2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

KRACHI NCHUMURU DISTRICT

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK

DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Canada

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASFR	:	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	:	Crude Birth Rate
CEPS	:	Customs Excise and Preventive Service
CIDA	:	Canadian International Development Agency
DANIDA	:	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	:	Department for International Development
DPs	:	Development Partners
ECOWAS	:	Economic Community of West African States
EU	:	European Union
GFR	:	General Fertility Rate
GSGDA	:	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS	:	Ghana Statistical Service
HND	:	Higher National Diploma
ICT	:	Information and Communications Technology
JHS	:	Junior High School
JSS	:	Junior Secondary School
KVIP	:	Kumasi Ventilated-Improved Pit
LI	:	Legislative Instrument
MSE	:	Micro and Small Scale Enterprise
MTN	:	Mobile Telecommunication Networks
NDPC	:	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	:	Non-Governmental Organisations
PDA	:	Personal Digital Assistant
PHC	:	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	:	People Living with Disabilities
SHS	:	Senior High School
SSS	:	Senior Secondary School
TFR	:	Total Fertility Rate
UN	:	United Nations
UNFPA	:	United Nations Population Fund
WC	:	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 Krachi Nchumuru District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 72,688, representing 3.4 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 50.4 percent and females 49.6 percent. The District has a rural population of 79.5 percent and a sex ratio of 101.7. The population of the District is youthful (45.0%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (6.0%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 97.1, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (100.6) than that of females (93.7).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the District is 3.8. The General Fertility Rate is 110.8 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 25.1 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the District is 6.3 per 1000. Migrants living in the District but were born in another region forms (41.3%) while 50.0 percent were born elsewhere in the Volta Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Northern region constitute the highest (21.4%).

Household size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 72,009 with a total number of 12,333 households. The average household size in the District is 5.9 persons per household. Children constitute 52.2 percent of the household composition.

Marital status

Forty eight percent of the population aged 12 years and older are married and 40.6 have never married. By age 25-29 years, 74.3 percent of females are married compared to 44.4 percent of males. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 56.7 percent while widowed males account for 34.4 percent. Among the married, 74.5 percent have no education while about 29.3 percent of the never married have never been to school. Eighty eight percent of the married population are employed, 0.8 percent are unemployed and 11.6 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (57.4%) are economically not active.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 90.4 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 3.9 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 4.6 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 45.2 percent are literate and 54.8 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (58.4%) than that of females (41.6%). Four out of ten people (46.7%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages.

Economic Activity Status

Seventy three percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 27.1 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 98.6 percent are employed while 1.4 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (49.4%) and 25.5 % perform household duties.

Occupation

Of the employed population, 79.3 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 8.6 percent as service and sales workers and 6.9 percent are craft and related trades workers.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 72.2 percent are self-employed without employee(s) and 3.4 percent are employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 97.0 percent of the population.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 19.6 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 26.2 percent as compared to 13.0 percent of females. Only one percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities and have fixed telephone lines.

Disability

About 3.5 percent of the District's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is (3.4%) compare to males (3.5%). The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 42.2 percent. About 6.8 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. Of the population with disability, 65.8 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

Households engaged in agriculture in the District stand at 81.8 percent. In the rural localities, 80.6 percent households and urban (81.8%) are agricultural households. Crop farming (95.5%) is predominant in the District while poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the District.

Housing

The housing stock of the District is 11,743 representing 4.7 percent of the total number of houses in the Volta Region. The average number of persons per house is 6.2.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Almost half (47.5%) of all dwelling units in the District are separate houses and 31.2 percent are compound houses. Ownership by household member accounts for 48.8 percent of the dwelling units in the District.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the District is mud brick/earth (78.0%). Cement/concrete (71.4%) and metal sheet (66.8%) account for the main materials used in the construction of floors and as roofing material for dwelling units in the District.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (86.8%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the District. About 2.4 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three sources of lighting in dwelling units in the District are electricity (mains) (43.1%), kerosene lamp (41.6%) and flashlight/torch (13.7%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood (84.1%). The proportion for rural (86.5%) is higher than that of urban (75.3%). Bore-hole/pump/tube accounts for the highest (32.1%) of drinking water for households in the District.

Fifteen percent of the population in the District has no toilet facility and therefore resort to the use of bush and field while the use of public toilet stand at 44.4 percent. Four out of ten (48.0%) of households in the District own bathroom for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

Public dump (container) (36.2%) and public dump (open space) (30.6%) are the two main methods of solid waste disposal used by households in the District. House to house waste collection accounts for only 4.6 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto compound (42.6%) and thrown onto the street/outside (31.7%) are the two most common methods used by households in the District.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

This chapter gives transitory information on the physical features, political and administrative structure, cultural and social structure and the economy of the Krachi Nchumuru District. The historical development of the Krachi Nchumuru District started within the Krachi West District. The District was carved out of Krachi West District. In 2012, following the passing of the Legislative Instrument (L.I. 2084), Krachi Nchumuru District was established and inaugurated on the 28th of June, 2012 at Chinderi, its capital.

1.2   Physical Features

1.2.1   Location and Size

The District is located at the North Western corner of the Volta Region of Ghana and lies between Latitude 7^0 4" N and 8^0 25' N Longitude 0^0 25' W and 0^0 20' E. It is bounded to the south east by Krachi West, Krachi East Districts to the east, Sene District to the south west and Kpandia District to the north. This location places the District at a strategic position. The District can therefore take advantage of its strategic location to attract investments from both Southern and Northern Ghana. Being strategically located in the transitional zone, the District's closeness to the Brong-Ahafo and Northern Regions makes it a potential avenue for wealth creation through greater internal trade and positive socio-cultural exchanges between the Districts in these regions. The District has a total land area of 1,194.90 sq km.

1.2.2   Climate

The District has a tropical climate and has a mean maximum temperature of 30^0c usually recorded in March while mean minimum temperature of 25.5^0c is usually recorded in August. The District experiences alternating wet and dry seasons each year. The South-eastern part of the District experiences a double maxima rainfall. It occurs between May to June and October to November. The Northern portion, however, experiences single maxima over the period July to September which peaks in August. The mean annual rainfall for the District is 1,300mm. The dry season starts from November to March. Relative humidity is high in the rainy season, about (85%) and very low in the dry season (25%). The climate of the District is suitable for the growing of various crops such as yam, shea butter etc. However, the influence of the long dry hamarttan has damaging effects on the environment and farm outputs.

1.2.3   Vegetation

The District lies in the Transitional Vegetation Savannah woodland zone characterised by short scattered drought resistant trees that get burnt by bushfires or scorched by the sun during the long dry hamarttan season. Human interference with ecology is insignificant resulting in near semi-arid conditions. The most common economic fruit trees are the sheanut, dawadawa, and baobab. Fringing vegetation can also be found along the major rivers that drain the District. This vegetation type is however gradually being degraded because of overdependence on it for daily livelihood activities such as bush burning, charcoal burning and farming as well as lumbering.

Figure 1.1: Map of Krachi Nchumuru District

MAP OF KRACHI NCHUMURU
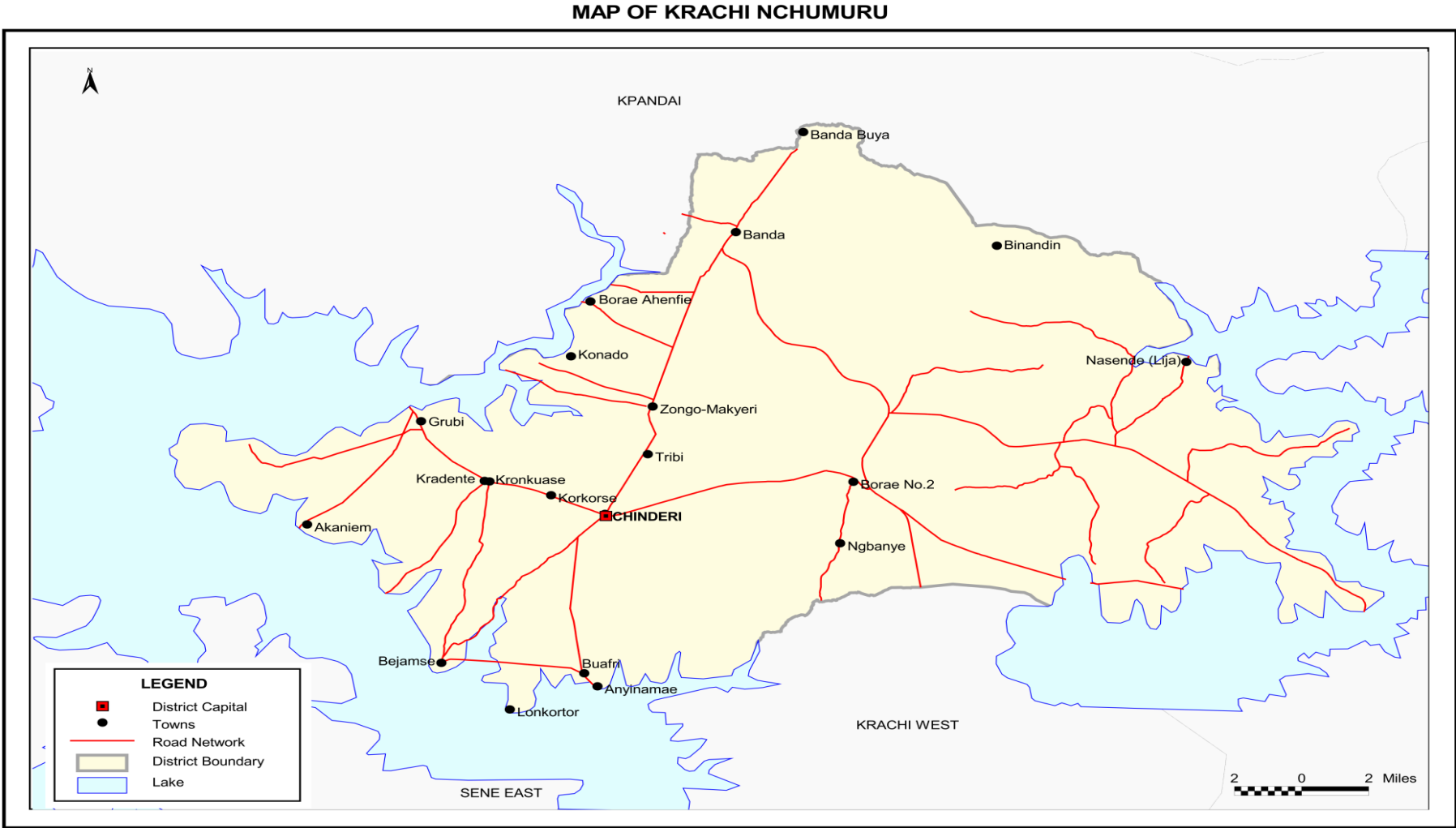
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.4 Relief and drainage

The District is part of the North Western Savanna zone of the Volta region which is characterized by almost flat relief with slopes ranging between 85m and 300m above sea level. The District is endowed with a number of rivers and streams, the most important of which is the Dakar, the Volta Lake and Oti River which form the boundary between the District and the Krachi East District. Other water bodies found in the District include numerous intermittent streams located in most parts of the District. The relief and drainage systems favour the development of fish farming, cultivation of rice and dry season vegetables. These water bodies constitute important resources for the people as most of them depend on them for household use, fishing and transportation.

1.3 Political Administration

The Krachi Nchumuru District is autonomous with regards to planning, budgeting and implementation of projects. The political administration is made up of twenty five (25) Assembly Members including the Honourable District Chief Executive and Member of Parliament, seventeen (17) elected members and six (6) government appointees. The Member of Parliament is a non-voting member of the General Assembly. There is only one constituency in the District which is Krachi Nchumuru Constituency. The assembly comprises of two area councils namely: Nchumuru Area Council and Borae Area council located at Chinderi and Borae respectively. The District has 17 electoral areas and 119 unit committees. The General Assembly has both Deliberative and executive functions presided over by the Presiding Member who is elected by at least Two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly from among themselves. The Assembly works through its Executive Committee with seven members and the District Chief Executive as its chairman. The Executive Committee operates through the following sub committees: Executive Committee, Budget Committee, Development Planning Sub-committee, Works sub-committee, Finance and Administration sub-committee, Justice and Security Sub-committee, Social Services Sub-committee and Women and Children Sub-committee.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

Culture is the way of life of a people and has far reaching implications for the development of a district. It consists of the traditional set-up, ethnicity, traditional knowledge and values.

1.4.1 Traditional set-up

The traditional set-up of the area is constituted in a divisional manner. It consists of the divisional chiefs at Akaniem, Banda, Borae, Bejamse and Grubi; followed by Chiefs of major communities and lastly Odikros in minor settlements and their subjects in that order. This structure has created a peaceful and united atmosphere among the people of the area.

1.4.2 Ethnicity

The aboriginal ethnic group in the District is the Nchumurus. There is a large settler population made up of mostly Konkombas, Tongu and Hausa speaking people.

1.4.3 Traditional knowledge, values, attitudes, practices and religion

The indigenous people, who are the Nchumurus cherish traditional values, attitudes and practices. Some of the values of the people are celebration of annual Yam Festival, traditional marriage rites and adherence to sacred days when nobody is expected to go farming and

fishing. Besides, norms such as respect for the elderly, hard work, friendliness and humility are ingrained in the people.

1.4.4 Festival

The festival celebrated by the people in the District is the yam festival. This major celebration attracts foreigners and brings people from all over the country to their traditional homes. This serves as a way of generating additional revenue for the District. Through the festival, potential investors are exposed to the available resources in the District which could serve as a platform for investment. Further, the celebrations could be used to raise funds to support major development efforts in the District.

1.4.5 Religion

The inhabitants of the District are very religious and are affiliated to one form of religion or the other. These include Christianity, Islam, Traditional and those who do not belong to any religion at all. Christianity is the major religion in the District constituting more than half (56.6%) of the population, with Traditional African religion and Islam constituting 20.5 percent and 10.5 percent respectively. Other affiliations constitute 0.8 percent. High religious tolerance among the various religious groups has partly contributed to the existence of peace in the District.

1.4.6 Telecommunication

Communication in the District is developing steadily, with the presence of MTN, Airtel, and Vodafone networks. The presence of these telecommunication companies has generated employment opportunities for people in the District.

1.4.7 Electricity

About half (43.1%) of households are connected to the national electricity grid. These communities that are connected are mostly found on the main trunk roads within the District. Very few households (0.1%) have solar lights.

1.4.8 Health

The District has two systems of health service delivery – the modern and the traditional systems. These systems play complementary roles in delivery of health services. The orthodox system has both private and public health service providers. Health is one of the important sectors in the District. The District has no Government Hospital, five Health Centres, two Mission Clinics, nine Maternal and Child Health/ Family Planning (MCH/FP) clinics.

Traditional healers and Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) play an immense role in the health delivery system in the District. The Traditional Medical system offers treatment for about 74% of the population especially those in the rural areas. Specialized areas of treatment include: bone setting, snake bites, stomach upsets, and general conditions of ill health. Mode of treatment include: consultations of spirits to diagnose condition and identify appropriate herbs, administering of drugs prepared from herbs and sometimes prepare special talisman to patients.

1.4.9 Water and Sanitation

The main sources of water for the people in the District include the Oti River, Volta Lake, Dams, boreholes, and seasonal streams. Only Chinderi, Banda, and Borae have mechanized

water system. There are no sewage systems for disposing liquid waste as such; most of the people resort to throwing their liquid waste around the surroundings of their houses and in gullies created by the erosion.

1.4.10 Tourism

The District has quite a number of potential tourist attractions. The most outstanding tourist attraction is River Oti and the Volta Lake, one of Ghana's largest and famous water bodies which can be used commercially for surfing or boat-cruising.

1.5   Economy

1.5.1   Structure of the local economy

Majority of the people in the District are engaged in agriculture with the commercial and industrial sectors least developed. Agriculture is the lifeblood of the Districts economy with crops such as yam, cassava, maize, rice, and groundnut mainly cultivated. Fishing is an important agricultural activity in the District because of the presence of the Oti River and its tributaries and the Volta Lake. People leaving in settlements around it do a lot of intensive fishing. Various types of fresh water fish is normally harvested in the rivers. Some of the fish types include; tilapia, mud fish, among others. There are very few small scale agro-based processing industries in the District. The bulk of agricultural produce is sold unprocessed. Most of the farmers sell their produce in the major markets of Dambai and in Accra and some also sell to middlemen and most of the time women from the big cities of Accra, Kumasi, and Cape Coast.

1.5.2   Market infrastructure

There are a number of markets in the District and these are located in Borae, Banda, Boafori, Aknaiem and Kaparae. These market centres serve as major sources of internally generated revenue to the District Assembly.

1.6   Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1   Introduction

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

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

1.6.2   Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

A large scale statistical operation, such as the 2010 Population and Housing Census required meticulous planning for its successful implementation. A working group of the Ghana Statistical Service prepared the census project document with the assistance of two

consultants. The document contains the rationale and objectives of the census, census organization, a work plan as well as a budget. The project document was launched in November 2008 as part of the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP) and reviewed in November 2009.

Census secretariat and committees

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

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 organizations and development partners were given the opportunity to indicate the type of questions they wanted to be included in the census questionnaire.

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

The census questionnaire was pre-tested twice in the course of its development. The first pre-test was carried out in March 2009 to find out the suitability of the questions and the instructions provided. It also tested the adequacy and completeness of the responses and how respondents understood the questions. The second pre-test was done in 10 selected enumeration areas in August, 2009. The objective of the second pre-test was to examine the sequence of the questions, test the new questions, such as, date of birth and migration, and

assess how the introduction of 'date of birth' could help to reduce 'age heaping'. With regard to questions on fertility, the pre-tests sought to find out the difference, if any, between proxy responses and responses by the respondents themselves. Both pre-tests were carried in the Greater Accra Region. Experience from the pre-tests was used to improve the final census questionnaire.

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

The week preceding the Census Night was used by field personnel to list houses and other structures in their enumeration areas. Enumerators were also mobilized to enumerate

residents/inmates of institutions, such as, schools and prisons. They returned to the institutions during the enumeration period to reconcile the information they obtained from individuals and also to cross out names of those who were absent from the institutions on Census Night. Out-door sleepers (floating population) were also enumerated on the Census Night.

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

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

persons were classified as urban while localities with less than 5,000 persons were classified as rural.

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and non-household population

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

(a) Educational Institutions

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

(c) Hospitals and Healing Centres

(d) Hotels

(e) Prisons

(f) Service Barracks

(g) Soldiers on field exercise

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

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

    ii. Hunting and fishing camps.

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity status

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

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

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

c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7   Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

This chapter looks at the demographic characteristics within the Krachi Nchumuru District using the 2010 population and housing census (PHC) data. It describes the population size which is really critical for development planning. The chapter also examines the age sex distribution as well as the fertility and mortality rates of the District.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

2.2.1   Age–sex structure

The size of a population is considered a critical determinant in respect of the development of every country and Ghana for that matter; hence managing a sizeable and productive population will enhance effective and sustainable socio-economic development. Table 2.1 show the population size of the District by age, sex and type of locality (urban/rural). It show a total district population of 72,688 for both sexes and all ages with more males (36,649) than females (36,039). The District has a relatively rural population (57,760) than urban population of 14,928 and a sex ratio of 101.7.

It is not surprising however, to notice from Table 2.1 that there are more females than males between the ages of 20-44 years and 60-69 years in the District. Reasons for the former being more is that males move out of the District in search of greener pastures and more females are brought in through marriage. It is also said that the difference in the latter age range (60-69) is because more men die than women after 60years because of the nature (risk) of their jobs. The District has a dependency ratio is 97.1 for every 100 working age population. The dependency ratio is even higher in the urban areas 99.8 than in the rural areas 96.5.

2.2.2   Sex ratio

The sex ratio of a population measures the number of males to females in the population, the balance of the sexes being 100. Table 2.1 indicates that the District has a sex ratio of 101.7 males to 100 females. Contrary to the expectation of a declining sex ratio with increasing age, the observed sex ratios seems to rather increase from age group 0-4 to 15-19 from 104.9 to 119.3 and then declines from age group 20-24 to 40-44 and afterwards fluctuates through the other age groups. This could possibly be due to age misreporting at the early ages.

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

Age group	Both Sexes Number	Both Sexes Percent	Male Number	Male Percent	Female Number	Female Percent	Sex ratio	Urban Number	Urban Percent	Rural Number	Rural Percent
All Ages	72,688	100.0	36,649	100.0	36,039	100.0	101.7	14,928	100.0	57,760	100.0
0 – 4	12,190	16.8	6,240	17.0	5,950	16.5	104.9	2,398	16.1	9,792	17.0
5 – 9	10,893	15.0	5,629	15.4	5,264	14.6	106.9	2,271	15.2	8,622	14.9
10 – 14	9,578	13.2	5,066	13.8	4,512	12.5	112.3	1,985	13.3	7,593	13.1
15 – 19	7,618	10.5	4,144	11.3	3,474	9.6	119.3	1,459	9.8	6,159	10.7
20 – 24	6,103	8.4	2,976	8.1	3,127	8.7	95.2	1,152	7.7	4,951	8.6
25 – 29	5,091	7.0	2,302	6.3	2,789	7.7	82.5	1,004	6.7	4,087	7.1
30 – 34	4,450	6.1	1,990	5.4	2,460	6.8	80.9	951	6.4	3,499	6.1
35 – 39	3,552	4.9	1,708	4.7	1,844	5.1	92.6	732	4.9	2,820	4.9
40 – 44	3,236	4.5	1,602	4.4	1,634	4.5	98	691	4.6	2,545	4.4
45 – 49	2,337	3.2	1,216	3.3	1,121	3.1	108.5	502	3.4	1,835	3.2
50 – 54	2,090	2.9	1,074	2.9	1,016	2.8	105.7	464	3.1	1,626	2.8
55 – 59	1,173	1.6	651	1.8	522	1.4	124.7	263	1.8	910	1.6
60 – 64	1,222	1.7	604	1.6	618	1.7	97.7	255	1.7	967	1.7
65 – 69	745	1.0	370	1.0	375	1.0	98.7	191	1.3	554	1.0
70 – 74	903	1.2	406	1.1	497	1.4	81.7	217	1.5	686	1.2
75 – 79	541	0.7	254	0.7	287	0.8	88.5	161	1.1	380	0.7
80 – 84	475	0.7	216	0.6	259	0.7	83.4	113	0.8	362	0.6
85+	491	0.6	201	0.6	290	0.7	220.2	119	0.8	372	0.7
All Ages	72,688	100.0	36,649	100.0	36,039	100.0	101.7	14,928	100.0	57,760	100.0
0-14	32,661	44.9	16,935	46.2	15,726	43.6	107.7	6,654	44.6	26,007	45.0
15-64	36,872	50.7	18,267	49.8	18,605	51.6	98.2	7,473	50.1	29,399	50.9
65+	3,155	4.3	1,447	3.9	1,708	4.7	84.7	801	5.4	2,354	4.1
Age-dependency ratio	**97.1**		**100.6**		**93.7**			**99.8**		**96.5**	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.3 Population pyramid

A population pyramid graphically represents age and sex data as depicted in figure 2.2. The District has a youthful population. This is shown by a greater percentage of the population being between the ages of 0-24 years. It is obvious that with increasing age, the population pyramid looks considerably thinner for males compared to females, demonstrating that with advancing age, the proportion of males is lower than that of females.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid
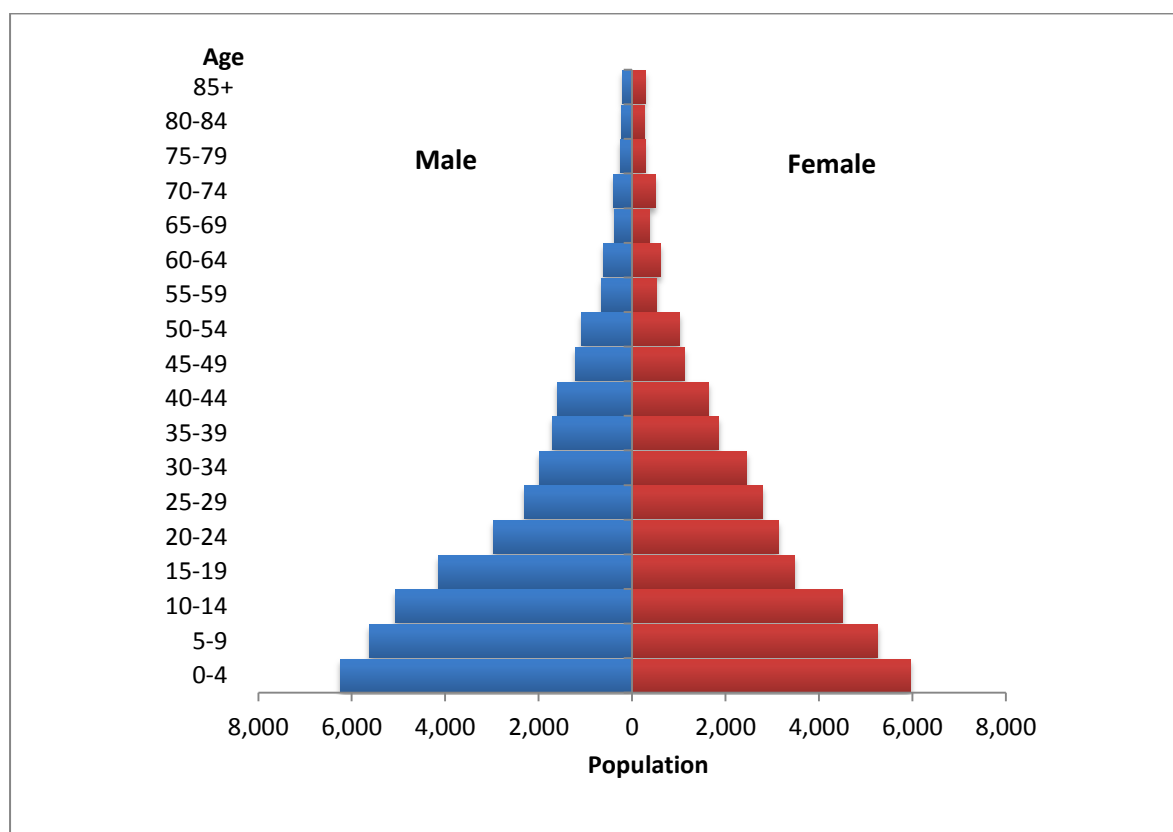
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The future of population size and age-structure of any society depends basically on three demographic components: fertility, mortality and migration.

2.3.1 Fertility

Fertility is one of the most important components of demographic change. It is the frequency of childbearing among the population and measures the relative frequency with which births occur within a given population at a particular time. The total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she completes her childbearing age. The crude birth rate (CBR), general fertility rate (GFR) among others is some of the measures. The crude birth rate (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. It is considered crude because it's always expressed per 1000 population and includes all ages and both sexes in the denominator. The general fertility rate

(GFR) expresses births relative to the number of women in the 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.

From Table 2.2; the Krachi Nchumuru District has 16,449 women within the child bearing ages of 15 - 49years and older and a total fertility rate of 3.8 which certainly differs from the general fertility rate (110.8) and crude birth rate of 25.1.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,118,252	517,313	51,292	3.38	99.2	24.2
South Tongu	87,950	21,325	2,209	3.56	103.6	25.1
Keta Municipal	147,618	36,102	3,204	3.11	88.7	21.7
Ketu South	160,756	41,944	3,887	3.05	92.7	24.2
Ketu North	99,913	24,604	2,439	3.41	99.1	24.4
Akatsi	95,426	24,128	2,492	3.61	103.3	26.1
Central Tongu	59,411	14,512	1,377	3.25	94.9	23.2
Agotime	36,391	9,351	666	2.45	71.2	18.3
Ho Municipal	177,281	49,729	3,702	2.62	74.4	20.9
South Dayi	46,661	11,048	1,052	3.27	95.2	22.5
Kpando Municipal	53,736	13,506	1,177	3	87.1	21.9
Hohoe Municipal	167,016	42,220	4,052	3.29	96	24.3
Biakoye	65,901	15,067	1,484	3.37	98.5	22.5
Jasikan	59,181	13,924	1,455	3.45	104.5	24.6
Kadjebi	59,303	13,652	1,430	3.57	104.7	24.1
Krachi East	116,804	26,146	3,319	4.28	126.9	28.4
Krachi West	49,417	11,225	1,245	3.72	110.9	25.2
Nkwanta South	117,878	27,226	3,304	4.01	121.4	28
Nkwanta North	64,553	14,758	2,043	4.57	138.4	31.6
North Tongu	89,777	22,874	1,931	2.9	84.4	21.5
Akatsi North	33,035	7,797	723	3.3	92.7	21.9
Adaklu	28,013	6,843	747	3.76	109.2	26.7
Ho West	94,600	21,926	2,294	3.61	104.6	24.2
Afadzato South	95,030	21,842	2,373	3.85	108.6	25
North Dayi	39,913	9,115	865	3.34	94.9	21.7
Krachi Nchumuru	**72,688**	**16,449**	**1,822**	**3.77**	**110.8**	**25.1**

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Children surviving

The 2010 PHC, asked questions on the fertility of females 12years and older. Table 2.3 shows that more females 60years and older have the highest number of surviving children (10,790) than all the other age groups. This is followed by the 30-34 age brackets with 8,336 surviving children made up of 4,213males and 4,123 females in the District. In terms of sex variations,

more males survive for births given by women in the early age groups (12-29 years) as shown in Table 2.3. But higher in female survival rates are recorded for women (60+). It can be said however, that there is a generally high level of survival rates in the District. This could probably be attributed to improvements in health facilities and health care deliveries in the region.

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	22,837	67,207	34,323	32,884	58,040	29,320	28,720
12 - 14	2,524	18	10	8	13	8	5
15 - 19	3,474	456	239	217	430	217	213
20 - 24	3,127	3,436	1,752	1,684	3,171	1,587	1,584
25 - 29	2,789	6,587	3,394	3,193	6,047	3,039	3,008
30 - 34	2,460	9,179	4,709	4,470	8,336	4,213	4,123
35 - 39	1,844	8,740	4,622	4,118	7,880	4,150	3,730
40 - 44	1,634	8,979	4,497	4,482	7,775	3,842	3,933
44 - 49	1,121	6,449	3,246	3,203	5,619	2,850	2,769
50 - 54	1,016	6,041	3,110	2,931	5,117	2,563	2,554
55 - 59	522	3,544	1,811	1,733	2,862	1,473	1,389
60 +	2,326	13,778	6,933	6,845	10,790	5,378	5,412

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Mortality

Mortality is the deaths that occur within a population at a particular time. The probability of dying during a given time period is linked to many factors, such as age, sex, race, occupation, and economic status. This indicator reveals much about a population's standard of living and health care. The reported age specific death rate (ASDR) for the under-five is slightly higher for males than for the females. The ASDRs for females aged 5-9 and up to 50-54 is higher compared to males. There is a sharp drop in ASDRs for males at 60-64 whereas that of females increases sharply from age 55-59 (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Age-Specific death rate (ASDR), 2010
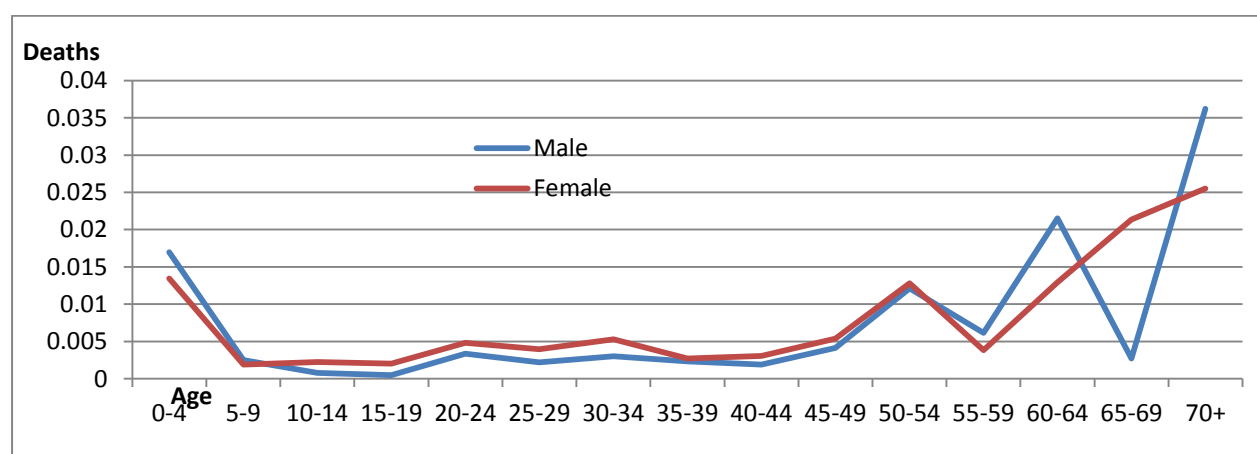
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Crude death rate

Crude death rate (CDR) is the number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year. Krachi Nchumuru District recorded 456 deaths in households of which the CDR constitute 6.3 deaths per 1,000 populations (Table 2.4).

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All District	2,118,252	18,596	8.8
South Tongu	87,950	1,025	11.7
Keta Municipal	147,618	1,819	12.3
Ketu South	160,756	1,160	7.2
Ketu North	99,913	908	9.1
Akatsi	95,426	1,013	10.6
Central Tongu	59,411	590	9.9
Agotime	36,391	165	4.5
Ho Municipal	177,281	1,468	8.3
South Dayi	46,661	495	10.6
Kpando Municipal	53,736	478	8.9
Hohoe Municipal	167,016	1,458	8.7
Biakoye	65,901	414	6.3
Jasikan	59,181	568	9.6
Kadjebi	59,303	521	8.8
Krachi East	116,804	717	6.1
Krachi West	49,417	174	3.5
Nkwanta South	117,878	568	4.8
Nkwanta North	64,553	383	5.9
North Tongu	89,777	742	8.3
Akatsi North	33,035	450	13.6
Adaklu	28,013	404	14.4
Ho West	94,600	1,181	12.5
Afadzato South	95,030	927	9.8
North Dayi	39,913	512	12.8
Krachi Nchumuru	72,688	456	6.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service: 2010 Population and Housing Census

*Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population*

2.3.3 Migration

Migration refers to the movement of people (persons) from one place to stay at another. It plays an important role in the redistribution of the population of Ghana and the District. Migration contributes to the decrease in the population of the area of origin or increase in the destination areas. Migration is also selective with regard to age, sex and therefore productive capacity. Thus, migration has significant demographic, social and economic impact on both the areas of origin and destination.

More persons 11,513 representing 29.5 percent have lived in the District for 20 years or more whilst 13.4 percent have lived in the District for less than 1year (Table 2.5). The Table also

indicates that 5,743 people living in the District were born elsewhere in the region. Of this figure, 24.0 percent have lived in the District between 1-4 years and 27.0 percent have lived there for 20 or more years. Majority (40.8%) of those who have lived in the District for 20 or more years come largely from the upper West region followed by 38.8 percent migrants that come from Northern Region whilst 14.3 out of the total of 49.0 percent who migrated from the Upper West Region have lived in the Krachi Nchumuru District for less than one year.

Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

| Birthplace | Number | Duration of residence (%) | | | | |
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	11,513	13.4	22.8	15.1	19.2	29.5
Born elsewhere in the region	5,743	14.8	24.0	15.5	18.6	27.0
Born elsewhere in another region						
Western	49	12.2	26.5	6.1	18.4	36.7
Central	284	14.8	22.9	20.1	20.8	21.5
Greater Accra	643	15.6	26.6	11.2	26.3	20.4
Volta	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern	272	11.4	25.4	13.2	17.3	32.7
Ashanti	368	16.3	19.6	13.9	14.7	35.6
Brong Ahafo	548	11.7	25.5	18.1	25.9	18.8
Northern	2,466	11.1	17.6	13.6	18.8	38.9
Upper East	80	17.5	11.3	18.8	18.8	33.8
Upper West	49	14.3	10.2	18.4	16.3	40.8
Outside Ghana	1,011	9.2	26.6	16.9	17.0	30.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Of the 5,743 migrants to the District, those from the Northern Region form the highest (43.0%) followed by those from the Greater Accra Region (11.2%) and those from the Brong Ahafo Region (9.5%). A further 1,011 migrants from outside Ghana were enumerated in the District. Less than 10 percent of them (9.2%) have lived outside the District for less than 1year, 16.9 percent for 5-9 years and 30.3percent have lived outside the District for 20 or more years.

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

The size, composition, and structure of households are influenced by socio-economic, and demographic factors such as age at first marriage and birth, length of time spent in school, occupation, material or financial abilities, capabilities of parents and couples, fertility and mortality rates, and migration. The total size of the District's population and its characteristics are, therefore, largely a reflection of what pertains within households. Households constitute important units in planning and as such knowledge of household structure, composition, and headship provides important statistical tool for social and economic planning. An analysis of households also provides the basis for a reasonable projection of the future size of population, and planning of housing needs. The chapter focuses on household size, composition and headship as well as the marital characteristics and nationality of the inhabitants of the District and discusses further the religious and the educational statuses of the District.

3.2   Household Size, Composition and Structure

3.2.1   Household size

The 2010 PHC defined a household as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house keeping arrangements. Members of a household are not necessarily related by blood or marriage. The household has a defined structure and has a head recognized by all members.

Table 3.1 indicates that the total household population in the District is 72,009. The majority (79.4 %) live in rural areas. The number of households is 12,333. The average household size for the District is 5.9. Similarly, 5.6 and 6.0 are the average household size for both urban and rural localities respectively.

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Categories	Total Country	District		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	72,009	14,832	57,177
Number of households	5,467,054	12,333	2,676	9,657
Average households per house	1.6	1.1	1.1	1
Average household size	4.5	5.9	5.6	6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2   Household composition

Table 3.2 indicates that 52.2 percent of household populations are children (son/daughter) while household heads constitute 17.1 percent and spouses (wife/husband) comprise 11.2 percent of household composition. The proportion of male − headed households is 26.9 percent higher than female- headed households (7. 2%). This implies that about four out of every seven households is headed by males and further implies that even though female-

headed households are increasing, the percentage is still not very significant. Female spouses constitute 22.0 percent of household members while the male spouses constitute less than one percent of the total household population.

Table 3.2: Household composition by sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	72,009	100.0	36,303	100.0	35,706	100.0
Head	12,333	17.1	9,768	26.9	2,565	7.2
Spouse (wife/husband)	8,039	11.2	187	0.5	7,852	22.0
Child (son/daughter)	37,602	52.2	20,410	56.2	17,192	48.1
Parent/Parent in-law	894	1.2	84	0.2	810	2.3
Son/Daughter in-law	357	0.5	47	0.1	310	0.9
Grandchild	3,512	4.9	1,676	4.6	1,836	5.1
Brother/Sister	2,927	4.1	1,742	4.8	1,185	3.3
Step child	694	1.0	397	1.1	297	0.8
Adopted/Foster child	347	0.5	147	0.4	200	0.6
Other relative	4,682	6.5	1,537	4.2	3,145	8.8
Non-relative	622	0.9	308	0.8	314	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.4   Household structure

The nature of the family structure as observed in Table 3.3 underscores the prevalence and strength of the extended family system. The proportion of the District population that lives in various extended family households is 37.6 percent compare to 34.5 percent that live in nuclear households. Single person households are not common.

Similarly, the extended and nuclear family systems are dominant in both male and female-headed households. The percentage is higher (38.2%) for female-headed extended households compare to 36.9 percent for their male counterparts But male-headed nuclear households is 36.4 percent compare to 32.6 percent for their female counterparts. Single parent (extended + non-relative) constitute the lowest household structure in both male and female-headed households.

Table 3.3: Household structure by sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	72,009	100.0	36,303	100.0	35,706	100.0
Head only	1,020	1.4	688	1.9	332	0.9
Head and a spouse only	492	0.7	251	0.7	241	0.7
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	24,849	34.5	13,225	36.4	11,624	32.6
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	27,044	37.6	13,397	36.9	13,647	38.2
Extended + non relatives	1,327	1.8	648	1.8	679	1.9
Head spouse(s) and other composition	1,850	2.6	931	2.6	919	2.6
Single parent Nuclear	5,127	7.1	2,332	6.4	2,795	7.8
Single parent Extended	6,444	8.9	2,980	8.2	3,464	9.7
Single parent Extended + non relative	430	0.6	218	0.6	212	0.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	3,426	4.8	1,633	4.5	1,793	5.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is a highly valued institution in Ghana. It is one of the determinants of an individual status and also an indicator of social responsibility, trust and achievement. Every adult unless afflicted by serious illness or deformity is expected to marry. Voluntary celibacy was frown upon in traditional Ghanaian societies. Most adults would therefore wish to get married at one time or the other and this is more so with females.

The 2010 Census classified "marital status" into six categories namely; never married, living together/consensual union, married, separated, divorced and widowed. Each individual aged 12 years and older fell into only one of the six categories. The definition of marriage includes persons in any of the following types of marriages: civil, traditional and common law/consensual. Table 3.4 shows that of a total of 45,422 persons 12 years and older 40.6 percent never married while 47.7 percent married. The rest are either widowed, (5.2%) living together in informal or consensual union (2.9%), divorced (2.2%) or separated (1.4%).

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

Sex/age-group	Number	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes							
Total	45,422	40.6	2.9	47.7	1.4	2.2	5.2
12 – 14	5,395	95.5	0.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,618	90.9	1.7	7.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
20 - 24	6,103	59.8	6.2	31.8	1.2	0.6	0.4
25 - 29	5,091	29.6	6.7	60.8	1.3	1.2	0.5
30 - 34	4,450	11.7	4.1	78.1	2.0	2.2	1.8
35 - 39	3,552	6.2	3.0	83.4	2.0	3.0	2.5
40 - 44	3,236	4.4	1.4	83.0	2.7	3.7	4.7
45 - 49	2,337	2.1	1.5	81.8	2.2	5.2	7.3
50 - 54	2,090	3.0	1.5	72.4	4.0	5.9	13.3
55 - 59	1,173	3.0	0.9	71.4	2.7	6.0	15.9
60 - 64	1,222	3.3	0.7	63.4	2.3	8.1	22.3
65+	3,155	4.1	0.4	54.6	2.1	4.4	34.4
Male							
Total	22,585	48.7	2.5	44.4	1.3	1.8	1.3
12 – 14	2,871	95.8	0.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,144	94.7	0.6	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	2,976	79.9	4.5	14.7	0.7	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	2,302	46.9	6.8	44.4	0.8	1.0	0.2
30 - 34	1,990	19.2	5.4	71.2	2.1	1.6	0.6
35 - 39	1,708	10.5	3.9	81.1	1.3	2.0	1.1
40 - 44	1,602	6.2	1.1	86.4	2.1	3.1	1.1
45 - 49	1,216	2.2	2.2	86.3	2.7	4.4	2.1
50 - 54	1,074	4.4	1.5	81.8	3.9	6.1	2.4
55 - 59	651	4.1	0.8	82.3	3.4	4.6	4.8
60 - 64	604	5.3	1.2	80.3	2.3	6.5	4.5
65+	1,447	4.8	0.6	79.5	2.3	4.7	8.1

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

Sex/age-group	Number	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Female							
Total	22,837	32.6	3.2	51.0	1.6	2.5	9.1
12 – 14	2,524	95.2	0.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,474	86.4	2.9	10.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
20 - 24	3,127	40.7	7.9	48.2	1.6	1.0	0.6
25 - 29	2,789	15.3	6.6	74.3	1.6	1.5	0.7
30 - 34	2,460	5.6	3.0	83.8	1.9	2.8	2.8
35 - 39	1,844	2.2	2.1	85.5	2.7	3.8	3.8
40 - 44	1,634	2.6	1.8	79.7	3.3	4.3	8.3
45 - 49	1,121	1.9	0.7	76.8	1.7	6.1	12.8
50 - 54	1,016	1.5	1.5	62.5	4.0	5.8	24.7
55 - 59	522	1.5	1.1	57.9	1.9	7.7	29.9
60 - 64	618	1.3	0.2	46.9	2.3	9.7	39.6
65+	1,708	3.5	0.3	33.6	1.8	4.1	56.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service: 2010 Population and Housing Census

For the sexes marriage is higher for the females than for the males. For example, proportion married is 51.0 percent higher for the females than for the males (44.4%).At the same time the, proportion of females widowed is 9.1 percent higher than for the males (1.3%) and females living together in informal or consensual union is 3.2 percent higher than for the males.

For the age groups, proportion married is highest for the age –group 35-39 (83.4%) while those living together in informal or consensual union are highest for age group 25-29 (6.7%). Proportion widowed is highest for age group 65 an above (34.4%) By age 60-64 years the proportion divorced is 9.7 percent higher for the females than for the males which are 6.5 percent.

The proportions separated, is higher among females than males and for both sexes it increases with age and is highest in the age groups 39- 54 years. However unlike divorce, the proportions for the various age groups are not consistently higher for males.

The data also show that there is a positive correlation between age and widowhood, but with proportions higher for females than males. For example by age 65 years and above, 56.7 percent of females are widowed while only 8.1 percent males are reported as widowers.

3.3.1 Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education.

Out of the total population of 18,434 persons who have never married, more than half (58.3%) have basic education followed by 29.3 percent who do not have any level of education. (Table 3.5). While 10.7 percent of the never married have obtained secondary education, less than one percent (0.2%) of them have tertiary level education. Among the married population of 21,684 persons who are 12 years and older almost three-quarters, (74.5%) percent have no education followed by 20.7 percent who have basic education and 2.7 percent with secondary education. Those with tertiary education are only 0.3 percent.

Similarly, out of a population of 1,296 persons 12 years and above who are living together in informal or consensual unions, almost half (48.0%) have no education followed by 36.5 percent with basic education.

There are variations in marital statuses between the sexes. For example, there are more married females (80.1%) with no education than their male counterparts (67.9%).But the proportion of married males with basic education is24.4 percent higher than that for the females which is 17.5 percent. Similarly the proportion of females living in informal or consensual union is 55.9 percent higher than their male counterparts (38.1%) But the proportion of females with basic education living together in informal or consensual union is 34.1 percent less than their male counterparts which is 39.5 percent At the same time, divorce is 73.0 percent higher for females with no education than for the males with no education (64.4%).But divorce for males with basic education is 27.9 percent higher than that for the females with basic education which is 22.8 percent. Similarly, the proportion widowed is very high for females with no education (92.1%) compare to 79.2 percent for the males. But the proportion widowed is 16.0 percent higher for males with basic education than for their female's counterparts with 7.2 percent.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic[1]	Secon-dary[2]	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	45,422	100.0	56.0	36.0	6.1	0.5	1.2	0.2
Never married	18,434	100.0	29.3	58.3	10.7	0.4	1.1	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,296	100.0	48.0	36.5	11.9	1.7	1.9	0.1
Married	21,684	100.0	74.5	20.7	2.7	0.5	1.4	0.3
Separated	657	100.0	65.1	26.9	5.6	0.9	1.4	0.0
Divorced	979	100.0	69.6	24.9	3.3	1.0	1.2	0.0
Widowed	2,372	100.0	90.5	8.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1
Male								
Total	22,585	100.0	48.0	40.6	8.5	0.6	2.0	0.3
Never married	10,997	100.0	28.6	56.8	12.3	0.6	1.5	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	575	100.0	38.1	39.5	16.9	1.6	3.8	0.2
Married	10,036	100.0	67.9	24.4	4.2	0.6	2.4	0.5
Separated	288	100.0	60.4	28.8	8.3	1.7	0.7	0.0
Divorced	401	100.0	64.6	27.9	3.0	1.7	2.7	0.0
Widowed	288	100.0	79.2	16.0	3.8	1.0	0.0	0.0
Female								
Total	22,837	100.0	63.9	31.4	3.8	0.4	0.5	0.1
Never married	7,437	100.0	30.3	60.6	8.3	0.3	0.4	0.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	721	100.0	55.9	34.1	7.9	1.8	0.3	0.0
Married	11,648	100.0	80.1	17.5	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.1
Separated	369	100.0	68.8	25.5	3.5	0.3	1.9	0.0
Divorced	578	100.0	73.0	22.8	3.5	0.5	0.2	0.0
Widowed	2,084	100.0	92.1	7.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status by economic activity

Regarding economic activity by marital status for the population 12 years and older in the District, Table 3.6 show a total of 45,422. Of this total, 30,284 persons representing 66.7 percent are employed, 0.9 percent unemployed and 32.5 percent is economically not active.

For employed persons 12 years and older, 7,707 representing 41.8 percent have never married whereas 18,993 representing 87.6 percent are married. Less than one percent (0.8%) of the unemployed population is married whilst 11.6 of the economically not active population are married. There are quite significant percentages of economically not active persons 12years and above who are widowed (44.0%) and those who are divorced (16.9%)

Table 3.5 show fewer employed females (65.6%) than males (68.0%) just as there are more economically not active females than males (33.6 %) and 31.3 percent respectively. It also depicts a higher percentage of females into informal/consensual union (721) than males (575). Eighty five percent (85%) of this male figure are employed compared to 66.6 of the female figure. The Table also show more divorced females 578 than males 401 and as expected the higher number of widowed females (2,084) than males (288) may probably be explained by the fact that more men are known to die because of the nature of their jobs.

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

Sex/marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**45,422**	**100.0**	**30,284**	**66.7**	**395**	**0.9**	**14,743**	**32.5**
Never married	18,434	100.0	7,707	41.8	152	0.8	10,575	57.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,296	100.0	969	74.8	23	1.8	304	23.5
Married	21,684	100.0	18,993	87.6	168	0.8	2,523	11.6
Separated	657	100.0	511	77.8	13	2.0	133	20.2
Divorced	979	100.0	796	81.3	18	1.8	165	16.9
Widowed	2,372	100.0	1,308	55.1	21	0.9	1,043	44.0
Male								
Total	**22,585**	**100.0**	**15,347**	**68.0**	**168**	**0.7**	**7,070**	**31.3**
Never married	10,997	100.0	4,977	45.3	88	0.8	5,932	53.9
Informal/consensual union/living together	575	100.0	489	85.0	8	1.4	78	13.6
Married	10,036	100.0	9,138	91.1	53	0.5	845	8.4
Separated	288	100.0	232	80.6	5	1.7	51	17.7
Divorced	401	100.0	334	83.3	6	1.5	61	15.2
Widowed	288	100.0	177	61.5	8	2.8	103	35.8
Female								
Total	**22,837**	**100.0**	**14,937**	**65.4**	**227**	**1.0**	**7,673**	**33.6**
Never married	7,437	100.0	2,730	36.7	64	0.9	4,643	62.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	721	100.0	480	66.6	15	2.1	226	31.3
Married	11,648	100.0	9,855	84.6	115	1.0	1,678	14.4
Separated	369	100.0	279	75.6	8	2.2	82	22.2
Divorced	578	100.0	462	79.9	12	2.1	104	18.0
Widowed	2,084	100.0	1,131	54.3	13	0.6	940	45.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 presents the distribution of population by nationality and sex. The Table show that about 95.5 percent of the District population are Ghanaians with 90.4 percent being Ghanaians by birth, 3.9 percent by dual nationality and 1.2 percent by naturalization. The figure further show that 3.9 percent and 0.5 percent constituted people from ECOWAS countries and Africa other than ECOWAS respectively. The least percentage was registered by other nationals comprising European, Americas (North, South/Caribbean), Asian and Oceania (0.2%). Variations by sex follow similar pattern just as shown in Table 3.6 and Fig.1 where majority for both sexes are Ghanaians either by birth, naturalization or dual citizenship.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	72,688	100.0	36,649	100.0	36,039	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	65,680	90.4	33,137	90.4	32,543	90.3
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	2,803	3.9	1,360	3.7	1,443	4.0
Ghanaian by naturalisation	907	1.2	451	1.2	456	1.3
ECOWAS	2,800	3.9	1,464	4.0	1,336	3.7
African other than ECOWAS	342	0.5	171	0.5	171	0.5
Other	156	0.2	66	0.2	90	0.2

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

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Out of the total population of 72,688 persons in the District, more than half (56.6%) are Christians (Table 3.8). This comprises of Pentecostals or Charismatics 24.4 percent, Protestants 7.9 percent, Catholics 17.5 percent and 6.8 percent forming the rest of the Christian population. The population in the District who are Traditionalist is 20.5 percent and quite a sizable percentage (11.6) of the population belong to No religion, while 10.5 percent adhere to Islam.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	72,688	100.0	36,649	100.0	36,039	100.0
No religion	8,465	11.6	4,476	12.2	3,989	11.1
Catholic	12,704	17.5	6,331	17.3	6,373	17.7
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	5,708	7.9	2,850	7.8	2,858	7.9
Pentecostal/Charismatic	17,745	24.4	8,804	24.0	8,941	24.8
Other Christian	4,948	6.8	2,430	6.6	2,518	7.0
Islam	7,649	10.5	3,937	10.7	3,712	10.3
Traditionalist	14,893	20.5	7,541	20.6	7,352	20.4
Other	576	0.8	280	0.8	296	0.8

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

The proportion of female Pentecostal/Charismatic population is 24.8 percent more than the males (24.0%). Similarly, female Catholics are 17.7 percent more than the males (17.3%). But the percentage of those who profess the Traditionalist religion is 20.6 percent higher for the males than for the females which are 20.4 percent. (Table 3.8)

3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy

The distribution of the population 11 years and older according to the languages in which they are literate by sex is presented in Table 3.9. The Table indicates that 25,749 of the population 11 years and older are not literate while 21,222 are literate.

Among the literate population, the age group that recorded the highest literacy in English only is 11-14 years (59.4%) while the age group with the lowest literacy (32.1%) in English is 50-54 years. It is observed that literacy in English only, decreases marginally as age increases until age 25-29 where there is evidence of an increase.

It is also evident that there are variations across all the age groups with respect to literacy in Ghanaian language only, English and Ghanaian language, English and French, and English, French and Ghanaian language. In terms of literacy in English among sexes, it is observed that there are more literate males than their female counterparts across all the age groups.

Also, in terms of literacy in Ghanaian language only, it is evident that females are more literate than males. With respect to English and French Language, there are more literate males than females across all age groups except 35-39 years. Furthermore, there are more male literates than females in English and Ghanaian Language, and English, French and Ghanaian language.

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

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	25,749	21,222	100.0	47.9	5.7	45.7	0.3	0.4
10-14	1,316	5,628	100.0	59.4	6.2	33.9	0.3	0.1
15-19	2,129	5,489	100.0	51.5	4.3	43.6	0.2	0.3
20-24	3,005	3,098	100.0	41.3	4.5	53.7	0.3	0.2
25-29	3,210	1,881	100.0	41.9	5.8	51.4	0.5	0.4
30-34	3,201	1,249	100.0	38.6	6.1	54.4	0.5	0.4
35-39	2,509	1,043	100.0	39.0	8.0	51.9	0.6	0.6
40-44	2,474	762	100.0	41.3	8.4	48.6	0.1	1.6
45-49	1,752	585	100.0	37.4	6.3	54.5	0.7	1.0
50-54	1,573	517	100.0	32.1	6.8	60.2	0.4	0.6
55-59	868	305	100.0	32.8	8.2	58.0	0.0	1.0
60-64	979	243	100.0	35.0	4.9	58.8	0.0	1.2
65+	2,733	422	100.0	38.2	11.1	50.7	0.0	0.0
Male			-					
Total	11,005	12,385	100.0	45.7	4.9	48.5	0.4	0.5
10-14	660	3,016	100.0	58.2	5.2	36.0	0.4	0.2
15-19	1,053	3,091	100.0	51.1	3.4	44.8	0.3	0.4
20-24	1,101	1,875	100.0	38.9	4.6	55.8	0.3	0.4
25-29	1,208	1,094	100.0	38.7	5.0	55.4	0.7	0.2
30-34	1,230	760	100.0	34.1	5.5	59.3	0.7	0.4
35-39	1,060	648	100.0	36.7	6.3	56.0	0.0	0.9
40-44	1,092	510	100.0	41.2	8.2	49.2	0.0	1.4
45-49	834	382	100.0	34.6	4.7	59.2	0.5	1.0
50-54	732	342	100.0	30.4	5.0	63.2	0.6	0.9
55-59	443	208	100.0	33.7	3.8	61.1	0.0	1.4
60-64	431	173	100.0	36.4	5.8	56.6	0.0	1.2
65+	1,161	286	100.0	37.1	8.7	54.2	0.0	0.0

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

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Female								
Total	14,744	8,837	100.0	51.0	6.9	41.6	0.3	0.2
10-14	656	2,612	100.0	60.9	7.4	31.4	0.3	0.0
15-19	1,076	2,398	100.0	52.1	5.5	42.1	0.1	0.2
20-24	1,904	1,223	100.0	45.0	4.4	50.4	0.2	0.0
25-29	2,002	787	100.0	46.4	6.9	45.9	0.3	0.6
30-34	1,971	489	100.0	45.6	7.0	46.8	0.2	0.4
35-39	1,449	395	100.0	42.8	10.6	45.1	1.5	0.0
40-44	1,382	252	100.0	41.7	8.7	47.2	0.4	2.0
45-49	918	203	100.0	42.9	9.4	45.8	1.0	1.0
50-54	841	175	100.0	35.4	10.3	54.3	0.0	0.0
55-59	425	97	100.0	30.9	17.5	51.5	0.0	0.0
60-64	548	70	100.0	31.4	2.9	64.3	0.0	1.4
65+	1,572	136	100.0	40.4	16.2	43.4	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.1 Education

Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex is presented in Table 3.9. Table 3.10 show that more than half (51.9%) of the population 3 years and older are in the primary school level followed by 16.3 percent in JSS/JHS Vocational/technical/commercial level is 0.2 percent. It is also observed that only a small number of the population 3 years and older are in the tertiary level (0.5%).

An analysis of both sexes indicates that majority of the population 3 years and older are in the primary level (32.4%) while the least are in the vocational/technical/commercial level (1.9%). The Table further indicates that from the nursery level to the primary level, the proportion of females currently attending school is more than that of males, however, from the JSS/JHS level to the tertiary level the proportion of males currently attending school are more than the females. This show that the number of females decline as they ascend the educational ladder.

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

| | Currently attending | | | | | | Attended in the past | | | | | |
| | Both Sexes | | Male | | Female | | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
Level of education	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25,085	100.0	13,739	100.0	11,346	100.0	9,225	100.0	5,480	100.0	3,745	100.0
Nursery	2,298	9.2	1,216	8.9	1,082	9.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	3,774	15.0	1,900	13.8	1,874	16.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	13,017	51.9	6,959	50.7	6,058	53.4	2,985	32.4	1,501	27.4	1,484	39.6
JSS/JHS	4,082	16.3	2,359	17.2	1,723	15.2	2,552	27.7	1,414	25.8	1,138	30.4
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,944	21.1	1,292	23.6	652	17.4
SSS/SHS	1,666	6.6	1,112	8.1	554	4.9	778	8.4	543	9.9	235	6.3
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	345	3.7	263	4.8	82	2.2
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	56	0.2	42	0.3	14	0.1	173	1.9	99	1.8	74	2.0
Post middle/secondary certificate	75	0.3	60	0.4	15	0.1	188	2.0	139	2.5	49	1.3
Tertiary	117	0.5	91	0.7	26	0.2	260	2.8	229	4.2	31	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected information on economic activities on persons five years and older who worked for at least an hour in the 7 days preceding the census night. Information was also collected on those who did not work during the reference period but had jobs to go back to. This chapter seeks to discuss the issue of employed, unemployed, economically active and economically not active population. The analysis however is done with reference to the population 15 years and older. Concerning the employed population, the kind of occupation they engaged in, the kind of industry they found themselves in as well as their employment status and sectors were also dealt with.

4.2   Economic Activity Status

Activity status refers to economic and non-economic activity of respondents during the seven days preceding the census.

i.   The economically active population is made up of the (a) **Employed** – That is, those who worked for at least one hour within the 7 days preceding the census. Those with a job but not at work, that is, persons who were temporarily not at work during the reference period but had jobs to return to, were also included in the economically active population. (b) **Unemployed** – comprising all persons who during the reference period were;

- Without work and had no fixed jobs;

- Currently available for work;

- Seeking for work by taking specific steps to look for work (by writing applications, visiting job sites, and visiting employment agencies).

ii.   The **economically not active population** is made up of those who during the reference period did not work and were not seeking for work. They are classified by reasons for not being economically active. They include; homemakers, full-time students, retired persons and people with disabilities who were unable to work because of their age or disability.

Table 4.1 shows that, out of the total population of 40,027 persons who are 15 years and older, 29,193 representing 72.9 percent is economically active whereas 10,834 persons representing 27.1 percent is economically not active.

Unemployment is very low in the District. Among the economically active population, 98.6 percent are employed with less than two percent (1.4%) being unemployed. The unemployed persons are also made up of those who are available and seeking work for the first time (41.0%) or having ever worked before but are now available and seeking for work (59.0%).There is very little difference in the proportion of economically active males (74.7%) and females (71.2%). About the same proportions of males and females are currently employed (74.7% and 71.2%) respectively.

Among the unemployed, more males (51.8%) are first time job seekers compared to females (33.0%).

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	40,027	100.0	19,714	100.0	20,313	100.0
Economically active	**29,193**	**72.9**	**14,727**	**74.7**	**14,466**	**71.2**
Employed	*28,798*	*98.6*	*14,559*	*98.9*	*14,239*	*98.4*
Worked	*27,455*	*95.3*	*13,843*	*95.1*	*13,612*	*95.6*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*1,125*	*3.9*	*601*	*4.1*	*524*	*3.7*
Did voluntary work without pay	*218*	*0.8*	*115*	*0.8*	*103*	*0.7*
Unemployed	*395*	*1.4*	*168*	*1.1*	*227*	*1.6*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*233*	*59.0*	*81*	*48.2*	*152*	*67.0*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*162*	*41.0*	*87*	*51.8*	*75*	*33.0*
Economically not active	**10,834**	**27.1**	**4,987**	**25.3**	**5,847**	**28.8**
Did home duties (household chore)	2,767	25.5	771	15.5	1,996	34.1
Full time education	5,351	49.4	3,179	63.7	2,172	37.1
Pensioner/Retired	75	0.7	47	0.9	28	0.5
Disabled/Sick	552	5.1	235	4.7	317	5.4
Too old/young	1,641	15.1	520	10.4	1,121	19.2
Other	448	4.1	235	4.7	213	3.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Majority(90.0%) of the economically not-active population (90.0%) is made up of three main categories namely full time education (49.4%), did household chores (25.5%) and too old/young to work (15.1%).

In terms of sex differential, the proportion of economically not active males, in full time education is 63.7percent twice higher than their female counterparts which is 37.1 percent But the proportion of the population 15 years and older who did home duties or house chores is 34.1 percent higher for the females than for the males (15.5%). More females (19.7%) than males (10.4%) are too old or young to work while 5.4 percent of females compare to 4.7 percent of males are economically not active because they are disabled or sick.

4.2.1 Employed and unemployed population

In the 2010 census, the unemployed population was defined as any person 15 years and above who, during the reference period (7 days preceding the census) had no fixed job, was seeking for job and was available for work.

4.2.2 Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex, and age

Table 4.2 presents the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older by sex and age. 40-44 age group has the highest proportion of employed population (92.2%). The least is 37.9 percent. For the economically not active population, the age group 15-19 has the highest proportion (61.4%), with the least being 40-44 (6.6%) age group.

The male population 15 years and older in the 40-44 age group has the highest proportion of employed population (96.3%). On the other hand the age group with the highest proportion of employed females 15 years and older is 45-49 (90.3%). As expected, a higher proportion of both sexes ages 15- 19 years are economically not active.

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

Sex/age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	**40,027**	**100.0**	**28,798**	**71.9**	**395**	**1.0**	**10,834**	**27.1**
15-19	7,618	100.0	2,890	37.9	48	0.6	4,680	61.4
20-24	6,103	100.0	3,851	63.1	106	1.7	2,146	35.2
25-29	5,091	100.0	4,187	82.2	82	1.6	822	16.1
30-34	4,450	100.0	3,915	88.0	47	1.1	488	11.0
35-39	3,552	100.0	3,254	91.6	25	0.7	273	7.7
40-44	3,236	100.0	3,005	92.9	18	0.6	213	6.6
45-49	2,337	100.0	2,162	92.5	16	0.7	159	6.8
50-54	2,090	100.0	1,851	88.6	21	1.0	218	10.4
55-59	1,173	100.0	1,023	87.2	5	0.4	145	12.4
60-64	1,222	100.0	939	76.8	22	1.8	261	21.4
65+	3,155	100.0	1,721	54.5	5	0.2	1,429	45.3
Male								
Total	19,714	100.0	14,559	73.9	168	0.9	4,987	25.3
15-19	4,144	100.0	1,615	39.0	17	0.4	2,512	60.6
20-24	2,976	100.0	1,762	59.2	49	1.6	1,165	39.1
25-29	2,302	100.0	1,919	83.4	36	1.6	347	15.1
30-34	1,990	100.0	1,826	91.8	15	0.8	149	7.5
35-39	1,708	100.0	1,633	95.6	11	0.6	64	3.7
40-44	1,602	100.0	1,542	96.3	7	0.4	53	3.3
45-49	1,216	100.0	1,150	94.6	12	1.0	54	4.4
50-54	1,074	100.0	1,000	93.1	6	0.6	68	6.3
55-59	651	100.0	605	92.9	0	0.0	46	7.1
60-64	604	100.0	524	86.8	13	2.2	67	11.1
65+	1,447	100.0	983	67.9	2	0.1	462	31.9
Female								
Total	20,313	100.0	14,239	70.1	227	1.1	5,847	28.8
15-19	3,474	100.0	1,275	36.7	31	0.9	2,168	62.4
20-24	3,127	100.0	2,089	66.8	57	1.8	981	31.4
25-29	2,789	100.0	2,268	81.3	46	1.6	475	17.0
30-34	2,460	100.0	2,089	84.9	32	1.3	339	13.8
35-39	1,844	100.0	1,621	87.9	14	0.8	209	11.3
40-44	1,634	100.0	1,463	89.5	11	0.7	160	9.8
45-49	1,121	100.0	1,012	90.3	4	0.4	105	9.4
50-54	1,016	100.0	851	83.8	15	1.5	150	14.8
55-59	522	100.0	418	80.1	5	1.0	99	19.0
60-64	618	100.0	415	67.2	9	1.5	194	31.4
65+	1,708	100.0	738	43.2	3	0.2	967	56.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3   Occupation

Table 4.3 provides data on employed persons 15 years and older by occupation and sex. It show that workers in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery constitute the largest occupational group (79.3%) indicating that eight out of every ten persons 15 years and older of the employed population are into agriculture. Significant proportions of the employed persons are engaged in service and sales (8.6%) and (6.9%) of the employed are into craft and related trades. Professional workers constitute only 1.7 percent of the employed population 15 years and above. Alternatively, only a small proportion of employed persons are in the technical and associated professionals (0.4%) and managerial categories (0.5%). Among both

sexes, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery work is the dominant occupation. There are more males in managerial and professional occupations (2.7%) than females (1.7%). On the other hand, the proportion of females (14.2%) engaged in services and sales workers are higher than that of males (3.0%).

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	28,798	100.0	14,559	100.0	14,239	100.0
Managers	157	0.5	57	0.4	100	0.7
Professionals	482	1.7	334	2.3	148	1.0
Technicians and associate professionals	101	0.4	72	0.5	29	0.2
Clerical support workers	60	0.2	47	0.3	13	0.1
Service and sales workers	2,468	8.6	442	3.0	2,026	14.2
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	22,828	79.3	12,498	85.8	10,330	72.5
Craft and related trades workers	2,000	6.9	678	4.7	1,322	9.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	262	0.9	258	1.8	4	0.0
Elementary occupations	440	1.5	173	1.2	267	1.9
Other occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Housing Census

The major occupations do not vary much by sex as majority of the employed males (85.8%) and females (72.5%) are engaged in agriculture, forestry or fishery work. For both services the next major occupation is craft and related trades workers.

4.4   Industry

Table 4.4 show the employed population 15 years and older by the industries within which they work. It is evident that the agricultural sector comprising; forestry and fishing industry is the most dominant industry within the District accounting for 78.8 percent of the employed population. The manufacturing sector constituted 5.8 percent whilst the wholesale, retail and repair of motor- vehicles and motorcycles accounted for 7.5 percent of the employed population. There is however variations amongst the other sectors/industry within which the employed population work. This result is consistent with the regional average of 50.3 percent, 14.1 percent and 14.0 percent in agriculture, forestry and fishing; manufacturing; and wholesale, retail and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles respectively. The male and female disparities follow similar pattern with agriculture, forestry and fishing; manufacturing; and wholesale, retail and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles constituting 85.2 percent, 2.7 percent and 4.4 percent respectively for males and 72.3 percent, 9.1 percent and 10.7 percent respectively for females.

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	28,798	100.0	14,559	100.0	14,239	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	22,696	78.8	12,402	85.2	10,294	72.3
Mining and quarrying	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0
Manufacturing	1,679	5.8	390	2.7	1,289	9.1
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	10	0.0	4	0.0	6	0.0
Construction	128	0.4	128	0.9	0	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,159	7.5	635	4.4	1,524	10.7
Transportation and storage	242	0.8	236	1.6	6	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	628	2.2	65	0.4	563	4.0
Information and communication	4	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	22	0.1	15	0.1	7	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	22	0.1	19	0.1	3	0.0
Administrative and support service activities	10	0.0	8	0.1	2	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	73	0.3	64	0.4	9	0.1
Education	409	1.4	291	2.0	118	0.8
Human health and social work activities	100	0.3	53	0.4	47	0.3
Arts entertainment and recreation	19	0.1	19	0.1	0	0.0
Other service activities	532	1.8	198	1.4	334	2.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	59	0.2	23	0.2	36	0.3
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

The Krachi Nchumuru District has a total population of 28,798 persons 15 years and older who are employed (Table 4.5). Amongst those employed however, majority (72.2%) are self-employed without employees with 20.0 percent of them contributing to family work. 3.4 percent of them are employees and 0.6 percent of them employed as house helps.

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

Employment sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,798	100.0	14,559	100.0	14,239	100.0
Employee	975	3.4	718	4.9	257	1.8
Self-employed without employee(s)	20,805	72.2	10,804	74.2	10,001	70.2
Self-employed with employee(s)	602	2.1	325	2.2	277	1.9
Casual worker	140	0.5	108	0.7	32	0.2
Contributing family worker	5,759	20.0	2,377	16.3	3,382	23.8
Apprentice	292	1.0	111	0.8	181	1.3
Domestic employee (househelp)	184	0.6	93	0.6	91	0.6
Other	41	0.1	23	0.2	18	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.5 further show the corresponding proportions (self-employed without employees and contributing to family work) of 74.2 percent and 16.3 percent for males and 70.2 and 23.8 percent for females. Apart from self-employed without employees and contributing family workers, the other categories had relatively low values with similar variations. The workforce who is self-employed with employees accounted for 2.2 percent and 1.9 percent for both male and female respectively. The result is consistent with the regional average of 2.8 percent but deviates however, from the national figure of 5.2.

4.6   Employment Sector

Table 4.6 show the distribution of persons 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. The employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. The employment sectors covered in the 2010 census were public, private formal, private informal, semi-public/parastatal, NGOs and international organizations.

The data indicates that the private informal sector is the largest employer of economically active persons in the District (97.0%) with the Public (Government) sector employing 1.9 percent. Less than 1.0 percent (0.4%) are in the NGOs (Local and International). A similar pattern is observed for both sexes, with more males than females employed across all the sectors with the exception of the private informal sector where there are more female (98.0%) than male (96.1%).

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	28,798	100.0	14,559	100.0	14,239	100.0
Public (Government)	546	1.9	390	2.7	156	1.1
Private Formal	195	0.7	117	0.8	78	0.5
Private Informal	27,946	97.0	13,989	96.1	13,957	98.0
Semi-Public/Parastatal	6	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	103	0.4	60	0.4	43	0.3
Other International Organisations	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

Information Communications Technology (ICT) is recognized as an important knowledge-necessary for socioeconomic developments. The role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana's, has been widely recognized even though the technology is not fully experienced at the District levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centres. The objective of this chapter is to analyse the extent of individual ownership of mobile phones and the use of internet among the population aged 12 years and older, and the ownership of fixed telephone lines and desktops/laptop computers by a member of the household.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 show that, out of the total population of 45,422 persons who are 12 years and older in the Krachi Nchumuru District, only 8,886 representing 19.6 percent have their own mobile phones. When males and females are compared, Table 5.1 show that just a little over twenty-six percent (26.2%) of the total population of 22,585 who own mobile phones are males. The situation is less for their female counterparts as the data indicate that thirteen percent (13.0%) of the total population twelve years and older who own mobile phones are females.

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	45,422	100.0	8,886	19.6	198	0.4
Male	22,585	49.7	5,920	26.2	149	0.6
Female	22,837	50.3	2,966	13.0	49	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3   Use of Internet

Table 5.1 further show that of a population of 45,422 (12 years and older) 198 persons or less than one percent (0.4%) use internet facility. More males (0.6%) than females (0.2%) use internet facility.

5.4   Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computers

Table 5.2 also indicates that, out of the 12,333 households in the Krachi Nchumuru District, 99 households which is less than one percent (0.8%) own desktop or laptop computers. This does not portray a very good ICT development in the District. Out of the total number 2,565 households who own laptop or desktop computers, only 12 representing less than one percent (0.5%) are headed by females whilst of 9,768 households, 87(0.9%) are headed by males.

Table 5.2: Households heads by sex, ownership of desktop/laptop computers

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,333	100	99	0.8
Male	9,768	58.9	87	0.9
Female	2,565	41.1	12	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

Persons living with disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are restricted in the performance of specific tasks or activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). Disabled persons constitute an impoverished and marginalised group with little access to public health, education and social services. The objective of this chapter is to analyse the data on persons with disabilities. Information was collected on persons with the following disabilities as in District: Visual/sight impairment, hearing impairment, mental retardation, emotional or behavioural disorders and other physical challenges.

6.2   Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows population by type of locality, disability status and sex. The 2010 population and housing census (PHC) indicates that out of a total population 70,165 in the District, 2,523 representing 3.5 percent are with disability.

In terms of disability by sex, not much difference is observed even though there are more males who are disabled (3.5%) than the females (3.4%). According to Table 6.1, sight is the most common type of disability for both the males and the females but the percentage is slightly higher for the males (42.8%) than for the females (42.0%).

6.3   Types of Disability

According to the Ghana Statistical Service National Analytical Report (2013) nationally, about 2 out of 5 of the population with disabilities (38.3%) have more than one type of disability condition. Similarly, almost the same proportions of males (38.2%) and females (38.5%) have more than one type of disability. Six major types of disabilities are recorded for Krachi Nchumuru District. These are sight, hearing, physical, intellectual, and emotional disability. Disability cases can be multiple meaning that a person has more than one disability. The most common type of disability in the District is sight which affects 42.4 percent of the population. Second is intellectual disability suffered by 21.0 percent of the people followed by physical (20.6%).

6.4   Distribution by Type of Locality

Table 6.1 presents the distribution of PWDs by type of localities in the District and show a higher proportion of PLWD's in the urban areas (6.8%) than in the rural areas (2.6%)

The data show that sight is the most prevalent type of disability for both rural and urban with urban areas recording a higher percentage of 43.5 points over the rural areas (41.7%). Physical disability is second and it is suffered by23.9 percent of the rural folks compare to 15.6 percent of urban folks. Similarly, more males (43.3%) than females (42.5%) suffer from sight disability. Sight is therefore the major disability suffered by Krachi Nchumuru population

Other forms of disability aside those identified for purposes of this census recorded the lowest percentages for urban females (3.1%) and males (4.2%) as well as females and males in the rural areas 6.4 percent and 11.4 percent respectively.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	72,688	100.0	36,649	100.0	36,039	100.0
No disability	70,165	96.5	35,369	96.5	34,796	96.6
With a disability	2,523	3.5	1,280	3.5	1,243	3.4
Sight	1,070	42.4	548	42.8	522	42.0
Hearing	454	18.0	210	16.4	244	19.6
Speech	245	9.7	131	10.2	114	9.2
Physical	520	20.6	248	19.4	272	21.9
Intellectual	530	21.0	254	19.8	276	22.2
Emotional	251	9.9	129	10.1	122	9.8
Other	173	6.9	110	8.6	63	5.1
Urban						
Total	14,928	100.0	7,410	100.0	7,518	100.0
No disability	13,917	93.2	6,913	93.3	7,004	93.2
With a disability	1,011	6.8	497	6.7	514	6.8
Sight	440	43.5	215	43.3	225	43.8
Hearing	178	17.6	77	15.5	101	19.6
Speech	58	5.7	38	7.6	20	3.9
Physical	158	15.6	73	14.7	85	16.5
Intellectual	368	36.4	176	35.4	192	37.4
Emotional	75	7.4	39	7.8	36	7.0
Other	37	3.7	21	4.2	16	3.1
Rural						
Total	57,760	100.0	29,239	100.0	28,521	100.0
No disability	56,248	97.4	28,456	97.3	27,792	97.4
With a disability	1,512	2.6	783	2.7	729	2.6
Sight	630	41.7	333	42.5	297	40.7
Hearing	276	18.3	133	17.0	143	19.6
Speech	187	12.4	93	11.9	94	12.9
Physical	362	23.9	175	22.3	187	25.7
Intellectual	162	10.7	78	10.0	84	11.5
Emotional	176	11.6	90	11.5	86	11.8
Other	136	9.0	89	11.4	47	6.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and activity status

Table 6.2 indicates that of the economically active persons with disability, 60.6 percent are employed while less than one percent (0.7%) is unemployed. The economically not active population is 45.2 percent. More than a half (61.9%) of the economically active population with sight disability is employed followed by intellectual disability (60.8%) and emotional disability (58.0%). The Table further reveals that there are more economically active males with disability who are employed (69.1%) than their counterpart females (52.1%). Among the economically not active PLWDs there are more females (50.5%) than males (39.9%). Of the

economically active employed population who have sight disability; there are more males (70.9%) than females (52.1%).

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	40,027	100.0	28,798	71.9	395	1.0	10,834	27.1
No disability	38,044	100.0	27,597	72.5	381	1.0	10,066	26.5
With a disability	1,983	100.0	1,201	60.6	14	0.7	768	38.7
Sight	908	100.0	562	61.9	5	0.6	341	37.6
Hearing	331	100.0	184	55.6	6	1.8	141	42.6
Speech	152	100.0	87	57.2	2	1.3	63	41.4
Physical	432	100.0	195	45.1	1	0.2	236	54.6
Intellectual	398	100.0	242	60.8	2	0.5	154	38.7
Emotional	200	100.0	116	58.0	0	0.0	84	42.0
Other	133	100.0	90	67.7	0	0.0	43	32.3
Male								
Total	19,714	100.0	14,559	73.9	168	0.9	4,987	25.3
No disability	18,727	100.0	13,877	74.1	166	0.9	4,684	25.0
With a disability	987	100.0	682	69.1	2	0.2	303	30.7
Sight	460	100.0	326	70.9	0	0.0	134	29.1
Hearing	145	100.0	97	66.9	2	1.4	46	31.7
Speech	80	100.0	51	63.7	0	0.0	29	36.3
Physical	198	100.0	107	54.0	0	0.0	91	46.0
Intellectual	184	100.0	126	68.5	0	0.0	58	31.5
Emotional	104	100.0	68	65.4	0	0.0	36	34.6
Other	82	100.0	59	72.0	0	0.0	23	28.0
Female								
Total	20,313	100.0	14,239	70.1	227	1.1	5,847	28.8
No disability	19,317	100.0	13,720	71.0	215	1.1	5,382	27.9
With a disability	996	100.0	519	52.1	12	1.2	465	46.7
Sight	448	100.0	236	52.7	5	1.1	207	46.2
Hearing	186	100.0	87	46.8	4	2.2	95	51.1
Speech	72	100.0	36	50.0	2	2.8	34	47.2
Physical	234	100.0	88	37.6	1	0.4	145	62.0
Intellectual	214	100.0	116	54.2	2	0.9	96	44.9
Emotional	96	100.0	48	50.0	0	0.0	48	50.0
Other	51	100.0	31	60.8	0	0.0	20	39.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability by Educational Level Attainment

Table 6.3 describes the distribution of PWDs who are 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. Sixty six percent (65.8%) persons with disabilities in the District have

never attended school. For those who have attended school, 26 percent had basic education, 4.7 percent had Sec/SHS and higher whilst pre-primary recorded the least (3.2%). The proportion of female with disabilities (74.2%) who had never attended school is higher than their male counterpart (57.6%). Among those with hearing disabilities, 71.9 percent have never attended school whereas for those with physical disabilities only 5 percent attained Sec/SHS and higher.

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

Sex/Disability type	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	*Sec/SHS and higher
			Number					Percent		
Total	65,502	31,192	6,072	24,580	3,658	100.0	47.6	9.3	37.5	5.6
No disability	63,076	29,596	5,986	23,949	3,545	100.0	46.9	9.5	38.0	5.6
With a disability	2,426	1,596	86	631	113	100.0	65.8	3.5	26.0	4.7
Sight	1,031	709	31	243	48	100.0	68.8	3.0	23.6	4.7
Hearing	437	314	21	95	7	100.0	71.9	4.8	21.7	1.6
Speech	218	135	11	68	4	100.0	61.9	5.0	31.2	1.8
Physical	500	338	6	131	25	100.0	67.6	1.2	26.2	5.0
Intellectual	516	333	20	136	27	100.0	64.5	3.9	26.4	5.2
Emotional	239	155	11	62	11	100.0	64.9	4.6	25.9	4.6
Other	168	107	9	48	4	100.0	63.7	5.4	28.6	2.4
Male										
Total	33,007	13,788	3,116	13,525	2,578	100.0	41.8	9.4	41.0	7.8
No disability	31,777	13,079	3,064	13,140	2,494	100.0	41.2	9.6	41.4	7.8
With a disability	1,230	709	52	385	84	100.0	57.6	4.2	31.3	6.8
Sight	530	326	20	149	35	100.0	61.5	3.8	28.1	6.6
Hearing	197	131	8	51	7	100.0	66.5	4.1	25.9	3.6
Speech	121	65	8	44	4	100.0	53.7	6.6	36.4	3.3
Physical	234	124	3	87	20	100.0	53.0	1.3	37.2	8.5
Intellectual	246	145	11	72	18	100.0	58.9	4.5	29.3	7.3
Emotional	124	78	7	32	7	100.0	62.9	5.6	25.8	5.6
Other	108	63	7	34	4	100.0	58.3	6.5	31.5	3.7
Female										
Total	32,495	17,404	2,956	11,055	1,080	100.0	53.6	9.1	34.0	3.3
No disability	31,299	16,517	2,922	10,809	1,051	100.0	52.8	9.3	34.5	3.4
With a disability	1,196	887	34	246	29	100.0	74.2	2.8	20.6	2.4
Sight	501	383	11	94	13	100.0	76.4	2.2	18.8	2.6
Hearing	240	183	13	44	0	100.0	76.3	5.4	18.3	0.0
Speech	97	70	3	24	0	100.0	72.2	3.1	24.7	0.0
Physical	266	214	3	44	5	100.0	80.5	1.1	16.5	1.9
Intellectual	270	188	9	64	9	100.0	69.6	3.3	23.7	3.3
Emotional	115	77	4	30	4	100.0	67.0	3.5	26.1	3.5
Other	60	44	2	14	0	100.0	73.3	3.3	23.3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
*Sec./ SSS/ SHS, Voc/Tech, Bachelor and Postgraduate

Across the sexes, hearing and physical disabilities recorded the highest proportions of 66.5 percent (males) and 80.5 percent (females) respectively for those who have never attended school. Similarly, speech (36.4%) and emotional (26.1%) disabilities accounted for the highest proportions of disabilities in males and females who have attained basic education (Table 6.3).

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

An agricultural household is defined as one in which at least one person in the household is engaged in farming/fishing/animal husbandry (PHC, 2010). Agriculture plays a key role in the socio-economic development of the District and is the main occupation of the people in the District employing about 68% of its labour force. The sector consists of crop farmers, fishermen, and livestock keepers. This chapter presents analysis of data on the agricultural activities in the District, with a main focus on households in agriculture and types of farming.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

A household is classified as an agricultural household if at least one of its members engages in agricultural production even if not earning from agricultural activity alone. Households in agriculture by type of locality are shown in figure 7.1. About eighty-two percent (81.8%) of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In urban localities 81.8 percent of households are engaged in agriculture, while in the rural localities 80.6 percent of households are engaged in agriculture.

Figure 7.1: Households engaged in agriculture by type locality
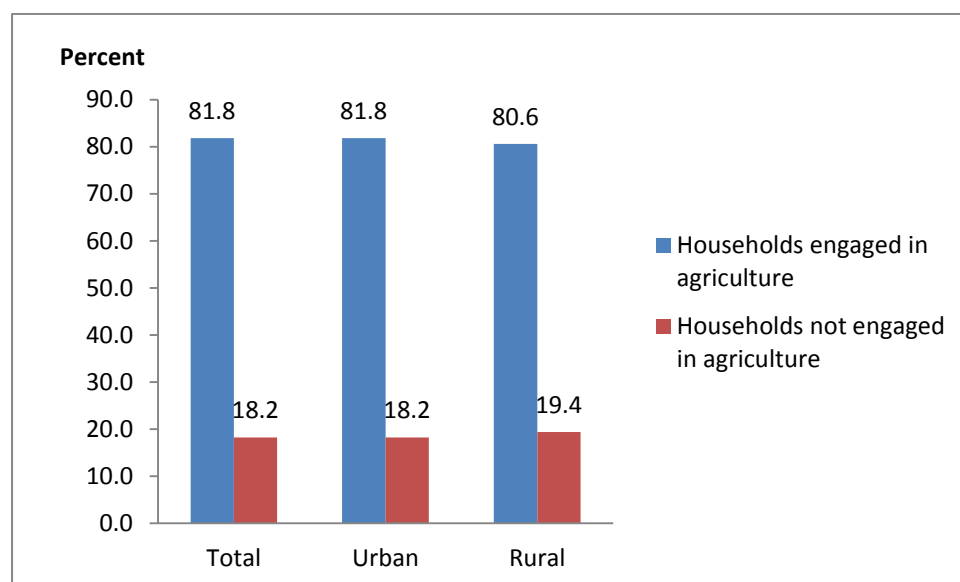
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3   Types of farming Activities

Table 7.1 show the total number of households engaged in agricultural (crop farming, livestock rearing, tree planting and fish farming) stand at 12,333 in the District.

The two traditional activities of crop farming (95.5%) and livestock rearing (45.6%) are prominent in the District as well as in both urban and rural communities. Fish farming is relatively low. It is engaged in by 0.1 percent of households in the District.

Table 7.1: Households by type of agricultural activities and locality

Type of activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	12,333	100.0	2,676	100.0	9,657	100.0
Households engaged in agriculture	10,086	81.8	1,955	81.8	8,131	80.6
Crop farming	9,629	95.5	1,911	97.7	7,718	94.9
Tree planting	55	0.5	6	0.3	49	0.6
Livestock rearing	4,598	45.6	501	25.6	4,097	50.4
Fish farming	10	0.1	0	0.0	10	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4   Types of livestock and other animals reared

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the District. Table 7.2 also show that the commonest livestock in the District is chicken showing an average of 20 birds for 66,120 chickens for 3,278 keepers. This is followed by goats (34,547) and sheep (12,892)

The highest average animal per keeper is the dove with an average of (29) and a total of 1,222 animals followed by cattle with an average of (28) and a total of 13,099 animals.

Though the two traditional activities of crop farming and livestock rearing are prominent in the District and in both urban and rural communities the livestock with the lowest number of keepers is the snail (5) whilst Island farming and marine farming both record zero from Table 7.2.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

All Types	Quantity	Number of keepers	Average animal per keeper
Animals			
Cattle	13,099	461	28
Goat	34,547	2,420	14
Sheep	12,892	939	14
Pig	7,273	454	16
Gras Cutter	216	17	13
Rabbit	74	6	12
Birds			
Chicken	66,120	3,278	20
Dove	1,222	42	29
Duck	3,083	228	14
Guinea Fowl	6,799	395	17
Ostrich	328	35	9
Turkey	182	19	10
Fish			
Fish farming	101	10	10
Inland fishing	0	0	0
Marine fishing	0	0	0
Snails & Silk Worm			
Silk worm	373	22	17
Snail	366	5	73
Beehives (Rearing)	202	12	17
Other	661	85	8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

Over the years, there have been lots of policy frame works in Ghana underscoring the importance of housing or shelter; The National Development Planning Commission and the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy have all made inputs in respect of Housing policies.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census solicited responses on housing conditions or dwellings as to whether they were occupied or not, the main materials used in construction as well as methods of waste disposal. This is expected to help policy makers formulate realistic housing policies and programmes for Ghana

8.2   Housing stock

Table 8.1 presents the stock of houses and number of households in the rural and urban areas of the District. The total number of houses in the District is 11,743 with 20.3 percent located in the urban areas and 79.7 percent in rural areas. The number of households in the District is 12,333 with 21.7 percent in urban areas and 78.3 percent in rural areas. The average household size in the District is 5.9. This is higher than both the regional average of 4.3 and national average of 4.5 respectively. The population per house for the urban areas is 6.4% which is higher than that for the rural areas (4.8%).

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

			District		
Categories	Country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,118,252	72,688	14,928	57,760
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	72,009	14,832	57,177
Number of houses	3,392,745	399,953	11,743	2,385	9,358
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	12,333	2,676	9,657
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
Population per house	7.3	5.3	6.2	6.3	6.2
Average household size	4.5	4.3	5.9	5.6	6.0

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

8.3   Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

8.3.1   Type of Dwelling

In different parts of the country (Ghana) houses are built using all manner of materials ranging from mud to bricks, sticks or wood, grass or thatch. This is not very different from what pertains in the Krachi Nchumuru District. Table 8.2 show that almost half (47.5 %) of all dwelling units in the Krachi Nchumuru District are separate housing units followed by compound house dwelling units (31.2%) and semi- detached (16.6%).The Table further show that there are more female- headed separate house dwelling units (48.0%) compare to their male counterparts which is 47.4 percent. Similarly, the proportion of female –headed semi-detached dwelling units is 17.1 percent compare to 16.5 percent for their male counterparts.

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

| Type of dwelling | Total Country | Region | District | | | | | |
| | | | Total | | Male headed | Female headed | Urban | Rural |
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	12,333	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	212,170	5,860	47.5	47.4	48.0	39.8	49.6
Semi-detached house	391,548	33,286	2,048	16.6	16.5	17.1	18.2	16.2
Flat/Apartment	256,355	7,668	121	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.8
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	219,276	3,844	31.2	31.2	31.0	39.1	29.0
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	15,705	387	3.1	3.4	2.3	0.8	3.8
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,781	25	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3
Tent	10,343	989	22	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	1,198	5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,157	11	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	858	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	9,846	512	9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Reasons that may however, be attributed to this development could be that there are more female breadwinners than males because of possible increasing divorce cases or that the males have moved out of the District in search of better job opportunities or that more males may have died than females in the last 10years. Notable also is the fact that a high proportion (31.2%) of the occupied dwelling units in the District is compound houses. These houses demonstrate the culture of the people of the District and the Northern part of the Volta Region where most of the housing units are compound houses.

8.3.2 Holding of tenancy arrangements

Table 8.3 shows the ownership status of the various dwellings in Ghana, especially in the Volta Region and Krachi Nchumuru District. Out of the total of 5,467,054 dwellings in the Country, 13,439 are in the Krachi Nchumuru District. The data further show an expected higher ownership of dwellings by males (86.5%) than females (75.1%) in the District. This could be as a result of the culture of the area which is mainly dominated by the male sex as heads of families and the females regarded more as house wives than as heads of family.

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	495,600	13,439	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	304,481	6,554	48.8	86.5	75.1	77.8	85.9
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,075	204	1.5	1.2	1.7	0.4	1.5
Relative not a household member	851,630	91,956	2,837	21.1	6.2	13.3	9.6	7.2
Other private individual	1,439,021	81,191	3,333	24.8	4.8	8.9	11.1	4.1
Private employer	83,610	3,475	99	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other private agency	21,123	1,419	65	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	8,003	282	2.1	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7
Other	24,000	2,000	65	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Female ownership of dwelling units   in the rural areas is 85.9 percent compared to 77.8 percent for their males' counterparts in the District. Dwelling units owned by other private individual in the urban areas is 11.1 percent compared to 4.1 percent for the rural areas in the District. Those owned by relative not a household member in the urban areas is 9.6 percent compare to 7.2 percent for the rural areas The Table also show that less than one percent (0.5%) of housing units are owned by other private agencies. Dwellings units owned by the Government in the District is 2.1 percent and are headed more by males (0.7%) than females (0.6) (Table 8.3).

8.4   Construction Materials

The 2010 (PHC) elicit information on the main materials used for the construction of outer walls, floor and roofing of dwelling units. This data is expected to help policy makers and those who matter have a better understanding of the housing conditions in the country.

8.4.1   Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality

Table 8.4 show that mud brick/earth is the main construction material for the outer wall of dwellings in the District accounting for 78.0 percent. This is followed by the cement blocks/concrete (15.2%). All the others (wood, metal sheets, stone, burnt brick, landcrete bamboo, other) account for 6.8% of the construction materials for outer walls of the dwelling units in the District.

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

| Material for Outer wall | Total Country | Region | District | | Urban | Rural |
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	550,006	13,957	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	264,357	10,887	78.0	77.9	78.0
Wood	200,594	4,900	142	1.0	1.4	0.9
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,131	74	0.5	0.6	0.5
Stone	11,330	1,172	27	0.2	0.1	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,183	49	0.4	0.2	0.4
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	250,762	2,115	15.2	14.5	15.3
Landcrete	104,270	7,772	495	3.5	4.9	3.2
Bamboo	8,206	819	7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,454	115	0.8	0.0	1.0
Other	39,206	2,456	46	0.3	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Regarding locality of residence, it is noted that mud brick/earth is the main construction material used for outer walls of dwellings units in the District in both urban (79%) and rural (78%) areas. The use of cement block/concrete as the main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the District is 14.5 percent for urban compared to 15.3 percent for rural areas.

8.4.2   Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

Table 8.5 show that cement/concrete is the main construction materials for the floors used by 71.4 percent of the dwelling units in the District. It is less common in the rural areas (68.0%) of the District compare to urban (83.7%) Second is the use of earth/mud materials for construction by 26.4 percent of dwelling units. Comparatively, it is more common in the rural areas (29.9%) than urban areas (13.8%). There is a less than one percent of dwelling units

(0.8%) in the District that have vinyl tiles as the main construction materials for the floor and 0.3 percent of other materials for flooring in the District.

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

			District			
	Total		Total			
Materials for the floor	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	495,600	12,333	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	87,880	3,252	26.4	13.8	29.9
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	397,467	8,804	71.4	83.7	68.0
Stone	32,817	1,842	96	0.8	0.9	0.8
Burnt brick	6,537	424	40	0.3	0.3	0.3
Wood	52,856	464	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,237	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ceramic/porcelaine/granite/marble tiles	88,500	3,754	93	0.8	0.8	0.7
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,283	5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	15,567	1,249	32	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality

Out of a total of 13,957 dwellings units in the Krachi Nchumuru District 9,325 dwellings representing (66.8%) are roofed using metal sheets. Urban areas account for 85.7 percent whilst in the rural areas it is 61.7 percent. With many rural communities in the District, it is not surprising to have 28.9 percent of households roofed by using thatch/palm or raffia. The urban and rural areas recorded (10.0%) and (34.0%) respectively in the usage of thatch/palm leaf or raffia as a roofing material.

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

			District			
	Total		Total			
Main Roofing material	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	550,006	13,957	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,576	284	2.0	1.5	2.2
Wood	45,547	3,000	104	0.7	0.7	0.8
Metal sheet	4,152,259	388,664	9,325	66.8	85.7	61.7
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	41,055	16	0.1	0.2	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	4,810	83	0.6	0.6	0.6
Roofing tile	31,456	1,603	13	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	1,254	11	0.1	0.2	0.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	102,769	4,028	28.9	10.0	34.0
Other	35,935	3,275	93	0.7	1.1	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The patrilineal system of inheritance as well as the nature of the family systems in some parts of the country especially around the northern region makes some families to put up compound houses to accommodate large families. Table 8.7 show that for household sizes 10 and above with a total of 1,693 only 8.9 percent live in 10 or more sleeping rooms and a

striking 2.4 percent live in just one sleeping room. For household sizes of 6 with a total population 1,510, (15.2%) live in one sleeping room, (38.5%) in two sleeping rooms and less than one percent (0.7%) for nine or more rooms.

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

House-hold size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	12,333	100.0	27.6	28.9	18.5	10.8	5.4	3.6	1.7	1.4	2.0
1	1,020	100.0	86.8	8.3	2.2	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
2	910	100.0	60.3	30.7	4.0	1.9	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.2
3	1,260	100.0	44.6	36.9	12.0	3.1	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3
4	1,452	100.0	35.3	40.8	15.4	4.8	1.6	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.2
5	1,617	100.0	23.7	40.8	20.2	7.8	3.1	2.3	0.4	0.6	1.1
6	1,510	100.0	15.2	38.5	24.4	13.4	3.4	2.8	0.7	0.9	0.7
7	1,212	100.0	11.8	31.0	29.6	14.1	6.8	3.7	0.7	0.3	1.9
8	947	100.0	7.7	21.9	30.0	20.4	10.3	3.9	2.3	1.9	1.6
9	712	100.0	4.5	18.0	28.7	22.3	13.1	5.2	4.1	2.0	2.2
10+	1,693	100.0	2.4	11.0	18.5	20.4	13.9	12.2	6.9	5.7	8.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

For individual household sizes, there are a total of 1,020. Of this total, 86.8 percent live in one sleeping room and less than one percent (0.1%) lives in nine or more sleeping rooms.

8.6   Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

The 2010 PHC gathered information on the main source of lighting for dwelling units in the country and by extension the District.

8.6.1   Main source of lighting of dwelling unit.

Table 8.8 show a total of 5,467,054 dwelling units in the country that use various forms of light. The District has a total of 12,333 dwellings using light but just 5,320 out of the total have electricity as their main source of light which represents 43.1 percent. Second main source of light in the District is the use of Kerosene by 41.6 percent of households. The use of flashlight is next with 13.7 percent. In urban and rural localities, households in urban areas use electricity as their main source of lighting more (69.0%) than in the rural areas (36.0%). This is however different in the use of Kerosene and flash light as main source of lighting in the rural and urban areas where more households in rural areas (45.9%) than in urban areas (25.9%) use kerosene as their main source of lighting. Flash light is also used by more households in the rural areas (16.5%) than households in the urban areas (3.6%).

The Table also reveals that less than one percent of households use firewood (0.3%) and crop residue (0.2%)   as their main source of lighting in the District.

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

Main source of light	Total Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	495,600	12,333	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	245,583	5,320	43.1	69.0	36.0
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,923	86	0.7	0.7	0.7
Kerosene lamp	971,807	200,064	5,129	41.6	25.9	45.9
Gas lamp	9,378	799	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	783	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,239	13	0.1	0.2	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,881	1,689	13.7	3.6	16.5
Firewood	13,241	1,474	42	0.3	0.2	0.4
Crop residue	4,623	425	20	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other	11,739	429	4	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel

Table 8.9 indicates that wood (84.1%) is the main source of cooking fuel in the District. This pattern is similar regarding locality of residence where a higher proportion of households use wood as their main source of cooking fuel in both urban (75.3%) and rural (86.5%) areas respectively. It is also observed that the use of charcoal is common. This certainly has an adverse effect on our forests growth and reserves.

Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel by type of locality

Main source of cooking	Total Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	495,600	12,333	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	12,888	314	2.5	2.7	2.5
Wood	2,197,083	283,048	10,372	84.1	75.3	86.5
Gas	996,518	46,084	103	0.8	0.9	0.8
Electricity	29,794	972	31	0.3	0.1	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	2,512	65	0.5	0.4	0.6
Charcoal	1,844,290	146,677	1,368	11.1	19.7	8.7
Crop residue	45,292	2,419	71	0.6	0.7	0.5
Saw dust	8,000	389	5	-	-	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	104	-	-	-	-
Other	7,759	507	4	-	0.1	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.3 Cooking space used by households

Separate rooms for exclusive use of households (32.8%) account for the highest cooking space used by households in the District. The use of open space in compound is also quite common in the District accounting for 27.5 percent. This however, is more predominant in the urban (29.9%) and rural (26.8%) areas respectively (Table 8.10).

Table 8.10: Cooking space used household by type of locality

Cooking space used by household	Total Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	495,600	12,333	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	21,127	536	4.3	4.0	4.4
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	173,544	4,042	32.8	22.6	35.6
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	17,362	758	6.1	5.9	6.2
Enclosure without roof	117,614	9,352	324	2.6	3.3	2.4
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	97,942	2,506	20.3	23.8	19.4
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	17,049	28	0.2	0.4	0.2
Verandah	1,173,946	51,288	678	5.5	9.5	4.4
Open space in compound	1,115,464	106,104	3,391	27.5	29.9	26.8
Other	21,007	1,832	70	0.6	0.6	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

It is commonly said that ''water is life'' because it is used in every facet of our lives as it even helps in the regulation of body temperature. It is for this and other reasons that governments and institutions into the provision of portable water make efforts at getting good water to all parts of Ghana.

8.7.1 Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking

The data in Table 8.11 show that 32.1 percent of 12,333 households in the District use bore-hole/pump/tube well as main source of water for drinking. More than a half (59.5%) of the households in urban areas use public tap /stand pipe as their main source of water for drinking but the percentage is far less in the rural areas where only 14.1 percent use public tap/standpipe as main source of drinking water. But the proportion of households in rural areas that use borehole / pump /tube well and river/stream as main source of drinking water in rural areas is far higher (39.2% and 27.7% respectively) compared to urban areas which is 6.8 percent and 0.6 percent respectively.

Table 8.11: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes

Source of water	Total Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	12,333	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	36,536	105	0.9	0.3	1.0
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	93,019	1,111	9.0	17.9	6.5
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	95,209	2,951	23.9	59.5	14.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	81,286	3,964	32.1	6.8	39.2
Protected well	321,091	22,577	253	2.1	8.0	0.4
Rain water	39,438	15,627	65	0.5	1.3	0.3
Protected spring	19,345	1,626	27	0.2	0.1	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	761	34	0.3	0.4	0.2
Sachet water	490,283	16,196	26	0.2	0.3	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	2,120	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	24,012	287	2.3	3.4	2.0
Unprotected spring	12,222	2,677	42	0.3	0.0	0.4
River/Stream	502,804	81,663	2,626	21.3	0.6	27.0
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	21,897	840	6.8	1.2	8.4
Other	3,972	394	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	12,333	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	36,186	123	1.0	0.4	1.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	74,062	1,094	8.9	17.8	6.4
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,508	2,802	22.7	56.2	13.5
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	73,484	3,457	28.0	7.5	33.7
Protected well	465,775	38,510	330	2.7	9.9	0.7
Rain water	39,916	14,834	49	0.4	1.2	0.2
Protected spring	18,854	1,986	25	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	2,325	43	0.3	0.6	0.3
Unprotected well	152,055	38,472	284	2.3	4.0	1.8
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,942	43	0.3	0.0	0.4
River/Stream	588,590	100,918	3,009	24.4	1.0	30.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	27,098	1,042	8.4	1.2	10.4
Other	10,302	1,275	32	0.3	0.0	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2   Main source of water for other domestic purposes

Borehole /pump /Tube well is the main source of water for other domestic use for 28.0 percent of households but use more by 33.7 percent of rural dwellers than urban dwellers (7.3%). Similarly, river /stream are more widely used by 30.9 percent of rural dwellers than by only 1.0 percent of urban dwellers (8.11).

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Toilet facility

Table 8.12 shows that 15.1 percent of   the population in the rural areas of the Krachi Nchumuru District use the bushes and beaches as their toilet facility. Only, 7.3 percent of households in the District use W.C as their toilet facility, whereas 44.4 percent of households use the public toilet facility. At the urban and rural areas of the District, (53.8%) and (68.5%) respectively use the bushes as their toilet facilities. The pit latrine is still used in the District as shown in Table 8.12 by (15.4%) in the urban and (13.7%) in the rural areas of the District.

8.8.2 Bathing facility

Table 8.12 further provides data on bathing facilities used by households. There are 1,535,392 households who have one bathroom for exclusive use as a bathing facility. It depicts 168,731 and 3,906 for the region and District respectively as households with exclusive bathroom facility. At the District, 3,914 households representing (29.1%) use shared bathrooms in the same house as 24.0 percent of households use shared open cubicles as their bathing facility and (4.5%) of households in the District use open space around the house as their bathing facility. The story is not too different at the rural and urban areas of the District where (25.7%) of households in the urban areas use shared bathrooms as it is in the rural areas representing (19.1%).

Table 8.12: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	13,439	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	137,522	2,028	15.1	58.3	68.5
W.C.	839,611	29,799	978	7.3	0.2	0.6
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,196	1,844	13.7	15.4	13.7
KVIP	572,824	63,237	2,503	18.6	14.3	6.2
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,393	45	0.3	0.0	0.1
Public toilet (WC,KVIP,PitPan etc)	1,893,291	148,740	5,971	44.4	11.5	10.8
Other	23,385	1,713	70	0.5	0.2	0.1
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	13,439	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	168,731	3,906	29.1	48.0	44.1
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	111,402	3,914	29.1	25.7	19.1
Private open cubicle	381,979	49,908	934	6.9	3.6	5.6
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	98,801	3,222	24.0	8.7	9.3
Public bath house	140,501	3,408	221	1.6	1.0	0.5
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,847	495	3.7	5.0	6.9
Open space around house	372,556	39,498	603	4.5	8.0	13.8
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,281	12	0.1	0.0	0.3
Other	16,276	2,724	132	1.0	0.0	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There are as many as 8.7percent of households in the urban areas who have shared open cubicles as their bathing facility and 13.8 percent of the rural areas of the District use open spaces around the house as their bathing facility.

8.9   Method of Waste Disposal

One of the major challenges in Ghana has been issues of waste disposal, which has called for some waste management experts like ZOOMLION to develop innovative methods of waste disposal in the country thus, helping to reduce infections and improve environmental hygiene.

8.9.1   Solid waste disposal

As shown in Table 8.13 the commonest method of solid waste disposal by households is at the public dumps (open space) both at the National 2,061,403 and District 4,110 (30.6%) levels. The District has 30.6 percent of its households who throw their rubbish at the public dump. It is more in the rural areas (50.8%) than in the urban areas (48.3%) of the District. Similarly, 4.6% of households in the District collect their rubbish or solid wastes whilst (5.5%) dump it indiscriminately.

8.9.2   Liquid waste disposal

The disposal of liquid waste is equally high for households who throw their waste onto the streets/outside (31.7%) (Table 8.13). Forty three percent (42.65%) of households in the District throw their liquid waste onto the compound which can be considered as unhygienic. This is even more pronounced in both urban and rural areas of the District as 62.2 percent of households in the urban areas of the District practice this method of liquid waste disposal whilst (56.3%) of households in the rural areas do same. Less than one percent (0.4%) of households in the urban areas of the District disposes of waste through the sewerage system whereas 2.0 percent is recorded for the rural areas.

Table 8.13: Method of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by households

Waste disposal method	Total Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Method of rubbish disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	13,439	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	30,430	624	4.6	7.5	9.8
Burned by household	584,820	78,604	2,365	17.6	3.4	6.9
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	82,361	4,870	36.2	29.1	5.8
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	204,656	4,110	30.6	50.8	48.3
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	67,801	739	5.5	3.3	25.5
Buried by household	182,615	26,014	588	4.4	5.6	3.2
Other	53,805	5,734	143	1.1	0.3	0.5
Method of liquid waste disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	13,439	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	4,906	350	2.6	0.4	2.0
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,540	694	5.2	5.3	2.0
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,493	212	1.6	2.4	3.8
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	154,009	4,254	31.7	17.9	29.0
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	46,100	1,943	14.5	11.2	6.8
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	258,942	5,725	42.6	62.2	56.3
Other	38,294	7,610	261	1.9	0.6	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1   Introduction

There cannot be any meaningful developmental activity 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, and socio-economic characteristics are all important in development planning. This makes the population census the most important source of data on the population in a country, region and district. It provides information on the size, composition, growth and distribution of the population at the national and sub-national levels.

It is in view of this that the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) decided to provide data users with an analytical report on the 2010 PHC at the District level to facilitate planning and decision-making. Information, conclusions and recommendations from the District analytical report is expected to serve as a basis for improving the quality of life of the people in the District through evidence-based policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation of developmental goals and intervention programs at the local level. The District Analytical Report for the Krachi Nchumuru District is one of the 216 district reports aimed at making data available to planners and decision makers at the District level.

9.2   Summary of findings

9.2.1   Demographic characteristics

The demographic characteristics covered in the report included; Population size and distribution, sex ratio, dependency ratio, population pyramid, fertility, mortality and migration.

The report shows that the District has a population size of 72,688 with 36,649 males representing 50.4 percent and 36,039 females representing 49.6 percent. This culminates into a sex ratio of 101.7, indicating that to every 100 females, there are about 102 males. The population structure of the District depicts a broad base made up of a large number of children and a small number of elderly persons at the apex with similar proportional shares of male and female populations across the age groups. Indicating that every individual within the working age group takes care of one dependent and this is higher among males than among females.

The total fertility rate in the Krachi Nchumuru District for women aged 15 - 49 years is 3.8 births per woman. This however appeared to be within what was recorded in almost all the Districts but slightly higher than the regional average of 3.4 births per woman. More females 60 years and older have the highest number of surviving children (10,790) compared to all the other age groups. This is followed by the 30-34 age brackets with 8,336 surviving children made up of 4,213 males and 4,123 females in the District.

The District recorded a total of 11,513 migrants, consisting 5,743 born elsewhere in the region, 1,011 born outside Ghana and the remaining (4,759) born elsewhere in another region. Among migrants born elsewhere in another region, the highest proportion are from the Northern region (2,466) followed by the Greater Accra region (643) and the lowest from the Western Region and Brong Ahafo (49). About 95.5 percent of the District population are Ghanaians with 90.4 percent being Ghanaians by birth, 3.9 percent by dual nationality and 1.2 percent by naturalization.

9.2.2 Social characteristics

The District has a total of 12,333 households representing about 2.5percent of all households in the Volta region. With a household population of 12,333, this gives an average household size of 5.8 persons per household and 3.7 persons for male-headed households and 13.9 persons for female-headed households. The District has a higher proportion of households (26.9%) headed by males while a proportion of 7.2 percent are headed by females.

The report also shows that 52.2 percent of household populations are children (son/daughter) while household heads constitute 17.1 percent and spouses (wife/husband) comprise 11.2 percent of household composition. Also, a small proportion of male-headed (0.2%) households have their parents/parent in-law living with them as against 2.3 percent in female-headed households.

Information from the 2010 Population and Housing Census also revealed that 51.3 percent of the population 12 years and older have ever been married; 54.2 percent are currently married or living together, whiles 3.6 percent are separated or divorced and 5.2 percent are widowed.

Whereas only about one in three females (32.6%) have never been married, the proportion for males is about fifty percent (48.7%). An opposite trend emerges in relation to widowhood where females widowed are about eight times higher than their male counterparts (9.1% versus 1.3%). The percentage of the population who are widowed increase with age to the extent that by age 65 years and over about one of every three (34.4%) are widowed. There are substantial variations between males and females. For example, by age 25-29 years, only 15.3 percent of females have never married compared to 46.9 percent of males.

Regarding economic activity by marital status for the population 12 years and older who are employed in the District, 41.8 percent are never married whereas 87.6 percent are married. The employed widowed, divorced, consensual unions and separated constitute only 8.6 percent of the total employed population. However, for the unemployed population of 395 persons by marital status, over fifty percent (42.5%) are married and the never married being 38.5 percent.

A greater percentage of the population in the District are Christians (56.6%) even though the percentage of Traditionalist is also high (20.5%) while quite a sizable percentage (11.6%) of the population belonging to No religion.

Out of a total of 21,222 persons who are 11 years and older, 47.9 percent are literate in only English, whereas those who are literate in English and any other Ghanaian language is 45.7 percent. The analyses showed that there are 51.9 percent of the population 3 years and older in the primary school level and 0.2 percent in vocational/technical/commercial institutions respectively. It can also be observed that only a small number of the population 3 years and older are in the tertiary level (0.5%). The report further indicates that from the nursery level to the primary level, the proportion of females currently attending school is more than that of

males, however, from the primary level to the tertiary level the proportion of males currently attending school are more than the females.

9.2.3 Economic characteristics

The report showed that 72.9 percent of the population 15 years and older were economically active within the seven days preceding the census night and 27.1 percent were economically not active. Unemployment is very low in the District. Among the economically active population, 98.6 percent are employed with a little over one percent (1.4%) being unemployed. Further, the proportion of economically inactive males who were students (full time education) was higher (63.7 %) than economically inactive female students (37.1%).

With reference to employed persons 15 years and older, it is evident that workers in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery constitute the largest occupational group (79.3%) indicating that eight out of every ten persons 15 years and older of the employed population are into agriculture, 8.6 percent in service and sales and 6.9 percent of the employed are into Craft and related trades. Professional workers constitute only 1.7 percent of the employed population 15 years and above.

It is also evident that the agricultural sector comprising; forestry and fishing industry is the most dominant industry within the District accounting for 78.8 percent of the employed population. The wholesale, retail and repair of motor- vehicles and motorcycles accounted for 7.5 percent whilst the manufacturing sector constituted 5.8 percent of the employed population.

Amongst those employed, 72.2 percent are self-employed without employees with 20.0 percent of them contributing to family work. 3.4 percent of them are employees and 0.6 percent of them employed as house helps. The distribution of persons 15 years and older by employment sector indicates that the private informal sector is the largest employer of economically active persons in the District (97.0%) with the Public (Government) sector employing 1.9 percent. Less than 1.0 percent are in the Semi-public/Parastatal and other International organisations.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

ICT has become an important tool in various aspects of life. Out of the population 12 years and older in the Krachi Nchumuru District, only 8,886 representing about 19.6 percent have their own mobile phones with 26.2 percent of the total male population owning mobile phones while 13.0 percent of the total female population who are twelve years and older own mobile phones.

In terms of usage of internet facilities, the percentage of population 12 years and older using internet facility is 0.4 percent. Amongst the 0.4 percent who uses internet facility in the District, there are more males (0.7%) than females (0.2%).

Only 110 households representing 0.9 percent had fixed telephone lines. Further, only 0.8 percent of households own desktop or laptop computers and out of the households who own desktops/ laptop computers in their homes, more males (0.9%) than females (0.5%) own desktop or laptop computers.

9.2.5 Disability

The 2010 PHC puts the total number of people with any form of disability in the Krachi Nchumuru District at 2,523 representing 3.5 percent with 3.5 percent males and 3.4 percent females. There are also slightly more persons with disabilities in the urban areas (6.8%), compared to rural areas (2.6%). Sight disability is the main type of disability accounting for 42.4 percent in the District followed by intellectual disability accounting (21.0%) and speech disability (9.7%).

Linking disability to employment, the report showed that 60.6 percent of those with disability are employed. Again, many PWDs are not economically active (45.2%) compared to their non-disabled counterparts (27.9%). It is further evident that more males with disability (69.1%) as against (52.1%) of females with disability are employed.

9.2.6 Agricultural activities

Out of the 12,333 households in the District, 10,086 representing 81.8 percent of households are engaged in agriculture. Of the agricultural households, 19.4 percent of the urban households in the District are engaged in agriculture whereas 80.6 percent of the rural households are also engaged in agriculture. The two traditional activities of crop farming and livestock rearing are prominent in the District and in both urban and rural communities.

About one percent (0.5%) of agricultural households are into tree planting.

In the bird category, there were 66,120 chicken, 6,799 guinea fowls, 3,083 ducks and 182 turkeys. Among the other livestock (non-traditional livestock) reported, grass-cutters and rabbits were 216 and 74 respectively.

9.2.7 Housing conditions

The 2010 PHC results show that the District had a housing stock of 11,743 and out of this number, 20.5 percent of the stocks are in urban localities whilst the remaining 79.5 percent houses are located in rural localities. Further, the District recorded 12,333 households, with the rural localities accounting for a greater proportion of 78.3 percent. Each house recorded an average of 6.2 persons with the urban and rural localities having 6.4 and 4.8 persons per house respectively.

Almost half (48.8%) of dwellings are owned by household members with 24.8 percent owned by other private individuals and 21.1 percent by relative not household member. Amongst male-headed households, 86.5 percent lived in houses owned by household member, 4.8 percent lived in dwellings owned by other private individuals whilst (6.2%) lived in dwellings owned by relative not household member. Similarly, 75.1 percent, 8.9 percent and 13.3 percent of female-headed households lived in houses owned by household member, other private individual and relative not household member respectively.

In terms of the dwelling types, the report revealed that more households reside in separate houses in the District than any other dwelling type and this accounted for 47.5 percent whilst 31.2 percent of households live in compound houses. Semi-detached houses accounted for 16.6 percent whilst Huts/Buildings (same compound) accounted for 3.1 percent.

Most outer walls in the District are built with mud brick/earth and this represents 78.0 percent of all outer wall material. Outer walls made of cement blocks/concrete and landcrete accounted for 15.2 percent and 3.5 percent respectively.

Cement/concrete is the most used construction materials for floors of dwelling units by 71.4 percent of households followed by the use of earth / mud (26.4%) The use of burnt bricks, vinyl tiles, wood, terrazzo, others and stones accounted for about one percent.

Also, 66.8 percent of dwelling units are roofed with metal sheets while 28.9 percent are roofed with thatch/palm leaf or raffia. Other types of roofing materials used ranges between 0.1 percent and 2.0 percent. With reference to occupancy, the data showed that 86.8 percent of households had only one room, with 40.8 percent having two sleeping rooms whilst 5.7 percent and 8.9 percent of households had eight and nine or above rooms respectively.

Electricity (mains) is the main source of lighting used by households in the District and this accounted for 43.1 percent. The proportion of dwelling units using kerosene lamp and flashlight/Torch as main sources of lighting was 41.6 percent and 13.7 percent respectively. High technology related sources of lighting including solar accounted for 0.1 percent whilst the proportion of dwelling units using electricity (private generator) as the main source of lighting recorded only 0.7 percent.

Households in the Krachi Nchumuru District derive the bulk of their cooking energy needs from charcoal (44.1%) and wood (40.6%). The use of gas is 10.5 percent while kerosene is minimal (0.6%) with the other sources such as sawdust, animal and crop residue and electricity recorded insignificant percentages.

Cooking space used by households showed that separated room for exclusive use of household accounted for 32.8 percent whilst Open space in compound accounted for 27.5 percent. The variation is much in terms of rural urban use of open space in compound as their cooking space.

The report shows that huge proportions of housing units have no toilet facilities and as such use public toilet (WC/KVIP/PitPan) (44.4%). The use of open defecation in the bush/beach/field accounted for 15.1 percent, Pit latrines accounted for 13.7 percent, KVIP (18.6%).

Almost one- third of households (29.1%) have their own bathrooms for exclusive use, and shared separate bathroom in the same house respectively, 24.0 percent use shared open cubicle, 4.5 percent use open space around compound as bathing facilities. The use of public bath houses accounted for only 1.6 percent.

The data indicates that 36.2 percent of households dispose of their solid waste at public dumps (container), 5.5 percent dispose of solid waste indiscriminately, whilst 30.6 percent use public dumps (open space) as their means of solid waste disposal. Waste collection which is the most appropriate means of waste disposal is still quite low in the District and this account for 4.6 percent. With reference to liquid waste disposal, 42.6 percent of households dispose of their liquid waste by throwing it onto compound, 31.7 percent resort to throwing their liquid waste onto the street/outside whilst 14.5 percent throw their liquid waste into gutters. Only 2.6 percent of households dispose of their liquid waste through the sewerage system.

9.3   Policy Recommendation

The various issues discussed and analysed in this report presents both opportunities and challenges towards the development of the District. The opportunities include taking advantage of the demographic dividend associated with fertility decline and the subsequent increase in the active population as well as taking advantage of the large economically active population. The challenges border on creating employment for the young and fairly well educated population and reducing the over-reliance on wood for cooking. The formulation and implementation of development policies are often driven by data and the District specific data provides information that will inform policies, programmes and activities. The report makes the following recommendations based on the findings of the report:

9.3.1   Population size, growth and structure

The population structure of the District depicts a broad base made up of a large number of children and a small number of elderly persons at the apex with similar proportional shares of male and female populations across the age groups. The broad base means a population momentum has been built into the population which will cause population growth over a period of time. Having a youthful population means that more efforts should be geared towards youthful policies and programmes in terms of social services, particularly education and health. It is therefore recommended that the integration of population variables into development planning at the District level should be considered a priority so as to take advantage of the demographic window of opportunity resulting from the increasingly large working population which will be evident in the face of declining total age-dependency ratio.

The age and structure of the population show a relatively young population, which has the potential for further growth. The results may have serious cost implications for the provision of social services, particularly education and health.

It is therefore recommended that the integration of population variables which has the potential of stalling the rate of growth of the population such as effective family planning methods be considered a priority in the District development planning.

The large youth population also calls for increased education and training targeted at adolescents and young adults on reproductive and related issues so as to reduce the higher-risk in sex behaviour which could lead to potential increases in prevalence of HIV/AIDS among the youth.

9.3.2   Fertility

The Total Fertility Rate in the Krachi Nchumuru District for women aged 15 - 49 years is 3.8 births per woman. This percentage happens to be the fourth highest in the region. The urgent need therefore to continue and intensify fertility education and expand family planning programmes in the District cannot be over-emphasized.

9.3.3   Mortality

The relatively low level of infant and child mortality rates in the District is recommendable as it goes a long way to achieving the Millennium Development Goals 4 which is the health indicator on child and infant mortality. Given the rates, there will be the need for proactive measures aimed at reducing infant and child mortality as already being implemented in the District. The provision of more health facilities like the Community Health Planning Services (CHIPS) compounds in the rural areas should be vigorously pursued. Also, effort should be

made to improve access to education and secondly encourage females to progress at least to the secondary level.

9.3.4 Marriage

The 1994 Revised Population Policy of Ghana seeks to reduce fertility through a number of social interventions. The findings that highly educated people get married at latter ages of their lives could be targeted for achieving lower fertility goals. As women spend more time schooling, the chances of entering to early marriages reduce, which then reduces their fertility potentials as well as changing high fertility intentions. To that extent, there is a need to provide more access to formal education by removing economic and spatial barriers.

9.3.5 Literacy and education

The observation that the current school attendance of females was higher than that of males in the early years of schooling but not at the higher levels, point to the disadvantage that females face at the older ages where they are equally needed. The results indicate that the Ministry of Education and parents must work together at ensuring that high participation rates are achieved at all levels and that the levels among females at the lower levels of education are carried over into the secondary and higher levels of education. Implementing the policy would call for public and private partnership in the provision of facilities as well as scholarships and incentives to ensure that females stay in school.

Educational initiatives policies such as the School Feeding Programme, Capitation Grant and provision of free uniform should be vigorously utilized to enrol more children in school. Further, the District Assembly should establish an educational fund to assist needy students, especially girls, to pursue senior high school and tertiary education.

9.3.6 Labour force

The report indicates that 73.4 percent of the total population are within the working age group (15-64 years) implying a large pool of working population available to be harnessed for productive work. This calls for changes in our educational curricula so as to produce a competent workforce.

9.3.7 Occupation and industry

Workers in skilled agriculture and related occupations are in the majority in the District and Agriculture/Forestry/ Fishing is the largest industrial sector employing more than 78 percent of the economically active population. On the basis of these results, the following are suggested:

- Efforts to modernize agriculture using appropriate technologies to increase productivity in the sector need to be intensified;

- Farmers in agriculture need to be supported to acquire implements and small-to medium scale irrigation equipment that will facilitate farming activities throughout the year;

- The linkage between agriculture related activities and local industries need to be strengthened to create employment and ensure efficiency in both sectors.

9.3.8 Information Communication Technology

The limited use and access to ICT in the District has policy implications for support to getting the ICT facilities to individuals and households in the District. To increase the use of internet, the government, especially the District Assembly and private organization, may need to set up internet centres in public places such as libraries and community centres. The use of internet, however, is closely linked with regular supply of electricity.

9.3.9 Disability

Most disabled children have little or no education. This calls for the establishment of special schools for children with disability, giving support services to persons with disabilities, for example, provision of hearing aid, Braille and wheel chairs among others to PWDs which in turn will encourage them to attend school and participate fully in school activities.

9.3.10 Agricultural activities

About 81.8 percent of households in the District are engaged in agriculture. Crop farming and livestock rearing are prominent in the District while fish farming is relatively low in the District. On the basis of these results, the following are suggested:

- Efforts to modernize agriculture using appropriate technologies to increase productivity in the sector need to be intensified;

- Farmers in agriculture need to be supported to acquire implements and small-to medium scale irrigation equipment that will facilitate farming activities throughout the year;

- Much investment should be made in fish farming and tree planting.

9.3.12 Housing conditions

The results from the census provide aggregate picture of the housing and social amenities such as water, sanitation, electricity and other facilities. The general observation is that even at that gross level the housing and associated facilities are either inadequate, unreliable or of poor quality. Therefore, there will be the need for government and local administrations to enforce the minimum standards of house construction and the provision of basic facilities such as cooking areas and toilets in houses.

There should be a process of providing facilities such as pipe borne water supply and sanitation services including the extension of waste collection to both urban and rural areas in the District. Although rural electrification is improving and should be intensified, government should continue to explore non-conventional sources of energy such as solar. There is the need for initiatives aimed at addressing the lighting needs of off-grid populations by making safe, affordable, durable, and environmentally sustainable lighting available.

The proportion of the population with access to adequate and hygienic toilet facilities is low. Laws on sanitation should be enforced on home ownership of clean toilets as well as maintain clean public toilet facilities.

Water supply continues to be a challenge in the District. Communities in both urban and rural areas do not have adequate, reliable and clean water supply throughout the year. The available evidence indicates that Ghana with Krachi Nchumuru District as no exception will not be able to meet the water and sanitation targets in the MDGs. Therefore, the District Assembly in collaboration with Non-governmental organizations operating in the water

sector need to target underserved communities to construct more of bore-holes. This will ensure access to potable water for those communities.

Further, the District Assembly should be supported to enforce by-laws regarding the disposal of solid and liquid wastes.

An important concern is the use of wood as the main source of fuel for domestic consumption with its attendant impact on deforestation in the District. District planners need to devise strategies for households to cut down on use of wood for cooking and encourage the use of gas as replacement.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	72,009	100.0	14,832	100.0	57,177	100.0
Head only	1,020	1.4	276	1.9	744	1.3
Household with head and a spouse only	492	0.7	128	0.9	364	0.6
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	5,127	7.1	1,235	8.3	3,892	6.8
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	24,849	34.5	4,719	31.8	20,130	35.2
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	27,044	37.6	5,123	34.5	21,921	38.3
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,327	1.8	318	2.1	1,009	1.8
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	1,850	2.6	511	3.4	1,339	2.3
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	6,444	8.9	1,578	10.6	4,866	8.5
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	430	0.6	104	0.7	326	0.6
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	3,426	4.8	840	5.7	2,586	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

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)
Total	65,502	31,192	2,298	3,774	16,002	8,578	2,789	229	549	75	16
No disability	63,076	29,596	2,260	3,726	15,661	8,288	2,718	221	517	75	14
With a disability	2,426	1,596	38	48	341	290	71	8	32	0	2
Sight	1,031	709	14	17	121	122	20	3	23	0	2
Hearing	437	314	13	8	58	37	4	0	3	0	0
Speech	218	135	5	6	42	26	4	0	0	0	0
Physical	500	338	2	4	58	73	20	1	4	0	0
Intellectual	516	333	7	13	72	64	19	2	6	0	0
Emotional	239	155	3	8	37	25	6	4	1	0	0
Other	168	107	7	2	23	25	2	0	2	0	0
Male											
Total	33,007	13,788	1,216	1,900	8,460	5,065	1,918	141	442	64	13
No disability	31,777	13,079	1,193	1,871	8,268	4,872	1,862	141	416	64	11
With a disability	1,230	709	23	29	192	193	56	0	26	0	2
Sight	530	326	9	11	69	80	14	0	19	0	2
Hearing	197	131	5	3	29	22	4	0	3	0	0
Speech	121	65	5	3	27	17	4	0	0	0	0
Physical	234	124	2	1	36	51	18	0	2	0	0
Intellectual	246	145	5	6	36	36	12	0	6	0	0
Emotional	124	78	3	4	19	13	6	0	1	0	0
Other	108	63	6	1	15	19	2	0	2	0	0
Female											
Total	32,495	17,404	1,082	1,874	7,542	3,513	871	88	107	11	3
No disability	31,299	16,517	1,067	1,855	7,393	3,416	856	80	101	11	3
With a disability	1,196	887	15	19	149	97	15	8	6	0	0
Sight	501	383	5	6	52	42	6	3	4	0	0
Hearing	240	183	8	5	29	15	0	0	0	0	0
Speech	97	70	0	3	15	9	0	0	0	0	0
Physical	266	214	0	3	22	22	2	1	2	0	0
Intellectual	270	188	2	7	36	28	7	2	0	0	0
Emotional	115	77	0	4	18	12	0	4	0	0	0
Other	60	44	1	1	8	6	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service: 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Households engaged in agricultural activities	10,086	62,588	31,811	30,777	23,578	12,788	10,790
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	9,632	60,125	30,554	29,571	22,774	12,315	10,459
Households engaged in crop farming	9,629	60,116	30,551	29,565	22,767	12,312	10,455
Households engaged in tree growing	55	347	176	171	163	89	74
Agro forestry (tree planting)	55	347	176	171	163	89	74
Alligator pepper	94	536	268	268	208	108	100
Apples	18	131	74	57	37	27	10
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	49	304	154	150	100	64	36
Avocado	4	33	12	21	7	4	3
Banana	32	262	129	133	85	43	42
Beans	621	4,480	2,266	2,214	1,748	939	809
Black pepper	77	445	244	201	172	78	94
Black berries	4	33	19	14	13	5	8
Cabbage	2	8	4	4	2	2	0
Carrot	20	89	46	43	32	24	8
Cashew	32	232	131	101	91	48	43
Cassava	5,661	36,651	18,764	17,887	13,972	7,668	6,304
Citronella	3	14	7	7	7	4	3
Citrus	2	5	3	2	2	2	0
Cloves	2	9	6	3	6	4	2
Cocoa	248	1,182	660	522	500	297	203
Coconut	37	236	105	131	83	49	34
Cocoyam	91	498	257	241	202	117	85
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	5	28	12	16	22	8	14
Coffee	7	53	23	30	17	9	8
Cola	4	13	8	5	6	4	2
Cotton	11	75	42	33	53	32	21
Cucumber	58	406	210	196	184	99	85
Egg plant	6	48	22	26	12	8	4
Garlic	6	31	15	16	12	8	4
Garden eggs	115	771	367	404	321	152	169
Ginger	22	164	74	90	59	27	32
Groundnut	2,814	20,315	10,024	10,291	7,924	3,810	4,114
Guava	23	159	84	75	60	32	28
Kenaf	4	28	12	16	6	4	2
Lemon grass	5	11	7	4	9	7	2
Lettuce	3	14	8	6	12	7	5
Maize	4,747	32,064	16,406	15,658	12,401	6,707	5,694
Mango	60	392	197	195	135	80	55
Melon (agusi)	163	1,173	627	546	589	336	253
Millet	636	4,798	2,430	2,368	1,860	983	877
Mushroom	8	68	30	38	23	10	13

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

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Oil palm	124	890	481	409	352	197	155
Okro	1,400	10,030	5,105	4,925	4,094	1,980	2,114
Onion	18	110	56	54	57	31	26
Pawpaw	24	161	76	85	61	29	32
Peas	23	139	82	57	57	41	16
Pepper	3,074	20,782	10,416	10,366	8,545	4,041	4,504
Pineapple	41	252	122	130	109	60	49
Plantain	157	715	387	328	297	183	114
Potatoes	4	28	13	15	14	8	6
Rice	363	2,435	1,274	1,161	883	481	402
Rubber	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Shallot	1	8	6	2	2	1	1
Sorghum	11	70	40	30	28	17	11
Soya beans	60	432	214	218	156	75	81
Spinach	2	18	10	8	4	2	2
Sugarcane	10	63	29	34	23	14	9
Sun flower	2	6	2	4	2	0	2
Sweet pepper	2	12	4	8	2	2	0
Sweet potatoes	17	102	65	37	28	16	12
Tiger nut	124	1,091	578	513	382	162	220
Tobacco	18	143	58	85	45	19	26
Tomatoes	211	1,515	749	766	652	303	349
Water melon	17	106	53	53	43	25	18
Yam	7,459	48,935	25,195	23,740	18,420	10,334	8,086
Other (specify)	130	908	487	421	330	183	147

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Banda	9,716	4,820	4,896	1,684	1,528
2	Borae No. 2	4,590	2,232	2,358	909	768
3	Grubi	3,832	1,878	1,954	724	813
4	Chinderi	3,634	1,797	1,837	739	630
5	Bejamse	3,361	1,649	1,712	635	667
6	Buafri	2,166	1,055	1,111	392	370
7	Akaniem	2,099	1,052	1,047	410	494
8	Anyinamae	1,856	886	970	362	372
9	Zongo Macheri	1,820	933	887	325	330
10	Lonkortor	1,227	616	611	290	261
11	Kradente	1,140	563	577	154	149
12	Borae Ahenfie	1,127	510	617	254	233
13	Binandin	1,024	537	487	228	123
14	Ngbanye	1,014	480	534	147	123
15	Korkorse	1,002	547	455	134	124
16	Banda Buya	902	457	445	99	92
17	Konado	899	456	443	121	95
18	Nasende (Lija)	869	424	445	161	115
19	Tribi	804	423	381	98	89
20	Kronkuase	783	403	380	92	92

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Banda	9,716	1,506	1,518	1,321	936	712	634	589	494	484	329	304	162	166	135	148	278
2	Borae No. 2	4,590	724	675	576	496	382	318	289	215	192	161	143	97	89	56	68	109
3	Grubi	3,832	562	524	497	426	306	287	245	190	158	129	137	66	89	56	49	111
4	Chinderi	3,634	513	513	437	405	282	288	259	165	165	124	118	78	75	47	66	99
5	Bejamse	3,361	535	421	396	371	334	254	199	159	162	135	96	48	61	40	36	114
6	Buafri	2,166	346	322	253	217	175	167	142	153	91	84	71	20	35	21	22	47
7	Akaniem	2,099	326	258	332	252	169	137	115	122	82	76	64	39	36	33	26	32
8	Anyinamae	1,856	286	250	221	211	149	113	125	115	104	65	68	35	34	25	19	36
9	Zongo Macheri	1,820	213	188	231	214	177	163	118	101	77	79	61	42	36	23	41	56
10	Lonkortor	1,227	212	159	147	101	95	77	100	78	71	48	33	23	27	13	18	25
11	Kradente	1,140	229	192	132	107	121	85	58	44	45	34	28	21	19	11	5	9
12	Borae Ahenfie	1,127	131	142	168	149	102	66	66	63	60	41	47	32	14	10	11	25
13	Binandin	1,024	154	139	122	99	87	76	82	71	54	34	33	13	14	6	19	21
14	Ngbanye	1,014	230	195	132	95	52	49	52	64	58	21	27	8	18	4	6	3
15	Korkorse	1,002	161	167	128	115	84	68	57	40	44	40	26	20	21	12	11	8
16	Banda Buya	902	172	168	160	68	47	56	80	29	23	18	20	21	9	12	13	6
17	Konado	899	159	135	126	116	75	55	47	27	47	19	20	19	12	2	14	26
18	Nasende (Lija)	869	175	129	126	84	68	83	72	36	16	21	14	6	12	4	12	11
19	Tribi	804	197	149	91	79	46	52	42	38	25	27	12	7	5	7	5	22
20	Kronkuase	783	135	122	107	73	72	54	45	27	33	29	32	8	11	5	3	27

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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