



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

LAMBUSSIE-KARNI DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

The District Analytical Report for the Lambussie-Karni District is one of the 216 district census reports aimed at making data available to planners and decision makers at the district level. In addition to presenting the district profile, the report discusses the social and economic dimensions of demographic variables and their implications for policy formulation, planning and interventions. The conclusions and recommendations drawn from the district report are expected to serve as a basis for improving the quality of life of Ghanaians through evidence-based decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of developmental goals and intervention programmes.

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

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



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	viii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	x
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Physical Features	1
1.3 Political and Administrative Structure	3
1.4 Social Structure	3
1.5 Economy.....	4
1.6 Census Methodology and Definition of Concepts	5
1.7 Organization of the Report.....	14
CHAPTER TWO: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.....	16
2.1 Introduction	16
2.2 Population Size and Age-Sex Distribution	16
2.3 Fertility, Mortality and Migration	19
CHAPTER THREE: SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	24
3.1 Introduction	24
3.2 Household Size, Household Population, Composition and Headship	24
3.3 Marital Status	26
3.4 Nationality.....	30
3.5 Religious Affiliation.....	31
3.6 Literacy and Education.....	31
CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS	35
4.1 Introduction	35
4.2 Economic Activity Status.....	35
4.3 Occupation	37
4.4 Industry.....	38
4.5 Employment Status	39
4.6 Employment Sector	40
CHAPTER FIVE: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	41
5.1 Introduction	41
5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones.....	41
5.3 Use of Internet.....	41
5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computers	42
CHAPTER SIX: DISABILITY	43
6.1 Introduction	43
6.2 Population with Disability.....	43
6.3 Population with Disability by type of locality	44
6.4 Type of Disability by Type of Locality.....	44

6.5	Disability and Economic Activity	45
6.6	Disability, Education and Literacy	46
CHAPTER SEVEN: AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES		50
7.1	Introduction	50
7.2	Households in Agriculture	50
7.3	Types of Farming Activities.....	50
7.4	Types of Livestock and Other Animals Reared	51
CHAPTER EIGHT: HOUSING CONDITIONS.....		53
8.1	Introduction	53
8.2	Housing Stock	53
8.3	Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements	53
8.4	Material of Outer Walls, Floor and Roof	56
8.5	Room Occupancy	58
8.6	Access to Utilities and Household Facilities.....	59
8.7	Main Source of Water for Drinking and for other Domestic Use.....	61
8.8	Bathing and Toilet Facilities	62
8.9	Method of Waste Disposal	63
CHAPTER NINE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND		
RECOMMENDATIONS.....		65
9.1	Introduction	65
9.2	Summary of Findings	65
9.3	Conclusion.....	70
9.4	Recommendations	71
REFERENCES.....		73
APPENDICES		74
LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS		76

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Population by Age, sex structure by sex.....	16
Table 2.2: Population size by locality of residence	18
Table 2.3: Population by age, sex and type of locality	18
Table 2.4: Reported total fertility rate and crude birth rate by district	20
Table 2.5: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex	20
Table 2.6: Total population, death in households and crude death rate by district.....	21
Table 2.7: Causes of death by district	22
Table 2.8: Birth place by duration of residence of migrants.....	23
Table 3.1: Household size by locality type	24
Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex	25
Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex.....	26
Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status.....	27
Table 3.5: Marital status of Persons 12 years and older by sex, and level of education	28
Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity	29
Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex.....	30
Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex	31
Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status.....	32
Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex ...	34
Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex	35
Table 4.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age	36
Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex.....	37
Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and Sex	38
Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and Sex	40
Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex.....	40
Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership,	41
internet facility usage, and sex.....	41
Table 5.2: Households with desktop/laptop computers, by sex of head.....	42
Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex	44
Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity	46
status and sex	46
Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality.....	50
Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers.....	52
Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality	53
Table 8.2: Type of occupied dwelling units by sex of household head and	54
type of locality	54
Table 8.3: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality.....	55
Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality	56
Table 8.5: Main construction material for floor of dwelling unit by type of locality.....	57
Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality.....	58

Table 8.7: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling units.....	58
Table 8.8: Main source of lightening of dwelling units by type of locality.....	59
Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households	60
Table 8.10: Main source of water of dwelling units for drinking and for other	61
domestic purposes	61
Table 8.11: Type of toilet and bathing facility used by households by type of locality	63
Table 8.12: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality	64
Table A1: Population by sex, number of households and number of houses in the 20 largest communities	74
Table A2: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities	75

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Map of Lambussie-Karni District.....	2
Figure 2.1: Population pyramid for Lambussie-Karni District.....	17
Figure 2.2: Age-specific mortality rate by sex.....	22
Figure 3.2: Population 11 years and older by and literacy status	32
Figure 4.1: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status.....	39
Figure 6.1: Population by type of locality and type of disability.....	45
Figure 7.1: Percentage distribution of households engaged in agricultural activities	51
Figure 8.1: Ownership status of dwelling by type of locality.....	55
Figure 8.2: Percentage distribution of households by methods of liquid waste disposal	64

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AGI	Association of Ghanaian Industries
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
CEB	Children Ever Born
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	Children Surviving
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination
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 Community 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
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
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
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
OIC	Opportunities Industrialisation Centres
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PNDC	Provisional National Defence Council
PAS	Population Analysis Spread sheet
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
PASEX	Population Analysis System
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
SADA	Savannah Accelerated Development Authority
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
SHEP	Self Help Electrification Project
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
TBA	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 Lambussie-Karni District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 51,654 representing 7.4 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.3 percent and females represent 51.7 percent. About 86.7 percent of the population live in rural localities. The district has a sex ratio of 93.4. The population of the district is youthful (under 15 years) (42.9%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons 60 years and above (9.1%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 98.0, the child dependency ratio is higher (85.0) than that of old age dependency ratio (13.1).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The District has a Total Fertility Rate of 3.9. The General Fertility Rate is 111.7 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 25.9 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 11.4 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing 59 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 37 deaths per 1000 population is also for age 70 and above. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounts for 5.4 percent of deaths, while 94.6 percent is by other causes. The district has a migrant population of 7,032. Majority of migrants (51.1%) living in the district were born in elsewhere in the Upper West Region, while 48.9 percent were born elsewhere in another region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Ashanti region constitute 37.4 percent followed by Brong Ahafo with 17.7 percent and Greater Accra, 12.7 percent.

Household size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 50,896 with a total number of 7,524 households. The average household size in the district is 6.8 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household composition accounting for 43.6 percent. Spouses form about 9.5 percent while other relatives constitute 10.8 percent. Extended households (head, spouse(s), children and heads relative) constitute 53.6 percent of the total number of households in the district and this is followed by nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) (17.4%).

Marital status

About 54.1 percent of the population aged 12 years and older are married and 36.8 percent have never married. By age 25-29 years, more than three quarters of females (79.0%) are married compared to 51.4 percent of males. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 44.6 percent while widowed males account for only 5.5 percent. . Among the married, 75.3 percent have no education while about 25.9 percent of the never married have never been to school. About 76.9 percent of the married population are employed, 2.3 percent are unemployed and 20.8 percent are economically not active. About half of those who have never married (50.5%) are economically not active with 1.3 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 92.3 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 1.4 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 3.4 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 43.5 percent are literate and 56.5 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (53.3 %) than that of females (35.0%). Four out of ten people (41.5%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (47,213) in the district, 49.1 percent has never attended school, 37.5 percent are currently attending and 13.4 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

About 70.8 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 29.2 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.3 percent are employed while 3.7 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (33.5%) and 32.9% perform household duties. Again, about half (59.1%) of the unemployed have worked before, seeking work and available for work.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 73.1 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 11.6 percent in craft and related trade and 7.8 percent in service and sales. About 3.6 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the employed population 15 years and older 51.4 percent are self-employed without employees, while 37.6 percent are contributing family workers. About 2.1 percent are self-employed with employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 94.7 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 3.3 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 19.4 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 28.3 percent as compared to 11.9 percent of females. Less than one percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 184 households representing 2.4 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 4.0 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (4.1%) than males (3.8%). The types of disability in the district include sight, physical, hearing, speech, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 52.3 percent followed by hearing (25.3%), and physical disability (17.4%). About 15.5 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. Of the population disabled, 52.1 percent are employed and 45.4 percent economically not active, while 52.5 percent have never been to school. About 71.2 percent of the population with disability have never attended school.

Agriculture

In the district, 84.1 percent of households are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, 89.5 percent of households are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 54.0 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (96.0%) are involved in crop farming with goat as the dominant animal reared in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of Lambussie-Karni District is 5,798 representing 7.0 percent of the total number of houses in the Upper West Region. The average number of persons per house is 8.8.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (58.0%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 25.3 percent are separate houses and 9.3 percent are semi-detached houses. About 74.5 percent of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 9.6 percent are owned by private individuals; 10.3 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 3.6 percent are owned by public or government. About 1.4 percent of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 82.9 percent with cement/concrete constituting 14.5 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Mud/earth (65.7%) and cement/concrete (33.3%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (64.2%) for dwelling units in the district, while 23.3 percent of dwelling used mud/mud bricks/earth to roof their dwellings.

Room occupancy

Three rooms constitutes the highest percentage (30.3%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 10.1 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy three rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are flashlight/torch (49.3%), kerosene lamp (225.4%) and electricity (19.7%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (79.6%). The proportion for rural (88.8%) is higher than that of urban (29.5%). The four main sources of water in the district are river

stream, borehole, public tap and pipe borne water. About three quarters of households (56.1%) drink water from bore holes.

Majority of households (77.8%) do not have toilet facilities in their homes and therefore resort to bush/beach/field. For the few households that uses toilet facilities, the commonly used type of toilet facility in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 9.6 percent. About 4 out 10 of households (41.5%) in the district have bathrooms for exclusive use of members while another 21.5 use shared separate bathroom in the same house.

Waste disposal

Majority of households (54.7%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. Another 28.5 percent dispose their solid waste by public dump in the open space. House to house waste collection accounts for 5.6 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street (63.9%) and onto the compound (26.0%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This chapter provides information on the Lambussie-Karni District. The issues discussed include the background, physical features, political administration, social structure, economy and demographics of the Lambussie-Karni District.

The Lambussie-Karni District, with Lambussie as its capital is one of the 11 administrative districts of the Upper West Region of Ghana. The district lies in the north-western corner of the Upper West Region of Ghana. The district was carved from the Jirapa-Lambussie District by the legislative Instrument LI 1849 in 2007. The district capital is Lambussie.

1.2 Physical Features

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

1.2.1 Natural environment

The district can be described as savannah vegetation consisting of short trees and grasses. This is a critical element of the natural environment. There are three forest reserves in the district covering approximately sixty (60) acres of land. The impact of human activities on the built environment like building of houses and road construction is also enormous. All the above stated human activities call for proper land management.

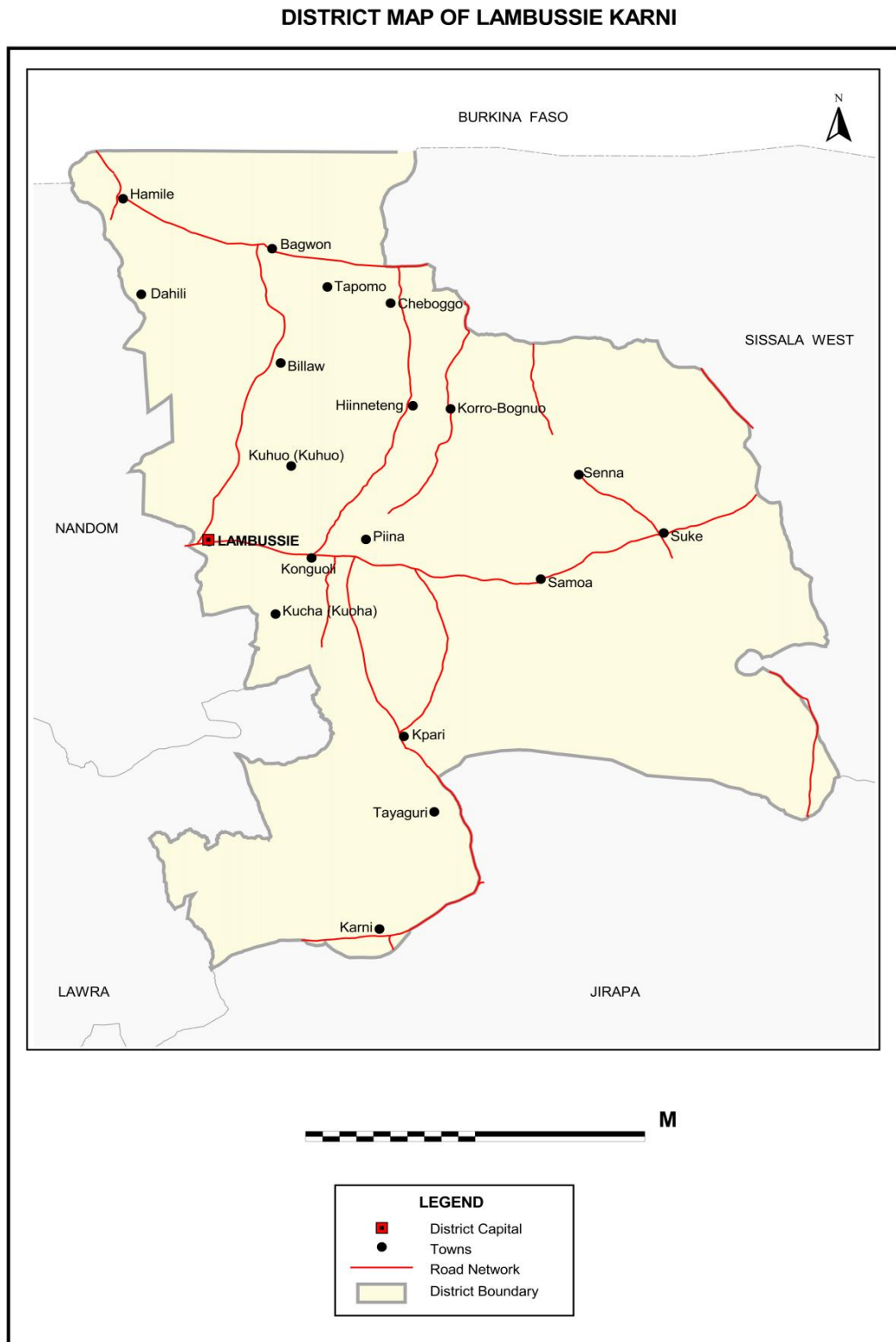
1.2.2 Location and size

The Lambussie-Karni District has a total land area of 811.9 square kilometres and shares boundaries to the south with Jirapa District, to the east with Sissala West District, to the west with the Nandom District and to the north with Burkina Faso. The district therefore serves as the gate way to Burkina Faso at Hamile in the northern part of the district. The location of the district is strategic as its proximity to Burkina Faso enhances cross border trade Fig. 1.1 shows the map of the district.

1.2.3 Climate and vegetation

The district is situated in the Tropical Continental Climatic Zone with mean-annual temperature ranging between 28 and 31 degrees Celsius. It experiences a single rainy season which starts in May and ends in September giving way to a long dry season usually from October to April. The district also experiences an erratic pattern of rainfall which varies from year to year resulting occasionally in intermittent drought and flooding. Annual rainfall ranges between 900-1,100mm.

Figure 1.1: Map of Lambussie-Karni District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

The district lies within the Guinea Savannah woodland vegetation with light undergrowth and scattered trees. Trees such as dawadawa and baobab are ubiquitous in the district. These trees are of economic importance as most people depend on them for their livelihood.

1.2.4 Geology and soil

The Lambussie-Karni District has an extensive Birimian formation with concentration of granite rocks around Lambussie, Bangwon and Billaw. The granite rocks store considerable quantities of ground water and therefore support the sinking of boreholes and hand-dug wells. The major soil type in the district is sandy loam, with undulating hard pan concentrations. There are however strips of alluvial soils along the valleys and the tributaries of the Black Volta, suitable for rice farming.

It is gratifying to note that the sandy loamy soils are fertile and suitable for the cultivation of cereals like maize and sorghum, and leguminous crops such as cowpea and groundnuts on a large scale. The presence of gravel and clay deposits in the District presents an opportunity for the construction of bricks and tiles, paint and pottery industries.

1.2.5 Topography and drainage

Generally, the landscape of the district is flat and low-lying, with an average height of 300 meters above sea level. There are some plateau spots ranging in height from 300-350 meters around Bangwon, Lambussie, Nabaala and Billaw areas. These areas are believed to have gold deposits in large quantities. There is therefore a potential for mining activities in those areas.

Drainage is quite poor as there are no major rivers, except a few tributaries of the Black Volta. The only major stream is the *Bugbele* at Piina. In the dry season, all the water sources dry up, leaving the district with no surface water.

The district abounds in valleys for the development of dams and dug-outs for small scale irrigation, fishing and watering of animals, particularly in the long dry season.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

The political head of the administrative structure of the district assembly (DA) is the District Chief Executive (DCE). The District Co-ordinating Director (DCD) is the administrative head and principal advisor to the DCE. The General Assembly (GA) is made up of 36 members comprising 27 elected, 11 government appointees including the Member of Parliament (MP) and the DC who are non-voting members. Out of the 36 members only six are females. The district is sub-divided into four Area Councils namely, Karni, Hamile, Lambussie and Samoa. The District Assembly is the highest decision making body.

1.4 Social Structure

Social structure is the organized pattern of social relationships and social institutions that together constitute society. This is the unique and stable arrangement by which institutions and human beings in a society interact and live together. It can be the way social norms shape the behaviour of the societal actors within the social system. A social structure is comprised of a society's domestic economy, social organization, kinship, and its political economy comprising the political institutions as well as social hierarchies.

1.4.1 Traditional administration

Lambussie-Karni District has one paramountcy (Lambussie Kuoro) who serves as a symbol of authority of the people. The traditional area has 10 divisional and 13 sub-divisional chiefs. They all have their own areas of influence and assist the paramountcy in the promotion of peace and stability in the district.

1.4.2 Ethnic composition

The Lambussie-Karni District is made up of two main ethnic groups, the Sissalas and Dagaabas. There are other ethnic groups such as the Waala and the Lobi . Other minor ethnic groups found in the area include Moshi, Walas, Akan, Wangara, Gurunshi and Fulani.

1.4.3 Religious composition

Major religions with affiliations in the area include: Traditional African Religion Christianity and Islam. Despite the diversity in religion and ethnicity, there is a peaceful coexistence of the various groups in the district. This makes the district relatively peaceful as there are no wide-spread chieftaincy and land disputes.

1.4.4 Festivals

The chiefs and people of the district instituted an annual festival known as Mefele Gbero. The maiden celebration took place in 2009. The festival seeks, among other things, to give thanks to God for good harvest and also serve as the platform for rallying the people to initiate for development projects.

1.5 Economy

The Lambussie-Karni District is mainly an agricultural district, with majority of the population engaged in crop farming, livestock keeping, fishing, weaving, shea butter extraction and other related trading activities. Some of the major crops cultivated are maize, guinea corn, millet and rice. With regard to livestock, goats, sheep, cattle, pigs and fowls are reared.

Farming activities are mainly on subsistence basis, rearing of small ruminants, trading and local poultry keeping are some of the main economic activities of the people and serve as their source of income, though commercial farming can be effective if given the necessary support.

The people also involved in inland fishing along the streams and dams during certain seasons of the year. There is vast tract of arable land suitable for large scale farming and animal production. The main crops cultivated include maize, sorghum, millet and rice among others. The leguminous crops cultivated include groundnuts, cowpea, soybean and bambara beans. The presence of valleys presents the district with an opportunity for the construction of dams for dry season farming.

1.5.1 Tourism potential

The district has a lot of potential Tourist attractions sites. They are, however, not developed. Some of these potential tourist attraction sites include the Billow and Dahile caves. These caves are believed to have been dug by the people and used as hiding places during the slave trade. Even though these sites abound in the district, they remain undeveloped and thus need some attention.

1.6 Census Methodology and Definition of Concepts

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

houses and households identified in their respective enumeration areas, was adopted for the 2010 PHC.

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

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 analysed in detail. The final chapter, Chapter nine presents the summary of findings and conclusions. It also discusses the policy implications of the findings for the district.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Demographic characteristics is the description of a population according to characteristics such as age, sex, marital composition, ethnicity, education and occupation. Population size, composition and age-sex structure are critical in understanding the components of the population. It also helps to understand the variations and changes in fertility, mortality and migration dynamics of any country. The age-sex structures are useful for population projections. A country's population composition, for example, greatly influences its needs and wellbeing. The objective of this chapter is to analyse the size, composition, age-sex structure, and changes in the population of the Lambussie-Karni district based on the data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census. This chapter also discusses the size and distribution of population by five year cohort as well as sex ratio.

2.2 Population Size and Age-Sex Distribution

Age and sex are the most basic characteristics of a given population. Every population has a different age and sex composition signifying the number and proportions of males and females in each age group. This structure can have considerable impact on the population's current and future social and economic situation (Haupt and Kane, 2011).

The population of Lambussie-Karni District is 51,654 (Table 2.1). The population is made up of 24,952 (48.3%) males and 26,702 (51.7%) females as shown in Table 2.1. There are however variations within the age cohorts in the district, for example, the ages between 0 and 19 years have more males than females whereas the ages between 20 and 85+ have more females.

Table 2.1: Population by Age, sex structure by sex

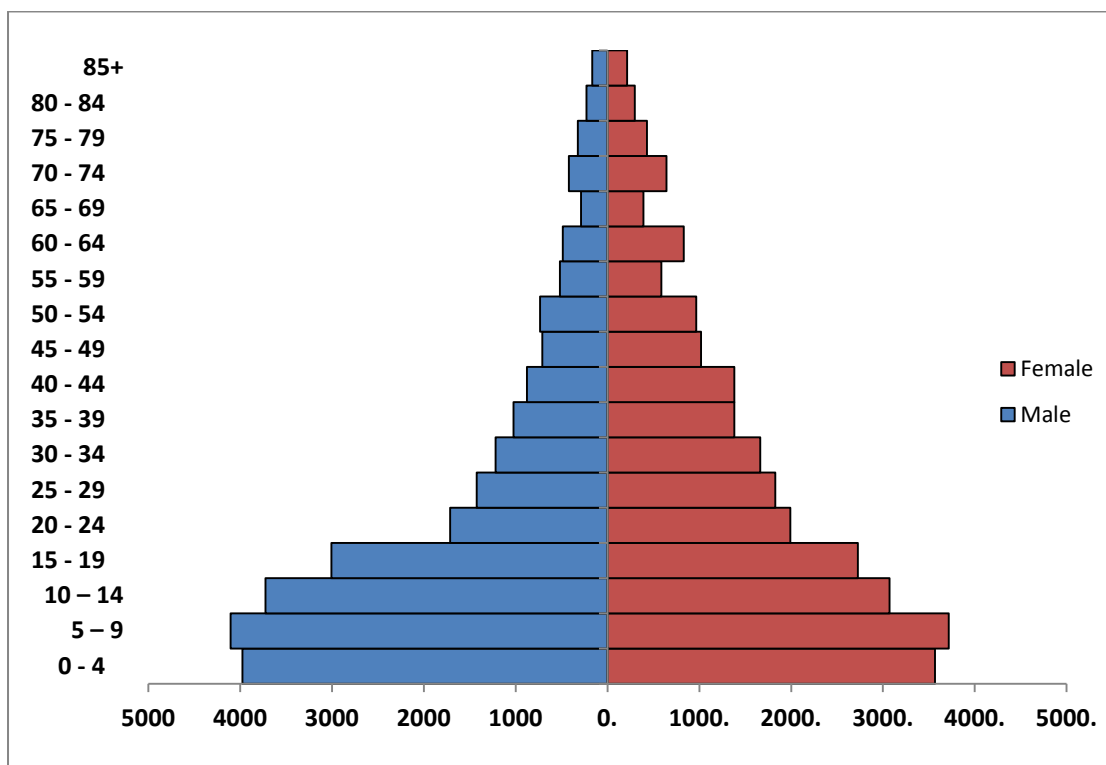
Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	51,654	100.0	24,952	100.0	26,702	100.0	93.4
0 - 4	7,543	14.6	3,977	15.9	3,566	13.4	111.5
5 - 9	7,821	15.1	4,106	16.5	3,715	13.9	110.5
10-14	6,798	13.2	3,726	14.9	3,072	11.5	121.3
15 - 19	5,735	11.1	3,007	12.1	2,728	10.2	110.2
20 - 24	3,706	7.2	1,715	6.9	1,991	7.5	86.1
25 - 29	3,251	6.3	1,425	5.7	1,826	6.8	78.0
30 - 34	2,883	5.6	1,219	4.9	1,664	6.2	73.3
35 - 39	2,404	4.7	1,023	4.1	1,381	5.2	74.1
40 - 44	2,258	4.4	877	3.5	1,381	5.2	63.5
45 - 49	1,728	3.3	709	2.8	1,019	3.8	69.6
50 - 54	1,701	3.3	735	2.9	966	3.6	76.1
55 - 59	1,103	2.1	518	2.1	585	2.2	88.5
60 - 64	1,317	2.5	486	1.9	831	3.1	58.5
65 - 69	680	1.3	289	1.2	391	1.5	73.9
70 - 74	1,064	2.1	421	1.7	643	2.4	65.5
75 - 79	753	1.5	323	1.3	430	1.6	75.1
80 - 84	529	1.0	231	0.9	298	1.1	77.5
85 +	380	0.7	165	0.7	215	0.8	78.0

The sex composition of a population is explained largely by the sex ratio. The sex ratio is the number of males per every 100 females within the population. Table 2.1 shows that, in the Lambussie –Karni district there are 94 males per 100 females. The data indicates that at birth (age 0-4) the sex ratio is higher for the males. There about 112 male for every 100 females in in the district this remain relatively so till after age cohort 15-19 when it drops to 86.1 for the age group 20-24. It is the least (58.5) in the district for the age cohort 60-64. In most populations, the sex ratio favours males at birth. After birth, sex ratio varies because of different patterns of mortality and migration for males and females within the population.

2.2.1 Population structure

A population pyramid is a graphical illustration of the distribution of the various age groups in a population. The shape of the pyramid is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality and migration. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the narrow apex is determined by mortality and to some extent, migration. This type of pyramid normally depicts the population of a developing country.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.1 depicts the age-sex structure of the population of the Lambussie-Karni District. The broad base of the pyramid depicts a younger population consisting of large numbers of children and the narrow apex signifies a small older population. The population within each age cohort is highest at the base from 0-9. After this each successive age cohort records a lower population than the previous age cohorts (with very minimal distortions at ages 50-54 and 70-74) till the least is recorded by the age group 85 years and above. With increasing ‘age, the proportion of males is slightly smaller than for females, indicating that at older ages, the proportion of males is lower than that of females. For the age groups 10-14 and 15-19

years there are more males than females. The high proportion of the populations aged 0-4 and 5-9 years indicates that the population in the district is a youthful one. This has implications for the economic development of the district.

2.2.2 Urban and rural distribution

Table 2.2 shows the proportion of the population in the district living in urban and rural areas. The data reveal that the proportion of the population living in rural areas is more (86.7%) than the proportion living in urban areas (13.3%). However at the regional level, there are more persons living in urban areas (66.3%) in the region compared to those living in the rural areas (33.7%).

The population of the district forms 7.3 percent of the regional figure. The district has a rural population of 44,785 which constitute 86.7 percent of the district population and the urban population of 6,869 forming 13.3 percent of the district population. The district rural population forms 7.6 percent of the rural population in region and the urban population constitutes 6.0 percent of the urban population in the region.

Table 2.2: Population size by locality of residence

Region/District/ Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	51,654	100.0	6,869	100.0	44,785	100.0
Male	24,952	48.3	3,296	48.0	21,656	48.4
Female	26,702	51.7	3,573	52.0	23,129	51.6
Percent of regional population		7.3		6.0		7.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.3 Age-dependency ratios

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of the dependent-age population (those under age 15 and above age 64 years) to the working-age population (15 to 64 years). The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of economic welfare of the working population. Countries with very high birth rates usually have the high age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population. The higher the dependency ratio, the lower the welfare of the people.

Table 2.3: Population by age, sex and type of locality

Age Group	Total	Type of locality	
		Urban	Rural
All Ages	51,654	6,869	44,785
0-14	22,162	2,763	19,399
15-64	26,086	3,803	22,283
65+	3,406	303	3,103
Age-dependency ratio	98.0	80.6	101.0
Child dependency ratio	85.0	10.6	74.4
Old age dependency ratio	13.1	1.2	11.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Table 2.3, the age-dependency ratio for the district is 98. This means that 98 persons in the dependent population group (child 0-14 and years and old age 65+ years) are dependent

on 100 persons in the active population group (population between 15 and 65 years). Therefore, the working population cannot be described as being overburdened since one person in the working age group takes care of one person in the dependent age group. From Table 2.3, the working population group is larger than the combined child and aged population of the district. This working age group, if given enough capacity building and support to work, can be instrumental to the development of the economy of the district.

Table 2.3 also shows variation of the age dependency ratio by locality, indicating that, for rural parts of the district, there are 101.0 people in the dependent age groups for every 100 persons in the working ages whereas for urban locality, there are 80.6 persons in the dependent age group for every 100 persons in the working ages.

2.3 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are principal determinants of population growth. Data on these three components are critical for planning the overall socio-economic development of the district.

2.3.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births per woman. The measure of fertility is important in determining the size and structure of the population. Information on fertility in the district is therefore critical for the management of the population for socio-economic development and forms an important basis for studying the prospects of population growth in a country.

There are other fertility measures such as Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and General Fertility Rate (GFR). The CBR is the simplest and most frequently used measure of fertility. It is easy to calculate because it requires only the total number of births and the total population. The CBR is expressed per 1,000 people. It is crude because it includes all ages and both sexes in the denominator. There is no attempt to relate the births to the women at risk of having those births. The GFR, on the other hand, expresses births relative to the number of women of reproductive age. More data are required to calculate the GFR than the CBR because one has to know the age and sex composition of the population. The GFR is affected by age structure since there may be substantial variations between populations within the reproductive age range.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the measure of fertility that is most widely used by demographers. It is calculated by adding up the age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) and is always expressed as births per one woman. It is a single-figure measure that is independent of age structure.

Table 2.4 shows the total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate for the Upper West Region and Lambussie-Karni District. The total fertility rate for the district is 3.87 children per woman aged 15-49, which is slightly higher than the regional average of 3.45. This means that a woman living in the district would have, on average, about 4 children by the end of her reproductive period if the current age-specific fertility rates continue to prevail. The district TFR is the fourth highest in the region. The GFR in the district is 111.7 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years in 2010 which is higher than the regional GFR of 97.4 per 1000 women. The crude birth rate in the Lambussie-Karni district (25.9 per 1000), is higher than the regional rate of 23.1 births per 1000 population.

Table 2.4: Reported total fertility rate and crude birth rate by district

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	702,110	166,230	16,193	3.5	97.4	23.1
Wa West	81,348	17,796	1,978	4.1	111.1	24.3
Wa Municipal	107,214	29,396	2,429	3.3	82.6	22.7
Wa East	72,074	15,523	1,776	3.9	114.4	24.6
Sissala East	56,528	14,216	1,219	2.9	85.7	21.6
Nadowli-Kaleo	61,561	14,432	1,238	3.2	85.8	20.1
Jirapa	88,402	20,604	2,064	3.5	100.2	23.3
Sissala West	49,573	11,264	1,397	4.3	124.0	28.2
Lambussie Karni	51,654	11,990	1,339	3.9	111.7	25.9
Lawra	54,889	12,692	1,038	2.9	81.8	18.9
Daffiama Bussie	32,827	7,463	760	3.7	101.8	23.2
Nandom	46,040	10,854	955	3.2	88.0	20.7

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

Table 2.5 provides information on female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child in the district. The table shows that the total number of children ever born to the female population 12 years and older in the district is 18,092 who have a total number of 44,270 children surviving. The proportion of male to female children ever born is 28,108 and 26,997 respectively and that for the children surviving is 22,267 and 22,003 respectively.

Table 2.5: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	18,092	55,105	28,108	26,997	44,270	22,267	22,003
10-14	1,743	9	2	7	8	2	6
15-19	2,728	329	150	179	311	138	173
20-24	1,991	1,980	995	985	1,823	909	914
25-29	1,826	3,850	1,987	1,863	3,424	1,754	1,670
30-34	1,664	5,586	2,741	2,845	4,982	2,455	2,527
35-39	1,381	5,948	3,080	2,868	5,091	2,578	2,513
40-44	1,381	6,972	3,635	3,337	5,733	2,953	2,780
45-49	1,019	5,660	2,862	2,798	4,535	2,260	2,275
50-54	966	5,646	2,841	2,805	4,547	2,272	2,275
55-59	585	3,313	1,744	1,569	2,555	1,329	1,226
60+	2,808	15,812	8,071	7,741	11,261	5,617	5,644

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Mortality

Mortality data provide an indication of the health status of the population as well as a measure of the living conditions of the people. They also provide information on the potential growth of the population in the future. To reduce the prevailing high levels of mortality in Ghana, successive governments and development agencies have made various interventions over the years, including enhancing access to quality health care services, improving food security and improving environmental conditions, among others, to facilitate better development.

Table 2.6 shows total population, death in households and crude death rate by district. The computed crude death rate for the district is 11.42 deaths per 1,000 population. The crude death rate is calculated by using the reported deaths in the year preceding the census as numerator and the total population of the district as denominator. The rate is slightly higher than the regional death rate of 9.04 and far higher than the national death rate of 6.6 per 1,000 people. The total death in households in the region is 6,346 of which Lambussie-Karni District contributed 9.3 percent with Sissala East contributing the least of 5.5 percent.

Table 2.6: Total population, death in households and crude death rate by district

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	702,110	6,346	9.0
Wa West	81,348	738	9.1
Wa Municipal	107,214	538	5.0
Wa East	72,074	761	10.6
Sissala East	56,528	346	6.1
Nadowli-Kaleo	61,561	732	11.9
Jirapa	88,402	938	10.6
Sissala West	49,573	373	7.5
Lambussie Karni	51,654	590	11.4
Lawra	54,889	523	9.5
Daffiama Bussie	32,827	376	11.5
Nandom	46,040	431	9.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: *Number of deaths per 1000 population

Cause of death by district

The 2010 PHC collected information on causes of death in the district. Table 2.7 indicates that, death due to accident/violence/homicide/suicide in the Lambussie-Karni District accounts for 5.4 percent of 590 deaths in the district. However, Daffiama Bussie Issa accounted for the highest death as a result of accident/violence/homicide/suicide (11.0%) of 374 total deaths and Sissala East had the lowest death resulting from accident/violence/homicide/suicide (4.3%), a total of 346 deaths.

Table 2.7: Causes of death by district

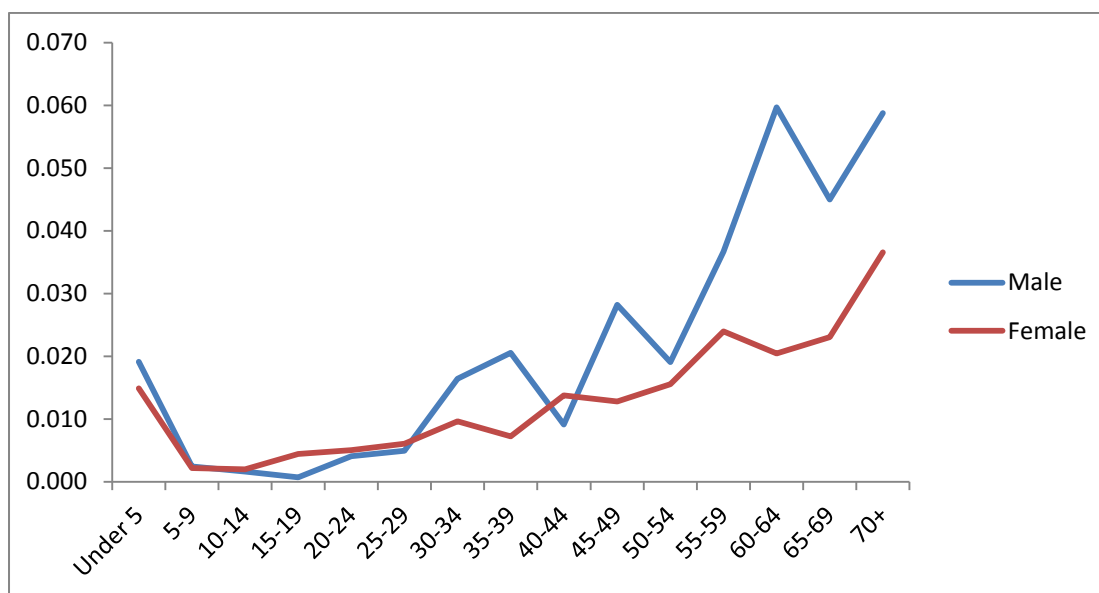
DISTRICT	Death due to				
	Total deaths	Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide	Percent	All other causes	Percent
All Districts	6,346	422	6.6	5,924	93.4
Wa West	738	75	10.2	663	89.8
Wa Municipal	538	40	7.4	498	92.6
Wa East	761	42	5.5	719	94.5
Sissala East	346	15	4.3	331	95.7
Nadowli-Kaleo	734	41	5.6	693	94.4
Jirapa	938	73	7.8	865	92.2
Sissala West	373	14	3.8	359	96.2
Lambussie Karni	590	32	5.4	558	94.6
Lawra	534	16	3.0	518	97.0
Daffiama Bussie	374	41	11.0	333	89.0
Nandom	420	33	7.9	387	92.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age-specific mortality

Death rates by sex are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages for males and females. Figure 2.2 shows that the rates are highest (above 20 deaths per 1000 population) among the youngest (under 5 years) and the older age groups 65-69 and 70 years and above. The rate declines to its lowest level among the population aged 10-14 years and then rises steadily with advancement of age and very rapidly among the older population from 60 years.

Figure 2.2: Age-specific mortality rate by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

Figure 2.2 shows that the rates are lower for females than for males in all age groups apart from those aged 5-9 and 10-14 which are almost the same for both sexes. Deaths among age groups 15-19, 20-24, 25-29 and 40-44 have the males slightly lower than the females. The data support the accepted position that the number of male births outnumbers that of female

births. However, the mortality rates for females have a tendency to be lower than that for males throughout the life span, especially at advanced ages.

2.3.3 Migration

Migration is one of the three main components of population change and involves the movement of people from one specific place of residence to another over a given period of time. Hence, migration refers to change in one's usual place of residence. A migrant is therefore defined as a person whose usual place of residence is different from his/her place of birth or previous residence. The importance of measuring migration lies in its impact on population size, structure and distribution. Migration out of the region decreases the size of the population in the district, while migration into the district increases the population size. In addition, the variations in the migration process in terms of age, sex, education and other socio-demographic characteristics can have significant impact on the overall social and economic development of the district. Migration is difficult to measure due to its repetitiveness and difficulty in establishing direction and permanency of the event. Nevertheless, census information on usual place of residence five years before the census and current residence is used to discuss migration patterns within the district.

Table 2.8: Birth place 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	7,032	14.7	25.6	14.7	16.3	28.7
Born elsewhere in the region	3,594	13.6	18.8	11.5	15.1	41.2
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	336	17.3	24.4	19.6	19.6	19
Central	236	13.6	19.9	21.6	21.2	23.7
Greater Accra	437	16	28.4	17.2	16.9	21.5
Volta	124	16.1	27.4	7.3	30.6	18.5
Eastern	158	12	27.8	17.1	20.3	22.8
Ashanti	1,286	16.6	32.4	20	14.8	16.3
Brong Ahafo	609	19	30.4	15.9	16.9	17.7
Northern	178	16.3	41.6	13.5	10.7	18
Upper East	74	17.6	36.5	16.2	6.8	23

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.8 shows the birthplace and duration of residence of migrants in the district. The table shows that majority of the migrants (3,594) 51.1 percent living in the district were born elsewhere in the region. Besides these, migrants born elsewhere in the other regions together summed up to 3,438 (48.9%) of migrants in the district. A higher proportion of migrants (those born elsewhere in other regions) in the district were born in Ashanti Region 1,286 (18.3%) and Brong Ahafo Region 609 (8.7%). In terms of the duration of residence, Table 2.4 also indicates that, 16.6 percent of the migrants from Ashanti region have been in the district for less than one year whilst 32.4 percent have stayed in the district between 1-4 years. In addition 20 percent have lived for between 5 and 9 years. The region with least migrants in the region is Upper East region. Migrants from Central region (23.7%), Upper East region (23.0%), and Eastern region (22.8%) were among the regions with migrants who have had had the longest stay (20+ years) in the district.

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on analysis of data on household structure, size and composition in the Lambussie-Karni District. The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) defines household as a person or a group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share the same house-keeping arrangement and are catered for as one unit (Ghana Statistical Service, 2010). Households are reflections of the social structure, in that living arrangements are largely influenced by such socio-cultural factors as marriage, and the types of family and kinship systems in the society.

3.2 Household Size, Household Population, Composition and Headship

Household population provides important information to policy makers and planners with regard to resource allocation for social services such as shelter, health and education. A household normally consists of a head, with or without spouse, children, in-laws, parents, grandchildren, and other relatives.

3.2.1 Household size

Table 3.1 shows that, the average household size for the district is 6.8 as compared to the region which is 6.2. This shows that, there is no much difference between the district and the region. The average household size is higher for rural areas than urban areas (7.0 and 5.7 respectively). The Table further reveals that, the average household per house for the district is 1.3 and this is higher for rural areas compared to urban areas.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality type

Categories	Total				
	country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	688,333	50,896	6,620	44,276
Number of households	5,467,054	110,174	7,524	1,161	6,363
Average households per house	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Average household size	4.4	6.2	6.8	5.7	7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Household composition

Table 3.2 depicts the household composition of the Lambussie-Karni District by sex. The total household population in the district is 50,896 of which (24,517) 48.2 percent are males and (26379) 51.8 percent females. The number of household heads is 7,524 out of which 72.6 percent are male and 27.7 percent are females.

Children of the head of household constitute the majority (43.6%) of the household population and the heads of household and other relatives constitutes 14.8 percent and 10.8 percent respectively). There are more sons (50.3%) compared to daughters (37.3%) in the household. The proportion of grandchildren in household in the district is 8.7 percent compared to 10.8 percent of other relatives. Within the male household population, other

relatives account for 5.9 percent while that in the female household population accounts for 15.4 percent.

This pattern of household composition supports the view that the traditional household structure remains pervasive in the district. The proportion of non-relatives, step-children, and adopted/foster children is low, representing 0.5 percent, 1.9 percent and 0.3 percent respectively.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,896	100.0	24,517	100.0	26,379	100.0
Head	7,524	14.8	5,439	22.2	2,085	7.9
Spouse (wife/husband)	4,855	9.5	381	1.6	4,474	17.0
Child (son/daughter)	22,170	43.6	12,342	50.3	9,828	37.3
Parent/Parent in-law	1,316	2.6	195	0.8	1,121	4.3
Son/Daughter in-law	1,067	2.1	69	0.3	998	3.8
Grandchild	4,441	8.7	2,303	9.4	2,138	8.1
Brother/Sister	2,615	5.1	1,576	6.4	1,039	3.9
Step child	977	1.9	532	2.2	445	1.7
Adopted/Foster child	175	0.3	100	0.4	75	0.3
Other relative	5,512	10.8	1,455	5.9	4,057	15.4
Non-relative	244	0.5	125	0.5	119	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Household structure

Household structure is defined as classification of ties of affiliations of persons who constitute households. Table 3.3 shows the distribution of household population by structure by sex in the Lambussie-Karni District. The extended family (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives) have the highest proportion with 53.6 percent while the nuclear (head, spouse(s) and children) accounts for 17.4 percent, with single parent extended family system accounting for 12.2 percent of the household structure. This reveals that, the household structure in the district is largely the extended family system.

In terms of the male and female members of households, structures within the district indicate that, the extended (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives) is made up of 53.6 percent male and 53.7 percent female. Nuclear (head, spouse(s) and children) constitutes 19.2 percent of the males compared to 15.8 percent of the females. The single parent extended household is slightly more (13.1%) in the female household members compared with the same category in the male household members (11.2%).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,896	100.0	24,517	100.0	26,379	100.0
Head only	475	0.9	298	1.2	177	0.7
Head and a spouse only	244	0.5	123	0.5	121	0.5
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	8,877	17.4	4,717	19.2	4,160	15.8
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	27,303	53.6	13,148	53.6	14,155	53.7
Extended + non relatives	793	1.6	404	1.7	389	1.5
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	1,414	2.8	662	2.7	752	2.9
Single parent Nuclear	2,609	5.1	1,094	4.5	1,515	5.7
Single parent Extended	6,191	12.2	2,738	11.2	3,453	13.1
Single parent Extended + non relative	292	0.6	123	0.5	169	0.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	2,698	5.3	1,210	4.9	1,488	5.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is a social event which includes formal unions that are legal, and/or traditional. It can be religiously sanctioned or may involve informal cohabitation of partners. Across most cultures in Ghana, marriages are regulated, and in some areas, young girls are given out into marriage.

This section examines marital characteristics by sex, age and level of education. The 2010 Census asked the marital status of persons 12 years and older. Table 3.4 shows the marital distribution of the population aged 12 years and older in the district. Out of a population of 33,371 persons aged 12 years and older, 36.8 percent have never married while 54.1 percent are married. Widows account for 6.6 percent, informal/consensual union/living together 1.0 percent, while separated and divorced constitute 0.6 and 0.9 percent respectively.

3.3.1 Marital status and age

Table 3.4 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status. Majority of the population aged 12-24 years have never married. This could be attributed to the fact that they may be in school or in apprenticeship. However, most of the populations aged 25 years and older have married. A little above a quarter (28.2%) of the population aged 65 and older are widowed, which has implications for adult dependency, especially if the deceased is the bread winner of the family.

Table 3.4 shows that about 58 percent of the females and 50 percent of the males are married as compared with 46.8 percent of the males and 28.3 percent of the females who have never married. This could be due to the fact that females marry earlier than males and also there is a tendency among females to remarry in order to seek for support to cater for the family.

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	33,371	100.0	36.8	1.0	54.1	0.6	0.9	6.6
10 - 14	3,879	100.0	91.9	0.1	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,735	100.0	85.7	0.8	13.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	3,706	100.0	54.7	1.6	42.1	0.4	0.2	0.9
25 - 29	3,251	100.0	28.1	2.7	66.9	0.8	0.6	0.9
30 - 34	2,883	100.0	12.4	1.7	81.5	0.9	1.5	2.0
35 - 39	2,404	100.0	5.9	1.2	87.1	1.3	1.5	2.9
40 - 44	2,258	100.0	3.8	0.6	84.5	1.0	1.6	8.5
45 - 49	1,728	100.0	3.3	0.7	82.5	1.3	1.9	10.4
50 - 54	1,701	100.0	2.1	0.5	81.4	1.1	2.0	13.0
55 - 59	1,103	100.0	3.0	0.5	78.2	0.7	1.7	16.0
60 - 64	1,317	100.0	2.7	0.3	74.1	0.8	1.0	21.1
65+	3,406	100.0	3.5	0.4	66.1	0.6	1.3	28.2
Male								
Total	15,279	100.0	46.8	0.9	49.9	0.5	0.7	1.1
14-Dec	2,136	100.0	92.3	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,007	100.0	91.0	0.4	8.4	0.0	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	1,715	100.0	76.2	1.0	21.9	0.5	0.0	0.4
25 - 29	1,425	100.0	43.7	3.5	51.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
30 - 34	1,219	100.0	18.6	1.6	77.2	0.8	1.2	0.5
35 - 39	1,023	100.0	8.9	1.7	86.4	1.0	1.9	0.2
40 - 44	877	100.0	5.5	0.6	89.6	1.3	1.7	1.4
45 - 49	709	100.0	4.5	0.6	91.1	0.7	1.3	1.8
50 - 54	735	100.0	3.4	0.5	89.9	1.8	1.9	2.4
55 - 59	518	100.0	3.5	0.4	92.7	1.0	1.4	1.2
60 - 64	486	100.0	3.5	0.6	90.1	0.2	1.6	3.9
65+	1,429	100.0	4.2	0.3	88.3	0.6	1.1	5.5
Female								
Total	18,092	100.0	28.3	1.1	57.6	0.7	1.0	11.2
14-Dec	1,743	100.0	91.5	0.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,728	100.0	79.8	1.3	18.4	0.1	0.1	0.3
20 - 24	1,991	100.0	36.3	2.1	59.6	0.4	0.4	1.3
25 - 29	1,826	100.0	16.0	2.1	79.0	1.0	0.7	1.3
30 - 34	1,664	100.0	7.8	1.7	84.6	1.0	1.7	3.1
35 - 39	1,381	100.0	3.7	0.9	87.7	1.5	1.2	4.9
40 - 44	1,381	100.0	2.8	0.7	81.3	0.8	1.5	13.0
45 - 49	1,019	100.0	2.5	0.8	76.4	1.8	2.3	16.3
50 - 54	966	100.0	1.0	0.5	74.8	0.5	2.1	21.0
55 - 59	585	100.0	2.6	0.5	65.3	0.5	2.1	29.1
60 - 64	831	100.0	2.2	0.1	64.7	1.2	0.6	31.2
65+	1,977	100.0	2.9	0.5	50.1	0.6	1.4	44.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 shows the marital status of the population aged 12 years and older by sex and level of education in the district. Out of a total of 12,285 persons who are never married, 25.9 percent has no education, 61.0 percent has basic education and only 0.3 percent has tertiary education. Seventy-five percent (75.0%) of the married population has no education with 18.5 percent having basic education, 2.8 percent secondary education and as low as 0.4 percent tertiary education. The widowed constitute the highest proportion of the population with no education (89.1%) and the lowest (0.2%) with tertiary level education; this could be as a result of early drop out of girls from school or early female marriage.

The proportion of married males with no education (66.3%) is higher than the proportion of never married male who have no education (26.5%). However, the proportion of male married who have tertiary education (0.8%) is more than the proportion of male never married persons with tertiary education (0.5%).

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	33,371	100.0	57.7	33.8	5.2	1.0	1.9	0.3
Never married	12,285	100.0	25.9	61.4	9.6	1.0	1.9	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	335	100.0	58.2	26.9	7.8	1.8	4.5	0.9
Married	18,054	100.0	75.3	18.5	2.8	1.1	2.0	0.4
Separated	206	100.0	65.5	23.8	7.3	1.5	1.9	0.0
Divorced	287	100.0	70.0	20.6	5.9	2.8	0.7	0.0
Widowed	2,204	100.0	89.1	9.4	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.2
Male								
Total	15,279	100.0	47.7	40.5	7.4	1.1	2.7	0.7
Never married	7,156	100.0	26.5	59.7	10.4	0.8	2.1	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	139	100.0	51.8	30.2	10.1	0.0	5.8	2.2
Married	7,625	100.0	66.3	23.7	4.5	1.5	3.2	0.8
Separated	78	100.0	56.4	28.2	7.7	2.6	5.1	0.0
Divorced	112	100.0	68.8	17.9	11.6	0.9	0.9	0.0
Widowed	169	100.0	81.7	15.4	1.2	0.0	1.8	0.0
Female								
Total	18,092	100.0	66.2	28.2	3.4	0.9	1.2	0.0
Never married	5,129	100.0	25.0	63.7	8.3	1.3	1.7	0.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	196	100.0	62.8	24.5	6.1	3.1	3.6	0.0
Married	10,429	100.0	81.9	14.8	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.0
Separated	128	100.0	71.1	21.1	7.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Divorced	175	100.0	70.9	22.3	2.3	4.0	0.6	0.0
Widowed	2,035	100.0	89.7	8.9	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1. Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

2. Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

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

4. Tertiary: Bachelor Degree and Post Graduate or higher

The population of married males with no education is 66.3 percent whilst it is 81.9 percent of females within the same category.

Among the males that are separated, those with no education is 56.4 percent, 28.2 percent had basic education, while 5.1 percent had Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma compared with the separated females, 71.1 percent had no education 21.1 percent had basic education and 7.0 percent had secondary education.

Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 shows the population 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. Table 3.6 shows that, of the population 12 years and older in the district, 64.6 percent are employed, and 2.4 percent are not employed, whilst 33.0 percent are economically not active. Among the never married 47 percent are employed and 2.5 percent are unemployed, whilst 50.5 are economically not active. The married have 76.9 percent of them being employed and 2.3 percent being unemployed and 20.8 percent being economically not active. Similarly those Informal/Consensual union/Living together among the male have 74.6 percent of them being employed, and 1.2 percent unemployed and 24.2 percent being economically not active. The group with the least of employment is the widowed (58.8%) and this could be as a result of majority of them being above the working age and are in retirement.

In relation to sex, among the male population which constitute 45.8 percent (15,279) of the persons 12 years and older in the district, 65.7 percent are employed and 2.2 percent are unemployed whilst 32.1 percent economically not active. The married males have 79.6 percent of them being employed and 2.2 percent unemployed whilst 18.2 are economically not active. Similarly the females who constitute 54.2 percent (18,092) of 12 years and older in the district have 63.8 percent among them employed and 2.4 percent unemployed and 33.8 percent economically not active. Among the never married females 42.0 percent are employed and 2.9 percent unemployed whilst 55.1 percent are economically not active. Also among married females 74.9 percent are employed, and 2.4 percent unemployed and 22.7 percent are economically not active. However it must be emphasized that among both males and females, the widowed have the least proportion of them being employed (56.2% and 59.0% respectively).

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	33,371	100.0	21,572	64.6	774	2.4	11,025	33.0
Never married	12,285	100.0	5,775	47.0	308	2.5	6,202	50.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	335	100.0	250	74.6	4	1.2	81	24.2
Married	18,054	100.0	13,881	76.9	417	2.3	3,756	20.8
Separated	206	100.0	153	74.3	6	2.9	47	22.8
Divorced	287	100.0	217	75.6	8	2.8	62	21.6
Widowed	2,204	100.0	1,296	58.8	31	1.4	877	39.8

Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity (cont'd)

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male								
Total	15,279	100.0	10,036	65.7	343	2.2	4,900	32.1
Never married	7,156	100.0	3,620	50.6	160	2.2	3,376	47.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	139	100.0	112	80.6	3	2.2	24	17.2
Married	7,625	100.0	6,068	79.6	165	2.2	1,392	18.2
Separated	78	100.0	55	70.5	6	7.7	17	21.8
Divorced	112	100.0	86	76.8	6	5.4	20	17.8
Widowed	169	100.0	95	56.2	3	1.8	71	42.0
Female								
Total	18,092	100.0	11,536	63.8	431	2.4	6,125	33.8
Never married	5,129	100.0	2,155	42.0	148	2.9	2,826	55.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	196	100.0	138	70.4	1	0.5	57	29.1
Married	10,429	100.0	7,813	74.9	252	2.4	2,364	22.7
Separated	128	100.0	98	76.6	0	0.0	30	23.4
Divorced	175	100.0	131	74.9	2	1.1	42	24.0
Widowed	2,035	100.0	1,201	59.0	28	1.4	806	39.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 presents information on nationality in the Lambussie-Karni District of the Upper West Region. The data show that, 92.3 percent of the population (51,654) are Ghanaian by birth while 2.8 percent has dual nationality. Ghanaians by naturalization account for 1.4 percent and non-Ghanaians 3.4 percent. The male and female population recorded the same proportions for Ghanaians by birth (92.3%). However, female with dual nationality are higher (3.0%) compared to male (2.6%).

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	51,654	100.0	24,952	100.0	26,702	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	47,668	92.3	23,030	92.3	24,638	92.3
Dual Nationality	1,449	2.8	655	2.6	794	3.0
Ghanaian by naturalisation	738	1.4	334	1.3	404	1.5
ECOWAS	1,360	2.6	723	2.9	637	2.4
Africa other than ECOWAS	271	0.5	126	0.5	145	0.5
Other	168	0.3	84	0.3	84	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

There are three main religions in the district. Table 3.8 shows Population by religion and sex in the Lambussie-Karni District. Christianity comprising Catholics, Protestants, Pentecostal/Charismatic, and other denominations constitutes more than one-half (50.7%), followed by Islam (25.5%) and Traditionalist (19.2%) of the population of the district. There are more female Christians (51.1%) than their male counterparts (50.5%) in the district. Under Islamic religion there are more males (26.5%) than females (24.6%) while the proportion of female traditionalist (19.7%) is higher than males (18.7%).

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	51,654	100.0	24,952	100.0	26,702	100.0
No Religion	2,273	4.4	1,083	4.3	1,190	4.5
Catholic	23,733	45.9	11,320	45.4	12,413	46.5
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	518	1.0	274	1.1	244	0.9
Pentecostal/Charismatic	1,359	2.6	688	2.8	671	2.5
Other Christians	611	1.2	294	1.2	317	1.2
Islam	13,159	25.5	6,600	26.5	6,559	24.6
Traditionalist	9,923	19.2	4,658	18.7	5,265	19.7
Other (Specify)	78	0.2	35	0.1	43	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

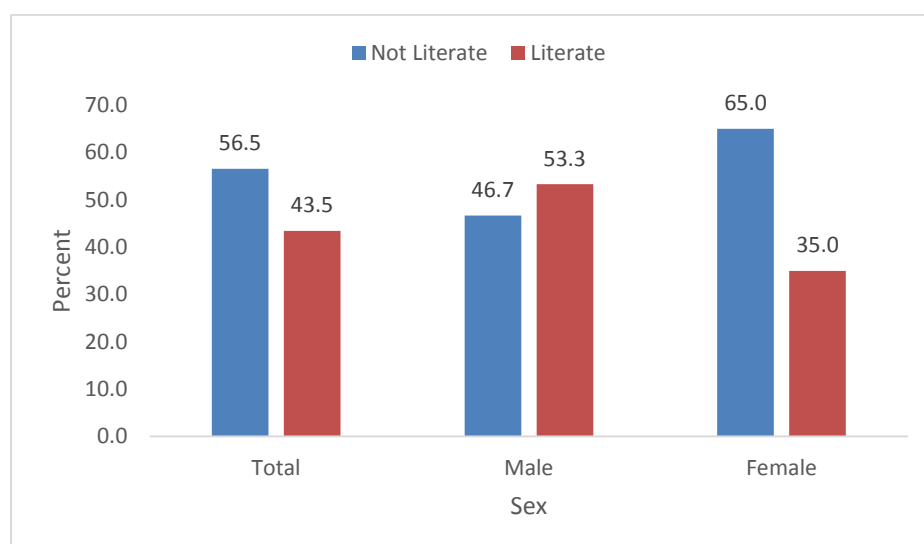
3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a simple statement in any language with understanding. The ability to read and write is essential for the population and for the nation as literacy does not only enable people to access information on all spheres of life but also enhances their ability to use it to enhance socio-economic development. Literacy is an indicator of the extent to which societal knowledge can be transmitted from one person to another in written form. Education on the other hand is essential for the development of the requisite human resources needed for accelerated socio-economic 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 (United Nations Development Programme, 2011). The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected information from persons aged 11 years and older on literacy in three languages; Ghanaian languages, English (the official language), and French.

Figure 3.2 shows the distribution of the population 11 years and older by sex and literacy status. It indicates that 43.5 percent of the population are literate while 56.5 percent are non-literate. More males are literate (53.3%) than females (35.0%).

Figure 3.2: Population 11 years and older by and literacy status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Out of this literate population, 53.5 percent is literate in English only, 41.5 percent in English and Ghanaian language and 4.4 percent in Ghanaian language only.

The proportion of males who are literate in English and Ghanaian language is 44.6 percent as compared with 37.4 percent of their female counterparts. On the other hand, 57.6 percent of the females and 50.4 percent of the males are literate in only English. There are slight differences in the proportions of the male and female populations who are literate in English, French and Ghanaian language.

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

Age group/sex	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	19,515	14,998	100.0	53.5	4.4	41.5	0.3	0.3
10-14	993	4,028	100.0	62.1	4.0	33.3	0.4	0.2
15-19	1,546	4,189	100.0	55.9	3.7	39.8	0.3	0.2
20-24	1,819	1,887	100.0	49.2	5.4	45.0	0.3	0.1
25-29	1,949	1,302	100.0	46.9	5.0	47.1	0.4	0.6
30-34	2,056	827	100.0	46.9	3.4	48.7	0.4	0.6
35-39	1,792	612	100.0	49.3	4.1	46.2	0.2	0.2
40-44	1,808	450	100.0	42.7	4.4	51.8	0.7	0.4
45-49	1,328	400	100.0	48.5	5.8	45.0	0.3	0.5
50-54	1,294	407	100.0	45.5	4.2	50.1	0.2	0.0
55-59	781	322	100.0	37.9	5.0	56.2	0.6	0.3
60-64	1,079	238	100.0	42.0	8.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
65+	3,070	336	100.0	47.9	8.0	42.3	0.6	1.2

Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status (cont'd)

Age group/sex	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Male		-						
Total	7,422	8,485	100.0	50.4	4.4	44.6	0.2	0.4
10-14	589	2,175	100.0	60.0	4.2	35.3	0.2	0.3
15-19	725	2,282	100.0	53.8	3.7	42.0	0.2	0.3
20-24	621	1,094	100.0	46.4	5.7	47.8	0.0	0.1
25-29	707	718	100.0	42.8	3.6	52.4	0.4	0.8
30-34	718	501	100.0	42.5	3.4	52.7	0.4	1.0
35-39	655	368	100.0	45.1	3.3	51.4	0.0	0.3
40-44	614	263	100.0	40.7	4.6	54.0	0.4	0.4
45-49	465	244	100.0	47.1	5.3	46.7	0.4	0.4
50-54	467	268	100.0	42.5	4.5	53.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	294	224	100.0	34.4	5.4	58.9	0.9	0.4
60-64	318	168	100.0	32.7	8.9	58.3	0.0	0.0
65+	1,249	180	100.0	45.6	7.8	43.3	1.1	2.2
Female		-						
Total	12,093	6,513	100.0	57.6	4.4	37.4	0.5	0.1
10-14	404	1,853	100.0	64.6	3.7	31.0	0.6	0.1
15-19	821	1,907	100.0	58.5	3.7	37.2	0.5	0.1
20-24	1,198	793	100.0	53.1	4.9	41.2	0.6	0.1
25-29	1,242	584	100.0	52.1	6.7	40.6	0.3	0.3
30-34	1,338	326	100.0	53.7	3.4	42.6	0.3	0.0
35-39	1,137	244	100.0	55.7	5.3	38.5	0.4	0.0
40-44	1,194	187	100.0	45.5	4.3	48.7	1.1	0.5
45-49	863	156	100.0	50.6	6.4	42.3	0.0	0.6
50-54	827	139	100.0	51.1	3.6	44.6	0.7	0.0
55-59	487	98	100.0	45.9	4.1	50.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	761	70	100.0	64.3	5.7	30.0	0.0	0.0
65+	1,821	156	100.0	50.6	8.3	41.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

Table 3.10 shows population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. The table shows that, of the population 3 years and older, 17,726 are currently attending school. Out of this, 54.3 percent are in primary, 18.1 percent in JSS/JHS, 5.1 percent in SSS/SHS and only 0.5 percent in tertiary level of education. The proportion of male population currently in JSS/SSS (18.3%), SSS/SHS (5.9%) and Tertiary (0.7) school is higher compared to female in the same category.

The table also shows that, 6,328 of the total district population 3 years and older has attended school in the past. About forty percent (40.5%) attended up to primary level, 18.5 percent up to JSS/JHS, 9.7 percent up to SSS/SHS and 5.5 percent up to Tertiary level. The tertiary level attendance in the past is higher compared to the current attendance (0.5%).

The proportion of female who attended school up to primary (46.1%) and JHS/JHS (21.5%) is higher compared to proportion of male who attended school up to primary (36.2%) and JHS/JHS (16.3%). However, more males attended school up to SSS/SHS (10.9%) and Tertiary (7.4%) than the proportion of females who attended up to SSS/SHS (8.0%) and Tertiary (2.9%).

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	17,726	100.0	9,626	100.0	8,100	100.0	6,328	100.0	3,610	100.0	2,718	100.0
Nursery	2,290	12.9	1,151	12.0	1,139	14.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	1,487	8.4	790	8.2	697	8.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	9,618	54.3	5,231	54.3	4,387	54.2	2,562	40.5	1,308	36.2	1,254	46.1
JSS/JHS	3,211	18.1	1,763	18.3	1,448	17.9	1,173	18.5	588	16.3	585	21.5
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	899	14.2	594	16.5	305	11.2
SSS/SHS	902	5.1	569	5.9	333	4.1	612	9.7	394	10.9	218	8.0
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	225	3.6	163	4.5	62	2.3
Vocational/ Technical												
/Commercial	76	0.4	35	0.4	41	0.5	254	4.0	136	3.8	118	4.3
Post middle/secondary certificate	59	0.3	19	0.2	40	0.5	256	4	159	4.4	97	3.6
Tertiary	83	0.5	68	0.7	15	0.2	347	5.5	268	7.4	79	2.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

Economic activity aims to provide a secure and regular income. Inactivity can result in social vices, especially among the youth. Many conflicts have been linked to the idleness of youth in communities where these conflicts have taken place. Depending on the resources and opportunities in a given area, people may be self-employed or engaged by others for a regular income or other forms of reward for the services they provide. This chapter analyses the economic activity status of the people in the district, as to how many are economically active (employed and unemployed) and economically not active.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

The 2010 population and housing census collected information on the status of economic activities of the population aged 15 years and older during the seven days preceding the census. These were classified as employed, unemployed or not economically active. Table 4.1 shows the status of economic activity of the population 15 years and older in the Lambussie-Karni District. Out of the population of 29,492 aged 15 years and older in the District, 70.8 percent is economically active and 29.2 percent not economically active.

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	29,492	100.0	13,143	100.0	16,349	100.0
Economically active	20,877	70.8	9,503	72.3	11,374	69.6
<i>Employed</i>	20,111	96.3	9,163	96.4	10,948	96.3
<i>Worked</i>	19,27	95.	8,72	95.	10,54	96.
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	2	8	8	3	4	3
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	797	4.0	423	4.6	374	3.4
<i>Unemployed</i>	766	3.7	340	3.6	426	3.7
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	453	59.	203	59.	250	58.
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	313	40.	137	40.	176	41.
<i>Other</i>	9	3	3	3	3	3
Economically not active	8,615	29.2	3,640	27.7	4,975	30.4
Did home duties (household chore)	2,832	32.9	920	25.3	1,912	38.4
Full time education	2,883	33.5	1,656	45.5	1,227	24.7
Pensioner/Retired	84	1.0	42	1.2	42	0.8
Disabled/Sick	486	5.6	224	6.2	262	5.3
Too old/young	1,747	20.3	541	14.9	1,206	24.2
Other	583	6.8	257	7.1	326	6.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The economically active male population (9,503) is 72.3 percent of male population in the district who are 15 years and above. Of this 96.4 percent are employed and 3.6 percent unemployed. The female economically active population is 63.0 percent with 96.3 percent employed while 3.7 percent are unemployed.

Activity status by sex and age

Table 4.2 shows economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age. From the table, about 53 percent of persons aged 15-19 years are economically not active, however, quite a number (45.0%) of them are employed. Similarly, 63.2 percent of persons aged 20-24 years are employed while 32.2 are economically not active.

From age 25 years, the proportion of persons employed within the age groups increase with increasing age till age 44 years and thereafter starts to decrease. Unemployed is generally low among the population, but it is high for the following age groups of 20-24 years (4.6%) and 25-29 years (3.8%).

Among the males population 15 years and older 69.7 percent are employed with 2.6 percent unemployed and the economically not active of 27.7 percent. The age cohort 40-44 has the highest proportion 88.9 percent being employed, 1.4 percent being unemployed and 16.8 percent are economically not active.

Table 4.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	29,492	100.0	20,111	68.2	766	2.6	8,615	29.2
15-19	5,735	100.0	2,578	45.0	143	2.5	3,014	52.6
20-24	3,706	100.0	2,343	63.2	171	4.6	1,192	32.2
25-29	3,251	100.0	2,496	76.8	124	3.8	631	19.4
30-34	2,883	100.0	2,351	81.5	90	3.1	442	15.3
35-39	2,404	100.0	1,989	82.7	72	3.0	343	14.3
40-44	2,258	100.0	1,909	84.5	46	2.0	303	13.4
45-49	1,728	100.0	1,456	84.3	31	1.8	241	13.9
50-54	1,701	100.0	1,439	84.6	17	1.0	245	14.4
55-59	1,103	100.0	892	80.9	14	1.3	197	17.9
60-64	1,317	100.0	926	70.3	44	3.3	347	26.3
65+	3,406	100.0	1,732	50.9	14	0.4	1,660	48.7
Male								
Total	13,143	100.0	9,163	69.7	340	2.6	3,640	27.7
15-19	3,007	100.0	1,389	46.2	58	1.9	1,560	51.9
20-24	1,715	100.0	1,055	61.5	69	4.0	591	34.5
25-29	1,425	100.0	1,110	77.9	61	4.3	254	17.8
30-34	1,219	100.0	1,018	83.5	39	3.2	162	13.3
35-39	1,023	100.0	875	85.5	35	3.4	113	11.0
40-44	877	100.0	780	88.9	26	3.0	71	8.1
45-49	709	100.0	629	88.7	16	2.3	64	9.0
50-54	735	100.0	643	87.5	8	1.1	84	11.4
55-59	518	100.0	438	84.6	6	1.2	74	14.3
60-64	486	100.0	378	77.8	19	3.9	89	18.3
65+	1,429	100.0	848	59.3	3	0.2	578	40.4

Table 4.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age (cont'd)

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
Total	16,349	100.0	10,948	67	426	2.6	4,975	30.4
15-19	2,728	100.0	1,189	43.6	85	3.1	1,454	53.3
20-24	1,991	100.0	1,288	64.7	102	5.1	601	30.2
25-29	1,826	100.0	1,386	75.9	63	3.5	377	20.6
30-34	1,664	100.0	1,333	80.1	51	3.1	280	16.8
35-39	1,381	100.0	1,114	80.7	37	2.7	230	16.7
40-44	1,381	100.0	1,129	81.8	20	1.4	232	16.8
45-49	1,019	100.0	827	81.2	15	1.5	177	17.4
50-54	966	100.0	796	82.4	9	0.9	161	16.7
55-59	585	100.0	454	77.6	8	1.4	123	21.0
60-64	831	100.0	548	65.9	25	3.0	258	31.0
65+	1,977	100.0	884	44.7	11	0.6	1,082	54.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

This refers to the type of work the person was engaged in at the establishment where he/she worked. This question was asked to only persons five years and older who worked seven days preceding 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.

Table 4.3 shows that, the majority of the population 15 years and older in the district are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (73.1%). It also shows that about 11.6 percent are craft and related trade workers. The proportion of the male population engaged as agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (78.4%) is higher than that of females (68.7%). On the other hand, the proportion of females (16.4%) engaged in craft and related trade work is more than double that of males (5.9%). The proportion of the female population engaged as service and sales workers is 10.2 percent compared with 4.9 percent of males in the district.

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20,111	100.0	9,163	100.0	10,948	100.0
Managers	196	1.0	111	1.2	85	0.8
Professionals	361	1.8	229	2.5	132	1.2
Technicians and associate professionals	158	0.8	119	1.3	39	0.4
Clerical support workers	104	0.5	73	0.8	31	0.3
Service and sales workers	1,574	7.8	452	4.9	1,122	10.2
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	14,705	73.1	7,184	78.4	7,521	68.7
Craft and related trades workers	2,334	11.6	542	5.9	1,792	16.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	202	1.0	192	2.1	10	0.1
Elementary occupations	475	2.4	260	2.8	215	2.0
Other occupations	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or service rendered at the respondent's work place. Information was collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period. Table 4.4 shows industry of employed persons, 15 years and older in the district. More than 70.0 percent of the employed population are engaged in the agriculture, forestry and fishery industry. Ten percent (10.0%) are employed in the manufacturing industry while 7.0 percent are employed in the wholesale and retail and motor repairs industry.

In the Lambussie-Karni District as a whole, 77.7 percent of male and 68.2 percent of female population are employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. The proportion of females (15.5%) employed in manufacturing is far higher than the proportion of males (3.5%). The proportion of females (8.4%) in the wholesale and retail industry is also higher than males (5.4%).

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	20,111	100.0	9,163	100.0	10,948	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	14,590	72.5	7,123	77.7	7,467	68.2
Mining and quarrying	46	0.2	40	0.4	6	0.1
Manufacturing	2,016	10.0	319	3.5	1,697	15.5
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	6	0.0	5	0.1	1	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	26	0.1	23	0.3	3	0.0
Construction	182	0.9	177	1.9	5	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,416	7.0	491	5.4	925	8.4
Transportation and storage	181	0.9	169	1.8	12	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	390	1.9	54	0.6	336	3.1
Information and communication	16	0.1	12	0.1	4	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	22	0.1	15	0.2	7	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	65	0.3	37	0.4	28	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	49	0.2	34	0.4	15	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	213	1.1	176	1.9	37	0.3
Education	298	1.5	205	2.2	93	0.8
Human health and social work activities	115	0.6	54	0.6	61	0.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	24	0.1	24	0.3	0	0.0
Other service activities	242	1.2	121	1.3	121	1.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	214	1.1	84	0.9	130	1.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

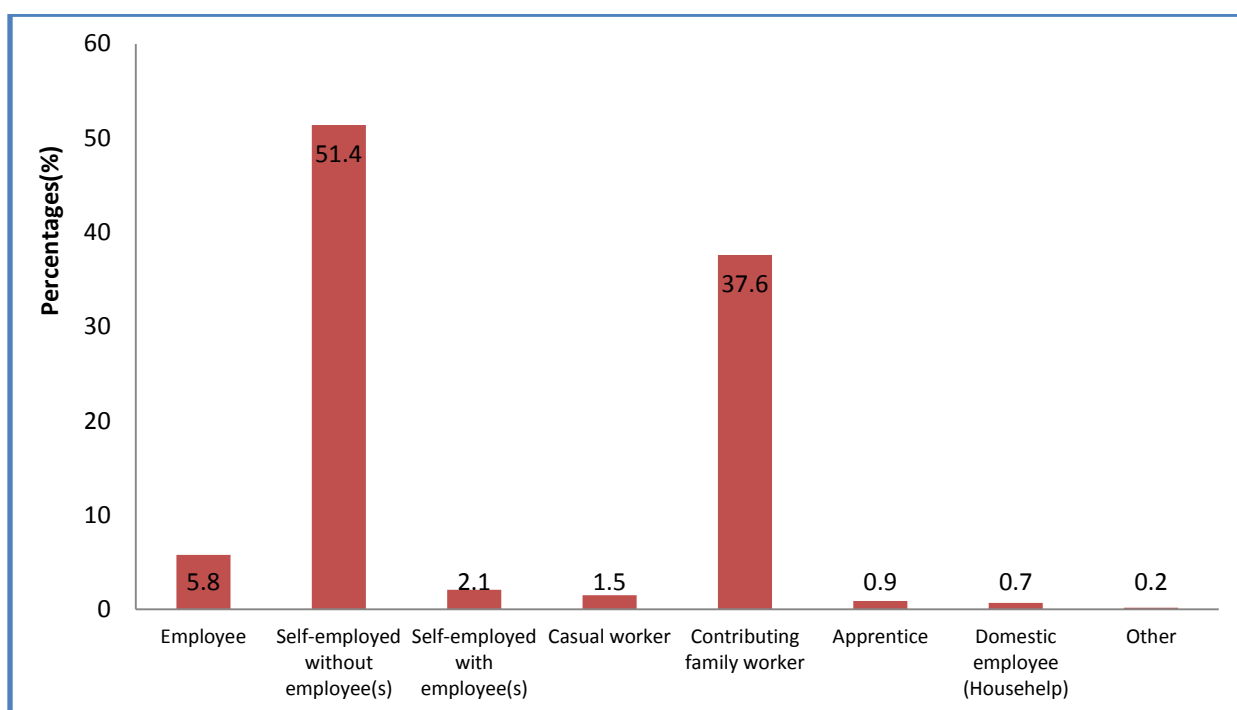
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the 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”.

Figure 4.1 shows that for both sexes, a little over 50.0 percent are self-employed without employee(s) compared to contributing family workers which represent 37.6 percent. The rest of the various employment statuses (employee (5.8%), self-employed with employee(s) (2.1%), casual worker (1.5%), apprentice (0.9%), domestic employee (house help) (0.7%) and other (0.2%)) add up to only 11.2 percent.

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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.5 shows employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. From Table 4.5, out of the male population in the district, 54.5 percent are self-employed without employee(s) while 30.5 percent contributing family workers. The rest of the employment statuses (employee (9.3%), self-employed with employee(s) (2.2%), casual worker (1.9%), apprentice (0.6%), domestic employee (house help) (0.7%) and other (0.2%)) add up to only 14.9 percent.

For the female population in the district, 48.8 percent are self-employed without employee(s) while 43.5 percent contributing family workers. The rest of the employment statuses (employee (2.8%), self-employed with employee(s) (1.9%), casual worker (1.2%), apprentice (1.1%), domestic employee (house help) (0.6%) and other (0.1%)) add up to only 6.7 percent.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20,111	100.0	9,163	100.0	10,948	100.0
Employee	1,157	5.8	852	9.3	305	2.8
Self-employed without employee(s)	10,336	51.4	4,992	54.5	5,344	48.8
Self-employed with employee(s)	414	2.1	206	2.2	208	1.9
Casual worker	304	1.5	177	1.9	127	1.2
Contributing family worker	7,560	37.6	2,794	30.5	4,766	43.5
Apprentice	173	0.9	57	0.6	116	1.1
Domestic employee (House help)	131	0.7	65	0.7	66	0.6
Other	36	0.2	20	0.2	16	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 shows employed population 15 years and older by employment sector by sex in the Lambussie-Karni District. The table shows that 94.7 percent of the employed population 15 years and older are found in the private informal sector, with only 3.3 percent been employed in the public (Government) sector.

For the male population in the district employed, 91.9 percent are in the private informal sector with only 5.2 percent and 2.3 percent in the public (government) and private informal respectively. The rest of the sectors (semi-public/parastatal NGOs (local and international) and other international organisations) summed up to a small percentage (0.6%).

The same trend is seen in the female population where 97.0 percent is employed in the private informal sector with only 1.7 percent and 0.8 percent in the public (government) and private informal respectively. Table 4.6 gives an indication of how big the private informal sector is in the district and hence its contribution to employment in the local economy.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20,111	100.0	9,163	100.0	10,948	100.0
Public (Government)	661	3.3	474	5.2	187	1.7
Private Formal	301	1.5	210	2.3	91	0.8
Private Informal	19,045	94.7	8,423	91.9	10,622	97.0
Semi-Public/Parastatal	9	0.0	5	0.1	4	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	92	0.5	49	0.5	43	0.4
Other International Organisations	3	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

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

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows the population 12 years and older by ownership of mobile phone, internet facility usage and sex. An examination of the distribution of mobile phone ownership in the district indicates that, there are more males than females owning mobile phones. Out of the a population of 33,371 who are 12 years and older in the district, only 19.4 percent have mobile phones,

Among the male population only 28.3 percent own mobile phones. Similarly among the females the situation is gloomier with only 11.9 percent of the females having mobile phones in the district,

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	33,371	100.0	6,480	19.4	254	0.8
Male	15,279	100.0	4,323	28.3	186	1.2
Female	18,092	100.0	2,157	11.9	68	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

Table 5.1, further shows the use of internet by population 12 years and older. It indicates that about 0.8 percent of the population 12 years and older in the district are using internet facility. A higher proportion of the male population (1.2%) are using internet facility than their female counterparts (0.4%).

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computers

Households in the Lambussie-Karni District that own a desktop or laptop computer are only 2.4 percent of the total households as indicated in Table 5.2. In addition only 3.0 percent and 1.0 percent of the male and female headed households respectively in the district, have desktop/laptops. This low and seriously insignificant ownership of ICT equipment i.e. mobile phones, computers and internet usage have serious implication for the development of the district.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	7524	100.0	184	2.4
Male	5439	100.0	163	3.0
Female	2085	100.0	21	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Disability as defined in the 2010 Population and Housing Census are those who are unable to perform specific tasks/activities or are restricted in their performance due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. The development of a nation depends on the contributions of not only a segment of the population but on the collective contribution of every individual, including Persons with Disabilities (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 the country. For instance the government has enacted the Disability Act (2006), Act 715 to address issues of high poverty among PWDs due to low levels of education and lack of employable skills; inaccessibility to public transport; and unfriendly environmental facilities such as the widespread absence of ramps for PWDs to public high rise buildings and uncovered drains and gutters.

6.2 Population with Disability

The 2010 PHC disability questions designed to facilitate multiple responses and as a result, the proportions of specific disabilities may not add up to 100.0 percent. Table 6.1 shows population by type of locality, disability type and sex. From Table 6.1, a total of 2,046 persons are with some form of disability in the Lambussie-Karni District representing 4.0 percent of the total population. Also, 1,093 (4.1%) of the female population have some form of disability while 953 (3.8%) of the male population have one form of disability or the other. Sight related disability is the most predominant form of disability (52.3%) in the district. The next dominant disability is hearing (25.3%) then physical (17.1%). The other forms of disabilities are intellectual (9.7%), speech (9.4%), emotional (8.1%) and others 8.7 percent.

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

Disability Type/ Type of locality	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	51,654	100.0	24,952	100.0	26,702	100.0
No disability	49,608	96.0	23,999	96.2	25,609	95.9
With a disability	2,046	4.0	953	3.8	1,093	4.1
Sight	1,070	52.3	446	46.8	624	57.1
Hearing	517	25.3	216	22.7	301	27.5
Speech	193	9.4	119	12.5	74	6.8
Physical	356	17.4	169	17.7	187	17.1
Intellectual	199	9.7	116	12.2	83	7.6
Emotional	165	8.1	79	8.3	86	7.9
Other	177	8.7	96	10.1	81	7.4
Urban						
Total	6,869	100.0	3,296	100.0	3,573	100.0
No disability	6,551	95.4	3,163	96.0	3,388	94.8
With a disability	318	4.6	133	4.0	185	5.2
Sight	148	46.5	52	39.1	96	51.9
Hearing	70	22.0	23	17.3	47	25.4
Speech	33	10.4	19	14.3	14	7.6
Physical	66	20.8	23	17.3	43	23.2
Intellectual	25	7.9	14	10.5	11	5.9
Emotional	40	12.6	21	15.8	19	10.3
Other	25	7.9	17	12.8	8	4.3
Rural						
Total	44,785	100.0	21,656	100.0	23,129	100.0
No disability	43,057	96.1	20,836	96.2	22,221	96.1
With a disability	1,728	3.9	820	3.8	908	3.9
Sight	922	53.4	394	48.0	528	58.1
Hearing	447	25.9	193	23.5	254	28.0
Speech	160	9.3	100	12.2	60	6.6
Physical	290	16.8	146	17.8	144	15.9
Intellectual	174	10.1	102	12.4	72	7.9
Emotional	125	7.2	58	7.1	67	7.4
Other	152	8.8	79	9.6	73	8.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Population with Disability by type of locality

Table 6.1 further shows population with disability by locality. In terms of type of locality, 4.6 percent of urban population are with some form of disability. Also, 4.0 percent of the urban male population are with disabilities while 5.2 percent of the urban female population are also with disabilities. In the rural areas of the district, 3.9 percent of the population have disabilities. Again 3.8 percent of rural male population of the rural male population have disability while 3.9 percent of the rural female population also have disability. (Table 6.1)

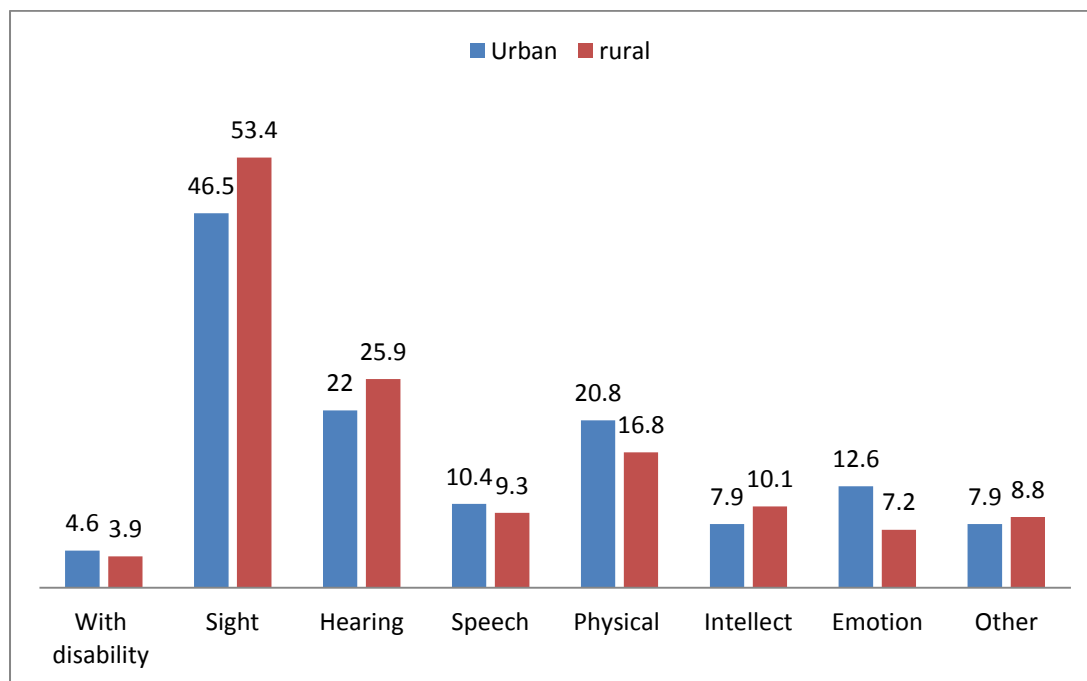
6.4 Type of Disability by Type of Locality

Information was collected on persons with visual/sight impairment, hearing impairment, mental retardation, emotional challenges or behavioural disorders and other physical challenges. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest (52.3%) followed by hearing

disability (25.3%) and physical disability (17.4%). These three types of disabilities in the district are the commonest and account for about 95.0 percent of total disability in the district. However, there are people with multiple disabilities.

Figure 6.1 shows the distribution of disability by type of locality. It is observed that, the proportions of persons with sight (53.4%), hearing (25.9%) and intellectual (10.1%) disabilities are higher in the rural areas while physical (20.8%), emotional (12.6%) and speech (10.4%) disabilities are higher in the urban areas.

Figure 6.1: Population by type of locality and type of disability



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 shows persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity in the district. Out of the total of 1,699 disabled persons, 15 years and older 52.1 percent are employed, 2.5 percent are unemployed and 45.4 are economically inactive. Of the total male disabled persons 15 years and older 56.7 percent are employed, 3.1 percent are unemployed and 40.2 percent are economically inactive. Of the total female disabled persons (947), 48.5 percent are employed, 2.0 percent unemployed and 49.5 percent economically inactive.

Among the male population 15 years and older, persons with sight disability constituted (387) 51.5, out of this 52.5 percent are employed, 3.4 percent unemployed and 44.1 percent economically inactive. For hearing disability 58.1 percent are employed and 6.5 percent unemployed, whilst 35.4 percent are economically not active.

Among the female persons 15 years and older with sight disability recorded 44.6 percent employed, 1.1 percent unemployed and 54.3 percent economically not active. Also, among the persons with hearing disability recorded, 43.6 percent are employed, 3.9 percent unemployed and 52.5 percent economically not active.

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

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	29,492	100.0	20,111	68.2	766	2.6	8,615	29.2
Without disability	27,793	100.0	19,225	69.2	724	2.6	7,844	28.2
With disability	1,699	100.0	886	52.1	42	2.5	771	45.4
Sight	957	100.0	457	47.8	19	2	481	50.3
Hearing	405	100.0	199	49.1	20	4.9	186	45.9
Speech	127	100.0	73	57.5	6	4.7	48	37.8
Physical	304	100.0	132	43.4	6	2	166	54.6
Intellect	146	100.0	64	43.8	5	3.4	77	52.7
Emotion	132	100.0	65	49.2	3	2.3	64	48.5
Other	133	100.0	83	62.4	1	0.8	49	36.8
Male								
Total	13,143	100.0	9,163	69.7	340	2.6	3,640	27.7
Without disability	12,391	100.0	8,736	70.5	317	2.6	3,338	26.9
With disability	752	100.0	427	56.8	23	3.1	302	40.2
Sight	387	100.0	203	52.5	13	3.4	171	44.2
Hearing	155	100.0	90	58.1	10	6.5	55	35.5
Speech	71	100.0	48	67.6	0	0	23	32.4
Physical	135	100.0	67	49.6	0	0	68	50.4
Intellect	81	100.0	39	48.1	2	2.5	40	49.4
Emotion	63	100.0	33	52.4	2	3.2	28	44.4
Other	68	100.0	44	64.7	1	1.5	23	33.8
Female								
Total	16,349	100.0	10,948	67	426	2.6	4,975	30.4
Without disability	15,402	100.0	10,489	68.1	407	2.6	4,506	29.3
With disability	947	100.0	459	48.5	19	2	469	49.5
Sight	570	100.0	254	44.6	6	1.1	310	54.4
Hearing	250	100.0	109	43.6	10	4	131	52.4
Speech	56	100.0	25	44.6	6	10.7	25	44.6
Physical	169	100.0	65	38.5	6	3.6	98	58
Intellect	65	100.0	25	38.5	3	4.6	37	56.9
Emotion	69	100.0	32	46.4	1	1.4	36	52.2
Other	65	100.0	39	60	0	0	26	40

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 shows population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education in the district. Of the disabled persons in the district, 71.2 percent have never attended school while about 28.8 percent have attended school at various levels of which 13.5 percent had primary education. Only 6.6 percent attended up to basic (Middle/JSS/JHS) level while 1.9 percent and 0.2 percent had attended up to post-secondary and bachelor degree levels respectively.

Of those with sight related disabilities, 76.3 have never attended school, whilst 10.8 percent had primary education, also 6.4 percent of them had education up to the level of Middle/JSS/SHS whilst 2.3 percent had Senior high school (SHS), 1.4 percent had post-secondary level, and only 0.5 had bachelor degrees. Among those with physical (mobility)

disability, 75.4 percent had never attended school. Whilst 9.3 attended primary and only 0.3 percent had bachelor degrees.

In terms of sex, 63.0 percent of the males with disability have never attended school, but 17.4 have primary education while 2.1 percent had post-secondary education. Also 0.5 percent bachelor degree and only 0.2 percent had post graduate certificate.

Among the females PWDs, 78.2 percent had never attended school. However, 10.2 percent of them have had primary education and 1.7 percent has primary education, 1.7 percent has post-secondary education and none of them has post graduate education.

The indication from the data is that with male never attended of 63.0 percent implies 37.0 percent have various levels of education and among the females 78.2 percent have never attended school implying only 21.8 percent among them have various levels of education. The implication here is that the male child with any form of disability is more likely to be sent to school than the girl child with disability.

Table 6.3: Population 3 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	47,213	49.1	4.9	3.1	25.8	11.2	3.7	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.0
No disability	45,202	48.1	5.0	3.2	26.3	11.5	3.7	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.0
With a disability	2,011	71.2	1.8	1.3	13.4	6.6	2.8	0.7	1.9	0.2	0.1
Sight	1,057	76.3	1.1	0.8	10.8	6.4	2.3	0.4	1.4	0.5	0.0
Hearing	502	74.3	2.6	0.8	14.1	5.2	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.4
Speech	188	64.9	2.1	1.1	20.7	5.3	1.6	2.7	1.6	0.0	0.0
Physical	353	75.4	2.3	0.8	9.3	4.0	3.4	1.1	3.4	0.3	0.0
Intellectual	194	71.6	2.6	2.1	14.9	3.6	1.5	2.2	1.5	0.0	0.0
Emotional	162	67.3	1.9	2.5	16.6	5.6	3.7	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Other	174	57.5	5.2	1.1	19.5	9.2	2.9	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0
Male											
Total	22,570	41.3	5.1	3.5	29.0	13.0	5.0	0.8	1.8	0.4	0.1
No disability	21,632	40.4	5.2	3.6	29.5	13.2	5.1	0.7	1.8	0.4	0.1
With a disability	938	63.0	1.8	1.7	17.4	8.6	3.3	1.4	2.1	0.5	0.2
Sight	440	69.1	1.1	1.1	14.6	8.9	1.8	0.7	1.6	1.1	0.0
Hearing	210	66.5	2.4	1.0	18.5	6.7	1.0	2.4	0.5	0.0	1.0
Speech	115	62.6	0.9	1.7	22.6	4.3	2.6	4.4	0.9	0.0	0.0
Physical	167	68.2	1.2	0.6	12.6	6.0	5.4	2.4	3.0	0.6	0.0
Intellectual	111	66.7	0.0	2.7	18.9	5.4	1.8	3.6	0.9	0.0	0.0
Emotional	77	61.0	0.0	3.9	16.9	7.8	7.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	96	51.0	4.2	2.1	24.0	9.3	4.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0

Table 6.3: Population 3 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	24,643	56.1	4.6	2.8	22.9	9.6	2.5	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0
No disability	23,570	55.1	4.8	2.9	23.4	9.7	2.5	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0
With a disability	1,073	78.2	1.8	0.8	10.2	4.8	2.3	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.0
Sight	617	81.5	1.1	0.5	8.1	4.7	2.6	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0
Hearing	292	79.8	2.7	0.7	11.0	4.1	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Speech	73	68.5	4.2	0.0	17.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0
Physical	186	81.6	3.2	1.1	6.5	2.2	1.6	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0
Intellectual	83	78.4	6.0	1.2	9.6	1.2	1.2	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
Emotional	85	72.9	3.5	1.2	16.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
Other	78	65.4	6.4	0.0	14.1	9.0	1.3	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture has for many decades dominated the economy of the country and contributed more than one-third of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The economy of the Lambussie-Karni District is mainly agrarian, with the people engaged in the cultivation of food crops (grains such as millet, sorghum and maize; roots and tubers, particularly yams and legumes, including groundnuts and beans). Households in the district are also actively engaged in rearing livestock, including cattle and small ruminants.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 shows that a total of 6,325 households, representing 84.1 percent of the households are engaged in agricultural activities. However, among the urban households, 54.0 percent are engaged in agriculture compared to 89.5 percent of the rural households.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	7,524	100.0	1,161	100.0	6,363	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	6,325	84.1	627	54.0	5,698	89.5
Households not engaged in Agriculture	1,199	15.9	534	46.0	665	10.5
Crop Farming	6,075	96.0	514	82.0	5,561	97.6
Tree Planting	82	1.3	4	0.6	78	1.4
Livestock Rearing	4,911	77.6	409	65.2	4,502	79.0
Fish Farming	14	0.2	0	0.0	14	0.2

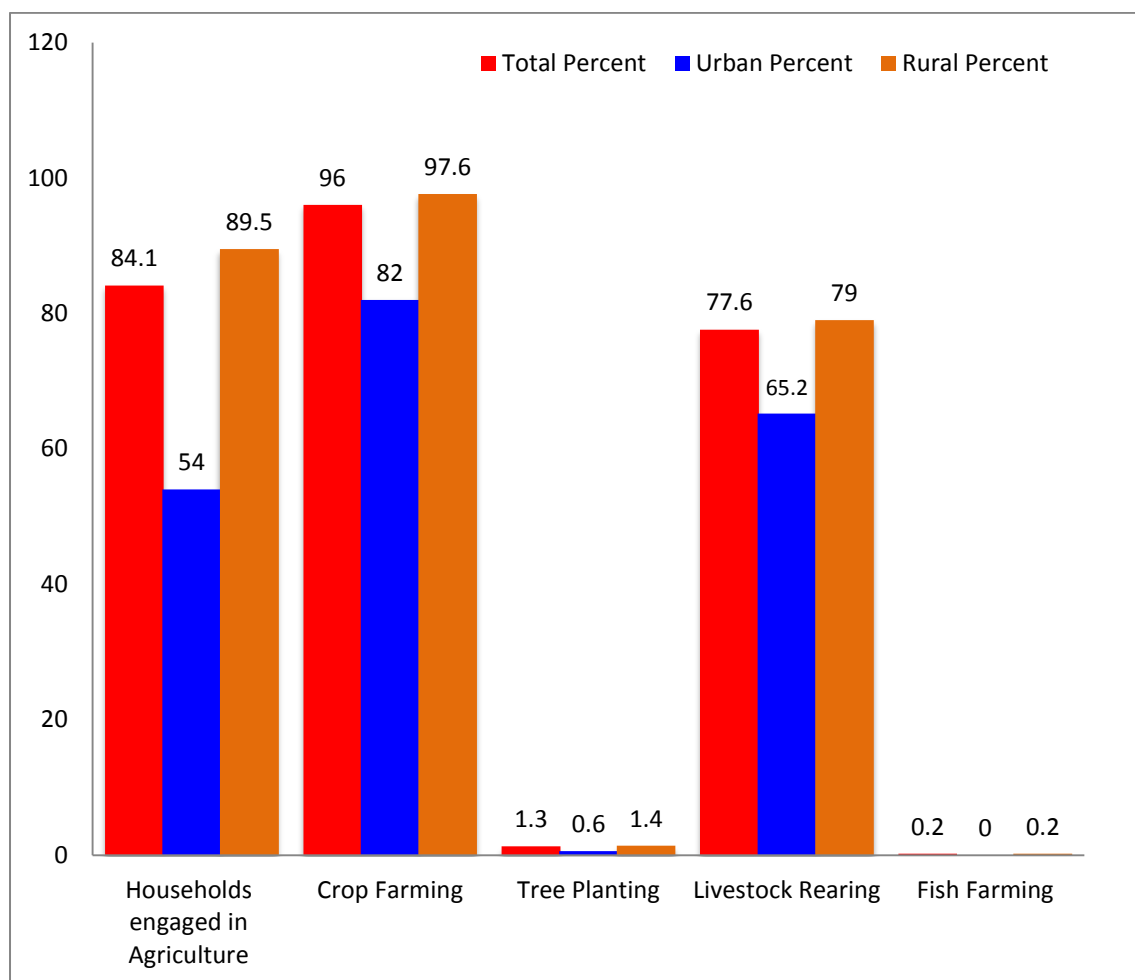
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Figure 7.1 shows the percentage distribution of households engaged in agriculture activities in the district. Crop farming (96.0%) and livestock rearing (77.6%) are the dominant agricultural activities by households in the district.

A proportion of 82.0 and 97.6 percent are engaged in crop farming in the rural and urban localities respectively. The proportion engaged in livestock rearing is 65.2 percent in the urban areas compared to 79.0 percent in the rural areas. Many more households (1.4%) are engaged in tree planting in the rural areas compared to the urban localities (0.6%). Fish farming (0.2%) is not a prevalent agricultural activity in the district.

Figure 7.1: Percentage distribution of households engaged in agricultural activities



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Types of Livestock and Other Animals Reared

Agricultural households in the district are engaged in a number of farming activities ranging from cattle rearing to fish farming. Table 7.2 shows the Distribution of Livestock, Birds, others reared and their Keepers within the households in the district. The total number of animals in the district is 124,398 and the total number of keepers is 34,571 with an average of 10.9 animals per keeper.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock/Other animals	Animals		Keepers		Average per keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	124,398	100.0	11,436	100.0	10.9
Beehives	607	0.5	51	0.4	11.9
Cattle	12,808	10.3	1,002	8.8	12.8
Chicken	38,790	31.2	2,831	24.8	13.7
Dove	353	0.3	16	0.1	22.1
Duck	1,625	1.3	162	1.4	10.0
Goat	39,362	31.6	3,905	34.1	10.1
Grass-cutter	705	0.6	33	0.3	21.4
Guinea fowl	8,732	7.1	748	6.5	11.7
Ostrich	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Pig	8,467	6.8	1,383	12.1	6.1
Rabbit	222	0.2	16	0.1	13.9
Sheep	11,614	9.3	1,089	9.5	10.7
Silk worm	96	0.1	10	0.1	9.6
Snail	2	0.0	1	0.0	2.0
Turkey	180	0.1	23	0.2	7.8
Other (specify)	773	0.6	151	1.3	5.1
Fish farming	0	0.0	15	0.1	4.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Table 7.2, goats (31.6%), chicken (31.2%) and cattle (10.3%) are dominant animals kept accounting for 73.1 percent together. There are 8,732 (7.1%) guinea fowls with an average of 11.7 birds per keeper and 11,614 (9.3%) sheep with an average of 10.7 animals per keeper. Rabbits and grass-cutters are also reared in the district though in very small numbers. Snail farming, ostrich keeping, inland fishing and as well as marine fishing are virtually non-existent in the district.

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information about housing characteristics in the Lambussie-Karni District. These include housing stock, type of materials used for the dwelling unit, number of sleeping rooms occupied by the household members, ownership of houses, fuel for cooking and nature of waste disposal (solid and liquid).

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 presents the stock of houses and households by type of locality. The district household population of 50,896 live in a total of 5,798 houses. The average household size of the district is 6.8 persons, higher than the national and regional averages of (4.4) and (6.2) respectively. In terms of the rural urban divide the average household size in the urban and rural areas are 5.7 and 7.0 persons respectively.

The data indicate that the average population per house in the district stands at 8.8 persons, higher than the regional average of 8.4 persons. The district has the same average households per house (1.3) as the region and rural areas. However, the urban average household per house is 1.2.

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

Categories	Total				
	country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	702,110	51,654	6,869	44,785
Total household population	24,076,327	688,333	50,896	6,620	44,276
Number of houses	3,392,745	82,293	5,798	955	4,843
Number of households	5,467,054	110,174	7,524	1,161	6,363
Average households per house	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Population per house*	7.1	8.4	8.8	6.9	9.1
Average household size	4.4	6.2	6.8	5.7	7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

This section looks at the type of dwelling unit occupied by the households in the Lambussie-Karni District. It also looks at the holding or ownership and tenancy arrangements under which the households occupy the dwelling units. Houses can be built in a large variety of shapes. A basic variance is between free-standing houses and various types of attached or multi-user dwellings. These may vary greatly in size and by number of room provided. Although there appears to be many different types of dwelling units, many of the variations are purely as a matter of style rather than as a result of spatial arrangement.

8.3.1 Type of dwelling units (occupied)

Table 8.2 shows the type of occupied dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality. The data indicate that, a total of 7,524 households occupy dwelling units in the district during the 2010 Population and Housing Census. A little above half of households

(58.0%) live in rooms in compound houses. Those who live in separate houses are 25.3 percent and semi-detached house 9.3 percent, with the rest distributed among the other type of occupied dwelling units.

Within the male headed households in the district, 58.3 percent occupy compound houses while 25.0 and 9.2 percent occupy separate and semi-detached houses respectively. This three types of dwelling units together accounted for 92.5 percent of occupied dwelling units in the district. Among the female headed households in the district, 57.1 percent occupy compound houses while 25.9 and 10.2 percent occupy separate and semi-detached houses respectively, and again these three types of dwelling units account for 93.2 percent of occupied total dwelling units.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	110,174	7,524	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	33,704	1,902	25.3	25.0	25.9	15.5	27.1
Semi-detached house	391,548	9,993	702	9.3	9.0	10.2	8.7	9.4
Flat/Apartment	256,355	1,400	95	1.3	1.0	2.0	1	1.3
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	58,161	4,363	58	58.3	57.1	70.9	55.6
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	3,715	255	3.4	3.7	2.6	0.8	3.9
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	1,853	144	1.9	2.1	1.5	0.7	2.1
Tent	10,343	283	21	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0.3
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	39	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	261	9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	611	29	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.2	0.1
Other	9,846	154	3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Ownership status of dwelling

Table 8.3 shows ownership status of dwellings by sex of the head of household and type of locality. The data indicates that a substantial proportion (84.4%) of households live in dwelling unit owned by a member of the household. Ownership of dwelling by a relative other than household member is 5.6 percent while that of other private individual and other private agency each accounts for 6.1 and 2.9 percent respectively.

In the district, the proportion of female headed household that own their dwelling is lower (74.5%) than the male headed households that own their dwellings (88.2%).

With reference to ownership of dwelling by relative other than household member, female headed households account for 10.3 percent while male headed households have only 3.8 percent. This means more female headed households are found in dwellings owned by relative than is the case for male headed households. Similarly, more female headed

households 9.6 percent are found in dwellings owned by other private individual than male headed household 4.7 percent.

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

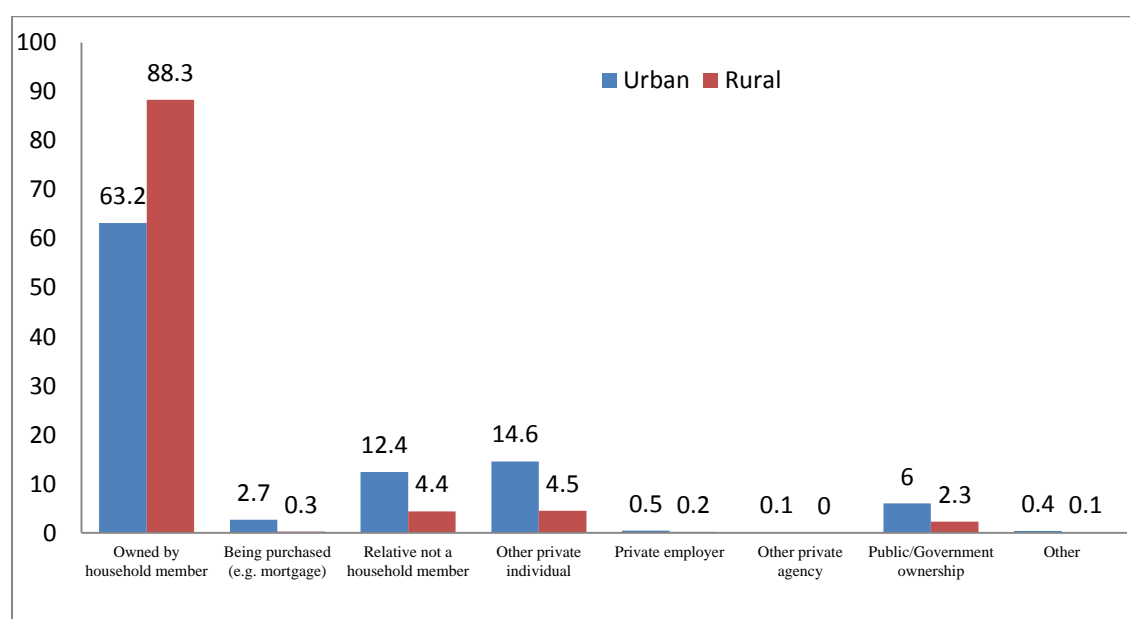
Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	110,174	7,524	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	91,264	6,351	84.4	88.2	74.5	63.2	88.3
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	608	47	0.6	0.3	1.4	2.7	0.3
Relative not a household member	851,630	5,362	421	5.6	3.8	10.3	12.4	4.4
Other private individual	1,439,021	9,534	456	6.1	4.7	9.6	14.6	4.5
Private employer	83,610	353	18	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2
Other private agency	21,123	273	4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Public/Government ownership	118,804	2,410	217	2.9	2.6	3.6	6.0	2.3
Other	24,000	370	10	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In the urban areas, the proportion of households in dwellings owned by household member is 63.2 percent compared to 88.3 percent in the rural areas.

Ownership of dwelling in urban areas by relative other than a household member and other private individual accounts for 12.4 percent and 14.6 percent respectively compared to 4.4 percent and 4.5 percent respectively in rural areas.

Figure 8.1: Ownership status of dwelling by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Material of Outer Walls, Floor and Roof

One important indicator of the living standard of households is the quality of the construction material of the house. Houses made from sub-standard materials are more prone to destruction by natural disasters while those made of good and durable items not only withstand disasters, but stay long.

8.4.1 Material of outer walls

The main construction materials for outer walls in the district are cement block/concrete, palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia and mud/mud bricks or earth.

Table 8.4 shows main materials used for construction of outer wall of dwelling units in the district. For the purpose of house construction, mud bricks or earth (82.9%) and cement blocks/concrete (14.5%) are the two main materials used for outer walls in the district.

In the urban areas, materials commonly used are mud bricks or earth (71.1%) and cement blocks/ concrete (27.8%) compared to 0.2 percent of wood, metal steel/slate/asbestos, stone, palm leaf /thatch (grass)/raffia and burnt bricks.

In the rural areas, 85.2 percent use mud bricks/earth to construct the outer walls of dwelling units. Also, 12.0 percent make use of cement blocks/concrete to construct outer walls. Wood accounts for 0.95 percent, metal sheet/slate/asbestos and stone 0.3 percent

It was also realised that there are small proportions (0.2%) of households using bamboo for house construction in both the urban and rural areas. This perhaps is as a result of the non-availability of the bamboo species in the district.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
Total	5,817,607	118,292	8,155	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	88,739	6,758	82.9	71.1	85.2
Wood	200,594	883	67	0.8	0.2	0.9
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	568	24	0.3	0.2	0.3
Stone	11,330	230	23	0.3	0.2	0.3
Burnt bricks	38,237	408	7	0.1	0.2	0.1
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	24,924	1,186	14.5	27.8	12.0
Landcrete	104,270	1,159	19	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bamboo	8,206	87	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	888	41	0.5	0.2	0.6
Other	39,206	406	28	0.3	0.0	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Floor material

Materials used for floors of dwelling units in the district are mainly cement/concrete (33.3%) and earth/mud (65.7%). The type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the appearance, and have effects on the quality and 'health' status of the occupants of the house.

Table 8.5 shows the main construction material used for the floor of the dwelling units by type of locality in the district. Some floors are easily contaminated and are difficult to clean or disinfect depending on the material used. In the urban areas, 16.2 percent of households use earth/mud for the construction of floor compared to 74.8 percent in the rural areas. However, majority of households in the urban areas (82.7%) use cement/concrete for floors compared to 24.3 percent in the rural areas.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	110,174	7,524	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	42,447	4,947	65.7	16.2	74.8
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	65,714	2,509	33.3	82.7	24.3
Stone	32,817	310	9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Burnt brick	6,537	67	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood	52,856	8	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	176	5	0.1	0.2	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	700	26	0.3	0.7	0.3
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	238	1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	15,567	514	24	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Roofing materials

Table 8.6 shows main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality in the district. The materials comprise mud bricks, metal sheet, wood, slate/asbestos, bamboo, roofing tile, raffia and others.

Out of the total dwelling units in the urban areas as shown by Table 8.6, 3.5 percent used mud/bricks for roofing compared to 27.1 percent in the rural areas. The table further shows that 0.6 percent of dwelling units in urban areas use wood compared to 2.3 percent in rural areas. Many more dwelling units (94.1%) use metal sheet in urban than in rural areas (58.4%). The proportion of dwelling units that use slate/asbestos represents 0.6 percent in the urban areas and 0.1 percent in the rural areas.

The proportion of dwelling units that use cement/concrete for roofing is 0.4 percent and 1.2 percent in the urban and rural areas respectively. It can therefore be concluded that most of the households in both the rural and urban areas in the district do not use roofing tile.

About 0.8 percent of the households in the urban area use thatch/palm leaf or raffia compared to 8.7 percent in the rural areas.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	118,292	8,155	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	14,910	1,898	23.3	3.5	27.1
Wood	45,547	1,399	162	2.0	0.6	2.3
Metal sheet	4,152,259	91,046	5,235	64.2	94.1	58.4
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	245	16	0.2	0.6	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	717	87	1.1	0.4	1.2
Roofing tile	31,456	362	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	283	62	0.8	0.0	0.9
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	8,394	604	7.4	0.8	8.7
Other	35,935	936	88	1.1	0.1	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The relationship between the number of rooms and the number of persons occupying it, is an indication of the space available per person. Table 8.7 shows household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in a dwelling unit.

Out of 7,524 household's single (one) room occupancy recorded 11.7 percent. , 15.7 percent occupied two rooms and 16.1 percent occupied four rooms. The highest proportion of household room occupancy in the district is 20.1 percent (3 rooms) while the lowest is 4.1 percent (8 rooms).

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
	Number	Percent									
Total	7,524	100.0	11.7	15.7	20.1	16.1	10.6	8.7	5.0	4.1	7.9
1	475	100.0	61.3	20.0	9.9	3.2	0.6	2.1	0.8	0.8	1.3
2	508	100.0	32.9	30.5	18.3	9.4	3.7	1.2	2.6	0.6	0.8
3	600	100.0	23.3	29.2	21.7	11.5	5.2	3.8	1.8	1.2	2.3
4	693	100.0	17.2	28.7	22.5	17.5	5.1	4.0	1.3	2.5	1.3
5	898	100.0	8.6	19.6	27.2	19.4	9.6	6.2	3.7	3.2	2.6
6	839	100.0	5.0	15.4	25.7	20.1	11.9	10.1	4.6	2.9	4.2
7	796	100.0	2.3	13.1	27.4	18.8	13.8	9.0	6.3	3.9	5.4
8	635	100.0	1.6	8.5	22.5	20.6	16.1	12.4	6.8	4.1	7.4
9	509	100.0	1.6	7.5	20.8	21.0	15.5	10.0	7.5	4.1	12.0
10+	1,571	100.0	0.4	3.8	10.1	14.7	14.7	15.5	8.8	9.5	22.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

This could be attributed to the fact that people are beginning to shift from the extended family system to a nuclear family system thus the need for many rooms for household occupancy is reducing. It is observed that many households use single (one) room 61.3 percent. As the household size increase from one to four, the demand for one room begins to drop in preference for higher number of rooms. The household size with the least preference for a single room is household size 10 and above (0.2%).

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

In this section the report looks at how the households access utility services and the availability of such services in the district. The term utilities refer to the set of services consumed by the members of the households in their everyday life, usually these services are provided by some public/private utility companies. Examples of such services are namely electricity, water, and liquid/solid waste management systems and some facilities in the type of the dwelling units occupied by the household such as cooking and bath space etc.

8.6.1 Main source of lighting of dwelling unit

Lighting as part of housing facility was captured by the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Table 8.8 shows the main source of lightening of dwelling units by type of locality. The data indicates that, flashlight/torch is the most common source of lighting, accounting for 49.3 percent in the Lambussie-Karni District. Use of electricity (mains) by households constitutes 19.7 percent of lighting source compared to 25.4 percent for kerosene lamps.

As expected, electricity (mains) (58.2%) is the most common source of lighting in urban areas compared with 12.6 percent in the rural areas. Whereas flashlight/torch accounts for 56.7 percent in rural areas, the urban areas recorded only 9.1 percent. The use of other sources of lighting (gas lamp, solar energy, candles, firewood, crops residue and others) barely adds up to about 5.0 percent in the district.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	110,174	7,524	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	34,044	1,480	19.7	58.2	12.6
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	613	41	0.5	1.0	0.5
Kerosene lamp	971,807	21,455	1,914	25.4	29.9	24.6
Gas lamp	9,378	303	22	0.3	0.2	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	804	46	0.6	0.3	0.7
Candle	41,214	333	30	0.4	0.3	0.4
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	49,606	3,713	49.3	9.1	56.7
Firewood	13,241	1,332	167	2.2	0.8	2.5
Crop residue	4,623	361	57	0.8	0.0	0.9
Other	11,739	1,323	54	0.7	0.2	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The availability, accessibility and affordability of kerosene and kerosene lamp are necessary for lighting purposes in the district and should therefore engage the attention of planners and the local administration. In recent times the high cost of kerosene and the relative ease of using torch light, its availability and relative low cost of usage is making a lot of rural dwellers to switch from kerosene lanterns to torch lights. This notwithstanding, the rural electrification programme needs to be intensified as the availability of electricity is not meant only for household lighting and cooking but also for the promotion of industrial and other economic activities, including further processing and preservation of food items.

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

The distribution of cooking space and main source of cooking fuel used by households is presented in Table 8.9. The table shows that, the main source of cooking fuel used by the various households both in rural and urban areas are wood, gas, electricity, kerosene, charcoal, crop residue, saw dust, animal waste and any other material not mentioned. About 2.8 percent and 1.6 percent did not use any of the types of fuel (none, no cooking) implying those households do not cook..

Wood is the dominant (88.8%) source of fuel for cooking in the rural areas compared to its use in the urban areas (29.5%). It is encouraging to notice that 4.5 percent and 2.9 percent of households use gas for cooking in both urban and rural areas respectively. The use of electricity for cooking is about the same in both rural and urban areas though almost negligible (0.3%).

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	7,524	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	2,269	134	1.8	2.8	1.6
Wood	2,197,083	80,916	5,992	79.6	29.5	88.8
Gas	996,518	4,553	238	3.2	4.5	2.9
Electricity	29,794	400	20	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	278	4	0.1	0.2	0.0
Charcoal	1,844,290	20,921	1,111	14.8	62.8	6.0
Crop residue	45,292	720	24	0.3	0.0	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	63	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	20	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	34	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	7,524	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	4,511	213	2.8	3.3	2.8
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	46,063	3,337	44.4	23.3	48.2
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	2,849	344	4.6	5.9	4.3
Enclosure without roof	117,614	1,967	66	0.9	0.4	1.0
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	1,440	80	1.1	0.8	1.1
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,190	36	0.5	0.1	0.6
Veranda	1,173,946	19,012	910	12.1	27.1	9.4
Open space in compound	1,115,464	32,914	2,531	33.6	38.8	32.7
Other	21,007	228	7	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.9 further shows the types of cooking spaces in Lambussie-Karni District. About 12.1 percent of households in the district cook on verandas, and four in ten dwelling units (44.4%) has cooking space that is separate for exclusive use of the household. Also, 33.6 percent of households use open spaces in compounds for cooking.

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

The availability, accessibility, affordability and reliability of improved drinking water are an important aspect of the health of household members in the district. Water is considered as safe and potable when it is treated. Potable water is water which is fit for human and other animals' consumption. It is commonly referred to as drinking water, in a reference to its intended use. Water may be naturally potable, as is the case with springs, or it may need to be treated to be safe. In either instance, the safety of water is assessed with tests to confirm the absence of potential harmful contaminants.

Households in the district derive their drinking water from diverse sources. However, three main sources are borehole, pipe-borne outside dwelling, and river/stream, which together is used by 77.9 percent of households.

From Table 8.10, over one-half of households (56.1%) rely on bore-hole/pump/tube well sources of water. The proportion of rural households (62.3 %) that uses borehole/pump/tube well is more than twice the number of urban households (22.6 %). About 6.4 percent of households have pipe-borne water inside dwelling in the district. Only 2.1 percent of households in the district use public tap or stand pipes. A proportion of 1.2 percent of households in the rural communities in the district rely on public tap or standpipes compared with 6.5 percent in urban areas.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	7,524	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	5,933	485	6.4	18.1	4.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	12,542	966	12.8	25.4	10.5
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	4,807	155	2.1	6.5	1.2
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	70,759	4,224	56.1	22.6	62.3
Protected well	321,091	4,011	451	6.0	17.4	3.9
Rain water	39,438	172	6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	368	29	0.4	0.5	0.4
Bottled water	20,261	50	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	823	20	0.3	0.7	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	302	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	1,719	260	3.5	6.7	2.9
Unprotected spring	12,222	287	5	0.1	0.1	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	7,037	679	9.0	0.4	10.6
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,344	239	3.2	1.6	3.5
Other	3,972	20	1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Most households use borehole/pump/tube well (54.8%) for other domestic purposes with the urban to rural proportions being 23.5 percent and 60.6 percent respectively. Only 3.1 percent of households use unprotected wells for domestic activities compared to pipe-borne outside dwelling (12.7%) and public tap or stand pipe (1.9%).

Table 8.10: Main source of water of dwelling units for drinking and for other domestic purposes (cont'd)

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	7,524	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	5,864	481	6.4	18.3	4.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	12,144	953	12.7	23.1	10.8
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	4,314	144	1.9	6.3	1.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	68,035	4,126	54.8	23.5	60.6
Protected well	465,775	5,057	452	6.0	18.0	3.8
Rain water	39,916	360	54	0.7	1.6	0.6
Protected spring	18,854	301	20	0.3	0.8	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	316	3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	1,897	237	3.1	6.2	2.6
Unprotected spring	15,738	330	15	0.2	0.1	0.2
River/Stream	588,590	8,759	783	10.4	0.4	12.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	2,546	246	3.3	1.6	3.6
Other	10,302	251	10	0.1	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and serves as an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of every household in the dwelling unit.

Table 8.11 shows the number of toilet and bathing facilities used by households in the district. There are 5,855 households who do not have toilet facility in their dwelling units representing 77.8 percent. They resort to open spaces, beaches or fields or any place of convenience for them. The use of W.C. is not common in the district, only 259 households (3.4%) use W.C. About 13 households (0.2%) used Bucket/Pan.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	7,524	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	80,321	5,855	77.8	44.5	83.9
W.C.	839,611	3,440	259	3.4	4.9	3.2
Pit latrine	1,040,883	6,853	444	5.9	10.9	5.0
KVIP	572,824	4,929	209	2.8	7.2	2.0
Bucket/Pan	40,678	112	13	0.2	0.3	0.2
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, PitPan etc.)	1,893,291	14,016	726	9.6	32.0	5.6
Other	23,385	503	18	0.2	0.1	0.3
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	7,524	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	47,176	3,120	41.5	34.6	42.7
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	23,638	1,621	21.5	50.3	16.3
Private open cubicle	381,979	11,927	790	10.5	4.9	11.5
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	11,561	608	8.1	2.8	9.0
Public bath house	140,501	1,643	33	0.4	0.2	0.5
Bathroom in another house	187,337	898	61	0.8	1.0	0.8
Open space around house	372,556	12,856	1,260	16.7	5.9	18.7
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	180	18	0.2	0.0	0.3
Other	16,276	295	13	0.2	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Also, about 42 percent of households in the district own bathroom for exclusive use. The proportion is higher for rural areas (42.7%) than urban areas (34.6%). Again, 21.5 percent of households share separate bathrooms in the same house with other household members. This is however more common in urban areas (50.3%) than it is in rural areas (16.3%).

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Waste disposal continues to be a rising challenge with populations growth nationally coupled with industrial development. The effect of this are also felt in the district..

Also, one of the most difficult challenges for both urban and rural areas in the district and region as a whole is failure to adopt modern and hygienic solid and liquid waste disposal systems.

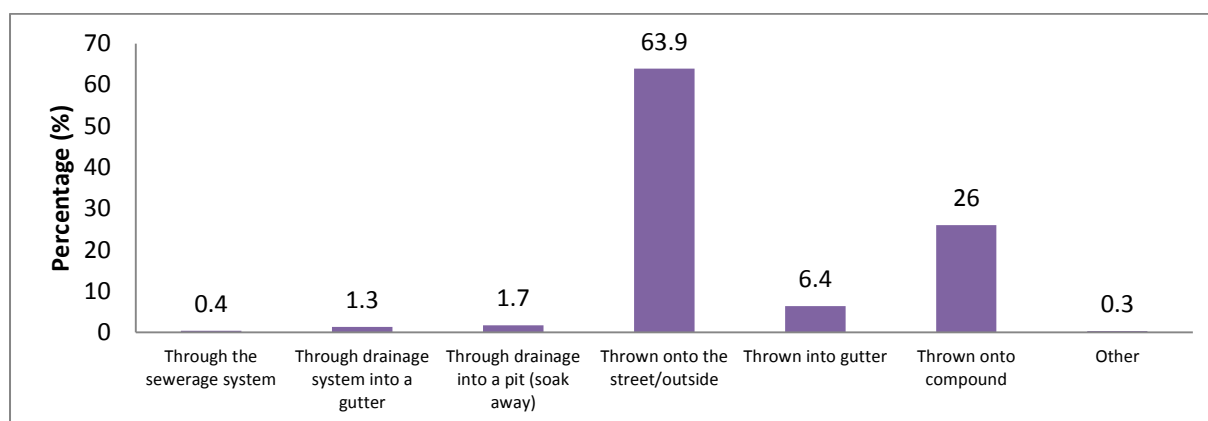
Table 8.12 shows the main methods of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality in the district. Acceptable waste management helps to prevent the spread of some types of infections and improves the quality of the environment. The table shows that 54.7 percent of the households dispose solid waste by dumping it indiscriminately while 28.5 percent dispose of waste in public dump or open space. Only 6.9 percent of the household disposes waste in approved public dump (container) and 2.6 percent by burning.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	7,524	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	5,123	418	5.6	5.3	5.6
Burned by household	584,820	6,518	195	2.6	4.0	2.3
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	13,969	517	6.9	14.2	5.5
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	40,538	2,147	28.5	53.3	24.0
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	39,635	4,113	54.7	22.0	60.6
Buried by household	182,615	3,515	104	1.4	1.2	1.4
Other	53,805	876	30	0.4	0.1	0.5
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	7,524	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	1,746	33	0.4	0.5	0.4
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	3,573	95	1.3	3.8	0.8
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	3,633	131	1.7	1.4	1.8
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	71,344	4,808	63.9	66.0	63.5
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	3,958	479	6.4	4.1	6.8
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	25,348	1,956	26.0	23.9	26.4
Other	38,294	572	22	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.2 shows that 63.9 percent of the households disposed their liquid waste by throwing them onto the street/outside, with 66.0 percent and 63.5 percent in the urban and rural areas throwing their waste onto the street/outside respectively, while 26.0 percent of households throw their waste on their compound. Less than 1.0 percent of the households disposed their wastes through the sewerage system, 1.3 percent through a drainage system into a gutter, 1.7 percent and 6.4 percent thrown into a drainage system into a pit (soak away) and gutters respectively.

Figure 8.2: Percentage distribution of households by methods of liquid waste disposal

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The Lambussie-Karni District covers a total land area of 811.9 square kilometers and has a population density of 63.6 persons per kilometer. It is the district with the fourth smallest population apart from the Sissala West, Nandom and Dafiyama-Busie District in the Upper West Region.

9.2 Summary of Findings

Political administration

The administrative structure of the district assembly (DA) consists of the District Chief Executive (DCE) who is the political head. The District Coordinating Director (DCD) is the administrative head and principal advisor to the DCE. The General Assembly (GA) is made up of 36 members comprising 27 elected, and 11 government appointees. The DCE and the Member of Parliament are also part of the general Assembly) Out of the 36 members only 6 are females. The District is sub-divided into 4 Area Councils.

Demographic characteristics

The 2010 Population and Housing Census put the total population of the district at 51,654 which forms 7.4 percent of the regional total population. The district has a female population of 51.7 percent and 48.3 percent males. The district has a sex ratio of 93.4 males per 100 females. It is one of the predominantly rural districts in the region with 86.7 percent of the population living in the rural areas and only 13.3 percent living in the urban areas.

Age Structure

The age distribution in the district is represented on a pyramid. It shows that there are more young people in the population than elderly. Majority of the district population is between 0-10 years with 5-10 years constituting the highest proportion (15.1%) while 0-4 constitutes 14.6 percent. The broad base of the pyramid depicts younger population consisting of large numbers of children and a narrow apex indicating a small number of the older population. The age and sex structure show a high percentage of males (59.4%) than females (49.0%) in the age groups from 0-19 years. However, there are more female (45.1%) than males (40.2%) in the age groups 20-69 years. The high proportion of the populations aged 0-4 and 5-9 years indicates that the population in the district has the potential to grow for a considerable number of years. The district has an age dependency ratio of 98.

Fertility

The total fertility rate for the Lambussie-Karni District is 3.9 children per woman aged 15-49, which is slightly higher than the regional average of 3.5. The district TFR is the fourth highest in the region. The GFR in the district is 111.7 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years in 2010 which is higher than the regional GFR of 97.4 per 1000 women. The crude

birth rate in the Lambussie-Karni district (25.9 per 1000) is higher than the regional rate of 23.1 births per 1000 population obtained in the 2010 Census.

Mortality

The computed crude death rate for the district is 11.4 deaths per 1,000 persons. The rate is slightly higher than the regional death rate of 9.0 and far higher than the national death rate of 6.6 per 1,000 persons. The total death in households in the region is 6,346 of which Lambussie-Karni District constituted 9.3 percent of the total deaths. There are several causes of death in the district. Death due to accident/violence/homicide/suicide in the Lambussie-Karni district accounts for 5.4 percent of 590 deaths in the district.

Size of household population, composition and headship

Household population provides important information for policy makers and planners with regard to the allocation of resources for social services such as shelter, health and education. The district has 51.8 percent of the household population being female compared to 48.2 percent male. Household heads are predominantly male (72.6%) compared to female heads (27.7%). Children of the head of household constitute the largest proportion of the household composition (43.6%) compared to other relatives (10.8%). There are more sons in the households (50.3%) than daughters (37.3%).

Within the male household population, other relatives account for 5.9 percent compared to 15.4 percent in the female household population. The proportions of non-relatives, step-children, and adopted/foster children are low representing 0.5 percent, 1.9 percent and 0.3 percent respectively. This pattern of household composition supports the view that the traditional household structure remains pervasive in the district.

Marital status

Out of a population of 33,371 persons aged 12 and older, 36.8 percent are never married while 54.1 percent are married. Widows account for 6.6 percent, informal/consensual union/living together account for 1.0 percent while separated and divorced account for 0.6 and 0.9 percent respectively. Out of a total of 12,285 persons who never married, 25.9 percent had no education, 61.0 percent had basic education and only 0.3 percent had tertiary level education. About 75.0 percent of the married population had no education with 18.5 percent having basic education, 2.8 percent secondary education and as low as 0.4 percent tertiary education. The widowed had the highest proportion of the population with no education (89.1%) and the lowest tertiary level education (0.2%).

The proportion of married males with no education (66.3%) is higher compared to male who never married (26.5%). However, the proportion of male married who had tertiary education (0.8%) is higher than the proportion of male never married persons who had tertiary education (0.5%).

The population of married males with no education is 66.3 percent compared to 81.9 percent female. Under basic education, married males accounted for 23.7 percent compared to 14.8 percent for female. The census recorded 66.4 percent male separated with no education compared to 71.1 percent female. The proportion of female divorced with no education is 70.9 percent compared to 68.8 percent for male.

Nationality and religious affiliation

About 92.3 percent of the total district population of 51,654 are Ghanaian by birth while 2.8 percent had dual nationality. Ghanaians by naturalization account for 1.4 percent and the rest, non-Ghanaians form 3.4 percent. There are three main religions in the district. Christianity (comprising Catholics, Protestants, Pentecostal/Charismatic, and other denominations) recorded the highest of 50.7 percent, followed by Islam (25.5%) and African Traditional Religions (19.2%).

Literacy

In the district, 43.5 percent of population 11 years and older are literate while 56.5 percent not literate. Out of the total literate population of 14,998, 53.5 percent are literate in English only, English and Ghanaian language (41.5%), Ghanaian language only (4.4%), and English and French, English, French and Ghanaian Language recorded a small proportion of 0.3 each.

Economic characteristics

Out of the population of 29,492 aged 15 years and older in the District, 70.8 percent is economically active and 29.2 percent is economically not active. About 96.4 percent of the economically active male population (9,503) is employed compared to 3.6 percent unemployed. The female economically active employed population is 96.3 percent compared to 3.7 percent unemployed.

Majority of the employed population are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (73.1%). About 11.6 percent are craft and related trade workers. The proportion of the male population engaged as agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (78.4%) is higher compared to females (68.7%). However, the proportion of females (16.4%) engaged in craft and related trade work is more than males (5.9%). The proportion of the female population engaged as service and sales workers was 10.2 percent compared with 4.9 percent of males in the district.

More than 70.0 percent of the employed population is engaged in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector. Ten percent (10.0%) is employed in the manufacturing industry while 7.0 percent is employed in the wholesale and retail and motor repairs industries.

Information Communication Technology

Out of the population 12 years and older in the district, only 19.4 percent reported having mobile phones. Among the male population of 15,279 only 28.3 percent have mobile phones and 11.9 percent among the female population of 18,092 have mobile phones. Only 0.4 percent of the population 12 years and older in the district use the internet with more males than females using the internet.

The district has a total of 7,524 households. Out of this only 2.4 percent have desk top/laptop computers. More male headed households own desktop/laptop computers than female headed households.

Disability

A total of 2,046 people with disability are in the Lambussie-Karni District representing 4.0 percent of the total district population. Also, 4.1 percent of the male population and 3.8 percent of the female population have some form of disability. The population of persons with disability in the urban area is 318 (4.6%) made of 133 male and 185 female compared to persons with disability in rural areas (1,728).

Sight related disability constitutes the highest proportion (52.3%) of persons with disability compared to hearing (25.3%) and physical disability (17.4%). The other forms of disabilities are intellectual (9.7%), speech (9.4%), emotional (8.1%) and others (8.7%).

There are more female with sight (57.1%) and hearing (27.5%) compared to male with sight (46.8%) and hearing (22.7%) disabilities. However, there are more male with physical (17.7%), intellectual (12.2%), emotional (8.3%) and other (10.1%) compared with female physical (17.1%), intellectual (7.6%), emotional (7.9%) and other (7.4%) disabilities respectively.

There are more persons with sight (53.4%), hearing (25.9%) and intellectual (10.1%) disabilities in urban areas compared to persons with sight (46.5%), hearing (22.0%) and intellectual (7.9%) disabilities in rural areas respectively. However, there are more persons with speech (10.4%), physical (20.8%) and emotional (12.6%) in rural areas compared to persons with speech (9.3%), physical (16.8%) and emotional (7.2%) disabilities in urban areas respectively.

Out of the disabled persons in the district, 71.2 percent have never attended school while about 28.8 percent have attended school up to various levels. Only 6.6 percent attended up to basic level while 1.8 and 0.2 percent had attended up to post-secondary and bachelor levels respectively. Persons with sight disability had the highest record (12.4%) of school attendance compared to persons with hearing (6.4%), speech (3.3%) and physical (4.3%) disabilities respectively.

About 29.4 percent of the male disabled persons have never attended school compared to 41.8 percent female.

Agricultural

A total of 6,325 representing 84.1 percent of the household population are engaged in agricultural activities in the district while 1,199 (15.9%) are not engaged in agriculture. However, 54.0 percent of urban households are engaged in agriculture activities compared to 89.5 percent of the rural households. Crop farming (96.0%) and livestock rearing (77.6%) are the dominant agricultural activities by households in the district.

Among the agricultural households, a proportion of 82.0 and 97.6 percent are engaged in crop farming in the rural and urban localities respectively. The proportion engaged in livestock rearing is 65.2 percent in the urban areas compared to 79.0 percent in the rural areas. Tree planting (1.4%) is common in the rural areas compared to the urban localities (0.6%). Fish farming is not a common agricultural activity in the district, though a small proportion of 0.2 percent was recorded during the census.

The total number of animals in the district is 124,398 and the total number of keepers is 34,571 with an average of 10.9 animals per keeper. Goats (31.6%), chicken (31.2%) and cattle (10.3%) are dominant animals kept in the district. There are 8,260 (6.6%) guinea fowls with an average of 11.9 birds per keeper and 11,614 (9.3%) sheep with an average of 10.7 animals per keeper. Rabbits and grass-cutters are also reared in the district though in very small numbers. Snail farming, inland fishing and marine fishing are virtually non-existent.

Housing condition

Housing Stock

The district households population (50,896) live in a total of 5,798 houses. This further showed that, the average household size of the district is 6.8 persons which is higher than the national (4.4) and regional (6.2) averages. The average household size in the urban and rural areas is 5.7 and 7.0 persons respectively. The average population per house in the district stands at 8.8 persons, higher than the regional average of 8.4 persons. The average household per house is 1.3 percent and 1.2 percent for rural and urban areas respectively.

Ownership status of dwelling

A substantial proportion (84.4%) of households lives in dwelling units owned by a member of the household. Ownership of dwelling by relative not a household member is 5.6 percent while ownership by other private individual and other private agency accounts for 6.1 and 2.9 percent respectively. In the district, the proportion of female headed household ownership of dwelling (74.5%) is lower than the male headed ownership of dwelling (88.2%).

Type of dwelling units (occupied)

More than one-half of the households (58.0%) live in rooms within compound houses. Those who live in separate houses recorded 25.3 percent and semi-detached houses recorded 9.3% percent.

Within the male headed households in the district, 58.3 percent occupied compound houses while 25.0 and 9.2 percent occupied separate and semi-detached houses respectively. In the female headed households in the district, 57.1 percent occupied compound houses while 25.9 and 10.2 percent occupied separate and semi-detached houses respectively.

Room occupancy

Out of 7,524 households' occupancy, 11.7 percent occupied one room, 15.7 percent occupied two rooms, and 20.1 percent lived in three rooms. Other room occupancy include four rooms (16.1%), five rooms (10.6%), six rooms (8.7%), seven rooms (5.0%) eight rooms (4.1%), and nine rooms (7.9%). The proportion of households occupying eight rooms is the lowest (4.1 %) and the highest (20.1%) is those who occupy three rooms.

Main source of lighting of dwelling unit

Flashlight/torch is the most common source of lighting, accounting for 49.3 percent in the Lambussie-Karni District. Use of electricity (mains) by households constitutes 19.7 percent of lighting source compared to 25.4 percent for kerosene lamps.

As expected, electricity (mains) (58.2%) is the most common source of lighting in urban areas compared with 12.6 percent in the rural areas. Whereas flashlight/torch accounts for 56.7 percent in rural areas, the urban areas recorded only 9.1 percent.

The use of other sources of lighting (gas lamp, solar energy, candles, firewood, crops residue and others) is less than 5.0 percent in the district.

Main source of cooking fuel

Wood is the dominant (88.8%) source of fuel for cooking in the rural areas compared to its use in the urban areas (29.5%). It is encouraging to notice that 4.5 percent and 2.9 percent of

households use gas for cooking in both urban and rural areas respectively. The use of electricity for cooking is about the same in both rural and urban areas though almost negligible (0.3%).

Main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use

There are three main sources of water in the district, borehole, pipe-borne outside dwelling, and river/stream which together, is used by 77.9 percent of households.

Over one-half of households (56.1%) rely on bore-hole/pump/tube well sources of water. The proportion of urban households (22.6%) that uses bore-hole/pump/tube well their dwelling is about three times less than the number of rural households (62.3 %). About 6.3 percent of households have pipe-borne inside dwelling in the district. Only 2.1 percent of households in the district use public tap or stand pipes.

Toilet facilities

There are 5,855 households who do not have toilet facility in their dwelling units representing 77.8 percent of households. They resort to open spaces, beaches or fields or any place of convenience for them. Only 3.4 percent of households have WC in their dwelling units. About 13 households (0.2%) used Bucket/Pan, which is usually found in rural areas and sometimes in urban areas.

Method of waste disposal

About 54.7 percent of the population disposed solid waste by dumping it indiscriminately while 28.5 percent disposed of waste in public dump or open space. Only 6.9 percent of the household population disposed waste in approved public dump (container) and 2.6 percent by burning.

Also, 63.9 percent of the household disposed their liquid waste by pouring them onto the street/outside, 66.0 percent and 63.5 percent of urban and rural households throw their waste onto the street/outside respectively while 26.0 percent of households throw their waste on their compound. Less than 1.0 percent of the population disposed their wastes through the sewerage system, 1.3 percent through a drainage system into a gutter, 1.7 percent and 6.4 percent throw into a drainage system, into a pit (soak away) and gutters respectively.

9.3 Conclusion

Overall, the various indicators such as demographic, economics, agriculture, dwellings among others, show variations at the district as well as urban-rural localities levels. For instance, there are more male aged 0-19 years than female in the same age bracket. The Lambussie-Karni District is the smallest population in the Upper West Region apart from Sissala West District. The district has a high potential to impact economic growth because of the youthful nature of the population. The district has about 70.8 percent of the population being economically active.

Fertility (TFR) level in the districts is higher than the regional average of 3.45. However, the crude death rate of 11.42 deaths per 1000 population is higher than the regional rate of 9.04 per 1000 population. More than half of the population (71%) in the district is not literate. Less than one-fourth (15.5%) of the population is literate in English language only.

About 96.3 percent of the economically active population is employed in the agricultural industry (72.5%) being the largest employer. This explains that the district is predominantly a farming community. About 96.0 percent of the people employed in the agricultural industry are crop farmers. They cultivate mainly cereals, roots and tubers, and legumes as single crop or mixed farming. Over 50.0 percent of the employed population is self-employed without employees.

Most household members live in dwelling units owned by a household member. Dwellings are constructed largely with mud bricks or earth and roofed with corrugated metal sheets. Flashlight or torch light is used as main source of lighting in the rural areas while electricity (mains) is used as main source of lighting in the urban areas.

The main source of cooking fuel in both urban and rural areas in the district is wood. This can serve as a threat to the climate as many trees are cut for fuel. There are three main sources of water in the district; borehole/tubes/pumps, pipe-borne outside dwelling and streams/rivers. Majority of the population (56.1%) depend on borehole/tube/pumps with about 26.2 percent depending on pipe-borne outside dwelling units.

9.4 Recommendations

Government has it as an objective to provide free and compulsory universal basic education and encourage girls to continue schooling up to at least the secondary school level. The 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census analysis shows that only 29.0 percent of the population is literate with less than one-quarter (15.5%) having English literacy. Government needs to pursue the objective of FCUBE in the district with more vigour. There is also the need for government to concentrate more on the girl child education in the district since there is still great disparity between the sexes. Between the sexes, the females are worse off with only 12.6 percent literacy compared to 16.4 percent for males.

Government should increase the provision and availability of ICT facilities in the district especially to school children to improve on the learning and use of mobile phones and internet facilities. Only 19.4 percent of the district population own and use mobile phones. The positive use of internet and mobile phone facilities could impact effectively the development of the district and the country as a whole.

Majority of the economically active population (76.5%) of the district is employed in the agricultural, forestry and fishing sector. About 96.0 percent of the employed agricultural, forestry and fishing workers are engaged in crop farming. This suggests that the district is predominantly a farming district. Government could provide and make accessible, farm inputs and equipment to encourage large scale farming in the district. They should also be trained on modern agricultural practices to improve their yield and also to reduce post-harvest losses.

Majority of the district's population (49.3%) depend on flashlight as main source of lighting compared to electricity (mains) (19.7%). Government should pursue with more vigour the implementation of the rural electrification project. The district assembly should also expand the Self-Help Electrification Project (SHEP) to ensure that more communities of the district are hooked onto the national grid.

Most households in the district do not have toilet facilities in their dwelling units and as such resort to other means of convenience to them. Open space defecation is common in the district. This situation can have serious health implications if not checked for the district. The assembly must make it compulsory for all already existing dwelling units to be provided with toilet facilities. In addition for all new dwelling units to be put up the District Planning and Coordinating Unit and the District Works Department should ensure toilet facilities are included in building plans before issuing building permit to developers. The works department should ensure that toilet facilities are actually provided in the buildings after completion of building. The district assembly should enact by-laws to punish defaulters. Waste disposal is a major challenge in the Lambussie-Karni District. About 54.7 percent of households dispose of their waste indiscriminately. The district assembly should partner with private waste managers like the Zoomlion Company to provide waste bins to households. The District Assembly could pay for the services of the company or subsidize it for patronage by households. The assembly should also improve on the drainage systems in the district.

It is shown in the report that about 88.8 percent of households depends on wood as main source of fuel. This has serious implication for deforestation in the district. Cutting of trees have had a negative impact on the climate and it could be worse if nothing is done to reduce the over reliance of the population on woodfuel as a main source of fuel for cooking in the district. The district assembly should enact by-laws to regulate the use of woodfuell. Government should make available alternative means of cooking fuel; such as gas and improved burners.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Population by sex, number of households and number of houses in the 20 largest communities

No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Hamile	6,932	3,333	3,599	1,189	959
2	Karni	2,782	1,366	1,416	477	369
3	Samoa	2,475	1,187	1,288	325	255
4	Lambussie	2,236	1,014	1,222	324	237
5	Piina	1,647	784	863	370	240
6	Tapomo	1,623	779	844	221	189
7	Hinneteng	1,525	748	777	191	112
8	Billaw	1,458	747	711	146	87
9	Tayaguri	1,321	657	664	156	118
10	Suke	1,220	616	604	149	115
11	Dahili	1,160	564	596	162	105
12	Korro-Bognuo	1,071	543	528	144	86
13	Kucha (Kuoha)	1,059	558	501	128	120
14	Gombile	1,058	506	552	138	95
15	Kuhuo (Kohuo)	1,048	560	488	189	165
16	Cheboggo	1,001	457	544	139	101
17	Senna	988	489	499	180	153
18	Konguoli	873	420	453	86	80
19	Kpari	861	425	436	144	126
20	Bagwon	829	386	443	70	62

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

No	Community name	All ages	AGE GROUP															
			0-4	5-9	14-10	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	Hamile	6,932	933	953	895	855	557	482	447	395	351	238	221	113	152	94	99	147
2	Karni	2,782	362	395	375	338	215	208	171	141	141	90	91	62	49	35	34	75
3	Samoa	2,475	389	407	339	244	174	127	152	95	71	69	82	59	47	26	73	121
4	Lambussie	2,236	258	318	300	309	155	107	101	121	86	69	64	72	74	40	74	88
5	Piina	1,647	184	213	215	172	119	108	103	85	88	80	58	55	51	35	22	59
6	Tapomo	1,623	237	269	158	151	146	119	97	72	87	41	55	19	52	36	29	55
7	Hinneteng	1,525	264	290	200	130	107	79	65	57	62	56	77	28	30	12	30	38
8	Billaw	1,458	208	200	190	172	113	70	84	87	88	36	57	27	49	7	24	46
9	Tayaguri	1,321	239	215	163	142	74	89	87	77	53	37	27	25	17	5	24	47
10	Suke	1,220	201	196	198	115	75	73	60	61	37	28	30	16	25	9	35	61
11	Dahili	1,160	191	183	121	113	68	94	70	35	57	21	45	22	31	33	31	45
12	Korro- Bognoo Kucha	1,071	154	165	153	131	104	59	48	32	44	34	30	29	28	9	21	30
13	(Kuoha)	1,059	152	162	168	110	73	78	50	49	44	39	27	11	21	14	26	35
14	Gombile Kuhuo	1,058	151	178	137	105	68	58	62	49	35	38	29	21	28	20	21	58
15	(Kohuo)	1,048	182	139	123	128	59	77	50	68	45	48	44	28	30	5	13	9
16	Cheboggo	1,001	139	173	146	84	73	40	53	43	43	24	34	27	35	21	27	39
17	Senna	988	135	164	117	122	80	98	56	52	26	20	30	18	9	13	21	27
18	Konguoli	873	118	126	138	119	75	33	39	35	32	24	26	17	33	3	23	32
19	Kpari	861	135	160	113	76	55	51	59	39	37	31	24	30	11	7	11	22
20	Bagwon	829	122	125	122	65	40	33	39	46	27	33	33	20	39	20	22	43

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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