



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

BUNKPURUGU YUNYOO DISTRICT



Canada 

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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CEB:	Children Ever Born
CIDA:	Canadian International Development Agency
CS:	Children Surviving
CERSGIS:	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Survey
CHPS:	Community Health Based Planning Services
CWIQ:	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
DANIDA:	Danish International Development Agency
DFID:	Department for International Development
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
EMIS:	Education Management Information System
EA:	Enumeration Area
EU:	European Union
GDP:	Gross Domestic product
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
GSDP:	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GPS:	Global Positioning System
GES:	Ghana Education Service
GDHS:	Ghana Demography Health Survey
HIV:	Human Immune Virus
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
ISSER:	Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
JHS:	Junior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
SHS:	Senior High School
MMDAs:	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
MOE:	Ministry of Education
MICS:	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MOFA:	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI:	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NCA:	National Communication Authority
NCPEC:	The National Census Publicity and Evaluation Committee
NCTAC:	National Census Technical Advisory Committee

NIPORT: National Institute of Population Research and Training
NHIS: National Health Insurance Scheme
NDPC: National Development Planning Commission
NGOs: Non-governmental Organisations
PHC: Population and Housing Census
PPP: Public-Private Partnerships
PAS: Population Analysis Spreadsheet
PES: Post Enumeration Survey
PWDs: Persons with disabilities
SMAM: Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
UNICEF: United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UN: United Nations
UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund
WHO: World Health Organization
W.C: Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The district census report is the first of its kind since the first post-independence census was conducted in 1960. The report provides basic information about the district. It gives a brief background of the district, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, socio-cultural structure and economy. Using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC), the report discusses the population characteristics of the Bunkpurugu/Yunyo district, fertility, mortality, migration, marital status, literacy and education, economic activity status, occupation, employment; Information Communication Technology (ICT), disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions. 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 Bunkpurugu/Yunyo district, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 122,591 representing 4.9 percent of the Northern region's total population of 2,479,461. Males constitute 49.1 percent and females represent 50.9 percent. The District has a youthful population with about 47 percent of the population below 15 years. Consequently, the population pyramid for the district is broad base and tapers off with a small number (7.1) of elderly persons (persons aged 60 years and older). The district has a sex ratio of 96.6 with more than three quarters (85.9%) of the population living in rural areas. The total age dependency ratio (population less than 15 years and above 64 years over the working age population, i.e. 15-64 years) for the district is 111.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the district is 3.77 which is slightly higher than the Regional average of 3.54. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 108.2 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is among the highest in the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 23.6 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the Municipality is 4.70 per 1000 population. The majority of migrants (71.9%) living in the District were born elsewhere in the region. About one fifth of migrants in the district were born elsewhere in another region, with eight percent indicated they were born outside Ghana. Majority of those who were born in another region in Ghana were born in the Ashanti region.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 121,315 with a total number of 17,621 households. The average household size in the Municipality is 6.9 persons. Children of head of household constitute the largest proportion (94.8%) of household members with head of households forming 14 percent of household members. With respect to the sexes, male heads constitute a higher percentage (24.6%) than females (4.8%).

Marital status

More than half of the population aged 12 years and older are married with 41.1 percent indicating they have never been married. About five percent of the population aged 12 years and older are widowed with less than one percent each in the remaining marital categories. A high proportion of the females married (91.8%) are within the age group 35-39 years, while that of males (95%) is within the age group 55-59 years. There are also substantially more

females who are widowed (51.2%) and divorced (1.6%) within the age group of 65 years and older than males.

Nationality

About 95 percent of the population in the district are Ghanaians by birth. Less than one percent (0.9%) of the population in the Bunkpurugu/Yunyo district are foreigners (ECOWAS and other foreign nationals). There is virtually no difference between the sexes with regards to the various nationality categories.

Literacy and education

More than half (56.1%) of the population aged 11 years and older in the Bunkpurugu district are not literate. Of the literate population, more than 70 percent (71.8%) are literate in English language, with about one quarter of the population being literate in English and a Ghanaian language. Those literate in Ghanaian language only constitute 3.2 percent with less than one percent each in the remaining language categories. Females have a higher percentage (75.7%) of those literate in English than males (69.1%). The reverse is the case for those literate in English and Ghanaian language where the percentage for males (27.1%) is higher than females (20.8%).

Current school attendance

More than half (54.7%) of the population currently in school in the district are in primary schools. Close to one fifth of the population currently in school are in JHS and 10.5 in kindergarten. The percentage of females currently in primary school is higher (55.9%) than that of males (53.7%). However, the percentage of males in JHS is higher (18.8%) than that of females (16.0).

Economic activity status and employment

More than three quarters (76.7%) of the population aged 15 years and order in the district are economically active. Of the economically active population, 99.1 percent are employed and less than one percent (0.9) unemployed. The proportion of economically active male is 75.7 percent of which (99.1%) are employed and (0.9%) unemployed while that for the female economically active population is 77.5 percent with (99.1%) employed while (0.9%) are unemployed.

Occupation and industry of employment

In terms of occupation of the employed population, majority (88.3%) are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. The second commonest (4.4%) occupation of the employed is crate and related works. The major industry engaging majority (86.3%) of the workers in the district is agriculture, forestry and fishing. This is followed distantly by manufacturing (3.6%).

Employment status and sector

Majority (48.22%) of the employed population in the district are self-employed without employees with only about 3.1 percent being employees. About 45 percent of the employed population are contributing family workers. Males are more likely to be self-employed without employees (60%) than females. With regards to sector of employment, the private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 96.7 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 2.2 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and older, 12.8 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 67.9 percent as compared to 32.1 percent of females. Less than one percent of the population aged 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. With regards to ownership of computers, less than one percent (0.7%) of households in the district own desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

A little over five percent (5.4%) of the district's population have one form of disability or the other. This is higher than the regional and national rate of 2.5 percent and 3.0 percent respectively. The number of males with disability is 3,271, constituting about five percent. The percentage of females with disability is slightly higher than that of males. Some PWDs have multiple forms of disabilities

Agriculture

As high as 94.1 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. The percentage of household in agriculture is about the same for the rural (98%) and urban (97.9%) localities. Most households in the district (97.9%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the Municipality

Housing

The housing stock of the Bunkpurugu/Yunyo district is 16,416 representing 6.3 percent of the total number of houses in the Northern region. The average number of persons per house is 7.4 which is lower than the Northern region average of 9.5.

Housing type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

The majority of dwelling units in the district are compound house, constituting more than two thirds of all housing units. About 95 percent of the dwelling units are owned by household members. Less than three percent (2.8%) of dwelling units are owned by relatives of household member(s) with 1.4 percent by other private individual.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The most common construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth, accounting for 95 percent of outer walls. Only about 2.4 percent of outer walls are made of cement/concrete. The same can be said of floors of dwellings, with 74.2 percent followed by cement/concrete (25%). Thatch is the main roofing material, constituting more than half (54.1%) of all roofs in the district.

Room occupancy

Most Single households use one room (78.9%). For household of size 2, a little over half of them occupy two rooms (53.8%). Households size of three to four mostly use two rooms while household sizes five to eight used three rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The majority (54.4%) of households in the district use kerosene lamps for lighting with about 30 percent using flashlights. The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (91%). Wood (7%) and charcoal together constitute about 98 percent of fuel for cooking in the district. Households in the district get their drinking water from diverse

sources, but the three main sources which together constitute 90.8 percent of households are Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well, river/stream, and Unprotected well. The majority of household get their drinking water from borehole.

Majority of households (80.5%) in the district have no toilet facilities. About 11 percent of households relied on pit latrine. Almost 60 percent of households have their own bathrooms for exclusive use, Shared separate bathroom in the same house constitute 16.3 percent and private open cubicle 10.1 percent.

Waste disposal

About 41 percent of the population disposed of their solid waste by burning and 22.3 percent dumped solid waste indiscriminately. About 15.9 percent of households have their waste collected while 13.2 percent dispose their waste at public dumps.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Bunkpurugu-Yonyoo District is one of the 26 districts in the Northern region. It was established by Legislative Instrument (C.I) 1748 in August 2004 as part of the government's efforts to further decentralize governance. Bunkpurugu is the administrative capital of the District. Other major towns in the District are Nakpanduri, Nasuan, Kpemale, Najong No.1, Najong No2, Bende, Yunyo and Bimbagu.

1.2 Physical Features

The District occupies an area of 1,257.1 square kilometres with a population density (crude) of approximately 98 persons per square kilometres. The District is located at the north-eastern corner of the Northern Region of Ghana. It shares boundaries in the North with the Garu-Tempane, to the East with Togo, West with East Mamprusi and to the South with Gushiegu and Chereponi Districts.

1.2.1 Climate

The District lies in the tropical continental belt western margin and experiences a single rainfall regime in April to October after which it comes under the influence of the tropical continental air masses. The mean annual rainfall is between 100mm to 115mm. The annual range of temperature is between 30⁰C to 40⁰C.

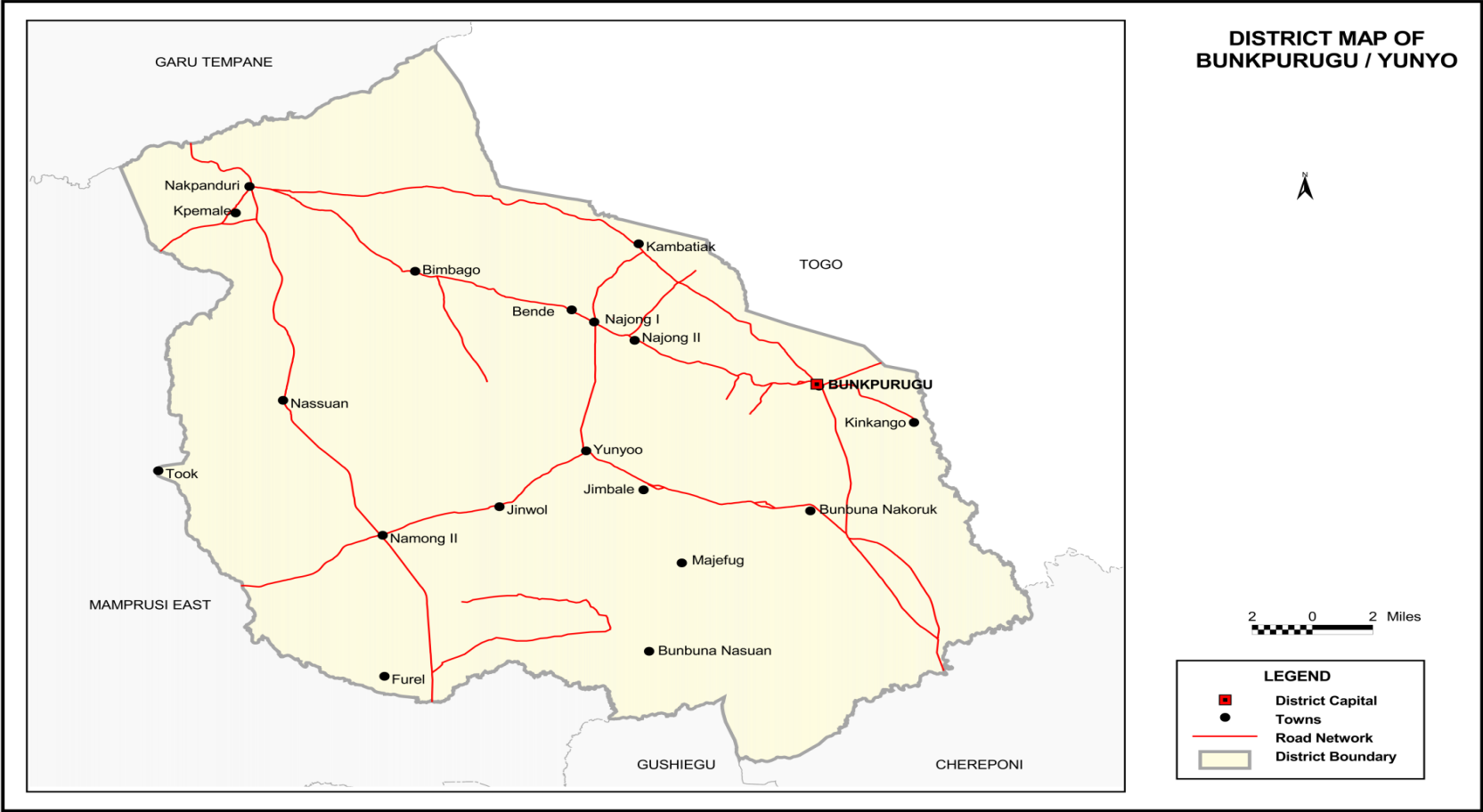
1.2.2 Drainage and Vegetation

The White Volta enters the District from the north-east and more or less serve as the boundary between the District and the Garu/Tempane District. The Nawonga and Moba rivers also drain through the south – western part. The District lies in the interior woodland savannah belt and has common grass vegetation with trees such as sheanut trees, baobab, and acacia. Grasses grow in tussocks and can reach a height of 3 meters or more. The landscape is generally gently rolling with the Nakpanduri (formerly, Gambaga) escarpment marking the northern limits of the Volta in sandstone Basin. Apart from the mountainous areas bordering the escarpment, there are very little run-offs when it rains. This implies that for a greater part of the District rainwater seeps into the ground.

1.2.3 Land Tenure Systems

Generally, land in Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo is controlled by individual family heads. Such lands have been allocated to them by their village chief or they have acquired it by virtue of being the first to farm on the land. Land purchase or leasing for agriculture is virtually unknown. However, building projects on new land need to be agreed upon by the Chief and landowners.

Figure 1.1: Map of Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

The District is divided into two Town Councils and five Area Councils. The Assembly has a total membership of 50, comprising 33 elected members, 15 government appointees, two Members of Parliament and the District Chief Executive.

1.4 Social Structure

1.4.1 Culture

The District is a heterogeneous society with many ethnic groups and religions. The major ethnic groups in the District are Bimobas, Kokombas (Kombas) and Mamprusis who speak Moar, Komba and Mampruli respectively. The major religious groups are traditional and Christian. There is high communal spirit among the people especially the small communities. The factors that account for this are the size of the communities, high functional literacy and education by Community- Based Organizations and local Non- Governmental Organizations.

1.4.2 Festival

The Konkombas/Kombas and the Mamprusis celebrate yam and fire festivals respectively. The Bimobas on the other hand do not celebrate any major festival, but rather celebrate funerals of older persons in great style mostly during the dry season. The celebration of such ceremonies affords communities with the opportunity to mobilize the citizenry for development. Other traditional, cultural and religious practices militating against development in the District are widowhood inheritance, and exchange marriage as well as ethnic, land and chieftaincy disputes.

1.5 Economy

The main occupation of the population in the District is agriculture, but potential also exists for agro-industries such as processing of groundnuts, pito brewing, shea butter extraction and tobacco making. Crop farming is perceived as the highest source of income for both males and females in all the communities. Trade in non-agricultural produce is the second most important income earning activity of men while women depend on livestock-rearing as the next major income-earning activity. The District produces a wide range of food crops. The food crops include cereals such as maize, rice, millet, sorghum, legumes like groundnuts, bambara beans, and soya beans.

1.5.1 Tourism Potential

The Bunkpurugu/Yunyoo District is endowed with a number of tourist sites. Notable among them are: the “African map” which is a stone formation of the African map located in Bunkpurugu town, the Nakpanduri Water-falls, the Nakpanduri scarp (which portrays the beauty and wonder of nature) as well as the Kwame Nkrumah Guest House in Nakpanduri.

1.5.2 Mining and Quarrying

Limestone and dolomite deposits have been discovered in the District, and these are found in commercial quantities and suitable for the production of cement and quick line. Limestone deposits are estimated at 15 million metric tons while dolomite deposits are estimated at 20-30 million metric tons. These are yet to be harnessed.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

Out-door sleepers (floating population) were also enumerated on the Census Night.

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

The birthplace of a person refers to the locality of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. If after delivery a mother stayed outside her locality of usual residence for six months

or more or had the intention of staying in the new place for six or more months, then the actual town/village of physical birth becomes the birthplace of the child.

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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 Organisation of the Report

The report is organized under nine chapters. Chapter One presents the background information of the District which includes physical features, political administration, social and cultural structure, economy, outline of the report and concepts and definitions. In Chapter Two, the demographic characteristics of the District are discussed. Chapter Three, deals with the social characteristics while Chapter Four looks at economics characteristics. Chapter Five, focuses on Information Communication Technology, and Chapter Six deals with disability. Chapter Seven and Eight look at agricultural activities and housing conditions respectively; Chapter Nine provides the summary of findings, conclusions and policy implications.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on the population size, age-sex structure, the dependent population as well as the migratory pattern within the District. The population distribution by rural-urban residents is also discussed in addition to fertility and mortality.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

The total population of Bunkpurugu/Yunyoo is 122,591, representing 4.9 percent of the total population of the Northern Region (2,479,461). It is the fifth among the Districts in the Northern Region with over eighty percent (85.9%) of its population living in rural areas. The District has a population density (crude) of about 98 (97.5) persons per square kilometer. Majority of the population in the District live in rural areas (85.9%).

2.3 Age-Sex Structure (Population Pyramid)

Table 2.1 shows that the population in the Bunkpurugu/Yunyo District is 122,591. This is made up of 60,240 male and 62,351 female. The population less than 15 years is 58,068 constituting about half (47.4%) of the total District population of the District. Those aged 65 years and older constitute 5.3 percent of the population.

Figure 2.2 shows that the District's population structure is broad at the base and gradually narrows upwards with increase in age. This is typical of population pyramids in developing countries including Ghana where total fertility rates are high. The District's population is therefore youthful in nature and has the potential of increasing the productive work force with time. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration. With proper planning and prudent use of available resources, the youthful nature of the population should be considered as a blessing rather than a problem.

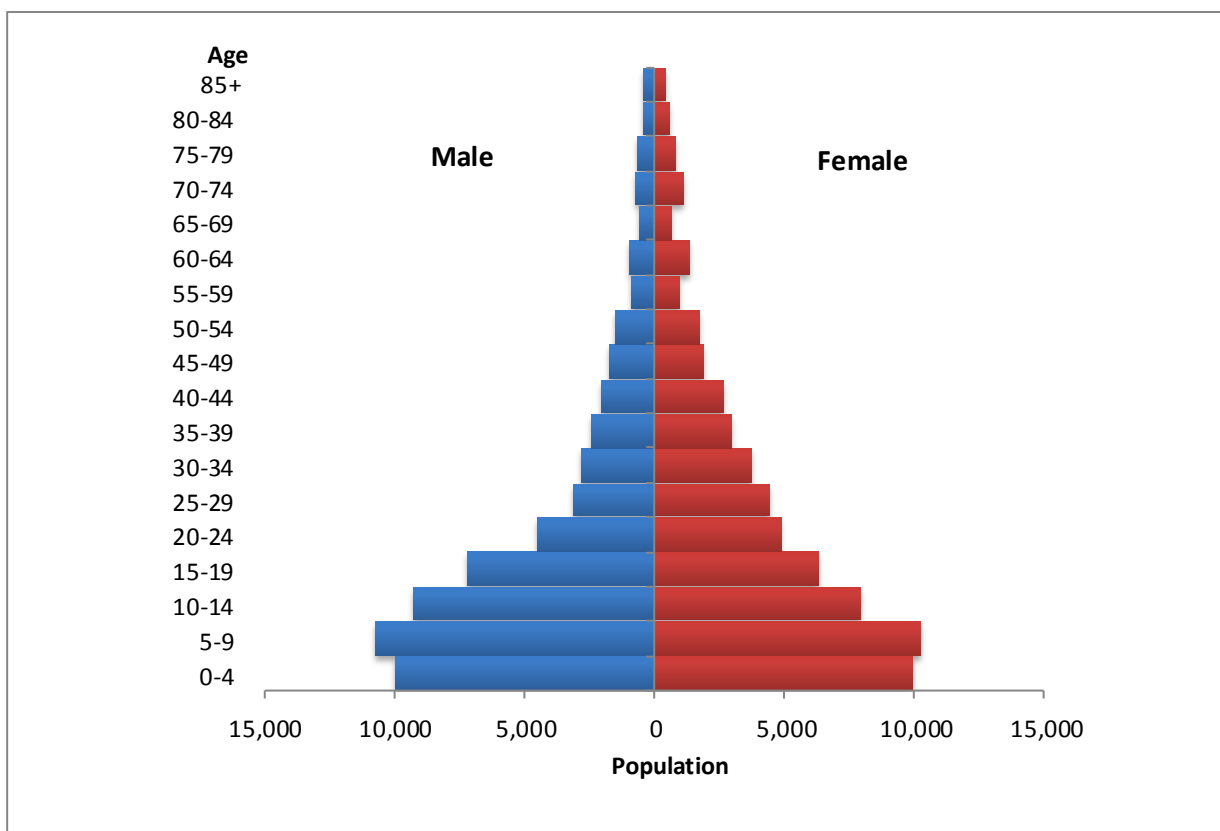
Table 2.1: Population by age, sex and type of locality

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	122,591	60,240	62,351	96.6	17,304	105,287
0 - 4	19,911	9,967	9,944	100.2	2,043	17,868
5 - 9	20,984	10,769	10,215	105.4	2,396	18,588
10 - 14	17,173	9,239	7,934	116.4	2,382	14,791
15 - 19	13,536	7,238	6,298	114.9	2,326	11,210
20 - 24	9,337	4,504	4,833	93.2	1,698	7,639
25 - 29	7,579	3,158	4,421	71.4	1,322	6,257
30 - 34	6,540	2,850	3,690	77.2	1,055	5,485
35 - 39	5,386	2,400	2,986	80.4	834	4,552
40 - 44	4,670	2,027	2,643	76.7	722	3,948
45 - 49	3,570	1,716	1,854	92.6	562	3,008
50 - 54	3,283	1,534	1,749	87.7	498	2,785
55 - 59	1,817	903	914	98.8	238	1,579
60 - 64	2,303	982	1,321	74.3	283	2,020
65 - 69	1,284	617	667	92.5	184	1,100
70 - 74	1,880	779	1,101	70.8	235	1,645
75 - 79	1,472	642	830	77.3	257	1,215
80 - 84	1,007	467	540	86.5	140	867
85 - 89	476	249	227	109.7	79	397
90 - 94	285	146	139	105.0	36	249
95 - 99	98	53	45	117.8	14	84
All Ages	122,591	60,240	62,351	96.6	17,304	105,287
0-14	58,068	29,975	28,093	106.7	6,821	51,247
15-64	58,021	27,312	30,709	88.9	9,538	48,483
65+	6,502	2,953	3,549	83.2	945	5,557
Age-dependency ratio	111.29	120.56	103.04		81.42	117.16

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.1 reveals the urban-rural differences in the age structure of the population in the District. There are more children at the very young ages (0-9 years) of both sexes in the rural than the urban areas. It is also observed that older people aged 60 years and over of both sexes are more likely to be found in the rural areas than urban areas. In relation to the sex structure, there are more males (51.6%) than females (48.4%) under 15 years in the District. From the table, age 0-14 years constitutes children, 15-64 the working age and the 65+ constitutes the elderly group.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid by age and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.1 Age-dependency Ratios

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of the dependent population (those under age 15 and 65 years and older) to the working-age population (15 to 64 years). The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive population must carry. Countries with very high birth rates usually have the high age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population. The higher this ratio is, the more people a potential worker is assumed to be supporting and vice-versa. From Table 2.1, the age dependency ratio (child and old age) for the District is about 111 for every 100 working people. This means that 100 persons in the working group look after 111 persons in the dependent population. The dependency ratio for the urban areas is 81.4 which is lower than that of the rural areas (117.2).

2.3.2 Sex Ratios

Sex ratio measures the number of males in relation to every 100 female's and shows that the District's sex ratio is 96.6. This means the female population for the District is slightly higher than that of males. Table 2.1 shows there are more males at early ages than females. However, the male proportion decreases with increase in age compared to that of the females. This pattern is clearly shown by the sex ratios. For ages 0-14 the sex ratio for the District is 106.7. It then reduces to 88.9 for age 15-64 and similarly ages 65 and above (8.32).

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are principal determinants of population growth at a particular point in time. The data on the composition of the population is important for development planning and policy formulation at all levels (national, regional, District and locality) of governance.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live children a woman has ever given birth to in her life time. The analysis is based on the birth histories of women aged 15-49. A measure of fertility is important in determining the size and structure of the population. Information on fertility indicators is necessary for planning of social development programmes in the region and Districts. Table 2.3 shows the distribution of total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate for the Northern Region and its Districts. The total fertility rate for the Bunkpurugu Yunyoo District is 3.77 children per woman aged 15-49, which is higher than the regional average of 3.54. This means that a woman in the age group 15-49 living in the District would have, on the average, 3.77 children by the end of her reproductive period.

Table 2.2: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by District

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,479,461	582,897	59,391	3.5	101.9	24.0
Bole	61,593	14,471	1,663	3.8	114.9	27.0
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	99,863	22,207	2,230	3.7	100.4	22.3
West Gonja	84,727	19,741	2,273	4.3	115.1	26.8
Gonja Central	87,877	20,555	2,086	3.6	101.5	23.7
East Gonja	135,450	31,216	3,071	3.6	98.4	22.7
Kpandai	108,816	24,066	2,959	4.3	123.0	27.2
Nanumba South	93,464	21,210	2,542	4.2	119.8	27.2
Nanumba North	141,584	32,246	3,143	3.4	97.5	22.2
Zabzugu Tatali	123,854	29,699	2,323	2.9	78.2	18.8
Yendi Municipal	199,592	46,498	4,290	3.2	92.3	21.5
Tamale Metropolis	371,351	97,889	8,322	3.0	85.0	22.4
Tolon Kumbugu	112,331	25,879	2,505	3.3	96.8	22.3
Savelugu Nanton	139,283	33,942	4,300	4.3	126.7	30.9
Karaga	77,706	18,666	1,621	2.9	86.8	20.9
Gushiegu	111,259	26,349	2,868	3.7	108.8	25.8
Saboba	65,706	14,519	1,871	4.2	128.9	28.5
Chereponi	53,394	11,652	1,495	4.3	128.3	28.0
Bunkpurugu Yonyo	122,591	26,725	2,893	3.8	108.3	23.6
Mamprusi East	121,009	27,145	2,785	3.6	102.6	23.0
Mamprusi West	168,011	38,222	4,151	3.7	108.6	24.7

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

2.4.2 Mortality

Data on mortality are used as benchmarks to determine the health status and growth potential of the population. It also provides information on the potential growth of the population in the future and patterns of causes of deaths. Table 2.3 shows information on female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child in the District. The table shows that the total number of children ever born to the female population 12 years and older in the District is 127,950 out of which 105,811 are surviving. The numbers of male and female children born are 65,156 and 62,794 respectively and those surviving are 53,708 males and 52,103 females.

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	38,682	127,950	65,156	62,794	105,811	53,708	52,103
12-14	4,424	33	12	21	25	10	15
15-19	6,298	700	340	360	633	303	330
20-24	4,833	4,843	2,504	2,339	4,332	2,216	2,116
25-29	4,421	11,598	5,833	5,765	10,477	5,237	5,240
30-34	3,690	15,446	7,935	7,511	13,619	6,952	6,667
35-39	2,986	16,262	8,328	7,934	14,130	7,205	6,925
40-44	2,643	16,581	8,394	8,187	14,005	7,118	6,887
45-49	1,854	12,347	6,243	6,104	10,351	5,267	5,084
50-54	1,749	11,889	5,976	5,913	9,608	4,856	4,752
55-59	914	6,394	3,260	3,134	5,003	2,551	2,452
60+	4,870	31,857	16,331	15,526	23,628	11,993	11,635

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Crude death rate is defined as the number of deaths per 1,000 persons in a given year. Table 2.4 represents deaths in households and crude death rate by District in the Northern region. The computed crude death rate is 5.9 deaths per 1,000 population in the region. Savelugu Nanton has the highest crude death rate of 10.1 deaths per 1000 population. Bole, Sawla-Tuna-Kalba, Tolon Kumbugu, West Mamprusi, Yendi, Karaga and Gushiegu recorded crude death rate above the regional rate. Bunkpurugu Yunyoo recorded crude death rates of 4.7 deaths per 1000 population which is lower than regional rate but higher than that of Nanumba North (4.6), Central Gonja (3.8) and Saboba (3.6).

Table 2.4: Total Population, deaths in households and crude death rate by District

District	Total population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,479,461	14,715	5.9
Bole	61,593	450	7.3
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	99,863	722	7.2
West Gonja	84,727	444	5.2
Central Gonja	87,877	334	3.8
East Gonja	135,450	761	5.6
Kpandai	108,816	554	5.1
Nanumba South	93,464	542	5.8
Nanumba North	141,584	653	4.6
Zabzugu-Tatale	123,854	406	3.3
Yendi	199,592	1,293	6.5
Tamale Metropolis	371,351	2,104	5.7
Tolon Kumbugu	112,331	845	7.5
Savelugu Nanton	139,283	1,413	10.1
Karaga	77,706	501	6.5
Gushiegu	111,259	744	6.7
Saboba	65,706	235	3.6
Chereponi	53,394	288	5.4
Bunkpurugu Yunyoo	122,591	575	4.7
East Mamprusi	121,009	619	5.1
West Mamprusi	168,011	1,232	7.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Deaths per 1,000 population

2.4.3 Migration

Migration refers to change in usual place of residence. A migrant is therefore defined as a person whose usual place of residence is different from his/her place of birth or previous residence. International migration describes movements between countries while internal or domestic migration describes movements within the same country or state. Variations in the migration process in terms of age, sex, education and other socio-demographic characteristics can have significant impact on the overall social and economic development of the District.

Table 2.5 shows the birthplace and duration of residence of migrants in the District. The table shows that majority of the migrants (7,260) living in the District were born elsewhere in the region, 2,041 were born elsewhere in another region and 801 of migrants in the District were born outside Ghana. Most migrants born elsewhere in the District are from Ashanti Region (945) and Upper East region (510).

In terms of duration of residence, majority of the migrants have been in the District for twenty years or more (34.3%). Amongst those who were born elsewhere in another region, migrants from the Upper East, Greater Accra, and Eastern region have had the longest stay (20+ years) in the District than any other region, recording 40.8, 32.0, 31.7 and 31.6 percent respectively.

Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Duration of residence (%)					
	Number	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	10,102	11.7	20.1	13.7	20.1	34.3
Born elsewhere in the region	7,260	11.3	16.9	12.8	21.4	37.7
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	41	29.3	29.3	22.0	12.2	7.3
Central	15	13.3	53.3	13.3	20.0	0.0
Greater Accra	103	15.5	21.4	17.5	13.6	32.0
Volta	46	21.7	50.0	8.7	13.0	6.5
Eastern	98	11.2	31.6	4.1	21.4	31.6
Ashanti	945	15.4	30.3	19.5	18.3	16.5
Brong Ahafo	222	20.7	29.7	19.4	14.4	15.8
Northern	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper East	510	15.1	21.0	6.9	16.3	40.8
Upper west	61	16.4	44.3	11.5	13.1	14.8
Outside Ghana	801	3.9	28.1	19.4	17.0	31.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on household size, structure and composition in the District. The family system in any human society, whether it is the nuclear or the extended type, depicts the type of kinship ties that hold the people together.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

3.2.1 Household Size

A household consists of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house-help who may be living with them. It is, however, important to state that membership of a household does not necessarily depend on blood ties. The number of persons who belong to a household constitutes the household size. The average household size in the District is 6.9 persons, which is lower than the regional average of 7.7 persons but higher than national average of 4.4.

Table 3.1: Household population, number of households and average household size

Categories	Total		District		
	country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	121,315	17,119	104,196
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	17,621	3,138	14,483
Average household size	4.4	7.7	6.9	5.5	7.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The possible reasons for the large household sizes in the District are polygyny, high fertility and the common practice of nuclear and extended family members living together.

3.2.2 Household Composition

Table 3.2 shows that a total of 121,315 people live in households. Children constitute more than half of household composition (54.8%) in the District followed by head (14.5%). The proportions of step-children, son/daughter in-law, adopted/foster children and non-relatives are significantly low (1.1%, 0.8%, 0.4% and 0.2% respectively).

Table 3.2 also indicates that the proportion of males who are heads of households (24.6%) is higher than the proportion of female household heads (4.8%) in the District.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	121,315	100.0	59,591	100.0	61,724	100.0
Head	17,621	14.5	14,654	24.6	2,967	4.8
Spouse (wife/husband)	13,050	10.8	247	0.4	12,803	20.7
Child (son/daughter)	66,443	54.8	36,141	60.7	30,302	49.1
Parent/Parent in-law	3,136	2.6	242	0.4	2,894	4.7
Son/Daughter in-law	962	0.8	97	0.2	865	1.4
Grandchild	4,280	3.5	2,138	3.6	2,142	3.5
Brother/Sister	5,276	4.4	2,926	4.9	2,350	3.8
Step child	1,358	1.1	710	1.2	648	1.1
Adopted/Foster child	445	0.4	198	0.3	247	0.4
Other relative	8,472	7.0	2,082	3.5	6,390	10.4
Non-relative	272	0.2	156	0.3	116	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household Structure

Household structure is defined as classification of ties of affiliation of persons who constitute households. Table 3.3 shows the distribution of household structure by sex in the Bunkpurugu Yunyoo District. Extended household (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives constitutes the highest proportion of households (51.1%) nuclear (head, spouses and children) forms 28.8 percent Single parent Extended + non relative constitute the lowest proportion of households (0.2%).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	121,315	100.0	59,591	100.0	61,724	100.0
Head only	489	0.4	341	0.6	148	0.2
Head and a spouse only	400	0.3	200	0.3	200	0.3
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	34,877	28.8	18,369	30.8	16,508	26.7
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	62,030	51.1	29,957	50.3	32,073	52.0
Extended + non relatives	920	0.8	448	0.8	472	0.8
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	1,703	1.4	804	1.4	899	1.5
Single parent Nuclear	6,594	5.4	2,982	5.0	3,612	5.9
Single parent Extended	9,439	7.8	4,164	7.0	5,275	8.6
Single parent Extended + non relative	257	0.2	126	0.2	131	0.2
Head and other composition but no spouse	4,606	3.8	2,200	3.7	2,406	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

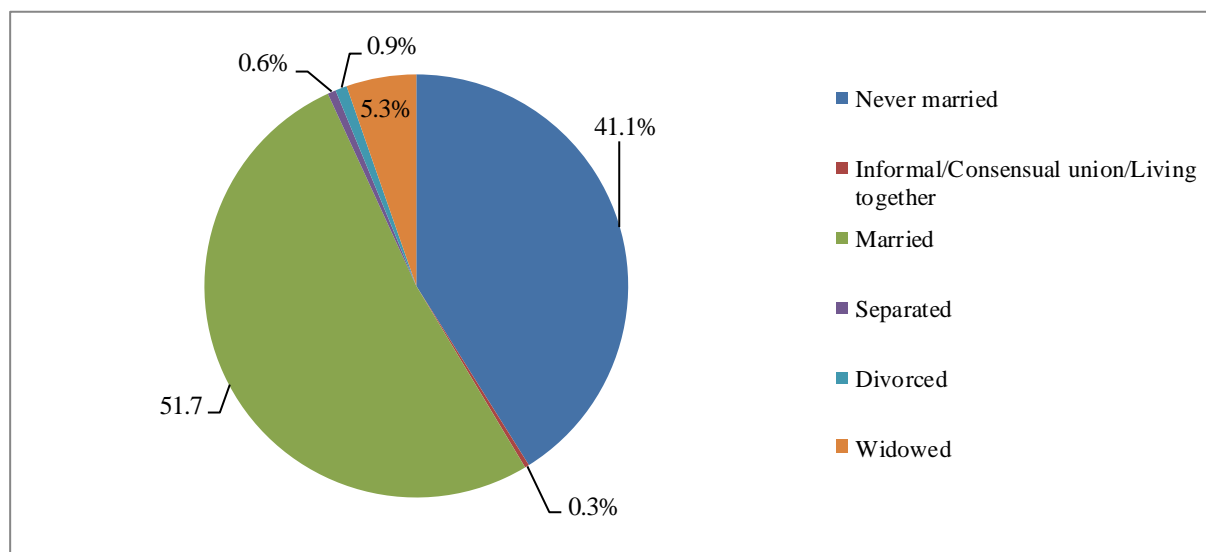
3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is a social union or legal contract between men and women. It includes persons in any of the following types of marriages: civil, traditional and common law/consensual. There are norms governing marriage in human society; one of which is the socially and legally acceptable minimum age for marriage. However, the minimum age for marrying differs from one society to another.

In Ghana, 18 years is the minimum legal age for marriage. However, cultural practices in some ethnic groups allow much younger girls to be given out in marriage. In order to capture

data on those who marry below age 18, the 2010 census solicited information from persons aged 12 years and above. Figure 3.1 shows that about 52 percent of the population 12 years and older are married while 41.1 percent have never married. Widowed constitute 5.3 percent. Divorced, Separated and Informal/Consensual unions are below one percent.

Figure 3.1: Marital status in the District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital Status, by sex and age-group

Table 3.4 shows the percentage distribution of marital status by sex and age-group. The table revealed that a high proportion of females married (91.8%) are within age cohort of 35-39 while that of male (95%) is within (55-59). There are also substantially more females who are widowed (51.2%) and divorced (1.6%) within the age group of 65 + than males (5.2%, 1.0% respectively). In terms of age distribution, both sexes have over 90 percent between the ages of 12-24 who are never married. The percentage of females married between the ages 15-39 was a little higher than males within the same age.

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
Total	74,112	100.0	41.1	0.3	51.7	0.6	0.9	5.3
12-14	9,589	100.0	94.5	0.1	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	13,536	100.0	89.5	0.2	10.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	9,337	100.0	61.0	0.5	37.1	0.6	0.5	0.2
25 - 29	7,579	100.0	27.2	0.6	69.2	1.1	1.1	0.8
30 - 34	6,540	100.0	10.5	0.6	84.4	1.4	1.7	1.4
35 - 39	5,386	100.0	4.5	0.4	90.5	1.2	1.3	2.1
40 - 44	4,670	100.0	2.8	0.4	89.3	1.0	1.8	4.6
45 - 49	3,570	100.0	2.2	0.3	87.9	0.8	1.8	7.0
50 - 54	3,283	100.0	1.5	0.1	83.1	0.9	1.4	12.9
55 - 59	1,817	100.0	1.0	0.2	82.4	0.7	1.1	14.6
60 - 64	2,303	100.0	2.2	0.4	72.8	0.6	1.2	22.8
65+	6,502	100.0	3.7	0.2	63.9	0.5	1.3	30.3

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

Sex/ Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Male								
Total	35,430	100.0	50.6	0.3	47.1	0.4	0.7	0.9
12-14	5,165	100.0	94.6	0.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,238	100.0	93.0	0.1	6.8	0.0	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	4,504	100.0	81.7	0.3	17.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
25 - 29	3,158	100.0	48.2	0.6	49.0	0.8	1.1	0.3
30 - 34	2,850	100.0	18.7	0.7	77.3	1.3	1.5	0.5
35 - 39	2,400	100.0	8.0	0.3	88.9	1.0	1.2	0.7
40 - 44	2,027	100.0	4.5	0.4	91.9	0.9	1.7	0.6
45 - 49	1,716	100.0	3.7	0.2	92.1	0.6	1.7	1.7
50 - 54	1,534	100.0	2.2	0.0	94.3	0.8	1.8	1.0
55 - 59	903	100.0	1.2	0.1	95.0	0.4	1.0	2.2
60 - 64	982	100.0	2.7	0.5	91.9	0.2	1.6	3.1
65+	2,953	100.0	4.9	0.2	88.1	0.5	1.0	5.2
Female								
Total	38,682	100.0	32.4	0.4	56.0	0.8	1.0	9.4
12-14	4,424	100.0	94.5	0.1	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,298	100.0	85.5	0.2	13.8	0.2	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	4,833	100.0	41.8	0.8	55.4	1.0	0.7	0.3
25 - 29	4,421	100.0	12.2	0.6	83.6	1.2	1.2	1.2
30 - 34	3,690	100.0	4.2	0.5	89.8	1.5	1.8	2.1
35 - 39	2,986	100.0	1.7	0.4	91.8	1.4	1.4	3.2
40 - 44	2,643	100.0	1.5	0.5	87.4	1.0	1.9	7.8
45 - 49	1,854	100.0	0.9	0.3	84.0	1.0	1.9	11.9
50 - 54	1,749	100.0	0.9	0.2	73.3	1.0	1.1	23.4
55 - 59	914	100.0	0.8	0.3	70.0	0.9	1.2	26.8
60 - 64	1,321	100.0	1.8	0.3	58.6	0.8	0.9	37.5
65+	3,549	100.0	2.8	0.2	43.8	0.4	1.6	51.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.5 shows marital status and level of education proportions, married persons with higher education are lower for all the categories than those with no education. From the table it can be seen that the percentage of married persons with no education (67.5%) is higher in female categories and male (47.8%). Those with basic education who are never married are 61.1 percent of which (59.9%) are males and (62.8%) females. Also, those with secondary education who had never married is higher among male (14.7%) than female (11.9%). Those widowed with no education recorded (94.6%) of which 95.3 percent are females and 86.5 percent males.

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	Seco- nary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	74,112	100.0	57.6	32.6	7.5	0.4	1.6	0.3
Never married	30,444	100.0	23.5	61.1	13.6	0.4	1.2	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	247	100.0	55.1	29.6	10.1	2.0	3.2	0.0
Married	38,338	100.0	80.4	13.3	3.5	0.4	2.0	0.3
Separated	468	100.0	68.2	20.5	7.9	1.1	2.4	0.0
Divorced	658	100.0	72.0	20.1	4.6	1.4	1.7	0.3
Widowed	3,957	100.0	94.6	4.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0
Male								
Total	35,430	100.0	46.7	39.1	10.4	0.5	2.8	0.5
Never married	17,915	100.0	23.1	59.9	14.7	0.3	1.6	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	95	100.0	47.4	33.7	9.5	2.1	7.4	0.0
Married	16,685	100.0	70.9	17.7	6.0	0.6	4.1	0.7
Separated	159	100.0	59.7	24.5	9.4	1.3	5.0	0.0
Divorced	264	100.0	61.0	24.6	9.1	1.1	3.4	0.8
Widowed	312	100.0	86.5	9.0	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0
Female								
Total	38,682	100.0	67.5	26.7	4.9	0.3	0.5	0.0
Never married	12,529	100.0	24.1	62.8	11.9	0.4	0.7	0.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	152	100.0	59.9	27.0	10.5	2.0	0.7	0.0
Married	21,653	100.0	87.7	9.9	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.0
Separated	309	100.0	72.5	18.4	7.1	1.0	1.0	0.0
Divorced	394	100.0	79.4	17.0	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.0
Widowed	3,645	100.0	95.3	4.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.6 shows marital status of persons 12 years and older, by sex and economic activity status in the District. Majority of persons who are economically not active (72.7%) have never married. The likely reason for such a high proportion is that since this category of persons is not gainfully employed and they are themselves dependent on others for their livelihood, they would thus lack the financial resources to get married.

About 65 percent of the employed are married while 52.1 percent of the unemployed are married. Those who are married account for 18.3 percent of the economically not active population with higher proportion of females (20.9%) than males (15.8%).

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	74,112	100.0	53,088	100.0	443	100.0	20,581	100.0
Never married	30,444	41.1	15,295	28.8	190	42.9	14,959	72.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	247	0.3	212	0.4	0	0.0	35	0.2
Married	38,338	51.7	34,334	64.7	231	52.1	3,773	18.3
Separated	468	0.6	402	0.8	6	1.4	60	0.3
Divorced	658	0.9	532	1.0	4	0.9	122	0.6
Widowed	3,957	5.3	2,313	4.4	12	2.7	1,632	7.9
Male								
Total	35,430	100.0	24,926	100.0	212	100.0	10,292	100.0
Never married	17,915	50.6	9,340	37.5	119	56.1	8,456	82.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	95	0.3	81	0.3	0	0.0	14	0.1
Married	16,685	47.1	14,970	60.1	92	43.4	1,623	15.8
Separated	159	0.5	142	0.6	0	0.0	17	0.2
Divorced	264	0.8	217	0.9	1	0.5	46	0.5
Widowed	312	0.9	176	0.7	0	0.0	136	1.3
Female								
Total	38,682	100.0	28,162	100.0	231	100.0	10,289	100.0
Never married	12,529	32.4	5,955	21.2	71	30.7	6,503	63.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	152	0.4	131	0.5	0	0.0	21	0.2
Married	21,653	56.0	19,364	68.8	139	60.2	2,150	20.9
Separated	309	0.8	260	0.9	6	2.6	43	0.4
Divorced	394	1.0	315	1.1	3	1.3	76	0.7
Widowed	3,645	9.4	2,137	7.6	12	5.2	1,496	14.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 shows the population by nationality and sex of the people in the Bunkpurugu Yunyoo District. The table indicates that majority (94.9%) of the population residing in the District are Ghanaians compared to Non-Ghanaians. Those who are Ghanaian by birth constitute 94.9 percent of the total population in the District, followed by 2.1 percent with dual nationality and 0.8 percent by naturalization. While those who were born in ECOWAS countries recorded 1.3 percent, those born in Africa others than ECOWAS and other are less than one percent.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	122,591	100.0	60,240	100.0	62,351	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	116,314	94.9	57,128	94.8	59,186	94.9
Dual Nationality	2,576	2.1	1,170	1.9	1,406	2.3
Ghanaian by naturalization	1,014	0.8	488	0.8	526	0.8
ECOWAS	1,554	1.3	870	1.4	684	1.1
Africa other than ECOWAS	706	0.6	361	0.6	345	0.6
Other	427	0.3	223	0.4	204	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows that about 54.7 percent of the population in the Bunkpurugu Yonyo District are Christians, followed by Traditionalist (26.9%) and Muslims (14.8%). About three percent stated that they had no religious affiliation. Among the Christians, the Pentecostal /Charismatic have the highest proportion (21.4%).

The population of male Christian (52.6%) is lower than that of female (56.7%). While male Traditionalist population is 28.2 percent, those of female is 25.7 percent. The population of male Muslims (15.3%) was higher than that of female Muslims (14.3%).

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Religion	3,869	3.2	2,050	3.4	1,819	2.9
Catholic	14,978	12.2	7,190	11.9	7,788	12.5
Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran etc.)	23,452	19.1	11,125	18.5	12,327	19.8
Pentecostal/Charismatic	26,217	21.4	12,290	20.4	13,927	22.3
Other Christians	2,415	2.0	1,108	1.8	1,307	2.1
Islam	18,118	14.8	9,191	15.3	8,927	14.3
Traditionalist	33,004	26.9	17,004	28.2	16,000	25.7
Other (Specify)	538	0.4	282	0.5	256	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

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

Table 3.9 presents data on population 11 years and older by sex and literacy status. The population aged 11 years and older is 76,885 out of which 43.9 percent is literate while 56.1 percent is illiterate. The data further show that more males (54.8%) are literate compared with 34.1 percent females.

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

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	43,141	33,744	100.0	71.8	3.2	24.6	0.3	0.2
11-14	2,040	10,322	100.0	78.5	3.3	17.9	0.2	0.1
15-19	3,285	10,251	100.0	76.3	2.2	21.1	0.3	0.2
20-24	4,439	4,898	100.0	69.1	2.5	27.9	0.3	0.2
25-29	4,988	2,591	100.0	64.8	3.9	30.4	0.5	0.4
30-34	4,840	1,700	100.0	61.8	5.8	32.1	0.2	0.2
35-39	4,253	1,133	100.0	56.1	5.8	37.2	0.4	0.4
40-44	3,965	705	100.0	55.5	5.8	38.0	0.7	-
45-49	3,029	541	100.0	50.5	6.3	42.7	0.2	0.4
50-54	2,825	458	100.0	48.5	3.5	47.2	0.2	0.7
55-59	1,518	299	100.0	45.8	2.0	52.2	-	-
60-64	2,017	286	100.0	59.8	4.5	35.0	0.7	-
65+	5,942	560	100.0	61.3	4.3	34.1	-	0.4

Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status (cont'd)

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Male								
Total	16,783	20,124	100.0	69.1	3.2	27.1	0.3	0.2
11-14	1,023	5,619	100.0	76.9	3.3	19.5	0.2	0.1
15-19	1,464	5,774	100.0	75.4	2.1	21.8	0.4	0.3
20-24	1,498	3,006	100.0	67.8	2.6	28.9	0.5	0.2
25-29	1,539	1,619	100.0	61.3	4.2	33.5	0.5	0.6
30-34	1,680	1,170	100.0	58.5	5.4	35.7	0.2	0.3
35-39	1,582	818	100.0	53.5	4.6	41.4	0.2	0.1
40-44	1,483	544	100.0	56.1	4.4	38.6	0.9	-
45-49	1,290	426	100.0	49.1	5.9	44.4	0.2	0.5
50-54	1,190	344	100.0	43.9	2.0	52.9	0.3	0.9
55-59	647	256	100.0	43.8	2.0	54.3	-	-
60-64	777	205	100.0	53.2	4.4	41.5	1.0	-
65+	2,610	343	100.0	57.4	5.0	37.0	-	0.6
Female								
Total	26,358	13,620	100.0	75.7	3.3	20.8	0.2	0.1
11-14	1,017	4,703	100.0	80.5	3.3	15.9	0.1	0.1
15-19	1,821	4,477	100.0	77.6	2.2	20.1	0.1	0.0
20-24	2,941	1,892	100.0	71.1	2.4	26.3	0.1	0.1
25-29	3,449	972	100.0	70.7	3.5	25.3	0.4	0.1
30-34	3,160	530	100.0	69.1	6.8	24.0	0.2	-
35-39	2,671	315	100.0	62.9	8.9	26.3	1.0	1.0
40-44	2,482	161	100.0	53.4	10.6	36.0	-	-
45-49	1,739	115	100.0	55.7	7.8	36.5	-	-
50-54	1,635	114	100.0	62.3	7.9	29.8	-	-
55-59	871	43	100.0	58.1	2.3	39.5	-	-
60-64	1,240	81	100.0	76.5	4.9	18.5	-	-
65+	3,332	217	100.0	67.3	3.2	29.5	-	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

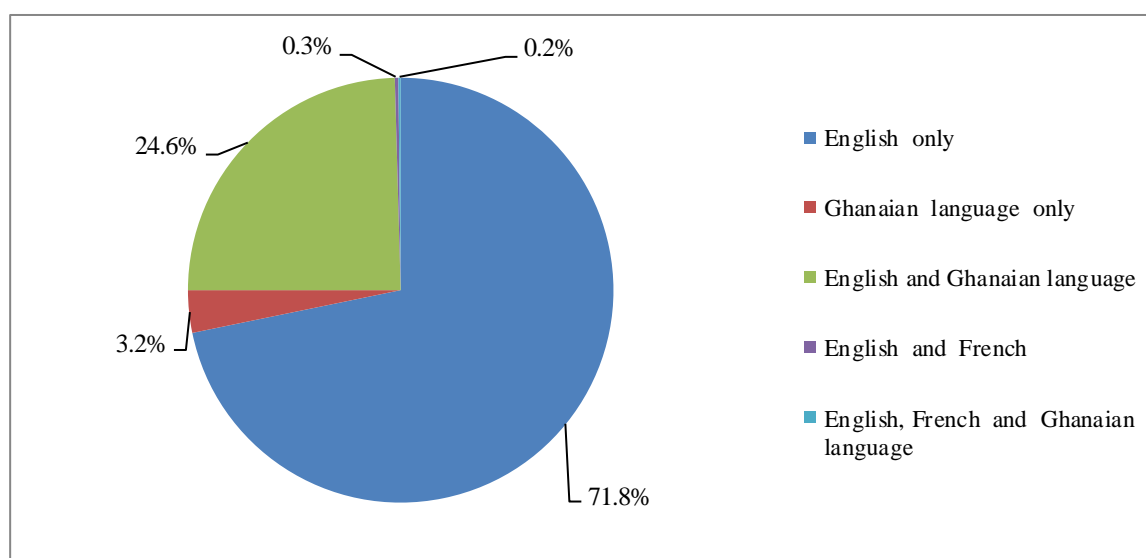
The data by sex and age also show that there are lower proportions of illiterate population in younger age groups: 11-14, 15-19, 20-24 and higher proportions of non-literate population in the older age groups.

The data also show the higher literacy levels for males compared to females among the age groups. For males literacy levels are higher for age groups 11-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 than the other age group. For females however, literacy levels are higher only for age groups 11-14 and 15-19. The rest of the age groups have lower literacy levels.

Figure 3.2 and Table 3.8 show that for the literate population the highest proportion (71.8%) is literate in English only. A significant proportion 24.6 percent can read and write in English and Ghanaian language. Only 3.2 percent is literate in a Ghanaian language only.

A higher proportion of females 75.7 percent compared with 69.1 percent males can read and write English only. However, a higher proportion of males 27.1 percent than females 20.8 percent can read and write English and Ghanaian language.

Figure 3.2: Literate population by language



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 School Attendance, Level of Education and Sex

Table 3.10 shows data on population currently attending school and past school attendants by highest level of school attended. The data show that 51,442 persons are currently in school. Of this number 19.8 percent is in pre-primary while 72.2 percent is in basic school (primary and JSS/JHS). In addition 7.1 percent is in SSS/SHS/secondary. Only 0.5 percent is in Vocational/Technical/ Commercial and Post Middle/Secondary schools while another 0.5 is at the tertiary level. The data also show that more males (28,061) than females (23,381) are currently attending school.

About equal proportions of males 72.5 percent and females (71.9%) are at the basic level (primary and JSS/JHS). However, more males (8.2%) compared to females (5.8%) are in SSS/SHS, post middle/secondary institutions (0.4% males, 0.1% females) and at the tertiary level (0.7% males, 0.2% females)

Past School Attendance

The data further show that 9,838 persons comprising 6,261 males and 3,577 females have attended school previously. The highest proportion 68.3 percent has attended basic school (primary and JSS/JHS/Middle) while 19.5 percent has attended SSS/SHS/Secondary school. Only 2.0 percent attended Vocational/Technical/Commercial schools while 5.7 percent was in Post Middle/Secondary schools. Another 4.6 percent is in tertiary level institutions.

The data in the Table 3.9 also shows that a higher proportion of females 79.5 percent compared to males (62.0%) attended basic and vocational/technical/commercial schools (2.3% females, 1.8% males).

However, more males than females attended SSS/SHS/secondary (22.1% males, 14.9% females), post middle/secondary (7.6% males, 2.3% females) and tertiary institutions (6.5% males and 1.1% females).

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	51,442	100.0	28,061	100.0	23,381	100.0	9,838	100.0	6,261	100.0	3,577	100.0
Nursery	4,766	9.3	2,370	8.4	2,396	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	5,384	10.5	2,687	9.6	2,697	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	28,132	54.7	15,060	53.7	13,072	55.9	3,567	36.3	1,815	29.0	1,752	49.0
JSS/JHS	9,020	17.5	5,287	18.8	3,733	16.0	2,018	20.5	1,143	18.3	875	24.5
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,134	11.5	921	14.7	213	6.0
SSS/SHS	3,674	7.1	2,312	8.2	1,362	5.8	1,521	15.5	1,079	17.2	442	12.4
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	395	4.0	304	4.9	91	2.5
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	89	0.2	51	0.2	38	0.2	194	2.0	111	1.8	83	2.3
Post middle/secondary certificate	137	0.3	102	0.4	35	0.1	559	5.7	478	7.6	81	2.3
Tertiary	240	0.5	192	0.7	48	0.2	450	4.6	410	6.5	40	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter analyzes data on the activity status of the population, age and sex of the employed population, occupation, industry, employment status and sector, and age and sex of the unemployed population. The economic characteristics or activities of any District have a direct bearing on the livelihood of the inhabitants. This fact is in line with the production of goods and services. The economic and social development of the District is dependent upon the quality and quantity of its productive resources, of which labour is important. The other productive resources, namely physical capital and land, are dependent upon labour. The prospective work force of every population is derived from its adult population that is available to work (aged 15 years and older). Some of the workforce may be schooling which is not an economic activity at the material time and therefore is excluded from those the District can count on for the production of goods and services. Others are the retired or disabled. These categories are therefore referred to as economically inactive.

4.2 Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older in the District. The economically active population is (76.7%) of which (99.1%) are employed and (0.9%) are unemployed. The proportion of economically active male is 75.7 percent of which (99.1%) are employed and (0.9%) unemployed while that for the female economically active population is 77.5 percent with (99.1%) employed while (0.9%) is unemployed.

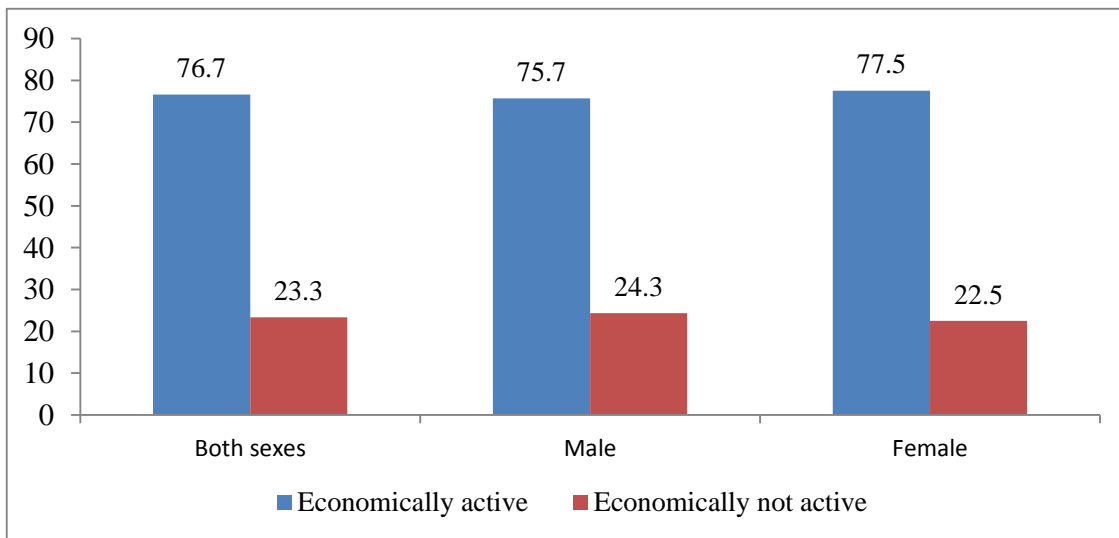
Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	64,523	100.0	30,265	100.0	34,258	100.0
Economically active	49,458	76.7	22,903	75.7	26,555	77.5
<i>Employed</i>	<i>49,015</i>	<i>99.1</i>	<i>22,691</i>	<i>99.1</i>	<i>26,324</i>	<i>99.1</i>
<i>Worked</i>	48,678	99.3	22,518	99.2	26,160	99.4
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	262	0.5	142	0.6	120	0.5
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	75	0.2	31	0.1	44	0.2
<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>443</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>0.9</i>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	247	55.8	101	47.6	146	63.2
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	196	44.2	111	52.4	85	36.8
Economically not active	15,065	23.3	7,362	24.3	7,703	22.5
Did home duties (household chore)	1,852	12.3	515	7.0	1,337	17.4
Full time education	8,794	58.4	5,190	70.5	3,604	46.8
Pensioner/Retired	140	0.9	78	1.1	62	0.8
Disabled/Sick	714	4.7	324	4.4	390	5.1
Too old/young	3,095	20.5	1,012	13.7	2,083	27.0
Other	470	3.1	243	3.3	227	2.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The economically not active population is 23.3 percent with those in full time education recording the highest percentage of (58.4%) and pensioners or retirees recording the lowest of 0.9 percent. The proportion of male and female economically not active population for the district is 24.3 percent and 22.5 percent respectively with (70.5%) of males and (46.8%) of female in full time education. For the population considered to be too young or old to work, 27 percent are females and 13.7 percent are males. The table also shows that 17.4 percent females did home duties while only seven percent male did the same.

Figure 4.1: Economic activity status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows that 49,015 persons are employed while 443 persons are unemployed. However, 15,065 persons, representing about one-fifth of the population is economically not active. The largest proportion of the employed population (14.1%) is within the age group 15-19 while the proportion aged 55-59 constitute the lowest employed population, representing 3.0 percent.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	64,523	100.0	49,015	100.0	443	100.0	15,065	100.0
15 - 19	13,536	21.0	6,916	14.1	56	12.6	6,564	43.6
20 - 24	9,337	14.5	6,373	13.0	90	20.3	2,874	19.1
25 - 29	7,579	11.7	6,547	13.4	77	17.4	955	6.3
30 - 34	6,540	10.1	6,042	12.3	66	14.9	432	2.9
35 - 39	5,386	8.3	5,102	10.4	35	7.9	249	1.7
40 - 44	4,670	7.2	4,454	9.1	18	4.1	198	1.3
45 - 49	3,570	5.5	3,353	6.8	9	2.0	208	1.4
50 - 54	3,283	5.1	3,020	6.2	12	2.7	251	1.7
55 - 59	1,817	2.8	1,629	3.3	11	2.5	177	1.2
60 - 64	2,303	3.6	1,846	3.8	57	12.9	400	2.7
65+	6,502	10.1	3,733	7.6	12	2.7	2,757	18.3
Male								
Total	30,265	100.0	22,691	100.0	212	100.0	7,362	100.0
15 - 19	7,238	23.9	3,692	16.3	26	12.3	3,520	47.8
20 - 24	4,504	14.9	2,749	12.1	43	20.3	1,712	23.3
25 - 29	3,158	10.4	2,593	11.4	44	20.8	521	7.1
30 - 34	2,850	9.4	2,602	11.5	28	13.2	220	3.0
35 - 39	2,400	7.9	2,294	10.1	16	7.5	90	1.2
40 - 44	2,027	6.7	1,950	8.6	10	4.7	67	0.9
45 - 49	1,716	5.7	1,630	7.2	7	3.3	79	1.1
50 - 54	1,534	5.1	1,461	6.4	8	3.8	65	0.9
55 - 59	903	3.0	853	3.8	3	1.4	47	0.6
60 - 64	982	3.2	849	3.7	27	12.7	106	1.4
65+	2,953	9.8	2,018	8.9	0	0.0	935	12.7
Female								
15 - 19	6,298	18.4	3,224	12.2	30	13.0	3,044	39.5
20 - 24	4,833	14.1	3,624	13.8	47	20.3	1,162	15.1
25 - 29	4,421	12.9	3,954	15.0	33	14.3	434	5.6
30 - 34	3,690	10.8	3,440	13.1	38	16.5	212	2.8
35 - 39	2,986	8.7	2,808	10.7	19	8.2	159	2.1
40 - 44	2,643	7.7	2,504	9.5	8	3.5	131	1.7
45 - 49	1,854	5.4	1,723	6.5	2	0.9	129	1.7
50 - 54	1,749	5.1	1,559	5.9	4	1.7	186	2.4
55 - 59	914	2.7	776	2.9	8	3.5	130	1.7
60 - 64	1,321	3.9	997	3.8	30	13.0	294	3.8
65+	3,549	10.4	1,715	6.5	12	5.2	1,822	23.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. A significant proportion (88.3%) of the employed persons is engaged as skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers. This is followed by craft and related trades workers (4.4%) and

services and sales workers accounting for 3.3 percent. Clerical support workers recorded the lowest with 0.2 percent. There are more males compared to female in the managers' category while there are more females than males in the service and sales workers, 4.6 percent females and 1.7 percent males, and craft and related trade workers (6.3% females and 2.1% males).

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	49,015	100.0	22,691	100.0	26,324	100.0
Managers	205	0.4	111	0.5	94	0.4
Professionals	873	1.8	725	3.2	148	0.6
Technicians and associate professionals	157	0.3	118	0.5	39	0.1
Clerical support workers	101	0.2	68	0.3	33	0.1
Service and sales workers	1,619	3.3	396	1.7	1,223	4.6
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	43,257	88.3	20,358	89.7	22,899	87.0
Craft and related trades workers	2,149	4.4	485	2.1	1,664	6.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	149	0.3	144	0.6	5	0.0
Elementary occupations	473	1.0	258	1.1	215	0.8
Other occupations	32	0.1	28	0.1	4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows the employed population by industry and sex. It can be seen that agricultural, forestry and fishing employs 86.3 percent of the employed population which is made up of 87.8 percent of the employed males and 85 percent of the employed females. This is followed by manufacturing (3.6%) and wholesale and retail; repairs of motor vehicles and motorcycles accounting for (3.1%). Agriculture, manufacturing, wholesale and retail account for 93.0 percent of the employed in the District. The same three industries engage (91.6%) males and (94.2%) females.

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	49,015	100.0	22,691	100.0	26,324	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	42,281	86.3	19,916	87.8	22,365	85.0
Mining and quarrying	8	0.0	3	0.0	5	0.0
Manufacturing	1,757	3.6	308	1.4	1,449	5.5
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	11	0.0	9	0.0	2	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	50	0.1	41	0.2	9	0.0
Construction	69	0.1	67	0.3	2	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,513	3.1	551	2.4	962	3.7
Transportation and storage	166	0.3	154	0.7	12	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	458	0.9	62	0.3	396	1.5
Information and communication	41	0.1	21	0.1	20	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	32	0.1	29	0.1	3	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	129	0.3	49	0.2	80	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	60	0.1	40	0.2	20	0.1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	148	0.3	127	0.6	21	0.1
Education	772	1.6	671	3.0	101	0.4
Human health and social work activities	120	0.2	72	0.3	48	0.2
Arts entertainment and recreation	16	0.0	13	0.1	3	0.0
Other service activities	526	1.1	176	0.8	350	1.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	858	1.8	382	1.7	476	1.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 shows the employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. About 48 percent of respondents are self-employed without employee(s). About 60 percent of the male population 15 years and older are self-employed without employees. The corresponding figure for females is 37.6. Contributing family worker constitutes 45.4 percent, while employees are 3.1 percent, self-employed with employees form only 1.3 percent.

More males 60.4 percent than females 37.6 percent are self-employed without employees while more females 58.0 percent than males 30.8 percent are contributing family workers.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	49,015	100.0	22,691	100.0	26,324	100.0
Employee	1,526	3.1	1,244	5.5	282	1.1
Self- employed without employee(s)	23,605	48.2	13,713	60.4	9,892	37.6
Self- employed with employee(s)	625	1.3	288	1.3	337	1.3
Casual worker	253	0.5	131	0.6	122	0.5
Contributing family worker	22,271	45.4	7,000	30.8	15,271	58.0
Apprentice	334	0.7	118	0.5	216	0.8
Domestic employee (House-help)	295	0.6	154	0.7	141	0.5
Other	106	0.2	43	0.2	63	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. The sectors covered in the census were public, private informal, private formal, semi-public/parastatal, NGOs and International organizations.

Data on employment sector is shown in Table 4.6. Out of the total employed population of 49,015 persons, 2.2 percent are in public (government) sector while 96.7 percent are in private informal sector. A few persons are employed in NGOs (local and international) constituting 0.4 percent. In the private informal sector males are 94.8 percent while females form 98.4 percent.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	49,015	100.0	22,691	100.0	26,324	100.0
Employee	1,526	3.1	1,244	5.5	282	1.1
Self- employed without employee(s)	23,605	48.2	13,713	60.4	9,892	37.6
Self- employed with employee(s)	625	1.3	288	1.3	337	1.3
Casual worker	253	0.5	131	0.6	122	0.5
Contributing family worker	22,271	45.4	7,000	30.8	15,271	58.0
Apprentice	334	0.7	118	0.5	216	0.8
Domestic employee (House-help)	295	0.6	154	0.7	141	0.5
Other	106	0.2	43	0.2	63	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

This section presents information on access of individuals and households to ICT in the Bunkpurugu Yunyoo District. Information Communications Technology (ICT) is one of the new topics introduced in the 2010 census questionnaire. Questions relating to ICT were asked of households and individuals aged 12 years and above. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centres. Also the incorporation of ICT as a teachable and examinable subject at all levels of education (from primary school up to the university) by government.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 provides information on mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage by sex for the population 12 years and older. The data indicate that out of a total of 74,112 persons 12 years and older in the District, 9,495 own mobile phones, which represents 12.8 percent. Of the 9,495 persons 12 years and older with mobile phones, 6,444 are males forming 18.2 percent of males and 3,051 females constituting 7.9 percent of females.

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	74,112	100.0	9,495	12.8	405	0.5
Male	35,430	100.0	6,444	18.2	285	0.8
Female	38,682	100.0	3,051	7.9	120	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

Table 5.1 shows the population 12 years and older using internet facilities. The population using internet facilities is 405 in the District. Among males the proportion using internet facilities (0.8%) in the District is higher than among females (0.7%). This observation could be attributed to the gender differences in educational attainment and/or employment in the formal sector, both of which may be associated with internet use.

5.4 Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop computer

Table 5.2 also indicates ownership of desktop/laptop computers of households head by sex. Of the total number of households 17,621 in the District, only 123 households have access to desktop or laptop computers, 97 male headed and 26 female headed households.

Table 5.2: Ownership of desktop/laptop computers by households and sex

Sex	Number of households	Households having desktop/laptop computers	
		Number	Percent
Total	17,621	123	0.7
Male	14,654	97	0.7
Female	2,967	26	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

The development of a nation depends on the important contributions of not only a segment of the population but on the collective contributions of every individual, including Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). Disability can limit an individual's full participation in some number of activities in life. In Ghana, PWDs in general are marginalized and suffer from discrimination on account of their disability status. They are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to development compared to their non-disabled counterparts. To this extent, government and civil society organizations in recent years have made progress in addressing disability issues, resulting in some positive gains in improving the lives of PWDs in country. For instance, the government has enacted the Disability Act 715, 2006. The Act addresses issues of high poverty among PWDs due to low levels of education and lack of employable skills; inaccessibility to public transport; and unfriendly environmental facilities such as the widespread absence of ramps for PWDs and uncovered drains and gutters. This chapter provides information on prevalence and selected characteristics of persons with disability in the District.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 indicates that out of a total population of 122,591 persons in Bunkpurugu/Yunyoo District, a little more than five percent are with some form of disability. This is higher than the regional and national rate of 2.5 percent and 3.0 percent respectively. The number of males with disability is 3,271, constituting about five percent. The number of females with some form of disability is slightly higher (3,371) than males. Some PWDs have multiple forms of disabilities.

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

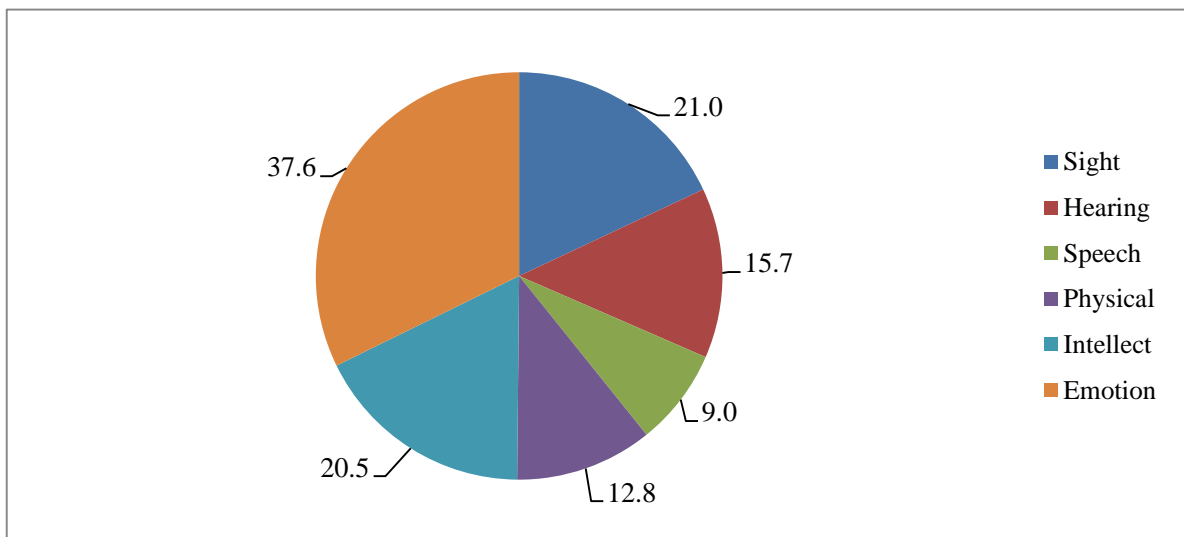
Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	122,591	100.0	60,240	100.0	62,351	100.0
Without disability	115,949	94.6	56,969	94.6	58,980	94.6
With disability	6,642	5.4	3,271	5.4	3,371	5.4
Sight	1,396	21.0	655	20.0	741	22.0
Hearing	1,046	15.7	519	15.9	527	15.6
Speech	597	9.0	313	9.6	284	8.4
Physical	847	12.8	436	13.3	411	12.2
Intellect	1,363	20.5	699	21.4	664	19.7
Emotion	2,499	37.6	1,232	37.7	1,267	37.6
Other	2,188	32.9	1,047	32.0	1,141	33.8
Urban						
Total	17,304	100.0	8,339	100.0	8,965	100.0
Without disability	16,467	95.2	7,948	95.3	8,519	95.0
With disability	837	4.8	391	4.7	446	5.0
Sight	169	20.2	66	16.9	103	23.1
Hearing	134	16.0	56	14.3	78	17.5
Speech	86	10.3	38	9.7	48	10.8
Physical	150	17.9	75	19.2	75	16.8
Intellect	146	17.4	81	20.7	65	14.6
Emotion	279	33.3	137	35.0	142	31.8
Other	241	28.8	103	26.3	138	30.9
Rural						
Total	105,287	100.0	51,901	100.0	53,386	100.0
Without disability	99,482	94.5	49,021	94.5	50,461	94.5
With disability	5,805	5.5	2,880	5.5	2,925	5.5
Sight	1,227	21.1	589	20.5	638	21.8
Hearing	912	15.7	463	16.1	449	15.4
Speech	511	8.8	275	9.5	236	8.1
Physical	697	12.0	361	12.5	336	11.5
Intellect	1,217	21.0	618	21.5	599	20.5
Emotion	2,220	38.2	1,095	38.0	1,125	38.5
Other	1,947	33.5	944	32.8	1,003	34.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of Disability

Table 6.1 shows PWDs by type of disability in the District. Persons with emotional disability are the highest (37.6%) followed by sight (21.0%) and hearing (15.7%). The proportion of males with emotional disability (37.7%) is slightly higher than females (37.6%) while the proportion of females with sight disability (22.0%) is slightly higher than males (20.0%).

Figure 6.1: Type of disability

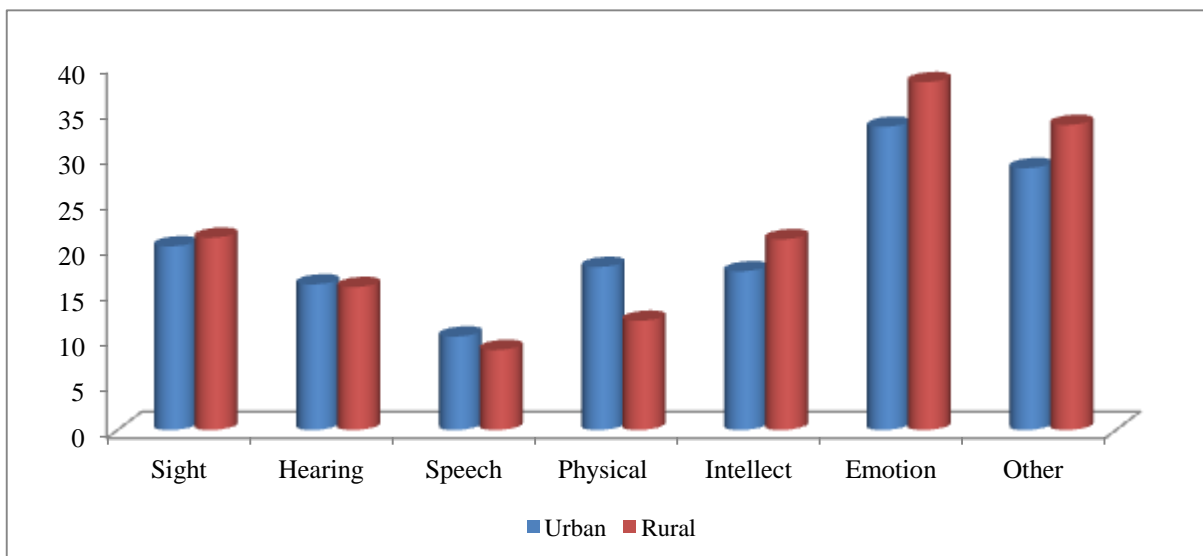


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

6.4 Disability by Locality

The type of locality of persons with disability has an impact on their ability to access social services and other facilities within the District. Figure 6.2 shows the distribution of persons with disability by type of locality in the District. It can be seen that the proportion of PWDs in the rural areas is slightly higher than the urban areas. With the exception of hearing, speech and physical disabilities, all the other forms of disability are higher in the rural areas than the urban areas.

Figure 6.2: Population with disability by type of locality (Rural/Urban)



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 presents the economic activity status of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in the District. From the Table, a little over two thirds (66.7%) of PWDs in the District are employed with less than one percent reporting as not working. About one third (32.6%) of PWDs in the District are not economically active. Apart from persons with sight, hearing and physical disabilities, more than three quarters of persons with other types of disabilities are in some form of employment. More than 40 percent of persons with disabilities related to sight and physical movement are not economically active. About the same pattern is observed for both male and female.

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

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	64,523	100.0	49,015	76.0	443	0.7	15,065	23.3
Without disability	60,361	100.0	46,232	76.6	419	0.7	13,710	22.7
With disability	4,162	100.0	2,783	66.9	24	0.6	1,355	32.6
Sight	1,089	100.0	598	54.9	5	0.5	486	44.6
Hearing	642	100.0	422	65.7	3	0.5	217	33.8
Speech	321	100.0	249	77.6	3	0.9	69	21.5
Physical	587	100.0	341	58.1	2	0.3	244	41.6
Intellect	758	100.0	581	76.6	9	1.2	168	22.2
Emotion	1,353	100.0	1,028	76.0	6	0.4	319	23.6
Other	1,213	100.0	912	75.2	7	0.6	294	24.2
Male		100.0						
Total	30,265	100.0	22,691	75.0	212	0.7	7,362	24.3
Without disability	28,285	100.0	21,344	75.5	198	0.7	6,743	23.8
With disability	1,980	100.0	1,347	68.0	14	0.7	619	31.3
Sight	482	100.0	296	61.4	2	0.4	184	38.2
Hearing	296	100.0	206	69.6	2	0.7	88	29.7
Speech	157	100.0	126	80.3	0	0.0	31	19.7
Physical	283	100.0	170	60.1	2	0.7	111	39.2
Intellect	366	100.0	279	76.2	3	0.8	84	23.0
Emotion	655	100.0	498	76.0	3	0.5	154	23.5
Other	571	100.0	412	72.2	7	1.2	152	26.6
Female		100.0						
Total	34,258	100.0	26,324	76.8	231	0.7	7,703	22.5
Without disability	32,076	100.0	24,888	77.6	221	0.7	6,967	21.7
With disability	2,182	100.0	1,436	65.8	10	0.5	736	33.7
Sight	607	100.0	302	49.8	3	0.5	302	49.8
Hearing	346	100.0	216	62.4	1	0.3	129	37.3
Speech	164	100.0	123	75.0	3	1.8	38	23.2
Physical	304	100.0	171	56.3	0	0.0	133	43.8
Intellect	392	100.0	302	77.0	6	1.5	84	21.4
Emotion	698	100.0	530	75.9	3	0.4	165	23.6
Other	642	100.0	500	77.9	0	0.0	142	22.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability and Educational Attainment

Table 6.3 shows that more than 50 (55.8%) percent of persons with disability in the District have never attended school; whilst a little over one third of them have attained basic school education. Less than five percent of PWDs have gone beyond the basic school level.

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

Disability/ Sex	Total		Never	Pre-Primary	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
	Number	Percent				
Total	111,400	100.0	45.0	9.1	39.4	6.5
No disability	105,184	100.0	44.4	9.3	39.7	6.6
With a disability	6,216	100.0	55.8	6.6	33.2	4.4
Sight	1,348	100.0	69.4	4.3	22.3	4.0
Hearing	967	100.0	59.7	6.8	31.6	1.9
Speech	536	100.0	55.8	9.5	31.7	3.0
Physical	802	100.0	59.5	4.9	29.1	6.6
Intellectual	1,264	100.0	47.9	10.0	38.5	3.5
Emotional	2,306	100.0	46.0	9.1	40.5	4.4
Other	2,010	100.0	48.9	7.9	38.5	4.7
Male						
Total	54,607	100.0	37.1	9.3	44.4	9.2
No disability	51,561	100.0	36.5	9.4	44.7	9.4
With a disability	3,046	100.0	48.6	6.2	39.0	6.2
Sight	632	100.0	60.4	4.6	29.3	5.7
Hearing	478	100.0	51.0	7.1	39.3	2.5
Speech	287	100.0	49.1	11.5	35.2	4.2
Physical	416	100.0	51.9	6.3	32.5	9.4
Intellectual	638	100.0	40.8	10.2	44.5	4.5
Emotional	1,119	100.0	39.5	8.9	45.1	6.4
Other	965	100.0	41.7	7.0	44.9	6.4
Female						
Total	56,793	100.0	52.5	9.0	34.6	3.9
No disability	53,623	100.0	51.9	9.1	35.0	4.0
With a disability	3,170	100.0	62.7	6.9	27.6	2.7
Sight	716	100.0	77.2	4.1	16.2	2.5
Hearing	489	100.0	68.1	6.5	24.1	1.2
Speech	249	100.0	63.5	7.2	27.7	1.6
Physical	386	100.0	67.6	3.4	25.4	3.6
Intellectual	626	100.0	55.3	9.9	32.4	2.4
Emotional	1,187	100.0	52.1	9.3	36.1	2.5
Other	1,045	100.0	55.6	8.7	32.5	3.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There are disparities in the educational attainments by the various disability groups with persons with sight problems having the highest proportion (69.4%) that have never attended school. Persons with emotional problems as a form of disability have the highest proportion (40.5%) of those who have attained basic school education. Of the various disability types, persons with physical disability have the highest proportion (6.6%) of those who have gone beyond the basic school level.

The proportion (62.7%) of females with disability who have never attended school is slightly higher than of their male counterparts (48.6%). In percentage terms, more males (39.0%) have attained basic education than females (27.0%). The same can be said of disable persons who have gone beyond the basic school level, where 6.2 percent of males and 2.7 percent of females have gone beyond the basic school level.

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

7.1 Introduction

The Agriculture sector has long been the backbone of the Ghanaian economy, acting as the engine of growth by bringing in large amount of foreign exchange from its exports. The sector provides employment opportunities for rural dwellers and serves as the source of income for more than half of the country's population. This chapter presents analysis of data on agricultural activities in the District.

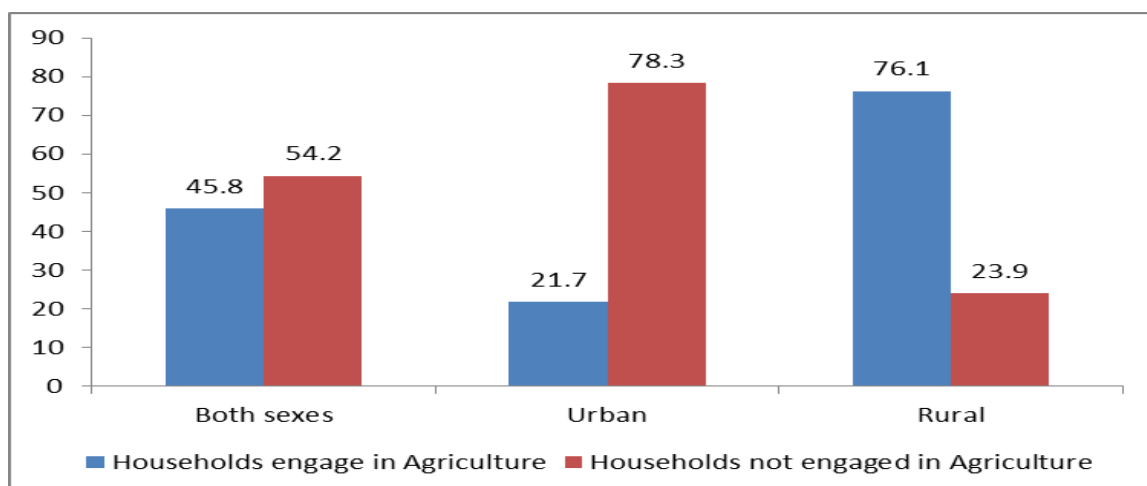
7.2 Households in Agriculture

A household is classified as an agricultural household if at least one of its member engages in agricultural production even if there are earning from other sources. Table 7.1 shows that a total of 16,238 households are engaged in agriculture in the Bunkpurugu Yunyoo District, representing 94.1 percent of total households 1,043 households are not engaged in any agricultural activities.

7.1.1 Households engaged in agriculture by locality

Table 7.1 indicates the households by agricultural activities and locality. Out of the total of 3,138 households in the urban areas, 76.9 percent are engaged in agriculture. In the rural areas, nearly 98 percent of total households are engaged in agricultural activity.

Figure 7.1: Households engaged in agriculture by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Type of Farming Activities

The 2010 PHC collected information on the following types of agricultural activities in which any member of a household was engaged at the time of the census: crop farming, tree planting, fish farming or animal rearing. The type of agricultural activity engaged in by the agricultural households in the District is presented in Table 7.1.

Households in agricultural activities are mostly into crop farming (97.9%) and livestock rearing (80.3%). In the rural areas nearly 98.9 percent were into crop farming. Out of the total of 3,138 households in the urban areas, 93.7 percent engage in agricultural activities. Also, livestock rearing in the rural areas, which stands at (82.6%) is higher compared to urban areas (66.7%). Fish farming has the lowest proportion (0.3%) among the agricultural activities.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	17,621	100.0	3,138	100.0	14,483	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	16,578	94.1	2,413	76.9	14,165	97.8
Crop Farming	16,238	97.9	2,261	93.7	13,977	98.7
Tree Planting	323	1.9	66	2.7	257	1.8
Livestock Rearing	13,310	80.3	1,609	66.7	11,701	82.6
Fish Farming	45	0.3	1	0.0	44	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Types of Livestock and other Animals reared

Table 7.2 represents the distribution of livestock and the keepers. Of the 32,505 livestock keeps, most of the keepers (9,177) are into goat rearing followed by chicken (7,832) and sheep (5,094). Quite a significant number of keepers also rear pigs (3,705), cattle (3,445) and guinea fowl (2,445).

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock/keepers	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	529,633	32,505	16
Beehives	464	83	6
Cattle	52,748	3,445	15
Chicken	224,561	7,832	29
Dove	4,046	166	24
Duck	1,693	130	13
Goat	89,769	9,177	10
Grass-cutter	2,228	114	20
Guinea fowl	61,135	2,445	25
Ostrich	1,302	58	22
Pig	22,702	3,705	6
Rabbit	271	25	11
Sheep	66,510	5,094	13
Silk worm	277	15	18
Snail	0	0	0
Turkey	53	5	11
Other	1,022	171	6
Fish farming	698	24	29
Inland fishing	4	1	4
Marine fishing	150	15	10
Other	1,022	171	6
Marine fishing	150	15	10

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The Ghana shared Growth and Development Agenda, emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (National Development Planning Commission, 2010). The information on housing and housing conditions will serve as a basis for planning housing and human settlement programmes and policies, evaluation and monitoring of housing conditions and needs of the population. This chapter provides information on types of housing and housing facilities in Bunkpurugu Yunyoo in the District.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 presents the stock of houses by type of locality. The total number of houses in the District is 16,416 with 3,051 located in the urban areas and 13,365 in the rural areas. The number of households in the District is 17,621. The population per house is 7.4 which is lower than the regional average of 9.5 but higher than the national average of 7.1. The population per house for the urban areas (5.6) is relatively lower than the rural areas (7.8).

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

Categories	Total		District		
	country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,479,461	122,591	17,304	105,287
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	121,315	17,119	104,196
Number of houses	3,392,745	257,311	16,416	3,051	13,365
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.1	1	1.1
Population per house	7.1	9.5	7.4	5.6	7.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

8.3.1 Ownership Status of Dwelling

Table 8.2 indicates the ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality. About 95 percent of housing units in the District are owned by members of the household followed by ownership by relative not household member (2.8%) and owned a by other private individual (1.4%). The proportion of ownership by a member of the household in rural area (97.1%) is higher than in urban (83.9%).

Table 8.2: 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	318,119	17,621	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	267,538	16,695	94.7	95.4	91.5	83.9	97.1
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	1,352	21	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Relative not a household member	851,630	16,460	489	2.8	2.3	5.0	7.1	1.8
Other private individual	1,439,021	24,310	240	1.4	1.1	2.5	5.9	0.4
Private employer	83,610	1,248	24	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Other private agency	21,123	431	12	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Public/Government ownership	118,804	5,863	129	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.3	0.4
Other	24,000	917	11	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Type of Dwelling Units

Table 8.3 shows a total of 17,621 dwelling units were identified in the District during the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The various types of dwelling units in the region are presented in Table 8.3. The commonest type of dwelling units occupied by households in the District is compound houses. On the average, compound house accounts for more than two thirds (68.6%) of all dwelling units in the District, followed by Huts/Buildings (15.4%). Separate house form the third commonest type of dwellings, constituting 13.8 percent. Dwellings in Improvised home, living quarters attached to office/shop, Hut/Building (different compound) recorded values less than one percent. Out of the total dwelling units in the urban areas, 72.1 percent are compound houses. In the rural areas, compound houses constitute 67.9 percent of the dwelling units.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country Region		District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	318,119	17,621	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	51,622	2,427	13.8	13.9	13.1	10.0	14.6
Semi-detached house	391,548	12,761	142	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.7
Flat/Apartment	256,355	3,360	68	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.3
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	208,934	12,093	68.6	68.3	70.3	72.1	67.9
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	34,405	2,721	15.4	15.6	14.7	14.7	15.6
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,374	64	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3
Tent	10,343	818	39	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	404	18	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	619	29	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	1,428	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	9,846	394	20	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

The materials used in the construction of a dwelling have a direct relationship with the income level of the dweller. This analysis deals with the of main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit, main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit and main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit.

8.4.1 Material of Outer Walls

The main construction material for outer walls is cement block/concrete mud bricks/earth. Table 8.4 presents the main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality. About 95 percent of the dwelling units in the District are constructed with mud bricks/ earth. The urban and rural proportions for the use of mud bricks/earth are (92.0%) and (95.5%) respectively. From the table 8.4, about seven percent of houses in the urban used cement blocks/Concrete for construction of their outer walls compared to only (1.4%) in the rural.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	339,874	18,109	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	247,754	17,169	94.8	92.0	95.5
Wood	200,594	5,389	212	1.2	0.3	1.4
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	1,984	53	0.3	0.3	0.3
Stone	11,330	1,077	44	0.2	0.3	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	647	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	64,863	427	2.4	6.6	1.4
Land Crete	104,270	10,609	60	0.3	0.3	0.3
Bamboo	8,206	285	7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	5,894	76	0.4	0.1	0.5
Other	39,206	1,372	43	0.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Floor Material

Materials for floors of dwelling units are mainly earth/mud and cement/concrete constituting 74.5 percent and 25.0 percent respectively. The type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the appearance, quality and health status of a household.

Table 8.5 shows that higher proportion of the rural dwelling houses (78.9%) than urban dwelling houses (52.6%) use earth/mud for their floor. Some households in the rural and urban areas use cement/concrete with the urban (46.2%) recording a higher percentage than the rural (20.4%). All the other materials used for floor of dwelling units in the District are less than one percent.

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

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
	5,467,054	318,119	17,621	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	97,678	13,076	74.2	52.6	78.9
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	214,535	4,409	25.0	46.2	20.4
Stone	32,817	1,358	12	0.1	0.2	0.0
Burnt brick	6,537	277	9	0.1	0.1	0.0
Wood	52,856	195	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	510	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	2,091	59	0.3	0.5	0.3
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	365	6	0.0	0.2	0.0
Other	15,567	1,110	44	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Roofing Materials

The Table 8.6 shows the main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality. The table shows that 54.1 percent of the dwelling units in the Districts are roofed with thatch/palm leaf or raffia of which 34.8 percent are in urban areas and 58.5 percent in rural areas. Dwelling units using metal sheets stands at 37.4 percent of which 58 percent are in the urban and 32.7 percent rural. The use of mud/mud bricks/earth, slate/asbestos, cement/concrete, roofing tile and bamboo recorded less than one percent.

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

Main Roofing material	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
Total	5,817,607	339,874	18,109	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	16,434	1,176	6.5	5.9	6.6
Wood	45,547	3,740	81	0.4	0.1	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	192,412	6,776	37.4	58.0	32.7
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	2,091	22	0.1	0.2	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	1,429	28	0.2	0.2	0.1
Roofing tile	31,456	761	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	1,137	32	0.2	0.1	0.2
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	118,517	9,801	54.1	34.8	58.5
Other	35,935	3,353	181	1.0	0.7	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows the distribution of household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in a dwelling unit. Most Single households use one room (78.9%). For the households of size 2, a little over half of them occupy two rooms (53.8%). Households size of three to four mostly use two rooms while household sizes five to eight used three rooms. Households of sizes nine to 10 occupy mostly four rooms.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
	Number	Percent									
Total	17,621	100.0	6.0	23.2	28.6	19.8	10.7	5.5	2.4	1.6	2.1
1	489	100.0	78.9	11.7	2.9	2.2	1.4	0.4	2.2	0.0	0.2
2	732	100.0	25.8	53.8	10.9	4.8	2.5	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.1
3	1,259	100.0	12.8	49.8	25.6	5.4	2.2	2.5	0.7	0.2	0.8
4	1,796	100.0	8.1	44.8	29.8	10.7	3.9	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.6
5	2,132	100.0	3.8	35.2	37.2	14.5	5.5	2.2	0.5	0.8	0.4
6	2,300	100.0	1.5	28.0	37.4	20.2	8.0	3.0	1.0	0.5	0.4
7	2,239	100.0	1.3	17.2	38.6	25.2	10.4	3.5	1.7	1.0	1.1
8	1,864	100.0	1.1	12.0	34.0	29.9	12.8	5.5	2.5	0.9	1.4
9	1,385	100.0	0.6	7.9	29.4	32.2	16.4	6.6	2.6	1.7	2.6
10+	3,425	100.0	0.3	2.7	15.4	24.8	22.6	14.8	6.8	5.5	7.2

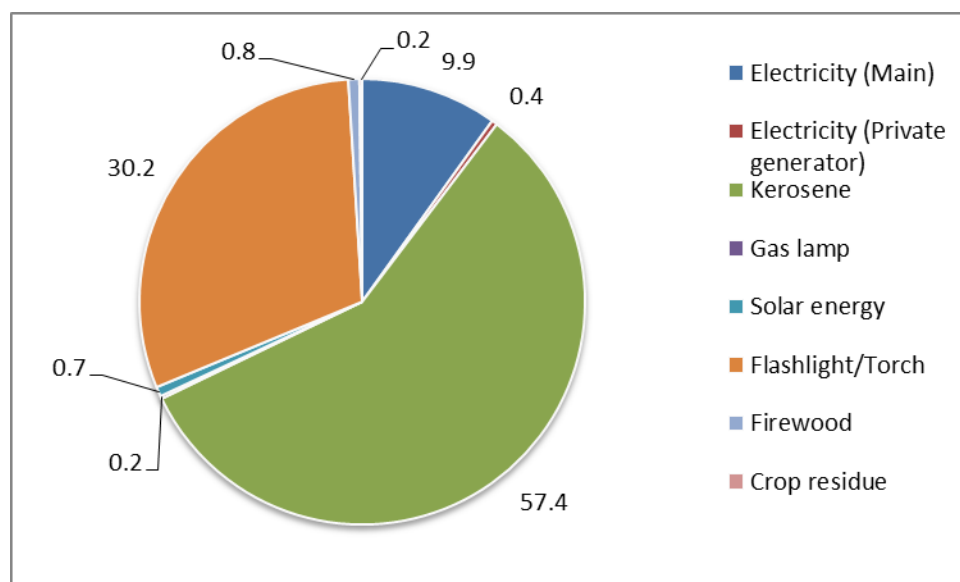
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

8.6.1 Main source of lighting of dwelling unit

Table 8.8 indicates the main sources of lighting of dwelling units by locality in the District. The main source of lighting for most housing units is kerosene lamp (57.4%). The urban to rural proportions are (45.7%) and (60.0%) respectively. This is followed by flashlights/touch (30.2%) and electricity (9.9%). The use of crop residue, gas lamps, solar energy, candle and other lighting systems recorded less than one percent.

Figure 8.1: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	318,119	17,621	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	114,889	1,747	9.9	48.2	1.6
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,219	76	0.4	0.4	0.4
Kerosene lamp	971,807	134,656	10,120	57.4	45.7	60.0
Gas lamp	9,378	860	40	0.2	0.2	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,048	121	0.7	0.3	0.8
Candle	41,214	488	6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	60,518	5,324	30.2	4.9	35.7
Firewood	13,241	2,257	149	0.8	0.2	1.0
Crop residue	4,623	759	38	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	11,739	425	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

The distribution of cooking spaces and main source of cooking fuel used by households is presented in Table 8.9. The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood (91.1%). The proportion for rural (96.5%) is higher than that of the urban (66.1%). Charcoal is used by about seven percent of households while gas, electricity and kerosene usage recorded less than one percent.

The second part of the Table 8.9 shows the cooking space by households. Majority of households (77.6%) use separate room (exclusive use) for cooking followed by open space in compound (11.4%). About three percent also use enclosure without roof.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	17,621	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	6,713	150	0.9	2.5	0.5
Wood	2,197,083	243,314	16,048	91.1	66.1	96.5
Gas	996,518	10,584	93	0.5	1.5	0.3
Electricity	29,794	1,396	41	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	1,116	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	52,124	1,151	6.5	29.1	1.6
Crop residue	45,292	1,804	114	0.6	0.5	0.7
Saw dust	8,000	515	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	84	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	469	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households (cont'd)

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	17,621	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	10,910	589	3.3	4.3	3.1
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	82,024	13,670	77.6	80.4	77.0
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	10,877	460	2.6	3.3	2.5
Enclosure without roof	117,614	11,245	472	2.7	2.0	2.8
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	11,055	63	0.4	0.4	0.3
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,403	38	0.2	0.3	0.2
Verandah	1,173,946	34,131	288	1.6	4.0	1.1
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,651	2,017	11.4	5.3	12.8
Other	21,007	823	24	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main Source of Drinking Water and Other Domestic Use

Households in the district get their drinking water from diverse sources. From Table 8.10, majority of households (52.9%) rely on bore-hole/pump/tube well. The proportion in urban areas (49.7%) is lower, compared to rural (53.6%) for bore-hole/pump/tube well. About 25 percent of households use water from river/stream while 12.8 percent use unprotected wells. Most households (46.0%) use bore-hole/pump/tube well for domestic purposes. The urban to rural ratios are (41.8%) and (46.9%) respectively. Over 30 percent use river/stream for domestic activities while (12.5%) use unprotected wells.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	17,621	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	27,811	54	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	38,852	711	4.0	2.8	4.3
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	21,798	40	0.2	0.1	0.3
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	111,650	9,325	52.9	49.7	53.6
Protected well	321,091	17,933	663	3.8	4.9	3.5
Rain water	39,438	2,066	22	0.1	0.4	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	1,008	51	0.3	0.3	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	233	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	1,187	14	0.1	0.4	0.0
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	942	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	13,517	2,257	12.8	30.7	8.9
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,109	50	0.3	0.0	0.3
River/Stream	502,804	55,470	4,418	25.1	10.3	28.3
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	24,308	8	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	3,972	235	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	17,621	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	27,698	63	0.4	0.1	0.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	37,432	492	2.8	0.5	3.3
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	19,390	12	0.1	0.0	0.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	101,815	8,108	46.0	41.8	46.9
Protected well	465,775	19,715	710	4.0	4.7	3.9
Rain water	39,916	2,182	42	0.2	0.4	0.2
Protected spring	18,854	927	28	0.2	0.1	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	1,214	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	13,349	2,203	12.5	33.1	8.0
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,002	41	0.2	0.2	0.2
River/Stream	588,590	63,445	5,812	33.0	18.1	36.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	29,210	30	0.2	0.5	0.1
Other	10,302	740	79	0.4	0.3	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

The issue of waste disposal is very paramount as far as sanitation is concerned in any District. A well-organized and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit. Table 8.11 shows type of toilet and bathing facility used by household. The table indicates that majority of households (80.5%) in the District have no toilet facilities. The proportion in urban areas (57.6%) is lower compared to that in rural areas (85.4%). About 11 percent of households rely on pit latrine. Almost 60 percent of households have their own bathroom for exclusive use, shared separate bathroom in the same house constitute (16.3%) and private open cubicle (10.1%).

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		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	17,621	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	230,852	14,183	80.5	57.6	85.4
W.C.	839,611	7,736	57	0.3	1.2	0.1
Pit latrine	1,040,883	9,218	1,878	10.7	17.9	9.1
KVIP	572,824	14,587	576	3.3	10.7	1.7
Bucket/Pan	40,678	1,248	16	0.1	0.4	0.0
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan/etc.)	1,893,291	52,704	854	4.8	11.9	3.3
Other	23,385	1,774	57	0.3	0.2	0.4
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	17,621	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	108,283	10,445	59.3	71.8	56.6
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	95,261	2,870	16.3	13.9	16.8
Private open cubicle	381,979	22,044	1,780	10.1	10.1	10.1
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	48,531	1,547	8.8	2.2	10.2
Public bath house	140,501	12,409	84	0.5	0.5	0.5
Bathroom in another house	187,337	2,646	33	0.2	0.6	0.1
Open space around house	372,556	27,210	832	4.7	0.9	5.6
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,001	9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	16,276	734	21	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Suitable waste management helps to prevent the spread of some types of infectious diseases and improves the quality of the environment. Table 8.12 shows the main method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality in the District. About 41 percent of the population disposed of their solid waste by burning and 22.3 percent dumped solid waste indiscriminately. About 15.9 percent of households disposed of their waste by collection while 13.2 percent dumped them in the open space. Some households use public containers (2.4%) and burying (4.8%) as methods of waste disposal.

Table 8.12 indicates that almost 58 percent of the household population disposed their liquid waste by throwing them onto the street/outside. The urban to rural proportions are (66.3%) and (56.0%) respectively. About 23 percent throw it onto the compound and 10.7 percent dispose of it through drainage into a pit.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	17,621	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	19,674	2,804	15.9	10.7	17.0
Burned by household	584,820	34,594	7,152	40.6	42.1	40.3
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	47,222	425	2.4	9.1	1.0
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	123,188	2,333	13.2	18.5	12.1
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	83,889	3,936	22.3	17.4	23.4
Buried by household	182,615	7,140	751	4.3	2.1	4.7
Other	53,805	2,412	220	1.2	0.2	1.5
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	17,621	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,636	402	2.3	3.7	2.0
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	13,949	601	3.4	7.3	2.6
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	16,152	1,888	10.7	17.9	9.2
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	178,671	10,195	57.9	66.3	56.0
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	19,931	482	2.7	1.0	3.1
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	81,195	3,981	22.6	3.7	26.7
Other	38,294	1,585	72	0.4	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The formulation and implementation of development policies are often driven by data. The main objective for conducting the 2010 PHC was to provide the country with up-to-date socio-economic data for planning and for evaluating the various government policy intervention programmes at national, regional and District levels in areas such as education, housing, transport, social and economic characteristics. The report therefore examined the demographic, social, economic and housing characteristics of the Bunkpurugu Yunyoo District as it pertained at the time of the 2010 Population and Housing Census. This chapter provides a summary of findings and policy implications of the key findings from the 2010 PHC data for the District.

9.2 Summary of findings

9.2.1 Population composition

The total population of Bunkpurugu/Yunyoo District is 122,591 representing 4.9 percent of the total population of the Northern Region with an annual growth rate of 2.8 percent (GSS, 2010 PHC). This is made up of 60,240 males and 62,351 females constituting 49.1 percent and 50.9 percent respectively. The District has a predominantly rural population, accounting for about 86 percent of the population (85.9%).

The District has a youthful population with about 47 percent of the population below 15 years. The District population generally declines with higher ages with only 0.08 percent with age group 95-99. The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of the dependent-age population (those under age 15 and ages 65 and older) to the working-age population (15 to 64 years) is about 111 dependents for every 100 people working. This means that 100 persons in the active population group are being depended on by 111 persons in the inactive population group.

The fertility rate for the Bunkpurugu Yunyoo District is 3.77 children per woman aged 15-49, which is higher than the regional average of 3.54. This means that a woman in the age group 15-49 living in the District would have, on the average, 3.77 children by the end of her reproductive period. On mortality, the District recorded crude death rate of 4.7 deaths per 1000 population, which is lower than regional rate of 5.6 deaths per 1000. On migration, majority of the migrants (7,260) living in the District were born elsewhere in the region, 2,041 were born elsewhere in another region and 801 of migrants residents in the District were born outside Ghana. Most born elsewhere in the District are from Ashanti Region (945) and Upper East region (510).

Size, Household Composition and Headship

The average household size in the District is 6.9 persons. Children constitute more than half of household composition (54.8%) in the District followed by head (14.5%). The proportions of step-children, son/daughter in-law, adopted/foster children and non-relatives are

significantly low (1.1%, 0.8%, 0.4% and 0.2% respectively). The proportion of males who are heads of households (24.6%) is higher than the proportion of female household heads (4.8%).

Literacy and Education

Thirty-three thousand seven hundred and forty- four of the population aged 11 years and above are literates while 43,141 are not literates. About 72 percent are literate in English only, and 3.2 percent are literate in a Ghanaian language only, while 24.6 percent are literate in both English and Ghanaian language. Less than one percent of the population are literate in English and French as well as all the three languages (English, French and a Ghanaian language). The number of female illiterates is higher than that for male.

Of the 51,442 people currently attending school, 28,061 are males and 23,381 are females. About 92.0 percent are enrolled in basic school (Nursery, kindergarten, primary, JSS/JHS/), 7.1 percent in secondary/senior high school, less than one percent in vocational/technical/commercial school, and 0.5 percent in tertiary institutions. Majority of people who have attended school previously (36.3%) have attained at least the Primary level. The proportion of males (63.6%) who have attended school in the past is higher than the females (36.4%).

Economic Activity Status

The economically active population is (76.7%) of which (99.1%) are employed and (0.9%) are unemployed. The proportion of economically active male is 75.7 percent of which (99.1%) are employed and (0.9%) unemployed while that for the female economically active population is 77.5 percent with (99.1%) employed while (0.9%) are unemployed.

A significant proportion (88.3%) of the employed persons is engaged as skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers. This is followed by craft and related trades workers (4.4%) and services and sales workers accounting for 3.3 percent. Clerical support workers recorded the lowest with 0.2 percent. The proportion of male to female was higher in the following categories: professional (3.2 males, 0.6 females), plant and machine operators and assemblers (0.6% males, 0.0% females).

Out of the total employed population of 49,015 persons, 1,075 persons that is, 2.2 percent are in public (government) sector. 96.7 percent are in private informal sector. A few persons are in NGOs (local and international) constituting 0.4 percent. 94.8 percent of male respondents are in private informal while 98.4 percent female respondents are in the same sector.

Ownership of Mobile Phones and laptop Computer

Out of a total of 74,112 persons 12 years and older in the District, 9,495 of them own mobile phones which represents 12.8 percent. Of the 9,495 persons 12 years and older with mobile phones, 6,444 are males representing 67.9 percent and 3,051 are females, representing 32.1 percent. Of the total number of households 17,621 in the District, only 123 households have access to desktop or laptop computers. Ownership of desktop/laptop computers is higher for male headed households (78.9%) than to female headed households (21.1%) in the District.

Housing conditions

The total number of houses in the District is 16,416 with 3,051 located in the urban and 13,365 in the rural areas. The number of households in the District is 17,621. About 95 percent of housing units in the District are owned by member of the household followed by relative not household member (2.8%) and owned a by other private individual (1.4%).

About 95 percent of the dwelling units in the District are constructed with mud bricks/ earth. The urban proportion for the use of mud bricks/ earth is (92.0%) and that of the rural is (95.5%). About seven percent (6.6%) houses in the urban areas use cement blocks/concrete for construction of their outer walls compared to only (1.4%) in the rural. Materials for floors of dwelling units are mainly earth/mud and cement/concrete constituting 74.5percent and 25.0 percent respectively.

The majority (54.4%) of households in the district use kerosene lamps for lighting with about 30 percent using flashlights. The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood constituting about 91 percent. Charcoal is used by about seven percent of households while gas, electricity and kerosene usage recorded less than one percent. Majority of households (77.6%) use separate room (exclusive use) for cooking space. Households in the District get their drinking water from diverse sources but the three main sources for 90.8 percent households are Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well, river/stream, and Unprotected well.

Majority of households (80.5%) in the District have no toilet facilities. About 11 percent of households relied on pit latrine. Almost 60 percent of households have their own bathrooms for exclusive use, Shared separate bathroom in the same house constitute 16.3 percent and private open cubicle 10.1 percent. About 41 percent of the population disposed of their solid waste by burning and 22.3 percent dumped solid waste indiscriminately. About 15.9 percent of households have their waste collected while 13.2 percent dispose their waste at public dumps. Other households throw their waste in public containers or burying them.

9.3 Policy Implications

The intercensal population growth rate of 2.8 percent which is slightly lower than the regional average of 2.9 percent but higher than the national average of 2.5 has implications for the development of the District since the young population will have to be cared for in terms of education, health, etc. The limited resources in the District and the high population growth rate could have a negative impact on the living standards of people in the District generally. To reduce this high population growth rate, some cultural practices like early betrothal of young girls which increase the rate of fertility should be curbed. The youthful nature of the region's population and the subsequent high dependency ratio of 111 imply that the region has a relatively low labour force. Schools and job opportunities should be provided to accommodate the youthful population to enhance their effective contribution to the economic growth of the country. There should be conscious efforts by the government especially the department of social welfare to implement social interventions that will target the dependent persons who are indigent.

Total Fertility Rate in the District is higher than the rate for the Northern Region. There is therefore the need to integrate family life education into the school curriculum and out-of-school programmes. It is recommended that much attention should be paid by government to sexual and reproductive health as well as family planning programmes because an

improvement in this area has a direct effect on maternal and child health, as well as on birth rates.

Illiteracy and lack of formal education is high in the District are not literate. Illiteracy is a challenge in this District. Of the population 11 years and older more than half 56 percent can neither read nor write in any language. More females (65.5%) than males (45.5%) are illiterate. It is therefore recommended that the government intensifies programmes on school feeding, capitation grant and provision of free uniforms and exercise books to increase the enrollment, retention and completion rates for basic education.

Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing is the largest industrial sector employing more than 86.3 percent of the economically active population. Efforts to modernize agriculture using appropriate technologies to increase productivity in the sector need to be intensified by the Ministry of Agriculture. This could be done through the acquisition of implements and small-to medium scale irrigation equipment that will facilitate farming activities throughout the year.

As regards the provision of social amenities, the quality of life of the people in the District depends largely on the type of houses they live in, access to portable water, education, health, electricity, and adequate sanitary facilities among others. Access to these facilities is a poor and non-existent in some homes and communities. It is therefore recommended that the District Assembly in collaboration with Non-governmental organizations operating in the water sector need to identify and target underserved communities to extend portable water or construct bore-holes for them. This will enhance and improve on the access to portable water for those communities. The District Assembly should be supported to enforce by-laws regarding the disposal of solid and liquid wastes.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	121,315	100.0	17,119	100.0	104,196	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	489	0.4	247	1.4	242	0.2
Household with head and a spouse only	400	0.3	98	0.6	302	0.3
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	6,594	5.4	1,382	8.1	5,212	5.0
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	34,877	28.7	4,072	23.8	30,805	29.6
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	62,030	51.1	6,266	36.6	55,764	53.5
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	920	0.8	226	1.3	694	0.7
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	1,703	1.4	407	2.4	1,296	1.2
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	9,439	7.8	2,776	16.2	6,663	6.4
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	257	0.2	144	0.8	113	0.1
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	4,606	3.8	1,501	8.8	3,105	3.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Sex/Disability type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle /JSS/ JHS	Sec./ SSS/ SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Total	111,400	50,120	4,766	5,384	31,699	12,172	5,590	283	1,190	176	20
No disability	105,184	46,651	4,582	5,159	30,230	11,578	5,394	278	1,120	173	19
With a disability	6,216	3,469	184	225	1,469	594	196	5	70	3	1
Sight	1,348	935	28	30	198	103	32	1	20	1	0
Hearing	967	577	32	34	231	75	13	0	5	0	0
Speech	536	299	25	26	110	60	10	1	5	0	0
Physical	802	477	20	19	135	98	37	1	15	0	0
Intellectual	1,264	606	47	80	346	141	38	0	6	0	0
Emotional	2,306	1,061	85	125	680	253	72	2	26	1	1
Other	2,010	983	88	71	511	262	78	0	14	2	1
Male											
Total	54,607	20,285	2,370	2,687	16,875	7,351	3,695	162	998	164	20
No disability	51,561	18,804	2,281	2,587	16,058	6,981	3,568	159	942	162	19
With a disability	3,046	1,481	89	100	817	370	127	3	56	2	1
Sight	632	382	15	14	122	63	18	0	17	1	0
Hearing	478	244	18	16	146	42	8	0	4	0	0
Speech	287	141	18	15	71	30	6	1	5	0	0
Physical	416	216	14	12	86	49	25	1	13	0	0
Intellectual	638	260	28	37	194	90	24	0	5	0	0
Emotional	1,119	442	46	54	361	144	46	1	23	1	1
Other	965	402	41	27	268	165	51	0	9	1	1
Female											
Total	56,793	29,835	2,396	2,697	14,824	4,821	1,895	121	192	12	0
No disability	53,623	27,847	2,301	2,572	14,172	4,597	1,826	119	178	11	0
With a disability	3,170	1,988	95	125	652	224	69	2	14	1	0
Sight	716	553	13	16	76	40	14	1	3	0	0
Hearing	489	333	14	18	85	33	5	0	1	0	0
Speech	249	158	7	11	39	30	4	0	0	0	0
Physical	386	261	6	7	49	49	12	0	2	0	0
Intellectual	626	346	19	43	152	51	14	0	1	0	0
Emotional	1,187	619	39	71	319	109	26	1	3	0	0
Other	1,045	581	47	44	243	97	27	0	5	1	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	17,621	121,315	59,591	61,724	45,890	23,675	22,215
Households engaged in agricultural activities	16,578	117,265	57,665	59,600	45,890	23,675	22,215
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	16,271	115,598	56,886	58,712	45,189	23,322	21,867
Households engaged in crop farming	16,238	115,421	56,795	58,626	45,092	23,270	21,822
Households engaged in tree growing	323	2,081	1,011	1,070	876	457	419
Agro forestry (tree planting)	323	2,081	1,011	1,070	876	457	419
Alligator pepper	80	627	325	302	183	97	86
Apples	46	333	170	163	130	73	57
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	66	465	234	231	166	83	83
Avocado	6	50	24	26	20	10	10
Banana	256	1,931	952	979	655	365	290
Beans	6,342	46,481	22,962	23,519	18,771	9,590	9,181
Black pepper	32	237	115	122	84	49	35
Black berries	25	161	74	87	69	35	34
Cabbage	4	28	12	16	10	6	4
Carrot	1,025	6,636	3,225	3,411	2,744	1,377	1,367
Cashew	180	1,566	811	755	634	323	311
Cassava	52	447	232	215	186	89	97
Citronella	5	27	17	10	19	11	8
Citrus	5	31	14	17	10	5	5
Cloves	1	9	4	5	7	3	4
Cocoa	7	50	28	22	11	8	3
Coconut	2	8	4	4	2	2	0
Cocoyam	27	201	94	107	61	32	29
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	25	135	65	70	57	24	33
Coffee	12	84	43	41	30	13	17
Cola	8	65	37	28	30	19	11
Cotton	425	3,258	1,626	1,632	1,350	681	669
Cucumber	77	564	278	286	204	110	94
Egg plant	5	67	30	37	16	6	10
Gallic	2	6	4	2	2	2	0
Garden eggs	117	817	436	381	344	194	150
Ginger	19	158	76	82	53	25	28
Groundnut	8,255	61,188	30,125	31,063	24,183	12,440	11,743
Guava	24	167	84	83	72	31	41
Kenaf	15	96	46	50	40	22	18
Lemon grass	21	159	87	72	76	46	30
Lettuce	21	190	94	96	59	30	29
Maize	13,334	96,532	47,652	48,880	37,883	19,558	18,325
Mango	135	1,067	536	531	457	230	227
Melon (agusi)	36	292	139	153	196	98	98
Millet	9,839	73,843	36,544	37,299	29,620	15,326	14,294
Mushroom	8	51	29	22	31	14	17
Nut meg	71	464	225	239	203	108	95
Oil palm	11	94	44	50	34	16	18
Okro	896	6,992	3,474	3,518	2,937	1,476	1,461

Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged (Cont'd)

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Onion	12	105	49	56	44	19	25
Pawpaw	5	40	15	25	16	7	9
Peas	154	1,156	558	598	423	226	197
Pepper	202	1,620	802	818	587	273	314
Pineapple	3	15	7	8	12	5	7
Plantain	44	459	231	228	186	104	82
Potatoes	22	200	100	100	44	28	16
Rice	1,781	13,877	6,842	7,035	6,359	3,190	3,169
Rubber	3	29	8	21	8	3	5
Shallot	3	19	11	8	10	5	5
Shea tree	14	123	59	64	40	24	16
Sorghum	730	5,777	2,803	2,974	2,605	1,285	1,320
Soya beans	1,235	9,545	4,799	4,746	4,241	2,145	2,096
Spinach	3	17	10	7	9	5	4
Sugarcane	10	64	25	39	41	16	25
Sun flower	22	146	80	66	68	39	29
Sweet pepper	6	55	29	26	23	9	14
Sweet potatoes	141	1,252	636	616	607	318	289
Tiger nut	81	664	330	334	219	111	108
Tobacco	10	65	31	34	28	14	14
Tomatoes	56	460	208	252	144	75	69
Water melon	24	190	97	93	43	32	11
Yam	1,572	14,490	7,197	7,293	5,289	2,772	2,517
Other	105	872	414	458	271	141	130

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	Bunkpurugu	11,106	5,329	5,777	2,097	2,135
2	Nakpanduri	6,198	3,010	3,188	1,041	916
3	Kpemale	2,513	1,293	1,220	338	321
4	Najong I	2,350	1,118	1,232	370	376
5	Najong II	2,152	1,031	1,121	341	349
6	Nassuan	2,092	996	1,096	312	258
7	Jim bale	1,882	888	994	275	274
8	Bimbago	1,820	826	994	322	300
9	Yunyoo	1,771	928	843	212	169
10	Namong II	1,684	831	853	258	197
11	Jinwol	1,452	722	730	172	153
12	Took	1,392	680	712	177	152
13	Kinkango	1,294	646	648	190	175
14	Tinkpang	1,265	653	612	179	176
15	Furel	1,143	546	597	94	78
16	Majefug	1,132	558	574	116	103
17	Kambatiak	1,131	542	589	172	173
18	Bunbuna Nakoruk	1,111	542	569	168	162
19	Bunbuna Nasuan	1,107	612	495	125	90
20	Bende	1,104	538	566	146	148

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A5: 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	Bunkpurugu	11,106	1,286	1,533	1,491	1,495	1,101	845	661	548	479	374	336	161	178	140	161	317
2	Nakpanduri	6,198	757	863	891	831	597	477	394	286	243	188	162	77	105	44	74	209
3	Kpemale	2,513	350	400	388	306	220	181	134	109	75	69	93	30	37	12	47	62
4	Najong I	2,350	292	378	335	299	212	128	116	92	91	64	60	38	56	30	69	90
5	Najong II	2,152	309	333	296	264	149	160	139	68	114	55	101	30	55	17	23	39
6	Nassuan	2,092	345	389	313	199	148	128	122	96	75	85	53	30	19	12	31	47
7	Jimbale	1,882	275	365	280	181	109	114	99	81	75	64	55	37	41	31	23	52
8	Bimbago	1,820	240	275	286	213	170	122	101	76	67	45	34	33	22	21	30	85
9	Yunyoo	1,771	228	288	315	194	152	92	113	75	98	37	40	16	52	19	26	26
10	Namong II	1,684	289	292	223	196	146	118	81	70	62	45	44	27	25	24	14	28
11	Jinwol	1,452	256	259	209	152	102	72	70	43	44	45	55	33	27	23	17	45
12	Took	1,392	354	329	142	83	67	142	90	51	30	26	29	16	13	3	3	14
13	Kinkango	1,294	209	206	191	158	95	57	54	59	72	42	47	23	25	6	13	37
14	Tinkpang	1,265	208	264	222	121	51	50	63	57	56	40	33	26	42	4	13	15
15	Furel	1,143	250	224	159	75	79	77	67	40	25	22	21	19	24	21	13	27
16	Majefug	1,132	181	217	152	156	61	44	55	74	46	30	21	16	24	8	13	34
17	Kambatiak	1,131	156	179	160	127	98	55	59	42	47	39	39	17	28	12	37	36
18	Bunbuna Nakoruk	1,111	175	183	142	128	96	77	56	49	56	35	32	15	15	21	11	20
19	Bunbuna Nasuan	1,107	193	141	146	100	101	66	96	76	44	31	40	2	24	9	16	22
20	Bende	1,104	217	222	142	101	78	57	60	48	34	38	23	13	21	9	14	27

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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