



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

WA MUNICIPALITY



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

Copyright © 2014 Ghana Statistical Service

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	viii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ix
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Physical Features	1
1.3 Political Administration	3
1.4 Social and Cultural Structure	3
1.5 Economy	4
1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions	4
1.7 Organization of the report	14
CHAPTER TWO: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.....	15
2.1 Introduction.....	15
2.2 Population Size and Distribution	15
2.3 Age-Sex Structure	16
2.4 Fertility, Mortality and migration	17
2.2 Mortality	19
CHAPTER THREE: SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	22
3.1 Introduction.....	22
3.2 Household size, composition and structure	22
3.3 Marital Status	24
3.4 Nationality.....	25
3.5 Religious Affiliation	26
3.6 Literacy and Education	26
CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS	31
4.1 Introduction.....	31
4.2 Economic Activity Status	31
4.3 Occupation	33
4.4 Industry	34
4.5 Employment Status	35
4.6 Employment Sector.....	36
CHAPTER FIVE: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	37
5.1 Introduction.....	37
5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones.....	37
5.3 Use of Internet.....	37
5.4 Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines	38
5.5 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer	38

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Age structure by sex	15
Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by locality	16
Table 2.3: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility and crude birth rate by district	17
Table 2.4: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child	18
Table 2.5: Total Population, Deaths in households and crude death rate by districts	19
Table 2.6: Cause of death by district	19
Table 2.7: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants.....	21
Table 3.1: Households size by type of locality	22
Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex	23
Table 3.3: Household composition by type of locality	23
Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education	25
Table 3.5: Population by nationality and sex	25
Table 3.6: Population by religion and sex	26
Table 3.7: Population 11 years and old by sex, age and literacy status	27
Table 3.8: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex	30
Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex	32
Table 4.2: Employed population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status.....	33
Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex.....	34
Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex	35
Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex	36
Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex.....	36
Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage and sex	37
Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers, fixed telephone lines and sex of head	38
Table 6.1: Population, disability and sex	39
Table 6.2: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex in percentage	40
Table 6.3: Population by type of locality disability type and sex	41
Table 6.4: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex	42
Table 6.5: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education	43
Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality	45
Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers.....	46
Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality	47
Table 8.2: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality.....	48
Table 8.3: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality ...	49
Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality	50
Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality	50
Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality	51
Table 8.7: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit	52
Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality	52
Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households	53
Table 8.10: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic	

purposes	54
Table 8.11:Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality.....	56
Table 8.12:Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality	57
Table A1: Population by sex, households and houses in 20 largest communities.....	65
Table A2: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities	66

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Wa Municipal map	2
Figure 2.1: Population pyramid for Wa Municipal.....	16
Figure 2.2: Reported age-specific death rates by sex	20
Figure 3.1: Percentage persons 12 years and older by marital status	24
Figure 6.1: Type of disability in Wa Municipal in percentage	40

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EA	Enumeration Area
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GES	Ghana Education Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ISSER	Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research
JSS	Junior Secondary School
JHS	Junior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PNDC	Provisional National Defence Council
PAS	Population Analysis Spread sheet
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
PASEX	Population Analysis System
SADA	Savannah Accelerated Development Authority
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
W.C	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Municipal 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 Municipality. It gives a brief background of the Municipality, 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 Municipality, fertility, mortality, migration, marital status, literacy and education, economic activity status, occupation, employment; Information Communication Technology (ICT), disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions of the municipality. 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 Wa Municipal, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 107,214 representing 15.3 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.7 percent and females represent 50.6 percent. About 34 + percent of the population reside in rural localities. The Municipal has a sex ratio of 97.7. The population of the district is youthful (35% of the population is below 15 years) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (60 years and older) representing 6.2 percent. The total age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 65.1, the age dependency ratio for rural localities is higher (77.5) than that of urban localities (59.4).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the Municipality (3.3) is slightly lower, compared to the regional fertility rate of 3.5. The General Fertility Rate is 82.6 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 22.7 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the Municipality is 5.0 deaths per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide account for 7.4 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 92.6 percent of deaths in the Municipality. Majority of migrants (64.6 percent) living in the district were born in another region while 35.4 percent were born elsewhere in the Upper West Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Ashanti has the highest proportion (25.3%) followed by that of Northern which is 21.2 percent.

Household size, composition and structure

The Municipality has a household population of 102,264 with a total of 9,592 houses. The average household size in the district is 5 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 42.0 percent of the household population. Spouses form about 9.7 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute only 9.5 percent.

Marital status

About four in ten (45.4%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 48.2 percent have never married, 0.5 percent are in consensual unions. Those who are widowed constitute 4.0 percent and those who are divorced constitute 1.1 percent. Among the married, 55.0 percent have no education.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the Municipality is 93.9 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute just one percent while the non-Ghanaian population is 2.5 percent of the total population of the Municipality.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 65.2 percent are literates and 34.8 percent are non-literates. The proportion of literate males (74.1%) is higher than that of females (56.7%). Six out of ten people (60.7%) indicate they can speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (48,131) in the Municipality, 22.2 percent has ever attended primary school in the past and 37.0 percent are currently attending.

Economic activity status

About 54.8 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active and 45.2 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 91.5 percent are employed while 8.5 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (66.6%), 14.8% perform household duties and 9.9 percent are either too young or old to work. Five out of ten (51.5%) of unemployed persons in the Municipal are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, the highest proportion (29.3%) are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. About 25.7 percent are engaged in service and sales; 18.5 percent in craft and related trades, 8.5 percent are engaged as professionals.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, highest proportion (53.1%) are self-employed without employees, 22.1 percent are employees, 12.4 percent are contributing family workers and 5.0 percent are self-employed with employees. Higher proportion of females are self-employed without employees (57.9%) compared to 48.0 percent for males. The proportion of females who are employees (14.6%) is however smaller than that of male employees (30.1%). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the Municipality, employing 80.1 percent of the population. Public sector is the next highest employer, engaging 14.1 percent of the employed population.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 48.0 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 27.5 percent as compared to 20.5 percent of females. Only about 13.4 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the Municipality and a 12.9 percent of the total households in the Municipal have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.6 percent of the total population of the Municipality has one form of disability or the other. Equal proportions of both female and male in the population suffer disability. The types of disability in the Municipality include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with emotional disability recorded the highest of 22.8 percent followed by sight disability (18.2%). On one hand, the occurrences of sight and physical disabilities are much higher in rural localities than in the urban localities. On the other hand, emotional

disability is much more prevalent among the urban population than rural. Fifty percent of the population with disability are employed, 4.7 are unemployed. About 45 percent of them are economically not active. A 41.9 percent of them in the Municipality have never attended school.

Agriculture

About 30.9 percent of households in the Municipality are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, about 58 percent of households are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 20.3 percent of households are into agriculture. Most (82.9%) of the agricultural households in the Municipality are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal (29.5 percent of all animals) kept by the highest proportion (27.3%) of households in the Municipality.

Housing

The housing stock of Wa Municipality is 9,592 representing 11.7 percent of the total number of houses in the Upper West Region. The average number of persons per house is about 11, compared to 8 persons for the entire region.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

The highest proportion (58.3%) of dwelling units in the Municipality are compound houses; 23.0 percent are separate houses and 10.2 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (55.4%) of the dwelling units in the Municipality are owned by members of the household; 26.6 percent are owned by private individuals; 10.7 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 3.6 percent are owned by public or government.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality is cement/concrete accounting for 60.0 percent of outer walls of dwelling units and mud/brick/earth making 35.7 percent. Cement (89.7%) and mud/earth (6.8%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the Municipality. Metal sheets are the commonest main roofing materials, constituting about 92.0 percent of roofing materials of dwellings. The second commonest is mud/mud brick/earth which are used to roof 2.2 percent of dwellings.

Room occupancy

One sleeping room occupancy is the commonest among all households with sizes between one and four. About 85.0 percent of single member households occupy dwelling units with one sleeping room. The highest proportions of households of any sizes between one and four occupy dwelling units with one sleeping room than any number of sleeping rooms. About 4.2 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms in the Municipality.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the Municipality are electricity (72.1%), flashlight/torch (15.1%), and kerosene lamp (10.9%). The main sources of fuel for cooking for most households in the Municipality are charcoal (55.2%) and wood (22.9%). About 16 percent of households also use gas as their main source of fuel for cooking. The proportion rural households which use wood as their main source of cooking fuel is 56.2 percent, compared to 9.8 percent of urban households in the Municipality. There are four main sources of drinking water in the Municipality which include borehole//pump/tube well

used by 36.1 percent of households, pipe-borne outside dwelling used by 27.8 percent of households and public tap/standpipe which is used by 8.4 percent of households.

The commonest toilet facility is used by 37.0 percent of households in the Municipality and that is public toilet. The use of WC is the second commonest. About 41.8 percent of the households in the Municipality has no toilet facility. As high as 42.7 percent of households in the Municipality share separate bathrooms in the same house while only 299.4 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump (container) accounting for 44.6 percent households in the Municipal. Twenty four percent of households also use public dump (container) which constitute the second widely used method of solid waste disposal. As high as a proportion of 17.6 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 4.3 percent of households. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street (53.5%) and onto the compound (17.7%) are the two most common methods used by households in the Municipality.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Wa Municipality is one of the eleven District/Municipalities that make up the Upper West Region (UWR) of Ghana (however, at the 2010 Population and Housing Census period, there were nine District/Municipalities in the region). Wa District was upgraded to now Wa Municipality in 2004 with Legislative Instrument (LI) 1800 in pursuant of the policy of decentralization which started in 1988. Under section 10 of the Local Government Act 1993 (Act 426), the Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions in the Municipality. The Wa Municipality shares administrative boundaries with Nadowli District to the north, Wa East District to the east and to the west and the south Wa- West District. It lies within latitudes 1°40'N to 2°45'N and longitudes 9°32'W to 10°20'W.

Wa Municipality has its capital as Wa, which also serves as the Regional capital of Upper West Region. It has a land area of approximately 579.86 square kilometres, which is about 6.4% of the Region. The Assembly is empowered as the highest political and administrative body charged with the responsibility of facilitating the implementation of national policies. Figure 1.1 presents a map depicting the Wa Municipality boundaries and selected major towns.

1.2 Physical Features

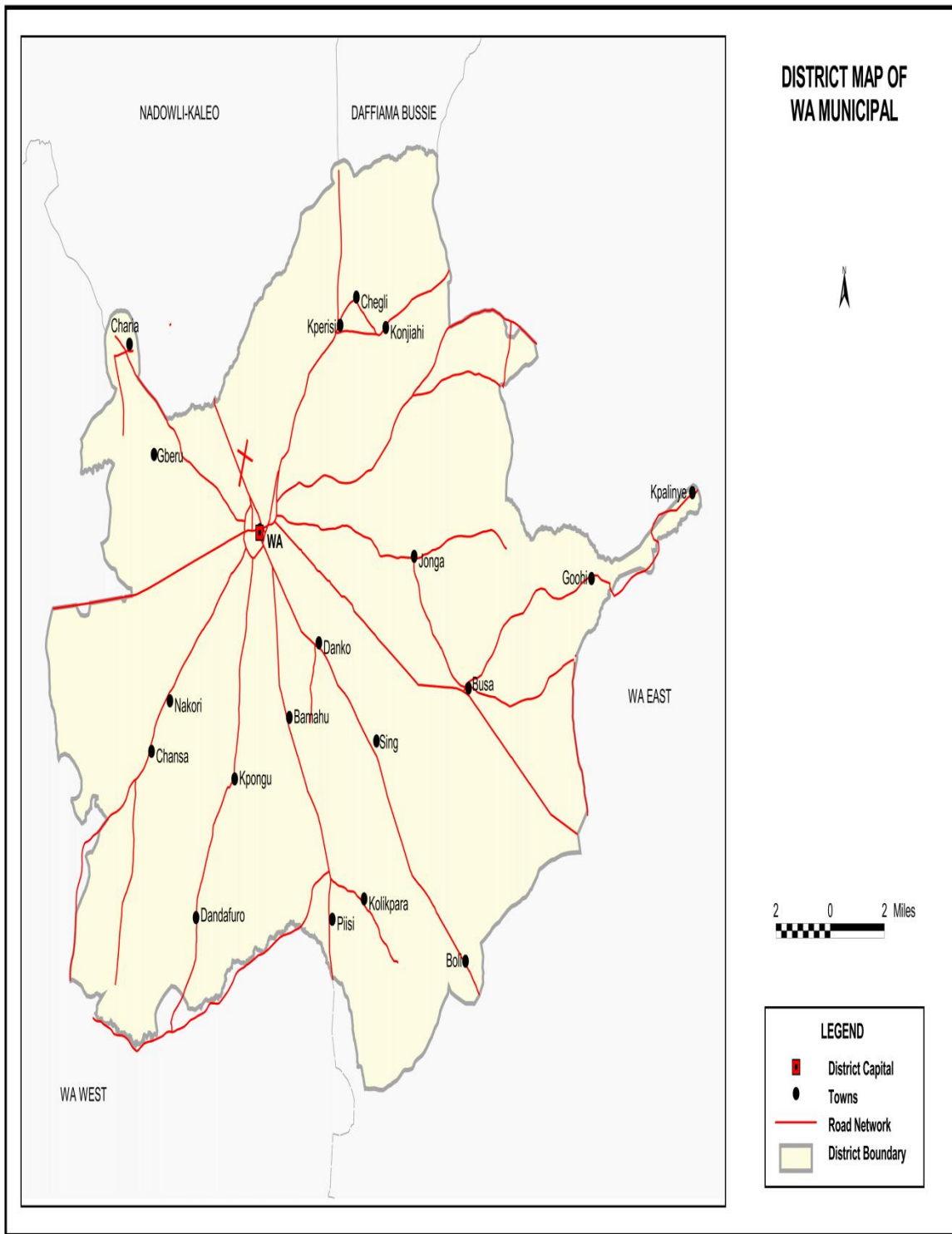
Wa Municipality lays in the Savannah high plains, which generally, is gently undulating with an average height between 160 m and 300m above sea level. Low lying areas are found in the following localities; Charia, Zingu, Kperisi to the north and Piisi, Dapouha, Boli, Sing, Biihe and Busa to the south. Valleys in the low lying areas collect and retain water over long period during the rainy season. They also constitute the two main drainage systems in the capital. These are the Sing-Bakpong and its tributaries to the south and Billi and its tributaries to the north. The streams are seasonal and thus dry up during the long dry season thereby reducing available water for agriculture and other uses such as domestic, industrial and construction (Wa Municipal, 2012).

1.2.1 Geology and soils

Underlying the Municipality are predominantly Pre-Cambrian, granite and metamorphic rocks that have seen lesser weathering than similar rock types elsewhere in the country due to low rainfall, high evapo-transpiration and less vegetation. Nevertheless, sourcing water from boreholes has been successful because the rocks have well-developed fracture systems. This situation has created the opportunity for the development of a quarry on the Wa Busa road.

There are two main types of soil, the laterite and the savannah ochrosols. The others are clay found in the Charia community which is famous for pottery and sand found in Nakore. The laterite soil occurs abundantly all over the Municipality and is excavated for roads and housing construction. The savannah ochrosols on the other hand are shallow but support the growth of a variety of crops including millet, sorghum, soya beans, groundnuts, rice and yams.

Figure 1.1: Wa Municipal map



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.2 Vegetation

The vegetation is one of the guinea savannah grassland type, made up of short trees with little or no canopy and shrubs of varying heights and luxuriance, with grass ground cover in the wet season. Commonly occurring trees are shea, dawadawa, kapok and baobab. Cashew and mango are exotic species that grow well in the area.

1.2.3 Climate

Wa Municipality has two marked seasons, namely, the wet and dry seasons. The South-Western Monsoon winds from the Atlantic Ocean bring rains between April and October, while the North-Eastern Trade winds from the Sahara Desert bring the long dry season between November and March. The mean annual rainfall varies between 840mm and 1400mm.

Most of the rainfall occurs between June and September and it is not unusual to have very high rainfall figures concentrated in a few rainy days. One feature of the rainfall pattern is that it tends to occur in heavy downpours thus, that encourages run-off rather than soil moisture retention. Erratic rainfall regime is clearly shown in the water balance, which is a reflection of the poor soil moisture condition in the area. It has been calculated that there are four humid months, in terms of soil moisture conditions and the period is only adequate for the cultivation of crops such as millet, guinea corn, yam, groundnuts and beans. The rainfall pattern is irregular and unreliable. Sometimes, it results as long period of no rain during the farming season which affects harvest.

1.3 Political Administration

In its quest to promote participatory planning and decision making at the local level Wa Municipality has five Zonal Councils (Wa, Busa, Kperisi, Kpongu and Boli), and 73 Unit Committees. Each community in the Municipality has a unit committee that works through the Area/Urban Councils to the Assembly level. The Wa Municipality is currently composed of 44 Assembly members (40 males and 4 females): two-thirds are elected and the remaining one-third appointed by the president in consultation with opinion leaders of the Municipality. There are five mandatory sub-committees namely development planning sub-committee, finance and administration sub-committee, social services sub-committee, works sub-committee and justice and security sub-committee.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

The 2010 Population and Housing Census show that 80.4 percent of the people in the Wa Municipality belong to the Mole-Dagbani group which comprises the Waalas who are the indigenous people, Dagaabas and the Sissalas. There have been considerable inter-marriages between the Waalas, Dagaabas and the Sissalas. This has removed language barriers to a matter of linguistically and semantic variations especially between the Waalas and the Dagaabas. Peaceful co-existence is further enhanced by commerce. However, the adoption of Islam by the Waalas on one hand and Christianity the Dagaabas on the other remains a factor of value differences between the two groups. Nevertheless, education and the continuous influence of technology and information is fast promoting tolerance and eroding the dividing forces.

Other ethnic groups found in the Municipality include the Frafra, Akan, Ewe, Ga, Dagomba, Grushi, Gonja and Moshies who are engaged in secular work and commercial activities. The role of the peace and security agencies, NGOs (Non-Governmental Organisations), the

Municipal Security Council, the Regional House of Chiefs, Family Tribunals, Imams, Juvenile court have helped to maintain the needed social cohesion to support development.

1.5 Economy

The structure of the economy of the Municipality is dominated by agriculture sector in the previous years. However, the situation changed in the year 2010 when the Population and Housing Census was undertaken, with the service sector employing about 51.3 percent of the working population, agriculture 30.2 percent and industry 18.4 percent (GSS,2010). Other key sectors of the economy are transport, tourism, communication and energy. Under the agriculture sector, most of the farmers are engaged in peasant farming and the main crops grown include millet, sorghum, maize, rice, cowpea and groundnut cultivated on subsistence basis. However, soya beans, groundnuts, bambara beans are produced as cash crops. Economic trees within the municipality include sheanuts, dawadwa, mango, baobab, and teak among others.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

training, publicity and education, field operations and logistics management, data processing, and data analysis and dissemination.

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

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

A timely and well implemented census mapping is pivotal to the success of any population and housing census. Mapping delineates the country into enumeration areas to facilitate smooth enumeration of the population. The updating of the 2000 Census Enumeration Area

(EA) maps started in the last quarter of 2007 with the acquisition of topographic sheets of all indices from the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission. In addition, digital sheets were also procured for the Geographical Information System Unit.

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

issues, ecological zone, and accessibility, enumeration of floating population/outdoor-sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

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

1.6.3 Census enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

of them were teachers and had to return to school. However, many enumerators ran short of questionnaires after a few days' work.

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

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census of Ghana followed the essential concepts and definitions of a modern Population and Housing Census as recommended by the United Nations (UN). It is important that the concepts, definitions and recommendations are adhered

to since they form the basis upon which Ghana could compare her data with that of other countries.

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

A household was defined as a person or a group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and shared the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household consisted of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who

may be living with them. However, it is important to remember that members of a household are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage) because non-relatives (e.g. house helps) may form part of a household.

Head of household

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

Household and non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School attendance

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

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

Level of education

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

Activity status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

This Chapter gives a brief description of demographic characteristics collected during the census period for the Wa Municipality. It covers the population size and distribution, the age-sex structure, fertility, mortality, dependency ratios, rural-urban place of residence, mortality, birthplace and migratory movements, which are very important in understanding the fertility, mortality and migration, dynamics of the people.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows the population of the Municipality by sex, age, and locality. The Table shows that the total population of the Wa Municipality is 107,214 and forms 15.3 percent of the population of Upper West Region. The males make up 52,996(49.74%) while the females constitute 54,218 (50.6%) of the population of the Municipality. The sex ratio is 97.7 percent. The Table shows that at early ages there are more males than females while in the older ages there were more females than males. For instance, the age group with the highest sex ratio (110.0) is 20-24 years and that with the lowest (62.3) is 80-84 years. The sex ratio for the age group 0-4 is 101.9% meaning that for every 100 females there are about 102 males. On the other hand, for every 100 females there are only about 64 males for age group 70-74. The most striking feature here is that the largest population belongs to age 20-24 years (14.7%).

Table 2.1: Age structure by sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	107,214	100.0	52,996	100.0	54,218	100.0	97.7
0 - 4	13,179	12.3	6,651	12.6	6,528	12.0	101.9
5 - 9	12,803	11.9	6,414	12.1	6,389	11.8	100.4
10 - 14	11,485	10.7	5,602	10.6	5,883	10.9	95.2
15 - 19	12,499	11.7	6,147	11.6	6,352	11.7	96.8
20 - 24	15,733	14.7	8,242	15.6	7,491	13.8	110.0
25 - 29	9,830	9.2	4,840	9.1	4,990	9.2	97.0
30 - 34	7,014	6.5	3,375	6.4	3,639	6.7	92.7
35 - 39	5,647	5.3	2,738	5.2	2,909	5.4	94.1
40 - 44	4,390	4.1	2,115	4.0	2,275	4.2	93.0
45 - 49	3,355	3.1	1,615	3.0	1,740	3.2	92.8
50 - 54	2,818	2.6	1,369	2.6	1,449	2.7	94.5
55 - 59	1,784	1.7	958	1.8	826	1.5	116.0
60 - 64	1,887	1.8	894	1.7	993	1.8	90.0
65 - 69	1,177	1.1	548	1.0	629	1.2	87.1
70 - 74	1,341	1.3	523	0.99	818	1.5	63.9
75 - 79	820	0.8	328	0.6	492	0.9	66.7
80 - 84	758	0.7	291	0.5	467	0.86	62.3
85 +	694	0.65	346	0.65	348	0.6	99.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.1 Age dependency ratio by locality

Table 2.2 shows that the dependency ratio of Wa Municipality is 65.1, in other words for every 100 people aged 15-65 years, there are approximately 65 people depending on them for survival. Dependency ratio is less in urban localities (59.4) than in rural localities of 77.5. The age group 15-64 is the group that is theoretically expected to be economically active and it contributes to household income in one way or the other. The population in this age constitutes 64,957 (60.6%) percent of the total population.

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by locality

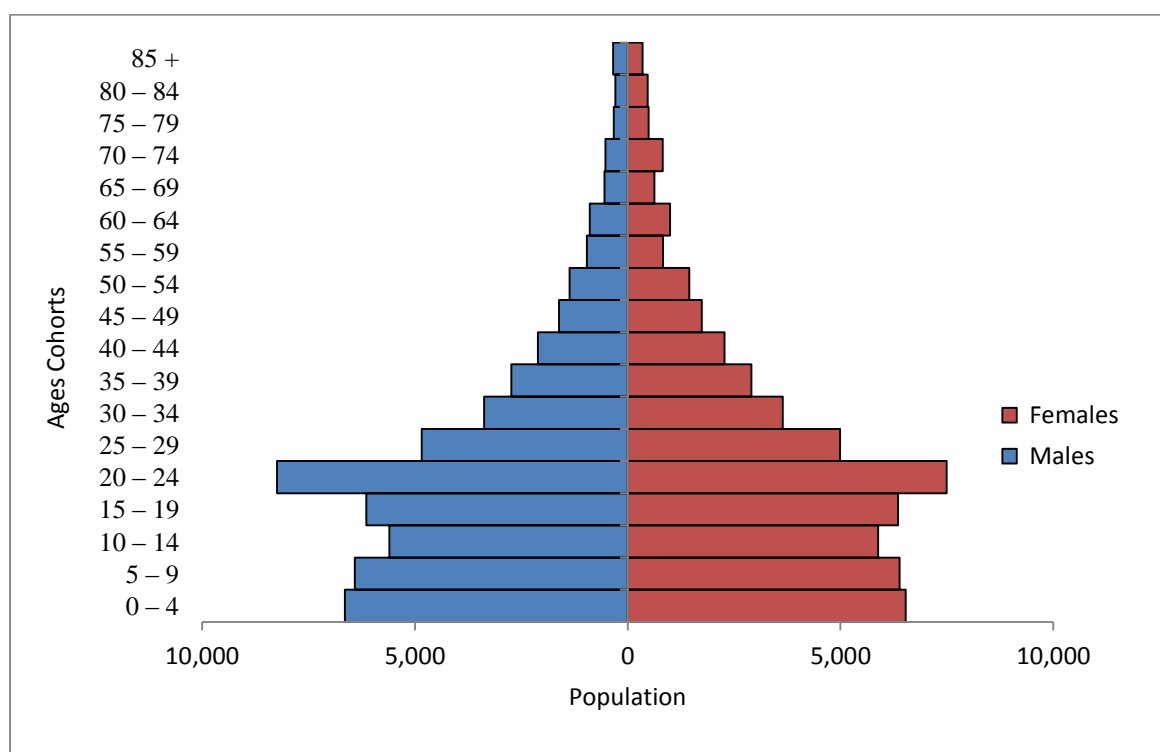
Age group/ratio	Total	Urban	Rural
All Ages	107,214	71,051	36,163
0-14	37,467	23,575	13,892
15-64	64,957	44,578	20,379
65+	4,790	2,898	1,892
Total dependency ratio	65.1	59.4	77.5
Child dependency ratio	57.7	52.9	68.2
Old age dependency ratio	7.4	6.5	9.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Wa Municipality has a youthful population structure with a broad base which consists of a large number of the population that belong to ages 0-24 years however persons in the age group 20-24 years broaden out more. The age-sex structure is similar to those observed in developing countries. It also shows that survival rate per age are constant throughout life from age 15 or to the highest age of 85+.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid for Wa Municipal



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are important components of population change in an area. Redistribution of the population through migration is shaped by a variety of demographic and socio-economic factors.

2.4.1 Fertility

Total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by Districts/Municipality in the Upper West Region are presented in Table 2.3. Total fertility is the average number of live births among 1,000 women in their child-bearing years (15-49). In other words, it is the average number of children a woman would bear throughout the whole of her productive years. The Table indicates that Wa Municipality has a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3.30 as compared to the Regional figure of 3.45.

The General Fertility Rate is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age groups 15-49. The crude birth rate (CBR) is also defined as the number of births in a given year divided by the number of people in the population in the middle of that year. From the Table, the General Fertility Rate (GFR) of Wa Municipality is 82.63, which is lower than the regional GFR (97.41). It is also observed that the Crude Birth Rate of the Wa Municipality is 22.66 which is lower than the Regional crude birth rate of 23.06.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	General Fertility Rate	Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	702,110	166,230	16,193	3.45	97.41	23.06
Wa West	81,348	17,796	1,978	4.06	111.15	24.32
Wa Municipal	107,214	29,396	2,429	3.3	82.63	22.66
Wa East	72,074	15,523	1,776	3.88	114.41	24.64
Sissala East	56,528	14,216	1,219	2.89	85.75	21.56
Nadowli	94,388	21,895	1,998	3.37	91.25	21.17
Jirapa	88,402	20,604	2,064	3.48	100.17	23.35
Sissala West	49,573	11,264	1,397	4.33	124.02	28.18
Lambussie Karni	51,654	11,990	1,339	3.87	111.68	25.92
Lawra	100,929	23,546	1,993	3.02	84.64	19.75

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Table 2.4 the number of children ever born per woman measures the life time and cumulative fertility performance of females in the reproductive age group 15-49 years. About 81,013 children have ever been born and 65,564 are surviving by females aged 12 years and older in the Municipality. Table 2.4 shows that the number of children ever born increases with age and gets to highest point at age 39. Children surviving include all children (male and female) born alive by females 12 years and older who are still living. Females aged (12-14) years old have zero births. Discounting females aged 60 years and older, females aged 35-39 have highest proportion for both sexes (13.1%) with Children Ever Born (CEB) 12 percent (male 13.3% and female 13.0%). Also for children surviving the highest proportion for both sexes are (14.0%), while male (14.2%) and female (13.8%). They are followed closely by those aged 30-34 years.

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

Age Group	Number of Female		Children Ever Born						Children Surviving					
			Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All														
Ages	38,809	100.0	81,013	100.0	41,180	100.0	39,833	100.0	65,564	100.0	33,085	100.0	32,479	100.0
12-14	3,391	8.7	17	0.0	8	0.0	9	0.0	17	0.0	8	0.0	9	0.0
15-19	6,352	16.4	365	0.5	189	0.5	176	0.4	314	0.5	159	0.5	155	0.5
20-24	7,491	19.3	2,936	3.6	1,441	3.5	1,495	3.8	2,577	3.9	1,273	3.8	1,304	4.0
25-29	4,990	12.9	6,918	8.5	3,469	8.4	3,449	8.7	6,182	9.4	3,060	9.2	3,122	9.6
30-34	3,639	9.4	9,592	11.8	4,837	11.7	4,755	11.9	8,450	12.9	4,196	12.7	4,254	13.1
35-39	2,909	7.5	10,615	13.1	5,456	13.2	5,159	13.0	9,181	14.0	4,706	14.2	4,475	13.8
40-44	2,275	5.9	9,889	12.2	5,031	12.2	4,858	12.2	8,307	12.7	4,218	12.7	4,089	12.6
45-49	1,740	4.5	8,384	10.3	4,303	10.4	4,081	10.2	6,733	10.3	3,399	10.3	3,334	10.3
50-54	1,449	3.7	7,305	9.0	3,750	9.1	3,555	8.9	5,785	8.8	2,948	8.9	2,837	8.7
55-59	826	2.1	4,283	5.3	2,201	5.3	2,082	5.2	3,313	5.1	1,714	5.2	1,599	4.9
60+	3,747	9.7	20,709	25.6	10,495	25.5	10,214	25.6	14,705	22.4	7,404	22.4	7,301	22.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2 Mortality

This section discusses the data gathered on mortality including deaths in households, crude death rates, causes of deaths and age-specific deaths in the Municipality. Information on mortality or death rates is essential to determining the natural increase and its effect on population growth. Table 2.5 shows that a total of 538 deaths are accounted for in the households over the last twelve months preceding the enumeration in the Municipality. The crude death rate which is the number of deaths per 1000 of the population in a given year in the Wa Municipality is 5.02. This implies that five out of 1000 persons died over the past 12 months before the census enumeration.

Table 2.5: Total Population, Deaths in households and crude death rate, by districts

District	Total population	Deaths in households	Crude death rate (per 1000)
All Districts	702,110	6,346	9.04
Wa Municipal	107,214	538	5.02
Lawra	100,929	954	9.45
Nadowli	94,388	1,108	11.74
Jirapa	88,402	938	10.61
Wa West	81,348	738	9.07
Wa East	72,074	761	10.56
Sissala East	56,528	346	6.12
Lambussie Karni	51,654	590	11.42
Sissala West	49,573	373	7.52

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.1 Cause of death

As shown in Table 2.6, deaths due to accident/violence/homicide/suicide constitute 7.4 percent of all the deaths in the Municipality. This is however high considering that the Regional average is at 6.6 percent. This means that though accidents account for a significant cause of death in the Municipality, other factors collectively are responsible for more deaths. Death through all other forms account for 92.6 percent of the causes of deaths in the Municipality.

Table 2.6: Cause of death by district

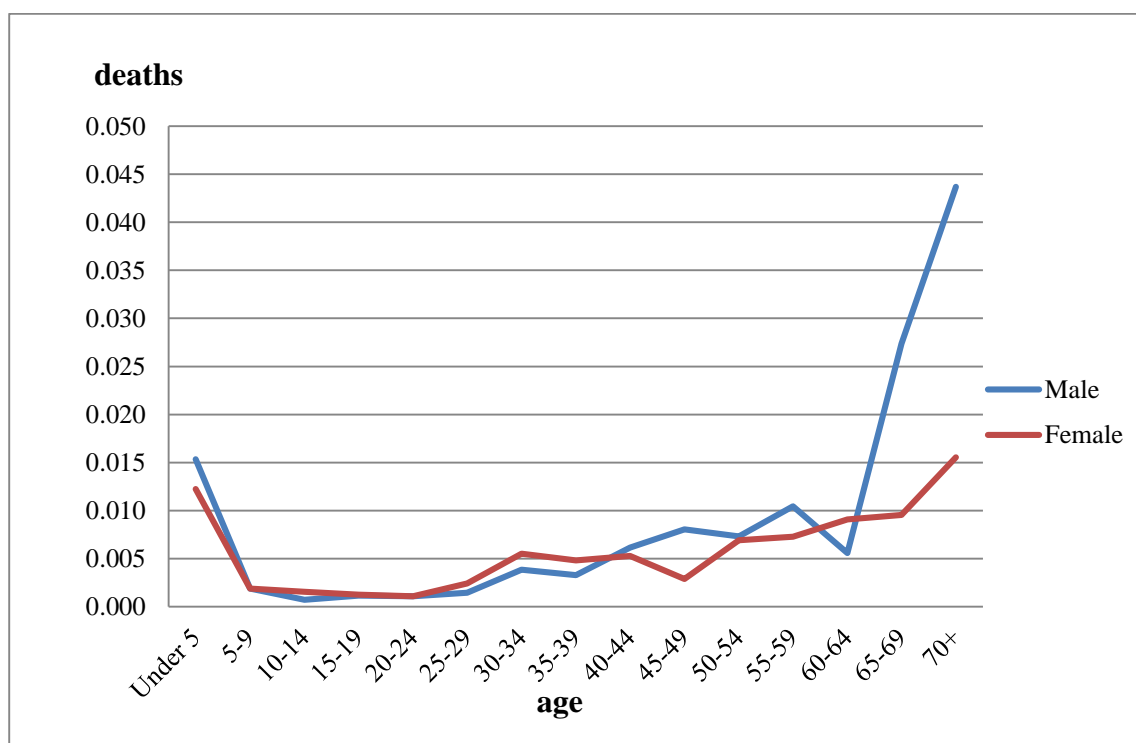
District	Total deaths	Death due to	
		Accident/ violence/ homicide/ suicide	All other causes
Upper West	6,346	6.6	93.4
Nadowli	1,108	7.4	92.6
Lawra	954	5.1	94.9
Jirapa	938	7.8	92.2
Wa East	761	5.5	94.5
Wa West	738	10.2	89.8
Lambussie Karni	590	5.4	94.6
Wa Municipal	538	7.4	92.6
Sissala West	373	3.8	96.2
Sissala East	346	4.3	95.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.2 Reported age-specific death rates by sex

The pattern of age-specific death rate (ASDR), which refers to the number of deaths of persons in a specified age group per 1,000 population of that age group, in the Municipality is displayed on Figure 2.2. Death rates are higher among the male and female categories at age group 0-4 years. This declines in the age groups 5-9 and 10-14. It further reduces for age groups 15-19 and 20-24 for both sexes. At this point both sexes experience a steady rise in the death rate but that of the male cohort begins to rise sharply to age group 70 and above. The female cohort as well experiences a much steadier rise from age group 20-24 to age group 70 and above.

Figure 2.2: Reported age-specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.1 Migration

Table 2.7 discusses migration as a component of population by proxy factors such as birthplace and duration of stay in residence. For the purpose of this analysis, migrants are defined as people born outside the Municipality. The total migrants in the Municipality account for 24,245 (22.6%) out of 107,214 population in the Region.

It is observed that, out of the total of migrants, 8,818 (36.4%) were born elsewhere but within the Upper West Region. Among those born in the Upper West region, but living in the Municipality, 29.2 percent had resided for 1-4 years. The percentage of those born elsewhere in another Region but living in the Municipality which is the difference between the total migrants and migrants born elsewhere in the Region is 24,926 (63.6%). This means that most migrants born elsewhere in another Region tend to stay longer in the Municipality as compared to the proportions of those born elsewhere in the Region but living in the Municipality.

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	24,926	29	34.7	11.6	13.1	11.7
Born elsewhere in the region	8,818	19.5	29.2	16	18.2	17.1
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	1,092	40.7	31	8.9	8.5	10.9
Central	507	29.6	42.6	8.1	11.6	8.1
Greater Accra	1,360	40.3	34.1	8.2	9.4	8
Volta	708	37.9	41.1	5.8	6.5	8.8
Eastern	814	37.3	35.1	6.6	10.2	10.7
Ashanti	4,073	34.7	34.1	8.9	11.7	10.6
Brong Ahafo	1,981	29.3	43.7	11.2	10	5.9
Northern	3,406	36.9	39.1	7.9	9	7.1
Upper East	1,486	28.1	41	11.6	10.9	8.3
Upper west	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside Ghana	681	18.2	42.6	15.1	14.5	10.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The composition of the Ghanaian household is a reflection of the social structure of the country. A household is defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangement. In general, a household may consist of a man, his wife or wives and children and some relatives or non-relatives who may be living with them. Members of a household are not necessarily related by blood or marriage. This Chapter therefore discusses some key aspects of the household; composition and structure, marriage pattern, ethnicity, nationality, religious affiliation, educational attainment and literacy level.

3.2 Household size, composition and structure

Table 3.1 shows households population by composition and sex. It looks at the number of household and the relationship of household members to the head and their sex.

3.2.1 Households population and size

This aspect examines the total household population at the national level, Region and Wa Municipal level and goes further to analyse the housing stock in the rural and urban localities.

The country's total household population of 24,076,327 in 2010 lived in a total of 3,392,745 houses. The number of house is 3,392,745 and an average household per house to be 1.6 while the average household size is 4.4 percent. On the other hand, the Upper West Region's total household population of 688,333 resides in 82,293 houses. Average households per house for the Region are 1.3, lower than that of the country (1.6), while the average household size (6.2) is higher than the country's figure.

The total household population for the Wa Municipality is 102,264 who lived in 9,592 houses. The average household per house is (2.0). However, the average household size of 5.4 was better than the Region's (6.2) but again higher than the country's (4.4).

Table 3.1: Households size by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	688,333	102,264	68,203	34,061
Number of houses	3,392,745	82,293	9,592	5,794	3,798
Average households per house	1.6	1.3	2.0	2.3	1.4
Average household size	4.4	6.2	5.4	5.0	6.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

From Table 3.2 the highest proportions of the household members are children (42.0%) whiles adopted/foster children constitute the lowest proportion of the household population (0.4%). Household heads make up 18.5 percent of the total household membership. Less than 3.0 percent (2.5%) of persons in households are not related to the head of the household.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	102,264	100.0	50,357	100.0	51,907	100.0
Head	18,891	18.5	13,618	27.0	5,273	10.2
Spouse (wife/husband)	9,699	9.5	441	0.9	9,258	17.8
Child (son/daughter)	42,899	42.0	22,267	44.2	20,632	39.8
Parent/parent in-law	1,434	1.4	198	0.4	1,236	2.4
Son/daughter in-law	975	1.0	109	0.2	866	1.7
Grandchild	6,064	5.9	2,967	5.9	3,097	6.0
Brother/sister	5,710	5.6	3,375	6.7	2,335	4.5
Step child	1,251	1.2	618	1.2	633	1.2
Adopted/foster child	455	0.4	209	0.4	246	0.5
Other relative	12,369	12.1	4,866	9.7	7,503	14.5
Non-relative	2,517	2.5	1,689	3.4	828	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household population by structure and sex

Household structure presented in this section refers to the type of relationship among household members who were present on Census Night. Classification of households depends on whether it is nuclear or extended based on different combinations of household members.

Data on household population by structure and sex is shown on Table 3.3. Households with head only (single person household) constitute (2.3%) of the total household population in the Municipality. Twenty-one percent of the total population constitutes single parent Nuclear, while the next higher proportion is Nuclear (Head, spouse(s)) and children. With regards to extended family households it constitutes Extended +non relatives represents (40.6%), the next with the larger proportion is households which constitutes Head and other composition but no spouse (10.6%). For both Nuclear and Extended family lower proportions are associated with Head and spouse only and single parent Extended + non relatives less than one percent each of (0.9%).

Table 3.3: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	102,264	100.0	68,203	100.0	34,061	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	2,321	2.3	1,910	2.8	411	1.2
Head and spouse only	946	0.9	758	1.1	188	0.6
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	6,629	6.5	5,064	7.4	1,565	4.6
Single parent Nuclear	21,435	21.0	14,693	21.5	6,742	19.8
Extended family						
Extended +non relatives	41,523	40.6	24,498	35.9	17,025	50.0
Head, spouse(s) and other	1,674	1.6	1,101	1.6	573	1.7
Single parent Extended	2,780	2.7	1,888	2.8	892	2.6
Single parent Extended + non relative	13,319	13.0	9,666	14.2	3,653	10.7
Single parent Extended + non relative	896	0.9	699	1.0	197	0.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	10,741	10.5	7,926	11.6	2,815	8.3

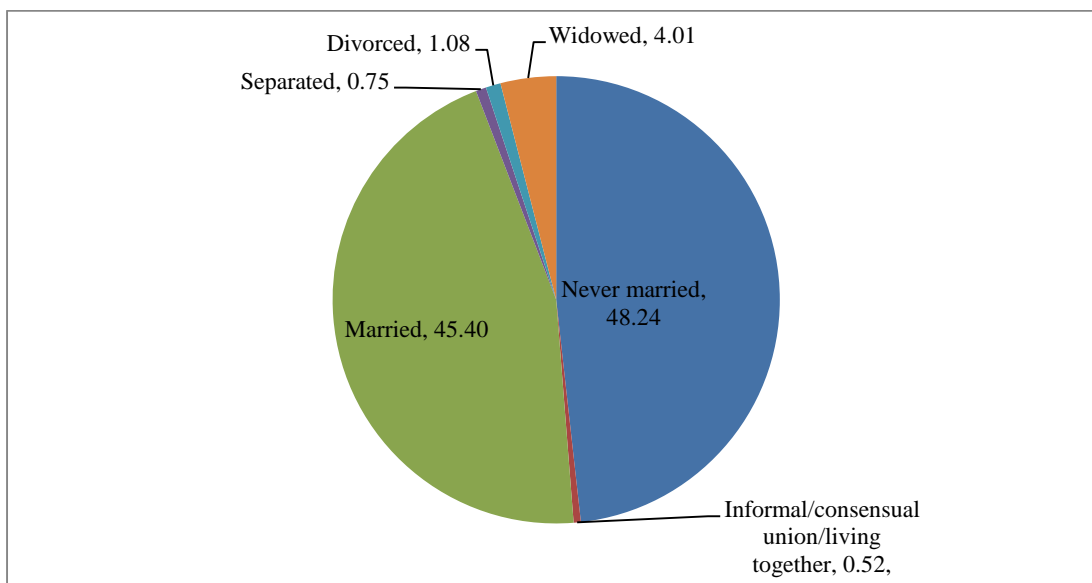
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Distribution of marital status has implications for the size and distribution of households, as well as the demand for housing units and residential related services. Marital status is an important factor in population because it particularly affects contraceptive use and fertility.

Figure 3.1 shows the marital status of persons 12 years and older. From the Figure 45.4 percent is currently married. The proportion never married is 48.2 percent and this forms the highest proportion, with less than one percent (0.5) which constitutes persons in informal/consensual union/living together. The proportion ever married (separated, divorced, widowed) but currently not in any marital union is 5.8 percent.

Figure 3.1: Percentage persons 12 years and older by marital status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 presents the population 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. Of the total population above 12 years, 35.4 percent had no education, 32.0 percent had education up to the basic level and only, 10.9 percent had tertiary education.

Of all married groups, the highest proportion that had no education is from the widowed category (81.8%). The highest proportion of the entire married group that had basic education is divorce (27.0%). This may mean that there is less incidence of divorce among the educated compared to the uneducated (54.0%). Especially because the lowest proportion of the divorced are those who have had vocational, technical, and commercial education (2.6%) and tertiary education (3.3%).

The proportion of married males who have no education is 45.3 percent and that of females is 63.0 percent which shows that the uneducated married females are more, proportionally. In the same vein, the proportion of married females with tertiary education is 2.0 percent compared to the proportion of married males which comprises 8.0 percent.

Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	76,378	100.0	35.4	32.0	11.9	1.7	8.1	10.9
Never married	36,844	100.0	12.5	42.0	17.0	1.5	9.1	17.8
Informal/consensual union/living together	397	100.0	29.2	24.7	14.4	4.5	11.6	15.6
Married	34,677	100.0	55.0	23.4	7.6	1.9	7.4	4.7
Separated	572	100.0	51.6	23.4	9.1	1.2	9.4	5.2
Divorced	822	100.0	54.0	27.0	7.2	2.6	6.0	3.3
Widowed	3,066	100.0	81.8	11.9	1.4	0.7	3.7	0.5
Male								
Total	37,569	100.0	26.3	32.9	13.8	1.7	9.9	15.4
Never married	20,923	100.0	11.0	39.1	17.2	1.2	10.2	21.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	175	100.0	29.7	18.3	13.1	4.6	12.6	21.7
Married	15,689	100.0	45.3	25.4	9.6	2.3	9.5	8.0
Separated	211	100.0	44.5	21.8	11.8	0.5	14.2	7.1
Divorced	285	100.0	45.3	28.4	9.5	2.5	9.1	5.3
Widowed	286	100.0	69.9	17.5	3.1	1.0	6.3	2.1
Female								
Total	38,809	100.0	44.2	31.0	10.1	1.7	6.3	6.6
Never married	15,921	100.0	14.5	45.8	16.8	2.0	7.6	13.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	222	100.0	28.8	29.7	15.3	4.5	10.8	10.8
Married	18,988	100.0	63.0	21.8	5.9	1.6	5.7	2.0
Separated	361	100.0	55.7	24.4	7.5	1.7	6.6	4.2
Divorced	537	100.0	58.7	26.3	6.0	2.6	4.3	2.2
Widowed	2,780	100.0	83.1	11.4	1.3	0.6	3.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.5 depicts the nationality and sex of the people in Wa Municipality. The Table shows that 93.9 percent of the population are Ghanaians by birth, 2.6 percent have dual nationality (Ghanaian and other nationality), and 1.0 percent are Ghanaian by naturalization. In all, 97.5 percent of the population are Ghanaians.

Table 3.5: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	107,214	100.0	52,996	100.0	54,218	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	100,708	93.9	49,787	93.9	50,921	93.9
Dual Nationality	2,750	2.6	1,332	2.5	1,418	2.6
Ghanaian by naturalization	1,036	1.0	498	0.9	538	1.0
ECOWAS	1,742	1.6	907	1.7	835	1.5
Africa other than ECOWAS	602	0.6	294	0.6	308	0.6
Other	376	0.4	178	0.3	198	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.6 shows the population of the Wa Municipality in terms of religion and sex. From the Table, Christians grouped together (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic, and other Christians) constitutes 29.0 percent. The largest Christian group is the Catholic (19.0 percent), Pentecostal/Charismatic (5.0%), Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran etc.) 5.0 percent and other Christians (1.5%) percent. Muslims make up 65.9% percent of the population, Traditionalists is 4.1 percent and other religions (0.4%). Persons with no religion accounts (0.6%) who has no religion.

Islam has the highest proportion of males (65.4%) and the highest proportion of females (66.3%). There are more females than males in Islam (66.3%). For the rest of the religious groups except Catholic males (18.5%) there are more males than females.

Table 3.6: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	107,214	100.0	52,996	100.0	54,218	100.0
No Religion	676	0.6	338	0.6	338	0.6
Catholic	20,368	19.0	9,790	18.5	10,578	19.5
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	3,745	3.5	2,062	3.9	1,683	3.1
Pentecostal/Charismatic	5,366	5.0	2,900	5.5	2,466	4.5
Other Christians	1,593	1.5	844	1.6	749	1.4
Islam	70,620	65.9	34,652	65.4	35,968	66.3
Traditionalist	4,366	4.1	2,171	4.1	2,195	4.0
Other (Specify)	480	0.4	239	0.5	241	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Population 11years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Wa Municipality is endowed with educational facilities and can be seen as an educational hub and hosts some of the finest and best Senior High Schools (SHS) in Ghana. Much is therefore expected from Wa Municipality in terms of education and literacy, for instance it has a campus of the University for Development Studies and a proliferation of SHS, both public and private.

Table 3.7 shows the population 11 years and older by literacy status. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write with understanding. The Table shows that 51,067 (65.2%) of persons aged 11 years and older are literate and 27,206 (34.8%) is not literate.

Table 3.7 shows that males 28,498(55.8%) males aged 11 years and older are literate and 9,974(36.7%) are not literate. Literate females constitute 22,569 (44.2%) and that of the non-literate (not literate) is 17,232(63.3%)

Table 3.7: Population 11 years and old by sex, age and literacy status

Age Group/Sex	None (not literate)	Literate		English only		Ghanaian language only		English and Ghanaian language		English and French		English, French and Ghanaian language	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes													
Total	27,206	51,067	100.0	17,197	33.7	1,429	2.8	31,000	60.7	133	0.3	1,308	2.6
11-14	701	7,825	100.0	3,906	49.9	359	4.6	3,501	44.7	7	0.1	52	0.7
15-19	1,523	10,976	100.0	4,174	38	301	2.7	6,215	56.6	28	0.3	258	2.4
20-24	2,868	12,865	100.0	3,194	24.8	210	1.6	8,779	68.2	63	0.5	619	4.8
25-29	3,258	6,572	100.0	1,932	29.4	151	2.3	4,362	66.4	12	0.2	115	1.7
30-34	3,057	3,957	100.0	1,199	30.3	116	2.9	2,558	64.6	7	0.2	77	1.9
35-39	3,085	2,562	100.0	880	34.3	80	3.1	1,571	61.3	4	0.2	27	1.1
40-44	2,638	1,752	100.0	552	31.5	67	3.8	1,090	62.2	2	0.1	41	2.3
45-49	2,112	1,243	100.0	405	32.6	43	3.5	756	60.8	3	0.2	36	2.9
50-54	1,652	1,166	100.0	319	27.4	22	1.9	783	67.2	2	0.2	40	3.4
55-59	1,039	745	100.0	223	29.9	23	3.1	477	64	1	0.1	21	2.8
60-64	1,328	559	100.0	129	23.1	13	2.3	410	73.3	1	0.2	6	1.1
65+	3,945	845	100.0	284	33.6	44	5.2	498	58.9	3	0.4	16	1.9
Male													
Total	9,974	28,498	100.0	8,889	31.2	730	2.6	18,021	63.2	79	0.3	779	2.7
11-14	342	3,801	100.0	1,853	48.8	195	5.1	1,732	45.6	2	0.1	19	0.5
15-19	577	5,570	100.0	2,089	37.5	161	2.9	3,165	56.8	20	0.4	135	2.4
20-24	892	7,350	100.0	1,700	23.1	119	1.6	5,165	70.3	34	0.5	332	4.5
25-29	1,042	3,798	100.0	976	25.7	63	1.7	2,662	70.1	6	0.2	91	2.4
30-34	1,031	2,344	100.0	655	27.9	50	2.1	1,579	67.4	6	0.3	54	2.3
35-39	1,114	1,624	100.0	498	30.7	43	2.6	1,065	65.6	1	0.1	17	1
40-44	1,024	1,091	100.0	321	29.4	32	2.9	705	64.6	2	0.2	31	2.8
45-49	848	767	100.0	228	29.7	23	3	484	63.1	1	0.1	31	4
50-54	683	686	100.0	177	25.8	7	1	467	68.1	2	0.3	33	4.8
55-59	440	518	100.0	147	28.4	9	1.7	340	65.6	1	0.2	21	4.1
60-64	480	414	100.0	98	23.7	6	1.4	304	73.4	1	0.2	5	1.2
65+	1,501	535	100.0	147	27.5	22	4.1	353	66	3	0.6	10	1.9

Table 3.7: Population 11 years and old by sex, age and literacy status (cont'd)

Age Group/Sex	None (not literate)	Literate		English only		Ghanaian language only		English and Ghanaian language		English and French		English, French and Ghanaian language	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female													
Total	17,232	22,569	100.0	8,308	36.8	699	3.1	12,979	57.5	54	0.2	529	2.3
11-14	359	4,024	100.0	2,053	51	164	4.1	1,769	44	5	0.1	33	0.8
15-19	946	5,406	100.0	2,085	38.6	140	2.6	3,050	56.4	8	0.1	123	2.3
20-24	1,976	5,515	100.0	1,494	27.1	91	1.7	3,614	65.5	29	0.5	287	5.2
25-29	2,216	2,774	100.0	956	34.5	88	3.2	1,700	61.3	6	0.2	24	0.9
30-34	2,026	1,613	100.0	544	33.7	66	4.1	979	60.7	1	0.1	23	1.4
35-39	1,971	938	100.0	382	40.7	37	3.9	506	53.9	3	0.3	10	1.1
40-44	1,614	661	100.0	231	34.9	35	5.3	385	58.2	-	0.0	10	1.5
45-49	1,264	476	100.0	177	37.2	20	4.2	272	57.1	2	0.4	5	1.1
50-54	969	480	100.0	142	29.6	15	3.1	316	65.8	-	0.0	7	1.5
55-59	599	227	100.0	76	33.5	14	6.2	137	60.4	-	0.0	-	0.0
60-64	848	145	100.0	31	21.4	7	4.8	106	73.1	-	0.0	1	0.7
65+	2,444	310	100.0	137	44.2	22	7.1	145	46.8	-	0.0	6	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.1 Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

Table 3.8 presents data on the educational level of the persons in the Municipality who are 3 years and older. It describes the educational characteristics of persons who attended school in the past and those currently attending.

The Table indicates that 22.2 percent of population 3 years and older have ever attended primary school. Also 18.7 percent got to the JHS/JSS level and closely followed by those who got to the SSS/SHS level (16.1%). The Table further reveals that 37.0 percent of population 3 years and older are currently attending primary school as at the census night. Those who are currently attending JSS/JHS constitute 16.1 percent, while those who are currently attending vocational/technical/commercial make up the least category (0.7%).

Table 3.8: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

Level of education	Currently attending						Attending in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	48,131	100.0	25,977	100.0	22,154	100.0	21,269	100.0	11,752	100.0	9,517	100.0
Nursery	5,355	11.1	2,791	10.7	2,564	11.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	2,329	4.8	1,175	4.5	1,154	5.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	17,813	37.0	8,863	34.1	8,950	40.4	4,731	22.2	2,247	19.1	2,484	26.1
JSS/JHS	7,730	16.1	3,909	15.0	3,821	17.2	3,967	18.7	1,915	16.3	2,052	21.6
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	2,558	12.0	1,521	12.9	1,037	10.9
SSS/SHS	4,753	9.9	2,665	10.3	2,088	9.4	3,434	16.1	1,894	16.1	1,540	16.2
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	924	4.3	634	5.4	290	3.0
Vocational/technical/ commercial	318	0.7	132	0.5	186	0.8	980	4.6	492	4.2	488	5.1
Post middle/secondary certificate	463	1.0	227	0.9	236	1.1	1,221	5.7	641	5.5	580	6.1
Tertiary	9,370	19.5	6,215	23.9	3,155	14.2	3,454	16.2	2,408	20.5	1,046	11.0

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

This Chapter focuses on data on the economic activity status of the population in Wa Municipality from the from the 2010 PHC.

This Chapter presents information on activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and sector of the Municipality, each of these is classified by age and sex. Data on economic activity and type of locality were collected from persons aged 12 years and older.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

4.2.1 Population 15 years and older by economic activity status and sex

Table 4.1 shows the population 15 years and older by economic activity status and sex. The population aged 15 years and older 69,747(65.1%) of the total population 107,214 in the Municipality.

The Table reveals that 54.8 percent of the total population 15 years and older are economically active. The economically not active (those not working and not seeking employment) is 45.2 percent. The proportion of males who are economically active is 53.7 percent and the female proportion is 55.9 percent.

From the Table, 66.6 percent of the economically not active group is in full time education. The proportion of economically not active males in full time education (77.2%) is higher than that of females (55.6%). The proportion of females who are economically not active due to home duties (household chores) is 22.7 percent and that of males is 7.0 percent. There are more females who are economically not active due to home duties. Also, the Table shows that 1.9 percent of the economically not active are disabled/sick. The proportion of females who are disabled (1.9%) exceeds that of the males (1.8%).

The employed are 91.5 percent of the economically active population. Of the employed, only 0.3 percent does voluntary work without pay and the proportion of both male and female in this category is the same (0.3%). The proportion of employed who are males (92.1%) is slightly higher than females who are employed (90.9%).

The proportion of females who have worked before and are seeking work (50.9%) is more than the proportion of males in this category (45.7%).

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	69,747	100.0	34,329	100.0	35,418	100.0
Economically active	38,239	54.8	18,423	53.7	19,816	55.9
Employed	34,984	91.5	16,963	92.1	18,021	90.9
<i>Worked</i>	33,290	95.2	16,122	95.0	17,168	95.3
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,594	4.6	797	4.7	797	4.4
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	100	0.3	44	0.3	56	0.3
Unemployed	3,255	8.5	1,460	7.9	1,795	9.1
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	1,580	48.5	667	45.7	913	50.9
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,675	51.5	793	54.3	882	49.1
Economically not active	31,508	45.2	15,906	46.3	15,602	44.1
Did home duties (household chore)	4,661	14.8	1,114	7.0	3,547	22.7
Full time education	20,969	66.6	12,287	77.2	8,682	55.6
Pensioner/retired	553	1.8	410	2.6	143	0.9
Disabled/sick	591	1.9	290	1.8	301	1.9
Too old/young	3,111	9.9	1,052	6.6	2,059	13.2
Other	1,623	5.2	753	4.7	870	5.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Table 4.2 shows the population 15 years older by sex, age and activity status. From the Table, the total population for both sexes that are employed constitute 50.2 percent, unemployed (4.7%) while economically not active forms 45.2 percent. With regards to the male total population who are employed represents 49.4 percent, unemployed (4.3%) and economically not active (46.3%). Total females that are employed are 50.9 percent, unemployed (5.1%) and economically not active (44.1%).

With regards to persons who are employed those within 40-44 year age group forms the largest proportion of (83.8%) closely followed by persons within 45-49 years age group (83.7%) and the least 15- 19 years age group (18.5%). For those who are unemployed those within the 25-29 years age groups is 8.6 percent, and persons within 20-29 years age(6.1%) while the least are persons 40-44 years (12.1 %).

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	69,747	100.0	34,984	50.2	3,255	4.7	31,508	45.2
15 - 19	12,499	100.0	2,318	18.5	254	2.0	9,927	79.4
20 - 24	15,733	100.0	4,155	26.4	952	6.1	10,626	67.5
25 - 29	9,830	100.0	5,606	57.0	844	8.6	3,380	34.4
30 - 34	7,014	100.0	5,206	74.2	385	5.5	1,423	20.3
35 - 39	5,647	100.0	4,619	81.8	255	4.5	773	13.7
40 - 44	4,390	100.0	3,679	83.8	178	4.1	533	12.1
45 - 49	3,355	100.0	2,808	83.7	115	3.4	432	12.9
50 - 54	2,818	100.0	2,285	81.1	83	2.9	450	16.0
55 - 59	1,784	100.0	1,395	78.2	54	3.0	335	18.8
60 - 64	1,887	100.0	1,099	58.2	86	4.6	702	37.2
65+	4,790	100.0	1,814	37.9	49	1.0	2,927	61.1
Male								
Total	34,329	100.0	16,963	49.4	1,460	4.3	15,906	46.3
15 - 19	6,147	100.0	1,133	18.4	97	1.6	4,917	80.0
20 - 24	8,242	100.0	1,715	20.8	406	4.9	6,121	74.3
25 - 29	4,840	100.0	2,540	52.5	385	8.0	1,915	39.6
30 - 34	3,375	100.0	2,472	73.2	188	5.6	715	21.2
35 - 39	2,738	100.0	2,314	84.5	117	4.3	307	11.2
40 - 44	2,115	100.0	1,851	87.5	80	3.8	184	8.7
45 - 49	1,615	100.0	1,429	88.5	57	3.5	129	8.0
50 - 54	1,369	100.0	1,182	86.3	41	3.0	146	10.7
55 - 59	958	100.0	812	84.8	31	3.2	115	12.0
60 - 64	894	100.0	559	62.5	37	4.1	298	33.3
65+	2,036	100.0	956	47.0	21	1.0	1,059	52.0
Female								
Total	35,418	100.0	18,021	50.9	1,795	5.1	15,602	44.1
15 - 19	6,352	100.0	1,185	18.7	157	2.5	5,010	78.9
20 - 24	7,491	100.0	2,440	32.6	546	7.3	4,505	60.1
25 - 29	4,990	100.0	3,066	61.4	459	9.2	1,465	29.4
30 - 34	3,639	100.0	2,734	75.1	197	5.4	708	19.5
35 - 39	2,909	100.0	2,305	79.2	138	4.7	466	16.0
40 - 44	2,275	100.0	1,828	80.4	98	4.3	349	15.3
45 - 49	1,740	100.0	1,379	79.3	58	3.3	303	17.4
50 - 54	1,449	100.0	1,103	76.1	42	2.9	304	21.0
55 - 59	826	100.0	583	70.6	23	2.8	220	26.6
60 - 64	993	100.0	540	54.4	49	4.9	404	40.7
65+	2,754	100.0	858	31.2	28	1.0	1,868	67.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 gives information on the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. From the Table, skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery employed the largest (29.3%) of the employed population. Service and sales comes next with those who are employs 25.7 percent. Craft and related trades also take 18.5 percent. Others are managers (2.5%), professionals (8.5%) and technicians and associate professionals (2.2%).

The proportion of males in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery (32.3%) is higher than the proportion of females in the same category (26.4%). However, for the service and sales

workers group, the proportion of females is 36.5 percent which far exceeds that of the males (14.2%). This may be due to the low educational levels of females that make them go into petty trading, hairdressing, tailoring and other service occupations. Other occupations employ the least proportion of both males (0.3%) and none for females.

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	34,984	100.0	16,963	100.0	18,021	100.0
Managers	876	2.5	575	3.4	301	1.7
Professionals	2,989	8.5	1,833	10.8	1,156	6.4
Technicians and associate professionals	769	2.2	566	3.3	203	1.1
Clerical support workers	657	1.9	336	2.0	321	1.8
Service and sales workers	8,997	25.7	2,414	14.2	6,583	36.5
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	10,233	29.3	5,481	32.3	4,752	26.4
Craft and related trades workers	6,468	18.5	3,130	18.5	3,338	18.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,473	4.2	1,353	8.0	120	0.7
Elementary occupations	2,471	7.1	1,232	7.3	1,239	6.9
Other occupations	51	0.1	43	0.3	8	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

The types of industry and sex of employed population 15 years and older is shown in Table 4.4. The Table shows that larger (30.2%) of the population are in agriculture, forestry and fishing. Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles has 20.6 percent, the manufacturing industry has 12.5 percent, while education takes 7.3 percent of the employed. Accommodation and food service activities have 5.3 percent. The proportion of males in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry (33.0%) is more than that of the females (27.7%). On the other hand the female proportion in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (25.9%) is far more than that of the males (15.0%). The manufacturing industry employs 8.7 percent of males and 16.1 percent of females. The industry which employs the least is the real estate industry and Activities of extraterritorial organizations.

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	34,984	100.0	16,963	100.0	18,021	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	10,578	30.2	5,595	33.0	4,983	27.7
Mining and quarrying	309	0.9	181	1.1	128	0.7
Manufacturing	4,380	12.5	1,477	8.7	2,903	16.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	79	0.2	73	0.4	6	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	97	0.3	56	0.3	41	0.2
Construction	1,584	4.5	1,462	8.6	122	0.7
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7,217	20.6	2,551	15.0	4,666	25.9
Transportation and storage	1,176	3.4	1,116	6.6	60	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	1,839	5.3	173	1.0	1,666	9.2
Information and communication	143	0.4	113	0.7	30	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	217	0.6	141	0.8	76	0.4
Real estate activities	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	405	1.2	199	1.2	206	1.1
Administrative and support service activities	325	0.9	240	1.4	85	0.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,180	3.4	860	5.1	320	1.8
Education	2,565	7.3	1,564	9.2	1,001	5.6
Human health and social work activities	703	2.0	269	1.6	434	2.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	193	0.6	153	0.9	40	0.2
Other service activities	1,655	4.7	606	3.6	1,049	5.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	327	0.9	124	0.7	203	1.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	8	0.0	6	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 shows the population of persons 15 years and older by their employment status and sex. From the Table 53.1 percent of the employed are self-employed (without employees) and this forms the highest proportion for both sexes. Also, 22.1 percent are employees, 12.4 percent are “contributing family workers,” while 5.0 percent are self-employed with employee(s) and the least proportion being domestic employee (house help) (0.5%).

The proportion that is self-employed (without employees) for the female (57.9%) far outweighs that of the males (48.0%). The proportion of females who are “contributing family workers” (15.4%) also exceeds that of males (9.1%). On the contrary, while 30.1 percent of the employed males are employees, only 14.6 percent of the employed females are employees.

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	34,984	100.0	16,963	100.0	18,021	100.0
Employee	7,733	22.1	5,107	30.1	2,626	14.6
Self-employed without employee(s)	18,572	53.1	8,134	48.0	10,438	57.9
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,741	5.0	962	5.7	779	4.3
Casual worker	735	2.1	487	2.9	248	1.4
Contributing family worker	4,325	12.4	1,542	9.1	2,783	15.4
Apprentice	1,631	4.7	588	3.5	1,043	5.8
Domestic employee (House help)	181	0.5	101	0.6	80	0.4
Other	66	0.2	42	0.2	24	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 indicates that there are a higher proportion of employed males (18.5%) than that of the females (10.0%) in the public sector. Both proportions (for male and female in the public sector) are higher than those in the private formal sector male (6.6%) and female (3.5%). The Table also shows that the proportion of females employed (86.0%) in the private informal sector exceeds that of the males (73.8%). On the whole, there are more males in the formal sector and more females in the informal sector. This may be explained by the lower educational level of females than males.

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	34,984	100.0	16,963	100.0	18,021	100.0
Public (Government)	4,947	14.1	3,138	18.5	1,809	10.0
Private Formal	1,749	5.0	1,116	6.6	633	3.5
Private Informal	28,016	80.1	12,522	73.8	15,494	86.0
Semi-Public/Parastatal	60	0.2	48	0.3	12	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	192	0.5	123	0.7	69	0.4
Other International Organisations	20	0.1	16	0.1	4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) development has seen significant growth over the past years. It has brought about a positive transformation in the socio economic development of the country. For the first time in Ghana, the 2010 Population and Housing Census gathered data on access to and use of ICT by individuals and households. This Chapter presents information on ownership and access to mobile phones, desktop or laptop computers by individuals or households, the use of internet facility either at home, internet café and mobile phones ownership.

In view of this, a module is included in the 2010 Population and Housing Census on ownership and use of ICT facilities. This Chapter seeks to analyse ownership of mobile phones, the use of internet, household ownership of fixed telephone lines and household ownership of desktop or laptop computers.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Ownership of mobile phones has become paramount for diffusion of communication in the world (as explained also by Ayensu, 2003). Ghana has benefited from this global diffusion of mobile telecommunication. The author explained further that in 2003, mobile phones became the primary mode of communication of social and business activities for the majority of Ghanaians.

The Table 5.1 shows the analysis of the population 12 years and older who owned mobile phones in the Wa Municipality. From the Table, it reveals that out of the total population of 76,378 aged 12 years and older, 48.0 percent of them owned mobile phones. Males population that own mobile phones is 27.1 percent and females 20.5 percent. While male population that use internet facility represents 9.1 percent and females 4.3 percent.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	76,378	100	36,631	48.0	10,207	13.4
Male	37,569	49.2	20,981	27.5	6,951	9.1
Female	38,809	50.8	15,650	20.5	3,256	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

The usage of internet facility has become very crucial for students, researchers, businessmen, workers and a whole lot of people for various reasons. In view of this, the 2010 Population and Housing Census captured the use of internet facility in Ghana. From the results from Table 5.1, Wa Municipality accounts for 10,207 which represent 13.4 percent of the

population 12 years and older who use internet facility. The proportion of males (9.1%) among users of the internet facility in Wa Municipality is more than females (4.3%).

5.4 Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

Despite the widespread use of mobile phones in our various homes some households continue to maintain fixed telephone lines. Table 5.2 indicates that 454 households out of the total number 18,891 of households living in the Wa Municipality have fixed telephones lines. Male headed households' proportion of fixed telephone lines (2.5%) compared to their female counterparts (24.2%).

5.5 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Household ownership of desktop or laptop computers is useful for assessing and processing information for educational, social and business purposes and they go a long way to help members of the households. In Wa Municipality, 12.9 percent of 18,891 households had a desktop or laptop in their various homes (Table 5.2).

The Table also shows that 13.9 percent of all households that had desktops or laptops are males headed households. This reflects the general cultural practice of household composition in which males are mostly the head of the households while females headed households who own desktop/laptops computers represents 10.2 percent.

Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers, fixed telephone lines and sex of head

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	18,891	100	2,431	12.9	454	2.4
Male	13,618	72.1	1,894	13.9	344	2.5
Female	5,273	27.9	537	10.2	110	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Disability issues have raised national concern in recent years with civil society calling on government and individuals to recognize the rights and freedom of persons with disabilities. District/Municipal Assemblies have been encouraged to promote the rights and active participation in the planning process and policy formulation.

The Population and Housing Census conducted in 2010 was the first of its kind to include persons with disability in the questionnaire process and this Chapter gives data and information on the socio-demographic characteristics of persons with disabilities in the Wa Municipality.

6.2 Population with Disability

From Table 6.1, it is shown that 2.6 percent out the total population of Wa Municipality (107,214) are with disability. It is observed that the number of persons with disabilities is proportionally distributed across the sexes.

Table 6.1: Population, disability and sex

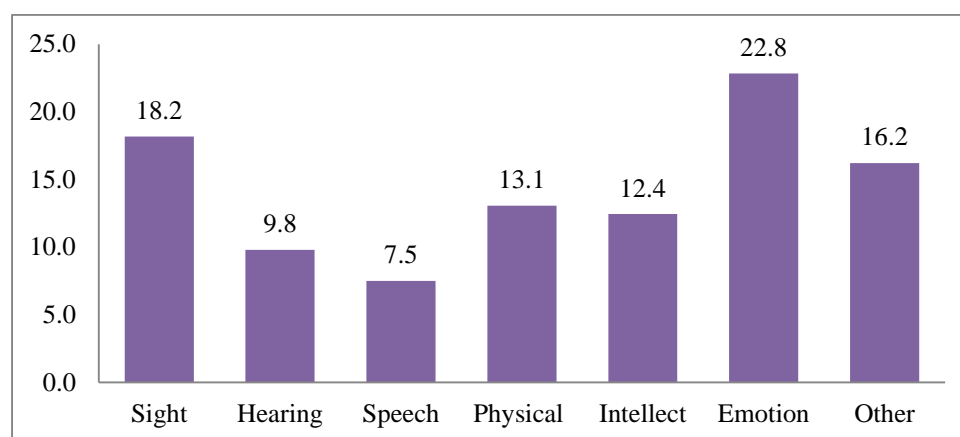
Population	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	107,214	100.0	52,996	100.0	54,218	100.0
No disability	104,426	97.4	51,615	97.4	52,811	97.4
With a disability	2,788	2.6	1,381	2.6	1,407	2.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of Disability

Figure 6.1 presents population with disability is classified into sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, emotion and other disabilities. The figure reveals that 22.8 percent of the population with disability are emotionally challenge sand this constitutes the largest. Disability in speech is the lowest proportion (7.5%) of persons with disability.

Figure 6.1: Type of disability



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Distribution by Type of Locality

The distribution of persons with various types of disability is classified by urban and rural as presented in Table 6.2. The most common type of disability differs between the urban and the rural population with disability. For instance, among the urban population with disability, the proportion of persons with emotional disability was the highest (34.1%), while in the rural is sight disability (29.1%).

This difference comes about as a result of the sex differential in the type of disability that was the largest in the rural compared to the urban. For instance, among the males that are with disability, emotional disability was the largest type in both the urban (32.2%) and rural areas (33.3%).

The Table also shows that among both sexes, rural disability was higher in all the various forms except speech (11.1%), while emotion was the highest among urban disabilities. Table 6.2 is drawn out of Table 6.3.

Table 6.2: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex in percentage

Types of Disability	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Sight	23.4	29.1	24.6	28.1	22.4	30.3
Hearing	12.8	15.4	11.9	12.8	13.6	18.2
Speech	10.1	11.1	9	11.5	11.2	10.6
Physical	15.1	24.9	15.3	23.8	14.8	26
Intellect	19.9	11.3	20.3	10.8	19.6	11.8
Emotion	34.1	26.4	32.2	33.3	35.9	19.1
Other	25.7	15.3	25.5	13.7	25.9	17

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.2 Population with disability

Table 6.3 presents population with disability for the Municipality by sex and type of locality. The Table shows that there are 2,788 persons with some form of disability, which constitute about 2.6 percent of the Municipality population. The various forms or types of disability identified in the Municipality are sight, hearing, speech, and physical. The others include intellectual, emotional and other not specified. On the other hand, emotional (0.8%) is the

commonest disability followed by sight (0.7%) with high preponderance of population with disability in urban areas (1.8%) than in rural areas (0.8%).

Table 6.3: Population by type of locality disability type and sex

Disability Type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	107,214	100.0	52,996	100.0	54,218	100.0
No disability	104,426	97.4	51,615	97.4	52,811	97.4
With a disability	2,788	2.6	1,381	2.6	1,407	2.6
Sight	703	0.7	355	0.7	348	0.6
Hearing	379	0.4	168	0.3	211	0.4
Speech	290	0.3	135	0.3	155	0.3
Physical	505	0.5	249	0.5	256	0.5
Intellectual	481	0.4	238	0.4	243	0.4
Emotional	883	0.8	449	0.8	434	0.8
Other	627	0.6	300	0.6	327	0.6
Urban						
Total	71,051	66.3	35,085	66.2	35,966	66.3
No disability	69,131	64.5	34,149	64.4	34,982	64.5
With a disability	1,920	1.8	936	1.8	984	1.8
Sight	450	0.4	230	0.4	220	0.4
Hearing	245	0.2	111	0.2	134	0.2
Speech	194	0.2	84	0.2	110	0.2
Physical	289	0.3	143	0.3	146	0.3
Intellectual	383	0.4	190	0.4	193	0.4
Emotional	654	0.6	301	0.6	353	0.7
Other	494	0.5	239	0.5	255	0.5
Rural						
Total	36,163	33.7	17,911	33.8	18,252	33.7
No disability	35,295	32.9	17,466	33.0	17,829	32.9
With a disability	868	0.8	445	0.8	423	0.8
Sight	253	0.2	125	0.2	128	0.2
Hearing	134	0.1	57	0.1	77	0.1
Speech	96	0.1	51	0.1	45	0.1
Physical	216	0.2	106	0.2	110	0.2
Intellectual	98	0.1	48	0.1	50	0.1
Emotional	229	0.2	148	0.3	81	0.1
Other	133	0.1	61	0.1	72	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Activity

The economic activity status among the population with disability 15 years and older classified by sex is discussed in Table 6.4. It is observed that 47.8 percent of the employed, 3.2 percent are unemployed and economically not active 49.0 percent population in the Wa Municipality are with disability. Among the male population, it is revealed that those employed (50.0%), unemployed (3.9%) and those economically not active (46.1%). With regards to the female population with disabilities those employed accounts for (45.7%), unemployed (2.5%) and economically not active (51.8%).

Table 6.4: 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	69,747	100.0	34,984	50.2	3,255	4.7	31,508	45.2
Without disability	67,696	100.0	34,003	50.2	3,189	4.7	30,504	45.1
With disability	2,051	100.0	981	47.8	66	3.2	1,004	49.0
Sight	576	100.0	238	41.3	11	1.9	327	56.8
Hearing	258	100.0	111	43.0	6	2.3	141	54.7
Speech	215	100.0	93	43.3	8	3.7	114	53.0
Physical	419	100.0	210	50.1	17	4.1	192	45.8
Intellect	321	100.0	121	37.7	11	3.4	189	58.9
Emotion	608	100.0	330	54.3	21	3.5	257	42.3
Other	433	100.0	209	48.3	23	5.3	201	46.4
Male								
Total	34,329	100.0	16,963	49.4	1,460	4.3	15,906	46.3
Without disability	33,315	100.0	16,456	49.4	1,420	4.3	15,439	46.3
With disability	1,014	100.0	507	50.0	40	3.9	467	46.1
Sight	290	100.0	128	44.1	6	2.1	156	53.8
Hearing	103	100.0	51	49.5	4	3.9	48	46.6
Speech	104	100.0	48	46.2	6	5.8	50	48.1
Physical	204	100.0	105	51.5	12	5.9	87	42.6
Intellect	161	100.0	61	37.9	8	5.0	92	57.1
Emotion	319	100.0	191	59.9	13	4.1	115	36.1
Other	213	100.0	95	44.6	11	5.2	107	50.2
Female								
Total	35,418	100.0	18,021	50.9	1,795	5.1	15,602	44.1
Without disability	34,381	100.0	17,547	51.0	1,769	5.1	15,065	43.8
With disability	1,037	100.0	474	45.7	26	2.5	537	51.8
Sight	286	100.0	110	38.5	5	1.7	171	59.8
Hearing	155	100.0	60	38.7	2	1.3	93	60.0
Speech	111	100.0	45	40.5	2	1.8	64	57.7
Physical	215	100.0	105	48.8	5	2.3	105	48.8
Intellect	160	100.0	60	37.5	3	1.9	97	60.6
Emotion	289	100.0	139	48.1	8	2.8	142	49.1
Other	220	100.0	114	51.8	12	5.5	94	42.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

This section looks at the population 3 years and older who are with disability by level of education. From the Table, 1,118 of population which represents 41.9 percent aged 3 years and older with disability in Wa Municipality had never attended school, those with pre-school level accounts for 5.9 percent, basic school represents 36.1 percent and those in senior high/Higher accounts for 16.1 percent. On the basis of sex segregation reveals that male population with disability who have never attended school is 35.7 percent, those with pre-school education accounts for 6.1 percent, basic education (38.4%) and those with senior high/higher represents 19.8 percent.

Female population with disability shows that persons who have never attended school is 47.9 percent, pre-school (5.7%), basic education accounts for 36.5 percent and for persons with senior high/ higher represents 12.5 percent.

Table 6.5: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Sex/Disability type	Educational level attained									
	Total		Never attended		Pre-school		Basic		Senior High/Higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	99,486	100.0	30,086	30.2	7,684	7.7	36,799	37.0	24,917	25.0
No disability	96,816	100.0	28,968	29.9	7,527	7.8	35,834	37.0	24,487	25.3
With a disability	2,670	100.0	1,118	41.9	157	5.9	965	36.1	430	16.1
Sight	684	100.0	322	47.1	32	4.7	239	34.9	91	13.3
Hearing	370	100.0	151	40.8	25	6.8	157	42.4	37	10.0
Speech	283	100.0	124	43.8	14	4.9	100	35.3	45	15.9
Physical	491	100.0	278	56.6	14	2.9	123	25.1	76	15.5
Intellectual	446	100.0	192	43.0	22	4.9	167	37.4	65	14.6
Emotional	824	100.0	323	39.2	55	6.7	299	36.3	147	17.8
Other	580	100.0	196	33.8	38	6.6	210	36.2	136	23.4
Male										
Total	49,110	100.0	11,381	23.2	3,966	8.1	18,455	37.6	15,308	31.2
No disability	47,789	100.0	10,909	22.8	3,886	8.1	17,948	37.6	15,046	31.5
With a disability	1,321	100.0	472	35.7	80	6.1	507	38.4	262	19.8
Sight	344	100.0	133	38.7	17	4.9	139	40.4	55	16.0
Hearing	163	100.0	53	32.5	12	7.4	84	51.5	14	8.6
Speech	132	100.0	49	37.1	4	3.0	54	40.9	25	18.9
Physical	242	100.0	121	50.0	7	2.9	65	26.9	49	20.2
Intellectual	223	100.0	87	39.0	10	4.5	90	40.4	36	16.1
Emotional	421	100.0	157	37.3	27	6.4	153	36.3	84	20.0
Other	276	100.0	77	27.9	18	6.5	91	33.0	90	32.6

Table 6.5: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (Cont'd)

Sex/Disability type	Educational level attained									
	Total		Never attended		Pre-school		Basic		Senior High/Higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female										
Total	50,376	100.0	18,705	37.1	3,718	7.4	18,344	36.4	9,609	19.1
No disability	49,027	100.0	18,059	36.8	3,641	7.4	17,886	36.5	9,441	19.3
With a disability	1,349	100.0	646	47.9	77	5.7	458	34.0	168	12.5
Sight	340	100.0	189	55.6	15	4.4	100	29.4	36	10.6
Hearing	207	100.0	98	47.3	13	6.3	73	35.3	23	11.1
Speech	151	100.0	75	49.7	10	6.6	46	30.5	20	13.2
Physical	249	100.0	157	63.1	7	2.8	58	23.3	27	10.8
Intellectual	223	100.0	105	47.1	12	5.4	77	34.5	29	13.0
Emotional	403	100.0	166	41.2	28	6.9	146	36.2	63	15.6
Other	304	100.0	119	39.1	20	6.6	119	39.1	46	15.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is the backbone of the economy of the country. It employs most of our working population and has contributed a lot to the development of the country. The economy of the Upper West Region is predominantly agrarian, with people engaged in the cultivation of food crops such as millet, sorghum and maize, yams, groundnuts and beans and rearing of animals.

Wa Municipality is not exceptional in the engagement of agricultural activities although, recently, the population engaged in agriculture has declined. Agriculture still remains one of the main activities in the Municipality. This Chapter looks at the type of agricultural activities households under take in their respective localities and the type of farming activities practised.

From Table 7.1 households population involved in agriculture activities in the Wa Municipality in the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 5,841 that account for 30.9 percent of the total population. The households who are not in agriculture also constitute 13,050 that also represent 69.1 percent.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agriculture activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	18,891	100.0	13,541	100.0	5,350	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	5,841	30.9	2,751	20.3	3,090	57.8
Households not engaged in Agriculture	13,050	69.1	10,790	79.7	2,260	42.2
Crop farming	4,844	82.9	2,040	74.2	2,804	90.7
Tree planting	217	3.7	133	4.8	84	2.7
Livestock rearing	2,835	48.5	1,393	50.6	1,442	46.7
Fish farming	8	0.1	8	0.3	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Livestock, other animals reared and Keepers

Livestock rearing is the second most important farming activity in Wa Municipality. From Table 7.2 it shows the types of livestock reared in Wa Municipality and the numbers. The top three ruminants found on the Table are goats (27.9%), cattle (11.9%) and sheep (10.7%).

In the bird category, chicken (29.5%) is first in terms of percentage, guinea fowl (10.3%), duck (1.7%) and dove (1.6%). Among the non-traditional livestock, rabbit and grass-cutter are (0.3%) each.

Among the keepers for the animals, it is realised from the Table that the keepers for goat is in the majority (34.0%), chicken (27.3%), sheep (11.9%), cattle (10.4), and guinea fowl (8.2%).

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Live stock	Number of Animals		Number of keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	85,711	100	5,336	100	16.1
Beehives	179	0.2	5	0.1	35.8
Cattle	10,222	11.9	553	10.4	18.5
Chicken	25,303	29.5	1,459	27.3	17.3
Dove	1,394	1.6	25	0.5	55.8
Duck	1,470	1.7	75	1.4	19.6
Goat	23,916	27.9	1,806	34	13.2
Grass-cutter	252	0.3	16	0.3	15.8
Guinea fowl	8,783	10.3	439	8.2	20.1
Ostrich	0	0	0	0	0
Pig	4,275	5	248	4.6	17.2
Rabbit	254	0.3	19	0.4	13.4
Sheep	9,209	10.7	635	11.9	14.5
Silk worm	23	0	2	0	11.5
Snail	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	298	0.3	30	0.6	9.9
Other (specify)	133	0.2	12	0.2	11.1
Fish farming	0	0	12	0	0
Inland fishing	0	0	0	0	0
Marine fishing	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Data collected on housing provides understanding on aspects of housing and housing conditions that enable development experts and planners make evidence-informed decisions on housing policies and interventions.

This Chapter presents information on housing and housing conditions in the Wa Municipality. The data cover housing stock and types of houses, ownership, household room occupancy and housing conditions with particular reference to water and sanitation as well as information on cooking space and household energy sources.

8.2 Housing Stock

This section examines the housing stock and the total household population at the country level, the Upper West Region and Wa Municipality goes further to analyse the housing stock in the rural and urban areas.

The Upper West Region's total household population (688,333) reside in 82,293 houses with 110,174 households. Average household per house for the Region is 1.3, lower than that of the country (1.6), while the population per house (8.4) and average household size (6.2).

With Wa Municipality, the total household population of 102,264 live in 9,592 houses and number of households account for 18,891. The average households per house (2.0) and the population per house (10.7) in Wa Municipality are higher than the Region's figures. However, the average household size of 5.4 is lower than the region's (6.2).

Furthermore, average household size for the urban part of the Wa Municipality is 5.0 while in the rural areas 6.4. The situations with the average households per house (1.4) and population per house (9.0) in the rural areas in the Municipality are better than urban localities which account for 2.3 for average households per house and 11.8 for population per house.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	702,110	107,214	71,051	36,163
Total household population	24,076,327	688,333	102,264	68,203	34,061
Number of houses	3,392,745	82,293	9,592	5,794	3,798
Number of households	5,467,054	110,174	18,891	13,541	5,350
Average households per house	1.6	1.3	2.0	2.3	1.4
Population per house*	7.1	8.4	10.7	11.8	9.0
Average household size	4.4	6.2	5.4	5.0	6.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

8.3.1 Ownership status of dwelling units

Table 8.2 shows ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality. The proportion of houses owned by household member in the Wa Municipality is 55.4 percent; other private individual with 26.6 percent. The least is owned by other private employer and other private agency (0.8%) each.

With regards to headship ownership by sex, the Table reveals that in the male headed accounts the highest (58.3%) proportion of the houses were owned by household member and the same with female headed household (47.9%). The second highest for both male headed and female headed is other private individual accounts for 25.0 and 30.5 percent respectively. The least own houses for male headed household is private employer (0.7%) while for female headed household, other private agency is the least with 0.7 percent.

In both urban and rural areas of the Wa Municipality it is indicated from the Table that a higher proportion of the houses are owned by household members and the second highest also follow the same pattern as ownership by other private individuals. The striking feature in the rural ownership status is that about three-quarters (74.7%) of the houses are owned by household members.

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

Ownership status	Total		District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	110,174	18,891	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	91,264	10,463	55.4	58.3	47.9	47.8	74.7
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	608	166	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.4
Relative not a household member	851,630	5,362	2,030	10.7	9.5	14.0	13.1	4.8
Other private individual	1,439,021	9,534	5,016	26.6	25.0	30.5	31.8	13.3
Private employer	83,610	353	157	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.4
Other private agency	21,123	273	147	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.8
Public/Government ownership	118,804	2,410	676	3.6	3.7	3.3	4.0	2.6
Other	24,000	370	236	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.9	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Type of dwelling unit

Table 8.3 shows the various types of dwellings that are in the country, Upper West and Wa Municipality. Rooms in the compound houses are the most common type of dwelling unit occupied by households and constitutes more than half (58.3%) of all dwellings in the Wa Municipality. Separate house is the second highest dwelling unit occupied by households in the Municipality which accounts for 23.0 percent. The least occupied dwelling unit is improvised home (kiosk/container, etc.). The same pattern emerges in the male headed and female headed households. The proportion of female headed households who occupy rooms in compound houses is higher (60.0%) than male headed households (57.6%).

The Table further shows that although rooms in compound houses are the most occupied in both urban and rural localities, the urban percentage (65.3) is higher than the rural (40.6). Conversely, the proportion of separate houses is higher in the rural areas (37.4%) than the urban localities (17.3%).

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

Type of dwelling	Total		District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	110,174	18,891	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	33,704	4,339	23.0	23.8	20.7	17.3	37.4
Semi-detached house	391,548	9,993	1,929	10.2	9.9	11.0	9.6	11.7
Flat/Apartment	256,355	1,400	552	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.3	2.0
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	58,161	11,010	58.3	57.6	60.0	65.3	40.6
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	3,715	356	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.7	2.4
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	1,853	216	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.3	3.4
Tent	10,343	283	48	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Improvised home (kiosk/container, etc.)	90,934	39	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	261	92	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	611	261	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	0.6
Other	9,846	154	80	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Types of construction materials for outer wall

Table 8.4 shows the main construction materials for the outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality. The type of materials for outer wall of the dwelling unit most used in the Wa Municipality is cement blocks/concrete (59.9%), mud brick/earth (35.7%). The least construction material used for outer wall of dwelling units is bamboo and palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia each account less than one percent (0.1%).

Similarly, the most common construction material used for outer wall of the dwelling units in the urban areas of the Wa Municipality is cement blocks/concrete (70.1%). The second used construction material for outer walls is mud brick/earth (24.8%) and the least construction material used is bamboo and palm leaf/thatch (grass) and raffia. Conversely, mud brick/earth account 62.4 percent as the most widely construction material used for the outer wall in the rural areas of Wa Municipality, followed by cement blocks/concrete and the least are burnt bricks, stone, bamboo and palm leaf/thatch with each representing 0.1 percent

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

Material for Outer wall	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	118,292	19,597	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	88,739	6,990	35.7	24.8	62.4
Wood	200,594	883	101	0.5	0.5	0.6
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	568	156	0.8	1.0	0.4
Stone	11,330	230	38	0.2	0.2	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	408	76	0.4	0.5	0.1
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	24,924	11,741	59.9	70.1	34.8
Landcrete	104,270	1,159	406	2.1	2.5	0.9
Bamboo	8,206	87	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	888	13	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	39,206	406	54	0.3	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Types of construction material for flooring of dwelling units

Table 8.5 shows the types of construction materials used for flooring of dwelling units by type of locality. In Wa Municipality, the two main materials (i.e. cement/concrete and earth/mud) are used for construction of the floor of most dwelling units. Cement/concrete accounts for 89.7 percent of the materials use for the floor of the dwelling units with 6.8 percent of earth/mud as the second most widely use material.

However, in the urban areas, cement/concrete accounts for 92.3 percent as the main material use for the floor of the dwelling and this figure is higher than the municipal figure (89.7%) and the rural figure (83.0%) is cement/concrete. Earth/mud accounts for 3.8 percent for urban areas and 14.2 percent for rural area as the second most widely use material for flooring.

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

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	110,174	18,891	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	42,447	1,278	6.8	3.8	14.2
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	65,714	16,939	89.7	92.3	83.0
Stone	32,817	310	60	0.3	0.3	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	67	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	8	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	176	109	0.6	0.7	0.1
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/ marble tiles	88,500	700	251	1.3	1.5	0.9
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	238	185	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other	15,567	514	52	0.3	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Construction material for roofing of dwelling units

Table 8.6 shows that the main material use for roofing is metal sheet. Metal sheet accounts for 91.7 percent in the Municipality, 93.1 percent in the urban areas and 88.1 percent in the rural areas. The second most widely used material for roofing in both the entire Municipality (2.2%) and rural areas accounts (6.4%), for mud/mud bricks/earth, while in the urban localities, thatch/palm leaf or raffia (1.7%) is the second most widely use material.

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

Main roofing material	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	118,292	19,597	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	14,910	425	2.2	0.5	6.4
Wood	45,547	1,399	135	0.7	0.4	1.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	91,046	17,971	91.7	93.1	88.1
Slate/asbestos	759,039	245	93	0.5	0.6	0.1
Cement/concrete	141,072	717	250	1.3	1.6	0.5
Roofing tile	31,456	362	189	1.0	1.3	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	283	46	0.2	0.2	0.3
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	8,394	361	1.8	1.7	2.2
Other	35,935	936	127	0.6	0.6	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling units. The number of sleeping rooms provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Crowded rooms have health implications such as disturbed sleep and the spread of infectious diseases. From Table 8.7, it is observed that single room occupancy for household size of one is 85.0 percent. . It further shows that as the household size increases from two to ten and more people living in one room declines at an increasing rate. For instance, as household size increases from one to ten and more, the proportion of households living in one room decreased from 85.0 percent to 4.2 percent.

Conversely, the trend for room occupancy of households living in five rooms to nine rooms or more is opposite of those living in one room in the Municipality. That is as the household size increases in this category, the proportion of households living in five rooms to nine and more increases at a decreasing rate. For instance, as household size increases from one to ten more, the proportion of households living in five rooms increased from 0.8 percent to 13.3 percent.

However, the behaviour of households living in two rooms and four rooms is different from what has been described above. With this category of households, as households size increases, the proportion of households living in two rooms and four rooms increases to some point and starts to decline as household size increases further. For instance, the proportion of household living in two rooms increases from 8.7 percent to 33.3 percent as household size increases from one to six, then it start experiencing a decline when household size increase from seven to ten plus. On the other hand, households who live in two rooms has an unpredicted behaviour which according to Table 8.7 shows repeated increasing and decreasing in proportion as household size increases.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
	Number	Percent									
Total	18,891	100.0	38.1	22.7	14.4	9.2	5.2	3.6	2.3	1.5	3.1
1	2,321	100.0	85.0	8.7	3.0	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3
2	2,400	100.0	72.3	17.7	5.1	2.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
3	2,186	100.0	56.8	26.2	9.8	3.7	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6
4	2,265	100.0	42.2	32.5	12.4	6.2	2.7	1.6	1.0	0.4	1.1
5	1,988	100.0	27.5	35.2	19.0	8.7	3.7	2.7	1.1	0.8	1.5
6	1,824	100.0	18.5	33.3	21.7	13.0	6.4	3.8	1.0	0.7	1.5
7	1,330	100.0	11.7	28.3	25.1	15.3	7.9	4.9	3.3	1.2	2.3
8	1,106	100.0	9.9	22.7	24.1	17.4	9.4	6.9	3.4	2.6	3.6
9	775	100.0	3.6	17.4	27.1	19.5	13.0	7.4	4.5	3.2	4.3
10+	2,696	100.0	4.2	10.2	16.5	17.4	13.3	10.9	7.7	5.8	14.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Main source of lighting of dwelling units

Table 8.8 focuses on the main source of lighting of dwelling units by type of locality in the Municipality. Electricity (mains) is the highest source of lighting (72.1%), flashlight/torch (15.1%) and kerosene lamps (10.9%). The use of crop residue and firewood represent the least percentage (0.1%).

In the urban areas, electricity (mains) is the highest proportion (81.5%) for the main source of lighting of dwelling units. Flashlight/torch represents the second highest source of lighting in the Municipality. Firewood and crop residue accounts for the least source upon which dwelling units rely for lighting. The rural areas accounts for a proportion of 48.4 percent reliance on electricity (mains) of the dwelling for lighting. The establishment of the Wa Campus of the University for Development Studies (UDS) has contributed to the rapid development of the Municipality. In light of this, many suburbs and surrounding rural areas which hitherto are not connected to the national grid have been connected. This may be accountable for the majority of rural areas relying on electricity (mains) in the Municipality. That notwithstanding, there is still a significant proportion of the rural dwellings relying on flashlight/torch (31.5%) and kerosene lamp (18.4%) as development is an on-going process.

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

Main source of light	District					
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	110,174	18,891	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	34,044	13,622	72.1	81.5	48.4
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	613	134	0.7	0.8	0.6
Kerosene lamp	971,807	21,455	2,050	10.9	7.9	18.4
Gas lamp	9,378	303	39	0.2	0.2	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	804	37	0.2	0.2	0.2
Candle	41,214	333	64	0.3	0.4	0.2
Flashlight/torch	858,651	49,606	2,847	15.1	8.6	31.5
Firewood	13,241	1,332	23	0.1	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	361	20	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	11,739	1,323	55	0.3	0.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Firewood, crop residue and other not specified sources of light are the least proportions. This is a good indication in trying to arrest the issue of desertification and improve afforestation in the Municipality.

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel and cooking space by households

Table 8.9 shows that sources of cooking fuel for households in the Municipality are charcoal (55.2%) and wood (22.9%). Gas is (16.3%) the third most used cooking fuel in the Municipality. Animal waste use as cooking fuel is insignificant in the region and in both urban and rural areas. Non-cooking households in the Region constitutes 3.4 percent.

The use of charcoal is high in urban areas (65.7%) than in the rural areas (28.9%). The use of wood is however high in rural areas (56.2%) than urban areas (9.8%). The proportion of dwellings using gas in both the urban and rural areas is 18.4 and 11.0 percent respectively. The low proportion of the dwellings using gas as a source of cooking fuel is a major worry if authorities are to achieve results in the fight against desertification and/or to encourage afforestation.

Again, Table 8.9 shows that most households use veranda in the house for cooking (43.1%). A low proportion (4.7%) of households does not have cooking space. A significant proportion (22.3%) used a room exclusively for cooking. The use of separate room for exclusive use of household is high in rural areas (38.5%) than urban areas (15.8%). Veranda is use more in urban areas (50.4%) than rural areas (24.5%) for cooking.

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

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total		District			
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	18,891	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	2,269	644	3.4	3.8	2.3
Wood	2,197,083	80,916	4,334	22.9	9.8	56.2
Gas	996,518	4,553	3,083	16.3	18.4	11.0
Electricity	29,794	400	137	0.7	0.8	0.6
Kerosene	29,868	278	152	0.8	1.0	0.3
Charcoal	1,844,290	20,921	10,436	55.2	65.7	28.9
Crop residue	45,292	720	51	0.3	0.2	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	63	35	0.2	0.2	0.2
Animal waste	2,332	20	8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	34	11	0.1	0.1	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	18,891	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	4,511	881	4.7	4.9	4.0
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	46,063	4,204	22.3	15.8	38.5
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	2,849	381	2.0	1.9	2.3
Enclosure without roof	117,614	1,967	217	1.1	0.6	2.5
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	1,440	103	0.5	0.6	0.5
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	1,190	581	3.1	3.5	2.0
Verandah	1,173,946	19,012	8,142	43.1	50.4	24.5
Open space in compound	1,115,464	32,914	4,350	23.0	22.0	25.6
Other	21,007	228	32	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

8.7.1 Main source of water for drinking

Table 8.9 shows the main source of water for drinking. It is observed from the Table that the main sources of water for drinking in the Wa Municipality are from bore-hole/pump/tube well (36.1%), pipe borne outside dwelling (27.8%), pipe borne inside dwelling (12.0%), public tap/stand pipe (8.4%), protected well (7.8%), sachet water (3.5%) and tanker supply/vendor provided (1.5%). The other sources of water for drinking such as unprotected well, protected spring, bottle water and dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal accounts for small proportions ranging from 0.1 to 0.8 percent in the Municipality.

Table 8.10: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic Purposes

Sources of water	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	18,891	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	5,933	2,269	12.0	15.2	3.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	12,542	5,258	27.8	32.8	15.2
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	4,807	1,579	8.4	9.3	6.1
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	70,759	6,818	36.1	25.1	63.9
Protected well	321,091	4,011	1,478	7.8	8.7	5.5
Rain water	39,438	172	9	0.0	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	368	80	0.4	0.3	0.6
Bottled water	20,261	50	24	0.1	0.2	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	823	661	3.5	4.3	1.6
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	302	279	1.5	1.8	0.8
Unprotected well	112,567	1,719	157	0.8	1.0	0.4
Unprotected spring	12,222	287	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/stream	502,804	7,037	220	1.2	1.0	1.5
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	1,344	51	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other	3,972	20	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	18,891	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	5,864	2,182	11.6	14.5	4.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	12,144	5,000	26.5	31.2	14.5
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	4,314	1,515	8.0	8.9	5.8
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	68,035	6,511	34.5	25.2	58.0
Protected well	465,775	5,057	2,261	12.0	13.7	7.5
Rain water	39,916	360	27	0.1	0.1	0.2
Protected spring	18,854	301	64	0.3	0.3	0.4
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	316	277	1.5	1.8	0.7
Unprotected well	152,055	1,897	285	1.5	1.8	0.8
Unprotected spring	15,738	330	36	0.2	0.2	0.2
River/stream	588,590	8,759	391	2.1	2.1	2.1
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	2,546	339	1.8	0.3	5.6
Other	10,302	251	3	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In the urban areas, the sources of water for drinking from the Table are pipe borne outside dwelling (32.8%), bore-hole/pump/tube well (25.1%), pipe borne inside dwelling (15.2%), public tap/stand pipe (9.3%), protected well (8.7%), sachet water (4.3%) and tanker supply/vendor provided (8.7%). However, in the rural areas, bore-hole/pump/tube well accounts for the larger proportion 63.9 percent, pipe borne outside dwelling (15.2%), public tap/stand pipe (6.1%), protected well (5.5%), pipe borne inside dwelling (3.9%) and sachet water (1.6%).

8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic use of household

From Table 8.10 the sources of water for other domestic purposes are bore-hole/pump/tube well (34.5%), pipe borne outside dwelling (26.5%), protected well (12.0%), pipe-borne inside dwelling (11.6%) and public tap/standpipe (8.0%). Households that use dugout/lake/dam/canal for other domestic use constitutes 1.8 percent while tanker supply/vendor and unprotected well is 1.5 percent each.

The use of bore-hole/pump/tube well is common among rural dwelling units (58.0%) than in urban (25.2%). The use of rain water is insignificant (0.1%) while rural localities (0.2%) and urban (0.1%).

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Type of toilet facility used by households

It is very important for every household to have an efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit, but a different situation is seen whereby there are no such facilities, which is improper for the community as whole. From Table 8.11 attests to the fact that 41.8 percent of the households in the Wa Municipality had no toilet facilities in their homes and therefore resort to free range in bushes and open fields. In the rural areas it is worse with 70.8 percent while that for urban localities it is 30.4 percent.

The second type of toilet facility patronised by households is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan, etc.), which accounts for 37.0 percent for the entire Municipality, urban localities (44.4%) and rural areas (18.1%). This is followed by WC (water closet), with a proportion of 10.1 percent, 11.8 percent for urban localities and 5.7 percent among rural areas. The least used type of toilet facility is bucket/pan with insignificant proportions.

8.8.2 Type of bathing facility used by households

Table 8.11 shows the type of bathing facility used by households. From the Table, shared separate bathroom in the same house constitutes the most common type of bathing facility 42.7 percent, own bathroom for exclusive use of households (29.4%), and shared open cubicle (14.1%) and private open cubicle (5.3%). Open space around the house and public bath house accounts for 4.4 and 3.4 percent respectively. The least used type of bathing facility by households is river/pond/lake/dam.

In the urban areas of the Municipality, the commonest type of bathing facility used by households is shared separate bathroom in the same house, own bathroom for exclusive use of households (24.9%) and then shared open cubicle (16.2%). The least was river/pond/lake/dam. In the rural areas of the Municipality, however, own bathroom for exclusive use of households (40.9%) is the commonest bathing facility used, followed by shared separate bathroom in the same house (33.9%) while shared open cubicle (8.7%). The least used bathing facility is river/pond/lake/dam.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	18,891	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	80,321	7,897	41.8	30.4	70.8
W.C.	839,611	3,440	1,907	10.1	11.8	5.7
Pit latrine	1,040,883	6,853	735	3.9	4.6	2.0
KVIP	572,824	4,929	1,285	6.8	8.2	3.2
Bucket/pan	40,678	112	24	0.1	0.2	0.0
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan, etc.)	1,893,291	14,016	6,984	37.0	44.4	18.1
Other	23,385	503	59	0.3	0.4	0.2
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	18,891	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	47,176	5,557	29.4	24.9	40.9
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	23,638	8,063	42.7	46.2	33.9
Private open cubicle	381,979	11,927	994	5.3	4.5	7.1
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	11,561	2,656	14.1	16.2	8.7
Public bath house	140,501	1,643	642	3.4	4.5	0.7
Bathroom in another house	187,337	898	95	0.5	0.4	0.8
Open space around house	372,556	12,856	835	4.4	3.1	7.8
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	180	21	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	16,276	295	28	0.1	0.2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Method of solid waste disposal

There is a growing concern all over the country about the indiscriminate disposal of solid waste into places such as gutters, rivers, streams and other open drains. Table 8.12 shows that 44.6 percent of the households in the Wa Municipality disposed of their solid waste in a public dump (container) while 23.6 percent also disposed in public dump (open space). However, 17.6 percent of the household also dump their solid waste indiscriminately and this behaviour calls for concern and the need for the Municipal Assembly to act to forestall any looming public health disaster. Less than five percent 4.3 percent of the households' solid waste is collected by Zoomlion while 1.6 percent of households buried the solid waste and the less than one percent (0.5%) is disposed through other means.

In urban areas, the overall disposal of solid waste is largely by public dump (container) which constitutes 55.9 percent, public dump (open space) 15.7 percent, indiscriminate disposal accounts for 15.3 percent. On the other hand, in the rural areas the disposal of solid waste is mainly by public dump (open space) which accounts for 43.5 percent, followed by indiscriminate dumping of solid waste (23.4%) and 15.9 percent for public dump (container).

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

Method of waste disposal	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	18,891	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	5,123	815	4.3	4.4	4.1
Burned by household	584,820	6,518	1,490	7.9	7.0	10.1
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	13,969	8,425	44.6	55.9	15.9
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	40,538	4,451	23.6	15.7	43.5
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	39,635	3,326	17.6	15.3	23.4
Buried by household	182,615	3,515	293	1.6	1.1	2.6
Other	53,805	876	91	0.5	0.5	0.4
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	18,891	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	1,746	742	3.9	3.5	5.1
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	3,573	1,961	10.4	11.8	6.7
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	3,633	1,190	6.3	6.0	7.2
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	71,344	10,116	53.5	51.9	57.7
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	3,958	1,452	7.7	9.4	3.3
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	25,348	3,343	17.7	16.9	19.6
Other	38,294	572	87	0.5	0.5	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9.2 Method of liquid waste disposal

Concerns have been raised on the way liquid waste is being disposed in the country. Table 8.12 indicates that throwing liquid waste onto the street/outside (53.5%) is the most common and the next common way is throwing onto compound (17.7). It is the same with the urban and rural sections in the Municipality. However for rural areas (57.7%) is throwing liquid waste onto the street/outside is more than the urban figure of 51.9 percent. The second method for liquid disposal is throwing onto compound, accounts for 19.6 percent for the rural areas and 16.9 percent for the urban localities.

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) District Analytical report, the first of its kind at the District/Municipality level since modern census in the country, aims at providing useful information and data for planners, development experts, academics and policy makers as well.

The report captures data on basic demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age, sex, relationship to head of household, marital status, religion, literacy, educational level, economic characteristics and housing as well as information communication technology (ICT), disability, fertility, mortality and migration and agriculture in Wa Municipality.

9.2 Summary of Findings

Wa Municipality is one of the eleven Districts/Municipalities that make up the Upper West Region of Ghana. It was upgraded from then Wa District in 2004 with Legislative Instrument (LI) 1800 in pursuant of the policy of decentralization started in 1988. Under section 10 of the Local Government Act 1993 (Act 426), the Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions in the Municipality. The Wa Municipality shares administrative boundaries with Nadowli District to the north, Wa East District to the east and south and west Wa West District. It lies within latitudes 1°40'N to 2°45'N and longitudes 9°32'W to 10°20'W.

Wa Municipality has its capital as Wa which also serves as the Regional capital of Upper West Region. It has a land area of approximately 579.86 square kilometers, which is about 6.4 percent of the Region. The Assembly is empowered as the highest political and administrative body charged with the responsibility of facilitating the implementation of National policies.

9.2.1 Population size, structure and density

The population of Wa Municipality in 2010 is 107,214 that make up 15.3 percent of the population of Upper West Region. Males constitute 49.74 percent while the females represents 50.6 percent. The urban population is 66.3 percent with the remaining 33.7 percent being rural. The proportion of the population under 15 years is 34.5 percent while 12.3 percent is under 5 years old. The youthful population (15-35 years) constitutes 44.0 percent of the total population of the Municipality. The dependency ratio is 65.1 percent, the lowest among the District/Municipality in the Upper West Region. The population density of the Wa Municipality is 184.90 per a square land area.

9.2.2 Nationality

The Wa Municipality has 93.9 percent of its population that constitutes Ghanaians by birth, 2.6 percent hold dual nationality (Ghanaian and other nationality) while 1.0 percent are Ghanaian by naturalisation. In all 97.5 percent of the population are Ghanaians.

9.2.3 Fertility, mortality and migration

(a) Fertility

The General Fertility Rate (GFR)-the number of births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years-of Wa Municipality is 82.63, which is lower than the Regional GFR (97.41). The crude birth rate is 22.66 which is lower than the Upper West Regional crude birth rate of 23.06.

(b) Mortality

A total of 538 deaths accounted in households over the last twelve months preceding the enumeration. This is the third lowest after Sissala East and Sissala West Districts in descending order of deaths in the Region. The crude death rate which is the number of deaths per 1000 of the population in a given year is 5.02. This implies that five out of 1000 persons died over the past 12 months before the census enumeration.

(c) Migration

The total number of migrants 24,245 forms 22.6 percent of the total population 107,214. There are 8,818 (36.4%) migrants within the Municipality who are born in the Upper West Region, 29.2 percent have resided for 1-4 years. The percentage of those born elsewhere in another region but living in the Municipality is 24,926 (63.6%). This means that most migrants born elsewhere in another Region tend to stay longer in the Municipality as compared to the proportions of those born elsewhere in the region but living in the Municipality.

9.2.4 Households size, structure and composition

Households' population in the Municipality is 102,264, with 68.2 percent in the urban localities and 34.1 percent in the rural localities. Children constitute the largest proportion of household members (44.2%). Less than one-fifth (18.5%) of households' members in the Municipality are heads of households. Twenty-one percent of the households are in the Nuclear family accounts for single parent nuclear while for extended families systems persons in extended + non relative constitutes 40.6 percent

9.2.5 Marital status

The population 12 years and older who are currently married form 45.4 percent while 0.5 percent are living together or in a consensual union. Those who have never married are 48.2 percent and those who have ever married but are no more in any marital union are 5.8 percent (separated 0.8%, divorced 1.1%, widowed 4.0%). Of the total population above 12 years, 35.4 percent had no education, 32.0 percent had education up to the basic level and 10.9 percent had tertiary education.

There are some differences between the marital statuses of the sexes and education. Of all marital status, the highest proportions that have no education are widowed (81.8%). The highest proportion of the entire marital status that has basic education is divorce (27.0%). This may mean that there is less incidence of divorce among the educated compared to the uneducated (54.0%). The proportion of married males who have no education is 45.3 percent and that of females is 63.0 percent showing that the uneducated married females are more, proportionally.

9.2.6 Religious affiliation

Muslims make up 65.9 percent of the population in the Municipality. Christian groups collectively make up 29.0 percent of the population. The largest religious group among the Christians category is the Catholic (18.5% of the population). The Pentecostal/Charismatic group consists of 5.0 percent and other religion is 0.4 percent. Those who claimed no affiliation to any religion is 0.6 percent.

9.2.7 Literacy and education

Over 6 out of every 10 persons 51,067 (65.2%) aged 11 years and older in the Municipality are literate and the remaining 27,206 (34.8%) is not literate. More than half (60.7%) of the literate population (51,067) are literate in English and Ghanaian language, 33.7 percent are literate in English only and 2.8 percent are literate in Ghanaian Language only. The least language of literacy is English and French (0.3%).

Again, 55.8% percent of males (28,498) aged 11 years and older are literate and 36.7 percent (9,974) are not literate. Literate females (22,569) constitute 44.2 percent and that of the non-literate (not literate) is 63.3 percent (17,232).

9.2.8 Economic characteristics

Economic activity status for person 15 years and older was analysed. The population aged 15 years and older is 65.1 percent of the total population 107,214. Almost six out of every ten people (54.8%) of the total population 15 years and older are economically active. The economically not active group (those not working and not seeking employment) are 45.2 percent. The proportion of males who are economically active is 53.7 percent and the females proportion is 56 percent.

Skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery employ the largest (29.3%) of the employed population. The next largest is service and sales which employs 25.7 percent. Craft and related trades also employ 18.5 percent. Managers, professionals, and technician's together constitute 13.2 percent of the employed. The proportion of males in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery (32.3%) is higher than the proportion of females in the same category (26.4%). However, for the service and sales workers group, the proportion of females is 36.5 percent which far exceeds that of the males (14.2%). This may be due to the low educational levels of females, as a result of which they go into petty trading, hairdressing, tailoring and other service occupations. Clerical support workers employ the second least proportion of males (2.0%) while plant and machinery operators and assemblers constitute the least of the females (0.7%) employed.

There is 30.2 percent of the population in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. This means that over three out of every ten persons are in this industry. The wholesale and retail industry has 20.6 percent, the manufacturing industry has 12.5 percent, while accommodation and food service activities have 5.3 percent. Education takes 7.3 percent of the employed. The proportion of males in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry (33.0%) is more than that of the females (27.7%). On the other hand the females proportion in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (25.9%) is far more than that of the males (15.0%). The manufacturing industry employs 8.7 percent of males and 16.1 percent of females. The industry which employs the least is the real estate industry and it has only four people, males. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies also employ only eight people, six are males and two females.

The highest proportion of the employed (53.1%) is self-employed (without employees). Also, 5.0 percent are employees, 12.4 percent are “contributing family workers,” while 2.1 percent is casual workers and 4.7 percent is apprentices. The proportion for self-employed (with employees) is very low (5.0%) compared to the self-employed (without employees), 53.1 percent. The proportion of the self-employed (without employees) for the females (57.9%) far outweighs that of the males (48.0%). The proportion of females who are “contributing family workers” (15.4%) also exceeds that of males (12.4%). On the contrary, while 5.7 percent of the employed males are employees, only 4.3 percent of the employed females are employees. This may be attributed to the low education of the females that does not enable them to enter formal sectors, but rather take to petty trading as self-employers due to insufficient capital outlay.

While the public (government sector) employs only 14.1 percent of the employed; the private informal employs 80.1 percent. There are more males in the formal sector and more females in the informal sector. Employed males in the public sector are 18.5 percent and that of the females 10.0 percent. Both proportions (for male and female in the public sector) are higher than those in the private formal sector (male 6.6%, female 3.5%). Females employed in the private informal sector exceed (86.0%) that of the males (73.3%). The situation has implications on the accessibility to social security, banking, and credit facilities by women.

9.2.9 Information communication technology

Information communication technologies have become part and parcel of modern day life; this is reflected in the observed numbers and proportions of the population with access to mobile phones and internet facilities as well as household ownership of computers and fixed telephone lines.

With respect to ownership of mobile phones, 47.8 percent of population aged 12 years and older owned mobile phones and this is an indication that mobile phones have become important for communication in Wa Municipality. The population using internet facility, although not as high as those who had mobile phones, also shows that about 13.4 percent of the populace are in tune with internet. From the analysis, it is revealed that 2.4 percent of the households in the Wa Municipality use fixed telephone lines and 12.9 percent of the households own either desktop or laptop computer.

9.2.10 Disability

Modern day society is interspersed with population with disability and Wa Municipality is not exceptional from the 2010 Population and Housing Census. This is the first of its kind that questions on socio-economic characteristics of persons with disability are included in the 2010 PHC. From the analysis, it shows clearly that 2.6 percent of the population in Wa Municipality had disability and the female population 1,407 are with disability is a bit higher than males population (1,381) with disability. The females’ proportion of the population with disability is disadvantaged in terms of educational attainment.

Furthermore, the analysis reveals that the highest type of disability with the population with disability in Wa Municipality is associated with emotional trouble, constituting 0.8 percent of the population with disability (2,788). These results indicate that this component of the population would need to be targeted for further studies to identify their needs and challenges.

9.2.11 Agricultural activities

It is the first time a census had collected data on agricultural activities. This had made it possible for analysis to be made on households' activities in agriculture in the Wa Municipality. The population of agricultural household constitutes 30.9 percent of the entire total household population.

Of the agricultural households, 82.9 percent were engaged in crop farming, 48.5 percent in livestock rearing and 3.7 percent in tree planting. It was striking to know that livestock rearing is higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

9.2.12 Housing conditions

In brief, Wa Municipality during the 2010 Population and Housing Census had average households per house to be 2.0, population per house as 10.7 and average household size of 5.4 which is better than the Upper West Regional figure of 6.2. Ownership status of dwelling units is by household's members (55.4%) and ownership by private individual in females headed households is higher than ownership by private individual in males headed households.

The most common type of dwelling unit in the Municipality is compound houses and it is further reveals that females headed households occupying rooms in compound houses are higher (60.0%) than males headed households (57.6%) occupying rooms in compound houses.

More so, the common type of materials used for outer wall and flooring in the Municipality is cement/concrete. Metal sheet is mainly used for roofing.

Furthermore, the analysis on the main source of cooking fuel reveals that 55.2 percent of the households use charcoal and 22.9 percent accounts for wood usage as source cooking fuel. This calls for concern since it has serious implications for deforestation and climate change as a result of the cutting of trees for production of charcoal and wood for fuel.

Finally, the sanitary conditions in terms of toilet facilities and the method of liquid disposal have been discussed. About 42 percent of the households had no toilet facilities and therefore resorted to bushes and open fields for defecation. The method for liquid waste disposal is mainly throwing on the streets and open spaces.

9.3 Policy Implications and Recommendations

In view of the findings made on the 2010 Population and Housing Census in the Municipal analytical report, some policy implications on the various indicators such as demographic, social, economics, agriculture, dwellings characteristics among others are identified. Recommendations are made in this direction in trying to suggest ways of dealing with the policy implications of the findings.

From the analysis, in every ten households two are headed by females (10.2%). This is contrary to the popular perception that almost all households are headed by males. It would be worth noting for policy makers, health promotion professionals and other development experts are designing messages and interventions at the community or household level.

The report further reveals that (48.0%) of the population 12 years and older use mobile phones. Mobile phone communication networks should be encouraged, especially access should be expanded to the rural areas which are often the most deprived of this facility due to poor network coverage.

As low as 13.4 percent of persons 12 years and older use internet in the Municipality. As well, only 12.9 percent of households have desktop/laptop. This must be taken seriously considering the importance of computer and internet in teaching and learning, information dissemination and many more. Private-public partnerships and other interventions should be initiated to expand computer ownership and the use of internet in the Municipality.

The use of charcoal (55.2%) and wood (22.9%) as the major sources of cooking fuel has negative implications on the vegetation. It could lead to rapid deforestation if not addressed early enough. The use of gas should be encouraged to curb the use of wood and charcoal.

Despite the presence of a campus of the University for Development Studies (UDS), a Polytechnic and a teacher training college in the Municipality, less than half of the population 11 years and older are literate. One contributory factor could be that the University and other institutions mainly serve non-residents. Measures must be taken to ensure that the population benefits from the location of UDS, the Polytechnic and the teacher training college. Also, attention should be paid to upgrading the standard of schools at all levels of education in the Municipality.

An analysis of toilet and bathing facilities can be used to assess sanitary conditions and poverty levels. Households that use open space around the house are 41.8 percent and the proportion of dwelling units that use public toilets is 37.0 percent. There are more households without toilet facility in rural localities (70.8%) than in the urban (30.4%). Existing by-laws should be enforced by the Municipal Assembly to ensure that housing facilities have adequate toilet facilities.

Finally, the dependency ratio in the Municipality is 65.1, meaning that for every 100 people in the working population (15-64 years); there are about 65 people who depend on them for survival. This ratio is high despite the fact it is the least in the Region. Considering the fact that the service sector employs majority of the population the Municipal Assembly should invest in small scale industries to absorb the teeming unemployed youth.

REFERENCES

- Ayensu, E. A. (2003). *Communication and Culture in Ghana: Technology's Influence and Progress in a New Digital Age*. MSc Thesis submitted to the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Georgetown University, Washington DC.
- Ghana Statistical Service (2005). *2000 Population and Housing Census. (Analysis of District Data and Implications for Planning, Upper West Region)*.
- Ghana Statistical Service (2013). *2010 Population and Housing Census. (National Analytical Report)*.
- Ghana Statistical Service (2013). *2010 Population and Housing Census. (Regional Analytical Report, Upper West Region)*
- Library Philosophy and Practice (2008). *Importance of Information and Communication Technologies in Making a Healthy Information Society*"
- Ndukwe, E. (2002). *Application of Information Technology*. The Pointer, 28 October, p.16.
- Wa Municipal Assembly (2012). *District Profile*
- National Population Policy (1995). National Population Council, Accra.
- United Nations (1965). *Handbook on Population Census Methods (Series F, No. 5)*
- Ayensu, E. A. (2003). *Communication and Culture in Ghana: Technology's Influence and Progress in a New Digital Age*. MSc Thesis submitted to the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Georgetown University, Washington DC.
- Ghana Statistical Service (2005). *2000 Population and Housing Census. (Analysis of District Data and Implications for Planning, Upper West Region)*.
- Ghana Statistical Service (2013). *2010 Population and Housing Census. (National Analytical Report)*.
- Ghana Statistical Service (2013). *2010 Population and Housing Census. (Regional Analytical Report , Upper West Region)*
- Library Philosophy and Practice (2008). *"Importance of Information Communication Technologies in Making a Healthy Information Society"*
- Ndukwe, E. (2002). *Application of Information Technology*. The Pointer, 28 October, p.16.
- Wa Municipal Assembly (2012). *District Profile*
- National Population Policy (1995). National Population Council, Accra.
- United Nations (1965). *Handbook on Population Census Methods (Series F, No. 5)*

APPENDICES

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

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Wa	71,340	35,282	36,058	13,617	5,904
2	Kpongu	3,455	1,810	1,645	444	327
3	Charia	2,615	1,235	1,380	388	370
4	Bamahy	2,542	1,404	1,138	422	212
5	Dandafuro	2,003	977	1,026	462	247
6	Nakori	1,633	799	834	164	156
7	Busa	1,392	702	690	163	124
8	Kperisi	1,362	694	668	179	152
9	Goohi	1,352	649	703	252	29
10	Sing	1,284	660	624	173	150
11	Boli	1,256	581	675	204	124
12	Jonga	1,100	535	565	167	144
13	Kolikpara	948	418	530	56	14
14	Piisi	891	422	469	171	86
15	Chansa	874	440	434	144	134
16	Kpalinye	861	355	506	121	79
17	Konjiahi	832	397	435	116	101
18	Danko	825	412	413	152	184
19	Chegli	810	430	380	89	63
20	Gberu	785	410	375	97	94

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	Age Group																
		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	Wa	71,340	8,280	7,974	7,452	8,439	10,674	7,074	4,985	3,974	3,012	2,265	1,875	1,194	1,201	746	808	1,387
2	Kpongu	3,455	426	389	314	369	859	278	165	140	142	115	72	40	35	35	28	48
3	Charia	2,615	324	383	355	326	213	154	110	118	97	65	91	51	94	54	68	112
4	Bamahu	2,542	227	230	180	331	893	215	93	67	50	51	47	25	32	23	30	48
5	Dandafuro	2,003	304	296	236	216	223	179	119	100	80	66	53	27	33	22	21	28
6	Nakori	1,633	269	265	221	165	128	121	107	85	45	51	37	31	30	24	20	34
7	Busa	1,392	189	180	153	146	192	131	95	72	47	50	33	29	18	16	12	29
8	Kperisi	1,362	244	247	177	111	71	99	56	67	52	59	35	16	44	19	22	43
9	Goohi	1,352	133	156	148	158	175	112	88	57	56	59	34	28	25	20	31	72
10	Sing	1,284	243	213	180	121	92	75	87	64	53	27	26	11	26	10	29	27
11	Boli	1,256	128	136	142	157	209	124	81	61	52	35	40	24	15	21	12	19
12	Jonga	1,100	230	186	130	92	59	82	66	52	52	35	27	11	28	6	21	23
13	Kolikpara	948	32	29	46	165	467	57	20	23	14	17	22	8	7	6	17	18
14	Piisi	891	73	75	71	157	230	69	57	29	32	25	21	15	13	7	3	14
15	Chansa	874	162	139	102	85	55	64	34	47	51	33	23	7	17	8	19	28
16	Kpalinye	861	57	70	112	124	98	60	69	38	65	38	61	32	27	2	2	6
17	Konjiahi	832	154	168	98	58	49	41	45	43	38	24	20	14	21	19	13	27
18	Danko	825	98	99	78	61	100	102	68	36	36	24	34	18	23	19	16	13
19	Chegli	810	74	75	97	131	84	41	63	48	29	27	31	27	19	8	22	34
20	Gberu	785	152	122	107	77	44	49	58	52	28	24	20	10	10	1	11	20

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Project Secretariat

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

Writers

Mr. Francis Dari Andoh
Mrs. Francisca Araba Duah

Consultant

Dr. Frank K. Teng-Zeng
Dr. Sylvester Z. Galaa
Mr. Henry Nii Odai

Editor/ Reviewers

Prof. Haruna Issahaku
Mr. Jeremiah Dery Sixtus
Mr. Vitus Bobrnuo
Mr. Amatus Nobabumah