



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

KUMBUNGU DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

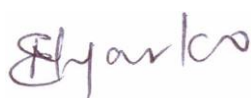
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources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

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

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

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

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



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CEB:	Children Ever Born
CIDA:	Canadian International Development Agency
CS:	Children Surviving
CHIPS:	Community Health Planning Services
DANIDA:	Danish International Development Agency
DFID:	Department for International Development
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
EU:	European Union
FCUBE:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GETFund:	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GDP:	Gross Domestic product
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
GES:	Ghana Education Service
HIV:	Human Immune Virus
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
JHS:	Junior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
SHS:	Senior High School
LEAP:	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty Programme
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PNDC	Provisional National Defence Council
SADA	Savanna Accelerated Development Authority
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UN	United Nations
WHO	World Health Organization
WC	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Kumbugu 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. 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 Kumbungu, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 39,341. Males constitute 50.0 percent and females represent 50.0 percent. All the people in the District live in rural areas. The District has a sex ratio of 97.2. The population of the District is youthful (44.8%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (5.4%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 101.1, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (108.6) than that of females (94.1).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the District 3.6 which is slightly lower than the Regional average of (3.54). The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 103.9 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 23.4 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the District is 8.7 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 4.1 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 95.9 percent of deaths in the District. About 90.0 percent of migrants living in the District were born in another region while the remaining 10.0 percent were born in other localities in the Northern Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Upper East and Brong Ahafo regions form the majority.

Household Size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 39,033 with a total number of 4,133 households. The average household size in the District is 9.5 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 48.4 percent. Spouses form about 9.1 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 14.6 percent of the total number of households in the District.

Marital status

About six in ten (61.8%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 32.5 percent have never married, 0.3 percent are in consensual unions, 4.1 percent are widowed, 0.8 percent are divorced and 0.5 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (89.4%) are married compared to a little above half of males (57.7%). At age 65 years and above, widowed females account for as high as 47.4 percent while widowed males account for only 3.4 percent. Among the married, 86.0 percent have no education while about 50.2 percent of the never married have never been to school. More than half of the married population (85.4%) are employed, 1.3 percent are unemployed and 13.3 percent are economically not

active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (31.4%) are economically not active with 1.6 percent being unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the is 95.8 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 1.8 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 26.0 percent are literate and 74.0 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (32.9%) than that of females (19.3%). Seven out of ten people (75.8%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (10,491) in the District, 63.8 percent have never attended school, 9.6 percent are currently attending and 6.6 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 81.3 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 18.7 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 98.1 percent are employed while 1.9 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage (37.8%) of them performed home duties, 30.2 percent are students and 23.2 percent are too young/old to work. Five out of every ten unemployed persons are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 88.3 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 6.0 percent in Craft and related trades, and 3.1 percent are engaged in services and sales work.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 59.6 percent are self-employed without employees, 35.9 percent are contributing family workers, 1.7 percent are employees and 0.8 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except in contributing family workers and apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 98.1 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 0.8 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 16.9 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 26.9 percent as compared to 7.1 percent of females. Less than one percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the District. Only 19 households representing 0.5 percent of the total households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 1.5 percent of the District's total population have one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (1.6%) than females (1.5%). The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 36.7 percent followed by physical disability (25.0%). There are more females with sight, physical and

emotional disabilities than males. Of the population disabled, 78.5 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 95.4 percent of households in the District are engaged in agriculture. Most households in the District (97.9%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the District.

Housing

The housing stock of Kumbungu District is 3,538 representing 1.4 percent of the total number of houses in the Northern Region. The average number of persons per house is 11.1.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (56.6%) of all dwelling units in the District are compound houses; 33.3 percent are Huts/Buildings (same compound) and 3.7 percent are semi-detached and separate houses respectively. More than half (98.6.2%) of the dwelling units in the District are owned by members of the household. Less than one percent (0.1%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the District is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 91.9 percent with cement/concrete constituting 27.1 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the District. Cement (4.1%) and mud/earth (91.9%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the District. Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia are the main roofing material (79. %) for dwelling units in the District.

Room occupancy

Three rooms constitute the highest percentage (20.6%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the District. Less than one percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the District are kerosene lamp (47.1%), electricity (38.5%) and flashlight/torch (12.0%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood (96.6%). The four main sources of water for drinking in the District are Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal, borehole/pump/tube well, river stream and public tap.

Majority (82.0%) of the people have no toilet facility. More than half (51.0%) of households in the District share separate bathrooms in the same house while 23.0 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 56.0 percent. About one in ten households (15.0%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 7.0 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street (64.0%) and onto the compound (24.0%) are the two most common methods used by households in the District.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The Kumbungu District was carved out of the then Tolon/Kumbungu District with L. I. 2062 in 2011. It was inaugurated on the 28th June, 2012 with Kumbungu as its capital. The District shares boundaries to the north with Mamprugu/Moagduri district, Tolon and North Gonja districts to the west, Sagnerigu district to the south and Savelugu/Nanton Municipal to the east. The district has a total land mass of 1,599sqkm being one of the smallest district in the Northern region.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Climate

In Kumbungu District, the Rains begin in May and end in the latter part of October. July to September is the peak period and the district experiences floods during the period. The rest of the year is dry. The average annual rainfall is 1000mm.

The temperature is warm, dry and hazy around February to April. It is cool, moist and rainy around May to September. Harmattan is experienced in the period from November to February. The district is generally warm.

1.2.3 Vegetation

The vegetative cover is basically Guinea Savanna interspersed with short drought resistant trees and grassland. The land is generally undulating with a number of scattered depressions. The soil is generally of the sandy loam type except in the low lands where alluvial deposits are found. Major trees species include the sheanut, dawadawa, mango, which are economic trees and form an integral part of livelihood of the people.

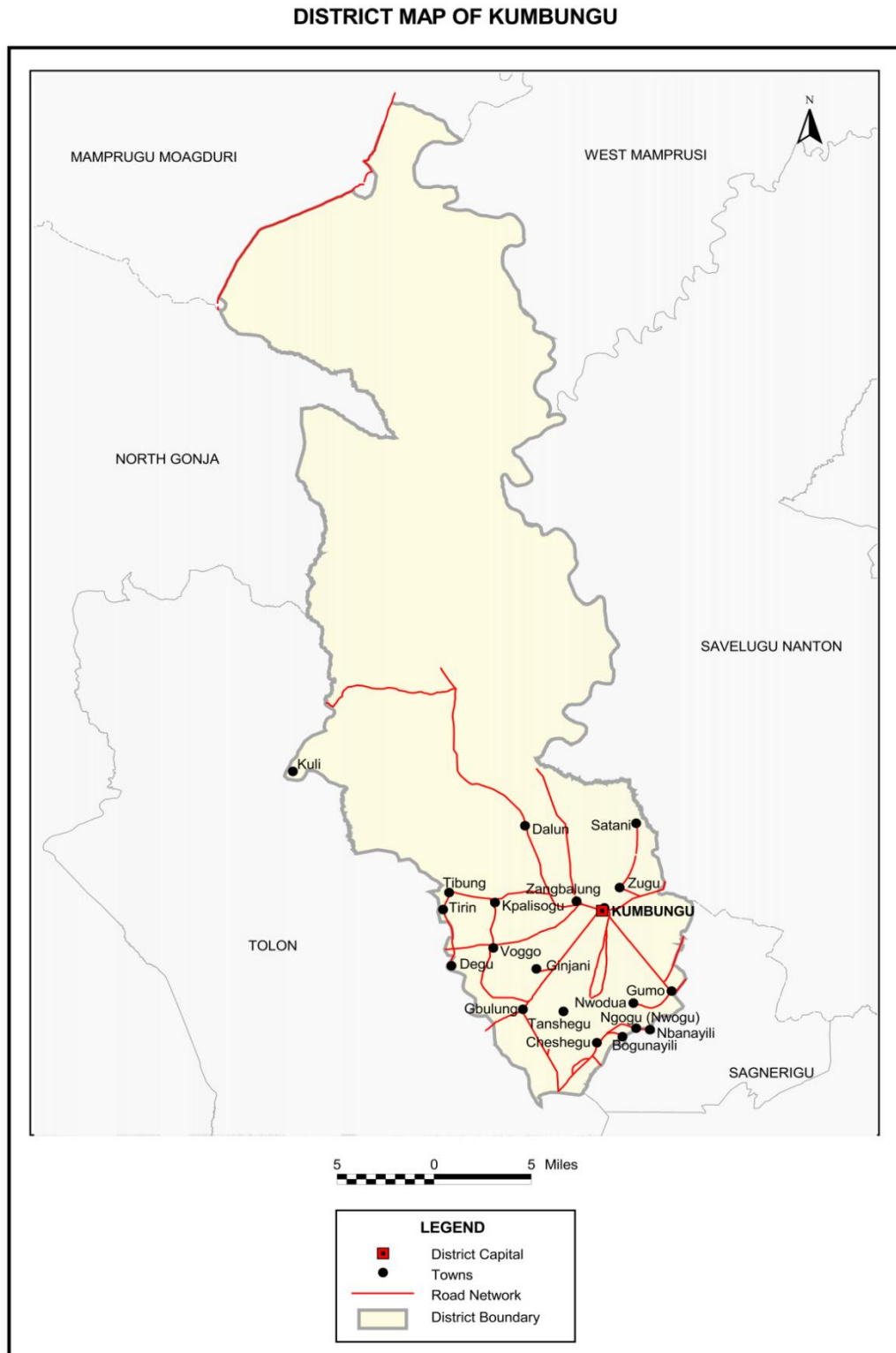
1.2.4 Drainage

The District is drained by a number of rivers and streams, most prominent being the White Volta. The major rivers and their tributaries exhibit dendrite drainage patterns. Most of these tributaries dry up during the dry season.

1.2.5 Soils

The soils are generally of the sandy loam type except in the low lands where alluvial deposits are found. Apart from the gentle slopes, the soils are highly vulnerable to sheet erosion and in some areas, gully erosion also occurs. This condition occurs primarily because of the perennial burning of the natural vegetation, leaving the soils exposed to the normally high intensity of the sun. The continuous erosion over many years has removed most of the top soils and depleted or destroyed its organic matter content. This situation does not allow the soil fauna to thrive and keep the top soil layers open and enable healthy plant roots to develop. It results in serious compaction, with considerable reduction in rainfall infiltration rate.

Figure 1.1: Map of the Kumbungu district



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

When the soil is affected by erosion and fertility reduced, it still has some potential for agriculture if their available nutrients are managed sensibly, including appropriate supplementation measures to restore a better soil water infiltration rate.

1.3 Political Administration

The Kumbungu District Assembly comprises 24 elected members and 11 appointed; totaling 35 members, plus the District Chief Executive and one Member of Parliament.

The district is sub-divided into six (6) Sub-district structures – One town and five Area councils. These are Kumbungu Town Council, Dalun Area council, Gbullung Area Council, Gupanerigu Area Council, Voggu Area Council and Zangbalung Area Council.

The District Chief Executive is the political and Administrative head of the Assembly and chairs a twelve (12) member Executive Committee of the Assembly. Directly below him is the District Coordinating Director who heads the bureaucracy. The District Coordinating Director also serves as the secretary to the General Assembly and Executive Committee.

1.4 Social and cultural characteristics

Ethnicity

The indigenous people are Dagombas; however, one can find other tribes like Gonjas and Ewes who engage in fishing activities along the White Volta. Dagombas constitute about 95 percent of the district population.

Religious Beliefs

Islam and Traditional Religions are the predominant religions of the people. There are however pockets of Christians across the district. There are a number of festivals in the area. The major ones are Bugum (fire) and Damba festivals which are celebrated annually.

1.5 Economy of the District

Agricultural production is the main activity in the District and is practiced mainly on seasonal and subsistence level with a few engaged in irrigation farming around the Bontaga Dam. This reflects the agrarian nature of the economy. Across the district, most people cultivate food crops like maize, rice, groundnuts, yam amongst others.

Generally the standard of living is very low as compared to the National average as indicated in the District poverty mapping. The people earn very little and cannot save to build up capital for development. Nationally, the Northern region is classified as one of the poorest regions in country. Among the numerous poor districts in the northern region, Kumbungu is not an exception as majority of its inhabitants are peasant and subsistent farmers.

1.5.1 Economic potentials

The Kumbungu District has a lot of opportunities awaiting private investment; joint venture partnership between the private and the public sector. In Agricultural sector, studies have indicated that along the banks of the White Volta, irrigation farming is feasible and can take place throughout the year. The big dam at Bontanga has a sizeable number of the population engaged in the cultivation of different crops ranging from Vegetables to cereals. It is worth noting that the Bontanga irrigation dam contributes a large portion of vegetables consumed in the regional capital. The district is also noted for the production of industrial crops like

cotton. The District has vast area suitable for livestock production. The District is blessed with a good breed of cattle, sheep and goats. Another area of investment yet undeveloped is the poultry industry.

The District has Sheanut trees and other economic trees like mangos, Dawadawa trees. Other economic activities undertaken include inland fishing.

Given the unpredictable nature of the weather and unpredictable incomes from farming, many young people migrates to down south to seek for greener pastures. The females especially migrate to Accra and Kumasi but are unable to get employment due to lack of appropriate employment skills.

1.5.2 Tourism

The district houses the only water treatment plant in the northern region that supplies potable drinking water to the whole of the regional capital, including Savelugu Municipal, Sagnerigu and Tolon districts. Other tourist attraction in the district include: Bontanga irrigation dam, Traditional Artifacts at Logshegu and the Night Market at Gbullung.

1.6 Census Methodology and Definition of Concepts

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

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

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

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 (BrongAhafo Region), Bia (Western Region), Awutu Senya (Central Region), and Osu Klottey Sub-Metro (Greater Accra Region). A number of factors were considered in selecting the trial census districts. These included: administrative boundary issues, ecological zone, and accessibility, enumeration of floating population/outdoor-sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

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

1.6.3 Census enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

Out-door sleepers (floating population) were also enumerated on the Census Night.

Enumeration of the household population started on Monday, 27th September, 2010. Enumerators visited houses, compounds and structures in their enumeration areas and started enumerating all households including visitors who spent the Census Night in the households.

Enumeration was carried out in the order in which houses/structures were listed and where the members of the household were absent, the enumerator left a call-back-card indicating when he/she would come back to enumerate the household. The enumeration process took off smoothly with enumerators poised on completing their assignments on schedule since many of them were teachers and had to return to school. However, many enumerators ran short of questionnaires after a few days' work.

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

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

A locality is defined as a distinct population cluster (also designated as inhabited place, populated centre, settlement) which has a name or local recognized status. It included fishing hamlets, mining camps, ranches, farms, market towns, villages, towns and cities. Localities are grouped into rural and urban based on population size. Localities with 5,000 or more persons are classified as urban while localities with less than 5,000 persons are classified as rural.

Population

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

Household

A household is defined as a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household consists of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who may be living with them. 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 is defined as a male or female member of the household **recognized** as such by the other 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 comprises of all persons who spent the census night in a household setting. All persons who did not spend the census night in a household setting (except otherwise stated) are classified as non-household population. Persons who spent census night in any of the under listed institutions and locations are classified as non-household population:

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

Age

The age of every person is 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 belongs 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 place** of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. If after delivery a mother stayed outside **her place** 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 is 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

Literacy refers to the respondent's ability to read and write in any language. A person is literate if he/she can 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 of 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 **receives certificate** or recognition of attendance.

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 of 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 is 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. Was unemployed.

The economically not active is a person who did not work **and not** seeking for work. Economically not active persons include homemakers, students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who are unable to work due to their age or ill-health.

Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of **work** a person is engaged in at the establishment where he/she works/ed. A question on occupation was asked only of persons 5 years and older who worked 7 days prior to the census night, and those who did not work but had jobs to return to as well as those unemployed who had worked before. For those who did not work but had jobs to return to, their occupations were the jobs they would go back to after the period of absence. Also, for persons who had worked before and are now seeking for work and available for work, their occupations were on the last work they did before becoming unemployed. If a person was engaged in more than one occupation, **the** main one is considered.

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

For household **having fixed** telephone line, desktop/laptop computer, reference was on head of household.

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 collected information on household members engaged in agricultural activities for sale or for family consumption, specifically, **crop** farming, tree planting, livestock **rearing and** fish farming. Information was also collected on farm size, crops cultivated, **type** of livestock reared and numbers, and keepers.

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.

Dwelling unit refers 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 Organisation of the Report

Chapter one presents brief background information on Kumbungu district as prelude to the analysis of socio-demographic characteristics of the district using data from the 2010 Population and Housing census. Chapter two focuses on demographic characteristics while chapter three deals with the social characteristics of the district. Economic characteristics and Information Communication Technology are treated in chapters four and five respectively. The report highlights issues on disability in chapter six, agricultural activities in chapter seven, and housing conditions in chapter eight. The last chapter, chapter nine is devoted to summary of findings, conclusions and policy implications.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

The main factors that affect the growth of any given population are migration, fertility and mortality which in themselves are largely influenced by age and sex. This chapter examines the population distribution of the Kumbungu district.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

As shown in Table 2.1, the total population of the district is 39,341. The number of males (19,686) is slightly higher than the females (19,655). This gives a sex ratio of 100.2. The entire population of the district is classified as rural. A settlement with 5,000 people or more is considered urban, otherwise it is rural (GSS, 2013).

2.3 Age and Sex Structure

Table 2.1 shows the population of the district by age, sex and type of locality. The highest proportion of its population is in the age group 0 to 4 with a total population of 7,101. The total males in this age group are 3,500 and the females are 3,601 giving it a sex ratio of 97.2. The lowest proportion of the district's population is in the age group of 95 to 99 which has a total population of 49 out of which 23 are males and 26 are females. This also presents a sex ratio of 88.5.

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

Age Group	Both		Sex				Type of locality		
	Sexes	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Sex ratio	Urban	Rural
All Ages	39,341	100.0	19,686	100.0	19,655	100.0	100.2	-	39,341
0 - 4	7,101	18.0	3,500	17.8	3,601	18.3	97.2	-	7,101
5 - 9	6,368	16.2	3,301	16.8	3,067	15.6	107.6	-	6,368
10 - 14	4,166	10.6	2,372	12.0	1,794	9.1	132.2	-	4,166
15 - 19	3,795	9.6	2,122	10.8	1,673	8.5	126.8	-	3,795
20 - 24	3,328	8.5	1,552	7.9	1,776	9.0	87.4	-	3,328
25 - 29	2,958	7.5	1,283	6.5	1,675	8.5	76.6	-	2,958
30 - 34	2,398	6.1	1,078	5.5	1,320	6.7	81.7	-	2,398
35 - 39	1,846	4.7	862	4.4	984	5.0	87.6	-	1,846
40 - 44	1,658	4.2	763	3.9	895	4.6	85.3	-	1,658
45 - 49	1,129	2.9	601	3.1	528	2.7	113.8	-	1,129
50 - 54	1,090	2.8	510	2.6	580	3.0	87.9	-	1,090
55 - 59	455	1.2	222	1.1	233	1.2	95.3	-	455
60 - 64	906	2.3	442	2.2	464	2.4	95.3	-	906
65 - 69	402	1.0	185	0.9	217	1.1	85.3	-	402
70 - 74	683	1.7	343	1.7	340	1.7	100.9	-	683
75 - 79	338	0.9	182	0.9	156	0.8	116.7	-	338
80 - 84	393	1.0	203	1.0	190	1.0	106.8	-	393
85 - 89	158	0.4	84	0.4	74	0.4	113.5	-	158
90 - 94	120	0.3	58	0.3	62	0.3	93.5	-	120
95 +	49	0.1	23	0.1	26	0.1	88.5	-	49

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

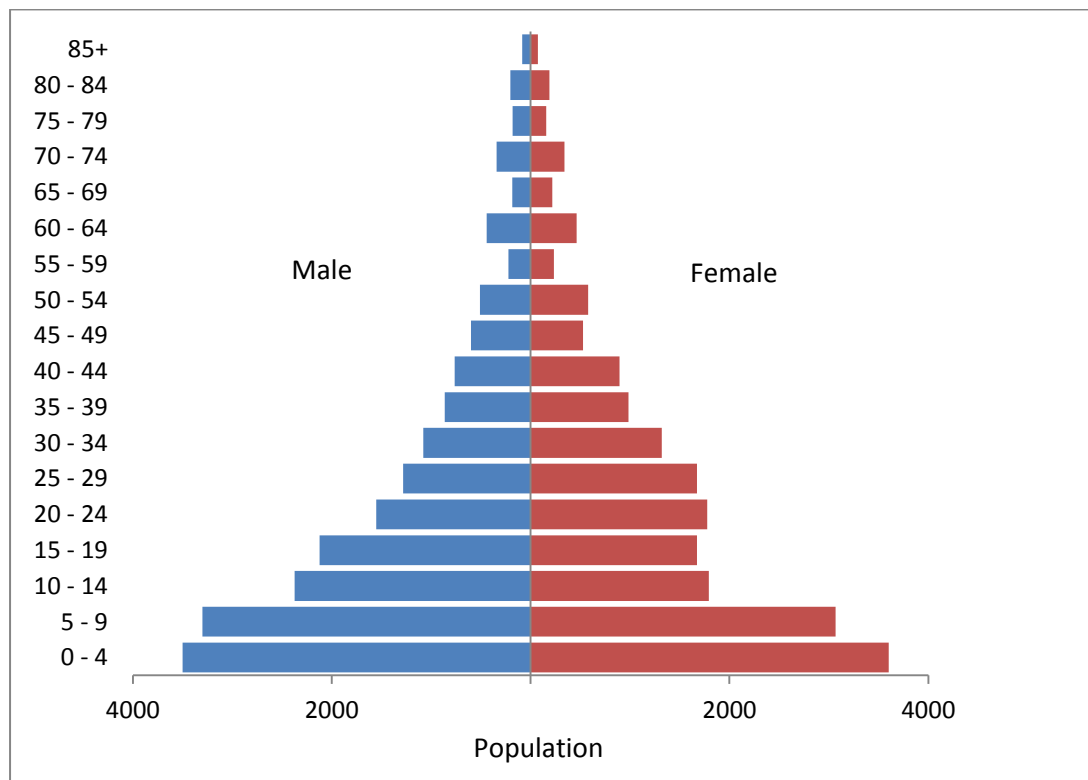
The population in age group 0 to 4 years is higher than that of 5 to 9, wherefrom the population begins to decline as the age increases. The trend of decreasing population continued up to the age group 60 to 64 where there is an increase. It again increased in age group 70 to 74 and 80 to 84. A decline occurred at age group 65 to 69 and 75 to 79.

Generally, one can observe a decline in population as age increases except for some few instances where there are spikes in population for certain age groups. This perhaps could be attributed to age misreporting, where people who were not sure of their ages, just reported their ages to the nearest whole number ending with zero.

Figure 2.1 is a graphical representation of the population of Kumbungu District. The broad base of the population pyramid indicates a youthful population and the narrow apex implies fewer aged persons. Higher proportions of the population are within the ages 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19. The pyramid shows that the population in the various age groups from 20 to 85+ decreased as it ages. Further research has to be done to find out why there is a reduction in the female population in the 10-14 and 15-19 year age group. There was a sharp decline in the male population in the 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 age groups. The bulge in the female age groups, 20-24 and 25-29 also needs further investigation to un-earth the reason behind the shape since it does not follow the trend of population pyramids for developing countries. There is also a sharp decline in the age groups 55-59 and 65-69 as shown in the pyramid.

Females in the age group 0-4 are more than males. The male population in the early age groups, 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 are more than the female population within the same age group. The situation is reversed from age group 20 to 44 where the female population turns to be higher than the male population.

Figure 2.1: Population distribution by age and sex



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

Generally, males are more than females in the district. Sex ratio is the number of males per hundred females in a given population. The sex ratio for the district is 100.2, meaning for every 100 females, there are approximately 100 males for the entire population. The sex ratio varies and changes at different age groups. Table 2.1 shows that the least sex ratio of 76.6 occurs at age group 20 to 24, while the highest sex ratio of 132.2 occurs at age group 10 to 14.

2.3.1 Dependency ratio

The age dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in the “dependent ages” (generally under age 15 and over age 64) to those in the “economically productive” ages 15-64 in a population. Table 2.2 depicts the Age dependency ratio of the district as 101.1. This high dependency ratio means that there is a high burden on the economically active group. The dependency ratio however, varies with sex. The table also shows that, male age dependency ratio is 108.6 and this means that the male working class has more than one person to take care of compared with that of the female (94.1). The child dependency ratio; that is the ratio of people under 15 years to those in the age group 15-64 is 90.1. The old age dependency ratio which represents the ratio of people in the 65+ age group to those in the economically productive ages of 15-64 is 11.0.

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	39,341	100.0	19,686	100.0	19,655	100.0
0-14	17,635	44.8	9,173	46.6	8,462	43.1
15-64	19,563	49.7	9,435	47.9	10,128	51.5
65+	2,143	5.4	1,078	5.5	1,065	5.4
Total dependency ratio		101.1		108.6		94.1
Child dependency ratio		90.1		97.2		83.6
Old age dependency ratio		11.0		11.4		10.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility in Ghana has declined from seven children per woman to four over the last 30 years (Ghana Statistical Service, 2009). Fertility refers to the number of live births women have. The general fertility rate (also called the fertility rate) is the number of live births per 1,000 women ages 15-49 in a given year. Total Fertility Rate measures the total number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she were to experience the prevailing age-specific fertility rates of women.

Table 2.3 illustrates the Total Fertility Rate, General Fertility Rate and Crude Birth Rate in districts of the northern region. The District has a total fertility rate of about four per 1,000, a general fertility rate of about 102 and a Crude Birth Rate of 24. Kumbungu district has a total fertility rate of 3.6, a General Fertility rate of 103.9 and a Crude Birth rate of 23.4. The district has the least number of births (920) in the last 12 months in the Northern Region.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,479,461	582,897	59,391	3.5	101.9	24.0
Bole	61,593	14,471	1,663	3.8	114.9	27.0
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	99,863	22,207	2,230	3.6	100.4	22.3
West Gonja	41,180	9,806	924	3.3	94.2	22.4
Gonja Central	87,877	20,555	2,086	3.6	101.5	23.7
East Gonja	135,450	31,216	3,071	3.6	98.4	22.7
Kpandai	108,816	24,066	2,959	4.3	123.0	27.2
Nanumba South	93,464	21,210	2,542	4.2	119.8	27.2
Nanumba North	141,584	32,246	3,143	3.4	97.5	22.2
Zabzugu	63,815	15,591	1,016	2.4	65.2	15.9
Yendi Municipal	117,780	27,686	2,355	3.0	85.1	20.0
Tamale Metropolis	223,252	59,341	4,743	2.8	79.9	21.2
Tolon	72,990	17,028	1,585	3.2	93.1	21.7
Savelugu Nanton	139,283	33,942	4,300	4.3	126.7	30.9
Karaga	77,706	18,666	1,621	2.9	86.8	20.9
Gushiegu	111,259	26,349	2,868	3.7	108.8	25.8
Saboba	65,706	14,519	1,871	4.2	128.9	28.5
Chereponi	53,394	11,652	1,495	4.3	128.3	28.0
Bunkpurugu Yonyo	122,591	26,725	2,893	3.8	108.3	23.6
Mamprusi East	121,009	27,145	2,785	3.6	102.6	23.0
Mamprusi West	121,117	27,528	3,080	3.8	111.9	25.4
North Gonja	43,547	9,935	1,349	5.3	135.8	31.0
Kumbungu	39,341	8,851	920	3.6	103.9	23.4
Sagnerigu Municipal	148,099	38,548	3,579	3.3	92.8	24.2
Mion	81,812	18,812	1,935	3.4	102.9	23.7
Tatale	60,039	14,108	1,307	3.5	92.6	21.8
Mamprugu Moagduri	46,894	10,694	1,071	3.4	100.1	22.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality is another determinant of a country's population growth that is also defined as the occurrence of death in a population. A low death rate could mean a high population growth with all other things held constant. Figure 2.1 shows the proportion of mortality in the population in Kumbungu District.

Figure 2.2: Mortality by age groups



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The figure shows that mortality generally decreases from birth to about age 17 for males and from birth to about eight for females. It increases slightly for males from about 17 years to 22 years and 17 years to 12 for females. It increases sharply between 42-52 years and 69 years and older. It generally shows that from birth to about eight years, the proportion of males who die is higher than that of females. And between age nine and 44 the proportion of males dying is higher and between 44 years and 64 years, the proportion of males is higher again.

Table 2.4 shows the mortality in reference to children ever born and children surviving by sex. The total number of the female population 12 years and older is 12,094. The total number of children ever born by these women is 35,002 out of which 81.3 percent survived. The survival rate for the male and female sexes is 81.1 percent and 81.5 percent respectively. The male survival rates for male children ever born to women in most age groups are higher than 80 percent, except survival rates for male children ever born to women in the 12-14, 50-54 and 65+ age groups. The same pattern was observed for female children surviving for children ever born to women in the same age category.

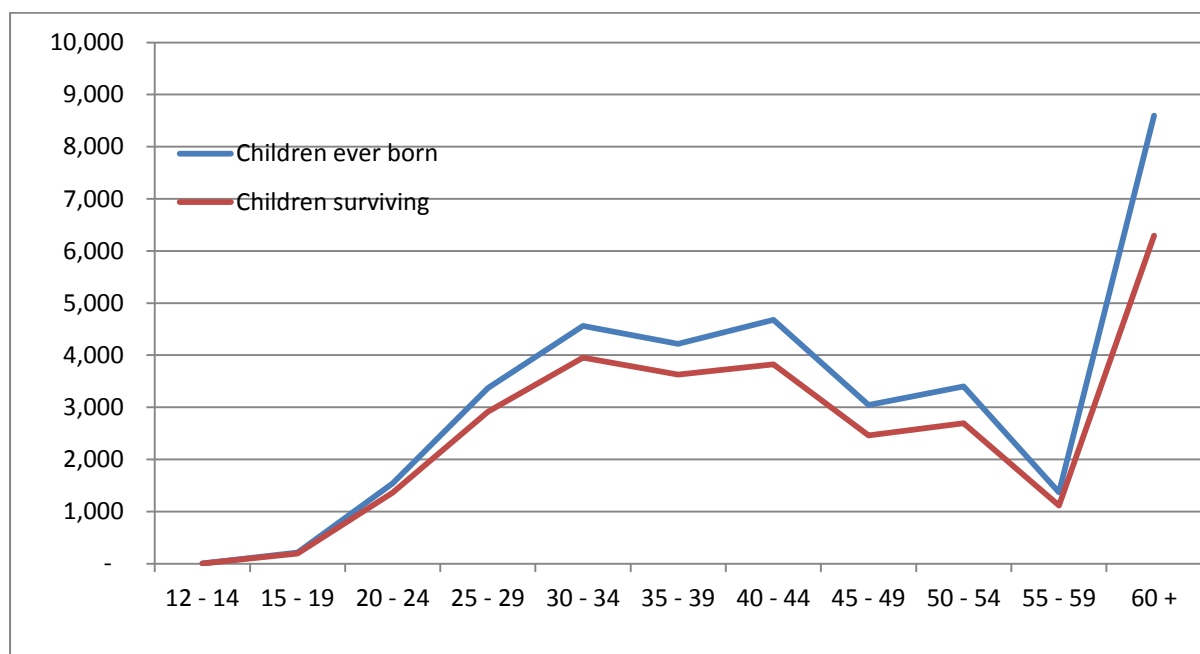
Table 2.4: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving			Survival Rate		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	12,094	35,002	17,906	17,096	28,458	14,523	13,935	81.3	81.1	81.5
12 - 14	901	5	3	2	4	2	2	80.0	66.7	100.0
15 - 19	1,673	216	108	108	195	95	100	90.3	88.0	92.6
20 - 24	1,776	1,540	804	736	1,364	690	674	88.6	85.8	91.6
25 - 29	1,675	3,369	1,707	1,662	2,917	1,463	1,454	86.6	85.7	87.5
30 - 34	1,320	4,564	2,296	2,268	3,954	1,980	1,974	86.6	86.2	87.0
35 - 39	984	4,220	2,191	2,029	3,627	1,863	1,764	85.9	85.0	86.9
40 - 44	895	4,678	2,366	2,312	3,825	1,948	1,877	81.8	82.3	81.2
45 - 49	528	3,045	1,609	1,436	2,464	1,291	1,173	80.9	80.2	81.7
50 - 54	580	3,399	1,765	1,634	2,696	1,394	1,302	79.3	79.0	79.7
55 - 59	233	1,370	713	657	1,116	587	529	81.5	82.3	80.5
60 +	1,529	8,596	4,344	4,252	6,296	3,210	3,086	73.2	73.9	72.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.1 illustrates the children ever born and children surviving by age groups of females 12 years and older. It can be seen clearly that, children ever born reached a peak of 4,678 within the age group 40-44 and 4,564 at age group 30-34. Also, from age groups 12-14 and 15-19 where the district recorded low levels of children ever born. The situation could probably be associated to the fact that, from the early ages of 12 to 14 years, the female reproductive system would not be adequately developed to usher them into child birth. This notwithstanding, well grown up female ageing 20 years and above are physically and emotionally upright for child birth, and so having higher possibilities of child survival.

Figure 2.3: Children ever born and children surviving by female 12 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Crude Death Rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 mid-year population of a specific year. (Ghana Statistical Service, 2013). Table 2.5 shows that out of the total population of 39,341, the district recorded 343 deaths in all households. The crude death rate for the district is 8.7 per 1,000 population. This implies that there are approximately nine deaths in every 1,000 population.

Table 2.5: Total Population, deaths in households and crude death rate by District

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,479,461	14,715	5.9
Bole	61,593	450	7.3
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	99,863	722	7.2
West Gonja	41,180	197	4.8
Gonja Central	87,877	334	3.8
East Gonja	135,450	761	5.6
Kpandai	108,816	554	5.1
Nanumba South	93,464	542	5.8
Nanumba North	141,584	653	4.6
Zabzugu	63,815	196	3.1
Yendi Municipal	117,780	737	6.3
Tamale Metropolis	223,252	1,257	5.6
Tolon	72,990	502	6.9
Savelugu Nanton	139,283	1,413	10.1
Karaga	77,706	501	6.4
Gushiegu	111,259	744	6.7
Saboba	65,706	235	3.6
Chereponi	53,394	288	5.4
Bunkpurugu Yonyo	122,591	575	4.7
Mamprusi East	121,009	619	5.1
Mamprusi West	121,117	955	7.9
North Gonja	43,547	247	5.7
Kumbugu	39,341	343	8.7
Sagnerigu Municipal	148,099	847	5.7
Mion	81,812	556	6.8
Tatale	60,039	210	3.5
Mamprugu Moagduri	46,894	277	5.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.6 presents the causes of death in households in the Northern region by Districts. The Table shows that 4.1 percent of all deaths in households in the Kumbugu District were due to accident/violence or homicide whereas 95.9 percent of deaths were due to other causes.

Table 2.6: Causes of death in households

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration is defined as a geographical movement involving a change from a usual place of residence over a defined territory beyond a defined period (United Nations, 2012). Table 2.7 illustrates the birth place by duration of residence of migrants, as well as the number of years spent in that place. There is a total of 5,213 migrants in the district with a majority of them (i.e 4,732) born in other parts of the northern region. Three hundred and eighty-seven were born in other regions of Ghana while 94 migrants were born outside the Ghana.

Of the migrants who lived in the district for less than one year, 33.3 percent were born in Central region, 34.8 percent born in Greater Accra region, 34.9 percent and 35.7 percent were born in Upper East and Upper West regions respectively. About 77.0 percent of migrants born in Western region lived in the district for 1-4 years. Migrants born in Ashanti region who lived in the district for 20 years and above constitute 27.3 percent.

Table 2.7: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	5,213	14.0	23.6	14.8	17.5	30.1
Born elsewhere in the region	4,732	13.1	21.8	15.1	18.3	31.7
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	13	15.4	76.9	0.0	7.7	0.0
Central	9	33.3	44.4	0.0	22.2	0.0
Greater Accra	46	34.8	32.6	6.5	15.2	10.9
Volta	29	24.1	58.6	6.9	3.4	6.9
Eastern	10	20.0	50.0	0.0	20	10.0
Ashanti	66	10.6	43.9	9.1	9.1	27.3
Brong Ahafo	86	22.1	45.3	11.6	7.0	14.0
Northern	-					
Upper East	86	34.9	36.0	10.5	7.0	11.6
Upper west	42	35.7	28.6	31.0	4.8	0.0
Outside Ghana	94	7.4	42.6	16.0	13.8	20.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

In the 2010 Population and Housing Census, a household was defined as “a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound, share the same house-keeping arrangements and recognise one person as the head of household” (Ghana Statistical Service, 2010).

Households constitute major components in planning for goods and services. In Ghana for instance, some social intervention programmes are targeted at the household. Some of these interventions include cash transfer to the extremely poor and the vulnerable, such as the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme (LEAP) and the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) in which household data provide inputs for calculating premiums and targeting those who should be exempted from the payment of premium. Households are also central to the study of income, maintenance, economic dependency, savings, fertility, migration and social welfare (Tacoli, 2012).

Households are often portrayed as relatively static units, with extended forms prevalent in rural areas and nuclear forms in urban areas. The reality is that the composition of households is frequently much more fluid, and their organisation changes as it is affected by the life-cycle of their members (births, deaths, marriages), access to resources such as housing and income, and access to adequate education and healthcare (Buzaret al, 2005).

This chapter analyses household size, composition, structure and headships using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census in the Kumbungu District. Issues on religious affiliation, literacy and education would as well be discussed.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

3.2.1 Household size

The Kumbungu district has a household population of 39,033 representing 99.2 percent of the total population of the district. Average household size in the district is 9.5 (approximately nine people in a house) which is higher than the Northern region average of 7.8.

Table 3.1: Household population and size

Categories	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,479,461	39,341	-	39,341
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	39,033	-	39,033
Average household size	4.5	7.8	9.5		9.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Household composition refers to the patterns of relationships between the head of household and other members of the household. This includes relationships such as spouse (wife/husband), child (son/daughter), grandchild, parent/parent-in-law, brother/sister, other relative and non-relative. (Ghana Statistical Service, 2010).

Table 3.2 depicts the composition of household by sex. From the Table, the total household population is 39,033. Heads of households represent 10.6 percent of the household population. Children (sons/daughters) constitute a high percentage (48.4%) of population in households; other relatives represent 11.4 percent and non-relatives 0.4 percent.

Household composition by sex shows that, male children constitute 56.3 percent of male household population. Male heads form 19.9 percent and 0.3 percent males are spouses. As expected, female biological children constitute the largest proportion (40.5%) of female household population. Female spouses represent 17.9 percent of female household population. Other relatives also constitute a significant portion of the household population and this can be attributed to the fact that the district is rural and the extended family system is largely practiced (Buzar et al, 2005).

Table 3.2: Household composition by sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	39,033	100.0	19,509	100.0	19,524	100.0
Head	4,133	10.6	3,873	19.9	260	1.3
Spouse (wife/husband)	3,547	9.1	56	0.3	3,491	17.9
Child (son/daughter)	18,909	48.4	10,993	56.3	7,916	40.5
Parent/Parent in-law	492	1.3	38	0.2	454	2.3
Son/Daughter in-law	746	1.9	42	0.2	704	3.6
Grandchild	3,207	8.2	1,672	8.6	1,535	7.9
Brother/Sister	2,097	5.4	1,184	6.1	913	4.7
Step child	528	1.4	271	1.4	257	1.3
Adopted/Foster child	724	1.9	199	1.0	525	2.7
Other relative	4,490	11.5	1,092	5.6	3,398	17.4
Non-relative	160	0.4	89	0.5	71	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household structure

Household structure is defined as classification of ties of affiliation of persons who constitute households. In other words, it refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) between household members who were present on census night. Classification of households depend on whether it is a single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or extended among other combinations. Table 3.3 shows that the extended family system (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives) dominates with 71.8 percent of the household population, This is followed by the nuclear (i.e. Head, spouse(s) and children) with 14.6 percent of the household population living in the nuclear family. The least is the Head only that is single person

household, with only 56 people (0.1%). This can also be interpreted to mean that there are 56 single person households in the district.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

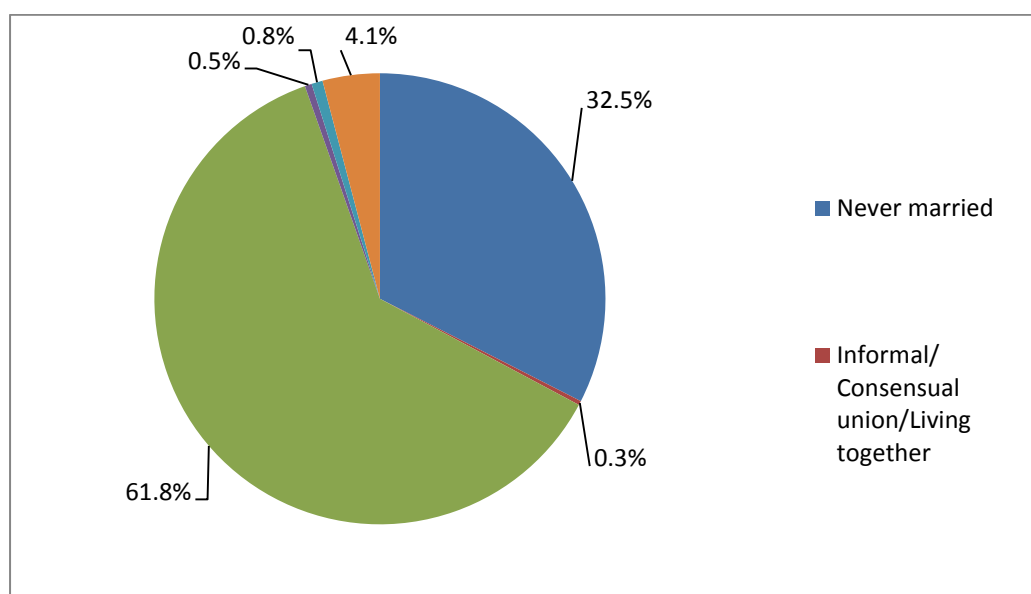
Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	39,033	100.0	19,509	100.0	19,524	100.0
Head only	56	0.1	46	0.2	10	0.1
Head and a spouse only	78	0.2	38	0.2	40	0.2
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	5,680	14.6	3,138	16.1	2,542	13.0
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	28,010	71.8	13,679	70.1	14,331	73.4
Extended + non relatives	1,106	2.8	527	2.7	579	3.0
Head spouse(s) and other composition	391	1.0	208	1.1	183	0.9
Single parent Nuclear	573	1.5	301	1.5	272	1.4
Single parent Extended	2,442	6.3	1,235	6.3	1,207	6.2
Single parent Extended + non relative	129	0.3	60	0.3	69	0.4
Head and other composition but no spouse	568	1.5	277	1.4	291	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Figure 3.1 shows marital status of persons 12 years and older. About 62.0 percent of the population 12 years and older in the district are married and 32.5 percent have never married. People who have ever married but are no more in marriage due to divorce, separation or widowhood constitute 5.4 percent of the population 12 years and older. The least percentage (0.3%) occurred for the people in Informal, Consensual union/Living together.

Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital status, age and sex

The distribution of population 12 years and older by sex, age group and marital status is represented in Table 3.4. Over 70.0 percent of males who have never married are in the age groups of 12-14, 15-19 and 20-24. In the female category, 70.7 percent of females in the age group 20-24 are married. Only 28.1 percent of males in the same age group are married.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	23,874	100.0	32.5	0.3	61.8	0.5	0.8	4.1
12 - 14	2,168	100.0	84.9	0.1	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,795	100.0	81.1	0.2	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
20 - 24	3,328	100.0	48.0	0.2	50.8	0.2	0.3	0.5
25 - 29	2,958	100.0	22.4	0.4	75.7	0.4	0.5	0.6
30 - 34	2,398	100.0	10.3	0.3	87.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
35 - 39	1,846	100.0	5.5	0.6	91.6	0.7	0.7	1.0
40 - 44	1,658	100.0	2.8	0.3	91.8	1.0	1.5	2.6
45 - 49	1,129	100.0	3.0	0.7	90.3	1.5	1.4	3.0
50 - 54	1,090	100.0	1.3	0.3	85.7	0.9	1.6	10.3
55 - 59	455	100.0	1.8	0.2	85.9	1.1	2.2	8.8
60 - 64	906	100.0	2.8	0.4	80.4	0.6	1.3	14.6
65+	2,143	100.0	4.7	0.3	66.2	1.3	2.3	25.3
Male								
Total	11,780	100.0	42.4	0.3	55.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
12 - 14	1,267	100.0	86.2	0.1	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,122	100.0	86.9	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	1,552	100.0	71.2	0.1	28.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
25 - 29	1,283	100.0	40.5	0.5	57.7	0.3	0.7	0.3
30 - 34	1,078	100.0	19.2	0.3	78.9	0.7	0.7	0.1
35 - 39	862	100.0	8.2	0.5	89.8	0.7	0.3	0.5
40 - 44	763	100.0	5.1	0.1	92.3	0.5	0.9	1.0
45 - 49	601	100.0	4.5	0.5	91.5	1.8	1.2	0.5
50 - 54	510	100.0	2.0	0.4	95.1	1.0	0.8	0.8
55 - 59	222	100.0	2.7	0.5	93.2	0.9	1.8	0.9
60 - 64	442	100.0	3.4	0.9	92.1	0.7	0.9	2.0
65+	1,078	100.0	5.9	0.4	86.1	1.9	2.2	3.4
Female								
Total	12,094	100.0	22.8	0.4	68.0	0.5	0.9	7.4
12 - 14	901	100.0	83.0	0.1	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	1,673	100.0	73.9	0.4	25.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	1,776	100.0	27.8	0.4	70.7	0.3	0.3	0.6
25 - 29	1,675	100.0	8.6	0.4	89.4	0.4	0.3	0.8
30 - 34	1,320	100.0	3.1	0.2	94.5	0.3	0.7	1.1
35 - 39	984	100.0	3.0	0.7	93.2	0.6	1.0	1.4
40 - 44	895	100.0	0.9	0.4	91.4	1.3	2.0	3.9
45 - 49	528	100.0	1.3	0.9	89.0	1.1	1.7	5.9
50 - 54	580	100.0	0.7	0.2	77.4	0.9	2.2	18.6
55 - 59	233	100.0	0.9	0.0	79.0	1.3	2.6	16.3
60 - 64	464	100.0	2.2	0.0	69.2	0.4	1.7	26.5
65+	1,065	100.0	3.4	0.3	46.0	0.6	2.3	47.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Table also shows that for all age groups from 12 to 39, the proportion of females who are married is higher than the corresponding male age groups. The never married recorded 42.4 percent for males and 22.8 percent for females. It can be observed that there is a direct relationship between marital status and age. Thus, as age increases, so does the married population.

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Education delays the time at which a person gets married (Oppenheimer, 1988). Table 3.5 shows the distribution of persons 12 years and older by sex and level of education. Out of the total of 23,874 persons 12 years and older, 74.6 percent had no form of education whilst 0.8 percent have Post-secondary certificate or diploma. Also, 86.0 percent of the married population have no education with 11.1 percent having basic education. Married persons with education beyond the basic level constitute less than three percent of the married population. A high percentage of male and female in all marital categories have no education.

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

Marital Status/ Sex	Number	Total	Educational Level						
			No Education	Basic	Secondary	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post-secondary certificate or diploma	Tertiary	
Both sexes									
Total	23,874	100.0	74.6	20.0	3.9	0.3	0.8	0.4	
Never married	7,758	100.0	50.2	39.0	8.4	0.4	1.1	0.9	
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	74	100.0	79.7	12.2	5.4	-	2.7	-	
Married	14,762	100.0	86.0	11.1	1.9	0.2	0.7	0.2	
Separated	123	100.0	87.0	9.8	1.6	-	1.6	-	
Divorced	183	100.0	90.7	7.7	1.1	-	0.5	-	
Widowed	974	100.0	92.0	7.5	0.3	-	0.2	-	
Male									
Total	11,780	100.0	67.8	24.1	5.7	0.4	1.3	0.8	
Never married	4,999	100.0	48.9	39.1	8.9	0.3	1.3	1.3	
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	30	100.0	80.0	10.0	3.3	-	6.7	-	
Married	6,534	100.0	81.5	13.1	3.4	0.4	1.3	0.3	
Separated	66	100.0	87.9	10.6	1.5	-	-	-	
Divorced	74	100.0	87.8	9.5	1.4	-	1.4	-	
Widowed	77	100.0	87.0	10.4	2.6	-	-	-	
Female									
Total	12,094	100.0	81.2	16.0	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	
Never married	2,759	100.0	52.4	38.8	7.5	0.5	0.7	0.1	
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	44	100.0	79.5	13.6	6.8	-	-	-	
Married	8,228	100.0	89.5	9.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	
Separated	57	100.0	86.0	8.8	1.8	-	3.5	-	
Divorced	109	100.0	92.7	6.4	0.9	-	-	-	
Widowed	897	100.0	92.4	7.2	0.1	-	0.2	-	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 shows the marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and their activity status. Amongst a total of 14,762 married persons 12 years and older, 85.4 percent of are employed with 1.3 percent being unemployed and 13.3 percent being economically not active. Over 70.0 percent of persons who are in the following categories of marital status: Informal/Consensual union/Living together (82.4%), Separated (79.7%), and Divorced (73.2%) are employed. A small percentage of persons who are divorced (2.2%) and widowed (0.9%) are unemployed and 24.6 percent and 51.3 percent respectively are not economically active. In the male category, 89.7 percent of married males are employed, 0.9 percent are unemployed and 9.4 percent are not economically active. About four out of every five females who are married (82.1%) are employed, 1.6 percent are unemployed and 16.3 percent are not economically active.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	23,874	100.0	18,567	77.8	334	1.4	4,973	20.8
Never married	7,758	100.0	5,198	67.0	124	1.6	2,436	31.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	74	100.0	61	82.4	4	5.4	9	12.2
Married	14,762	100.0	12,611	85.4	193	1.3	1,958	13.3
Separated	123	100.0	98	79.7	0	0.0	25	20.3
Divorced	183	100.0	134	73.2	4	2.2	45	24.6
Widowed	974	100.0	465	47.7	9	0.9	500	51.3
Male								
Total	11,780	100.0	9,513	80.8	137	1.2	2,130	18.1
Never married	4,999	100.0	3,471	69.4	73	1.5	1,455	29.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	30	100.0	28	93.3	1	3.3	1	3.3
Married	6,534	100.0	5,859	89.7	62	0.9	613	9.4
Separated	66	100.0	54	81.8	0	0.0	12	18.2
Divorced	74	100.0	56	75.7	0	0.0	18	24.3
Widowed	77	100.0	45	58.4	1	1.3	31	40.3
Female								
Total	12,094	100.0	9,054	74.9	197	1.6	2,843	23.5
Never married	2,759	100.0	1,727	62.6	51	1.8	981	35.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	44	100.0	33	75.0	3	6.8	8	18.2
Married	8,228	100.0	6,752	82.1	131	1.6	1,345	16.3
Separated	57	100.0	44	77.2	0	0.0	13	22.8
Divorced	109	100.0	78	71.6	4	3.7	27	24.8
Widowed	897	100.0	420	46.8	8	0.9	469	52.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth, Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other) and Ghanaian by naturalization. Table 3.7 illustrates the nationality of the population in the district by sex. Out of the population of 39,341 in the district, Ghanaian nationals by birth represent 95.8 percent, Ghanaians with dual nationality is 1.8 percent and Ghanaians by naturalization is 0.6 percent.

Residents from ECOWAS countries made up 0.8 percent of the total population while residents from other parts of the world constitute about one percent.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	39,341	100.0	19,686	100.0	19,655	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	37,702	95.8	18,887	95.9	18,815	95.7
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	721	1.8	362	1.8	359	1.8
Ghanaian by naturalization	224	0.6	107	0.5	117	0.6
ECOWAS	305	0.8	151	0.8	154	0.8
African other than ECOWAS	196	0.5	96	0.5	100	0.5
Other	193	0.5	83	0.4	110	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows the population of the district by religion and sex. The Table indicates that Islam is the predominant religion in the district. About 96.0 percent of the population reported to be Muslims. Christians (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christian) constitute 2.8 percent and Traditionalists, 1.2 percent. Less than one percent indicated that they have no religion.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	39,341	100.0	19,686	100.0	19,655	100.0
No religion	132	0.3	64	0.3	68	0.3
Catholic	446	1.1	210	1.1	236	1.2
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	290	0.7	145	0.7	145	0.7
Pentecostal/Charismatic	205	0.5	138	0.7	67	0.3
Other Christian	207	0.5	94	0.5	113	0.6
Islam	37,566	96.0	18,756	95.3	18,810	95.8
Traditionalist	456	1.2	262	1.3	194	1.0
Other	39	0.1	17	0.1	22	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Education is an important aspect of societal development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth (United Nations Development Programme, 2011). Countries therefore place emphasis on educational policies in designing their plans to accelerate development. It is for this reason that of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) one of the goals (MDG 2) is achieving universal primary education by 2015 (United Nations Development Programme, 2010).

3.6.1 Literacy

In the 2010 Population and Housing Census, literacy was defined as the ability to read and write a simple statement with understanding. If a person can only read but cannot write or can write but cannot read, he or she is not literate. Similarly, if a person was literate some time ago but cannot read and write with understanding at present then he/she is not literate.

Table 3.9 presents population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status. The Table depicts that 75.8 percent of the population 11 years and older are literate in English and Ghanaian language. Persons literate in English only constitute 15.1 percent and those literate in Ghanaian language only represents 8.7 percent. Less than one percent are literate in English and French.

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

Sex/Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language	Other
Both sexes								
Total	18,038	6,356	15.2	8.7	75.8	0.3	0.0	0.0
11-14	1,075	1,613	21.8	9.8	68.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
15-19	1,939	1,856	18.0	6.7	75.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
20-24	2,330	998	8.0	7.9	83.8	0.3	0.0	0.0
25-29	2,331	627	7.8	9.1	82.0	0.8	0.3	0.0
30-34	2,004	394	11.2	9.1	78.2	1.5	0.0	0.0
35-39	1,611	235	14.9	11.5	73.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
40-44	1,510	148	14.9	10.8	74.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	1,000	129	7.8	16.2	76.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	1,006	84	7.1	15.5	77.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	427	28	7.1	7.2	85.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	830	76	15.8	5.3	77.6	1.3	0.0	0.0
65+	1,975	168	9.5	9.5	81.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male								
Total	8,100	3,978	12.9	8.3	78.4	0.3	0.1	0.0
11-14	559	1,006	19.5	9.0	71.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
15-19	1,000	1,122	16.0	7.0	76.8	0.2	0.0	0.0
20-24	913	639	5.9	6.1	87.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
25-29	890	393	6.1	9.9	82.7	0.8	0.5	0.0
30-34	798	280	9.6	7.9	82.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-39	708	154	6.5	11.0	82.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
40-44	665	98	11.2	10.2	78.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	516	85	5.9	16.5	77.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	457	53	7.5	9.5	83.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	206	16	12.5	6.3	81.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	399	43	11.6	9.3	79.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
65+	989	89	11.2	13.5	75.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Sex/Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language	Other
Female								
Total	9,938	2,378	18.9	9.3	71.3	0.4	0.0	0.0
11-14	516	607	25.5	11.0	63.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	939	734	21.1	6.4	72.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
20-24	1,417	359	11.7	11.1	77.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-29	1,441	234	10.7	7.7	80.8	0.9	0.0	0.0
30-34	1,206	114	14.9	12.3	67.5	5.3	0.0	0.0
35-39	903	81	30.9	12.3	56.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
40-44	845	50	22.0	12.0	66.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	484	44	11.4	15.9	72.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	549	31	6.5	25.8	67.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	221	12	0.0	8.3	91.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	431	33	21.2	0.0	75.8	3.0	0.0	0.0
65+	986	79	7.6	5.1	87.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

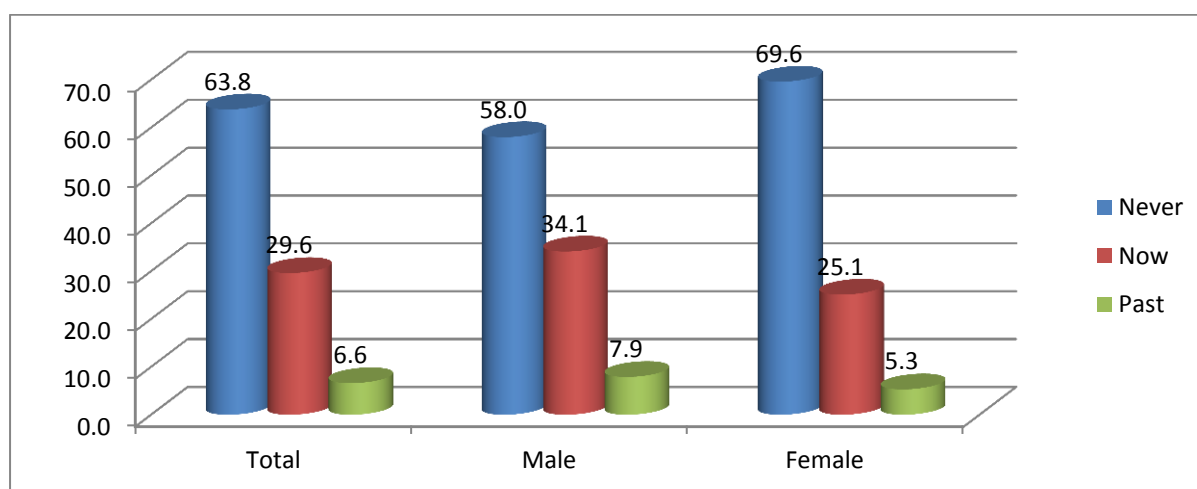
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

School attendance

Education plays a vital role in the development of a nation through human capital formation. School enrolment and attendance ensures that the citizenry attain the needed level of education for economic development. Figure 3.2 presents school attendance in the district by sex. The figure shows that 63.8 percent of persons aged 3 years and older in the district have never attended school. More females (69.6%) than males (58.0%) have never attended school. Currently, 29.6 percent of persons 3 years and older in the district are attending school. Currently, 29.6 percent of persons 3 years and older in the district are attending school.

Figure 3.2: School attendance by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 shows the population three years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. The population three years and older who are currently attending school is 10,491. More than fifty percent (54.4 %) are in Primary, 17.2 percent in Nursery, 14 percent in JSS/JHS, 1.7 percent in Tertiary and 0.3 percent in Vocational/Technical/Commercial institutions. About 55.0 percent of females currently in school are attending primary school. The percentage of males who are currently in school and are in primary school represent 53.7 percent of males who are three years and older.

The Table also shows that the total number of person three years and older who attended school in the past is 2,335. About 58.4 percent of them attended primary school, 17.2 percent attended JHS/JSS, 12.8 percent SSS/SHS and 4.5 percent middle school. In absolute terms and with the exception of primary, there were more males than females in all the other levels of education. Thirty-three males attained tertiary education in the past compared to only 11 for females.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	10,491	100.0	6,074	100.0	4,417	100.0	2,335	100.0	1,403	100.0	932	100.0
Nursery	1,803	17.2	959	15.8	844	19.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	690	6.6	331	5.4	359	8.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	5,702	54.4	3,264	53.7	2,438	55.2	1,363	58.4	680	48.5	683	73.3
JSS/JHS	1,469	14.0	921	15.2	548	12.4	402	17.2	266	19.0	136	14.6
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	109	4.7	98	7.0	11	1.2
SSS/SHS	588	5.6	391	6.4	197	4.5	299	12.8	240	17.1	59	6.3
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	52	2.2	42	3.0	10	1.1
Vocational/technical/ commercial	31	0.3	21	0.3	10	0.2	32	1.4	22	1.6	10	1.1
Post middle/secondary certificate	34	0.3	29	0.5	5	0.1	34	1.5	22	1.6	12	1.3
Tertiary	174	1.7	158	2.6	16	0.4	44	1.9	33	2.4	11	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The overall development of a country is based on the production of goods and services. Essential to the production of goods and services is the human capital of the country. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services produced, only a section of the total population produces them: a working population often referred to as the “employed”. The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development (Hull, 2009). Generally, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to the general well-being of the population. Contributing to the issues regarding employment are key factors such as changes in the structure of the population in terms of the proportion of economically active persons and the state of the labour market.

This chapter analyses the economic activities pursued, economically active and economically not active, the employed and the unemployed population in the district based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Each of these population characteristics are analysed by age, sex, marital status, level of education, sector and status of employment.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

The population 15 years and older by activity status and sex is presented in Table 4.1. A total of 17,655 persons representing 81.3 percent of persons who are 15 years and older are economically active while 18.7 percent are economically not active. About 98 percent of the economically active persons are employed while 1.9 percent are unemployed. Persons who are in full time education constitute about 30 percent of the economically not active population.

Although there are more females (11,193) than males (10,513) in the population 15 years and older, there are more males (84.6%) than females (78.2%) who are economically active. Of the economically active males, 98.5 percent are employed, 1.5 percent are unemployed. Almost half (50.7%) of the economically not active male population are in full time education. For females 78.2 percent are economically active and 97.8 percent are employed. Of the female economically not active population (21.8 %), about 48 percent “did home duties” and 16.7 are in full time education.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,706	100.0	10,513	100.0	11,193	100.0
Economically active	17,655	81.3	8,899	84.6	8,756	78.2
<i>Employed</i>	<i>17,321</i>	<i>98.1</i>	<i>8,762</i>	<i>98.5</i>	<i>8,559</i>	<i>97.8</i>
<i>Worked</i>	<i>17,146</i>	<i>99.0</i>	<i>8,689</i>	<i>99.2</i>	<i>8,457</i>	<i>98.8</i>
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>0.8</i>
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>0.4</i>
<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>2.2</i>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>47.6</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>34.3</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>56.9</i>
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>52.4</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>65.7</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>43.1</i>
Economically not active	4,051	18.7	1,614	15.4	2,437	21.8
Did home duties (household chore)	1,530	37.8	359	22.2	1,171	48.1
Full time education	1,225	30.2	818	50.7	407	16.7
Pensioner/Retired	16	0.4	7	0.4	9	0.4
Disabled/Sick	113	2.8	48	3.0	65	2.7
Too old/young	940	23.2	294	18.2	646	26.5
Other	227	5.6	88	5.5	139	5.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows the employed population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status for the Kumbungu District. The highest proportion of employed population (92.6%) is reported within age groups 45-49. Also, the highest proportion of employed males (96.1%) and employed females (88.6%) is recorded for the same age group.

On the other hand, the least percentage (61.3%) of employed persons was recorded at age 65 and older. The least proportion of employed females (46.5%) is found at age 65 and older, while that of the males (67.7%) also occur at age group 15-19. With regard to the unemployed population, the highest proportion (2.9%) of unemployed in the district is recorded for the age groups 25-29 and 60-64 (2.8%). The proportion of economically not active for ages 65 and older is as high as 38.5 percent.

Table 4.2: Population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	21,477	100.0	17,098	79.6	334	1.6	4,045	18.8
15-19	3,761	100.0	2,486	66.1	59	1.6	1,216	32.3
20-24	3,282	100.0	2,539	77.4	89	2.7	654	19.9
25-29	2,933	100.0	2,425	82.7	84	2.9	424	14.5
30-34	2,374	100.0	2,081	87.7	31	1.3	262	11.0
35-39	1,827	100.0	1,680	92.0	20	1.1	127	7.0
40-44	1,634	100.0	1,481	90.6	8	0.5	145	8.9
45-49	1,113	100.0	1,031	92.6	7	0.6	75	6.7
50-54	1,079	100.0	953	88.3	4	0.4	122	11.3
55-59	451	100.0	407	90.2	3	0.7	41	9.1
60-64	900	100.0	713	79.2	25	2.8	162	18.0
65+	2,123	100.0	1,302	61.3	4	0.2	817	38.5
Male								
Total	10,409	100.0	8,662	83.2	137	1.3	1,610	15.5
15-19	2,108	100.0	1,428	67.7	26	1.2	654	31.0
20-24	1,533	100.0	1,193	77.8	39	2.5	301	19.6
25-29	1,272	100.0	1,094	86.0	34	2.7	144	11.3
30-34	1,061	100.0	957	90.2	13	1.2	91	8.6
35-39	855	100.0	817	95.6	5	0.6	33	3.9
40-44	754	100.0	724	96.0	2	0.3	28	3.7
45-49	594	100.0	571	96.1	2	0.3	21	3.5
50-54	505	100.0	475	94.1	0	0.0	30	5.9
55-59	220	100.0	211	95.9	2	0.9	7	3.2
60-64	439	100.0	381	86.8	11	2.5	47	10.7
65+	1,068	100.0	811	75.9	3	0.3	254	23.8
Female								
Total	11,068	100.0	8,436	76.2	197	1.8	2,435	22.0
15-19	1,653	100.0	1,058	64.0	33	2.0	562	34.0
20-24	1,749	100.0	1,346	77.0	50	2.9	353	20.2
25-29	1,661	100.0	1,331	80.1	50	3.0	280	16.9
30-34	1,313	100.0	1,124	85.6	18	1.4	171	13.0
35-39	972	100.0	863	88.8	15	1.5	94	9.7
40-44	880	100.0	757	86.0	6	0.7	117	13.3
45-49	519	100.0	460	88.6	5	1.0	54	10.4
50-54	574	100.0	478	83.3	4	0.7	92	16.0
55-59	231	100.0	196	84.8	1	0.4	34	14.7
60-64	461	100.0	332	72.0	14	3.0	115	24.9
65+	1,055	100.0	491	46.5	1	0.1	563	53.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work the person is engaged in at the establishment where the person works. In the census, this was asked only of persons who worked for at least one hour during the seven days before census night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to as well as those who were unemployed but had worked before. All persons who worked

during the seven 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.

The population 15 years and older by occupation and sex in the district is shown in Table 4.3. Skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers constitute the highest proportion (88.3%) of the employed population in the district. This is not surprising because, the district is entirely rural with its people widely engaged in agricultural activities. This is followed by occupations in Craft and related trades workers (6%) and Service and sales workers (3.1%). The least is Clerical support workers with less than 0.1 percent.

It is also worth mentioning that, in the Craft and related trades workers and Service and sales workers, there are far more females engaged in those occupations than males in the district.

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	17,321	100.0	8,762	100.0	8,559	100.0
Managers	60	0.3	17	0.2	43	0.5
Professionals	115	0.7	80	0.9	35	0.4
Technicians and associate professionals	42	0.2	19	0.2	23	0.3
Clerical support workers	7	0.0	6	0.1	1	0.0
Service and sales workers	536	3.1	92	1.0	444	5.2
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	15,300	88.3	8,268	94.4	7,032	82.2
Craft and related trades workers	1,043	6.0	182	2.1	861	10.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	110	0.6	40	0.5	70	0.8
Elementary occupations	108	0.6	58	0.7	50	0.6
Other occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

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

Table 4.4 shows Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and Sex. Agriculture, including forestry and fishing, constitutes the largest industry employing 87.2 percent of the workforce aged 15 years and above in the district. Other industries include manufacturing (6.5%), wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (3%), and accommodation and food service activities (1.4%). The rest recorded percentages below one, with their cumulative being less than two percent.

Ninety-three percent of the employed males are in agriculture, including forestry and fishing, two percent for manufacturing and two percent for wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. For females, the proportions are 81 percent in agriculture, 11.1 percent in manufacturing, four percent in wholesale and retail, 2.7 percent in accommodation and food service activities. Compared to males, higher proportions of the female workforce were engaged in the wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, manufacturing and accommodation and food services sectors.

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	17,321	100.0	8,762	100.0	8,559	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	15,103	87.2	8,166	93.2	6,937	81.0
Mining and quarrying	7	0.0	4	0.0	3	0.0
Manufacturing	1,133	6.5	179	2.0	954	11.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Construction	14	0.1	13	0.1	1	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	514	3.0	175	2.0	339	4.0
Transportation and storage	17	0.1	17	0.2	0	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	247	1.4	16	0.2	231	2.7
Information and communication	3	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	5	0.0	4	0.0	1	0.0
Real estate activities	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	15	0.1	7	0.1	8	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	11	0.1	7	0.1	4	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	12	0.1	9	0.1	3	0.0
Education	94	0.5	73	0.8	21	0.2
Human health and social work activities	14	0.1	7	0.1	7	0.1
Arts entertainment and recreation	3	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0
Other service activities	66	0.4	45	0.5	21	0.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	58	0.3	29	0.3	29	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 employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex is shown in Table 4.5. The table shows that 59.6 percent are self-employed without employees in the district. The corresponding proportions for females are 54.1 and males are 64.9 percent. Contributing family worker follows next with 35.9 percent and the corresponding proportion for males and females are 30 and 42 percent respectively. Employees constitute just 1.7 percent of the employed population 15 years and older with a higher proportion of males (2.4%) being employees than females (1%).

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	17,321	100.0	8,762	100.0	8,559	100.0
Employee	301	1.7	213	2.4	88	1.0
Self-employed without employee(s)	10,319	59.6	5,689	64.9	4,630	54.1
Self-employed with employee(s)	184	1.1	113	1.3	71	0.8
Casual worker	19	0.1	9	0.1	10	0.1
Contributing family worker	6,224	35.9	2,625	30.0	3,599	42
Apprentice	90	0.5	17	0.2	73	0.9
Domestic employee (Househelp)	145	0.8	78	0.9	67	0.8
Other	39	0.2	18	0.2	21	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

The results as shown in table 4.6 indicate that the private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 98.1 percent of the employed population 15 years and older. The private informal sector employs 97.8 percent of employed males and 98.5 percent of employed females. Public (Government) employs 110 males and 32 females, representing 1.3 percent and 0.4 percent respectively of the employed population 15 years and older.

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	17,321	100.0	8,762	100.0	8,559	100.0
Public (Government)	142	0.8	110	1.3	32	0.4
Private Formal	68	0.4	34	0.4	34	0.4
Private Informal	16,998	98.1	8,566	97.8	8,432	98.5
Semi-Public/Parastatal	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	110	0.6	51	0.6	59	0.7
Other International Organisations	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is an indispensable part of the contemporary world. In fact, culture and society have to be adjusted to meet the challenges of the knowledge age. The pervasiveness of ICT has brought about rapid technological, social, political, and economic transformation, which has eventuated in a network society organised around ICT (Castells, 1996).

The role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana's, has been widely recognized at various levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of Regional and District ICT centres.

To appreciate how far we have come as a country in terms of ICT, a section was included in the 2010 PHC on ownership and use of ICT facilities. This chapter analyses access to these ICT technologies/facilities.

5.2 Mobile Phones Ownership

According to the International Communications Union (2013), there are almost as many mobile-cellular subscriptions as people in the world, (6.8 billion total subscriptions). As global mobile-cellular penetration approaches 100 percent and market saturation is reached, growth rates have fallen to their lowest levels in both developed and developing countries. Mobile-cellular penetration rates stand at 96 percent globally; 128 percent in developed countries; and 89% in developing countries (International Communications Union, 2013). Ghana's total mobile subscribership stood at 28,026,482 at the end of December, 2013 (National Communications Authority, 2014).

This section of the report discusses mobile phone ownership for persons 12 years and older by sex in the district. At the national level, 26.9 percent of males 12 years and older own mobile phones compared to 7.1 percent for females. For the northern region, 62.3 percent of males 12 years and older own mobile phones compared to 37.7 percent for females (GSS, 2010). As shown in Table 5.1, there is a wide disparity in mobile phone ownership between males and females in Kumbungu district.

5.3 Internet Usage

The Internet has become a very valuable communication facility for people, businesses and organizations especially educational institutions. Some of the common uses of the Internet include electronic mailing, accessing information, conducting business transactions, social networking and shopping. According to the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) (2013), the percentage of individuals using the Internet continues to grow worldwide with a wide gap in access to Internet between the developed and developing countries. They noted that in 2013, over 2.7 billion people were using the Internet, which corresponds to 39.0

percent of the world's population. In the developing world, 31.0 percent of the population is online, compared with 77.0 percent in the developed world. In Africa, 16.0 percent of people are using the Internet [only half the penetration rate of Asia and the Pacific] (ITU, 2013).

Like mobile phone ownership, the use of the internet is very low in the district. Out of the 23,874 persons who are 12 years and older, only 0.7 persons use the internet. About 1.2 percent of males and 0.3 percent of females use internet (Table 5.1).

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,874	100.0	4,035	16.9	174	0.7
Male	11,780	49.3	3,174	26.9	137	1.2
Female	12,094	50.7	861	7.1	37	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Less than one percent (0.5%) of households in the Kumbungu district have desktop or laptop computer(s). The percentage is higher for female headed households than male headed households.

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

Sex headed household	Total no. of households	Households with desktop/laptop computer	
		Number	Percent
Total	4,133	19	0.5
Male headed households	3,873	16	0.4
Female headed households	260	3	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO) there are more than 600 million PWDs in the world, of which approximately 80.0 percent live in low-income countries (Ayiku, 2012). This section analyses PWD in the Kumbungu district in relation to other socio-economic issues.

6.2 Population with Disability

Population by type of locality, disability type and sex is presented in Table 6.1. The data shows that there are 600 persons with some forms of disabilities in the Kumbungu district. This constitutes 1.5 percent of the district's population. The proportion of males with disability (1.6%) is almost equal to that of the females (1.5%).

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	39,341	100.0	19,686	100.0	19,655	100.0
No disability	38,741	98.5	19,378	98.4	19,363	98.5
With a disability	600	1.5	308	1.6	292	1.5
Sight	220	36.7	108	35.1	112	38.4
Hearing	129	21.5	58	18.8	71	24.3
Speech	98	16.3	52	16.9	46	15.8
Physical	150	25.0	82	26.6	68	23.3
Intellectual	74	12.3	38	12.3	36	12.3
Emotional	69	11.5	31	10.1	38	13.0
Other	75	12.5	46	14.9	29	9.9
Urban						
Total	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
No disability	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
With a disability	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sight	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hearing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Speech	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Physical	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Intellectual	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Emotional	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex (Cont'd)

Disability type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rural						
Total	39,341	100.0	19,686	100.0	19,655	100.0
No disability	38,741	98.5	19,378	98.4	19,363	98.5
With a disability	600	1.5	308	1.6	292	1.5
Sight	220	36.7	108	35.1	112	38.4
Hearing	129	21.5	58	18.8	71	24.3
Speech	98	16.3	52	16.9	46	15.8
Physical	150	25.0	82	26.6	68	23.3
Intellectual	74	12.3	38	12.3	36	12.3
Emotional	69	11.5	31	10.1	38	13.0
Other	75	12.5	46	14.9	29	9.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of Disability

Females reported the highest number of persons in sight (112), hearing (71) and emotional (38) disabilities, whilst males are high in speech (52), physical (82), intellectual (38) and other (46). Generally, people with sight and physical disabilities are in the majority in the district.

6.4 Distribution by Type of Locality

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, Kumbungu district is made of entirely rural communities, hence, persons who reported to have any of the forms of disabilities came from rural communities.

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

This section focuses on persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex in the district and the data is presented in Table 6.2.

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	21,477	100.0	17,098	79.6	334	1.6	4,045	18.8
No disability	21,033	100.0	16,824	80.0	331	1.6	3,878	18.4
With a disability	444	100.0	274	61.7	3	0.7	167	37.6
Sight	163	100.0	83	50.9	1	0.6	79	48.5
Hearing	96	100.0	59	61.5	0	0.0	37	38.5
Speech	55	100.0	35	63.6	0	0.0	20	36.4
Physical	117	100.0	71	60.7	1	0.9	45	38.5
Intellectual	50	100.0	28	56.0	1	2.0	21	42.0
Emotional	49	100.0	32	65.3	1	2.0	16	32.7
Other	62	100.0	51	82.3	0	0.0	11	17.7

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male								
Total	10,409	100.0	8,662	83.2	137	1.3	1,610	15.5
No disability	10,187	100.0	8,518	83.6	136	1.3	1,533	15.0
With a disability	222	100.0	144	64.9	1	0.5	77	34.7
Sight	76	100.0	42	55.3	0	0.0	34	44.7
Hearing	41	100.0	28	68.3	0	0.0	13	31.7
Speech	30	100.0	17	56.7	0	0.0	13	43.3
Physical	65	100.0	39	60.0	1	1.5	25	38.5
Intellectual	26	100.0	16	61.5	1	3.8	9	34.6
Emotional	20	100.0	13	65.0	0	0.0	7	35.0
Other	40	100.0	31	77.5	0	0.0	9	22.5
Female								
Total	11,068	100.0	8,436	76.2	197	1.8	2,435	22.0
No disability	10,846	100.0	8,306	76.6	195	1.8	2,345	21.6
With a disability	222	100.0	130	58.6	2	0.9	90	40.5
Sight	87	100.0	41	47.1	1	1.1	45	51.7
Hearing	55	100.0	31	56.4	0	0	24	43.6
Speech	25	100.0	18	72.0	0	0	7	28.0
Physical	52	100.0	32	61.5	0	0	20	38.5
Intellectual	24	100.0	12	50.0	0	0	12	50.0
Emotional	29	100.0	19	65.5	1	3.4	9	31.0
Other	22	100.0	20	90.9	0	0	2	9.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Four hundred and forty-four people out of the total population of 21,477 have various forms of disabilities, with 61.7 percent of them employed, 0.7 percent unemployed and 37.6 percent are economically not active.

Among the various forms of disabilities, persons with sight disability reported to be more employed (50.9%), with females and males constituting 47.1 percent and 55.3 percent respectively. People reported to be physically disabled and employed are 61.7 percent. Males with intellectual disability who are unemployed recorded 3.8 percent. Persons with sight disability again recorded the highest proportion (48.5) of economically not active, with female proportion (51.7) higher than that of males (44.7%).

6.6 Disability and Education

Table 6.3 presents the population three years and older by disability type, level of education and sex. Among the total population of PWDs three years and older 441 of them never attended school, 13 attended pre-primary school, 90 have basic education, 18 have secondary education or higher.

Out of the 18 PWDs who have secondary education or higher, physical disability constituted (9), sight (7) and six emotional disabilities. Generally, more male PWDs are educated than their female counterparts.

Table 6.3: Type of disability by level of education and sex

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	35,071	22,375	2,469	8,952	1,275	100.0	63.8	7.0	25.5	3.6
No disability	34,509	21,934	2,456	8,862	1,257	100.0	63.6	7.1	25.7	3.6
With a disability	562	441	13	90	18	100.0	78.5	2.3	16.0	3.2
Sight	202	159	9	27	7	100.0	78.7	4.5	13.4	3.5
Hearing	123	99	2	18	4	100.0	80.5	1.6	14.6	3.3
Speech	86	66	0	16	4	100.0	76.7	0.0	18.6	4.7
Physical	143	110	1	23	9	100.0	76.9	0.7	16.1	6.3
Intellectual	69	58	0	7	4	100.0	84.1	0.0	10.1	5.8
Emotional	67	51	1	9	6	100.0	76.1	1.5	13.4	9.0
Other	73	63	0	8	2	100.0	86.3	0.0	11.0	2.7
Male										
Total	17,601	10,213	1,270	5,173	945	100.0	58.0	7.2	29.4	5.4
No disability	17,313	9,999	1,262	5,120	932	100.0	57.8	7.3	29.6	5.4
With a disability	288	214	8	53	13	100.0	74.3	2.8	18.4	4.5
Sight	99	73	6	16	4	100.0	73.7	6.1	16.2	4.0
Hearing	56	43	1	10	2	100.0	76.8	1.8	17.9	3.6
Speech	46	36	0	8	2	100.0	78.3	0.0	17.4	4.3
Physical	81	61	0	14	6	100.0	75.3	0.0	17.3	7.4
Intellectual	36	31	0	3	2	100.0	86.1	0.0	8.3	5.6
Emotional	31	21	1	6	3	100.0	67.7	3.2	19.4	9.7
Other	45	36	0	7	2	100.0	80.0	0.0	15.6	4.4
Female										
Total	17,470	12,162	1,199	3,779	330	100.0	69.6	6.9	21.6	1.9
No disability	17,196	11,935	1,194	3,742	325	100.0	69.4	6.9	21.8	1.9
With a disability	274	227	5	37	5	100.0	82.8	1.8	13.5	1.8
Sight	103	86	3	11	3	100.0	83.5	2.9	10.7	2.9
Hearing	67	56	1	8	2	100.0	83.6	1.5	11.9	3.0
Speech	40	30	0	8	2	100.0	75.0	0.0	20.0	5.0
Physical	62	49	1	9	3	100.0	79.0	1.6	14.5	4.8
Intellectual	33	27	0	4	2	100.0	81.8	0.0	12.1	6.1
Emotional	36	30	0	3	3	100.0	83.3	0.0	8.3	8.3
Other	28	27	0	1	0	100.0	96.4	0.0	3.6	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is the mainstay of the country's economy and the situation is no different for Kumbungu district. Agriculture is one of the issues covered for the first time in a national census. As a predominantly agricultural country with the sector contributing about 30 percent of gross domestic product (ISSER, 2011), detailed information was collected on the nature and characteristics of the sector and the population involved. In the 2010 PHC, an agricultural household was defined as one in which at least one person in the household was engaged in farming/fishing/animal husbandry. Four types of agricultural activities were identified: crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. The major crops produced in Ghana include maize, rice, wheat, yam, cassava, plantain, oil palm, tobacco, and cocoa. These are grown purposely to provide food and raw materials for industries as well as for export. Nevertheless, this sector is dominated by smallholder subsistence farmers and mostly dependent on rainfall.

Agriculture plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of Kumbungu district. The district's economy is entirely rural and dominated by the agricultural sector. This chapter presents data on the agricultural activities in the district.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 shows households by agricultural activities and type of locality in the district. Out of the 3,942 households engaged in agriculture, 3,860 are into crop farming. This is followed by household engaged in livestock rearing (3,208). The scenario here is not surprising as the district is entirely rural and therefore predominant in crop farming and livestock rearing. Eighteen and five households are also engaged in tree planting and fish farming respectively.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activity and locality

Households/Types of farming	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	4,133	100.0	0	0.0	4,133	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	3,942	95.4	0	0.0	3,942	95.4
Crop Farming	3,860	97.9	0	0.0	3,860	97.9
Tree Planting	18	0.5	0	0.0	18	0.5
Livestock Rearing	3,208	81.4	0	0.0	3,208	81.4
Fish Farming	5	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Type of Livestock and Other Animals Reared

Table 7.2 indicates the distribution of livestock and the number of keepers in the district. The total livestock reared in the district is 143,047 and these are kept by 7,657 people. The average livestock per keeper is 19. Chicken are the most reared (51,980) in the district. Other livestock commonly reared are sheep (30,064), goat (25,271) and guinea fowl (17,617). The least in the district is inland fish (27), with only two people engaged in keeping them. Snail rearing and marine fishing are not present in the district at all.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and other animals and keepers

All livestock	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
Total livestock	143,047	7,657	19
Beehives	197	8	25
Cattle	13,667	727	19
Chicken	51,980	1,935	27
Dove	456	13	35
Duck	562	43	13
Goat	25,271	2,063	12
Grass-cutter	307	20	15
Guinea fowl	17,617	699	25
Ostrich	2,060	45	46
Pig	191	8	24
Rabbit	165	14	12
Sheep	30,064	2,052	15
Silk worm	270	12	23
Snail	0	0	0
Turkey	65	7	9
Other	62	6	10
Fish farming	86	3	29
Inland fishing	27	2	14
Marine fishing	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census like 2000 census included a comprehensive housing census. The census provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the nation. Among the indicators covered were the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status, and methods of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities. It is envisaged that the housing data from the Census will provide planners and policy makers with the relevant data to formulate realistic and relevant housing policies and design appropriate programmes to meet Ghana's housing needs.

In this chapter, data on stock of houses, facilities and amenities of houses in the 2010 Population and Housing Census have been analysed for the Kumbungu District.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows the stock of houses and households by type of locality. The table shows that there are 3,538 houses in the district with the average households per house being 1.2. The population per house is 11.1 whilst the average household size for the district is 9.5. The average household size for the district (9.5%) is higher than that of the Northern Region (7.8) and far higher than the national (4.5%). This is not surprising as the extended family system predominates in the district as discussed in section 3.2.2 of this report.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,479,461	39,341	-	39,341
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	39,033	-	39,033
Number of houses	3,392,745	257,311	3,538	-	3,538
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	4,133	-	4,133
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.2	-	1.2
Population per house	7.3	9.6	11.1	-	11.1
Average household size	4.5	7.8	9.5	-	9.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

8.3.1 Type of dwelling

Table 8.2 presents the type of occupied dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality for the district. From the table, more than fifty percent (56.6%) of the households live in compound houses (rooms), 33.3 percent in huts/buildings (same compound) and one percent live in huts/buildings (different compound). Equal proportions of households (3.7%) live in separate and semi-detached houses respectively. Cumulatively, less than two percent of the households in the district live in the rest of the type of dwelling like tents, improvised home, flat/apartment etc. No household in the district live in uncompleted building.

Table 8.2 also shows that 60.4 percent of the households that live in compound house (rooms) are headed by females and those headed by males are 56.4 percent. About 34 and 27.7 percent of the households that live huts/buildings (same compound) are headed by males and females respectively. All the forty households in huts/buildings (different compound) are headed by males.

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	318,119	4,133	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	51,622	152	3.7	3.6	5.4	0.0	3.7
Semi-detached house	391,548	12,761	152	3.7	3.6	4.2	0.0	3.7
Flat/Apartment	256,355	3,360	24	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.6
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	208,934	2,341	56.6	56.4	60.4	0.0	56.6
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	34,405	1,378	33.3	33.7	27.7	0.0	33.3
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,374	40	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Tent	10,343	818	7	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	404	9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	619	6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	1,428	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	9,846	394	24	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Holding and tenancy arrangements

Table 8.3 shows the ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality. Out of the 4,133 households in the district, 98.6 percent households reported that the dwelling is owned by a member of the household with 3,825 of this number headed by males and 251 headed by females. About 0.5 percent each of households live in dwellings owned by relatives who are not family members and other private individuals. Only 0.2 percent of households live in government owned dwelling and 0.1 percent of household reported that they are living in a mortgaged dwelling.

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

Ownership status	Region	District					
		Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
		Number	Percent				
Total	318,119	4,133	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Owned by household member	267,538	4,076	98.6	98.8	96.5	0.0	98.6
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	1,352	5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Relative not a household member	16,460	20	0.5	0.4	1.9	0.0	0.5
Other private individual	24,310	19	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.5
Private employer	1,248	3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other private agency	431	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public/Government ownership	5,863	8	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.2
Other	917	2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials for Dwelling Units

Houses in Ghana are constructed using various materials. This section describes the main construction material for the floor, roof and wall of dwelling units in the district.

8.4.1 Construction materials for the floors

Table 8.4 presents the main construction materials used for the floor of dwelling units in the district. The Table shows that majority of the household dwellings (63.5%) have cement/concrete as the main construction material for the floors. This is followed by earth/mud (35.6%). The rest recorded a cumulative percentage less than one percent.

Table 8.4: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	318,119	4,133	100	0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	97,678	1,473	35.6	0	35.6
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	214,535	2,623	63.5	0	63.5
Stone	32,817	1,358	6	0.1	0	0.1
Burnt brick	6,537	277	4	0.1	0	0.1
Wood	52,856	195	2	0	0	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	510	0	0	0	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	2,091	16	0.4	0	0.4
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	365	1	0	0	0.0
Other	15,567	1,110	8	0.2	0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Construction materials for the roof

Table 8.5 shows the main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality. About 80 percent of the dwelling units in the district have thatch/palm leaf or raffia as the main construction material for the roof. This is followed by dwellings with metal sheets (12.6%) and mud/mud bricks/earth (5.4%). The other categories of roofing materials recorded less than two percent.

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

Main roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	339,874	4,268	100.0	0.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	16,434	231	5.4	0.0	5.4
Wood	45,547	3,740	54	1.3	0.0	1.3
Metal sheet	4,152,259	192,412	537	12.6	0.0	12.6
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	2,091	5	0.1	0.0	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	1,429	6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Roofing tile	31,456	761	7	0.2	0.0	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	1,137	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	118,517	3,390	79.4	0.0	79.4
Other	35,935	3,353	36	0.8	0.0	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Construction materials for outer walls

Table 8.6 shows the main construction material for outer walls of dwellings in the Kumbungu District. Out of the 4,268 dwellings in the district, 3,924 representing 91.9 percent have their outer walls made of mud brick/earth as the main material. Cement blocks/concrete as main material for outer wall recorded 4.1 percent and landcrete recorded two percent. Fifty-two dwellings (1.4%) had their outer walls made of wood. The other materials recorded less than one percent (0.8%).

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	339,874	4,268	100	0	100
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	247,754	3,924	91.9	0	91.9
Wood	200,594	5,389	51	1.2	0	1.2
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	1,984	5	0.1	0	0.1
Stone	11,330	1,077	3	0.1	0	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	647	0	0	0	0
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	64,863	174	4.1	0	4.1
Landcrete	104,270	10,609	84	2	0	2
Bamboo	8,206	285	4	0.1	0	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	5,894	13	0.3	0	0.3
Other	39,206	1,372	10	0.2	0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 provides information on household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit. The table shows that there are 4,133 households in the district with 20.6 percent of them having three sleeping rooms, 18.3 having four sleeping rooms and 10.1 percent having nine or more sleeping rooms. The proportion of household occupying one sleeping room recorded the least (3.2%).

The table also shows that there are 1,811 households with their household sizes being 10 or more in the district. Out of this, 18.5 percent occupy four rooms, 18.1 occupy five rooms and 17.2 occupy nine rooms or more. The least proportion (0.7%) for this category occurred at one room occupancy. Out of the 56 single member households, 66.1 percent of them occupy one sleeping room, while 8.8 percent have nine or more sleeping rooms to themselves.

Furthermore, 342 households with household size nine are in the district. In this category, 26.2 percent have four sleeping rooms and the least (0.9%) having one sleeping room.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	4,133	100.0	3.2	15.5	20.6	18.3	13.2	8.8	6.1	4.2	10.1
1	56	100.0	66.1	16.1	5.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8
2	91	100.0	23.1	42.9	6.6	9.8	2.2	0.0	4.4	1.1	9.9
3	181	100.0	12.7	49.2	16.0	3.9	1.7	2.2	3.3	3.3	7.7
4	255	100.0	5.9	43.5	24.3	10.6	3.5	3.5	2.0	2.4	4.3
5	330	100.0	1.8	37.0	33.9	12.1	6.1	3.1	1.2	1.2	3.6
6	375	100.0	2.4	27.7	37.9	19.5	5.3	2.4	1.1	1.3	2.4
7	350	100.0	0.3	15.7	35.4	21.1	15.7	4.9	3.1	0.9	2.9
8	342	100.0	1.5	10.5	30.4	29.2	10.2	4.7	3.8	4.4	5.3
9	342	100.0	0.9	6.7	25.1	26.9	19.9	8.8	4.7	2.0	5.0
10+	1,811	100.0	0.7	2.8	10.2	18.5	18.1	14.9	10.5	7.1	17.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

8.6.1 Source of energy for cooking

Table 8.8 presents information on the main sources of cooking fuel and cooking space used by household. Out of the total households (4,133), 96.6 percent use wood as their main source of cooking fuel with 0.6 percent reporting that they do not cook. Gas and charcoal recorded 0.9 percent each. Only one household uses electricity as main source of fuel for cooking.

8.6.2 Cooking space used by household

The distribution of cooking spaces used by household is presented in Table 8.8. A greater part of the households cook in open space (79.1%) in their compounds. About 15 percent of the households have separate rooms for cooking which are exclusively for them. Whilst 0.9 percent cook on their verandahs and only 0.9 percent reported that they cook in their bedroom/hall/living rooms.

Table 8.8: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households by type of locality

Cooking fuel/Cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	4,133	100.0	0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	6,713	23	0.6	0	0.6
Wood	2,197,083	243,314	3,992	96.6	0	96.6
Gas	996,518	10,584	37	0.9	0	0.9
Electricity	29,794	1,396	1	0.0	0	0.0
Kerosene	29,868	1,116	7	0.2	0	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	52,124	37	0.9	0	0.9
Crop residue	45,292	1,804	31	0.8	0	0.8
Saw dust	8,000	515	3	0.1	0	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	84	2	0.0	0	0.0
Other	7,759	469	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cooking space used						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	4,133	100.0	0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	10,910	35	0.8	0	0.8
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	82,024	623	15.1	0	15.1
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	10,877	63	1.5	0	1.5
Enclosure without roof	117,614	11,245	62	1.5	0	1.5
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	11,055	24	0.6	0	0.6
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,403	12	0.3	0	0.3
Verandah	1,173,946	34,131	38	0.9	0	0.9
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,651	3,268	79.1	0	79.1
Other	21,007	823	8	0.2	0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.3 Sources of water for households

Water is an essential part of life. It is in this regard that the UN Millennium Development Goal Seven aims at reducing half the people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on the 1990 levels. Table 8.9 presents information on sources of drinking water for households and water for other domestic use. About 27.6 and 26.7 percent of households in the district drink from Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal and Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well respectively.

About 19.9 percent get their drinking water from Public tap/Standpipes and 4.3 percent have their main source of drinking water being pipe-borne inside or outside their dwellings. This is in spite of the fact that the district houses the only major water treatment plant in the region (Dalun water treatment plant). River/stream and Protected well recorded 11.3 and 5.2 percent respectively.

For source of water for other domestic purposes, 32.3 and 22.9 percent reported that they get water from Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal and Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well respectively.

Also, 233 households representing 5.6 percent reported that their water for other domestic use come from pipe-borne inside and outside of their dwellings.

Table 8.9: Main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total country Region		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	4,133	100	0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	27,811	18	0.4	0	0.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	38,852	162	3.9	0	3.9
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	21,798	824	19.9	0	19.9
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	111,650	1,103	26.7	0	26.7
Protected well	321,091	17,933	214	5.2	0	5.2
Rain water	39,438	2,066	15	0.4	0	0.4
Protected spring	19,345	1,008	6	0.1	0	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	233	11	0.3	0	0.3
Sachet water	490,283	1,187	5	0.1	0	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	942	2	0	0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	13,517	140	3.4	0	3.4
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,109	27	0.7	0	0.7
River/Stream	502,804	55,470	466	11.3	0	11.3
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	24,308	1,139	27.6	0	27.6
Other	3,972	235	1	0	0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	4,133	100	0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	27,698	18	0.4	0	0.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	37,432	215	5.2	0	5.2
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	19,390	633	15.3	0	15.3
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	101,815	948	22.9	0	22.9
Protected well	465,775	19,715	257	6.2	0	6.2
Rain water	39,916	2,182	16	0.4	0	0.4
Protected spring	18,854	927	5	0.1	0	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	1,214	5	0.1	0	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	13,349	174	4.2	0	4.2
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,002	13	0.3	0	0.3
River/Stream	588,590	63,445	512	12.4	0	12.4
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	29,210	1,336	32.3	0	32.3
Other	10,302	740	1	0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.4 Source of lighting

The nature of the source of lighting is one of the indicators of quality of life. As the society improves the source of lighting shifts from the use of low quality sources such as fuel wood to more efficient sources such as electricity. At the national level, the three main sources of non-natural lighting in households are electricity [grid] (64.2%), kerosene lamp (17.8%) and flashlight (15.7%). In Northern Region, the percentage of households which reported the use of electricity as main source of lighting was (36.1%) and kerosene lamp (42.3%) (GSS, 2010 PHC). In the Kumbungu district, the trend is different. The three main sources of non-natural lighting in the household are Kerosene lamp (47.1%), electricity [grid] (38.5%), and flashlight/torch (12.0%).

The proportion of dwelling units using electricity generators as the main source of lighting in the district is under one percent (0.6%). Gas lamp, solar energy, candle, firewood and crop residue cumulatively recorded less than two percent (1.8%).

Table 8.10: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main source of light	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
Total	5,467,054	318,119	4,133	100.0	0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	114,889	1,592	38.5	0	38.5
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,219	25	0.6	0	0.6
Kerosene lamp	971,807	134,656	1,946	47.1	0	47.1
Gas lamp	9,378	860	27	0.7	0	0.7
Solar energy	9,194	1,048	9	0.2	0	0.2
Candle	41,214	488	1	0.0	0	0.0
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	60,518	498	12.0	0	12.0
Firewood	13,241	2,257	19	0.5	0	0.5
Crop residue	4,623	759	16	0.4	0	0.4
Other	11,739	425	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Sanitation and toilet facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household. Table 8.11 shows that four main types of toilet facilities are reported in the 2010 PHC in Kumbungu District.

Eighty two percent of the households in the district reported that they have no toilet facilities (bush/beach/field), seven percent reported that they use Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit (KVIP), six percent of households use public toilet and five percent use pit latrines. Households who use WC or Bucket/Pan reported a cumulative proportion of less than one percent. This implies that, majority of households largely resort to open defecation (widely also known as “free range”) where persons attend to nature’s call in the bush/beach or fields.

8.8.2 Sanitation and bathing facilities

Bathing facilities available in dwelling units can be categorized primarily into four main types: bathroom for exclusive use, shared bathroom in the same house, shared open bathing cubicle and others.

The households who shared separate bathroom in the same house recorded the highest proportion of 51 percent, followed by households who exclusively use their own bathrooms (23%). Thirteen percent of households use shared open cubicles to bath. Less than 1 percent of households reported to use bathrooms in other houses and river/pond/lake/dam to bath. A significant percentage of households (5%) reported that they use an open space around their houses to bath.

Table 8.11: Type of toilet and bathing facilities used by household by type of locality

Toilet facility/ Bathing facility	Total		District		
	country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility					
Total	5,467,054	4,133	100.0	0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	3,373	82.0	0	82.0
W.C.	839,611	3	0.0	0	0.0
Pit latrine	1,040,883	200	5.0	0	5.0
KVIP	572,824	295	7.0	0	7.0
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2	0.0	0	0.0
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc)	1,893,291	242	6.0	0	6.0
Other	23,385	18	0.0	0	0.0
Bathing facility					
Total	5,467,054	4,133	100.0	0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	931	23.0	0	23.0
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	2,096	51.0	0	51.0
Private open cubicle	381,979	133	3.0	0	3.0
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	530	13.0	0	13.0
Public bath house	140,501	234	6.0	0	6.0
Bathroom in another house	187,337	4	0.0	0	0.0
Open space around house	372,556	196	5.0	0	5.0
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	4	0.0	0	0.0
Other	16,276	5	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

One of the intractable challenges of both urban and rural areas in Ghana is adopting modern and hygienic waste disposal systems. Acceptable waste management helps to prevent the incidence and spread of some types of infections and improves the quality of the environment.

8.9.1 Liquid waste disposal

Table 8.12 shows information on method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality¹. Among the methods of liquid waste disposal in the district are; throwing either onto a compound, onto the street or any available space outside the house. With liquid waste disposal in the district, as high as 64 percent of households throw their liquid waste onto the street/outside, 24 percent throw in the compound and seven percent throw liquid waste through drainage into a pit (soak away). The least proportion (1%) was recorded for households who throw their liquid waste into the gutter and one percent of households throw them through sewage systems. This depicts a district with little or no sewage systems.

8.9.2 Solid waste disposal

The main method of rubbish disposal by households in the district is public dump (open space) with a high proportion of 56 percent of households practicing this type of solid waste disposal. Fifteen percent of households dump their rubbish indiscriminately and 12 percent who also burn their rubbish. Only two percent of households dump their rubbish in public dump (container).

¹ No urban communities in the district according to 2010 PHC

Unfortunately, of all the various forms of solid waste generated by households in the district, only seven percent reported that their solid waste is collected. This probably could be as a result ineffectiveness or poor supervision of private waste management firm contracted by the district assembly to manage solid waste in the district.

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

Waste disposal method	Total country	District			
		Total		Urban	Rural
		Number	Percent		
Method of rubbish disposal					
Total	5,467,054	4,133	100.0	0.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	283	7.0	0.0	7.0
Burned by household	584,820	509	12.0	0.0	12.0
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	66	2.0	0.0	2.0
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	2,312	56.0	0.0	56.0
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	621	15.0	0.0	15.0
Buried by household	182,615	277	7.0	0.0	7.0
Other	53,805	65	2.0	0.0	2.0
Method of liquid waste disposal					
Total	5,467,054	4,133	100.0	0.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	34	1.0	0.0	1.0
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	81	2.0	0.0	2.0
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	293	7.0	0.0	7.0
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	2,664	64.0	0.0	64.0
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	35	1.0	0.0	1.0
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	1,002	24.0	0.0	24.0
Other	38,294	24	1.0	0.0	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census was conducted to make available to the country up-to-date socio-economic data for planning and for evaluating numerous government policy interventions and programmes at National, Regional and District levels in areas such as, Housing, Education and Social and Economic characteristics. The Kumbungu District report analyses highlights in major social, demographic and economic issues affecting the people in the district. The findings of the study have major policy implications for the district, the region and the country as a whole.

9.2 Summary of Findings and Conclusions

9.2.1 Demographic characteristics

Kumbungu district has the least population in the northern region according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The population of the district is 39,341 with a male population slightly higher than that of females. It has a total land mass of 1,541. The sex ratio of 100.2, mean to every 100 females, there are approximately 100 males in the district. The district also has a population density of 25.5 and an average household size of 9.7. The district is entirely made of rural communities.

9.2.2 Age and sex structure

The district have majority of its population within 0-19 constituting 54.4 percent. The least population can be found in the age 65 and representing 5.4 percent. It can be concluded that, the district is made up of a very youthful population. This kind of population structure forms a pyramid with a broader base and a narrow apex.

Dependency ratio of the district is 101.1 which is however far above the regional average of 96.8. This high dependency ratio means that there is a high burden on the economically active group. The district's total fertility rate is 3.6, general fertility rate is 103.9 and a crude birth rate of 23.4. The district's total fertility and general fertility are slightly above the regional average of 3.54 and 101.9 respectively. However, the crude birth rate of the district is lower than the regional average of 24.0. About 81.3 percent of children ever born by women 12 years and older are surviving which is also below the regional rate of 83.7 percent.

9.2.3 Social characteristics

The district is made up of a total household population of 4,133. Heads of households represent 10.6 percent of the household population. Children (sons/daughters) constitute a high percentage (48.4%) of population in households, other relatives represent and non-relatives represent 11.4 percent and 0.4 percent respectively. The extended family system is largely practised with only 14.6 percent of households practicing the nuclear families. It is therefore not surprising that the district is made up of rural communities.

9.2.4 Marital status

About 62 percent of the population 12 years and older in the district are married and 32.5 percent never married. People who have ever married but are no more in marriage due to divorce, separation or widowed constitute 5.4 percent. The rest are either in Informal, Consensual union or Living together. There is a direct relationship between age and marriage. Thus, as the age increases, the married population also increases. Out of the total of 23,874 persons 12 years and above in the district, 74.6 percent have no form of education while 0.8 percent have Post middle/ secondary certificate or diploma. Amongst the total of 14,762 married persons 12 years and older, about 85.4 percent of them are employed and 1.3 percent of them unemployed. About 13.3 percent are economically not active.

9.2.5 Nationality

Out of the total population of 39,341 in the district, Ghanaian nationals by birth represent 95.8 percent, Ghanaians with dual nationality is 1.8 percent and Ghanaians by naturalization is 0.6 percent. Residents from ECOWAS countries are made up of 0.8 percent.

9.2.6 Religion

With religion, Islam is the predominant religion in the district. About Ninety-six percent of the population is reported to be Muslims. Christians (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christian) constitute 2.8 percent) and Traditionalists, 1.2 percent.

9.2.7 Literacy

About 75.8 percent of the population 11 years and older in the district are literate in English and Ghanaian language. Persons literate in English only constitute 15.1 percent and those literate in Ghanaian language only represents 8.7 percent. The total number of persons three years and older who are currently attending school is 10,491. About 54.4 percent are in Primary, 17.2 percent in Nursery, 14 percent in JSS/JHS, 1.7 percent in Tertiary and 0.3 percent in Vocational/Technical/Commercial institutions. About 55 percent of females currently in school are attending primary school. The percentage of males who are currently in school and are in primary school represent 53.7 percent of males who are three years and older. In all the regions, a higher proportion of females than males have never attended school and the proportions were as high as 51.9 percent among females in the Upper East and 63.0 percent in the Northern region.

In comparative terms, there is very little variation between males and females in the proportions currently attending school in all the regions. The observation points to the growing importance of education in the whole country in recent times. The increases in enrollment in school have been more remarkable among females than males.

9.2.8 Economic characteristics

The Kumbungu District is typically an agrarian economy. It is therefore not surprising that Agriculture, including forestry and fishing, constitutes the largest industry employing 87.2 percent of the workforce aged 15 years and above in the district. Ninety-three percent of the employed males are in agriculture, including forestry and fishing and 81 percent of employed females are in agriculture.

9.2.9 Information Communication Technology

In a world where Information communication technology becomes a necessity rather than a luxury good, the district cannot afford to be left behind in the ICT world. About 17 percent of the population 12 years and older in the district use mobile phones which are far below the regional average of 22.3 percent. Access to internet facility by the same age category is equally low with only less than one percent. This is also below the regional average of about two percent. Household data also reveals that, about one percent (0.5%) of households in the district have access to a desktop or laptop.

9.2.10 Disability

There are 600 persons with some forms of disabilities in Kumbungu district. This constitutes 1.5 percent of the district's population. Out of the 600 persons with various forms of disabilities, females reported the highest number of persons in sight (112). Generally, people with sight and physical disabilities are in the majority in the district.

There are 448 people out of the total population 600 have various forms of disabilities and are 15 years and older, with 61.8 percent of them employed, 0.7 percent unemployed and 37.8 percent are economically not active. Among the various forms of disabilities, persons with sight disability reported to be more employed (50.9 percent), with females and males constituting 30.8 percent and 29.2 percent respectively. Following this are people who reported to be physically disabled and employed (61.0%). One out of every four males are physically disabled (29.3%) while 23.5 percent of females are physically disabled. Among the total population of PWDs three years and older (568), 444 of them never attended school and none had tertiary education.

9.2.11 Agriculture

There are 3,942 households engaged in agriculture with crop farming and livestock rearing dominating. A total of 143,047 livestock are reared and kept by 7,657 people, with an average livestock per keeper being 19. The least agricultural activities in the district is inland fish (27), with only two people engaged in keeping them. Snail rearing and marine fishing are not present in the district at all.

9.2.12 Housing condition

There are 3,538 houses in the district with the average households per house being 1.2. The population per house is 11.1. The average household size for the district (9.5%) is higher than that of the Northern Region (7.8) and far higher than the national (4.5%). About 56.6 percent of the households live in compound houses (rooms). No household in the district live in uncompleted building.

Out of the 4,133 households in the district, 98.6 percent households reported that the dwelling is owned by a member of the household with 3,825 of this number headed by males and 251 headed by females. Majority of the household dwellings (63.5%) have cement/concrete as the main construction material for the floors. About 80 percent of the dwelling units in the district have thatch/palm leaf or raffia as the main construction material for the roof.

Out of the 4,268 dwellings in the district, 91.9 percent have their outer walls made of mud brick/earth as the main material. About 96.6 percent of the district's household use wood as their main source of cooking fuel with 0.6 percent reporting that they do not cook. Only one

household use electricity as main source of fuel for cooking. A greater part of the households (79.1%) cook in open space in their compounds.

About 27.6 and 26.7 percent of households in the district drink from Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal and Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well respectively. Also, 19.9 percent get their drinking water from Public tap/Standpipes and 4.3 percent have their main source of drinking water being pipe-borne inside or outside their dwellings. For other domestic purposes, 32.3 and 22.9 percent reported that they get water from Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal and Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well respectively.

Also, 233 households representing 5.6 percent reported that their water for other domestic use come from pipe-borne inside and outside of their dwellings.

9.2.13 Lighting

In Northern Region the percentage of households which reported the use of electricity as main source of lighting was (36.1%) and kerosene lamp (42.3%) (GSS, 2010 PHC). In the Kumbungu district, the trend is different. The three main sources of non-natural lighting in the household are Kerosene lamp (47.1%), electricity (grid) (38.5%), and flashlight/torch (12.0%). The proportion of dwelling units using electricity generators as the main source of lighting in the district is under one percent (0.6%). Gas lamp, solar energy, candle, firewood and crop residue cumulatively recorded less than two percent (1.8%)

9.2.14 Sanitation

Eighty two percent of the households in the district reported that they have no toilet facilities (bush/beach/field), seven percent reported that they use Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit (KVIP), 6 percent of households use public toilet and five percent use pit latrines. Households who use WC or Bucket/Pan reported a cumulative proportion of less than one percent. The households who shared separate bathroom in the same house recorded the highest proportion of 51 percent, followed by households who exclusively use their own bathrooms (23%). Thirteen percent of households use shared open cubicles to bath. Less than 1 percent of households reported to use bathrooms in other houses and river/pond/lake/dam to bath. Five percent of households reported that they use an open space around their houses to bath.

9.2.15 Waste disposal

With liquid waste disposal in the district, as high as 64 percent of households throw their liquid waste onto the street/outside, 24 percent throw in the compound and 7 percent throw liquid waste through drainage into a pit (soak-away). The least proportion (1%) was recorded for households who throw their liquid waste into the gutter and 1 percent of households throw them through sewage systems. This implies that the district is with little or no sewage systems.

The main method of rubbish disposal by households in the district is public dump (open space) with a high proportion of 56 percent of households practicing this type of solid waste disposal. Fifteen percent of households dump their rubbish indiscriminately and 12 percent who also burn their rubbish. Only 2 percent of households dump their rubbish in public dump (container). Of all the various forms of solid waste generated by households in the district, only seven percent reported that their solid waste is collected.

9.3 Policy Implications

Changes in population characteristics such as size, age-sex structure and distribution have implications for planning and policy. The various socio-demographic characteristics presented in this report have some challenges as well as opportunities. The large adolescent and young adult population would mean increased pressure on educational and health facilities, and employment opportunities in the district.

To reduce this high population growth rate, some cultural practices like early betrothal of young girls, which increase the fertility rate should be curbed. It however, portrays a potential increase in the labour force in the near future. Again, young girls should be encouraged to aspire for higher education. The youthful nature of the district population and the subsequent high dependency ratio (101.1%) implies that the district has a relatively high labour force. Schools and job opportunities should be provided to accommodate the youthful population to enhance their effective contribution to the economic growth of the country. With the limited resources in the district, the high population could have a negative impact on the living standards of people in the district.

For those still in education, keeping open opportunities for enrolling in higher levels of education is to be ensured; this is particularly important for those who, at the end of compulsory education, would otherwise end up with low-level degrees and as a consequence likely to be in low-paid jobs. People who drop out of education should be allowed and encouraged to return and continue. Moreover, validation of skills and competences is to be strengthened further, in particular for those who left formal education with a low educational qualification but who have since then gained skills through non-formal or informal learning.

The data shows that the district is rural and largely employed in the agricultural sector with crop production having a chunk of the population engaged in it. Yet the agricultural sector in the district is still largely subsistence. To engage the large unemployed youth in the district, the agriculture sector need to be modernized and made more appealing by removing the drudgery involved in it. This also calls for the gradual introduction of industries that will make use of the produce thereby creating more employment.

The use of ICT for interaction, communication and business has become crucial in this knowledge age. The low penetration of mobile phones in the district calls for action as it can serve as a tool for delivering ICT applications in education, health, government, banking, environment and business. There should be a conscious effort to promote ICT based on the information available from the census data. The very low internet usage in the district calls for appropriate policies to revert the trend. To increase the use of Internet, the government, especially the District Assemblies, and private organization, may need to set up internet centers in public places such as libraries and community centres. The use of internet, however, is closely linked with regular supply of electricity.

While recognizing government responsibility through these efforts, there are still challenges in providing equal opportunities for PWDs. Improving the conditions of PWDs will contribute to aspects of the overall development of the nation's human resources. With appropriate and well implemented policies, PWDs can live a meaningful and dignified life in society while contributing positively to society. Figures from the district 2010 PHC show relatively low levels of education among PWDs in the district. Parents and guardians of PWDs need to be sensitised and encouraged among other things to send their disabled

children to school. Collaboration needs to be stepped up between all stakeholders such as civil society organisations, MMDAs to eliminate all forms of discrimination and cultural practices that militates against the rights and social inclusion of PWDs.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household/Type of locality	District			
	Total		Urban	Rural
	Number	Percent		
Total	4,133	100.0	0.0	4,133
Household with head and a spouse only	39	0.9	0.0	39
Household with head and multiple spouse only	-	0.0	0.0	-
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	924	22.4	0.0	924
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	2,454	59.4	0.0	2,454
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	65	1.6	0.0	65
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	65	1.6	0.0	65
Head only	56	1.4	0.0	56
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	116	2.8	0.0	116
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	289	7.0	0.0	289
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	9	0.2	0.0	9
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	116	2.8	0.0	116

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/N	Community Name	Both sexes	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Kumbungu	4,656	2,323	2,333	502	465
2	Gbulung	1,864	968	896	246	184
3	Cheshegu	1,448	779	669	159	123
4	Dalun	1,341	679	662	162	149
5	Nbanayili	1,259	659	600	118	122
6	Voggu	1,135	580	555	111	91
7	Bogunayili	1,072	556	516	86	78
8	Zangbalung	969	436	533	89	62
9	Gumo	826	396	430	109	150
10	Tibung	770	346	424	89	70
11	Ngogu (Nwogu)	610	302	308	64	44
12	Nwodua	603	307	296	62	56
13	Tirin	594	283	311	56	43
14	Satani	580	289	291	57	49
15	Kuli	573	292	281	64	49
16	Kpalisogu	568	295	273	62	41
17	Degu	553	262	291	80	50
18	Tanshegu	553	281	272	59	56
19	Ginjani	522	275	247	62	50
20	Zugu	519	254	265	57	48

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/N	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	Kumbungu	4,656	791	717	506	486	398	391	294	213	190	130	134	54	113	45	65	129
2	Gbulung	1,864	273	328	211	204	121	119	126	79	86	60	78	15	55	23	51	35
3	Cheshegu	1,448	262	263	142	136	119	110	78	76	51	41	38	21	32	19	26	34
4	Dalun	1,341	246	229	129	115	115	88	94	66	51	39	45	21	36	10	25	32
5	Nbanayili	1,259	246	215	114	89	72	98	77	45	48	39	27	23	44	34	33	55
6	Voggu	1,135	211	173	109	102	103	95	56	39	67	28	43	9	22	11	21	46
7	Bogunayili	1,072	158	182	118	84	93	97	74	45	50	29	31	12	25	16	18	40
8	Zangbalung	969	187	157	110	83	74	59	68	60	41	36	26	6	20	8	12	22
9	Gumo	826	138	119	99	78	57	85	67	42	33	25	25	4	15	6	16	17
10	Tibung	770	174	143	54	65	40	57	64	39	23	18	22	4	20	4	15	28
11	Ngogu (Nwogu)	610	140	97	60	49	59	40	50	31	22	16	21	2	10	5	4	4
12	Nwodua	603	97	94	57	62	51	57	30	36	20	24	11	5	15	10	10	24
13	Tirin	594	128	77	64	50	37	69	38	33	21	17	21	6	7	5	10	11
14	Satani	580	101	100	62	59	55	37	30	26	23	17	11	8	8	12	7	24
15	Kuli	573	121	98	49	54	56	36	22	27	28	17	13	5	10	8	7	22
16	Kpalisogu	568	134	69	57	50	49	57	34	25	23	14	22	8	10	1	9	6
17	Degu	553	71	76	65	44	57	48	34	25	26	22	20	8	17	8	14	18
18	Tanshegu	553	105	107	55	48	38	47	30	26	27	11	15	7	5	3	11	18
19	Ginjani	522	90	69	53	59	38	40	52	27	17	18	17	8	9	2	9	14
20	Zugu	519	113	73	45	67	48	36	27	20	23	9	18	4	11	5	5	15

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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