2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

CHEREPONI DISTRICT

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 Chereponi 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

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AGI	Association of Ghanaian Industries
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude death Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	Children Surviving
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination
CERSCIS	Centre for remote and Geographical Information Systems
CHPS	Community-based Health Planning Services
CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
DA	District Assembly
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DFID	Department for International Development
DPCU	District Planning and Coordinating Unit
ECOWAS	Economic Commission of West African States
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EA	Enumeration Area
EU	European Union
fCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GA	General Assembly
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GREDA	Ghana Real Estate Developers Association
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GPS	Global Positioning System
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GES	Ghana Education Service
GDHS	Ghana Demography Health Survey
GYEEDA	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC	International Standard Classification of Industry
ICU	International Communication Union
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ISSER	Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research
JSS	Junior Secondary School
JHS	Junior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty

LESDEP	Local Enterprise and Skills Development
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDAs	Ministries, Department and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MER	Migration Effectiveness Ratio
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NCA	National Communication Authority
NCTA	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
OIC	Opportunities Industrialisation Centres
PDA	Portable Digital Device
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PNDC	Provisional National Defense Council
PAS	Population Analysis Spread sheet
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
PASEX	Population Analysis System
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PWDs	People Living with Disabilities
SADA	Savannah Accelerated Development Authority
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
SHEP	Self Help Electrification Project
SHC	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
TBAs	Trained Birth Attendants/Traditional Birth Attendants
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
W.C	Water Closet

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 Chereponi District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 53,394 representing 5.2 percent of the region's total population. Female population constitutes 50.9 percent and that of males represents 49.1 percent. Eighty five percent of the population live in rural localities. The district has a sex ratio of 96.4. The population of the district is youthful (50.3% of persons below 15 years old) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small proportion (5.6%) of elderly persons (60 years and older). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 118.7. The age dependency ratio for rural localities is higher (126.4) compared to that for urban localities (83.2) of the district.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The district has a Total Fertility Rate of 4.3. The General Fertility Rate is 128.3 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest among the districts in Northern region. The Crude Birth Rate death rate is 28.0 while crude death rate is 5.4 deaths per 1000 of the population. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide account for 8.7 percent of all deaths while other causes contribute to 91.3 percent of deaths in the district. Majority of migrants (54.1 percent) living in the district were born elsewhere in another region while 45.9 percent were born elsewhere in the Northern Region. For migrants born in elsewhere in another region, those born outside Ghana make up the highest proportion (62.0%), followed by those born in the Volta region (12.2%).

Household size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 53,170 in a total number of 7,116 households. The average household size in the district is about 8 persons per household just as that for the region. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household accounting for 55.7 percent of all household population in the district. Non-relatives constitute less than one percent in of the household population. The proportion of household population found in extended (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives) household structures is the highest (63.3%), followed by nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) which constitute 24.5 percent of the total household population in the district.

Marital status

About six in ten (56.0%) of the population aged 12 years and older in the district are married, 37.0 percent have never married, one percent are in consensual unions, 5.0 percent are

widowed and one percent are either divorced or separated. By age 25-29 years, 88.0 percent of females are married compared to a 53.7 percent of males who are married by that age. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 56.5 percent while widowed males account for only 5.6 percent of population 12 years and older. . Among the married, 88.1 percent have no education while about 43.0 percent of the unmarried have never had education. A large majority of the married population (85.3%) are employed, 3.5 percent are unemployed and 11.2 percent are economically not active. A little more than half (51.5%) of those who have never married are economically not active and a 2.3 percent of them are unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 93.3 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 1.1 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 3.2 percent of the total population.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 70.5 percent are non-literates and 29.5 percent are literates. The proportion of literate males (36.2%) is higher than that of females (23.5). Two out of ten people (24.6%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above in the district, 60.6 percent has never attended school, 33.0 percent are currently attending and 6.4 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

About 77.3 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 23.7 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 95.6 percent are employed while 4.4 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, larger percentages (46.6) of them are students, 24.3% perform household duties and 4.1 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Seven out of ten (70.6%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, a greater percentage (87.4) are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, compared to any other category of occupation in the district. About five percent are engaged in service and sales, 3.8 percent in craft and related trade, and 2.5 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 61.2 percent are self-employed without employees, 32.3 percent are contributing family workers, 0.4 percent are casual workers and 0.7 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Generally, men constitute the highest proportions in terms of the numbers engaged as employees, self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees, and casual workers. Females only tend to have higher proportions than males in contributing family workers, apprentice, domestic employees and others. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 96.6 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 2.2 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 11 percent have mobile phones. A higher percentage (16.6) of males own mobile phones compared to 5.9 percent of females. Less than one percent (0.6) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 63 households, representing 0.9 percent of the total households in the district own desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.3 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (3.5%) than females (3.2%). The various types of disabilities in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with emotional disability constituted 28.5 percent of the disabled population while other disabilities not specified affected a higher proportion of 33.7 than any specified form of disability. Almost 17 percent of the disable population suffer sight disability. About 1.6 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more males with sight and speech disabilities in both rural and urban areas than females. On the other hand, more females suffer emotional and intellectual disabilities in both rural and urban areas than males. Sixty seven percent of the population with disabilities in the district are employed and one percent unemployed. Of the population disabled, 69.8 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 91.0 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, nine out of ten households (98.3%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, six out of ten (59.7%) of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (97.7%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry keeping (chicken) is the dominant animal rearing activity in the district

Housing

The housing stock of Chereponi District is 4,558 representing 1.8 percent of the total number of houses in the Northern Region. The average number of persons per house is 7.5.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (69.4%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 15.9 percent are separate houses and 2.5 percent are huts (different compounds) houses. A large majority (87.3%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 3.5 percent are owned by private individuals; 6.9 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.1 percent are owned by public or government. Only one percent of the dwelling units are 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 a higher proportion (87.2%) than the regional figure of 72.9%. Cement/concrete constitutes 6.8 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (84.1%) and mud/earth (14.0%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the commonest main roofing material (53.6 %) for dwelling units in the district. The second commonest material is thatch/palm leaf or raffia which accounts for 42.5 percent of roofing materials used.

Room occupancy

One sleeping room occupancy is the common with households of various sizes in the district, especially between one to four member households. About 80.0 percent of one member households occupy dwelling units with one sleeping room and 14.8 percent of four member households in the district occupy dwelling units with one sleeping room. About 0.5 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy dwelling units with single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are kerosene lamp (59.8%), electricity (20.3%) and flashlight/torch (16.0%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (87.9%). The proportion for rural localities (97.4%) is higher than that of urban (46.8%). The four main sources of drinking water in the district are borehole, river stream, dugout/pond/dam/lake and protected wells. Almost half of households (48.9%) drink water from boreholes.

The commonest toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan), used by 9.3 percent followed by KVIP which is used by 2.0 percent of households. About 86.6 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. A third of households (30.7%) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 55.3 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by indiscriminate dumping, accounting for the highest percentage (42.6) of households. About 17.6 percent of households dump their solid waste in public dump (open space), 12.9 dump in public dump (container). House to house waste collection accounts for 9.6 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street/outside (56.0%) and onto the compound (36.5%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

As far back as 1969, the Government of Ghana recognized that the "Population of Ghana is the nation's greatest resource. It is both the instrument and objective of national development. The protection and enhancement of its welfare is the Government's first responsibility". (Government of Ghana, 1969) Government also explicitly recognized the reciprocal relationship between population and development (i.e. population affects development even as development affects population.). In all these, the population and its characteristics are of primary importance because development is by people, for people and of people. An understanding of the population, its characteristics and dynamics, is therefore crucial for realistic development planning.

The Government therefore realized the need to create more Districts which led to the carving out of the Chereponi District from the then Saboba/Chereponi District in October 2007 under Executive Instrument Eleven (E.I 11). It was inaugurated on Friday, 29th February, 2008. Chereponi District is one of the twenty-six administrative Districts created in the Northern Region of Ghana.

1.2 Physical Features

The physical features of the Chereponi District is made up of natural environment namely location and size, climate, vegetation, relief and drainage, the social and cultural environment in which the people live. The physical features are therefore essential elements or factors affecting the socio-economic development of the Municipality.

1.2.1 Location and area

The Chereponi District is located between latitudes 10^0 $10^{"}$ and 10^0 $20^{"}$ N eastwards and longitude 10^0 $10^{"}$ N and 10^0 20^1 northwards. It shares boundaries with four Districts: Gushegu District to the West; Bunkpurugu -Yunyoo District to the North; Saboba and Yendi Districts to the South-West and The Republic of Togo. To the East is bordered by River Oti. It has a total land area of approximately 1,374.7 Sq. km.

1.2.2 Relief and drainage

The topography of the District is basically undulating with few hills, which provide a good flow for run-off water. The District is underlain by voltaian rocks normally suitable for boreholes for rural water supply. Alluvial valleys suitable for rice production exist in some areas of the District. There is considerable soil erosion in the District due to bad farming practices. During the rainy season, water normally drains into the Oti River, as well as dams and streams in the District along the road sides, washing the roads and making them not accessible to motor.

Figure 1.1: District map of Cereponi

DISTRICT MAP OF CHEREPONI

BUNKPURUGU YONYO

N

●Akundiyi

Nangbong●   ●Wenchiki

Kornu Nansoni
(Kwame Nanso
        ●Namor
Naboni ●   Tombu Wawasso (Tombu)●
        Tumpondi●   Wanjoga●

●Waku   ●Kudani

GUSHIEGU   ●Tosara N0. 2 (Kombole)
        ●Nandere   ●Andohnyamanu
                ■CHEREPONI
                ●Sangbana

TOGO

                ●Naturi

                ●Tombo (Tombu)

                ●Galinkuka   Naduni
                        ●

SABOBA

5   0   5 Miles

LEGEND
■ District Capital
● Towns
— Road Network
– – Railway Line
☐ District Boundary
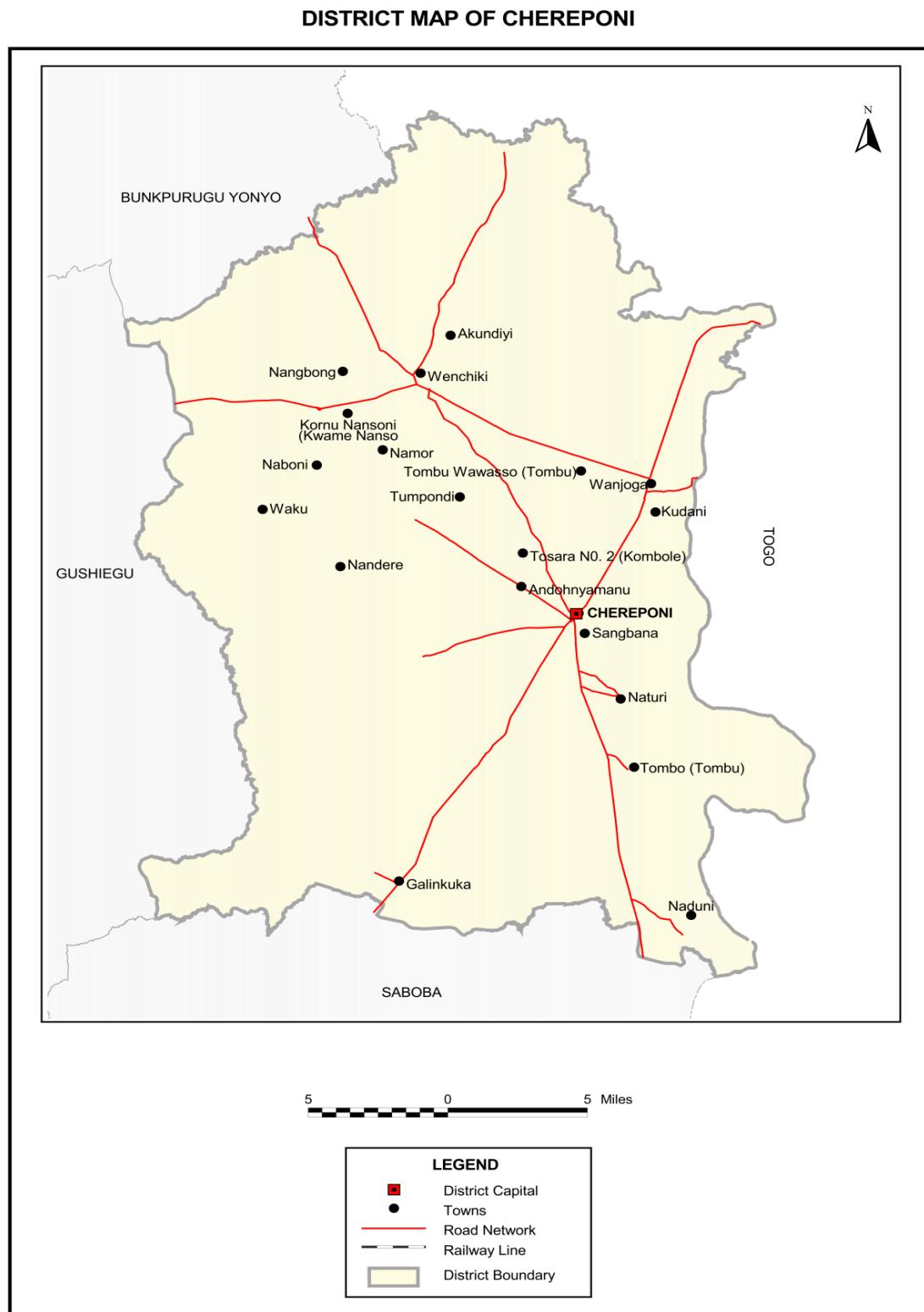
Source: Ghana Statistical Service: (GIS)

2

1.2.3 Climate and vegetation

The District is located in the savannah ecological zone. The climate is characterized by wet and dry seasons of equal lengths of six months. Annual rainfall ranges between 1000mm to 4000mm or less, falling between May and October. A long dry period follows the end of the rainy season from November to April. Temperature is generally high throughout the year and ranges between 21^0 C and 41^0 C.

1.2.4 Vegetation

Vegetation in the District is the guinea savannah type which is mostly grass interspersed with drought resistant trees. The common tree species are the "dawadawa" and shea trees. The vegetation is greenish only in the rainy season and very dry in the harmattan period.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the people. About 40 percent of the land area is used for agricultural purposes. However, a greater portion is left uncultivated and farming is mostly done on subsistence basis with small farm holdings which averages about two acres.

Farmers cultivate large areas of maize, yam and rice for commercial purposes. Acquisition of land for farming is not a problem in the District. The District is known for its production of soya beans.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

Politically, Chereponi District is made up of one town and five area Councils. The town Council is Chereponi while the area councils are Wenchiki, Tombo, Tambong, Nansoni and Wonjuga. The Chereponi District in total has about 169 settlements, 25 unit committees, 12 electoral areas, 33 Assembly members, (20 elected, 11 Government appointees, DCE and an MP) and one Constituency (Chereponi). The political and executive head of the assembly administration is the District Chief Executive.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

The culture of a people can influence their behavior, beliefs, dressing and other attributes of life that can have direct influence on their socio-economic development. The District is inhabited by two main tribal groups - Konkomba and Anufor with different cultural values and practices.

1.4.1 Traditional administration

Some cultural beliefs and practices are constraints to development. For instance, among the Anufor and Konkomba tribes children are not allowed to eat eggs because it is believed that they grow to become thieves.

The Anufor tribe has two major festivals celebrated every year (Krubi and Fire Festivals). Festivals observed by the Konkomba are Yam Festival, Pito Festival and the Fire Festival.

The dominant religions in the District are Islam, Christianity and African Traditional Religion. Traditional African Religion is still practiced among many people even though they either belong to Islam or Christian religions. Superstition and soothsaying surround all festival and funeral performances.

1.5   Economy

Agriculture plays a very important role in the economic development of the District. The District's economy is purely rural and the dominant economic activity is agriculture. Other economic activities of importance are commerce and agro-based small-scale industries.

Agriculture is predominantly small-scale and farmers' farm holdings do not exceed two acres. These farmers produce primary commodities mainly for home consumption. The main crops produced include millet, sorghum, beans, maize, rice, and groundnuts. Other food crops cultivated in the area include cassava, yam and vegetables (okro, tomatoes and pepper).

The cultivation of some industrial crops in the District is entirely a new phenomenon. Some principal industrial crops grown extensively in the District are cotton, groundnuts, soya-bean and tomatoes.

1.5.1   Tourism

The District has several sites of historic, scientific and aesthetic importance, which have the potential for serving as tourist attraction spots. These include: The River Oti, Ruins of German Bridge Linking Ghana and Togo during World War II, Annual Krubi Festival which is celebrated the day after Ramadan, Mingali Dance and Fire Festival

However, these various tourist sites are not well developed. The main tourist attraction spot in the District is the River Oti. For tourism services to be fully developed there is the need to improve physical accessibility to attract more tourist and private investors into the District.

1.6   Census Methodology and Definition of Concepts

1.6.1   Application of UN Principles and recommendations

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   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.

1.6.3 Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Selection of Census topics

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

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

2010 PHC are religion, ethnicity, employment sector and place of work, agricultural activity, as well as housing topics, such as, type of dwelling, materials for outer wall, floor and roof, tenure/holding arrangement, number of sleeping rooms, cooking fuel, cooking space and Information Communication Technology (ICT).

1.6.5   Census mapping

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

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

1.6.6   Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

Documents developed for the census included the questionnaire 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.

1.6.7   Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.8 Method of census enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.9 Post Enumeration Survey

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

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26ᵗʰ September, 2010) were enumerated.

- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.

- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.

- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.

- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

1.6.10 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.11 Definition of concepts

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of household

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

Household and non-household population

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

(a) Educational Institutions

(b) Children's and Old People's Homes

(c) Hospitals and Healing Centres

(d) Hotels

(e) Prisons

(f) Service Barracks

(g) Soldiers on field exercise

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

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

    ii.   Hunting and fishing camps.

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity status

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

    a.   Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least 1 hour within the 7 days preceding Census Night. This included persons who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers.

    b.   Did not work, but had jobs to return to.

    c.   Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7   Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

The dynamism of every population is largely influenced by some major elements such as migration, fertility and mortality. For the purpose of national, regional and District planning purposes, the population distribution is very key and as such, the age-sex structure and dependency ratio are vital in policy formulation and decision-making in the country. The objective of this chapter is to analysis size, composition, age and sex structure of the 2010 Census in Chereponi District by distribution in terms of urban-rural analysis and the three critical factors that influence population; fertility mortality and migration.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

The classification of a locality as urban or rural is based on population size. Localities with population of 5,000 or more are classified as urban. Figure 2.1 presents population distribution of Chereponi District by type of locality in which they live. The share of the population among urban and rural localities are 7,968 (14.9%) and 45,426 (85.1%) respectively. This shows that majority of the population in the District reside in rural communities.

Figure 2.1: Population distribution by locality
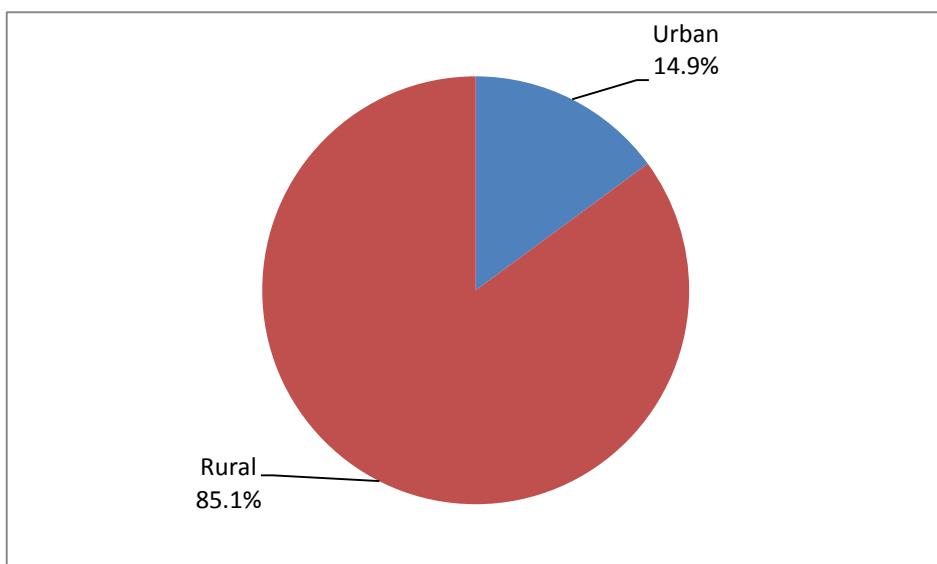
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3   Age-Sex Structure, Sex Ratio

Age and sex are the most basic characteristics of a population. Every population has a different age and sex composition, that is, the number and proportion of males and females in each age group. This structure can have considerable impacts on the population's current and future social and economic situation.

2.3.1 Age-sex structure

Persons within the age group of 75-79 years constituted the least population of 292. There are more females (27,188) than males (26,206) in the District. As shown in Table 2.1, the total population of the District according to the 2010 PHC is 53,394. Out of this figure, 26,206 (49.1%) are males while the remaining (50.9%) are females. The sex composition of the population in the District indicates that females are more than males. Across the age groups, the case is however is different. From 0-19 years, the proportion had consistently been higher for males than females. This is prominent in the age group 15-19 with a sex ratio of 113.9. The age group with the highest population is the 0-4 with a percentage of 19.5. The dominant population can be found between the 0-14 age groups. The population begins to dwindle from the 40-44 up to 95 and above. This indicates that the population is youthful and more people die with increasing age.

Table 2.1: Population by age and sex

| | Sex | | | | | | Sex |
| | Both Sexes | | Male | | Female | | |
Age group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	ratio
All Ages	53,394	100.0	26,206	49.1	27,188	50.9	96.4
0 - 4	10,388	19.5	5,229	50.3	5,159	49.7	101.4
5-9	9,634	18.0	4,996	51.9	4,638	48.1	107.7
10-14	6,830	12.8	3,580	52.4	3,250	47.6	110.2
15 - 19	5,192	9.7	2,765	53.3	2,427	46.7	113.9
20 - 24	3,818	7.2	1,683	44.1	2,135	55.9	78.8
25 - 29	3,475	6.5	1,375	39.6	2,100	60.4	65.5
30 - 34	3,008	5.6	1,229	40.9	1,779	59.1	69.1
35 - 39	2,577	4.8	1,167	45.3	1,410	54.7	82.8
40 - 44	2,062	3.9	975	47.3	1,087	52.7	89.7
45 - 49	1,500	2.8	786	52.4	714	47.6	110.1
50 - 54	1,251	2.3	648	51.8	603	48.2	107.5
55 - 59	692	1.3	385	55.6	307	44.4	125.4
60 - 64	838	1.6	370	44.2	468	55.8	79.1
65 - 69	476	0.9	226	47.5	250	52.5	90.4
70 - 74	626	1.2	300	47.9	326	52.1	92.0
75 - 79	292	0.5	146	50.0	146	50.0	100.0
80 - 84	343	0.6	157	45.8	186	54.2	84.4
85+	392	0.7	189	146.7	203	153.3	288.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Population pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of age and sex data. Two prominent features emerge from the population pyramid of PHC 2010. Figure 2.2 presents the age-sex structure of the Chereponi District. Firstly, the population pyramid as usual, depict a typical scenario in developing countries, with broad base denoting a youthful population, and a narrow apex, indicating fewer aged persons.

Figure 2.2: Population pyramid
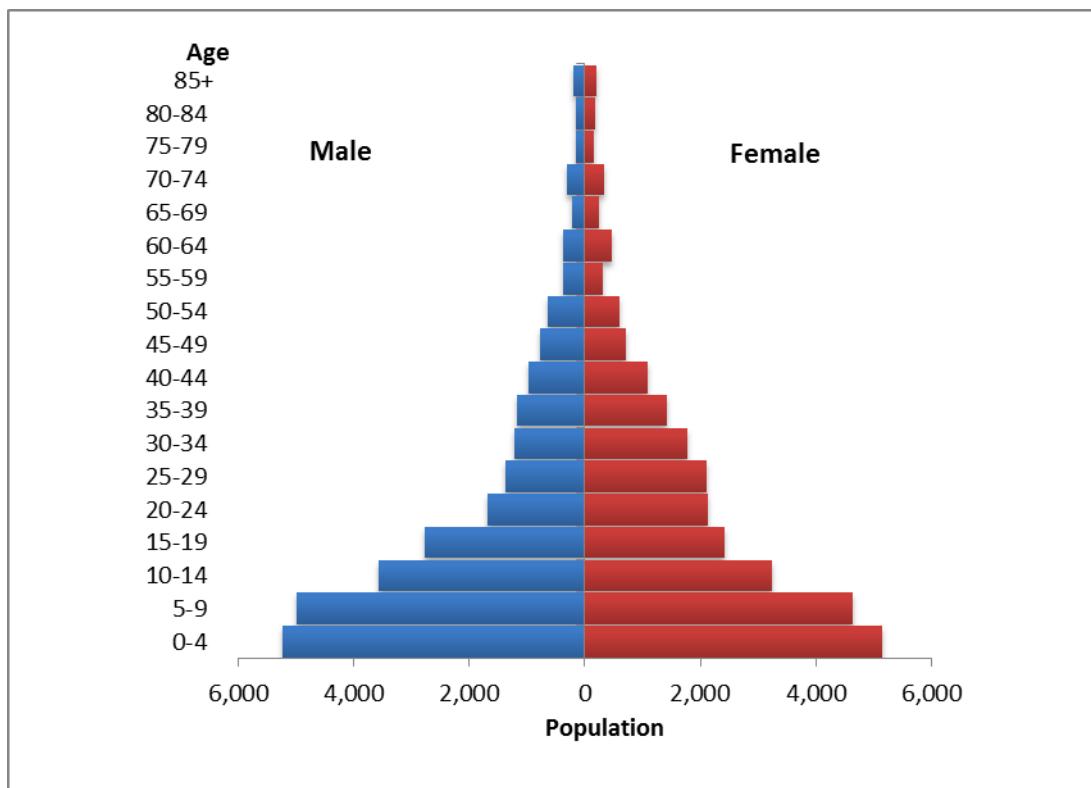
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.3 Age dependency ratio by locality

The relationship between the populations aged 0-14 years and 65 years and above and the working-age population (15-64 years) constitute age dependency, measured per 100 populations. The age-dependency ratio is an indicator that measures the welfare of the people. Countries with very high birth rates usually have the high age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population.

The data in Table 2.2 indicates that, the age-dependency ratio for the District is 118.7, which means, that for every 100 population of the working-age group (15-64), there are about 119 persons in the inactive age groups (0-14 and 65+) to cater for. The Table further shows that, the dependency ratio is almost the same in the rural area (117). However, urban area is (77.0). The data also indicates that, there are more children who depend (110) on the working population than those in the old age (8.7).

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by locality

Age group/ratio	Total	Urban	Rural
All Ages	53,394	7,968	45,426
0 - 14	26,852	3,349	23,503
15 - 64	24,413	4,350	20,063
65+	2129	269	1860
Old Age dependency ratio	8.7	6.2	9.3
Child dependency ratio	110	77	117.1
Total dependency ratio	118.7	83.2	126.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.4 Sex ratio

Sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. The District recorded a sex ratio of 96 as presented in Figure 2.3. This means that to every 100 females in the District there are 96 males. This pattern is reflected in all the age groups except from age 0-14 which is 105 indicating that from 0-15, for every 100 females, there are 105 males.

The 55-59 years age category recorded the highest sex ratio of about 125 whilst the least sex ratio of 66 is recorded by the 25-29 age category as presented in Table 2.1.

Figure 2.3: Sex ratio
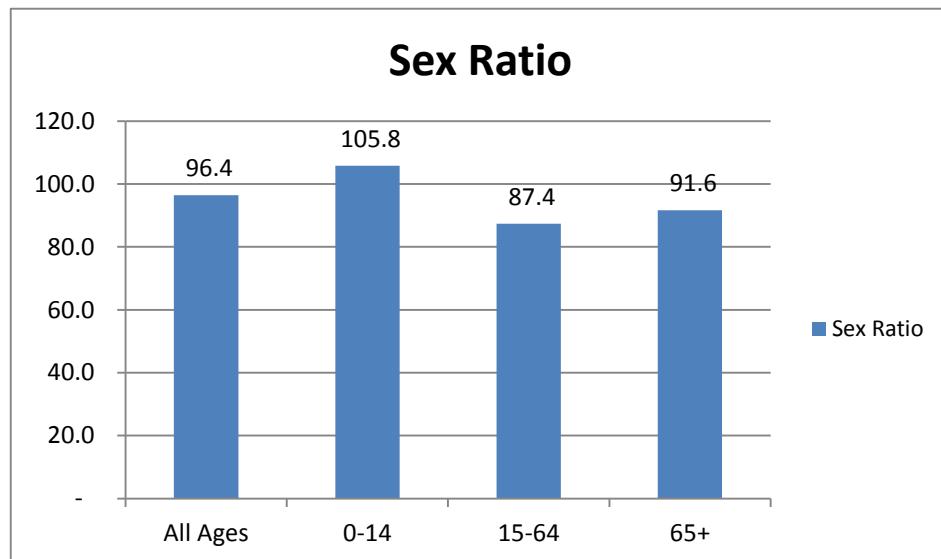
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are factors that influence population growth at a particular point in time. Data on these three components are critical for planning the overall socio-economic development of the Municipality.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births women have, while mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population; Age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are expressed as the number of births per thousand women in a specified age group and represent a valuable measure for assessing the current age pattern of childbearing. Total fertility rate (TFR) is defined as the total number of births a woman would have by the end of her childbearing period if she were to pass through those years bearing children at the currently observed age-specific fertility rates. General fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during a specified period per 1,000 women. Crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of births per 1,000 populations during a specified period.

Table 2.3 presents the Total Fertility Rate, General Fertility Rates and the crude birth rate by Districts in the Northern Region. The Chereponi District recorded the lowest numbers of females aged 15-49 years in the region (11,652) and hence the least number of births in the last 12 months preceding the survey. Total fertility rate for the Chereponi District is 4.30, the

general fertility rate is 128.3 and the crude birth rate for the District is 28.0. All these rates are higher than the regional rates.

Table 2.3: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by districts

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,479,461	582,897	59,391	3.54	101.9	24
Bole	61,593	14,471	1,663	3.82	114.9	27
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	99,863	22,207	2,230	3.65	100.4	22.3
West Gonja	84,727	19,741	2,273	4.3	115.1	26.8
Gonja Central	87,877	20,555	2,086	3.58	101.5	23.7
East Gonja	135,450	31,216	3,071	3.61	98.4	22.7
Kpandai	108,816	24,066	2,959	4.33	123	27.2
Nanumba South	93,464	21,210	2,542	4.2	119.8	27.2
Nanumba North	141,584	32,246	3,143	3.38	97.5	22.2
Zabzugu Tatali	123,854	29,699	2,323	2.88	78.2	18.8
Yendi Municipal	199,592	46,498	4,290	3.18	92.3	21.5
Tamale Metropolis	371,351	97,889	8,322	2.97	85	22.4
Tolon Kumbugu	112,331	25,879	2,505	3.34	96.8	22.3
Savelugu Nanton	139,283	33,942	4,300	4.33	126.7	30.9
Karaga	77,706	18,666	1,621	2.9	86.8	20.9
Gushiegu	111,259	26,349	2,868	3.67	108.8	25.8
Saboba	65,706	14,519	1,871	4.21	128.9	28.5
Chereponi	**53,394**	**11,652**	**1,495**	**4.3**	**128.3**	**28**
Bunkpurugu Yonyo	122,591	26,725	2,893	3.77	108.3	23.6
Mamprusi East	121,009	27,145	2,785	3.64	102.6	23
Mamprusi West	168,011	38,222	4,151	3.7	108.6	24.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
Note: * Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years
      ** Number of live births per 1,000 population

Child ever born and child survival

Table 2.4 shows that the total number of females 12 years and older in the District are 15,834. The total number of children ever born to these women is 49,928. The 60 plus years age groups recorded the highest number of children ever born (9,285) whereas the least population of children ever born to the 12-14 years age group is eleven children.

The total number of children surviving is 40,754. The age group of 60 plus years recorded the highest number of their children surviving (6,767) and the age group of 12-14 recorded the least number of their children surviving (5).

By sex specifications, females within the age group of 60 plus years the highest number of male and female children ever born. Again, the same females in that age group recorded the highest number of male and female children surviving in the District.

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	15,834	49,928	25,706	24,222	40,754	20,870	19,884
10-14	1,693	11	7	4	5	3	2
15 - 19	2,427	438	231	207	379	201	178
20 - 24	2,135	2,689	1,355	1,334	2,403	1,200	1,203
25 - 29	2,100	5,947	3,016	2,931	5,177	2,602	2,575
30 - 34	1,779	7,673	4,042	3,631	6,585	3,436	3,149
35 - 39	1,410	7,110	3,711	3,399	6,057	3,122	2,935
40 - 44	1,087	6,564	3,403	3,161	5,389	2,774	2,615
45 - 49	714	4,389	2,232	2,157	3,514	1,815	1,699
50 - 54	603	3,947	1,988	1,959	3,016	1,533	1,483
55 - 59	307	1,875	957	918	1,462	747	715
60+	1,579	9,285	4,764	4,521	6,767	3,437	3,330

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality, as one of the three components of population growth, plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population. Thus, indices of mortality have been used as indicators of socio-economic development. Mortality rate is a measure of the number of deaths in a population, scaled to the size of that population per unit of time. Mortality during the 2010 PHC took into consideration crude death rates, age specific death rate and the cause of death in the Chereponi District.

Deaths in the household

Table 2.5 presents the total population who died in the households and the crude death rates by Districts. The Chereponi District's record of the number of deaths in households is 288. It has a crude death rate of 5.39. This means that for every 1000 population in the District, approximately 5 persons die. This figure shows that the rate of death in the Chereponi District is slightly lower than that of the Northern Region of 6 persons dying per 1,000 populations.

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

District	Total population	Deaths in Households	*Crude death rate (per 1,000) population)
All Districts	2,479,461	14,715	5.93
Bole	61,593	450	7.31
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	99,863	722	7.23
West Gonja	84,727	444	5.24
Central Gonja	87,877	334	3.80
East Gonja	135,450	761	5.62
Kpandai	108,816	554	5.09
Nanumba South	93,464	542	5.80
Nanumba North	141,584	653	4.61
Zabzugu-Tatale	123,854	406	3.28
Yendi	199,592	1,293	6.48
Tamale Metropolis	371,351	2,104	5.67
Tolon Kumbugu	112,331	845	7.52
Savelugu Nanton	139,283	1,413	10.14
Karaga	77,706	501	6.45
Gushiegu	111,259	744	6.69
Saboba	65,706	235	3.58
Chereponi	**53,394**	**288**	**5.39**
Bunkpurugu Yunyoo	122,591	575	4.69
East Mamprusi	121,009	619	5.12
West Mamprusi	168,011	1,232	7.33

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
Note: * Deaths per 1,000 population

Distribution on causes of death

The 2010 PHC collected information on causes of death in the District and the whole country. Data on Table 2.6 shows that, 9.7 percent and 8.7 percent of the causes of death in the Northern region and Chereponi District respectively are through accident, violence, homicide or suicide. The percentages for all other causes of deaths are 90.3 percent and 91.3 percent in the region and district respectively.

Table 2.6: The cause of death due to accident, violence, homicide and suicide

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age-specific death rates (ASDRS)

In describing population phenomenon like mortality, rates are often calculated for specific age groups of the population to gain a more sophisticated picture of how the population is changing over time. This is especially important for gauging the efficacy of health interventions that are targeted at specific segments of the population such as children or the elderly. They are usually expressed per 1000 persons. Age-specific death rate by sex is the number of deaths per age group by male and female populations.

Figure 2.4 shows a line graph of death rate of the various age-groups by sex in the Chereponi District. From the Figure, the ASDRS for the District is 5.5 for males and less than one for females. This means for every 1000 males, about 6 people die. The rate for age 0-4 is 13.9 for males and 13.6 for females. This shows that there are almost the same number of boys and girls dying (14 children) per 1000 children in the age group 0-4 years. Likewise, both male and female have their highest death rates at age group 65-69 years (17.7 and 16.0 respectively). However, more males die comparing to their female counterpart at this age.

Significantly, almost 16 per 1000 males (15.6) die in the 55-59 age group with almost no woman dying in the District.

Again, males have their lowest death rates of 0.8 and 0.4 occurring at age-groups 30-34. On the other hand, females have their lowest death rates of 0.1 and no deaths occurring at age-groups 20-24 and 55-59 respectively.

Figure 2.4: Reported age specific death rate by sex
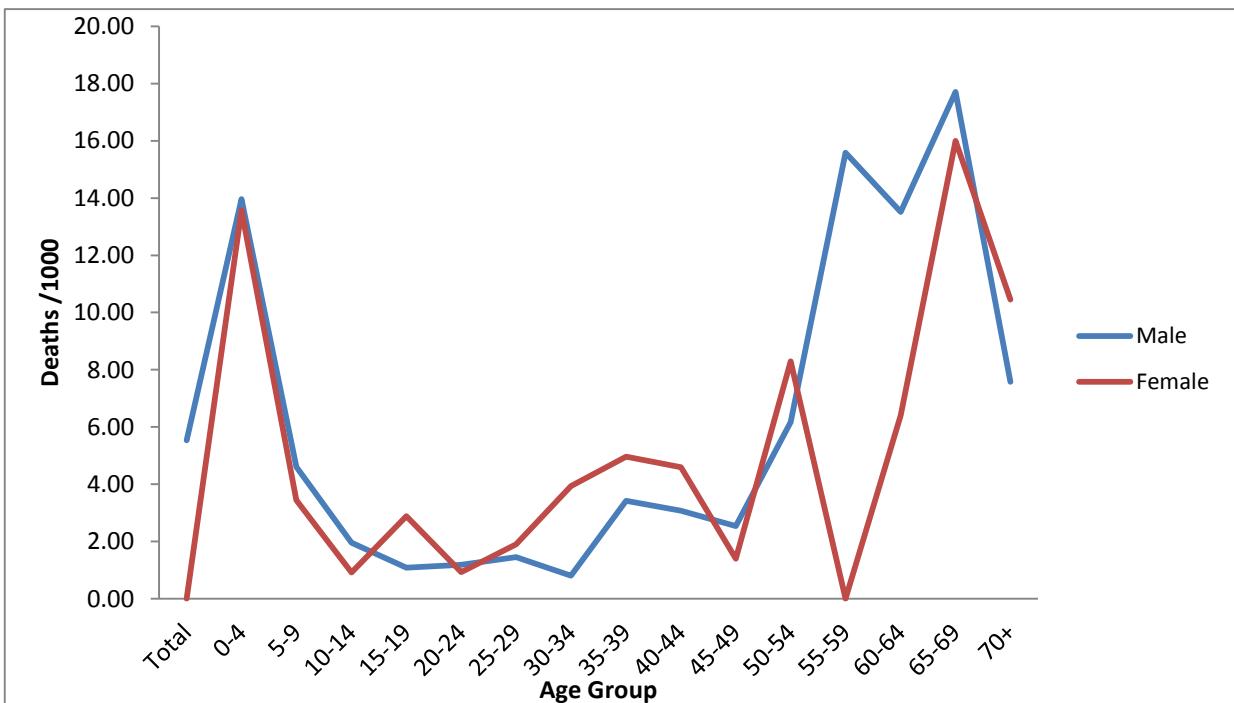
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration is the movement of people from one geographical location to another either to stay temporally or permanently. The birth place of a person is defined as the locality of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. Table 2.7 indicates that the total population of in-migrants in the Chereponi District is 2,995 of which, 1,376 are born in the Northern region. The highest proportion of the in-migrant population (27.1%) has stay in the District between 1-4 years whilst 22.5 percent has stayed between 10-19 years. The regions in Ghana other than Northern with highest in-migrants to the District are Volta (197) and Ashanti (147). Western region and Greater Accra region are regions with the least migrants of 11 and 12 respectively in the District. The Table also shows that a majority (1,004) of migrants to the District are from outside Ghana. These international migrants (28.7%) have stayed in the District between 1 to 4 years, followed by 27 percent who have stayed for 5-9 years. Migrants with the longest duration of residence (20 or more years) in the District are from Western and Volta, Greater Accra and Upper West.

Table 2.7: 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	2,995	14.9	27.1	16.9	22.5	18.7
Born elsewhere in the region	1,376	17.2	26.2	12.4	23.1	21.1
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	11	27.3	18.2	18.2	9.1	27.3
Central	23	39.1	30.4	0.0	17.4	13.0
Greater Accra	12	16.7	33.3	8.3	16.7	25.0
Volta	197	21.8	22.8	11.7	18.3	25.4
Eastern	53	43.4	32.1	5.7	7.5	11.3
Ashanti	147	25.9	25.2	12.9	19.7	16.3
Brong Ahafo	77	32.5	35.1	9.1	11.7	11.7
Northern	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Upper East	35	14.3	42.9	17.1	11.4	14.3
Upper west	60	10.0	13.3	6.7	45.0	25.0
Outside Ghana	1,004	5.4	28.7	27.0	23.8	15.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

Knowledge of household structure, constitute important units in social and economic planning for goods and services. In Ghana for instance, some social intervention programmes are targeted at the household level. Some of these interventions include cash transfers to the extremely poor and the vulnerable, i.e., the Livelihood Empowerment. The two major types of family ties that inform household formation are the nuclear and extended family systems. The nuclear family is made up of the father, mother and children (adopted and/or biological). The extended family consists of the nuclear family, parents, siblings, and other relatives (Nukunya, 2003). To understand the dynamics of household is fundamental to the understanding of the characteristics of a country's population and its characteristics which largely is a reflection of what pertains within households. Households are also central to the study of income, maintenance, economic dependency, savings, fertility, migration and social welfare. This chapter analyses the social characteristics of the Chereponi District by the size of household, composition, headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education.

3.2   Household Size, Composition and Structure

Households constitute important units in planning for goods and services. Knowledge of household structure therefore, constitutes important units in social and economic planning for goods and services. The size of a nation's population is mainly an aggregation of individual household members in the nation. The size, composition, and structure of households are influenced by socio-economic, and demographic factors such as age at first marriage and birth, length of time spent in school, cultural practices, occupation, material or financial abilities, capabilities of parents and couples, fertility and mortality rates, and migration.

3.2.1   Household size

Household size refers to the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex, or residential status. Household formation and distribution can form the basis for planning for economic and social services needed by the population. The demand for housing units, for instance, will have to be based on location and distribution of size of households. The distribution of households by urban-rural in each region also provides a useful information on how urbanized or 'ruralized' a region is becoming, for planning purposes

Table 3.1 shows that there are 2,445,061 total household population in Northern Region with 53,170 in Chereponi District. There are 7,116 households in the District comprising 1,346 (18.9%) households in the urban locality and 5,770 (81.9%) households in the rural localities. The average household size in the rural areas is 7.8 persons per household compared with 5.9 persons per household in urban areas in 2010.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality of residence

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,479,461	53,394	7,968	45,426
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	53,170	7,941	45,229
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	7,116	1,346	5,770
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.6
Average household size	4.4	7.7	7.5	5.9	7.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2   Household composition

Table 3.2 presents data on household population by composition and sex. The District has a total of 7,116 household heads with 25 percent male household heads and 2.1 percent female household heads. There are 61.1 percent sons and 50.5 percent daughters, all children of the head. Considering the district as whole, the children of the heads of household constitute the highest of 55.7 percent, followed by the heads of about 13.5 percent. Other relatives of 4,389 and brother/sister household constitute 2,418.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	53,170	100.0	26,083	100.0	27,087	100.0
Head	7,116	13.4	6,543	25.1	573	2.1
Spouse (wife/husband)	5,965	11.2	72	0.3	5,893	21.8
Child (son/daughter)	29,616	55.7	15,935	61.1	13,681	50.5
Parent/Parent in-law	1,177	2.2	135	0.5	1,042	3.9
Son/daughter in-law	240	0.5	19	0.1	221	0.8
Grandchild	1,119	2.1	550	2.1	569	2.1
Brother/Sister	2,418	4.6	1,455	5.6	963	3.6
Step child	703	1.3	363	1.4	340	1.3
Adopted/foster child	335	0.6	180	0.7	155	0.6
Other relative	4,389	8.3	786	3.0	3,603	13.3
Non-relative	92	0.2	45	0.2	47	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3   Household structure and sex

Table 3.3 shows the household structure of the District. The extended family system consisting of a head, spouse(s), children and the heads relatives recorded the highest household structure in the District (33,631) and the nuclear family consisting of a head, spouse (s) and children recorded 13,029. The least family structure in the District is the single parent extended plus non relative (74).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	53,170	100.0	26,083	100.0	27,087	100.0
Head only	235	0.4	179	0.7	56	0.2
Head and a spouse only	266	0.5	135	0.5	131	0.5
Nuclear (head, spouse(s) and children)	13,029	24.5	6,898	26.5	6,131	22.6
Extended (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives)	33,631	63.3	16,062	61.6	17,569	64.9
Extended + non relatives	408	0.8	192	0.7	216	0.8
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	787	1.5	378	1.5	409	1.5
Single parent nuclear	1,381	2.6	629	2.4	752	2.8
Single parent extended	2,106	4.0	961	3.7	1,145	4.2
Single parent extended + non relative	74	0.1	35	0.1	39	0.1
Head and other composition but no spouse	1,253	2.4	614	2.4	639	2.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3   Marital Status

Marital status is an important factor in population because it particularly affects fertility. Marriage in Ghana is based on legal contractual relations between a man and a woman. Three systems of marriage are formally acknowledged in Ghana. These are the Customary, Ordinance and the Islamic marriages. There are also informal co-habiting unions with no legal binding. The 2010 PHC collected data on marital status for persons aged 12 years and older. The data are classified into 'never married', 'consensual union', 'married', separated', 'divorced' and 'widowed'. Ordinarily, Ordinance Marriage is often preceded by the performance of all the stipulated rites of a customary law marriage.

As shown in Figure 3.1, the District recorded a total of 30,061 persons who are 12 years and older. Out of which a greater number 16,749 (56%) are married, the number of those never married is 11,090 (37%), those separated or divorced are 396 (1%) and those widowed are 1,523 (5%).

Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older
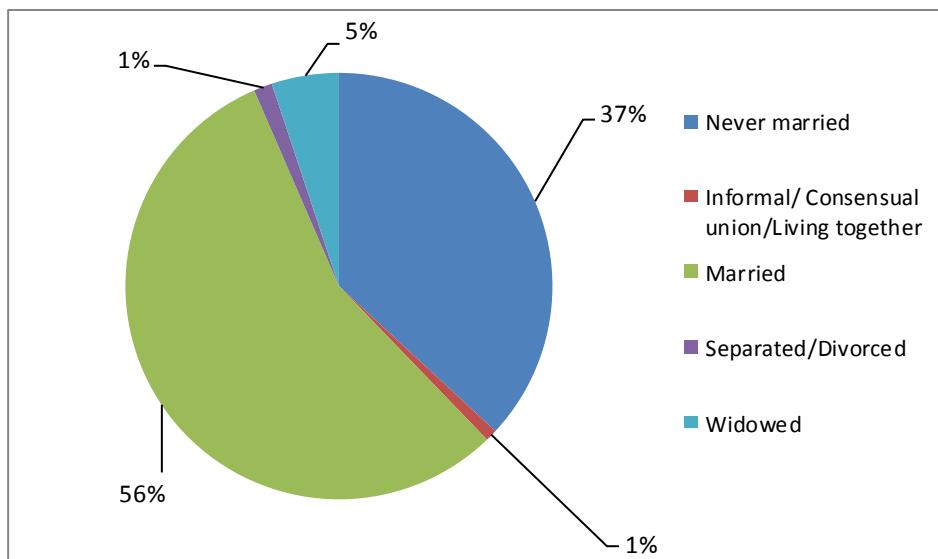
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Age specific marital status, age and sex

Data in Table 3.4 indicates that with respect to the district, almost 2 out of every 5 are never married while 55.7 percent are married. Higher percentages are recorded at the younger age groups for never married and declines as the age advances. It can also be observed that, at age group of 12-14 years, the percentage of never married is about 94 percent and falls continuously as age advances to as low as about five percent at age 65 and older. For the married population, the percentage of persons married is lower at the younger age groups and increases as age advances.

It is interesting to note that about six percent of persons in age 12-14 years are married. As expected, about nine out of every ten persons aged 35-39 years is married. For the divorced category, the rate of female divorce is higher within the age groups of 45-49 years and 65 years and older than their male counterparts. Females within 40-44 years and older up to the 65 years plus category recorded higher widowed rates than their male counterparts. This implies that males within those age groups die more than their female counterparts.

28

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	**30,061**	**100.0**	**36.9**	**0.9**	**55.7**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**5.1**
10-14	3,519	100.0	94.0	0.1	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,192	100.0	86.5	0.7	12.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	3,818	100.0	50.4	2.0	46.2	0.6	0.4	0.4
25 - 29	3,475	100.0	22.3	1.7	74.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
30 - 34	3,008	100.0	9.6	1.1	86.0	0.9	1.4	1.0
35 - 39	2,577	100.0	3.8	0.9	91.3	0.7	1.4	1.9
40 - 44	2,062	100.0	2.2	0.5	89.1	1.3	1.5	5.3
45 - 49	1,500	100.0	1.4	1.2	87.8	0.7	1.5	7.5
50 - 54	1,251	100.0	1.2	0.6	82.3	1.0	1.4	13.4
55 - 59	692	100.0	1.0	0.3	80.1	1.3	1.6	15.8
60 - 64	838	100.0	2.3	0.1	68.6	0.7	1.9	26.4
65+	2,129	100.0	4.6	0.2	60.5	1.4	1.2	32.2
Male								
Total	14,227	100.0	46.9	0.8	50.4	0.4	0.5	0.9
10-14	1,826	100.0	94.2	0.2	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,765	100.0	94.1	0.3	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	1,683	100.0	79.2	1.5	18.8	0.4	0.1	0.1
25 - 29	1,375	100.0	43.9	1.6	53.7	0.4	0.4	0.1
30 - 34	1,229	100.0	18.7	1.5	77.5	0.6	1.1	0.5
35 - 39	1,167	100.0	5.7	0.9	91.2	0.6	0.9	0.7
40 - 44	975	100.0	3.1	0.6	93.1	1.0	1.7	0.4
45 - 49	786	100.0	1.7	1.7	94.8	0.3	0.6	1.0
50 - 54	648	100.0	1.7	0.8	92.7	0.8	0.8	3.2
55 - 59	385	100.0	0.5	0.3	95.3	1.3	1.6	1.0
60 - 64	370	100.0	2.2	0.0	93.2	0.3	0.8	3.5
65+	1,018	100.0	5.8	0.3	86.1	1.4	0.8	5.6
Female								
Total	15,834	100.0	27.9	1.0	60.5	0.8	1.0	8.8
10-14	1,693	100.0	93.8	0.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,427	100.0	77.7	1.1	20.6	0.2	0.1	0.3
20 - 24	2,135	100.0	27.6	2.5	67.8	0.8	0.6	0.6
25 - 29	2,100	100.0	8.1	1.7	88.0	0.6	0.8	0.8
30 - 34	1,779	100.0	3.4	0.8	91.8	1.2	1.5	1.3
35 - 39	1,410	100.0	2.3	0.8	91.5	0.8	1.7	2.9
40 - 44	1,087	100.0	1.5	0.5	85.5	1.6	1.3	9.8
45 - 49	714	100.0	1.1	0.7	80.1	1.1	2.4	14.6
50 - 54	603	100.0	0.7	0.5	71.1	1.2	2.2	24.4
55 - 59	307	100.0	1.6	0.3	60.9	1.3	1.6	34.2
60 - 64	468	100.0	2.4	0.2	49.1	1.1	2.8	44.4
65+	1,111	100.0	3.5	0.2	36.9	1.4	1.5	56.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2   Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 shows the distribution of the population 12 years and older by marital status and level of education. The District recorded a total of 11,090 of never married persons, out of which about 43 percent have no education, about 45 percent have basic education, and about 11 percent have secondary education. For the married persons, the District recorded a total

population of 16,749 of which about 88 percent have no education, about eight percent have basic education, and about two percent have secondary education

In terms of sex distribution, the Table further shows that the District has a total of 6,679 never married males of which about 43 percent have no education, about 43 percent have basic education and 12 percent have secondary education. There are 7,168 married males out of which a greater percentage of about 85 percent have no education. On the other hand, there are 4,411 never married females of which about 43 percent have no education, about 47 percent have basic education and about nine percent have basic education with less than one percent has the other levels of education. Also for the married females, about 91 percent have no education, seven percent have basic education, about one percent have secondary education with less than one percent has the other levels of education specified in the table.

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

Sex/marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic[1]	Secon-dary[2]	Voc/Tech/Comm	Post middle/secondary certificate/diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both sexes								
Total	30,061	100.0	71.5	21.5	5.5	0.2	1.1	0.2
Never married	11,090	100.0	43.0	44.6	10.9	0.2	1.0	0.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	276	100.0	68.1	15.9	11.2	0.7	3.3	0.7
Married	16,749	100.0	88.1	8.1	2.3	0.2	1.1	0.2
Separated	185	100.0	76.8	13.5	4.9	0.0	4.3	0.5
Divorced	238	100.0	88.7	6.7	2.5	0.4	1.7	0.0
Widowed	1,523	100.0	94.3	5.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Male								
Total	14,227	100.0	64.9	25.1	7.6	0.2	1.8	0.4
Never married	6,679	100.0	43.2	43.0	12.0	0.1	1.4	0.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	117	100.0	66.7	16.2	10.3	0.0	5.1	1.7
Married	7,168	100.0	84.5	9.2	3.6	0.2	2.1	0.5
Separated	62	100.0	67.7	16.1	4.8	0.0	9.7	1.6
Divorced	76	100.0	78.9	11.8	3.9	0.0	5.3	0.0
Widowed	125	100.0	92.8	4.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female		100.0			3.6			
Total	15,834		77.5	18.2		0.2	0.5	0.0
Never married	4,411	100.0	42.8	46.9	9.4	0.3	0.6	0.0
Informal/consensual union/living together	159	100.0	69.2	15.7	11.9	1.3	1.9	0.0
Married	9,581	100.0	90.8	7.3	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
Separated	123	100.0	81.3	12.2	4.9	0.0	1.6	0.0
Divorced	162	100.0	93.2	4.3	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.0
Widowed	1,398	100.0	94.4	5.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3   Marital status and economic activity

Data in Table 3.6 shows that, a total of 30,091persons 12 years and older almost 72 percent are economically active with 68.9 percent persons employed. Among the never married, the majority (51.5%) are economically not active. Among the married population 88.9 percent

are economically act with 85.3 percent employed. As it is expected, majority of the widowed are economically not active (48.4%).

Within the sex male distribution, more than 3 out of 4 persons are economically active with 69.5 percent employed. Of the never married 5.5 are economically active with 49.1 percent employed

With respect to the Females distribution, in total, 71.3 percent are economically active with 68.3 percent employed. Considering the married women, in the District, 86.5 percent are economically active with 82.9 percent employed. Surprisingly, 4 out of every 5 of the females who are into informal or consensual union or living with a man are economically active, with 78 percent of them employed.

Table 3.6: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and economic activity status

Sex/marital status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	30,061	100.0	20,699	68.9	888	3.0	8,474	28.2
Never married	11,090	100.0	5,132	46.3	251	2.3	5,707	51.5
Informal/consensual union/living together	276	100.0	219	79.3	7	2.5	50	18.1
Married	16,749	100.0	14,286	85.3	584	3.5	1,879	11.2
Separated	185	100.0	134	72.4	5	2.7	46	24.9
Divorced	238	100.0	175	73.5	8	3.4	55	23.1
Widowed	1,523	100.0	753	49.4	33	2.2	737	48.4
Male								
Total	14,227	100.0	9,892	69.5	411	2.9	3,924	27.6
Never married	6,679	100.0	3,278	49.1	160	2.4	3,241	48.5
Informal/consensual union/living together	117	100.0	95	81.2	4	3.4	18	15.4
Married	7,168	100.0	6,347	88.5	240	3.3	581	8.1
Separated	62	100.0	49	79.0	2	3.2	11	17.7
Divorced	76	100.0	54	71.1	3	3.9	19	25.0
Widowed	125	100.0	69	55.2	2	1.6	54	43.2
Female								
Total	15,834	100.0	10,807	68.3	477	3.0	4,550	28.7
Never married	4,411	100.0	1,854	42.0	91	2.1	2,466	55.9
Informal/consensual union/living together	159	100.0	124	78.0	3	1.9	32	20.1
Married	9,581	100.0	7,939	82.9	344	3.6	1,298	13.5
Separated	123	100.0	85	69.1	3	2.4	35	28.5
Divorced	162	100.0	121	74.7	5	3.1	36	22.2
Widowed	1,398	100.0	684	48.9	31	2.2	683	48.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4   Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are grouped into Ghanaian by birth, Ghanaian by dual nationality and Ghanaian by naturalization. Table 3.7 presents the nationality of the population of the District by sex. The population who are Ghanaian by birth are 49,831, representing 93.3 percent of the entire population of the District. The male population of Ghanaians by birth is 24,430 representing 93.2 percent and the female population of Ghanaians by birth is 25,401 representing 93.4 percent.

The total population of people with dual nationality is 1,300, representing about two percent of the total population of the District. Male population with dual nationality is 595, representing about two percent whereas the female population recorded 705, representing about three percent in the Chereponi District. A total population of 566 is Ghanaian by naturalization, representing about one percent of the entire population of the District of which, both males and females constitute about one percent. ECOWAS nationals are 1,237, representing about 2.3 percent of the population in the District.

With respect to the male population, majority of males are Ghanaian by birth (93.25) with the rest ranging between 0.3 and 2.5 percent for the rest of the categories. Within the female population, also the same pattern can be observed with the majority of the females (93.4%) being Ghanaian by birth.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Nationality	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	53,394	100.0	26,206	100.0	27,188	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	49,831	93.3	24,430	93.2	25,401	93.4
Dual Nationality	1,300	2.4	595	2.3	705	2.6
Ghanaian by naturalization	566	1.1	283	1.1	283	1.0
ECOWAS	1,237	2.3	666	2.5	571	2.1
Africa other than ECOWAS	303	0.6	157	0.6	146	0.5
Other	157	0.3	75	0.3	82	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious Affiliation

As shown in Table 3.8, there are three main religious groups in the District. Islam, Christianity and Traditional Religion. The data indicates that the largest religious denomination is Islam (58.8%) of the population. The second largest is traditional region which is 17.3 percent. Within the mala population, the same pattern is observed with the majority religion in Islam followed by the traditional religion. As will be expected the same pattern is observed with the female population with 57.6 female in the Islam religion and 17.6 percent in the traditional religion.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	53,394	100.0	26,206	100.0	27,188	100.0
No Religion	1,257	2.4	597	2.3	660	2.4
Catholic	4,375	8.2	2,019	7.7	2,356	8.7
Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran etc.)	2,781	5.2	1,283	4.9	1,498	5.5
Pentecostal/Charismatic	3,847	7.2	1,841	7.0	2,006	7.4
Other Christians	427	0.8	207	0.8	220	0.8
Islam	31,386	58.8	15,726	60.0	15,660	57.6
Traditionalist	9,253	17.3	4,501	17.2	4,752	17.5
Other (Specify)	68	0.1	32	0.1	36	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6   Literacy and Education

Education is an important aspect of societal development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth. Countries therefore place emphasis on educational policies in designing their plans to accelerate development. Education is also one of the three variables used for the calculation of the Human Development Index (HDI) (UNDP, 2010). It is for this reason that of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) one of the goals (MDG 2) is achieving universal primary education by 2015 (United Nations Development Programme, 2010). Two indicators used to track MDG 2 are Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) in primary education and proportion of people starting grade1 who reach the last grade of primary education. In addition, one of the indicators for MDG 3 is the ratio of boys to girls in primary, secondary and tertiary education.

The 2010 PHC, included questions on education for persons 3 years and older. The questions were on full time educational (past and present) level and highest educational level completed/attended in the past or currently attending.

3.6.1   Literacy

Literacy in this analysis refers to person 11 years and older who could speak and understand English language only, Ghanaian language only, English and Ghanaian language, English and French and English, French and Ghanaian language.

Data in Table 3.9 shows that, there are 9,198 people 11 years and older in Chereponi District who are literates in English only and one out every four are literates in English and Ghanaian language. Small proportions of the population are also literates in Ghanaian only (3.3%).

Most literates in the District are in the younger age groups of 11-14 age group (78.8%) are literate in English only and 17.8 percent literate in Ghanaian Language and English, 15-19 age group literate are literate in English only (75.5%) with 21 percent literate in Ghanaian Language and English.

Table 3.9: Age distribution by literacy and education

Sex/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	**21,952**	**9,198**	**100.0**	**71.6**	**3.3**	**24.6**	**0.3**	**0.2**
10-14	1,821	2,787	100.0	78.8	3.3	17.8	0.1	0.0
15-19	2,412	2,780	100.0	75.5	3.2	21.0	0.4	0.0
20-24	2,456	1,362	100.0	69.2	2.0	28.3	0.4	0.1
25-29	2,724	751	100.0	61.7	2.1	34.6	0.8	0.8
30-34	2,560	448	100.0	59.6	3.8	36.4	0.0	0.2
35-39	2,290	287	100.0	59.2	6.3	32.4	0.3	1.7
40-44	1,883	179	100.0	56.4	5.0	35.2	1.1	2.2
45-49	1,389	111	100.0	44.1	9.9	43.2	2.7	0.0
50-54	1,134	117	100.0	59.8	1.7	36.8	0.9	0.9
55-59	604	88	100.0	52.3	4.5	43.2	0.0	0.0
60-64	755	83	100.0	50.6	10.8	38.6	0.0	0.0
65+	1,924	205	100.0	67.8	4.4	27.3	0.5	0.0
Male								
Total	9,466	5,364	100.0	69.7	3.2	26.5	0.3	0.3
10-14	931	1,498	100.0	79.3	3.3	17.2	0.1	0.0
15-19	1,179	1,586	100.0	74.6	2.6	22.4	0.4	0.0
20-24	850	833	100.0	67.6	1.9	30.0	0.4	0.1
25-29	907	468	100.0	60.5	1.7	36.1	0.4	1.3
30-34	935	294	100.0	56.1	4.1	39.5	0.0-	0.3
35-39	978	189	100.0	54.5	6.9	36.0	0.5	2.1
40-44	862	113	100.0	53.1	3.5	40.7	0.9	1.8
45-49	715	71	100.0	42.3	5.6	49.3	2.8	0.0
50-54	559	89	100.0	57.3	2.2	38.2	1.1	1.1
55-59	322	63	100.0	46.0	6.3	47.6	0.0	0.0
60-64	318	52	100.0	38.5	15.4	46.2	0.0	0.0
65+	910	108	100.0	58.3	7.4	34.3	0.0	0.0
Female								
Total	**12,486**	**3,834**	100.0	74.3	3.4	21.8	0.4	0.1
11-14	890	1,289	100.0	78.2	3.3	18.5	0.1	-
15-19	1,233	1,194	100.0	76.7	3.9	19.0	0.3	-
20-24	1,606	529	100.0	71.8	2.1	25.5	0.4	0.2
25-29	1,817	283	100.0	63.6	2.8	32.2	1.4	-
30-34	1,625	154	100.0	66.2	3.2	30.5	-	-
35-39	1,312	98	100.0	68.4	5.1	25.5	-	1.0
40-44	1,021	66	100.0	62.1	7.6	25.8	1.5	3.0
45-49	674	40	100.0	47.5	17.5	32.5	2.5	-
50-54	575	28	100.0	67.9	-	32.1	-	-
55-59	282	25	100.0	68.0	-	32.0	-	-
60-64	437	31	100.0	71.0	3.2	25.8	-	-
65+	1,014	97	100.0	78.4	1.0	19.6	1.0	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Considering the male population, the same pattern is observed with increasing age and decreasing number of literate population. Male literates (5,364) in the District are also greater than the female literate population (3,834). Majority of both male and female literates are within the age groups (11-14) and (15-19).

3.6.2   Education

Figure 3.2 presents the status of education among the population 3 years and older by sex and by school attendance. There are 15,733 persons aged 3 years and older who are either in school or have ever attended school in the District. The data shows that, the district has a population of 33 percent of the total population currently attending school. This is made up of 36.6 percent male and 29.6 percent female. The Table also shows that, 6.4 percent of the total district population 3 years and older have attended school in the past. This is made up of 7.8 percent males and 5 percent females.

Figure 3.2: School attendance by sex
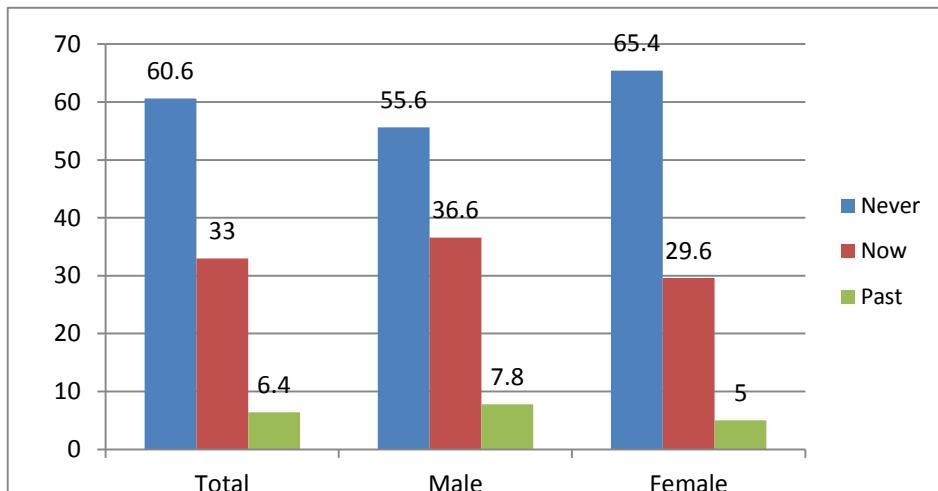
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.3   Level of education and school attendance

Table 3.10 presents the population 3 years and older by school attendance and level of education by sex. Out of 15,733 persons aged 3 years and older who are either in school or have ever attended school in the District. 2.213 representing 14.1 percent are in the Nursery, 56.9 percent in primary and 14 percent in JSS/JHS. SSS/SHS has about 5.7 percent. Within the male population, the majority of them currently school are in Primary school (56.6%), with only 15 percent in JSS or JHS. Considering the female population, 57.3 percent of female are in primary school in the District.

With respect to the people who have attended school in the past, the majority of the population who had been to school completed only primary school (39.2%). The Table also shows that of the persons who attended school in the past, none attended either Nursery or Kindergarten due to the fact that it is not part of the then educational structure. Within the male population of people who have attended school in the past, majority also reached primary level. Again, with consideration with the female population, the same observation is seen. Most of the female also got to only primary level.

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

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	15,733	100.0	8,531	100.0	7,202	100.0	3,046	100.0	1,817	100.0	1,229	100.0
Nursery	2,213	14.1	1,121	13.1	1,092	15.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	1,352	8.6	673	7.9	679	9.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	8,953	56.9	4,826	56.6	4,127	57.3	1,193	39.2	570	31.4	623	50.7
JSS/JHS	2,210	14.0	1,282	15.0	928	12.9	525	17.2	276	15.2	249	20.3
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	236	7.7	179	9.9	57	4.6
SSS/SHS	901	5.7	546	6.4	355	4.9	637	20.9	449	24.7	188	15.3
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	112	3.7	84	4.6	28	2.3
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	16	0.1	8	0.1	8	0.1	36	1.2	18	1.0	18	1.5
Post middle/secondary certificate	31	0.2	26	0.3	5	0.1	119	3.9	84	4.6	35	2.8
Tertiary	57	0.4	49	0.6	8	0.1	188	6.2	157	8.6	31	2.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

The overall development of a District is based on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human capital of the District. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services produced, only a section of the total population produces them: the working population often referred to as the "employed". The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by the nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development (Hull, 2009). In the Chereponi District, over the years, agriculture has been the main occupation and economic activity. This chapter discusses the economic characteristics of Chereponi District with regard to the economic activity status, occupation, industry, and employment status and employment sector.

4.2   Economic Activity Status

Economic activity population in this context refers to people 15 years and older who are working currently or have jobs to go back to (employed) and those who do not have jobs, but actively searching for jobs to engage in (unemployed). On the other hand, economically not active population refers to people 15 years and older who are not engaged in any form of economic activity and they are not making any effort to find one. The situation is normally caused by one or more of the following: full time education, pensioner/retired, disabled/sick, too old/young, etc.

Figure 4.1 shows a graphical representation of economic activity status of population 15 years and older who are employed, unemployed and economically not active in the Chereponi District. Over seventy percent (76.3%) of the population are economically active, with 77.3 percent representing males and 75.4 percent representing females. Economically active population is 95.6 percent of the employed with male (95.7%) and female (95.5%). With the economically active, 4.4 percent of the unemployed of male representing 4.3 percent and female, 4.5 percent.

Figure 4.1: Economic activity status
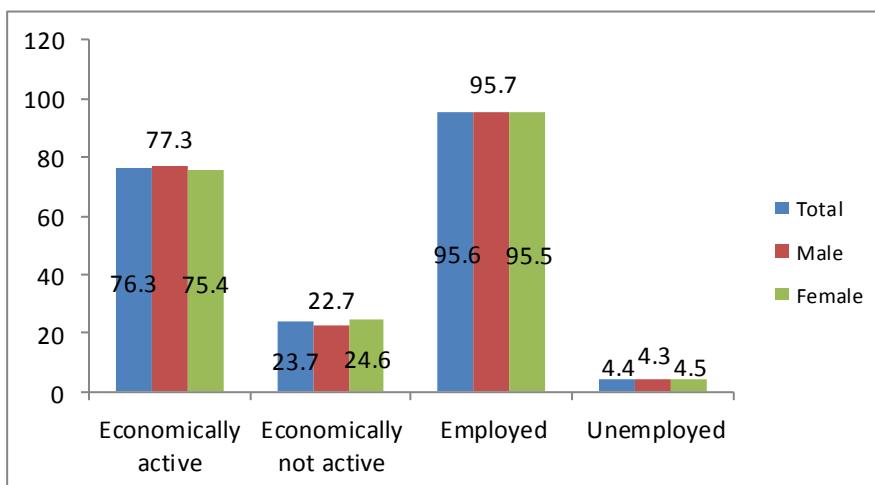
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.1 Population 15 years and older by activity status

Table 4.1 shows the population 15 years and older by activity status and sex in Chereponi District. The District has a total economically active population of 20,249 (76.3%). With 95.6 percent employed. Of those who are unemployed majority of them, 70.6 percent had worked before, seeking work and available for job with 46.6 percent in full time education.

Within the male population, 77.3 percent of them are economically active with 95.7 percent of them employed. Of the proportion who are unemployed, 66.5 percent worked before, are seeking job and available le to work. About 63 percent are in full time education. Also, considering the female population, about75.4 percent are economically active with 95.5 percent employed. Again, of the population who are unemployed, 74.1 percent who had worked before, seeking job and are available for job. The Table further shows that, only 33.5 percent of them female population are in full time education.

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	26,542	100.0	12,401	100.0	14,141	100.0
Economically active	**20,249**	**76.3**	**9,588**	**77.3**	**10,661**	**75.4**
Employed	*19,365*	*95.6*	*9,179*	*95.7*	*10,186*	*95.5*
Worked	*19,045*	*98.3*	*9,029*	*98.4*	*10,016*	*98.3*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*245*	*1.3*	*115*	*1.3*	*130*	*1.3*
Did voluntary work without pay	*75*	*0.4*	*35*	*0.4*	*40*	*0.4*
Unemployed	*884*	*4.4*	*409*	*4.3*	*475*	*4.5*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*624*	*70.6*	*272*	*66.5*	*352*	*74.1*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*260*	*29.4*	*137*	*33.5*	*123*	*25.9*
Economically not active	**6,293**	**23.7**	**2,813**	**22.7**	**3,480**	**24.6**
Did home duties (household chore)	1,530	24.3	405	14.4	1,125	32.3
Full time education	2,931	46.6	1,765	62.7	1,166	33.5
Pensioner/Retired	44	0.7	24	0.9	20	0.6
Disabled/sick	258	4.1	115	4.1	143	4.1
Too old/young	1,279	20.3	372	13.2	907	26.1
Other	251	4.0	132	4.7	119	3.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.2 Economic activity status by age

According to Table 4.2 information on population 15 years and older by sex, age group and economic activity status, reveals that, majority of the economically active population who are employed fall under the age group 45-49 with a proportion of 91.1 percent. The age cohort (15-19) years recorded 49.2 percent of economically active population with 46.6 percent employed. 87.1 percent of the age group 45-49 is employed while the youthful age group 15-19 represents 46.6 percent as the least employed. Population who are economically not active 15 years and older recorded an overall percent of 30.8 with age group 15-19 recording the highest of 50.8 percent, this situation is attributed to the fact that most of them will be in school. The lowest proportion (5.3%) of economically inactive is recorded by aged group 40-44. Persons 65 years and older recorded 48.8 percent as economically not active simply because population within this age group will be on retirement and incapacitated to engage in any economic activity.

With respect to the male population, the majority that is economically active fall in the age groups 45-49 (94.7%). This is followed by 40-44 age groups of 93.8 percent. Again the economically not active population is highest in the 65 years and above age group with 33.4 percent.

Table 4.2: Persons 15 years and older by age economic activity status and sex

Sex/age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	26,542	100.0	19,365	73.0	884	3.3	6,293	23.7
15-19	5,192	100.0	2,421	46.6	133	2.6	2,638	50.8
20-24	3,818	100.0	2,543	66.6	147	3.9	1,128	29.5
25-29	3,475	100.0	2,855	82.2	139	4.0	481	13.8
30-34	3,008	100.0	2,651	88.1	116	3.9	241	8.0
35-39	2,577	100.0	2,337	90.7	101	3.9	139	5.4
40-44	2,062	100.0	1,879	91.1	74	3.6	109	5.3
45-49	1,500	100.0	1,367	91.1	45	3.0	88	5.9
50-54	1,251	100.0	1,082	86.5	37	3.0	132	10.6
55-59	692	100.0	574	82.9	25	3.6	93	13.4
60-64	838	100.0	580	69.2	53	6.3	205	24.5
65+	2,129	100.0	1,076	50.5	14	0.7	1,039	48.8
Male								
Total	12,401	100.0	9,179	74.0	409	3.3	2,813	22.7
15-19	2,765	100.0	1,288	46.6	62	2.2	1,415	51.2
20-24	1,683	100.0	994	59.1	72	4.3	617	36.7
25-29	1,375	100.0	1,119	81.4	58	4.2	198	14.4
30-34	1,229	100.0	1,115	90.7	47	3.8	67	5.5
35-39	1,167	100.0	1,081	92.6	50	4.3	36	3.1
40-44	975	100.0	915	93.8	36	3.7	24	2.5
45-49	786	100.0	744	94.7	22	2.8	20	2.5
50-54	648	100.0	597	92.1	15	2.3	36	5.6
55-59	385	100.0	353	91.7	14	3.6	18	4.7
60-64	370	100.0	302	81.6	26	7.0	42	11.4
65+	1,018	100.0	671	65.9	7	0.7	340	33.4
Female								
Total	14,141	100.0	10,186	72.0	475	3.4	3,480	24.6
15-19	2,427	100.0	1,133	46.7	71	2.9	1,223	50.4
20-24	2,135	100.0	1,549	72.6	75	3.5	511	23.9
25-29	2,100	100.0	1,736	82.7	81	3.9	283	13.5
30-34	1,779	100.0	1,536	86.3	69	3.9	174	9.8
35-39	1,410	100.0	1,256	89.1	51	3.6	103	7.3
40-44	1,087	100.0	964	88.7	38	3.5	85	7.8
45-49	714	100.0	623	87.3	23	3.2	68	9.5
50-54	603	100.0	485	80.4	22	3.6	96	15.9
55-59	307	100.0	221	72.0	11	3.6	75	24.4
60-64	468	100.0	278	59.4	27	5.8	163	34.8
65+	1,111	100.0	405	36.5	7	0.6	699	62.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Again, the Table shows that with the distribution in the female population, 3 out of 4 females (75.4%) are economically active with 72 percent employed. The age group with the highest proportion in employment is 35-39 (89.1%). This is followed by Age group 40-44 with 88.7 percent. As is expected the 65 years and above recorded the least of 36.5 percent.

4.3   Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work the person is engaged in at the establishment where the person works. In the census, this is asked only of persons who worked for at least one hour during the seven days before census night and those who did not work but had a job to return to as well as those who are unemployed but had worked before. Also, for persons who worked, Table 4.3 presents information on employed persons 15 years and older by occupation and sex. The Table shows that, as high as about 87 percent of persons 15 years and older in the District are employed as skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers, 5 percent are service and sales workers and about 4 percent are craft and related trades workers.

Considering occupation by sex distribution, the Table shows that, there is a total of 89 percent of males aged 15 years and older who are engage as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishing workers. The District recorded the lowest percentage of about less than one percent in two occupations - managers and clerical support workers.

With respect to the females 15 years and older in the District, 86 percent is recorded for women skilled agricultural, forestry and fishing workers. There is also a lower proportion of about less than one percent in four occupations; technicians and associate professionals, clerical support workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers and managers for the female workers.

Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Occupation	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	19,365	100.0	9,179	100.0	10,186	100.0
Managers	73	0.4	36	0.4	37	0.4
Professionals	354	1.8	248	2.7	106	1.0
Technicians and associate professionals	56	0.3	45	0.5	11	0.1
Clerical support workers	32	0.2	24	0.3	8	0.1
Service and sales workers	920	4.8	211	2.3	709	7.0
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	16,922	87.4	8,173	89.0	8,749	85.9
Craft and related trades workers	728	3.8	241	2.6	487	4.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	96	0.5	94	1.0	2	0.0
Elementary occupations	184	1.0	107	1.2	77	0.8
Other occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4   Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or services rendered at the respondent's workplace. Information is collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period. Table 4.4 presents the employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. Data in the Total shows that, a total number of 19,365 people are employed comprising 9,179 males and 10,186 females. The information shows that, the sector with the highest population of workers is the agricultural or forestry and fishing industry with 86.7 percent. This is followed by wholesale and retail, and repair of motor vehicles.

Within the male distribution, the industry that has engage more males is the agricultural or forestry and fishing sector with 88.5 percent, followed by the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles of 3.5 percent and 2.4 percent in education. Considering the female population, the agricultural, forestry and fishing industry have engaged the majority with 85.1 percent of them and the manufacturing industry has 3.9 percent of them with less than one percent in the educational field.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	19,365	100.0	9,179	100.0	10,186	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	16,790	86.7	8,125	88.5	8,665	85.1
Mining and quarrying	7	0.0	4	0.0	3	0.0
Manufacturing	571	2.9	172	1.9	399	3.9
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	7	0.0	5	0.1	2	0.0
Construction	45	0.2	45	0.5	0	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	936	4.8	325	3.5	611	6.0
Transportation and storage	71	0.4	70	0.8	1	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	303	1.6	21	0.2	282	2.8
Information and communication	15	0.1	10	0.1	5	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	3	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	21	0.1	15	0.2	6	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	24	0.1	14	0.2	10	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	70	0.4	63	0.7	7	0.1
Education	306	1.6	219	2.4	87	0.9
Human health and social work activities	54	0.3	30	0.3	24	0.2
Arts entertainment and recreation	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Other service activities	113	0.6	45	0.5	68	0.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	24	0.1	8	0.1	16	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5   Employment Status

Table 4.5 presents Chereponi District's employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The total employment status stands at 19,365 for employees, self-employed without employees, self-employed with employee, casual workers, contribution family workers, apprentice, domestic employees (house-help) and others. In the District, the self-employed without employees constitute the highest of 11,771 persons and casual workers forming the least with 59 persons.

With regards to the male employed population 15 years and older by employment status, self-employed without employee(s) has the greater percentage of about 72 percent and casual workers and apprentices all recorded less than one percent. Female employed population 15 years and older is dominated by self-employed without employees with the highest percentage of about 51 percent and casual workers recorded the least with less than one percentage.

4.6   Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. The following sectors are covered in the census: Public, Private formal, Private informal, Semi-public/parastatal, NGOs and International organizations.

Table 4.5 presents information on the District's employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. The highest employment sector in the District is the private informal sector, which employs about 97 percent of the population of persons 15 years and older. The private informal sector employs about 95 percent of males and about 98 percent of females in the District. The least employment sector for the population 15 years and older in the District are the semi-public/parastatal and other international organization sectors, which employs less than one percent of the 15 years and older population of the District.

Table 4.5: Employment sector of the economically active population 15 years and older

Employment status	Total		Male		Female	
	Total	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
Total	19,989	100.0	9,451	100.0	10,538	100.0
Public (Government)	448	2.2	340	3.6	108	1.0
Private/Formal	125	0.6	57	0.6	68	0.6
Private/Informal	19,314	96.6	9,011	95.3	10,303	97.8
Semi-Public/Parastatal	9	0.0	5	0.1	4	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	92	0.5	38	0.4	54	0.5
Other International Organisations	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.7   Employment Status

Table 4.6 presents information on the employed population 15 years and older by their employment status and sex. From the Table, mark differences exist in male and female distribution. With the male population, contributing family worker (19.8%) constitute the second largest category after own accounts worker (72.3%), whereas with the female population, contributing family worker (43.5%) are the second most populous group after own accounts workers (51.1%). In addition, the proportion of employees in the male population (4.9%) is higher than in females (1.8%). In contrast, the proportion of contributing

family workers in female population (51.1%) is much higher than that in male population (19.8%).

Again, female dominate in the self-employed with employees and apprentice workers categories with 1.3 percent and 0.8 percent respectively. On the other hand, the males also dominate in the casual workers category (0.4%).

Table 4.6: Employment status of the economically active population 15 years and older by sex

Employment status	Total		Male		Female	
	Total	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
Total	19,989	100.0	9,451	100.0	10,538	100.0
Employee	660	3.3	467	4.9	193	1.8
Self-employed without employee(s)	12,225	61.2	6,835	72.3	5,390	51.1
Self-employed with employee(s)	248	1.2	115	1.2	133	1.3
Casual worker	72	0.4	39	0.4	33	0.3
Contributing family worker	6,462	32.3	1,876	19.8	4,586	43.5
Apprentice	122	0.6	33	0.3	89	0.8
Domestic employee (house help)	135	0.7	58	0.6	77	0.7
Other	65	0.3	28	0.3	37	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

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

This chapter analyzes the state of information communication technology in the Chereponi District with questions that are asked during the census with regard to the ownership of mobile phones, use of internet, household ownership of fixed telephone lines and household ownership of desktop or laptop computers.

5.2   Ownership and Usage of Mobile Phones

Data from the 2010 PHC shows that, the Chereponi District has a total population of 30,061 aged 12 years and above with 14,227 (47.3%) males and 15,834 (52.7%) females. Out of the total population of the 12 years and older, 11 percent have mobile phones and 0.6 percent use the internet facility

Within the male population, 17 percent have phones and only 1 percent use the internet facility. The same pattern is observed in the female population of the 12 years old and above. Out of the female population, only 6 percent have mobile phone and 0.3 percent use the internet facility.

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	30,061	100.0	3,301	11.0	191	0.60
Male	14,227	100.0	2,362	16.6	145	1.00
Female	15,834	100.0	939	5.9	46	0.30

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3   Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

The distribution of households with Desktop or Laptop in the District is shown in Table 5.2. According to the Table, a total of 63 households own laptop or desktop computers, comprising of 56 male headed household and 7 female headed household. The overall percentage of households having desktop or laptop computers is about one percent of the total population.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	7,116	100.0	63	0.9
Male	6,543	100.0	56	0.9
Female	573	100.0	7	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to 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. Estimates from the World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that there are more than 600 million PWDs in the world, of which approximately 80 percent live in low-income countries (Ayiku, 2012).

Disability is now considered a societal development issue because of its direct relationship to poverty. The development of a nation depends on the important contributions of not only a segment of the population but on the collective contributions of every individual, including PWDs. To this extent, government and civil society organizations in recent years have made progress in addressing disability issues, resulting in some positive gains in improving the lives of PWDs in Ghana. Notable among these is the Persons with Disability Act, 2006, (Act 715). The Act deals with issues such as rights, employment, education, transportation, housing facilities, effective health care, adequate medical rehabilitation services, generation and dissemination of relevant information and participation of PWDs in cultural activities. The chapter analyzes data on disability for the Chereponi District. The analysis captures the population with disability, type of disability, distribution by type of locality, disability and activity and disability, education and literacy.

6.2   Type of Disability

In the District, persons with emotion disability constituted the highest with a percentage of about 29 and persons with speech disability recording the lowest percentage of about eight persons. The males in the District recorded the highest persons with disability (915) and females recorded the lowest persons (869). Females recorded the highest number of persons with emotional disability (259) and males recorded (250). The disability type with the lowest number of persons is speech of 64 females and 78 males.

Figure 6.1: Type of disability
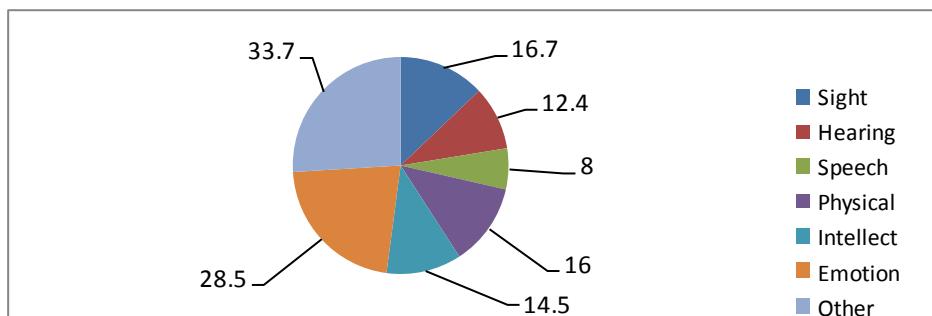
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3   Population with Disability

Speech disability and Intellectual disability are highly related and are often grouped under the Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD). Autism is a developmental disorder that appears in the first three years of life and affects the brain's normal development of social and communication skills. Children or persons with autism need special care giving or attention to unearth their full potential in educational participation. Autism is a physical condition linked to abnormal biology and chemistry in the brain. The exact causes of these abnormalities remain unknown, but this is a very active area of research. There are probably several combinations of factors that lead to autism. Genetic factors seem to be important. For example, identical twins are much more likely than fraternal twins or siblings to both have autism. Similarly, language abnormalities are more common in relatives of autistic children. Chromosomal abnormalities and other nervous system (neurological) problems are also more common in families with autism. Autism now occurs in one in 100 child births and affects four males for every one female (August, Raz, & Baird, 1985).

Table 6.1: Disability status of population by locality and sex

Disability type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	53,394	100.0	26,206	100.0	27,188	100.0
Without disability	51,610	96.7	25,291	96.5	26,319	96.8
With disability	1,784	3.3	915	3.5	869	3.2
Sight	298	16.7	158	17.3	140	16.1
Hearing	222	12.4	124	13.6	98	11.3
Speech	142	8.0	78	8.5	64	7.4
Physical	286	16.0	163	17.8	123	14.2
Intellect	259	14.5	116	12.7	143	16.5
Emotion	509	28.5	250	27.3	259	29.8
Other	602	33.7	299	32.7	303	34.9
Urban						
Total	7,968	100.0	3,850	100.0	4,118	100.0
Without disability	7,841	98.4	3,782	98.2	4,059	98.6
With disability	127	1.6	68	1.8	59	1.4
Sight	40	31.5	22	32.4	18	30.5
Hearing	24	18.9	11	16.2	13	22.0
Speech	22	17.3	16	23.5	6	10.2
Physical	38	29.9	19	27.9	19	32.2
Intellect	11	8.7	3	4.4	8	13.6
Emotion	13	10.2	9	13.2	4	6.8
Other	13	10.2	6	8.8	7	11.9
Rural						
Total	45,426	100.0	22,356	100.0	23,070	100.0
Without disability	43,769	96.4	21,509	96.2	22,260	96.5
With disability	1,657	3.6	847	3.8	810	3.5
Sight	258	15.6	136	16.1	122	15.1
Hearing	198	11.9	113	13.3	85	10.5
Speech	120	7.2	62	7.3	58	7.2
Physical	248	15.0	144	17.0	104	12.8
Intellect	248	15.0	113	13.3	135	16.7
Emotion	496	29.9	241	28.5	255	31.5
Other	589	35.5	293	34.6	296	36.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 6.1 presents the information on PWDs by locality and sex. The Table indicates that majority of the people in the District have disability in emotional but those who reported to suffer from other types of disability other than the ones outlined are the highest with 33.7 percent. The same pattern is seen within the male population with those who responded to having other form of disability the highest (32.7%) and also highest within the female population (34.9%).

Considering the situation at locality level, persons with disability in the urban areas recorded disability in sight as the highest form (32.4%) of disability and mostly affects males. This is followed by the physically disable people (27.9%) and speech disability (23.55). Still considering the urban areas, the common form of disability affecting females is physical disability.

Again, the data shows that, the situation in the rural areas is not different with 35.5 percent of the proportion with disability in other forms of disability, followed by emotional disability. Both males and females in the rural areas mostly suffer from emotional form of disability with 28.5 percent and 31.5 percent respectively.

6.4 Disability and Activity

Table 6.2 shows that, persons 15 years and above with various forms of disability in the Chereponi District is 1,050. Out of this number, 717 (68.2%) are economically active with 67.2 percent PWDs employed.

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

Sex/disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**26,542**	**100.0**	**19,365**	**73.0**	**884**	**3.3**	**6,293**	**23.7**
No disability	25,492	100.0	18,659	73.2	873	3.4	5,960	23.4
With a disability	1,050	100.0	706	67.2	11	1.0	333	31.7
Sight	238	100.0	123	51.7	3	1.3	112	47.1
Hearing	129	100.0	86	66.7	4	3.1	39	30.2
Speech	62	100.0	37	59.7	0	0.0	25	40.3
Physical	204	100.0	115	56.4	3	1.5	86	42.2
Intellectual	146	100.0	89	61.0	1	0.7	56	38.4
Emotional	263	100.0	190	72.2	1	0.4	72	27.4
Other	310	100.0	251	81.0	0	0.0	59	19.0
Male								
Total	12,401	100.0	9,179	74.0	409	3.3	2,813	22.7
No disability	11,871	100.0	8,793	74.1	403	3.4	2,675	22.5
With a disability	530	100.0	386	72.8	6	1.1	138	26.0
Sight	131	100.0	84	64.1	2	1.5	45	34.4
Hearing	74	100.0	56	75.7	2	2.7	16	21.6
Speech	35	100.0	21	60.0	0	0.0	14	40.0
Physical	112	100.0	69	61.6	2	1.8	41	36.6
Intellectual	63	100.0	41	65.1	0	0.0	22	34.9
Emotional	128	100.0	97	75.8	0	0.0	31	24.2
Other	144	100.0	119	82.6	0	0.0	25	17.4

Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by sex and economic status (cont'd)

Sex/disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
Total	14,141	100.0	10,186	72.0	475	3.4	3,480	24.6
No disability	13,621	100.0	9,866	72.4	470	3.5	3,285	24.1
With a disability	520	100.0	320	61.5	5	1.0	195	37.5
Sight	107	100.0	39	36.4	1	0.9	67	62.6
Hearing	55	100.0	30	54.5	2	3.6	23	41.8
Speech	27	100.0	16	59.3	0	0.0	11	40.7
Physical	92	100.0	46	50.0	1	1.1	45	48.9
Intellectual	83	100.0	48	57.8	1	1.2	34	41.0
Emotional	135	100.0	93	68.9	1	0.7	41	30.4
Other	166	100.0	132	79.5	0	0.0	34	20.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

With respect to the economic status of the PWDs, those with other forms of disability recorded the highest (81.0%) and emotional disability (72.2%) as being employed. Unemployed disabled in the District range between 0.4 to 3.0 percent, which is very low compared to those employed.

The total population of males with disability and economically active is about 74 percent with 72.8 percent employed. Worth noting is the fact that, majority of the male PWDs are employed, ranging from 60-80 percent. The same pattern is observed with the female PWDs having between 50 and 80 percent. However employment for sight form of disability recorded the lowest of 36.4 percent

6.5 Disability, Education and Literacy

As indicated in Table 6.3, Chereponi District has a total of 1,649 persons with disability of which 1,151 (60.3%) have never attained any level of education, 7out of those who attended school, the majority of them (27.7%) completed only basic school.

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

Sex/disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	47,652	28,873	3,565	13,117	2,097	100.0	60.6	7.5	27.5	4.4
No disability	46,003	27,722	3,493	12,743	2,045	100.0	60.3	7.6	27.7	4.4
With a disability	1,649	1,151	72	374	52	100.0	69.8	4.4	22.7	3.2
Sight	283	238	2	35	8	100.0	84.1	0.7	12.4	2.8
Hearing	208	160	10	33	5	100.0	76.9	4.8	15.9	2.4
Speech	129	83	7	35	4	100.0	64.3	5.4	27.1	3.1
Physical	266	203	8	41	14	100.0	76.3	3.0	15.4	5.3
Intellectual	238	164	15	50	9	100.0	68.9	6.3	21.0	3.8
Emotional	468	301	25	130	12	100.0	64.3	5.3	27.8	2.6
Other	542	339	28	161	14	100.0	62.5	5.2	29.7	2.6
Male										
Total	23,292	12,944	1,794	7,133	1,421	100.0	55.6	7.7	30.6	6.1
No disability	22,451	12,391	1,759	6,921	1,380	100.0	55.2	7.8	30.8	6.1
With a disability	841	553	35	212	41	100.0	65.8	4.2	25.2	4.9
Sight	151	120	2	22	7	100.0	79.5	1.3	14.6	4.6
Hearing	116	90	3	18	5	100.0	77.6	2.6	15.5	4.3
Speech	72	43	5	20	4	100.0	59.7	6.9	27.8	5.6
Physical	151	112	6	22	11	100.0	74.2	4.0	14.6	7.3
Intellectual	108	72	6	24	6	100.0	66.7	5.6	22.2	5.6
Emotional	228	143	10	68	7	100.0	62.7	4.4	29.8	3.1
Other	263	144	16	91	12	100.0	54.8	6.1	34.6	4.6
Female										
Total	24,360	15,929	1,771	5,984	676	100.0	65.4	7.3	24.6	2.8
No disability	23,552	15,331	1,734	5,822	665	100.0	65.1	7.4	24.7	2.8
With a disability	808	598	37	162	11	100.0	74.0	4.6	20.0	1.4
Sight	132	118	0	13	1	100.0	89.4	0.0	9.8	0.8
Hearing	92	70	7	15	0	100.0	76.1	7.6	16.3	0.0
Speech	57	40	2	15	0	100.0	70.2	3.5	26.3	0.0
Physical	115	91	2	19	3	100.0	79.1	1.7	16.5	2.6
Intellectual	130	92	9	26	3	100.0	70.8	6.9	20.0	2.3
Emotional	240	158	15	62	5	100.0	65.8	6.3	25.8	2.1
Other	279	195	12	70	2	100.0	69.9	4.3	25.1	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The PWDs with sight disability recorded the highest of 84 percent who have never been to school. Surprisingly, the PWDs with physical form of disability recorded the highest (5.35) as having secondary school or higher education.

Considering the male distribution of PWDs, most of them with other forms of disability (34.6%) have basic education, followed by those with emotional (29.8%) and then speech form of disability (27.8%) all attaining basic education. Worth noting is the fact that majority (7.3%) of the males with physical form of disability have attained secondary or higher education.

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

Ghana's economy is regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and foreign exchange earnings. The contribution of agriculture to foreign exchange earnings averaged 45 percent in the 1990s but dropped to 40 percent in the 2000s. The sector's contribution to GDP also declined from over 40 percent in the 1990s to 30 percent in the 2000s. The objective of this chapter is to analyse the number of households that are engaged in agricultural activities and type of farming activities by type of locality in the Chereponi District

The District can be regarded as agrarian, due to the fact that the District's population is predominately engaged in agriculture activities. Between 40-50 percent of land area is used for agriculture purposes. Farming is however mainly on subsistence basis with small holdings. Few farmers cultivate large areas of maize, yam and rice for commercial purposes. Acquisition of land for farming purposes is not a problem in the District. The District is known for the production of soya beans.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 shows that the District has a total of 7,116 households. About 91 percent of these households are engaged in agriculture. The dominant agriculture activities are crop farming (98%) and livestock rearing (81%) and the least agriculture activities being fish farming (0.8%) and tree planting (0.9%).

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agriculture activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	7,116	100.0	1,346	100.0	5,770	100.0
Households engages in agriculture	6,474	91.0	803	59.7	5,671	98.3
Crop farming	6,323	97.7	721	89.8	5,602	98.8
Tree planting	59	0.9	5	0.6	54	1.0
Livestock rearing	5,215	80.6	381	47.4	4,834	85.2
Fish farming	53	0.8	1	0.1	52	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.2.1   Distribution of livestock and keepers

From Table 7.2, the total number of livestock in the District is 216,123 and the total numbers of livestock keepers are 14,072, with an average of 15 animals per keeper. Most livestock keepers (2,851) are into chicken rearing (65,076). There are significant number of keepers in sheep rearing of 3,583, goat rearing, 3,626 and guinea fowl 1493.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Type of livestock	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	216,123	14,072	15
Beehives	793	67	12
Cattle	27,371	1,732	16
Chicken	65,076	2,851	23
Dove	998	19	53
Duck	1,570	119	13
Goat	36,148	3,626	10
Grass-cutter	345	24	14
Guinea fowl	32,176	1,493	22
Ostrich	656	32	21
Pig	4,675	459	10
Rabbit	338	28	12
Sheep	44,256	3,583	12
Silk worm	32	3	11
Snail	0	0	0
Turkey	6	2	3
Other	123	23	5
Fish farming	143	3	48
Inland fishing	785	5	157
Marine fishing	632	3	211
Other	123	23	5
Marine fishing	632	3	211

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

In 2010, the policy framework of the Government of Ghana, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda, emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (National Development Planning Commission, 2010). Earlier frameworks also underscored the important role of housing in social development. For example, in the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003 - 2005) policy framework, housing interventions were prescribed implicitly within the context of social development objectives (National Development Planning Commission, 2002). The achievement of health objectives is linked, among others, to the provision of safe water supply and sewerage, improved housing, and well planned settlements. The provision of periodic information on housing and housing conditions is therefore important both to assess what has been achieved and to plan ahead. This chapter thereby presents a description of housing conditions in the Chereponi District. More specifically, the chapter discusses housing stock, type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement, construction materials, room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities

8.2   Housing Stock

The Chereponi District according to Table 8.1 had a total population of 53,394 of which 7,968 are in the urban areas and 45,426 rural areas. The District also have a total household population of 53,170 of which the urban households are 7,941 and rural are 45,229 households population.

The Table further shows that, there are a total of 4,558 houses in the District with 960 in the urban areas and 3,598 rural areas. The total number of households in the District is 7,116 of which 1,346 are urban and 5,770 rural households. The average number of households per house in the District is 1.6. This is not significantly different from the regional figure of 1.2 and national figure of 1.6.

In terms of locality, the average household per house is 1.4 for urban localities and 1.6 for rural localities. Also, the population per house in the District is about 12 compared to the regional figure of about 10 and national figure of about 7.The population per house in terms of locality is about 8 for the urban locality and about 13 for the rural localities.

Again, Table 8.1 shows the average household size for the District is about eight as compared to the regional and national figures of about eight and four respectively. The urban localities have an average household size of about six whereas that of the rural locality is about eight.

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

Categories	Country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,479,461	53,394	7,968	45,426
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	53,170	7,941	45,229
Number of houses	3,392,745	257,311	4,558	960	3,598
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	7,116	1,346	5,770
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.6
Population per house*	7.1	9.5	11.2	8.3	12.6
Average household size	4.4	7.7	7.5	5.9	7.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Table 8.2 shows there are 7116 dwelling units of various ownership statuses in the District. About 87 percent of the dwelling units are owned by a member of the household. Nearly seven percent of the dwelling units are owned by a relative not a household member and about four percent of the dwellings are owned by other private individuals. The ownership status of the remaining two percent of dwellings is made of dwellings being purchased, owned by private employer and public/government. In the rural localities, most dwelling (91.2%) are owned by household members and the same pertains in the urban localities (70.7%).

8.3.1 Ownership status

Table 8.2 presents information on ownership of dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. The Table indicates that the majority of the households (75%) in Chereponi District is owned by household members.. This is followed by the other private individual (12.6%) and relative not a household member (9.2%). The Table further shows that 88.4 percent of male headed households own their dwelling units whilst 75 percent of female headed households also own their dwelling units. With respect to the locality distribution, there are more households in the rural areas (91.2%) that own their own houses than there are in the urban areas with 70.7 percent. However, there higher proportion of houses own by other private individuals (17.8%) than in the rural areas with only 0.1 percent. This means that most of the people living in the urban areas of the District have migrated from their places of descent and therefore live in rented places.

8.4 Type of Dwelling

Table 8.3 presents information on type of dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. The Table shows that majority of the households in the Chereponi District live in compound houses (69.4%) followed by separate houses (15.9%). The dwelling unit that accommodates the least households in the District is improvised type of dwelling, that is those in kiosk or containers which is almost with insignificant number.

Again, Table 8.3 indicates that, compound houses have the high percentages for both female headed households (63.0%) and male headed households (70.0%). The same pattern is observed in the locality distribution with rural. This is the same for Northern Region. However in the urban areas, separate houses (19.5%) also have a lot of the household dwelling type after compound houses. In the rural area, only 15 percent of households live in separate houses.

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

Ownership status	Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	318,119	7,116	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	267,538	6,213	87.3	88.4	75.0	70.7	91.2
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	1,352	69	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.0
Relative not a household member	851,630	16,460	489	6.9	6.7	9.2	7.0	6.8
Other private individual	1,439,021	24,310	247	3.5	2.7	12.6	17.8	0.1
Private employer	83,610	1,248	9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0
Other private agency	21,123	431	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Public/Government ownership	118,804	5,863	77	1.1	1.0	1.7	2.9	0.7
Other	24,000	917	9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Type of dwelling	Country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	318,119	7,116	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	51,622	1,130	15.9	15.3	23.0	19.5	15.0
Semi-detached house	391,548	12,761	108	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.6
Flat/apartment	256,355	3,360	27	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.2
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	208,934	4,941	69.4	70.0	63.0	75.3	68.1
Huts/buildings (same compound)	170,957	34,405	684	9.6	9.6	10.3	1.3	11.5
Huts/buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,374	179	2.5	2.6	1.2	0.2	3.1
Tent	10,343	818	17	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	404	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	619	10	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	1,428	12	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.0
Other	9,846	394	6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5   Construction Materials

This section looks at the main type of materials that used in constructing houses in the Chereponi District. The areas that are looked at are the outer wall, floor and roof.

8.5.1   Main construction material for outer wall

Table 8.4 shows that the Chereponi District recorded a total of 7,255 dwelling units. For majority of the dwellings (87%), the outer walls are made up of mud bricks or earth, and about seven percent are made up of cement blocks or concrete. For the rural localities, a greater proportion of about 91 percent of outer walls of dwelling units are made of mud brick/earth compared to a proportion of about 70 percent in the urban localities. The use of cement blocks/concrete for the outer walls recorded a proportion of about 25 percent in the urban localities and about three percent in the rural localities.

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

Material for outer wall	Country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Total			
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	339,874	7,255	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	247,754	6,327	87.2	70.4	91.3
Wood	200,594	5,389	177	2.4	0.6	2.9
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	1,984	14	0.2	0.1	0.2
Stone	11,330	1,077	11	0.2	0.0	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	647	2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	64,863	494	6.8	24.6	2.5
Landcrete	104,270	10,609	112	1.5	3.6	1.0
Bamboo	8,206	285	3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	5,894	88	1.2	0.3	1.4
Other	39,206	1,372	27	0.4	0.4	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5.2   Main construction material for floor

The type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the appearance, quality and health status of a house. Some floors are easily contaminated and therefore have health implications. Table 8.5, shows that the material used dominantly for the floors of dwellings in the District is cement or concrete (5,981), followed by earth or mud (1,043). The least material used for floors in the District is burnt brick.

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

Materials for the floor	Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	318,119	7,116	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	97,678	1,043	14.7	14.0	14.8
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	214,535	5,981	84.1	84.0	84.1
Stone	32,817	1,358	13	0.2	0.3	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	277	5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	195	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	510	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	2,091	57	0.8	1.6	0.6
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	365	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	15,567	1,110	17	0.2	0.0	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5.3   Main material for roofing

Table 8.6 presents the main materials for roofing of dwelling units by type of locality in the Chereponi District. Materials used for roofing of dwelling units are mud or mud, bricks or earth, wood, metal sheet, state or asbestos, cement or concrete, roofing title, bamboo, thatch or palm leaf and raffia. The most common roofing material used for the dwelling in the District is metal sheet (3,892). The second most used material for roofing is thatch, palm leaf or raffia with 3,082 dwelling units usage, with the least usage of roofing material for dwelling units in the District is of slate or asbestos (3 dwelling units).

In the urban areas, a high proportion of the dwellings (88.7%) have metal sheets as their roofing compared to about 45 percent in the rural areas. A little over half of the dwellings units (51 percent) in the rural areas have thatch or palm leafs or raffia as roofing materials, followed by mud brick/earth of about two percent.

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

Main Roofing material	Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	339,874	7,255	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/earth	80,644	16,434	117	1.6	0.4	1.9
Wood	45,547	3,740	63	0.9	0.7	0.9
Metal sheet	4,152,259	192,412	3,892	53.6	88.7	45.1
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	2,091	3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Cement/concrete	141,072	1,429	15	0.2	0.0	0.3
Roofing tile	31,456	761	33	0.5	0.3	0.5
Bamboo	71,049	1,137	12	0.2	0.2	0.2
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	118,517	3,082	42.5	9.4	50.5
Other	35,935	3,353	38	0.5	0.3	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6   Room Occupancy

The relationship between the number of rooms and the number of persons in a room, give the space available per person. Table 8.7 presents the household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling units in Chereponi District. The total number of households in Chereponi District is 7,116. For a one member household, a higher proportion (79.6%) uses one sleeping room. An average proportion of about 46 percent of between 2-5 household size use two sleeping rooms. For households sizes of 6-8, an average proportion of about 35 percent occupy three sleeping rooms

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

House-hold 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	7,116	100.0	9.3	24.3	24.7	18.0	9.6	6.1	3.0	1.8	3.2
1	235	100.0	79.6	9.4	3.4	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.0	2.6
2	285	100.0	39.3	41.8	4.6	4.9	0.4	3.2	1.8	1.4	2.8
3	496	100.0	24.6	49.6	14.7	3.2	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	3.2
4	609	100.0	14.8	48.3	19.5	7.7	3.8	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.8
5	725	100.0	7.7	42.6	28.6	12.0	3.0	1.2	1.5	1.1	2.2
6	795	100.0	6.0	33.2	33.0	16.2	4.2	4.0	0.9	0.9	1.6
7	752	100.0	2.4	27.1	36.8	20.5	6.6	2.9	1.2	1.1	1.3
8	709	100.0	2.4	15.9	35.0	24.5	9.4	5.9	2.3	1.4	3.1
9	555	100.0	1.1	11.9	29.5	29.5	15.1	5.9	3.1	0.5	3.2
10+	1,955	100.0	0.5	4.8	19.9	25.2	20.1	13.5	6.6	3.8	5.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7   Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

Nature of the source of household facilities is one of the indicators of quality of life. As the society improves the source shifts from use of low quality sources such as fuel wood for lighting to more efficient ones such as electricity.

8.6.1   Main source of lighting of dwelling unit

Table 8.8 presents information on the main source of lighting of dwelling units by type of locality in the Chereponi District as   electricity (main), electricity (private generator), kerosene lamp gas lamp, solar energy, candle, flash light or torch, firewood, crop residue and others. A proportion of about 60 percent of dwelling units use kerosene in the District, about 20 percent of dwelling units use electricity and a proportion of about 16 percent use flashlight/torch.

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

Main source of light	Number	Percent	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	318,119	7,116	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	114,889	1,447	20.3	88.4	4.5
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,219	42	0.6	0.1	0.7
Kerosene lamp	971,807	134,656	4,252	59.8	10.5	71.2
Gas lamp	9,378	860	11	0.2	0.0	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,048	22	0.3	0.0	0.4
Candle	41,214	488	3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	60,518	1,139	16.0	1.0	19.5
Firewood	13,241	2,257	157	2.2	0.0	2.7
Crop residue	4,623	759	42	0.6	0.0	0.7
Other	11,739	425	1	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The remaining dwelling units use generators (0.6%), gas lamps (0.2%), fuel wood (2.2%) and crop residue (0.6%). In the urban areas a high proportion of dwellings (88.4%) use electricity and about 71 percent in the rural dwellings use electricity.

8.8   Main Source of Water for Drinking

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Seven aimed to reduce by half the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990 levels. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on burden of diseases. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhea.

From Table 8.9, the occupied households are 7,116 in the Chereponi District. The main sources of water for drinking and other domestic purposes in the Chereponi District are pipe-borne inside dwelling, pipe-borne outside dwelling, public tap/stand pipe, borehole/pump/tube well, protected spring bottled water, sachet water, tanker supply/vendor provided, unprotected well, unprotected spring; river/streams, dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal and others. Other sources of water for other domestic use are: pipe-borne inside dwelling, pipe-borne outside dwelling, public tap/stand pipe, borehole/pump/tube well, protected well rain water, protected spring, tanker supply/vendor provided, unprotected well, unprotected spring, river/stream, dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal and other.   The sources of drinking water for households in the Chereponi District are many, but the main source used by majority of the people in the Districts is bore-hole/pump/tube well which recorded about 49 percent. The use of river/streams and dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal in the District recorded about 19 percent and 17 percent respectively. The main source of drinking water in rural localities of the District is bore-hole/pump/tube well which recorded about 54 percent and the main source of drinking water in the urban localities of the District is dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal which recorded about 60 percent.

Table 8.9: Main source of drinking water for household

Sources of water	Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	318,119	7,116	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	27,811	10	0.1	0.3	0.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	38,852	82	1.2	2.8	0.8
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	21,798	71	1.0	1.9	0.8
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	111,650	3,462	48.7	26.4	53.8
Protected well	321,091	17,933	440	6.2	2.1	7.1
Rain water	39,438	2,066	24	0.3	0.1	0.4
Protected spring	19,345	1,008	18	0.3	0.1	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	233	2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	1,187	7	0.1	0.4	0.0
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	942	4	0.1	0.2	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	13,517	369	5.2	0.5	6.3
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,109	9	0.1	0.4	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	55,470	1,370	19.3	2.1	23.3
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	24,308	1,210	17.0	59.9	7.0
Other	3,972	235	38	0.5	2.8	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Water sources are often classified as 'improved' or 'unimproved': Sources considered as improved are piped public water into homes, public standpipe, borehole, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection; unimproved are unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO and UNICEF, 2000). Figure 8.2 indicates that the main source of drinking water for the Chereponi District is Pipe-borne outside dwelling (37.3%). 17.3% of households also use Pipe-borne inside dwelling. 16.1 percent of households use public tap/standpipe whilst 8.8 percent also use sachet water for drinking.

8.7.3 Source of water for other domestic use

The main sources of water for domestic use in the Chereponi District are also presented in Table 8.10. Water for domestic use by households is considered from six main sources. The main source of water used for domestic sources is pipe-borne outside dwelling (38.3%), 18.7 percent of households use pipe-borne outside dwelling and a considerable proportion of households also use public tap/standpipe (15.7%) for domestic purposes. A significant proportion of households also use bore-hole/pump/Tube well (5.7%) and river/stream (5.6%) for domestic purposes.

Again, Table 8.10 shows that majority of households in both urban and rural areas in the Chereponi District use pipe-borne water outside the dwelling and pipe-borne water inside the dwelling for their domestic activities. The least used by urban households for domestic purposes is unprotected spring whereas that of rural households is tanker supply/vendor provided.

Table 8.10: Main source of water for other domestic use of household

			District			
			Total			
Sources of water	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	318,119	7,116	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	27,698	10	0.1	0.4	0.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	37,432	84	1.2	2.6	0.8
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	19,390	59	0.8	1.9	0.6
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	101,815	3,095	43.5	24.1	48.0
Protected well	465,775	19,715	424	6.0	2.2	6.8
Rain water	39,916	2,182	16	0.2	0.1	0.2
Protected spring	18,854	927	16	0.2	0.1	0.3
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	1,214	3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	13,349	334	4.7	0.4	5.7
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,002	5	0.1	0.0	0.1
River/stream	588,590	63,445	1,588	22.3	2.5	26.9
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	29,210	1,472	20.7	65.6	10.2
Other	10,302	740	10	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Table 8.11, the three main sources of energy for cooking in 2010 are main sources of cooking fuel used by households by type of locality in Chereponi District are wood, gas, electricity, kerosene, charcoal, crop residue, sawdust and animal waste. The main source of cooking fuel in the District is wood (88%), followed by charcoal (8.4%). The other sources recorded less than one percent. The main source of cooking fuel for the communities is 47 percent and 97 percent for wood in urban and rural areas respectively.

About half of all households in the District have separated rooms for cooking. And about 30 percent cook in the open space and five percent cook in verandas. About 41 percent are those who cook in separated rooms at the urban locality and about 53 percent cook in open spaces in the rural locality. Cooking in the open space recorded about 28 percent in the urban locality and about 29 percent in the rural locality.

Table 8.11: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

			District			
			Total			
Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	7,116	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	6,713	97	1.4	5.6	0.4
Wood	2,197,083	243,314	6,252	87.9	46.8	97.4
Gas	996,518	10,584	48	0.7	2.2	0.3
Electricity	29,794	1,396	12	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	1,116	19	0.3	0.4	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	52,124	595	8.4	40.5	0.9
Crop residue	45,292	1,804	38	0.5	0.2	0.6
Saw dust	8,000	515	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	84	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	469	54	0.8	4.0	0.0

Table 8.11: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households (Cont'd)

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	7,116	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	10,910	280	3.9	6.5	3.3
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	82,024	3,647	51.3	41.5	53.5
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	10,877	259	3.6	3.6	3.6
Enclosure without roof	117,614	11,245	186	2.6	1.5	2.9
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	11,055	198	2.8	1.0	3.2
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,403	137	1.9	0.7	2.2
Verandah	1,173,946	34,131	351	4.9	16.9	2.1
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,651	2,048	28.8	28.1	28.9
Other	21,007	823	10	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9   Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Bathing facilities available in dwelling units can be categorised primarily into four main types: bathroom for exclusive use, shared bathroom in the same house, shared open bathing cubicle and others. Table 8.13 shows the toilet and bathing facilities by type of locality of households in the Chereponi District. With regard to toilet facilities, majority of households use Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan) (30.0%). 21.1 percent use pit latrine, 8.9 percent use WC whilst a further 8.2 percent use KVIP. Households that do not have any toilet facility and therefore defecate in bushes form 31.2 percent of the households in the District. This has serious environmental and sanitation implications. Majority of households in the urban areas in the District use Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan) (53.9%) whilst 16.6 percent also use pit latrine. 12.4 percent of households however use W.C. 7.1 percent of urban households do not have toilet facilities and therefore resort to bushes. The bucket/pan is hardly used in the urban areas.

It is sad to say that almost half (39.6%) of households in rural areas do not have a toilet facility. 22.7 percent however use pit latrine whilst a further 21.6 percent use Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan). 7.6 percent of rural households also use W.C. The Chereponi District authorities should ensure that households provide their own toilet facilities to eliminate the canker of indiscriminate defecating.

With regards to bathing facilities, able 8.12 also shows that majority of households in the Chereponi District use 'shared open cubicle' (29.9%). 27.3 percent of households use 'own bathroom for exclusive use' whilst 18.4 percent use shared separate bathroom in same house. 8.5 percent of households do not have a bathing facility and therefore bath in open space

63

around house. 2.9 percent of households in the District use bathroom in another house whilst 1.4 percent use public bath house.

Again, Table 8.12 shows that majority of households in both urban areas use shared open cubicle (45.2%). 27.5 percent use 'shared separate bathroom in the same house whilst 12.9 percent of households use own bathroom for exclusive use. 7.3 percent use private open cubicle and 3.7 percent also use open space around house. Majority of households in rural areas use own bathroom for exclusive use (32.2%). This is very impressive and must be encouraged. 24.4 percent also use shared open cubicle whilst 15.2 percent use shared separate bathroom in same house. 11.2 percent use private open cubicle while 10.1 percent also use open space around house.

Table 8.12: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality

Toilet facility/bathing facility	Country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Total			
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	7,116	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	230,852	6,164	86.6	41.6	97.1
W.C.	839,611	7,736	17	0.2	1.0	0.1
Pit latrine	1,040,883	9,218	112	1.6	5.1	0.7
KVIP	572,824	14,587	140	2.0	6.8	0.8
Bucket/pan	40,678	1,248	3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	52,704	662	9.3	44.9	1.0
Other	23,385	1,774	18	0.3	0.4	0.2
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	7,116	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	108,283	3,933	55.3	28.4	61.5
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	95,261	2,183	30.7	51.2	25.9
Private open cubicle	381,979	22,044	172	2.4	6.5	1.5
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	48,531	359	5.0	7.3	4.5
Public bath house	140,501	12,409	193	2.7	3.4	2.5
Bathroom in another house	187,337	2,646	21	0.3	0.0	0.4
Open space around house	372,556	27,210	239	3.4	2.8	3.5
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,001	7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	16,276	734	9	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.10 Method of Waste Disposal

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household. One of most intractable challenges of both urban and rural areas in Ghana is adopting modern and hygienic solid waste disposal systems. Acceptable waste management helps to prevent the spread of some types of infections and improves the quality of the environment. Table 8.13 shows the methods of disposal of solid and liquid waste by households by type of locality. Majority of households (34.6%) dispose of their solid waste through the burned by household method. 31.2 percent of households also use the public dump (open space) method. 13.5 percent of households also use public dump (refuse container) whilst 10.5 percent dump their solid waste indiscriminately. 5.5 percent of households however have their solid waste collected. The most used solid disposal method in

urban households (42.8%) is public dump (open space). 26 percent of urban households also use the burned by household method whilst 19.8 percent also use public dump container method. The indiscriminate dumping of refuse is quite reduced in urban areas as compared to rural areas. Most rural households use the burned by households method (37.7%). However, indiscriminate dumping of solid refuse is high in rural areas. Environmental sanitation in the District should be improved.

Again, the Table shows that, most of the households in the District (42.6%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately, followed by 17.6 percent who use open space (public dump). About sixteen percent of households burn their solid and about 13 percent use public dump (container). In the District only 10 percent of households have their solid waste being collected.

Table 8.13: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality

Method of waste disposal	Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	7,116	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	19,674	686	9.6	1.5	11.5
Burned by household	584,820	34,594	1,092	15.3	3.6	18.1
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	47,222	920	12.9	64.6	0.9
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	123,188	1,255	17.6	5.0	20.6
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	83,889	3,033	42.6	25.0	46.7
Buried by household	182,615	7,140	105	1.5	0.4	1.7
Other	53,805	2,412	25	0.4	0.0	0.4
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	7,116	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,636	137	1.9	1.0	2.1
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	13,949	27	0.4	0.6	0.3
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	16,152	146	2.1	4.5	1.5
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	178,671	3,988	56.0	65.7	53.8
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	19,931	205	2.9	2.2	3.1
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	81,195	2,594	36.5	25.2	39.1
Other	38,294	1,585	19	0.3	0.9	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In the urban areas about 65 percent of households dump their solid waste at public dump (container) followed by 25 percent who dump their solid waste indiscriminately. The data further shows that in the rural areas about 47 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately followed by 21 percent who use public dump (open space).

The most used method in disposing liquid waste in the District is through throwing it onto the street/outside (56%). The proportions that dispose of their liquid waste into the gutters and through drainage into a pit (soak away) are only about three percent and two percent respectively. Only about two percent dispose their liquid waste through a drainage sewage system.

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1   Summary of Findings

9.1.1   Population size and distribution

The District has a total population of 53,394 out of which about 40 percent are males and about 51 percent are females. Most villages are located in the interior sector of the District which is attributed to the farming methods practiced, as farms are located much close to homes. The population density of the District is estimated to be about 39 persons per square kilometre.

The District generally depicts a youthful population with 59.8 percent of the population aged below 19 years. Headship of households in the region is predominantly by males. 6,543 households out of 7,116 are headed by males as against 573 household headed by females.

9.1.2   Fertility, mortality and migration

On fertility, mortality and migration, the Chereponi District recorded a total of 11,652 women within the fertility age group of 15-49 years with a total fertility rate of 4.3, a general fertility rate of 128.3 and a crude birth rate of 28.0. The District recorded a total number of 288 deaths in households and with a crude death rate of 5.39.

9.1.3   Religious affiliations

The District is composed of two major ethnic groups namely, the Anufor and Konkombas. Other ethnic groups found in the District are, Dagombas, Ewes, Akans, Mosis and Dagaabas. The largest religious group of the District is Islam with 58.8 percent of the population being Muslims. Out of the 22 percent Christian population, Catholics constitute almost nine percent. The traditionalists constitute about 18 percent of the population.

9.1.4   Marital status

The results indicated that 36.9 percent of persons aged 12 years and older have never been married as against 55.7 percent that are married. About 47 percent of males have never been married compared with only 27.9 percent for females. As regards the widowed, less than one percent of males are widowed as against about nine percent of females who are widowed.

About 88.1 percent of persons with no education are married while less than one percent of those that have attained vocational/technical/commercial and the tertiary levels of education are married. The proportion of those who have never attended school and are widowed is higher (94.3%) than it is among those who have completed some levels of education. Those with the means of livelihood are more likely to marry than those who are unemployed. About 69.0 percent of those employed are married. In contrast, 67.4 percent of those who are economically inactive have never married.

9.1.5   Information communication technology (ICT)

As regards Information Communication Technology (ICT), the District recorded 3,301 persons of the population aged 12 and older owning mobile phones. Mobile phone ownership for males (71.6%) is higher than females (28.4%). Internet usage is very low in the District. It is only 191 persons of the population 12 years and older who use internet facility in the District. More males (75.9%) than females (24.1%) use internet in the District. Chereponi District has the lowest internet usage (0.6%) in the region (Northern Regional Analytical Report, 2010 PHC).

In the District, only 63 households out of the total households of 7,116 have desktop/laptop computers. Fifty-six male headed households in the District have desktop/laptop computers in contrast with only seven female headed households. Households in the District having fixed telephone lines are only 53, which are all male headed. The total percentage of households having desktop/laptop computers and those having fixed telephone lines is about one percent (0.9%) and (0.7%) respectively.

9.1.6   Literacy and education

The District has a higher proportion of non-literates who are 11 years and older (21,952). Female non-literate population is higher (12,486 persons) than their male counterparts (9,466 persons). The literate population in the District is only 9,198 with a male literate of 5,364 persons and 3,834 females. The language spoken and understood widely in the District is English (71.6%) and followed by English and Ghanaian language (24.6%). The populations aged 20 years and above have higher proportions of non-literate population to literate population in the District.

9.1.7   Housing conditions

The District recorded a total housing stock of 4,558 and a total household population of 53,170. The average household per house in the District is about two, population per house is 11.2 and an average household size of almost eight members.

The dominant type of dwelling in the District is compound house (rooms) which recorded about 69 percent. Separate house dwelling units also recorded about 16 percent in the District and the least being the improvised homes (kiosk/containers) with about two percent. Mud brick/earth is the main construction material for outer walls of dwellings in the District. Cement/concrete is the main construction material for the floors of dwellings. Metal sheet is the main construction material for roofing of dwelling units (53.6%) followed by thatch/palm leaf or raffia (42.5%). The main source of light in the District is the use of kerosene lamps (59.8%) followed by electricity (mains) with about 20 percent and flashlight/torch (16%). The main source of drinking water in the District is bore-hole/pump/tube well (48.7%) followed by river/stream (19.3%) and dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal (17.0%). The main type of toilet facility in the District is the bush/beach/field (86.6%) and the main bathing facility type used by household is the own bathroom for exclusive use (55.3%).

9.1.8   Economic characteristics

Chereponi District has an economically active population of 20,249 representing 76.3% of the total population of persons 15 years and older. The proportion of the economically active population who are employed in the rural area is higher than the urban area.

In 2010, about 87.4 percent of the employed are engaged in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery whereas those engaged in craft and related works formed about four percent. Thus, skilled agricultural forestry and fishery is the major occupation in the District followed by service and sales workers with about five percent (4.8%).

In the District, more than half (60.8%) of the economically active population are self-employed without employees. In effect, the proportion of the economically active population in vulnerable employment (contributing family worker and self-employed without employees) is 93.7 percent. Casual workers formed the least employment status in the District with about less than one percent (0.3%).

About 97 percent of the employed persons in the District are in the private informal sector. The District has just about three percent of the employed working in the public sector and almost one percent working with the private formal sector.

Agricultural activities

About 91 percent of the total household in the District are agriculture households. The dominant agricultural activity in the District is crop farming (97.7%) followed by livestock rearing (80.6%). Tree planting and fish farming in the District are on small scale and form the least agricultural activities undertaken, representing about one percent.

9.1.9 Disability

The Chereponi District has a total 1,784 PWDs representing about three percent of the entire population. The District has a total of 1,050 PWDs within the age 15 years and older. Of which 706 are employed, 11 are unemployed and 333 are economically not active. The highest disability type in the District is emotion (28.5%) followed by sight disability (16.7%) and physical disability (16.0%). Majority of the PWDs are found in the rural localities of the District which could be attributed to the lack of improved medical facilities in the rural part of the District in particular and the whole region at large.

9.2   Conclusions

Chereponi District is highly rural; 85.1 percent of the total population lives in rural areas. Age dependency ratio is lower (83.1%) in urban areas than in rural areas (126.4%). This means that in the urban areas, averagely, every ten people within the working population have about eight people in the dependent population to cater for. Whilst in the rural areas every ten people within the working population have about 26 less people to cater for. Their burden of expenditure will be reduced by 26 less people to cater for. The proportion of those who are unemployed but married is 3.5 percent. Proportions of males and females in tertiary education, 4.8 percent and 2.1 percent respectively are too low.

Majority of the people living in the District (93.3%) are Ghanaians by birth. On religious affiliation, traditionalists are in the minority (17.3%). The proportion of those literate in English and French (0.3%) is not commendable, more so, as Ghana is surrounded by Francophone countries, Cote D'Ivoire and Togo.

The role and contribution of the private sector in the provision of service to the employment sector cannot be overemphasized. It is the main source of employment in the District Efforts must be made to increase the proportion of the economically active (76.3%) to a 100 percent to reduce unemployment. More job avenues must be opened to help address these issues.

In this era of mobile phones, with 67.3% as proportion of people 12 years and above in the District having mobile phones, it can be said that the proportion is on the lower side. But it is clear the use of fixed telephone lines (6.4%) is gradually dying off. Use of desktop/laptop computers must be encouraged more, especially in schools. This could help improve the rather low ownership of computers in the District.

The fact that sight disability records the highest percentage for in the urban (31.5%) and rural (29.9%) people with emotional disability in the communities in the District indicates that it is a major problem which requires an urgent and immediate solution. The proportion of households engaged in agricultural activities (91.0%) clearly tells that, agriculture is mainly the mainstay of the District' economy. It is commendable that, 97.7% of those in agriculture do crop farming.

Compound house (69.4%) is the predominantly occupied dwelling unit in the District, with main construction material for outer walls being mud bricks or earth (87.2%). The main material for floor is cement/concrete (84.1%), and the main roofing material is metal sheet (53.6%).

The public must be sensitized about the need to use public dumps and gutters for solid and liquid waste disposals respectively, to help curb the spread of cholera and other diseases. 93.1 percent of the population uses electricity as their main source of lighting.

More people need to get connected to pipe-borne water, looking at the percentages of the population with 48.74% using bore-hole, pump or tube as drinking water and the same source 43.5 percent for other domestic uses. . The majority of the people in the District have no toilet facility (86.6%). This is not healthy.

9.3   Policy Implications

The Chereponi District has a growing population with more females than males. The population is youthful in nature with many of them unemployed. To reduce the high population growth rate, some cultural practices such as early betrothal of young girls, which increases the rate of fertility, should be curbed.

There is the need for the Ghana Education Service in collaboration with the District authorities to sensitize people to give young girls the opportunity to aspire for higher education. The youthful nature of the District's population and the subsequent high dependency ratio (118.71) implies that the District has a relatively low labour force. Schools and job opportunities should be provided to accommodate the youthful population to enhance their effective contribution to the economic growth of the District.

 The District has very low literacy levels which could impact negatively on the use of Information Communication Technology, especially the use of the internet (only 0.6 percent of persons 12years and older in the District use the internet). The Ministry of Education and other relevant stakeholders should work together to create an enabling environment for education. People should be encouraged to send their children to school and ensure that they complete at least basic education.

The introduction of the disability module in this census is an opportunity to get social, demographic and economic data on the disable. This should help the 3.3 percent of persons living with disability in the District to have their concerns addressed. More Special schools

should be provided to promote school attendance for people living with disability. Jobs which can be done by the disabled should be reserved for them.

Most of the economically active populations in the District live in the rural areas mostly working in the area of agriculture, forestry and fishery. Own account workers and contributing family workers have been described by the International Labour Organization as a vulnerable group of workers. The insecurity in these sectors has served as push factors forcing the youth to migrate to the southern parts of the country in search of greener pastures. The Government and the District Assemblies and the private sector should be encouraged to go into partnership with the private sector to set up agro-based industries and other manufacturing industries to help reduce poverty. With respect to crops that are cultivated in the District, it should be noted that the number of sheanut farms are small. There is the need for SADA and Rural Enterprise Project to support farmers engaged in sheanut production in the District.

Most of the houses in the District are built with mud-bricks and without toilet facilities and portable water. The by- laws which make the provision of toilet facilities in houses mandatory should be enforced. Communities should be encouraged to at least dig pit latrines instead of using large parcels of land for defecation. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and other agencies in the District and the region at large should strengthen education in the District in order to discourage the use of wood as the main source of fuel so as to curb the deforestation on- and conserve the environment. If this is done, there may be reduction in contracting certain diseases.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	53,170	100.0	7,941	100.0	45,229	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	235	0.4	178	2.2	57	0.1
Household with head and a spouse only	266	0.5	68	0.9	198	0.4
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	1,381	2.6	537	6.8	844	1.9
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	13,029	24.5	1,735	21.8	11,294	25.0
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	33,631	63.3	3,757	47.3	29,874	66.1
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	408	0.8	213	2.7	195	0.4
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	787	1.5	165	2.1	622	1.4
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	2,106	4.0	867	10.9	1,239	2.7
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	74	0.1	54	0.7	20	0.0
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	1,253	2.4	367	4.6	886	2.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Sex/disability type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle/ JSS/ JHS	Sec./ SSS/ SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Both Sexes											
Total	47,652	28,873	2,213	1,352	10,146	2,971	1,650	52	326	57	12
No disability	46,003	27,722	2,171	1,322	9,857	2,886	1,608	52	316	57	12
With a disability	1,649	1,151	42	30	289	85	42	0	10	0	0
Sight	283	238	1	1	24	11	4	0	4	0	0
Hearing	208	160	5	5	26	7	3	0	2	0	0
Speech	129	83	2	5	31	4	3	0	1	0	0
Physical	266	203	6	2	30	11	10	0	4	0	0
Intellectual	238	164	8	7	39	11	9	0	0	0	0
Emotional	468	301	14	11	107	23	12	0	0	0	0
Other	542	339	15	13	125	36	13	0	1	0	0
Male											
Total	23,292	12,944	1,121	673	5,396	1,737	1,079	26	254	51	11
No disability	22,451	12,391	1,103	656	5,238	1,683	1,048	26	244	51	11
With a disability	841	553	18	17	158	54	31	0	10	0	0
Sight	151	120	1	1	13	9	3	0	4	0	0
Hearing	116	90	1	2	14	4	3	0	2	0	0
Speech	72	43	1	4	16	4	3	0	1	0	0
Physical	151	112	4	2	16	6	7	0	4	0	0
Intellectual	108	72	2	4	17	7	6	0	0	0	0
Emotional	228	143	5	5	56	12	7	0	0	0	0
Other	263	144	7	9	71	20	11	0	1	0	0

Table A2: Population three years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (cont'd)

Sex/disability type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle/ JSS/ JHS	Sec./ SSS/ SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Female											
Total	24,360	15,929	1,092	679	4,750	1,234	571	26	72	6	1
No disability	23,552	15,331	1,068	666	4,619	1,203	560	26	72	6	1
With a disability	808	598	24	13	131	31	11	0	0	0	0
Sight	132	118	0	0	11	2	1	0	0	0	0
Hearing	92	70	4	3	12	3	0	0	0	0	0
Speech	57	40	1	1	15						0
Physical	115	91	2	0	14	5	3	0	0	0	0
Intellectual	130	92	6	3	22	4	3	0	0	0	0
Emotional	240	158	9	6	51	11	5	0	0	0	0
Other	279	195	8	4	54	16	2	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged

Activity/type of crop	House-holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	7,116	53,170	26,083	27,087	19,298	9,842	9,456
Households engaged in agricultural activities	6,474	50,587	24,877	25,710	19,298	9,842	9,456
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	6,323	49,656	24,383	25,273	18,890	9,597	9,293
Households engaged in crop farming	6,323	49,656	24,383	25,273	18,890	9,597	9,293
Households engaged in tree growing	59	466	221	245	201	97	104
Agro forestry (tree planting)	59	466	221	245	201	97	104
Alligator pepper	40	338	177	161	114	50	64
Apples	56	463	238	225	163	76	87
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	17	146	79	67	47	23	24
Avocado	3	34	20	14	9	4	5
Banana	104	819	389	430	327	170	157
Beans	1,457	11,895	5,852	6,043	4,704	2,336	2,368
Black pepper	69	590	273	317	222	102	120
Black berries	29	279	152	127	104	58	46
Cabbage	3	20	11	9	9	7	2
Carrot	17	139	66	73	60	29	31
Cashew	11	99	48	51	35	18	17
Cassava	191	1,751	882	869	619	311	308
Citronella	9	72	39	33	25	15	10
Citrus	1	6	3	3	4	1	3
Cloves	3	17	6	11	8	3	5
Cocoa	2	7	3	4	3	2	1
Coconut	3	38	18	20	12	5	7
Cocoyam	27	208	99	109	80	40	40
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	17	151	74	77	48	19	29
Coffee	6	48	22	26	19	9	10
Cola	9	92	51	41	36	19	17
Cotton	169	1,416	687	729	600	296	304
Cucumber	43	371	187	184	143	67	76
Egg plant	4	33	17	16	11	5	6
Gallic	2	10	6	4	4	3	1
Garden eggs	24	151	77	74	61	27	34
Ginger	6	40	18	22	16	10	6
Groundnut	2,888	23,416	11,428	11,988	8,689	4,291	4,398
Guava	49	381	182	199	145	62	83
Kenaf	8	64	31	33	26	10	16
Lemon grass	4	40	18	22	21	10	11
Lettuce	14	107	58	49	46	21	25

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

Activity/type of crop	House-holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Maize	5,204	41,760	20,518	21,242	15,716	8,018	7,698
Mango	10	57	29	28	25	12	13
Melon (agusi)	9	60	30	30	23	11	12
Millet	2,555	21,370	10,500	10,870	8,463	4,260	4,203
Mushroom	57	451	229	222	164	73	91
Nut meg	16	138	71	67	49	23	26
Oil palm	8	70	29	41	26	11	15
Okro	987	7,889	3,811	4,078	3,360	1,566	1,794
Onion	2	12	6	6	4	2	2
Pawpaw	5	41	23	18	19	9	10
Peas	24	202	104	98	77	33	44
Pepper	288	2,333	1,113	1,220	993	461	532
Pineapple	12	75	32	43	23	9	14
Plantain	11	84	42	42	31	14	17
Potatoes	3	27	12	15	14	8	6
Rice	2,683	22,479	11,070	11,409	8,370	4,213	4,157
Rubber	21	188	102	86	64	29	35
Shallot	2	12	6	6	8	3	5
Shea tree	6	62	29	33	27	12	15
Sorghum	1,183	9,738	4,787	4,951	3,864	1,946	1,918
Soya beans	2,527	20,320	10,022	10,298	7,733	3,798	3,935
Spinach	11	89	43	46	44	22	22
Sun flower	26	203	99	104	87	43	44
Sweet pepper	21	160	73	87	76	36	40
Sweet potatoes	24	227	106	121	76	31	45
Tiger nut	115	991	483	508	409	190	219
Tobacco	2	22	10	12	9	4	5
Tomatoes	31	243	106	137	123	53	70
Water melon	9	66	30	36	21	9	12
Yam	2,064	17,751	8,804	8,947	6,627	3,321	3,306
Other	472	4,048	1,997	2,051	1,394	655	739

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No	Community Name	Both sexes	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Chereponi	7,968	3,850	4,118	1,346	960
2	Tumpondi	1,241	609	632	142	61
3	Galinkuka	1,154	560	594	152	120
4	Akundiyi	1,084	568	516	131	90
5	Kudani	989	478	511	120	93
6	Namor	980	477	503	126	69
7	Sangbana	955	463	492	93	48
8	Wenchiki	939	457	482	165	149
9	Tombo (Tombu)	886	458	428	128	87
10	Andohnyamanu	865	417	448	99	48
11	Naturi	865	414	451	93	63
12	Naduni	861	421	440	97	75
13	Nangbong	841	437	404	98	50
14	Waku	804	404	400	107	68
15	Naboni	794	407	387	94	54
16	Tosara No.2 (Kombole)	790	401	389	105	45
17	Tombu Wawaso (Tombu)	774	367	407	94	51
18	Wanjpga	767	353	414	92	67
19	Kornu Nansoni (Kwame Nansoni)	764	373	391	99	44
20	Nandere	758	381	377	98	60

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A5: Population by age group in the largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	All Ages	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	Chereponi	7,968	1,208	1,173	968	917	781	693	565	466	328	209	188	105	98	66	81	122
2	Tumpondi	1,241	150	232	264	132	58	77	71	69	46	86	28	9	6	3	4	6
3	Galinkuka	1,154	196	190	136	112	89	88	75	63	52	37	34	20	16	9	13	24
4	Akundiyi	1,084	208	190	153	107	64	66	73	46	45	21	24	5	14	14	16	38
5	Kudani	989	183	163	159	95	82	50	53	40	43	28	32	9	18	6	13	15
6	Namor	980	178	186	99	92	66	64	39	50	44	29	24	20	13	14	22	40
7	Sangbana	955	144	162	153	161	74	68	43	36	28	22	18	14	9	6	7	10
8	Wenchiki	939	188	159	93	89	84	67	66	45	28	26	28	17	8	9	16	16
9	Tombo (Tombu)	886	145	157	134	104	56	43	55	24	35	19	23	13	18	13	17	30
10	Andohnyamanu	865	177	161	117	100	57	51	36	39	25	17	20	8	13	6	10	28
11	Naturi	865	185	182	111	98	45	50	37	44	23	30	18	6	11	8	2	15
12	Naduni	861	166	160	116	83	75	62	42	37	32	19	18	5	13	11	6	16
13	Nangbong	841	138	200	111	61	56	18	43	45	40	35	25	12	9	7	16	25
14	Waku	804	188	148	103	46	59	57	42	30	31	20	31	23	13	9	2	2
15	Naboni	794	170	182	112	44	40	52	34	48	28	26	9	2	9	4	2	32
16	Tosara No.2 (Kombole)	790	177	163	76	54	45	37	46	40	33	30	16	17	18	9	12	17
17	Tombu Wawaso (Tombu)	774	238	117	84	33	44	57	38	45	34	17	20	9	9	8	8	13
18	Wanjpga	767	151	145	92	86	58	43	38	39	22	20	17	6	13	10	8	19
19	Kornu Nansoni (Kwame Nansoni)	764	143	178	95	60	52	44	37	38	21	24	21	10	12	7	9	13
20	Nandere	758	159	134	92	86	57	42	44	31	31	22	15	8	11	2	12	12

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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