least proportion of persons without education. This could be ascribed to the fact that an overwhelming majority of those never married are relatively young and may be in school. However, majority of the persons widowed had advanced in years and this could be ascribed to relatively low access to education during their childhood days.

Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	None	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	21,352	100.0	58.6	30.4	6.5	2.0	2.1	0.5
Never married	8,314	100.0	25.1	56.9	11.6	3.6	2.3	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	63	100.0	50.8	22.2	14.3	3.2	4.8	4.8
Married	10,887	100.0	78.3	14.4	3.6	1.0	2.2	0.5
Separated	208	100.0	76.4	16.3	1.9	2.9	1.9	0.5
Divorced	217	100.0	75.6	17.5	3.2	1.8	0.9	0.9
Widowed	1,663	100.0	92.9	5.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.0
Male								
Total	10,062	100.0	52.6	33.1	8.5	1.8	3.2	0.8
Never married	4,777	100.0	29.2	52.3	12.5	2.6	2.8	0.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	26	100.0	46.2	23.1	11.5	0.0	11.5	7.7
Married	4,929	100.0	73.4	15.9	5.0	1.1	3.6	1.0
Separated	63	100.0	65.1	25.4	4.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Divorced	104	100.0	71.2	20.2	4.8	1.0	1.0	1.9
Widowed	163	100.0	89.6	4.9	1.2	1.2	3.1	0.0
Female								
Total	11,290	100.0	63.9	27.9	4.7	2.2	1.1	0.1
Never married	3,537	100.0	19.6	63.1	10.5	5.1	1.6	0.1
Informal/Consensual union/ Living together	37	100.0	54.1	21.6	16.2	5.4	0.0	2.7
Married	5,958	100.0	82.2	13.2	2.5	0.9	1.0	0.2
Separated	145	100.0	81.4	12.4	0.7	3.4	2.1	0.0
Divorced	113	100.0	79.6	15.0	1.8	2.7	0.9	0.0
Widowed	1,500	100.0	93.3	5.8	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Males recorded a greater percentage in the basic education for each of the marital status. Males recorded a higher percentage for basic education among all marital groupings except those who are never married and widows (see Table 3.7). Table 3.7 shows that less than one

percent (0.5 %) of the population in the district had obtained tertiary education. It is found that relatively lower percentage of females (0.1 %) than males (0.8 %) had tertiary education.

3.4 Nationality

Nationality refers the country to which a person belongs or owns allegiance. Table 3.8 presents information on the population by nationality and sex in the district. The data shows that 97.7 percent of the population are Ghanaians while non- Ghanaians (ECOWAS, African other than ECOWAS and others) constituted 2.3 percent. Ghanaians form majority of the population in the district. Analysis of the Ghanaian population shows that Ghanaians by birth form an overwhelming majority and Ghanaians with dual nationality and naturalized Ghanaians constituted relatively low proportions. With regard to the non-nationals, ECOWAS nationals are more than one-half (60.6 %) followed by Africans other than ECOWAS nationals (23.6 %) and non-Africans formed the least proportion of 15.8 percent.

Table 3.8 shows that, with the exception of ECOWAS nationals who had higher proportion of males than females, the proportion of males and females followed the general pattern in the district (females outnumber males).

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	32,827	100.0	15,971	100.0	16,856	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	30,938	94.2	15,075	94.4	15,863	94.1
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	815	2.5	381	2.4	434	2.6
Ghanaian by naturalisation	312	1.0	125	0.8	187	1.1
ECOWAS	462	1.4	249	1.6	213	1.3
African other than ECOWAS	180	0.5	87	0.5	93	0.6
Other	120	0.4	54	0.3	66	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.9 shows the population by religion and sex in the district. The data indicates that Christians made up majority of the population in the district (51.2%). Among the Christians, Catholics formed an overwhelming majority (85.0%) followed by those who belong to the Pentecostal or Charismatic groups (8.5%) and other Christians (1.9%). The second largest group are those who belong to the Islamic faith with a proportion of 36.8 percent, followed by traditionalist (8.0%) and those with no religion (3.7%). Those who belong to other religions formed the least proportion of 0.3 percent. Table 3.9 again shows that females outnumbered males in all religious groups except Protestants group and Islam.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	32,827	100.0	15,971	100.0	16,856	100.0
No religion	1,204	3.7	564	3.5	640	3.8
Catholic	14,370	43.8	6,763	42.3	7,607	45.1
Protestants (Anglican/Lutheran etc.)	688	2.1	361	2.3	327	1.9
Pentecostal/Charismatic	1,423	4.3	697	4.4	726	4.3
Other Christian	327	1.0	151	0.9	176	1.0
Islam	12,095	36.8	6,085	38.1	6,010	35.7
Traditionalist	2,620	8.0	1,301	8.1	1,319	7.8
Other	100	0.3	49	0.3	51	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a simple statement in any language with understanding. In Ghana, most people obtain this skill by enrolling in formal educational institutions although some obtain it informally (evening or night classes). Table 3.10 presents the population 11years and older by sex, age and literacy status. The reference population is 21,994 representing 67.0 percent of the district's population. Out of the 21,994 persons aged 11years and older, 57.7 percent of them are not literate compared with 42.3 percent who are literate. Although English is the official language, 29.3 percent of the population in the district are literate in English only and 64.9 percent are literate in both English and a Ghanaian language.

A total of 66.5 percent of the males are literate in English and Ghanaian language. A total of 70.5 percent of the males aged 60-64 years are literate in English and Ghanaian Languages. However, the percentage of males (34.2 %) within the age of 11-14 years are literate in English only. Furthermore, 63.0 % of the female population are literate in English and Ghanaian Language while less than one percent is recorded for others. Again, 64.7 percent of the proportion within the age cohort of 60-64 years are literate in English and Ghanaian Languages. Also 39.3 percent of the females aged 11-14 years are literate in English only. It is worth noting that both males and females of all age groups are mostly literate in English and Ghanaian languages and a very small proportion are literate in English and French.

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

Age Group	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	12,690	9,304	100.0	29.3	5.3	64.9	0.2	0.3
11-14	681	2,366	100.0	36.8	5.6	57.1	0.1	0.3
15-19	916	2,867	100.0	28.7	4.7	66.1	0.2	0.2
20-24	1,031	1,398	100.0	22.5	4.5	72.7	0.1	0.3
25-29	1,279	835	100.0	26.9	4.7	67.8	0.5	0.1
30-34	1,330	535	100.0	23.6	6.2	69.3	0.4	0.6
35-39	1,229	342	100.0	25.7	6.7	67.3	0.0	0.3
40-44	1,187	210	100.0	32.4	8.1	59.0	0.0	0.5
45-49	903	172	100.0	34.9	9.9	54.1	0.6	0.6
50-54	917	198	100.0	25.8	4.0	69.2	0.0	1.0
55-59	507	98	100.0	21.4	7.1	70.4	1.0	0.0
60-64	756	95	100.0	28.4	3.2	68.4	0.0	0.0
65+	1,954	188	100.0	28.2	6.4	64.9	0.0	0.5
Male								
Total	5,401	5,016	100.0	27.5	5.4	66.5	0.3	0.2
11-14	416	1,174	100.0	34.2	5.5	60.1	0.2	0.1
15-19	530	1,479	100.0	28.3	4.9	66.3	0.4	0.2
20-24	449	751	100.0	20.2	4.7	75.0	0.1	0.0
25-29	491	473	100.0	26.2	4.9	68.1	0.8	0.0
30-34	535	299	100.0	22.4	6.0	69.9	0.7	1.0
35-39	491	223	100.0	22.4	8.1	69.1	0.0	0.4
40-44	465	133	100.0	33.1	7.5	58.6	0.0	0.8
45-49	349	103	100.0	33.0	8.7	56.3	1.0	1.0
50-54	374	127	100.0	20.5	4.7	73.2	0.0	1.6
55-59	210	65	100.0	24.6	4.6	69.2	1.5	0.0
60-64	294	61	100.0	24.6	4.9	70.5	0.0	0.0
65+	797	128	100.0	24.2	7.8	68.0	0.0	0.0
Female								
Total	7,289	4,288	100.0	31.4	5.1	63.0	0.0	0.4
11-14	265	1,192	100.0	39.3	5.8	54.3	0.1	0.6
15-19	386	1,388	100.0	29.3	4.5	65.9	0.0	0.3
20-24	582	647	100.0	25.0	4.3	70.0	0.0	0.6
25-29	788	362	100.0	27.9	4.4	67.4	0.0	0.3
30-34	795	236	100.0	25.0	6.4	68.6	0.0	0.0
35-39	738	119	100.0	31.9	4.2	63.9	0.0	0.0
40-44	722	77	100.0	31.2	9.1	59.7	0.0	0.0
45-49	554	69	100.0	37.7	11.6	50.7	0.0	0.0
50-54	543	71	100.0	35.2	2.8	62.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	297	33	100.0	15.2	12.1	72.7	0.0	0.0
60-64	462	34	100.0	35.3	0.0	64.7	0.0	0.0
65+	1,157	60	100.0	36.7	3.3	58.3	0.0	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.1 School Attendance

In the 2010 PHC education referred to someone who has had a full-time education in an educational institution. The person should spend “at least four hours a day receiving general education in which the emphasis is not on vocational skill or trade training” (GSS, 2012). The 2010 PHC collected information on school attendance for those who are attending or have attended school before and the highest level attended by both sexes.

Table 3.11 provides information on the population three years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. The number of persons who had attended school in the past is 3,427 out of which 56.5 percent and 43.5 are males and females respectively. More than three out of every five persons (61.7 %) aged three years and older are males who had the attained basic level of education (primary, JSS/JHS and middle) in the past. However, the data revealed that more females (72.6 %) had completed the basic level of education in the past. The proportion of males with secondary level education is 5.0 percent, vocational, technical and commercial is 4.1 percent and tertiary 8.3 percent. On the contrary, females who had attained secondary education is 2.8 percent, vocational, technical and commercial is 6.1 percent while 3.7 percent had attended tertiary institutions in the past. The analysis again reveals that a higher proportion of females had skills training and only relatively small proportion attained tertiary education as compared to their male counterparts.

3.6.2 Current School Attendance

Table 3.11 presents information on the population three years and older who are in school by level of education and sex. The analysis of data shows that a total of 11,419 persons comprising 51.4 percent males and 48.6 percent females are in School. Almost seven out of every ten males (69.4 %) in the reference population are at the basic level (kindergarten, primary and JSS/JHS). Similarly, 72.0 % of the females aged three years and older are attending basic school. Thus, more females than males are attending kindergarten, primary or JHS. On the other hand, females who are in SHS constituted 5.5 percent, while 2.8 percent are attending vocational, technical and commercial while less than one percent (0.5 %) are in tertiary institutions. There is little variation between males (18.7 %) and females (18.8 %) at the pre-school level. The gap between males (69.4 %) and females (72.0 %) is narrow at the basic level. Differences are again noticed between males (1.4 %) and females (0.5 %) schooling at the tertiary level. This suggests that more females tend to drop out of school as they pursue higher academic status.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	11,419	100.0	5,866	100.0	5,553	100.0	3,427	100.0	1,936	100.0	1,491	100.0
Nursery	1,501	13.1	735	12.5	766	13.8	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	639	5.6	363	6.2	276	5.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	5,979	52.4	2,980	50.8	2,999	54.0	1,155	33.7	603	31.1	552	37.0
JSS/JHS	2,087	18.3	1,090	18.6	997	18.0	703	20.5	318	16.4	385	25.8
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	421	12.3	275	14.2	146	9.8
SSS/SHS	775	6.8	471	8.0	304	5.5	476	13.9	289	14.9	187	12.5
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	140	4.1	97	5.0	43	2.9
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	257	2.3	102	1.7	155	2.8	170	5.0	79	4.1	91	6.1
Post middle/secondary certificate	70	0.6	44	0.8	26	0.5	163	4.8	114	5.9	49	3.3
Tertiary	111	1.0	81	1.4	30	0.5	199	5.8	161	8.3	38	2.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

A strong and viable economy depends to a large extent on the quality of labour force available. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services, only the working population, often referred to as the “employed” produce them. Generally, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to the general well-being of the population. This chapter analyses the economic characteristics of the population aged 15 years and older in the district including economic activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and employment sector in the Daffiama Bussie Issa District.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 presents information on the population aged 15 years and older by activity status and sex. The district has a population of 18,947 aged 15 years and older, out of which, 73.0 percent are economically active, while 27.0 percent are economically not active. Out of the 13,822 economically active persons, 98.2 percent are employed while 1.8 percent are unemployed. The data also show that the economically not active population is 5,125 out of which 49.3 percent are in full-time education, 20.0 percent did home duties and 20.4 percent are considered too old or young to work. Further analysis shows that those who are disabled or sick constituted 6.0 percent of the economically not active population.

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

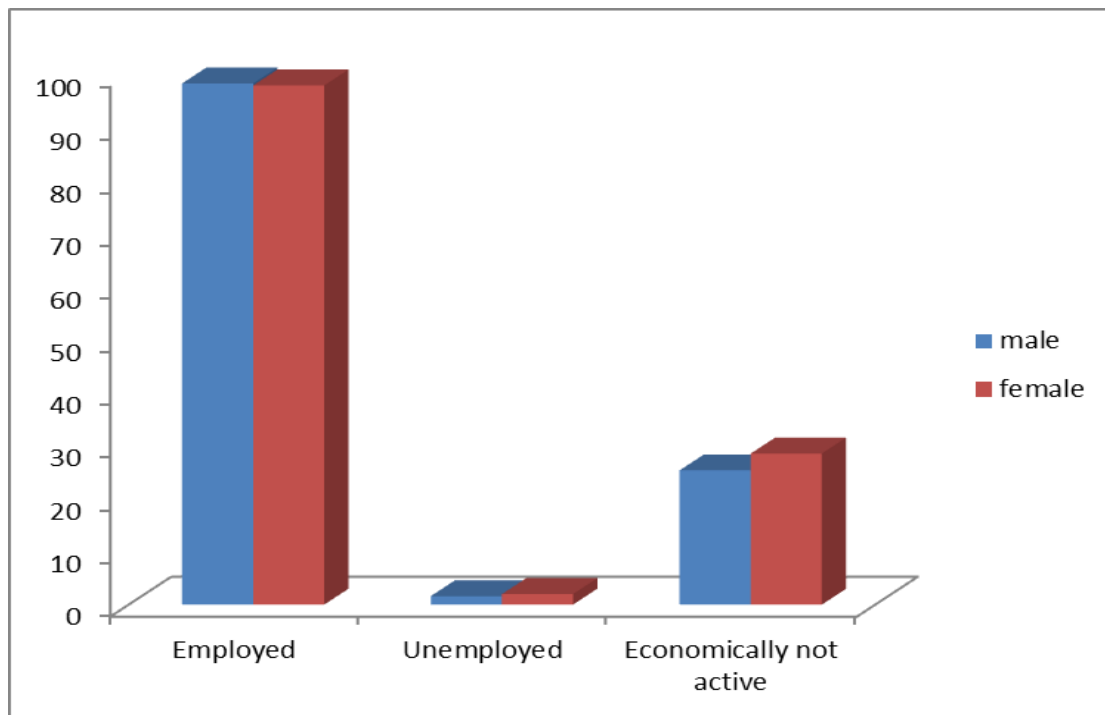
Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	18,947	100.0	8,827	100.0	10,120	100.0
Economically active	13,822	73.0	6,589	74.6	7,233	71.5
<i>Employed</i>	<i>13,572</i>	<i>98.2</i>	<i>6,483</i>	<i>98.4</i>	<i>7,089</i>	<i>98.0</i>
<i>Worked</i>	<i>13,404</i>	<i>98.8</i>	<i>6,400</i>	<i>98.7</i>	<i>7,004</i>	<i>98.8</i>
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>1.0</i>
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>2.0</i>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>56.8</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>50.9</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>61.1</i>
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>43.2</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>49.1</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>38.9</i>
Economically not active	5,125	27.0	2,238	25.4	2,887	28.5
Did home duties (household chore)	1,027	20.0	292	13.0	735	25.5
Full time education	2,525	49.3	1,341	59.9	1,184	41.0
Pensioner/Retired	41	0.8	27	1.2	14	0.5
Disabled/Sick	306	6.0	160	7.1	146	5.1
Too old/young	1,044	20.4	336	15.0	708	24.5
Other	182	3.6	82	3.7	100	3.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.1 shows that out of the total male population aged 15 years and older, 74.6 percent are economically active while 25.4 percent are economically not active. The economically active male population comprised 98.4 percent employed and 1.6 percent unemployed. The male population classified as economically not active is 25.4 percent. Out of this, 59.9 percent are in full-time education, 13.0 percent did home duties and 15.0 percent could not work because of their age (i.e. either too old or young to work). The results of the analysis indicate that males living with disability or sick among the economically not active constituted 7.1 percent.

Out of the female population aged 15 years and older, Figure 4.1 shows that 71.5 percent are economically active, while the remaining 28.5 percent are economically not active. Out of the economically active female population, 98.0 percent are employed while 2.0 percent are unemployed. A total of 41.0 percent of the economically not active female population are in full-time education while 25.5 percent performed home duties and 24.5 percent are regarded as too old or young to work. The female population that are disabled or sick constituted 5.1 percent.

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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows the employed population by sex and age in the district. The total number of persons aged 15 years and older is 18,947 persons, out of which, 71.6 percent are employed, 1.3 percent are unemployed and the remaining 27.0 percent are classified as economically not active. From the Table, the age cohort of 45-49 year age group constituted the largest proportion (91.6 %) of the employed population while the unemployed at the same age cohort is 0.9 percent. The economically not active populations who fall within this same age cohort formed 7.6 percent.

The least proportion of employed population was recorded for the age cohort of 15 – 19 years (45.9 %) while the unemployed formed one percent for those in the same age cohort.

However, the proportion of 53.1 percent is recorded for the economically not active population within the same age cohort.

Table 2.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	18,947	100.0	13,572	71.6	250	1.3	5,125	27
15-19	3,783	100.0	1,736	45.9	37	1	2,010	53.1
20-24	2,429	100.0	1,519	62.5	56	2.3	854	35.2
25-29	2,114	100.0	1,693	80.1	45	2.1	376	17.8
30-34	1,865	100.0	1,618	86.8	38	2	209	11.2
35-39	1,571	100.0	1,414	90	22	1.4	135	8.6
40-44	1,397	100.0	1,279	91.6	12	0.9	106	7.6
45-49	1,075	100.0	979	91.1	10	0.9	86	8
50-54	1,115	100.0	986	88.4	4	0.4	125	11.2
55-59	605	100.0	517	85.5	3	0.5	85	14
60-64	851	100.0	627	73.7	18	2.1	206	24.2
65+	2,142	100.0	1,204	56.2	5	0.2	933	43.6
Male		100.0						
Total	8,827	100.0	6,483	73.4	106	1.2	2,238	25.4
15-19	2,009	100.0	990	49.3	13	0.6	1,006	50.1
20-24	1,200	100.0	740	61.7	23	1.9	437	36.4
25-29	964	100.0	777	80.6	19	2	168	17.4
30-34	834	100.0	746	89.4	18	2.2	70	8.4
35-39	714	100.0	652	91.3	11	1.5	51	7.1
40-44	598	100.0	561	93.8	6	1	31	5.2
45-49	452	100.0	418	92.5	2	0.4	32	7.1
50-54	501	100.0	460	91.8	3	0.6	38	7.6
55-59	275	100.0	253	92	1	0.4	21	7.6
60-64	355	100.0	280	78.9	9	2.5	66	18.6
65+	925	100.0	606	65.5	1	0.1	318	34.4
Female								
Total	10,120	100.0	7,089	70	144	1.4	2,887	28.5
15-19	1,774	100.0	746	42.1	24	1.4	1,004	56.6
20-24	1,229	100.0	779	63.4	33	2.7	417	33.9
25-29	1,150	100.0	916	79.7	26	2.3	208	18.1
30-34	1,031	100.0	872	84.6	20	1.9	139	13.5
35-39	857	100.0	762	88.9	11	1.3	84	9.8
40-44	799	100.0	718	89.9	6	0.8	75	9.4
45-49	623	100.0	561	90	8	1.3	54	8.7
50-54	614	100.0	526	85.7	1	0.2	87	14.2
55-59	330	100.0	264	80	2	0.6	64	19.4
60-64	496	100.0	347	70	9	1.8	140	28.2
65+	1,217	100.0	598	49.1	4	0.3	615	50.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Out of the male population, a higher proportion of 93.8 percent of the employed fell within the age cohort of 40 – 45 years, and a relatively higher proportion of 2.5 percent is also recorded for the unemployed population within the age cohort of 60 – 64 years. For the economically not active category, a higher proportion of 50.1 percent is recorded for the age cohort of 15 – 19 years. However, the least proportion of 49.3 percent was constituted by those employed within the age cohort of 15 -19 years. Among those aged 65 years and older,

less than one percent are unemployed while within the age cohort of 40 – 45 years, the economically not active population constituted the least proportion of 5.2 percent.

Among the female population, the employed constituted the highest proportion of 90.0 percent for those in the age cohort of 45 - 49 years. The unemployed persons within the age cohort 20 – 24 years formed the highest proportion of 2.7 percent. The age cohort of 60 years and older had a higher proportion of 50.5 percent of the females who are economically not active. However, the age cohort 15 - 19 years also constituted the least proportion of 42.1 percent of the employed female population.

The percentage distribution of activity status by age shows the distinction between age-based dependency and economic dependency. The economic dependency distinguishes the economically active population from the economically inactive population within the age groups. For instance, in theory, the population aged 15-64 years is expected to be economically active while those aged 0-14 as well as 65 years and older are expected to be economically not active and economically dependent on the population aged 15-64 years.

However, Table 4.2 shows that 50.0 percent of the population aged 65 years and older are economically active and are employed when in theory they are supposed to be economically dependent on the population aged 15-64 years. This phenomenon could be explained by these reasons:

- The retirement benefits for the aged (population 65 years and older) are not sufficient to economically sustain them in order to live decently without working;
- The income levels of the population aged 15-64 years is not sufficient to enable them fully cater for the economic needs of their dependents;
- Some of the self-employed population decide to perform economic activities after attaining 64 years; and
- Demand for some special skills not attractive to the youth that requires many years of experience are only found among the population 65 years and older i.e. lecturers, research fellows, medical doctors, consultants, etc. Besides, there are some class of workers including judges of the superior courts and commissioners of statutory bodies who retire at age 70 years (Republic of Ghana, 1992) and there is no retirement age for politicians (executive and legislature) and lawyers.

Similarly, a total of 27.0 percent of the population aged 15-64 years are economically not-active when they are expected to be economically active. The non-activity status of this group is mainly concentrated in the age group 15-19 and 20-24 because they are mainly schooling. Together those aged 15 and 24 years constituted 55.9 percent of the economically not active population. However, the economic non-activity status of this group decreases with age. For instance, the proportion of the age group 15-19 that are economically not active is 53.2 percent compared to 35.2 percent and 17.8 percent respectively for the age group 20-24 and 25-29.

4.3 Occupation

In the 2010 PHC, occupation was defined as economic activity that an individual engages in to earn a living in cash or kind. Occupation refers to the type of work that one was engaged in during the seven days preceding the Census Night, and those who did not work but had jobs to return to, as well as those employed who had worked before (GSS, 2010). Table 4.3

presents data on employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex in the Daffiama Bussie Issa District. The total employed population in the district is 13,572 out of which majority (78.0 %) are engaged as skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers. Another 10.4 percent are engaged in craft and related trades; with less than one percent (0.3 %) engaged as clerical support workers.

Total employed male population is 6,483, out of which skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers formed 84.9 percent compared to 3.6 percent engaged in craft and related trades with less than one percent (0.4 percent) employed as clerical support workers.

From the Table, the female employed population is 7,089, out of which 71.7 percent are found in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery, while those in craft and related trades workers constituted 16.6 percent. The results show that less than one percent (0.2 %) of the female population are engaged as clerical support workers. This means that the craft industry if well-developed could provide alternative livelihoods for the people, particularly women.

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	13,572	100.0	6,483	100.0	7,089	100.0
Managers	106	0.8	37	0.6	69	1.0
Professionals	302	2.2	206	3.2	96	1.4
Technicians and associate professionals	74	0.5	61	0.9	13	0.2
Clerical support workers	39	0.3	27	0.4	12	0.2
Service and sales workers	788	5.8	239	3.7	549	7.7
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	10,588	78.0	5,506	84.9	5,082	71.7
Craft and related trades workers	1,409	10.4	233	3.6	1,176	16.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	83	0.6	82	1.3	1	0.0
Elementary occupations	183	1.3	92	1.4	91	1.3
Other occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or service rendered at the respondents' work place. Table 4.4 presents the industry status of employed persons in the district. The Table shows that agriculture, forestry and fishing industry employed 77.7 percent, manufacturing and wholesale/retail accounted for 9.2 percent and 4.9 percent respectively. The remaining industries accounted for less than 10.0 percent (8.2 %).

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	13,572	100.0	6,483	100.0	7,089	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	10,539	77.7	5,478	84.5	5,061	71.4
Mining and quarrying	6	0.0	6	0.1	0	0.0
Manufacturing	1,245	9.2	142	2.2	1,103	15.6
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	11	0.1	11	0.2	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	17	0.1	15	0.2	2	0.0
Construction	66	0.5	66	1.0	0	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	671	4.9	241	3.7	430	6.1
Transportation and storage	59	0.4	59	0.9	0	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	187	1.4	28	0.4	159	2.2
Information and communication	10	0.1	4	0.1	6	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	6	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	52	0.4	19	0.3	33	0.5
Administrative and support service activities	27	0.2	22	0.3	5	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	57	0.4	52	0.8	5	0.1
Education	289	2.1	209	3.2	80	1.1
Human health and social work activities	97	0.7	53	0.8	44	0.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	6	0.0	6	0.1	0	0.0
Other service activities	114	0.8	45	0.7	69	1.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	112	0.8	24	0.4	88	1.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There is sex differential in the employed population by industry. The analysis indicates that, 84.5 percent of the male labour force of 5,478 are employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing relative to 71.4 percent of their female counterparts. The wholesale, retail, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycle industry employed 6.1 percent of the female labour force compared to 3.7 percent for males. Females employed in the accommodation and food services industry is 2.2 percent compared to less than one percent (0.4 %) for the male workforce.

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in an establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Table 4.5 presents the distribution of employed population 15 years and older by sex. The highest proportion of the total labour force are self-employed without employees (60.1 %). This is followed by employees (18.0 %) and contributing family workers (11.7 %).

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

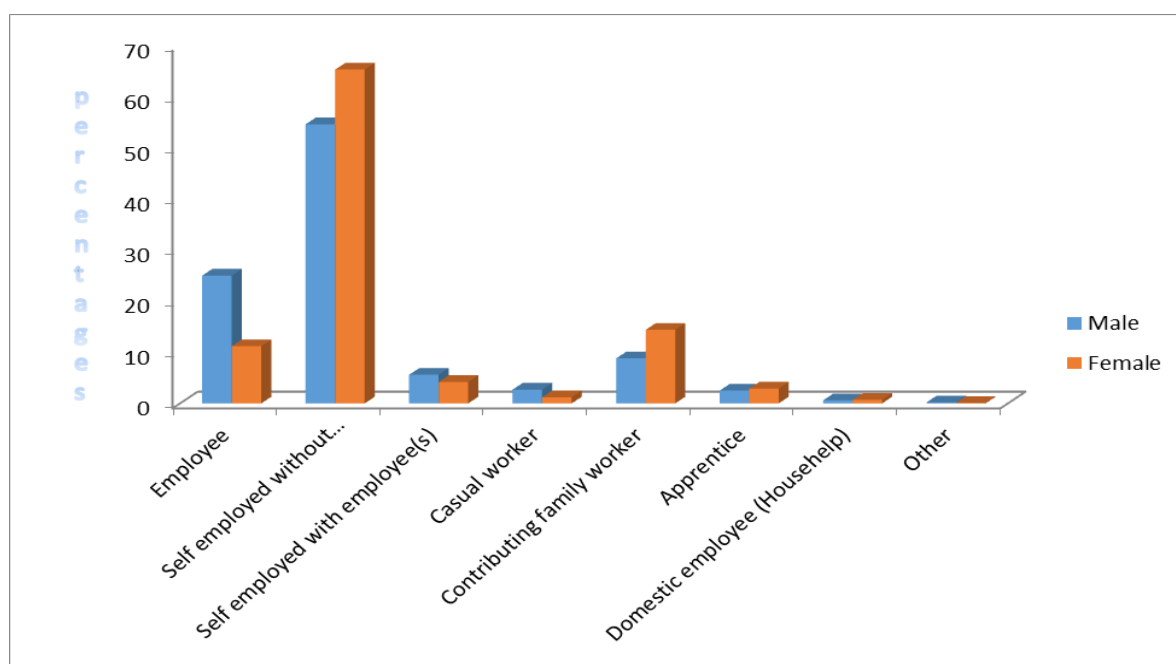
Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	10,243,476	100.0	5,005,534	100.0	5,237,942	100.0
Employee	1,839,360	18.0	1,252,782	25.0	586,578	11.2
Self-employed without employee(s)	6,151,396	60.1	2,732,824	54.6	3,418,572	65.3
Self-employed with employee(s)	498,460	4.9	280,989	5.6	217,471	4.2
Casual worker	201,404	2.0	136,188	2.7	65,216	1.2
Contributing family worker	1,195,522	11.7	439,650	8.8	755,872	14.4
Apprentice	275,148	2.7	124,801	2.5	150,347	2.9
Domestic employee (Househelp)	65,167	0.6	29,028	0.6	36,139	0.7
Other	17,019	0.2	9,272	0.2	7,747	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.2 shows that among the male employed population, 54.6 percent of the labour force are self-employed without employees as compared to 65.3 percent for females. Only 5.6 percent and 4.2 percent of the males and females employed respectively are self-employed with employees.

The proportion of males working as employees is 25.0 percent while that of the female population is 11.2 percent. Figure 4.2 indicates that a higher proportion of females than males are serving as apprentices in the district.

Figure 4.2: Employment Status by Sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector of the employment in which the respondent was working at the time of the census or was last employed, if unemployed. Table 4.6 indicates that the total employed population of the district is 13,572, out of which the private informal sector employed an overwhelming majority of 95.5 percent. This is followed by the public sector, which employed just 3.1 percent of the district's labour force.

In terms of the sexes, the private informal sector employed 93.6 percent of the male population as compared to 97.3 percent for their female counterparts. A higher proportion of males (4.8 %) than the females (1.5 %) are employed in the public (government) sector. The least proportion of the labour force in the district are employed by other International Organisations.

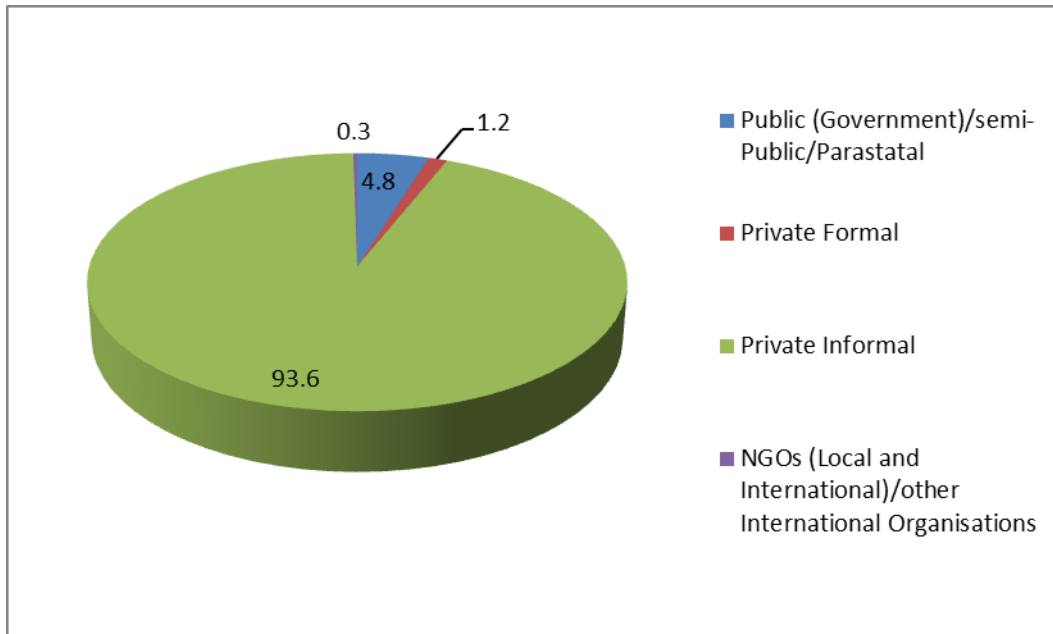
Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by Employment sector and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	13,572	100.0	6,483	100.0	7,089	100.0
Public (Government)	417	3.1	314	4.8	103	1.5
Private Formal	141	1.0	81	1.2	60	0.8
Private Informal	12,965	95.5	6,065	93.6	6,900	97.3
Semi-Public/Parastatal	9	0.1	6	0.1	3	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	39	0.3	17	0.3	22	0.3
Other International Organisations	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.3 indicates that an overwhelming majority of the employed population in the district are operating in the private informal sector. Thus, the private informal sector employed over 90 percent of the economically active population in the district. The public (government)/semi-public/parastatal and the private formal sector accounted for less than 10.0 percent. The sector that employed the least proportion of the labour force are NGOs (local and international) and other International organisations.

Figure 4.3: Employment sector of population aged 15 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Communication serves as an important tool in the economic and social lives of people. Business is transacted through communication, and the availability of effective and reliable communication channels can enhance economic activity and improve incomes. Recent developments in communication include the use of mobile phones and desktop or laptop computers and the Internet.

The main objective of this chapter is to analyze the individual ownership of mobile phones and the use of the Internet among the population aged 12 years and older as well as household ownership of computers and fixed telephone lines in the Daffiama Bussie Issa District. These are analyzed in relation to the characteristics of the individuals and the households.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

In the 2010 Census, the question on ownership of mobile phones and internet usage was asked of persons 12 years and older in the Daffiama Bussie Issa District. Table 5.1 illustrates both the absolute numbers and percentages of persons aged 12 years and older who owned mobile phones and use the Internet facility by sex. The district had a total population of 21,352 of persons who are 12 years and older representing 65 percent. The population aged 12 years and older consisted of 47.1 percent males and a female majority of 52.9 percent. The 2010 PHC results show that almost one out every five persons in the district aged 12 years and older (18.9 %) owned a mobile phone. Even though there are generally more females than male (10,062) who are within the specified age group in the district, a higher proportion of males (26.5 %) than females (12.2 %) owned mobile phones.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Mobile phone ownership		Internet facility usage	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,352	100.0	4,041	18.9	260	1.2
Male	10,062	47.1	2,666	26.5	164	1.6
Female	11,290	52.9	1,375	12.2	96	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

It is believed that, all over the World the Internet has transformed communication, education, business and development; and that internet usage add billions of US dollars to economies that make good use of it. In the light of this, information on the use of the Internet was collected on persons 12 years and older during the 2010 PHC. The data in Table 5.1 shows that out of the 21,352 who are aged 12 years and older in the district, only 260 persons

constituting just 1.2 percent used internet facilities. This means that Internet usage in the district was generally low. Disaggregation of the data by sex indicated that, a slightly higher proportion (1.6 %) of males than females (0.9 %) aged 12 years and older in the district used the Internet(see Table 5.1).

5.4 Household Ownership of Computer

Households having personal computers refer to households who owned at least a desktop or laptop computer. Ownership of desktop or laptop computers by household is important in enhancing studies and the use of the Internet.

Information from Table 5.2 indicates that out of the total number of households in the district, only 1.3 percent owned desktop computers or laptops which is lower than the regional average of 3.7 percent. The results of the analysis revealed that 1.6 percent and less than one percent (0.6 %) of the male and female headed households in the district owned desktop or laptop computers.

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

Sex of household head	Households		Desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,030	100.0	65	1.3
Male	3,564	70.9	56	1.6
Female	1,466	29.1	9	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with Disabilities (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks or activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 PHC).

The data on the type and locations of PWDs will inform decision-makers to formulate policies and programmes to address specific barriers that prevent persons with disabilities from participating effectively in national development.

This chapter presents an analysis of the data on the type, locality and socio-demographic characteristics of PWDs in the district.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows that 1,747 of the population in the district representing 5.3 percent had some form of disability. In terms of sex, there are 870 male PWDs representing 5.4 percent of the male population while the 877 female PWDs constituted 5.2 percent of the total female population.

The types of disability identified among the people in the district are sight, hearing, speech, intellectual, emotional, physical and others. The proportion of PWDs with sight disability constituted the highest proportion of 33.0 percent while those with speech disability constituted the least proportion of 8.5 percent. The proportion of female PWDs with sight disability is 35.9 percent as compared with 30.0 percent for their male counterparts. It emerged from the analysis that male and female PWDs suffering from speech disability formed the least proportion in terms of type of disability (see Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Population with disability by sex and type

Disability type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	32,827	100.0	15,971	100.0	16,856	100.0
No disability	31,080	94.7	15,101	94.6	15,979	94.8
With a disability	1,747	5.3	870	5.4	877	5.2
Sight	576	33.0	261	30.0	315	35.9
Hearing	265	15.2	117	13.4	148	16.9
Speech	149	8.5	70	8.0	79	9.0
Physical	291	16.7	140	16.1	151	17.2
Intellectual	236	13.5	143	16.4	93	10.6
Emotional	509	29.1	262	30.1	247	28.2
Other	366	21.0	165	19.0	201	22.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

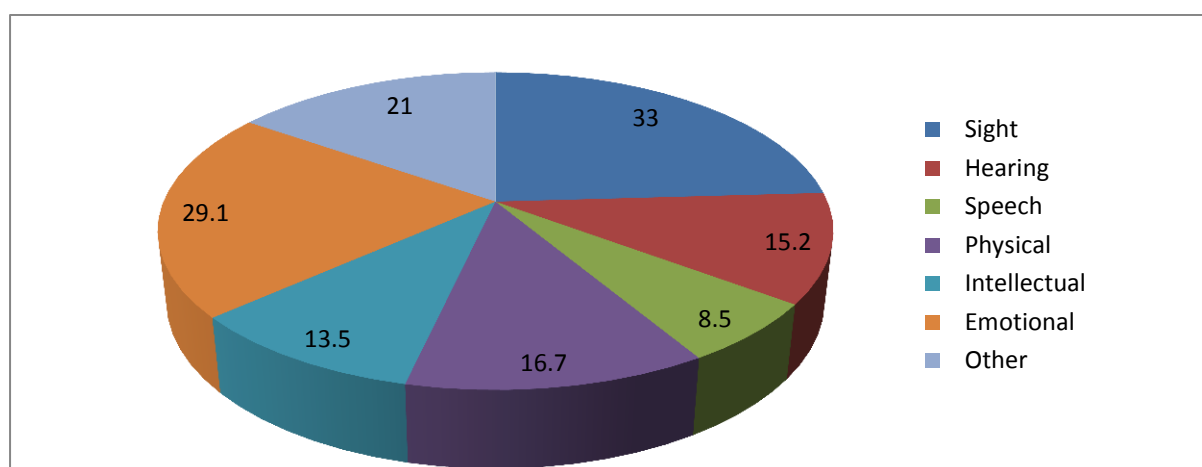
6.3 Type of Disability

In the district, 1,747 persons with disability reported a total of 2,392 disabilities yielding an average of 1.37 disabilities per person. That means that, 37.0 percent of the population with disabilities had more than one type of disability. Among females, 877 PWDs reported a total of 1,234 disabilities giving, an average of 1.41 disabilities per person. In the case of males with disability, the 870 persons with disabilities reported a total of 1,158 disabilities giving, an average of 1.33 disabilities each. Thus 41.0 percent and 33.0 percent of the female and male PWDs respectively are suffering from multiple disabilities.

Among the various types, the most common type of disability in the district are the visually impaired. The proportion of PWDs with visual impairment constituted 33.0 percent. The second most common type of disability are the emotional disability (29.1 %), with the least proportion (8.5 %) being formed by persons with speech disability in the district. Figure 6.1 illustrates the proportions of each type of disability to the total population of persons with disabilities in the district.

Emotional disability, which is the second commonest disability type, affected 1.5 and 1.6 percent of males and females respectively. The numbers of persons with other types of disabilities constituted less than two percent for both males and females. Persons with speech disabilities in the population are the least common type of disability for both sexes; males constituted 0.5 percent while females constituted 0.5 percent of the total population for each sex.

Figure 6.1: Types of disabilities



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and Activity Status

The 2010 PHC described activity status as the economic and non-economic activity of persons during the reference period. Persons who worked for pay, profit or family gain, those who did not work but had jobs to return to and those unemployed, are referred to as economically active. The economically not active group comprised persons who did not work and are not seeking jobs. These included homemakers, students, retired persons, disabled and unable to work and those with ill-health or too old to work.

A total of 1,273 out of the 1,747 PWDs in the district representing 72.9 percent are aged 15 years and older. Table 6.2 shows the distribution of persons 15 years and older with disability

by economic activity status and sex. It shows that out of the total PWD population aged 15 years or older, 64.7 percent are employed, less than one percent (0.8 %) are unemployed and 34.5 percent are economically not active. On the other hand, the analysis shows that 72.1 percent of the persons without disability are employed, 1.4 percent are unemployed and 26.5 percent are economically not active. Thus, persons without disability had a significantly higher proportion of their population employed than PWDs in the district. However, the proportion of PWDs considered as economically not active is relatively higher than the population living without disability.

Among the economically active persons living with disabilities, less than one percent (0.4 %) of those with sight disabilities are unemployed and 59.3 percent are employed. The proportion of persons with sight disability who are economically not active constituted 40.3 percent. Out of the persons with physical disability, 47.2 percent are economically not active and 52.8 percent constituted the economically active population among PWDs in the district. Almost seven out of every 10 PWDs (65.0 %) encountering hearing impairment are economically active compared to 38.0 percent considered as economically not active.

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

Sex/ type	Disability	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes									
Total		18,947	100.0	13,572	71.6	250	1.3	5,125	27
No disability		17,674	100.0	12,749	72.1	239	1.4	4,686	26.5
With a disability		1,273	100.0	823	64.7	11	0.8	439	34.5
	Sight	514	100.0	305	59.3	2	0.4	207	40.3
	Hearing	205	100.0	127	62	0	0	78	38
	Speech	92	100.0	60	65.2	1	1.1	31	33.7
	Physical	250	100.0	128	51.2	4	1.6	118	47.2
	Intellectual	129	100.0	69	53.5	2	1.6	58	45
	Emotional	289	100.0	232	80.3	1	0.3	56	19.4
	Other	227	100.0	161	70.9	3	1.3	63	27.8
Male									
Total		8,827	100.0	6,483	73.4	106	1.2	2,238	25.4
No disability		8,230	100.0	6,081	73.9	99	1.2	2,050	24.9
With a disability		597	100.0	402	67.3	7	1.2	188	31.5
	Sight	223	100.0	144	64.6	0	0	79	35.4
	Hearing	84	100.0	60	71.4	0	0	24	28.6
	Speech	40	100.0	30	75	0	0	10	25
	Physical	117	100.0	62	53	3	2.6	52	44.4
	Intellectual	76	100.0	44	57.9	2	2.6	30	39.5
	Emotional	129	100.0	103	79.8	1	0.8	25	19.4
	Other	96	100.0	73	76	2	2.1	21	21.9
Female									
Total		10,120	100.0	7,089	70	144	1.4	2,887	28.5
No disability		9,444	100.0	6,668	70.6	140	1.5	2,636	27.9
With a disability		676	100.0	421	62.3	4	0.6	251	37.1
	Sight	291	100.0	161	55.3	2	0.7	128	44
	Hearing	121	100.0	67	55.4	0	0	54	44.6
	Speech	52	100.0	30	57.7	1	1.9	21	40.4
	Physical	133	100.0	66	49.6	1	0.8	66	49.6
	Intellectual	53	100.0	25	47.2	0	0	28	52.8
	Emotional	160	100.0	129	80.6	0	0	31	19.4
	Other	131	100.0	88	67.2	1	0.8	42	32.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Out of a total male population of 8,827 aged 15 years and older in the district, 6.8 percent of them had disabilities, compared to 6.7 percent for the total female population of 10,120.

Among the male PWD population, 67.3 percent are employed as compared to a proportion of 1.2 percent unemployed and 31.5 percent economically not active. On the other hand, 73.9 percent of the males without disability are employed, 1.2 percent are unemployed and 24.9 percent are economically not active. However, a higher proportion of the males living with all types of disabilities are employed.

In the case of female PWDs, it is observed that 62.3 percent are employed, less than one percent (0.6%) and 37.1 percent are unemployed and economically inactive respectively. Females without disability on the other hand, had a proportion of 70.6 percent as employed, 1.5 percent are unemployed and 27.9 percent are economically not active. The pattern observed is similar to that of male PWDs; females had a relatively higher proportion classified as economically active running through all the disability cases.

6.5 Disability and Education

The 2010 PHC asked questions on education of respondents three years and older. Table 6.3 presents educational attainments of PWDs in the district. A total of 1,650 PWDs in the district are aged three years and older. The PWDs in this category comprised 822 males (49.8%) and 828 females (51.2%). It emerged from the analysis that over seven out of every ten PWDs aged three years and older (71.6%) in the district had never attended school as compared with 49.2 percent for those without disability. The proportion of female PWDs who have never attended school is reported to be 66.5 percent relative to 76.6 percent for their male counterparts.

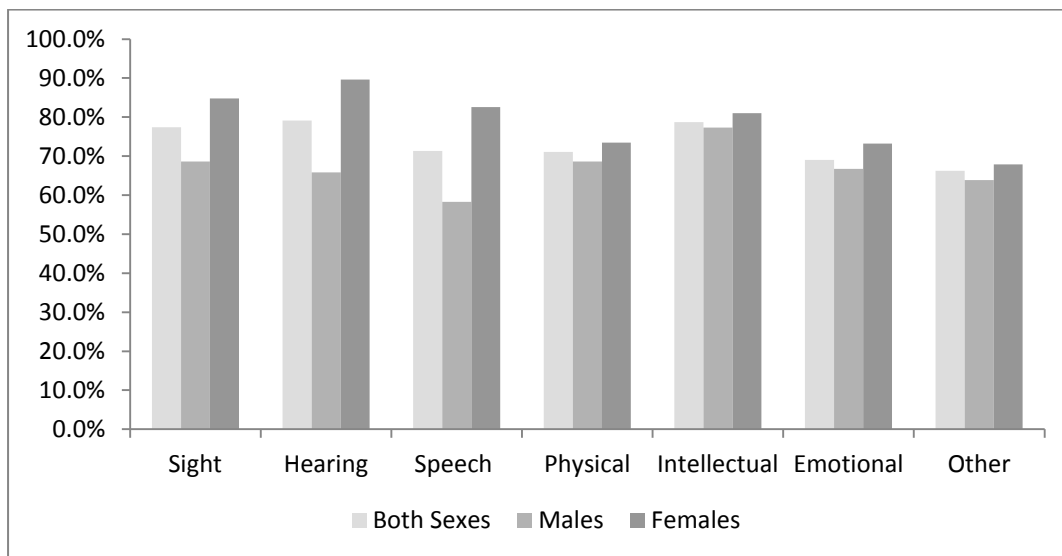
With regard educational attainment, the proportion of the population with some level of educational attainment is significantly low among the PWDs in the district. A plausible explanation for this situation is that there are no special school for the disabled in the district to cater for their educational needs. In addition, there are no package instituted to support PWDs to access handicapped schools located elsewhere. Since they are likely to face disadvantages in attending schools designed for persons without disability some of them stayed out of school.

Among PWDs who had attended school, the proportion that attained primary school is the highest (52.6%), followed by junior high school (16.8%), nursery (10.2%) and middle school (7.0%). Table 6.4 shows that, there are no PWD in the district who had tertiary education.

Also, there is comparatively higher proportion of males than females educated beyond secondary level (post-secondary, bachelor, masters and doctoral degrees). Similarly, a higher proportion of male PWDs than their female counterparts had secondary education. On the other hand, almost the same proportion of female PWDs (87.1%) and their male counterparts (87.7%) acquired basic education (nursery, kindergarten, middle/JHS/JSS).

Figure 6.2 presents the distribution of PWDs with respect to the proportion that has never been to school by sex and disability type. In terms of disability type and education, those with hearing, sight and speech formed the majority that have never been to school.

Figure 6.2: Distribution of PWDs who have never been to school by sex and type



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

On the contrary, majority of the PWDs who had attended school up to the basic level had challenges relating to: sight, intellectual and emotional disorders and other forms of disabilities not specified. Secondary school level of educational attainment was relatively low across all types of disabilities. Those suffering from physical challenges recorded the highest proportion of 17.1 percent of those with secondary education, followed by those suffering from intellectual disability (8.7%) while emotional disorders accounted for the least percentage (4.2%). On the other hand, only PWDs with sight and hearing impairment as well as the physically challenged had post-secondary educational attainment. It is observed that none of the PWDs in the district had reached bachelor or post-graduate level (see table 6.3).

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	29,811	15,040	2,136	10,275	2,360	100.0	50.5	7.2	34.5	7.9
No disability	28,161	13,859	2,082	9,917	2,303	100.0	49.2	7.4	35.2	8.2
With a disability	1,650	1,181	54	358	57	100.0	71.6	3.3	21.7	3.5
Sight	561	433	11	100	17	100.0	77.2	2	17.8	3
Hearing	255	202	2	47	4	100.0	79.2	0.8	18.4	1.6
Speech	128	91	7	28	2	100.0	71.1	5.5	21.9	1.6
Physical	283	201	5	59	18	100.0	71	1.8	20.8	6.4
Intellectual	216	170	10	32	4	100.0	78.7	4.6	14.8	1.9
Emotional	467	324	27	110	6	100.0	69.4	5.8	23.6	1.3
Other	331	219	13	86	13	100.0	66.2	3.9	26	3.9
Male										
Total	14,419	6,650	1,096	5,236	1,437	100.0	46.1	7.6	36.3	10
No disability	13,597	6,103	1,065	5,026	1,403	100.0	44.9	7.8	37	10.3
With a disability	822	547	31	210	34	100.0	66.5	3.8	25.5	4.1
Sight	257	176	5	64	12	100.0	68.5	1.9	24.9	4.7
Hearing	112	74	1	34	3	100.0	66.1	0.9	30.4	2.7
Speech	59	34	4	20	1	100.0	57.6	6.8	33.9	1.7
Physical	136	93	2	33	8	100.0	68.4	1.5	24.3	5.9
Intellectual	132	102	7	22	1	100.0	77.3	5.3	16.7	0.8
Emotional	239	157	15	65	2	100.0	65.7	6.3	27.2	0.8
Other	147	94	8	35	10	100.0	63.9	5.4	23.8	6.8
Female										
Total	15,392	8,390	1,040	5,039	923	100.0	54.5	6.8	32.7	6
No disability	14,564	7,756	1,017	4,891	900	100.0	53.3	7	33.6	6.2
With a disability	828	634	23	148	23	100.0	76.6	2.8	17.9	2.8
Sight	304	257	6	36	5	100.0	84.5	2	11.8	1.6
Hearing	143	128	1	13	1	100.0	89.5	0.7	9.1	0.7
Speech	69	57	3	8	1	100.0	82.6	4.3	11.6	1.4
Physical	147	108	3	26	10	100.0	73.5	2	17.7	6.8
Intellectual	84	68	3	10	3	100.0	81	3.6	11.9	3.6
Emotional	228	167	12	45	4	100.0	73.2	5.3	19.7	1.8
Other	184	125	5	51	3	100.0	67.9	2.7	27.7	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture has for many decades been the dominant sector of the economy of Ghana due to its contribution to the gross domestic product, labour absorption and foreign exchange earnings. The Daffiama Bussie Issa District is an agrarian district since more than half of the population is engaged in agriculture and related activities. The contribution of agriculture to the socio-economic development of the district cannot be underestimated.

The objectives of this chapter include analysis of the demographic and other characteristics of the agricultural households. In addition, the chapter covers analysis of the types of farming activities, types of livestock reared, numbers and keepers as well as fish farming.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

In the 2010 Census, an agricultural household was defined as a household where at least, one person in the household was engaged in any type of farming activity, namely crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming (GSS, 2012). Households in the district are also actively engaged in the rearing of livestock, including cattle and ruminants. Table 7.1 shows that there are 5,030 households in the district and 86.6 percent are engaged in agricultural activities.

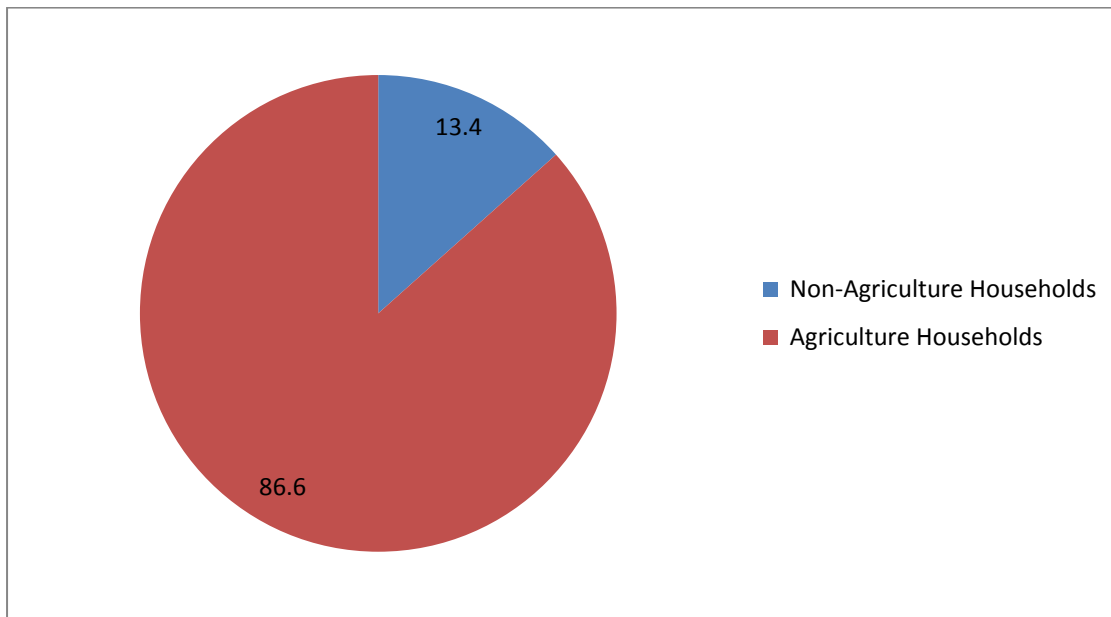
Table 7.1: Households by Agricultural Activities

Categories	Total	
	Number	Percent
Total Households	5,030	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	4,355	86.6
Crop Farming	4,085	93.8
Tree Planting	106	2.4
Livestock Rearing	2,658	61.0
Fish Farming	18	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 7.1 shows agricultural households by type of agricultural activity. In the district, agricultural households constituted 86.6 percent while non-agricultural households formed a proportion of 13.4 percent.

Figure 7.1: Agricultural and non-agricultural households



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The households undertaking agriculture in the district are engaged in all the types of farming activities including the growing of crops and trees, animal rearing and fish farming. Table 7.1 reports on the frequency distribution of the different agricultural activities undertaken by the households. The data shows that some households undertake more than one farming activity. Thus, the 4,355 agricultural households reported 6,867 agricultural activities giving, an average of 1.58 activities per household. This implies that 58.0 percent of the agricultural households in the district undertake more than one activity. This practice is common among farmers in the country. For instance, almost every agricultural household combines crop production with livestock rearing.

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

The analysis shows that agricultural households that engaged in crop farming constituted 59.5 percent followed by livestock rearing with 38.7 percent. It is observed that agro-forestry (planting) and fishing accounted for a relatively small proportion (1.5% and 0.3% respectively) in the district.

7.4 Types of livestock and other animals reared

Livestock rearing is one of the most important agricultural activities in the district. Animals are reared to supplement protein intake as well as to bring income to households. The 2010 PHC collected data on livestock rearing from households. Table 7.2 presents the distribution of livestock and keepers, which shows that livestock rearing is common in the Daffiama Bussie Issa District. Of all the livestock kept in the district, chicken has the highest proportion with 34.2 percent followed by goats with 19.5 percent.

Majority of the livestock farmers kept chicken (29.5%) with an average of 23 birds per farmer. Livestock farmers who kept goats (26.7%) followed with an average of 15 animals per head. The least in terms of number of farmers comprised beekeepers(5), fish farmers (3), silk worm keepers (5) and rabbit keepers (7).

Table 7.2: Distribution of Livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock	Animals		Keepers		Average Animals per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	116,535	100.0	5,810	100.0	20
Beehives	36	0.0	5	0.1	7
Cattle	16,006	13.7	638	10.9	25
Chicken	39,886	34.2	1,719	29.5	23
Dove	805	0.7	35	0.6	23
Duck	2,063	1.7	84	1.4	25
Goat	22,745	19.5	1,556	26.7	15
Grass-cutter	203	0.2	13	0.2	16
Guinea fowl	7,190	6.2	339	6.0	21
Ostrich	367	0.3	16	0.3	23
Pig	8,311	7.1	559	9.6	15
Rabbit	87	0.1	7	0.1	12
Sheep	12,593	10.8	779	13.4	16
Silk worm	59	0.0	5	0.1	12
Turkey	132	0.1	13	0.2	10
Other	84	0.1	14	0.2	6
Fish farming	410	0.4	3	0.1	137
Inland fishing	5,558	4.8	25	0.4	222

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The results show that fish farming recorded the least proportion because both inland and marine fishing are virtually non-existence in the district. Although the district did not have any major river, 25 persons indicated that they undertake inland fishing. It is possible that they do not operate in the district but happened to be enumerated there.

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC is the second national census during which comprehensive information on households and housing conditions are collected. The household is the basic social and economic unit into which people are grouped. A house can be defined 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 sun (Ghana Statistical Service, 2010).

In this chapter, the discussions relate to the stock and types of housing units, the materials for construction and other household features. It also examines the occupancy of rooms in dwellings as well as access to utilities and household facilities.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 provides information on stock of houses and households by locality of residence. There are 4,511 dwellings housing a population of 32,185 in the Daffiama Bussie Issa District in 2010. All the houses are found in rural localities as there are no urban settlement. The average number of households per house is 1.1, which is lower than the average for the regional average of 1.3 and the national average of 1.6. The average households per house implied that in every house there is approximately one household. Again, the average household size in the district is 6.4 persons, which is higher than the averages for both the national (4.4 persons) and the Upper West Region (6.2 persons).

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

Categories	Total		District		
	country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	702,110	32,827	-	32,827
Total household population	24,076,327	688,333	32,185	-	32,185
Number of houses	3,392,745	82,293	4,511	-	4,511
Number of households	5,467,054	110,174	5,030	-	5,030
Average households per house	1.6	1.3	1.1	-	1.1
Population per house	7.3	8.5	7.3	-	7.3
Average household size	4.4	6.2	6.4	-	6.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Table 8.2 presents information at three different levels (national, regional and the Daffiama Bussie Issa District) on the types of dwelling units by the sex of the household head. The district had a total of 5,030 households and majority of households (45.1 %) dwelt in compound houses and a high percentage of both male (44.6 %) and female (46.2%) headed households lived in compound houses. This is followed by households occupying separate

houses (33.5%) and semi-detached houses (12.7%). The number of households living in somehow temporal structures like tents, kiosk, living quarters attached to office or shop and uncompleted buildings is 2.3 percent, whilst households dwelling in permanent structures (separate house, semi-detached house, flat/apartment, compound houses and huts/buildings) constituted 97.7 percent.

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

Type of dwelling	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	110,174	5,030	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	33,704	1,687	33.5	34.0	32.3
Semi-detached house	391,548	9,993	640	12.7	11.5	15.8
Flat/Apartment	256,355	1,400	61	1.2	1.0	1.8
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	58,161	2,269	45.1	44.6	46.2
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	3,715	255	5.1	6.3	2.0
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	1,853	69	1.4	1.4	1.2
Tent	10,343	283	12	0.2	0.3	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container, etc.)	90,934	39	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	261	5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	611	30	0.6	0.7	0.4
Other	9,846	154	1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

One-third of the households used separate houses and these houses account for the type of dwellings used by 34.0 percent and 32.3 percent of the male and female headed households respectively. Table 8.2 further shows that the proportion of households using uncompleted structures in the district is extremely low. There are no marked variations between male and female headed households in terms of proportions that dwelt in separate houses, semi-detached and flats or apartments.

Table 8.3 illustrates ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head in the district. The results of analysis of data in Table 8.3 indicate that almost nine out of every 10 households (89.0%) resided in dwellings owned by a member of the household, followed by a relative who is not a member of the household (6.1%) and other private individual (2.5%). The proportion of male headed households living in a dwelling owned by a member of the household is higher (92.0%) than that of their female counterparts (81.7%). On the other hand, more female (11.8%) than male (3.6%) headed households lived in dwellings owned by a relative who is not a member of households.

Table 8.3: Ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head

Ownership status	Total		District		
	Country	Region	Total	Male headed	Female headed
Total	5,467,054	110,174	5,030	3,564	1,466
Owned by household member	2,883,236	91,264	4,476	3,279	1,197
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	608	8	4	4
Relative not a household member	851,630	5,362	305	131	174
Other private individual	1,439,021	9,534	124	66	58
Private employer	83,610	353	14	7	7
Other private agency	21,123	273	8	8	0
Public/Government ownership	118,804	2,410	87	65	22
Other	24,000	370	8	4	4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

In terms of construction material for outer walls, mud bricks or earth accounted for 81.4 percent of houses in the district. Cement or concrete is used for 15.3 percent of the houses. These two construction materials for outer walls account for 96.7 percent of the structures in the district. Table 8.4, shows that two construction materials are commonly used for the outer walls of most dwellings units in the country. In the district, the least proportion of construction materials also used for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is bamboo with less than 1.0 percent.

Table 8.4: Main construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units

Material for Outer wall	Total		District	
	Country	Region	Number	Percent
Total	5,817,607	118,292	5,572	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	88,739	4,535	81.4
Wood	200,594	883	39	0.7
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	568	21	0.4
Stone	11,330	230	8	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	408	38	0.7
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	24,924	853	15.3
Landcrete	104,270	1,159	15	0.3
Bamboo	8,206	87	1	0.0
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	888	44	0.8
Other	39,206	406	18	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Materials used for the floor affects the quality of the house and influence the health status of the occupants. Table 8.5 shows the main construction materials used for the floor of dwelling units in the country, the region and the district. It indicates that cement or concrete is the main construction material used for floors in the district (63.8%) and earth or mud is the second most dominant material used (34.8%). At the regional level, floors constructed with cement or concrete constituted 59.6 percent followed by earth or mud with 38.5 percent. The number of dwellings with cement or concrete floors are more dominant in the whole country (77.8 percent) and region (59.6 percent). There is no house with wood as material for the construction of its floor.

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

Materials for Floor	Total		District	
	Country	Region	Number	Percent
Earth/Mud	872,161	42,447	1,751	34.8
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	65,714	3,208	63.8
Stone	32,817	310	28	0.6
Burnt brick	6,537	67	2	0.0
Wood	52,856	8	0	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	176	1	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelaine/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	700	24	0.5
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	238	2	0.0
Other	15,567	514	14	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.6 presents the main construction materials for roofing of dwelling units in the district. It indicates that metal sheets (82.1%), thatch, palm leaf or raffia (10.8 %) and earth/mud (5.0%) are the three main roofing materials used in the district. Together these materials constituted the main roofing material for 97.9 percent of the houses. This trend also reflects at the regional level where metal sheets (76.9%), earth or mud (12.6%) and thatch, palm leaf or raffia (7.1%) constituted the dominant roofing materials. Roofing tiles and bamboo are the least used roofing materials in the district, recording a significantly low percentage of 0.1 percent each.

Table 8.6: Main Construction material for roofing of dwelling unit

Main Roofing material	Total		District	
	Country	Region	Number	Percent
Total	5,817,607	118,292	5,572	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	14,910	277	5.0
Wood	45,547	1,399	33	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	91,046	4,575	82.1
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	245	9	0.2
Cement/Concrete	141,072	717	19	0.3
Roofing tile	31,456	362	6	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	283	6	0.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	8,394	604	10.8
Other	35,935	936	43	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Information on the number of sleeping rooms occupied by a household is an indication of the level of crowding and adequacy of dwelling stock available. This analysis is based on the number of rooms used for sleeping by a given household size to determine the extent of crowding. Room occupancy further provides an indication of the socio-economic condition of the household members. Table 8.7 present data on household size and number of sleeping rooms in occupied in dwelling unit.

Table 8.7: Household Size and Number of Sleeping Rooms Unit

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	5,030	100.0	17.4	30.7	22.7	14.1	6.5	3.9	1.9	1.1	1.8
1	300	100.0	82.7	14.3	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
2	331	100.0	44.4	45.9	4.8	3.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6
3	449	100.0	33.2	47.0	13.4	3.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.4
4	552	100.0	24.5	44.9	20.8	5.8	2.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.9
5	579	100.0	14.0	45.3	28.2	6.7	2.9	1.7	0.7	0.2	0.3
6	575	100.0	8.0	37.9	32.2	15.1	3.1	2.1	0.7	0.2	0.7
7	522	100.0	4.0	27.6	33.9	22.0	6.1	3.1	1.7	0.8	0.8
8	439	100.0	4.8	25.1	31.7	22.8	7.3	4.3	2.1	0.9	1.1
9	336	100.0	3.9	17.6	28.6	25.0	11.6	8.0	3.3	0.6	1.5
10+	947	100.0	1.5	10.1	19.3	23.8	18.2	11.0	5.6	3.9	6.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.7 shows that majority of the single-person households (i.e. 82.7%) in the district had one sleeping room each. The proportion of households using two rooms is highest (30.7%) followed by households dwelling in single rooms (17.4%). The number of sleeping rooms occupied by households and the number of household members can be used to measure the extent of crowding.

Table 8.7 indicates that 5.9 percent of the households with six persons used more than two rooms for sleeping and a further 6.7 percent of the households with more than 10 members used nine or more rooms for sleeping. Given that the average household size is 6.4, it could be inferred that overcrowding is not be a widespread phenomenon in the district.

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

This section analyses the main source of lighting and cooking space used by households, bathing and toilet facilities, main source of water for cooking and other domestic purposes, main source of energy for lighting and fuel for cooking as well as method of waste disposal. Adequate access to utility services and other household facilities make lives of household members less burdensome. Table 8.8 provides information on access to the main sources of lighting for households in the district.

Table 8.8: Main source of lighting dwelling unit

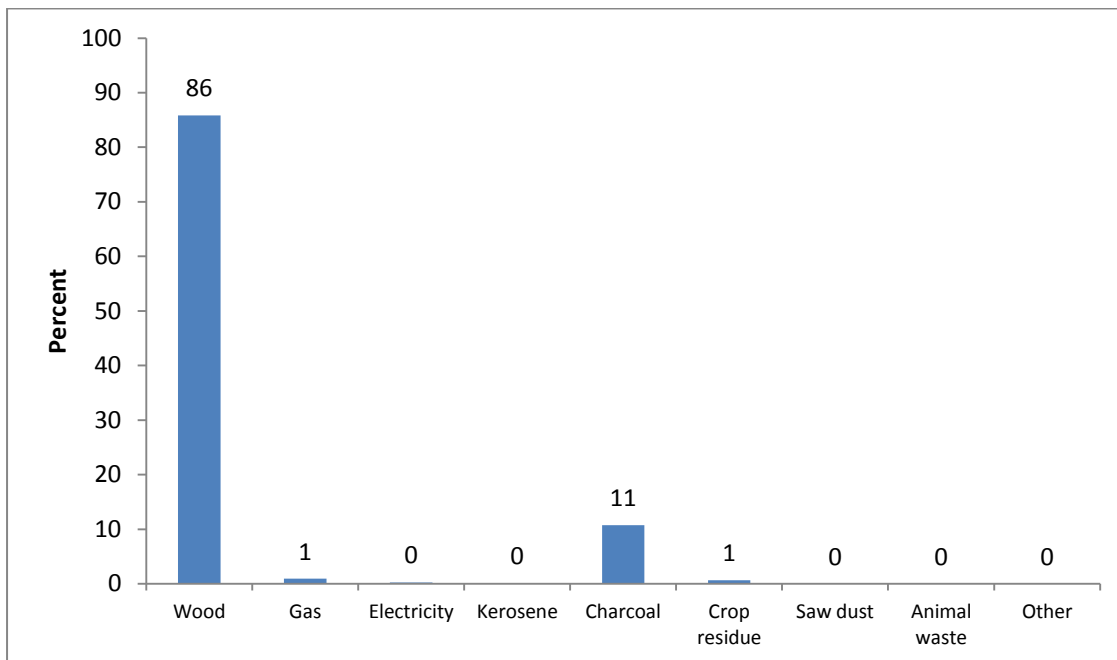
Main Source of Light	Total		District	
	Country	Region	Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	110,174	5,030	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	34,044	1,055	21.0
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	613	29	0.6
Kerosene lamp	971,807	21,455	870	17.3
Gas lamp	9,378	303	13	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	804	19	0.4
Candle	41,214	333	35	0.7
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	49,606	2,750	54.7
Firewood	13,241	1,332	33	0.7
Crop residue	4,623	361	11	0.2
Other	11,739	1,323	215	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.8 shows that flashlight or torch is the main source of lighting for 54.7 percent of households in the district as compared to 45.0 percent for the region. However, a little over one out of every five households (21.0%) used electricity as the main source of lighting followed by kerosene lamp with 17.3 percent. In all, the proportion of households depending on these three sources constituted 93.1 percent (see Table 8.8). The results of the analysis revealed that, the least proportion of households (0.2%) used crop residue for lighting.

Figure 8.1 provides information on types of fuel that households use for cooking in the district. These include wood, coconut husk, gas, electricity, kerosene and charcoal. It can be observed that the highest proportion of households (86.0%) uses wood as cooking fuel. This is followed the proportion of households (10.7%) using charcoal. This shows that an overwhelming majority of households (96.7%) is dependent on wood for cooking fuel. The analysis revealed that the least proportion of households uses saw dust as fuel for cooking (see Figure 8.2).

Figure 8.1: Main fuel for cooking by percentage of households



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.9 presents data on the type of space that are available to various households for cooking. Analysis of the results of the 2010 PHC data for the district shows that there are three major types of cooking space mostly used by households. The type of space that is available to a most households (42.2%) is a separate room for exclusive use by the household. This is followed by households using an open space in the compound for cooking (35.2%). However, 4.9 percent of the households had no cooking space. The results of the analysis indicate that about one out of every ten households did not have cooking space. A total of 10.7 percent of the households in the district resorted to cooking on their verandahs.

Table 8.9: Cooking Space used by Households

Cooking space	Total Country	Region	District	
			Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	110,174	5,030	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	4,511	247	4.9
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	46,063	2,125	42.2
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	2,849	80	1.6
Enclosure without roof	117,614	1,967	138	2.7
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	1,440	119	2.4
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,190	9	0.2
Verandah	1,173,946	19,012	537	10.7
Open space in compound	1,115,464	32,914	1773	35.2
Other	21,007	228	2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Water is an important requirement in all spheres of human endeavour. Unsafe water in most cases is the direct cause of many diseases in developing countries. Piped water, public tap, borehole/pump/tube well, protected well, protected spring or rain water are considered safe sources of drinking water. Other sources of safe drinking water include bottled water and protected wells and springs.

From Table 8.10, one out of every ten households (10.9%) in the district used pipe-borne water (public tap/standpipe outside and inside their dwelling) for drinking while two out of three households (66.8%) used borehole, pump and tube well as main source of drinking water. This is higher than the regional average of 85.4 percent that depended on pipe-borne (public tap/standpipe, outside and inside their dwelling), borehole, pump and tube well as their main source of drinking water. Table 8.11 presents the main sources of water to households for drinking and other domestic uses.

The pattern of the main sources of water for other domestic uses is not much different from that of drinking water. About 65.0 percent of the households used borehole, pump or tube well for domestic uses other than drinking. This was followed by households using water from river or stream as main source of water for other domestic purposes, which accounted for 14.0 percent. Less than 10.0 percent of the households in the district (9.0%) used pipe-borne water for other domestic use.

Table 8.10: Main Source of Water for Drinking and Other Domestic Use

Source of water	Total		District	
	Country	Region	Number	Percent
Main source of water for drinking				
Total	5,467,054	110,174	5,030	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	5,933	162	3.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	12,542	222	4.4
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	4,807	89	1.8
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	70,759	3,459	66.8
Protected well	321,091	4,011	241	4.8
Rain water	39,438	172	71	16.4
Protected spring	19,345	368	43	0.9
Bottled water	20,261	50	0	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	823	33	0.7
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	302	1	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	1,719	124	2.5
Unprotected spring	12,222	287	19	0.4
River/Stream	502,804	7,037	475	9.4
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,344	89	1.8
Other	3,972	20	2	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use				
Total	5,467,054	110,174	5,030	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	5,864	161	3.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	12,144	216	4.3
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	4,314	73	1.5
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	68,035	3,270	65.0
Protected well	465,775	5,057	266	5.3
Rain water	39,916	360	6	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	301	47	0.9
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	316	0	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	1,897	142	2.8
Unprotected spring	15,738	330	24	0.5
River/Stream	588,590	8,759	705	14.0
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	2,546	111	2.2
Other	10,302	251	9	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Environmental cleanliness is essential for improving the health status of the population in any locality. This is reflected in the adage that *a healthy body lies in a healthy (clean) environment*. Thus, the importance of sanitation is not in doubt at all. Therefore, access to improved sanitation cannot and must not be a matter of choice as far as hygiene is concerned. Good sanitation is important for the population in all localities because of the health risk.

The 2010 PHC collected data on the availability and type of bathing facility used by the households in the district. Table 8.11 shows the distribution of the types of bathing facilities available for households in the country, the region and the district. About one-half (48.0%) of households in the district had their own bathroom (for exclusive use) while in the region households having their own bathroom constituted 42.8 percent. This is followed by private open cubicles (14.9%), shared open cubicles (12.9%) and shared separate bathroom in the same house (12.3%). The type of bathing facility that are used by the least proportion (0.2%) of the households in the region is water bodies like rivers, ponds, lake and dams).

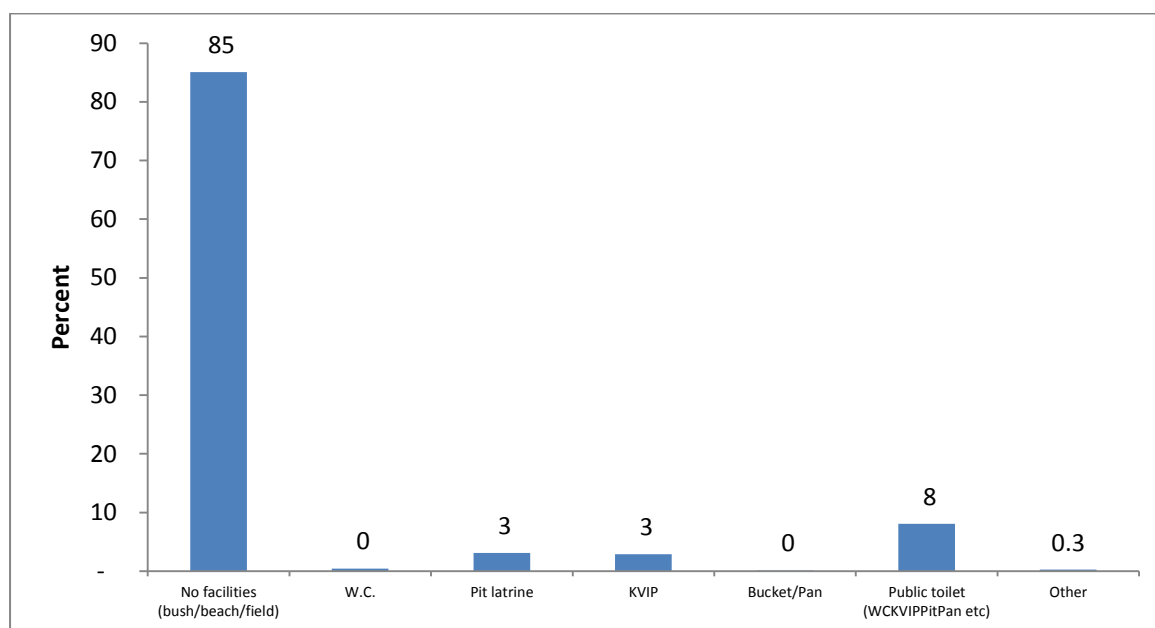
Table 8.11: Type of bathing facility used by households

Bathing facility	Total		District	
	Country	Region	Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	110,174	5,030	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	47,176	2,414	48.0
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	23,638	617	12.3
Private open cubicle	381,979	11,927	742	14.9
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	11,561	647	12.9
Public bath house	140,501	1,643	94	1.9
Bathroom in another house	187,337	898	41	0.8
Open space around house	372,556	12,856	463	9.2
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	180	8	0.2
Other	16,276	295	4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.2 illustrates the percentage distribution of households by types of toilet facility used by households in the Daffiama Bussie Issa District. The results of the analysis reveal that an overwhelming majority of households in the district (85.1%) had no toilet facilities and therefore, resorted to defecate in the bushes. The proportion of households that used public toilet facilities including water closet, KVIP, pit, and pan latrines constituted less than 10.0 percent.

Figure 8.2: Percentage distribution of households by types of toilet facilities



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Solid waste disposal refers to the collection and disposal of rubbish generated by household members. The methods of disposal are categorised into six namely, collected, burned by household, public dump (container), public dump (open space), dumping indiscriminately by household.

From Table 8.12, the highest proportion of households (41.9%) in the district dumped their waste indiscriminately. Those who used public dumps (open space) constituted 38.9 percent. Only 4.0 percent of the households used public dumps (containers). This is probably because there are more public open dump sites than public dump sites with containers or it could also be that, due to their locations fewer households patronised them. A comparatively low proportion of households disposed their solid waste through burning (5.8%), collection (4.4%), burying (4.0%) and dumping into public containers (3.9%).

Table 8.12: Method of solid liquid waste disposal by locality of residence

Method of Waste Disposal	Total Country	Region	District	
			Number	Percent
Solid Waste				
Total	5,467,054	110174	5,030	100.0
Collected	785,889	5123	223	4.4
Burned by household	584,820	6518	290	5.8
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	13969	201	4.0
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	40538	1,956	38.9
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	39635	2,105	41.9
Buried by household	182,615	3515	203	4.0
Other	53,805	876	52	1.0
Liquid waste				
Total	5,467,054	110174	5,030	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	1746	127	2.5
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	3573	64	1.3
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	3633	273	5.4
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	71344	2,932	58.3
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	3958	129	2.6
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	25348	1,466	29.1
Other	38,294	572	39	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of liquid waste disposal, the analysis shows that majority of the households in the district disposed of their liquid waste through two main methods namely; throwing onto the street or outside (58.3%), and onto their compounds (29.1%). Comparatively, a larger proportion of households (64.7%) in the region disposed of their liquid waste by means of throwing onto the street /outside.

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The Government of Ghana explicitly recognizes 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 effective planning and implementation of development projects and programmes. This chapter discusses the summary of findings, conclusions and policy implications.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

The population of the Daffiama Bussie Issa District stood at 32,827 in 2010 according to the 2010 PHC and comprised 48.7 percent males and 51.3 percent females. The population of the district represented 4.7 percent of the population of the Upper West Region. The district is an entirely rural as there is no urban settlement.

The sex ratio is 94.7, which is almost the same as the regional sex ratio of 94.5. The age structure of the population followed the national pattern and is skewed towards children less than 15 years (0-14) representing 44.8 per cent. The elderly population (65 years and older) constituted only 5.9 per cent. Thus, the dependent population constituted 50.7 per cent which is higher than the regional average of 42.1 per cent. The age dependency ratio for the district is 95.0 which is higher than the regional average of 72.4

The crude birth rate is 23.2 births per 1,000 persons and the general fertility rate is 101.8. The analysis shows that the total fertility rate is 3.7 children per woman, which is slightly higher than both the regional and national averages of 3.5 and 3.3 respectively. The district had a crude death rate of 11.5 per 1,000 persons. This is higher than the regional CDR of 9.0 and the national average of 6.6 per 1000 persons.

There are 8,603 migrants enumerated in the district representing 26.2 percent of the total population. The majority of the migrants are intra-regional migrants. A total of 61.8 percent of the migrants are born in the Upper West Region and 32.7 percent outside the region; while the remaining 5.5 percent are born outside Ghana. Out of those born elsewhere in another region, majority of them are born in the Northern Region (34.5%). The majority of the migrants (61.4%) in the district irrespective of place of birth had spent less than five years.

9.2.2 Social Characteristics

The average household size is 6.4 persons, which is slightly higher than the regional average of 6.2 persons. A total of 642 persons are enumerated outside the households representing 2.0 percent of the entire population. The district had a total of 5,030 households. Extended family system (71.5%) is predominant than the nuclear family system (28.5%).

Children, grandchildren and other relatives of the head of household constituted about 60.7 percent of the members and this supports the view that the traditional external family system is still much stronger in the district. Children of the heads of households constituted 45.8

percent of the household members. Heads and spouses constituted 15.6 percent and 9.2 percent of the households respectively.

A total of 38.9 percent of the population aged 12 years or older had never married as compared to 51.0 percent who are married. About one out of every 10 persons (7.8%) in the population of reference was widowed and majority of them are females. It also emerged that less than one percent (0.3%) of the persons aged 12 years and older are in consensual union, separated and divorced.

The findings also show that 58.6 percent of persons 12 years and older in the district had no education and 30.4 percent had only basic education whilst less than one percent (0.5%) had tertiary education. Out of the married population in the district, 78.3 percent had no education whilst 14.4 percent had basic education, with less than one percent (0.5 percent) having tertiary education. The proportion of married males with no education (54.4%) is lower than that of their female counterparts (52.8%).

In terms of economic activity status, more than one-half of the married population (84.3%) was employed, and a relatively high proportion of the never married persons (51.5%) are unemployed. In addition, a substantial majority of the widowed (40.1%) within the population are economically not active. There was no significant variation in terms of sex.

With respect to nationality, Ghanaians by birth constituted 94.2 percent of the district's population. Less than two percent (2.5%) of the population are Ghanaians of dual citizenship while naturalised Ghanaians constituted less than one percent (1.0%). Thus, Ghanaians of all categories constituted 97.7 percent of the population while other foreign nationals represented 2.3 percent.

There are three major religious groups in the district namely Christianity (51.2%), traditional religion (8.0 percent) and Islam (36.8%). Those who had no religion constituted 3.7 percent while those who belonged to other religions formed the least proportion of 0.3 percent.

A total of 42.1 percent of the population aged 11 years and older are literate while 57.9 percent are not literate (illiterates). Those who could read and write are concentrated in the younger age groups 11-14, 15-19, 20-25 and 25-29 years. This was expected since they are more likely to be in school than the older age groups. In addition, policies introduced by successive governments aimed at reducing illiteracy especially amongst children and youth might help to explain the situation. There are more females (57.5%) who are illiterate than males (42.5 %).

9.2.3 Economic Characteristics

The total population aged 15 years and older in the district is 18,947; out of which 73.0 percent are economically active, while 27.0 percent are economically not active. Out of the economically active population, 98.2 per cent are employed and 1.8 percent are unemployed. The proportion of the female population (28.5%) considered as economically not active is higher than their male counterparts (25.4%). Pensioners or retired persons constituted less than 10.0 percent and those in full time education formed 49.3 percent. With respect to age, the proportion of those employed increased sharply with increasing age from 45.9 percent for the age group 15-19 years to 91.6 percent in the age group 40 - 44years. It reduced to 56.2 percent among those aged 65 years and older, which is within the legal retirement age. There is slightly a higher proportion of males (73.4%) than females (70.0 %) who are economically active.

An overwhelming majority of the labour force (95.5%) in the district are engaged in the private informal sector while only 3.1 percent are employed by the public (government sector). In terms of occupation, majority of the labour force (78.0%) are engaged as skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers. The proportion of the male labour force engaged as agriculture, forestry and fishery workers is higher (84.9%) than that of their female counterparts (71.7%).

A total of 60.1 percent of the employed population are self-employed without employees and contributing family workers formed 11.7 percent. Employees in the labour force constituted 18.0 percent. In the case of males, 54.6 percent are self-employed without employees as compared to 65.3 percent for females.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

The use of information and communication technology facilities in the district was generally low, more especially computer ownership and internet usage. Out of the population aged 12 years and older, only 18.9 percent owned mobile phones, which was lower than the regional average of 21.7 percent. About one-quarter (26.5%) of the male population owned mobile phones compared with 12.2 percent for their female counterparts. The users of Internet facilities constituted less than two percent (1.2 %) of the population aged 12 years and older. The respective proportions for males and females who used the Internet are 1.6 percent and 0.9 percent.

The proportion of households who owned computers in the district was less than two percent (1.3%) and it was lower than the regional average of 3.7 percent. In terms of sex of the household heads who owned desktop or laptop computers, the analysis shows that the proportion of male-headed households was relatively higher (1.6%) than that of females (0.6%). Similarly, it emerged from the analysis that ownership of fixed telephone lines by households in the district was extremely low, less than one percent (0.2%) relative to less than one percent (0.7%) for the region; and there was an equal proportion of 0.2 percent of the male and female headed households that owned fixed telephone lines.

9.2.5 Disability

In the district, 5.3 per cent of the total population had some form of disabilities, which was higher than the regional average of 4.0 per cent. In terms of sex composition, there are slightly more female (50.2%) disabled than males. Almost two out of every five PWDs (37.0%) had more than one type of disability. In terms of sex, more female PWDs (41.0%) than their male counterparts (33.0%) reported multiple disabilities. Visual impairment is the most pronounced form of disability (33.0 percent) among PWDs in the district, followed by emotional disorder (29.1%), physical disability (16.7%) and hearing impairment (15.2%); while speech impairment formed the least proportion of 8.5 percent.

A total of 1,273 out of the 1,747 PWDs in the district representing 72.9 percent are aged 15 years and older. The results of the analysis of economic activity status of PWDs indicated that more than one-half (65.5%) are economically active while 34.5 percent are economically not active. Thus, a little over three out of every five PWDs (64.7%) in the district are employed as compared to 72.1 percent for persons without disability. There is a significant variation between male and female PWDs employed, as 67.3 percent of the males are employed as compared to 62.3 percent of the females.

In terms of education, the proportion of PWDs who had never attended school is 71.7 percent while 26.8 percent had just basic education. The proportion of female PWDs who had never attended school (76.7%) is significantly higher than their male counterparts (66%). Out of the PWDs who had some level of educational attainment, the majority reached basic level and those who had attained tertiary level accounted for less than one percent.

9.2.6 Agriculture

The number of households engaged in agricultural activities is 4,355 which represent 86.6 percent of the 5,030 households in the district. Almost three out of every five households engaged in agriculture undertake more than one agricultural activity. Crop farming was the mainstay of agricultural activity for over 59.5 percent of the households in the district while livestock rearing accounted for 38.7 percent.

The analysis shows that there was a total of 5,810 livestock keepers in the district rearing 116,535 animals, giving an average of 20.1 animals per keeper. Agro-forestry and fish farming are less significant in the economy of the district accounting for just 1.5 percent and 0.3 percent respectively. Out of the total number of livestock reared, chicken accounted for 34.2 percent with a corresponding 29.5 percent of keepers. This was followed by goats (19.5%), which was reared by 26.7 keepers.

9.2.7 Housing Conditions and Amenities

There are 4,511 dwellings housing a population of 32,185 in the Daffiama Bussie Issa District. The results of the analysis showed that average number of households per house was 1.1, which was lower than that of the region (1.3) and country (1.6). However, average household size in the district was 6.4 persons, which was slightly higher than the averages for both national (4.4 persons) and regional (6.2 persons).

An overwhelming majority of the households (97.7%) dwelt in permanent structures relative to less than three percent living in somehow temporal structures such as tents, kiosk, living quarters attached to office or shop and uncompleted buildings. Compound house was the most predominant dwelling type used by almost one out of every two households (45.1%). This is followed by households occupying separate (33.5%) and semi-detached houses (12.7%). A high percentage of both male (44.6%) and female (46.2%) headed households live in compound houses followed by separate and semi-detached houses.

In terms of ownership, 89.0 percent of the households occupied dwelling units owned by a member of household. This is followed by those owned by a relative who is not a member of the household (6.1%) and other private individuals (2.5%). Analysis of the sex of household head in terms of ownership of dwelling indicated that it followed the same pattern.

Whilst majority of the households owned the dwelling unit in which they lived, the quality of the materials used are of low quality. Mud bricks or earth are used to construct the outer walls of four out of every five houses (81.4%) and only 15.3 percent of the houses had their outer walls built with cement blocks or concrete. It emerged that cement or concrete is the main construction material used for floors of dwelling units in the district (63.8 percent) and earth or mud is the second dominant material (34.8%) used.

Metal sheets are the most dominant material used for roofing of dwelling units (82.1%) in the district. This is followed by houses roofed with thatch and palm leaf (10.8%) and mud, earth or concrete (5.0%), while the least proportion formed by roofing tile and bamboo (0.1%).

A total of 48.1 percent of the households occupy one to two sleeping rooms, 22.7 percent and 14.1 percent of the households had three and four sleeping rooms respectively. The households using between one and three sleeping rooms formed 70.8 per cent and the remaining 28.1 percent used four or more sleeping rooms.

9.2.8 Access to utilities

On the basis of access to energy used by households for lighting, 54.7 percent of the households used flashlight or torch, followed by electricity, (21.0%) and kerosene lamp (17.3%). Analysis of the main sources of fuel for cooking revealed that an overwhelming majority of households used wood (86.0% and charcoal (10.7%). However, just 2.1 percent of the households used liquefied petroleum gas in the district. With regard to cooking spaces used by the households, the highest proportion used separate rooms exclusively for cooking (42.2%), open space in compound (35.2%) and veranda (10.7%). About five percent (4.9%) of the households in the district had no cooking space.

Analysis of the sources of water for drinking indicated that more than two out of every three households (66.8%) depended on bore-hole, pump and tube well. This was followed by 10.9 percent of households which used pipe-borne water (public tap, standpipe, outside and inside their dwelling). The least sources of drinking water used by households in the district include sachet, bottled and tanker or vendor. With respect to water for other domestic purposes, it followed the same pattern. The proportion of households depending on bore-hole, pump, and tube was 65.0 percent; followed by households using water from river or stream as the main sources of water for other domestic uses, which accounted for 14.0 percent. Less than one out of every ten households (9.0%) used pipe-borne water (public tap, standpipe, outside and inside their dwelling).

With respect to bathing facilities, the analysis showed that, the main bathing facilities used by households accounted for 88.1 per cent and included own bathroom for exclusive use (48.0 %), private open cubicle (14.9%), shared open cubicle (12.9%) and shared separate bathroom in the same house (12.3 percent). In terms of access to toilet facilities, over four out of every five households in the district (85.1%) had no toilet facility and consequently resorted to defecating in bush and the fields. The proportion of households that used public toilet facilities including water closet, KVIP, pit and pan latrines constituted less than 10.0 percent.

Concerning disposal of solid waste in the district, it emerged from the analysis that 38.9 percent of households in the district used public refuse dumping site while 41.9 percent disposed of their solid waste indiscriminately. Only four percent of the households disposed of their refuse through public refuse containers and another 4.4 percent had their waste collected. The proportions of households that discharged their liquid waste by throwing onto the street or outside in compound constituted 58.3 percent and 29.1 percent respectively. The households that used sewerage systems such as gutters and pits (soak away) accounted for only 9.0 percent.

9.3 Conclusions

The Daffiama Bussie Issa District is one of the 11 districts in the Upper West Region with a land area of 1,456.2 square kilometres. The 2010 PHC puts the total population at 32,827, representing 12.6 percent of the population of the Upper West Region. The district capital is located at Issa with three area councils and fifteen unit committees.

The formulation and implementation of local, regional or national development policies are largely underpinned by relevant, accurate and reliable data. For the first time the Daffiama Bussie Issa District District specific demographic and socio-economic information from the 2010 PHC is serving as the main database to inform the goals and objectives of policies, targets to be achieved, and strategies adopted to achieve these targets.

The information gathered from the 2010 PHC depicts a youthful and growing population. The sex ratio for the district is slightly higher than the regional average indicating dominant youthful population for growth in the future. The population dynamics of the district may be determined largely by the fertility and mortality processes.

The district has a relatively high proportion of persons with disability within its population; they form over 4.0 percent of the total population. The male PWDs slightly outnumber their female counterparts; and the majority of them live in rural areas. In terms of education, a total of an appreciable percentage of the PWDs has never been to school (compared with 20.3 percent of non-PWDs) and majority of them are females.

The employment characteristics suggest that the majority of the population is self-employed without employees and the significant proportion of the self-employed are into agriculture, forestry and fishing. The majority of females are into retail business and wholesale trade.

Most of the households sleep in one or two sleeping rooms. On the average, majority of dwellings in the district are owned by private individual household members. Access to electricity and water is not encouraging in the District.

There is limited ownership of modern ICT facilities like computers and fixed telephone lines by households. Similarly, the proportion of the population using internet is comparatively low. However, the ownership of mobile phones by individuals is comparatively high.

Migration in the district is internal rather than international, with Northern Region recording the highest proportion of migrants born outside the Upper West Region. The findings also revealed that, illiteracy rate in the district is high, with females being the worse affected.

There is an extreme overdependence on wood (fire wood and charcoal) for cooking and this could lead to environmental degradation. Measures should be put in place to encourage tree planting of trees to boost the vegetative cover through a switch towards Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG).

Flashlight, torch, electricity and Kerosene lamp are the main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district. Electricity from the national grid is accessible to just one out of every five households in the district; a situation that is likely to fuel out-migration of rural youth to urban areas. However, access of the population to portable water is relatively better. Borehole, pump and tube well are the main sources of water for both drinking and other domestic uses in the district.

An overwhelming majority of the people in rural communities have no toilet facilities and therefore, resort to defecation in bushes and fields. In addition, a significant proportion of households disposes a solid waste indiscriminately. These contribute to poor sanitation that could undermine the health of the population and undermine their capacity to live productive lives.

9.4 Recommendations

The Government of Ghana has operated a decentralized system of governance since 1980 with the District Assemblies as the planning authorities that are expected to initiate, coordinate the planning processes, to budget and implement district development plans and programmes. To do this, it is important to have accurate, reliable and timely data. It is in this respect that the following recommendations are being made out of the findings of the 2010 PHC.

Since over one-half of the population is under 20 years of age, it is important that in planning for the district this must be taken into consideration especially in the provision of amenities like schools and recreational centres for the younger population. There is also the need to bring on board institutions such as the National Population Council and the National Youth Authority to help fashion out and implement youth policies that will help ensure that the youth will grow up to become productive and contribute tremendously toward socio-economic development.

Although the crude birth rate, general fertility rate and total fertility rates are low, the population density of the district is higher. It is therefore, recommended that population variables should be integrated into the development planning process at the district level and given a serious attention. Thus, there is the need to manage the growth of the population in order to enhance the capacity of households, communities and the District Assembly as well as the central government to meet their needs and aspirations as a middle income country.

The results of the 2010 PHC show that mortality rate is relatively high in the district. There is the need for collaboration among the District Assembly, Ghana Health Service and other stakeholders including civil society institutions in order to strengthen initiatives aimed at improving family planning, girl-child education and maternal health services in order to reduce mortality among the population.

The relatively high illiteracy rate in the district needs to be tackled. The findings show that more than one-half of the district population aged 11 years and older cannot read and understand a simple statement in any language at all. This is likely to compromise the quality of human resource required for rapid socio-economic development. The policy issues relating to development of education in the district should be promptly adhered to and vigorously pursued in order to address the challenges faced.

The results of the analysis bring to question the completion rate of girls enrolled in schools in the district, although females outnumber males, the former form a small percentage of those who have been to secondary school and beyond. This means that stakeholders in education should endeavour to create an enabling environment to encourage the youth particularly, girls to be enrolled and also make them remain in the school system till completion.

In addition, the District Assembly should liaise with the Ghana Education Service and also make the conscious effort to implement inclusive education in order to take care of children living with disabilities. This will help to address high levels of illiteracy and low level of educational attainment among persons with disability particularly, female PWDs. This would among other things, improve the quality of human resources of all sections of the population for gainful employment in order to upgrade their standards of living. This would eventually contribute to reduction in poverty and increase in household welfare.

In order to facilitate education at both secondary and tertiary level and change the current situation, it is suggested that the District Assembly should set up a fund to assist needy but brilliant students, especially girls. This will help to enhance their capacity to contribute and thereby reduce household poverty that has engulfed a large number of households.

An economy that has majority of its workforce engaged in an informal sector (self-employed without employees) can hardly support any qualitative improvement in household welfare. Creation of wealth for the population will have positive influence on revenue mobilisation for both local and central governments. Levying taxes is one of the major function of both national and local authorities in order to bring about development. Therefore, it is important to come out with policies to make the private sector viable and productive to be able to support revenue mobilisation.

The District Assembly, other MDAs and civil society institutions should take into account the large proportion of PWDs in the district and high level of vulnerability that they face in their attempt to make meaningful livelihood when formulating and implementing development programmes and projects. For instance, the analysis shows that visual impairment is the most common disability type. The District Assembly should collaborate with the ministry responsible for health, Ghana Health Service and other stakeholders to carry out programmes and activities aimed at reducing this form of disability. In addition, it is important to create awareness on the need to respect the rights of PWDs and empower them economically to cater for their needs without being burdens to their households.

With respect to agriculture, there is the need to intensify efforts to modernize agriculture using appropriate technologies to increase productivity in the sector. Farmers need to be supported in order to acquire implements and irrigation facilities. The District Assembly should collaborate with SADA and MOFA to construct dams and dugouts to support irrigation farming. This will facilitate growing of vegetables during the dry season and thereby reduce dependence on imports (vegetables such as tomatoes, onion, cabbage, etc) from Burkina Faso. This would enable them overcome the climatic restrictions imposed on farmers in order to increase output and income to combat household food insecurity and poverty. For instance, the rearing of cattle has great potential in the district and should be intensified to reduce household poverty and also rake in more revenue for the District Assembly.

The District Assembly should collaborate effectively with the Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA); ministries responsible for food, forestry, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture as well as other stakeholders to strengthen the linkages between agriculture-related activities and local industries in order to create employment. The capacities of agricultural households should be enhanced to enable them undertake planting of trees with commercial value i.e. mango in order to diversify their livelihood activities. In addition, construction of dams will also provide opportunity for fish farming, diversify sources of livelihoods in the district and thereby boost the income of residents.

The quality of life of the people hinges to a large extent on access to good drinking water, electricity, and adequate sanitary facilities among others. The report however, shows that access to these facilities tend to be inadequate, in some cases non-existent. It is therefore suggested that the District Assembly should enact and enforce bye-laws regarding the disposal of solid and liquid wastes. Sanitary facilities such as public dump sites should be designated and containers provided in all communities to help address the unhygienic ways of waste disposal. For instance, the District Assembly in collaboration with traditional

authorities and NGOs in water and sanitation sector should support communities to provide public toilet facilities to address the needs of the large number of households without access.

In order to check environmental degradation from deforestation, drying of rivers and lakes, extinction of animal and plant species, there is the need to reduce dependence on wood and charcoal as cooking fuel, and encourage the use of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). However, there are challenges, which need to be addressed comprehensively to ensure that more households switch to LPG. As such, the relevant MDAs including the ministries responsible for energy and lands; Energy Commission, National Petroleum Authority (NPA) and Parliament should review the decision on withdrawal of subsidy on LPG. Among other things, making LPG affordable will help to reduce dependence of households on vegetation for cooking fuel and thereby ensuring improvement in the ecological system for sustainable livelihoods.

The spread of mobile phone technology in rural areas, and the use of ICT globally has registered significant impacts on economic development by improving the business environment and also boosting teaching and learning. As network providers have intensified their efforts to increase their subscription base, the government through the ministry responsible for communication should provide them incentives to increase their coverage in rural communities. Increasing rural residents' access to mobile communication technology can motivate young people to stay in rural areas and thereby help check rural outmigration to urban centres.

Finally, in order to upgrade living conditions in rural areas and check rural-urban migration, the government through the ministry responsible for energy should step up its efforts at rural electrification in order to boost the use of modern ICT facilities to enhance the quality of life in rural communities. Similarly, the District Assembly and the ministry responsible for water resources should collaborate to provide potable water sources like bore holes in order to enhance the health status of the populace. The provision of these facilities will also contribute to slow down out-migration of rural youth to urban centres and facilitate the inflow of public servants like teachers, nurses, journalists, etc to work in the district to support efforts at development.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household structure

Household structure	Total country	Region	District	
			Total	Rural
Total	5,467,136	110,175	5,030	100.0
Household with head and a spouse only	208,340	2,151	73	1.5
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	1,337,416	25,686	1,102	21.9
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	762,847	37,073	1,561	31.0
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	47,570	817	39	0.7
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	165,052	3,290	176	3.5
Head only	960,700	8,013	300	6.0
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	707,214	10,496	565	11.2
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	603,295	12,041	717	14.3
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	41,189	378	20	4.0
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	633,513	10,230	477	9.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Disability type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/HS	Secondary	Vocational/Technical/Commercial	Post middle /secondary certificate	Post secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
Total	30,038	15,192	1,501	639	7,134	2,790	421	1,251	140	427	233	212	86	12
No disability	28,378	14,002	1,453	633	6,887	2,711	388	1,230	129	414	225	208	86	12
With a disability	1,660	1,190	48	6	247	79	33	21	11	13	8	4	0	0
Sight	567	439	9	2	64	22	14	2	3	4	4	4	0	0
Hearing	258	204	2	0	32	12	4	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
Speech	129	92	5	2	15	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical	284	202	4	1	41	11	7	2	5	7	4	0	0	0
Intellectual	216	170	10	0	24	7	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Emotional	467	324	26	1	80	26	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	331	219	13	0	66	15	5	9	3	1	0	0	0	0
Male														
Total	14,519	6,717	735	363	3,583	1,408	275	760	97	181	158	160	73	9
No disability	13,692	6,166	708	359	3,440	1,367	248	747	90	175	154	156	73	9
With a disability	827	551	27	4	143	41	27	13	7	6	4	4	0	0
Sight	258	177	4	1	42	11	11	2	2	4	0	4	0	0
Hearing	114	75	1	0	24	7	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Speech	60	35	2	2	11	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical	137	94	2	0	22	6	5	1	3	0	4	0	0	0
Intellectual	132	102	7	0	14	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emotional	239	157	14	1	46	15	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	147	94	8	0	24	7	4	7	2	1	0	0	0	0
Female														
Total	15,519	8,475	766	276	3,551	1,382	146	491	43	246	75	52	13	3
No disability	14,686	7,836	745	274	3,447	1,344	140	483	39	239	71	52	13	3
With a disability	833	639	21	2	104	38	6	8	4	7	4	0	0	0
Sight	309	262	5	1	22	11	3	0	1	0	4	0	0	0
Hearing	144	129	1	0	8	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speech	69	57	3	0	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical	147	108	2	1	19	5	2	1	2	7	0	0	0	0
Intellectual	84	68	3	0	10	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Emotional	228	167	12	0	34	11	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	184	125	5	0	42	8	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Population by sex, number of Households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Both sexes	Male	Female		
1	Daffiama	3,519	1,721	1,798	569	499
2	Kojokperi	2,977	1,506	1,471	381	330
3	Wogu	2,752	1,378	1,374	442	417
4	Bussie	2,666	1,280	1,386	420	362
5	Tabiasi	2,311	1,146	1,165	327	279
6	Jimpensi	1,828	933	895	274	277
7	Issa	1,609	751	858	176	186
8	Owlo	1,285	567	718	205	178
9	Fian	1,220	586	634	190	184
10	Kinkele	1,018	479	539	144	105
11	Moyiri	1,014	436	578	205	187
12	Jolinyili	922	477	445	141	106
13	Dankyelle	894	420	474	115	103
14	Duang	840	406	434	187	94
15	Samambo	730	330	400	128	102
16	Kanato	721	364	357	129	140
17	Wasaamund	683	319	364	108	103
18	Tuori	677	300	377	106	109
19	Buoyiri	613	332	281	82	88
20	Nyore	603	312	291	107	90

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: 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	Daffiama	3,519	371	453	468	450	313	235	247	170	136	135	118	102	92	55	62	112
2	Kojokperi	2,977	665	444	330	265	168	184	168	149	115	83	91	44	84	49	47	91
3	Wogu	2,752	413	437	327	285	197	214	156	134	122	95	100	42	48	36	47	99
4	Bussie	2,666	264	356	383	356	231	199	153	125	114	90	90	48	70	44	44	99
5	Tabeasi	2,311	396	395	275	214	119	127	138	115	101	55	75	38	74	49	50	90
6	Jimpensi	1,828	277	260	278	232	135	141	88	92	66	70	51	25	38	19	22	34
7	Issa	1,609	251	244	181	215	198	122	69	66	51	51	38	18	22	25	13	45
8	Owlo	1,285	157	176	156	156	94	83	82	46	78	37	45	25	54	21	34	41
9	Fian	1,220	211	196	148	122	68	77	60	54	47	39	31	30	38	22	25	52
10	Kinkele	1,018	139	141	116	132	82	77	75	62	48	31	32	20	17	3	18	25
11	Moyiri	1,014	112	105	110	155	142	83	61	60	36	21	23	24	29	17	15	21
12	Jolinyili	922	150	179	108	94	61	51	50	42	36	46	33	14	22	11	10	15
13	Dankyelle	894	82	112	129	143	77	64	37	35	36	28	58	11	29	15	10	28
14	Duang	840	148	117	107	74	50	33	54	40	43	22	38	23	21	14	23	33
15	Samambo	730	136	130	95	54	36	29	36	36	47	26	21	17	18	12	10	27
16	Kanato	721	90	108	99	110	55	43	45	40	38	20	34	8	17	3	5	6
17	Wasaamund	683	81	88	93	92	37	37	27	34	25	35	30	16	11	14	17	46
18	Tuori	677	96	97	85	80	38	37	34	26	27	27	26	17	16	12	26	33
19	Buoyiri	613	130	112	71	62	47	31	32	26	24	8	26	3	16	4	12	9
20	Nyore	603	82	86	92	70	29	25	33	39	34	18	22	9	18	11	6	29

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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