2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

NADOWLI-KALEO DISTRICT

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 Nadowli-Kaleo 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.

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CERSGIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CDR	Crude Death Rate
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCE	District Chief Executive
DFID	Department for International Development, United Kingdom
DPs	Development Partners
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
JHS	Junior High School
Km^2	Kilometres Square
L.I	Legislative Instrument
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MP	Member of Parliament
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
NCTAC	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NKDA	Nadowli/Kaleo District Assembly
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Census
SHS	Senior High School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN	United Nations

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 Nadowli-Kaleo District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 61,561 representing about 8.8 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 46.7 percent and females are the majority, representing 53.3 percent. The district is basically made of rural localities. The district has a sex ratio of 87.6. The population of the district is youthful (As much as 40.5 percent of persons being below 15 years) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a smaller percentage of elderly persons (9.6 % of persons being 60 years or older). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 92.4 and the age dependency ratio for males is higher (100.6) than that for females (85.8).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 3.2. The General Fertility Rate is 85.8 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the fourth lowest among the districts in the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 20 births per 1000 population. The district has the highest Crude Death Rate (CDR) of 12 deaths per 1000 population in the region. The number of migrants born elsewhere in the same Upper West Region is higher (61.4% of migrants) than those born elsewhere in another region (38.6%). The largest proportion of migrants (23.2%) in the district who were born elsewhere in another region were born in the Northern region. The second highest proportion of migrants (14.5%) in the region who were born elsewhere in another region were born in the Ashanti region. The lowest proportion (1.6%) of migrants in the region were born in Volta Region.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 60,813 and a total of 10,179 households. Average household size for the district is 6.0. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 44.4 percent. Spouses form about 16.8 percent of the household population. People in extended nuclear family (head, spouse (s), children and head's relatives) households constitute the highest proportion of 45.6 percent and those in nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute the second largest proportion of 18.4 percent of the total number of household population in the district. Single parent extended household is the commonest type of extended households (15.4%) found in the district and the third commonest type of all types of households in the district.

Marital status

About five in ten (47.9%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 40.8 percent have never married,1.4 percent are in consensual unions, 8.9 percent are widowed and 1.0 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, about 76.2 percent of females are married, compared to a 43.3 percent of males of that age group. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 60.1 percent, compared to a percent of 9.4 for widowed males. Among the married population, 71.5 percent have no education while 50.3 percent of those who never married have never been to school. About 80.8 percent of the married population are employed, 1.5 percent are unemployed and 17.7 percent are economically not active. The greatest proportion of those who have never married (61.0%) are economically not active and only 1.7 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 95.3 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute only 0.7 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.0 percent of the total population.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 51.0 percent are literates and 49.0 percent are non-literates. The proportion of literate males (53.0%) is higher than that of females (47.0%). Six out of ten people (64.7%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above in the district, who are currently attending school, 51.1 percent are male and 49.9 percent female. For those who have attended school in the past, 53.2 percent are males and 46.8 are females.

Economic Activity Status

About 66.9 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 33.1 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.3 percent are employed while 2.7 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a largest percentage of them are students (43.8%), 24.1% perform household duties and 6.7 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Five out of ten (51.1%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, a large proportion of about 69.9 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. The second larger group in terms of proportion are those who work in craft and related trades, constituting 15.2 percent off the working population of the district. About 6.6 percent of them work in service and sales and only 3.4 percent are engaged as professionals.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, the largest proportion of them (59.0%) are self-employed without employees, 29.2 percent are contributing family workers, 1.5 percent are casual workers and 0.4 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Males constitute higher proportions of both employees and self-employed without employees than females. Females also have higher proportions of contributing family workers and apprentices than males. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 992.9 percent of the population followed by the public sector which employs 5.5 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 19.9 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 27.8 percent, compared to 13.4 percent of females. A little more than one percent (1.4) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 2.4 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 4.6 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 lower (4.5%) than that for females (4.6%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability form the highest of 39.3 percent of the population with disability, followed by physical disability (23.1%). More than half (52.1%) of the population with disability in the district are employed with just 1.3 percent been unemployed. Of the population with disability 63.2 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 81.8 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. Those who are engaged in crop farming alone constituted 95.0 percent. Life stock rearing is the second most common agricultural activity. Fish farming is the activity that engages the least percentage (0.1%) of persons in district.

Housing

The housing stock of Nadowli-Kaleo District is 8,208 representing about 10.0 percent of the total number of houses in the Upper West Region. The average number of persons per house is 7. 5

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

More than half (52.9%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses, the commonest type of dwelling; the second commonest type is separate houses which are 33.2 of all dwellings and 8.2 percent are semi-detached houses. A high percentage (85.4%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 3.9 percent are owned by private individuals; 7.5 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 2.2 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.3%) of the dwelling units are owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The commonest construction material used for constructing outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth, accounting for 77.3 percent and cement/concrete, the second commonest constituting 18.8 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (58.9%) and mud/earth (39.9%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. For roofing material of dwellings, metal sheets are the commonest roofing material, accounting for 85.7 percent of dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

Single sleeping room occupancy is the commonest among households of various sizes, especially household sizes between one and seven persons. On one hand, 2.0 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single sleeping rooms. On the other hand, a few

people, constituting 0.3 percent of single member households in the district occupy nine or more sleeping rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are flashlight/torch, used by 45.2 percent of households, kerosene lamp used by 27.4 percent and electricity used by 23.0 percent of households. The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood which is used by 83.6 percent of households. Charcoal, which is equally produced from wood is the second commonest fuel source for cooking, used by 11.7 percent of households. Borehole/Pump/tube well is the commonest source of drinking water for most households in the district. It is the source of drinking water for as much as 77.4 percent of households in the district. Some 2.8 percent of households in the district also drink water from river/stream.

As much as 77.6 percent of households in the district have no toilet facility and indicate they resort to the bush. The commonest toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 9.9 percent and the next commonest is KVIP (7.0%). Whereas 49.5 percent of households in the district have their own bathroom for their exclusive use, 14.9 percent of households in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house and a 12.9 percent use private open cubicles

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by dumping indiscriminately, accounting for 41.1 percent of households in the district. Public dump in the open space, also accounts for 41.0 percent of households. House to house waste collection accounts for only 2.4 percent of households. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street account for 76.1 percent of households and those who throw onto the compound constitute 17.5 percent.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

This chapter provides information on the Nadowli-Kaleo District. It captures issues such as the physical features, economy of the district as well as the socio-cultural structure of the district. The census methodology, definition of key concepts as well as the organization of the report are also presented in this chapter.

The Nadowli-Kaleo District was carved out of the then Nadowli District in June, 2012 under Legislative Instrument (L.I) 2101 with Nadowli as its capital. The Assembly is empowered as the highest political and administrative body in the District charged with the responsibility of facilitating the implementation of national policies. Under section 10 of the Local Government Act 1993 (Act 462), the Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions in the District. By this act, the Assembly is responsible for the overall development of the District through the preparation of development plans and budgets and other development initiatives.

The Nadowli-Kaleo District is centrally located in the Upper West region of Ghana. It lies between latitude $10^0 20^1$ and $11^0 30^1$ north and longitude $3^1 10^1$ and $2^1 10^1$ west. It is bordered to the south by Wa Municipal, west by Burkina Faso, north by Jirapa and Lambussie-Karni Districts and to the east by the Daffiama-Bussie-Issa District. The Nadowli-Kaleo District, with a territorial size of $1,132.02$ km^2 extends from the Billi Bridge (4km from WA) to the Dapuori Bridge (almost 12km from Jirapa) on the main Wa-Jirapa-Hamile road. From west to east, it extends from the Black Volta to Daffiama.

1.2   Physical Features

1.2.1   Topography and Drainage

The land of the district is generally low lying but gently undulating at altitudes ranging between 150m-300m above sea level though some parts average 600m. There is one major stream, the Bakpong and several ephemeral streams, which flow into the Black Volta.

1.2.2   Geology and Soil

Three main types of rocks underlie the district; these are Birimian and Granite to the west and some parts of the east and basement complex to the east. The Birimian rock formation is known to have traces of gold, which needs further investigation to establish its feasibility for exploration. These rocks also hold a considerable quantity of water, which can readily be developed for use by drilling of boreholes and sinking of wells. The soil types are laterite, sandy and sandy loam (savanna ochrosols). They are generally poor in organic matter and nutrients as a result of the absence of a dense vegetative cover a situation largely caused by bush burning, overgrazing, protracted erosion and poor farming practices.

Figure 1.1: Map of Nadowli-Kaleo District

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.3 Climate and Vegetation

The district has a mean annual temperature of 32°C and a mean monthly temperature ranging between 36°C in March to 27°C in August. Mean annual rainfall is about 1100mm with its peak in August. Between October and March there is virtually no rain and this long dry season becomes harsh by the dry north-eastern harmattan winds. Relative humidity is between 70 and 90 percent during the rainy season but is as low as 20 percent during the long dry season. Nadowli-Kaleo District lies within the tropical continental or guinea savannah woodland characterized by shrubs and grassland with scattered medium sized trees. Some economic trees found in the district are kapok, shea, baobab, mango and dawadawa and these are resistant to both fire and drought.

1.3   Political Administration

The administrative responsibilities of the district rest with the District Assembly. The District Assembly is made up of the General Assembly/Secretariat, the highest decision making body, departments of the Assembly, Area Councils and Unit committees. There are seven (7) Area councils within the district. The District Assembly is composed of the General Assembly and decentralised departments of the Assembly. The General Assembly is made up of the District Chief Executive, the Member of Parliament (MP) and Assembly members. There are 51 Assembly members, of which 36 were elected from the various electoral areas in the district by universal adult suffrage and the remaining 15 appointed by government in consultation with the traditional leaders and interest groups in the district. The Assembly has a Presiding Member, elected by 2/3 of its members in line with the Local Government Act. The District Chief Executive is a government appointee approved by two-thirds of the Assembly members present and voting. Traditionally, there are four paramountcies in the district. These are Nadowli, Kaleo, Takpo and Charikpong.

1.4   Social and Cultural Structure

According to the 2010 population census, the District has a total population of about 61,561. Tourism has been discovered to be one of the main driving forces of economic growth in least developed economies. However, even though the district has a strong tourism potential; this is yet to be developed to contribute meaningfully to the district's economy. The following are some of the sites that have been identified and investigated to be viable tourist sites in the district:

- Cluster of Anthills (Falantan Anthills) at Bayero near Nanville

- Rocks and caves at Sankana,

- Ombo Wura Rock at Ombo near Kaleo

- Crocodile Pond at Kaleo

- Bone -setters Clinic at Duong

- Porcupine Sanctuary or Villages at Cure near Sombo

- Palm Thicket in the middle of the Savanna and pond at Vogoni

The development of the aforementioned tourist sites has been constrained by poor roads and the inadequacy of recreational and accommodation facilities in the district. Thus far, plans are

being considered to develop these sites, and make them accessible and also provide the needed recreational and accommodation facilities.

1.5 Economy

The District depicts a typical rural economy dominated by the agricultural sector followed by commerce and industrial sectors. Agriculture alone accounts for about 85.0 percent of the labour force while commerce/service and industry account for 14.0 percent and one percent respectively.

1.5.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the mainstay of the people in the District which engages about 85.0 percent of the economically active population. Food crop production in the District is largely on subsistence basis. It is characterized by low output levels. The main food and cash crops produced are maize, millet, sorghum, rice, groundnuts and soyabeans. Tree cropping is also done particularly mangoes and cashew. Livestock production is also on subsistence basis and as a complement to crop production. The sector is estimated to be growing at 2.1 percent per annum, which is below the national target (6.0% per annum). Development efforts in this sector are geared towards modernizing agriculture as the path out of poverty in the District.

1.5.2 Commerce/Service

The commerce/service sector is the second largest employer of the District's labour force after agriculture. It involves a wide range of tertiary activities. These include retailing and petty trading, transport and financial services and services provided by civil servants. The sector is dominated by informal small scale trading, especially in agricultural produce and limited modern consumer products. It is characterized by family ownership. The District has three (3) major weekly markets. These markets centres are located in Sankana, Nadowli and Tangasia. However, these markets are not so brisk, as revealed by the volume of endogenous and exogenous flow of goods to and from the markets. Nadowli, the District capital is the main commercial centre in the District and most of the settlements in the District depend on it for their shopping needs.

Apart from being a source of livelihood, the trading activities in the District particularly in the periodic market centres form one of the major sources of revenue to the District Assembly. Thus the improvement of market infrastructure is critical to the success of the developmental agenda of the District Assembly.

1.5.3 Transport

The transport sector plays a crucial role in the District's economy with regard to getting the produce to the market as well as supplying inputs and other needs of the people in the District. Poor condition of the roads and lack of access roads to communities hinders production in the District.

1.5.4 Industry

This sector is characterized by small-scale activities and the use of labour intensive production technology. These include basketry, cloth/smock weaving, blacksmithing, gold mining by Azumah Resources Ghana Limited, pito brewing, pottery and shea butter extraction. With training and credit interventions from the District Assembly, the National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) and some NGOs, small scale industrial activities have stepped up in the District. Nevertheless, inadequate financial management skills,

4

inadequate credit facilities, low level of technology and inadequate socioeconomic infrastructure are some of the issues militating against the development of this sector of the District's economy.

1.5.5 Financial Institution

There is only one financial institution in the District. That is the Sonzelle Rural Bank Agency in Nadowli. It focuses on mobilizing savings of individuals and enterprises. Therefore access to credit and financial information is limited in the District and is a serious constraint to businesses in the District.

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.

An acting Census Coordinator engaged by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2008 to support GSS in the planning of the Census initially headed the Census Secretariat. 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 are 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 are 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 are the Regional Census Implementation Committee and the District Census Implementation Committee, respectively.

The Regional and District Census Implementation Committees are inter-sectoral in their composition. Members of the Committees are 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 are 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 are included in the census.

Some topics that are not considered core by the UN recommendations but which are found to be of great interest and importance to Ghana and are, 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 are 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 are 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

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. 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 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 are 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 are 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 fieldwork

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 are 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 are 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 are 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 are absent from the institutions on Census Night. Out-door sleepers (floating population) are 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 are listed and where the members of the household are 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 are 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 are mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that are yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities are also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, Kasoa and Techiman are not properly demarcated and some are

characterized by large EAs, some enumerators are 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 are that:

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who are in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) are 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%) are 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 are 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 are 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 are: 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 are ten (10) administrative regions in Ghana during the 2010 Population and Housing Census as they are 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 are demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts are created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts are 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 are 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 are 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 are classified as urban while localities with less than 5,000 persons are 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) are classified as non-household population. Persons who spent census night in any of the under listed institutions and locations are classified as non-household population:

(a) Educational Institutions

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

(c) Hospitals and Healing Centres

(d) Hotels

(e) Prisons

(f) Service Barracks

(g) Soldiers on field exercise

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

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

    ii. Hunting and fishing camps.

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

Age

The age of every person 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 are in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers.

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

c. Are unemployed.

The economically not active are persons who did not work and are not seeking for work. They are classified by reasons for not being economically active. Economically not active persons included homemakers, students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who are 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 are classified by the kind of work they are 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 are 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 are provided: employee, self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees, casual worker, contributing family worker, apprentice, domestic employee (house help). Persons who could not be classified under any of the above categories are classified as "other".

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

ICT questions are 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 are 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 are 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 Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

Population composition is the description of a population according to characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, ethnicity, education and occupation. Population size, composition and age-sex structures are critical in understanding the components of population dynamics that is fertility, mortality and migration of any country. The age-sex structures are useful for population projections. A country's population composition, for example, greatly influences its needs and wellbeing. The objective of this chapter is to analyse the population size and distribution, age-sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality in the Nadowli-Kaleo District's population based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The district has two major ethnic groups, the Dagaabas and the Sissalas. Other tribes of Northern and Southern origins are also resident in the district. There are three main religions in the District. Christianity (comprising Catholics, Protestants, Pentecostal/Charismatic, and other denominations) leads with 68.8 percent followed by Islam (17.0%) and traditional religion (9.9%).

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

According to the 2010 population and Housing Census, the District has a total population of (61,561). Going by the international standard for the definition of an urban settlement, for the 2010 population and Housing Census which defines an urban community as any community with a population of 5,000 or more none of the communities in the Nadowli-Kaleo District has attained an urban status.

Table 2.1 shows population by age, sex and type of locality in the Nadowli-Kaleo District. With a total population of (61,561) distributed across all ages and different sexes, the total population has (28,753) males and (32,808) female representing 46.71 percent 53.29 percent respectively. Out of the total population, persons between the ages of 10-14 years with population of (8,592) constitute the highest proportion (14.0%) of the total population than any other age group. It means that there were more children born in the past 10-14 years than the number born in the past 0-9 years. The number of persons found between the ages of 95-99 is the least, constituting only (0.1%) of the total population.

Sex ratio

Sex ratio, which is a measure of the number of males per every 100 females in the population, stands at 87.6 for the district. This indicates that the total population has a higher number of females than males. However, it varies from one age group to the other. The highest sex ratio (109.6) is found in the age group, 10-14. Other age groups that have sex ratios greater than 100 were 0-4, 10-14, 15-19 and 20-24 years.

The age and sex distribution of the population has some implications for socio-economic and demographic development as well as for labour force and gender related activities in the district.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes	Sex Male	Female	Sex ratio	Type of locality Urban	Rural
All Ages	**61,561**	**28,753**	**32,808**	87.6	-	61,561
0 - 4	7,804	3,937	3,867	101.8	-	7,804
5 - 9	8,509	4,211	4,298	98.0	-	8,509
10 - 14	8,592	4,492	4,100	109.6	-	8,592
15 - 19	7,511	3,767	3,744	100.6	-	7,511
20 - 24	4,612	2,355	2,257	104.3	-	4,612
25 - 29	3,694	1,679	2,015	83.3	-	3,694
30 - 34	3,283	1,418	1,865	76.0	-	3,283
35 - 39	2,678	1,106	1,572	70.4	-	2,678
40 - 44	2,629	964	1,665	57.9	-	2,629
45 - 49	2,162	848	1,314	64.5	-	2,162
50 - 54	2,193	862	1,331	64.8	-	2,193
55 - 59	1,405	585	820	71.3	-	1,405
60 - 64	1,827	749	1,078	69.5	-	1,827
65 - 69	1,002	416	586	71.0	-	1,002
70 - 74	1,361	481	880	54.7	-	1,361
75 - 79	970	350	620	56.5	-	970
80 - 84	755	288	467	61.7	-	755
85 - 89	308	122	186	65.6	-	308
90 - 94	195	96	99	97.0	-	195
95+	71	27	44	61.4	-	71
All Ages	**61,561**	**28,753**	**32,808**	87.6	-	61,561
0-14	24,905	12,640	12,265	103.1	-	24,905
15-64	31,994	14,333	17,661	81.2	-	31,994
65+	4,662	1,780	2,882	61.8	-	4,662
Age-dependency ratio	**92.4**	**100.6**	**85.8**			**92.4**

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age and Sex Structure

Figure 2.1 is a population pyramid which illustrates the age-sex structure of the district. The district has a relatively high proportion of its population within the youthful ages 0-24 years (60.1%). This is demonstrated by a population pyramid with a broad base and a narrow top which gives it a conical shape (Figure 2.1). For instance, out of the total population of the district, persons between the ages of 0-24 years alone constituted 60.1 percent. The pyramid also shows that there is no significant difference in the percentage composition of males from age group 5-9 to 0-4 years, compared to that for females.

The age structure affects general fertility rate and ultimately the nature of changes that are likely to occur in the population. Birth and death rates are influenced by the proportions of people in the different ages. The population aged 10-14 recorded the highest proportion of the district's population of 14.0 percent followed by those within the age bracket 5-8 with 13.8 percent and those within the age cohort 0-4 comes next with 12.7 percent. Generally for both male and female populations starting from age 10-14, every successive higher age cohort recorded a lower population compared with the figure for the previous age cohorts except for the age cohorts 60-64 and 70-74 which recorded a marginally higher figures than the previous

age cohorts. The population reduces until the least figure is recorded by age group 90 and above.

The age structure affects general fertility rate and ultimately the nature of changes that are likely to occur in the population. Birth and death rates are influenced by the proportions of people in the different ages. Other things being equal, populations that have comparatively large numbers of elderly are likely to record more deaths and fewer births each year than population of equal size that is made of a large proportion of young people within the reproductive ages.

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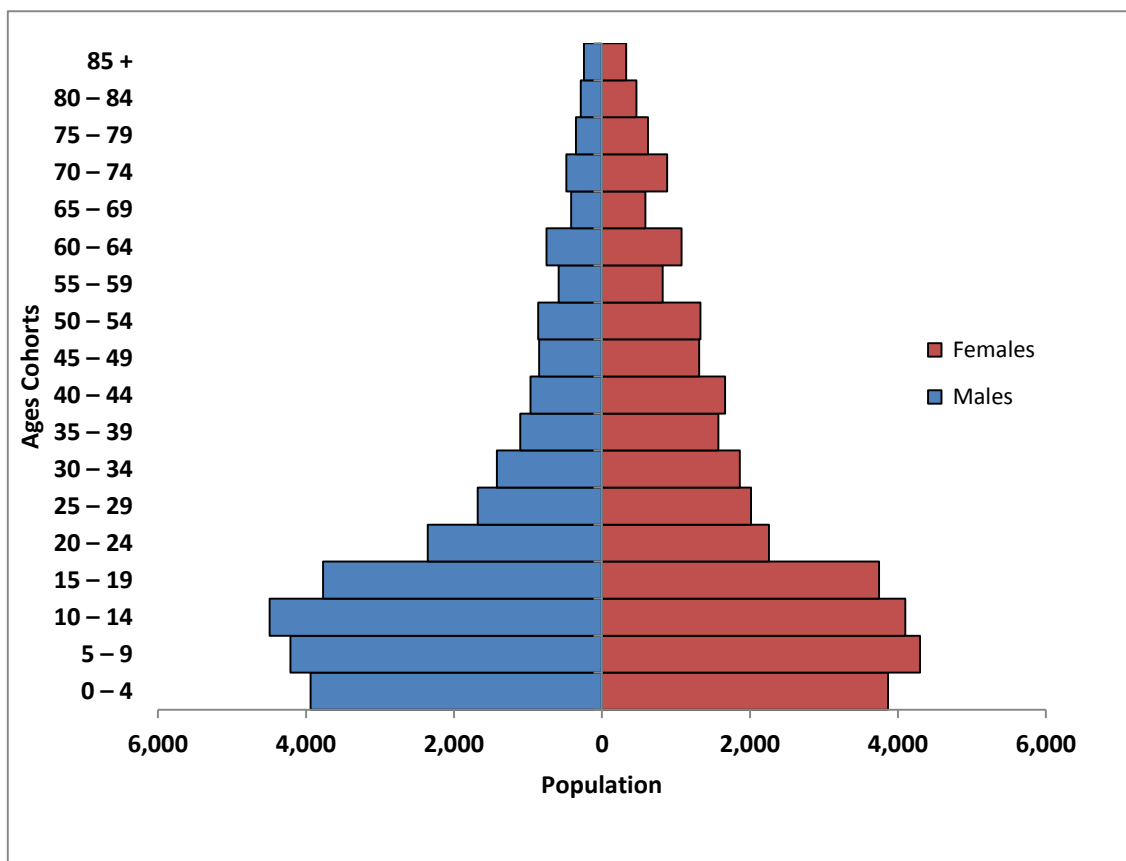
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4   Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1   Fertility

Fertility refers to the actual birth performance i.e. frequency of childbearing among a population and the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) collected both current and lifetime fertility data from females aged 12 years and older. Total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children a woman will have given birth to by the end of her reproductive years at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate.

Table 2.2 shows reported Total Fertility Rate, General Fertility Rate and Crude Birth Rate by district in Upper West region. Table 2.2 shows that the TFR for the District is 3.2. There are other fertility measures such as crude birth rate (CBR) and general fertility rate (GFR). The crude birth rate (CBR) is defined as the number of births in a given year divided by the

population in the middle of that year. The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age group 15-49. The CBR and GFR for the District is 20.1 and 85.8 respectively. Sissala West and Lambussie-Karni districts recorded the highest (28.2) and lowest (25.9) CBR respectively. Sissala West again recorded the highest GFR (124.0) while Lawra recorded the lowest GFR (81.8).

Table 2.2: 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	702,110	166,230	16,193	3.5	97.4	23.1
Wa West	81,348	17,796	1,978	4.1	111.1	24.3
Wa Municipal	107,214	29,396	2,429	3.3	82.6	22.7
Wa East	72,074	15,523	1,776	3.9	114.4	24.6
Sissala East	56,528	14,216	1,219	2.9	85.7	21.6
Nadowli-Kaleo	**61,561**	**14,432**	**1,238**	**3.2**	**85.8**	**20.1**
Jirapa	88,402	20,604	2,064	3.5	100.2	23.3
Sissala West	49,573	11,264	1,397	4.3	124	28.2
Lambussie Karni	51,654	11,990	1,339	3.9	111.7	25.9
Lawra	54,889	12,692	1,038	2.9	81.8	18.9
Daffiama Bussie	32,827	7,463	760	3.7	101.8	23.2
Nandom	46,040	10,854	955	3.2	88	20.7

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census
Note: * Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years
    ** Number of live births per 1,000 population

Children ever born and surviving

Table 2.3 presents female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born and children surviving in Nadowli-Kaleo District. Table 2.3 indicates that there were 22,823 females 12 years and older who have given birth to a total of 75,574 children as captured by the 2010 PHC. The age group 60+ has the highest proportion (17.4%) of females aged 12 years and older. The age group 60+ has the largest proportion of children ever born (25,759; 34.1%) while females aged 12-14 years gave birth to 16 children, this figure is insignificant (0.0%) compared to children ever born to all females aged 12 years and older in the district.

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	22,823	75,574	38,353	37,221	58,963	29,399	29,564
12 - 14	2,280	16	9	7	7	2	5
15 - 19	3,744	331	147	184	301	132	169
20 - 24	2,257	1,600	780	820	1,440	683	757
25 - 29	2,015	3,618	1,846	1,772	3,243	1,637	1,606
30 - 34	1,865	6,412	3,289	3,123	5,567	2,819	2,748
35 - 39	1,572	7,073	3,642	3,431	6,110	3,120	2,990
40 - 44	1,665	9,281	4,768	4,513	7,730	3,882	3,848
45 - 49	1,314	7,907	4,068	3,839	6,389	3,268	3,121
50 - 54	1,331	8,129	4,032	4,097	6,231	3,081	3,150
55 - 59	820	5,448	2,771	2,677	4,192	2,119	2,073
60 +	3,960	25,759	13,001	12,758	17,753	8,656	9,097

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality is another component of population dynamics. The 2010 PHC measured mortality rate on the responses to questions on "births and deaths in the last 12 months". Table 2.4 presents the computed crude death rates by districts in the Upper West Region. The crude death rate for the Nadowli-Kaleo District was 11.9 deaths per 1,000 people in the year preceding the census. The district recorded the CDR of 11.9 which is higher than the regional figure of 9 deaths per 1,000 people.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	702,110	6,346	9
Wa West	81,348	738	9.1
Wa Municipal	107,214	538	5
Wa East	72,074	761	10.6
Sissala East	56,528	346	6.1
Nadowli-Kaleo	**61,561**	**732**	**11.9**
Jirapa	88,402	938	10.6
Sissala West	49,573	373	7.5
Lambussie Karni	51,654	590	11.4
Lawra	54,889	523	9.5
Daffiama Bussie	32,827	376	11.5
Nandom	46,040	431	9.4

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census
Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Causes of death

The census also solicited data on specific causes of the deaths that occurred during the year 2010 and these have been categorized into two. As indicated in Table 2.5, deaths were either categorized as due to accident/violence/homicide and suicide which are human related causes of deaths or all other causes which include diseases and pregnancy related or natural causes. In the Nadowli/Kaleo District, 94.4 percent of all deaths that occurred are caused by other

factors other than human causes such as accident/violence/homicide or suicide. Specifically, the district had 5.6 percent of all deaths occurring as a result of accident/violence/homicide or suicide which is lower than the regional figure (6.6%).

Table 2.5: Causes of death by district

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age specific mortality rate

Age specific death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. The age specific death rate is computed as a ratio of deaths of people in a specified age group, for example deaths among the under-five year-age group to the population in that age group (less than five years) multiplied by 1,000. The age specific death rates for various age groups of the district are presented in figure 2.2. It is observed that the death rate for males of all age groups was always higher than that for female except the age groups 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29. Even though both rates started to decrease from age five and older, that for males decreased more sharply than the rate for females, bringing them to almost equal level between ages 10-14 years and 15-19 years. Between the ages of 10-14, 45-49 and 55-59 years also, the lowest death rates (almost close to zero) were recorded for both males and females. There was a sharp increase in death rates for males from 25-29, 30-34, 35-39 and 40-44 years age group but falls to the lowest death rate almost close to zero at age group 45-49 years. The highest death rates for both males and females were recorded among persons aged 55-59, 60-64, 65-69 and 70+ years and older, but the rate for males was higher than that of females.

Figure 2.2: District age specific death rates by sex
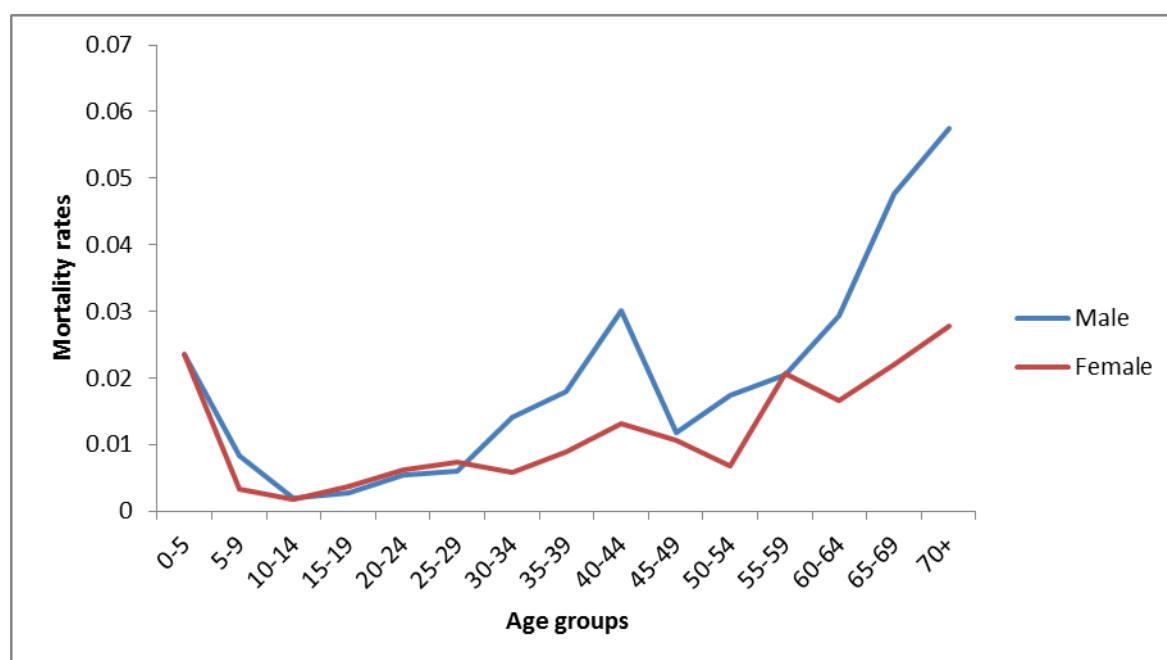
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration is defined as a geographical movement involving a change from a usual place of residence over a defined territory beyond a defined period (United Nations, 2012). Birthplace and migratory patterns are analysed by comparing locality of birth with locality of enumeration to provide an indication of migratory movements. There is seasonal emigration by the youth especially males to the south to work thereby reducing the labour force while there is also intra-district migration from the west to the fertile east to farm.

Table 2.6 shows birth place by duration of residence of migrants in the Nadowli/Kaleo District. Out of a total of 11,730 migrants, 61.4 percent constitutes those born elsewhere in the region. Amongst migrants born elsewhere in another region Northern recorded the highest (9.0%), followed by Ashanti region (8.9%) and Volta recording the lowest proportion (0.6%). For birthplace by duration of residence of migrants, Ashanti region recorded the highest migrants with duration of residence throughout all the years and Western recorded the lowest. Migrants born outside Ghana in the district constitutes 237 with duration 1-4 years of residence being highest 27.4 percent and the lowest being 10-19 years of duration of residence constituting 14.8 percent.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	11,730	16.4	22.2	13.8	16.3	31.3
Born elsewhere in the region	7,208	15.6	18.7	10.5	15.6	39.5
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	395	14.2	13.9	18.0	21.3	32.7
Central	144	17.4	27.1	6.3	20.8	28.5
Greater Accra	170	25.9	30.6	8.8	17.1	17.6
Volta	72	25.0	23.6	30.6	13.9	6.9
Eastern	174	10.9	26.4	23.6	21.8	17.2
Ashanti	1,044	13.6	19.6	19.2	25.0	22.6
Brong Ahafo	981	22.4	36.5	22.2	12.1	6.7
Northern	1,050	19.6	35.0	18.4	14.0	13.0
Upper East	255	12.2	21.6	18.0	13.7	34.5
Upper west		0.0				
Outside Ghana	237	15.6	27.4	17.7	14.8	24.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

The welfare of a nation, the community and the people can better be understood in the light of the household groups and their characteristics such as marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and educational status. This chapter discusses the household size, household composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and educational status of the population of the Nadowli-Kaleo District.

3.2   Household Size, Household Composition and Structure

The composition and structure of households in Nadowli-Kaleo District remain basically traditional, where most of these households are headed by males. The complexity and size of the household depends largely on the headship of the household, both in terms of the socio-economic status and gender. The extended family members (step/grand/adopted children, nieces/nephews, brothers/sisters etc.) predominantly formed the greater proportion of household members. A household's level of complexity is usually a reflection of how affluent the head of the household is. The head of the household is the person who has economic and social responsibility for the well-being of household members.

Household size

Table 3.1 shows that the total household population in the district is 60,813. The district also has 10,179 households with an average household size of 6 persons per household. The average household size in the district is a little lower than that of the region which has an average household size of 6.2 persons per household.

Table 3.1: Households size by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Upper West Region	District Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	688,333	60,813	-	60,813
Number of households	5,467,054	110,174	10,179	-	10,179
Average household size	4.4	6.2	6.0	-	6.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Household composition

Table 3.2 presents household population by composition and sex for the District. The total household population in the district is 60,813. Household heads constitute 16.7 percent, children 44.4 percent and adopted/foster and non-relative recorded less than one percent (0.4%). Of the male household population, household heads constitutes 23.9 percent with son/daughter being 51.5 percent as the highest component of the male population. Again, for the male population grandchildren constitute 10.0 percent and son/daughter in-law being the lowest with less than one percent (0.1%). Of the female household population, those who are household heads constitute 10.5 percent and those who are spouses constitute 16.8 percent.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	60,813	100.0	28,394	100.0	32,419	100.0
Head	10,180	16.7	6,784	23.9	3,396	10.5
Spouse (wife/husband)	5,672	9.3	215	0.8	5,457	16.8
Child (son/daughter)	27,001	44.4	14,586	51.4	12,415	38.3
Parent/Parent in-law	1,492	2.5	152	0.5	1,340	4.1
Son/Daughter in-law	1,067	1.8	40	0.1	1,027	3.2
Grandchild	5,833	9.6	2,851	10.0	2,982	9.2
Brother/Sister	2,605	4.3	1,415	5.0	1,190	3.7
Step child	1,017	1.7	530	1.9	487	1.5
Adopted/Foster child	248	0.4	103	0.4	145	0.4
Other relative	5,458	9.0	1,587	5.6	3,871	11.9
Non-relative	240	0.4	131	0.5	109	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Household structure

Table 3.3 presents data on household population by structure of the household composition and sex for the District. The structure of the household composition refers to the classification of households into categories. Classification of households depend on whether it is a single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or nuclear extended among other combinations.

The data indicates that households that were made up of the extended family system were the most common in the district constituting 45.6 percent of the household population. The next most common category was the nuclear structure which constitutes (head, spouse and children) 18.4 percent. Head only (i.e. single person households) recorded 1.2 percent. Head and spouse only constituted less than one percent (0.6%).

There is not much difference between male (1.3%) and female (1.2%) head only households. Extended household system (Head spouse children Heads relative) shows no significant difference among both males (46.8%) and females (44.6%). Females are more likely (16.8%) to be single parent extended household than their male counterparts (13.8%).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	60,813	100.0	28,394	100.0	32,419	100.0
Nuclear Family						
Head only	758	1.2	365	1.3	393	1.2
Head and a spouse only	356	0.6	180	0.6	176	0.5
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	11,163	18.4	5,838	20.6	5,325	16.4
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	27,731	45.6	13,285	46.8	14,446	44.6
Single parent Nuclear	4,516	7.4	1,864	6.6	2,652	8.2
Extended Family						
Extended + non relatives	707	1.2	331	1.2	376	1.2
Head spouse(s) and other composition	1,686	2.8	757	2.7	929	2.9
Single parent Extended	9,372	15.4	3,913	13.8	5,459	16.8
Single parent Extended + non relative	260	0.4	107	0.4	153	0.5
Head and other composition but no spouse	4,264	7.0	1,754	6.2	2,510	7.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Generally, marriage in Ghana is recognized as a union between a man and a woman with the knowledge of both families. Marriage includes formal unions that are legal, traditional or religiously sanctioned, and informal cohabitating unions. Across most cultures in Ghana, marriages are regulated by law or by traditional norms. The 2010 Census collected information on the marital status of persons from age 12 years and above.

Marital status is an important factor that influences population growth. Information on marital status is important for the planning of housing development and for other social interventions. This section examines marital characteristics by type of locality, sex, level of education and economic activity in the District.

Figure 3.1 depicts the distribution of marital characteristics from the 2010 PHC in the Nadowli-Kaleo district. As shown in the figure, 47.9 percent of people aged 12 years and older were married, 40.8 percent never married and 8.9 percent widowed. Cases of divorced, separated and informal/consensual union together constituted 2.5 percent.

Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older
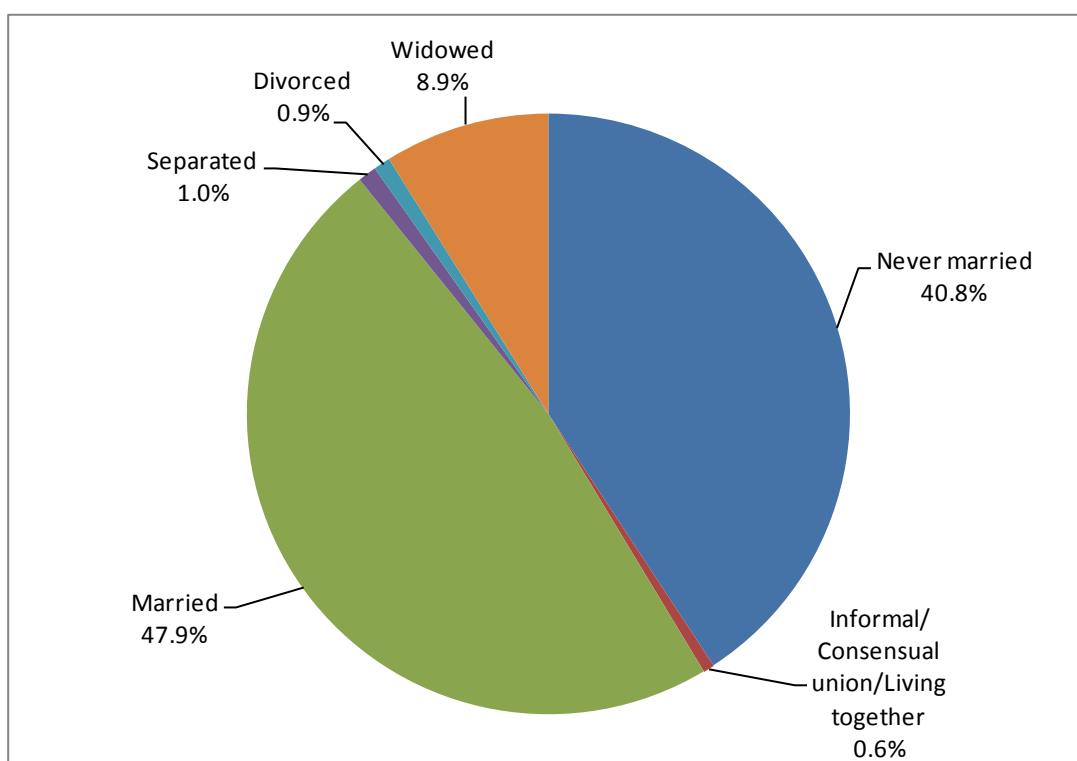
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Marital status and age

Table 3.4 displays population of persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status. The table indicates that the proportion of the population age 12-14 years who were married is 5.5 percent. This gives an indication of early marriages in the district.

Also the age group 35-39 years recorded the highest proportion 85.2 percent of persons married while the population age groups 35-39 years, 45-49 years and 50-54 years recorded the highest proportions (2.0%) of separated marriages. Divorce is common among the population aged 45-49 years (2.1%) and 40.8 percent of the population age 65 years and older are mostly widowed.

Among the male population, the age group 55-59 years has the highest proportion of married persons 91.5 percent whereas the female population age 30-34 years has the highest proportion 85.7 percent of married persons.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	41,566	100.0	40.8	0.6	47.9	1.0	0.9	8.9
12-14	4,910	100.0	94.3	0.1	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,511	100.0	91.1	0.3	8.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
20 - 24	4,612	100.0	67.7	1.0	30.1	0.5	0.3	0.4
25 - 29	3,694	100.0	34.3	1.5	61.2	1.2	1.0	0.7
30 - 34	3,283	100.0	13.8	1.0	80.0	1.5	1.3	2.3
35 - 39	2,678	100.0	6.6	0.8	85.2	2.0	1.8	3.6
40 - 44	2,629	100.0	4.5	0.4	84.6	1.9	1.6	7.0
45 - 49	2,162	100.0	3.5	0.6	79.1	2.0	2.1	12.7
50 - 54	2,193	100.0	2.2	0.3	78.1	2.0	1.6	15.9
55 - 59	1,405	100.0	3.0	0.2	74.0	1.1	1.9	19.8
60 - 64	1,827	100.0	2.5	0.4	68.6	1.4	1.3	25.8
65+	4,662	100.0	2.5	0.3	54.0	1.3	1.1	40.8
Male								
Total	18,743	100.0	51.1	0.5	45.6	0.7	0.7	1.5
12-14	2,630	100.0	94.3	0.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,767	100.0	93.3	0.2	6.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	2,355	100.0	84.9	0.3	14.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
25 - 29	1,679	100.0	53.6	1.3	43.3	0.8	0.8	0.2
30 - 34	1,418	100.0	24.0	0.9	72.6	1.1	1.0	0.4
35 - 39	1,106	100.0	9.7	0.7	86.1	1.5	1.5	0.5
40 - 44	964	100.0	6.8	0.3	88.8	1.7	1.7	0.7
45 - 49	848	100.0	5.4	0.6	90.1	1.5	1.2	1.2
50 - 54	862	100.0	2.1	0.2	91.2	1.7	1.5	3.2
55 - 59	585	100.0	3.8	0.3	91.5	0.5	2.2	1.7
60 - 64	749	100.0	3.5	0.5	89.5	1.1	1.7	3.7
65+	1,780	100.0	2.6	0.4	85.5	1.1	0.9	9.4
Female								
Total	22,823	100.0	32.3	0.7	49.7	1.3	1.0	15.0
12-14	2,280	100.0	94.3	0.2	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,744	100.0	88.9	0.4	10.1	0.2	0.0	0.3
20 - 24	2,257	100.0	49.7	1.8	46.7	0.8	0.4	0.6
25 - 29	2,015	100.0	18.3	1.7	76.2	1.5	1.2	1.1
30 - 34	1,865	100.0	6.0	1.1	85.7	1.9	1.6	3.8
35 - 39	1,572	100.0	4.5	0.8	84.6	2.3	2.0	5.8
40 - 44	1,665	100.0	3.2	0.4	82.2	2.0	1.6	10.6
45 - 49	1,314	100.0	2.3	0.5	72.0	2.4	2.7	20.2
50 - 54	1,331	100.0	2.3	0.3	69.6	2.1	1.6	24.1
55 - 59	820	100.0	2.4	0.1	61.6	1.6	1.6	32.7
60 - 64	1,078	100.0	1.9	0.4	54.1	1.6	0.9	41.2
65+	2,882	100.0	2.4	0.2	34.6	1.4	1.2	60.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Marital status and education

Table 3.5 provides information on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education in the District. The data shows that the proportion of population 12 years or older who have never married is highest among those with basic education 65.9 percent followed by those who had no education 15.6 percent. Less than one percent (0.5%) of the population who never married had tertiary education.

Informal/ consensual union/living together was common with people who had no education (38.7%) and those with basic education (33.3%) and less common with those who had tertiary education (3.7%). Close to three-quarters (71.5%) of the population married had no education while 18.7 percent of them had basic education. The data further reveals that population with no education are more likely to divorce (67.6%) and separate (75.5%) than those with some level education. Also, less than one percent (0.5%) of the divorcees had tertiary education. About 92.0 percent of the widowed had no education and only less than one percent (0.2%) had tertiary education.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic[1]	Secon-dary[2]	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	41,566	100.0	50.3	36.9	7.9	1.5	2.7	0.7
Never married	16,944	100.0	15.6	65.9	13.8	1.7	2.5	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	243	100.0	38.7	33.3	12.8	4.1	7.4	3.7
Married	19,901	100.0	71.5	18.7	4.4	1.5	3.1	0.9
Separated	420	100.0	75.5	16.2	3.1	1.2	3.1	1.0
Divorced	367	100.0	67.6	20.7	5.2	2.5	3.5	0.5
Widowed	3,691	100.0	92.0	6.2	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.2
Male								
Total	18,743	100.0	41.3	41.6	10.4	1.8	3.7	1.3
Never married	9,570	100.0	18.2	61.5	14.8	1.9	2.9	0.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	85	100.0	31.8	36.5	11.8	4.7	7.1	8.2
Married	8,554	100.0	65.1	20.9	5.9	1.7	4.7	1.8
Separated	129	100.0	65.9	20.9	5.4	0.0	5.4	2.3
Divorced	131	100.0	61.8	22.9	9.2	1.5	4.6	0
Widowed	274	100.0	84.3	12.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.7
Female								
Total	22,823	100.0	57.8	33.1	5.9	1.2	1.8	0.2
Never married	7,374	100.0	12.2	71.6	12.4	1.4	2.0	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	158	100.0	42.4	31.6	13.3	3.8	7.6	1.3
Married	11,347	100.0	76.2	17.1	3.2	1.4	1.9	0.2
Separated	291	100.0	79.7	14.1	2.1	1.7	2.1	0.3
Divorced	236	100.0	70.8	19.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.8
Widowed	3,417	100.0	92.6	5.7	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
[1] *Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS*
[2] Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary
[3] *Post Middle/ Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/ College of education, Agric, Nursing , University Diploma, HND,etc*

Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 shows the population 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. Table 3.6 shows that, of the population 12 years and older in the district, 60.7 percent are employed, and 1.6 percent are not employed, whilst 37.8 percent are economically not active. Among the never married 37.3 percent are employed and 1.7 percent are unemployed, whist 61.0 are economically not active. The married have 80.8 percent of them being employed and 1.5 percent being unemployed and 17.7 percent being economically not active. Similarly those who widowed and employed are 56.3 percent and this could be as a result of majority of them being above the working age and are in retirement.

In relation to sex, among the married males have 83.0 percent of them being employed and 1.2 percent unemployed whilst 15.9 are economically not active. Similarly the married females 79.1 percent are employed, and 1.7 percent unemployed and 19.2 percent are economically not active.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	41,724	100.0	25,319	60.7	654	1.6	15,751	37.8
Never married	17,006	100.0	6,344	37.3	291	1.7	10,371	61.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	243	100.0	164	67.5	15	6.2	64	26.3
Married	19,985	100.0	16,143	80.8	298	1.5	3,544	17.7
Separated	421	100.0	311	73.9	6	1.4	104	24.7
Divorced	367	100.0	273	74.4	6	1.6	88	24.0
Widowed	3,702	100.0	2,084	56.3	38	1.0	1,580	42.7
Male								
Total	18,814	100.0	11,500	61.1	274	1.5	7,040	37.4
Never married	9,604	100.0	3,977	41.4	164	1.7	5,463	56.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	85	100.0	55	64.7	4	4.7	26	30.6
Married	8,590	100.0	7,129	83.0	99	1.2	1,362	15.9
Separated	129	100.0	97	75.2	3	2.3	29	22.5
Divorced	131	100.0	96	73.3	1	0.8	34	26.0
Widowed	275	100.0	146	53.1	3	1.1	126	45.8
Female								
Total	22,910	100.0	13,819	60.3	380	1.7	8,711	38.0
Never married	7,402	100.0	2,367	32.0	127	1.7	4,908	66.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	158	100.0	109	69.0	11	7.0	38	24.1
Married	11,395	100.0	9,014	79.1	199	1.7	2,182	19.1
Separated	292	100.0	214	73.3	3	1.0	75	25.7
Divorced	236	100.0	177	75.0	5	2.1	54	22.9
Widowed	3,427	100.0	1,938	56.6	35	1.0	1,454	42.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4   Nationality

The nationality of the population living in the Nadowli-Kaleo District is presented in Table 3.7. The table shows that 95.3 percent of the total population 61,561 in the district is Ghanaian by birth while an additional 1.9 percent being Ghanaians by Dual Nationality, while only 0.7 percent is Ghanaian by naturalization and the rest are Non-Ghanaians (2.0%). Among the Non-Ghanaians, citizens from ECOWAS member states, Africans other than ECOWAS and Others have no significant variation between the proportions of males and females.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Nationality	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	61,561	100.0	28,753	100.0	32,808	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	58,669	95.3	27,450	95.5	31,219	95.2
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	1,175	1.9	537	1.9	638	1.9
Ghanaian by naturalisation	455	0.7	206	0.7	249	0.8
ECOWAS	645	1	310	1.1	335	1.0
African other than ECOWAS	340	0.6	135	0.5	205	0.6
Other	277	0.4	115	0.4	162	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious Affiliation

There are three major religions in the Nadowli-Kaleo District namely: Christianity, Islam, and Traditionalist. Table 3.8 gives the population by religion and sex. The table indicates that Christianity (Catholic, Protestants, Pentecostal/Charismatic and Other Christians) is the predominant religion (68.8%) followed by Islam (17.0%) and Traditionalist (9.9%). The population with no religious affiliation constitutes 3.9 percent. There are a higher proportion of female adherents to Christianity than their male counterparts. On the contrary, there is more male affiliation to traditionalism than females.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Religion	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	61,561	100.0	28,753	100.0	32,808	100.0
No religion	2,409	3.9	1,174	4.1	1,235	3.8
Catholic	34,680	56.3	15,683	54.5	18,997	57.9
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	2,288	3.7	983	3.4	1,305	4.0
Pentecostal/Charismatic	3,854	6.3	1,659	5.8	2,195	6.7
Other Christian	1,543	2.5	678	2.4	865	2.6
Islam	10,459	17.0	5,142	17.9	5,317	16.2
Traditionalist	6,073	9.9	3,307	11.5	2,766	8.4
Other	255	0.4	127	0.4	128	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6   Literacy and Education

The ability to read and write is essential for the development of the nation. Literacy does not only enable people to access information on all spheres of life but also enhances socio-economic development.

3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.9 shows the percentage distribution of the population 11 years and older, by sex and literacy status. The Table reveals that the Literate population of the District was 51.0 percent while Not Literate is 49.0 percent. The data also indicates 64.7 percent of the literate population being literate in English and a Ghanaian language while 30.3 percent were literate in English language only. The level of literacy was higher for males (59.8%) of the total population 11 years and older than for females (43.8%). It is also observed that only a very small proportion of the population is literate in French even though the district shares boundary with a francophone country.

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

Sex/Age	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	21,126	22,021	100.0	30.3	4.7	64.7	0.1	0.3
11-14	760	5,731	100.0	37.8	5.3	56.8	0.0	0.1
15-19	949	6,562	100.0	29.7	3.8	66.1	0.1	0.4
20-24	1,397	3,215	100.0	24.6	3.6	71.3	0.1	0.4
25-29	1,701	1,993	100.0	28.8	3.6	67.5	0.1	0.2
30-34	2,011	1,272	100.0	27.9	4.3	67.4	0.1	0.3
35-39	1,876	802	100.0	30.2	5.4	63.7	0.1	0.6
40-44	2,106	523	100.0	27.7	5.7	66.0	0.0	0.6
45-49	1,740	422	100.0	24.4	8.3	65.9	0.2	1.2
50-54	1,703	490	100.0	23.5	10.0	65.1	0.4	1.0
55-59	1,101	304	100.0	19.1	6.6	73.7	0.0	0.7
60-64	1,532	295	100.0	21.0	5.8	73.2	0.0	0.0
65+	4,250	412	100.0	27.7	7.5	64.1	0.0	0.7
Male								
Total	**7,865**	**11,677**	100.0	28.7	4.5	66.5	0.1	0.3
11-14	478	2,951	100.0	38.1	5.9	55.9	0.1	0.0
15-19	511	3,256	100.0	28.1	4.1	67.4	0.1	0.4
20-24	574	1,781	100.0	22.7	3.6	73.2	0.2	0.3
25-29	622	1,057	100.0	26.5	3.9	69.4	0.0	0.2
30-34	701	717	100.0	23.7	3.1	73.1	0.0	0.1
35-39	632	474	100.0	26.8	4.6	67.9	0.0	0.6
40-44	678	286	100.0	25.9	4.5	69.2	0.0	0.3
45-49	610	238	100.0	23.5	5.9	68.5	0.4	1.7
50-54	588	274	100.0	22.6	5.1	70.8	0.7	0.7
55-59	390	195	100.0	17.9	4.6	76.9	0.0	0.5
60-64	540	209	100.0	20.1	2.9	77.0	0.0	0.0
65+	1,541	239	100.0	24.3	5.0	69.5	0.0	1.3
Female								
Total	**13,261**	**10,344**	100.0	32.2	4.8	62.6	0.0	0.3
11-14	282	2,780	100.0	37.6	4.7	57.6	0.0	0.1
15-19	438	3,306	100.0	31.2	3.6	64.8	0.1	0.3
20-24	823	1,434	100.0	27.1	3.7	68.8	0.0	0.4
25-29	1,079	936	100.0	31.3	3.2	65.3	0.1	0.1
30-34	1,310	555	100.0	33.3	5.9	60.0	0.2	0.5
35-39	1,244	328	100.0	35.1	6.4	57.6	0.3	0.6
40-44	1,428	237	100.0	30.0	7.2	62.0	0.0	0.8
45-49	1,130	184	100.0	25.5	11.4	62.5	0.0	0.5
50-54	1,115	216	100.0	24.5	16.2	57.9	0.0	1.4
55-59	711	109	100.0	21.1	10.1	67.9	0.0	0.9
60-64	992	86	100.0	23.3	12.8	64.0	0.0	0.0
65+	2,709	173	100.0	32.4	11.0	56.6	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Level of Education

The level of education for persons aged 3 years and older is displayed on Table 3.10. It is observed that about half (50.8%) of the population currently attending school is in Primary and 20.5 percent is in Junior High School (JHS). Also a considerable proportion (18.8%) of the population is in Pre-school (Nursery and Kindergarten). Similarly less than one percent (0.9 %) is in tertiary institutions.

There is no much difference among the sexes at the various level of education except those in vocational/technical and tertiary institutions where the proportions of males are considerably higher than females. The data further reveals that 31.4 percent of the population who attended school in the past completed primary while 22.8 percent also completed JSS. Only 7.1 percent completed tertiary education.

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	24,793	100.0	12,664	100.0	12,129	100.0	8,430	100.0	4,485	100.0	3,945	100.0
Nursery	3,319	13.4	1,602	12.7	1,717	14.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	1,343	5.4	692	5.5	651	5.4	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	12,604	50.8	6,335	50.0	6,269	51.7	2,651	31.4	1,232	27.5	1,419	36.0
JSS/JHS	5,084	20.5	2,538	20.0	2,546	21.0	1,918	22.8	880	19.6	1,038	26.3
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	1,001	11.9	656	14.6	345	8.7
SSS/SHS	1,848	7.5	1,109	8.8	739	6.1	1,175	13.9	687	15.3	488	12.4
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	268	3.2	157	3.5	111	2.8
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	233	0.9	151	1.2	82	0.7	379	4.5	180	4.0	199	5.0
Post middle/secondary certificate	149	0.6	85	0.7	64	0.5	440	5.2	260	5.8	180	4.6
Tertiary	213	0.9	152	1.2	61	0.5	598	7.1	433	9.7	165	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents economic activity status of the population with reference to age, sex, occupation, industry of employment and status and sector of employment. There are two categories of economically active status of the population namely, economically active and economically not active. The economically active population comprises employed and unemployed. A person is regarded as economically active if he or she; (a) work for pay or profit or family gain for at least one hour within seven days preceding the census night; (b) did not work but had job to return to; or (c) was unemployed but seeking for employment. The economically not active person did not work and was not seeking for work. He or she may be a home maker, fulltime student, retired person, disabled and unable to work because of old age or ill-health. Economic activity aims to provide a secure and regular income.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

As shown in Table 4.1, 66.9 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active and 33.1 percent is economically not active. Out of the economically active population the proportion of the employed is 97.3 percent and unemployed is 2.7 percent. Also of the employed population, those who worked form 97.4 percent, while those who did not work but had jobs to go to were 1.9 percent and less than one percent (0.7%) did voluntary work without pay. On the other hand, of the unemployed persons, those who worked before, seeking work and are available for work constitute 48.9 percent and those seeking work for the first time and are available to work form 51.1 percent .

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	36,656	**100.0**	16,113	**100.0**	20,543	**100.0**
Economically active	**24,526**	**66.9**	**10,939**	**67.9**	**13,587**	**66.1**
Employed	*23,873*	*97.3*	*10,665*	*97.5*	*13,208*	*97.2*
Worked	*23,243*	*97.4*	*10,377*	*97.3*	*12,866*	*97.4*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*462*	*1.9*	*227*	*2.1*	*235*	*1.8*
Did voluntary work without pay	*168*	*0.7*	*61*	*0.6*	*107*	*0.8*
Unemployed	*653*	***2.7***	*274*	***2.5***	*379*	***2.8***
Worked before, seeking work and available	*319*	*48.9*	*119*	*43.4*	*200*	*52.8*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*334*	*51.1*	*155*	*56.6*	*179*	*47.2*
Economically not active	12,130	**33.1**	5,174	**32.1**	6,956	**33.9**
Did home duties (household chore)	2,918	24.1	868	16.8	2,050	29.5
Full time education	5,312	43.8	2,919	56.4	2,393	34.4
Pensioner/Retired	168	1.4	107	2.1	61	0.9
Disabled/Sick	812	6.7	360	7.0	452	6.5
Too old/young	2,214	18.3	612	11.8	1,602	23.0
Other	706	5.8	308	6.0	398	5.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The activity status of economically not active population comprises of those in full time education (43.8%), followed by those who did home duties (24.1%). The disabled/sick (6.7%) and pensioners (1.4%) constitute the least categories among the economically not active population.

Not much variation exist between the sexes, but it is worth noting that, of the economically not active population, more males (56.4%) than females (34.4%) are in full time education, while more females (23.0%) than males (11.8%) are too old/young to work. Figure 4.1 shows that the proportion of the economically active, economically not active population and employment status of the population 15 years and older.

Figure 4.1: Economic activity status by sex
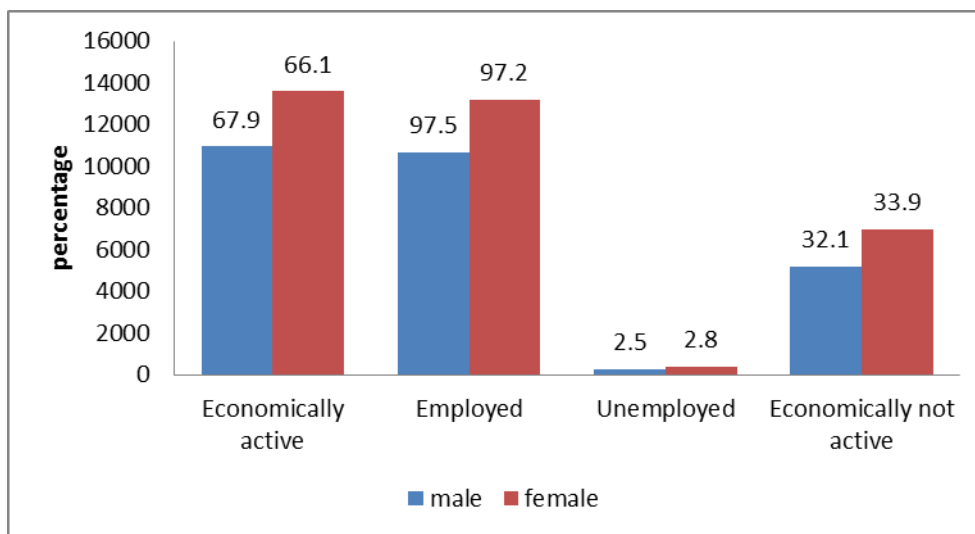
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows that, the total economically active population 15 years and older is 36,656 in the district. Of the total employed population (23,873), age group 20-59 years constitute the majority. For the economically not active population (12,130), age group 15-39 shows a decreasing percentage and a sharp decline within age group 40-44 years. It is also observed from the table an increasing percentage of economically not active population within age group 45-65+ years. Unemployment is higher within age group 20-29 years and very low for age group 65+ years. There is an increasing percentage for the employed population for both males and females in the district within age group 15-44 years.

Of the economically not active population, both males and females experience decreases in percentages between the age groups 20-34 and 20-39 years for males and females respectively. There is a higher percentage of economically not active population within age group 15-19 years for both males and females largely because they are not within the working class and most of them are students.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	36,656	100.0	23,873	65.1	653	1.8	12,130	33.1
15-19	7,511	100.0	2,538	33.8	82	1.1	4,891	65.1
20-24	4,612	100.0	2,454	53.2	171	3.7	1,987	43.1
25-29	3,694	100.0	2,752	74.5	148	4	794	21.5
30-34	3,283	100.0	2,766	84.3	63	1.9	454	13.8
35-39	2,678	100.0	2,288	85.4	52	1.9	338	12.6
40-44	2,629	100.0	2,340	89	30	1.1	259	9.9
45-49	2,162	100.0	1,903	88	20	0.9	239	11.1
50-54	2,193	100.0	1,895	86.4	19	0.9	279	12.7
55-59	1,405	100.0	1,182	84.1	16	1.1	207	14.7
60-64	1,827	100.0	1,318	72.1	33	1.8	476	26.1
65+	4,662	100.0	2,437	52.3	19	0.4	2,206	47.3
Male								
Total	16,113	100.0	10,665	66.2	274	1.7	5,174	32.1
15-19	3,767	100.0	1,366	36.3	37	1	2,364	62.8
20-24	2,355	100.0	1,158	49.2	84	3.6	1,113	47.3
25-29	1,679	100.0	1,229	73.2	60	3.6	390	23.2
30-34	1,418	100.0	1,223	86.2	24	1.7	171	12.1
35-39	1,106	100.0	976	88.2	23	2.1	107	9.7
40-44	964	100.0	887	92	10	1	67	7
45-49	848	100.0	774	91.3	5	0.6	69	8.1
50-54	862	100.0	777	90.1	6	0.7	79	9.2
55-59	585	100.0	525	89.7	8	1.4	52	8.9
60-64	749	100.0	604	80.6	8	1.1	137	18.3
65+	1,780	100.0	1,146	64.4	9	0.5	625	35.1
Female								
Total	20,543	100.0	13,208	64.3	379	1.8	6,956	33.9
15-19	3,744	100.0	1,172	31.3	45	1.2	2,527	67.5
20-24	2,257	100.0	1,296	57.4	87	3.9	874	38.7
25-29	2,015	100.0	1,523	75.6	88	4.4	404	20
30-34	1,865	100.0	1,543	82.7	39	2.1	283	15.2
35-39	1,572	100.0	1,312	83.5	29	1.8	231	14.7
40-44	1,665	100.0	1,453	87.3	20	1.2	192	11.5
45-49	1,314	100.0	1,129	85.9	15	1.1	170	12.9
50-54	1,331	100.0	1,118	84	13	1	200	15
55-59	820	100.0	657	80.1	8	1	155	18.9
60-64	1,078	100.0	714	66.2	25	2.3	339	31.4
65+	2,882	100.0	1,291	44.8	10	0.3	1,581	54.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows that majority (69.9%) of the population 15 years and older in the District are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. It also shows that about 15.2 percent are Craft and related trades workers, 6.6 percent in Services and sales sector and 3.4 percent are engaged as Professionals. The proportions of the male and female populations working in the agricultural, forestry and fishery sector are 79.0 percent and 62.5 percent respectively. Also, the proportion of females engaged in Craft and related trades workers is 23.5 percent and 4.9 percent for males.

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	23,873	100.0	10,665	100.0	13,208	100.0
Managers	216	0.9	124	1.2	92	0.7
Professionals	802	3.4	458	4.3	344	2.6
Technicians and associate professionals	153	0.6	104	1.0	49	0.4
Clerical support workers	106	0.4	58	0.5	48	0.4
Service and sales workers	1,580	6.6	476	4.5	1,104	8.4
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	16,681	69.9	8,424	79.0	8,257	62.5
Craft and related trades workers	3,620	15.2	522	4.9	3,098	23.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	305	1.3	285	2.7	20	0.2
Elementary occupations	404	1.7	209	2.0	195	1.5
Other occupations	6	0.0	5	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows industry of employed persons, 15 years and older by sex. Of the employed population 16,634, 69.7 percent is engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishery sector of the economy. About 13.9 percent are employed in the manufacturing sector while 4.5 percent are employed in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles sector. The proportion of the employed male population engaged in agricultural, forestry and fishing sector is 78.6 percent and that of females is 62.5 percent. The proportion of population engaged in manufacturing sector is higher among females which is 22.8 percent while that of the male population is just 3.0 percent. It is observed that 5.1 percent of the female population are engaged in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles while 3.7 percent of males are engaged in the same sector.

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	23,873	100.0	10,665	100.0	13,208	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	16,634	69.7	8,378	78.6	8,256	62.5
Mining and quarrying	74	0.3	69	0.6	5	0.0
Manufacturing	3,324	13.9	315	3.0	3,009	22.8
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	11	0.0	11	0.1	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	46	0.2	31	0.3	15	0.1
Construction	182	0.8	173	1.6	9	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,077	4.5	399	3.7	678	5.1
Transportation and storage	163	0.7	153	1.4	10	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	430	1.8	61	0.6	369	2.8
Information and communication	20	0.1	14	0.1	6	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	22	0.1	13	0.1	9	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	100	0.4	43	0.4	57	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	103	0.4	83	0.8	20	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	242	1.0	195	1.8	47	0.4
Education	675	2.8	414	3.9	261	2.0
Human health and social work activities	282	1.2	134	1.3	148	1.1
Arts entertainment and recreation	17	0.1	14	0.1	3	0.0
Other service activities	309	1.3	112	1.1	197	1.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	157	0.7	48	0.5	109	0.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	5	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5   Employment Status

Table 4.5 shows the employed population (14,088) of which 59.0 percent is self-employed without employees, followed by contributing family workers which constitute 29.2 percent, then followed by casual workers (1.5%) and with only 1.3 percent being self-employed with employees for both sexes. Among the males out of the employed population of 10,665 we have (6,624) 62.1 percent who are self-employed without employees, 23.2 percent contributing family workers and 10.6 percent are employees. Similarly among the employed female 56.5 percent are self-employed without employees, 34 percent contributing family workers and 4.7 percent are employees. The employed contributing family workers (6,982), is 29.2 percent for both sexes.

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	23,873	100.0	10,665	100.0	13,208	100.0
Employee	1,754	7.3	1,128	10.6	626	4.7
Self-employed without employee(s)	14,088	59.0	6,624	62.1	7,464	56.5
Self-employed with employee(s)	312	1.3	119	1.1	193	1.5
Casual worker	369	1.5	195	1.8	174	1.3
Contributing family worker	6,982	29.2	2,478	23.2	4,504	34.1
Apprentice	228	1.0	53	0.5	175	1.3
Domestic employee (Househelp)	106	0.4	51	0.5	55	0.4
Other	34	0.1	17	0.2	17	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.2 shows that, the proportion of females (4,504), 34.1 percent employed as contributing family workers is significantly higher than that of males (2,478), 23.2 percent.

Figure 4.2: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex
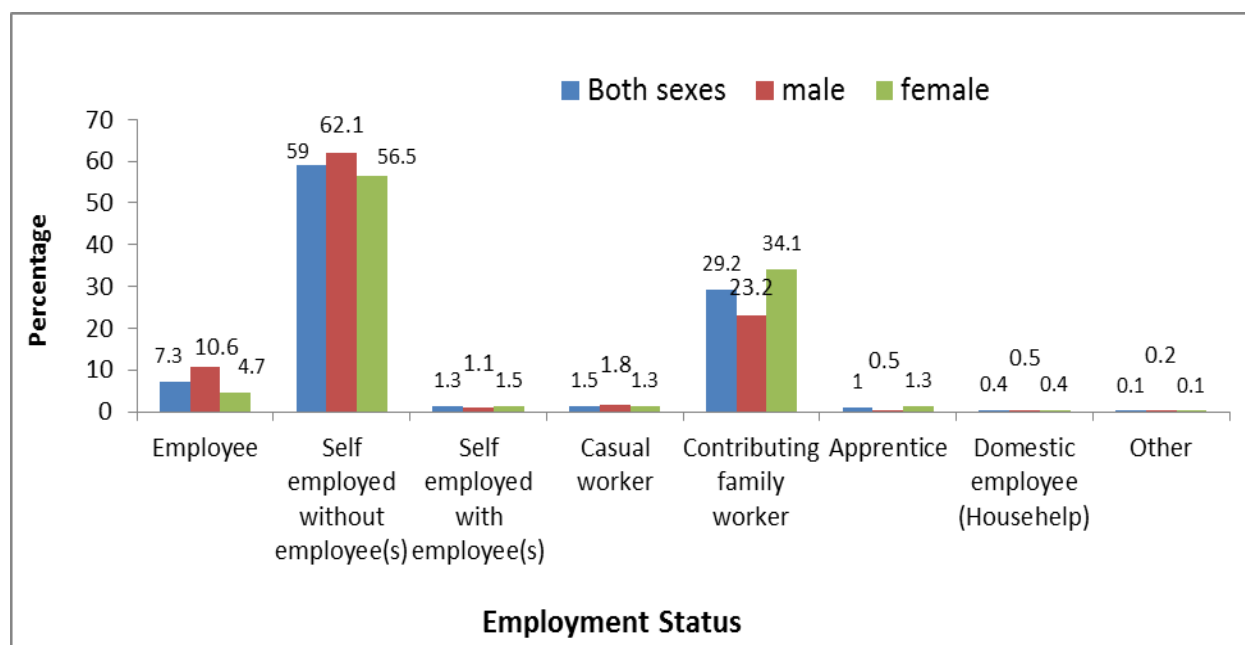
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6   Employment Sector

From Table 4.6, majority (92.9%) of the population in the Nadowli/Kaleo District are employed in the private informal sector, while 5.5 percent are engaged in the public (Government) sector. The proportion of males employed in the private informal sector is 89.9 percent while that of females is 95.4 percent in the same sector. Of the male proportion, 7.8 percent are engaged in the public (government) sector which is more than twice that of female proportion (3.6%).

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	23,873	100.0	10,665	100.0	13,208	100.0
Public (Government)	1,305	5.5	828	7.8	477	3.6
Private Formal	291	1.2	198	1.9	93	0.7
Private Informal	22,183	92.9	9,587	89.9	12,596	95.4
Semi-Public/Parastatal	10	0.0	4	0.0	6	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	82	0.3	46	0.4	36	0.3
Other International Organisations	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has been acknowledged in the Millennium Declaration as one important tool that can help alleviate poverty, improve the delivery of education and health care and make government services more accessible among other benefits. As part of efforts to achieve the ICT targets in the Millennium Development Goal 8 therefore, Ghana developed a policy known as Ghana ICT for Accelerated Development (ICT4AD) Policy which represents the country's vision in the information age. In order to generate adequate information on Information Communication Technology, the 2010 PHC asked specific questions on ownership of mobile phones and desk top computers and use of internet.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows ownership of mobile phones and internet usage for the population who are 12 years and older. The District has a total population of 41,566 who are 12 years and older, which consist of 45.1 percent males and 54.9 percent females. The population who owns mobile phones in the District is 8,277 representing 19.9 percent Out of these, majority are males (5,218) representing 27.8 percent of the total male population as compared to 3,059 females which represents 13.4 percent.

5.3   Use of Internet

The Internet has become a very useful communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. Some of the common uses of the Internet include electronic mailing, accessing information, conducting business transactions, social networking and shopping. According to the International Communication Union (2012), the percentage of individuals using the Internet continues to grow worldwide and by the end of 2011, about 2.3 billion people were using the Internet. However, there is a wide gap in access to Internet between the developed and developing countries. By the end of 2011, 70.0 percent of households in developed countries used the Internet compared to only 20.0 percent of households in developing countries (International Communications Union, 2012; GSS, 2010: National Analytical Report). In this light, information on the use of internet was collected from persons 12 years and older. The information (Table 5.1) shows that out of the total population who are aged 12 years and older, 1.4 percent use internet. It is observed that males (22.4%) are more likely to use the Internet compared to their female counterparts (0.7%).

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	41,566	100.0	8,277	19.9	592	1.4
Male	18,743	45.1	5,218	27.8	412	22.4
Female	22,823	54.9	3,059	13.4	180	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4　Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Again, Table 5.2 reveals that out of the total household population of 10,179, 247 households (2.4%) had desktop/laptop computers. It is also observed that of the male population, 2.0 percent own a desktop or laptop computer, which is higher than their female counterparts (0.4%).

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	10,179	100.0	247	2.4
Male	6,784	66.6	203	2
Female	3,396	33.4	44	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific task/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malfunction. Persons with disability face a wide range of life challenges and a limitation to their full participation in a number of life activities. The 2010 PHC solicited information on major forms of disabilities including sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellectual, emotional disability and any other type of disability where applicable.

Disability is viewed as impacting development in the society, so knowledge of the activities of PWD's is paramount to ascertain their input or role and impact in the district. This chapter, therefore, /analyses the population with disabilities, the type of disability, and the distribution of PWD's by type of locality and their activities.

Disabilities of various types affect portions of the country's population in different ways. The occurrence of a particular disability may become common with some groups of people, some particular types of localities or even with a particular sex. The occurrence of other disabilities may not exhibit any common pattern in terms of location, group of people or sex.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 gives the distribution of the district's population by type of disability and sex. Out of a total population of 61,561 in the district, 4.6 percent reported at least one form of disability or the other. Out of the total population with disability there are 46.2 percent males and 53.7 percent females. The people with disability (PWDs) in the Nadowli-Kaleo District constitute 4.6 percent of the population of the district.

It must however be noted that in view of the possibility of multiple reporting of specific disability, the reported percentages may not necessarily add up to 100 percent. In terms of specific disabilities, sight related disability recorded 39.3 percent followed by physical (mobility) disability (23.1%) while the least form of disability recorded is speech related disability. Among the males sight related disability recorded the highest (36.0%) followed by physical (24.0%) and emotional disability (16.2%). The same trend is observed for the females with disability as the males.

Table 6.1: Population with disability by type of disability and sex

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	61,561	100.0	28,753	100.0	32,808	100.0
without disability	58,737	95.4	27,447	95.5	31,290	95.4
With a disability	2,824	4.6	1,306	4.5	1,518	4.6
Sight	1,110	39.3	470	36.0	640	42.2
Hearing	397	14.1	167	12.8	230	15.2
Speech	243	8.6	139	10.6	104	6.9
Physical	652	23.1	313	24.0	339	22.3
Intellectual	336	11.9	167	0.6	169	0.5
Emotional	450	15.9	212	16.2	238	15.7
Other	507	18.0	239	18.3	268	17.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of Disability

Disabilities are categorized into different types. Table 6.1 above also provides data on some common types of disabilities that were identified among the people. These types include sight, hearing, speech, intellectual, emotional, physical and others, which could not be easily classified under any of the commonly known forms of disabilities or are not well-known to many people. Among the various types, sight disability was the commonest in the district, affecting 39.3 percent of the total population with disability in the district. Sight disability also affected more (42.2%) females than males (36.0%) of the district population with disability. The least common disability is speech disability, which affects 8.6 percent of the total population with disability. Unlike the sight, a higher percentage of males (10.6%) had speech disability than females (6.9%).

Figure 6.1: Types of disabilities
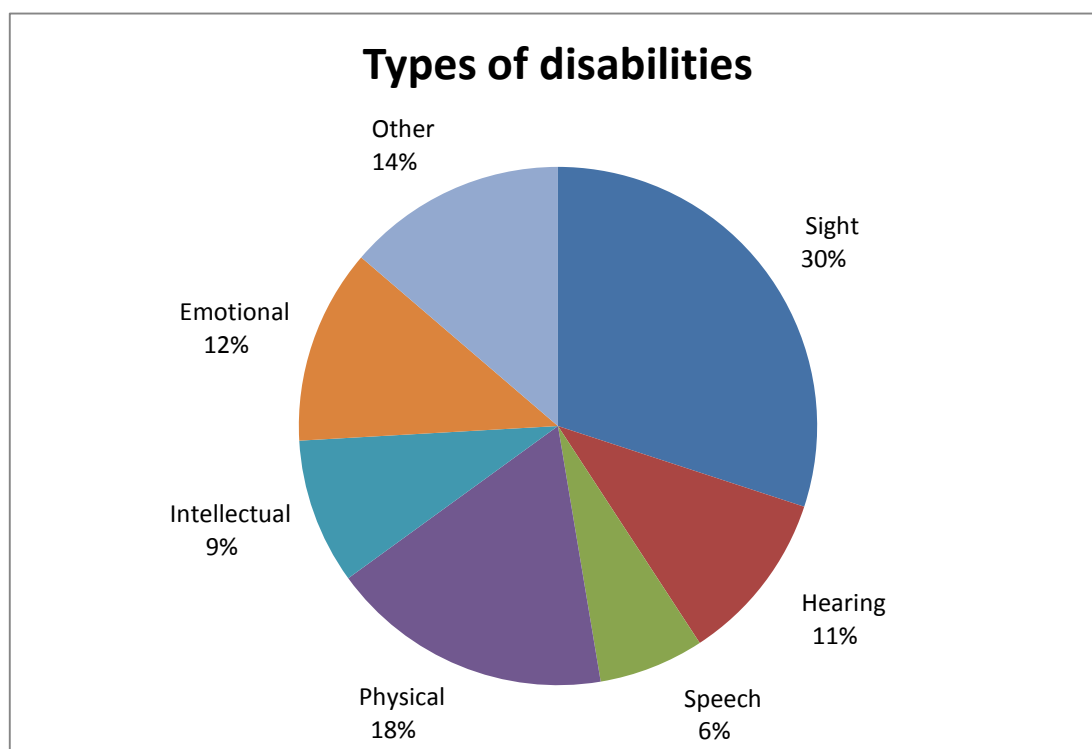
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4   Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 shows the distribution of persons 15 years and older with disability by economic status and sex in the district. Among the economically active persons with disabilities, 0.6 percent of persons with sight disability are unemployed and 51.3 percent were employed. The proportion of persons with sight disability who are economically not active constitute 48.1 percent. Of the persons with intellectual disability, 61.0 percent were not economically active and 39.0 percent constitute the economically active population in the same category of PWDs in the district.

Out of the total male population (16,113) who were aged 15 years and older in the district, 6.3 percent of them are persons with disability, compared to the total female population of 20,543 with 6.75 percent with disabilities. Sight disability is the commonest among both males and females compared to the other forms of disabilities. Whereas males with sight disability are 2.5 percent, females with sight disability constitute 2.9 percent.

Physical disability, which is the second commonest disability, affects 1.6 percent and 1.5 percent of males and females respectively. Persons with speech disability constitute less than one percent (0.5%) and (0.45%) for males and females respectively.

Males with sight, hearing, speech and intellectual disability also constitute the least proportion of total unemployed males. All males with intellectual disability are either employed or not economically active. . Again, the data shows that the female population with sight disability make up the highest proportion of employed females (48.2%) with disabilities.

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

Sex/ Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	36,656	100.0	23,873	65.1	653	1.8	12,130	33.1
Without disability	34,341	100.0	22,667	66.0	623	1.8	11,051	32.2
With a disability	2,315	100.0	1,206	52.1	30	1.3	1,079	46.6
Sight	1,007	100.0	517	51.3	6	0.6	484	48.1
Hearing	341	100.0	181	53.1	0	0.0	160	46.9
Speech	165	100.0	87	52.7	1	0.6	77	46.7
Physical	569	100.0	254	44.6	8	1.4	307	54.0
Intellectual	251	100.0	96	38.2	2	0.8	153	61.0
Emotional	319	100.0	159	49.8	11	3.4	149	46.7
Other	360	100.0	179	49.7	11	3.1	170	47.2
Male								
Total	16,113	100.0	10,665	66.2	274	1.7	5,174	32.1
without disability	15,097	100.0	10,109	67.0	258	1.7	4,730	31.3
With a disability	1,016	100.0	556	54.7	16	1.6	444	43.7
Sight	410	100.0	229	55.9	3	0.7	178	43.4
Hearing	138	100.0	87	63.0	0	0.0	51	37.0
Speech	83	100.0	52	62.7	0	0.0	31	37.3
Physical	260	100.0	119	45.8	4	1.5	137	52.7
Intellectual	124	100.0	50	40.3	0	0.0	74	59.7
Emotional	144	100.0	75	52.1	7	4.9	62	43.1
Other	161	100.0	77	47.8	5	3.1	79	49.1

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

Sex/ Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
Total	20,543	100.0	13,208	64.3	379	1.8	6,956	33.9
without disability	19,244	100.0	12,558	65.3	365	1.9	6,321	32.8
With a disability	1,299	100.0	650	50.0	14	1.1	635	48.9
Sight	597	100.0	288	48.2	3	0.5	306	51.3
Hearing	203	100.0	94	46.3	0	0.0	109	53.7
Speech	82	100.0	35	42.7	1	1.2	46	56.1
Physical	309	100.0	135	43.7	4	1.3	170	55.0
Intellectual	127	100.0	46	36.2	2	1.6	79	62.2
Emotional	175	100.0	84	48.0	4	2.3	87	49.7
Other	199	100.0	102	51.3	6	3.0	91	45.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5   Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 provides information about the distribution of persons with various types of disabilities who are aged three years and older by their level of education and sex. Out of a total population of 2,762 people with various forms of disabilities who were aged three years and older, 63.2 percent of them never attended school. Among those who had either attended school in the past or were still schooling, the proportion who had attained basic education is 26.0 percent. There was no person with any form of disability in the district who had attained post graduate (certificate, Diploma, Masters, PhD etc.) level of education.

Looking at educational attainment of persons with disabilities in terms of their sex, the table shows that out of 1,267 males who were aged three years and older, a large percentage (55.9%) never attended school. For females, 69.4 percent of the total (1,495) never attended school, indicating that in the district fewer females with disability attend school compared to males. `

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	57,272	23,974	4,666	23,328	5,304	100.0	41.9	8.1	40.7	9.3
No disability	54,510	22,228	4,573	22,610	5,099	100.0	40.8	8.4	41.5	9.4
With a disability	2,762	1,746	93	718	205	100.0	63.2	3.4	26.0	7.4
Sight	1,102	819	17	208	58	100.0	74.3	1.5	18.9	5.3
Hearing	392	290	7	85	10	100.0	74.0	1.8	21.7	2.6
Speech	238	144	13	67	14	100.0	60.5	5.5	28.2	5.9
Physical	647	420	10	159	58	100.0	64.9	1.5	24.6	9.0
Intellectual	325	212	13	83	17	100.0	65.2	4.0	25.5	5.2
Emotional	425	201	26	156	42	100.0	47.3	6.1	36.7	9.9
Other	480	221	30	179	50	100.0	46.0	6.3	37.3	10.4

Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (cont'd)

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Male										
Total	26,587	9,405	2,296	11,671	3,215	100.0	35.4	8.6	43.9	12.1
No disability	25,320	8,697	2,246	11,284	3,093	100.0	34.3	8.9	44.6	12.2
With a disability	1,267	708	50	387	122	100.0	55.9	3.9	30.5	9.6
Sight	463	304	7	122	30	100.0	65.7	1.5	26.3	6.5
Hearing	165	109	4	45	7	100.0	66.1	2.4	27.3	4.2
Speech	136	70	9	47	10	100.0	51.5	6.6	34.6	7.4
Physical	313	179	3	90	41	100.0	57.2	1	28.8	13.1
Intellectual	162	98	8	46	10	100.0	60.5	4.9	28.4	6.2
Emotional	199	85	17	75	22	100.0	42.7	8.5	37.7	11.1
Other	222	86	16	91	29	100.0	38.7	7.2	41	13.1
Female										
Total	30,685	14,569	2,370	11,657	2,089	100.0	47.5	7.7	38	6.8
No disability	29,190	13,531	2,327	11,326	2,006	100.0	46.4	8	38.8	6.9
With a disability	1,495	1,038	43	331	83	100.0	69.4	2.9	22.1	5.6
Sight	639	515	10	86	28	100.0	80.6	1.6	13.5	4.4
Hearing	227	181	3	40	3	100.0	79.7	1.3	17.6	1.3
Speech	102	74	4	20	4	100.0	72.5	3.9	19.6	3.9
Physical	334	241	7	69	17	100.0	72.2	2.1	20.7	5.1
Intellectual	163	114	5	37	7	100.0	69.9	3.1	22.7	4.3
Emotional	226	116	9	81	20	100.0	51.3	4	35.8	8.8
Other	258	135	14	88	21	100.0	52.3	5.4	34.1	8.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

Agriculture for many years has been the mainstay of the economy of the country and contributed more than 22.7 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) (GSS, 2012). The economy of the Nadowli-Kaleo is mainly agrarian, with the people engaged in the cultivation of food crops (grains such as millet, sorghum and maize; roots and tubers, particularly yams and legumes, including groundnuts and beans). Households in the district are also actively engaged in rearing livestock, including cattle and ruminants.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 shows that agriculture is the main source of livelihood for the people in the district. Households engaged in agricultural activities are 8,328 representing 81.9 percent. The majority of households 95.0 percent in the rural areas are engage in crop farming and the district had no urban communities as at 2010 PHC.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
Agricultural activities	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	10,179	100.0	0	0	10,179	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	8,328	81.8	0	0	8,328	81.8
Crop Farming	7,914	95.0	0	0	7,914	95.0
Tree Planting	191	2.3	0	0	191	2.3
Livestock Rearing	4,840	58.1	0	0	4,840	58.1
Fish Farming	6	0.1	0	0	6	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3   Types of Farming Activities

Figure 7.1 shows that crop farming and livestock rearing are the most dominant agricultural activities in the district with fish farming been the least. However, only 2.3 percent of household in agriculture are into tree planting, while only 0.1 percent are into fish farming.

Figure 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality
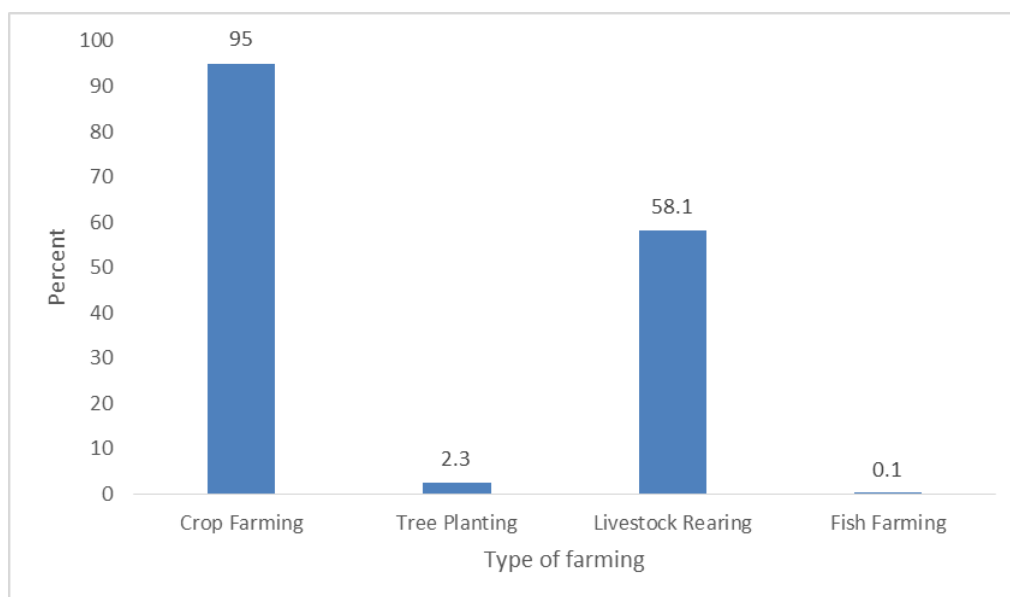
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4   Types of livestock and other animals reared

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the District. Animals are reared to supplement the protein needs as well as secondary source of income to households. The 2010 PHC collected data on livestock rearing from household. Table 7.2 presents distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers. The table shows that livestock rearing is common in the Nadowli-Kaleo District. A total of 10,092 households keep 144,675 animals giving an average of 14 animals per household. Among the ruminants, the top three are cattle (7,225), goats (40,795) and sheep (15,343).

In the livestock category, there are 61,239 chicken (42.0%), 8,011 guinea fowls (6.0%), 1,141 doves (1.0%) and 1,337 ducks (1.0%). Among the other livestock (non-traditional livestock), reported rabbits were 341. Fish farming is not popular in the Nadowli-Kaleo District as there is no household engaged in fishing.

In terms of average animal per keeper, Dove, fishing, Grass-cutter and Rabbit had the larger average of animals per keeper, compared to other livestock. Dove keepers are at an average of 33. Fish keepers followed with an average of 23 and lowest being snails and fish farming in the district.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock/Other animals	Animals		Keepers		Average animal per keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	144,675	100.0	10,092	100.0	14
Beehives	148	0.1	18	0.2	8
Cattle	7,225	5.0	460	4.6	16
Chicken	61,239	42.3	3,194	31.6	19
Dove	1,141	0.8	35	0.3	33
Duck	1,337	0.9	111	1.1	12
Goat	40,795	28.2	3,168	31.4	13
Grass-cutter	320	0.2	17	0.2	19
Guinea fowl	8,311	5.7	504	5.0	16
Ostrich	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Pig	7,838	5.4	1,280	12.7	6
Rabbit	341	0.2	19	0.2	18
Sheep	15,343	10.6	1,196	11.9	13
Silk worm	26	0.0	4	0.0	7
Snail	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Turkey	273	0.2	36	0.4	8
Other	227	0.2	33	0.3	7
Fish farming	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Inland fishing	90	0.1	4	0.0	23
Marine fishing	21	0.0	3	0.0	7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

Unlike earlier censuses that were conducted in the country before the year 2000, the censuses conducted in 2000 and 2010 collected additional detailed information on households and housing conditions, apart from the conventional information on the population of the country that was collected. The household is the basic social and economic unit into which people are grouped. In this chapter, the discussions are centred on the stock and types of housing units, the materials for construction and house holding. The chapter also examines the occupancy of rooms in dwellings as well as access to utilities and household facilities. Finally, the methods of waste disposal by households in the district are discussed.

8.2   Housing Stock

There were 8,208 houses available to a total population of 61,561 people who constitute the population in all the (10,179) households that were in the district. Information on the stock of housing and the average number of occupants is presented in Table 8.1.

The district had an average population per house of 7.5 which is above the national average of 7.3 but lower than the regional average of 8.5 people per house. The district also has an average household size of 6.0 persons, which is slightly above the regional average of 6.4 persons, but much higher than the national average household size of 4.4.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	702,110	61,561	-	61,561
Total household population	24,076,327	688,333	60,813	-	60,813
Number of houses	3,392,745	82,293	8,208	-	8,208
Number of households	5,467,054	110,174	10,179	-	10,179
Average households per house	1.6	1.3	1.2	-	1.2
Population per house	7.3	8.5	7.5	-	7.5
Average household size	4.4	6.4	6.0	-	6.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3   Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Table 8.2 shows the distribution of ownership status of dwelling in the District as compared to that of the total Country and Region. The data shows that most of the dwelling units (85.4%) are owned by household members. The second highest type of ownership is by Relative not a household member (7.5%). Other private agency ownership in the district recorded the least in the district (0.2%). The district has no urban locality as shown in Table 8.2.

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

Ownership status of dwelling	Total Country	Region	District Total	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	110,174	10,179	6,783	3,396	0	10,179
Owned by household member	2,883,236	91,264	8,690	6,044	2,646	0	8,690
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	608	32	22	10	0	32
Relative not a household member	851,630	5,362	762	291	471	0	762
Other private individual	1,439,021	9,534	396	214	182	0	396
Private employer	83,610	353	35	25	10	0	35
Other private agency	21,123	273	22	15	7	0	22
Public/Government ownership	118,804	2,410	222	164	58	0	222
Other	24,000	370	20	8	12	0	20

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.3 shows that compound house type constitutes the highest in the District recording 52.9 percent followed by separate house type with 33.8 percent. The dominant type of housing in the District is the semi-detached house type which recorded 8.2 percent. The household's headship by sex does not show any significant differences between males and females as compared with other Districts in other parts of the country.

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

Type of dwelling	Total Country	Region	District Total	Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	110,174	10,179	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	33,704	3,379	33.2	32.1	35.5	-	33.2
Semi-detached house	391,548	9,993	835	8.2	8.2	8.1	-	8.2
Flat/Apartment	256,355	1,400	171	1.7	2.0	1.0	-	1.7
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	58,161	5,383	52.9	54.2	50.3	-	52.9
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	3,715	246	2.4	2.0	3.3	-	2.4
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	1,853	82	0.8	0.7	1.1	-	0.8
Tent	10,343	283	18	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	39	10	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	261	15	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	611	32	0.3	0.3	0.4	-	0.3
Other	9,846	154	8	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

Table 8.4 shows the various construction materials for outer wall of the dwelling. It can be observed that Mud bricks are the major construction materials for outer wall of dwelling units in the District representing (10,993) 77.3 percent. Cement blocks recorded the second highest (18.8%) as main source of construction materials of the outer wall and the least is Bamboo materials for construction of outer wall of dwelling units.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	District Urban	District Rural
Total	5,817,607	118,292	10,993	100.0	-	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	88,739	8,496	77.3	-	77.3
Wood	200,594	883	90	0.8	-	0.8
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	568	84	0.8	-	0.8
Stone	11,330	230	45	0.4	-	0.4
Burnt bricks	38,237	408	74	0.7	-	0.7
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	24,924	2,070	18.8	-	18.8
Landcrete	104,270	1,159	98	0.9	-	0.9
Bamboo	8,206	87	3	0.0	-	0.0
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	888	13	0.1	-	0.1
Other	39,206	406	20	0.2	-	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.5 presents data on construction materials for the floor of dwelling units in the District. Cement/concrete (58.9%) is the major materials used for constructing the floor of dwelling units in the district. Earth/Mud is the second main construction materials used for the floor of dwelling unit (39.9%).

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	District Urban	District Rural
Total	5,467,054	110,174	10,216	100.0	-	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	42,447	4,077	39.9	-	39.9
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	65,714	6,016	58.9	-	58.9
Stone	32,817	310	17	0.2	-	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	67	10	0.1	-	0.1
Wood	52,856	8	2	0.0	-	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	176	15	0.1	-	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	700	50	0.5	-	0.5
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	238	9	0.1	-	0.1
Other	15,567	514	20	0.2	-	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.6 presents information on construction materials that is used for roofing of dwelling unit. Metal sheet constitutes the highest with 85.7 percent as the main construction materials for roofing of dwelling units in the district followed by Mud/Mud bricks/Earth which represents 8.6 percent in the Nadowli-Kaleo District.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	District Urban	District Rural
Total	5,817,607	118,292	10,993	100.0	-	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	14,910	945	8.6	-	8.6
Wood	45,547	1,399	105	1.0	-	1.0
Metal sheet	4,152,259	91,046	9,425	85.7	-	85.7
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	245	14	0.1	-	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	717	64	0.6	-	0.6
Roofing tile	31,456	362	5	0.0	-	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	283	9	0.1	-	0.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	8,394	357	3.2	-	3.2
Other	35,935	936	69	0.6	-	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

It is observed from Table 8.7 that, the majority (86.4%) of one person household in the district had one sleeping room. However, as the household size increases, the proportion for one room decreases. This can be attributed to the fact that, as the household size increases, there will be the need for household to put up additional rooms. For instance, as the household increases from household size 2 to household size 3, the proportion for one room decreased from 49.9 percent to 33.7 percent while the proportion for two rooms increased from 39.1 percent to 44.1 percent as presented on the table.

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

Household size	Total Number	Total Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
1	758	100.0	86.4	9.5	2.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3
2	849	100.0	49.9	39.1	5.4	2.6	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.2
3	1,066	100.0	33.7	44.1	16.3	2.8	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
4	1,151	100.0	24.4	44.8	19.4	6.8	2.0	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.6
5	1,195	100.0	14.2	42.0	27.6	9.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	0.3	1.1
6	1,250	100.0	8.4	36.8	31.1	13.8	5.0	2.1	0.6	1.0	1.2
7	961	100.0	4.7	25.3	32.6	22.3	9.2	2.4	1.2	0.8	1.6
8	805	100.0	4.3	18.5	34.5	21.1	11.8	5.7	2.0	1.2	0.7
9	573	100.0	2.6	8.6	29.3	27.7	13.4	8.0	4.0	3.3	3.0
10+	1,571	100.0	2.0	8.0	17.6	21.8	16.2	11.8	6.9	6.7	8.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

In Table 8.8, flashlight/torch constitutes the highest proportion (4,599) (45.2%) as main source of lighting of dwelling unit in the district. This was followed by kerosene lamp with 27.4 percent. The third source is Electricity (mains) with 23.0 percent and the lowest used source is candle light (0.1%).

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	110,174	10,179	100.0	-	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	34,044	2,343	23.0	-	23.0
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	613	85	0.8	-	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	21,455	2,789	27.4	-	27.4
Gas lamp	9,378	303	36	0.4	-	0.4
Solar energy	9,194	804	30	0.3	-	0.3
Candle	41,214	333	14	0.1	-	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	49,606	4,599	45.2	-	45.2
Firewood	13,241	1,332	36	0.4	-	0.4
Crop residue	4,623	361	67	0.7	-	0.7
Other	11,739	1,323	180	1.8	-	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The main source of cooking fuel for the people of the Nadowli-Kaleo District is wood which recorded 83.6 percent. Charcoal represents the second highest recording 11.7 percent. The table also shows that, greater proportion of the households (50.6%) have separate room for exclusive use of the household for cooking. Bedroom/Hall/Living room recorded the lowest source of cooking space used by household (0.3%).

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

Source of fuel	Total country	Region	District Total	District Urban	District Rural
Main source of cooking fuel					
Total	5,467,054	110,174	10,179	-	10,179
None no cooking	306,118	2,269	161	-	161
Wood	2,197,083	80,916	8,507	-	8,507
Gas	996,518	4,553	196	-	196
Electricity	29,794	400	29	-	29
Kerosene	29,868	278	19	-	19
Charcoal	1,844,290	20,921	1,195	-	1,195
Crop residue	45,292	720	58	-	58
Saw dust	8,000	63	3	-	3
Animal waste	2,332	20	3	-	3
Other	7,759	34	8	-	8
Cooking space used by household					
Total	5,467,054	110,174	10,179	-	10,179
No cooking space	386,883	4,511	402	-	402
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	46,063	5,151	-	5,151
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	2,849	281	-	281
Enclosure without roof	117,614	1,967	406	-	406
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	1,440	134	-	134
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,190	35	-	35
Verandah	1,173,946	19,012	1,204	-	1,204
Open space in compound	1,115,464	32,914	2,554	-	2,554
Other	21,007	228	12	-	12

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Table 8.10 presents the main sources of water for dwelling units for drinking and other domestic purposes. Borehole/pump/tube well is the main source of water used by 77.4 percent of households for drinking. Next to Borehole/pump/tube well as main source of drinking water is Pipe-borne outside dwelling which recorded 7.4 percent. Figure 8.2 show that households which use river/stream as the main source of drinking water constitute 2.8 percent.

Borehole/pump/tube well water recorded the highest (76.7%) as the main source of water used for other domestic dwelling purpose and less than one percent (0.1%) of household use rain water and tanker supply/vendor provided water as the lowest source of water for other domestic use in the district.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of drinking water						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	10,179	100.0	-	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	5,933	148	1.5	-	1.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	12,542	754	7.4	-	7.4
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	4,807	565	5.6	-	5.6
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	70,759	7,880	77.4	-	77.4
Protected well	321,091	4,011	205	2.0	-	2.0
Rain water	39,438	172	10	0.1	-	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	368	23	0.2	-	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	50	2	0.0	-	0.0
Satchet water	490,283	823	9	0.1	-	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	302	11	0.1	-	0.1
Unprotected well	112,567	1,719	179	1.8	-	1.8
Unprotected spring	12,222	287	15	0.1	-	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	7,037	286	2.8	-	2.8
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,344	89	0.9	-	0.9
Other	3,972	20	3	0.0	-	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	10,179	100.0	-	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	5,864	157	1.5	-	1.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	12,144	744	7.3	-	7.3
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	4,314	529	5.2	-	5.2
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	68,035	7,808	76.7	-	76.7
Protected well	465,775	5,057	228	2.2	-	2.2
Rain water	39,916	360	13	0.1	-	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	301	5	0.0	-	0.0
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	316	13	0.1	-	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	1,897	204	2.0	-	2.0
Unprotected spring	15,738	330	20	0.2	-	0.2
River/Stream	588,590	8,759	350	3.4	-	3.4
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	2,546	97	1.0	-	1.0
Other	10,302	251	11	0.1	-	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8   Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Table 8.11 shows that, 77.6 percent of the household has no toilet facility and use (bush/beach/field) as toilet facility and 9.9 percent use public toilet as their toilet facility in the District. Less than one percent (0.2%) used bucket/pan as toilet facility.

The table also shows that 49.5 percent own bathroom for exclusive use of the household members. Households that use River/Pond/Lake/Dam as main facility for bathing recorded the least proportion of 0.2 percent. See figure 8.3.

Table 8.11:   Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household

Toilet/Bathing facilities	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	10 ,179	100.0	-	10,179
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	80,321	7,895	77.6	-	7,895
W.C.	839,611	3,440	145	1.4	-	145
Pit latrine	1,040,883	6,853	382	3.8	-	382
KVIP	572,824	4,929	714	7.0	-	714
Bucket/Pan	40,678	112	16	0.2	-	16
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/PitPan etc)	1,893,291	14,016	1,011	9.9	-	1,011
Other	23,385	503	16	0.2	-	16
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	10,179	100.0	-	10,179
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	47,176	5,040	49.5	-	5,040
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	23,638	1,512	14.9	-	1,512
Private open cubicle	381,979	11,927	1,310	12.9	-	1,310
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	11,561	867	8.5	-	867
Public bath house	140,501	1,643	44	0.4	-	44
Bathroom in another house	187,337	898	84	0.8	-	84
Open space around house	372,556	12,856	1,294	12.7	-	1,294
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	180	22	0.2	-	22
Other	16,276	295	6	0.1	-	6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9   Method of Waste Disposal

Data on the method of solid and liquid waste disposal in the Nadowli- Kaleo District is presented in Table 8.12. In the case of solid waste disposal, dump indiscriminately recorded the highest proportion of households (41.1%), followed by public dumped (open space) with similar percentage (41.0%).

For the liquid waste disposal, thrown onto street/outside is the highest method of disposal with 76.1 percent, followed by thrown onto the compound with proportion of 17.5 percent and through the sewerage system is the least form of liquid waste disposal (0.7%) in the district.

Table 8.12:   Method of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by households

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Method of solid waste disposal						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	10,179	100.0	-	10,179
Collected	785,889	5,123	249	2.4	-	249
Burned by household	584,820	6,518	779	7.7	-	779
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	13,969	572	5.6	-	572
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	40,538	4,169	41.0	-	4,169
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	39,635	4,188	41.1	-	4,188
Buried by household	182,615	3,515	176	1.7	-	176
Other	53,805	876	46	0.5	-	46
Method of liquid waste disposal						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	10,179	100.0	-	10,179
Through the sewerage system	183,169	1,746	73	0.7	-	73
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	3,573	196	1.9	-	196
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	3,633	184	1.8	-	184
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	71,344	7,743	76.1	-	7,743
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	3,958	180	1.8	-	180
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	25,348	1,780	17.5	-	1,780
Other	38,294	572	23	0.2	-	23

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1   Introduction

The Nadowli-Kaleo District is centrally located in the Upper West region of Ghana. It lies between latitude 10^0 20^1 and 11^0 30^1 North and longitude 3^1 10^1 and 2^110^1 West. It is bordered to the South by Wa Municipal, West by Burkina Faso, North by Jirapa and Lambussie-Karni Districts and to the East by the Daffiama-Bussie-Issa District. The Nadowli-Kaleo District, with a territorial size of 1,132.02 km^2 extends from the Billi Bridge (4km from Wa) to the Dapuori Bridge (almost 12km from Jirapa) on the Wa – Jirapa Hamile road. From West to East, it extends from the Black Volta to Daffiama.

9.2   Summary of Findings

Demographic Characteristics

The total population of the District (61,561) is made up of 46.71 percent male and 53.29 percent female. The age group 10-14 years has the highest population representing 14.0 percent and age group 95-99 years constituted the least population (0.1%). The age dependency ratio of the district is 92.4 percent. The district accounted for 8.8 percent of the population in the Upper West Region (702,110).

Fertility

There are 19,359 females 12 years and older who have given birth to a total of 51,894 children in the District. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the Nadowli/Kaleo District is 3.2 being lower than the regional 3.5.

Mortality

The crude death rate (CDR) for the Nadowli/Kaleo District is 11.9 deaths per 1,000 people in the year preceding the census and this is the highest in the region. In the district, 94.4 percent of all deaths that occurred were caused by either accident/violence/homicide or suicide. The district had 5.6 percent of all its deaths occurring as a result of accident/violence/homicide or suicide which is lower than the regional figure of 6.6 percent.

Migration

 The District had a total of 11,730 migrants, 61.4 percent of whom constitutes those born elsewhere in the region. For migrants born elsewhere in another region Northern recorded the highest (9.0%), followed by Ashanti region (8.9%) and Volta recording the lowest number (0.6%). Considering the duration of residence of migrants, those from Ashanti region recorded the longest stay in the district while migrants from the Western region recorded the shortest duration. Migrants born outside Ghana and residing in the district were 237.

Marital status

The proportion of the population age 12-14 years who were married is 5.5 percent. This gives an impression of early marriages in the district.

Also the age group 35-39 years has the highest proportion of 85.2 percent of persons in that age group married while the population age groups 35-39 years, 45-49 years and 50-54 years

have the highest incidence of separated marriages. Divorce is common among the population aged 45-49 with 2.1 percent of such divorced marriages. Additionally, 40.8 percent of the population age 65+ years and older were married but lost their partners.

Among the male population, the age group 55-59 years has the highest proportion of married persons with 91.5 percent whereas the female population age 30-34 years has the highest proportion of marriages with 85.7 percent.

Literacy and Education

The distribution of the population 11 years and older by literacy status in the district shows that the Literate population is 51.0 percent while Non-Literate is 49.0 percent. The data further indicates that 64.7 percent of the literate population was literate in English and a Ghanaian language while 30.3 percent was literate in English language only. The level of literacy was higher for males 59.8 of the total population 11 years and older than for females 43.8 percent. Additionally, it was observed that only a very small proportion of the population is literate in French even though the district shares boundary with a francophone country (Burkina Faso).

Economics characteristics

Out of the total population 36,656 aged 15 years and older in the district, 65.1 percent are employed, 1.8 percent are unemployed while 33.1 percent are not economically active. The proportion of employed male population was significantly higher than the proportion of employed females in the District.

Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers were the most predominant occupation representing 69.9 percent. It was also observed that about 6.6 percent were service and sales workers, 15.2 percent are into craft and related works while 3.4 percent are Professionals. The female proportion 23.5 engaged in craft and related trade works is significantly higher than the male proportion 4.9 percent.

Among the male employed population, 62.1 percent are self-employed without employees while 56.5 percent of females are in same sector.

Information Communication Technology

Ownership of mobile phones in the Nadowli/Kaleo District by people who are 12 years and older is higher among males (63.0%) than females (37.0%). Households with fixed telephone lines are 20 to the total household population representing less than one percent (0.2%).

Of the total population aged 12 years and older (41,566) in the District, 1.4 percent use internet. In terms of gender, the proportion of males to the total male population who use internet is 22.4 percent and that of females is less than one percent (0.7%). It was also observed that 247 households had desktop/laptop computers out of the total 10,179, representing 2.4 percent. Again, 2.0 percent of the male headed households own a Desktop/Laptop computer while 0.4 percent of female headed households have same items.

Disability

Out of a total of 61,561 in the district, 2,824 persons (4.6%) are affected by at least one form of disability or the other. Out of the total population with disability, females constitute 4.6 percent, compared to males 4.5 percent. Among the various types of disabilities, sight disability was the commonest in the district (1.8%). Sight disability is slightly higher among females (1.9%) than males (1.6%) in the district population. The least common disability is

speech disability, which affected less than one percent (0.4%) of the total population. Unlike the sight disability, a higher percentage of males (0.5%) had speech disability than females (0.3%). Out of a total population of 2,752 people with various forms of disabilities who were aged three years and older, 42.0 percent of them never attended school. There was no person with a form of disability in the district who had attained post graduate (certificate, Diploma, Masters, PhD etc.) level of education.

Agriculture

Households engaged in agricultural activities are 8,328 representing 81.9 percent. The majority of households 95.0 percent in the rural areas are engage in crop farming and the district had no urban communities as at 2010 PHC. Crop farming and livestock rearing are the most dominant agricultural activities in the district with fish farming been the least. A total of 10,092 households keep 144,675 animals giving an average of 14 animals per household. Among the ruminants, the top three are cattle, goats and sheep. In the bird category, there are 61,239 chicken, 8,011 guinea fowls, 1,141 doves and 1,337 ducks. Among the other livestock (non-traditional livestock), reported rabbits were 341. Fishing farming is not popular in the Nadowli-Kaleo District as only 6 households are engaged in it.

Housing Conditions

There were 8,208 houses available to a total population of 61,561 people who constitute a total of 10,179 households that were enumerated in the district.
Ownership of dwellings by household members is 85.4 percent.

Compound houses type constitutes the highest in the District recording 52.9 percent and separate house type followed second with 33.8 percent. The third dominated type of housing in the District is semi-detached house type (8.2%).

Mud bricks are the major construction materials for outer wall of dwelling units in the District representing 77.3 percent. Cement blocks recorded the second highest (18.8%) as main source of construction materials and the least was Bamboo materials for construction of outer wall dwelling units.

Flashlight/torch constitutes the highest proportion 45.2 percent of main source of lighting for households in the district. Next to flashlight/torch as main source of lighting is kerosene lamp (27.4%). Electricity (mains) is third source of lighting (23.0%) and the least was candle light (0.1%).
Wood is the main source of cooking fuel for most households in the District. Charcoal is second with 11.7 percent of households.

A little over half of households (50.6%) use a separate room in the compound as cooking space.. Bedroom/Hall/Living room recorded the least source of cooking space used by household (0.3%).

The main source of drinking water for the households is borehole/pump (77.4%) followed by pipe borne outside (7.4%).

About 77.6 percent of the people use the bush/beach/field as toilet facility and 9.9 percent use public toilet as their main source of toilet facility in the District. In the case of solid waste disposal, dump indiscriminately recorded the highest proportion (41.1%), closely followed by public dumped (open space) (41.0%).

For liquid waste disposal, thrown onto street/outside was the highest (76.1%) means of disposal, followed by thrown onto the street/outside (17.4%) and through the sewerage system is the least (0.7%) in the district.

9.3   Conclusions

The Nadowli/Kaleo District has a proportion (0.5%) of foreign citizens from other ECOWAS states mainly Fulani nomads. They take advantage of the fertile land to graze their animals and end up degrading the environment as a result of their activities.

The proportion of non-literate and literate population is 49.0 and 51.0 percent respectively in the District. Functional literacy through the Non-Formal Education under the Ministry of Education should be given the needed resources to further reduce illiteracy rate in the district. In addition, the Nadowli-Kaleo District shares borders with Burkina Faso a French speaking country but with very low proportion of the population being literate in French and English only (0.1%). The compulsory teaching of French in basic schools should be enforced to produce more literates in French to enhance effective communication with their neighbouring countries.

Marriage is an important institution for procreation that couples need to be prepared through counselling. The fact that 5.5 percent of the populations aged 12-14 years were already married is an indication that early marriage is common in the Nadowli-Kaleo District. The consequence of this early marriage is child and maternal mortality since mothers within that age category are not physiological matured to bring forth children.

The over dependent on wood (83.6%) and charcoal (11.7%) for cooking fuel is a recipe for environmental degradation in the District. Measures should be put in place to encourage tree planting and the use of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in order to save the environment.

It was observed that, 77.6 percent of the household use the bush/beach/field as toilet facility and 9.9 percent use public toilet as their main source of toilet facility in the District. Only 16 household, which constitute 0.2 percent use bucket/pan as toilet facility.

9.4   Recommendations

In view of the findings from the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the following recommendations are made:

- There is the need to improve agricultural activities so as to provide adequate employment for the growing rural population. This may require the infusion of technology into agricultural production. Part of the strategy will be to improve the educational background of the agricultural workforce. Additionally, government should develop strategies aimed at processing agricultural produce into value-added products and packaged for the export market.

- Unemployment among the youth emerged as one of the challenges which will need to be addressed. Unemployment was found to be high among those aged 15-29 years in the district. This high unemployed age group coincides with the transition from various levels of education into the labour market. A concerted effort is therefore required by both government and other development partners in addressing this precarious problem. The national youth policy document for example will have to be implemented to the latter with fullest political commitment.

- The craft and related trades is the second largest employment area in the district. This means that, if the sector is well-developed it can provide alternative livelihoods for the people, particularly women, given its potentials in the district. The government through the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the District Assembly should therefore make conscious effort to invest in this sector which has the potential of employing larger number of the unemployed youth in the district.

- The low internet usage in the district as observed in the report has policy implications by providing the needed support to get ICT facilities to underserved areas in the district. To increase the use of Internet, the government, especially the District Assembly, and private organizations, may need to set up ICT centres and provide them with internet services in most of the communities within the district.

- The ministry of agriculture needs to encourage other aspects of farming in the district, especially tree planting and fish farming which will be of immense benefits to the people in the district especially the youth.

- The Nadowli-Kaleo District Assembly needs to construct more public toilet facilities for the communities in order to discourage indiscriminate defecating. Public waste bins should also be provided at different vantage locations in the district for refuse collection and management by the Assembly. This will go a long way to prevent any epidemics outbreak.

REFERENCES

Ghana Statistical Service (2010), 2010 Population and Housing Census, Summary Report of Final Results

Ghana Statistical Service (2013), Ashanti Regional Analytical Report

Ghana Statistical Service (2013), Greater Accra Regional Analytical Report

Ghana Statistical Service (2013), Upper West Regional Analytical Report

Ghana Statistical Service (2010), 2010 Population and Housing Census National Analytical Report.pg 355

Nadowli-Kaleo District Assembly 2010-2013 District Medium Term Development Plan Republic of Ghana, (1993) Local Government Act, 1993, Act 462

United Nations (1965) Handbook on Population Census Methods (Series F, No. 5)

APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

	Total country	Region	District Total	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,136	10,180	10,180	-	10,180
Household with head and a spouse only	208,340	178	178	-	178
Household with head and multiple spouse only	-	-	-	-	-
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	1,337,416	1,975	1,975	-	1,975
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	762,847	3,129	3,129	-	3,129
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	47,570	60	60	-	60
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	165,052	330	330	-	330
Head only	960,700	758	758	-	758
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	707,214	1,176	1,176	-	1,176
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	603,295	1,466	1,466	-	1,466
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	41,189	30	30	-	30
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	633,513	1,078	1,078	-	1,078

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Sex/ disability type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/ JHS	Middle	SSS/ SHS	Secon dary	Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	Post middle /secondary certificate	Post secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
Both sexes														
Total	57,045	23,822	3,319	1,343	15,255	7,002	1,001	3,023	268	612	589	519	240	52
No disability	54,293	22,085	3,253	1,316	14,852	6,785	904	2,936	246	582	547	503	232	52
With a disability	2,752	1,737	66	27	403	217	97	87	22	30	42	16	8	0
Sight	1,096	813	14	3	111	47	50	14	6	9	24	2	3	0
Hearing	389	288	3	4	58	16	10	1	3	1	4	1	0	0
Speech	237	143	10	3	40	21	6	4	2	4	3	1	0	0
Physical	646	419	7	3	94	40	25	21	6	10	11	5	5	0
Intellectual	325	212	10	3	51	25	7	9	1	2	0	4	1	0
Emotional	425	201	17	9	81	62	13	29	4	1	2	5	1	0
Other	480	221	22	8	94	75	10	32	2	5	6	4	1	0
Male														
Total	26,487	9,338	1,602	692	7,567	3,418	656	1,796	157	331	345	350	201	34
No disability	25,225	8,634	1,567	677	,7368	3,295	592	1,748	143	318	312	342	195	34
With a disability	1,262	704	35	15	199	123	64	48	14	13	33	8	6	0
Sight	462	303	6	1	58	29	35	4	3	2	19	0	2	0
Hearing	163	108	3	1	30	9	5	1	1	1	3	1	0	0
Speech	135	69	7	2	28	16	3	1	1	4	3	1	0	0
Physical	312	178	3	0	51	24	15	17	5	3	9	4	3	0
Intellectual	162	98	5	3	26	16	4	5	0	2	0	2	1	0
Emotional	199	85	9	8	38	29	8	15	3	0	1	2	1	0
Other	222	86	13	3	45	41	5	17	1	3	6	1	1	0
Female														
Total	30,558	14,484	1,717	651	7,688	3,584	345	1,227	111	281	244	169	39	18
No disability	29,068	13,451	1,686	639	7,484	3,490	312	1,188	103	264	235	161	37	18
With a disability	1,490	1,033	31	12	204	94	33	39	8	17	9	8	2	0
Sight	634	510	8	2	53	18	15	10	3	7	5	2	1	0
Hearing	226	180	0	3	28	7	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Speech	102	74	3	1	12	5	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Physical	334	241	4	3	43	16	10	4	1	7	2	1	2	0
Intellectual	163	114	5	0	25	9	3	4	1	0	0	2	0	0
Emotional	226	116	8	1	43	33	5	14	1	1	1	3	0	0
Other	258	135	9	5	49	34	5	15	1	2	0	3	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Both sexes	Male	Female		
1	Nadowli	4,085	1,759	2,326	802	607
2	Kaleo	3,701	1,778	1,923	687	554
3	Sankana	2,639	1,179	1,460	451	341
4	Naro	2,430	1,149	1,281	367	284
5	Samatigu	2,381	1,209	1,172	301	204
6	Sombo	2,033	898	1,135	389	270
7	Nator	1,970	933	1,037	302	278
8	Jang	1,908	916	992	347	295
9	Duong	1,877	896	981	246	202
10	Takpo	1,700	812	888	258	207
11	Goli	1,600	724	876	315	198
12	Janguasi	1,513	798	715	196	168
13	Kuntaali	1,287	629	658	155	149
14	Tangasia	1,230	535	695	260	209
15	Serikperee	1,119	519	600	189	138
16	Tibani	1,056	502	554	160	133
17	Nanville	921	460	461	190	191
18	Kalsegra	858	406	452	149	124
19	Saan	851	367	484	128	117
20	Kaahaa	838	408	430	180	190

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: 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	Nadowli	4,085	560	466	502	513	384	366	267	202	169	158	136	96	90	57	50	69
2	Kaleo	3,701	517	420	438	499	364	264	204	181	153	149	119	94	89	47	67	96
3	Sankana	2,639	312	378	385	319	164	125	156	131	110	78	92	56	72	45	73	143
4	Naro	2,430	334	314	310	294	198	172	178	124	101	68	82	39	70	26	49	71
5	Samatigu	2,381	368	364	292	319	194	186	144	115	102	76	48	32	41	27	41	32
6	Sombo	2,033	217	298	283	278	160	118	85	67	64	59	97	72	60	55	34	86
7	Nator	1,970	227	244	314	228	133	102	96	73	74	61	79	45	72	36	68	118
8	Jang	1,908	246	284	249	254	178	107	89	74	55	84	59	48	68	28	26	59
9	Duong	1,877	186	258	247	227	146	93	86	92	80	70	101	59	78	43	46	65
10	Takpo	1,700	178	246	260	216	96	98	89	70	91	75	62	33	59	35	35	57
11	Goli	1,600	203	212	206	199	107	81	80	74	70	63	57	42	51	28	71	56
12	Janguasi	1,513	176	201	223	224	140	116	94	59	60	49	52	27	24	16	29	23
13	Kuntaali	1,287	166	191	212	118	77	86	51	56	59	42	52	43	45	23	16	50
14	Tangasia	1,230	154	172	168	154	81	90	61	66	60	33	36	40	39	19	32	25
15	Serikperee	1,119	148	153	172	132	79	60	56	46	35	47	33	14	47	20	23	54
16	Tibani	1,056	156	160	117	117	113	58	72	44	36	32	37	20	37	20	15	22
17	Nanville	921	100	111	132	99	78	56	61	54	44	47	32	22	30	16	12	27
18	Kalsegra	858	118	107	105	106	57	42	46	28	35	32	32	22	39	21	18	50
19	Saan	851	123	122	146	87	47	36	36	42	41	28	31	23	23	11	17	38
20	Kaahaa	838	91	99	124	112	71	72	63	48	36	23	26	15	14	12	15	17

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Project Secretariat

Dr. Philomena Nyarko, Government Statistician
Mr. Baah Wadieh, Deputy Government Statistician
Mr. David Yenukwa Kombat, Acting Census Coordinator
Mr. Sylvester Gyamfi, DISDAP Project Coordinator
Mrs. Abena A. Osei-Akoto, Data Processing
Mr. Rochester Appiah Kubi Boateng, Data Processing
Mrs. Jacqueline Anum, Data Processing
Mrs. Samilia Mintah, Data Processing
Mr. Yaw M**ise**fa, Data Processing
Mr. Ernest Enyan, Data Processing
Mr. Jeremiah Sixtus Dery, Regional Statistician
Ms. Hanna **Fre**mpong **Konadu**, Formatting/Typesetting
Mrs. Hellen Ayitevie, Formatting/Typesetting
Mrs. Comfort Ashitey, Formatting/Typesetting

Writers
Kanyiri D. Yakubu
Mohammed Tawfeeq Aliu

Consultant
Dr. Zephyrinus K.M. Batse

Dr. Abubakari Yakubu

Dr. John Agyei

Editor/ Reviewers
Mr. Adams Kasanga
Anthony Pharin Amuzu
Emmanuel George Ossei
Omar Seidu
Francis Nyarkoh-Larbi
Isaac Odoom
Gloria Ama Akoto-Bamfo
Jeremiah Sixtus Dery