



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

NABDAM DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

⁰ C	Degree Celsius
⁰ F	Degree Fahrenheit
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination
CHIPS	Community Health Planning Services
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	Children Surviving
CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DFID	Department for International Development
DP	Development Partner
DPO	District Planning Officer
EA	Enumeration Area
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EU	European Union
fCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GDHS	Ghana Demographic Health Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic product
GES	Ghana Education Service
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GFR	Gross Fertility Rate
GoG	Government of Ghana
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GSOP	Ghana Social Opportunities Project
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service

HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ICT4AD	ICT for Accelerated Development
ICU	International Communication Union
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC	International Standard Classification of Industry
ISSER	Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
Km	Kilometre
Km ²	Kilometre square or square kilometer
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
L.I	Legislative Instrument
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LESDEP	Local Enterprise and Skills Development Programme
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MER	Migration Effectiveness Ratio
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NCA	National Communication Authority
NCPEC	National Census Publicity and Evaluation Committee
NCTAC	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NDA	Nabdam District Assembly
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
OIC	Opportunities Industrialisation Centre
PAS	Population Analysis Spreadsheet
PASEX	Population Analysis System
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PM	Presiding Member

PNDC	Provisional National Defense Council
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
SADA	Savanna Accelerated Development Authority
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
SHS	Senior High School
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
W.C	Water Closet
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The district census report is the first of its kind since the first post-independence census was conducted in 1960. The report provides basic information about the district. It gives a brief background of the district, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, socio-cultural structure and economy. Using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC), the report discusses the population characteristics of the district, fertility, mortality, migration, marital status, literacy and education, economic activity status, occupation, employment; Information Communication Technology (ICT), disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions of the district. The key findings of the analysis are as follows (references are to the relevant sections of the report):

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Nabdam District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 33,826 representing 3.2 percent of the Upper East region's total population. Males constitute 49.9 percent and females represent 50.1 percent. The district is entirely rural with a sex ratio of 99.5. The population of the district is youthful (41.7%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (6.8%). The total age dependency ratio for the district is 94.1, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (97.1) than that of females (91.2).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 3.6. The General Fertility Rate is 149.4 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 22.9 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 14.0 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 16.7 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 83.3 percent of deaths in the district. Majority of migrants (54.6 percent) living in the district were born in the Upper East Region while 28.4 percent were born elsewhere in another Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Ashanti Region constitute 42.7 percent followed by Greater Accra Region with 23.3 percent and Northern, 14.1 percent.

Household size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 33,576 with a total number of 5,966 households. The average household size in the district is 5.6 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 47.5 percent. Spouses form about 10.7 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 23.4 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About five in ten (51.0%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 36.6 percent have never married, 0.3 percent are in consensual unions, 10.9 percent are widowed, 0.7 percent are divorced and 0.5 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (81.1%) are married compared to a little above 58.0 percent of males. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 62.4 percent while widowed males account for only 21.2 percent. . Among the married, 77.6 percent have no education while about 25.0 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than half of the married population

(85.0%) are employed, 1.2 percent are unemployed and 13.8 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (51.0%) are economically not active with 1.3 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 96.3 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.5 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.8 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 41.6 percent are literate and 58.4 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (46.0 %) than that of females (37.4%). A little above Sixteen percent of the population (16.1%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (31,129) in the district, 47.5 percent has never attended school, 40.4 percent are currently attending and 12.1 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

About 75.4 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 24.6 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 98.3 percent are employed while 1.7 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a large percentage of them are students (40.8%), 21.1% perform household duties and 7.4 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Approximately 57.0 percent of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 84.9 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 4.4 percent in service and sales, 4.1 percent in craft and related trade, and 2.3 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 50.3 percent are self-employed without employees, 42.8 percent are contributing family workers, 0.8 percent are casual workers and 0.7 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and apprentices and Self-employed with employee(s). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 96.9 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 1.9 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 18.9 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 23.4 percent as compared to 14.6 percent of females. Less than two percent (1.6%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 47 households representing 0.8 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 4.2 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (4.5%) than females

(4.0%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 46.9 percent followed by Hearing disability (21.1%). All persons with disability are located in rural localities as the district is entirely rural. Of the population disabled, 67.7 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 95.7 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture in the rural localities. All agricultural households are located in rural areas. Most households in the district (98.1%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) and Guinea fowl are the most dominant animals reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of Nabdam District is 4,242 representing 3.7 percent of the total number of houses in the Upper East Region. The average number of persons per house is 8.0

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (54.1%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 22.6 percent are separate houses and 1.2 percent are semi-detached houses. Majority (96.6%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 0.7 percent is owned by private individuals; 1.6 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 0.6 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 93.7 percent with cement/concrete constituting 3.5 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (61.3%) and mud/earth (36.9%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia are the main roofing material (52.0 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (76.6%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 0.8 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are kerosene lamp (71.7%), flashlight/torch (18.4%) and electricity (8.6%) and The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (70.3%). The four main sources of water in the district are borehole, protected well, public tap and pipe borne water. About half of households (72.6%) drink water from boreholes.

Apart from the KVIP (2.3%), Pit latrine (1.3%) and a few other toilet facilities all of which constitute less than six percent, over 94.0 percent of the population have no toilet facilities and ease themselves in the bush or open fields regardless of the health and environmental consequences. About ten percent of households in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 64.2 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by burning accounting for 27.7 percent, followed by Public dump in open space (24.5%). About five percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 21.9 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street or outside (65.0%) and onto the compound (11.6%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Nabdam District Assembly was established by the Local Government instrument (L.I. 2105). It is one of the newly created Districts carved out from the then Talensi-Nabdam District Assembly in 2012. The District is divided into three area councils namely, Nangodi, Sakoti and Zoliba.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and size

The Nabdam District is located in the Upper East Region of Ghana with its capital at Nangodi. It is bordered to the North by the Bongo District, South by the Talensi District, to the East by the Bawku West District and to the West the Bolgatanga Municipality. The District lies between latitudes $10^{\circ} 47''$ and $10^{\circ} 57''$ North and Longitudes $0^{\circ} 31''$ and $1^{\circ} 15''$ west. It has a total land area of 244.94km^2 .

1.2.2 Relief and drainage

The topography of Nabdam District is dominated by relatively undulating lowlands, and gentle slopes ranging from one percent to five percent gradient with some isolated rock out crops and some uplands slopes. It falls within the Birimian, Tarkwaian and Voltarian rocks of Ghana. The District has evidence of the presence of minerals like gold and the drainage system mainly through the Red and White Volta lake and their tributaries.

1.2.3 Climate

The climate of the District is tropical with two distinct seasons. The rainy season is erratic and runs from May to October each year and the dry season is characterized by warm and hazy weather with hardly any rains stretching from October to April each year. The mean rainfall ranges between 88mm-110mm but with an annual rainfall of 950mm. The area experiences a maximum temperature of 45 degrees Celsius in March and April and a minimum of 12 degrees Celsius in December each year.

1.2.4 Vegetation

The vegetation is guinea savannah woodland consisting of short widely spread deciduous trees and a ground flora of grass, which often gets burnt by fire during the long dry season. This situation affects the amount of rainfall in the area and hence the quantity of water underground. The extreme temperatures' and prolong dry season facilitate bush burning, affecting rejuvenation processes and promoting land degradation.

As people try to cope during the long dry season, they attempt alternative livelihood means by depending on the environment. They adopt various unsustainable practices such as firewood harvesting, charcoal production and hunting with fire for bush animals among others. As a typical agrarian economy, the long dry season affects the food security of many families resulting in most people migrating to seek economic livelihood elsewhere in the region.

Figure 1.1: Map of Nabdam District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.3 Political and Administration

The Nabdam District is divided into three area councils namely, Nangodi, Sakoti and Zoliba. The District has thirteen electoral areas with one constituency which is the Nabdam Constituency and nineteen assembly members of which thirteen are elected, five government appointees, the District Chief Executive and the Member of Parliament.

1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

1.4.1 Traditional administration

The Nabdam District is made up of two paramountcies namely, the Nangodi and Sakoti with each having its divisional and sub-divisional chiefs. The Paramountcies are governed by Paramount Chiefs, elders and the tindanas of the respective communities. Within the Nabdam traditional area, custom, norms, values and taboos are greatly revered by the people. Many things are kept sacred, adored and prohibited by the people of the district. Many custodians of the traditional practices derive their livelihood from these sacred places as they serve as community based healing and psychologically relieving centres and most recently eco-tourism sites. The land tenure system in the Nabdam communities is usufruct in nature. Land is owned by individuals or families. However, the Tindana, who is the Chief Priest and custodian of the land, holds it in trust for the present and future generations, so he holds the allodia title. The power to decide on the transfer of ownership is vested on the individuals or families.

The District has some customary practices and festivals that are celebrated annually and are widely patronized. Some precede the planting season and others occur after the harvesting of crops. The notable ones include Tenlebgre, which is observed in the Nabit speaking areas, while Tungama is observed within the Guruni Speaking areas. There are other festivals and cultural performances that are localized in nature to foster closer community and family ties.

1.4.2 Ethnicity and Language

The inhabitants of the District are mainly Nabit and Guruni speaking people. They both belong to the Nabdam ethnic group.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Agricultural activities

The Nabdam District is predominantly an agricultural based economy. A greater proportion of the households (i.e. 85.9 percent) in the district are engaged in the cultivation of crops, rearing of animals, planting of trees among others. About 49.3 percent of those actively engaged in agricultural practices are males while 50.7 percent are females.

1.5.2 Tourism

The District is endowed with some tourist sites. Notable among them are the Kaliag Lake stocked with crocodiles and fish, which are regarded sacred. The Zebre koog (Zebre Mahogany) is believed to be a representation of the existence of the ancestors of the people of Logre, who did not die but turned into a mahogany tree.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

Publicity and Education Committee (NCPEC). At the regional and district levels, the committees were the Regional Census Implementation Committee and the District Census Implementation Committee, respectively.

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

For effective data collection, there is the need to design appropriate documents to solicit the required information from respondents. GSS consulted widely with main data users in the process of the questionnaire development. Data users including MDAs, research institutions,

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, Ksoa 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 district.

Chapter four focuses on economic characteristics such as economic activity status, occupation, industries and the employment status and sectors that the people are employed.

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

The population of every country is not static but dynamic. The dynamism of every population is largely influenced by some major elements such as fertility mortality and migration. For the purpose of national, regional and district planning, the population distribution is very key and also, the age-sex structure and dependency ratio are vital in policy formulation and decision-making in the country. This chapter presents the population of the Nabdam District in terms of urban-rural analysis, age structure and dependency ratio and the three critical factors that influence population; fertility mortality and migration..

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

The total population of the Nabdam District is 33,826, representing 3.2 percent of the regional population. The proportion of males in the district is 16,871 constituting 49.9 and females 16,955 also constituting 50.1 percent. The sex ratio for the District is 99.5 males per 100 females. This indicates a slight predominance of the female population. The sex ratio(s) for the population in the district with the exception of a few cases declined from one age group to the other with advancing age. The district has a 100 percent rural population since there are no localities with urban status.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex ratio	Rural
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
All Ages	33,826	100.0	16,871	100.0	16,955	100.0	99.5	33,826
0 - 4	4,681	13.8	2,424	14.4	2,257	13.3	107.4	4,681
5 - 9	4,889	14.5	2,423	14.4	2,466	14.5	98.3	4,889
10 - 14	4,531	13.4	2,328	13.8	2,203	13.0	105.7	4,531
15 - 19	3,587	10.6	1,925	11.4	1,662	9.8	115.8	3,587
20 - 24	2,534	7.5	1,232	7.3	1,302	7.7	94.6	2,534
25 - 29	2,133	6.3	1,056	6.3	1,077	6.4	98.1	2,133
30 - 34	1,772	5.2	845	5.0	927	5.5	91.2	1,772
35 - 39	1,662	4.9	790	4.7	872	5.1	90.6	1,662
40 - 44	1,553	4.6	741	4.4	812	4.8	91.3	1,553
45 - 49	1,354	4.0	651	3.9	703	4.1	92.6	1,354
50 - 54	1,210	3.6	588	3.5	622	3.7	94.5	1,210
55 - 59	758	2.2	367	2.2	391	2.3	93.9	758
60 - 64	867	2.6	366	2.2	501	3.0	73.1	867
65 - 69	547	1.6	246	1.5	301	1.8	81.7	547
70 - 74	705	2.1	326	1.9	379	2.2	86.0	705
75 - 79	395	1.2	218	1.3	177	1.0	123.2	395
80 - 84	323	1.0	166	1.0	157	0.9	105.7	323
85 - 89	159	0.5	88	0.5	71	0.4	123.9	159
90 - 94	103	0.3	58	0.3	45	0.3	128.9	103
95+	63	0.2	33	0.2	30	0.2	110.0	63

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.1 Population density

Population density is the number of persons per square kilometre of land. This measure assumes equal distribution within any given area, hence it is known as crude density. The population density of the district is 138.1 per person per kilometer square, which is higher than the regional figure of 118.4 per person per kilometer square. A high population density implies more pressure on the existing social amenities, infrastructure and other resources in the district.

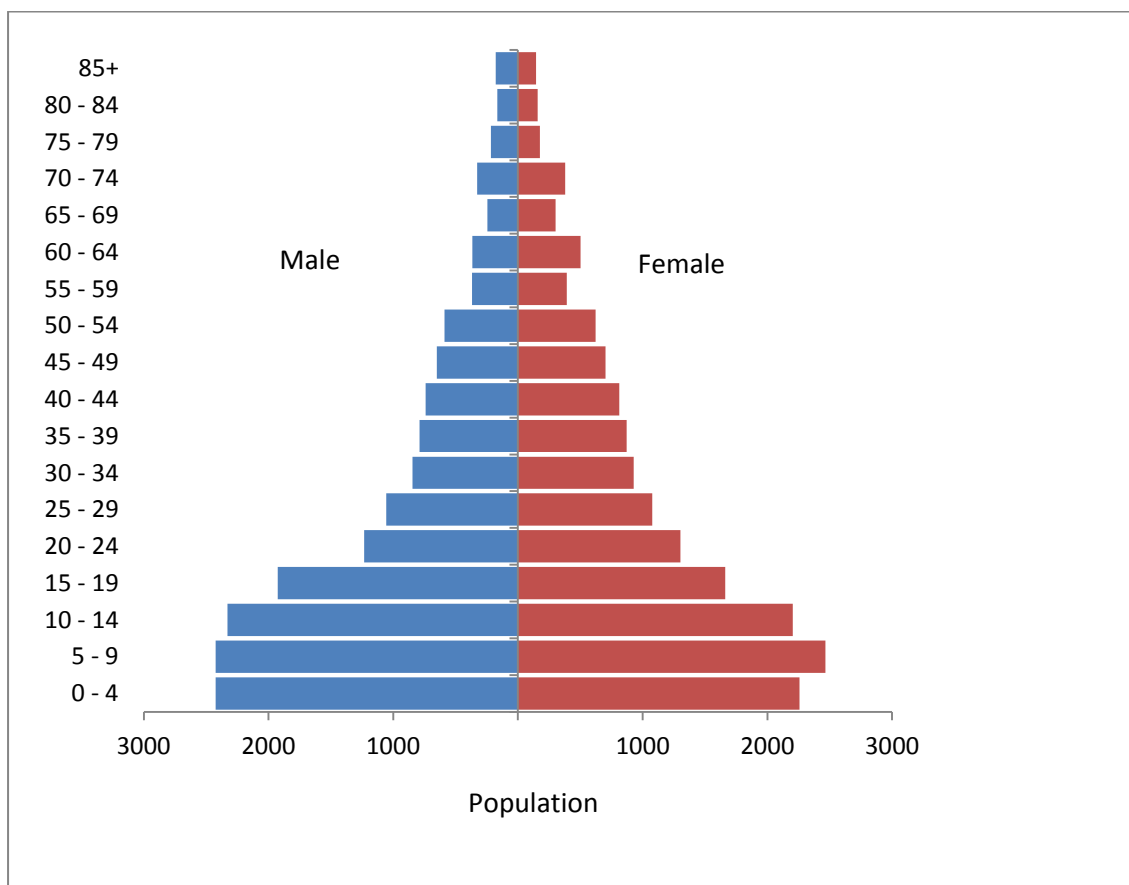
2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Figure 2.1 presents the age structure of the population. The highest proportion of the population (14.5 percent) is in the 5-9 year age group, and the lowest proportion (0.2 percent) is in the oldest age group of 95-99. In terms of sex differentials, the highest proportion of males (14.4 percent) is found in the 0-4 year age group and for females the highest proportions (14.5 percent) is in the 5-9 year age group.

The district's population has a youthful structure, with a broad base, typical of a developing country, consisting of a greater proportion of children and an apex of a small number of aged persons (Figure 2.1). There is a large proportion of children under 15 years and a small proportion of elderly persons aged 65 years and older.

The age structure of the district's population is basically shaped by the effects of high fertility and decreasing mortality rate.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.1 Age dependency ratio

Table 2.2 shows the total dependency ratio of persons in the dependent ages (0 -14 and 65 years and older) to those in the economically productive ages (15-64 years) in the Nabdam District population.

The total age dependency ratio of the district is 94.1. This means that for every 100 persons in the working age group, there are 94.1 persons to cater for in the district. A high dependency ratio is critical since it means that there are more non-working people being looked after by the working population. However, this relationship does not translate into economic dependency since some of the people in the 0-14 and 65 years and older were actually working and some of those in the 15-64 were not be working. The table also shows that, male and female age dependency ratios are 97.1 and 91.2 respectively. The child dependency ratio that is the ratio of people under 15 years to those in the age group 15-64 is 80.9 percent. The old age dependency ratio, which represents the ratio of people in the 65+ age group to those in the economically productive ages of 15-64, is 13.2 percent.

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	33,826	100.0	16,871	100.0	16,955	100.0
0-14	14,101	41.7	7,175	42.5	6,926	40.8
15-64	17,430	51.5	8,561	50.7	8,869	52.3
65+	2,295	6.8	1,135	6.7	1,160	6.8
Total dependency ratio	94.1		97.1		91.2	
Child dependency ratio	80.9		83.8		78.1	
Old age dependency ratio	13.2		13.3		13.1	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The growth of every population depends mainly on the three factors-fertility, mortality and migration. Fertility refers to the actual birth performance, that is, frequency of childbearing among a population.

Mortality rate is a measure of the number of deaths in a population, scaled to the size of that population per unit of time.

Migration refers to the movement of people from one geographical location to another either to stay temporarily or permanently.

2.4.1 Fertility

Table 2.3 provides information on reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate in the Nabdam District. Of the population 33,826 people in the district, 7,355 persons are women in their child-bearing years (15-49 years). Within this age group, the total number of births in the last 12 months preceding the census night is 773.

The total fertility rate, which is defined as the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended childbearing is 3.6 children. This implies that, women in Nabdam District would bear 3.6 children each if the age-specific rates continue unchanged. This fertility rate is higher than the regional fertility rate of 3.4 children.

The general fertility rate (fertility rate) is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 in a given year. The general fertility rate of the district is 105.1 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49. This is higher than the regional general fertility rate of 97.5.

The crude birth rate means the number of live births per 1,000 populations in a given year. The table indicates that the crude birth rate is 22.9 births per 1,000 population in the Nabdam District. The district's crude birth rate is lower than the regional rate of about 23 births per 1,000 population.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	1,046,545	243,377	23,728	3.4	97.5	22.7
Builsa North	56,477	13,133	1,344	3.6	102.3	23.8
Kasena Nankana West	70,667	16,820	1,309	2.8	77.8	18.5
Kasena Nankana East	109,944	25,941	2,539	3.4	97.9	23.1
Bolgatanga Municipal	131,550	34,909	3,089	3.0	88.5	23.5
Talensi	81,194	17,431	1,820	3.6	104.4	22.4
Bongo	84,545	19,593	1,982	3.6	101.2	23.4
Bawku West	94,034	20,951	2,226	3.7	106.2	23.7
Garu Tempene	130,003	27,784	2,951	3.9	106.2	22.7
Bawku Municipal	98,538	24,496	2,004	2.9	81.8	20.3
Builsa South	36,514	8,438	1,011	4.3	119.8	27.7
Nabdam	33,826	7,355	773	3.6	105.1	22.9
Binduri	61,576	13,367	1,303	3.6	97.5	21.2
Pusiga	57,677	13,159	1,377	3.7	104.6	23.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

Table 2.4 shows that there are 11,316 females 12 years and older in the Nabdam District and the total number of Children ever born in the district is 33,233. Female population in the age-group 12-14 years recorded the lowest proportion of children ever born and 60years and older recorded the highest proportion of children ever born

Out of the total number of children ever born, 50.3 percent are males and 49.7 percent are females. This indicates that the number of male children ever born is higher than female children ever born. Female children surviving (50.3) are more than male children surviving (49.7) even though male children ever born are more than female ever born.

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

Age group	No. of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	11,316	33,233	16,705	16,528	25,873	12,852	13,021
12 - 14	1,287	7	7	-	6	6	-
15 - 19	1,662	224	101	123	193	84	109
20 - 24	1,302	1,330	698	632	1,177	595	582
25 - 29	1,077	2,478	1,205	1,273	2,211	1,070	1,141
30 - 34	927	3,263	1,640	1,623	2,830	1,387	1,443
35 - 39	872	3,778	1,893	1,885	3,157	1,580	1,577
40 - 44	812	4,153	2,068	2,085	3,387	1,705	1,682
45 - 49	703	3,699	1,853	1,846	2,890	1,437	1,453
50 - 54	622	3,425	1,654	1,771	2,557	1,223	1,334
55 - 59	391	2,055	1,074	981	1,534	791	743
60 +	1,661	8,821	4,512	4,309	5,931	2,974	2,957

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

The quality of life in the district and the region as a whole rests ultimately on the basic conditions which influence health, morbidity and mortality in the population. These factors include the biological make-up of individuals, prevalence and severity of specific diseases, social, economic and environmental conditions as well as the availability, accessibility, affordability and utilization of health care facilities.

The conventional measurement of mortality requires information on the number of deaths, the socio-economic characteristics of the dead, and on the population at risk of dying. Data was obtained from responses to questions on “births and deaths in the last 12 months” and those obtained from responses relating to children surviving.

Table 2.5 shows the total population, deaths in the households and crude death rate by district and region. The death rate also called the crude death rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 people in a given year. Nabdam District recorded a crude death rate of 14.0, which is higher than what was recorded in most of the other districts in the region with the exception of the Bolgatanga Municipal Assembly and the Talensi District, which recorded 17.2 and 15.0 respectively. The Table also shows that the District has a crude death rate that is higher than the regional crude death rate of 10.8. This may be due to the poor nature of health service delivery.

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

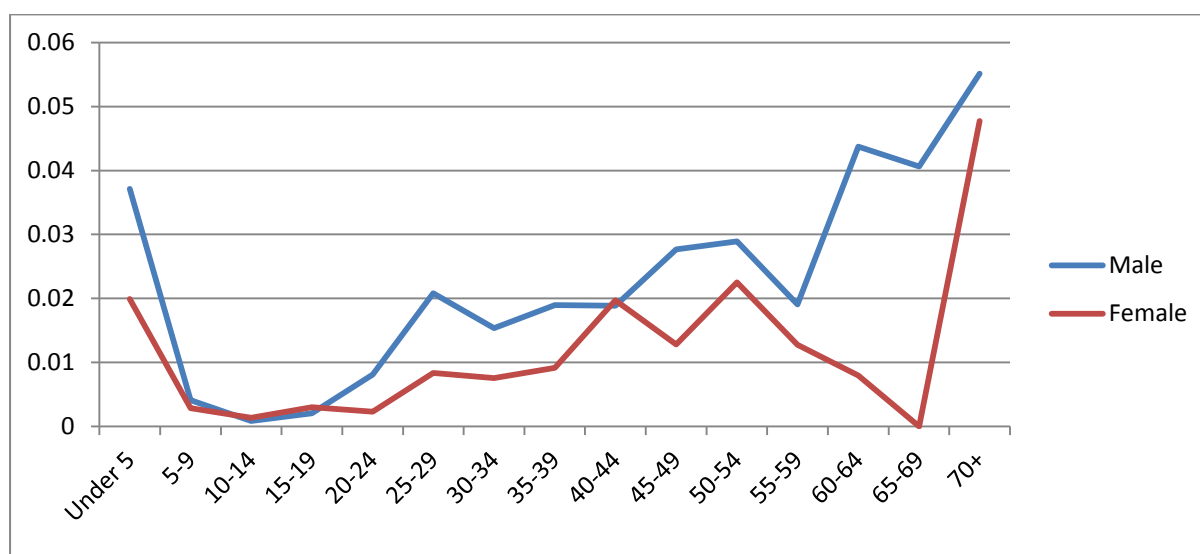
District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	1,046,545	11,339	10.8
Builsa North	56,477	478	8.5
Kasena Nankana West	70,667	566	8.0
Kasena Nankana East	109,944	1,217	11.1
Bolgatanga Municipal	131,550	2,269	17.2
Talensi	81,194	1,218	15.0
Bongo	84,545	1,093	12.9
Bawku West	94,034	838	8.9
Garu Tempene	130,003	1,287	9.9
Bawku Municipal	98,538	691	7.0
Builsa South	36,514	337	9.2
Nabdam	33,826	473	14.0
Binduri	61,576	510	8.3
Pusiga	57,677	362	6.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age specific deaths by sex

Figure 2.1 shows age specific deaths by sex in the Nabdam District. The graph shows that at birth up to age 4 years, there is a high proportion of a male death than that of females. At age 15-9 the proportion of deaths for females was higher than that of males. At ages 20-39 the proportion of for males was much higher than that of the females. At age 40 - 44 the proportion of deaths for both males and females are equal. At ages 45-49 the proportion of death of males increased above that of the females and then fell to close the gap a little from 50-59 years and then rose sharply from age 60 and older. The graph indicates that apart from 0-14 years and 15- 19 years where there are more female deaths than males and from 35-39years and 40-44years where equal deaths are recorded by both sexes, more male deaths are recorded in rest of the age groups.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.4 Household death

Table 2.6 shows the causes of death by district in the region. Information was collected on the causes of death of household members that occurred 12 months before the census night. There are 473 deaths recorded in the district within the period of which 16.7 percent are due to accident/violence/homicide/suicide and 83.3 percent are due to other causes. The proportion of deaths caused by accident/violence/homicide/suicide in the district is lower than both the regional and national figures, which are 84.8 percent and 88.4 percent respectively.

The table also shows that pregnancy-related deaths account for only 0.8 percent of total deaths recorded in the District as compared to 1.7 percent and 1.9 percent at the regional and the national levels respectively. Deaths that are not pregnancy-related account for 99.2 percent in the district, which is higher than the regional proportion of 98.2 percent and the national level proportion of 98.1 percent.

Table 2.6: Death in households

Region/District	Death due to			Total deaths	Pregnancy related death (female 15-54 years)	Not pregnancy related
	Total deaths	Accident/violence/homicide/suicide	All other causes			
Total	163,534	11.6	88.4	163,534	1.9	98.1
Upper East	11,339	15.2	84.8	11,339	1.7	98.3
Nabdam	473	16.7	83.3	473	0.8	99.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

The 2010 census classified migrants as persons who were enumerated in a place different from where they were born, whilst non-migrants were persons who were enumerated in the place they were born.

Table 2.2 presents the population classified by birthplace and duration of residence of migrants. Migrants born elsewhere in the region (Upper East) but outside the Nabdam District constitute 70.1 percent of the total number of migrants. About 42.7 percent of migrants, born elsewhere in another region were born in the Ashanti region, constituting the highest proportion of migrants from the regions into Nabdam District. In terms of duration of residence, 37.5 percent of the migrants in the district have resided in the district for 20 years or more.

Only 0.84 percent of the migrants from other regions into the District were born in the neighbouring Upper West Region. The proportion of migrants born outside Ghana in the district is 1.5 percent.

Table 2.7: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Total		Duration of residence (%)				
	Number	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	4,104	100.0	15.8	17.0	11.1	18.5	37.5
Different locality in this region	2,876	70.1	13.3	12.8	9.9	18.3	45.8
Born elsewhere in another region							
Western	35	100.0	5.7	48.6	5.7	25.7	14.3
Central	58	100.0	20.7	24.1	8.6	25.9	20.7
Greater Accra	272	100.0	22.8	25.0	10.7	16.9	24.6
Volta	34	100.0	2.9	32.4	29.4	11.8	23.5
Eastern	48	100.0	16.7	16.7	10.4	37.5	18.8
Ashanti	498	100.0	23.1	28.3	14.1	18.7	15.9
Brong Ahafo	34	100.0	26.5	26.5	17.6	5.9	23.5
Northern	164	100.0	22.6	25.0	15.9	18.9	17.7
Upper East							
Upper West	22	100.0	36.4	31.8	9.1	13.6	9.1
Outside Ghana	63	100.0	20.6	25.4	25.4	20.6	7.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Two major types of family ties that inform household formation are the nuclear and the extended family systems. The nuclear family is made up of the father, mother and the children (adopted and/or biological children). The extended family, on the other hand, consists of the nuclear family, parents, siblings, and other relatives (Nukunya, 2003). Closely linked to the family is the formation of households in which members are not necessarily related by blood but live together and belong to a single consumption unit.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

The size of a nation's population is mainly an aggregation of individual household members in the nation. The size, composition and structure of households are influenced by socio-economic and demographic factors such as age at first marriage and birth, length of time spent in school, cultural practices, occupation, capabilities of parents and couples. The social characteristics of a population consist of the size of a household, composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education.

3.2.1 Household size

Table 3.1 represents the household size of the Nabdam District. The district has a total household population of 33,576 constituting 5,966 households. The district has an average of 1.4 households per house all of which are rural. The average household size of 5.6 is slightly lower than the regional figure of 5.9 percent but higher than the national average of 4.5 percent.

Table 3.1: Household size

Categories	Region		District		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total household population	1,034,704	99.0	33,576	99.0	33,576	99.3
Number of houses	114,034	11.0	4,242	13.0	4,242	12.5
Number of households	177,629	17.0	5,966	18.0	5,966	17.6
Average households per house	1.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0
Average household size	5.9	0.0	5.6	0.0	5.7	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Composition and headship

Table 3.2 shows that children (sons/daughters) form 47.5 percent of total membership of households, 28.9 percent of males are household heads while 14.9 percent are female household heads. Headship of household constitute 21.8 percent with the proportion of household member who are spouses (wife/husband) constituting 10.7 percent. Adopted children constitute only 0.2 percent of household members.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,576	100	16,734	100	16,842	100
Head	5,966	17.8	4,421	26.4	1,545	9.2
Spouse (wife/husband)	3,607	10.7	101	0.6	3,506	20.8
Child (son/daughter)	15,962	47.5	8,652	51.7	7,310	43.4
Parent/parent in-law	1,112	3.3	281	1.7	831	4.9
Son/daughter in-law	591	1.8	79	0.5	512	3
Grandchild	1,893	5.6	1,006	6	887	5.3
Brother/sister	1,399	4.2	894	5.3	505	3
Step child	440	1.3	246	1.5	194	1.2
Adopted/foster child	67	0.2	31	0.2	36	0.2
Other relative	2,417	7.2	969	5.8	1,448	8.6
Non-relative	122	0.4	54	0.3	68	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household population by structure and sex

Table 3.3 presents the structure of the population by sex in the district. The extended family system which in most cases is routed in cultural beliefs is relatively high in the district. The table indicates that the proportion of the nuclear family (23.4%) is lower than the proportion of the extended family (42.2%). This implies that the values of the extended family system are still cherished in the district.

The table further shows that the proportion of females that constitute single parents (extended) is 15.8 percent, which is slightly higher than the proportion of male single parent (extended), which constitutes 15.0 percent. Also, there are more female household heads who are single parent nuclear (10.8 percent) than their male counterparts.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Nuclear Family						
Total	33,576	100.0	16,734	100.0	16,842	100.0
Head only	278	0.8	166	1.0	112	0.7
Head and a spouse only	248	0.7	125	0.7	123	0.7
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	7,840	23.4	4,144	24.8	3,696	21.9
Head spouse(s) and other composition	747	2.2	345	2.1	402	2.4
Single parent Nuclear	3,321	9.9	1,506	9.0	1,815	10.8
Extended Family						
Extended + non relatives	268	0.8	129	0.8	139	0.8
Single parent Extended	5,169	15.4	2,510	15.0	2,659	15.8
Single parent Extended + non relative	200	0.6	83	0.5	117	0.7
Head and other composition but no spouse	1,322	3.9	616	3.7	706	4.2
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	14,183	42.2	7,110	42.5	7,073	42.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Most cultures in the country uphold the sanctity of marriage and these virtues are an integral part of moral education given to the youth at their early ages of development.

Table 3.4 shows the population aged 12 and older by sex and marital status. It shows that majority of the people are married (51%) while 36.6 percent are never married. About 12 percent have married before, but are now either separated, divorced or widowed. A higher proportion of males (43.4%) than females (30.1%) have never married. On the other hand, married females (51.3%) are more than married males (50.8%). Again the proportion of females divorced or widowed (18%) is higher than that of males (5%).

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

Sex/Age group	Number	Never married	Informal/ consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	22,303	36.6	0.3	51.0	0.5	0.7	10.9
12 - 14	2,578	94.6	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,587	86.7	0.3	12.7	0.0	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	2,534	54.5	0.5	43.9	0.2	0.2	0.6
25 - 29	2,133	26.6	0.4	69.7	1.0	0.5	1.7
30 - 34	1,772	13.3	0.4	80.9	1.2	0.6	3.6
35 - 39	1,662	6.6	0.4	84.5	0.5	1.1	7.0
40 - 44	1,553	5.4	0.3	79.8	1.4	0.9	12.2
45 - 49	1,354	4.4	0.4	77.0	0.8	0.9	16.5
50 - 54	1,210	4.8	0.1	70.2	0.7	1.7	22.6
55 - 59	758	2.0	0.0	64.9	0.3	1.5	31.4
60 - 64	867	2.8	0.3	59.7	0.6	1.5	35.1
65+	2,295	3.6	0.1	52.6	0.4	1.3	42.0
Male							
Total	10,987	43.4	0.2	50.8	0.6	0.6	4.4
12 - 14	1,291	94.7	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	1,925	91.7	0.1	7.9	0.1	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	1,232	72.4	0.2	26.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
25 - 29	1,056	38.9	0.5	58.1	1.1	0.5	0.9
30 - 34	845	19.9	0.4	76.9	1.4	0.5	0.9
35 - 39	790	10.3	0.5	85.4	0.4	1.1	2.3
40 - 44	741	9.2	0.3	83.0	1.6	1.2	4.7
45 - 49	651	6.9	0.6	85.6	1.4	1.2	4.3
50 - 54	588	6.8	0.0	83.2	1.0	1.9	7.1
55 - 59	367	2.7	0.0	85.3	0.3	1.1	10.6
60 - 64	366	3.8	0.0	78.7	1.4	1.1	15.0
65+	1,135	4.3	0.2	73.0	0.4	1.0	21.2
Female							
Total	11,316	30.1	0.3	51.3	0.4	0.7	17.3
12 - 14	1,287	94.6	0.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	1,662	80.9	0.4	18.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	1,302	37.6	0.8	60.3	0.2	0.1	1.0
25 - 29	1,077	14.6	0.4	81.1	0.8	0.6	2.6
30 - 34	927	7.3	0.4	84.6	1.0	0.6	6.0
35 - 39	872	3.2	0.3	83.6	0.6	1.0	11.2
40 - 44	812	2.0	0.2	77.0	1.1	0.6	19.1
45 - 49	703	2.1	0.1	69.0	0.3	0.6	27.9
50 - 54	622	2.9	0.2	57.9	0.5	1.4	37.1
55 - 59	391	1.3	0.0	45.8	0.3	1.8	50.9
60 - 64	501	2.0	0.6	45.9	0.0	1.8	49.7
65+	1,160	2.8	0.0	32.8	0.4	1.6	62.4

The proportion of those in informal/consensual union/living together is the same (0.3%) for both males and females. At age 65years and older, there are more females who are widowed (62.4 percent) than their male counterparts whose proportion is 21.2 percent.

3.3.1 Marital Status and Level of Education

Table 3.4 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. A greater proportion of those who are married have no education (77.6%). The proportion of people with no education forms the highest group in almost all the categories of marital status except with those never married where the proportion with basic education is (61.9%).

The categories with the least proportion of tertiary education are the married, the divorced and the widowed with the former accounting 0.4 percent and the others less than one percent each.

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

Sex/Marital Status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc./Tech./comm.	Post middle/secondary certificate/diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	22,303	100.0	59.8	32.8	5.3	0.4	1.3	0.4
Never married	8,168	100.0	25.0	61.9	10.8	0.5	1.4	0.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	61	100.0	47.5	34.4	4.9	1.6	8.2	3.3
Married	11,380	100.0	77.6	17.6	2.5	0.4	1.4	0.4
Separated	114	100.0	70.2	21.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	3.5
Divorced	146	100.0	87.0	9.6	2.7	0.0	0.7	0.0
Widowed	2,434	100.0	91.5	7.8	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
Male								
Total	10,987	100.0	55.5	35.6	6.1	0.4	1.8	0.6
Never married	4,765	100.0	29.9	57.4	10.3	0.5	1.5	0.5
Informal/consensual union/living together	25	100.0	44.0	32.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	8.0
Married	5,578	100.0	73.9	19.7	3.2	0.4	2.2	0.6
Separated	68	100.0	76.5	17.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.9
Divorced	70	100.0	84.3	10.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Widowed	481	100.0	88.1	10.2	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.0
Female								
Total	11,316	100.0	64.0	30.1	4.6	0.4	0.8	0.2
Never married	3,403	100.0	18.1	68.3	11.5	0.5	1.4	0.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	36	100.0	50.0	36.1	8.3	2.8	2.8	0.0
Married	5,802	100.0	81.3	15.6	1.9	0.4	0.7	0.1
Separated	46	100.0	60.9	28.3	6.5	0.0	0.0	4.3
Divorced	76	100.0	89.5	9.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
Widowed	1,953	100.0	92.3	7.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note; ¹Basic (KG, Primary, JHS/JSS and Middle school),

²Secondary (SSS/SHS and Secondary)

³Post Middle/Secondary certificate/Diploma, Teacher Training, HND etc.

⁴Tertiary (Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher)

3.3.2 Marital status and economic activity status

Table 3.5 shows marital status by economic activity among population aged 12 years and older. Out of the total population 12 years and older who have never married 47.7 percent are employed, 1.3 percent are unemployed and 51 percent are economically not active compared with the married population, of which 85 percent who are employed, 1.2 percent are unemployed and 13.8 percent are economically not active..

The table also indicates that 59.6 percent of females who never married are economically not active, which is greater than that of their male counterparts (44.8 percent). However, in terms of the employed population, males constitute 53.9 percent, higher than females (39.1 percent). This implies most females are unemployed and may be depending on others for their sustenance.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes	22,303	100.0	15,388	69.0	258	1.2	6,657	29.8
Never married	8,168	100.0	3,900	47.7	105	1.3	4,163	51.0
Informal/consensual union/living together	61	100.0	52	85.2	0	0.0	9	14.8
Married	11,380	100.0	9,671	85.0	140	1.2	1,569	13.8
Separated	114	100.0	96	84.2	0	0.0	18	15.8
Divorced	146	100.0	118	80.8	0	0.0	28	19.2
Widowed	2,434	100.0	1,551	63.7	13	0.5	870	35.7
Male								
Total	10,987	100.0	7,873	71.7	120	1.1	2,994	27.3
Never married	4,765	100.0	2,569	53.9	60	1.3	2,136	44.8
Informal/consensual union/living together	25	100.0	22	88.0	0	0.0	3	12.0
Married	5,578	100.0	4,896	87.8	52	0.9	630	11.3
Separated	68	100.0	60	88.2	0	0.0	8	11.8
Divorced	70	100.0	55	78.6	0	0.0	15	21.4
Widowed	481	100.0	271	56.3	8	1.7	202	42.0
Female								
Total	11,316	100.0	7,515	66.4	138	1.2	3,663	32.4
Never married	3,403	100.0	1,331	39.1	45	1.3	2,027	59.6
Informal/consensual union/living together	36	100.0	30	83.3	0	0.0	6	16.7
Married	5,802	100.0	4,775	82.3	88	1.5	939	16.2
Separated	46	100.0	36	78.3	0	0.0	10	21.7
Divorced	76	100.0	63	82.9	0	0.0	13	17.1
Widowed	1,953	100.0	1,280	65.5	5	0.3	668	34.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.6 shows that the majority of the population are Ghanaian by birth (96.3%). Persons with dual nationality constitute only 1.5 percent. Ghanaians by naturalization constitute 0.5 percent. The proportion of male Ghanaian by birth is 96.3 percent, marginally higher than the proportion of female Ghanaian by birth (96.2%). ECOWAS nationals constitute 0.7 percent while Africans other than ECOWAS are 0.6 percent.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,826	100.0	16,871	100.0	16,955	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	32,561	96.3	16,247	96.3	16,314	96.2
Dual nationality (Ghanaian and Other)	517	1.5	262	1.6	255	1.5
Ghanaian by naturalization	170	0.5	81	0.5	89	0.5
ECOWAS	220	0.7	110	0.7	110	0.6
African other than ECOWAS	188	0.6	79	0.5	109	0.6
Other	170	0.5	92	0.5	78	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

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.

Table 3.7 shows that majority of the population are Traditionalists (47.2%), followed by Christians (46.6%), persons with no religion (4.6%). Only a small proportion of the population professed Islam as their religion (1.4%).

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,826	100.0	16,871	100.0	16,955	100.0
No religion	1,552	4.6	809	4.8	743	4.4
Catholic	9,102	26.9	4,172	24.7	4,930	29.1
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	2,198	6.5	982	5.8	1,216	7.2
Pentecostal/Charismatic	4,058	12.0	1,779	10.5	2,279	13.4
Other Christian	390	1.2	172	1.0	218	1.3
Islam	485	1.4	241	1.4	244	1.4
Traditionalist	15,961	47.2	8,673	51.4	7,288	43.0
Other	80	0.2	43	0.3	37	0.2

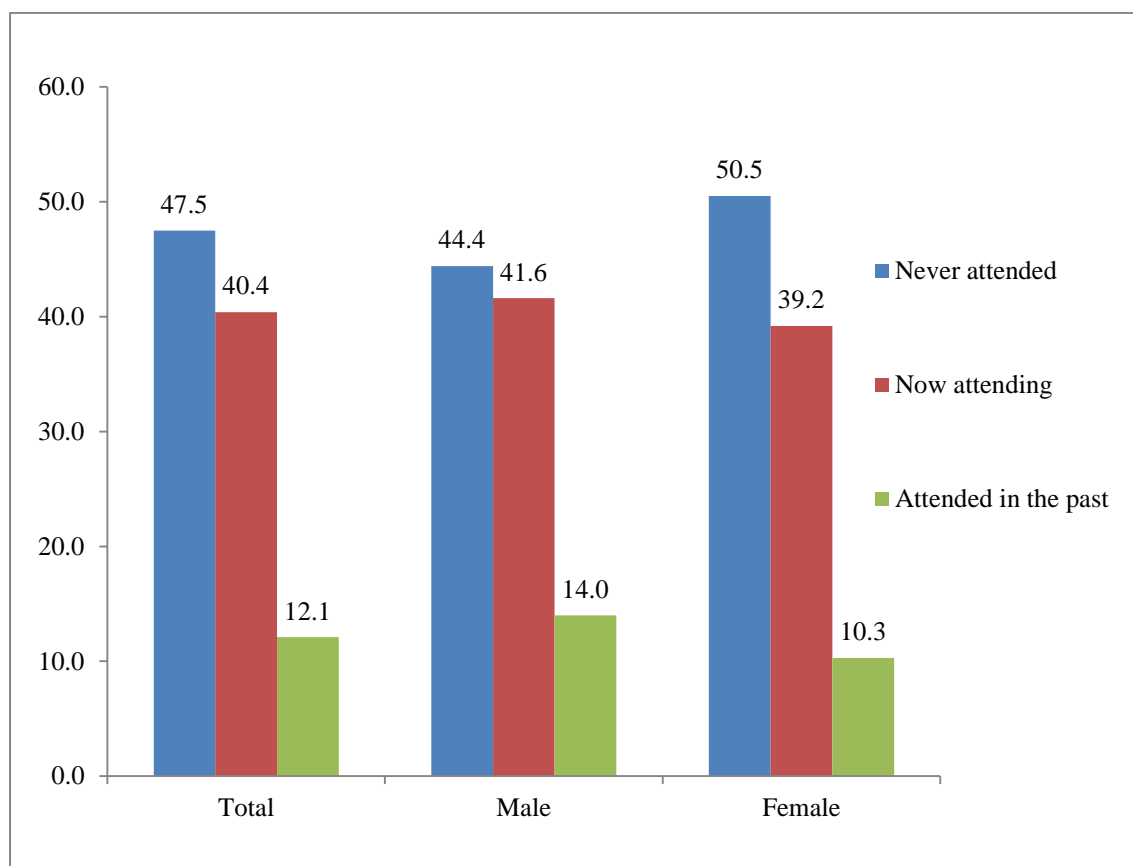
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 School attendance

From figure 3.2 below on literacy and education, a total proportion of 47.5 percent of persons in the district have never attended school. 40.4 percent currently attend school while 12.1 percent have attended school in the past. More females, 50.5 percent, compared with 44.4 percent males have never attended school and more males 14.0 percent than females 10.0 percent are currently in school.

Figure 3.1: School attendance



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Table 3.8 presents data on the population aged 11 years and above by sex, age and literacy status. The table shows that out of the population of age eleven years and older in the District, 13,431 are not literate and 9,586 are literate. Out of the literate population, 82.3 percent are literate in English only, 1.4 percent in Ghanaian Language only, 16.1 percent in English and Ghanaian Language, 0.1 percent in English and French and 0.2 percent in English, French and Ghanaian language. This shows that majority of literates in the District could only read and write in the English language and a few could read and write in Ghanaian language. It also shows that literacy in French is very low in the district. In all, out of the total of 9,586 literates in the district, males constitute 54.7 percent, higher than females 45.3 percent in the district.

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

Sex/Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	13,431	9,586	100.0	82.3	1.4	16.1	0.1	0.2
11-14	393	2,899	100.0	88.4	0.7	10.7	0.1	0.1
15-19	799	2,788	100.0	86.8	0.9	12.0	0.2	0.1
20-24	1,212	1,322	100.0	77.7	1.7	20.6	0.0	0.0
25-29	1,391	742	100.0	70.9	2.0	26.7	0.0	0.4
30-34	1,330	442	100.0	73.5	3.2	22.9	0.2	0.2
35-39	1,350	312	100.0	72.1	1.9	25.3	0.3	0.3
40-44	1,306	247	100.0	80.6	1.6	17.0	0.0	0.8
45-49	1,149	205	100.0	75.6	1.5	22.9	0.0	0.0
50-54	1,021	189	100.0	66.1	5.3	28.0	0.0	0.5
55-59	633	125	100.0	63.2	0.8	34.4	0.0	1.6
60-64	762	105	100.0	69.5	2.9	26.7	0.0	1.0
65+	2,085	210	100.0	80.5	2.9	16.2	0.0	0.5
Male								
Total	6,158	5,245	100.0	81.5	1.4	16.6	0.1	0.3
11-14	236	1,471	100.0	89.5	0.7	9.3	0.1	0.3
15-19	454	1,471	100.0	86.6	1.0	12.2	0.2	0.0
20-24	544	688	100.0	78.6	2.0	19.3	0.0	0.0
25-29	615	441	100.0	71.4	1.8	26.1	0.0	0.7
30-34	573	272	100.0	69.9	3.3	26.1	0.4	0.4
35-39	588	202	100.0	70.3	2.5	26.2	0.5	0.5
40-44	577	164	100.0	78.7	0.6	19.5	0.0	1.2
45-49	516	135	100.0	77.0	1.5	21.5	0.0	0.0
50-54	460	128	100.0	66.4	3.1	29.7	0.0	0.8
55-59	279	88	100.0	55.7	0.0	42.0	0.0	2.3
60-64	297	69	100.0	63.8	2.9	33.3	0.0	0.0
65+	1,019	116	100.0	74.1	5.2	19.8	0.0	0.9
Female								
Total	7,273	4,341	100.0	83.1	1.2	15.5	0.1	0.1
11-14	157	1,428	100.0	87.2	0.6	12.2	0.0	0.0
15-19	345	1,317	100.0	87.0	0.8	11.8	0.2	0.2
20-24	668	634	100.0	76.7	1.4	21.9	0.0	0.0
25-29	776	301	100.0	70.1	2.3	27.6	0.0	0.0
30-34	757	170	100.0	79.4	2.9	17.6	0.0	0.0
35-39	762	110	100.0	75.5	0.9	23.6	0.0	0.0
40-44	729	83	100.0	84.3	3.6	12.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	633	70	100.0	72.9	1.4	25.7	0.0	0.0
50-54	561	61	100.0	65.6	9.8	24.6	0.0	0.0
55-59	354	37	100.0	81.1	2.7	16.2	0.0	0.0
60-64	465	36	100.0	80.6	2.8	13.9	0.0	2.8
65+	1,066	94	100.0	88.3	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.7 School Attendance

Table 3.9 shows population 3 years and older by educational level and school attendance. The data shows that a greater proportion of those currently attending school in the district are at the primary school (56.9%) while 15.1 percent are at JSS/JHS level. The proportion at SSS/SHS is 5.3 percent, Tertiary 0.5 percent while Vocational/Technical/Commercial constitutes only 0.2 percent. In terms of sex distribution, 57.3 percent of males currently attending school are in primary school, slightly higher than the females who constitute 56.5 percent. Again, 0.7 percent of males are in Tertiary schools compared with 0.2 percent of females. The table also shows that a greater proportion of those who attended school in the past completed primary school (50.4%) followed by JSS/JHS (17.8%) and SSS/SHS (11.6%). Tertiary education accounts for only 3.9 percent. There are more males (67.4%) than females (42.6%) who have attended school in the past in Nabdam District

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,580	100.0	6,449	100.0	6,131	100.0	3,777	100.0	2,168	100.0	1,609	100.0
Nursery	1,855	14.7	908	14.1	947	15.4	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	860	6.8	434	6.7	426	6.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	7,163	56.9	3,697	57.3	3,466	56.5	1,905	50.4	1,068	49.3	837	52.0
JSS/JHS	1,900	15.1	958	14.9	942	15.4	671	17.8	319	14.7	352	21.9
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	348	9.2	246	11.3	102	6.3
SSS/SHS	669	5.3	366	5.7	303	4.9	440	11.6	252	11.6	188	11.7
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	83	2.2	57	2.6	26	1.6
Vocational/technical/commercial	24	0.2	14	0.2	10	0.2	63	1.7	33	1.5	30	1.9
Post middle/secondary certificate	49	0.4	27	0.4	22	0.4	121	3.2	86	4.0	35	2.2
Tertiary	60	0.5	45	0.7	15	0.2	146	3.9	107	4.9	39	2.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The overall development of a country depends on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human capital of the country. Although all persons regardless of age and sex consume goods and services produced only a small section of the populace produces them. This group of working population is referred to as the employed population or the working force. The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by the nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development (Hull, 2009). All things being equal, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to the improved standard of living of the general populace.

This chapter presents information on the activity status, size and structure of the labour force, and its distribution by occupation and industry. Also the employment status and employment sector of the population is analyzed. This section also examines the economically active and economically not active population. Each of these population characteristics are analyzed by age and sex.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

The economically active population comprises the employed and unemployed persons 15 years and older. The economically not active persons represent those who did not work and were not seeking for work. It includes full time students, persons retired from work, persons too old or too young, the disabled and homemakers. The International labour regulations stipulate 15 years as the minimum working age (ILO, 1973, Children's Act, 1989). Table 4.1 presents data on population 15 years and older by activity status and sex.

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	19,725	100.0	9,696	100.0	10,029	100.0
Economically active	14,879	75.4	7,583	78.2	7,296	72.7
<i>Employed</i>	14,623	98.3	7,465	98.4	7,158	98.1
<i>Worked</i>	14,423	98.6	7,379	98.8	7,044	98.4
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	152	1.0	67	0.9	85	1.2
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	48	0.3	19	0.3	29	0.4
<i>Unemployed</i>	256	1.7	118	1.6	138	1.9
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	111	43.4	53	44.9	58	42.0
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	145	56.6	65	55.1	80	58.0
Economically not active	4,846	24.6	2,113	21.8	2,733	27.3
Did home duties (household chore)	1,021	21.1	272	12.9	749	27.4
Full time education	1,978	40.8	1,042	49.3	936	34.2
Pensioner/retired	37	0.8	32	1.5	5	0.2
Disabled/sick	361	7.4	193	9.1	168	6.1
Too old/young	1,155	23.8	455	21.5	700	25.6
Other	294	6.1	119	5.6	175	6.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Of the total population of the economically active (14,879), 98.3 percent are employed while the unemployed (that is, those without work but are seeking and available for work), is 1.7 percent. Among the unemployed, majority, (56.6%) are first time job seekers and the remaining 43.4 percent have worked before, and are seeking work and available for work.

The table further shows that, students form a large proportion of the economically not active population (40.8%). The population that is too young or too old to work account for 23.8 percent.

4.2.1 Activity status of population by age and sex

Table 4.2 presents data on economic activity status of population 15 years and older by age and sex. Out of the total population of 19,725, about 74.1 percent are employed, 1.3 percent are unemployed and 24.6 percent are economically not active. Among the 15-19 age group (3,387), 46.2 percent are employed, 1.4 percent are unemployed and 52.4 percent are economically not active. Age-group 55-59 with the least population of 758, constitutes for 83.5 percent of the employed, 0.4 percent unemployed and 16.1 percent economically not active population. The age group with the highest proportion of employed males is 35-39, accounting for 94.7 percent while for the females it is the 40-44 age group also accounting for 91.4 percent.

Table 4.2: 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	19,725	100.0	14,623	74.1	256	1.3	4,846	24.6
15-19	3,587	100.0	1,657	46.2	49	1.4	1,881	52.4
20-24	2,534	100.0	1,795	70.8	82	3.2	657	25.9
25-29	2,133	100.0	1,803	84.5	46	2.2	284	13.3
30-34	1,772	100.0	1,601	90.3	15	0.8	156	8.8
35-39	1,662	100.0	1,528	91.9	18	1.1	116	7.0
40-44	1,553	100.0	1,437	92.5	6	0.4	110	7.1
45-49	1,354	100.0	1,231	90.9	14	1.0	109	8.1
50-54	1,210	100.0	1,061	87.7	7	0.6	142	11.7
55-59	758	100.0	633	83.5	3	0.4	122	16.1
60-64	867	100.0	650	75.0	12	1.4	205	23.6
65+	2,295	100.0	1,227	53.5	4	0.2	1,064	46.4
Male								
Total	9,696	100.0	7,465	77.0	118	1.2	2,113	21.8
15-19	1,925	100.0	965	50.1	22	1.1	938	48.7
20-24	1,232	100.0	906	73.5	26	2.1	300	24.4
25-29	1,056	100.0	907	85.9	27	2.6	122	11.6
30-34	845	100.0	789	93.4	8	0.9	48	5.7
35-39	790	100.0	748	94.7	12	1.5	30	3.8
40-44	741	100.0	695	93.8	3	0.4	43	5.8
45-49	651	100.0	610	93.7	6	0.9	35	5.4
50-54	588	100.0	547	93.0	5	0.9	36	6.1
55-59	367	100.0	326	88.8	0	0.0	41	11.2
60-64	366	100.0	304	83.1	5	1.4	57	15.6
65+	1,135	100.0	668	58.9	4	0.4	463	40.8

Table 4.2: Population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status (cont'd)

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
Total	10,029	100.0	7,158	71.4	138	1.4	2,733	27.3
15-19	1,662	100.0	692	41.6	27	1.6	943	56.7
20-24	1,302	100.0	889	68.3	56	4.3	357	27.4
25-29	1,077	100.0	896	83.2	19	1.8	162	15.0
30-34	927	100.0	812	87.6	7	0.8	108	11.7
35-39	872	100.0	780	89.4	6	0.7	86	9.9
40-44	812	100.0	742	91.4	3	0.4	67	8.3
45-49	703	100.0	621	88.3	8	1.1	74	10.5
50-54	622	100.0	514	82.6	2	0.3	106	17.0
55-59	391	100.0	307	78.5	3	0.8	81	20.7
60-64	501	100.0	346	69.1	7	1.4	148	29.5
65+	1,160	100.0	559	48.2	0	0.0	601	51.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work a person is engaged in at the establishment where the person works. Table 4.3 shows employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. Majority of workers are engaged as skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers (84.9 percent). This is followed by service and sales workers with 4.4 percent, craft and related trade workers forms 4.1 percent while plants and machine operators and assemblers constitute 3.3 percent. Proportions of occupations, which required much skill and a good number of years of training such as professionals, managers and technicians are low, accounting for 1.5 percent, 0.6 percent and 0.2 percent respectively.

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	14,623	100.0	7,465	100.0	7,158	100.0
Managers	87	0.6	22	0.3	65	0.9
Professionals	226	1.5	142	1.9	84	1.2
Technicians and associate professionals	32	0.2	23	0.3	9	0.1
Clerical support workers	29	0.2	22	0.3	7	0.1
Service and sales workers	646	4.4	147	2.0	499	7.0
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	12,408	84.9	6,535	87.5	5,873	82.0
Craft and related trades workers	601	4.1	152	2.0	449	6.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	489	3.3	358	4.8	131	1.8
Elementary occupations	99	0.7	62	0.8	37	0.5
Other occupations	6	0.0	2	0.0	4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or services rendered at the respondent's workplace. Agriculture forestry and fishing constitute the largest industry, employing 84.5 percent of the workforce aged 15 years and older. Other major industrial activities include wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (3.0%), manufacturing (3.6%) and construction (0.2%).

The table also shows the male and female proportions in the various types of industry. Out of the male population of 7,465, 15 years and older, 87.3 percent are engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing and 7,158 of the female population, representing 81.6 percent are engaged in the same industry. About 4.0 percent and 1.7 percent males and females are engaged in mining and quarrying respectively.

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	14,623	100.0	7,465	100.0	7,158	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	12,356	84.5	6,514	87.3	5,842	81.6
Mining and quarrying	443	3.0	320	4.3	123	1.7
Manufacturing	523	3.6	108	1.4	415	5.8
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	3	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	13	0.1	10	0.1	3	0.0
Construction	35	0.2	32	0.4	3	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	438	3.0	154	2.1	284	4.0
Transportation and storage	24	0.2	19	0.3	5	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	272	1.9	24	0.3	248	3.5
Information and communication	4	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	4	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	26	0.2	12	0.2	14	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	28	0.2	22	0.3	6	0.1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	44	0.3	34	0.5	10	0.1
Education	188	1.3	129	1.7	59	0.8
Human health and social work activities	50	0.3	24	0.3	26	0.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	3	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0
Other service activities	142	1.0	45	0.6	97	1.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	27	0.2	5	0.1	22	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the position of a person in the establishment where he or she is working or previously worked. Table 4.5 presents data on the employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. About 50 percent of the workforce is self-employed without employees while the self-employed with employees accounts for only 1.3 percent. Employees constitute almost 3.0 percent of the employed population and contributing family workers represent 42.8 percent.

The table also shows that 58.5 percent of the males are self-employed without employees, 34.1 percent are contributing family workers and 1.3 percent are self-employed with employees. In the case of females, 41.8 percent are self-employed without employees while

1.4 percent are self-employed with employees. Majority of females are contributing family workers, accounting for more than half of the workforce in that industry (51.8%).

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	14,623	100.0	7,465	100.0	7,158	100.0
Employee	428	2.9	280	3.8	148	2.1
Self-employed without employee(s)	7,357	50.3	4,368	58.5	2,989	41.8
Self-employed with employee(s)	194	1.3	91	1.2	103	1.4
Casual worker	111	0.8	68	0.9	43	0.6
Contributing family worker	6,252	42.8	2,546	34.1	3,706	51.8
Apprentice	162	1.1	47	0.6	115	1.6
Domestic employee (House help)	99	0.7	51	0.7	48	0.7
Other	20	0.1	14	0.2	6	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

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

Table 4.6 shows the employed population 15 years and older by employment status. The private sector comprising the private formal and private informal is the largest employer in the district, accounting for 97.8 percent. The public (Government) sector employs only 1.9 percent. The semi-public and the NGO sectors employ proportions less than one percent each.

The Table also shows that out of the total number of males employed, 96.2 percent are employed in the private informal sector and 2.6 percent in the public (Government) Sector. With regard to females employed in the District, 97.6 percent are employed in the private informal sector and 1.3 percent in the Public (Government) sector. Females therefore dominate in the private informal sector of employment in the district.

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	14,623	100.0	7,465	100.0	7,158	100.0
Public (Government)	281	1.9	191	2.6	90	1.3
Private Formal	126	0.9	62	0.8	64	0.9
Private Informal	14,164	96.9	7,181	96.2	6,983	97.6
Semi-Public/Parastatal	12	0.1	5	0.1	7	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	40	0.3	26	0.3	14	0.2
Other International Organisations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Undoubtedly, Information Communication Technology (ICT) is an important component of the national economy and development. However, in the year 2000, the Upper East region as a whole was poorly served with telephone facilities. For over 80 percent of households in the Districts, the nearest telephone facility was five kilometres away (Ghana Statistical Service, Upper East Report 2005). In recent times however,, the Government of Ghana has been implementing policies and programmes to expand access to ICT infrastructure and technology throughout the country.

The objective of this chapter is to analyze the extent of individual ownership of mobile phones and the use of the internet among the population 12 years and older and the ownership of desktop/laptop computers by a member of the household.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Mobile phones have becoming a necessity for everyday life as it is a major means of communication, helping to promote business growth, hence facilitating jobs and wealth creation. The use of mobile phones has become an integral part of the daily lives of the people in Nabdam, both for businesses and for personal use.

Table 5.1 represents population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex. The data shows that out of the 22,303 persons aged 12 years and older in the district, 18.9 percent own mobile phones. The proportion of males with mobile phones 23.4 percent compared with 14.6 percent females. The relatively low ownership of mobile phones in the district could be due to the limited network coverage to parts of the district.

5.3 Use of Internet Facilities

The table also depicts that of the 22,303 persons aged 12 years and older in the district, only 1.6 percent use the internet. The proportion of males using the internet in the district is 2.1 percent while females using the internet constitute 1.2 percent. Internet accessibility and cost may be the reason for this low level of usage in the district.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	22,303	100.0	4,221	18.9	365	1.6
Male	10,987	49.3	2,573	23.4	232	2.1
Female	11,316	50.7	1,648	14.6	133	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Table 5.2 shows the total households having desktop/laptop computers by sex of households. Out of the total of 5,966 households in the district, 0.8 percent own desktop/laptop computers. Male-headed households owning desktop computers constitute 0.9 percent and female-headed households 0.6 percent.

Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,966	100.0	47	0.8
Male	4,421	74.1	38	0.9
Female	1,545	25.9	9	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) face a wide range of life challenges for the reason that disability in whatever form or type reduces an individual's ability to function to his/her full potentials. The Ghana Statistical Service (2012) defines persons with disability as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities despite the use of assistive devices or supportive environments (such as eye glasses and hearing aids). The disability question is a multiple response question implying that a person may report having more than one or two disability types.

Generally, persons with disability are marginalized and suffer from discrimination on account of their disability status. They are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to development compared to their non-disabled counterparts. Accordingly, they are often seen as a burden on society in general and their families in particular. Their unfortunate circumstances are often viewed as a curse or punishment.

The objective of this chapter is to analyze the data on persons with disabilities. Information was collected on persons with the following disabilities:

- Visual/sight impairment;
- Hearing impairment;
- Mental retardation;
- Emotional or behavioural disorders, and
- Other physical challenges.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows population by disability status and sex. The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) indicate that out of a total of 33,826 people in the district 1,442 representing 4.3 percent have disability. Persons with sight disability constitute the the highest proportion of (46.9 percent) and the least are those with emotional challenges constituting 6.3 percent.

6.3 Type of Disability

According to the Ghana Statistical Service National Analytical Report on Disability (2012), it has been reported that nationally, about two out of five of the population with disabilities (38.3%) has more than one type of disability condition.

Table 6.1 describes the distribution of the types of disabilities reported by the people in the Nabdram District. The Table shows that Sight disability representing 47 percent is the main type of disability in the district. About 21 percent of the PWDs have hearing disabilities. Physical disability accounts for 19 percent and the least is emotional disability, with 6.3 percent. The high proportion of sight disability in the district may be attributed to the practice

of stone quarrying without protective clothing such as eye protectors and also the presence of black flies in the district.

The analysis is limited to the rural localities since the district is entirely rural.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	33,826	100.0	16,871	100.0	16,955	100.0
No disability	32,384	95.7	16,108	95.5	16,276	96.0
With a disability	1,442	4.3	763	4.5	679	4.0
Sight	677	46.9	356	46.7	321	47.3
Hearing	304	21.1	151	19.8	153	22.5
Speech	164	11.4	88	11.5	76	11.2
Physical	274	19.0	144	18.9	130	19.1
Intellectual	126	8.7	80	0.5	46	0.3
Emotional	91	6.3	39	5.1	52	7.7
Other	129	8.9	69	9.0	60	8.8
Urban						
Total	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
No disability	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
With a disability	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sight	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hearing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Speech	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Physical	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Intellectual	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Emotional	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rural						
Total	33,826	100.0	16,871	100.0	16,955	100.0
No disability	32,384	95.7	16,108	95.5	16,276	96.0
With a disability	1,442	4.3	763	4.5	679	4.0
Sight	677	46.9	356	46.7	321	47.3
Hearing	304	21.1	151	19.8	153	22.5
Speech	164	11.4	88	11.5	76	11.2
Physical	274	19.0	144	18.9	130	19.1
Intellectual	126	8.7	80	0.5	46	0.3
Emotional	91	6.3	39	5.1	52	7.7
Other	129	8.9	69	9.0	60	8.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and Activity

Table 6.2 provides an analysis of Persons 15 years and Older with disability by Sex and economic activity status in Nabdam District. Out of the total of 1,211 persons in the district with disability, 637 constituting 52.6 percent are employed, 0.3 percent are unemployed, and 47.1 percent are economically not active.

Among the various types of disabilities, persons with speech disability reported the highest proportions among the employed (57.8%), about 0.9 percent of them are unemployed and

41.3 percent are economically not active. This is followed by persons with emotional disability constituting 56.8 percent employed with less than one percent unemployed and 43.2 percent being economically not active.

With respect to sex and type of disability, the physically disabled males who are employed constitute 40.8 percent, unemployed is less than one percent and those economically not active constitute 59.2 percent. For the females who are physically disabled, the employed constitute 45.1 percent; unemployed 1.8 percent and 53.1 percent are economically not active. Again among the males, persons with intellectual disability constitute the least proportion of the employed 40.3 percent. In the case of females however, sight disability accounts for the least proportion of PWDs who are employed constituting 42.8 percent.

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

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes	19,725	100.0	14,623	74.1	256	1.3	4,846	24.6
No disability	18,514	100.0	13,986	75.5	252	1.4	4,276	23.1
With a disability	1,211	100.0	637	52.6	4	0.3	570	47.1
Sight	614	100.0	290	47.2	1	0.2	323	52.6
Hearing	236	100.0	128	54.2	0	0.0	108	45.8
Speech	109	100.0	63	57.8	1	0.9	45	41.3
Physical	243	100.0	104	42.8	2	0.8	137	56.4
Intellectual	103	100.0	46	44.7	1	1.0	56	54.4
Emotional	74	100.0	42	56.8	0	0.0	32	43.2
Other	108	100.0	58	53.7	0	0.0	50	46.3
Male								
Total	9,696	100.0	7,465	77.0	118	1.2	2,113	21.8
No disability	9,056	100.0	7,116	78.6	117	1.3	1,823	20.1
With a disability	640	100.0	349	54.5	1	0.2	290	45.3
Sight	324	100.0	166	51.2	0	0.0	158	48.8
Hearing	116	100.0	68	58.6	0	0.0	48	41.4
Speech	58	100.0	40	69.0	1	1.7	17	29.3
Physical	130	100.0	53	40.8	0	0.0	77	59.2
Intellectual	62	100.0	25	40.3	1	1.6	36	58.1
Emotional	31	100.0	17	54.8	0	0.0	14	45.2
Other	60	100.0	26	43.3	0	0.0	34	56.7
Female								
Total	10,029	100.0	7,158	71.4	138	1.4	2,733	27.3
No disability	9,458	100.0	6,870	72.6	135	1.4	2,453	25.9
With a disability	571	100.0	288	50.4	3	0.5	280	49.0
Sight	290	100.0	124	42.8	1	0.3	165	56.9
Hearing	120	100.0	60	50.0	0	0.0	60	50.0
Speech	51	100.0	23	45.1	0	0.0	28	54.9
Physical	113	100.0	51	45.1	2	1.8	60	53.1
Intellectual	41	100.0	21	51.2	0	0.0	20	48.8
Emotional	43	100.0	25	58.1	0	0.0	18	41.9
Other	48	100.0	32	66.7	0	0.0	16	33.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 shows population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. Out of a total population of 1,415 PWDs three years and older, 76.7 percent have never attended school. Of the proportion with formal education, 17.6 percent have basic education (Primary/Middle/JHS/JSS) while 2.9 percent of these PWDs have attained secondary or higher education. Majority of PWDs with speech disabilities (26.4%) have basic education, followed persons with Other Disability also accounting for 24.0 percent. Approximately 3.8 percent of all male PWDs have attended Secondary or Higher education compared with 1.9 percent females in the district. There are more female PWDs who have never attended school 77.6 percent compared with their male counterparts who constitute 76.0 percent.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	31,129	14,772	2,715	11,987	1,655	100.0	47.5	8.7	38.5	5.3
No disability	29,714	13,686	2,676	11,738	1,614	100.0	46.1	9.0	39.5	5.4
With a disability	1,415	1,086	39	249	41	100.0	76.7	2.8	17.6	2.9
Sight	668	555	9	90	14	100.0	83.1	1.3	13.5	2.1
Hearing	302	224	13	62	3	100.0	74.2	4.3	20.5	1.0
Speech	163	111	7	43	2	100.0	68.1	4.3	26.4	1.2
Physical	269	212	4	40	13	100.0	78.8	1.5	14.9	4.8
Intellectual	123	89	3	24	7	100.0	72.4	2.4	19.5	5.7
Emotional	87	71	4	11	1	100.0	81.6	4.6	12.6	1.1
Other	125	89	4	30	2	100.0	71.2	3.2	24.0	1.6
Male										
Total	15,485	6,868	1,342	6,288	987	100.0	44.4	8.7	40.6	6.4
No disability	14,739	6,301	1,326	6,153	959	100.0	42.8	9.0	41.7	6.5
With a disability	746	567	16	135	28	100.0	76.0	2.1	18.1	3.8
Sight	354	290	4	51	9	100.0	81.9	1.1	14.4	2.5
Hearing	149	112	5	32	0	100.0	75.2	3.4	21.5	0.0
Speech	87	56	2	27	2	100.0	64.4	2.3	31.0	2.3
Physical	141	110	3	17	11	100.0	78.0	2.1	12.1	7.8
Intellectual	77	55	2	16	4	100.0	71.4	2.6	20.8	5.2
Emotional	37	28	0	8	1	100.0	75.7	0.0	21.6	2.7
Other	65	48	1	14	2	100.0	73.8	1.5	21.5	3.1
Female										
Total	15,644	7,904	1,373	5,699	668	100.0	50.5	8.8	36.4	4.3
No disability	14,975	7,385	1,350	5,585	655	100.0	49.3	9.0	37.3	4.4
With a disability	669	519	23	114	13	100.0	77.6	3.4	17.0	1.9
Sight	314	265	5	39	5	100.0	84.4	1.6	12.4	1.6
Hearing	153	112	8	30	3	100.0	73.2	5.2	19.6	2.0
Speech	76	55	5	16	0	100.0	72.4	6.6	21.1	0.0
Physical	128	102	1	23	2	100.0	79.7	0.8	18.0	1.6
Intellectual	46	34	1	8	3	100.0	73.9	2.2	17.4	6.5
Emotional	50	43	4	3	0	100.0	86.0	8.0	6.0	0.0
Other	60	41	3	16	0	100.0	68.3	5.0	26.7	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agricultural Sector's contribution to the Gross Domestic product (GDP) and to the national economy including foreign exchange was about 30 percent in the 2000s (ISSER, 2000, 2011). In the same way agriculture is an integral part of the Nabdam District economy and society. This is largely due to its contribution to employment opportunities and provision of food to the people. The district's economy is mainly rural and dominated by the sector, which employs a greater proportion of the youth.

The key agricultural sub-sectors include crop farming, livestock rearing and tree planting. The farming practices in the district include mono cropping, mixed cropping and mixed farming. This chapter presents data on the agricultural activities in the district, with a focus on households in agriculture and types of farming activities.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 presents an analysis of households by agricultural activities and locality. The two most significant agricultural activities of the people in the district are crop farming and livestock rearing. Tree planting and Fish farming are relatively new in the district. From the table, the district has 5,966 households. About 95.7 percent of all the households are engaged in agriculture. The main agriculture activities engaged in by households include crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. About 98.1 percent of the agricultural households are engaged in crop farming, 88.4 percent in livestock rearing and 0.3 percent in tree planting.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agriculture activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	5,966	100.0	0	0.0	5,966	100.0
Households engage in Agriculture	5,710	95.7	0	0.0	5,710	95.7
Crop farming	5,600	98.1	0	0.0	5,600	98.1
Tree planting	15	0.3	0	0.0	15	0.3
Livestock rearing	5,046	88.4	0	0.0	5,046	88.4
Fish farming	5	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of livestock, animals reared and keepers

Table 7.2 shows the types of livestock reared in the District and the number of keepers. Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the district and is a year round activity in the ruminant category, the three most significant are goats 31,174, sheep 20,946 and cattle 12,470.

In the bird category, there are 55,789 chickens, 49,106 guinea fowls and 337 ducks. Only four snails are reared in the district

The average livestock per keeper is high for guinea fowl (20), followed by grass cutter (18) and chicken (17).

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, animals and keepers

Type of livestock	Number of livestock	Number of keepers	Average livestock per Keeper
All livestock	173,771	14,198	12
Beehives	184	21	9
Cattle	12,470	1,508	8
Chicken	55,789	3,283	17
Dove	135	12	11
Duck	337	35	10
Goat	31,174	4,123	8
Grass-cutter	1,254	69	18
Guinea fowl	49,106	2,462	20
Ostrich	154	16	10
Pig	789	127	6
Rabbit	65	9	7
Sheep	20,946	2,349	9
Silk worm	92	4	23
Snail	4	1	4
Turkey	325	47	7
Other	462	127	4
Fish farming	15	1	15

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC in Ghana included a comprehensive housing census. Among the issues covered were the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main construction materials, occupancy status, methods of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities.

It is envisaged that the housing data from the 2010 PHC would assist the District Authorities and other stakeholders to formulate and implement programmes and projects to improve the housing conditions in the District. The information from housing censuses also serves as a basis for evaluation and monitoring of housing conditions and needs of the population within the context of the Millennium Development Goal Seven (MDG 7). It can also be used to determine the adequacy of housing stock and assessment of the need for additional housing. It may also provide information on living conditions of those residing in temporary or substandard housing at the local level.

In this chapter, data on stock of houses, facilities and amenities of houses in the 2010 Population and Housing Census were analysed at both the district and locality levels.

8.2 Housing Stock

As shown in Table 8.1, there are 4,242 houses in the Nabdam District. The average household size is 5.6. Population per house is 8.0 persons, which is lower than the regional figure of 9.2 but higher than the National figure of 7.3.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	1,046,545	33,826	-	33,826
Total household population	24,076,327	1,034,704	33,576	-	33,576
Number of houses	3,392,745	114,034	4,242	-	4,242
Number of households	5,467,054	177,629	5,966	-	5,966
Average households per house	1.6	1.6	1.4	-	1.4
Population per house	7.3	9.2	8	-	8
Average household size	4.5	5.9	5.6	-	5.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service: Population and Housing Census 2010

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

8.3.1 Type of dwelling

Most households reside in compound houses representing 54.1 percent. Households living in separate houses constitute 22.6 percent while those in semi-detached houses form 1.2 percent. The proportion of those living in huts/buildings (same compound) is 11.6 percent; those in flats/apartments constitute 0.2 percent, while those in huts/buildings (different compounds) constitute 9.6 percent. The importance of the headship of the households of these dwelling units cannot be over-emphasized. As many as 54.8 percent of the female headed households live in compound houses compared with 53.9 percent male headed households. (Table 8.2).

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

Type of dwelling	Total		Type of Locality					
	Country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	177,629	5,966	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	29,787	1,349	22.6	23.3	20.5	-	22.6
Semi-detached house	391,548	6,836	73	1.2	1.0	2.0	-	1.2
Flat/apartment	256,355	1,459	12	0.2	0.2	0.3	-	0.2
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	103,666	3,230	54.1	53.9	54.8	-	54.1
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,735	694	11.6	11.5	12.1	-	11.6
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	11,616	575	9.6	9.5	9.9	-	9.6
Tent	10,343	300	22	0.4	0.5	0.1	-	0.4
Improvised home (kiosk/container, etc.)	90,934	183	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	348	7	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	554	4	0.1	0.0	0.2	-	0.1
Other	9,846	145	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service: Population and Housing Census 2010

8.3.2 Ownership of dwelling unit

There are 5,966 dwelling units in the district, out of which 96.6 percent are owned by household members, 1.6 percent dwelling units are owned by a relative who is not a household member.

Among the male-headed households 97.3 percent of the dwelling units are owned by a household member compared to 94.8 percent in female-headed households. Dwellings owned by a relative who is not a household member is 1.6 percent of the district total, and for such dwelling units one percent of the household heads are males and 3.2 percent are females. All 96.6 percent of dwelling units in the district are rural. (Table 8.3)

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

Ownership status	Total		Total		Type of Locality			
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	177,629	5,966	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	154,016	5,766	96.6	97.3	94.8	0.0	96.6
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	721	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Relative not a household member	851,630	6,035	93	1.6	1.0	3.2	0.0	1.6
Other private individual	1,439,021	12,181	43	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.7
Private employer	83,610	480	11	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other private agency	21,123	267	13	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	3,686	38	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.6
Other	24,000	243	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service: Population and Housing Census 2010

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Main construction materials for the outer walls

As shown in Table 8.4, the main construction material used for the outer walls of dwelling units is mud bricks or earth representing 93.7 percent, cement blocks or concrete 3.5 percent and stone, which is the least accounts for only 0.1 percent.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total		Type of Locality			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	182,845	6,119	100.0	0.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	147,624	5,733	93.7	0.0	93.7
Wood	200,594	1,606	59	1.0	0.0	1.0
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	855	23	0.4	0.0	0.4
Stone	11,330	372	5	0.1	0.0	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	233	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	29,321	216	3.5	0.0	3.5
Landcrete	104,270	1,890	43	0.7	0.0	0.7
Bamboo	8,206	54	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	435	15	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other	39,206	455	24	0.4	0.0	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main construction materials for the floor of the house

Materials used for the floor of a house affect the general appearance, aesthetics, quality and health status of a house. Some floors are easily contaminated and others are difficult to clean or disinfect. As shown in Table 8.5, the main construction materials used for the floors in the District are cement or concrete (61.3%), earth or mud (36.9%). Floors made of ceramic/marble constitute (0.9%), stone (0.4%) with terrazzo being the least (0.1%).

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

Materials for the floor	Total		Type of Locality			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	177,629	5,966	100.0	0.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	56,272	2,203	36.9	0.0	36.9
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	116,911	3,658	61.3	0.0	61.3
Stone	32,817	1,623	24	0.4	0.0	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	89	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood	52,856	49	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	196	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ceramic/porcelain/marble tiles	88,500	1,181	55	0.9	0.0	0.9
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	401	3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	15,567	907	22	0.4	0.0	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main construction materials for roofing

Table 8.6 illustrates the main material used for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality. Thatch is the most widely used material for roofing accounting for 52.0 percent, followed by metal sheets with 43.2 percent. Two percent of households used mud/mud bricks/earth for roofing in the district and less than 1.0 percent used wood as material for roofing.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	Type of Locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	182,845	6,119	100.0	0.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	22,227	124	2.0	0.0	2.0
Wood	45,547	3,085	51	0.8	0.0	0.8
Metal sheet	4,152,259	122,942	2,643	43.2	0.0	43.2
Slate/asbestos	759,039	646	7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Cement/concrete	141,072	879	21	0.3	0.0	0.3
Roofing tile	31,456	162	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	586	7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	30,722	3,180	52.0	0.0	52.0
Other	35,935	1,596	86	1.4	0.0	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Room occupancy refers to the number of sleeping rooms used by a household. It is used to determine the extent of crowding in households. Crowded household conditions may increase the risk of the spread of infectious and communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, skin diseases and cause uncomfortable sleep.

Table 8.7 indicates that, out of the 5,966 households 15.8 percent occupy one sleeping room, 36.1 percent occupy two sleeping rooms, 24.8 percent have three sleeping rooms and less than 1.0 percent have nine or more sleeping rooms.

Of the single member household size, 76.6 percent occupy one sleeping room and of the two member households size, 39.5 percent occupied one sleeping room a total of 52 percent occupy two sleeping rooms and 5.6 percent use three sleeping rooms.

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

House hold 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	5,966	100.0	15.8	36.1	24.8	13.7	5.2	2.3	0.9	0.7	0.5
1	278	100.0	76.6	18.7	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
2	410	100.0	39.5	52.0	5.6	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
3	590	100.0	26.6	53.1	17.3	2.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	848	100.0	19.8	48.6	22.2	6.8	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.1
5	925	100.0	13.1	44.6	28.9	9.9	2.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
6	936	100.0	8.8	35.9	33.2	15.7	4.4	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.1
7	672	100.0	2.8	32.3	32.4	22.5	5.7	3.3	0.9	0.1	0.0
8	463	100.0	2.8	22.9	33.5	25.3	9.9	3.7	1.3	0.4	0.2
9	327	100.0	0.3	14.7	31.8	28.7	10.1	7.0	2.4	3.4	1.5
10+	517	100.0	0.8	8.9	20.7	27.1	21.5	9.3	4.8	3.9	3.1

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

This section analyses household amenities, main source of lighting cooking space and sanitation issues in the dwelling units at the national, regional and locality levels. Table 8.8 shows that, from a total of 5,966 household dwellings, only 514 representing 8.6 percent are connected to the national grid and as high as 71.7 percent of all the dwelling units use kerosene lamps. About 18.4 percent use flashlight/torch. Private electricity generation accounts for 9.0 percent.

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

Main source of light	Total		Type of Locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
Total	5,467,054	177,629	5,966	100.0	0.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	42,866	514	8.6	0.0	8.6
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	1,009	23	0.4	0.0	0.4
Kerosene lamp	971,807	80,752	4,275	71.7	0.0	71.7
Gas lamp	9,378	412	11	0.2	0.0	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	612	10	0.2	0.0	0.2
Candle	41,214	293	3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Flashlight/torch	858,651	49,068	1,097	18.4	0.0	18.4
Firewood	13,241	1,191	15	0.3	0.0	0.3
Crop residue	4,623	830	15	0.3	0.0	0.3
Other	11,739	596	3	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main source of cooking fuel

Table 8.9 shows that a large proportion (70.3%) use wood as the main source of fuel for cooking, followed by crop residue (23.5%) and charcoal (3.6%). Less than one percent of the total households do not cook.

8.8 Cooking space used by households

Cooking space is among the important facilities of a household. This section analyses data on the various categories of cooking space used by households. The distribution of cooking spaces is presented in Table 8.9. The data shows that 61.3 percent of households have cooking spaces that are separate for the exclusive use of the households. Households that cook in the bedroom/hall/living room account for 0.2 percent. Households that cook in the open space in the compound (5.4%) are more than those that share separate rooms with other households (2.7%). Households that used the veranda as their cooking space constituted 1.7 percent while those who cook in an enclosure without roof constitute 23.1 percent.

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

Main source of cooking fuel/space	Total			District		
	Country	Region	Percent	Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	177,629	100.0	100.0	0.0	100
None no cooking	306,118	3,272	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.7
Wood	2,197,083	107,310	60.4	70.3	0.0	70.3
Gas	996,518	8,735	4.9	1.4	0.0	1.4
Electricity	29,794	383	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	402	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
Charcoal	1,844,290	27,021	15.2	3.6	0.0	3.6
Crop residue	45,292	29,725	16.7	23.5	0.0	23.5
Saw dust	8,000	93	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Animal waste	2,332	124	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Other	7,759	564	0.3	0.0	0.0	0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	177,629	100.0	100.0	0.0	100
No cooking space	386,883	6,822	3.8	4.1	0.0	4.1
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	75,393	42.4	61.3	0.0	61.3
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	4,664	2.6	2.7	0.0	2.7
Enclosure without roof	117,614	31,567	17.8	23.1	0.0	23.1
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	1,788	1.0	1.4	0.0	1.4
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	572	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
Verandah	1,173,946	18,444	10.4	1.7	0.0	1.7
Open space in compound	1,115,464	38,038	21.4	5.4	0.0	5.4
Other	21,007	341	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Table 8.10 shows data on the main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes in the Nabdam District. The source of water for domestic use is similar to drinking water with the exception of sachet water. The use of bore-holes, protected wells and pipe-borne outside dwelling units are the main sources of water for drinking and domestic use accounting for 72.6 percent, 10.9 percent and 4.2 percent respectively. The least source of water used in the district is sachet water constituting only 1.0 percent.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	177,629	5,966	100.0	0.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	11,577	101	1.7	0.0	1.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	15,063	250	4.2	0.0	4.2
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	5,179	88	1.5	0.0	1.5
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	101,817	4,334	72.6	0.0	72.6
Protected well	321,091	22,805	652	10.9	0.0	10.9
Rain water	39,438	223	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Protected spring	19,345	683	14	0.2	0.0	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	82	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	694	6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	267	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	11,083	226	3.8	0.0	3.8
Unprotected spring	12,222	378	23	0.4	0.0	0.4
River/stream	502,804	4,452	163	2.7	0.0	2.7
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	3,175	104	1.7	0.0	1.7
Other	3,972	151	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	177,629	5,966	100.0	0.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	11,408	81	1.4	0.0	1.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	13,957	254	4.3	0.0	4.3
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	4,541	83	1.4	0.0	1.4
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	98,487	4,325	72.5	0.0	72.5
Protected well	465,775	24,798	643	10.8	0.0	10.8
Rain water	39,916	330	3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	672	17	0.3	0.0	0.3
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	301	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	11,607	226	3.8	0.0	3.8
Unprotected spring	15,738	650	25	0.4	0.0	0.4
River/stream	588,590	6,125	204	3.4	0.0	3.4
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	4,518	104	1.7	0.0	1.7
Other	10,302	235	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.10 Bathing Facilities

Bathing facilities available in dwelling units can be categorized primarily into four main types: bathroom for exclusive use, shared bathroom in the same house, shared open bathing cubicle and others. The proportion of dwelling units with bathrooms for the exclusive use of the household members is 64.2 percent; those with shared bathrooms in the same house constitute 13.9 percent while those with shared open bathing cubicle form 5.2 percent. Those using shared separate baths in the same house constitute 10.0 percent.

8.11 Toilet Facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household. Table 8.11 displays the three main types of toilet facilities reported in the 2010 PHC. The highest reported facilities were pit latrine (1.3%), public toilet (0.9%) and Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit (KVIP) Latrine (2.3%). Interestingly, 94.6

percent of the dwelling units have no toilet facilities and ease themselves in bush/beach/field regardless of the environmental and health consequences.

Table 8.11: Bathing and toilet facilities used by household

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household					
Total	5,467,054	177,629	5,966	0.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	146,329	5,641	0.0	94.6
W.C.	839,611	6,050	41	0.0	0.7
Pit latrine	1,040,883	5,266	75	0.0	1.3
KVIP	572,824	6,196	136	0.0	2.3
Bucket/Pan	40,678	405	1	0.0	0.0
Public toilet (W.C./KVIP/Pit/Pan etc.)	1,893,291	12,828	52	0.0	0.9
Other	23,385	555	20	0.0	0.3
Bathing facility used by household					
Total	5,467,054	177,629	5,966	0.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	73,345	3,833	0.0	64.2
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	33,370	595	0.0	10.0
Private open cubicle	381,979	26,114	828	0.0	13.9
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	21,111	312	0.0	5.2
Public bath house	140,501	2,391	13	0.0	0.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	479	9	0.0	0.2
Open space around house	372,556	19,987	300	0.0	5.0
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	437	3	0.0	0.1
Other	16,276	395	73	0.0	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Population and Housing Census 2010

8.12 Method of Waste Disposal

Proper waste management methods help to prevent the spread of infectious and communicable diseases as well as improving the quality of the environment. In fact, a filthy environment due to inappropriate waste disposal methods may lead to a serious threat to lives, especially among the vulnerable. Table 8.11 shows the waste disposal methods of the households in Nabdam.

8.12.1 Solid waste

Most households in the district burn their waste as the main method of solid waste disposal. Burning accounts for 27.7 percent of all the methods used in the District. Public dumping also accounts for 24.5 percent which is the second highest. About 22 percent of the solid waste is collected. Dumping indiscriminately constitutes 12.5 percent and the least is disposal through public dump container (2.0 percent). Some of these waste disposal methods could potentially lead to communicable diseases in Nabdam District if not properly managed.

8.12.2 Liquid Waste

Households that throw liquid waste onto the street constitute 65 percent. About 11.6 percent of households disposed of their liquid waste by throwing onto the compound and four percent of the households in the district dispose of their waste through a sewerage system.

Table 8.12: Methods of solid and liquid waste disposal by households

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid Waste						
Total	5,467,054	5,966	5,966	100	0.0	100
Collected	785,889	1,309	1,309	21.9	0.0	21.9
Burned by household	584,820	1,653	1,653	27.7	0.0	27.7
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	117	117	2.0	0.0	2.0
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	1,459	1,459	24.5	0.0	24.5
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	744	744	12.5	0.0	12.5
Buried by household	182,615	290	290	4.9	0.0	4.9
Other	53,805	394	394	6.6	0.0	6.6
Liquid Waste						
Total	5,467,054	5,966	5,966	100.0	0.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	216	216	3.6	0.0	3.6
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	486	486	8.1	0.0	8.1
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	545	545	9.1	0.0	9.1
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	3,875	3,875	65.0	0.0	65.0
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	137	137	2.3	0.0	2.3
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	693	693	11.6	0.0	11.6
Other	38,294	14	14	0.2	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC derives its basic features from the United Nations Principles and Recommendations (2010) for countries taking part in the 2010 round of Population and Housing Census and experiences from previous censuses. Following the publication of the National and Regional Analytical Reports, the Ghana Statistical Service produced this report with the aim of providing useful materials for planners, academics and policy makers as well as the general reader on some of the results from the 2010 PHC for Nabdam District.

This chapter presents a summary of the findings, conclusion and policy implications of the previous chapters based on analysis of selected topics of the 2010 Population and Housing Census for the district.

9.2 Summary of Findings and Conclusions

9.2.1 Demographic characteristics

Population size and distribution

The Nabdam District is entirely rural and made up of a total population of 33,826 out of which males are 16,871, representing 49.9 percent and the females number 16,955, representing 50.1 percent of the population. The sex ratio for the District is 99.5 males per 100 females. The total age dependency ratio of the district is 94.1. This means that for every 100 persons in the working age group, there are 94.1 persons to cater for in the district.

Age structure

The age structure of the district follows the regional as well as the national pattern. It is skewed towards the youth. Children less than 5 years constitute 13.8 percent of the total population and those less than 15 (0-14 years) represent 41.7 percent. Youths aged between 15 and 24 years are 18.1 percent. In all, the population 0-24 years of age is 59.8 percent. The elderly population (65 years and over) constitute only 6.9 percent of the District's population.

Migration, fertility and mortality

Migrants born elsewhere in the region (upper East) but outside the Nabdam District constitute 70.1 percent of the total number of migrants in the district. About 12.1 percent of these migrants were born in the Ashanti region. In terms of duration of residence, 37.3 percent of migrants in the district have resided in the district for 20 years and more.

There were 11,316 females 12 years and older in the Nabdam District and the total number of Children ever born in the district is 33,233. Female population 12-14 years recorded the lowest proportion of children ever born and the female population 60 years and older has the highest proportion of children ever born.

Nabdam District has a crude death rate of 14.0 per 1,000, which is higher than that of other Districts in the region with the exception of the Bolgatanga Municipality and the Talensi District, which whose proportions are 17.2 per 1,000 and 15.0 per 1,000 people respectively.

9.2.2 Social characteristics

Household size, composition and headship

Children (sons/daughters) form 47.5 percent of the total membership of households. As many as 28.9 percent of males are household heads and 14.9 percent are female household heads. The proportion of the nuclear family (23.4%) is lower than the proportion of the extended family (42.2). This implies that the value of the extended family system is still cherished in the district.

Marital status

Majority of persons 12 years and older in the District are married (51%) while 36.6 percent are never married. About 12 percent have ever married, but are either separated, divorced or widowed. A higher proportion of males (43.4%) than females (30.1%) have never married. On the other hand, married females (51.3%) are more than married males (50.8%). The proportion of females divorced or widowed (18%) is higher than that of males (5%). The same proportion of both males (0.3%) and females (0.3%) are in informal/consensual union/living together.

Nationality

Majority of the population in the District are Ghanaian by birth (96.3%). Persons with dual nationality constitute 1.5 percent. About 1.8 percent of the population is non-Ghanaian.

Religious affiliation

Majority of the population in the district are Traditionalists (47.2%), followed by Christians (46.6%), and persons with no religion (4.6%) less than two percent of the population are Muslims.

Literacy and education

Out of the total population of 23,017 people 11 years and older in the district, 13,431 are not literate and 9,586 are literate. Out of the literate population, 82.3 percent are literate in English only, 1.4 percent in Ghanaian Language only, 16.1 percent in English and Ghanaian Language. Only 0.1 percent is literate in English and French. Regarding school attendance, a greater proportion of those currently attending school in the district are in the primary school (56.9%), followed by JSS/JHS (15.1%). SSS/SHS accounts for 5.3 percent while vocational/technical/commercial accounts for only 0.2 percent.

9.2.3 Economic characteristics

Economic activity status

Out of the total population of the economically active (14,897) population, 98.3 percent are employed while the unemployed (that is, those without work but are seeking and available for work) constituted 1.7 percent. Among the unemployed, the majority (56.6%) are first time job seekers and the remaining 43.4 percent have worked before, and are seeking work and available for work.

Occupation

Majority of workers in the District are engaged as skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers (84.9%). This is followed by service and sales workers (4.4%), craft and related trade workers (4.1%). Professionals constitute only 1.5 percent

Industry

Agriculture forestry and fishing constitute the largest industry, employing 84.5 percent of the workforce aged 15 years and older. Other major industrial activities include wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (3.0%), manufacturing (3.6%), construction (0.2%), mining and quarrying (3.0%), education (1.3%) and the rest accounting for 4.4 percent.

Employment status and employment sector

About 50 percent of the workforce is self-employed without employees while those who are self-employed with employees account for only 1.3 percent. Employees constitute almost three percent of the employed population and contributing family workers represented 42.8 percent. The private sector, comprising the private formal and private informal is the largest employer in the district, accounting for 97.8 percent. The public (Government) sector employs only 1.9 percent.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

There is limited usage of mobile phones and internet as well as desk top or laptop computers in the Nabdam District. About 19.0 percent of the population 12 years and older own mobile phones while 1.6 percent used Internet facilities. Only 0.8 percent of the total household population owns laptop computers.

9.2.5 Disability

There are 1,442 persons with some form of disability representing 4.3 percent of the total population in the Nabdam District. Out of this 47.1 percent are females and 52.9 percent are males. With respect to the type of disability, sight disability is the most common constituting 46.9 percent of all disability cases about 52.6 percent of PWDs in the district are employed.

About 76.1 percent of the PWDs have never attained any educational level, 2.8 percent had attained pre-primary and 17.6 percent attained basic education. Only 0.1 percent attained vocational/technical/commercial education.

9.2.6 Households and non-households in Agriculture

Out of 5,966 total households in the Nabdam District, 95.7 percent are agricultural households.

A higher proportion is engaged in crop farming (98.1%), followed by livestock rearing (88.4%). Significantly low proportions are engage in tree planting 0.3 percent and fish farming 0.1 percent.

9.2.7 Housing conditions

Housing stock

There are 4,242 dwelling units in Nabdam District, constituting 12.5 percent of total houses in the region and 14 percent of the national stock in 2010. The average household population per house is 5.6, which is lower than the regional figure of 5.9. Majority of the population in Nabdam District lives in compound houses owned by household members representing 96.6 percent. This is followed ownership by relatives other than household member (1.6%) while public/government ownership constitutes 0.6 percent.

Materials for housing construction

The quality of dwellings in the district and access to amenities are generally low. The main construction material used for the outer walls of dwelling units is predominantly mud bricks or earth, representing 93.7 percent followed by cement blocks or concrete with 3.5 percent and the rest accounting for 2.8 percent. The distribution of construction materials for floor shows that, cement/concrete is the main material, constituting 61.3 percent, followed by earth mud (36.9%) and the rest (1.8%). The main construction material used for the roofing is thatch constituting 52.0 percent, metal sheet (43.2%), mud/mud bricks/earth (2.0%) and the rest (2.8%).

Number of rooms and main source of lighting and cooking fuel

A greater proportion of household members occupy single rooms representing 76.6 percent and less than 3.0 percent occupy four or more sleeping rooms. A greater proportion of the dwelling units uses kerosene lamp as main source of lighting (71.7%) followed by flash light/torch (18.4%) and electricity (8.6%).

Wood is the main source of fuel for cooking in Nabdam District (70.3%). Gas constitutes only (1.4%). Less than one percent of households do not cook.

Cooking space for households

Majority of the population in the dwelling units (61.3%) have a cooking space that is separate for the exclusive use of the household. Enclosure without roof constitutes 1.4 percent while 4.1 percent of households have no cooking space.

Main source of drinking water and for domestic purposes

According to the 2010 PHC, Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well is the main source drinking water for households constituting 72.6 percent, followed by protected well representing 10.9 percent and the remaining sources of water for drinking constitute 16.4 percent.

Toilet facilities and sanitation situation

Majority of the households (94.6%) have no toilet facility. Those who use KVIP constitute 2.3 percent while all other facilities together constitute 3.2 percent. Households that own bathrooms for exclusive use constitute 64.2 percent, private open cubicles constitute. Majority households (65.0%) dispose their solid waste at public dumps and 11.6 percent dispose of waste onto the compounds of their homes. The other methods of waste disposal constitute 23.4 percent.

9.3 Conclusions

Comparison of demographic indicators at the regional and district levels

The indicators show that, for most of the demographic characteristics, the values for the district are at variance with those of the region. The population density of the district is 138.1 persons per square km, which is higher than the regional figure of 118.4 persons per square kilometre. The age structure of the district does not differ much from the regional picture in terms of the broad age groups 0-14 years, 15-64 years, and 65 years and older.

Comparison of socio-economic indicators at the regional and district levels

The district recorded low figures in most of the indicators that measure socio-economic development, such as level of education, literacy and accessibility to potable water. The proportion of those who have never attended school is significant (47.7%).

Housing quality is very poor in the district. Electricity is available to only 8.6 percent of the households in the district. 94.6 percent of the households in the district do not use any toilet facility.

9.4 Policy Implications

The proportion of the population considered old has been increasing. The experiences of this group should be tapped for national development. However, with an increasingly aged population, infrastructure facilities and programmes for the aged need to be provided. They include health care facilities and enhanced pension packages.

Although, there is a higher proportion of male heads of household than females, it is recommended that economic and educational opportunities continue to be expanded for females in order to enhance their already important role in all households.

Due to modernization, the extended family system is giving way to the nuclear family system. This may lead to the disintegration of the extended family system and if care is not taken, the contributions of the extended family to other family members dwindle.

Social change and economic development have an impact on marital status and the attitude of persons to marriage. However, marriage still remains an important institution for procreation. The changes observed in the marital status need to be studied further in order to develop programmes and policies that could help sustain this important institution.

Ghana's current economic status as a lower middle-income country needs people with the relevant skills to be able to manage institutional affairs. Therefore, there should be an increase in the number of people who attend secondary and tertiary education. Conscious effort must be made to bridge the gender gap at the higher levels of education. Girl child education should be given the necessary attention especially at the higher levels of education in the district.

The fact that 71 percent of those aged 11 years and older in the Nabdam District are not literate in any language makes it apparent that more attention be paid to functional literacy for development. It will facilitate easy dissemination of information on important areas of human development such health, education and agriculture.

The government needs to provide more technical and vocational institutions to create the needed middle level manpower for development in the district. These efforts can lead to a reduction in the numbers of unemployed persons and expansion of opportunities for many under-employed persons. This can be done through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in collaboration with the Business Advisory Centre (BAC) of the district to expand and improve the infrastructure and human resources of the technical and vocational schools in the district.

The analysis shows that ICT access and usage is very low in the district. It is recommended that the District Assembly in collaboration with other NGOs should increase investment in ICT infrastructure and services. In order to increase the use of internet, the District Assembly in collaboration with community organizations and development partners should set up

internet centres in communities, schools, and the Assembly's premises to increase access and usage.

Due to the increasing numbers of disabled persons, the District Assembly needs to integrate disability issues in their planning and provide infrastructure, tools and health delivery services that would be user friendly for disabled persons. Efforts must also be made to improve the educational attainment of PWDs. Skills development training centers should be built and equipped by the government in the district to train PWDs in various skills that will make them more employable and reduce their vulnerability and enable them to live equally higher quality lives.

Deforestation and land degradation and their negative effects on climate change require that tree growing should be encouraged. Livestock rearing, crop farming, tree growing, and fish farming in the district require effective promotion in order to encourage many agricultural households to go into such ventures. The district Assembly should create the enabling environment for private individuals to set up agro-based industries to take advantage of the crops produced in the district.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total Country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Household with head and a spouse only	208,340	3,530	124	-	124
Household with head and multiple spouse only	-	-	-	-	-
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	1,337,416	42,098	1,490	-	1,490
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	762,847	54,142	1,817	-	1,817
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	47,570	1,474	30	-	30
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	165,052	4,709	146	-	146
Head only	960,700	11,939	278	-	278
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	707,214	22,390	851	-	851
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	603,295	22,193	866	-	866
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	41,189	838	24	-	24
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	633,513	14,318	340	-	340

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Kongo	3,104	1,587	1,517	507	407
2	Pelungu	2,292	1,139	1,153	445	350
3	Nangodi Nakpaliga	2,261	1,117	1,144	365	249
4	Zanlerigu Gaane	1,383	663	720	271	181
5	Nangodi Soliga	1,378	685	693	233	166
6	Sekote Nyabare Nafoung	1,256	609	647	208	134
7	Daliga Zopelig	1,102	571	531	178	134
8	Sekote Nkparig	1,083	556	527	188	124
9	Logre Pottin	1,077	528	549	198	159
10	Daliga Bulbong	1,021	527	494	138	121
11	Ziemboug	870	444	426	172	122
12	Zanlerigu Asonge	850	429	421	126	77
13	Sekoti-Tengpong	848	430	418	163	112
14	Kongo Dasabligo	822	419	403	151	125
15	Sekoti-Logyakim	818	387	431	151	85
16	Gurugu Sabligo	742	383	359	136	90
17	Sekoti Nkuni	723	356	367	125	63
18	Sekoti Kotentabiga	689	342	347	121	84
19	Logre Nayire	621	292	329	116	84
20	Logre Dabore	601	304	297	104	74

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
			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	Kongo	3,104	419	450	409	336	246	205	186	172	135	122	105	66	45	36	78	94
2	Pelungu	2,292	328	312	293	262	170	134	123	133	102	98	67	74	56	31	35	74
3	Nangodi Nakpaliga	2,261	331	296	308	224	199	148	115	138	131	68	64	56	61	24	48	50
4	Zanlerigu Gaane	1,383	172	185	183	157	90	73	63	67	54	45	43	41	50	42	34	84
5	Nangodi Soliga	1,378	185	211	178	116	111	67	75	70	57	64	52	45	52	26	33	36
6	Sekote Nyabare Nafoung	1,256	177	190	153	141	87	79	69	64	44	43	44	32	47	18	34	34
7	Daliga Zopelig	1,102	164	136	140	134	98	67	63	54	44	44	41	20	32	22	23	20
8	Sekote Nkparig	1,083	152	168	163	106	84	73	37	48	59	43	26	23	22	16	13	50
9	Logre Pottin	1,077	138	166	148	121	74	59	51	52	38	38	29	23	32	25	31	52
10	Daliga Bulbong	1,021	123	154	160	118	64	67	51	55	39	49	36	18	30	16	25	16
11	Ziemboug	870	117	134	103	82	65	49	59	58	66	31	30	20	26	8	12	10
12	Zanlerigu Asonge	850	87	125	123	116	68	53	39	23	44	32	33	15	17	25	21	29
13	Sekoti-Tengpong	848	128	142	119	86	64	69	47	42	33	57	25	7	10	4	7	8
14	Kongo Dasabligo	822	83	119	125	94	72	54	38	42	35	39	33	20	15	15	9	29
15	Sekoti-Logyakim	818	134	121	118	76	81	57	46	37	23	32	30	18	11	12	11	11
16	Gurugu Sabligo	742	130	96	80	82	60	66	43	32	23	39	26	15	11	8	14	17
17	Sekoti Nkuni	723	100	120	86	83	53	40	29	32	23	30	29	30	24	9	10	25
18	Sekoti Kotentabiga	689	97	91	93	68	65	46	41	22	26	26	29	18	14	16	17	20
19	Logre Nayire	621	102	106	73	41	37	27	34	34	34	30	12	24	21	9	21	16
20	Logre Dabore	601	67	66	101	59	46	58	51	23	41	11	27	13	10	5	8	15

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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