



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

LAWRA DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

Copyright © 2014 Ghana Statistical Service

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.

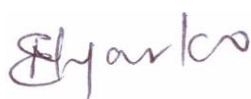
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources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

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

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



Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	viii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ix
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Physical Features	1
1.3 Political Administration.....	4
1.4 Socio-Economic Structure	4
1.5 Economy	5
1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions.....	6
1.7 Organization of Report	16
CHAPTER TWO: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.....	17
2.1 Introduction.....	17
2.2 Population Size and Distribution	17
2.3 Age-Sex Structure.....	17
2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration.....	20
CHAPTER THREE: SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	27
3.1 Introduction.....	27
3.2 Household Size, Household Composition and Headship	27
3.3 Marital Status.....	30
3.4 Nationality.....	35
3.5 Religious Affiliation	35
3.6 Literacy and Education	36
CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS	41
4.1 Introduction.....	41
4.2 Economic Activity Status	41
4.3 Occupation	44
4.4 Industry	45
4.5 Employment Status	46
4.6 Employment Sector.....	47
CHAPTER FIVE: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	49
5.1 Introduction.....	49
5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones.....	49
5.3 Use of Internet.....	49
5.4 Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines	49
5.5 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer	50
CHAPTER SIX: DISABILITY	51
6.1 Introduction.....	51
6.2 Population with Disability	51
6.3 Type of Disability	52

6.4	Distribution by Type of Locality	53
6.5	Disability and Economic Activity.....	53
6.6	Disability and Education.....	55
CHAPTER SEVEN: AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES.....		56
7.1	Introduction.....	56
7.2	Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Households by Locality	56
7.3	Types of Farming Activities	57
7.4	Types of Livestock, other animals and Keepers	57
CHAPTER EIGHT: HOUSING CONDITIONS.....		59
8.1	Introduction.....	59
8.2	Housing Stock.....	59
8.3	Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement	59
8.4	Construction Materials.....	61
8.5	Room Occupancy.....	62
8.6	Access to Utilities and Household Facilities	63
8.7	Main Source of Water for Drinking and Other Domestic Uses.....	66
8.8	Bathing and Toilet Facilities.....	68
8.9	Method of Waste Disposal.....	69
CHAPTER NINE: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS		72
9.1	Introduction.....	72
9.2	Summary of Findings.....	72
9.3	Conclusions.....	77
9.4	Recommendations.....	79
REFERENCES.....		82
APPENDICES		83
LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS		86

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Population by age, sex and type of locality	18
Table 2.2: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district .	21
Table 2.3: Female population 12 years and older by children ever born, children surviving and sex of child	22
Table 2.4: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district	23
Table 2.5: Cause of death by district	24
Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants.....	26
Table 3.1: Household size by locality	27
Table 3.2: Household population by structure and sex.....	28
Table 3.3: Household composition by type of locality	29
Table 3.4: Household population by composition and sex	30
Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status.....	32
Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education	33
Table 3.7: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status ...	34
Table 3.8: Population by nationality and sex	35
Table 3.9: Population by religion and sex	35
Table 3.10: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status.....	37
Table 3.11: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex ...	40
Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex	42
Table 4.2: Economic activity status population 15 years and older by sex and age.....	43
Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex.....	45
Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years by industry and sex	46
Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by status and sex	47
Table 4.6: Employed Population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex	48
Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex	49
Table 5.2: Households having computers and fixed telephone lines by sex of head.....	50
Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex	52
Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status.....	54
Table 6.3: Highest level of Education by sex and disability type.....	55
Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality.....	57
Table 7.2: Distribution of Livestock, other animals and Keepers	58
Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality	59
Table 8.2: Type of dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality	60
Table 8.3: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality.....	60
Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality	61
Table 8.5: Main construction materials for floor of dwelling units by type of locality.....	62
Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality.....	62
Table 8.7: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit	63
Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality	64
Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households	66

Table 8.10:Main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes	67
Table 8.11:Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household.....	69
Table 8.12:Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by households	70
Table A1: Highest Level of Education by Sex and Disability Type.....	83
Table A2: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities.....	84
Table A3: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities.....	85

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Map of Lawra District	2
Figure 2.1: Population pyramid	20
Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex.....	24
Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older	31
Figure 3.2: Literacy status of population 11 years and older.....	36
Figure 3.3: School attendance by sex	38
Figure 4.1: Employment status by sex	47
Figure 6.1: Type of Disability by sex	53
Figure 7.1: Agriculture Households by locality.....	56
Figure 8.1: Main source of lighting in dwelling unit	64
Figure 8.2: Main source of cooking fuel.....	65
Figure 8.3: Type of toilet facility used by households.....	68

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

DFID	Department for International Development
DPs	Development Partners
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West Africa
EU	European Union
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
Km	Kilometre
Mm	Millimetres
NGOs	Non- Governmental Organisations
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	People Living with Disabilities
SADA	Savanna Accelerated Development Authority
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
UN	United Nation
UNFPA	United Nation Population Fund
WC	Water Closer
WHO	World Health Organisation

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 Lawra District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 54,889 representing 7.8 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.0 percent and females represent 52.0 percent. About 88.2 percent of the population live in rural localities. The district has a sex ratio of 92.3. The population of the district is youthful (under 15 years) (41.0%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons 60 years and above (10.1%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 93.6, the dependency ratio for males is higher (103.8) than that of the dependency ratio for females (85.1).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The District has a Total Fertility Rate of 2.9. The General Fertility Rate is 81.8 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the sixth highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 18.9 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 9.5 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing 50.4 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 19.8 deaths per 1000 population is also for age 70 and above. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounts for 3.0 percent of deaths, while 97.0 percent is by other causes. The district has a migrant population of 3,777. Majority of migrants (63.2%) living in the district were born in elsewhere in another region, while 31.5 percent were born elsewhere in the Upper West Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Brong Ahafo constitute 49.4 percent followed by Ashanti region with 17.3 percent and Northern region constituting 12.0 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 53,753 with a total number of 9,200 households. The average household size in the district is 6.0 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 44.0 percent. Spouses form about 10.5 percent while other relatives constitute 8.8 percent. Extended households (head, spouse(s), children and heads relative) constitute 47.4 percent of the total number of households in the district and this is followed by nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) (21.1%).

Marital status

About 50.1 percent of the population aged 12 years and older are married and 37.6 percent have never married. By age 25-29 years, almost three quarters of females (73.8%) are married compared to 45.4 percent of males. At age 65 and above, widowed females account

for as high as 61.1 percent while widowed males account for only 12.2 percent. . Among the married, 74.7 percent have no education while about 22.0 percent of the never married have never been to school. About 87.2 percent of the married population are employed, 1.0 percent are unemployed and 11.7 percent are economically not active. Less than half of those who have never married (38.8%) are economically not active with 1.3 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 96.5 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.3 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 45.3 percent are literate and 54.8 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (59.7 %) than that of females (41.3%). About five out of ten people (54.3%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (51,562) in the district, 47.8 percent has never attended school, 39.1 percent are currently attending and 13.1 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 79.0 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 21.0 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 98.4 percent are employed while 1.6 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (37.9%) and 24.1 percent perform household duties and 24.3 percent are too old or young. Again, about 41.5 percent of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time and available for work.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 82.4 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 7.8 percent in craft and related trade and 3.6 percent in service and sales. About 3.1 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the employed population 15 years and older 42.1 percent are self-employed without employees, while 49.4 percent are contributing family workers. About 1.2 percent are self-employed with employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 94.9 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 3.8 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 19.3 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 27.7 percent as compared to 12.2 percent of females. About 1.1 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 172 households representing 2 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 4.7 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability (4.9%) is higher than their female counterparts (4.4%). The types of disability in the district include sight, physical, hearing,

speech, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 50.9 percent followed by physical (22.9%), and hearing disability (22.5%). Of the population disabled, 77.7 percent are employed and 21.0 percent economically not active. About 68.1 percent of the population with disability have never attended school.

Agriculture

In the district, 83.5 percent of households are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, 90.3 percent of households are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 46.9 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (96.4%) are involved in crop farming with goat as the dominant animal reared in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of Lawra District is 6,115 representing 7.4 percent of the total number of houses in the Upper West Region. The average number of persons per house is 8.8.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

About 5 out of 10 (56.9%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 21.3 percent are separate houses and 12.8 percent are semi-detached houses. About 87.6 percent of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 5.7 percent are owned by private individuals; 2.1 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 2.9 percent are owned by public or government. About 0.9 percent of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 80.6 percent with cement/concrete constituting 15.6 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Mud/earth (54.9%) and cement/concrete (43.8%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (79.6%) for dwelling units in the district, while 6.7 percent of dwelling used mud/mud bricks/earth and 11.6 percent using Thatch/Raffia to roof their dwellings.

Room occupancy

Two rooms constitutes the highest percentage (29.8%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 7.5 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 kerosene lamp (30.0%), flashlight/torch (36.8%) and electricity (29.6%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (77.6%). The proportion for rural is higher (88.0%) than that of urban (22.2%). The four main sources of water in the district are borehole, pipe borne water and protected well. About two third of households (66.4%) drink water from bore holes.

Majority of households (63.2%) 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 representing 17 percent and 11.7 percent of households have Pit latrine for use by household members. About 4 in 10

households (47.7%) in the district have bathrooms for exclusive use of members while another 16.2 percent use private open cubicles.

Waste disposal

Most households (37.2%) dump their solid waste in the Public dump (open space). Another 29.1 percent dispose their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 7 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street (79.4%) and onto the compound (11.9%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The Government of Ghana has recognized that the country's population is the nation's greatest resource. 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, is 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. Each district assembly is expected to carry out medium and long term development planning to meet the aspirations of the population. Additionally, districts are required to monitor and evaluate their programs. Because the demographic structures between and within regions, districts, urban and rural localities are different, their development needs and priorities are also different.

This report covers the Lawra District and its main objective is to make available to decision makers, planners, researchers, and the general public, analysis of the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) and their full implication for policy and planning in the District.

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

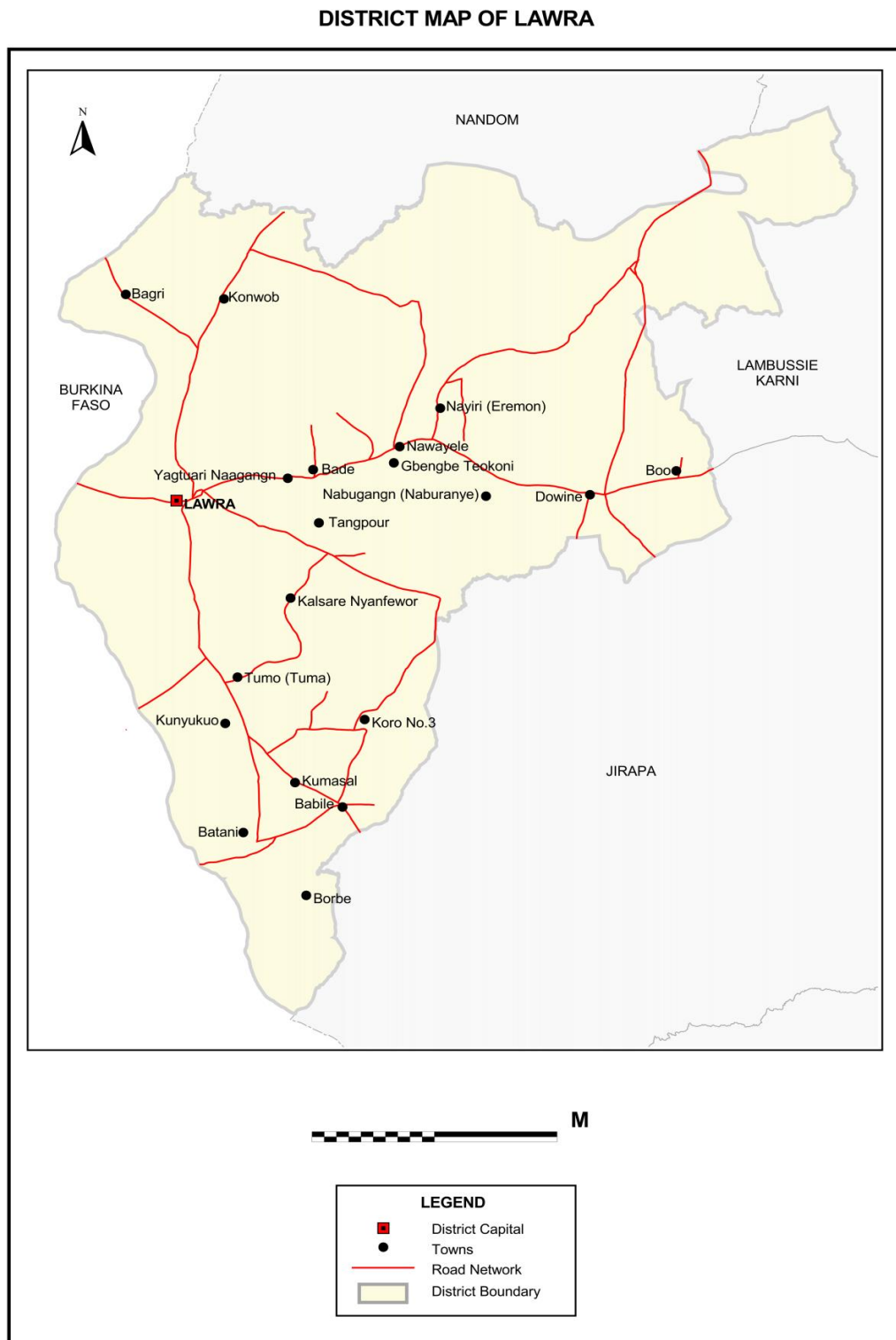
1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and Size

The Lawra District is one of the eleven districts that make up the Upper West Region and derives its legal existence from Legislative Instrument (L.I) 1434 of 1988 (PNDCL 207, Act 462). It lies in the north-western corner of the Upper West Region in Ghana. It is bounded to the north by Nandom District, to the east by Lambussie-Karni District to the south-west and west by the Republic of Burkina Faso.

It lies between Latitude 10° 35' - 10° 40' North and 2°50'-2°50'-2°53' West. The total area of the district is 527.37 square kilometres. This constitutes about 2.8 percent of the Region's total land area, which is estimated at 18,476 square kilometres. The Lawra District has over 80.0 percent of the inhabitants living in the rural areas. The population density of the district is 104.1 per square kilometre (GSS, 2010).

Figure 1.1: Map of Lawra District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.2 Relief and Drainage

The district is gently rolling with a few hills ranging between 180 and 300 metres above sea level. It is drained by the Black Volta River, to the west forming a boundary between the district and the Republic of Burkina Faso. The Black Volta River has several tributaries in the district; notably amongst them are the Kamba/Dangbang, Nawer and Duodaa. These water bodies if utilized for irrigation could offer an agro-based employment for the youth who migrate to the south in search of non-existing jobs during the dry season.

1.2.3 Vegetation and Climate

The district lies within the Guinea Savannah Zone which is characterized by short grasses and few woody plants. Common trees in the District consist of drought and fire resistant trees such as Baobab, Dawadawa, Shea trees and Acacia.

The vegetation is very congenial for livestock production, which contributes significantly to household incomes in the District. The greatest influence on the vegetation is the prolonged dry season. During this period, the grass becomes dry and the subsequent bush burning leaves the area patchy and mostly bare of vegetation. Consequently, the torrential early rains cause excessive soil erosion. Bush burning reduces the vegetative cover and transpiration; and this affects average annual total rainfall resulting in low agricultural yields as farmers depend mostly on rain-fed agriculture.

The climate of the district is the tropical continental type with the mean annual temperature ranging between 27°C and 36°C. The period between February and April is the hottest. Climatic changes of late, however affects the weather pattern. Between April and October, the Tropical Maritime air mass blows over the area which gives the only wet season in the year. The rainfall pattern is a major determinant in the migration of the youth which in turn is associated with the underdevelopment of the human resource base of the district

1.2.4 Geology and Soils

The rock formation in the District is essentially Birimian with dotted outcrops of granite. The District mineral potential is largely unexplored. There are indications of the presence of minor deposits of manganese, traces of gold and diamond, iron ore and clay. As a result of a well- developed fracture pattern in the rocks, the potential for obtaining ground water in the district is very high which makes it suitable for all year-round farming.

The soils in the district consist mostly of laterite soils. These are developed from the Birimian and granite rocks which underlie the area. There are also strips of alluvial soils along the flood plains of the Black Volta as well as sandy loamy along some of its tributaries. The general nature of the soils, coupled with the traditional land use practices and the rainfall pattern, tend to have adverse effect on crop production resulting in persistent shortfall in food production. This forces the youth to look for sustenance elsewhere, a situation that clearly undermines the development of the entire northern Ghana.

1.2.5 The Natural Environment

The Lawra Station Forest Reserve which is currently the only reserve in the district is situated in the north-eastern part of Lawra. The Lawra District has a total of 127 hectares of forest reserves, out of which 39.5 hectares have been converted into a protected area with an overall perimeter of 5.2 kilometres. The environment has undergone considerable degradation largely attributed to human activities. This has resulted in the dwindling of the vegetative cover and poorer soil fertility. The degrading human activities span from felling of trees for fuel wood

and charcoal production, bush burning, inappropriate farming practices, soil erosion, to overgrazing by livestock.

The reasons for this practices range from cultural beliefs to sustenance and the search for sustainable livelihoods. To address this issue the government in 2010 directed the Forestry Commission to set-up plantations in their respective jurisdictions. The communities that benefited from this intervention in the Lawra District are: Dikpe, Tanchara, Naburyinye, Eremon-Dazuri, Zambo, Bazing, Lyssah, Eremon-Bure Eremon-Yara and Bonpare-toto.

1.3 Political Administration

The Lawra 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). It is the local government authority responsible for the overall development of the district through the formulation and implementation of development plans, programmes and projects. The district administrative system comprises of the District Assembly, Secretariat, Departments of the District Assembly, four sub-districts; (namely, Lawra Town Council, Babile, Zambo and Eremon Area Councils) and the Unit Committees. Traditional administration is under the Lawra Traditional Council.

The District Assembly is made up of 44 members out of which 29 are elected and 13 are Government Appointees. One out of the 29 elected members is a female (3.5%) and out of the 13 government Appointees, five are females (38.5%). The District Chief Executive (DCE) and the Member of Parliament (MP) add up to the number 44.

1.4 Socio-Economic Structure

1.4.1 Traditional Authority

Traditional administration in the district is under the Lawra Traditional Council. Another important institution, which plays a crucial role in promoting good governance, is the traditional authority. The district has one paramountcy namely the Lawra paramountcy headed by the Lawra Naa. The paramount chief is supported by eight divisional chiefs, 16 sub-chiefs and 32 herdsmen.

1.4.2 Traditional Festival

The annual festival celebrated by the people in the Lawra District is the ‘Kobine’ festival. The festival is celebrated in acknowledgement of a bumper harvest and as a sacrifice of thanksgiving to the gods and ancestors. ‘Kobine’ festival is observed during the months of October and is mainly characterized by drumming, dancing and merry making.

1.4.3 Tourism

The Lawra District has some unique tourist attractions, which serve as prime destinations for tourists and opportunities for investors. The crocodile pond at Eremon, about 10 kilometres from the district capital, is one of the natural attractions. These reptiles are the totems of the people of Eremon who rear them. The crocodiles are generally harmless and come out of the pond during the dry season to visit homes for food. Other tourist sites include the detention camp of the late President Dr. Kwame Nkrumah and the residence of the British Colonial Administrator and the Black Volta Basin in Lawra that has a beach-like environment; and an atmosphere for relaxation and recreational activities. There is also the natural spring in Brifo,

which flows all year round from a grove at the top of a hill. It is considered a sacred treasure endowed by nature to the Brifo community.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the major economic activity in the district, employing about 78.0 percent of the working population. About 80.0 percent of the farmers are into subsistence agriculture, producing mainly maize, millet, groundnuts, soya bean and cowpea. Animal production is a major agricultural activity undertaken by the people to supplement incomes from crop farming.

The local agricultural sector is confronted with depleting soil fertility, unreliable rainfall pattern, limited investment capital and skills, pests and diseases, inadequate access to extension service and low access to market. These challenges have resulted in very low agricultural productivity in the district, thereby rendering farming unattractive. Majority of the active population therefore, migrate to other parts of the country to farm or search for other opportunities.

1.5.2 Industry and Commerce

Industrial activities in the district are closely linked to the agricultural sector which mainly involves processing of agricultural produce such as shea butter extraction. As a result most of these industries in the district are agro-based and small in size. Local industrial activities include pito brewing, shea butter extraction, smock making, basket weaving, etc. Increased access to financial capital and markets could enhance the operations of some of the local industries.

These small scaled industries depend on raw materials from the agricultural sector. In addition, they absorb surplus labour in the district, help farm-based households to spread risks, offer more remunerative activities to supplement or replace agricultural income, offer income potential during the agricultural off-season and also provide a means to cope or survive when farming fails.

Due to this significant role played by the sector, the Lawra District boasts of some institutions that offer support and training to ensure increase output from the industrial sector. The Eremon Technical Senior High School, the Boo Vocational School and the Tanchara Vocational Institute are among the educational training institutions in the district. These institutions have over the years supplied the skilled human resource. Other vocational training centers that are currently making headway are the Baare Xylophone Training Center and Binne Basket Making Center, all located in the Lawra Township.

1.5.3 Infrastructure

The District has two main markets located in Lawra and Babile. The remaining markets though very small and undeveloped are located at Eremon, Boo, Tuopare, Domwine, and Zambo. The massive extension works in the area of electricity has greatly improved the quality of life of the people as power is connected to a number of manufacturing and service enterprises such as carpentry shops, blacksmithing, welding, vulcanizing, and fitting shops and agro processing businesses (e.g. shea butter and groundnut extraction).The district currently has one post office and a postal agency at Babile.

1.5.4 Road Network

There are a number of feeder roads, namely; Zambo Kikila – Kambaa, Kalsagre – Babile, Koro – Kalsagre, Tolibri– Dapilah and Boo – Koh roads. The trunk roads in the district include, Lawra-Nandom-Hamile, Lawra-Dowine-Han, Lawra Babile-Nadowli, Lawra-Duori-Jirapa.

1.5.5 Financial Services

The financial sector has been boosted by the establishment of three financial institutions in the district namely the Ghana Commercial Bank, the Lawra Area Rural Bank, and the First National Bank.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

An acting Census Coordinator engaged by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2008 to support GSS in the planning of the Census initially headed the Census Secretariat. In

2009, the Census Secretariat was re-organised with the Government Statistician as the National Chief Census Officer and overall Coordinator, assisted by a Census Management Team and a Census Coordinating Team. The Census Management Team had oversight responsibility for the implementation of the Census. It also had the responsibility of taking critical decisions on the census in consultation with other national committees. The Census Coordinating Team, on the other hand, was responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Census programme.

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

The census questionnaire was pre-tested twice in the course of its development. The first pre-test was carried out in March 2009 to find out the suitability of the questions and the instructions provided. It also tested the adequacy and completeness of the responses and how respondents understood the questions. It is internationally recognized that an essential element in census planning is the pre-testing of the questionnaire and related instructions. The objective of the pre-test is to test the questionnaire, the definition of its concepts and the instructions for filling out the questionnaire.

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

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

The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and fieldwork

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

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

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

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

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had finished their work are mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that are yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other

inaccessible localities are also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, Kasafo and Techiman are not properly demarcated and some are characterized by large EAs, some enumerators are unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

The concepts and definitions in this report cover all sections of the 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaires (PHC1A and PHC1B). The sections are: geographical location of the population, Household and Non-household population, Literacy and Education, Emigration, Demographic and Economic Characteristics, Disability, Information

Communication Technology (ICT), Fertility, Mortality, Agricultural Activity and Housing Conditions.

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

Ethnicity refers to the ethnic group that a person belonged to. This information is collected only from Ghanaians by birth and Ghanaians with dual nationality. The classification of

ethnic groups in Ghana is that officially provided by the Bureau of Ghana Languages and which has been in use since the 1960 census.

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

The chapter presents the population dynamics of the Lawra District. These include the population size and distribution, age-sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality.

The district's population in terms of size, age structure and sex distribution reflects on indicators such as growth rate, doubling time, labour force and dependency ratio. The size, structure and distribution of a population and how it changes over time are due to births, deaths and, migration.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows the population size by locality of residence and sex ratio. The population of the district in 2010 PHC is 54,889, which is 7.8 percent of the population of the Upper West Region (GSS, 2012). In terms of sex distribution, females constitute 52.0 percent of the population and males 48.0 percent. Out of a total of 54,889 population of the district, 48,397 of them are living in the rural localities (88.2%), while the remaining 6,492 constitute urban population (11.8%).

The spatial distribution of the population of the district shows that it is predominantly rural (88.2%). This is slightly higher than the regional proportion of 83.7 percent living in rural areas.

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Understanding age and sex distribution of the population is important for planning and equitable allocation of resources for socio-economic development. In fact, almost all demographic, social and economic activities, statuses and roles are based on age and sex specific entry and exit points.

2.3.1 Age Structure

Table 2.1 shows the age structure by sex of the population in the district in five-year age groups. The age structure follows the national pattern of a large proportion below 15 years and a small proportion of elderly persons aged 65 years and older. One of the most important issues in any discussion of the population factor in development is the youthful nature of the population and its attendant large dependency burden and Lawra District is no exception. In the district, children aged less than five years constitute 13.0 percent of the total population and those aged less than 15 years (0-14 years) represent 41.0 percent. Those aged between 15 and 39 years constitute an additional 34.5 percent. The elderly population (65 years and older) constitutes only 7.4 percent of the district's population. Age group 40-64 constitute 13.5 percent of the population.

Moreover, for the children under 5 years, males form 13.9 percent of the male population while their female counterparts constitute 12.2 percent of the total female population. Analysis of the data shows that among the youth aged 5-24 years, males account for 49.3 percent of the male population while the females account for 42.5 percent of the female population. However, the proportion of females is higher than that of their male counterparts in the remaining age groups, with the exception of those aged 90-99 years.

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex Ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	54,889	26,346	28,543	92.3	6,492	48,397
0 – 4	7,146	3,667	3,479	105.4	806	6,340
5 – 9	7,759	3,988	3,771	105.8	681	7,078
10 – 14	7,624	4,111	3,513	117	752	6,872
15 – 19	5,937	3,049	2,888	105.6	747	5,190
20 – 24	3,845	1,850	1,995	92.7	531	3,314
25 – 29	3,257	1,426	1,831	77.9	552	2,705
30 – 34	3,187	1,361	1,826	74.5	522	2,665
35 – 39	2,722	1,155	1,567	73.7	416	2,306
40 – 44	2,505	1,084	1,421	76.3	297	2,208
45 – 49	2,088	924	1,164	79.4	231	1,857
50 – 54	1,974	877	1,097	79.9	265	1,709
55 – 59	1,279	570	709	80.4	169	1,110
60 – 64	1,554	630	924	68.2	156	1,398
65 – 69	851	380	471	80.7	71	780
70 – 74	1,225	473	752	62.9	103	1,122
75 – 79	969	387	582	66.5	112	857
80 – 84	589	239	350	68.3	49	540
85 – 89	216	89	127	70.1	22	194
90 – 94	114	54	60	90	8	106
95+	48	32	16	200	2	46
All Ages	54,889	26,346	28,543	92.3	6,492	48,397
0-14	22,529	11,766	10,763	109.3	2,239	20,290
15-64	28,348	12,926	15,422	83.8	3,886	24,462
65+	4,012	1,654	2,358	70.1	367	3,645
Age-dependency ratio	93.6	103.8	85.1		67.1	97.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. Globally, it has been observed that sex ratio at birth for most countries is about 106 males per 100 females. After birth, sex ratio changes as a result of different patterns of mortality and migration for males and females within the population. Sex ratios that are higher than 100 indicate that there are more males than females but sex ratios below 100 indicate that there are more females than males. Table 2.1 reveals a steep drop in the sex ratio from 105.6 for the age group 15-19 to 92.7 for the age group 20-24. This is also observed at the national level and, therefore, further analysis is required to unearth /explain the underlying reasons. From the age-group 35-39 onwards however, fluctuations in sex ratios are observed.

The overall sex ratio is 92.3 and declines with advancing age. However, sex ratios obtained for the district from the 2010 Population and Housing Census do not reflect this pattern. Table 2.1 shows that the sex ratio is highest among those who are over 90 years of aged (200.0) followed by the age-group 10-14 (117.0) and those aged 5-9 years (105.8).

2.3.4 Age Dependency Ratio

The age dependency ratio is conventionally defined as the population in the “dependent” ages (those under age 15 and ages 65 and older) to those in the “economically productive” ages

(15 to 64 years) in a population. The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population must carry. Countries with very high birth rates usually have the highest age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population. Thus, it indicates the potential effects of changes in population age structures for social and economic development, pointing out trends in social support needs. A high dependency ratio indicates that the economically active population and the overall economy face a greater burden to support and provide social services needed by children and older persons who are often economically dependent (GSS, 2012)

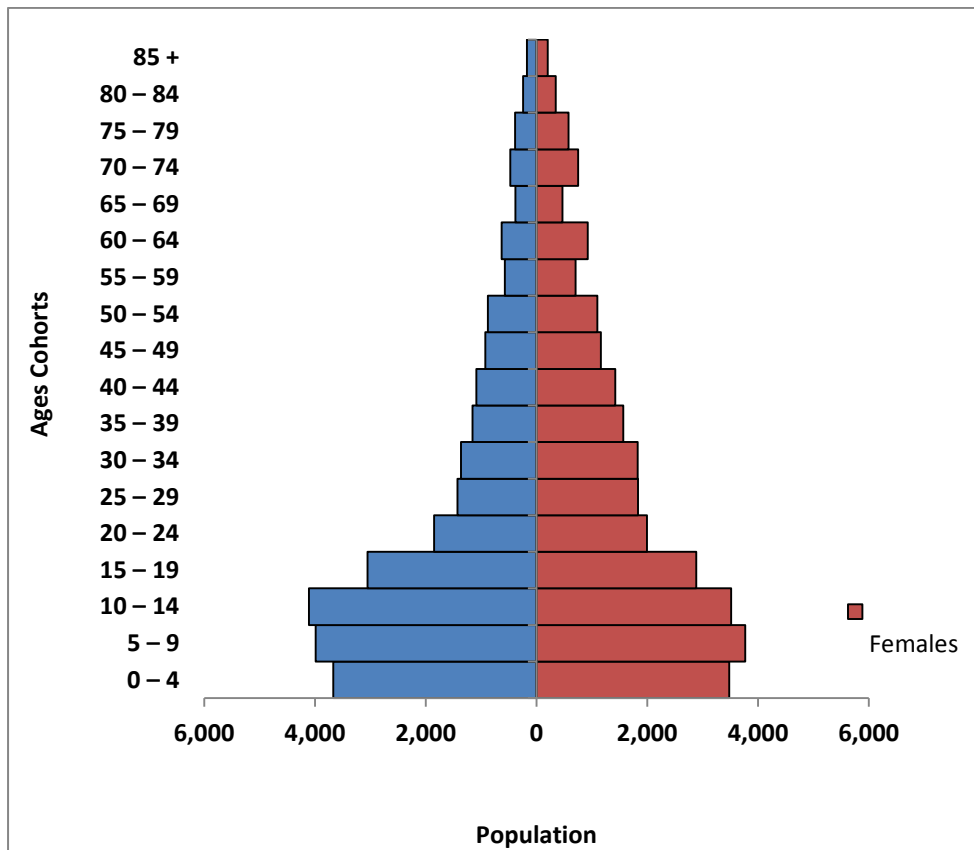
The age dependency ratio measures dependency on the basis of age only. It assumes that all persons aged 0-14 years or 65 years and older do not work or cannot work and are therefore dependent on the economically active groups. It also assumes that all persons aged 15 - 64 years are working and therefore not dependent on others. This may not be the true picture in real life situation for the population in either the dependent or economically active groups. According to the National Analytical Report (GSS, 2012), the steady decline in the dependency ratio is a positive occurrence since it means that the number of people working to take care of non-working people is increasing in the Ghanaian population.

The results of the analysis of the 2010 PHC reveal that the Lawra District has a dependency ratio of 93.6. It means that 100 economically active persons have responsibility for almost 94.0 dependants. This is higher than the regional ratio of 91.0. There is high dependency ratio (97.8) in the rural areas as compared to the urban centre (67.1). This could be explained by the fact that usually a high proportion of migrants who move from rural to urban localities are within the economically active group.

2.3.5 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population and its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality and migration. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration. Figure 2.1 is the graphical representation of the structure of the total population of the Lawra District.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The pyramid is broad at the base and narrow at the top. This is an indication that the District has a youthful population. Over 50.0 percent of the population is under 20 years. This has serious implication for planning and provision of social amenities such as educational facilities, recreational and health facilities. The situation is also likely to impact on the problem of population density of the district, which is relatively high (203.8). This age structure depicts a built-in momentum for the growth of the population. When the young population eventually reaches reproductive age, the result will be a high population growth rate for some years to come. However, if the socio-economic potentials of the youth are properly harnessed and directed through quality training, they could contribute significantly to development of the district and the nation as a whole.

Furthermore, the nature of the population pyramid is an indication of a thin middle age group. Under this circumstances, there are fewer people working to support a larger population who are under 20 years of age and 60 years and older.

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births per woman during her reproductive life span, usually taken to be between 15 and 49 years. Fertility is determined by a number of factors, including the physiological capacity of a woman to reproduce. These, in turn, are affected by a variety of social, cultural, health, economic and other environmental factors.

Birth registration data constitute the most accurate source of data for the calculation of various fertility indices. Birth registration data, however, is neither complete, nor timely in the district in particular and the country as a whole. Indicators discussed in this section include Crude Birth Rate (CBR), General Fertility Rate (GFR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR).

Crude Birth Rate

The crude birth rate is the number of births per 1,000 populations in a given year (It is ‘crude’ because it relates to the entire population rather than the section of the population capable of giving birth). According to the results of the 2010 PHC, the crude birth rate for the district is 18.9 births per 1,000 populations. This means that there are 18.9 births to a 1000 population in Lawra District. The district’s crude birth rate of 18.9 is lower than both the regional and the national rates of 23.1 and 24.9 respectively (GSS, 2013).

General Fertility Rate

The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births per 1000 women aged 15 - 49 years in 2010. Unlike the CBR, the GFR refers to births by women in the reproductive age group and not the total population. The general fertility rate for the district is 81.8; meaning that about 82 children are born in a year to 1,000 women aged 15-49 years. In comparison, this rate is lower than the current national figure of 96.8 and 97.4 for the Upper West Region.

Total Fertility Rate

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) represents the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her reproductive lifetime (15-49) if she were to pass through all her child bearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rate of a given year.

The total fertility rate for the District is 2.9 births per woman. This means that if the 2010 PHC age-specific fertility rates remain unchanged, women in the Lawra District would have an average of three children each during their childbearing years. The regional TFR is 3.5, compared to national average of 3.3 obtained from the 2010 PHC (see Table 2.2).

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	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
Lambussie Karni	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	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

** Nnumber of live births per 1,000 population

Children ever born and surviving

Table 2.3 presents the female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child. Table 2.2 indicates that there are 19,763 females aged 12 years and older who have given birth to a total of 63,630 children as captured by the 2010 Population and Housing Census (GSS, 2013).

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	19,763	63,630	32,391	31,239	49,763	24,870	24,893
12 - 14	1,983	8	5	3	5	3	2
15 - 19	2,888	202	105	97	166	84	82
20 - 24	1,995	1,399	731	668	1,202	597	605
25 - 29	1,831	3,508	1,819	1,689	3,102	1,565	1,537
30 - 34	1,826	6,422	3,331	3,091	5,616	2,882	2,734
35 - 39	1,567	6,900	3,534	3,366	5,892	2,985	2,907
40 - 44	1,421	7,532	3,817	3,715	6,122	3,066	3,056
45 - 49	1,164	6,694	3,408	3,286	5,378	2,707	2,671
50 - 54	1,097	6,664	3,354	3,310	5,197	2,602	2,595
55 - 59	709	4,284	2,133	2,151	3,269	1,590	1,679
60 +	3,282	20,017	10,154	9,863	13,814	6,789	7,025

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of sex of the children ever born, the percentage of males is slightly higher (50.9%) than that of females (49.1%). The age group 60 years and older has the highest proportion of females age 12 years and older (16.6%) and children ever born (31.5%). However, females aged 12-14 years gave birth to only eight children being the least.

With the exception of the age group 55-59, male children ever born alive are more than that of their female counterparts in all the age groups. However, it is the opposite for children surviving where female children surviving in all age groups is higher (79.7%) than males (76.8%).

Of the 63,630 children ever born, a total of 49,763 survived, giving a survival rate of 78.2 percent, which is lower than the regional average of 90.8 percent. The survival rate for males (76.8%) is slightly lower than that of females (79.7%). Females aged 30-34 years recorded the highest survival rate of 87.5 percent whereas those aged 60 years and above recorded the lowest survival rate of 69.0 percent.

2.4.2 Mortality

The quality of life rests ultimately on the basic conditions which influence health, morbidity and mortality in the population. These factors include the biological make-up of individuals, prevalence and severity of specific diseases, social, economic and environmental conditions as well as the availability, accessibility, affordability and utilization of health care facilities.

Mortality levels, patterns, trends and differentials are very important indicators of the health status of the population. They provide information about the major causes of illness, disability and death in the district. The indices also provide indications on variations in causes of illness and death between sub-groups of the population, locality type, and changes in the different causes of mortality over time. Information on mortality plays a vital role in development planning in general, and the planning, monitoring and evaluation of healthcare

delivery systems in particular. The conventional measurement of mortality requires information on the number of deaths, the socio-economic characteristics of the dead, and on the population at risk of dying. Data were obtained from responses to questions on “births and deaths in the last 12 months” as well as children surviving.

Crude Death Rate (CDR)

Crude death rate is number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year. Table 2.6 shows that the Lawra District recorded a total of 523 deaths in the households representing CDR of 9.5 which is slightly higher than the regional figure of 9.0. The district’s CDR is higher than the national average of 6.6 per 1,000 population.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	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	32,827	376	11.5
Nandom	46,040	431	9.4

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Causes of Death

The 2010 PHC elicited information on the causes of death of household members that occurred in the past 12 months preceding the Census Night. As depicted in Table 23.5 there were 6,346 deaths reported in the Region of which 6.6 percent were due to accident, violence, homicide or suicide and 93.4 percent is due to other causes. In the case of the Lawra District, a total of 534 deaths were recorded. The proportion of deaths due to accident, violence, homicide or suicide was 3.0 percent relative to 97.0 percent for other causes (see Table 2.5).

Table 2.5: Cause of death by district

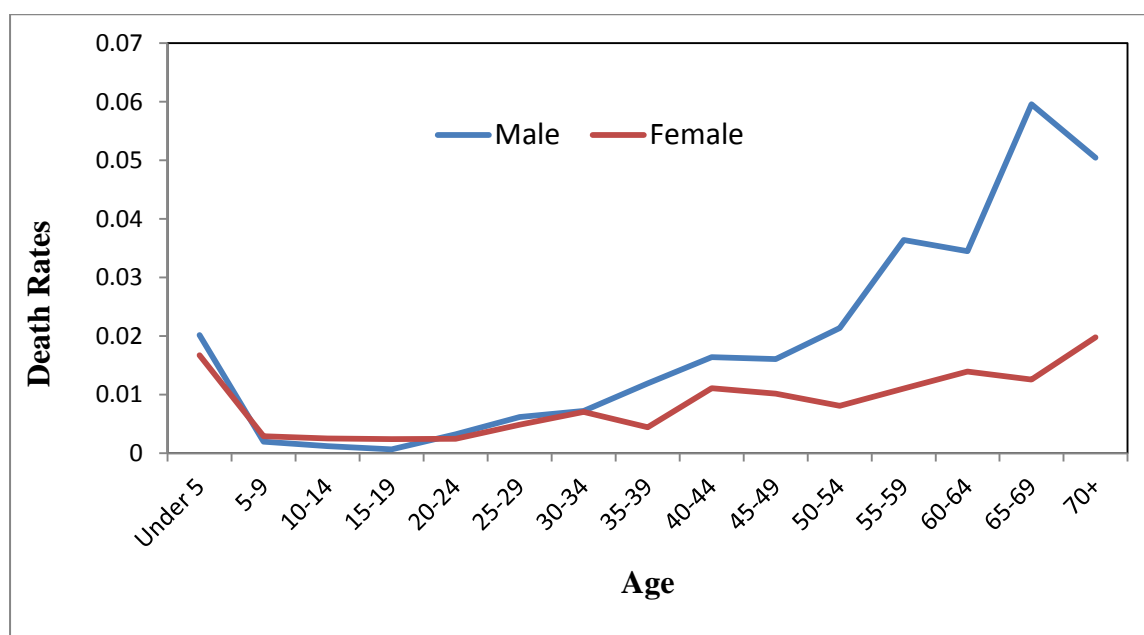
Region/District	Total deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide		All other causes	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Upper West	6,346	422	6.6	5,924	93.4
Wa West	738	75	10.2	663	89.8
Wa Municipal	538	40	7.4	498	92.6
Wa East	761	42	5.5	719	94.5
Sissala East	346	15	4.3	331	95.7
Nadowli-Kaleo	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 Karni	590	32	5.4	558	94.6
Lawra	534	16	3.0	518	97.0
Daffiama Bussie	374	41	11.0	333	89.0
Nandom	420	33	7.9	387	92.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age specific death rate

It has been noted that in developing countries, children under five make up 14 percent of the total population but account for up to 80.0 percent of all deaths annually. In the developed countries, children make up 8.0 percent of the population but account for only 3.0 percent of total deaths (Population Information Programme, 1984). Over the past three decades, there has been considerable decline in infant and child mortality as evident from the five Ghana Demographic and Health Surveys (GDHS surveys) conducted in 1988, 1993, 2003 and 2008 (GSS, 2009). However, despite the decline over the years, under-five mortality continues to have serious effects on the district's social and human capital base.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.2 shows that the age specific death rates are lower for females than for males in all age groups apart from those aged between 5 and 24 years where the female's death rate is slightly higher than that of males. However, it is significant to note that at age 70 years or more, males have a sharp drop in death rate, while their female counterparts experience a marginal rise in death rate at same age group. Generally, it shows that the mortality rates for females have a tendency to be lower than that of males throughout the life span, especially as they grow old.

2.4.3 Migration

The 2010 PHC sought information on place of birth relative to locality of enumeration. Birthplace and migratory pattern are, therefore, analysed by comparing locality of birth with locality of enumeration. Persons "born in the locality of enumeration" are assumed not to have had any migratory history. This may not necessarily be the case since some people who might have moved outside their locality of birth could have returned to that locality for the census or on visit or on retirement. Their migratory moves would thus be lost. Birthplace in relation to place of enumeration is, therefore, only a crude measure of migration. The information applies to Ghanaians by birth and therefore does not capture the true volume of human movement into the district.

The birth place and duration of residence is shown in Table 2.6. Table 2.6 shows that, there were 3,777 migrants in the Lawra District during the 2010 PHC. The number of people who live in the district but were born elsewhere in the Upper West Region was 1,190, constituting 31.5 percent of all migrants.

Further analysis shows that the migrants who were born in another district in the Upper West Region constitute about one-third (31.5%) of the total migrant population relative to 63.2 percent and 5.3 percent of those born in another region in Ghana and outside Ghana respectively. Of those born elsewhere in another region, the Brong Ahafo Region (1,179) is the region of birth to about one-half (49.4%) of inter-regional migrants in the district. This was followed by the Ashanti and Northern regions which accounted for 17.3 per cent and 12.1 percent of the inter-regional migrants in the Lawra District respectively. In the case of those born in the Northern Region, 37.5 percent of them have been living in the district for at least 10 years as compared with 30.5 percent and 22.2 percent for migrants from Ashanti and Brong Ahafo regions respectively. On the other hand, the least number of migrants (60) indicated the Central Region as their region of birth

Table 2.6 shows that, just 199 people representing 5.3 per cent of all migrants who lived in the district were born outside Ghana and majority of those born outside Ghana have lived in the district for 20 years or more. Further analysis of the 2010 PHC data reveals that majority of the migrants (53.3%) in the district irrespective of where they were born have lived in the district over five years or more.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	3,777	20.2	26.4	16.9	17.1	19.5
Born elsewhere in the region	1,190	15.4	18.3	13.3	19.7	33.4
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	91	20.9	26.4	15.4	12.1	25.3
Central	60	35	31.7	15	6.7	11.7
Greater Accra	119	23.5	32.8	9.2	12.6	21.8
Volta	69	23.2	47.8	1.4	11.6	15.9
Eastern	65	16.9	33.8	18.5	10.8	20
Ashanti	414	21.5	27.3	20.8	15	15.5
Brong Ahafo	1,179	24.1	32.4	21.3	15.2	7
Northern	288	17.7	28.1	16.7	24.3	13.2
Upper East	103	20.4	29.1	13.6	16.5	20.4
Outside Ghana	199	19.6	18.1	17.6	18.6	26.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and housing census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The total size of a country's population and its characteristics are largely a reflection of what pertains within households. The size, composition, and structure of households are influenced by socio-economic and demographic factors such as age at first marriage, education, cultural practices, occupation, financial status, fertility and mortality rates, as well as migration. This chapter therefore, examines household size, composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education in the Lawra district.

3.2 Household Size, Household Composition and Headship

3.2.1 Household size

In the 2010 Population and Housing Census, a household was defined as consisting of a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share housekeeping arrangements and are cared for as one unit. Members of a household are not necessarily related by blood, since non-relatives may form part of a household.

The composition of the Ghanaian household is a reflection of the social structure of the country. The household composition is therefore defined in terms of the relationship of members of the household to the person that they accept and recognize as head and who is responsible for the management and upkeep of the household members.

In Table 3.1, the district recorded a total of 9,200 households with an average household size of 6.0 persons per household. The rural areas recorded an average household size of 6.2 persons compared to 4.5 in urban areas.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Region	District				
		Total	Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total household population	688,333	53,753	6,174	11.5	47,579	88.5
Number of households	110,174	9,200	1,453	15.8	7,747	84.2
Average household size	6.4	6.0	4.5		6.2	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Structure

Table 3.2 shows the household population of the district by structure and sex. Table 3.2 indicates that 53,753 of the population live in households. Among households headed by males, 23.4 percent are nuclear (head, spouse(s) children) and 47.4 percent are extended (head, spouse(s), children head relatives), which is more than twice that of the nuclear. This is an indication of the dominance of the extended family system in the district, which reflects the communal system of the people. The observed pattern is about the same for households headed by females., The figures for female headed households 19.0 percent and 47.5 percent

for nuclear and extended families respectively, thus reinforcing the predominance of extended family system in the district.

The proportion of households comprising only a household head and spouse among households headed by males is less than one percent (0.7%); and it is the same for households headed by females.

Table 3.2: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	53,753	100.0	25,791	100.0	27,962	100.0
Head only	700	1.3	385	1.5	315	1.1
Head and a spouse only	370	0.7	184	0.7	186	0.7
Nuclear (head spouse(s) children)	11,344	21.1	6,028	23.4	5,316	19.0
Single parent Nuclear	3,666	6.8	1,543	6.0	2,123	7.6
Extended (head, spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	25,492	47.4	12,208	47.3	13,284	47.5
Extended + non relatives	865	1.6	399	1.5	466	1.7
Head spouse(s) and other composition	1,622	3.0	756	2.9	866	3.1
Single parent Extended	6,264	11.7	2,776	10.8	3,488	12.5
Single parent Extended + non relative	157	0.3	56	0.2	101	0.4
Head and other composition but no spouse	3,273	6.1	1,456	5.6	1,817	6.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household Composition

The composition of a household is defined in terms of the relationship of members of the household to the one person they recognize and accept as the head. Table 3.2 presents household composition by type of locality. This is discussed in relation to nuclear and extended families.

Under the nuclear family system, 22.4 percent of the district's household population live in households with head, spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only. This is followed by households with head and biological/adopted children (10.6%) only. About 7.6 percent of the district's household population live in households made up of head only (single households), which is greater than households made up of head and spouse only (2.0%).

In urban areas, the percentage of household population which consists of head, spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only is 21.7 percent relative to 22.6 percent for rural household population.

Under extended family system, households with head, biological or adopted children and relatives of heads only has the highest proportion (32.8%), followed by Households with head, biological or adopted children and relatives of the head only (11.1%) in the district as a whole. While households with head, biological or adopted children, relatives and non-relatives of the head form less than one percent (0.2%) being the lowest proportion in the category. The proportion of this type of extended family in urban areas is slightly higher (0.3%) than in rural areas (0.2%).

Table 3.3 also shows that, 35.5 percent of the rural household population belongs to households with head, spouse(s), biological or adopted children and relatives of head only. This figure is relatively higher than that of urban areas (18.4%). This means that the extended family system is more pronounced in the rural communities than urban ones. This is probably

because, cultural and traditional values are more upheld in the rural areas than in urban settings. Furthermore, the pressures of living in the urban areas do not promote or support the extended family system.

Table 3.3: Household composition by type of locality

Composition	District					
	Total		Urban		Rural	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total	9,200	100.0	1,453	100.0	7,747	100.0
Nuclear Family						
Head only	700	7.6	261	18.0	439	5.7
Household with head and a spouse only	185	2.0	51	3.5	134	1.7
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	971	10.6	182	12.5	789	10.2
Household with head and multiple spouse only	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	2,064	22.4	316	21.7	1,748	22.6
Extended Family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	3,016	32.8	268	18.4	2,748	35.5
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	86	0.9	10	0.7	76	1.0
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	318	3.5	41	2.8	277	3.6
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	1,020	11.1	161	11.1	859	11.1
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	21	0.2	5	0.3	16	0.2
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	819	8.9	158	10.9	661	8.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.4 Household headship and relationship

The head of household is generally the person identified by members of the household as the one responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of the household, including the exercise of authority over household resources.

Table 3.4 shows household population by composition and sex. Household heads constitute 17.1 percent of the membership of the households in the district. In terms of the sex, there are more male heads (26.6%), compared to only 8.4 percent female heads. This is not surprising since the district is in northern Ghana which is largely a patriarchal society and patrilineal system is prevalent. Customs and tradition do not permit a widow to be a head of household (successor of the deceased husband is considered as the head). The existence of female household head may be due to out-migration of their spouses.

Spouses constitute 10.5 percent of household members. Children of household heads accounts for 44.0 percent which is the highest in all the categories whilst grandchildren

constitute 7.9 percent. Sons and daughters in the households represent 50.2 percent and 38.2 percent respectively. Another significant group is other relatives (8.8%) and in terms of the sex distribution, the proportion of males and females is 5.5 percent and 11.8 percent respectively.

The fact that children, grandchildren and other relatives of the head constitute about 60.7 percent of household members supports the view that the traditional external family household composition has not changed much. It also suggests some element of child fostering in the living arrangements of households.

Furthermore, out of 9,200 heads in the district, 74.5 percent are males compared to 25.5 percent for females. Also, of the total number of 1,732 parents or parent-in-laws who stay with their children or in-laws, 14.9 percent are in households headed by males and 85.1 percent in households headed by females. Table 3.4 further shows that out of 854 step children in the district, 52.9 percent live in households headed by males and 47.1 percent in households headed by female. The proportion of stepchildren and adopted/foster children in the district is under three percent (2.2%), which means that the phenomena step and adopted children are rare in the district.

Of the households headed by males, 76.8 percent is composed of the head and children (son/daughter). In the case of households headed by females, this figure is 46.7 percent.

Table 3.4: Household population by composition and sex

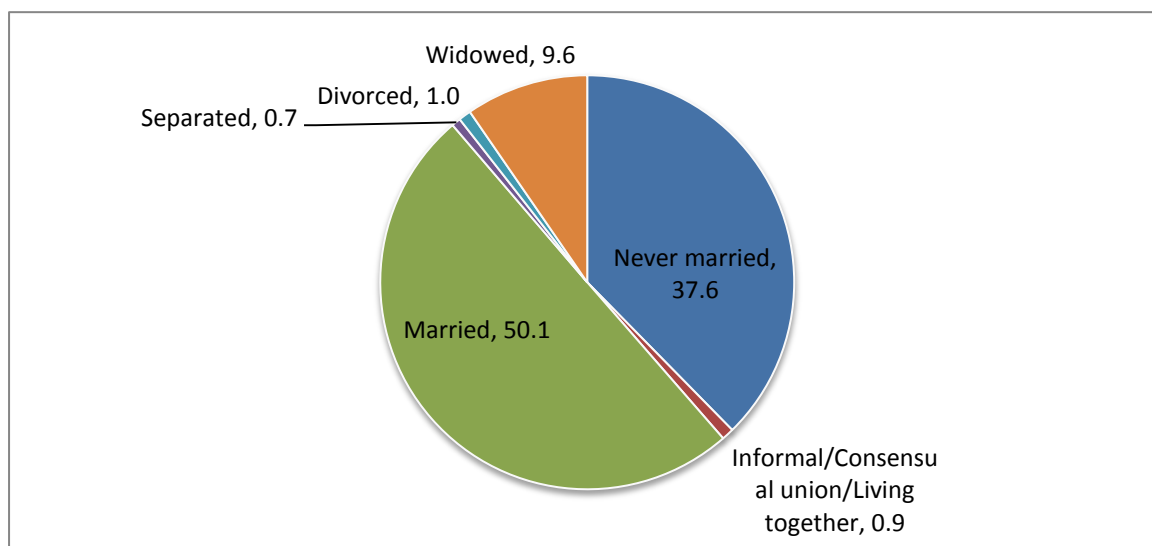
Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	53,753	100.0	25,791	100.0	27,962	100.0
Head	9,200	17.1	6,853	26.6	2,347	8.4
Spouse (wife/husband)	5,669	10.5	126	0.5	5,543	19.8
Child (son/daughter)	23,644	44.0	12,943	50.2	10,701	38.3
Parent/Parent in-law	1,732	3.2	258	1.0	1,474	5.3
Son/Daughter in-law	839	1.6	41	0.2	798	2.9
Grandchild	4,228	7.9	2,147	8.3	2,081	7.4
Brother/Sister	2,288	4.3	1,304	5.1	984	3.5
Step child	854	1.6	452	1.8	402	1.4
Adopted/Foster child	300	0.6	138	0.5	162	0.6
Other relative	4,713	8.8	1,407	5.5	3,306	11.8
Non-relative	286	0.5	122	0.5	164	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marital status is an important factor that influences population growth. This chapter examines marital characteristics by type of locality, sex, age, level of education, religion and economic activities. The 2010 PHC collected information on current marital status for all respondents aged 12 years and older. Figure 3.1 shows that in the district, over one-third of the population aged 12 years or older is never married while 50.1 percent ever married. Those who are widowed and divorced accounted for 9.6 percent and 1.0 percent respectively. Those who are separated formed less than one percent (0.7%) while 0.9 percent are living in informal/consensual union or living together.

Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital Status by Sex and Age

The 2010 PHC classified “marital status” into six categories namely; never married, living together/consensual union, married, separated, divorced and widowed. The definition of marriage includes persons in any of the following types of marriages: civil, traditional and common law/consensual.

Table 3.5 shows that 50.1 percent of the population aged 12 years and older (36,659) in the district are married and 37.6 percent is never married. The proportion of widows is 9.6 percent. The highest proportion of married persons fall within age group, 35-39 years (83.5%), followed by those in 40-44 age group (83.2%). Table 3.5 further shows that over 90.7 percent of the widows in the district is aged 55 years and above. Furthermore, 9.8 percent of married males are in age group 12-14 years which is slightly higher than that of married females (8.7%) for the same age group.

The highest proportion of male who are married falls between age groups 50-54 and 55-59 years accounting for 89.6 percent, while the highest proportion of married females is between 30 and 34 years (85.3%). Furthermore, the proportion of females aged 65 years and older who are widowed forms 61.1 percent, and this is about five times higher than their male counterparts (12.2%). This supports the assertion that females outlive their male spouses. It is also because males marry females who are relatively younger and with polygamy, one deceased husband could leave behind about three widows.

Table 3.5: 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	36,659	100	37.6	0.9	50.1	0.7	1	9.6
12 – 14	4,299	100	90.6	0.1	9.3	0	0	0
15 - 19	5,937	100	88.8	0.6	10.1	0.2	0	0.3
20 - 24	3,845	100	63.5	2.7	32.3	0.5	0.4	0.5
25 - 29	3,257	100	33.3	2.4	61.4	1.1	0.8	1.1
30 - 34	3,187	100	13.9	1.5	78.8	1.3	1.2	3.2
35 - 39	2,722	100	6.9	1.2	83.5	1.5	2.1	4.8
40 - 44	2,505	100	4.2	0.4	83.2	1	2	9.1
45 - 49	2,088	100	3.8	0.3	80.8	1	1.4	12.6
50 - 54	1,974	100	3	0.2	76.2	0.8	1.4	18.3
55 - 59	1,279	100	3.3	0.3	74.4	1.3	2	18.8
60 - 64	1,554	100	2.7	0.5	63.6	0.7	1.5	31
65+	4,012	100	3.6	0.3	53.2	0.5	1.5	40.9
Male								
Total	16,896	100	46	0.8	49.2	0.6	1	2.4
12 – 14	2,316	100	90.2	0	9.8	0	0	0
15 - 19	3,049	100	91.3	0.4	8	0.2	0	0.2
20 - 24	1,850	100	80.2	2.1	17.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	1,426	100	50.1	2.1	45.4	1	0.8	0.6
30 - 34	1,361	100	24.2	2.1	70.2	1.1	1.4	1
35 - 39	1,155	100	9.4	1.3	84.3	1.1	2.8	1.1
40 - 44	1,084	100	6.1	0.5	88.3	1	2.1	2
45 - 49	924	100	5.7	0.4	88.2	1	1.3	3.4
50 - 54	877	100	4.7	0.3	89.6	0.5	0.9	4
55 - 59	570	100	3.3	0.4	89.6	0.5	2.3	3.9
60 - 64	630	100	3	0.6	84.9	1.3	1.9	8.3
65+	1,654	100	4.2	0.1	81	0.6	1.9	12.2
Female								
Total	19,763	100	30.5	1	50.9	0.8	1	15.8
12 – 14	1,983	100	91.2	0.2	8.7	0	0	0
15 - 19	2,888	100	86.2	0.9	12.4	0.2	0	0.3
20 - 24	1,995	100	48.1	3.3	46.4	0.7	0.5	1
25 - 29	1,831	100	20.2	2.6	73.8	1.3	0.8	1.5
30 - 34	1,826	100	6.2	1.1	85.3	1.5	1.1	4.8
35 - 39	1,567	100	5	1.1	82.9	1.8	1.7	7.5
40 - 44	1,421	100	2.8	0.4	79.2	1.1	2	14.5
45 - 49	1,164	100	2.3	0.3	75	1	1.5	19.9
50 - 54	1,097	100	1.7	0.1	65.5	1.1	1.7	29.8
55 - 59	709	100	3.2	0.3	62.1	1.8	1.7	30.9
60 - 64	924	100	2.5	0.4	49	0.3	1.3	46.4
65+	2,358	100	3.1	0.4	33.7	0.4	1.3	61.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital Status and Level of Education

Marriage is a highly valued social institution in Ghanaian society. In view of this, most adults would therefore wish to get married at one time or the other and this is more so with females.

Table 3.6 shows persons aged 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. It shows that 56.1 percent of persons aged 12 years and older in the district have

no education; 34.1 percent has only basic education and less than one percent (0.6%) attained tertiary education. Of the married population in the district, 74.7 percent has no education while 18.0 percent has basic education, and less than one percent (0.8%) has tertiary education.

The proportion of married males with no education is lower (69.8%) than their female counterparts (78.8%). Furthermore, the proportion of males with tertiary education who are married (1.5%) is almost eight times that of females with tertiary education (0.2%).

Also, the proportion of females with basic education who are living in informal or consensual union is relatively higher (23.9%) than their male counterparts (17.5%). Likewise, the proportion of males with no education who have never married is comparatively higher (23.9%) than their female counterparts (19.6%). In the case of persons with basic education who have never married, it is 59.7 percent for females and 67.3 percent for males.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	36,659	100	56.1	34.1	5.8	1.1	2.3	0.6
Never married	13,801	100	22	63.1	10.8	1.4	2.3	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	348	100	62.6	21.3	8.3	2.3	3.7	1.7
Married	18,376	100	74.7	18	3	0.9	2.5	0.8
Separated	260	100	70.4	18.8	4.2	3.1	3.1	0.4
Divorced	355	100	73.5	20	2.8	1.4	1.7	0.6
Widowed	3,519	100	89.5	8.5	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.1
Male								
Total	16,896	100	48.9	38.2	7.6	1.2	3.2	1
Never married	7,776	100	23.9	59.7	11.8	1.4	2.6	0.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	143	100	63.6	17.5	7.7	2.8	4.9	3.5
Married	8,307	100	69.8	20	4	1.1	3.7	1.5
Separated	98	100	66.3	23.5	5.1	1	3.1	1
Divorced	166	100	66.9	25.3	4.8	1.8	0.6	0.6
Widowed	406	100	82.5	12.8	2	0.2	1.7	0.7
Female								
Total	19,763	100	62.4	30.7	4.3	0.9	1.6	0.2
Never married	6,025	100	19.6	67.3	9.6	1.4	2	0.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	205	100	62	23.9	8.8	2	2.9	0.5
Married	10,069	100	78.8	16.4	2.2	0.8	1.5	0.2
Separated	162	100	72.8	16	3.7	4.3	3.1	0
Divorced	189	100	79.4	15.3	1.1	1.1	2.6	0.5
Widowed	3,113	100	90.4	8	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1 Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

2 Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

3 Post Middle/ Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/ College of education, Agric, Nursing, University Diploma, HND, etc.

4 Tertiary: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

3.3.3 Marital Status and Economic Activity Status

Table 3.7 presents persons aged 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. Out of 36,659 persons, who were asked on marital status and economic activities, 74.9 percent are employed, 1.2 percent and 24.0 percent are respectively unemployed and economically not active. Among the never married 59.9 percent are employed and 1.3 percent are unemployed, whilst 38.8 are economically not active. The married have 87.2 percent of them being employed and 1.1 percent being unemployed and 11.7 percent being economically not active. Similarly those who widowed and employed are 67.9 percent and this could be as a result of majority of them being above the working age and are in retirement.

Table 3.7: 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	36,659	100.0	27,454	74.9	422	1.2	8,783	24.0
Never married	13,801	100.0	8,273	59.9	178	1.3	5,350	38.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	348	100.0	273	78.4	10	2.9	65	18.7
Married	18,376	100.0	16,033	87.2	195	1.1	2,148	11.7
Separated	260	100.0	220	84.6	1	0.4	39	15.0
Divorced	355	100.0	267	75.2	6	1.7	82	23.1
Widowed	3,519	100.0	2,388	67.9	32	0.9	1,099	31.2
Male								
Total	16,896	100.0	12,782	75.7	174	1.0	3,940	23.3
Never married	7,776	100.0	4,873	62.7	103	1.3	2,800	36.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	143	100.0	124	86.7	0	0.0	19	13.3
Married	8,307	100.0	7,301	87.9	65	0.8	941	11.3
Separated	98	100.0	83	84.7	0	0.0	15	15.3
Divorced	166	100.0	127	76.5	2	1.2	37	22.3
Widowed	406	100.0	274	67.5	4	1.0	128	31.5
Female								
Total	19,763	100.0	14,672	74.2	248	1.3	4,843	24.5
Never married	6,025	100.0	3,400	56.4	75	1.2	2,550	42.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	205	100.0	149	72.7	10	4.9	46	22.4
Married	10,069	100.0	8,732	86.7	130	1.3	1,207	12.0
Separated	162	100.0	137	84.6	1	0.6	24	14.8
Divorced	189	100.0	140	74.1	4	2.1	45	23.8
Widowed	3,113	100.0	2,114	67.9	28	0.9	971	31.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Also, among the male population that are never married, 62.7 percent are employed and 36.0 percent are economically not active. The male population that are married have 87.9 percent of them being employed and 0.8 percent being unemployed and 11.3 percent being economically not active. Again, among the female population that are never married, 56.4 percent are employed and 1.2 percent are unemployed, whilst 42.3 are economically not active. The married have 86.7 percent of them being employed and 1.3 percent being unemployed and 12 percent being economically not active.

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs or owes allegiance. Ghanaian nationals are grouped into Ghanaian by birth, Ghanaian with dual citizenship and Ghanaian by naturalization. The foreign nationals are categorised as ECOWAS, Africans other than ECOWAS and other nationals. Table 3.8 shows that Ghanaians constitute 98.5 percent of the population with other foreign nationals making up only 1.5 percent. Ghanaians by birth constitute 96.5 percent of the population of the Lawra District. While Ghanaians with dual citizenship accounts for 1.4 percent, naturalized Ghanaians constitute less than one percent (0.6%). The analysis of the data by sex revealed that, the percentage of females who are Ghanaians by birth (96.7%) is slightly higher than that of males (96.4%). With regards to Ghanaians with dual citizenship, the proportion of males (1.5%) is slightly higher than that of females (1.3%).

Table 3.8: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	54,889	100.0	26,346	100.0	28,543	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	52,989	96.5	25,391	96.4	27,598	96.7
Dual nationality	762	1.4	385	1.5	377	1.3
Ghanaian by naturalisation	328	0.6	166	0.6	162	0.6
ECOWAS	402	0.7	206	0.8	196	0.7
African other than ECOWAS	216	0.4	113	0.4	103	0.4
Other	192	0.3	85	0.3	107	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.9 shows that basically there are three main religious groups in the district: Christianity (61%); Traditionalists (26.3%); and Islam (6.6%). Within the Christian fraternity, Catholics are in the majority (46.3%) followed by the Pentecostal/Charismatic (6.8%) and Protestants (6.1%) and other Christians recording 1.8 percent. There are more females than males among Catholics, Protestant, Anglican or Lutheran and Pentecostal or Charismatic religious groups. On the other hand males are slightly higher among religious groups such as Other Christians, Islam and Traditionalist.

Table 3.9: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	54,889	100.0	26,346	100.0	28,543	100.0
No religion	3,104	5.7	1,541	5.8	1,563	5.5
Catholic	25,438	46.3	12,027	45.7	13,411	47.0
Protestants (Anglican, Lutheran etc.)	3,359	6.1	1,583	6.0	1,776	6.2
Pentecostal/Charismatic	3,724	6.8	1,671	6.3	2,053	7.2
Other Christian	978	1.8	488	1.9	490	1.7
Islam	3,635	6.6	1,777	6.7	1,858	6.5
Traditionalist	14,420	26.3	7,152	27.1	7,268	25.5
Other	231	0.4	107	0.4	124	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy

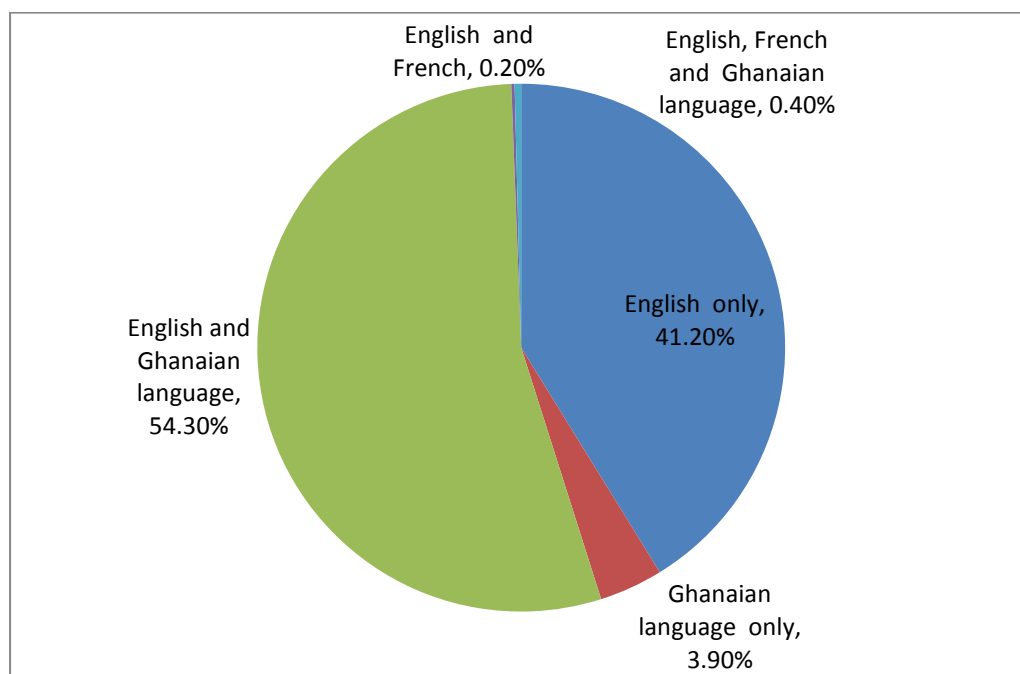
Much information is transmitted in written form and therefore one’s ability to read and write a simple sentence with understanding is very essential. The 2010 PHC collected information on literacy from persons aged 11 years and older. Literacy in French Language was also elicited in the 2010 PHC because Ghana is bordered by French speaking countries and it was deemed necessary to find out what proportion of the population is literate in French.

The 2010 PHC defined literacy as a person’s ability to read and write a simple statement with understanding.

As indicated in Table 3.10, 45.3 percent of population aged 11 years and older are literate while 54.8 percent is not literate. In terms of age groupings, the highest literate groups is 15-19 years (28.4%), followed by 11-14 years (27.6%) and the lowest is age group 65 years and more (1.9%). In the case of illiteracy, the age group 65 years and more has the highest proportion (17.7%) followed by age group 40-44 years (9.6%) and the least proportion is formed by age group 11-14 years (4.3%). Those who can read and write are concentrated in the younger age groups namely, 11-14, 15-19, 20-25 and 25-29 years. This is to be expected since they are more likely to be in schools than those in the older age groups. In addition, policies introduced by successive governments aimed at reducing illiteracy especially amongst the children and youth account for this.

Figure 3.2 shows that out of the total literate population, 41.2 percent is literate in English only, 54.3 percent is literate in English and a Ghanaian language, while only 3.9 percent is literate in a Ghanaian language only.

Figure 3.2: Literacy status of population 11 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Literacy Status by Age and Sex

In terms of gender, illiteracy is comparatively higher amongst the females (59.7%) than males (40.3%). Table 3.10 also shows that 38.4 percent of the male population is literate in English only while 56.8 percent is literate in both English and Ghanaian Language. On the other hand, 44.4 percent and 51.4 percent of the female population are literate in English only and literate in English and a Ghanaian language respectively.

Table 3.10 shows that generally the proportion of the population that cannot read and write increases with age. Though there are some fluctuations the pattern is the same for both sexes.

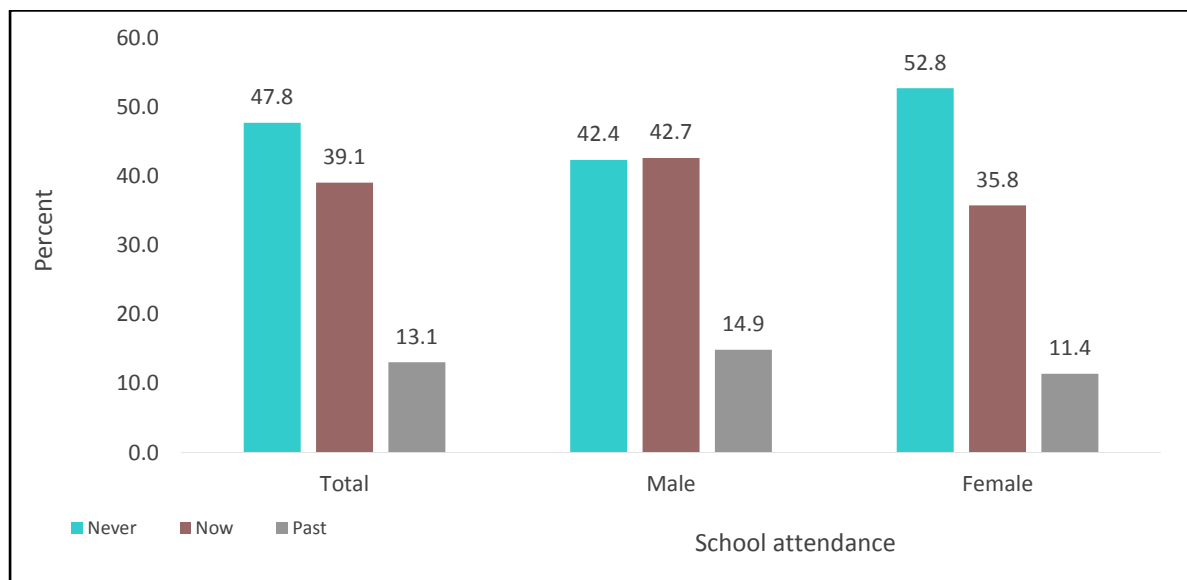
Table 3.10: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

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	20,804	17,193	100.0	41.2	3.9	54.3	0.2	0.4
11-14	895	4,742	100.0	50.3	5.1	44.5	0.1	0.1
15-19	1,058	4,879	100.0	41.6	3.2	54.7	0.1	0.3
20-24	1,478	2,367	100.0	32.0	3.5	64.3	0	0.1
25-29	1,861	1,396	100.0	36.0	2.7	60.6	0.1	0.7
30-34	2,271	916	100.0	39.2	3.8	55.2	0.5	1.2
35-39	2,087	635	100.0	41.6	4.7	52.1	0.8	0.8
40-44	1,994	511	100.0	39.1	4.9	54.2	0.6	1.2
45-49	1,646	442	100.0	37.3	4.3	57.5	0.2	0.7
50-54	1,541	433	100.0	31.4	4.2	63.3	0	1.2
55-59	981	298	100.0	31.2	2.3	65.1	0	1.3
60-64	1,310	244	100.0	29.5	3.3	66	0	1.2
65+	3,682	330	100.0	36.7	2.7	60	0.3	0.3
Male								
Total	8,393	9,216	100.0	38.4	4	56.8	0.2	0.6
11-14	537	2,492	100.0	49.2	5.4	45.1	0.1	0.1
15-19	576	2,473	100.0	40.6	3.7	55.4	0.1	0.3
20-24	596	1,254	100.0	27.7	4	68.2	0	0.2
25-29	668	758	100.0	30.5	1.7	66.8	0.1	0.9
30-34	848	513	100.0	33.3	3.3	60.8	1	1.6
35-39	800	355	100.0	39.2	3.7	54.9	0.8	1.4
40-44	770	314	100.0	40.4	3.2	53.8	1	1.6
45-49	660	264	100.0	33.7	4.5	60.6	0.4	0.8
50-54	613	264	100.0	26.5	4.2	67.4	0	1.9
55-59	375	195	100.0	24.6	3.1	70.3	0	2.1
60-64	493	137	100.0	23.4	4.4	70.1	0	2.2
65+	1,457	197	100.0	28.4	3	67.5	0.5	0.5
Female								
Total	12,411	7,977	100.0	44.4	3.8	51.4	0.1	0.2
11-14	358	2,250	100.0	51.4	4.7	43.7	0	0.1
15-19	482	2,406	100.0	42.7	2.8	53.9	0.2	0.3
20-24	882	1,113	100.0	36.9	3.1	59.8	0.1	0.1
25-29	1,193	638	100.0	42.5	3.8	53.3	0	0.5
30-34	1,423	403	100.0	46.7	4.5	48.1	0	0.7
35-39	1,287	280	100.0	44.6	6.1	48.6	0.7	0
40-44	1,224	197	100.0	37.1	7.6	54.8	0	0.5
45-49	986	178	100.0	42.7	3.9	52.8	0	0.6
50-54	928	169	100.0	39.1	4.1	56.8	0	0
55-59	606	103	100.0	43.7	1	55.3	0	0
60-64	817	107	100.0	37.4	1.9	60.7	0	0
65+	2,225	133	100.0	48.9	2.3	48.9	0	0

3.6.2 Education

Education has been identified as the foundation of development of the country. In the 2010 PHC, full time education is defined as attendance at a regular educational institution where at least four hours of tuition is offered a day. It excludes night schools, trade schools and training on the job. Questions on school attendance apply only to persons aged three years and above. Although the starting age limit of formal education is six years for primary one, the eligibility for questions on school attendance is lowered to three years because pre-school education has become an important policy initiative in the country.

Figure 3.3: School attendance by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.11 shows that 19,878 persons three years and older are either currently in school or have been to school in the past. Out of this number, more than one-half (53.7%) has primary education, followed by junior high school (19.5%) and nursery (10.6%). Less than one percent (0.6%), of the people in the district has ever attended vocational, technical or commercial school while 0.4 percent and 0.6 percent attended post middle/secondary and tertiary levels of education respectively.

In the district, those who attended school in the past, highest level of schooling attained was primary education (34.4%), followed by JSS/JHS (19.5%) and middle (15.7%). This clearly affirms primary education as the highest level of schooling attended in the district by majority of the population.

In relation to the distribution by sex, there is relatively higher proportion of females (38.7%) than males (30.6%) with primary education as the highest level of schooling in the District. This suggests that, in the past, females were more likely than males to terminate schooling after the basic school level. Thus, the proportion of females who progressed to SSS/SHS, secondary and other higher levels is 24.9 percent as compared to 35.2 percent of males who did same. At each of these post-basic levels (SSS/SHS, secondary, vocational/technical/commercial, post middle/post-secondary certificate, post-secondary diploma, bachelor degree, and post graduate) the proportion of males is consistently higher than that for females.

Of the proportion of the population three years and older who are currently attending school, 19.0 percent are in nursery and kindergarten and another 53.2 percent is in primary school while about one in every five are in JSS/JHS. It emerged that less than seven percent (6.2%) of the population is in SSS/SHS. Current school attendances at all the remaining levels (vocational or technical or commercial, post middle or secondary and certificate or tertiary) make up only 1.6 percent.

At the tertiary level, the proportion of males is more than twice that of female (see Table 3.11).

The majority of the population aged three years and older (53.7%) who are currently attending school are in the primary school. The percentage for those in JHS is 19.5 percent for those currently attending. Under 10.0 percent of those currently attending school are at SSS/SHS level and beyond whereas 46.1 percent of those who attended school in the past attended middle school and above.

Table 3.11: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	19,878	100.0	10,371	100.0	9,507	100.0	6,643	100.0	3,619	100.0	3,024	100.0
Nursery	2,102	10.6	1,091	10.5	1,011	10.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	1,674	8.4	879	8.5	795	8.4	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	10,669	53.7	5,521	53.2	5,148	54.1	2,278	34.3	1,107	30.6	1,171	38.7
JSS/JHS	3,886	19.5	1,961	18.9	1,925	20.2	1,297	19.5	581	16.1	716	23.7
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	1,042	15.7	654	18.1	388	12.8
SSS/SHS	1,231	6.2	741	7.1	490	5.2	720	10.8	425	11.7	295	9.8
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	173	2.6	112	3.1	61	2.0
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	126	0.6	59	0.6	67	0.7	269	4.0	149	4.1	120	4.0
Post middle/secondary	70	0.4	36	0.3	34	0.4	380	5.7	233	6.4	147	4.9
Tertiary	120	0.6	83	0.8	37	0.4	484	7.3	358	9.9	126	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The data on economic characteristics are used for planning, monitoring and evaluating the impacts of social intervention programmes. The development of any country is partly based on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human capital of the country. All persons irrespective of their age and sex consume goods and services, but 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 in respect of economic activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and the employment sector.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

According to the 2010 PHC, activity status refers to the economic or non-economic activity of respondents during the seven days preceding the Census Night. Economically active population includes persons who were in paid employment or self-employed or contributing family workers; persons who did not work but had jobs to return to; and persons who were unemployed and were actively looking for work. On the other hand, the economically not active population includes those engaged in home duties, full time education, on pension/retirement, disabled, sick, too old or young to work and others.

The 2010 PHC gathered data on economic characteristics of the population 15 years and older. The question on economic activity was answered by persons 15 years and above who were engaged in any activity for pay (cash or in kind), for profit or family gain for at least one hour during the seven days preceding the Census Night.

Table 4.1 presents data on population aged 15 years and older by activity status and sex. The table shows that the district has a population of 32,360 aged 15 years and older, of which 79.0 percent are economically active, while 21.0 percent is economically not active. Of the 25,572 economically active persons, 98.4 percent is employed while 1.6 percent is unemployed. The data also shows that the economically not active population is 6,788 of which 37.9 percent is in full time education, 24.1 percent performed home duties and 24.3 percent is either too old or young to work. Disabled or sick persons constitute 7.6 percent of the economically not active population. All others together constitute 6.1 percent of the economically not active population.

The results of the 2010 PHC further reveal that out of the total male population of 14,580 aged 15 years and older, 80.2 percent is economically active while 19.8 percent is economically not active. The total economically active male population is 11,691 comprising 98.5 percent of employed and 1.5 percent unemployed. The males who are economically not active was 2,889 of which 46.8 percent is in full-time education, 19.1 percent did home duties and 18.0 percent is too old or young. Disable or sick males who were economically not active

constitute 8.8 percent. The others account for 7.3 percent of the population of males who are economically not active.

In the case of the female population totalling 17,780, 78.1 percent is economically active while 21.9 is economically not active. Of the 13,881 economically active females, 98.2 percent is employed while 1.8 percent is unemployed. The females who are economically not active is 3,899 of which, 31.4 percent is in full-time education, 27.8 percent of them performed home duties and 28.9 percent is too old or young to work and 6.7 percent is disabled or sick. The rest accounted for 5.2 percent of the economically not active female 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	32,360	100.0	14,580	100.0	17,780	100.0
Economically active	25,572	79.0	11,691	80.2	13,881	78.1
<i>Employed</i>	25,155	98.4	11,520	98.5	13,635	98.2
<i>Worked</i>	24,692	98.2	11,301	98.1	13,391	98.2
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	383	1.5	178	1.5	205	1.5
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	80	0.3	41	0.4	39	0.3
<i>Unemployed</i>	417	1.6	171	1.5	246	1.8
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	244	58.5	87	50.9	157	63.8
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	173	41.5	84	49.1	89	36.2
Economically not active	6,788	21.0	2,889	19.8	3,899	21.9
Did home duties (household chore)	1,635	24.1	553	19.1	1,082	27.8
Full time education	2,575	37.9	1,351	46.8	1,224	31.4
Pensioner/Retired	106	1.6	74	2.6	32	0.8
Disabled/Sick	514	7.6	254	8.8	260	6.7
Too old/young	1,648	24.3	521	18.0	1,127	28.9
Other	310	4.6	136	4.7	174	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.1 Activity status and age

The data in Table 4.2 reveals that, within males aged 40-44 years constitute the largest proportion of the employed population (92.7%) and therefore accounting for the lowest proportion of the economically not active population (6.5%). This is the same for the age group 45-49 which has 92.3 percent of the group employed and 6.7 percent of them not economically active. The age group 15-19 has the lowest proportion of the population employed (57.8%) and therefore has the highest percentage of the population being economically not active (41.6%).

Table 4.2 also indicates that, the 40-44 year age group within the male population constitutes the largest proportion of the employed population (94.3%) and the lowest proportion for economically not active male population (5.2%). The age group 15-19 years has the lowest proportion of its population employed (57.8%) and the highest proportion of the economically not active population (41.6%).

Table 4.2: Economic activity status 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	32,360	100.0	25,155	100.0	417	100.0	6,788	100.0
15-19	5,937	100.0	3,430	57.8	39	0.7	2,468	41.6
20-24	3,845	100.0	2,779	72.3	94	2.4	972	25.3
25-29	3,257	100.0	2,739	84.1	78	2.4	440	13.5
30-34	3,187	100.0	2,803	88.0	52	1.6	332	10.4
35-39	2,722	100.0	2,475	90.9	27	1.0	220	8.1
40-44	2,505	100.0	2,323	92.7	19	0.8	163	6.5
45-49	2,088	100.0	1,927	92.3	22	1.1	139	6.7
50-54	1,974	100.0	1,767	89.5	17	0.9	190	9.6
55-59	1,279	100.0	1,102	86.2	14	1.1	163	12.7
60-64	1,554	100.0	1,238	79.7	43	2.8	273	17.6
65+	4,012	100.0	2,572	64.1	12	0.3	1,428	35.6
Male								
Total	14,580	100.0	11,520	100.0	171	100.0	2,889	100.0
15-19	3,049	100.0	1,831	60.1	20	0.7	1,198	39.3
20-24	1,850	100.0	1,328	71.8	36	1.9	486	26.3
25-29	1,426	100.0	1,196	83.9	31	2.2	199	14.0
30-34	1,361	100.0	1,220	89.6	21	1.5	120	8.8
35-39	1,155	100.0	1,053	91.2	16	1.4	86	7.4
40-44	1,084	100.0	1,022	94.3	6	0.6	56	5.2
45-49	924	100.0	855	92.5	11	1.2	58	6.3
50-54	877	100.0	799	91.1	4	0.5	74	8.4
55-59	570	100.0	518	90.9	4	0.7	48	8.4
60-64	630	100.0	524	83.2	17	2.7	89	14.1
65+	1,654	100.0	1,174	71.0	5	0.3	475	28.7
Female								
Total	17,780	100.0	13,635	100.0	246	100.0	3,899	100.0
15-19	2,888	100.0	1,599	55.4	19	0.7	1,270	44.0
20-24	1,995	100.0	1,451	72.7	58	2.9	486	24.4
25-29	1,831	100.0	1,543	84.3	47	2.6	241	13.2
30-34	1,826	100.0	1,583	86.7	31	1.7	212	11.6
35-39	1,567	100.0	1,422	90.7	11	0.7	134	8.6
40-44	1,421	100.0	1,301	91.6	13	0.9	107	7.5
45-49	1,164	100.0	1,072	92.1	11	0.9	81	7.0
50-54	1,097	100.0	968	88.2	13	1.2	116	10.6
55-59	709	100.0	584	82.4	10	1.4	115	16.2
60-64	924	100.0	714	77.3	26	2.8	184	19.9
65+	2,358	100.0	1,398	59.3	7	0.3	953	40.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The data in Table 4.2 also reveal that, among the females age group 45-45 year recorded the highest proportion of those employed (92.1%) and the lowest proportion of those who are economically not active (7.0%).

Among the age groups, it is observed that, the proportion of the employed populations rises and peaks at age group 44-55 years and declines steadily thereafter. The trend is the same for males and females, except that the peak occurs at different age groups; for males the peak occurred at age group 40-44 and females at 45-49 years.

It is also observed from Table 4.2 that the age group 15-19 has the highest proportion of population who are economically not active (41.6%).

The distribution of activity status by age shows the distinction between age dependency and economic dependency. The economic dependency distinguishes the economically active population from non-economically active population within the age-based dependency. For instance, in theory, the population aged 15-64 years is expected to be economically active while those aged 0-14 and 65 years and older are expected to be economically non-active and economically dependent on the population aged 15-64 years.

However, Table 4.2 shows that almost two out of every three persons (64.1%) in the population aged 65 years and older is economically active (currently 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;
- The income levels of the population aged 15-64 years are 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.

A total of 18.9 percent of the population aged 15-64 is economically non-active when they are expected to be economically active. The non-active status of this group is mainly concentrated in the age group 15-19 and 20-24 because they are mainly schooling. For instance, 72.6 percent and 30.8 percent of the population aged 15-19 years and 20-24 years respectively are currently in school. A total of one out of every four persons aged between 15 and 64 years in the district is currently attending school.

The results of the analysis further reveal that those aged 15 - 24 years constitute 50.7 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 years that is economically not active is 41.6 percent compared to 25.3 percent and 13.5 percent respectively for the age group 20-24 and 25-29.

4.3 Occupation

Occupation largely focuses on specific economic activities that people engage in for their livelihood. In the 2010 PHC, occupation was defined as economic activities that individuals engaged in to earn a living in cash or in kind. Occupation refers to the type of work that one is engaged in during the seven days preceding the Census Night, and those who did not work but had job 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. The analysis shows that the total employed population in the district is 25,155, of which majority (82.4%) are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. This is followed by craft and related trades workers accounting for 7.8 percent while service and sale workers constitute 3.6 percent. The total employed male population was 11,520, of which majority (85.9%) are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers with 3.6 percent engaged in craft and related trades whereas clerical support workers constitute less than one percent (0.9%).

In the case of females, the total employed population is 13,635, of which 79.5 percent is skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, while craft and related trades workers constitute 11.4 percent. It is observed that less than one percent of females who are employed (0.4%) is engaged as clerical support workers.

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	25,155	100.0	11,520	100.0	13,635	100.0
Managers	174	0.7	97	0.8	77	0.6
Professionals	447	1.8	253	2.2	194	1.4
Technicians and associate professionals	157	0.6	100	0.9	57	0.4
Clerical support workers	168	0.7	109	0.9	59	0.4
Service and sales workers	895	3.6	299	2.6	596	4.4
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	20,740	82.4	9,900	85.9	10,840	79.5
Craft and related trades workers	1,963	7.8	413	3.6	1,550	11.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	151	0.6	147	1.3	4	0.0
Elementary occupations	457	1.8	199	1.7	258	1.9
Other occupations	3	0.0	3	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. Data on employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex is presented in Table 4.4. The data shows that majority (82.8%) of the employed population 15 years and older is in agricultural, forestry and fishing industry; and 7.2 percent is engaged in the manufacturing industry. All the other industries together constituted about 10.0 percent of the labour force in the district. This confirms the view that the district is mainly agrarian.

The results of the analysis further reveal that, of the 11,520 male labour force, 86.1 percent is in agricultural, forestry and fishing industry and 2.5 percent is in the manufacturing industry. Out of the female population of 13,635, it emerged from the analysis that majority (80.0%) is engaged in the agricultural, forestry and fishing industry while the manufacturing industry accounts for 11.1 percent of the workforce. There is no marked variation between males and females in terms of the industry engaged in except in the manufacturing; 11.1 percent females as against 7.2 percent males.

Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years by industry and sex

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25,155	100.0	11,520	100.0	13,635	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	20,820	82.8	9,918	86.1	10,902	80.0
Mining and quarrying	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Manufacturing	1,799	7.2	290	2.5	1,509	11.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	7	0.0	6	0.1	1	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	33	0.1	15	0.1	18	0.1
Construction	154	0.6	142	1.2	12	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	776	3.1	301	2.6	475	3.5
Transportation and storage	106	0.4	102	0.9	4	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	247	1.0	53	0.5	194	1.4
Information and communication	8	0.0	5	0.0	3	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	26	0.1	21	0.2	5	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	36	0.1	23	0.2	13	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	28	0.1	25	0.2	3	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	260	1.0	206	1.8	54	0.4
Education	349	1.4	188	1.6	161	1.2
Human health and social work activities	250	1.0	118	1.0	132	1.0
Arts entertainment and recreation	8	0.0	7	0.1	1	0.0
Other service activities	178	0.7	81	0.7	97	0.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	68	0.3	18	0.2	50	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the kind of employee status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. The 2010 Census asked specific questions on the employment status of respondents. Table 4.5 and Figure 4.1 show data on employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The data reveals that, of the total employed population in the district, self-employed without employee(s) accounts for 42.1 percent, family workers contributing to household economic activities accounts for 49.4 percent, employees constitutes 5.1 percent while self-employed persons with employee(s) constitutes 1.2 percent.

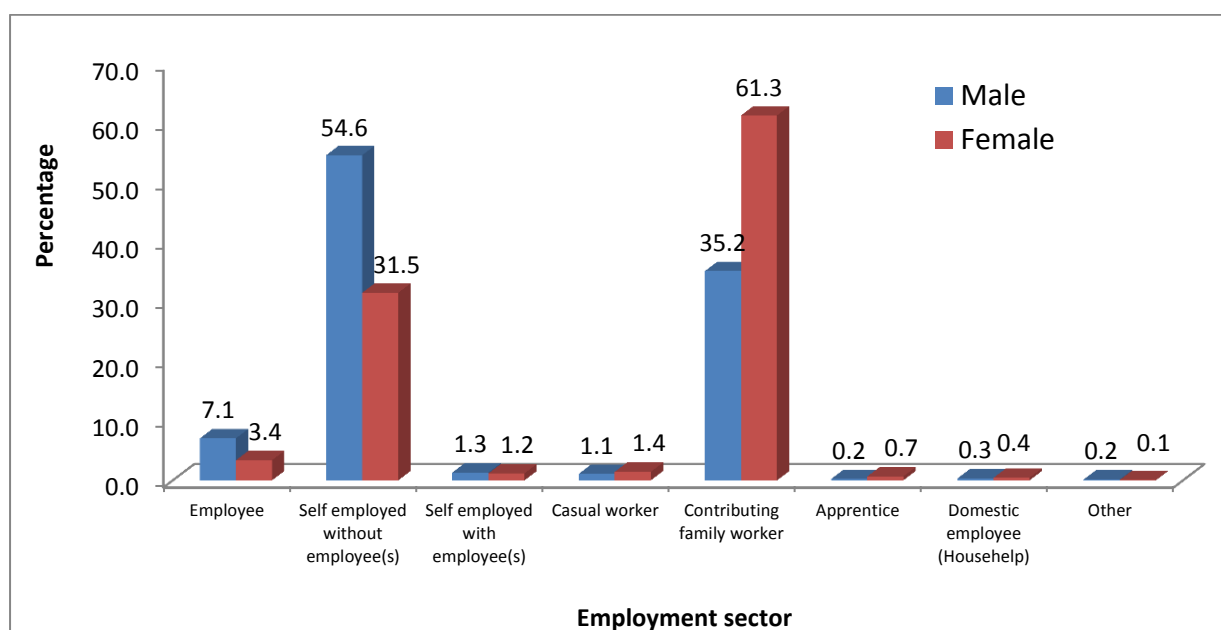
Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by status and sex

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25,155	100.0	11,520	100.0	13,635	100.0
Employee	1,274	5.1	813	7.1	461	3.4
Self-employed without employee(s)	10,593	42.1	6,295	54.6	4,298	31.5
Self-employed with employee(s)	314	1.2	153	1.3	161	1.2
Casual worker	320	1.3	125	1.1	195	1.4
Contributing family worker	12,414	49.4	4,052	35.2	8,362	61.3
Apprentice	116	0.5	27	0.2	89	0.7
Domestic employee (House help)	96	0.4	37	0.3	59	0.4
Other	28	0.1	18	0.2	10	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.5 shows that, there is an extremely high proportion of males (7.1%) than females (3.2%) among employees in the district. On the other hand, a relatively high proportion of females (61.3%) than males (35.2%) contribute to family work. These are likely to weaken the financial capacity of women to contribute to the upkeep of their households.

Figure 4.1: Employment status by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. The data in Table 4.6 shows the distribution of the employed population aged 15 years and older by employment sector and sex.

The sector that employed most people is the private informal which accounts for more than nine out of every ten persons employed (94.9%). The public (Government) employs just 3.8 percent. The data reveal that an overwhelming majority of the male workforce (93.4%) is in

the private informal sector while 5.3 percent is in the public (Government) sector and the private formal sector constitutes less than one percent (0.7%).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25,155	100.0	11,520	100.0	13,635	100.0
Public (Government)	966	3.8	609	5.3	357	2.6
Private Formal	187	0.7	104	0.9	83	0.6
Private Informal	23,881	94.9	10,758	93.4	13,123	96.2
Semi-Public/Parastatal	8	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	102	0.4	41	0.4	61	0.4
Other International Organisations	11	0.0	4	0.0	7	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

On the other hand, 96.2 percent of the female population is in the private informal sector while 2.6 percent is in the public (government) sector; and other employment sectors together constituted 2.0 percent.

Disaggregation of the data by sex indicates that, there is no significant deviation between males and females except for public and private formal sectors which recorded higher percentages of males (6.2%) than females (3.2%). On the other hand, females are predominant in the private informal sector of the economy.

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

The use of personal computers and telephones enable people to exchange ideas and information far and wide. Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become a developmental tool that cannot be ignored in today's global village.

Questions on ICT were of two kinds, one at the individual level and the other at the household level. The questions at the household level related to ownership of fixed telephone lines and desktop/laptop computers whereas at the individual level, ownership of mobile phone and use of the internet were elicited. This chapter discusses the data obtained on ownership of these ICT facilities.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 presents population 12 years and older in the district who own mobile phones or use internet facility by sex. Of the total population of 36,659 (66.7%) who are 12 years and older 19.3 percent own mobile phones. This is less than the regional proportion of 21.7 which owned a mobile phone. More than one-quarter (27.7%) of the males aged 12 years and older owns a mobile phone compared to 12.2 percent for their female counterparts.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,659	100.0	7,090	19.3	404	1.1
Male	16,896	46.1	4,680	27.7	285	1.7
Female	19,763	53.9	2,410	12.2	119	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

With respect to internet usage, Table 5.1 shows that less than two percent (1.1%) of the total population of 36,659 aged 12 years and older in the district uses the facility. This is far less than the regional average of 3.1 percent internet usage, which in itself is not encouraging. Unlike mobile phone ownership, the proportion of male population that uses internet is more than twice the proportion of females that use the internet. The lower usage of internet facility in the district can be attributed to unavailability of internet facilities, especially internet cafes in the district.

5.4 Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

Questions in this section relates to the household rather than the individual. Table 5.2 presents information on households which have fixed telephone lines and desktop/laptop computer by sex of household head. Of the total number of households in the district (9,200)

only about two out of every 1000 households (0.2%) has a fixed telephone line. This is relatively lower than the regional figure of 0.7 percent. In terms of the sex of household head, there are more male (0.3%) than female (0.1%) headed households which own fixed telephone lines.

The low proportions of fixed telephone lines are normal because fixed line telephony is gradually giving way to cellular phones due to their convenience and ease of connection. This number is likely to drop further in future.

Table 5.2: Households having computers and fixed telephone lines by sex of head

Sex of head	Households		Households having desktop/laptop computers		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	9,200	100.0	172	1.9	20	0.2
Male	6,853	74.5	134	2.0	18	0.3
Female	2,347	25.5	38	1.6	2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.5 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

The data presented in Table 5.2 also show that almost two percent (1.9%) of the households in the district have desktops/laptop computers. This is less than the regional average of 3.7 percent. The proportion of male headed households having a desktop/laptop computer is 2.0 percent compared to 1.6 percent for their female counterparts. The relatively low proportion of households owning computer can be ascribed to high illiterate population, low household income and non-availability of electricity in most of the communities in this rural district.

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to the loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life.

The 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana provides for the guarantee of the fundamental human rights of all persons including PWDs (Republic of Ghana, 1992). In addition, Ghana has signed, ratified and adopted international agreements, such as the Convention on the Rights of PWDs and the African Decade of the Disabled Persons which seek to protect the fundamental freedoms and human rights of all PWDs; and to promote and respect their inherent dignity. These statutes and conventions notwithstanding, PWDs have continued to experience various challenges that prevent their full and effective participation on an equal basis with persons without disability in society.

PWDs in general are marginalized and suffer discrimination on account of their disability. They are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to development compared to their counterparts without disability. Accordingly, they are often seen as a burden on society and their unfortunate circumstances are viewed sometimes as a curse or punishment. Furthermore, they have poorer health status, lower educational achievements, less economic participation and higher levels of poverty than people without disabilities (Lawra District Assembly, 2013).

6.2 Population with 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 parts of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. (GSS, 2010)

Table 6.1 presents data on population with disability by type and sex. For information on persons with disability, there were instances of multiple count of disability and for that matter, the sum of the proportion of the various type of disability is more than 100 percent. For instance, one person may have both sight and emotional disorder. This means that he/she would be counted among those with sight impairment and emotional disorder. The proportion of the population without disability was 95.3 percent of the total population in the Lawra District (52,321). The proportion varies for the various sexes as the male proportion (95.1%) is marginally lower than the female proportion (95.6%).

Out of the total population of 54,889 in the Lawra District (2010 PHC), 2,568 are PWDs persons representing 4.7 percent (Table 6.1) which is higher than the regional average of 4.0 percent. The male population with disability as a proportion of the male population is higher than the female population with disability which is 4.9 percent and 4.4 percent respectively.

Among the various forms of disability, persons with sight disability recorded the highest proportion of 50.9 percent. In terms of sex distribution, 48.3 percent is recorded for male PWDs and 53.6 percent for their female counterparts. The disability type that recorded the least proportion in the district is persons with emotional disability with a proportion of 9.7 percent for both sexes (10.4 percent for males and 8.9 percent for females).

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	54,889	100.0	26,346	100.0	28,543	100.0
No disability	52,321	95.3	25,046	95.1	27,275	95.6
With a disability	2,568	4.7	1,300	4.9	1,268	4.4
Sight	1,308	50.9	628	48.3	680	53.6
Hearing	579	22.5	251	19.3	328	25.9
Speech	339	13.2	191	14.7	148	11.7
Physical	589	22.9	310	23.8	279	22
Intellectual	281	10.9	143	0.5	138	0.5
Emotional	248	9.7	135	10.4	113	8.9
Other	173	6.7	97	7.5	76	6
Urban						
Total	6,492	100.0	2,971	100.0	3,521	100.0
No disability	6,253	96.3	2,865	96.4	3,388	96.2
With a disability	239	3.7	106	3.6	133	3.8
Sight	107	44.8	35	33	72	54.1
Hearing	51	21.3	23	21.7	28	21.1
Speech	37	15.5	27	25.5	10	7.5
Physical	65	27.2	28	26.4	37	27.8
Intellectual	37	15.5	24	0.8	13	0.4
Emotional	17	7.1	11	10.4	6	4.5
Other	9	3.8	3	2.8	6	4.5
Rural						
Total	48,397	100.0	23,375	100.0	25,022	100.0
No disability	46,068	95.2	22,181	94.9	23,887	95.5
With a disability	2,329	4.8	1,194	5.1	1,135	4.5
Sight	1,201	51.6	593	49.7	608	53.6
Hearing	528	22.7	228	19.1	300	26.4
Speech	302	13.0	164	13.7	138	12.2
Physical	524	22.5	282	23.6	242	21.3
Intellectual	244	10.5	119	0.5	125	0.5
Emotional	231	9.9	124	10.4	107	9.4
Other	164	7.0	94	7.9	70	6.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

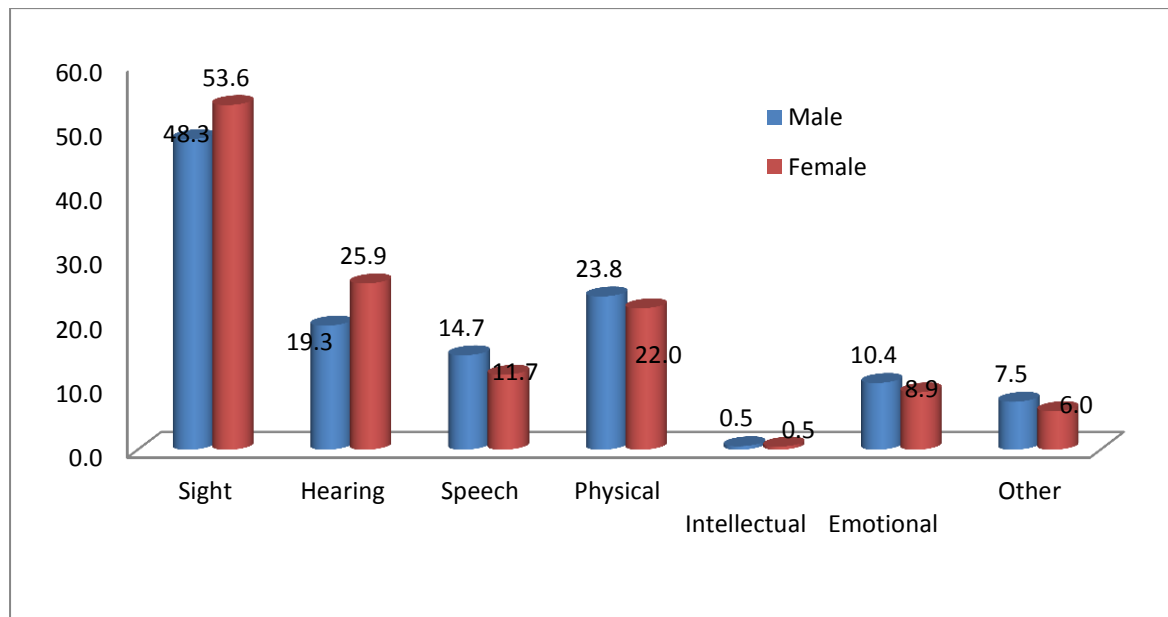
6.3 Type of Disability

A total of 2,568 persons with disability reported a total of 3,517 disabilities with an average of 1.37 disabilities per person. This means that, 37.0 percent of the population with disability has more than one type of disability. Among females, 1,268 persons with disability reported a total of 1,762 disabilities giving, an average of 1.39 disabilities per person. In the case of males with disability, the 1,300 persons with disability reported a total of 1,755 disabilities

giving, an average of 1.35 disabilities each. This means that, 35.0 percent and 39.0 percent of the males and females with disability respectively have more than one type of disability.

Figure 6.1 illustrates the various forms of disability in the Lawra District. Sight impairment recorded the highest proportion representing 50.9 percent, followed by persons with physical disability that also recorded 22.9 percent while persons with emotional disability had the lowest proportion of 9.7 percent.

Figure 6.1: Type of Disability by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Distribution by Type of Locality

It is observed from Table 6.1 that, 3.7 percent of the urban population lives with disability compared to about 4.8 percent of the rural population. In terms of the type of locality of residence, majority of PWDs live in rural areas. A total of 90.7 percent of disabled people reside in rural areas relative to 9.3 percent in urban communities. It was found that 2,329 persons with disability in rural areas reported a total of 3,194 disabilities yielding, an average of 1.37 disabilities per PWD. Similarly, in urban localities, a total of 239 PWDs reported a total of 323 disabilities giving, an average of 1.35 disabilities per person. This means that the proportion of PWDs with multiple disabilities in rural areas (37.0%). is higher than in urban areas (35.0%).

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 presents persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status in the district. Table 6.2 shows that there are 2,098 persons living with disability constituting 81.7 percent of PWDs 15 years and older. The 2098 PWDs aged 15 years and older are made up of 1048 males (50.0%) and 1050 females (50.0%). A total of 63.3 percent of PWDs in this category is economically active and 35.2 percent is economically not active. There are 32 PWDs (5.3%) of the population with disability in the district who are unemployed.

In terms of type of disability, it is also observed that persons with sight impairment dominated in terms of employment which represented (54.9%) of the total employed

population in the district. The proportions of male and female PWDs form 7.2 percent and 5.9 percent respectively of the total male and female population aged 15 years and older.

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

Sex /Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	32,360	100.0	25,155	77.7	417	1.3	6,788	21.0
No disability	30,262	100.0	23,828	78.7	385	1.3	6,049	20.0
With a disability	2,098	100.0	1,327	63.3	32	1.5	739	35.2
Sight	1,123	100.0	729	64.9	8	0.7	386	34.4
Hearing	467	100.0	325	69.6	2	0.4	140	30.0
Speech	203	100.0	140	69.0	1	0.5	62	30.5
Physical	491	100.0	277	56.4	5	1.0	209	42.6
Intellectual	205	100.0	106	51.7	12	5.9	87	42.4
Emotional	186	100.0	123	66.1	5	2.7	58	31.2
Other	146	100.0	79	54.1	3	2.1	64	43.8
Male								
Total	14,580	100.0	11,520	79.0	171	1.2	2,889	19.8
No disability	13,532	100.0	10,840	80.1	157	1.2	2,535	18.7
With a disability	1,048	100.0	680	64.9	14	1.3	354	33.8
Sight	529	100.0	359	67.9	2	0.4	168	31.8
Hearing	189	100.0	138	73.0	1	0.5	50	26.5
Speech	115	100.0	77	67.0	1	0.9	37	32.2
Physical	258	100.0	153	59.3	0	0.0	105	40.7
Intellectual	105	100.0	49	46.7	9	8.6	47	44.8
Emotional	109	100.0	66	60.6	3	2.8	40	36.7
Other	87	100.0	48	55.2	1	1.1	38	43.7
Female								
Total	17,780	100.0	13,635	76.7	246	1.4	3,899	21.9
No disability	16,730	100.0	12,988	77.6	228	1.4	3,514	21.0
With a disability	1,050	100.0	647	61.6	18	1.7	385	36.7
Sight	594	100.0	370	62.3	6	1.0	218	36.7
Hearing	278	100.0	187	67.3	1	0.4	90	32.4
Speech	88	100.0	63	71.6	0	0.0	25	28.4
Physical	233	100.0	124	53.2	5	2.1	104	44.6
Intellectual	100	100.0	57	57.0	3	3.0	40	40.0
Emotional	77	100.0	57	74.0	2	2.6	18	23.4
Other	59	100.0	31	52.5	2	3.4	26	44.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Sight disability recorded the highest proportion in both urban and rural areas of the district which is 44.8 percent and 51.6 percent respectively. For both sexes, 69.6 percent of the population with sight disability is employed, 0.7 are employed and 34.4 percent are economically not active. It is also observed that 69.0 percent with speech disability are employed, 0.5 percent unemployed and 30.5 percent economically inactive.

6.6 Disability and Education

Table 6.3 shows the population three years and older by sex, disability type and educational level in the Lawra District. Out of the total population of 2,568 PWDs, 2516 representing 98 percent is aged three years or older. A total of 1,712 (68.1%) out of the population of PWDs aged three years and older, has never attended school. The proportion of male PWDs who has never attended school is 62.4 percent relative to 73.9 percent for females.

Table 6.3: Highest level of Education by sex and disability type

Disability type/sex	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both sexes										
Total	51,562	24,669	3,817	19,473	3,603	100.0	47.8	7.4	37.8	7.0
No disability	49,032	22,947	3,742	18,871	3,472	100.0	46.8	7.6	38.5	7.1
With a disability	2,530	1,722	75	602	131	100.0	68.1	3.0	23.8	5.2
Sight	1,288	919	28	278	63	100.0	71.4	2.2	21.6	4.9
Hearing	570	409	16	126	19	100.0	71.8	2.8	22.1	3.3
Speech	315	180	25	98	12	100.0	57.1	7.9	31.1	3.8
Physical	579	401	15	126	37	100.0	69.3	2.6	21.8	6.4
Intellectual	267	176	11	72	8	100.0	65.9	4.1	27.0	3.0
Emotional	242	132	14	75	21	100.0	54.5	5.8	31.0	8.7
Other	171	122	3	40	6	100.0	71.3	1.8	23.4	3.5
Male										
Total	24,646	10,454	1,985	9,992	2,215	100.0	42.4	8.1	40.5	9.0
No disability	23,364	9,654	1,943	9,640	2,127	100.0	41.3	8.3	41.3	9.1
With a disability	1,282	800	42	352	88	100.0	62.4	3.3	27.5	6.9
Sight	618	411	16	151	40	100.0	66.5	2.6	24.4	6.5
Hearing	247	165	12	60	10	100.0	66.8	4.9	24.3	4.0
Speech	179	99	14	56	10	100.0	55.3	7.8	31.3	5.6
Physical	308	196	5	84	23	100.0	63.6	1.6	27.3	7.5
Intellectual	137	79	5	46	7	100.0	57.7	3.6	33.6	5.1
Emotional	134	67	6	46	15	100.0	50.0	4.5	34.3	11.2
Other	95	66	3	21	5	100.0	69.5	3.2	22.1	5.3
Female										
Total	26,916	14,215	1,832	9,481	1,388	100.0	52.8	6.8	35.2	5.2
No disability	25,668	13,293	1,799	9,231	1,345	100.0	51.8	7.0	36.0	5.2
With a disability	1,248	922	33	250	43	100.0	73.9	2.6	20.0	3.4
Sight	670	508	12	127	23	100.0	75.8	1.8	19.0	3.4
Hearing	323	244	4	66	9	100.0	75.5	1.2	20.4	2.8
Speech	136	81	11	42	2	100.0	59.6	8.1	30.9	1.5
Physical	271	205	10	42	14	100.0	75.6	3.7	15.5	5.2
Intellectual	130	97	6	26	1	100.0	74.6	4.6	20.0	0.8
Emotional	108	65	8	29	6	100.0	60.2	7.4	26.9	5.6
Other	76	56	0	19	1	100.0	73.7	0.0	25.0	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is an important economic activity in Ghana, employing majority of the economically active population. This chapter discusses households that are engaged in various agricultural activities, such as cultivation of food crops and trees, livestock rearing and fish farming.

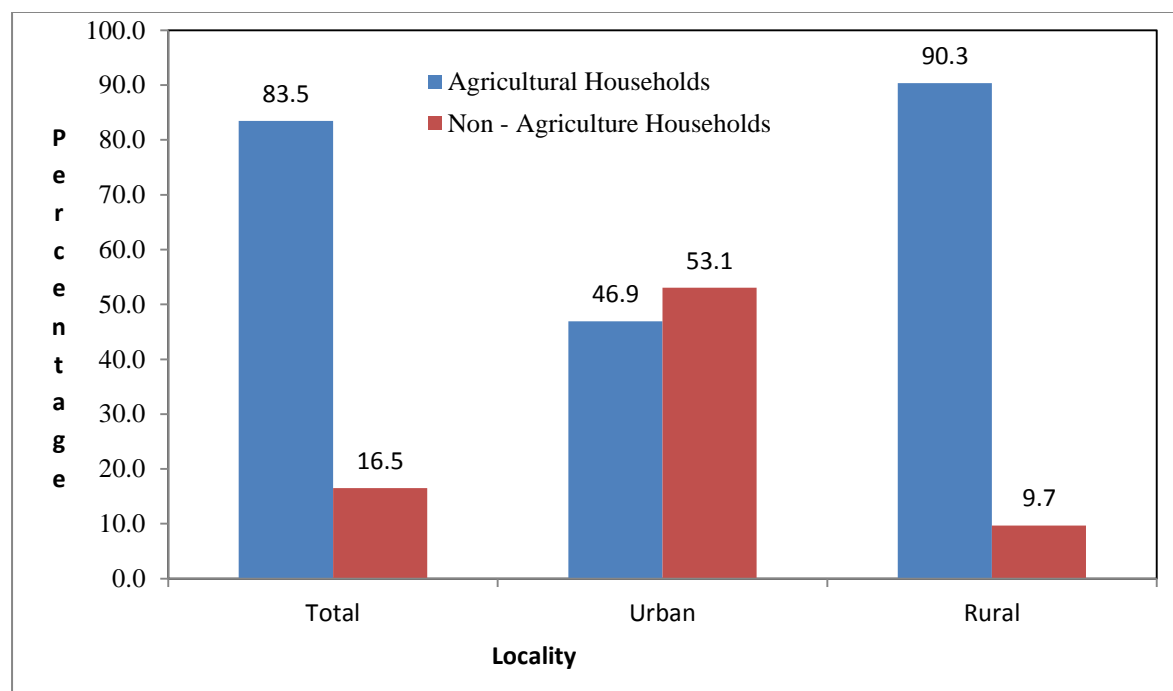
The objectives of this chapter are two-fold: to analyse socio-demographic characteristics of agricultural households and to analyse the types of farming activities under taken.

7.2 Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Households by Locality

Agricultural household refers to households in which at least one member is engaged in agricultural activities, including the cultivation of crops or tree planting, rearing of livestock or breeding of fish for sale or family consumption.

Figure 7.1 presents agricultural and non- agricultural households by type of locality of residence. It is observed that 83.5 percent of total households is engage in agriculture, with non-agricultural ones constituting 16.5 percent. In urban areas, non-agricultural households account for 53.1 percent, whilst the rest are engaged in agricultural activities. On the other hand, 90.3 percent of the rural households is engaged in agriculture, with non-agricultural households accounting for just 9.7 percent (see Figure 7.1).

Figure 7.1: Agriculture Households by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 presents data on types of farming activities in the district. The Table shows that 96.4 percent of the households engaged in agriculture are into crop farming. The majority of households are into cultivation of crops and livestock rearing. On the other hand, the proportion of households engaged in agro-forestry and fish farming is relatively small.

There are no households engaged in fish farming or tree planting in the urban areas, however in the rural areas 0.4 percent of households are engaged in fish farming and tree planting.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Household	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	9,200	100.0	1,453	100.0	7,747	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	7,680	83.5	682	46.9	6,998	90.3
Crop Farming	7,405	96.4	540	79.2	6,865	98.1
Tree Planting	18	0.2	0	0.0	18	0.3
Livestock Rearing	5,684	74.0	407	59.7	5,277	75.4
Fish Farming	5	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Types of Livestock, other animals and Keepers

Table 7.2 presents distribution of livestock and keepers in the district. The Table shows that livestock rearing is a common agricultural activity in the Lawra District. A total of 11,807 keepers are rearing 142,809 animals giving an average of 12.0 animals per keeper. Out of the total number of livestock reared, goats constitute 36.4 percent with a corresponding 37.5 percent of keepers. This is followed by chicken (30.3%), which is reared by 25.5 keepers.

All the other animals together account for 33.3 percent of the total animals reared, with a corresponding number of 37.0 percent of the total number of keepers.

Table 7.2: Distribution of Livestock, other animals and Keepers

Livestock	Animals		Keepers		Average animal per keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	142,809	100.0	11,807	100.0	12
Beehives	143	0.1	19	0.2	8
Cattle	8,946	6.3	785	6.6	11
Chicken	43,231	30.3	2,990	25.3	14
Dove	514	0.4	30	0.3	17
Duck	1,579	1.1	97	0.8	16
Goat	51,986	36.4	4,425	37.5	12
Grass-cutter	151	0.1	22	0.2	7
Guinea fowl	7,619	5.3	647	5.5	12
Ostrich	119	0.1	12	0.1	10
Pig	13,779	9.6	1,478	12.5	9
Rabbit	412	0.3	43	0.4	10
Sheep	11,648	8.2	1,107	9.4	11
Silk worm	80	0.1	8	0.1	10
Snail	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Turkey	449	0.3	50	0.4	9
Other	1,514	1.1	89	0.8	17
Fish farming	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Inland fishing	23	0.0	3	0.0	8
Marine fishing	616	0.4	2	0.0	308

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Although the district is not situated along the coast, five persons enumerated indicated that they undertake marine and 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

This chapter focuses on housing and discusses the housing stock, the type of dwelling, main material for walls and roofs as well as occupancy status. Information was also collected on household amenities and access to other services such as improved water sources, sanitation and main sources of fuel for lighting and cooking.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows that the district has a total population of 54,889 with 53,753 persons living in 6,115 housing units. The majority of the 9,200 households (84.2%) in the district are located in rural areas. The average household per house is 1.5 and population per house is 9.0 persons. This figure (9.0) is little higher than the regional and national averages of 8.4 and 7.1 persons per house respectively. The district has an average household size of 5.8 persons compared to 4.4 and 6.2 persons for the country and region respectively. The analysis shows that majority of the housing stock in the district is found in rural areas (86.5%).

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

Categories	Total		District		
	country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	702,110	54,889	6,492	48,397
Total household population	24,076,327	688,333	53,753	6,174	47,579
Number of houses	3,392,745	82,293	6,115	823	5,292
Number of households	5,467,054	110,174	9,200	1,453	7,747
Average households per house	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.5
Population per house	7.1	8.4	8.8	7.5	9.0
Average household size	4.4	6.2	5.8	4.2	6.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

8.3.1 Type of Dwelling

Table 8.2 presents types of occupied dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality. It shows that compound houses are the predominant type of dwelling for majority of households in the district constituting 56.9 percent. This is followed by separate and semi-detached houses with 21.3 percent and 12.8 percent respectively. The number of households living in somehow temporal structures like tents, kiosks, living quarters attached to office or shop and uncompleted buildings is less than one percent (0.6%), whilst households dwelling in permanent structures (separate house, semi-detached house, flat/apartment, compound house and huts/buildings) constitutes 99.4 percent.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	110,174	9,200	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	33,704	1,964	21.3	21.3	21.6	20.3	21.5
Semi-detached house	391,548	9,993	1,175	12.8	12.5	13.4	6.1	14.0
Flat/Apartment	256,355	1,400	69	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	58,161	5,237	56.9	57.3	55.9	71.2	54.2
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	3,715	436	4.7	4.6	5.0	1.2	5.4
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	1,853	261	2.8	2.9	2.5	0.1	3.3
Tent	10,343	283	19	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk, container, etc)	90,934	39	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	261	16	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	611	9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other	9,846	154	11	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Compound houses remain the preferred dwelling type for both urban and rural households; however, its use by households is higher in urban (71.2%) than rural areas (54.2%). Also, compound house is the type of dwelling used by majority of both male (57.3%) and female headed households (55.9%). Table 8.2 further shows that the proportion of households using uncompleted structures in the district is extremely low at 0.1 percent for both urban and rural localities. There is no marked variation between male and female headed households in terms of the proportion that dwells in separate house, semi-detached and flat or apartment.

8.3.2 Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Ownership status of dwellings in the district is shown in Table 8.3, which indicates that majority (87.6%) of households resides in dwellings owned by a member of the household, followed by other private individuals (5.7%). The proportion of households living in a dwelling owned by a member of the household is higher in rural areas (92.9%) than urban centres (59.8%). On the other hand, more urban households (19.3%) live in dwellings owned by private individuals than their rural counterparts (3.1%).

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	110,174	9,200	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	91,264	8,062	87.6	90.5	79.3	59.8	92.8
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	608	86	0.9	0.7	1.7	0.8	1.0
Relative not a household member	851,630	5,362	193	2.1	1.3	4.4	3.3	1.9
Other private individual	1,439,021	9,534	524	5.7	4.0	10.7	19.3	3.1
Private employer	83,610	353	12	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1
Other private agency	21,123	273	28	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.7	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	2,410	271	2.9	3.0	2.6	13.3	1.0
Other	24,000	370	24	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

A large proportion of households (89.7%) live in dwelling units owned by a relation. It is supported by the fact that households' living in dwelling units owned by other private individuals is 5.7 percent while 3.0 percent of households occupies dwellings owned by public institutions. The results of the analysis indicate that male headed households which occupy dwellings owned by a member of the household is relatively higher (90.5%) than that of female headed household (79.3%).

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Construction Material for Outer Wall

In terms of construction material for outer walls, mud bricks or earth account for 80.6 percent of houses in the district. This is followed by cement blocks or concrete (15.6%). These two construction materials for outer wall account for 96.2 percent of the structures in the district.

In terms of locality of residence, houses whose outer walls were constructed with mud bricks or earth accounts for 85.2 percent in the rural areas compared to 55.3 percent in the urban areas. The situation is different in urban areas as cement blocks or concrete is the preferred construction material for outer wall (42.9%) compared to 10.7 percent in rural areas.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	118,292	9,749	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	88,739	7,860	80.6	55.3	85.2
Wood	200,594	883	64	0.7	0.3	0.7
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	568	42	0.4	0.1	0.5
Stone	11,330	230	21	0.2	0.1	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	408	36	0.4	0.5	0.3
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	24,924	1,523	15.6	42.9	10.7
Landcrete	104,270	1,159	134	1.4	0.4	1.6
Bamboo	8,206	87	5	0.1	0.0	0.1
Palm leaf,Thatch, Raffia	38,054	888	9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	39,206	406	55	0.6	0.3	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main Material for Floor

Table 8.5 presents main construction materials used for the floors of dwelling units by type of locality. Earth or mud is the main construction material used for floors in the district (54.9%) and cement or concrete is the second dominant material (43.8%). At the regional level, floors constructed with cement or concrete constitute 59.6 percent followed by earth or mud (38.5%). In comparison, cement or concrete floors is common in urban (82.0%) than rural areas (36.7%). The analysis also shows that the use of earth or mud as main materials for floor is common in rural (62.2%) than urban areas (15.3%).

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	110,174	9,319	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	42,447	5,117	54.9	15.3	62.2
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	65,714	4,078	43.8	82.0	36.7
Stone	32,817	310	26	0.3	0.7	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	67	5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	8	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	176	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	700	57	0.6	1.9	0.4
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	238	4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	15,567	514	29	0.3	0.1	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main Material for Roof

Table 8.6 presents the main construction materials for roofing of dwelling units by type of locality. Metal sheet, thatch, palm leaf or raffia and earth/mud are the three leading main roofing materials in the district accounting for 97.9 percent of the main roofing materials. This trend is also observed at the regional level where metal sheet (77.0%), earth or mud (12.6%) and thatch, palm leaf or raffia (7.1%) are the dominant roofing materials. Roofing tile and bamboo are the least used roofing materials in the district, with each recording significantly low percentage (0.1%).

The use of metal sheets for roofing is comparatively higher in urban areas (94.7%), than in rural areas (76.9%). However, the use of thatch, palm leaf and raffia is higher in rural areas (13.4%) than in urban areas (1.8%).

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	118,292	9,749	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	14,910	656	6.7	1.4	7.7
Wood	45,547	1,399	56	0.6	0.3	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	91,046	7,760	79.6	94.7	76.9
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	245	27	0.3	0.7	0.2
Cement/Concrete	141,072	717	52	0.5	0.7	0.5
Roofing tile	31,456	362	7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	283	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	8,394	1,134	11.6	1.8	13.4
Other	35,935	936	45	0.5	0.1	0.5

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 is further an indication of the socio-economic condition of the

household members. Information was collected on the number of rooms occupied by households and the number of rooms used for sleeping. Table 8.7 presents data on household size and number of sleeping rooms in occupied dwelling unit.

The proportion of households using two rooms constitutes 29.8 percent followed by households in three rooms (23.3%) whilst 20.9 percent of households use one room for sleeping. Table 8.7 indicates that 55.7 percent of households of size six persons use more than two rooms for sleeping and 6.9 percent of households of size of 10 or more uses nine or more rooms for sleeping, an indication that overcrowding is not widespread in the district.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	9,200	100.0	20.9	29.8	23.3	13.3	5.7	3.2	1.4	1.2	1.2
1	700	100.0	82.3	9.3	4.4	1.1	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1
2	729	100.0	56.0	34.3	5.6	1.4	0.1	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.3
3	931	100.0	33.7	42.7	15.5	4.2	0.8	1.4	0.5	1.0	0.2
4	1,048	100.0	26.2	45.4	16.7	7.5	1.6	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.3
5	1,143	100.0	15.5	43.0	27.6	9.6	2.1	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.3
6	1,128	100.0	7.5	36.8	32.7	13.5	4.9	2.6	0.5	1.4	0.1
7	1,012	100.0	5.0	29.0	38.5	17.7	5.5	2.2	1.1	0.7	0.3
8	783	100.0	2.4	23.1	34.6	25.7	7.7	3.6	1.8	0.6	0.5
9	530	100.0	1.5	15.5	31.7	28.1	10.2	6.0	2.8	2.1	2.1
10+	1,196	100.0	0.7	7.5	20.2	25.1	20.0	10.8	4.6	4.3	6.9

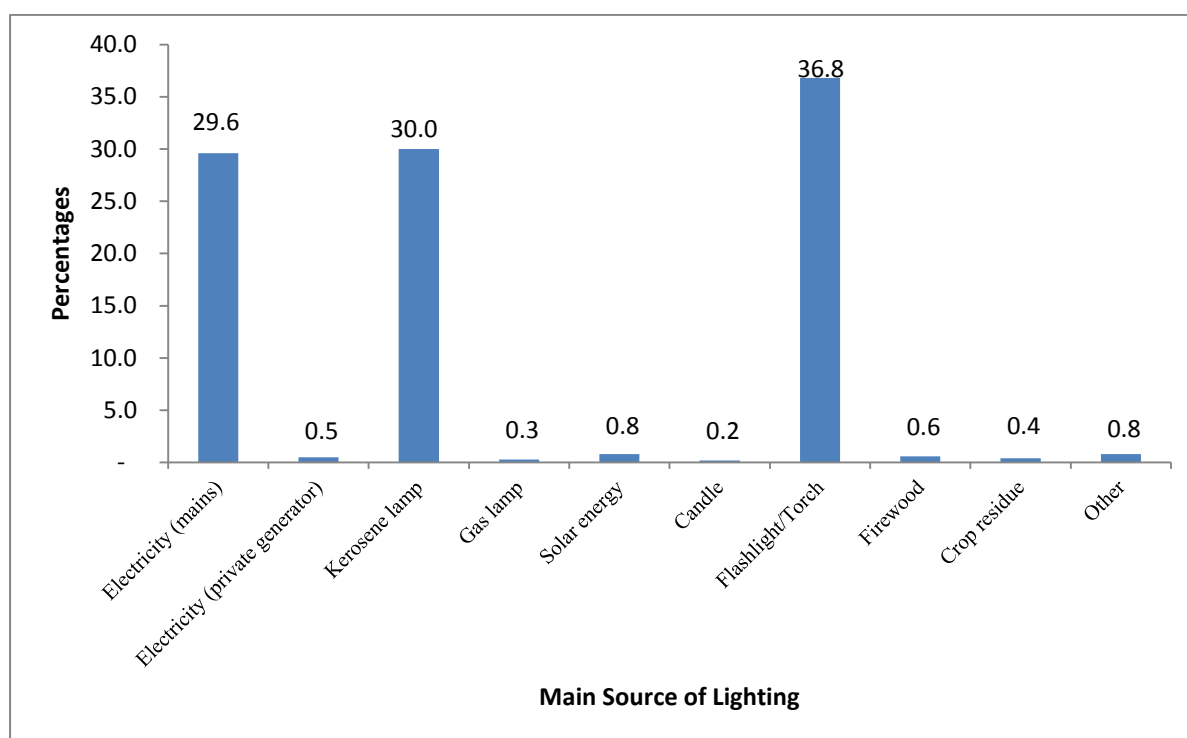
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Main Source of Lighting

Table 8.8 presents the main source of lighting used by households and type of locality of residence. Flashlight or torch emerged as the major source of lighting in dwelling units in the district accounting for 36.8 percent. However, kerosene lamp and electricity from the national grid are other important sources of lighting in the district, accounting for 30.0 percent and 29.6 percent respectively. Candle records the lowest proportion of source of lighting in the dwelling unit (see Figure 8.1).

Figure 8.1: Main source of lighting in dwelling unit



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.8 presents further information on the main source of lighting by type of locality of residence in the Lawra District. In terms of electricity (mains), only 19.5 percent of the rural households are connected to the national grid as compared to 83.3 percent of urban households. Flashlight (42.5%) is the main source of lighting in rural areas, followed by kerosene lamp (33.9%), electricity (mains) accounts for 19.5 percent, with the lowest proportion being the candle (0.1%).

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	110,174	9,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	34,044	2,724	29.6	83.3	19.5
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	613	48	0.5	0.1	0.6
Kerosene lamp	971,807	21,455	2,756	30.0	9.1	33.9
Gas lamp	9,378	303	26	0.3	0.1	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	804	76	0.8	0.1	1.0
Candle	41,214	333	14	0.2	0.6	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	49,606	3,384	36.8	6.1	42.5
Firewood	13,241	1,332	59	0.6	0.4	0.7
Crop residue	4,623	361	38	0.4	0.1	0.5
Other	11,739	1,323	75	0.8	0.1	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

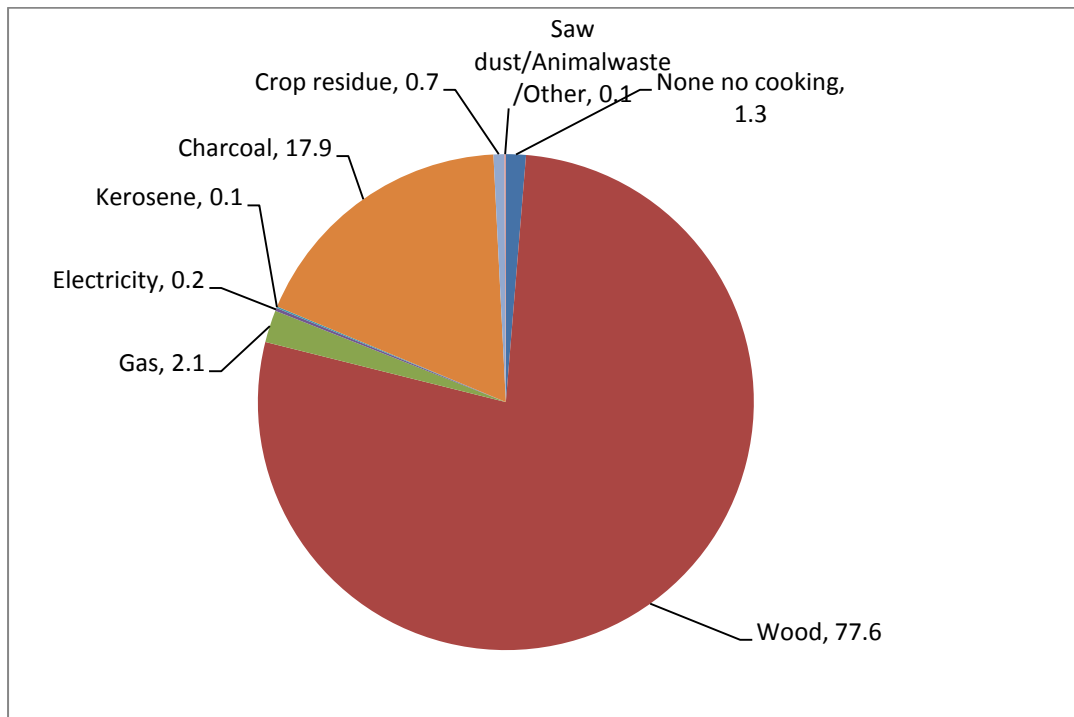
Furthermore, 83.3 percent of urban households use electricity (mains) and 9.1 percent uses kerosene lamp as main source of lighting. The proportion of households using kerosene lamp

in rural areas (33.9%) is more than thrice the proportion in urban areas. This means that any price hikes in commodity will impact adversely on rural dwellers than those in urban areas.

8.6.2 Main Source of Cooking Fuel

Figure 8.2, shows that the major source of fuel used for cooking by the households is wood (77.6%) and this is followed by charcoal (17.9%). This means that an overwhelming majority of households (95.5%) uses vegetation based material as cooking fuel which will lead to accelerate desertification. This will lead to extensive land degradation and thereby undermine the livelihoods of the population.

Figure 8.2: Main source of cooking fuel



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.9 presents further details on the main sources of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households. The analysis shows that less than one percent (0.7%) of households in rural areas compared to 9.4 percent in urban areas use gas as source of cooking fuel. This can also be an indication of the differences in socio-economic conditions of rural and urban dwellers.

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

Cooking fuel /Cooking space	Total country Region		District					
			Total		Urban		Rural	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Main source of cooking fuel								
Total	5,467,054	110,174	9,200	100.0	1,453	100.0	7,747	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	2,269	122	1.3	40	2.8	82	1.1
Wood	2,197,083	80,916	7,143	77.6	322	22.2	6,821	88.0
Gas	996,518	4,553	190	2.1	136	9.4	54	0.7
Electricity	29,794	400	16	0.2	4	0.3	12	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	278	12	0.1	5	0.3	7	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	20,921	1,649	17.9	935	64.3	714	9.2
Crop residue	45,292	720	61	0.7	6	0.4	55	0.7
Saw dust	8,000	63	6	0.1	4	0.3	2	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	20	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	7,759	34	1	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
Cooking space								
Total	5,467,054	110,174	9,200	100.0	1,453	100.0	7,747	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	4,511	333	3.6	42	2.9	291	3.8
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	46,063	4,389	47.7	343	23.6	4,046	52.2
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	2,849	154	1.7	20	1.4	134	1.7
Enclosure without roof	117,614	1,967	155	1.7	13	0.9	142	1.8
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	1,440	117	1.3	6	0.4	111	1.4
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,190	52	0.6	25	1.7	27	0.3
Verandah	1,173,946	19,012	1,235	13.4	525	36.1	710	9.2
Open space in compound	1,115,464	32,914	2,751	29.9	478	32.9	2,273	29.3
Other	21,007	228	14	0.2	1	0.1	13	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of cooking space, the commonest type of cooking space used by households in the district is separate room for exclusive use of household, which accounts for 47.7 percent, followed by open space in compound (29.9%). Whilst 13.4 percent of the households in the district use their veranda as cooking space 3.6 percent does not have cooking space. This situation is akin to cooking in an open space which has health ramifications. The use of veranda as cooking space is more prevalent in urban areas (36.1%) than rural areas (9.2%). The analysis reveal that more households in rural than urban areas use separate rooms exclusively for cooking. On the other hand, a higher proportion of urban households use open space in compound for cooking than their rural counterparts (see Table 8.9).

8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and Other Domestic Uses

8.7.1 Main Source of drinking water

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

From Table 8.10, two out of every three households (66.4%) in the district use borehole, pump, and tube well as their main source of drinking water. This is higher than the regional average of 64.2 percent that depend on borehole, pump and tube well as their main source of drinking water. In the district, 8.9 percent of households use pipe-borne water outside the dwelling for drinking as compared to regional average of 11.4 percent. Furthermore, Table 10 shows that 23.0 percent and 74.5 percent of households in urban and rural areas respectively use bore-hole, pump, and tube well for drinking.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	9,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	5,933	640	7.0	42.8	0.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	12,542	815	8.9	21.3	6.5
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	4,807	203	2.2	7.7	1.2
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	70,759	6,109	66.4	23.0	74.5
Protected well	321,091	4,011	805	8.8	4.1	9.6
Rain water	39,438	172	13	0.1	0.2	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	368	39	0.4	0.3	0.5
Bottled water	20,261	50	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	823	8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	302	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	1,719	124	1.3	0.6	1.5
Unprotected spring	12,222	287	16	0.2	0.0	0.2
River/Stream	502,804	7,037	339	3.7	0.1	4.4
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,344	87	0.9	0.0	1.1
Other	3,972	20	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	9,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	5,864	628	6.8	42.3	0.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	12,144	839	9.1	20.4	7.0
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	4,314	181	2.0	7.7	0.9
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	68,035	5,833	63.4	22.5	71.1
Protected well	465,775	5,057	886	9.6	5.2	10.5
Rain water	39,916	360	98	1.1	0.1	1.3
Protected spring	18,854	301	35	0.4	0.3	0.4
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	316	6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	1,897	155	1.7	0.8	1.8
Unprotected spring	15,738	330	27	0.3	0.4	0.3
River/Stream	588,590	8,759	384	4.2	0.1	4.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	2,546	123	1.3	0.0	1.6
Other	10,302	251	5	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The main source of drinking water for the urban dwellers is pipe-borne (inside and outside dwelling and public tap) accounting for seven out of every ten households (71.8%) compared to less than two percent for their rural counterparts. Thus, in rural areas the main source of drinking water is bore-hole, pump or tube well (74.5%).

8.7.2 Main Source of Water for Other Domestic Uses

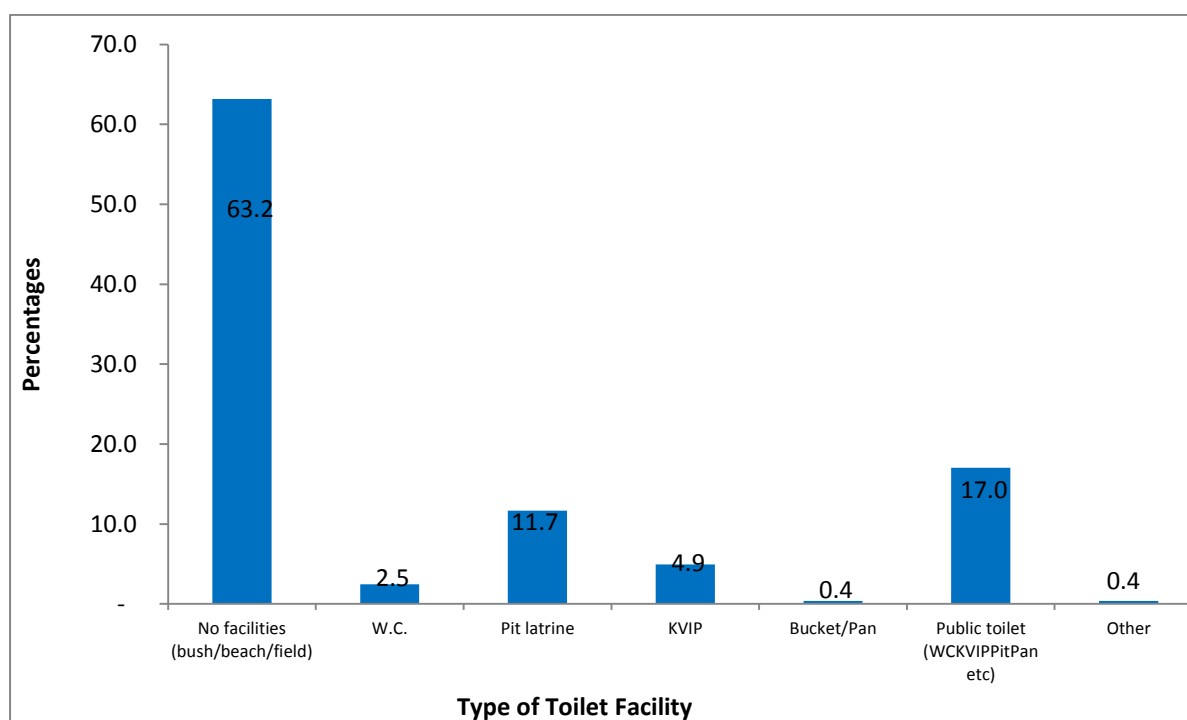
The pattern of the main source of water for other domestic uses is not much different from that of drinking water. In the district, about 63.4 percent of the households uses borehole, pump or tube well for domestic uses other than drinking. About thrice the proportion of households in the rural communities (71.1%) uses borehole, pump or tube well water as their main source of water for other domestic use as compared to 22.5 percent for urban households. The use of water from river or stream as main source of water for other domestic uses is more prevalent in the rural areas (4.9%) than in urban areas (0.1%). This could be ascribed to non-availability of these sources in most part of a year.

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Toilet facilities

Environmental cleanliness is essential for improving the health status of population in any locality. This is reflected in the adage *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.

Figure 8.3: Type of toilet facility used by households



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

It is observed from Table 8.11 that, 63.2 percent of the households in the district do not have toilet facilities and as such practice open defecation using bushes, open spaces/fields and just 17.0 percent use public toilet. Only 33 households constituting 0.4 percent use bucket or pan as toilet facility. Pit latrine usage is prevalent in rural (12.4%) than urban areas (7.7%). Whereas one out of every ten households in urban areas (10.3%) has no toilet facility, it is seven out of every 10 households (73.1%) in rural areas. The proportion of households that uses public toilet facilities (water closet, KVIP or pit latrine) is 60.2 percent for urban and 10.0 percent for rural households.

Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Toilet facility						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	9,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	80,321	5,810	63.2	10.3	73.1
W.C.	839,611	3,440	226	2.5	12.0	0.7
Pit latrine	1,040,883	6,853	1,075	11.7	7.7	12.4
KVIP	572,824	4,929	453	4.9	9.7	4.0
Bucket/Pan	40,678	112	33	0.4	0.1	0.4
Public toilet (WCKVIP Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	14,016	1,568	17.0	60.2	9.0
Other	23,385	503	35	0.4	0.1	0.4
Bathing facility						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	9,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	47,176	4,389	47.7	27.9	51.4
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	23,638	1,119	12.2	20.8	10.5
Private open cubicle	381,979	11,927	1,487	16.2	4.1	18.4
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	11,561	1,214	13.2	35.7	9.0
Public bath house	140,501	1,643	218	2.4	0.2	2.8
Bathroom in another house	187,337	898	70	0.8	1.0	0.7
Open space around house	372,556	12,856	674	7.3	10.1	6.8
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	180	21	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	16,276	295	8	0.1	-	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Bathing Facilities

Table 8.11 also shows the type of bathing facility used by households and 47.7 percent has bathroom for exclusive usage. This is followed by shared separate bathroom in the same house, private and shared open cubicle. The analysis shows that households that use river or pond for bathing account for the lowest proportion of 0.2 percent.

A higher proportion of households in rural (51.4%) than urban areas (27.9%) have their own bathrooms for household's exclusive use. The proportion of households that shares separate bathroom in the same house is higher in urban (20.8%) than in rural areas (10.6%).

Table 8.11 further shows that more households in the urban areas use their own bathrooms than those who share bathroom, which is the same case in the rural areas. However, the proportion of households which uses open space around house for bathing purposes is greater (10.1%) in urban than rural areas (6.8%). Shared open cubicle is the commonest bathing facility used by urban dwellers (35.7%).

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 presents the distribution of methods of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality.

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Solid waste disposal refers to the collection and disposal of rubbish generated by household members. The methods of disposal were categorised into six namely, collected, burned by

household, public dump (container), public dump (open space), and dumped indiscriminately by household.

From Table 8.12, the highest proportion (37.2%) of households in the district uses public dump (open space) followed by households using public dump (indiscriminately) which constitutes 29.1 percent. This is probably because there are more public dump sites than public dump sites with containers. It could also be that, due to their locations fewer households patronise their usage. More so, in urban areas where these containers are mostly found, only 45.3 percent of the households uses them to dispose their solid waste. A comparatively low proportion of households dispose their waste through collection. About two out of every five households (37.8%) dispose of their solid waste indiscriminately.

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

Main method of solid and liquid waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Method of rubbish disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	9,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	5,123	644	7.0	3.3	7.7
Burned by household	584,820	6,518	627	6.8	8.7	6.5
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	13,969	855	9.3	45.3	2.5
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	40,538	3,421	37.2	33.8	37.8
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	39,635	2,681	29.1	7.7	33.2
Buried by household	182,615	3,515	890	9.7	0.7	11.4
Other	53,805	876	82	0.9	0.6	1.0
Method of liquid waste disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	9,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	1,746	139	1.5	0.8	1.7
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	3,573	183	2.0	4.5	1.5
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	3,633	312	3.4	4.6	3.2
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	71,344	7,308	79.4	86.9	78.0
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	3,958	130	1.4	2.1	1.3
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	25,348	1,091	11.9	0.9	13.9
Other	38,294	572	37	0.4	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of analysis by type of locality of residence, there is a slight variation for households disposing waste indiscriminately, (33.8 percent for urban and 37.8 percent for rural). It is surprising that a higher proportion of rural (7.7%) than urban households (3.3%) have their waste collected. Similarly, a higher percentage of rural households (11.4%) than their urban counterparts bury their solid waste.

8.9.2 Liquid Waste Disposal

Liquid waste refers to waste from kitchen, bathroom and washing of clothes produced by households. This may be done through the sewerage system or thrown onto the street or

gutter or some other means. Table 8.12 presents the method employed by households for the disposal of solid and liquid waste.

The results of the 2010 PHC indicate that, more than four out of every five (86.9%) households in urban areas disposed its liquid waste by throwing onto the street or outside. In rural areas, almost four out of every five (78.0%) households dispose liquid waste by throwing onto the street or outside. The proportion of households which disposes their liquid waste by throwing onto the compound is higher in rural (13.9%) than urban areas (0.9%). This is probably because in most rural areas, compound floors are untarred and can easily absorb the liquid waste compared to compounds in the urban areas which are mostly cemented.

The use of the sewerage system, drainage into a gutter and a pit (soak away) which may be considered as the more appropriate methods or channels accounted for only 6.9 percent for the entire district.

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

9.2 Summary of Findings

The government explicitly recognizes the reciprocal relationship between population and development. An understanding of the population, its characteristics and dynamics, is therefore crucial for realistic planning and implementation of development programmes.

This chapter presents a summary of the findings, conclusions and recommendations.

9.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

The district has a total population of 54,889 which is made up of 48.0 percent males and 52.0 percent females. More than four out of every five persons (88.2%) in the district reside in rural communities and 11.8 percent lives in urban localities. The population in the district constitutes 7.8 percent of the population of the Upper West Region.

The median age of the district is 18 years and this implies that one-half of the population is below 18 years. Children aged less than five years constitute 13.0 percent and those aged less than 15 years (0-14 years) form 41.0 percent. Thus, more than 50 percent of the district’s population is under 20 years while 34.5 percent is aged between 15 and 39 years. This is an indication that the district has a very youthful population.

The overall sex ratio is 92.3. Usually sex ratio declines with advancing age, however, sex ratios obtained for the district from the 2010 PHC do not reflect this expected pattern. The sex ratio is highest among those who are over 90 years of age (200.0) followed by the age-group 10-14 (117.0) and those aged 5-9 years (105.8). The overall age dependency ratio is 93.6, which is higher than the regional averages of 91.0.

The crude birth rate is 18.9 births per 1,000 population and the general fertility rate is 81.8. The analysis shows that the total fertility rate is 2.9 children per woman, which is lower than both the regional and national averages of 3.5 and 3.3 respectively. The district has a crude death rate of 9.5 per 1,000 persons. This is slightly higher than the regional CDR of 9.0 and the national average of 6.6 per a 1000 population.

There are 3,777 migrants enumerated in the district representing 6.9 percent of the total population. About 31.5 percent of these migrants were born in the Upper West Region and 63.2 percent outside the region; while the remaining 5.3 percent was born outside Ghana. Of those born elsewhere in another region, majority of them were born in the Brong Ahafo Region (1,179) as place of birth representing 49.4 percent. The majority of the migrants in the district irrespective of where they were born have spent 20 years or more.

9.2.2 Social Characteristics

The average household size is 6.0 persons, which is higher than the regional average of 6.4 persons. The district recorded a total of 9,200 households and in terms of locality of residence, the rural areas have larger household sizes (6.2 persons) than their urban counterparts (4.5 persons). Extended family system (57.4%) is more common in the district than the nuclear family system (42.6%). A higher proportion of urban households (55.7%) in the district are in the nuclear family than in the rural areas (40.2 %).

Children, grandchildren and other relatives of the head of household constitute about 60.7 percent of the members and this supports the view that the traditional external family system is still much strong in the district. Children of the heads of households constitute 44.0 percent of the household members. This is followed by heads and spouses who form 17.1 percent and 10.5 percent respectively.

A total of 37.6 percent of the population aged 12 years or older is reported as never married compared to 50.1 percent who are currently married. About one out of every 10 persons (9.6%) in population of reference is widowed and majority of them are females. It also emerged that less than three percent of the persons aged 12 years and older is reported to be in consensual union, separated and divorced.

The findings also show that 56.1 percent of persons 12 years and older in the district have no education and 34.1 percent have only basic education whilst less than one percent (0.6%) has tertiary education. Of the married population in the district, 74.7 percent has no education whilst 18.0 percent has basic education, with less than one percent (0.8%) having tertiary education. The proportion of married males with no education (69.8%) is lower than that of their female counterparts (78.8%).

In terms of economic activity status, more than one-half of the married population (58.4%) is employed, and a relatively high proportion of the never married population (60.9%) is unemployed. In addition, a substantial majority of the married persons (24.5%) within the population are economically not active. There is no significant variation in terms of sex.

With respect to nationality, Ghanaians by birth constitute 96.5 percent of the district's population. Ghanaians of dual citizenship constitute less than two percent (1.4%) of the population while naturalised Ghanaians form less than one percent (0.6%). Thus, Ghanaians (all categories) constitute 98.5 percent of the population while other foreign nationals represent 1.5 percent.

There are three major religious groups in the district namely Christianity (61.0%), traditional religion (26.3%) and Islam (6.6%).

A total of 45.2 percent of population aged 11 years and older is literate while 54.8 percent is not literate (illiterates). Those who can read and write are concentrated in the younger age groups 11-14, 15-19, 20-25 and 25-29 years. This is to be expected since they are more likely to be in schools than those in older age groups. In addition, policies introduced by successive governments aimed at reducing illiteracy especially amongst children and youth might have accounted for this. There are more females (59.7) who are illiterate than males (40.3%).

9.2.3 Economic Characteristics

The total population aged 15 years and older in the district is 32,360. The economically active population in the district is 79.0 percent as against 21.0 percent classified as economically not active. Out of the economically active population, 98.4 percent is employed and 2.6 percent is unemployed. The proportion of the female population (21.9%) considered as economically not active population is higher than their male counterparts (19.8%). Pensioners or retired persons constitute just 1.6 percent and those in full time education form 37.9 percent. With respect to age, the proportion employed increases sharply with increasing age from 57.8 percent for the age group 15-19 to 72.3 percent in the age group 45 -49. It reduces to 64.1 percent among those aged 65 years and older which is within the legal retirement. There is slightly higher proportion of males (80.2%) than females (78.1%) who are in the economically active group.

An overwhelming majority of the labour force (94.9%) in the district is engaged in the private informal sector while only 3.8 percent is employed by the public (government) sector. In terms of occupation, majority of the labour force (82.4%) is engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. The proportion of the male population working as agricultural, forestry and fishery workers is higher (85.5%) than that of females (79.5%).

A total of 42.1 percent of the employed population is self-employed without employees and contributing family workers form 49.4 percent. Employees in the labour force constitute just 5.1 percent. In the case of male workforce, 54.6 percent is self-employed without employees compared to 31.5 percent of their female counterparts.

9.2.4 Information communication technology

The use of information and communication technology facilities in the district is generally low, more especially computer ownership and of internet facility usage. Of the population aged 12 years and older, 19.3 percent owns mobile phones which is lower than the regional average of 21.7 per cent. About 27.7 percent of the male population owns mobile phones compared with 12.2 percent for their female counterparts. The users of internet facility in the district is under two percent (1.1%) of the population 12 years and older with 1.7 percent of those who use the internet being males and 0.6 percent being females.

The proportion of households which owns computer in the Lawra District is less than 2.0 percent (1.9%) relative to regional average of 3.7 per cent. In terms of sex of the household

heads, the analysis shows that the proportion of male headed households which owns desktop or laptop computer is relatively higher (2.0%) than that of females (1.6%). It emerged from the analysis that ownership of fixed telephone lines by households in the district is extremely low, less than one percent (0.2%) relative to less than one percent (0.7%) for the region; and the proportion of male headed households (0.3%) is slightly higher than that of females (0.1%).

9.2.5 Disability

In the Lawra District, 4.7 per cent of the total population has some form of disabilities, which is higher than the regional average of 4.0 per cent. In terms of sex composition, there are slightly more males (50.6%) reporting disability than females. Almost two out of every five PWDs (37.0%) has more than one type of disability. In terms of sex, more female PWDs (39.0%) than their male counterparts (35.0%) are suffering from multiple disabilities. In terms of locality of residence, there are more PWDs in rural (90.7%) than urban areas (9.3%). Further analysis of the data reveals that, there is significant variation between male and female PWDs with multiple disabilities among those residing in urban than rural localities. Visual impairment is the most pronounced form of disability (37.2.0%) among PWDs in the district, followed by physical disability (16.7%) and hearing impairment (16.5%); while “other disabilities” not specified forms the least percentage (4.9%).

The results of analysis of economic activity status of PWDs indicate that more than one-half of PWDs (64.8%) is economically active while 35.2 percent is economically not active. Thus, a little over two out of every five PWDs (63.3%) in the district are employed compared to 78.7 percent for persons without disability. There is significant variation between male and female PWDs employed, as 64.9 percent of the males is employed compared to 61.6 percent of females.

In terms of education, the proportion of PWDs who have never attended school is 68.0 percent while 26.8 percent had just basic education. The proportion of female PWDs who has never attended school (73.8%) is significantly higher than their male counterparts (62.4%). Of PWDs who have some level of educational attainment, majority of them reached basic level and those who attained tertiary level account for less than one percent.

9.2.6 Agriculture

The number of households engaged in agricultural activities is 7,680 and represent 83.5 percent of the 9,200 households in the district. Of this number, 90.3 percent are in rural areas relative to less than 10.0 percent in urban areas. Crop farming is the main stay of agricultural activity for over 56.5 percent of households in the district while livestock rearing accounts for 43.3 percent. The analysis shows that a total of 11,807 livestock keepers in the district rear 142,809 animals, giving an average of 12 animals per keeper.

Out of the total number of livestock reared, 36.4 percent are goats with a corresponding 37.5 percent of keepers. This is followed by chicken (30.3%), which is reared by 25.5 keepers. All the other animals together account for 33.3 percent of the total animals reared, with a corresponding number of 37.0 percent of the total number of keepers.

9.2.7 Housing Conditions and Amenities

A total of 86.5 percent of the housing stock is in rural areas and the remaining 13.5 percent in urban areas. Compound houses are the most predominant dwelling unit type in the district, constituting almost three out of every five households (56.9%). Less than one percent of

households in the district lives in somehow temporal structures such as tents, kiosk, living quarters attached to office or shop and uncompleted buildings, whilst the rest live in permanent structures. Furthermore, 87.6 percent of households occupies dwelling units owned by a member of the household. In urban areas, this proportion is 59.8 percent compared to 92.9 percent for rural households. The percentage that lives in dwelling units owned by other private individual is 19.3 percent for urban households and 3.1 percent for their rural counterparts.

Whilst the majority of households owned the dwelling unit they dwells in, the quality of the materials used are of low quality. Mud bricks or earth is used to construct the outer walls of four out of every five houses (80.6%) in the district and only 15.6 percent of the houses have their outer walls built with cement blocks or concrete. Moreover, the proportion of households that uses cement or concrete as main material for the floor is higher(43.8%) in urban areas than, mud or earth 54.9 percent. Concrete floors are common in the urban areas than in rural areas.

A metal sheet is the most dominant material used for roofing of dwelling units (79.7%) in the district. This is followed by houses roofed with thatch and palm leaf (11.6%) and mud, earth or concrete (6.7%), while the least proportion is formed by roofing tile and bamboo (0.2%). There is no significant disparity between rural and urban areas as it follows the same pattern with metal sheet dominating as the main roofing material (76.9% for rural and 94.7% for urban).

The majority of the households (50.7%) has one to two sleeping rooms, 23.3 percent and 13.3 percent of the households has three and four sleeping rooms respectively. The households using between one and three sleeping rooms form 74.0 per cent and the remaining 26.0 percent uses four or more sleeping rooms.

9.2.8 Housing and Access to Basic Amenities

On the basis of access to energy used by households for lighting, 36.8 percent of the households use flashlight or torch, followed by kerosene lamp (30.0%) and electricity, (29.6%). In the district, the proportion of households depending on electricity for lighting forms the highest proportion in urban (83.3%) but less than one out of every five rural households. Whereas 42.5 percent of rural households depend on torch or flashlight for lighting, it is just 6.1 percent of their urban counterparts. Similarly, more rural households (33.9%) than those in urban areas (9.1%) use kerosene lamp.

The main sources of fuel for cooking are wood (77.6%) and charcoal (17.9%) while just 2.1 percent uses liquefied petroleum gas. In terms of type of locality of residence, wood is the mainly fuel for cooking used by rural households (88.8%) than their urban counterparts (22.2%). On the other hand, charcoal is used by a relatively higher proportion of urban households (64.3%) than those in rural communities (9.2%). With respect to the use of LPG, it is relatively low as almost one out of every 10 urban households (9.4%) compared to less than one percent (0.7%) for those in rural areas.

With regard to cooking spaces used by the households, the highest proportion uses separate rooms exclusively for cooking (47.7%), open space in compound (29.9%) and veranda (13.4%). About 4.0 percent (3.6%) of the households in the district has no cooking space. Analysis of households in terms of cooking space by type of locality of residence followed the same pattern with significant variations between urban and rural areas. For instance, a higher proportion of rural households (52.2%) than their urban counterparts (23.6%) uses

separate rooms exclusively for cooking. While 29.3 percent of rural households use open space within compound for cooking, it is the case for 32.9 percent of those in urban localities. It emerged from the analysis that, more urban households (36.1%) than those in rural areas (9.2%) uses veranda as cooking space.

Analysis of the sources of water for drinking indicates that more than three out every five households (66.4%) depends on bore-hole, pump and tube well. This is followed by 18.1 percent of households which uses pipe-borne water (public tap, standpipe, outside and inside their dwelling). The least source of water used by households in the district is sachet water. Whereas 71.8 percent of households in urban areas uses pipe-borne (public tap, standpipe, outside and inside their dwelling) as their main source of drinking water, 74.5 percent of their rural counterparts resort to the use of bore-hole, pump and tube well.

With respect to water for other domestic purposes, the households depending on bore-hole, pump, and tube form 39.2 percent; followed by pipe-borne (public tap/standpipe, outside and inside their dwelling) which constitute 17.9 percent. Whereas more rural households use bore-hole, pump, and tube (71.1%), their urban counterparts (70.4%) rely on pipe-borne water.

The three main bathing facilities in the dwelling units account for 83.5 percent as follows: shared separate bathroom in the same house (44.8%), own bathroom for exclusive use (24.6%) and shared open cubicle (18.0%). A total of 52.3 percent and 27.3 percent of households respectively in urban and rural areas use shared separate bathroom in the same house. On the other hand, 10.8 percent of households in rural areas use open space around house for bathing compared to 5.9 percent of their urban counterparts.

Sanitation is of great concern to all. Almost two out of every three households in the district (63.2%) have no toilet facility but rather resort to such places like bush, fields, rivers or streams for defecation. Only 17.0 percent uses public toilet facilities, while 16.6 percent uses pit latrine and KVIP combined. In Comparison, one out of every ten households, (10.3%) in the urban areas has no toilet facility, as compared to over seven out of every 10 rural households (73.1%).

With respect to bathing facilities, the analysis showed that one out of every two households has their own bathroom for exclusive use of the household members and three out of every four households use open space around the house for bathing purposes. More households in the rural (51.4%) than urban areas (27.9%) have their bathroom for exclusive use.

Concerning the disposal of solid waste, it emerged from the analysis that 9.3 percent of households in the district use public refuse containers while 29.1 percent dispose solid waste indiscriminately. In terms of type of locality of residence, over four out of every five (86.9%) households in urban areas dispose liquid waste by throwing onto the street or outside. The proportion of rural households that dispose liquid waste by throwing onto the street or outside is 78.0 percent. The use of sewerage systems such as drainage into gutters and drainage into pit (soak away) accounts for only 6.9 percent.

9.3 Conclusions

The formulation and implementation of local, regional or national development policies are largely underpin by relevant, accurate and reliable data. For the first time, the Lawra 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 majority of the population in the District resides in the rural localities, which reflects the regional pattern. There are disparities among the localities and socio-economic sub-groups regarding the various aspects of life. Levels of education and literacy are lower among the rural dwellers and women in general.

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 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 quite encouraging in rural areas.

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 Brong Ahafo 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 is a recipe for environmental degradation. Measures should be put in place to encourage planting of trees to boost the vegetative cover through a switch towards Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG).

Flashlight, torch, kerosene lamp and electricity are three main major source of lighting in dwelling units in the district. Electricity from the national grid is still a privilege for the urban dwellers in the district, a situation that is likely to fuel exodus of rural youth to urban areas. However, access of the population to portable water which is an indispensable commodity for human survival is relatively better. Borehole, pump and tube well are the households' main sources of water for both drinking and other domestic uses in the district.

Sanitation is also of great concern as majority of the people in rural communities have no toilet facilities. In addition, the disposal of both solid and liquid waste in the district is also of a great concern.

9.4 Recommendations

The Government of Ghana has operated the decentralized system of governance since 1988 with the District Assemblies, as the planning authority and expected to initiate, coordinate the planning processes, budgeting and implementation of 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 Population and Housing Census.

Over one-half of the population is under 20 years of age; it is therefore essential that in planning for the district this must be taken into consideration and provision of amenities like schools and recreational centres for the youth. 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 relatively higher. It is therefore recommended that population variables should be integrated into the development planning process at the district level. 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 both mortality rates are 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 health of the people 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's population aged 11 years and older cannot read or write and understand a simple statement in any language at all. 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 is likely to compromise the quality of human resource required for rapid socio-economic development. The policy issues relating to the development of education in the district should be promptly adhered to and vigorously pursued in order to address the challenges faced. For instance, 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 an 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 an increase in household welfare and reduction in poverty.

In order to facilitate education at the second cycle and tertiary level, it is suggested that the Lawra District Assembly should set up educational endowment 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 majority of the populace.

An employment structure where the majority of population are engaged in informal sector (self-employed without employees) can certainly not support any meaningful improvement in household welfare and revenue mobilisation in the District Assembly. Taxation is major source of revenue for both national and local authorities to bring about development. Therefore, it is important to come out with policies to make the private sector vibrant and productive to be able to support revenue mobilisation.

The District Assembly and other MDAs should take into account the large proportion of PWDs in the district and high level of vulnerability in their attempt to make meaningful livelihood when formulating and implementing development programmes and projects. For instance, visual impairment is the most common disability type in the district. The District Assembly should collaborate with the ministry responsible for health, GHS 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 small-to medium scale irrigation equipment that will facilitate farming activities throughout the year 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, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture as well as the Forestry Commission and other stakeholders to strengthen the linkages between agriculture-related activities and local industries in order to create employment; and ensure efficiency in both sectors. The capacities of agricultural households should be enhanced to enable them undertake tree planting including those with commercial value i.e. mango in order to diversify their livelihood activities and overcome challenges faced.

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 tends to be inadequate, in some cases non-existent. It is therefore recommended that the Lawra 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 should strictly enforce the building regulation to ensure that building plans submitted for permit incorporates toilet facilities; this is applicable in only urban areas because rural residents do not apply for permit before constructing their huts. In addition, the 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 rural households without access.

The District Assembly in collaboration with the Ghana Health Service, traditional authorities, Ghana Education Service, Information Services Department, etc should team up and mount intensive campaign on dangers and effects of poor environmental sanitation in order to change inappropriate sanitary practices. Health and hygiene education should be intensified

with the involvement of the communities among pupils and the adult population. This awareness can positively influence attitudinal change of households towards a more sustainable environmental hygiene.

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 the main source of cooking fuel and encourage the use of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). However, there are challenges in the use of LPG which include irregular supply, initial investment in acquiring cylinder and stove; and the money required to regularly refill a cylinder. These challenges need to be addressed comprehensively to ensure that more households use 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 is to help reduce dependence of households on vegetation for cooking fuel and thereby ensure 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 impact on socio-economic development by improving the business environment and also boosting teaching and learning. As network providers in the country are competing to increase their subscription base, the government through the ministry responsible for communication should encourage them to increase coverage in rural communities within the district where network coverage is limited. The government should also provide incentives for network providers to design packages that would enhance farmers' access to information on market prices for their produce, availability and prices of inputs, transportation conditions, etc. By connecting rural areas more closely to national and global information, knowledge, or social networks, new mobile technology can motivate young entrepreneurs to stay in these areas and thereby check rural out-migration to urban centres. While there is evidence of mobile phone penetration, there will be the need to monitor its penetration to ensure that rural people are not left behind. Private persons must be encouraged to go into the provision of ICT services in order to promote the use of ICT in the district. Furthermore, the Assembly needs to revamp ICT centres in the district which are almost out of use.

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 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 improve lives in rural communities. The provision of these facilities will also contribute to slow down out-migration of rural youth to urban centres; and facilitate inflow of public servants like teachers, nurses, journalists, etc. to work in the district to support efforts at socio- economic development.

REFERENCES

Ghana Statistical Service (2013), 2010 Population and Housing Census: National Analytical Report Accra: Ghana Statistical Service

Ghana Statistical Service (2013), 2010 Population and Housing Census: Upper West Regional Analytical Report Accra: Ghana Statistical Service

Ghana Statistical Service (2012), 2010 Population and Housing Census: Summary Report of Final Results Accra: Ghana Statistical Service.

Ghana Statistical Service (2010), 2010 Population and Housing Census: Manual

Government of Ghana (1969), National Population Policy

Lawra District Assembly (2010) 2010-2013 District Medium Term Development Plan, Lawra

Republic of Ghana (1992), Fourth Republican Constitution

_____ (1993), Local Government Act (Act 462 of 1993)

_____ (2012), Legislative Instrument (L.I) 1434

_____ (1988), District Assemblies Law (PNDCL 207)

UNFPA (2011), Population Reference Bureau's Population Handbook, 2011

APPENDICES

Table A1: Highest Level of Education by Sex and Disability Type

	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	Post middle /secondary certificate	Post-secondary diploid	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Certificate Diploma Master PHD)
Total	50,881	24,360	2,102	1,674	12,947	5,183	1,042	1,951	173	395	450	393	165	46
No disability	48,365	22,648	2,052	1,649	12,581	5,046	946	1,917	157	375	415	378	160	41
With a disability	2,516	1,712	50	25	366	137	96	34	16	20	35	15	5	5
Sight	1,283	914	18	10	164	61	53	14	9	10	16	8	2	4
Hearing	569	408	12	4	90	20	16	5	5	1	8	0	0	0
Speech	313	179	20	5	73	19	5	3	2	2	3	1	1	0
Physical	575	399	9	6	77	34	14	7	2	7	14	3	1	2
Intellectual	267	176	7	4	43	17	12	2	0	1	2	2	1	0
Emotional	239	130	8	6	43	22	9	8	2	4	4	3	0	0
Other	170	121	2	1	23	9	8	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
Male														
Total	24,324	10,334	1,091	879	6,628	2,542	654	1,166	112	208	269	264	139	38
No disability	23,052	9,540	1,060	868	6,443	2,453	579	1,142	103	197	245	254	134	34
With a disability	1,272	794	31	11	185	89	75	24	9	11	24	10	5	4
Sight	615	408	10	6	76	34	41	10	4	8	9	4	2	3
Hearing	246	164	12	0	40	11	9	3	2	1	4	0	0	0
Speech	177	98	14	0	39	12	4	2	1	2	3	1	1	0
Physical	305	195	3	2	48	23	12	3	1	0	12	3	1	2
Intellectual	137	79	5	0	24	11	11	1	0	1	2	2	1	0
Emotional	132	66	4	2	23	15	7	6	2	2	3	2	0	0
Other	95	66	2	1	11	4	6	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
Female														
Total	26,557	14,026	1,011	795	6,319	2,641	388	785	61	187	181	129	26	8
No disability	25,313	13,108	992	781	6,138	2,593	367	775	54	178	170	124	26	7
With a disability	1,244	918	19	14	181	48	21	10	7	9	11	5	0	1
Sight	668	506	8	4	88	27	12	4	5	2	7	4	0	1
Hearing	323	244	0	4	50	9	7	2	3	0	4	0	0	0
Speech	136	81	6	5	34	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Physical	270	204	6	4	29	11	2	4	1	7	2	0	0	0
Intellectual	130	97	2	4	19	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emotional	107	64	4	4	20	7	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	0
Other	75	55	0	0	12	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Both sexes	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Lawra	6,451	2,957	3,494	1,441	795
2	Babile	4,061	1,882	2,179	795	568
3	Boo	2,339	1,196	1,143	383	318
4	Dowine	2,212	1,069	1,143	307	236
5	Kunyukuo	1,713	821	892	255	176
6	Koninob No.1	1,367	678	689	174	100
7	Nawayele	1,268	588	680	259	137
8	Bagri	1,081	554	527	181	134
9	Batani	972	455	517	168	64
10	Kalsare Nyanfewor	962	493	469	151	76
11	Borbe	934	436	498	109	62
12	Nabugangn (Naburanye)	885	400	485	138	91
13	Nayiri (Eremon)	832	390	442	121	64
14	Gbengbe Teokoni	819	399	420	115	59
15	Yagtuori Naagangn	816	384	432	114	70
16	Tangpuor	767	354	413	130	85
17	Tumo (Tuma)	750	377	373	106	78
18	Bade	746	366	380	121	76
19	Kumasal	740	355	385	99	45
20	Koro No.3	724	367	357	91	59

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

S No.	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Lawra	6,451	791	677	757	731	531	546	506	422	293	225	263	159	169	75	106	200
2	Babile	4,061	544	582	547	480	303	298	258	229	174	157	135	71	90	43	54	96
3	Boo	2,339	260	308	344	282	184	136	116	120	84	101	97	48	69	33	48	109
4	Dowine	2,212	269	309	317	256	166	114	114	104	125	78	78	43	70	28	60	81
5	Kunyukuo	1,713	197	246	268	162	122	93	107	83	61	61	51	33	51	30	33	115
6	Koninob No.1	1,367	179	236	234	115	68	92	75	49	65	48	39	30	39	14	28	56
7	Nawayele	1,268	158	182	201	131	81	65	62	63	72	67	33	29	29	12	31	52
8	Bagri	1,081	181	197	144	96	76	80	55	46	34	33	37	30	15	14	14	29
9	Batani	972	149	178	127	99	63	54	47	49	37	33	23	23	19	31	20	20
10	Kalsare Nyanfewor	962	120	118	160	96	55	31	64	49	41	34	28	27	31	22	53	33
11	Borbe	934	177	173	101	75	37	42	73	46	42	39	17	16	20	13	30	33
12	Nabugangn (Naburanye)	885	92	117	114	116	55	42	33	43	41	44	19	19	41	28	28	53
13	Nayiri (Eremon)	832	109	112	116	107	72	45	31	45	29	33	26	20	22	14	12	39
14	Gbengbe Teokoni	819	102	126	113	108	61	40	37	46	46	39	22	21	10	17	20	11
15	Yagtuori Naagangn	816	131	114	116	99	43	42	40	44	22	28	31	19	24	9	14	40
16	Tangpuor	767	56	107	119	120	47	26	43	31	42	33	47	22	42	4	13	15
17	Tumo (Tuma)	750	109	119	78	91	57	48	55	59	27	29	24	8	15	9	4	18
18	Bade	746	100	102	104	90	47	37	33	33	40	31	29	26	17	15	17	25
19	Kumasal	740	116	108	107	86	45	33	49	39	32	27	18	16	23	14	10	17
20	Koro No.3	724	67	73	117	104	61	43	27	32	42	37	22	18	19	11	29	22

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Project Secretariat

Dr. Philomena Nyarko, Government Statistician
Mr. Baah Wadieh, Deputy Government Statistician
Mr. David Yenukwa Kombat, Acting Census Coordinator
Mr. Sylvester Gyamfi, DISDAP Project Coordinator
Mrs. Abena A. Osei-Akoto, Data Processing
Mr. Rochester Appiah Kubi Boateng, Data Processing
Mrs. Jacqueline Anum, Data Processing
Mrs. Samilia Mintah, Data Processing
Mr. Yaw Misefa, Data Processing
Mr. Ernest Enyan, Data Processing
Mr. Jeremiah Sixtus Dery, Regional Statistician
Ms. Hanna **Frempong Konadu**, Formatting/Typesetting
Mrs. Hellen Ayitevie, Formatting/Typesetting
Mrs. Comfort Ashitey, Formatting/Typesetting

Writers

Seth Bomangsaan Eledi
Philip A. Adosinaba

Consultant

Dr John Agyei

Editor/ Reviewers

Mr. Adams Kasanga
Mr. Jeremiah Sixtus Dery