2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

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

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

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

Ehyarko

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CEB	Children Ever Born
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JSS	Junior Secondary School
JHS	Junior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
W.C	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Wa East District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 72,074 representing 10.3 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 50.5 percent and females represent 49.5 percent. The District localities are completely rural with no urban settlements.

The district has a sex ratio of 102 males per 100 females. The population of the district is youthful (46.6%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (0.7%) who are 60 years and older. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 106.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 3.9 births per woman. The General Fertility Rate is 114 births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 25 births per 1,000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 10.6 deaths per 1,000 population. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 5.5 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 94.5 percent of deaths in the district. About 85.0 percent of migrants living in Wa East district were born elsewhere in the region, while almost 15.0 percent were born elsewhere in another region.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 71,120 with a total number of 10,768 households. The average household size in the district is 6.6. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 50.3 percent. Spouses form about 12.0 percent. Members of Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 28.5 percent of the household population in the district.

Marital status

About 60.6 percent of the population aged 12 years and older are married. More than fifty percent of females in the age groups between 20-64 years are married. Among the married, 84.1 percent have no education while 39.2 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than three quarters of the married population (83.1%) are employed, 1.4 percent are unemployed and 15.5 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (49.9%) are economically not active.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 88.9 percent. Ghanaians who are of dual nationality account for 4.9 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.9 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 5.2 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 31.4 percent are literate and 68.6 percent are non-literate. The proportion of non-literate females (53.4%) is higher than that of males (46.6 %). Forty six percent (46.0%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population 3 years and older (65,459) in the district, 59.9 percent has never attended school, 32.9 percent are currently attending school and 7.3 percent have attended school in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 76.0 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 24.0 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.8 percent are employed while 2.2 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are in full time education (37.4%), 24.1% perform household duties and 5.5 percent are disabled or too sick to work.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 88.8 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 2.9 percent in service and sales, 3.1 percent in craft and related trade, and 1.5 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians and associate professionals.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 57.9 percent are self-employed without employees, 35.6 percent are contributing family workers, 1.2 percent are casual workers and 0.4 percent are domestic employees (house helps). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 97.7 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 1.4 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and older, 10.3 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 16.0 as compared to 4.8 percent of females. Less than one percent (0.3%) of the population 12 years and older used internet facilities in the district. Only 31 households representing 0.3 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.9 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (4.1%) than females (3.6%). The various types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 39.2 percent followed by physical disability (22.9%).

Agriculture

About 94.0 percent of households in the district are engage in agriculture. Most households in the district (97.6%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the most dominant livestock farming activity in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of Wa East District is 9,532 representing 11.6 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

About forty five percent (44.9%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 40.6 percent are separate houses and 7.8 percent are semi-detached houses. Ninety-seven percent of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household and 0.8 percent are owned by private individuals. Only 0.8 percent of dwelling units are owned by public or government.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 92.6 percent with cement/concrete constituting 3.3 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement/concrete (63.6%) and mud/earth (35.1%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (62.7%) for dwelling units in the district. Households which used mud/mud bricks/earth as main construction material for roofing account for 26.4 percent.

Room occupancy

About 1.7 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms while 20.6 percent and18.3 percent occupy four and five sleeping rooms respectively. Most single member households (57.5%) use occupy one sleeping rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are flashlight/torch (71.9%), kerosene lamp (16.0%) and electricity (mains (9.2%)). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (94.8%). Gas is used by a small percentage of households (0.4%) as a source of cooking fuel. The two main sources of drinking water in the district are borehole (55.6%) and river/stream (22.5%). Some households use Dugout/ pond/lake/dam/canal (2.3%) and unprotected spring (1.3%) as sources of drinking water.

Most households (92.2%) have no toilet facility (bush/beach/field) in the district. Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) is used by 0.7 percent of households. About 43.0 percent of households have own bathrooms for exclusive use. Households who use open space around house account for 22.0 percent.

Waste disposal

The widely use methods of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 49.5 percent and households who dump their solid waste indiscriminately (34.6%). Throwing of liquid waste onto the street/outside (58.5%) and onto the compound (33.3%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Wa East District was carved out of the former Wa District and made a district by L.I 1746 in July 2004. The district is located in the south eastern part of the Upper West region. Funsi, the district capital is about 115 km away from Wa, the regional capital. The district shares boundaries with West Mamprusi to the northwest, West Gonja to southeast and the Sissala East district to the north (Fig. 1.1). It has a landmass of about 4297.1sq/ km², which is located between latitudes 9º 55"N and 10º 25"N and longitude 1º 10"W and 2º 5"W. The district occupies (17.3%) of the total landmass of the region (18,478.4sq/ km^2). The remoteness of the district relative to other districts of the region has deprived it of basic social and economic infrastructure and services.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Climate

The climate is tropical equatorial, which prevails throughout the northern part of Ghana. Temperatures are high all-year, reaching its peak in March and April. During this period temperatures could reach as high as 42ºC. The temperatures are as low as 22ºC in December/January. The Harmattan, characterized by cold, dry dusty wind with occasional haze occurs from November to April.

The district has a single rainfall regime, May to October. The average annual rainfall is about 1,200 mm per year and they are torrential, erratic and stormy. The torrential and stormy nature of the rain at the beginning and ending of the raining season normally destroy buildings and farmlands. The single rainfall regime does not also make farming all-year round possible. Most farmers therefore become redundant during the long dry season, from November to May. There is thus the need for irrigation facilities in the district to provide employment opportunities during this period.

The vegetation is made up of scattered trees, shrubs and grasses of varying heights. The common trees in the district include shea, baobab, kapok, dawadawa, acacia, neem, ebony, mangoes, cashew and acheapple. Annual bush burning, inappropriate farming practices, indiscriminate cutting of trees for wood, charcoal production and poor animal husbandry practices have destroyed 30 percent of the natural vegetation. The district is also blessed with the Ambalaara Forest Reserve, which has various species of animals, namely, antelopes, baboons, monkeys and lions. The grassy nature of the vegetation, which is excellent for grazing, annually attracts large numbers of alien Fulani herdsmen into the district.

1.2.2 Relief and drainage

The land is generally undulating with height between 180-1300 m above sea level. Drainage in the district is the dendrite type, dominated by the Kulpawn River and its tributaries. Most of the rivers overflow their banks during the rainy season and render most parts of the district inaccessible during this period. However, they dry up during the dry season. The rivers provide vast potentials for the construction of irrigation dams for dry season farming.

1.2.3 Soils

The soils are mainly sandy loam which is very fertile and suitable for the cultivation of tubers, cereals and legumes.

1.2.4 Geology

The district consists mainly of igneous and metamorphic rocks and they are noted for deposits of gold, iron and bauxite. Illegal mining activities are therefore taking place in communities such as Bulenga, Duu, Joanfian and Danyokura. The rocks also offer opportunities for a vibrant quarrying industry and their artistic nature presents attraction for tourists.

1.3   Political and Administrative structure

The District Assembly is the highest decision-making body in the district. It has two area councils, i.e. Funsi and Bulenga Area Councils, and 25 units/electoral areas. There are, as a result, 25 elected Assembly Members and 11 appointed members. Only four of the 36 Assembly Members are women with only one elected. The District Assembly has two committees, namely, the Executive Committee and Complaints and Public Relations Committee. The executive committee is chaired by the DCE while the Presiding Member (PM) chairs the complaints and public relations committee. The executive committee has five statutory subcommittees; Development Planning, Social Services, Works, Finance and Administration, as well as Security and Justice sub committees. These subcommittees assist the executive committee to perform its functions. The District Assembly implements its policies and decisions through the District Assembly Secretariat which is made up of the permanent bureaucrats. This it does through the DPCU which is the technical wing of the Assembly in charge of implementing, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects initiated by the General Assembly (Political Bureaucrats). The DPCU is made up of all the decentralized departments which meet quarterly to review activities and plans of the district.

The district has no paramountcy. However, it has divisional chiefs and sub-divisional chiefs who resolve conflicts and maintain law and order in their communities. It is important to facilitate the establishment of at least one traditional council in the district.

A number of Civil Society Organizations operate in the district. These organizations support the District Assembly in the provision of social infrastructure, capacity building, food security interventions, monitoring and evaluation among others.

1.4   Social Structure

There are four major ethnic groups in the district; Wala (45%), Sissala (21%), Chakali (19%) and Dagaaba/Lobi (15%) which are categorized under the Mole Dagbani group in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Other ethnic groups that reside in the district include Gonjas, Builsas and Fulanis. These ethnic groups co-exist peacefully in the district which is a prerequisite for development. However, the nefarious activities of some Fulani herdsmen such as the burning of the vegetation and destruction of farms in the district are a major potential source of conflicts. Major languages spoken in the district are Waale, Chakali and Sissali.

Figure 1.1: Map of Wa East District

Ghana statistical Service, GIS
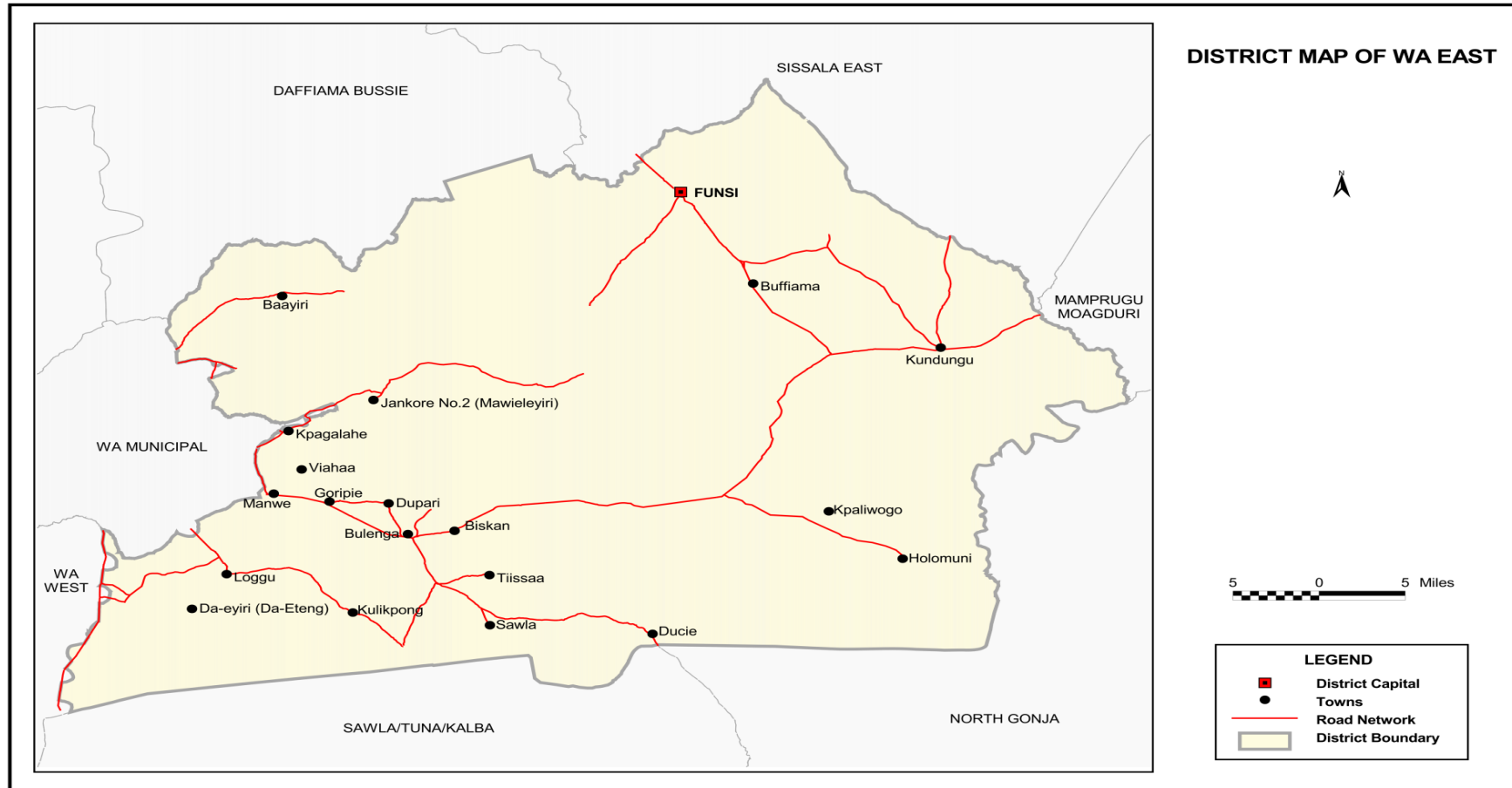
Islam is the dominant religion (70%), followed by Traditional religion (about 20%) and Christianity (10%) in that order. The way of life of the people in the district in terms of marriage rites, the performance of funerals, dressing and naming ceremonies is greatly influenced by Islam.

1.5   Economy

The district's economy has three major sectors comprising agriculture, industry and services. Agriculture engages (85%) of the work force, industry (10%) and the services sector (5%).

1.5.1   Agriculture

The district has an agrarian economy. Agriculture and small-scale agro-processing accounts for over 90 percent of the district's income. This sector is the largest, employing over (85%) of the labour force. The agriculture sector has two main subsectors, crop and livestock productions. Crop production is the major activity of majority of inhabitants in the district. About (96%) of the farmers in the district are crop producers. The major crops cultivated are sorghum, yam, millet, maize, cowpea, groundnuts, rice, soya beans, cowpea, cassava and vegetables. Post-harvest losses affect greatly crop production in the district and constitute a major and potential cause of food insecurity among farmers in the district. Factors associated with postharvest losses include limited knowledge on postharvest handling, poor harvesting methods, poor storage systems, and poor access to information on pest control methods and poor transportation methods. A major focus to reduce postharvest losses will include capacity building of producers in better harvesting, transportation and storage methods as well as linkages between producers and markets.

The livestock sub-sector is dominated by small scale producers who keep them as a supplementary activity for incomes and/or for food security purposes. The major livestock kept are cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and rural poultry (fowls, guinea fowls and turkeys). The mode of production of these animals and birds has improved over the years. They provide alternative livelihood opportunities to the people in the lean season. Despite the potential the district has in terms of good and vast vegetation and pasture for the rearing of livestock and poultry, production is done on a limited scale and needs to be expanded. The major challenges facing the sub-sector include poor husbandry practices (feeding, housing, health care) and low productivity, low application of Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs), low veterinary services delivery (vaccinations, treatments), theft and inadequate watering points.

There are 20 dugouts and dams located in 14 communities for the watering of animals. There are still areas without water for these animals hence the need for the construction of more dugouts/dams. The influx of Alien Fulani herdsmen and their cattle into the district is on the increase. This has added to the stock numbers of cattle and has put pressure on the available pasture in some areas/communities. It also at times causes the destruction of farms and farm produce.

1.5.2   Industry

Industrial activities of the district are largely small scale operating in the informal sector. They are mainly processing activities such as 'pito' brewing, gari processing, shea butter extraction, weaving, as well as pottery making. Wood works such as carving of drums, hoe handles, mortar and pestles, and walking sticks are also prevalent in the district. The vast agricultural potential of the district could be an important source for a well-established agro-based industry. Even though the industrial sector in the district to some extent meet local

demands, less could be said about meeting external demands. This is due to major challenges the sector is bedeviled with such as lack of credit facilities to improve and expand, training to add value and lack of ready market.

1.5.3 Services sector

Though this sector occupies a small portion of the district's economy, its contribution to the development of the district cannot be downplayed. Commercial activities in the district are very prominent because they provide a medium for the exchange of both agricultural and manufacturing products. They also afford the citizens of the district to have access to essential goods and services not produced in the district. Commerce in the district is restricted to buying and selling of predominantly agricultural produce, and locally manufactured items. These activities are at their peak during the weekly market days. The major weekly markets in the district are Funsi, Kundugu, Bulenga, Loggu, Kpaglahi and Kulkpong. The few stores in various communities also sell assorted commodities to people.

The services sector in the district constitute mainly the formal sector employees at the Central Administration, Ghana Education Service, Ghana Health Service, Ministry of Agriculture, Ghana Police Service, and few private sector actors such as Mobile Network Operators, Transport operators, NGOs, etc.

The commerce and services sector in the district is highly underdeveloped. This is because the needed infrastructure such as good roads, electricity, etc. that will provide the enabling environment for the private sector to operate effectively is unavailable. The sector therefore needs a major boost to make it more responsive to the changing trends of commerce and services delivery.

1.5.4 Economic infrastructure and services

This subsection examines the economic potentials of the district and how they can propel development when well harnessed. The current situation of energy, banking and finance, telecommunication, roads and transportation and their implications for the development of the district are looked at.

The district's major sources of energy are fuel wood, charcoal, and kerosene. There is therefore a greater reliance on the forest for energy resulting in heavy felling of trees. Aside this, only a few communities in the district are connected to the national grid. Thus, 95 per cent of the people in the district depend on kerosene, fuel wood and charcoal. Heavy felling of trees for these purposes is high. The non-availability of electricity supply through the national grid to communities in the district has tended to make social and economic activities in the district dormant.

There is no bank in the district. The district has a Credit Union operating only in the district capital. People and organizations in the district are thus forced to commute to Wa to access banking services. This affects productivity as workers sometimes abandon work and go to Wa for banking business. The culture of saving and banking especially for farmers, petty traders and other informal sector employees does not exist leading to low savings among majority of the people in the district. The situation calls for the urgent need for the establishment of a rural bank in the district to serve farmers and workers in general.

The district has MTN mobile phone communication services in its capital and few communities. More than two-thirds of the communities in the district are not covered with

any communication service. This situation sometimes makes communication within and outside the district very difficult, a situation which affects various economic and social services delivery. The district capital and the few communities often experience communication blackout when MTN, the only network becomes non-functional

The district has poor road network. Over 40 percent of the roads in the district are not accessible all-year round, especially between July and September when the rains are at their peak. Many communities such as Danyokura, Duu, Balayiri, Belepong, Grumbele, Jalun and Bintenge are completely cut-off from the rest of the district. During rainy season, food products get locked up in many of these communities resulting in very high post-harvest losses. Also, children are unable to go to school and access to health facilities becomes difficult. The district has three major feeder roads: Kundungu-Funsi-Wa; Kulun-Yayunyiri-Bulenga-Wa; and Jayiri-Kulkpong-Loggu-Wa. The Yayunyiri and Kulun rivers, which have not been bridged, have made inter- and intra-district transport services almost impossible during the rainy season.

The major type of transportation for people in the district is by road. The means of transport include buses, trucks, donkey cart, bicycles, and motorbikes. The most reliable means of transport service is offered by the Metro Mass Transit which is a public service operator. It commutes daily from Wa to Kundungu as well as Bulenga. The lack of means of transport, which is the result of the poor nature of roads in the district, compels people, especially women to walk long distances to farms and to access social services.

1.5.5 Tourism in the District

The potential tourist sites in the district include a waterfall at Gbantala, artistic rocks, shrines, caves at Bulenga, Bellekpong, Duccie, as well as Babatu and Samori caves. The Ambalara Forest Reserve could also be developed into an important national park. The famous Mole National Park which stretches to the south eastern part of the district and the Ambalara Forest Reserve also have various species of wild life such as elephants, antelopes, monkeys, lions, tigers, chimpanzees, leopards and Warthogs'. Though the district is endowed with these tourists' sites, they are not developed.

1.5.6 Mining Activities

Illegal small scale gold mining activities are taking place in communities such as Bulenga, Duu, Joanfia and Danyokura. However, exploration for gold is being done by AZUMAH Resource Ltd which holds the JULIE concession 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 organisation, a work plan as well as a budget. The project document was launched in November 2008 as part of the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP) and reviewed in November 2009.

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

The Regional and District Census Implementation Committees were inter-sectorial in their composition. Members of the Committees were mainly from decentralized departments with the Regional and District Coordinating Directors chairing the Regional Census Implementation Committee and District Census Implementation Committee, respectively. The Committees contributed to the planning of district, community and locality level activities in areas of publicity and field operations. They supported the Regional and District

Census Officers in the recruitment and training of field personnel (enumerators and supervisors), as well as mobilizing logistical support for the census.

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3   Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

and over enumeration. The canvasser method, which involves trained field personnel visiting houses and households identified in their respective enumeration areas, was adopted for the 2010 PHC.

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated.

- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.

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- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.

- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.

- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

In 1988, Ghana changed from the local authority system of administration to the district assembly system. In that year, the then existing 140 local authorities were demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts were created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts were created bringing the total number of districts to 170. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was conducted in these 170 administrative districts (these are made-up of 164 districts/municipals and 6 metropolitan

areas). In 2012, 46 new districts were created to bring the total number of districts to 216. There was urgent need for data for the 46 newly created districts for planning and decision-making. To meet this demand, the 2010 Census data was re-programmed into 216 districts after carrying out additional fieldwork and consultations with stakeholders in the districts affected by the creation of the new districts.

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and non-household population

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

a) Educational Institutions

b) Children's and Old People's Homes

c) Hospitals and Healing Centres

d) Hotels

e) Prisons

f) Service Barracks

g) Soldiers on field exercise

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

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

   ii.Hunting and fishing camps.

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

Religion refers to the individual's religious affiliation as reported by the respondent, irrespective of the religion of the household head or the head's spouse or the name of the

person. No attempt was made to find out if respondents actually practiced the faith they professed.

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity status

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

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

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

c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

Households having Personal Computers/Laptops refer to households who own desktops/laptop computers. The fixed telephone line refers to a telephone line connecting a

customer's terminal equipment (e.g. telephone set, facsimile machine) to the public switch telephone network.

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7   Organization of the Report

The report consists of nine chapters with various chapters providing detailed information on the nature and characteristics of the population of the District. Chapter one introduces the report by providing the profile of the district. It provides information on the physical features including relief and drainage, climate, soils and geology. It also talks about the political and administrative structure, social structure, structure of the economy, economic infrastructure and services, tourism and mining. Chapter two discusses the demographic characteristics which include population size and age-sex composition of the District which has the potential of influencing the socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people. The others include migration, fertility and mortality. Social characteristics of the district are contained in chapter three. They are categorized under household size, composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation as well as literacy and education. Chapter four deals

with economic characteristics, such as economic activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and employment sector. Information Communication Technology (ICT) which provides information on ownership of mobile phones, use of internet, household ownership of fixed telephone lines and household ownership of desktop or laptop computers, is dealt with in chapter five. Chapter six is on disability, which is population with disability, types of disability, distribution of disability by type of locality, disability and activity and disability, education and literacy. Chapter seven focuses on agricultural activities and chapter eight presents information on housing conditions. The final chapter provides summary, conclusion and recommendations based on the findings in the report.

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

This chapter discusses the population size and age-sex composition of the District which has the potential of influencing the socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people. The chapter also presents information on   the size, sex composition and age structure of the population in the District.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

From Table 2.1, Wa East District has a population of 72,074 out of which males constitute 36,396 (50.5%) and females 35,678 (49.5%) giving a sex ratio (number males to 100 females) of 102.0. The population of the District forms 10.3 percent of the total population of Upper West Region. In terms of age distribution, age group of 5-9 has the highest population (16.8%) while age group 85 and older having the least (0.6%).

Table also indicates that the District has a higher sex ratio than the region. However, age group 15-19 has the highest sex ratio of 128.1 and 25-29 has the lowest (77.8). The proportions of males increase from 17 percent to 17.3 percent among the 0-4 and 5-9 age groups and then decline with advancement of age. Similar pattern is noted among the females with the proportion of 16.4 percent among the 0-4 and 5-9 year-olds declining with an increase in age.   .

More of the male population is within the age group 5-9 (17.3%) and the least is within 85 years and older (0.7%), whereas in the female category, more people, 5859 (16.4%) are within age group 0-4.

Table 2.1: Population by age structure by sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Upper West	702,110	100.0	341,182	100.0	360,928	100.0	94.5
All Ages	72,074	100.0	36,396	100.0	35,678	100.0	102.0
0 - 4	12,055	16.7	6,196	17.0	5,859	16.4	105.8
5-9	12,141	16.8	6,283	17.3	5,859	16.4	107.3
10-14	9,402	13.0	5,076	13.9	4,326	12.1	117.3
15 - 19	7,204	10.0	4,046	11.1	3,158	8.9	128.1
20 - 24	4,782	6.6	2,308	6.3	2,474	6.9	93.3
25 - 29	4,782	6.6	2,093	5.8	2,689	7.5	77.8
30 - 34	4,232	5.9	1,871	5.1	2,361	6.6	79.2
35 - 39	3,695	5.1	1,778	4.9	1,917	5.4	92.7
40 - 44	3,115	4.3	1,463	4.0	1,652	4.6	88.6
45 - 49	2,425	3.4	1,153	3.2	1,272	3.6	90.6
50 - 54	2,067	2.9	1,010	2.8	1,057	3.0	95.6
55 - 59	1,097	1.5	581	1.6	516	1.4	112.6
60 - 64	1,628	2.3	750	2.1	878	2.5	85.4
65 - 69	764	1.1	408	1.1	356	1.0	114.6
70 - 74	961	1.3	483	1.3	478	1.3	101.0
75 - 79	698	1.0	342	0.9	356	1.0	96.1
80 - 84	576	0.8	311	0.9	265	0.7	117.4
85 +	450	0.6	244	0.7	206	0.6	118.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.2 presents the population of Upper West Region and Wa East by locality. The Table shows that the region has a population of 702,110 and of this, 83.7 percent live in the rural area while 16.3 live in the urban area. Also, the District population constitutes 10.3 percent of the population of the region, however, the District localities are completely rural with no urban settlements.

Table 2.2: Population size by locality of residence

Region/District/ Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Upper West	702,110	100.0	114,653	16.3	587,457	83.7
Total	72,074	100.0	-	0.0	72,074	100.0
Male	36,396	50.5	-	0.0		0.0
Female	35,678	49.5	-	0.0		0.0
Percent of regional population		10.3				

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3   Age-Sex Structure

From Figure 2.1, the District has a youthful population structure, with a broad base consisting of large numbers of children and youth (0-24 years) and a conical top of a small number of elderly people. Therefore, the population in the District has great potential for socio-economic development. The structure of the District's population is basically shaped by the effects of high fertility and decreasing mortality rates. The situation above informs policy makers to make policies geared towards the youth.

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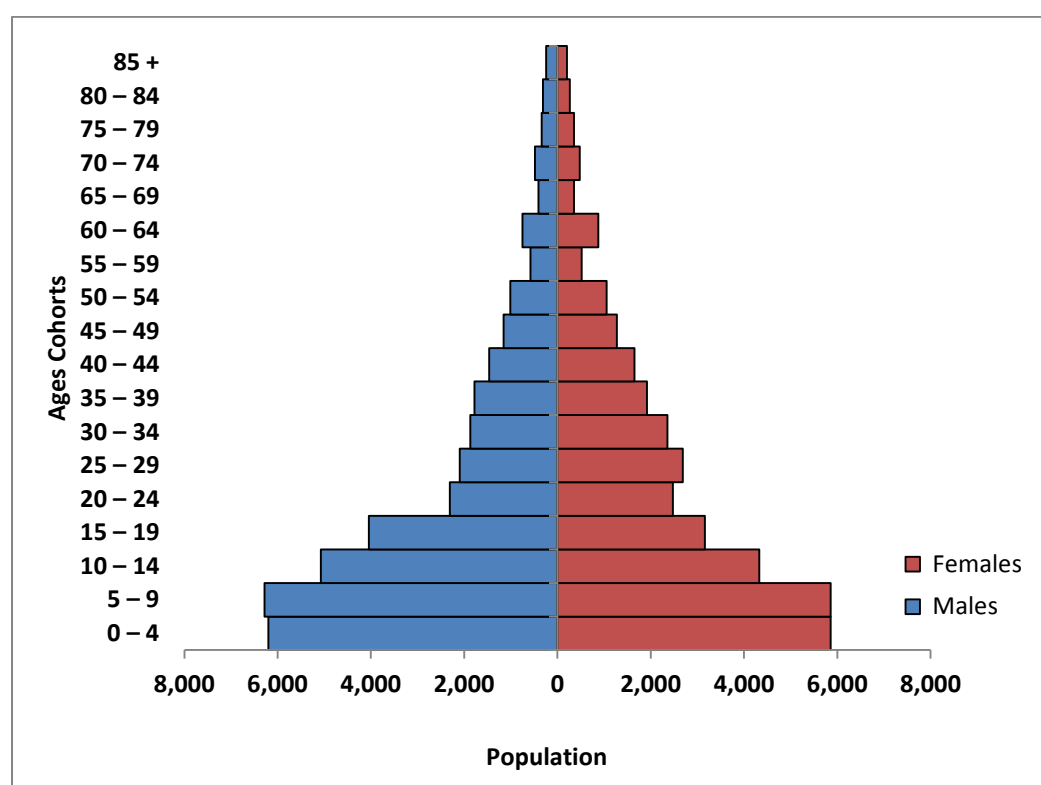
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.1   Age dependency ratio by locality

The relationship between the populations aged 0-14 years and 65 years and above and the population aged 15-64 years constitute age dependency, measured per 100 populations. The age-dependency ratio by sex and locality for Wa East is presented in Table 2.3. The total dependency ratio for the District as shown in the table is 105.8. However, the child dependency and old age dependency are 95.9 and 9.8 respectively.

Table 2.3: Age dependency ratio by locality type

Age group/ratio	Total	Urban	Rural
All Ages	72,074	-	72,074
0-14	33,598	-	33,598
15-64	35,027	-	35,027
65+	3,449	-	3,449
Total dependency ratio	**105.8**	**-**	**105.8**
Child dependency ratio	**95.9**	**-**	**95.9**
Old age dependency ratio	**9.8**	**-**	**9.8**

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4   Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are principal determinants of population growth at a particular point in time. Data on these three components are critical for planning the overall socio-economic development of the District.

2.4.1   Fertility

A table 2.4 show that the female population aged 15-49 is 15,523. The number of births in the last 12 months recorded in the District is 1,776 representing 11.0 percent of the Regional figure. The Total Fertility Rate of 3.88 is higher than the regional figure of 3.45 and third largest among the other Districts. The General Fertility Rate of 114.41 and Crude Birth Rate of 24.64 are e all above the regional figures of 97.41 and 23.06 respectively. Inadequate information on family planning as well as low level of education of the people in the District could be some of the influencing factors. Sissala East District which shares boundary with Wa East recorded 2.9 Total Fertility Rate, 85.8 General Fertility Rate and 21.6 Crude Fertility Rate which are lower than that of Wa East.

Table 2.4: 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: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
*Note: * Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years*
    *** Number of live births per 1,000 population*

Table 2.5 provides information on female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child in the District. The table shows that the total number of children ever born to the female population 12 years and older in the District is 68,963 out of which male constitute 35,571 and female 33,392. The total number of children surviving is 54,788 out of which male is 28,207 and female 26,581. .The total population of females aged   12 years and older is 21,864 with female population aged 15-19 years to be 3158, female population aged 25-29 years represent 2,689 and 55-59 years constituted 516.

Table 2.5: 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	21,864	68,963	35,571	33,392	54,788	28,207	26,581
12-14	2,229	13	7	6	12	7	5
15-19	3,158	559	291	268	498	254	244
20-24	2,474	2,945	1,471	1,474	2,558	1,249	1,309
25-29	2,689	6,889	3,571	3,318	6,139	3,133	3,006
30-34	2,361	9,079	4,678	4,401	7,777	4,023	3,754
35-39	1,917	9,294	4,787	4,507	7,855	4,076	3,779
40-44	1,652	9,441	4,902	4,539	7,596	3,971	3,625
45-49	1,272	7,591	3,882	3,709	5,985	3,060	2,925
50-54	1,057	6,403	3,354	3,049	4,711	2,483	2,228
55-59	516	3,134	1,631	1,503	2,283	1,190	1,093
60+	2,539	13,615	6,997	6,618	9,374	4,761	4,613

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality rate

Mortality, as one of the three components of population, plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population.

Table 2.6 presents information on deaths in households during the 12 month prior to the census night and crude death rates for the region. In all 761 deaths were recorded, with a crude death rate of 10.6 per 1,000. This is higher than the Upper West regional rate (9.0), Wa Municipal (5.0), Wa West (9.1), Sissala East (6.1), Sissala West (7.5), Nandom (9.4) and Lawra (9.5), but lower than Nadowli-Kaleo (11.9), Lambussie Karni (11.4) and Daffiama Bussie(11.5).

Table: 2.6: 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: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
*Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population*

Table 2.7 provides data on cause of deaths in the region by District. The table shows that total deaths in the District represents (5.5%) are deaths that are attributed to accidents, violence, homicide, or suicide. However deaths that are attributed to all other causes constitute

(94.5%). The proportions in the causes of deaths across other Districts compared with the Wa-West district   reveals lower proportions among the following Districts Sissala East (4.3%) Sissala West (3.8%) and Lawra (3.0%). Some Districts reported higher death than the Wa-East District (Wa West and Daffiama Bussie).

Table 2.7: Causes of death by District

		Death due to			
		Accident/violence/ homicide/suicide		All other causes	
Region/District	Total deaths	Deaths	Percent	Deaths	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 death rate (ASDR)

Age-Specific Death Rate (ASDR) is the number of deaths in a specified age group per 1,000 population of that age group. Figure 2.2 represents the ASDR for males and females in the District. The graph shows that ASDR for females was higher than that for males for age 0-4 years. From age 5-14, male age specific deaths were higher than female deaths. Female age specific deaths were more than male deaths from age 15-39. This could be influenced by high maternal mortality for this age group. Male deaths were higher than female deaths from age 45 to 70 years and older.

Figure 2.2: Age-specific death rate

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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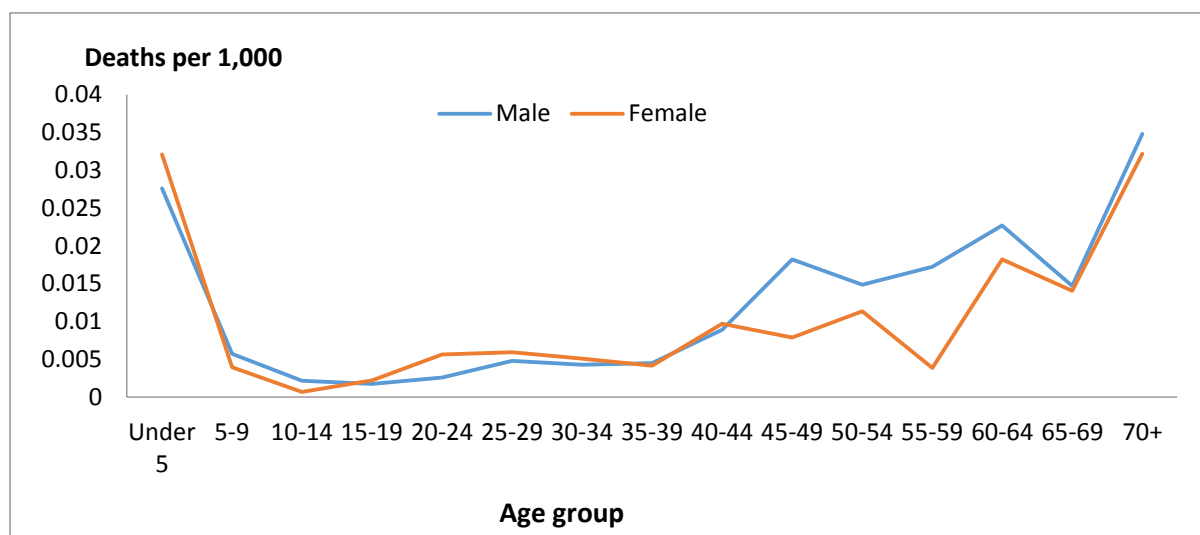
2.4.3 Migration

Table 2.8 depicts that the total number of migrants in the District is 12,934. Out of that 11,045 (85.4%) of them are born within the Upper West Region, with the remaining 1,889 (14.6%) of the migrants are born outside the region. Ashanti region has the highest of 540 (28.6%) of migrant population followed by Brong Ahafo (24.5%), Northern Region (23.0%), Upper East Region (8.7%) and Western Region (7.9%). Volta Region recorded the least with (0.8%). Also, out of the total number of migrants, in the District, 26.4 percent have lived in the District for 20 or more years, 22.9 percent have lived for 1-4 years and 13.8 percent for less than one year. However, the pattern is different with those born in individual regions. For instance, more (29.5%) of those born in Western Region lived in the District for less than one year as well as Greater Accra (44.4%) and 37.5 percent of those from Volta Region lived in the District within the period of one to four years.

Table 2.8: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

| Birthplace | Number | Percent | Duration of residence (%) | | | | |
			Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	12,934	100	13.8	22.9	17.4	19.5	26.4
Born elsewhere in the region	11,045	85.4	13.4	20.1	16.1	21.1	29.3
Born elsewhere in another region:	**1,889**	**14.6**					
Western	149	1.2	29.5	21.5	16.1	14.8	18.1
Central	21	0.2	9.5	28.6	23.8	14.3	23.8
Greater Accra	54	0.4	44.4	11.1	13	11.1	20.4
Volta	16	0.1	25	37.5	31.3	6.3	0
Eastern	47	0.4	12.8	31.9	27.7	10.6	17
Ashanti	540	4.2	21.9	26.3	11.7	20.6	19.6
Brong Ahafo	463	3.6	16.4	29.6	23.1	19.7	11.2
Northern	434	3.4	15.2	19.6	11.5	15.4	38.2
Upper East	165	1.3	24.8	10.9	9.1	17	38.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

This chapter focuses on the social make-up in the District which includes the total number of households, average household size and the household composition and headship categorisation by sex. It also discusses the marital status of household members who are 12 years and older in relation to educational level, and economic activity. The nationality, religious affiliation and literacy and education are presented in this chapter.

3.2   Size, household composition and headship

Household formation and distribution can form the basis for planning for economic and social services needed by the population. The demand for housing units, for instance, will have to be based on location and distribution of size of households.

3.2.1   Household size

A "household" is defined as consisting of a person or a group of persons who live together in the same house and have a common catering arrangement as one unit and in addition look up to one person as the household head. The district has 10,768 households in 2010. The total household population in the district is 71,120. The average household size in Wa District is 6.6.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Region	District Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	702,110	72,074	-	72,074
Total household population	688,333	71,120	-	71,120
Number of households	110,174	10,768	-	10,768
Average household size	**6.2**	**6.6**	**-**	**6.6**

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.2 shows that out of the total household population in the District, 15.1 percent of them are household heads, 50.3 percent children (son/daughter), 11.8 percent spouse (wife/husband) and adopted/foster children constitute 0.4 percent. The extended family system has reflected in the District as other relations constitute 8.6 percent.

In the total sex categorisation of household membership, 9,377 are male heads while that of the female is 1,391 and this indicates that a few females act as heads as compared to males. The table further shows that majority of the household population are children to the head as it can be seen in both sexes. They constitute 55.7 percent in the male category and 44.8 percent in the female category. It is also important to mention from the Table that majority of "other relative" to head are females (4,452) as compared to 1,691 males.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	71,120	100.0	35,909	100.0	35,211	100.0
Head	10,768	15.1	9,377	26.1	1,391	4.0
Spouse (wife/husband)	8,359	11.8	202	0.6	8,157	23.2
Child (son/daughter)	35,792	50.3	20,004	55.7	15,788	44.8
Parent/Parent in-law	1,453	2.0	215	0.6	1,238	3.5
Son/Daughter in-law	739	1.0	36	0.1	703	2.0
Grandchild	3,445	4.8	1,705	4.8	1,740	4.9
Brother/Sister	2,793	3.9	1,788	5.0	1,005	2.9
Step child	1,045	1.5	574	1.6	471	1.3
Adopted/Foster child	270	0.4	121	0.3	149	0.4
Other relative	6,143	8.6	1,691	4.7	4,452	12.6
Non-relative	313	0.4	196	0.6	117	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Table 3.3 shows that, household population of Wa East is 71,120 with 35,909 being males and 35,211 being females. Out of the total, more than half (51.9%) represents households with the extended family (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives) and nuclear (head, spouse(s) and children) is 28.5 percent. This suggests that most of the households in the District are extended. Single parent nuclear and single parent extended are also high with 4.4 percent and 7.5 percent respectively. Single parent extended plus non-relative and head only recorded the lowest percentages of 0.3 and 0.5 percent respectively.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	71,120	100.0	35,909	100.0	35,211	100.0
Head only	374	0.5	293	0.8	81	0.2
Head and a spouse only	476	0.7	241	0.7	235	0.7
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	20,244	28.5	10,812	30.1	9,432	26.8
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	36,885	51.9	18,173	50.6	18,712	53.1
Extended + non relatives	1,131	1.6	581	1.6	550	1.6
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	1,485	2.1	753	2.1	732	2.1
Single parent Nuclear	3,113	4.4	1,519	4.2	1,594	4.5
Single parent Extended	5,359	7.5	2,479	6.9	2,880	8.2
Single parent Extended + non relative	187	0.3	97	0.3	90	0.3
Head and other composition but no spouse	1,866	2.6	961	2.7	905	2.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Figure 3.1 shows the marital status of the population age 12 years and older in Wa East District. The figure depicts that in the reference period the population of 12 years and older is 43,505 and 60.6 percent of this number are married, 32.6 percent have never married and 4.7 percent are informal/consensual union/living together. The high percentage of married population in the District could be influenced by the rural nature of the District and the low level of education. It could also be influenced by some cultural and religious beliefs.

Figure 3.1: Marital status
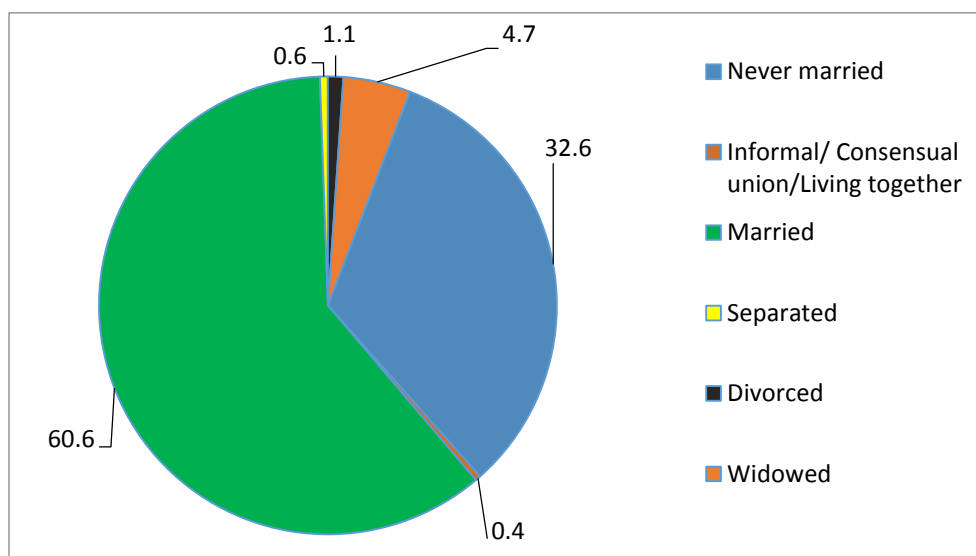
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital status by sex and age

Table 3.4 examines the distribution of marital characteristics by age and sex in Wa East District. The Table reveals that among the age groups, 12-14 exhibits the highest proportion of 85.6 percent who have never been married followed by age group 15-19 (79.9%), 20-24 (46.1%) and 55-59 (2.1%). Those in informal/consensual union/living together had low figures running through all the age groups.

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	43,505	100.0	32.6	0.4	60.6	0.6	1.1	4.7
12 - 14	5,029	100.0	85.6	0.2	14.2	0	0	0
15 - 19	7,204	100.0	79.9	0.2	19.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	4,782	100.0	46.1	0.9	51.3	0.6	0.6	0.5
25 - 29	4,782	100.0	19.6	0.7	77.4	0.8	0.9	0.7
30 - 34	4,232	100.0	8.5	0.7	87.7	0.6	1.4	1.1
35 - 39	3,695	100.0	5	0.4	90.1	0.6	2.2	1.7
40 - 44	3,115	100.0	3.4	0.3	89.6	0.7	1.9	4.1
45 - 49	2,425	100.0	3.5	0.3	87.5	1.1	1.9	5.8
50 - 54	2,067	100.0	2.4	0.2	84.3	0.9	1.9	10.3
55 - 59	1,097	100.0	2.1	0.5	82	0.9	1.8	12.7
60 - 64	1,628	100.0	2.6	0.2	74.6	1.2	1.4	20
65+	3,449	100.0	3.7	0.1	66.4	0.5	2	27.3

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Male								
Total	21,641	100.0	41.1	0.3	55.6	0.4	1.3	1.1
12 - 14	2,800	100.0	86	0.1	13.9	0	0	0
15 - 19	4,046	100.0	86.2	0.1	13.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	2,308	100.0	66.8	0.3	32	0.3	0.4	0
25 - 29	2,093	100.0	34.9	0.8	62.2	0.7	1	0.4
30 - 34	1,871	100.0	15	1	81	0.6	1.8	0.6
35 - 39	1,778	100.0	8.4	0.3	87.1	0.6	3.1	0.5
40 - 44	1,463	100.0	5.4	0.4	89.9	0.8	2.7	0.9
45 - 49	1,153	100.0	5.1	0.3	89.2	1	2.7	1.6
50 - 54	1,010	100.0	4.2	0	90.8	0.5	2.7	1.9
55 - 59	581	100.0	3.1	0.7	90.7	1.2	1.7	2.6
60 - 64	750	100.0	3.7	0.3	89.6	0.8	2	3.6
65+	1,788	100.0	4.1	0.2	86.6	0.3	1.9	6.8
Female								
Total	21,864	100.0	24.1	0.5	65.6	0.7	0.9	8.3
12 - 14	2,229	100.0	85.1	0.2	14.7	0	0	0
15 - 19	3,158	100.0	71.8	0.2	27.4	0.1	0.1	0.3
20 - 24	2,474	100.0	26.7	1.4	69.3	0.9	0.8	0.8
25 - 29	2,689	100.0	7.6	0.6	89.3	0.8	0.7	1
30 - 34	2,361	100.0	3.4	0.5	93	0.6	1.1	1.5
35 - 39	1,917	100.0	1.8	0.6	92.9	0.7	1.3	2.8
40 - 44	1,652	100.0	1.6	0.2	89.3	0.7	1.2	7
45 - 49	1,272	100.0	2	0.2	85.8	1.1	1.2	9.6
50 - 54	1,057	100.0	0.8	0.4	78.1	1.3	1.1	18.4
55 - 59	516	100.0	1	0.2	72.3	0.6	1.9	24
60 - 64	878	100.0	1.7	0.1	61.7	1.6	0.8	34.1
65+	1,661	100.0	3.1	0.1	44.7	0.7	2.1	49.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion of the married persons increases from age group 20-24 upwards and this could mean that most of the people in Wa East get married from age 20. The highest proportion married is in the age grouping 35-39 (90.1%), followed by, 40-44 (89.6%), 30-34 (87.7%) and 45-49 (87.5%).   The trend is similar for both married males and females. However, the Table shows that, most of the males get married from age group 25-29 whiles most of the females get married from age group 20-24. Those who are separated, divorced and widowed also recorded low percentages in the various age groups with the proportion widowed rising from age 40. This pattern applies to the males/female populations, the proportion increases rapidly for the females from 18.4 percent in age group 50-54 to 49.2 percent in the age group 65 years and older.

3.3.2   Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 shows that out of the population of 43,505 aged 12 years and older, 69.9 percent have no education, 25.5 percent have basic education, 3.2percent have secondary education etc. This reflects in their marital status. The Table further indicates that (39.3%) of those who have never married have no education, 52.3 percent who have never married have basic

education, 6.6 percent have secondary education and 1.3 percent has post middle/secondary certificate/diploma.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic[1]	Secondary[2]	Voc./ Tech/ Comm	Post middle secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	43,505	100.0	69.9	25.5	3.2	0.3	0.9	0.2
Never married	14,178	100.0	39.3	52.3	6.6	0.4	1.3	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	173	100.0	72.8	17.9	4.0	0.6	4.0	0.6
Married	26,372	100.0	84.1	13.1	1.7	0.2	0.7	0.1
Separated	241	100.0	81.7	12.4	3.3	0.4	2.1	0.0
Divorced	475	100.0	82.3	13.1	1.7	1.1	1.7	0.2
Widowed	2,066	100.0	93.6	5.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
Male								
Total	21,641	100.0	65.2	28.2	4.5	0.3	1.4	0.3
Never married	8,899	100.0	42.7	47.7	7.5	0.3	1.6	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	74	100.0	67.6	20.3	2.7	1.4	6.8	1.4
Married	12,040	100.0	80.9	14.8	2.5	0.2	1.3	0.3
Separated	97	100.0	74.2	16.5	5.2	0.0	4.1	0.0
Divorced	284	100.0	80.6	12.7	2.8	1.1	2.5	0.4
Widowed	247	100.0	89.5	8.5	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.0
Female								
Total	21,864	100.0	74.5	22.9	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.0
Never married	5,279	100.0	33.5	60.0	5.1	0.6	0.8	0.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	99	100.0	76.8	16.2	5.1	0.0	2.0	0.0
Married	14,332	100.0	86.8	11.7	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.0
Separated	144	100.0	86.8	9.7	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.0
Divorced	191	100.0	84.8	13.6	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0
Widowed	1,819	100.0	94.2	5.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0

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

Out of the married population 84.1 percent have no education, 13.1 percent have basic education and 1.7 percent has secondary education. The proportion of those who are separated, divorced and widowed are 81.7 percent, 82.3 percent and 93.6 percent, respectively, have no formal education.

Though the effect of education on marital status is reflected on the marital population, it can be seen from the table that the percentages are higher for women than men. Of the male married 80.6 percent had no education while for the female married population 86.8 percent had no education. This trend is in the other categories of separated, divorced and widowed.

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 shows marital status by economic activity among the population aged 12 years and older in the District. Out of the specified population of 43,505, those employed are 30,463, unemployed are 652 and economically not active are 12,390. With this background, the table further indicates out of those who are married (83.1%) are employed for those who are never married (48.5%) are employed and for those who are widowed (47.4%) are employed.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	43,505	100.0	30,463	70.0	652	1.5	12,390	28.5
Never married	14,178	100.0	6,880	48.5	223	1.6	7,075	49.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	173	100.0	141	81.5	5	2.9	27	15.6
Married	26,372	100.0	21,910	83.1	371	1.4	4,091	15.5
Separated	241	100.0	181	75.1	9	3.7	51	21.2
Divorced	475	100.0	371	78.1	9	1.9	95	20.0
Widowed	2,066	100.0	980	47.4	35	1.7	1,051	50.9
Male								
Total	21,641	100.0	15,755	72.8	276	1.3	5,610	25.9
Never married	8,899	100.0	4,722	53.1	153	1.7	4,024	45.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	74	100.0	68	91.9	1	1.4	5	6.8
Married	12,040	100.0	10,526	87.4	107	0.9	1,407	11.7
Separated	97	100.0	75	77.3	5	5.2	17	17.5
Divorced	284	100.0	233	82.0	6	2.1	45	15.8
Widowed	247	100.0	131	53.0	4	1.6	112	45.3
Female								
Total	21,864	100.0	14,708	67.3	376	1.7	6,780	31.0
Never married	5,279	100.0	2,158	40.9	70	1.3	3,051	57.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	99	100.0	73	73.7	4	4.0	22	22.2
Married	14,332	100.0	11,384	79.4	264	1.8	2,684	18.7
Separated	144	100.0	106	73.6	4	2.8	34	23.6
Divorced	191	100.0	138	72.3	3	1.6	50	26.2
Widowed	1,819	100.0	849	46.7	31	1.7	939	51.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Also, for those who are married (1.4%) are unemployed and for the never married (1.6%) are unemployed. However, for those who are married (15.5%) are economically not active while for those never married (49.4%) are economically not active. With this information from the table, it could be said that there is a link between marital status and economic activity and people want to do some work to be able to support their spouses.

This assertion is supported with the figures provided in Table 3.5. Out of the female married, (79.4%) are employed and for those never married (57.8%) are economically not active.

3.4   Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth and by naturalization. Table 3.7 shows the various nationals living in Wa East District. Out of the total population, 64,093 are Ghanaians by birth, 32,396 males and 31,795 females. Almost five percent (4.9%) have dual nationality and 4.3 percent are from other ECOWAS countries.   The high numbers of dual citizens and ECOWAS nationals could have arisen from the influx hand settling of Fulani herdsmen in the District.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Nationality	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	72,074	100.0	36,396	100.0	35,678	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	64,093	88.9	32,298	88.7	31,795	89.1
Dual Nationality	3,564	4.9	1,744	4.8	1,820	5.1
Ghanaian by naturalisation	663	0.9	341	0.9	322	0.9
ECOWAS	3,134	4.3	1,704	4.7	1,430	4.0
Africa other than ECOWAS	367	0.5	174	0.5	193	0.5
Other	253	0.4	135	0.4	118	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious affiliation

Table 3.8 gives the composition of religious groupings in the District. It can be seen from the table that Islam is the dominant religion in District. About 58 percent of the total populations are Moslems followed by Catholics (16.0%) and Traditionalists (12.7%). While the males dominate in some religious groups like Catholic (16.2%) and Islam (58.0%), the females are also more in Protestant (4.2%), Pentecostal/Charismatic (3.8%) and other Christians (2.7%).

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Religion	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	72,074	100.0	36,396	100.0	35,678	100.0
No Religion	2,128	3.0	1,047	2.9	1,081	3.0
Catholic	11,547	16.0	5,907	16.2	5,640	15.8
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	2,991	4.1	1,489	4.1	1,502	4.2
Pentecostal/Charismatic	2,640	3.7	1,281	3.5	1,359	3.8
Other Christians	1,786	2.5	838	2.3	948	2.7
Islam	41,726	57.9	21,098	58.0	20,628	57.8
Traditionalist	9,149	12.7	4,679	12.9	4,470	12.5
Other (Specify)	107	0.1	57	0.2	50	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6   Literacy and education

Literacy and education status of the population 11 years and older is categorised into literate (those who can read and write) and non-literate (those who cannot read and write). Out of that population of 45,072, only 14,173 representing 31.5 percent can either read or write. Figure 3.2 presents in percentages of those who can read or write in the various languages. As can be seen in the Figure, 51.2 percent can read and/or write in English only, 46.0 percent in

English and Ghanaian Language, 2.5 percent in Ghanaian Language only and just 0.1 percent in English, Ghanaian Language and French.

Figure 3.2: Literacy and education
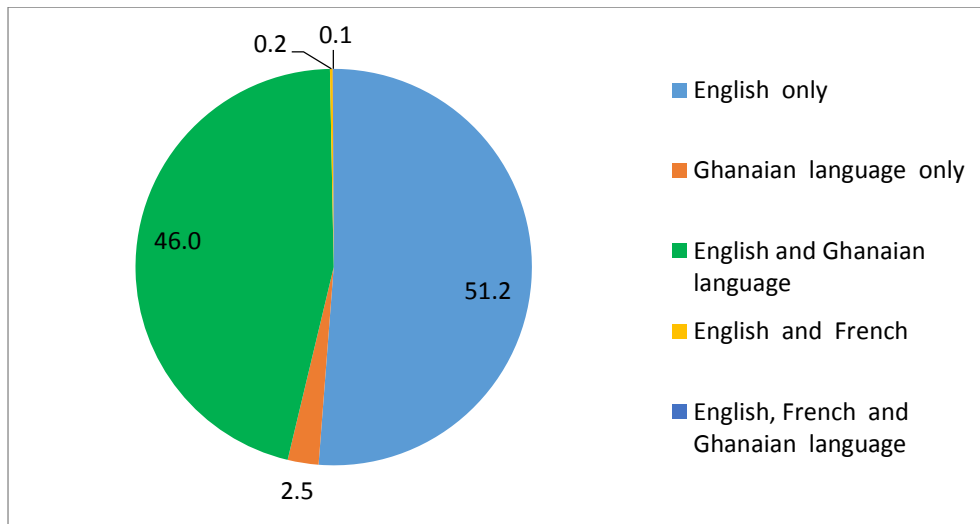
3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.9 indicates literacy status of population 11 years and older by age and sex. The total population who literate in English only constitutes 51.2 percent the next high proportion is English and Ghanaian language 46.0 percent while the least are less than one percent, English and French (0.2%), English, French and Ghanaian language(0.1%) and other languages (0.0%) .The figures for literate population are high in the younger population and decrease as the population increases in the age groups. The figures for literate population increase for younger population and decrease as the age group of population increases. The total population who are literate in English only are more than half in percentage with regards to the age groups 11-14 (58.3%), 15-19 (51.5%) and 30-34 (51.6%) while the other are less than fifty percent . The proportion of the population who literate in Ghanaian language only is high among age groups 55-59 (3.5%). For persons who are literate in English and Ghanaian language is high among age group 55-59 (59.5%). The proportions are slightly higher than fifty percent for persons who advance in age. The proportions for population who are literate in English and French have lower proportion less than one percent for all age groups except persons in 55-59 years with 1.4 percent. Also persons who are literate in English, French and Ghanaian language for all age groups have proportions less than one percent.

For male category of the population shows the total population who are literate is 8,076 while those that are not literate is 14, 389. Under the male category person who are literate only is 46.2 percent, Ghanaian language only 2.7 percent, English and Ghanaian language 50.6 percent while English and French, English French and Ghanaian language were with proportion less than one percent (0.3% and 0.1%) respectively.

The female category of the population reveals the total populations that are literate is 6, 097 and for those who are not literate 16,501. Also total population who are literate in English only represents 57.9 percent, Ghanaian language only 2.2 percent English and Ghanaian

language 39.8 percent, persons who are literate in English and French, English, French and Ghanaian language have proportions less than one percent (0.1% and 0.0%).

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

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	30,899	14,173	100.0	51.2	2.5	46.0	0.2	0.1
11-14	2,114	4,482	100.0	58.3	2.8	38.6	0.2	0.0
15-19	2,826	4,378	100.0	51.5	2.3	46.0	0.2	0.0
20-24	3,038	1,744	100.0	43.7	2.2	53.7	0.1	0.2
25-29	3,736	1,046	100.0	43.1	2.7	54.1	0.1	0.0
30-34	3,538	694	100.0	51.6	2.6	45.7	0.1	0.0
35-39	3,192	503	100.0	47.9	2.6	48.7	0.2	0.6
40-44	2,816	299	100.0	46.8	1.7	51.5	0.0	0.0
45-49	2,181	244	100.0	42.6	3.3	52.0	2.0	0.0
50-54	1,869	198	100.0	45.5	2.0	51.5	0.5	0.5
55-59	953	144	100.0	35.4	3.5	59.0	1.4	0.7
60-64	1,491	137	100.0	45.3	1.5	53.3	0.0	0.0
65+	3,145	304	100.0	43.1	3.3	53.0	0.7	0.0
Male								
Total	14,389	8,076	100.0	46.2	2.7	50.6	0.3	0.1
11-14	1,284	2,340	100.0	54.3	3.0	42.4	0.2	0.1
15-19	1,573	2,473	100.0	47.6	2.6	49.6	0.3	0.0
20-24	1,252	1,056	100.0	36.8	2.7	60.0	0.1	0.4
25-29	1,468	625	100.0	37.1	2.4	60.3	0.2	0.0
30-34	1,447	424	100.0	45.0	3.1	51.7	0.2	0.0
35-39	1,452	326	100.0	43.6	2.8	52.5	0.3	0.9
40-44	1,297	166	100.0	36.7	3.0	60.2	0.0	0.0
45-49	994	159	100.0	44.7	1.3	50.9	3.1	0.0
50-54	885	125	100.0	43.2	3.2	52.0	0.8	0.8
55-59	477	104	100.0	34.6	1.9	60.6	1.9	1.0
60-64	662	88	100.0	38.6	2.3	59.1	0.0	0.0
65+	1,598	190	100.0	37.9	3.2	57.9	1.1	0.0
Female								
Total	16,510	6,097	100.0	57.9	2.2	39.8	0.1	0.0
11-14	830	2,142	100.0	62.7	2.6	34.5	0.2	0.0
15-19	1,253	1,905	100.0	56.6	1.8	41.5	0.1	0.0
20-24	1,786	688	100.0	54.2	1.6	44.0	0.1	0.0
25-29	2,268	421	100.0	52.0	3.1	44.9	0.0	0.0
30-34	2,091	270	100.0	61.9	1.9	36.3	0.0	0.0
35-39	1,740	177	100.0	55.9	2.3	41.8	0.0	0.0
40-44	1,519	133	100.0	59.4	0.0	40.6	0.0	0.0
45-49	1,187	85	100.0	38.8	7.1	54.1	0.0	0.0
50-54	984	73	100.0	49.3	0.0	50.7	0.0	0.0
55-59	476	40	100.0	37.5	7.5	55.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	829	49	100.0	57.1	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.0
65+	1,547	114	100.0	51.8	3.5	44.7	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 School attendance

Of the total population of persons 3 years and older (65,459) in Wa East District, 59.9 percent have never been to school, 32.9 percent are currently in school while 7.3 percent attended school in the past (Figure 3.1). The female (62.7%) population who has never attended school is higher than the male (57.0%) population who has never attended school. For the population which is attending school now, the male proportion (34.6%) is higher than the female (31.1%). About ten percent (8.4%) of the male population have attended school in the past while for females it was only 6.1 percent.

Figure 3.3: School attendance by sex
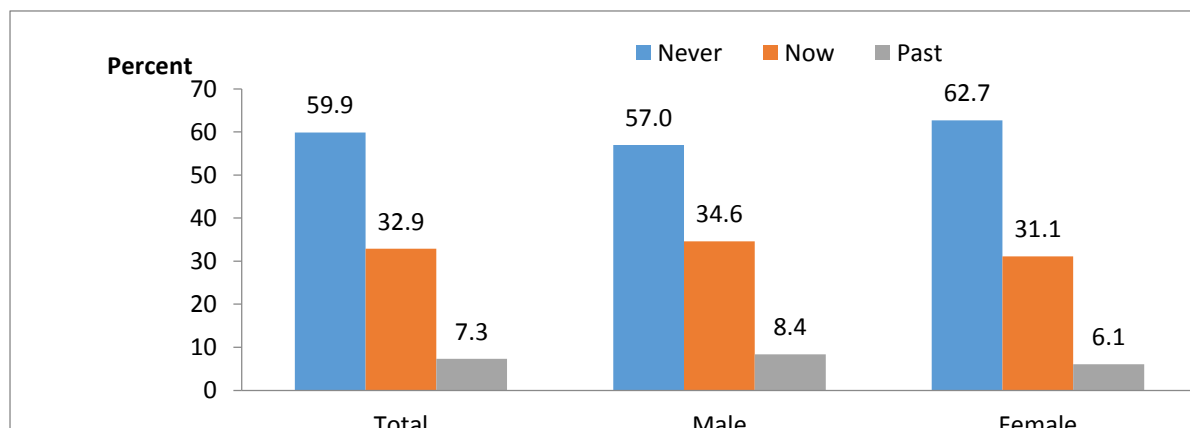
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.3 Level of education

Table 3.10 presents the population 3 years and older by level of education in the District. In all more than half of the population are currently attending school and are in basic schools (94.9%) this constitute nursery (11.1%), kg (14.5%), primary (55.6 %) and JSS/JHS (13.7%). Just fewer than 10 percent have attained SHS/SSS.

Between the sexes, about equal proportions of males and females are currently attending pre-school males 2,810 (24.7%) and females 2,700 (26.7%) females), primary male(53%) and female(57.1%), JSS/JHS male (14.8%) and female (12.5%). At the secondary level male population currently attending is 5.4 percent and female 2.8 percent. The proportions for persons in post-secondary and tertiary for male and female are less than one percent. It interesting to note that female proportions who are currently in school especially pre-schools and primary schools turn out to be higher in proportions than that of male proportions. Though the proportion for the two sexes decrease as the educational ladder advances the male proportions turn out to be slightly higher than the female proportions. The proportions for persons who have attended school in the past shows that for both sexes basic school (primary, JSS/JHS/Middle) constitutes (71.2%), SSS/SHS (8.3%), secondary (2.6%), vocational/technical/commercial (1.4%), post middle /secondary certificate (2.9%) and tertiary (3.5%). Male and female category who have attended school in past indicates that for Basic school which constitutes (primary, JHS/JSS/Middle) the male population represents (47.9%) and female (83.6%). Also population who attended SSS/SHS/Secondary shows that male represents (13.4%) while female 1,754 (88.0%). For population who attended vocational/technical/commercial reveals males (1.3%) to be and female (1.6), post middle/secondary certificate male (3.8%) and female (1.8%) and for tertiary male (5.1%) and female (1.2%).

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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	21,516	100.0	11,396	100.0	10,120	100	4,764	100.0	2,771	100.0	1,993	100.0
Nursery	2,380	11.1	1,185	10.4	1,195	11.8	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	3,130	14.5	1,625	14.3	1,505	14.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	11,956	55.6	6,135	53.8	5,821	57.5	2,572	54.0	1,326	47.9	1,246	62.5
JSS/JHS	2,954	13.7	1,690	14.8	1,264	12.5	911	19.1	490	17.7	421	21.1
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0	388	8.1	301	10.9	87	4.4
SSS/SHS	893	4.2	613	5.4	280	2.8	394	8.3	274	9.9	10.9	6.0
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0	124	2.6	96	3.5	28	1.4
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	46	0.2	23	0.2	23	0.2	69	1.4	37	1.3	32	1.6
Post middle/secondary certificate	52	0.2	31	0.3	21	0.2	140	2.9	105	3.8	35	1.8
Tertiary	105	0.5	94	0.8	11	0.1	166	3.5	142	5.1	24	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

The overall development of a country is based on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human capital of the country. This chapter deals with economic characteristics of Wa East District including the status of economic activities, various occupations, industry, employment status and sector etc. It also provides the sex segregation of the population involved in these activities.

4.2   Economic activity status

Information was collected on the economic activity status of the population aged 15 years and older during the seven days preceding the census. Table 4.1 reveals that 75.9 percent of the population 15 years and older are economically active while 24.1 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population 97.8 percent are employed and 2.2 percent constitutes the unemployed. Of the employed population, 96.1 percent worked, 3.2 percent did not work but have job to go back to and 0.7 percent do voluntary work without pay.

For those who are unemployed 61.4 percent have worked before, seeking work and are available for work whereas 38.6 percent of them re seeking work for the first time and also available for work. More females (2.6%) than males (1.8%) are unemployed.

Majority of the economically not active group (37.4%) are into full time education. Those who do home duties (household chores) and those too old/young constitute 25.7 percent and 23.3 percent respectively.

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	38,476	100	18,841	100	19,635	100
Economically active	29,208	75.9	14,885	79	14,323	72.9
Employed	28,565	97.8	14,614	98.2	13,951	97.4
Worked	*27,437*	*96.1*	*14,086*	*96.4*	*13,351*	*95.7*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*923*	*3.2*	*441*	*3*	*482*	*3.5*
Did voluntary work without pay	*205*	*0.7*	*87*	*0.6*	*118*	*0.8*
Unemployed	643	2.2	271	1.8	372	2.6
Worked before, seeking work and available	*395*	*61.4*	*142*	*52.4*	*253*	*68*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*248*	*38.6*	*129*	*47.6*	*119*	*32*
Economically not active	9,268	24.1	3,956	21	5,312	27.1
Did home duties (household chore)	2,385	25.7	627	15.8	1,758	33.1
Full time education	3,470	37.4	2,066	52.2	1,404	26.4
Pensioner/Retired	64	0.7	31	0.8	33	0.6
Disabled/Sick	513	5.5	247	6.2	266	5
Too old/young	2,159	23.3	761	19.2	1,398	26.3
Other	677	7.3	224	5.7	453	8.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.1 presents the employed population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status. The population aged 15-19 years has the highest proportion of persons who are not economically active (38.6%), followed by those aged 65 years and older. The data also show that for each of the age groups ranging from 30 to 59 years, the proportions for the employed persons are higher than those who are economically-active but unemployed. For instance, in age group 30-34 years, a proportion of 13.0 percent of the employed persons is higher than that of the unemployed persons (9.2%). It is also discernible from the Figure that among the age groups 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29, the proportions of the unemployed are consistently higher than those who are employed, 18.0 percent, 18.4 percent and 19.6 percent as compared with 12 percent, 11 percent and 8.3 percent respectively.

Figure 4.1: Employed population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status
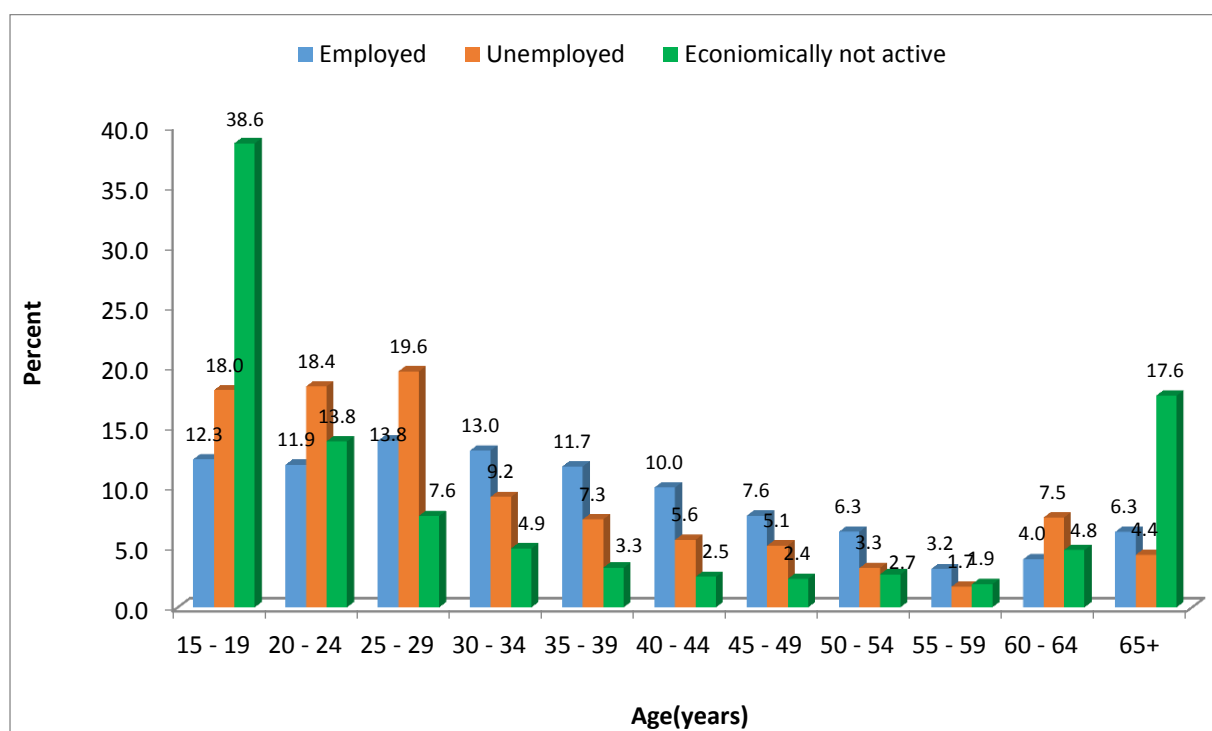
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.2 shows that 88.8 percent of the economically active populations aged 15 years and older are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers making it the largest group. This is followed by craft and related trade workers (3.1%).

Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers remain the dominant occupation for males (90.3%) and females (87.3%). There are more female service and sales workers (4.6%) than males (1.4%). This is evident by the fact that females dominate the informal sector.

Table 4.2: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,565	100.0	14,614	100.0	13,951	100.0
Managers	89	0.3	44	0.3	45	0.3
Professionals	290	1.0	234	1.6	56	0.4
Technicians and associate professionals	62	0.2	43	0.3	19	0.1
Clerical support workers	30	0.1	23	0.2	7	0.1
Service and sales workers	840	2.9	204	1.4	636	4.6
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	25,369	88.8	13,195	90.3	12,174	87.3
Craft and related trades workers	887	3.1	247	1.7	640	4.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	602	2.1	449	3.1	153	1.1
Elementary occupations	391	1.4	174	1.2	217	1.6
Other occupations	5	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4   Industry

Agriculture, including forestry and fishing, constitute the largest industry employing 87.0 percent of the workforce aged 15 years and older (Table 4.3). Other major industries are wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (3.2%), manufacturing (2.8%) and mining and quarrying (1.8%).

The data further show that 88.6 percent of the employed males are engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry, 2.6 percent are in mining and quarrying and 2.2 percent in manufacturing. Similarly for females, the highest was also in the agriculture, forestry and fishing (85.3%) followed by manufacturing (4.5%) and 4.3 percent for wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. A higher proportion of the female (4.5%) workforce is engaged in manufacturing as compared to 1.2 percent of the males. The same pattern is observed in the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles where 4.3 percent and 2.2 percent are females and males respectively. However, a higher proportion of males (88.6%) than females (85.3%) are engaged in the predominant industries such as agriculture, forestry and fishing. Also, 2.6 percent of the males and 1.1 percent of the females are engaged in mining and quarrying.

Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years by industry and sex

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,565	100.0	14,614	100.0	13,951	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	24,845	87.0	12,943	88.6	11,902	85.3
Mining and quarrying	524	1.8	374	2.6	150	1.1
Manufacturing	803	2.8	173	1.2	630	4.5
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	6	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	19	0.1	13	0.1	6	0.0
Construction	63	0.2	51	0.3	12	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	911	3.2	318	2.2	593	4.3
Transportation and storage	65	0.2	64	0.4	1	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	261	0.9	39	0.3	222	1.6
Information and communication	14	0.0	7	0.0	7	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	6	0.0	5	0.0	1	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	25	0.1	15	0.1	10	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	39	0.1	25	0.2	14	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	79	0.3	67	0.5	12	0.1
Education	249	0.9	207	1.4	42	0.3
Human health and social work activities	54	0.2	35	0.2	19	0.1
Arts entertainment and recreation	17	0.1	16	0.1	1	0.0
Other service activities	136	0.5	61	0.4	75	0.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	448	1.6	197	1.3	251	1.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

One important characteristic of economically active population is employment status. Table 4.4 shows employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. In the District as a whole, 57.9 percent of employed persons aged 15 years and older are e self-employed without employee(s). Contributing family workers accounted for 35.6 percent; employees constitute 2.7 percent, self-employed with employees 1.6 percent and casual workers 1.2 percent.

The male-female distribution shows that 67.7 percent of the males compared with 47.6 percent of females are self-employed without employee(s). The proportion of female contributing family workers is higher (47.2%) than that of the males (24.5%). This revelation buttresses the fact that more women are engaged in unpaid work than men.

Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,565	100	14,614	100	13,951	100
Employee	775	2.7	576	3.9	199	1.4
Self employed without employee(s)	16,542	57.9	9,895	67.7	6,647	47.6
Self employed with employee(s)	452	1.6	282	1.9	170	1.2
Casual worker	356	1.2	186	1.3	170	1.2
Contributing family worker	10,167	35.6	3,583	24.5	6,584	47.2
Apprentice	128	0.4	20	0.1	108	0.8
Domestic employee (Househelp)	123	0.4	61	0.4	62	0.4
Other	22	0.1	11	0.1	11	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6   Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. The sectors covered in the 2010 Census are public, private formal, private informal, semi-public/parastatal, NGOs and international organizations. Table 4.5 presents the employed population 15 years and older in the various sectors in the District. As the table portrays, the District has a total of 28,565 people employed and out of this, 97.7 percent are in the private informal sector, 1.4 percent in the public sector and 0.5 percent in the private formal sector. The pattern is not different in the male/female disaggregation; 97.0 percent of the males and 98.5 percent of the females are in the private informal sector. Also, 2.2 percent of the employed males and only 0.5 percent of the employed females are in the public sector. This suggests that very few females are employed in the public sector as compared to their male counterparts.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,565	100.0	14,614	100.0	13,951	100.0
Public (Government)	392	1.4	316	2.2	76	0.5
Private Formal	140	0.5	71	0.5	69	0.5
Private Informal	27,919	97.7	14,176	97.0	13,743	98.5
Semi-Public/Parastatal	15	0.1	11	0.1	4	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	99	0.3	40	0.3	59	0.4
Other International Organisations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on household ownership or usage of communication facilities such as mobile phones, internet, fixed telephone lines and laptop or desktop computers. The District has only MTN mobile phone communication service in its capital and few communities. Out of 43,505 persons aged 12 years and older in the District, only 10.0 percent of them own mobile phones and 3.4 percent have access to or use internet facilities as shown in Table 5.1.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

The information in Table 5.1 reveals that 10.3 percent of the population aged 12 years and older in the District own mobile phones. When disaggregated further by sex, the Table indicates that 16.0 percent of the males and 4.8 percent of the females own mobile phone. There is an indication that for population 12 years and older, males are more likely to own mobile phones than their female counterparts.

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	43,505	100.0	4,498	10.3	147	0.3
Male	21,641	49.7	3,456	16.0	94	0.4
Female	21,864	50.3	1,042	4.8	53	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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. The data in Table 5.1 indicate that, of the population aged 12 years and older who use internet facility, 63.9 percent are males while 36.1 percent are females.

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computers

Table 5.2 indicates that 31 out of 10,768 households own/have desktop or laptop computers in the District. The table also shows that most of the households who own either laptop or desktop computers are male-headed (0.3%) households, while the proportion for female-headed is only 0.4 percent.

Table 5.2: Households having desktop/lap computers by sex

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/ laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	10,768	100.0	31	0.3
Male	9,377	100.0	26	0.3
Female	1,391	100.0	5	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

This chapter discusses disability and its distribution by type and locality. It also examines how disability is related to activity, education and literacy. However, the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC) has indicated that the Wa East District is entirely rural as such there are no accompanying data for urban population.

6.2   Population with disability

The District has a population of 72,074. The data in Table 6.1 show that 2,783 (3.9%) persons have at least one form of disability as compared with t 69,291 (96.1%) persons without any serious disability challenges. Sight/visual impairment (39.2%) appears to be the most challenging disability followed by physical disability (22.9%), hearing impairment (19.0%) and emotional challenges (18.9%). Visual/sight impairment is the most common disability amongst the males (38.5%) and amongst the females (40.1%) as well. Figure 24 shows that, the percentage of females with sight (40.1%) or hearing impairment (21.3%) is higher than that of the males, 38.5 percent and 17.0 percent respectively. However, the percentage of male PWDs with emotional (19.6%) or speech disabilities (11.8%) and is higher than that of the females (18.1%) and (9.6%) respectively. These findings are consistent with international literature on male and female differentials in disability (Määttäand et al., 2006).

Table 6.1: Population with disability by type and sex

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	72,074	100.0	36,396	100.0	35,678	100.0
Without disability	69,291	96.1	34,898	95.9	34,393	96.4
With disability	2,783	3.9	1,498	4.1	1,285	3.6
Sight	1,092	39.2	577	38.5	515	40.1
Hearing	529	19.0	255	17.0	274	21.3
Speech	301	10.8	177	11.8	124	9.6
Physical	636	22.9	332	22.2	304	23.7
Intellect	276	9.9	153	10.2	123	9.6
Emotion	526	18.9	294	19.6	232	18.1
Other	383	13.8	205	13.7	178	13.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3   Type of Disability

The population of persons with disability in the District is 3.9 percent. Table 6.1 indicates that sight disability (1,092) is the commonest impairment followed by physical (636), hearing (529), emotional (526), whilst those under 'Others' category, speech and intellect disabilities accounts for 383, 301 and 276 respectively.

6.4 Disability and Activity

Table 6.2 shows that among the PWDs aged 15 years and older by employment status, proportions of 57.0 percent are employed, 1.4 percent unemployed and 41.7 percent are economically not active.

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	38,476	100.0	28,565	74.2	643	1.7	9,268	24.1
Without disability	36,397	100.0	27,381	75.2	614	1.7	8,402	23.1
With disability	2,079	100.0	1,184	57.0	29	1.4	866	41.7
Sight	886	100.0	424	47.9	10	1.1	452	51.0
Hearing	391	100.0	220	56.3	4	1.0	167	42.7
Speech	183	100.0	113	61.7	3	1.6	67	36.6
Physical	499	100.0	237	47.5	10	2.0	252	50.5
Intellect	182	100.0	95	52.2	4	2.2	83	45.6
Emotion	354	100.0	269	76.0	1	0.3	84	23.7
Other	278	100.0	178	64.0	5	1.8	95	34.2
Male								
Total	18,841	100.0	14,614	77.6	271	1.4	3,956	21.0
Without disability	17,737	100.0	13,919	78.5	255	1.4	3,563	20.1
With disability	1,104	100.0	695	63.0	16	1.4	393	35.6
Sight	462	100.0	266	57.6	5	1.1	191	41.3
Hearing	186	100.0	120	64.5	4	2.2	62	33.3
Speech	109	100.0	70	64.2	1	0.9	38	34.9
Physical	260	100.0	128	49.2	6	2.3	126	48.5
Intellect	103	100.0	55	53.4	1	1.0	47	45.6
Emotion	200	100.0	151	75.5	0	0.0	49	24.5
Other	150	100.0	103	68.7	2	1.3	45	30.0
Female								
Total	19,635	100.0	13,951	71.1	372	1.9	5,312	27.1
Without disability	18,660	100.0	13,462	72.1	359	1.9	4,839	25.9
With disability	975	100.0	489	50.2	13	1.3	473	48.5
Sight	424	100.0	158	37.3	5	1.2	261	61.6
Hearing	205	100.0	100	48.8	0	0.0	105	51.2
Speech	74	100.0	43	58.1	2	2.7	29	39.2
Physical	239	100.0	109	45.6	4	1.7	126	52.7
Intellect	79	100.0	40	50.6	3	3.8	36	45.6
Emotion	154	100.0	118	76.6	1	0.6	35	22.7
Other	128	100.0	75	58.6	3	2.3	50	39.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Persons with sight disability tend to dominate in all the three statuses. Majority of the economically not active persons with disability are visually impaired (51.0%), followed by physically challenged (50.5%) and hearing impaired (42.7%). Similarly, among the unemployed population 2.2 percent are intellectual challenge and 2.0 percent is physically challenge. Persons with emotion challenges are the dominance in the three activity statuses with the highest proportion of 76.0 percent of the employed persons.

The data further suggest that for the economically active PWDs, a higher proportion of males (63.0 %) than females (50.2%) are employed and the proportion of the unemployed is also higher among the   males (1.4%) and females (1.3%). The proportion of disabled males (35.6 %) is economically not active and their female counterparts (48 %). Sight disability has the highest proportion for males (48.5 %) and females (61.6 %) among the economically not active, followed by intellectual challenged males, 45.6 percent and physically challenged females, 52.7 percent.

6.5   Disability, Education and Literacy

In the 2010 PHC, data on disability type, level of education and literacy were collected on population aged 3 years and older. Table 6.3 shows that the District has a population of 65,459. Of this figure, 2,683 persons have some form of disability percent. Over seventy percent (71.9%) of PWDs have never been to school in the , basic school represents 21.0 percent and the lower proportion from pre- school and senior high/higher(4.2% and 2.9%) respectively.

As shown in the Table, three quarters of the persons with disability suffered from sight 79.6 percent never attended school, for persons who have sight disability and has pre-school is 3.8 percent, basic school 14.8 percent and senior high/higher 1.9 percent. Persons with hearing, physical and other disability who have never attended school were slightly more than three quarters (70.9%, 70.1%, 74.3%) respectively. The male category of persons with disability revealed that for those with disability represents 69.5 percent, pre-school 3.9percent, basic school 22.1 percent and senior high/higher 4.5 percent. From the Table it shows that persons with sight, intellectual, and other disability are high for those who have never been to school (79.6%, 70.1%, and 74.1%). With regards to the female category total persons with disability reveals those with disability who have never attended school represents 74.6 percent, 4.5 percent has pre-school, basic(19.7%) and senior high/higher (1.1%). Also persons with sight, hearing, physical and other disability who have never attended school were quite higher. (79.6%, 73.5%, 77.5% and 74.6%) respectively. The proportions for persons with the various forms of disabilities who have never attended school were high for the total persons with disability, male disability persons and female disability. This indicates that in the District most disabled never attended school.

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

Sex/Disability type	Total No.	%	Never attended No.	%	Pre-school No.	%	Basic No.	%	Senior High/Higher No.	%
Total	65,459	100.0	39,179	59.9	5,510	8.4	18,781	28.7	1,989	3.0
No disability	62,776	100.0	37,251	59.3	5,397	8.6	18,218	29.0	1,910	3.0
With a disability	2,683	100.0	1,928	71.9	113	4.2	563	21.0	79	2.9
Sight	1,057	100.0	841	79.6	40	3.8	156	14.8	20	1.9
Hearing	505	100.0	358	70.9	27	5.3	107	21.2	13	2.6
Speech	289	100.0	173	59.9	30	10.4	76	26.3	10	3.5
Physical	616	100.0	432	70.1	35	5.7	125	20.3	24	3.9
Intellectual	264	100.0	178	67.4	23	8.7	49	18.6	14	5.3
Emotional	507	100.0	327	64.5	43	8.5	122	24.1	15	3.0
Other	366	100.0	272	74.3	6	1.6	78	21.3	10	2.7
Male										
Total	32,967	100.0	18,800	57.0	2,810	8.5	9,942	30.2	1,415	4.3
No disability	31,517	100.0	17,792	56.5	2,753	8.7	9,622	30.5	1,350	4.3
With a disability	1,450	100.0	1,008	69.5	57	3.9	320	22.1	65	4.5
Sight	558	100.0	444	79.6	16	2.9	80	14.3	18	3.2
Hearing	245	100.0	167	68.2	10	4.1	58	23.7	10	4.1
Speech	169	100.0	104	61.5	13	7.7	43	25.4	9	5.3
Physical	323	100.0	205	63.5	16	5.0	82	25.4	20	6.2
Intellectual	147	100.0	103	70.1	11	7.5	22	15.0	11	7.5
Emotional	281	100.0	188	66.9	17	6.0	62	22.1	14	5.0
Other	197	100.0	146	74.1	2	1.0	41	20.8	8	4.1
Female										
Total	32,492	100.0	20,379	62.7	2,700	8.3	8,839	27.2	574	1.8
No disability	31,259	100.0	19,459	62.3	2,644	8.5	8,596	27.5	560	1.8
With a disability	1,233	100.0	920	74.6	56	4.5	243	19.7	14	1.1
Sight	499	100.0	397	79.6	24	4.8	76	15.2	2	0.4
Hearing	260	100.0	191	73.5	17	6.5	49	18.8	3	1.2
Speech	120	100.0	69	57.5	17	14.2	33	27.5	1	0.8
Physical	293	100.0	227	77.5	19	6.5	43	14.7	4	1.4
Intellectual	117	100.0	75	64.1	12	10.3	27	23.1	3	2.6
Emotional	226	100.0	139	61.5	26	11.5	60	26.5	1	0.4
Other	169	100.0	126	74.6	4	2.4	37	21.9	2	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
 *Pre-school(Nursey, Kindergarten)
*Basic (Primary school,JSS/JHS)
*Senior high/Higher(sec/SSS/SHS, Voc/Tech/Comm,Post sch, Bachlor degree, Post graduate)

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

The Wa East is regarded as agrarian, largely due to the District's contribution to the regional food basket and labour absorption. In the 2010 PHC, an agricultural household is defined as one in which at least one person in the household is engaged in farming/fishing/animal husbandry. Four types of agricultural activities are identified: crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming.

From Table 7.1 the household population engaged in agricultural activities in 2010 is 10,167, which account for 94.4 percent of the total households (10,768) in the District. Households not engaged in any agricultural activity constitute only 5.6 percent of the total household population.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
Agriculture Activities	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	10,768	100.0	-	-	10,768	100.0
Households engaged in agriculture	10,167	94.4	-	-	10,167	94.4
Households not engaged in agriculture	601	5.6			601	5.6
Crop Farming	9,924	97.6	-	-	9,924	97.6
Tree planting	276	2.7	-	-	276	2.7
Livestock rearing	6,530	64.2	-	-	6,530	64.2
Fish farming	4	0.0	-	-	4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Figure 7.1 shows the distribution of households by agricultural activity. The proportions are quite disproportionate across the different agricultural activities. The figure also indicates that a vast majority of agricultural households are engaged in crop farming (97.6%), while rearing of livestock accounts for 64.2 percent. There is not a single household engaged in fish farming in the District and only 2.7 percent of the households are engaged in tree planting.

Figure 7.1: Agricultural activities
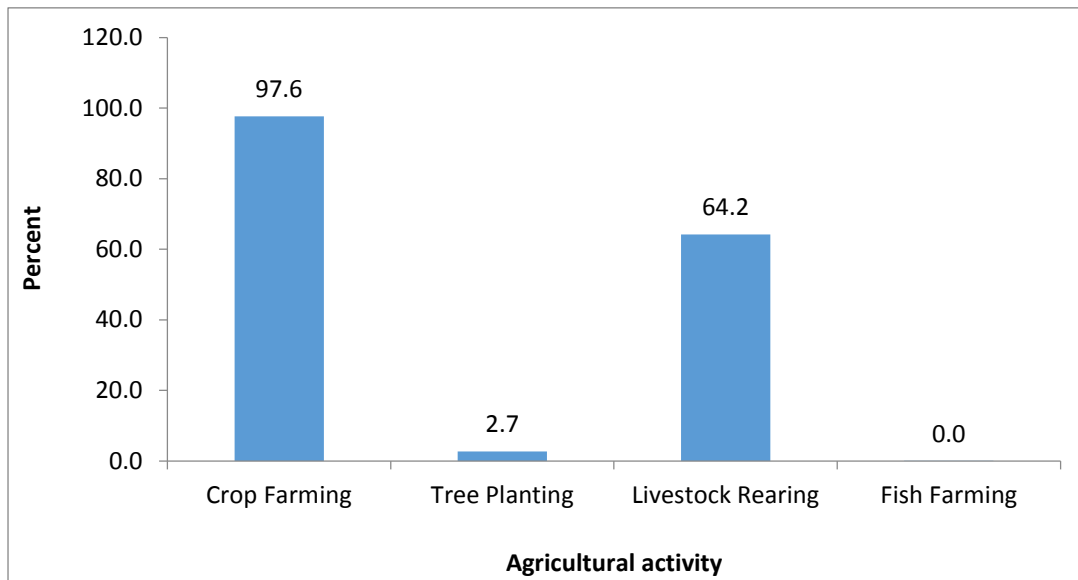
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3   Type of Farming Activities

Agricultural households in the District are engaged in a number of farming activities ranging from cattle rearing to snail rearing. Table 7.2 shows the distribution of the number of animals and their keepers within the households in the District. The total number of animals in the District is 229,709 and the total number of keepers is 14,197 with an average of 16 animals per keeper.

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the District. It occurs throughout the length and breadth of the District. Among the ruminants the top three are 24.2 percent goats, 17.8 percent cattle and 8.1 percent sheep.

About 36.9 percent of the total animals reared are chickens, nearly 7.2 percent guinea fowls, 1.9 percent ducks, 0.4 percent doves and 0.1 percent turkeys. Among the other livestock (non-traditional livestock) reported are 113 grass-cutters and 39 rabbits.

Fish farming is not a common activity in agricultural households. According to the results, not a single agricultural household is engaged in that activity.

Table 7.2: Farming Activities

Livestock/ Keepers	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	229,709	100.0	14,197	100.0	16
Beehives	89	0.0	7	0.1	13
Cattle	40,944	17.8	1,959	13.8	21
Chicken	84,772	36.9	4,317	30.4	20
Dove	854	0.4	33	0.2	26
Duck	4,273	1.9	163	1.1	26
Goat	55,567	24.2	4,587	32.3	12
Grass-cutter	113	0.1	15	0.1	8
Guinea fowl	16,547	7.2	863	6.1	19
Ostrich	523	0.2	40	0.3	13
Pig	6,424	2.8	655	4.6	10
Rabbit	39	0.0	5	0.0	8
Sheep	18,662	8.1	1,424	10.0	13
Silk worm	82	0.0	9	0.1	9
Snail	10	0.0	3	0.0	3
Turkey	311	0.1	38	0.3	8
Other	453	0.2	76	0.5	6
Fish farming	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Inland fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Marine fishing	46	0.0	3	0.0	15

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

This chapter provides information on some housing characteristics which are germane to assessing the general socio-economic conditions of households. . These characteristics include the stock of houses, type of dwelling unit, ownership status of dwelling unit, tenure, and housing conditions, sources of drinking water, main type of cooking fuel, main source of lighting and type of toilet facility available to the household. The data show that though ownership rate is high, the quality of dwellings owned in general is poor as well as toilet facilities and the method of solid and liquid waste disposal.

8.2   Housing Stock

The data in Table 8.1 show that the District's population of 72,074 live in a total of 9,532 residential houses which included any type of shelter used as living quarters such as huts, kiosks, enclosed compounds, container shops and tents. These are structurally separate and independent places of abode such that an individual or group of individuals can protect themselves against the hazards of storm, rains, sun and of course non-privacy.

Table 8.1 also indicates that the District has a total household population of 71,120 representing 10.3 percent share of the regional figure. The data further show that the total number of houses and total number of households are 9,532 and 10,768(respectively.

As shown in Table 8.1, the average household per house is 1.1, which is slightly lower than its corresponding regional value of 1.3. The number of persons per house is 7.5. This value is lower than the regional value (8.4), but higher than the corresponding national one of 7.1. The average household size (6.6) is higher than both regional (6.2) and the national (4.4) values.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	702,110	72,074	-	72,074
Total household population	24,076,327	688,333	71,120	-	71,120
Number of houses	3,392,745	82,293	9,532	-	9,532
Number of households	5,467,054	110,174	10,768	-	10,768
Average households per house	1.6	1.3	1.1	-	1.1
Population per house	7.1	8.4	7.5	-	7.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3   Type of dwelling holding and tenancy arrangements

Houses in the District are constructed using various materials. In addition, ownership and tenure arrangements vary. This section describes the three main characteristics of dwelling units: the type of dwelling, ownership and tenure arrangements. The data presents the total number of both occupied and unoccupied dwellings.

8.3.1 Type of dwelling units

Table 8.2 shows that there are 10,768 dwelling units. For the District as a whole, over forty percent of all dwelling units are either compound (44.9%) or separate (40.6%) houses Thus, the compound and separate houses are the most common type of dwelling units. There are also a few semi-detached houses (7.8%) and as low as 4.9 percent being huts/buildings (same compound). The rest have proportions of less than one percent.

Of the male-headed households, 40.6 percent occupy separate houses while that of their female counterparts is 40.4 percent. The data also reveal that there are not many differences between the proportions of female-headed (45.1%) households and male-headed households (44.9%) dwelling units in the compound houses male-headed ones.

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

| Type of dwelling | Total country | Region | District | | | | | |
| | | | Total | | Male headed | Female headed | Urban | Rural |
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	110,174	10,768	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	33,704	4,370	40.6	40.6	40.4	-	40.6
Semi-detached house	391,548	9,993	841	7.8	7.4	10.4	-	7.8
Flat/Apartment	256,355	1,400	86	0.8	0.8	0.9	-	0.8
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	58,161	4,839	44.9	44.9	45.1	-	44.9
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	3,715	416	3.9	4.1	2.0	-	3.9
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	1,853	86	0.8	0.8	0.6	-	0.8
Tent	10,343	283	47	0.4	0.5	0.1	-	0.4
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	39	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	261	15	0.1	0.1	0.3	-	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	611	64	0.6	0.6	0.4	-	0.6
Other	9,846	154	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Ownership type

The proportion of houses owned by members of the household as indicated in Table 8.3 is 96.7 percent which is higher than the regional value of 82.8 percent. The proportion of houses owned by a relative who is not a household member is only 1.2 percent. This could be explained by an increase in the practice where relatives (the owners may be family members living in cities) build houses and allow other family members to occupy them.

Public or government-owned and privately own dwelling units remained consistently low (less than one percent each). The data further show that the proportions for both male-headed (97.2%) and female-headed (93.8%) dwelling owned by household member in the District are high with that of the males being slightly higher. However, the proportions are substantially low for male and female-headed households across the ownership types.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	110,174	10,768	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	91,264	10,416	96.7	97.2	93.8	-	96.7
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	608	16	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Relative not a household member	851,630	5,362	128	1.2	1.0	2.4	-	1.2
Other private individual	1,439,021	9,534	85	0.8	0.6	2.0	-	0.8
Private employer	83,610	353	13	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Other private agency	21,123	273	17	0.2	0.1	0.4	-	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	2,410	83	0.8	0.7	0.9	-	0.8
Other	24,000	370	10	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Materials used for outer walls

The main construction materials for outer walls are cement, concrete and mud/mud bricks or earth. Table 8.4 indicates that the proportion of outer walls constructed with mud bricks/earth is 92.6 percent, higher than the corresponding regional value of 88,739(75.0%). A few of the people use cement blocks (3.3 %). The remaining construction materials such as stone have very low proportions less than one percent. This observation shows that such building materials are rarely used in the District.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	118,292	11,667	100.0	-	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	88,739	10,807	92.6	-	92.6
Wood	200,594	883	112	1.0	-	1.0
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	568	47	0.4	-	0.4
Stone	11,330	230	16	0.1	-	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	408	8	0.1	-	0.1
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	24,924	382	3.3	-	3.3
Lanceted	104,270	1,159	24	0.2	-	0.2
Bamboo	8,206	87	21	0.2	-	0.2
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	888	191	1.6	-	1.6
Other	39,206	406	59	0.5	-	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Materials used for floor

Type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the appearance, quality and health status of person who will reside in the house. Some floors are easily contaminated and are difficult to clean or disinfect. As shown in Table 8.5, most dwelling unit has the floors been largely constructed with cement or concrete (63.6%) and earth/ mud (35.1%).

Table 8.5: Main construction materials 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	10,768	100.0	-	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	42,447	3,776	35.1	-	35.1
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	65,714	6,851	63.6	-	63.6
Stone	32,817	310	18	0.2	-	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	67	2	0.0	-	0.0
Wood	52,856	8	2	0.0	-	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	176	0	0.0	-	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	700	62	0.6	-	0.6
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	238	3	0.0	-	0.0
Other	15,567	514	54	0.5	-	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Materials used for roofing

Table 8.1 shows that in 2010, 62.7 percent of dwelling units in the District are roofed with metal sheets. The other two main materials used for roofing are mud/mud bricks/earth (26.4%) and thatch/palm leaf or raffia (6.7%). The data further indicate that a small proportion of dwelling units are also roofed with wood (2.1%) and one percent for others (not specified). Also less than one percent of roofs are constructed with bamboo, cement/concrete, roofing tiles and slate/asbestos.

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	11,667	100.0	-	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	14,910	3,077	26.4	-	26.4
Wood	45,547	1,399	249	2.1	-	2.1
Metal sheet	4,152,259	91,046	7,314	62.7	-	62.7
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	245	16	0.1	-	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	717	34	0.3	-	0.3
Roofing tile	31,456	362	22	0.2	-	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	283	59	0.5	-	0.5
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	8,394	780	6.7	-	6.7
Other	35,935	936	116	1.0	-	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The relationship between the number of rooms and the number of persons indicate the space available per person. Table 8.7 shows that the total number of sleeping rooms in the District is 10,768. Of this number 27.9 percent representing two rooms is the most occupied by household, followed by (22.6%) which represents three rooms being the next common occupied by households, and 11.4 percent which represents one-room occupied by household. The Table also shows that the proportion of one-member households occupying single rooms 57.5 percent is the most common. The data further indicate that as the household size increases, the proportions for single-room households declines to as low as 1.7 percent. The

observation could mean that single rooms might not be overcrowded. About 44.2 percent of four-member households occupy two rooms. The proportions of sleeping rooms begin to decrease for all household sizes as the number of sleeping rooms increase from four to nine or more.

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

House-hold size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	10,768	100.0	11.4	27.9	22.6	15.9	9.0	5.2	2.9	2.0	3.1
1	374	100.0	57.5	25.9	11.8	1.1	2.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	516	100.0	32.0	38.8	16.1	5.8	2.3	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.0
3	936	100.0	25.4	41.3	19.3	6.5	3.3	1.2	0.5	1.0	1.4
4	1,310	100.0	15.3	44.2	22.7	9.5	3.4	1.8	1.4	0.6	1.1
5	1,405	100.0	10.9	39.2	27.7	12.1	4.5	2.7	1.4	0.6	0.9
6	1,434	100.0	8.0	32.4	26.8	18.1	8.3	3.2	1.7	0.7	0.8
7	1,156	100.0	5.0	25.4	29.2	23.3	8.0	3.6	2.0	1.3	2.2
8	971	100.0	2.7	19.9	26.8	23.5	14.1	6.5	2.8	1.6	2.2
9	696	100.0	2.7	12.9	22.6	23.6	14.7	9.8	5.6	4.6	3.6
10+	1,970	100.0	1.7	7.3	15.2	20.6	18.3	12.7	7.7	5.9	10.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6   Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

This subsection examines the source lighting, type of cooking fuel and cooking space available to households in the District.

8.6.1   Main Source of lighting for Households

Figure 8.1 shows the main source of lighting used by households in the District. More than 70.0 percent of households use flashlight/torch light as their main source of lighting, 16.0 percent use kerosene, 9.2 percent use electricity (mains) and 0.9 percent depend on firewood. The source of lighting not very common in the District are electricity (private generator) (0.3%), gas lamp (0.2%) and crop residue (0.2%). The data therefore suggest that flashlight is the predominant source of lighting for households in the Wa East District.

Table 8.8: Main source of energy

Main source of light	Region	District			
		Total		Urban	Rural
		Number	Percent		
Total	110,174	10,768	100.0	-	100.0
Electricity (mains)	34,044	987	9.2	-	9.2
Electricity (private generator)	613	32	0.3	-	0.3
Kerosene lamp	21,455	1,722	16.0	-	16.0
Gas lamp	303	18	0.2	-	0.2
Solar energy	804	47	0.4	-	0.4
Candle	333	66	0.6	-	0.6
Flashlight/Torch	49,606	7,741	71.9	-	71.9
Firewood	1,332	101	0.9	-	0.9
Crop residue	361	21	0.2	-	0.2
Other	1,323	33	0.3	-	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel and space for households

Firewood, as indicated in Table 8.9, is the most used cooking fuel in the District with a proportion of 94.8 percent. A few households use charcoal (2.4%). The data further indicate that aside wood and charcoal the other source of cooking fuel are less than one percent. The District is entirely rural this could account for the high proportions in the use of wood-fuel than the other sources.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	10,768	100.0	-	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	2,269	159	1.5	-	1.5
Wood	2,197,083	80,916	10,213	94.8	-	94.8
Gas	996,518	4,553	43	0.4	-	0.4
Electricity	29,794	400	24	0.2	-	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	278	9	0.1	-	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	20,921	257	2.4	-	2.4
Crop residue	45,292	720	60	0.6	-	0.6
Saw dust	8,000	63	0	0.0	-	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	20	3	0.0	-	0.0
Other	7,759	34	0	0.0	-	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	10,768	100.0	-	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	4,511	474	4.4	-	4.4
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	46,063	4,974	46.2	-	46.2
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	2,849	276	2.6	-	2.6
Enclosure without roof	117,614	1,967	175	1.6	-	1.6
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	1,440	385	3.6	-	3.6
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,190	88	0.8	-	0.8
Verandah	1,173,946	19,012	854	7.9		7.9
Open space in compound	1,115,464	32,914	3,465	32.2	-	32.2
Other	21,007	228	77	0.7	-	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

On the part of cooking space, 46.2 percent of the households have separate rooms used exclusively for cooking and about three in every ten households (32.2%) cook in open space. Cooking on verandahs (7.9%) and other (not specified cooking spaces) has proportion less than one percent.

8.7 Main Source of Water

Table 8.10 presents information on the main sources of drinking water and water for other domestic use in the District. More than half (55.6%) of households in the District obtain their drinking water from bore-hole/pump/tube well and about one-fifth (22.5%) obtain theirs from river or stream. The table further indicates that pipe-borne water either within dwelling (0.1%) or outside dwelling (6.6%) is not common in the District. Apart from protected well which is 1.2 percent, unprotected spring 1.3 percent and dugout/pond/lake /dam/canal 2.3 percent the other sources of water are less than one percent.

Table 8.10: Main source of water

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	District Urban	District Rural
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	10,768	100.0	-	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	5,933	9	0.1	-	0.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	12,542	713	6.6	-	6.6
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	4,807	977	9.1	-	9.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	70,759	5,984	55.6	-	55.6
Protected well	321,091	4,011	124	1.2	-	1.2
Rain water	39,438	172	19	0.2	-	0.2
Protected spring	19,345	368	13	0.1	-	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	50	6	0.1	-	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	823	0	0.0	-	0.0
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	302	0	0.0	-	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	1,719	106	1.0	-	1.0
Unprotected spring	12,222	287	143	1.3	-	1.3
River/stream	502,804	7,037	2,425	22.5	-	22.5
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	1,344	248	2.3	-	2.3
Other	3,972	20	1	0.0	-	0.0
Main source of water for domestic use of household other						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	10,768	100.0	-	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	5,864	35	0.3	-	0.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	12,144	698	6.5	-	6.5
Public tap/stand pipe	704,293	4,314	695	6.5	-	6.5
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	68,035	5,424	50.4	-	50.4
Protected well	465,775	5,057	243	2.3	-	2.3
Rain water	39,916	360	34	0.3	-	0.3
Protected spring	18,854	301	16	0.1	-	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	316	4	0.0	-	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	1,897	52	0.5	-	0.5
Unprotected spring	15,738	330	106	1.0	-	1.0
River/stream	588,590	8,759	2,796	26.0	-	26.0
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	2,546	588	5.5	-	5.5
Other	10,302	251	77	0.7	-	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

The subsection discusses the availability and usage of bathing and toilet facilities in the District.

8.8.1 Toilet facilities

Table 8.10 shows the percentage distribution of type of toilet facilities used by households in the District. It shows that 92.2 percent of households use the bush/field. A small proportion of the households use pit latrine (2.7%) followed by 2.5 percent of households who use KVIP, other toilet types account for 1.7 percent and public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) 0.7 percent. The use of WC is almost non-existent (0.2%) in the District. This may be attributed to the rural nature of the District where the use of modern facilities such as the WC is minimal.

8.8.2 Bathing facilities

Bathing facilities available in dwelling are categorised into four main types; bathroom for exclusive use, shared bathroom in the same house, shared open bathing cubicle and others. Table 8.11 indicates that the proportion of dwelling units with bathrooms exclusively used by household members is 42.8 percent followed by open space house (22.3%) and shared separated bathroom in the same house (18.8%). Few dwelling units have private open cubicle (9.7%) and shared open cubicle (3.6%). Public bath house (1.4%) is not a common practice in the District. The proportions for bathing facilities for households   are less than one percent.

Table 8.11: Bathing and toilet facilities

| | | | District | | | |
| | Total | | Total | | | |
Toilet facility/Bathing facility	country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	10,768	100.0	-	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	80,321	9,926	92.2	-	92.2
W.C.	839,611	3,440	26	0.2	-	0.2
Pit latrine	1,040,883	6,853	286	2.7	-	2.7
KVIP	572,824	4,929	271	2.5	-	2.5
Bucket/Pan	40,678	112	3	0.0	-	0.0
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan, etc.)	1,893,291	14,016	70	0.7	-	0.7
Other	23,385	503	186	1.7	-	1.7
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	10,768	100.0	-	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	47,176	4,607	42.8	-	42.8
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	23,638	2,022	18.8	-	18.8
Private open cubicle	381,979	11,927	1,045	9.7	-	9.7
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	11,561	393	3.6	-	3.6
Public bath house	140,501	1,643	151	1.4	-	1.4
Bathroom in another house	187,337	898	99	0.9	-	0.9
Open space around house	372,556	12,856	2,405	22.3	-	22.3
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	180	21	0.2	-	0.2
Other	16,276	295	25	0.2	-	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9   Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1   Solid waste disposal

The most common outlet of solid waste disposal in the District is public dumps in open space (49.5%) and disposes indiscriminately (34.6%). The disposal of waste in containers constitutes 5.5 percent of households. The proportion that burn is 4.6 percent whiles those who bury is 2.7%. Households whose solid waste is collected constitute 2.7 percent.

8.9.2   Liquid waste disposal

The most commonly used methods of disposing liquid waste in the District are the indiscriminate disposal. From the Table, the most method of liquid waste disposal is by throwing on to the street/just out(58.5%) and the next being thrown on to the compound(33.3%) while the least been through the sewerage system less than one percent (0.4%).

Table 8.12: Methods of waste disposal

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	District Urban	District Rural
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	10,768	100	-	100
Collected	785,889	5,123	292	2.7	-	2.7
Burned by household	584,820	6,518	490	4.6	-	4.6
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	13,969	593	5.5	-	5.5
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	40,538	5,332	49.5	-	49.5
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	39,635	3,725	34.6	-	34.6
Buried by household	182,615	3,515	291	2.7	-	2.7
Other	53,805	876	45	0.4	-	0.4
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	10,768	100	-	100
Through the sewerage system	183,169	1,746	45	0.4	-	0.4
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	3,573	299	2.8	-	2.8
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	3,633	207	1.9	-	1.9
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	71,344	6,298	58.5	-	58.5
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	3,958	230	2.1	-	2.1
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	25,348	3,589	33.3	-	33.3
Other	38,294	572	100	0.9	-	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1   Introduction

The District is located in the south eastern part of the Upper West Region. Funsi, the District capital is about 115 km away from Wa the regional capital. The District shares boundaries with West Mamprusi to the northwest, West Gonja to southeast and the Sissala East District to the north. The total population during the census is 72,074 which represent 18.3 percent of the region's population.

Political Administration

The District has two area councils, namely, Funsi and Bulenga Area Councils and 25 units/electoral areas. There are 25 elected Assembly Members and 11 appointed members. The Assembly has two committees, and these are the Executive Committee and Complaints and Public Relations Committee. The Executive Committee has five sub-committees to assist it perform its functions. All decisions and policies are made by the General Assembly and implemented by the District Assembly Secretariat which is usually made up of the permanent bureaucrats.

9.2   Summary of Findings

9.2.1   Demographic Characteristics

Population growth

The District recorded a population size of 72,074 which is made up of 50.5 percent males and 49.5 percent females. Its population forms 18.3 percent of the total population of Upper West Region. The population density of the District is 31.2 persons per square kilometre and sex ratio of 102.0

Age structure

The age and sex structure of the population is characterised by high proportion of children under 15 years (46.6%) with 4.8 percent of elderly aged 65 and older). This is an indication that the District has a youthful population and therefore has great potential for socio-economic development. It also has sex ratio of 102.0 which is higher than the regional value of 94.5, and a dependency ratio of 105.8.

Fertility

The Total Fertility Rate of 3.9 is higher than the regional figure of 3.5 and third largest among the other Districts. The General Fertility Rate of 114.4 and Crude Birth Rate of 24.6 are both above the regional figures of 97.4 and 23.1 respectively. Inadequate information on family planning as well as low level of education of the people in the District could be some of the influencing factors. Sissala East District which shares boundary with Wa East District recorded 2.9 Total Fertility Rate, 85.7 General Fertility Rate and 21.6 Crude Fertility Rate which are lower than that of Wa East.

Mortality

Age Specific Death Rate (ASDR) for females is s higher than that of males. This could be influenced by high maternal mortality rate due to inadequate health facilities and personnel.

Migration

The total number of migrants in the District is 12,934 of this number, 85.4 percent of them were born within the Upper West Region, the remaining (1,889 14.6 %) of the migrants were born outside the region. Ashanti Region contributes the highest of 28.6 percent, followed by Brong Ahafo (24.5%), Northern Region (23.0%), Upper East Region (8.7%) and Western Region (7.9%). Volta Region recorded the least with 0.8 percent. About 26.4 percent of the migrants have lived in the District for 20 or more years, 22.9 percent for 1-4 years and 13.8 percent for less than one year.

9.2.2   Social characteristics

Household composition and structure

There are 10,768 households and about 9,532 houses in the District, with an average household size of 6.6. Within the household structure, 15.1 percent of the household members are heads, 50.3 percent are children, and 11.8 percent are spouses (wife/husband) with other relations being 8.6 percent. This is an indication that the traditional family structure of the nuclear family, in addition to extended family, is still common in the region.

Education and literacy

The District   population 11 years and older accounts for 45,072, of this figure, (51.2%) can either read or write in English only, 46.0 percent in English and Ghanaian Language, 2.5 percent in Ghanaian Language only and just 0.1 percent can read in English, Ghanaian Language and French.

Religious affiliation

The three major religious groups in the District are Islam, Christianity and Traditional Religion. Moslems form 57.9 percent of the population. This is followed by Christians 26.3 percent and those who profess Traditional religion 12.7 percent. Those who do not practice any religion follow with 3.0 percent, and others (0.1 %). The Christian religion is further broken down into Catholic (16.0 %), Protestant (4.1 %) and Pentecostal/Charismatic (3.7 %) and other Christians 2.5 percent.

Marital status of the population aged 12 years and older

Out of a population of 43,505 who are 12 years and older, about three-fifths (60.6%) are married. The never married forms 32.6 percent and those who are widowed account for 4.7 percent and divorced (1.1%). The proportion married increases with age and decline slowly from age 40 and older years. Divorce is relatively low but is highest for the age group 35-39 (2.2%). Separation is equally low but highest in the group 30-34 (1.2%). Widowhood starts to increase from age 50-54(10.3%) to 65years and older (27.0%). Marriage is more likely among females (65.6%) than their male counterparts (55.6 %). The phenomenon may be attributed to age differences between the spouses whereby women married men far older than them.

Close to 40.0 percent (39.3%) of those never married have no education, 52.3 percent have basic education, 6.6 percent have secondary education and 1.3 percent has post

middle/secondary certificate/diploma. Out of the married population 26, 372(84.1%) have no education, 13.1 percent have basic education and 1.7 percent have secondary education. Those who are separated, divorced and widowed 81.7 percent, 82.3 percent and 93.6 percent, respectively, have no formal education. Married people who have no formal education account for 84.1 percent of the population in the group.

Though the effect of education on marital status has reflected on the married population, it can be seen from the table that the percentages are higher among women than among men. Among the married males 80.6 percent have no education whilst 86.8 percent of their female counter parts do not have any education.

9.2.3   Economic characteristics

About three-quarters (75.9%) of the population 15 years and older are economically active whiles 24.1 percent were economically not active. Of the economically active population 97.8 percent are employed and 2.2 percent constitute the unemployed. Of the employed population 96.1 percent worked, 3.2 percent did not work but have job to go back to and 0.7 percent do voluntary work without pay. Over sixty percent (61.4%) of the unemployed have worked before, 38.6 percent of them are seeking work for the first time and also available for work. The proportion of the unemployed is higher among females (2.6%) than males (1.8%).

Majority of the economically not active group (37.4%) are into full time education. Those who do home duties (household chores) and those too old/young constitute 25.7 percent and 23.3 percent respectively.

Occupation

About four out of every five (88.8%) of the economically active population aged 15 years and older are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers making it the largest group. This is followed by service and sales workers (2.9%). Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers remain the dominant occupation for males (90.3%) and females (87.3%). The proportion of service and sales workers is higher among females (4.6%) than males (1.4%). This is evident by the fact that females dominate the informal sector.

Industry

Agriculture, including forestry and fishing, constitute the largest industry employing 87.0 percent of the workforce aged 15 years and older. Other major industries are wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (3.2%), manufacturing (2.8%) and mining and quarrying (1.8%).

About 88.6 percent of the employed males are engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry and 2.6 percent in mining and quarrying. Similarly for females, the highest is also in the agriculture, forestry and fishing (85.3%) followed by manufacturing (4.5%) and 4.3 percent for wholesale and retail. The same pattern is observed in the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles where 4.3 percent and 2.2 percent are recorded for females and males respectively. However, a higher proportion of males (88.6%) than females (85.3%) are engaged in the predominant industries such as agriculture, forestry and fishing. A higher proportion of males (2.6%) than females (1.1%) are also engaged the mining and quarrying.

Employment status

One important characteristic of economically active population is employment status. In the District as a whole, 57.9 percent of employed persons aged 15 years and older are self-employed without employee(s), contributing family workers account for 35.6 percent; employees constitute 2.7 percent, self-employed with employees 1.6 percent and casual workers 1.2. About seven out of every ten (67.7%) of the males compared with 47.6 percent of the females are self-employed without employee(s). The proportion of contributing family workers is higher among females (47.2%) than males (24.5%). This revelation buttresses the fact that more women are engaged in unpaid work than men.

Employment Sector

The District has a total of 28,565 people employed and out of this 97.7 percent are in the private informal sector, 1.4 percent in the public sector and 0.5 in the private formal sector. The pattern is not different in the male/female disaggregation. Of the males employed, 97.0 percent are in the private informal sector while that of the female is 98.5 percent. Also, 2.2 percent of males are employed in the public sector as compared with only 0.5 percent of females. This suggests that very few females are employed in the public sector as compared to their male counterparts.

9.2.4   Disability

The data show that 2,783 (3.9%) persons have at least one form of disability as against 69,291 (96.1%) persons without any serious disability challenges. Sight/visual impairment (39.2%) was the most challenging disability followed by physical disability (22.9%), hearing impairment (19.0%) and emotional challenges (18.9%). The percentage of females with sight impairment (41.1%) and hearing impairment (21.3%) was higher than the percentage of males (sight 38.5 percent and hearing 17.3 percent) with similar disabilities.

Disability and activity

PWDs aged 15 years and older, by employment status have proportions of 57.0 percent employed, 1.4 percent unemployed and 41.7 percent are economically not active. Majority of the economically not active persons with disability are visually impaired (51.0%), followed by physically challenged (50.5%) and intellectual challenge (46.6%). Similarly, among the unemployed population intellectual challenge (2.2%) and physically challenged (2.0%) are unemployed. Of the economically active PWDs, 63.0 percent are males and 2.3 percent are females are employed as compared with 2.3 percent of the males and 2.3 percent of the females are unemployed. The proportion of disabled males is higher (9.9%) than that of their female counterparts (48.5%) who are not economically active. Physical disability for males represents (48.5%) and females with sight disability are (61.6%) are economically not active.

Disability, education and literacy

Over seventy percent (71.9%) of PWDs have never been to school in the District. The population who has attained pre-school is 4.2 percent, basic school accounts for 21.0 percent and senior high/higher also accounts for 2.9 percent. For male category of the population who has never attended school 69.5 percent are employed, persons with pre-school 3.9 percent is unemployed, basic school 22.1 percent and senior high/higher 4.5 percent. For female category of the population disabled person who have never attended school represents 74.5 percent, pre-school(4.5%) ,basic school (19.7%) and senior high/ higher (1.1 %).

9.2.5   Households in Agriculture

A vast majority of agricultural households are engaged in crop farming (97.6%), while rearing of livestock accounts for 64.2 percent.   It is however shown that only 2.7 percent of households are engaged in tree planting. Fish farming is non-existent in the District.

Type of Farming Activities

The total number of animals in the District is 229,709 and the total number of keepers is 14,197 with an average of 16 animals per keeper. Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the District. It occurs throughout the length and breadth of the District. The top three are 24.2 percent goats, 17.8 percent cattle and 8.1 percent sheep.

About 37 percent of the total animals reared are chickens, nearly 7.2 percent guinea fowls, 1.9 percent ducks, 0.4 percent doves and 0.1 percent turkeys. Among the other livestock (non-traditional livestock) 113 are, grass-cutters and 40 are rabbits. Fish farming is not a common activity in agricultural households. According to the results, not a single agricultural household is engaged in that activity.

9.2.6   Ownership of Mobile Phones

About one out of every ten (10.3 %) of the population aged 12 years and older in the Wa East District own mobile phone(s). Also, a little over three-quarters (16%) of the males and 4.8 percent of the females own mobile phones. There is an indication that for population 12 years and older, males are more likely to own mobile phones than their female counterparts.

Household ownership of desktop or laptop computers

It is noted that 31 out of 10,768 households own/has d desktop and/or laptop computers in the District. Most of the households who own either laptop or desktop computers are male-headed (0.3%) households, while the proportion for female-headed is only 0.4 percent.

9.2.7   Housing stock

The data reveal that the District has a household population of 71,120 representing 10.3 percent and the number of houses and households are 9,532 and 10,765 respectively. The District has an average household per house of 1.1, number of persons per house being 7.5 and an average household size of 6.6.

Type of dwelling and ownership

The total dwelling units are 10,768. Compound and separate houses are the commonest type of dwelling units in the District with (44.9% and 40.6%) respectively. The proportion of semi-detached houses is 7.8 percent and huts/buildings (same compound) 4.9 percent. The proportion of houses own by members of the household is 96.7 percent, and those own by relatives who are not household members is only 1.2 percent. This could be explained by an increase in the practice where relatives living elsewhere build houses and allow other family members to take care of them. Proportion of government buildings is as low as 0.8 percent.

Construction materials

In terms of construction materials for outer walls, mud/mud bricks or earth dominate, constituting 92.6 percent of the dwelling units in the District. A few dwelling units (3.3%) are made up of cement blocks. On the other hand, 63.6 percent of the materials used for constructing floors are cement or concrete, earth/mud is 35.1 percent and stones 0.2 percent.

Room Occupancy

The data also reveals that out of 10,768 households, 27.9 percent of them occupy two rooms, followed by three-room households (22.6%), and one-room households (11.4%). The proportion of one-member households occupying single rooms is 57.5 percent whiles 44.2 percent of four-member households occupy two rooms.

Access to utilities and household facilities

Source of lighting mainly used by households in the District is flash/torch light. Seventy percent (70.0%) of households use flash/torch light, 16.0 percent use kerosene, 9.2 percent use electricity (mains) and 9.0 percent depend on firewood.

Firewood is the main source of cooking fuel in the District with a proportion of 94.8 percent. Households using charcoal is 2.4 percent, crop residue 0.6% and kerosene 0.4 percent.

Households that have separate rooms used exclusively for cooking constitute 46.2 percent, 32.3 percent cook in open space and those who cook in their verandahs constitute 7.9 percent.

The District has 55.6 percent of its households using bore-hole/pump/tube well; as their main drinking water and as high as 22.5 percent still obtains their drinking water from river or stream. Those who use pipe-borne water either within dwelling are 0.1 percent and outside dwelling unit (6.6%).

The data indicate that 42.8 percent of dwelling units have bathrooms exclusively used by household members, 22.3 percent use open space house and 18.8 percent of the households have shared separate bathroom in the same house. Those who have private open cubicle constitute 9.7 percent and shared open cubicle (3.6%) whiles those using public bath house is 1.4 percent. The data also reveals that as high as 92.2 percent of households use the bush/field, a few households use pit latrine (2.7%) and KVIP (2.5%). Other toilet types account for 1.7 percent and public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) 0.7 percent. The use of WC is (0.2%).

Method of Waste Disposal

The data also indicate that 49.5 percent of the households dispose of their solid waste in public dump (open space) and 34.6 percent also dispose of solid waste indiscriminately. Households who keep solid waste in containers constitute (5.5%), those which burn (4.6%), those who bury (2.7%) and those who collect their solid waste is 2.7 percent. Indiscriminate disposal of liquid waste is a common practice in the District. About 59 percent of the households dispose of their liquid waste by throwing onto the street/just outside. Again, 33.3 percent throw their waste liquid onto the compound.

9.3   Conclusion

Overall, the various indicators such as demographic, social, economics, agriculture, dwellings, among others, show variations at the District level. For instance, the age and sex structure of the population is characterised by high proportion of children under 15 years (46.6%) while the proportion of the elderly, aged 65 and older is the lowest (4.8%). This is indicative of a youthful population and therefore has great potential for socio-economic development. It also has sex ratio of 102.0 which is higher than the regional average of 94.5 and a dependency ratio of 105.8.

The Total Fertility Rate of 3.9 is higher than the regional figure of 3.5 and third largest among the other Districts. The General Fertility Rate of 114.4 and Crude Birth Rate of 24.6 are both above the regional figures of 97.4 and 23.1 respectively. Inadequate information on family planning as well as low level education of the people in the District could be some of the influencing factors.

The total number of migrants in the District is 12,934. Out of that number, 85.4 percent were born within the Upper West Region and the remaining (14.6%) born outside the region. Ashanti Region account for the highest of 28.6 percent.

A vast majority of agricultural households are engaged in crop farming (97.6%), while rearing of livestock account for 64.2 percent.

On marriage and education, (39.3%) of those have never married have no education, 84.1 percent of the married persons have no education, 13.1 percent have basic education and 1.7 percent have secondary education. Those who are separated, divorced and widowed without education are 81.7 percent, 82.3 percent and 93.6 percent respectively.

Three-quarters (75.9%) of the population 15 years and older are economically active whilst 24.1 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.8 percent are employed and 2.2 percent constitute the unemployed. About the proportion of the population in various industries, 88.6 percent of the employed males are engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry and 2.6 percent are engaged in mining and quarrying. Similarly for the females, the highest is also in the agriculture, forestry and fishing (85.3%) followed by manufacturing (4.5%) and wholesale and retail 4.3 percent. The District have a total of 28,565 population employed and out of which, 97.7 percent are in the private informal sector, 1.4 percent in the public sector and 0.5 in the private formal sector.

9.4   Recommendations

The data indicate that the proportion of households engaged in agricultural activities is high in the District. In this wise it is only prudent for the District assembly and its partners in the agriculture sector to work towards keeping the District as the number one food basket in the region by ensuring the constant availability of the requisite agricultural inputs to farmers.

The District Assembly should also consider improving upon informal education by establishing and ensuring that more schools for life centers are in place. About 40.0 percent (39.3%) of those have never married have no education at all whilst 84.1 percent of the married persons have no education as well.

Most of the construction material for walls of dwellings is mud bricks/earth and it is possible that most of the people do not have enough funds to acquire the proper building materials (cement) for their building. It will be appropriate if the District Assembly in collaboration with the relevant Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) support the people with income generation activities to increase their income levels.

The inadequate government buildings in the District is a major of the affordable housing programme to increase the housing stock in the District. This problem and therefore needs an intervention. The government should speed up with the provision will help provide accommodation for workers who are posted to or transferred from the District.

To reduce the heavy dependence on fire wood for cooking which has serious implication for the environment, the government could intervene by subsidising the price of LPG so that the people will be encouraged to use it. The District Assembly should negotiate with businessmen to establish gas filling points to make it available and accessible to the people.

The 22.5 percent of households who depend on rivers/streams for their source of drinking water is still on the high side. The District Assembly as well as relevant NGOs should identify such communities and provide them with potable water sources.

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APPENDICES

**Table A1:   Population by sex, number of households and houses in the
20 largest communities**

S/No.	Community name	Sex — Both Sexes	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Funsi	3,311	1,602	1,709	558	342
2	Bulenga	2,793	1,381	1,412	443	381
3	Goripie	2,339	1,168	1,171	325	275
4	Kundungu	2,325	1,165	1,160	309	254
5	Kulkpong	1,759	921	838	227	201
6	Ducie	1,738	923	815	254	230
7	Manwe	1,736	885	851	254	184
8	Tiissaa	1,730	878	852	293	258
9	Baayiri	1,531	759	772	248	208
10	Bisikan	1,510	791	719	263	259
11	Buffiama	1,458	732	726	217	175
12	Holomuni	1,424	718	706	180	142
13	Sawla	1,379	710	669	185	185
14	Jankore No.2 (Mawieleyiri)	1,254	648	606	194	156
15	Dupari	1,211	582	629	170	136
16	Loggu	1,180	565	615	176	146
17	Kpagalahe	1,124	578	546	218	140
18	Kpaliwogo	1,105	554	551	192	265
19	Da - eyiri (da - eteng)	1,096	533	563	123	134
20	Viahaa	1,070	488	582	101	97

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No	Community Name	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+
																Age Group	
1	Funsi	577	552	405	320	197	186	175	193	180	143	86	53	77	45	52	70
2	Bulenga	368	420	413	356	202	185	143	160	108	88	87	21	94	23	44	81
3	Goripie	385	329	314	299	201	190	128	113	81	64	72	34	42	14	29	44
4	Kundungu	397	390	272	238	141	162	122	124	77	89	62	58	55	38	46	54
5	Kulkpong	312	303	226	182	113	102	90	85	98	46	54	20	53	20	19	36
6	Ducie	347	297	212	147	141	121	117	81	62	61	38	37	20	17	15	25
7	Manwe	275	257	237	159	119	153	116	104	88	42	40	29	47	22	19	29
8	Tiissaa	305	298	196	171	97	133	116	87	93	51	55	32	40	15	13	28
9	Baayiri	283	261	193	144	91	94	85	69	65	58	41	27	32	7	31	50
10	Bisikan	287	316	211	132	83	123	113	71	75	20	29	13	14	2	4	17
11	Buffiama	236	259	238	126	74	80	76	71	60	59	40	37	23	17	22	40
12	Holomuni	282	263	127	149	104	106	68	64	46	37	29	25	34	20	23	47
13	Sawla	248	257	172	137	96	85	86	51	53	42	41	16	31	20	18	26
14	Jankore No.2 (Mawieleyiri)	192	199	193	139	72	67	82	60	61	37	33	20	23	8	21	47
15	Dupari	208	191	166	126	89	87	70	52	50	24	34	13	32	6	18	45
16	Loggu	181	205	140	166	89	68	72	59	39	39	21	14	20	23	14	30
17	Kpagalahe	239	169	101	95	97	89	85	66	41	21	22	5	24	16	24	30
18	Kpaliwogo	229	160	85	75	87	96	75	36	54	29	52	32	45	14	22	14
19	Da - Eyiri (Da -Eteng)	191	193	157	106	74	50	71	55	54	34	31	12	11	8	24	25
20	Viahaa	178	217	175	79	53	66	64	51	58	44	27	14	12	9	4	19

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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