



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

BAWKU MUNUCIPALITY



Canada

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

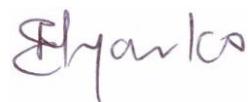
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources and government services, including the allocation of government funds among various regions time, in addition to its socio-economic characteristics are all important in development, 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 Bawku Municipality 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

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

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



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ACRONYMS AND ABREVIATONS

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The district census report is the first of its kind since the first post-independence census was conducted in 1960. The report provides basic information about the district. It gives a brief background of the municipal, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, socio-cultural structure and economy. Using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC), the report discusses the population characteristics of the municipality, fertility, mortality, migration, marital status, literacy and education, economic activity status, occupation, employment; Information Communication Technology (ICT), disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions of the 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 Bawku Municipal, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 98,538 representing 9.4 percent of the Upper East region's total population. Males constitute 48.0 percent and females represent 52.0 percent. 36.4 percent of the population is rural and 63.6 percent is urban. The district has a sex ratio of 92.1. The population of the district is youthful (40.3%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (5.2%). The total age dependency ratio for the municipality is 87.4, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (43.7) than that of females (40.6).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the municipality is 2.9. The General Fertility Rate is 81.8 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 20.3 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the municipality is 7.0 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 9.4 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 90.6 percent of deaths in the municipality. Majority of migrants (54.6 percent) living in the municipality were born in another region while 20.6 percent were born elsewhere in the Upper East Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Ashanti Region constitute 54.6 percent followed by Northern Region with 24.8 percent and Brong Ahafo, 11.3 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The municipality has a household population of 97,221 with a total number of 15,012 households. The average household size in the municipality is 6.5 persons. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 47.7 percent. Spouses form about 10.4 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 22.5 percent of the total number of households in the municipality..

Marital status

Over forty nine percent (49.3%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 41.6 percent have never married, 0.8 percent are in consensual unions, 6.2 percent are widowed, 1.1 percent are divorced and 0.9 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than seventy three of females (73.6.9%) are married compared with a little above thirty five percent of males (35.5%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 55.8 percent while widowed males account for only 6.2 percent. . Among the married, 72.6

percent have no education while about 24.9 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. Approximately 92.0 percent of the married population are employed, 3.1 percent are unemployed and 15.0 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (56.5%) are economically not active with 3.4 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the municipality is 84.7 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 3.2 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 4.1 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 47.8 percent are literate and 52.2 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (57.6 %) than that of females (39.3%). A total of 19.2 percent of the people indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (36,520) in the municipality, 44.3 percent has never attended school, 40.2 percent are currently attending and 15.4 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

About 70.1 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 29.9 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 66.5 percent are employed while 3.6 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, large percentages are students (47.6%), 25.2% perform household duties and 3.7 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Four out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 47.0 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 23.8 percent in service and sales, 12.7 percent in craft and related trade, and 6.6 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 66.8 percent are self-employed without employees, 15.2 percent are contributing family workers, 0.6 percent are casual workers and 0.6 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except Self-employed without employee(s), contributing family workers and apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the municipality, employing 91.5 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 6.0 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 37.6 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 45.6 percent as compared to 30.7 percent of females. A little over two percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the municipality. Only 400 households representing 3.8 percent of the total households in the municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.2 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (2.3%) than females (2.0%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 36.6 percent followed by physical disability (22.4%). About 2.3 percent of the population with disability are in the rural localities. There are more females with sight and physical disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 65.6 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 60.8 percent of households in the municipality are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, five out of ten households (51.2%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 48.8 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the municipality (54.6%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of Bawku Municipal is 10,289 representing 9.0 percent of the total number of houses in the Upper East Region. The average number of persons per house is 9.6.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (82.1%) of all dwelling units in the municipality are compound houses; 10.8 percent are separate houses and 4.6 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (82.1%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 7.9 percent are owned by private individuals; 5.5 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 2.8 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.5%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the municipality is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 70.6 percent with cement/concrete constituting 24.5 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the municipality. Cement (83.3%) and mud/earth (14.5%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the municipality. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (89.7%) for dwelling units in the municipality.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (81.6%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in the municipality. About 2.5 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the municipality are electricity (53.6%), kerosene lamp (24.8%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the municipality is charcoal (42.0). The proportion for rural (59.5%) is higher than that of urban (7.3%). The three main sources of water in the district are pipe borne water, Bore-

hole/Pump/Tube well and Protected well. Majority of households (37.2%) drink water from boreholes.

The most common toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 25.4 percent followed by KVIP (6.5%) and pit latrine (6.4%). As high as 57.0 percent of the population in the municipality has no toilet facility. A third of households (34.0%) in the municipality share separate bathrooms in the same house while 31.7 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in open space accounting for 28.5 percent. About fourteen percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 4.8 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street/outside (46.2%) and onto the compound (25.1%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Bawku Municipality with its administrative capital at Bawku is one of the 13 MMDAs in the Upper East Region of Ghana. The Municipality was upgraded from the then Bawku District Assembly, through the Local Government (Bawku District Assembly) (Establishment) Instrument, 1989 (L.I. 1439). This was revoked on 17th of March 2004 by the legislative instrument, (L.I. 1798) including Binduri and Pusiga. It was then gazetted on the 28th of May 2004 and entered into force on the 16th July 2004. The legislative instrument, (L.I 1798) was also revoked on the 15th Day of March, 2012 by legislative instrument, (L.I 2144) which paved the way for the carving out of the two new districts; Binduri and Pusiga districts.

The Municipality has a population of 98,538 persons, with the males being 47,254 (48.0 percent) and females 51,284 (52.0 percent). The dependency ratio in the municipality is 87.4; the child dependency ratio is 40.3 whiles old age dependency ratio is 6.3. The sex ratio is 92.1. The urban population is 63.6 percent whiles the rural population constitutes 36.4 percent.

The Bawku municipal has a total land area of 247.23720 sq.km and it is located approximately between latitudes 11° 11" and 10° 40" North and longitude 0° 18" W and 0° 6" E in the north eastern corner of the region. It shares boundaries with Pusiga District to the North, Binduri District to the South, Garu-Tempone District to the East and Bawku West to the West.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Relief and drainage

The municipality is underlain mainly by Birrimian and granite rock formation. It is located at the highest point of the Upper East Region. In areas bordering the basins of the White Volta River and its tributaries, the relief is generally low and slightly undulating with heights of 120-150 metres above sea level. The rest of the municipality consists of a series of plateau surfaces. This being remnants of prolonged periods of weathering and erosion of the scattered hills. The average height of the plateau is 400 metres above sea level, but isolated peaks rise beyond 430 metres as in the case of Zawse hills. Outcrops of rocks are also found in many areas.

1.2.2 Climate

As with the whole of the Upper East Region, the Bawku Municipality is part of the interior continental climatic zone of the country characterized by pronounced dry and wet seasons. The two seasons are influenced by two oscillating air masses. First is the warm, dusty and dry harmattan air mass, which blows from the north easterly direction across the whole municipality from the Sahara Desert.

Figure 1.1: Map of Bawku Municipal



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

During the period of its influence (late November – early March) rainfall is entirely absent, vapour pressure is very low (less than 10 mb) and relative humidity rarely exceeds 20 percent during the day but may rise to 60 percent during the nights and early mornings. Temperatures are usually modest at this time of the year by tropical standards (26^0c – 28^0c) (Meteorological Service records).

The period from May to October marks the wet season. During this period, the whole of the West African sub region including the Bawku Municipality is under the influence of a deep tropical maritime air mass. This air mass together with rising convection currents, provide the municipality with rains.

The total rainfall amounts to averagely 800mm per annum. A striking characteristic of the rainfall worth noting is the extreme variability and reliability both between and within the seasons. Another striking characteristic is the large quantity of rainwater normally lost through evapotranspiration from open water surfaces. Estimates of the volume of rainwater loss vary from 1.55mm 1.65mm per annum.

1.2.3 Vegetation

The vegetation is mainly of the Sahel Savannah type consisting of open Savannah with grasslands separating deciduous trees along which may be seen a few broad-leaved and fire-leached tree species. Parts of the forest reserves include Morago West, Kuka and the White Volta basin. These are protected areas by local authorities and the Municipal Assembly. The Climatic conditions render the municipality susceptible to bush fires in the dry season and this exacerbates environmental degradation and poverty in the municipality.

1.2.4 Soils

Soils in the municipality are generally of the savannah ochrosol type. Detailed soil classification reveals three different soil series. These are:

Varempare series: found mostly around Bawku and the surrounding settlements. They are mainly sandy loams associated with hornblende and granites. They are quite permeable with moderately good water retention capacity and are suitable for the cultivation of cereals and legumes.

Tafali series: similar to the varempare series and found around Binduri and the surrounding settlements.

Gule and Brenyasi series: which occur in the lower slopes and valleys. These are clay loams good for the cultivation of rice, sorghum (naga red) and dry season vegetable cultivation (Onions and Tomatoes). The soils in the Bawku Municipality as typified by research results at Manga, show low nutrient properties compared with the standards. This renders the fertility of the soils low and normally requires the application of organic manure and chemical fertilizer to support cropping.

1.3 Political Administration

The Municipal Assembly which is the highest administrative, political and planning authority in the municipality is charged with the responsibility of formulating and implementing development plans, programmes and projects.

Governance in the municipality is both modern and traditional. The former is represented by the Municipal Assembly created within the framework of the Local Government Act of 1993 (Act 462), while the latter is by traditional authority in the area.

1.3.1 The General assembly

This is the highest administrative and legislative body in the municipality. It has a membership of 32; twenty (20) elected from single member electoral areas, ten appointed by central Government, one (1) Member of Parliament and the Municipal Chief Executive (both of whom have no voting rights). The General Assembly is headed by a presiding member and the assembly meets at least three times a year to deliberate on issues concerning the municipality, passes by-laws, approves development plans, projects, programmes and schemes as well as the budget. Another role played by the assembly is to confirm the president's nominee for the position of Chief Executive of the municipality.

1.3.2 The Executive committee

The Executive Committee operates through sub-committees that are statutory or instituted by the Assembly. There are nine of such committees in the assembly including; the social services; justice and security; finance and administration; women and children; works; economic and development planning; climate, environment and agriculture; medium and small scale enterprise and public compliant committees; and Social Services.

There also exist decentralized departments that aid the Municipal Assembly to achieve its overall development. These decentralized departments include: the Central Administration, Works Department, Physical Planning Department, Department of Trade and Industry, Agriculture Department, Social Welfare and Community Development, Finance Department, Department of Education Youth and Sports, Department of Forestry Game and Wildlife, Disaster Prevention and Management, Feeder Roads Department, Registry of Births and Deaths and Information Services Department.

The municipality is sub-divided into three (3) Zonal Councils namely; Bawku Zonal Council, Mognori Zonal Council and Kuka/Zabugu Zonal Council.

1.4 Social Structure

1.4.1 Traditional authority

The traditional authority is represented by the Bawku Traditional Council under the presidency of the Bawku Naba, the Paramount Chief of the Bawku Traditional Area. The membership is made up of 23 divisional Chiefs of important settlements such as Pusiga Naba, Gumbu Naba, Binduri Naba, Kaadi Naba, Kulungungu Naba, Kugri Naba to mention a few. They serve as advisors to the Bawku Naba.

The traditional council handles matters concerning chieftaincy, culture and tradition. Additionally, the traditional council is represented in the Municipal Assembly as and when the need arises for a cordial relationship between the administrative authority and that of the traditional authority.

1.4.2 Ethnicity

The predominant group is the Mole Dagbani with the major ethnic groups being Kussasis, Mamprusis, Bissas and Moshies. However, there are quite a number of migrants from other parts of the country especially the south (most of whom are civil servants) and the

neighbouring countries like Togo and Burkina Faso. Ethnic heterogeneity has had implications for harmony in the municipality. It is expected however, that inter-marriages among the diverse ethnic groupings will provide the impetus for peaceful co-existence.

1.4.3 Marriage

The traditional marriage entails the distinctive practice or payment of a bride price; the system where the family of the bridegroom meets some marriage expenses including the payment of two to four cows to the family of the bride. Most bridegrooms are not able to pay the dowry.

1.4.4 Festivals

Annual festivals are observed in the municipality. These festivals are celebrated by the various ethnic groups (mole dagbani) at the beginning of the harvest or after the harvest. On these occasions, behind the merry making, libations are poured; and fresh fruits and animals are offered to the gods of the land. This is done in acknowledgement of their blessings in the past and to implore their help and protection for the future. These festivals increasingly serve as vehicles for uniting the people in the municipality. These festivals include; Samanpid for Kussasis in December, Zekula for Bissas in March/April and that of Yong for the Kussasis.

1.4.5 Funerals

Funerals constitute a major customary practice of the people. Funerals are mostly organized after the harvest (and especially during the long dry season). Funerals are performed to mark the end of the transition from earth to life after death. However, the practice of funeral rites and other associated customary practices in the municipality is an emerging issue affecting the welfare or the living standards of several families and individuals. Funerals have become expensive in the municipality due to the tendency show real wealth and competition.

1.4.6 Inheritance

The patrilineal system of inheritance is practiced. The eldest son inherits the deceased father in trust of the family. There is no form of ownership of family assets by daughters under the traditional inheritance system.

1.4.7 Social organization

There are several religious groups in the municipality. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC) Islam is the religion of 81.1percent of the total population, while traditionalists take up 3.5 percent, 14.6 percent are Christians. The various religious groups as part of their religious obligation try to instil good moral values in people for responsible citizenship and also to help in the development of the communities in the municipality. The Presbyterian Church has a Hospital and a number of educational facilities. The Muslims and other church denominations also undertake the development of some educational infrastructure.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Industry and employment

Agriculture is the dominant occupation of the people of the municipality, accounting for about 47.0 percent of the total occupation (39,143) in the municipality. The major crops grown are millet, sorghum, maize, rice, groundnuts, leafy vegetables, pepper, watermelon, and onion. Livestock such as cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys etc. are also kept in the district.

Poultry especially guinea fowl production is quite significant. Farm sizes range between one and two hectares as a result of high population density. Yields are very low as compared to other parts of the country due to poor soils, unreliable rainfall etc. Also farmers are not able to get enough organic manure or purchase chemical fertilizers. Most farmers therefore face food insecurity for the greater part of the year.

Cash crops in the municipality are onions, tomatoes and soya beans. Tomatoes and Onions are cultivated in the dry season. The residents consider onion as the “cocoa of the Bawku Municipality”.

The Bawku Municipality has no large-scale manufacturing industries though the sector is the third sector in terms of industrial employment accounting for 7.9 percent. This has been the case since the collapse of the rice and groundnut oil mills in the 1970s. These small-scale industries include; food processing (milling and grinding of millet, sorghum etc.) for domestic use, craft and manufacturing such as smock weaving, pottery blacksmithing, and cotton ginning/spinning/weaving. The others are pito brewing, shea butter extraction, groundnut oil extraction and dawadawa processing.

Some of these small-scale industries are one-man businesses and hardly employ people. Many groups funded by both government and non-governmental agencies are engaged in the processing industry.

1.5.2 Light industries

There are a few auto-mechanic and spraying workshops in the township. Some metal fabrication is undertaken by wayside welders, and at the local technical institute where carpentry and joinery works are undertaken. There is a non-operational bricks and tile plant at Mognori, about eight kilometres north of Bawku. Feasibility studies carried out revealed that the deposit can last up to one hundred years. A test run was made in the mid-1980s but production could not be sustained due to poor planning and management as well as the fact that the machinery is broken down.

A big potential market exists for the product of bricks and tiles in the region and northern Ghana as well as Burkina Faso and Togo.

1.5.3 Commerce

Bawku Municipality is regarded as the commercial nerve of the Upper East Region similar to Agona Swedru and Techiman in the Central and Brong Ahafo regions respectively. Additionally, Bawku town has the advantage of being closer to Togo and Burkina Faso. The three-day market cycle plays a very important role in the local economy. Commodities traded range from foodstuffs and livestock to manufactured goods. The main market is at Bawku.

Trading with other parts of the country is evidenced by the truck loads of animals and birds as well as foodstuff leaving for the south on market days. In return, traders travel to Techiman, Kumasi, Tamale, Accra and Tema every day to bring in manufactured goods.

Due to its strategic location and its proximity to the eastern Burkina Faso and Northern Togo as well as easy crossing into Mali and Niger, trade is very important to the municipality. Food stuff like sweet potatoes and water melon are loaded on donkey carts to Bitou and other places in Burkina Faso on market days. On Cinkansse market days (Sundays and Thursdays),

people from Bawku and other parts of the region as well as visitors go across the border to bring in motor bikes, drinks etc.

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 Censuses.

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found during editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the census questionnaire, enumerator manuals and other documents. The results of the trial census assisted GSS to arrive at technically sound decisions on the ideal number of persons per questionnaire, number of persons in the household roster, migration questions, placement of the mortality question, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of

collection of information on community facilities. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of census field staff and the publicity and education interventions.

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

Information collected on housing conditions included the type of dwelling unit, main construction materials for walls, floor and roof, holding/tenure arrangement, ownership type,

type of lighting, source of water supply and toilet facilities. Data was also collected on method of disposal of solid and liquid waste.

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Population data plays a key role in the development planning of every country. Data on population and its dynamics assist in policy formulation and implementation.

This chapter of the report examines the population characteristics namely; the population size and distribution, age and sex structure, fertility, migration and mortality in the Bawku Municipality as captured by the 2010 PHC.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

The total population of Bawku Municipality is 98,538096 according to the 2010, constituting 9.4 percent of the regional population. Fifty-two 52.0 percent of the population are females as against 48.0 percent males. The age cohort with the highest proportion of the population is the 5-9 age group. (14.1 %), followed by 0-4 years (13.5 %). The 0-24 age group constitutes 59.8 percent of the total population.

The general sex ratio, which represents the number of males per females in the Municipality, is 92.1 percent. This means that for every 100 females there are approximately 92 corresponding males. It can be seen from Table 2.1 however, that the female population in the Municipality is lower than that of the male population 0 – 19 years. But from the age groups 20-85 years, the proportion of females is slightly higher than the males even though the population for both sexes declined, as they grew older.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	98,538	100.0	47,254	100.0	51,284	100.0	92.1
0 - 4	13,308	13.5	6,739	14.3	6,569	12.8	102.6
5-9	13,889	14.1	7,118	15.1	6,771	13.2	105.1
10-14	12,512	12.7	6,545	13.9	5,967	11.6	109.7
15 - 19	11,049	11.2	5,604	11.9	5,445	10.6	102.9
20 - 24	8,199	8.3	3,809	8.1	4,390	8.6	86.8
25 - 29	6,963	7.1	3,049	6.5	3,914	7.6	77.9
30 - 34	5,934	6.0	2,578	5.5	3,356	6.5	76.8
35 - 39	5,338	5.4	2,415	5.1	2,923	5.7	82.6
40 - 44	4,473	4.5	1,982	4.2	2,491	4.9	79.6
45 - 49	3,646	3.7	1,669	3.5	1,977	3.9	84.4
50 - 54	3,118	3.2	1,412	3.0	1,706	3.3	82.8
55 - 59	1,844	1.9	915	1.9	929	1.8	98.5
60 - 64	2,019	2.0	855	1.8	1,164	2.3	73.5
65 - 69	1,293	1.3	547	1.2	746	1.5	73.3
70 - 74	1,934	2.0	720	1.5	1,214	2.4	59.3
75 - 79	1,305	1.3	539	1.1	766	1.5	70.4
80 - 84	903	0.9	367	0.8	536	1.0	68.5
85 - 89	424	0.4	191	0.4	233	0.5	82.0
90 - 94	270	0.3	143	0.3	127	0.2	112.6
95 - 99	117	0.1	57	0.1	60	0.1	95.0

Age dependency ratio

As can be seen in Table 2.2, the dependency ratio for the Municipality is 87.4, which is lower than the regional ratio of 93.7. This implies that every 10 persons within the working age bracket 15-64 has about 9 persons within the dependent population, (0-14 and 65 and above) to cater for in the Bawku Municipality. The lower the age dependency ratio of an area, the better the standard of living for the population. Table 2.2 further shows that the urban age – dependency ratio of 78.5 is much better than rural dependency of 105.2. That is to say that the rural working class (aged, 15-64 years) will have to cater for more dependents, than the urban working class. It is however interesting to note that in the rural areas every 10 persons within the working age population has about 11 persons to cater for, while, in the urban areas every 10 persons within the working age group have about 8 persons to cater for.

The Urban population in the Bawku Municipality is 63.6 percent while the rural population is 36.4 percent of the Municipal population. It is worth noting from Table 2.2, that the Bawku Municipality constitutes 9.4 percent of the total regional population. of

The table further shows that the total child dependency ratio in the municipality is 73.5, with rural child dependency being 79.0 and that of the urban, 90.8.

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by locality

Age group/ratio	Total	Urban	Rural
All Ages	98,538	62,626	35,912
0-14	39,709	23,824	15,885
15-64	52,583	35,083	17,500
65+	6,246	3,719	2,527
Age-dependency ratio	87.4	78.5	105.2
Child dependency ratio	73.5	79.0	90.8
Old age dependency ratio	11.9	10.6	14.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

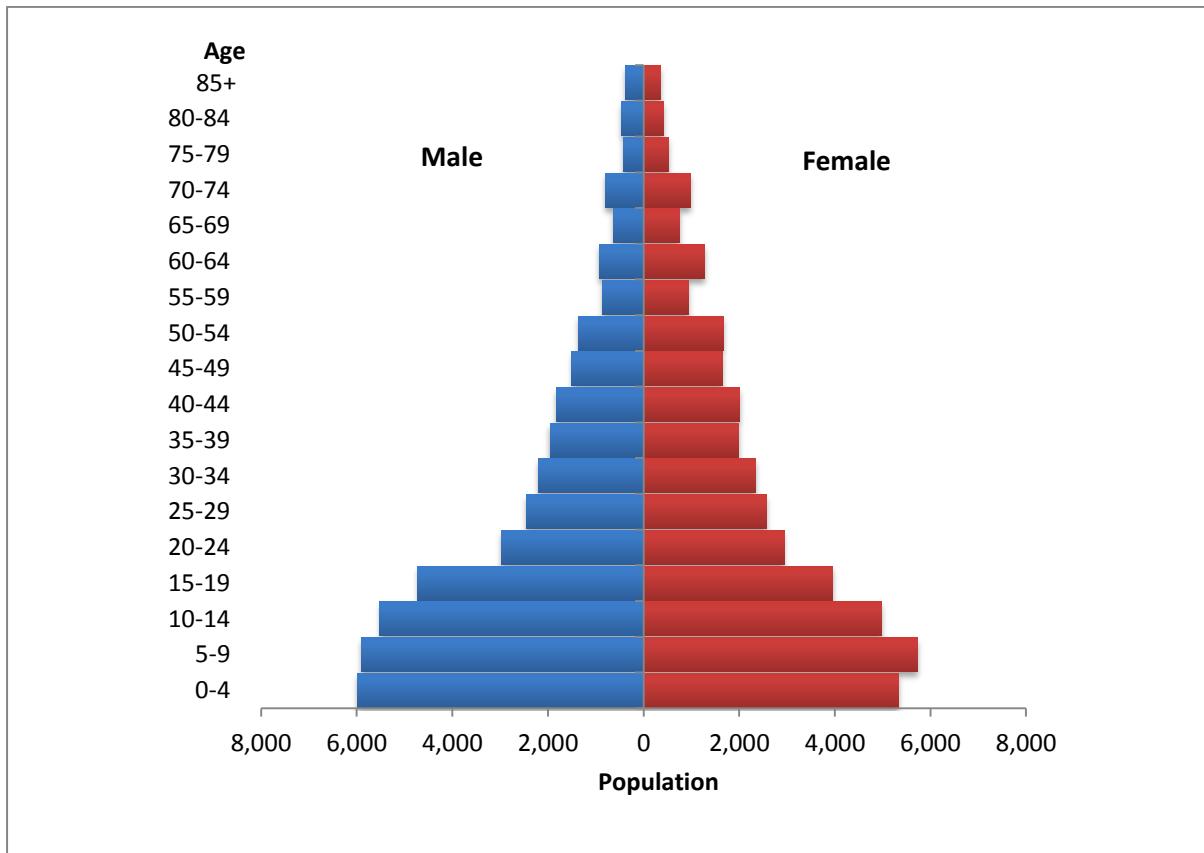
2.3 Age-Sex Structure

2.3.1 Population pyramid

The population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age structure of the population in the Municipality by sex. It has a broad base as typical of most developing countries and signifying a youthful population. The longest bar falls within the ages 5-9 years, with the bars continuously becoming shorter as one moves towards the top around ages 85 years and older. This depicts a decline in population as the population grows older.

Figure 2.1 also depicts longer bars for males than females from ages 0-24, but the reverse for females 30 years and older. It also shows gently sloping bars from 50-54 down to 20-24 years at both sides and a relatively rough edge 55 years and older. The proportions of males in the age group 0-4 up to age group 11-19 are higher than the females in the same age groups. From age group 20-24 up to age group 80 years and older the female proportions are slightly higher than their males counterparts. However, as the age cohorts advance in age, the proportion of males and females decrease due to some factors such as natural death occurrences as a person ages.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Two types of fertility data was collected: lifetime fertility and current fertility. Lifetime fertility refers to “the total number of live births that females 12 years and older have ever had during their life time” and current fertility refers to ‘the number of live births that females 12-54 years old had in the 12 months preceding the Census Night” (2010 PHC).

Table 2.4 provides information on reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate in the Bawku Municipality. Of the 98,538 people in the Municipality, 24,496 persons are women in their child-bearing years (15-49 years). Within this age group, the total number of births in the last 12 months proceeding the census night is 2,004.

The total fertility rate, which is defined as the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended childbearing is 2.9 children. This implies that, women in Bawku Municipality would bear 2.9 children each if the 2010 age-specific rates continue unchanged. This fertility rate is lower than the regional fertility rate of 3.4 children.

The general fertility rate (fertility rate) is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 in a given year. The general fertility rate of the Municipality is 81.8 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49. This is lower than the regional general fertility rate of 97.5.

The crude birth rate means the number of live births per 1,000 populations in a given year. Table 2.4 indicates that the crude birth rate is 20.3 births per 1,000 population in the Bawku Municipality. The Municipality's crude birth rate is also lower than the regional rate of about 23 births per 1,000 populations.

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Table 2.4, the female population 12 years and older in the municipality is 35,434, with the majority (5,445) within the age cohort 15-19 years followed by those in the age cohort 60 years and older (4,846) and the least is within the age cohort 55-59 years.

Children ever born to females aged 12 years and older in the Municipality are 101,242, out of which 84,469 children survived. Therefore, on the average each female 12 years and older gave birth to about 3 children with 2 surviving.

Out of a total of 51,398 male children ever born, 42,519 of them survived. Similarly, out of a total of 49,844 female children ever born, 41,950 of them survived.

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

Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	35,434	101,242	51,398	49,844	84,469	42,519
12 - 14	3,457	80	6	2	8	6
15 - 19	5,445	363	176	187	316	152
20 - 24	4,390	3,135	1,609	1,526	2,815	1,423
25 - 29	3,914	7,364	3,810	3,554	6,615	3,329
30 - 34	3,356	10,717	5,451	5,266	9,560	4,834
35 - 39	2,923	12,512	6,339	6,173	11,089	5,540
40 - 44	2,491	12,453	6,346	6,107	10,727	5,489
45 - 49	1,977	10,759	5,500	5,259	9,185	4,700
50 - 54	1,706	9,864	4,929	4,935	8,161	4,065
55 - 59	929	5,434	2,775	2,659	4,453	2,267
60 +	4,846	28,633	14,457	14,176	21,540	10,714
						10,826

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality as one of the three components of population change “refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night” (2010 PHC). This part of the report focuses on the total population, deaths in households and crude death rate, by districts in the Upper East Region. Table 2.56 indicates that, the total number of deaths in various households in the region is 11, 339 persons with a crude death rate of 10.8 deaths per 1000 population. Bawku Municipality has had 691 deaths, and a crude death rate of 7.0 per 1000 population, which is lower than that of the regional rate 10.8 per 1000 population.

Table 2.5: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	Crude death rate (per 1000)
All Disticts	1,046,545	11,339	10.8
Builsa North	56,477	478	8.5
Kasena Nankana West	70,667	566	8.0
Kasena Nankana East	109,944	1,217	11.1
Bolgatanga Municipal	131,550	2,269	17.2
Talensi	81,194	1,218	15.0
Bongo	84,545	1,093	12.9
Bawku West	94,034	838	8.9
Garu Tempane	130,003	1,287	9.9
Bawku Municipal	98,538	691	7.0
Builsa South	36,514	337	9.2
Nabdam	33,826	473	14.0
Binduri	61,576	510	8.3
Pusiga	57,677	362	6.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.6 further reports on the causes of death in the Bawku municipality. Of the 691 deaths that occurred in the municipality during the 12 months preceding the census period, 9.4 percent were as a result of accidents/violence/homicide/suicide and this was lower than both

the national (11.6 %) and the regional (15.2%) proportions. The mortality rate for the Municipality in terms of pregnancy related causes is 2.0 percent, which is slightly higher than the national rate of 1.9 percent and the regional figure of 1.7 percent. Death due to all other causes in the municipality account for 90.6 percent, higher than the regional mortality rate of 84.8 percent and the national mortality rate of 88.4 percent.

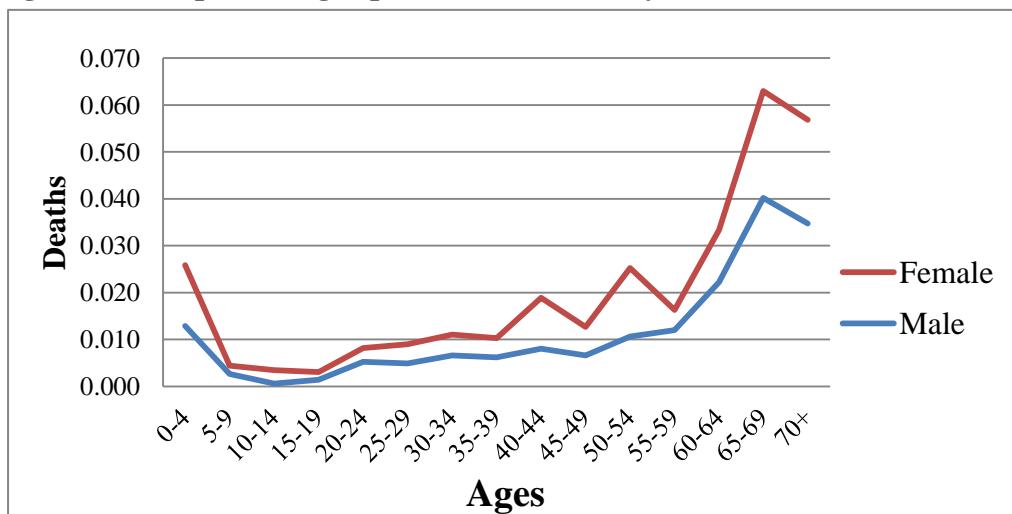
Table 2.6: Cause of death by district

Region/district	Death in households						
			Death due to		Total deaths	Pregnancy related death (female 15-54 years)	Not pregnancy related
	Total deaths	Percent	Accident/violence/homicide/suicide	All other causes			
Ghana	163,534	100.0	11.6	88.4	163,534	1.9	98.1
Upper East	11,339	100.0	15.2	84.8	11,339	1.7	98.3
Bawku Municipal	691	100.0	9.4	90.6	691	2.0	98.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The death rates for various age groups differed in terms of sex in the Bawku Municipality. Figure 2.2 shows the reported age-specific death rates by sex in the Bawku Municipality. Even though under-5years mortality is relatively high for both sexes, the mortality rate steadily declined and rose among the various age cohorts. In all these instances, females suffered more deaths than males. The figure also depicts that, there is a sharp increase in the number of deaths among the age group (55 years and older) with females having more death as the graph indicates. The rate of death begins to fall among the age group (65 years and older).

Figure 2.2: Reported Age-specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Table 2.7 shows that Bawku Municipality has a total migrant population of 6,879. Of this number, 20.6 percent are born elsewhere in the Upper East but not in the Bawku Municipality. The majority (23.7%) of those who were born elsewhere in the region but not

in the Bawku Municipality have lived in the municipality for less than 5 years, while 23.2 percent of them have resided in the municipality for 20 years or more. The rest of the migrant residents (5,463) were born elsewhere in other regions or outside Ghana. About 2,050 persons were born in Ashanti Region but were currently living in the Bawku Municipality. Out of this number, 24.6 percent have lived in the Municipality for less than one year while 27.6 percent have lived in the Municipality for between 1-4 years and 16.9 percent lived in the Municipality for 20 or more. Migrants from the Northern region form the second highest number of migrants with 13.6 percent residing in the municipality followed by the Brong Ahafo Region with 6.2 percent. Central Region has the least number of migrants to the municipality, accounting for only 1.7 percent. Migrants in the municipality who were born outside the country constitute about 9.1 percent.

Table 2.7: 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
			Total				20+ years
Total	6,879	100.0	23.2	27.8	14.6	14.3	20.2
Born elsewhere in the region	1,416	20.6	22.6	23.7	13.5	17.1	23.2
Born elsewhere in another region:							
Western	271	3.9	26.9	32.1	20.7	9.2	11.1
Central	116	1.7	31.9	31.9	12.1	5.2	19.0
Greater Accra	308	4.5	23.7	26.0	15.3	9.7	25.3
Volta	146	2.1	24.0	19.2	17.8	17.1	21.9
Eastern	272	4.0	33.1	27.2	11.4	8.8	19.5
Ashanti	2,050	29.8	24.6	27.6	15.6	15.3	16.9
Brong Ahafo	424	6.2	25.2	32.5	12.5	12.5	17.2
Northern	933	13.6	21.8	24.2	12.6	13.6	27.8
Upper East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper west	315	4.6	17.5	35.9	21.6	12.4	12.7
Outside Ghana	628	9.1	15.4	36.5	12.7	15.4	19.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter dwells on the analysis of data on the social characteristics in the Bawku Municipality. The social characteristics include; household size, composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation and literacy and education. The 2010 PHC defines a household as a single or a group of persons who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house keeping arrangement and are catered for as one unit. A household has a head who may be a male or female member of the household and who is recognised as head by the other members of the household regardless of age or sex. The head of the household is the person who has economic and social responsibility for the well-being of household members.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

3.2.1 Household size by locality Table 3.1 represents the household size of the Bawku Municipality. The municipality has a total household population of 97,221 constituting 15,012 households. The municipality has an average of 1.5 households per house, with same proportions (1.5) both in rural and urban localities. The average household size of 6.5 is slightly higher than the regional figure of 5.9 percent and the national average of 4.5 percent.

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	1,034,704	97,221	61,685	35,536
Number of households	5,467,054	177,629	15,012	9,979	5,033
Average households per house	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Average household size	4.5	5.9	6.5	6.2	7.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household population by composition and sex

Household composition and structure in Ghana generally has a common feature in that the heads are predominantly male. Table 3.2 presents household composition in the Bawku Municipality. It shows that the total household population is 97,221 out of which heads constitute 15.4 percent of the total household composition while spouses and children constitute 58.1 percent. The rest (26.5%) are made up of parent/parent-in-law, son/daughter-in-law, grandchildren, brothers/sisters, stepchildren, adopted/foster children, other relatives and non-relatives.

Out of the total male household members of 46,539, majority (53.3 %) are children (son/daughter) followed by head of the household (24.7 %) with son/daughter in-law (0.2 %) being the least. Similarly, out of the total of 50,682 household members who are female, majority are (42.5 %) are children (son/daughter) while spouses (wife/husband) constitute 19.1 percent and the least is adopted/foster children with only 0.4 percent.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	97,221	100.0	46,539	100.0	50,682	100.0
Head	15,012	15.4	11,479	24.7	3,533	7.0
Spouse (wife/husband)	10,075	10.4	414	0.9	9,661	19.1
Child (son/daughter)	46,374	47.7	24,813	53.3	21,561	42.5
Parent/Parent in-law	2,284	2.3	239	0.5	2,045	4.0
Son/Daughter in-law	1,093	1.1	78	0.2	1,015	2.0
Grandchild	5,779	5.9	2,848	6.1	2,931	5.8
Brother/Sister	4,603	4.7	2,692	5.8	1,911	3.8
Step child	1,545	1.6	800	1.7	745	1.5
Adopted/Foster child	430	0.4	226	0.5	204	0.4
Other relative	9,114	9.4	2,455	5.3	6,659	13.1
Non-relative	912	0.9	495	1.1	417	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household population by structure and sex

Table 3.3 shows that, out of the household population of 97,221 in the Municipality, 49.7 percent belong to the extended (head, spouses, children and head's relatives) family type. The nuclear family (head, spouses and children) is the second most common household type with 22.5 percent. The least proportions are Heads and spouses only constituting just 0.6 percent and single parent extended and non-relative also accounting for 0.6 percent.

Of the total household population in the Municipality, 47.9 percent are males and 52.1 percent are females. Out of the household population who live in Head only households 68.1 percent are males and the remaining 31.9 percent are females.

Table 3.3: Household populations by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	97,221	100.0	46,539	100.0	50,682	100.0
Head only	831	0.9	566	1.2	265	0.5
Head and a spouse only	582	0.6	291	0.6	291	0.6
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	21,892	22.5	11,405	24.5	10,487	20.7
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	48,355	49.7	22,781	49.0	25,574	50.5
Extended + non relatives	2,229	2.3	1,087	2.3	1,142	2.3
Head spouse(s) and other composition	2,133	2.2	1,011	2.2	1,122	2.2
Single parent Nuclear	6,102	6.3	2,694	5.8	3,408	6.7
Single parent Extended	9,970	10.3	4,260	9.2	5,710	11.3
Single parent Extended + non relative	575	0.6	230	0.5	345	0.7
Head and other composition but no spouse	4,552	4.7	2,214	4.8	2,338	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

3.3.1 Marital Status, by sex and age-group

Marriage is one of the most cherished institutions in Ghana. It is one of the determinants of an individual's social standing. It is also an indicator of social responsibility, trust, achievement and above all the turning point in every adult's life hence every adult is expected to marry.

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 into marriage.

From Table 3.4, Out of the total population 65,999 aged 12 years and older, 49.3 percent are married followed by never married (41.6 %), and separated (0.9 %). It further indicates that for the male population (30,565) in the Municipality, the majority have never married (51.2 %) followed by those who are married (45.7 %) and those separated constituting 0.7 percent. On the other hand, for the female population (35,434), the married constitutes (52.5 %) followed by the never married (33.4 %) with the separated (1.1 %) being the least. The table reveals that for males within the age cohorts 12 - 14 and 25 - 29, the never married constitute the largest proportion.

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	65,999	100.0	41.6	0.8	49.3	0.9	1.1	6.2
12-14	7,170	100.0	95.3	0.1	4.6	0	0	0
15 - 19	11,049	100.0	92.3	0.4	7	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	8,199	100.0	67.7	1.3	29.4	0.7	0.4	0.4
25 - 29	6,963	100.0	38.7	1.8	56.9	1.2	0.9	0.5
30 - 34	5,934	100.0	17.3	1.1	76.3	1.8	1.7	1.8
35 - 39	5,338	100.0	8.8	0.8	84.7	1.6	1.7	2.4
40 - 44	4,473	100.0	4.8	0.8	86.5	1.7	2.3	4
45 - 49	3,646	100.0	3.4	0.5	84.6	1.7	2.4	7.4
50 - 54	3,118	100.0	2.6	0.2	80.1	1.3	2.7	13.1
55 - 59	1,844	100.0	1.8	0.7	79.8	1.1	2.4	14.2
60 - 64	2,019	100.0	2.1	0.5	71.3	0.7	2.1	23.3
65+	6,246	100.0	3.4	0.3	58.9	0.6	1.3	35.4

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	30,565	100.0	51.2	0.6	45.7	0.7	0.8	1
12-14	3,713	100.0	95.4	0.1	4.5	0	0	0
15 - 19	5,604	100.0	94.8	0.1	5	0	0	0
20 - 24	3,809	100.0	86.9	0.8	11.8	0.2	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	3,049	100.0	61.6	1.4	35.5	0.7	0.7	0.1
30 - 34	2,578	100.0	29.9	1.3	66.2	1	1	0.7
35 - 39	2,415	100.0	14.9	1	80.7	1.4	1.4	0.7
40 - 44	1,982	100.0	7.8	1.1	87.7	1	1.8	0.7
45 - 49	1,669	100.0	5	0.5	89.9	1.7	1.4	1.4
50 - 54	1,412	100.0	3.8	0.1	90.3	1.8	2.1	1.9
55 - 59	915	100.0	2.1	0.7	91.6	1.3	1.9	2.5
60 - 64	855	100.0	3.6	0.7	88.3	1.1	2.6	3.7
65+	2,564	100.0	5.1	0.4	86.6	0.7	1	6.2
Female								
Total	35,434	100.0	33.4	0.9	52.5	1.1	1.4	10.7
12-14	3,457	100.0	95.3	0.1	4.6	0	0	0
15 - 19	5,445	100.0	89.7	0.8	9	0.2	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	4,390	100.0	51	1.8	44.7	1.2	0.6	0.7
25 - 29	3,914	100.0	20.9	2.2	73.6	1.6	1	0.8
30 - 34	3,356	100.0	7.7	0.9	84.1	2.4	2.2	2.7
35 - 39	2,923	100.0	3.8	0.7	88.1	1.8	1.9	3.8
40 - 44	2,491	100.0	2.4	0.6	85.5	2.2	2.6	6.7
45 - 49	1,977	100.0	2	0.5	80.2	1.7	3.2	12.4
50 - 54	1,706	100.0	1.5	0.3	71.6	1	3.2	22.4
55 - 59	929	100.0	1.6	0.6	68.1	1	2.9	25.7
60 - 64	1,164	100.0	0.9	0.4	58.8	0.4	1.8	37.6
65+	3,682	100.0	2.2	0.2	39.6	0.6	1.6	55.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 shows the distribution of persons 12 years and older by sex and level of education. Out of the total of 65,999, 53.5 percent have no education while about 33.6 percent have only basic education. About 73 percent of the married population have no education with about 17.9 percent having only basic education. Married persons with education beyond the basic level constitute 9.5 percent. The proportion of females with “no education” is higher (62.0 percent) compared to the proportion of males with “no education” (43.6 percent). Of the total married male population, g 64.1 percent have no education while those with basic education constitute 21.6. Among the females, the proportions are 79.0 percent and 15.1 percent respectively.

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	Second- ary ²	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	65,999	100.0	53.5	33.6	8.2	1.1	3	0.6
Never married	27,481	100.0	24.9	56.4	13.8	1.2	3.3	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	505	100.0	31.9	52.9	9.5	2.2	2	1.6
Married	32,555	100.0	72.6	17.9	4.5	1.1	3.2	0.7
Separated	598	100.0	65.2	23.2	5	1.7	4.3	0.5
Divorced	743	100.0	68	23.8	4.6	1.5	2	0.1
Widowed	4,117	100.0	91.8	6.5	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2
Male								
Total	30,565	100.0	43.6	39	10.6	1.4	4.3	1
Never married	15,647	100.0	24.3	55.5	14.5	1.2	3.8	0.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	196	100.0	30.1	46.4	12.2	3.6	3.6	4.1
Married	13,957	100.0	64.1	21.6	6.5	1.5	4.9	1.4
Separated	200	100.0	62	21.5	7.5	1	7	1
Divorced	245	100.0	61.6	26.5	6.1	2.9	2.4	0.4
Widowed	320	100.0	83.1	10.6	2.2	1.3	2.5	0.3
Female								
Total	35,434	100.0	62	28.9	6.1	0.8	2	0.2
Never married	11,834	100.0	25.7	57.6	12.8	1.2	2.5	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	309	100.0	33	57	7.8	1.3	1	0
Married	18,598	100.0	79	15.1	3	0.7	1.9	0.2
Separated	398	100.0	66.8	24.1	3.8	2	3	0.3
Divorced	498	100.0	71.1	22.5	3.8	0.8	1.8	0
Widowed	3,797	100.0	92.5	6.1	0.6	0	0.6	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity status

Table 3.6 describes the relationship between persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity. Out of the total number of 65,999 people, 62.2 percent are employed while (3.2 %) are unemployed, with (34.6%) being economically not active. More than half of the married (81.9 %) are employed while (3.1 %) are unemployed with 15.0 percent being economically not active.

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	65,999	100.0	41,071	62.2	2,110	3.2	22,818	34.6
Never married	27,481	100.0	11,010	40.1	938	3.4	15,533	56.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	505	100.0	381	75.4	22	4.4	102	20.2
Married	32,555	100.0	26,670	81.9	1,008	3.1	4,877	15.0
Separated	598	100.0	442	73.9	35	5.9	121	20.2
Divorced	743	100.0	551	74.2	38	5.1	154	20.7
Widowed	4,117	100.0	2,017	49.0	69	1.7	2,031	49.3
Male								
Total	30,565	100.0	19,269	63.0	947	3.1	10,349	33.9
Never married	15,647	100.0	6,682	42.7	558	3.6	8,407	53.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	196	100.0	161	82.1	10	5.1	25	12.8
Married	13,957	100.0	11,916	85.4	351	2.5	1,690	12.1
Separated	200	100.0	148	74.0	8	4.0	44	22.0
Divorced	245	100.0	188	76.7	18	7.3	39	15.9
Widowed	320	100.0	174	54.4	2	0.6	144	45.0
Female								
Total	35,434	100.0	21,802	61.5	1,163	3.3	12,469	35.2
Never married	11,834	100.0	4,328	36.6	380	3.2	7,126	60.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	309	100.0	220	71.2	12	3.9	77	24.9
Married	18,598	100.0	14,754	79.3	657	3.5	3,187	17.1
Separated	398	100.0	294	73.9	27	6.8	77	19.3
Divorced	498	100.0	363	72.9	20	4.0	115	23.1
Widowed	3,797	100.0	1,843	48.5	67	1.8	1,887	49.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Further analysis shows that more than half of the married males (85.4 %) are employed while 2.5 percent are unemployed with 12.1 percent being economically not active. The table also indicates that the proportion of married women (79.3 %) who indicated that they are employed is more than that of the unemployed married women (3.5 %), with 17.1 percent being economically not active.

Furthermore, 42.7 percent of the never married males are employed and 3.6 percent are unemployed, with the majority (53.7 %). being economically not active. again more than half of never married females (60.2 %) are economically not active with (36.6 %) employed as compared with (3.2 %) of those unemployed in the Bawku Municipality.

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 shows population by nationality of persons in the Bawku Municipality. The table reveals that the proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the municipality is 84.7 percent, lower than the regional figure of 93.0 percent. Persons with dual nationality constitute 6.5 percent;

nationals from other countries other than Ghana account for less than 1.0 percent whiles ECOWAS nationals constitute 5.0 percent.

Of the total male population of 47,254 in Bawku, 84.8 percent are Ghanaians by birth while 84.7 percent of the total female population are also Ghanaian by birth.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	98,538	100.0	47,254	100.0	51,284	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	83,500	84.7	40,063	84.8	43,437	84.7
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	6,372	6.5	2,957	6.3	3,415	6.7
Ghanaian by naturalization	3,130	3.2	1,481	3.1	1,649	3.2
ECOWAS	4,928	5.0	2,443	5.2	2,485	4.8
African other than ECOWAS	423	0.4	207	0.4	216	0.4
Other	185	0.2	103	0.2	82	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

From Table 3.8 out of total population of 98,538 in the Municipality, 3.7 are Traditionalists, 80.9 percent are Muslims and 14.7 percent are Christians. Less than 1.0 percent of the population have no religion. Catholics, who constitute 6.1 percent, are the largest denomination among Christian groups.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	98,538	100.0	47,254	100.0	51,284	100.0
No religion	637	0.6	330	0.7	307	0.6
Catholic	6,039	6.1	2,746	5.8	3,293	6.4
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	2,973	3.0	1,392	2.9	1,581	3.1
Pentecostal/Charismatic	3,985	4.0	1,746	3.7	2,239	4.4
Other Christian	1,447	1.5	628	1.3	819	1.6
Islam	79,744	80.9	38,627	81.7	41,117	80.2
Traditionalist	3,625	3.7	1,739	3.7	1,886	3.7
Other	88	0.1	46	0.1	42	0.1

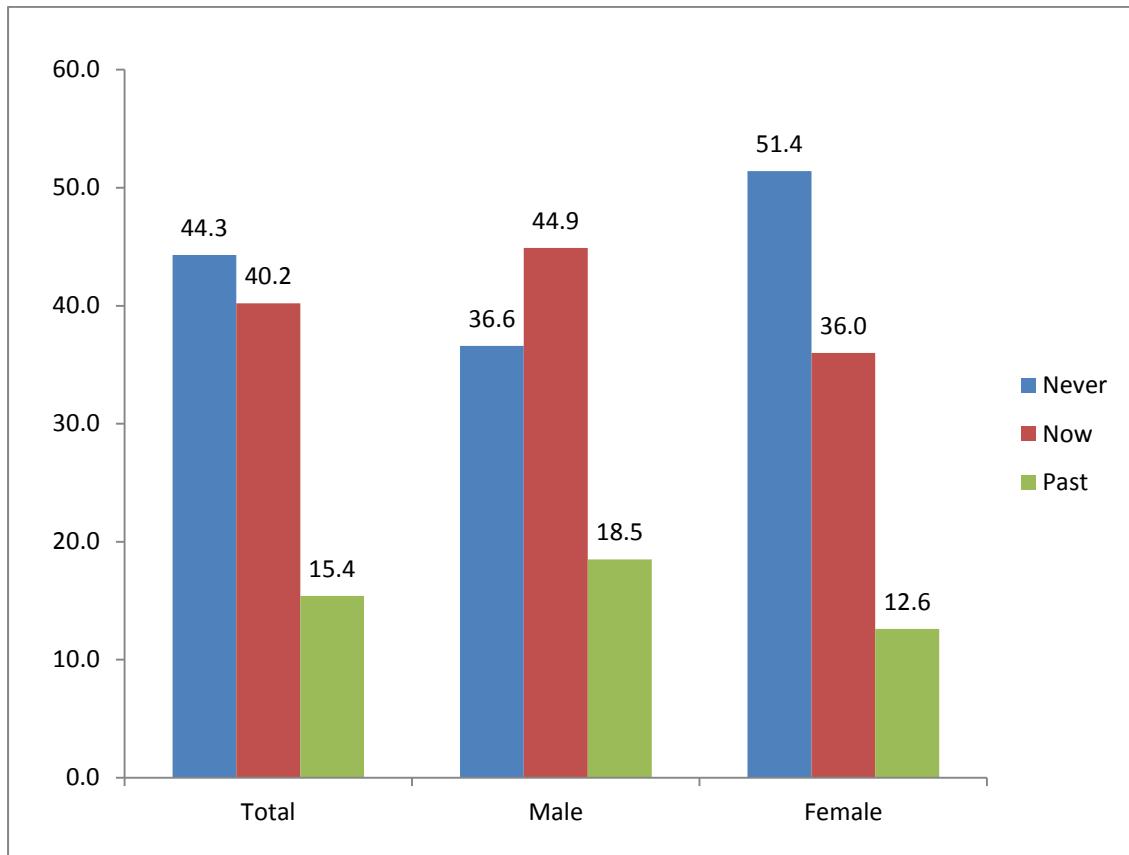
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 School attendance

Figure 3.1 below shows the level of school attendance in the Bawku Municipality. From the figure, a total of 44.3 percent of persons in the municipality have never attended school. 40.2 percent are currently attending school while 15.4 percent have attended school in the past. More females, 51.4 percent, compared with males 36.6 percent have never attended school. For those who are currently in school, 44.9 percent are while 36.0 percent are females

Figure 3.1: School attendance



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Literacy by age and sex

Table 3.9 shows that a total of 31,737 males (i.e. 57.6%) are literates while 42.4 percent are non-literate. Majority of the male literates (78.1%) are literate in English only, 20.1 percent are literate in English and Ghanaian language, while only 0.3 percent are literate in English and French as well as English, French and Ghanaian language.

Similarly, out of the female population of 36,408, as much as 60.7 are non-literate while the literates constitute 39.3 percent. Majority of the female literates (i.e. 80.2 %) are literate in English only and only 0.1 percent is literate in both English and Ghanaian language, while 0.1 percent are literate in English and French and Ghanaian language an indication that the teaching and learning of the French language in our schools remains a big challenge.

It is interesting to note that among the literate population those literate in English only was the highest in all the age cohorts among both male and female sexes.

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 & Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	35,574	32,571	100.0	79.0	1.4	19.2	0.2	0.2
11-14	1,208	8,108	100.0	85.2	1.3	13.3	0.2	0.1
15-19	2,439	8,610	100.0	83.2	0.9	15.7	0.2	0
20-24	3,395	4,804	100.0	77.7	1.1	21	0.1	0.1
25-29	3,776	3,187	100.0	74.2	1.3	23.8	0.2	0.5
30-34	3,768	2,166	100.0	73.2	2.3	23.9	0.3	0.3
35-39	3,751	1,587	100.0	74.2	2.6	22.7	0.1	0.4
40-44	3,324	1,149	100.0	69.5	1.8	27.2	1.0	0.5
45-49	2,744	902	100.0	69.7	2.1	27.7	0.0	0.4
50-54	2,400	718	100.0	62.1	3.2	34	0.6	0.1
55-59	1,387	457	100.0	65.2	2.4	31.1	1.1	0.2
60-64	1,706	313	100.0	65.5	1.3	31.9	0.0	1.3
65+	5,676	570	100.0	74.7	1.4	23.2	0.2	0.5
Male								
Total	13,471	18,266	100.0	78.1	1.2	20.1	0.3	0.3
11-14	584	4,301	100.0	85.4	1.3	13.0	0.2	0.2
15-19	1,055	4,549	100.0	83.8	1.1	14.9	0.2	0
20-24	1,200	2,609	100.0	76.2	1.0	22.5	0.1	0.2
25-29	1,260	1,789	100.0	73.8	1.0	24.3	0.4	0.6
30-34	1,285	1,293	100.0	72.6	1.8	24.7	0.5	0.5
35-39	1,393	1,022	100.0	73.0	1.6	24.9	0.0	0.6
40-44	1,228	754	100.0	67.8	1.5	28.9	1.1	0.8
45-49	1,106	563	100.0	65.5	1.1	32.9	0.0	0.5
50-54	956	456	100.0	62.3	1.5	35.5	0.4	0.2
55-59	587	328	100.0	64.9	1.2	32.0	1.5	0.3
60-64	619	236	100.0	64	1.3	33.1	0.0	1.7
65+	2,198	366	100.0	69.4	1.9	27.6	0.3	0.8
Female								
Total	22,103	14,305	100.0	80.2	1.6	18.0	0.2	0.1
11-14	624	3,807	100.0	84.9	1.3	13.6	0.2	0
15-19	1,384	4,061	100.0	82.4	0.7	16.7	0.2	0
20-24	2,195	2,195	100.0	79.5	1.2	19.1	0.1	0
25-29	2,516	1,398	100.0	74.7	1.9	23.2	0.0	0.3
30-34	2,483	873	100.0	74.1	3.0	22.8	0.0	0.1
35-39	2,358	565	100.0	76.5	4.4	18.9	0.2	0
40-44	2,096	395	100.0	72.7	2.5	24.1	0.8	0
45-49	1,638	339	100.0	76.7	3.8	19.2	0.0	0.3
50-54	1,444	262	100.0	61.8	6.1	31.3	0.8	0
55-59	800	129	100.0	65.9	5.4	28.7	0.0	0
60-64	1,087	77	100.0	70.1	1.3	28.6	0.0	0
65+	3,478	204	100.0	84.3	0.5	15.2	0.0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.3 School attendance and sex

Table 3.10 shows population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. Of all school attendance in the municipality, more than half (54.1 %) are in primary school, 18.1 percent in JSS/SHS. The proportion of school attendance at the vocational/technical/commercial schools is as low as 0.6 percent.

On the other hand, of those who have attended school in the past, females constitute 42.8 percent as against males 57.2 percent. Of all those who attended school in the past, 31.0 percent have only primary school level of education and 21.1 percent attended school up to JSS/JHS level. The level with the least proportion of school attendance in the municipality is in the past is Vocational/Technical/Commercial school which accounts for only 3.6 percent.

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	36,520	100.0	19,440	100.0	17,080	100.0	14,048	100	8,038	100.0	6,010	100.0
Nursery	3,145	8.6	1,553	8.0	1,592	9.3	-	0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	3,325	9.1	1,689	8.7	1,636	9.6	-	0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	19,767	54.1	10,468	53.8	9,299	54.4	4,361	31	2,198	27.3	2,163	36.0
JSS/JHS	6,625	18.1	3,592	18.5	3,033	17.8	2,961	21.1	1,463	18.2	1,498	24.9
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	1,873	13.3	1,221	15.2	652	10.8
SSS/SHS	2,773	7.6	1,598	8.2	1,175	6.9	1,998	14.2	1,182	14.7	816	13.6
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	636	4.5	463	5.8	173	2.9
Vocational/Tech./Commercial	215	0.6	107	0.6	108	0.6	499	3.6	318	4.0	181	3.0
Post middle/secondary certificate	288	0.8	172	0.9	116	0.7	742	5.3	455	5.7	287	4.8
Tertiary	382	1.0	261	1.3	121	0.7	978	7	738	9.2	240	4.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected information on economic activities of persons 5 years and older who worked for at least an hour in the 7 days preceding the census night. The analysis however is done with reference to the population 15 years and older. Information was also collected on those who did not work during the reference period but had jobs to go back to.

This chapter seeks to discuss the issue concerning the employed, unemployed, economically active and economically not active population of the Bawku Municipality. Concerning the employed population, the kind of occupation they were engaged in, the kind of industry they found themselves as well as their employment status and sectors are also dealt with.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

4.2.1 Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex

Table 4.1 provides information on the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older by sex in the Bawku Municipality during the seven days preceding the census night. Out of a total of 58,829 persons 15 years and older, 45.6 percent are males and 54.4 percent are females. From the Table, 70.1 percent of the population 15 years and older are economically active, lower than the regional proportion of (73.9%). Again, 29.9 percent are economically not active, also higher than the regional figure of 26.1 percent. Out of those who are economically active, 94.9 percent are currently employed and 5.1 percent unemployed.

About 46.5 percent of the economically active population are males and 53.5 percent are females. Of the economically active population who are employed, 46.6 percent are males with 53.4 percent being females.

Similarly, out of the economically not active population of totalling 17,583, 43.6 percent are males and 56.4 percent are females. A total of 27.3 percent of males who are economically not active are either too young or too old to work compared with 72.7 percent females.

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	58,829	100.0	26,852	45.6	31,977	54.4
Economically active	41,246	100.0	19,179	46.5	22,067	53.5
Employed	39,143	100.0	18,237	46.6	20,906	53.4
Worked	38,161	100.0	17,752	46.5	20,409	53.5
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	875	100.0	439	50.2	436	49.8
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	107	100.0	46	43	61	57
Unemployed	2,103	100.0	942	44.8	1,161	55.2
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	1,202	100.0	473	39.4	729	60.6
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	901	100.0	469	52.1	432	47.9
Economically not active	17,583	100.0	7,673	43.6	9,910	56.4
Did home duties (household chore)	4,438	100.0	1,294	29.2	3,144	70.8
Full time education	8,376	100.0	4,665	55.7	3,711	44.3
Pensioner/Retired	251	100.0	160	63.7	91	36.3
Disabled/Sick	653	100.0	317	48.5	336	51.5
Too old/young	3,090	100.0	843	27.3	2,247	72.7
Other	775	100.0	394	50.8	381	49.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.2 Population 15 years and older by sex, age, employment and activity status

Table 4.2 presents information on the population 15 years and older by sex, age, employment and activity status in the Bawku Municipality. Out of the 58,829 persons, 66.5 percent are employed while 3.6 percent are unemployed. The economically not active constitute 29.9 percent. There are more economically active people than the economically not active in all the age cohorts except 15 - 19 years, where the economically not active constitutes 63.1 percent as against 36.9 percent of the economically active. More than half of the economically not active males (63.6 %) are in the age cohort 15-19 years and are slightly more than the economically not active female (62.6 %). On the other hand, there are more economically active males who are employed than those who are unemployed in all the age cohorts. Again, the proportion of the economically active females who are employed is higher than the unemployed in all the age cohorts. In all the age cohorts, there are more employed than unemployed.

Table 4.2: Economic activity status for population 15 years and older by sex and age

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	58,829	100.0	39,143	66.5	2,103	3.6	17,583	29.9
15-19	11,049	100.0	3,808	34.4	271	2.5	6,970	63.1
20-24	8,199	100.0	4,606	56.2	471	5.7	3,122	38.1
25-29	6,963	100.0	5,209	74.8	438	6.3	1,316	18.9
30-34	5,934	100.0	4,949	83.4	261	4.4	724	12.2
35-39	5,338	100.0	4,608	86.3	209	3.9	521	9.8
40-44	4,473	100.0	3,950	88.3	113	2.5	410	9.2
45-49	3,646	100.0	3,240	88.9	110	3	296	8.1
50-54	3,118	100.0	2,707	86.8	66	2.1	345	11.1
55-59	1,844	100.0	1,490	80.8	52	2.8	302	16.4
60-64	2,019	100.0	1,451	71.8	68	3.4	500	24.8
65+	6,246	100.0	3,125	50	44	0.7	3,077	49.3
Male								
Total	26,852	100.0	18,237	67.9	942	3.5	7,673	28.6
15-19	5,604	100.0	1,911	34.1	129	2.3	3,564	63.6
20-24	3,809	100.0	1,939	50.9	205	5.4	1,665	43.7
25-29	3,049	100.0	2,267	74.3	200	6.6	582	19.1
30-34	2,578	100.0	2,210	85.7	126	4.9	242	9.4
35-39	2,415	100.0	2,147	88.9	88	3.6	180	7.5
40-44	1,982	100.0	1,825	92.1	40	2	117	5.9
45-49	1,669	100.0	1,538	92.1	41	2.5	90	5.4
50-54	1,412	100.0	1,302	92.2	29	2.1	81	5.7
55-59	915	100.0	799	87.3	29	3.2	87	9.5
60-64	855	100.0	688	80.5	31	3.6	136	15.9
65+	2,564	100.0	1,611	62.8	24	0.9	929	36.3
Female								
Total	31,977	100.0	20,906	65.4	1,161	3.6	9,910	31
15-19	5,445	100.0	1,897	34.8	142	2.6	3,406	62.6
20-24	4,390	100.0	2,667	60.7	266	6.1	1,457	33.2
25-29	3,914	100.0	2,942	75.1	238	6.1	734	18.8
30-34	3,356	100.0	2,739	81.6	135	4	482	14.4
35-39	2,923	100.0	2,461	84.2	121	4.1	341	11.7
40-44	2,491	100.0	2,125	85.3	73	2.9	293	11.8
45-49	1,977	100.0	1,702	86.1	69	3.5	206	10.4
50-54	1,706	100.0	1,405	82.3	37	2.2	264	15.5
55-59	929	100.0	691	74.4	23	2.5	215	23.1
60-64	1,164	100.0	763	65.5	37	3.2	364	31.3
65+	3,682	100.0	1,514	41.1	20	0.6	2,148	58.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work the person is engaged in at the establishment where he/she works. 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. Table 4.3 indicates that out of the total of 39,143 in various forms of occupations, 46.6 percent are males while 53.4 percent are females. The table also indicates that skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery remains the most dominant occupation for both males (47.8 %) and females (46.3 %). Again, it will be noticed that, many more females (32.1 %) than males (14.3 %) are engaged as service and sales workers. With regards to craft and related trade workers, there are many more males (14.5 %) than females 11.1 percent engaged in this activity.

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	39,143	100.0	18,237	100.0	20,906	100.0
Managers	482	1.2	225	1.2	257	1.2
Professionals	1,496	3.8	992	5.4	504	2.4
Technicians and associate professionals	633	1.6	491	2.7	142	0.7
Clerical support workers	478	1.2	354	1.9	124	0.6
Service and sales workers	9,303	23.8	2,600	14.3	6,703	32.1
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	18,404	47.0	8,722	47.8	9,682	46.3
Craft and related trades workers	4,962	12.7	2,639	14.5	2,323	11.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	999	2.6	954	5.2	45	0.2
Elementary occupations	2,313	5.9	1,187	6.5	1,126	5.4
Other occupations	73	0.2	73	0.4	-	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

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

Table 4.4 shows that agriculture, including forestry and fishing, remains the largest industrial sector employing 46.5 percent of the employed population aged 15 years and older (39,143), representing 47.7 percent male and 45.4 percent female. This is followed by the wholesale and retail/repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles which accounts for 21.7 percent. Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply, real estate activities and activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies are not available in the Municipality.

It is interesting to note that many more females (26.4 %) than the males (16.3 %) are engaged in wholesale and retail work including repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	39,143	100.0	18,237	100.0	20,906	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	18,202	46.5	8,701	47.7	9,501	45.4
Mining and quarrying	18	0.0	11	0.1	7	0.0
Manufacturing	3,110	7.9	1,156	6.3	1,954	9.3
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	18	0.0	18	0.1	-	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	53	0.1	34	0.2	19	0.1
Construction	727	1.9	706	3.9	21	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,495	21.7	2,966	16.3	5,529	26.4
Transportation and storage	1,188	3.0	1,151	6.3	37	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	2,138	5.5	167	0.9	1,971	9.4
Information and communication	23	0.1	17	0.1	6	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	149	0.4	111	0.6	38	0.2
Real estate activities	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	232	0.6	139	0.8	93	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	176	0.4	141	0.8	35	0.2
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	606	1.5	492	2.7	114	0.5
Education	1,070	2.7	724	4.0	346	1.7
Human health and social work activities	585	1.5	298	1.6	287	1.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	146	0.4	141	0.8	5	0.0
Other service activities	1,827	4.7	1,096	6.0	731	3.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	378	1.0	167	0.9	211	1.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she worked or previously worked. Eight employment status categories were considered as indicated in Table 4.5. From the table, majority (66.3 %) of the economically active population were self-employed without employees. About two-thirds (62.8 %) of the self-employed without employee(s) population in the municipality are males, whilst 69.3 percent are females and less than one percent each (0.6 %) are either casual workers or domestic employees (house help).

Table 4.5: Population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	39,143	100.0	18,237	100.0	20,906	100.0
Employee	4,237	10.8	3,015	16.5	1,222	5.8
Self-employed without employee(s)	25,947	66.3	11,454	62.8	14,493	69.3
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,664	4.3	866	4.7	798	3.8
Casual worker	233	0.6	162	0.9	71	0.3
Contributing family worker	5,945	15.2	2,244	12.3	3,701	17.7
Apprentice	846	2.2	369	2.0	477	2.3
Domestic employee (House help)	217	0.6	103	0.6	114	0.5
Other	54	0.1	24	0.1	30	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.5 shows the employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex in the municipality. From the table 91.5 percent of the employed population work in the private informal sector and 6.0 percent in the public or government sector. The private formal sector accounts for 2.1 percent while all other sectors contribute less than one percent each.

Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	39,143	100.0	18,237	100.0	20,906	100.0
Public (Government)	2,334	6.0	1,626	8.9	708	3.4
Private Formal	828	2.1	526	2.9	302	1.4
Private Informal	35,807	91.5	15,980	87.6	19,827	94.8
Semi-Public/Parastatal	63	0.2	37	0.2	26	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	109	0.3	66	0.4	43	0.2
Other International Organisations	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

The world is now linked together with Information Communication Technology (ICT). Mobile phones, the Internet and computers have become important tools for communication with enormous time saving applications in inter-personal and corporate transactions.

This chapter discusses access to the ICT facilities in the form of ownership of mobile phones, use of Internet and household ownership of desktop/laptop computers.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

This section discusses population aged 12 years and older in the Bawku Municipality who own mobile phones as shown by Table 5.1. The population 12 years and older is 65,999 made up of 46.3 percent males and 53.7 percent females. The proportion with mobile phones in the Municipality is 37.6 percent as compared to the regional percentage of 34.0. The table further shows that 45.6 percent of males 12 years and older in the municipality own mobile phones as against 30.7 percent of females.

5.3 Use of Internet

This section also looks at the proportion of the population 12 years and older who use Internet facilities. The proportion of the population 12 years and older using internet facility in the Bawku Municipality is 2.1 percent. This shows that the proportion of the population using Internet facility is significantly low in the municipality. The table further reveals that the proportion of males using the Internet facility is 3.3 percent, higher than the female proportion of 1.1 percent.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	65,999	100.0	24,818	37.6	1,388	2.1
Male	30,565	46.3	13,933	45.6	1,004	3.3
Female	35,434	53.7	10,885	30.7	384	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

This section looks at proportion of households in the municipality having desktop/laptop computers. Less than five (3.8 %) of the total number of households in the municipality own desktop/laptop computers.

From the table, many more male-headed households (3.9 %) own desktop/laptop computers compared with female-headed households which account for (3.4 %).

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	15,012	100.0	568	3.8
Male	11,479	76.5	447	3.9
Female	3,533	23.5	121	3.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with Disability (PWDs) face a lot of challenges in life in the Bawku Municipality in particular and the country in general. The reason being that disability in any form reduces the individual's ability to perform his or her functions to the fullest. One general perception about PWDs in our society is that they are persons cursed for their wrong doing and so are excluded from decision making in some areas.

Furthermore, they have poorer health status and lower educational achievements. In Ghana, the 1992 Constitution provides for the guarantee of the fundamental human rights of all persons including PWDs. In spite of this, PWDs continue to experience various forms of discrimination in society. Currently activities concerning PWDs are allocated three percent share of the District Assembly Common Fund. This has brought some relief to PWDS especially those in the informal sector of employment.

This chapter examines the population in the Bawku Municipality with disability, types of disability such as sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellectual, emotional and others their distribution by locality, the type activities they engage in and their educational achievement as well as level of literacy status.

6.2 Population with Disability

This section considers the proportion of the population with disability in the Bawku Municipality. Table 6.1 shows that a total of 98,538 people constituting 2.2 percent of the population in the municipality live with some level of disability. Many more males (2.3%) than female (2.0%) have disabilities.

6.3 Type of Disability

The different types of disabilities in the Bawku Municipality are discussed in this section.. Table 6.1 shows that for both sexes, the proportion of the population suffering from sight disability was the highest with 36.6 percent, follow by physical disability with 22.4 percent, intellectual constituted 18.0 percent, hearing with 17.1 percent, speech and emotional disabilities affected 13.0 percent each. The proportion with other disabilities was the lowest with 11.6 percent. Among the males sight disability topped with 36.1 percent while intellectual disability was formed the lowest with 0.4 percent. Among the females the type of disability that was common was sight with a proportion of 37.2 percent of the PWDs while intellectual disability affected the lowest proportion of only 0.4 percent

6.4 Distribution by Type of Locality

This section covers the distribution of PWDs in the district according to locality. As indicated in Table 6.1, the most common type of disability in the urban centres was sight affecting 35.5 percent, follow by intellectual disability which affected 21.3 percent, physical disability affected 20.5, while other disabilities affected 12.5 percent, 12.1 percent had emotional disability. Only 12.2 percent were affected by speech. Those with sight disability constituted the highest 36.3 percent in males and the lowest proportion in terms of disability type was

intellectual with a proportion of 0.5 percent. The same sight was predominant in females with 34.6 percent and lowest being intellectual with 0.4 percent.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	98,538	100.0	47,254	100.0	51,284	100.0
No disability	96,397	97.8	46,159	97.7	50,238	98.0
With a disability	2,141	2.2	1,095	2.3	1,046	2.0
Sight	784	36.6	395	36.1	389	37.2
Hearing	367	17.1	161	14.7	206	19.7
Speech	278	13.0	146	13.3	132	12.6
Physical	479	22.4	242	22.1	237	22.7
Intellectual	386	18.0	206	0.4	180	0.4
Emotional	279	13.0	156	14.2	123	11.8
Other	248	11.6	117	10.7	131	12.5
Urban						
Total	62,626	100.0	29,961	100.0	32,665	100.0
No disability	61,300	97.9	29,262	97.7	32,038	98.1
With a disability	1,326	2.1	699	2.3	627	1.9
Sight	471	35.5	254	36.3	217	34.6
Hearing	195	14.7	76	10.9	119	19.0
Speech	149	11.2	77	11.0	72	11.5
Physical	272	20.5	138	19.7	134	21.4
Intellectual	282	21.3	150	0.5	132	0.4
Emotional	161	12.1	94	13.4	67	10.7
Other	166	12.5	81	11.6	85	13.6
Rural						
Total	35,912	100.0	17,293	100.0	18,619	100.0
No disability	35,097	97.7	16,897	97.7	18,200	97.7
With a disability	815	2.3	396	2.3	419	2.3
Sight	313	38.4	141	35.6	172	41.1
Hearing	172	21.1	85	21.5	87	20.8
Speech	129	15.8	69	17.4	60	14.3
Physical	207	25.4	104	26.3	103	24.6
Intellectual	104	12.8	56	0.3	48	0.3
Emotional	118	14.5	62	15.7	56	13.4
Other	82	10.1	36	9.1	46	11.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In the rural localities, sight is the most predominant form of disability, accounting for 38.4 percent physical disability constitutes 25.4 percent while other forms of disability has the least proportion of 10.1 percent of all disability cases in the municipality for the urban localities, the proportions are sight 35.5 percent, physical 20.5 percent and other disability 12.5 percent. Sight again is the highest form of disability among both males and females, accounting for 37.2 percent among males and 36.1 percent among females.

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 shows the population 15 years and older with disability who are either employed, unemployed or are economically not active. Of the population with disability, 52.8 percent are employed, 3.0 percent unemployed and 44.3 percent are economically not active. Those with sight disability constituting 51.0 percent are employed, 2.5 percent unemployed and 46.5 percent are economically not active. This is followed by persons with physical disability, 53.1 percent of whom are employed, 3.0 percent not employed and 43.9 percent economically not active. The category of PWDs with the least proportion of the employed is Intellectual Disability with 40.4 percent and the highest is speech disability with 61.3 percent of their members employed.

Table 6.2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and economic activity

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	58,829	100.0	39,143	66.5	2,103	3.6	17,583	29.9
No disability	57,112	100.0	38,237	67.0	2,052	3.6	16,823	29.5
With a disability	1,717	100.0	906	52.8	51	3	760	44.3
Sight	643	100.0	328	51.0	16	2.5	299	46.5
Hearing	283	100.0	169	59.7	8	2.8	106	37.5
Speech	173	100.0	106	61.3	6	3.5	61	35.3
Physical	403	100.0	214	53.1	12	3	177	43.9
Intellectual	302	100.0	122	40.4	12	4	168	55.6
Emotional	235	100.0	131	55.7	2	0.9	102	43.4
Other	185	100.0	106	57.3	3	1.6	76	41.1
Male								
Total	26,852	100.0	18,237	67.9	942	3.5	7,673	28.6
No disability	25,990	100.0	17,737	68.2	913	3.5	7,340	28.2
With a disability	862	100.0	500	58.0	29	3.4	333	38.6
Sight	314	100.0	175	55.7	13	4.1	126	40.1
Hearing	114	100.0	78	68.4	3	2.6	33	28.9
Speech	84	100.0	53	63.1	2	2.4	29	34.5
Physical	206	100.0	120	58.3	7	3.4	79	38.3
Intellectual	157	100.0	62	39.5	6	3.8	89	56.7
Emotional	134	100.0	85	63.4	1	0.7	48	35.8
Other	81	100.0	50	61.7	1	1.2	30	37
Female								
Total	31,977	100.0	20,906	65.4	1,161	3.6	9,910	31
No disability	31,122	100.0	20,500	65.9	1,139	3.7	9,483	30.5
With a disability	855	100.0	406	47.5	22	2.6	427	49.9
Sight	329	100.0	153	46.5	3	0.9	173	52.6
Hearing	169	100.0	91	53.8	5	3	73	43.2
Speech	89	100.0	53	59.6	4	4.5	32	36
Physical	197	100.0	94	47.7	5	2.5	98	49.7
Intellectual	145	100.0	60	41.4	6	4.1	79	54.5
Emotional	101	100.0	46	45.5	1	1	54	53.5
Other	104	100.0	56	53.8	2	1.9	46	44.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among males with disabilities, 58.0 percent are employed, 3.4 percent are not employed and 38.6 percent are economically not active. Among males, persons with Hearing Disability are in the majority of those employed (68.4%) while among females it is Speech Disability accounting for 59.6 percent. the proportion of female PWDs who are economically not active is significantly higher (49.9%) than among males whose proportion is 28.6 percent.

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Education is normally used to determine the wealth of a nation. Persons with disability are those unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service 2013). This section looks at the level of education of persons with disability.

Table 6.3 shows the distribution of population 3 years and older by disability type and level of education. From the table there are 2,074 persons with disability in the municipality of which 65.6 percent have never attended school, 26.7 percent have had basic school education while 5.5 percent have had either SHS or Higher education. Majority of PWDs in the municipality who have never been to school are those with sight disability accounting for 69.2 percent and the least is persons with Speech Disability who constitute 58.2 percent. While the majority of those with Speech Disability dominate at the level of basic education, PWDs who dominate at the level of SHS or higher education are with Hearing Disability accounting for 5.8 percent. It will further be noticed from the table that there are more female PWDs who have never been to school (70.8%) compared with the male proportion (60.5%). Although at the pre-school level the proportion of males is slightly higher (2.5%) than that of females (2.0%), at SHS or higher levels, the proportion is significantly high comprising 3.7 percent female and 7.3 percent male.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent					*Sec/ SHS and higher
	Total	Never	Pre- Prim	Basic	Sec/ SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre- Prim	Basic		
Both Sexes											
Total	91,065	40,370	6,480	35,701	8,514	100.0	44.3	7.1	39.2	9.3	
No disability	88,991	39,010	6,434	35,148	8,399	100.0	43.8	7.2	39.5	9.4	
With a disability	2,074	1,360	46	553	115	100.0	65.6	2.2	26.7	5.5	
Sight	756	523	23	171	39	100.0	69.2	3	22.6	5.2	
Hearing	359	238	9	91	21	100.0	66.3	2.5	25.3	5.8	
Speech	263	153	12	86	12	100.0	58.2	4.6	32.7	4.6	
Physical	467	316	6	120	25	100.0	67.7	1.3	25.7	5.4	
Intellectual	367	241	9	99	18	100.0	65.7	2.5	27	4.9	
Emotional	272	184	5	72	11	100.0	67.6	1.8	26.5	4	
Other	234	146	8	67	13	100.0	62.4	3.4	28.6	5.6	
Male											
Total	43,438	15,896	3,246	18,999	5,297	100.0	36.6	7.5	43.7	12.2	
No disability	42,382	15,257	3,220	18,685	5,220	100.0	36	7.6	44.1	12.3	
With a disability	1,056	639	26	314	77	100.0	60.5	2.5	29.7	7.3	
Sight	380	235	12	106	27	100.0	61.8	3.2	27.9	7.1	
Hearing	156	98	2	41	15	100.0	62.8	1.3	26.3	9.6	
Speech	137	70	6	51	10	100.0	51.1	4.4	37.2	7.3	
Physical	236	150	1	67	18	100.0	63.6	0.4	28.4	7.6	
Intellectual	193	115	4	61	13	100.0	59.6	2.1	31.6	6.7	
Emotional	151	98	0	44	9	100.0	64.9	0	29.1	6	
Other	107	66	2	33	6	100.0	61.7	1.9	30.8	5.6	
Female											
Total	47,627	24,474	3,234	16,702	3,217	100.0	51.4	6.8	35.1	6.8	
No disability	46,609	23,753	3,214	16,463	3,179	100.0	51	6.9	35.3	6.8	
With a disability	1,018	721	20	239	38	100.0	70.8	2	23.5	3.7	
Sight	376	288	11	65	12	100.0	76.6	2.9	17.3	3.2	
Hearing	203	140	7	50	6	100.0	69	3.4	24.6	3	
Speech	126	83	6	35	2	100.0	65.9	4.8	27.8	1.6	
Physical	231	166	5	53	7	100.0	71.9	2.2	22.9	3	
Intellectual	174	126	5	38	5	100.0	72.4	2.9	21.8	2.9	
Emotional	121	86	5	28	2	100.0	71.1	4.1	23.1	1.7	
Other	127	80	6	34	7	100.0	63	4.7	26.8	5.5	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of Bawku Municipality. This chapter discusses households by agricultural activities and locality and types of farming activities.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Out of a total of 15,012 households in the Bawku Municipality, 60.9 percent are agricultural households.

Interestingly, out of the 9,135 households in agriculture, 48.8 percent live in urban areas compared with 51.2 percent in the rural areas. Crop farming alone accounts almost ninety percent of all agricultural activities in the municipality.

Of the household engaged in crop farming, 43.6 percent are in the urban centres while 56.4 percent were in the rural areas.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	15,012	100.0	9,979	66.5	5,033	33.5
Households engaged in Agriculture	9,135	100.0	4,461	48.8	4,674	51.2
Crop Farming	8,192	100.0	3,570	43.6	4,622	56.4
Tree Planting	40	100.0	11	27.5	29	72.5
Livestock Rearing	6,639	100.0	2,938	44.3	3,701	55.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock reared, number of keepers and average number of animals per keeper. There are 262,248 livestock with 1,744 keepers and an average animal per keeper is 15 in the Municipality. Among the livestock, chicken constitutes the highest of 86,594 birds with 3,913 keepers and the average number of birds per keeper 22. Guinea Fowls have the second highest proportion of 48,364 birds and 1,995 keepers and an average of 24 birds per keeper. Only two snail keepers with a total of four snails were noted in the Municipality. Again, the table indicates that there are 44,538 goats with 3,841 and sheep 43,765 with 3670 keepers. Many other animals are reared in the municipality in less significant proportions.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Livestock/other animals	Number of animals	Number of keepers	Average animal per keeper
Total	262,248	17,244	15
Beehives	258	19	14
Cattle	27,528	2,756	10
Chicken	86,594	3,913	22
Dove	2,050	86	24
Duck	712	66	11
Goat	44,538	3,841	12
Grass-cutter	1,082	60	18
Guinea fowl	48,364	1,995	24
Ostrich	842	42	20
Pig	3,239	274	12
Rabbit	251	28	9
Sheep	43,765	3,870	11
Silk worm	171	20	9
Snail	4	2	2
Turkey	159	26	6
Other	2,467	234	11
Fish farming	100	5	20

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

It has been discovered that man's most basic needs are food, clothing and shelter. A house or compound is defined as a structurally separate and independent place of abode. The essential features are separateness and independence. An enclosure may be considered as separate if it is surrounded by walls, fences, etc., so that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from other persons in the community for the purpose of sleeping, preparing and taking their meals or protecting themselves from the hazards of weather such as storms and the sun. The type of dwelling or house and the level of facilities and surroundings, etc. at the disposal of the households affect their health, productivity, social intercourse, welfare, security and general outlook. Also, the type of material used for the floor, the general condition of the dwelling, including its location and durability are indicators of the socio-economic status of the household.

The 2010 PHC collected information on a variety of housing characteristics including the type of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status, waste disposal, utilities and household facilities. Such housing information enables planners and policy makers to formulate realistic and appropriate housing policies to design suitable programmes to meet Ghana's housing needs.

This chapter discusses the housing stock, type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangements, type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. It also assesses materials used in building houses, room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities. The main source of water for drinking and other domestic uses as well as bathing and toilet facilities are also considered. Methods of waste disposal both solid and liquid are not left out in this chapter.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows that the total housing units in the Bawku Municipality is 10,289.

There is a total of 15,012 households in the Municipality with an average of 1.5 households per house, lower than the regional average of 1.6. Also, the number of persons per household in the Municipality is 9.6, also higher than the national average of 7.3 and the regional average of 9.2 percent.

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

Categories	Total Country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	1,046,545	98,538	62,626	35,912
Total household population	24,076,327	1,034,704	97,221	61,685	35,536
Number of houses	3,392,745	114,034	10,289	6,875	3,414
Number of households	5,467,054	177,629	15,012	9,979	5,033
Average households per house	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Population per house	7.3	9.2	9.6	9.1	10.5
Average household size	4.5	5.9	6.5	6.2	7.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

This section discusses the type of dwelling in the Bawku Municipality.

8.3.1 Type of dwelling

Table 8.2 shows that majority (98.4 %) of the households in the Municipality live in permanent structures. Those living in temporary structures such as tents, kiosks, containers and offices are insignificant (1.6 %). Most households reside in compound houses representing 75.7 percent. Households living in separate houses constitute 10.8 percent while those in semi-detached houses form 4.6 percent. The proportion of those living in huts/buildings (same compound) is 4.5 percent, those in flats/apartments constitute 1.5 percent, while those in huts/buildings (different compounds) constitute 1.2 percent

The importance of the headship of the households of these dwelling units cannot be over-emphasized. As many as 76.1 percent of the male headed households live in compound houses compared with 74.7 percent female headed households.

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

Type of dwelling	Total Country	Region	District					
			Total Number	Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	177,629	15,012	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	29,787	1,624	10.8	10.4	12.3	8.8	14.9
Semi-detached house	391,548	6,836	693	4.6	4.8	3.9	4.1	5.6
Flat/Apartment	256,355	1,459	225	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.8	0.9
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	103,666	11,370	75.7	76.1	74.7	79.6	68.1
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,735	683	4.5	4.8	3.7	3.3	7.0
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	11,616	181	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.4	2.8
Tent	10,343	300	38	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	183	13	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	348	74	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	554	99	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.0
Other	9,846	145	12	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.3 indicates that in the Municipality, out of 15,012 dwelling units, 82.1 percent are owned by household member, followed by dwelling units owned by other private individuals, constituting 7.9 percent. Only 0.5 percent of the dwelling units are owned through mortgage (being purchased).

The table further shows that with the dwelling units owned by household members, male-headed households constitute 83.8 percent while female-headed households constitute 76.4 percent.

8.4 Construction Materials

This section considers the main materials used for the construction of outer walls, roofing and floors of dwelling units in the Bawku Municipality.

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

Ownership status	Total Country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	177,629	15,012	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	154,016	12,320	82.1	83.8	76.4	78.0	90.2
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	721	71	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.1
Relative not a household member	851,630	6,035	826	5.5	4.9	7.6	6.6	3.3
Other private individual	1,439,021	12,181	1,192	7.9	6.8	11.6	9.4	4.9
Private employer	83,610	480	96	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.1
Other private agency	21,123	267	31	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0
Public/Government ownership	118,804	3,686	420	2.8	2.7	3.0	4.0	0.4
Other	24,000	243	56	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.1 Main construction materials for the outer walls

Table 8.4 reveals that the main materials used for outer wall of dwelling unit in the Bawku Municipality is mud/bricks/earth (70.6%) and cement blocks/concrete (24.5%). This is followed by landcrete constituting 2.5 percent. Burnt bricks, palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia is scarcely used for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality.

The proportion of mud bricks or earth in urban areas is 62.7 percent followed by cement blocks/concrete (32.3%).

The table further indicates that the main material used in the rural areas is mud/bricks/earth (86.5 %). This was followed by cement blocks/concrete (8.7%) and landcrete with 2.1 percent.

Table 8.4: Construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units by type of locality

Material for Outer wall	District					
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	182,845	15,711	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	147,624	11,087	70.6	62.7	86.5
Wood	200,594	1,606	135	0.9	0.6	1.3
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	855	136	0.9	1.1	0.5
Stone	11,330	372	28	0.2	0.2	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	233	23	0.1	0.2	0.1
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	29,321	3,848	24.5	32.3	8.7
Landcrete	104,270	1,890	385	2.5	2.6	2.1
Bamboo	8,206	54	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	435	12	0.1	0.0	0.2
Other	39,206	455	54	0.3	0.3	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.5 looks at the main materials used for roofing the dwelling units in the municipality, the region and the country at large. Out of the total of 5,817,607 dwelling units in the country, 71.4 percent used metal sheet as construction materials for roofing. At the regional level 67.2 percent used metal sheet as materials for roofing as against 89.7 percent in the Municipality.

Many urban dwellers (94.3%) use metal sheets for roofing compared with their rural counterparts (80.3%). In addition, thatch/palm leaf or raffia is the second main material that is used in roofing in the rural area constituting 14.7 percent

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

Main Roofing material	Total Country	Region	District			
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	182,845	15,711	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	22,227	222	1.4	1.2	1.9
Wood	45,547	3,085	141	0.9	1.0	0.7
Metal sheet	4,152,259	122,942	14,086	89.7	94.3	80.3
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	646	58	0.4	0.5	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	879	144	0.9	0.9	1.0
Roofing tile	31,456	162	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	586	28	0.2	0.2	0.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	30,722	901	5.7	1.3	14.7
Other	35,935	1,596	126	0.8	0.6	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing

Materials used for the floor of a house affect the general appearance, aesthetics and quality and health status of a household. Some floors are easily contaminated and others are difficult to clean or disinfect. As shown in Table 8.6, the main construction material used for the floors in the municipality is cement/concrete constituting 83.3 percent as compared to 65.8 percent for the region. the proportion of earth/mud is 14.5 percent while all other materials account for less than one percent each

Table 8.6: Construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

Materials for the floor	Total Country	Region	District			
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	177,629	15,012	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	56,272	2,174	14.5	12.5	18.3
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	116,911	12,508	83.3	85.4	79.2
Stone	32,817	1,623	82	0.5	0.5	0.6
Burnt brick	6,537	89	7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	49	8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	196	37	0.2	0.4	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	1,181	126	0.8	0.6	1.4
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	401	29	0.2	0.3	0.0
Other	15,567	907	41	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of sleeping rooms a household has is an indication of the extent of crowding in household. More importantly, crowded living conditions may increase the risk of the spread of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and skin diseases. It could also influence the quality of sleep.

Table 8.7 indicates that 19.4 percent of the households occupied one sleeping room, 24.3 percent occupied two sleeping rooms, 19.7 percent had three sleeping rooms and the rest occupied between four to over nine sleeping rooms. Of the single member households, 81.6 percent occupy one sleeping room.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms									Nine rooms or more
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more	
Total	15,012	100.0	19.4	24.3	19.7	14.1	7.8	5.4	3.1	1.7	4.5	
1	831	100.0	81.6	13.5	2.5	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	
2	963	100.0	47.2	40.8	5.3	2.9	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.7	
3	1,394	100.0	39.2	36.7	14.3	4.2	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.1	1.6	
4	1,757	100.0	24.8	41.6	18.3	8.5	2.6	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.5	
5	1,922	100.0	16.8	34.5	26.9	12.0	4.3	2.5	1.0	0.6	1.3	
6	1,833	100.0	11.6	28.5	29.6	15.9	6.5	3.7	1.5	0.8	2.0	
7	1,488	100.0	6.3	21.8	29.9	21.5	9.4	4.2	2.6	0.9	3.4	
8	1,158	100.0	5.2	14.2	26.1	25.6	12.8	7.1	4.4	1.6	3.1	
9	921	100.0	4.0	7.9	24.5	23.5	17.4	10.3	5.6	2.3	4.5	
10+	2,745	100.0	2.5	5.3	11.8	18.8	16.2	14.8	8.9	5.7	16.0	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

This section discusses the sources of light households used in the Municipality. Generally, the three main sources of lighting in homes are kerosene lamp, electricity and flashlight/torch.

Table 8.8 shows the different sources of light used by dwelling units in the Municipality. The most common source of light in the dwelling units in the Municipality is electricity with 53.6 percent. This was followed by kerosene lamp with 24.8 percent and flashlight/torch with 19.8 percent.

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

Main source of light	Total Country	Region	District			
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	177,629	15,012	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	42,866	8,039	53.6	70.4	20.1
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	1,009	93	0.6	0.6	0.6
Kerosene lamp	971,807	80,752	3,716	24.8	18.7	36.7
Gas lamp	9,378	412	30	0.2	0.1	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	612	46	0.3	0.3	0.3
Candle	41,214	293	35	0.2	0.3	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	49,068	2,974	19.8	9.1	41.0
Firewood	13,241	1,191	26	0.2	0.1	0.3
Crop residue	4,623	830	37	0.2	0.1	0.5
Other	11,739	596	16	0.1	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.1 Main source of cooking fuel

This section looks at sources of cooking fuel used by the households in the country, the region and the Municipality.

The main source of cooking fuel in the Bawku Municipality is charcoal, 42.0 percent, followed by wood with 34.0 percent and crop residue is 16.1 percent. The other minor sources of cooking fuel included gas, electricity, kerosene, saw dust, animal waste and others which together account for 5.4 percent.

The table further revealed that charcoal (59.5%) is the main source of fuel in the urban centres. This is followed by wood (23.9 %) and crop residue (7.0%). Again, the table shows that in the rural areas, wood (54.5%) is the main source of fuel for cooking followed by crop residue (34.2%) and charcoal 7.3 percent.

On the part of cooking space, 3.9 percent of the households in the Bawku Municipality do not have cooking space, a proportion slightly higher than the regional figure of 3.8 percent. The table further indicates that most of the households in the municipality use open space in compounds (34.6%) and separate rooms for exclusive use of households (31.5%) as their cooking space.

In the urban centres, the most common space used is open space in the compound, constituting 37.6 percent.

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

Cooking fuel/cooking space	District					
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
Cooking fuel/cooking space	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Source of cooking fuel						
Total	5,467,054	177,629	15,012	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	3,272	366	2.4	2.7	2.0
Wood	2,197,083	107,310	5,122	34.1	23.9	54.5
Gas	996,518	8,735	669	4.5	6.0	1.4
Electricity	29,794	383	40	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	402	57	0.4	0.5	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	27,021	6,304	42.0	59.5	7.3
Crop residue	45,292	29,725	2,419	16.1	7.0	34.2
Saw dust	8,000	93	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	124	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	7,759	564	7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Cooking space used						
Total	5,467,054	177,629	15,012	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	6,822	586	3.9	3.4	4.9
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	75,393	4,726	31.5	31.2	31.9
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	4,664	1,054	7.0	7.5	6.1
Enclosure without roof	117,614	31,567	1,463	9.7	4.9	19.4
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	1,788	267	1.8	1.0	3.4
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	572	29	0.2	0.3	0.0
Verandah	1,173,946	18,444	1,668	11.1	14.1	5.2
Open space in compound	1,115,464	38,038	5,195	34.6	37.6	28.6
Other	21,007	341	24	0.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

The main sources of water for drinking in the municipality are bore-hole/pump/tube well, protected wells and pipe borne outside dwelling. Table 8.10 shows that borehole/pump/tube well constitutes 37.2 percent, protected well 23.7 percent and that of pipe borne outside dwelling constitute 15.5 percent.

In the urban centres, the commonest sources of water for drinking are borehole/pump/tube well, protected well and pipe borne outside dwelling, constituting 31.2 percent, 23.0 percent and 20.3 percent respectively.

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

Sources of water	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total	Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of drinking water						
Total	5,467,054	177,629	15,012	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	11,577	1,220	8.1	11.2	2.0
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	15,063	2,314	15.4	20.3	5.6
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	5,179	646	4.3	4.9	3.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	101,817	5,579	37.2	31.2	49.1
Protected well	321,091	22,805	3,551	23.7	23.0	24.9
Rain water	39,438	223	64	0.4	0.6	0.0
Protected spring	19,345	683	76	0.5	0.4	0.7
Bottled water	20,261	82	12	0.1	0.1	0.0
Satchet water	490,283	694	76	0.5	0.6	0.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	267	197	1.3	2.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	11,083	795	5.3	4.8	6.4
Unprotected spring	12,222	378	36	0.2	0.2	0.3
River/Stream	502,804	4,452	280	1.9	0.2	5.3
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	3,175	156	1.0	0.4	2.4
Other	3,972	151	10	0.1	0.1	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use						
Total	5,467,054	177,629	15,012	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	11,408	1,183	7.9	10.9	1.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	13,957	2,007	13.4	17.6	5.0
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	4,541	558	3.7	4.2	2.8
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	98,487	5,352	35.7	29.8	47.2
Protected well	465,775	24,798	3,933	26.2	26.7	25.3
Rain water	39,916	330	121	0.8	1.2	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	672	74	0.5	0.5	0.6
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	301	198	1.3	2.0	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	11,607	964	6.4	6.0	7.2
Unprotected spring	15,738	650	60	0.4	0.4	0.4
River/Stream	588,590	6,125	373	2.5	0.4	6.7
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	4,518	182	1.2	0.5	2.6
Other	10,302	235	7	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The main sources of water for other domestic use in the Municipality are borehole/pump/tube well and protected wells.

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

This section discusses types of bathing facilities used by households in the Bawku Municipality.

Table 8.11 indicates that the most common bathing facility in the Municipality is shared separate bathrooms in the same compound, constituting 34.0 percent, which is above the regional figure of 18.8 percent. A relatively low proportion of households used public bath house 2.7 percent.

In the urban centres, the most used facility for bathing is shared separate bathroom in the same house (38.2%). This is followed by those who own bathrooms for exclusive use (34.1%) and share open cubicle (14.4%). Only a small proportion of the households (0.1%) uses bathrooms in another house. On the part of the rural area, 27.1 percent of the households own bathrooms for exclusive and 25.8 percent shared separate bathrooms in the same house. About 9.9 percent use open spaces around house in rural area compared with 3.9 percent in urban areas.

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

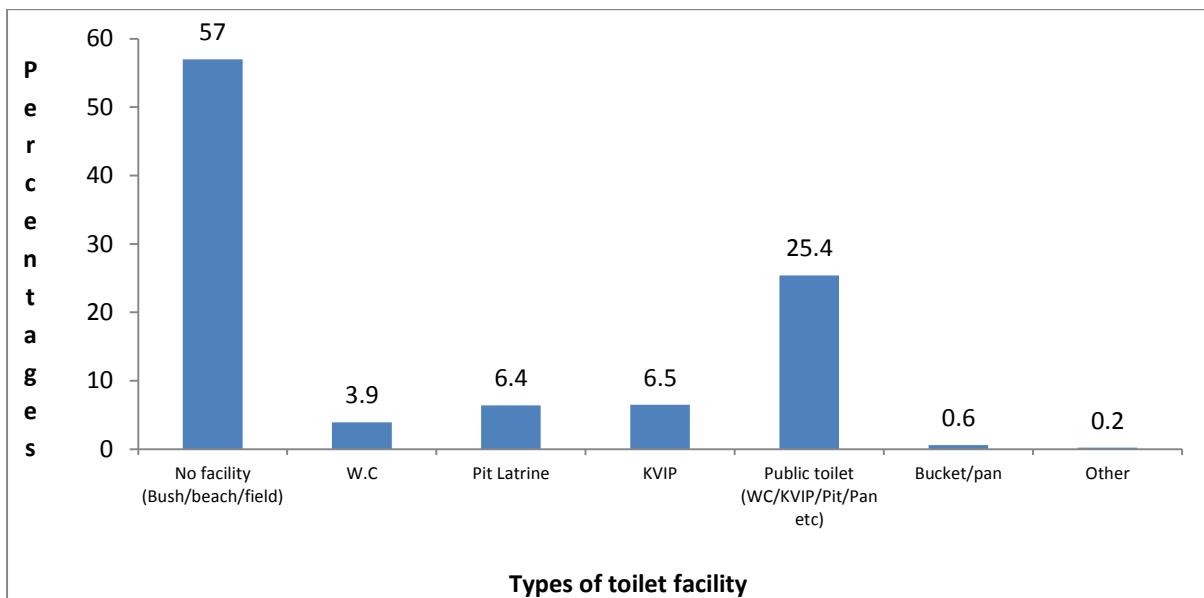
Toilet facility/ Bathing facility	Total Country	Region	District			
			Total Number	Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility						
Total	5,467,054	177,629	15,012	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	146,329	8,559	57.0	44.1	82.7
W.C.	839,611	6,050	592	3.9	5.6	0.6
Pit latrine	1,040,883	5,266	962	6.4	5.9	7.4
KVIP	572,824	6,196	974	6.5	9.0	1.5
Bucket/Pan	40,678	405	86	0.6	0.9	0.0
Public toilet (W.C./KVIP/Pit/Pan etc.)	1,893,291	12,828	3,815	25.4	34.4	7.6
Other	23,385	555	24	0.2	0.2	0.1
Bathing facility						
Total	5,467,054	177,629	15,012	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	73,345	4,765	31.7	34.1	27.1
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	33,370	5,107	34.0	38.2	25.8
Private open cubicle	381,979	26,114	1,321	8.8	6.0	14.3
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	21,111	2,456	16.4	14.4	20.2
Public bath house	140,501	2,391	404	2.7	3.2	1.7
Bathroom in another house	187,337	479	41	0.3	0.1	0.7
Open space around house	372,556	19,987	888	5.9	3.9	9.9
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	437	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	16,276	395	24	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.2 shows that, the most common place of convenience in the municipality is bush/beach/field (57.0%) as against the regional figure of 82.4 percent. This has health implications especially in the night as people venture into the bush where snakes and other harmful animals live and come with occasional reported attacks. Also, during rainy seasons the excreta is washed into major streams which are sources of water supply to households. A

relatively low proportion of households use bucket/pan (0.6%) and other facilities (0.2%) respectively.

Figure 8.1: Types of toilet facility



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

This section covers the ways by which households in the Municipality dispose of their wastes. Table 8.12 indicates that 28.5 percent of households in the Municipality use public dump in open space making. 24.2 percent burn their waste and 14.1 percent dump indiscriminately.

In the urban centres, 28.1 percent use public dumps (containers) and 28.2 percent use public dumping (open) space. Households that burn their rubbish constitute 26.6 percent while indiscriminate dumping constitutes 9.9 percent.

With the liquid waste disposal, the proportions of households that throw their liquid waste into the street (outside) form 46.2 percent in the Municipality compared with 59.4 in the Region. Also 25.1 percent throw their liquid waste onto the compound.

in the urban areas,, 45.7 percent of the households throw their waste into the street (outside), 14.1 percent into drainage systems into gutters, while 21.1 percent throw their liquid waste onto the compound

In the rural areas the most common way of disposing waste was throwing into the street/outside, which constitutes 47.2 percent and onto compounds (32.9%).

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

Waste disposal	Total Country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Method of rubbish disposal						
Total	5,467,054	177,629	15,012	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	19,758	717	4.8	3.4	7.6
Burned by household	584,820	44,337	3,626	24.2	26.6	19.3
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	14,057	3,120	20.8	28.1	6.4
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	55,459	4,282	28.5	28.2	29.2
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	25,994	2,122	14.1	9.9	22.5
Buried by household	182,615	12,201	1,036	6.9	3.4	13.8
Other	53,805	5,823	109	0.7	0.5	1.3
Method of liquid waste disposal						
Total	5,467,054	177,629	15,012	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	4,062	383	2.6	3.5	0.7
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	7,676	1,614	10.8	14.1	4.1
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	12,031	1,011	6.7	6.2	7.8
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	105,548	6,933	46.2	45.7	47.2
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	6,029	1,243	8.3	9.2	6.5
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	41,258	3,765	25.1	21.1	32.9
Other	38,294	1,025	63	0.4	0.2	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The realisation of government's quest for decentralisation aimed at bringing development to the door steps of the local people cannot materialise if the needed information is not made available to inform policy decisions at that level. Understanding the characteristics and dynamics of the population is therefore critical in realizing realistic economic growth and national development.

This chapter aims giving the summary of the findings in this report as well as the cross cutting issues and some suggested policy recommendations.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

The population of the Bawku Municipal Assembly is 98,538 in constituting about 10 percent of the population in the Upper East Region. It has a population density of 397.8 persons per sq km. The Municipality is 63.6 percent urban and 36.4 percent rural.

The population of the municipality is largely youthful constituting while the elderly who are 65 years old and older account for only 6.3 percent. The dependent population constitutes 87.4 percent, which is lower than the regional average of 93.7 percent. The age and sex structure show a high percentage of females (52.0%) than males (48.0%). Fertility in the Municipality is quite high. The Total Fertility Rate is 2.9 and the Crude Birth Rate is 20.3. The migrant proportion of the population is 7.0 percent.

9.2.2 Social Characteristics

There are a total of 15,012 households and 10,289 houses in the Municipality, with an average household size of 6.5 persons slightly higher than the regional average of 5.9 persons. About 49.7 percent of households are of the extended family type.

More than half of the married population (81.9%) are employed, 3.1 percent are unemployed and 15.0 percent are economically not active.

Majority of the population in the municipality (84.7%) are Ghanaians by birth, while those with dual nationality constitute 6.5percent. Muslims are the majority in the municipality accounting for 80.9 percent. Christians constitute 14.7 percent with traditionalists constituting 3.7 percent.

In the Municipality, 79.0 percent of the literate population can read and write English only and 1.4 percent can read and write Ghanaian language only. Only 0.2 percent of the population can read French. This is worrying especially when Ghana is surrounded by French speaking countries and there is the need for constant interaction. Population 3 years and older currently attending SSS/SHS in the municipality is 8.2 percent compared with less than one percent who currently attend Vocational/Technical/Commercial school

9.2.3 Economic Characteristics

The economically active population of the Municipality is 70.1 percent whiles the economically not active population is 29.9 percent. Of the economically active population, 66.5 percent are employed and 3.6 percent are unemployed. Majority of the employed population work with the private informal sector.

9.2.4 Information Communication and Technology

Out of the total population of 65,999 aged 12years and older in the Bawku Municipality, 37.6 percent have mobile phones while out of the population 12 years and only 2.1 percent use Internet facilities. Household ownership of desktop/laptop computer is quite low representing only 3.8 percent.

9.2.5 Disability

In the Bawku Municipality, 2.2 percent of the population has disability, slightly lower than the regional proportion of 3.8 percent. Generally, sight disability is the most common type of disability accounting for 36.6 percent of all disability cases. About 52.8 percent of PWDs in the municipality are employed although as high as 65.5 percent of them have never been to school.

9.2.6 Agricultural Activity

The number of households engaged in agricultural activities in the municipality is 9,135 representing 60.9 percent. Out of this number, 48.8 percent are in urban centre and 51.2 in the rural areas. Majority of farmers in the municipality are crop farmers.

9.2.7 Housing Conditions

There are 15,012 households in the Municipality. The average households per house are 1.5. Also population per house in the municipality is 9.6, higher than the regional figure of 9.2. The average household size is 6.5.

Majority of dwelling units are owned by members of the house hold (82.1%). Compound houses are the most common housing units in the municipality, accounting for 75.7 percent while the Semi-detached and Huts/Building in the same compound constitute 4.6 percent and 4.5 percent respectively. Mud bricks/earth are the main construction materials used for the construction material for dwelling units in the municipality accounting for close to 71.0 percent. Metal sheets are the most widely used materials for roofing in the Municipality accounting for 89.7 percent. Cement/concrete is the most common material used for floor in the Municipality, which also constitutes 83.3 percent.

The major source of energy for domestic lighting is electricity (53.6%), while flash light/torches constitutes 41.0 percent,.

The main source of fuel for cooking is charcoal (42.0%) and wood (34.1%). From the analysis, 3.9 percent of the households in the Bawku Municipality do not have cooking space.

The main sources of water for drinking and other domestic use in the Municipality are borehole/pump/tube well, protected wells and pipe borne water outside dwelling. Borehole/pump/tube well has the highest proportion of 36.9 percent.

Majority of the households (57.0%) do not have toilet facilities and use the bush or other open space as place of convenience. The KVIP/W.C/pit/pan etc. accounts for 25.4 percent of all toilet facilities in the municipality.

The most common method of solid waste disposal in the Municipality is public dumping into open spaces which accounts 28.5 percent of all households. Only 2.6 percent of the households in the Municipality dispose of their liquid waste through the sewerage system. The vast majority of households (46.2%) dispose of their liquid waste by throwing such waste onto the street or outside.

9.3 Conclusion

The Bawku Municipality is one of the MMDAs in the Upper East Region with diverse physical environment and topography that support diverse economic activities in the Municipality. Administratively, both political and social organizations of the Municipality are based on modern and traditional institutions. The population characteristics of the Municipality are also diverse in several respects.

The population distribution by sex indicates that females (52.0%) outnumber the males (48.0%). The age dependency ratio is quite high because of the large number of children. The population is largely youthful, with a potential to continue to grow into the near future due to the high total fertility rate of 2.9 with an age dependency ratio of 87.4 and a mortality rate of 11.07 per a thousand population.

The population dynamics of the Municipality may be determined largely by the interplay of fertility and mortality levels. Persons of Ghanaian parentage (84.7%) constitute a large percentage of the population in the Municipality. Ghanaians with dual citizenship constitute 6.5 percent.

The average size of a household (6.5 persons) is relatively high in the Municipality with rural households (7.1 persons) having larger proportions than the urban households (6.2 persons). It is worthy of note that extended family systems still dominate both rural and urban households in the district.

The prevalence of multiple disabilities is also common in the municipality. Persons with disabilities are concentrated more in the rural than urban areas. The employment characteristics of the population indicate that self-employment without employee is the most dominant, although such employment hardly generates employment for others.

Agriculture is the most dominant economic activity especially in the rural areas of the Municipality.

9.4 Policy Implications and Interventions

In view of the current population features, trends, and challenges analyzed herein, there is the need to engender efforts to develop and implement population policies and programmes. A clearly defined policy on population is therefore the basis for a meaningful intervention in the formulation of population-related programmes and projects. The interface between population and other crosscutting issues, namely employment, housing, education, gender, agriculture, is essential. This is relevant in mainstreaming population factors into sectoral policies and issues that are closely linked to poverty reduction.

The youthful population in the Bawku Municipality is a potential, which could be harnessed for development. However, it also informs decisions on what government agencies (Assembly) could do to provide the needed space to accommodate the prospective population increment. This is so because, when population increases it puts pressure on the existing social amenities. Consequently, the demand for education, health, sanitation among others begins to increase. It will also intensify problems of as underemployment especially in rural and urban areas of the economy.

Additionally, there will be more pressure on the working age group for food, shelter, and clothing among others to cater for the dependent population. The majority of the population in the rural areas implies that, the demand for social amenities would increase. It may also have impact on the environment for instance the demand for charcoal and fuel wood and agricultural land, which, in turn, can result in an increased rate of deforestation.

Implementation of the programmes designed to reduce the fertility rate should be intensified and sustained. The TFR of 2.9 is relatively high and this situation should prompt the District Population Advisory Committee to put in place population management policies aimed at educating the people, through advocacy programmes, on the need for smaller family sizes.

The increase in under-five mortality in the Municipality is a threat to achieving the MDGs at the local and national level. In view of this, the Assembly in collaboration with the Ghana Health Service (GHS) and the Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) such as BEWDA, Christian Outreach to Northern Ghana, Rural United Based Foundation and International Organizations such as the United Nation Population Fund (UNFPA) to come up with pragmatic measures aimed at reducing the under-five mortality rate in the district.

The low literacy level among the populace is another worrying issue in the Municipality since education is key in the socio-economic development of every country. The majority of the populace who cannot read and write in English and Ghanaian Language makes policy implementation difficult. In line with this, the Municipal Assembly in collaboration with the Ghana Education Service (GES), Non Formal Education Division (NFED) and the NGOs such as Christ Centre for the needy, Christian Outreach to Northern Ghana, Rural United Based Foundation, BEWDA and International Organizations such as CARE International Ghana under their PAGE programme, to come up with appropriate educational policies aimed at improving the level of literacy in the Municipality.

The proportion of the married among females aged 12-14 years and consensual unions is quite high, implying that there is the likelihood of accelerated growth rate in future.

ICT access and usage is very low in the Municipality. It will be useful if the Assembly and other donor partners could increase their investment in ICT infrastructure and services. In order to increase the use of internet, the Municipal Assembly in collaboration with some community organizations and development partners should set up internet centres in communities, schools, and the Assembly's premises to increase access and usage of ICT. Network providers should be encouraged to increase their coverage to a wider part of the municipality.

The apparent crowding of sleeping rooms has health implications and is cause for worry. There is the need to make quality building materials available and accessible to the people to improve on the housing stock in the municipality.

In order to protect the environment from deforestation, drying of rivers and lakes, extinction of animal species, and so on, part of government policy has been to discourage the use of wood and charcoal as fuel for cooking and to encourage the use of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). The efforts have not yet yielded the desired effect. Issues pertaining to the supply and accessibility of LPG to residents of the municipality need to be addressed to ensure that many more people use LPG as fuel for cooking.

Over half of the households (57.0%) defecate in the bush since they have no toilet facilities. This indiscriminate defecation in the bush and elsewhere is unhygienic and must be discouraged. Efforts should therefore be made to provide more public toilets in accessible places. Also appropriate strategies need to be designed to address the public waste management problem in order to kerb the practice of indiscriminate dumping. There is the need to provide waste bins to the people and also the Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit of the Assembly needs to educate the people on the need to stop indiscriminate dumping of waste.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Composition	Total Country	District					
		Total		Urban		Rural	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,467,136	15,012	100.0	9,979	100.0	5,033	100.0
Household with head and a spouse only	208,340	291	1.9	210	2.1	81	1.6
Household with head and multiple spouse only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	1,337,416	4,021	26.8	2,751	27.6	1,270	25.2
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	762,847	5,179	34.5	3,076	30.8	2,103	41.8
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	47,570	176	1.2	108	1.1	68	1.4
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	165,052	408	2.7	281	2.8	127	2.5
Head only	960,700	831	5.5	650	6.5	181	3.6
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	707,214	1,511	10.1	1,059	10.6	452	9.0
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	603,295	1,490	9.9	1,051	10.5	439	8.7
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	41,189	71	0.5	49	0.5	22	0.4
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	633,513	1,034	6.9	744	7.5	290	5.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/N	Community Name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Both sexes	Male	Female		
1	Bawku	60,755	29,089	31,666	9,738	6,680
2	Mognori	3,775	1,809	1,966	580	362
3	Bador	2,131	983	1,148	247	157
4	Baribari	1,987	933	1,054	241	142
5	Gozesi	1,732	790	942	310	159
6	Tambalugo	1,595	792	803	236	225
7	Zuku	1,382	674	708	195	130
8	Nayoko	1,254	613	641	147	107
9	Kpalugu	1,197	624	573	166	107
10	Gumukutari	1,125	526	599	194	98
11	Zemasa	1,063	587	476	140	44
12	Kuka Megogo (Megoug)	1,050	493	557	149	92
13	Zuli	1,033	455	578	134	114
14	Sakpari Baribari	1,007	516	491	116	100
15	Kukosi	925	435	490	133	96
16	Gaago	922	443	479	120	106
17	Geatega (Gentiga No. 1)	903	405	498	94	47
18	Buabulla No. 1	838	417	421	107	81
19	Kabingo	817	380	437	105	61
20	Kakasiego	779	366	413	103	77

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S>No.	Community name	Age Group																		
		All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+		
1	Bawku	60,755	7,762	7,842	7,413	6,830	5,584	4,795	4,002	3,569	2,873	2,306	1,915	1,158	1,157	763	1,084	1,702		
2	Mognori	3,775	622	613	484	442	345	281	187	207	143	117	83	43	57	44	39	68		
3	Bador	2,131	362	371	283	197	143	146	99	105	74	76	71	34	34	27	46	63		
4	Baribari	1,987	352	371	241	193	135	119	83	119	80	77	52	25	25	33	48	34		
5	Gozesi	1,732	231	229	246	196	125	99	94	83	88	63	72	47	48	25	32	54		
6	Tambalugo	1,595	213	241	221	187	118	93	59	58	56	48	49	35	44	26	53	94		
7	Zuku	1,382	268	199	170	115	113	103	92	64	57	44	37	18	26	14	36	26		
8	Nayoko	1,254	195	166	147	145	89	95	72	57	58	40	43	18	36	18	28	47		
9	Kpalugu	1,197	226	230	144	101	69	59	68	54	40	40	23	9	29	19	28	58		
10	Gumukutari	1,125	163	152	156	120	103	77	61	56	45	51	26	16	26	15	16	42		
11	Zemasa	1,063	155	153	142	153	99	66	66	54	32	19	26	12	21	9	20	36		
	Kuka Megogo (Megoug)																			
12		1,050	145	185	136	127	47	35	48	51	52	30	39	23	32	21	34	45		
13	Zuli	1,033	124	195	162	103	69	45	34	32	46	28	25	33	31	21	22	63		
14	Sakpari Baribari	1,007	150	155	146	114	80	72	65	25	39	36	33	14	23	7	28	20		
15	Kukosi	925	104	146	132	119	58	43	43	36	57	44	35	29	17	24	19	19		
16	Gaago	922	113	166	133	117	41	28	37	49	36	48	28	13	24	13	30	46		
	Geatega (Gentiga No.)																			
17	1)	903	119	150	148	106	39	38	30	42	43	39	22	23	13	17	26	48		
18	Buabulla No. 1	838	104	113	109	122	77	58	46	35	37	29	22	7	15	11	21	32		
19	Kabingo	817	124	120	94	105	90	55	52	39	28	25	23	11	19	9	9	14		
20	Kakasiego	779	138	152	101	82	27	35	35	43	38	33	22	25	13	10	13	12		

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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