



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

YENDI MUNICIPALITY



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

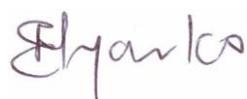
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources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

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

The District Analytical Report for the Yendi Municipality 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

CEB	Children Ever Born
CS	Children Surviving
CHPS	Community Health Based Planning Services
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EA	Enumeration Area
EU	European Union
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GPS	Global Positioning System
GES	Ghana Education Service
GDHS	Ghana Demography Health Survey
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JSS	Junior Secondary School
JHS	Junior High School
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilation Improved Pit
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NCA	National Communication Authority
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
W.C	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Municipal 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 Yendi Municipality. It gives a brief background of the Municipality, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, socio-cultural structure and economy. Using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC), the report discusses the population characteristics of the Municipality, fertility, mortality, migration, marital status, literacy and education, economic activity status, occupation, employment; Information Communication Technology (ICT), disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions. 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 Yendi Municipality, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 117,780 representing 4.8 percent of the Northern region population of 2,479,461. Males constitute 50.0 percent and females also 50.0 percent. More than half (56.1%) of the population in the Municipality live in rural areas. The Municipality has a sex ratio (number males per 100 females) of 100.1. Meaning that there are slightly more males than females in the Municipality. The age dependency ratio in the Municipality is 93.3. Males have a higher age dependency ratio (104.2) than females (96).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the Municipality 3.0 which slightly higher than the Regional average of (3.6). The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 85.1 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is one of the lowest in the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 20.0 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the Municipality is 6.3 per 1000. Close to three quarters (74.7) of migrants in the Municipality were born in elsewhere in the Northern region. About 18 percent of the migrants in the Municipality were born in other regions in Ghana with less than eight percent born outside Ghana. Of the migrants born in another region, those born in the Volta region form the highest followed by those born in the Ashanti region.

Household size, composition and structure

The Municipality has a household population of 116,602 with a total number of 12,721 households. The average household size in the Municipality is 9.3 persons. Children (48.3%) of head of household constitute the largest proportion of household members.

Marital status

More than half (54.6%) of the population aged 12 years and older in the Municipality are married. Close to 39 percent of the population 12 years and older have never been married. Very small proportions indicated they were divorced (1.1%), separated (0.7%) or widowed (3.9%). The observed trend could be due to the fact that the majority of the population in the Municipality are Moslems.

Religious affiliation and nationality

The predominant religion in the Yendi Municipality is Islam, with more than two thirds of the population professing the Islamic faith. Traditionalists (13.2%) form the second highest,

followed by Catholics (7.2%). More than 90 percent of the population in the Municipality are Ghanaians by birth, with less than three percent of the population having dual nationality. Less than one percent (0.8%) of the population are Ghanaians by naturalization while non-Ghanaians constitute less than three percent (2.5%).

Literacy and education

Close to two thirds (62.9%) of the population aged 11 years and older in the Yendi Municipality are not literate. Of the literate population, 73.2 percent are literate in English and Ghanaian language, 21.3 percent in English language only. Those literate in Ghanaian language only, form five percent of the literate population. The remaining literacy groups form less than one percent each of the literate population.

Current school attendance

About half (49.3%) of the population currently in school are in primary school. About 18 percent are in JHS. The population currently in kindergarten and nursery altogether constitute 21 percent of the population currently in school. The population currently in SHS and the population in tertiary institutions form 10.2 percent and 1.2 percent respectively.

Economic activity status and employment

More than two thirds (70.9) of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active. Males (73.3%) are more likely to be economically active than females (68.6%). Of the economically active population, 95.8 percent are employed. More than half (55.1) of the unemployed population have worked before, seeking for work and available for work. Those seeking for work for the first time form 44.9 percent of the unemployed population.

The majority (42.9%) of the population not economically active are pursuing full time education. Close one quarter of the population not economically active are house-helpers performing domestic duties, with 21.3 percent being too old or young to work.

Occupation and industry of employment

In terms of occupation of the employed population, majority (65.4) are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. The second commonest (14.8%) occupation of the employed is service and sales. The major (65.3%) industry engaging majority of the workers in the Municipality is agriculture, forestry and fishing. This is followed by wholesale and retail trade (13.2%) and manufacturing (8.9%).

Employment status and sector

Majority (63.7%) of the employed population in the Municipality are self-employed without employees with only about eight percent being employees. Close to one fifth (18.8%) of the employed population are contributing family workers, with higher percentage (22.1%) of females as contributing family workers than males (15.7%). With regards to sector of employment, the private informal sector is the largest employer in the Municipality, employing over 91 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 4.3 percent. Only 1.3 percent of the working population are in the private formal sector.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and older, 22.0 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 34.3 percent as compared to 22.4 percent of females. With respect to the use of internet, only 2.2 percent of the population aged 12 years and older use the

facility with more males again using the facility than their female counterparts. Less than three percent (2.3%) of households in the Municipality own computers (desktop/laptop). Of the households owning computers, male-headed household form the majority (84.3%).

Disability

About 1.7 percent of the Municipality's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (58,920) than females (58,860). The types of disability in the Municipality include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotional. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 38.2 percent followed by physical disability (23.3%). More two thirds (69.7%) of the population with disability have never attended school. In terms of economic activity, 52.3 percent of PWDs in the Municipality are in some of employment with 44.8 percent not economically active.

Agriculture

Close to three quarters (72.9%) of households in the Municipality are engage in agriculture. Most agricultural households (96.2%) are into crop farming. The majority (48.3%) of agricultural households are into livestock rearing with those in poultry (chicken) farming forming the majority (30.0%).

Housing

The housing stock of Yendi Municipality is 10,872 representing 4.2 percent of the total number of houses in the Northern region. The Municipality has a household population of 116,602 representing almost 99 percent of the total population. The average number of persons per house is about 11.

Housing type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Compound houses form the majority (76.0%) of dwelling units in the Municipality. This is followed distantly by separate house (8.8%) and huts/buildings in same compound (8.1%). The majority (88.3%) of dwelling units are owned by household members, with about five percent by other private individual. Less than one percent (0.3%) of dwelling units in the Municipality are owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The most common construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality are mud/mud bricks or earth (69.1%) and cement/concrete (21.6%). Cement/concrete is the main (70.2%) material used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the Municipality. Mud/mud bricks/earth also constitute a large proportion (28.1%) of material for construction of floors of dwelling units in the Municipality. Metal sheets are the main roofing materials, constituting more than 61 percent of dwelling units in the Municipality. Thatch/palm, palm leaf or raffia are also commonly used (31.3%) for roofing in the Municipality.

Utilities and household facilities

The two main sources of lighting for dwelling units in the Municipality are kerosene lamps (53.5%) and electricity (40.3%). The use of flashlight/torch is also quite popular (4.2%). With regards to fuel for cooking, the majority (77.9%) of households in the Municipality use wood for cooking. Households using charcoal, a wood product, also constitute 17.4 percent. This

means that, on the whole, slightly more than 95 percent of households in the Municipality depend on wood and wood products (charcoal) for cooking. Less than two percent (1.4%) of households use gas as their main source of fuel for cooking. A similar trend is observed for both urban and rural areas. The only observation is that urban dwellers tend to have a higher percentage (37.8%) using charcoal than rural (2.1%).

The majority of households in the Municipality use bore-hole water as their main source of water for drinking. Those using pipe-borne water outside dwelling as their main source of water for drinking form the next highest (14.2%) followed by public stand pipes. Households using water from pipes inside their dwellings as their main source of water for drinking constitute only 7.8 percent. Most households in the Municipality use bore-hole (38.7%) and river/stream (18.5%) water for as their main source for other domestic purposes.

With regards to toilet facilities for households, the majority (65.9%) of households in the Municipality have no toilet facility. Less than one quarter (23.5%) use public toilet and only 1.7 percent use WC.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 31.2 percent. About 24 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately with about 30 percent of households dumping their solid waste in public dump (containers).

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Yendi Municipal Assembly used to be a District Assembly until it was elevated to a Municipality in 2007. It was established as a District in 1988 by PNDC Law 207, Act 462, and LI 1443. The Municipality is now one of the 54 Municipal Assemblies in the country. It is the capital of the Dagbon Kingdom.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and Size

The Municipality is located in the eastern corridor of the Northern Region and lies between Latitude 9° – 35° North and 0° – 30° West and 0° – 15° East. The Greenwich Meridian passes through a number of settlements in the Municipality– Yendi, Bago, Laatam, Lumpua, Gbetobu, Gbungbaliga and Nakpachei. The Municipality shares boundaries with six other District Assemblies. These are; Saboba District to the east, Chereponi and Zabzugu Districts to the south, Nanumba North District to the north, Gushegu and Mion Districts to the west.

The Municipality is strategically located at the center of the eastern corridor of the Northern Region and has a landmass of 1,446.3 sq. km. (Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census) Yendi, the capital of the Municipality is about 90 km from the Northern Regional capital, Tamale.

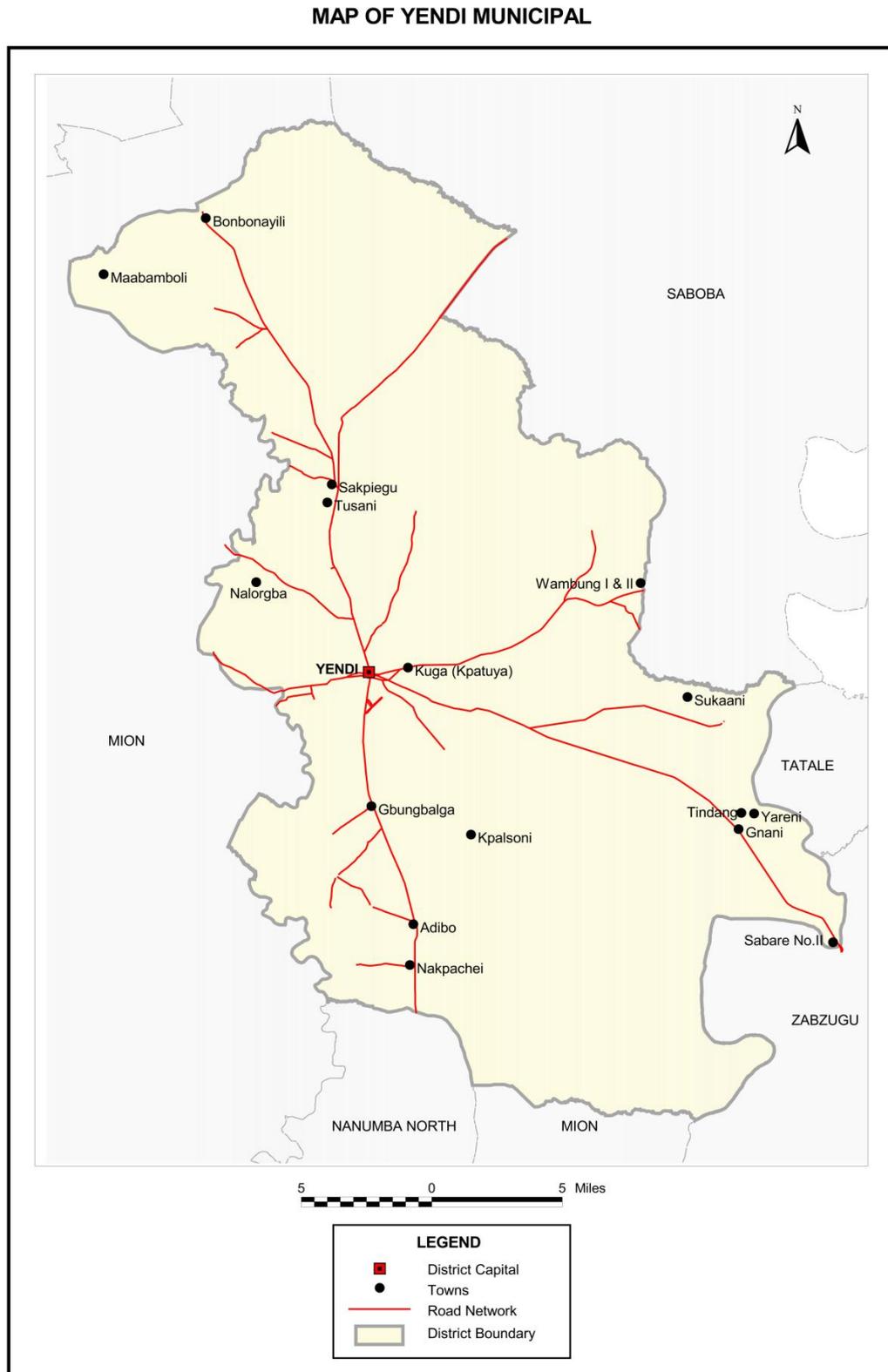
1.2.2 Climate and vegetation

Mean annual rainfall for the Yendi Municipality (Jan- Dec.) is 1,125mm. Mean wet season rainfall for the Municipal (April- Oct.) is 1,150 mm. Mean dry season rainfall (Nov. – March) 75mm. Mean annual deficit is between 500 mm and 600 mm. Rainfall is seasonal and unreliable. Temperature ranges between 21°C - 36°C giving rise to high temperature range. The vegetation is of the tree savannah type in areas not affected by settlements and farming activities. The degraded savannah type of vegetation is found around settlements and heavily cultivated areas. The rampant and extensive bush burning is having a marked effect on the vegetation and consequently the climate. High temperatures make the environment uncomfortable for living and non-living organisms to function effectively. Economic trees in the Municipality include ubiquitous shea trees, dawadawa, mango and cashew (Municipal MTDP 2010-2013).

1.2.3 Soil

Soil in the Municipality is basically sedimentary rocks of predominantly volcanic sandstone, shales and mudstones. The soils derived from the above parent materials range from laterite, ochrosols, sandy soils, alluvial soils and clay. The organic content is low and is increasingly worsened by the extensive bush burning and bad agricultural practices. This to a large extent accounts for the low yield per acre and its consequent food shortage during the dry or lean season in the Municipality.

Figure 1.1: Map of Yendi Municipal



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

Administratively, the Municipality has 32 electoral areas under one constituency. The Assembly consists of 45 Assembly members, 32 elected and 13 government appointees. There are 119 Unit Areas with each having one representing the Unit (Unit Committee member). The Municipality has three Town councils, namely; Yendi Zonal council, Malzeri Zonal council and Gbungbaliga Zonal council. The Municipal Chief Executive is the Political head of the Municipality and also chairs the Executive Committee of the Assembly. The Municipal Co-coordinating Director is the administrative head of the Municipal Assembly and heads the Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit (MPCU). There are 268 communities in the Municipality.

1.3.1 Traditional governance system

There are two gates to the skin of Ya-Na, who is the overlord of Dagbon and Yendi as its traditional capital. The mode of ascension to the skin (throne) of the Ya-na is through the “gate” system (a gate being one branch of a royal family). The Ya-na usually in consultation with his King makers and Councils of Elders, enskin sub-chiefs who pay allegiance to him within their respective traditional areas. There are 45 of such sub-chiefs. Upon the death of the Ya-na or any of the sub-chiefs, a regent is selected from the eligible gate to act until the final funeral rites of the late hief is performed, and a new one is enskinned.

The Traditional authorities do not only assist in security, conflict resolution, peace, arbitration of disputes but form part of the Municipal Assembly structure that seeks the development of the Municipality.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1 Ethnicity

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the population of the Municipality is 117,780 and has varied ethnic groups with Dagombas constituting the majority. The other ethnic groups include Konkomba, Akan, Ewe, Basare, Moshie, Chokosi and Hausa. The population is largely rural with 56 percent living in the rural areas while 44 percent are in urban communities. Out of the total population, 50 percent are males and females (50%). Main religious groupings are Moslems (67.2%), Christians (17.4%), Traditionalists (13.2%), No Religion (1.8%) and others (0.3%).

1.4.2 Festivals

The festivals that are celebrated in the Yendi Municipality are the ‘Bugum’ (fire) and Damba festivals. The ‘Bugum’ festival is an annual festival celebrated by the people in the Municipality. It is celebrated in the lunar month of ‘Bugum’ in Dagbani and Muharram in Arabic. ‘Bugum’ is the first month of the lunar calendar of the Dagomba. The origin of the festival is shrouded in mystery as Islam and Dagbon cultures each claim to own it. There is, however, some inter-relationship between the two cultures as they have influenced each other with the passage of time. The Damba on the other hand is both a dance and a festival and is the single most important festival celebrated by the people (Dagomba). Oral tradition has it that the word Damba is a Mandingo word meaning “Big Dance” but it is also strongly believed to be a Dagomba word ‘dambahi’ meaning “shake oneself freely”.

1.4.3 Health Facilities

The Municipality has a Government Hospital located in Yendi and four health centers located at Yendi, Bunbonayili, Ngani, and Adibo. The Municipality also has four Community Health and Planning Services (CHPS) at Sunson, Kuni, Kamshegu and Oseido. There is also a clinic at Malzeri and a private clinic at the Church of Christ premises in Yendi. The Municipality has a Health Assistant's Training School (HATS).

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Agriculture

The majority of the people in the Municipality are involved in subsistence agriculture. Out of the total land area of 535,000 hectares, arable land constitutes 481,000 hectares out of which only 15 percent is under cultivation (Municipality MTDP, 2010-2013).

Other economic activities include weaving, agro-processing (shea butter extraction), meat processing, fish mongering, wholesale and retail of general goods, transport and many others. These activities are on a medium and small scale. The Municipality has enormous potential in agriculture. The land is suitable for the cultivation of cereals, tubers and rearing of animals. Animals reared include cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry birds for domestic and commercial purposes.

A good number of the people are engaged in small scale manufacturing business such as smock weavers, blacksmiths, bakers, mechanics, shea butter extraction and groundnut oil extraction.

1.5.2 Tourism potentials

The tourism potential in the Municipality is quite enormous. The major tourist sites are:

Mahama Dan Issah Alias Baba Ato's ("Babatu") Grave in Yendi, who was a notorious slave raider who together with Samori terrorised people in northern Ghana in the 19th Century. He is said to have originated from a tribe in the modern day Niger. Some relics of his weapons used to enslave can be found in the family compound of some of his descendants at Yendi. His grave has been preserved by his descendants.

Adibo Dale – Adibo (site of the battle of Adibo fought between the Germans and Dagombas in 1897.). Adibo Dale is the resistance to slave raiding in northern Ghana. It is stated that lots of spiritual events took place e.g. the hoof prints of the Kanbona-Kpema's (Chief warrior) are still visible on baobab tree at Adibo.

German cemetery in Yendi, popularly called "German grave" is the location of interment of German and Dutch soldiers who died in their colonization efforts in a war with Dagombas preceding the establishment of German rule. It is however ascertained that some early missionaries mainly from U.S.A were also buried here in the early 1900s. The major cause of the missionary deaths was malaria.

Na Dataa Tua in Yendi, site where men who had sexual knowledge of the Ya-Na's wives were beheaded. At the site are a sacrificial stone and a baobab tree, at the base of which the heads were dumped.

1.5.3 Banking

There are four banking institutions in Yendi town. These are branches of the Ghana Commercial Bank Limited (GCB), Agricultural Development Bank (ADB), Bonzali Rural Bank Limited and First National Bank. Other financial institutions include Bayport Financial Services, Yoli Financial Services, Consumer Finance Company and African Financial Business.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

The Census Secretariat was initially headed by an acting Census Coordinator engaged by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2008 to support GSS in the planning of the Census. In 2009, the Census Secretariat was re-organized with the Government Statistician as the National Chief Census Officer and overall Coordinator, assisted by a Census Management Team and a Census Coordinating Team. The Census Management Team had oversight responsibility for the implementation of the Census. It also had the responsibility of

taking critical decisions on the census in consultation with other national committees. The Census Coordinating Team, on the other hand, was responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Census programme.

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

The Cartography Unit of the Census Secretariat collaborated with the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission and the Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services (CERSGIS) of the Department of Geography and Resource Development, University of Ghana, to determine the viability of migrating from analog to

digital mapping for the 2010 PHC, as recommended in the 2000 PHC Administrative Report. Field cartographic work started in March 2008 and was completed in February 2010.

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found during editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the census questionnaire, enumerator manuals and other documents. The results of the trial census assisted GSS to arrive at technically sound decisions on the ideal number of persons per

questionnaire, number of persons in the household roster, migration questions, placement of the mortality question, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of collection of information on community facilities. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of census field staff and the publicity and education interventions.

1.6.3 Census enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of household

The household head was defined as a male or female member of the household recognised as such by the other household members. The head of household is generally the person who has

economic and social responsibility for the household. All relationships are defined with reference to the head.

Household and non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education***School Attendance***

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

A country's population size and age-sex composition have broad implications for socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people. The changes in a country's population are mainly through fertility, mortality and migration which to a large extent, are influenced by age-sex composition. The 2010 Census, like all other censuses undertaken in the country, was a "de facto" count; all persons present in Ghana irrespective of nationality were enumerated. In this chapter the population size, composition, age and sex structure of the Yendi Municipality are discussed.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

The data in Table 2.1 shows the population of the Yendi Municipality by age, sex, sex ratio and locality of residence. From the table, the total population of the Municipality is 117,780, comprising 50 percent males and 50 percent females. However, in terms of absolute figures, the male population outnumber that of females by 60 people. There are more persons in the rural areas (56.1%) than in the urban areas (43.9%).

2.3 Age and Sex Structure

Accurate information on age-sex structure is very important for effective planning and decision making. Data disaggregated by age and sex are crucial not only for demographic analysis of morbidity, mortality and fertility, but also for planning for various developmental areas. Any discussion of a country's educational needs, labour force participation and migration, for example, will not be complete without information on sex structure of the population. Yendi has a youthful age structure with the population under 15 years constituting about 43 (42.9%) percent of the total population.

2.3.1 Dependency ratio

The age dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in the dependent ages (0-14 years and 65 years and above) to those in the "economically productive ages" (15-64 years). The age dependency ratio in the Municipality is 93.3. This means that approximately every working person in the Yendi Municipality takes care of one other person. The dependency ratio among the male population is 104.2 and dependency ratio among the female is 96.0. It is also important to add that, the Municipality has more dependents in the rural areas (115.5) than those in the urban areas (83.2)

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

Age Group	Sex				Sex ratio	Locality	
	Both Sexes	Total	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	117,780	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.1	43.9	56.1
0 – 4	19,949	100.0	51.3	48.7	105.4	37.8	62.2
5 - 9	17,981	100.0	51.4	48.6	105.9	39.4	60.6
10 - 14	12,607	100.0	52.0	48.0	108.3	39.1	60.9
15 – 19	12,778	100.0	54.0	46.0	117.4	46.0	54.0
20 – 24	10,161	100.0	48.2	51.8	93.2	47.7	52.3
25 – 29	8,988	100.0	45.4	54.6	83.3	49.6	50.4
30 – 34	7,576	100.0	43.6	56.4	77.2	49.0	51.0
35 – 39	5,759	100.0	46.3	53.7	86.3	48.8	51.2
40 – 44	5,360	100.0	49.1	50.9	96.6	47.5	52.5
45 – 49	3,254	100.0	52.3	47.7	109.8	47.5	52.5
50 – 54	3,310	100.0	53.7	46.3	116.1	46.7	53.3
55 – 59	1,291	100.0	54.9	45.1	121.8	51.6	48.4
60 – 64	2,448	100.0	48.9	51.1	95.5	45.4	54.6
65 – 69	1,129	100.0	48.4	51.6	93.7	50.0	50.0
70 – 74	2,086	100.0	45.1	54.9	82.0	51.5	48.5
75 – 79	946	100.0	51.1	48.9	104.3	51.6	48.4
80 – 84	1,194	100.0	47.3	52.7	89.8	42.3	57.7
85 – 89	437	100.0	46.5	53.5	86.8	45.1	54.9
90 – 94	414	100.0	48.3	51.7	93.5	37.2	62.8
95 – 99	112	100.0	62.5	37.5	166.7	44.6	55.4
All Ages	117,780	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.1	43.9	56.1
0-14	50,537	100.0	51.5	48.5	106.3	38.7	61.3
15-64	60,925	100.0	49.0	51.0	96.2	47.8	52.2
65+	6,318	100.0	47.6	52.4	90.8	48.0	52.0
Age-dependency ratio	93.3	100.0	104.2	96.0		83.2	115.5

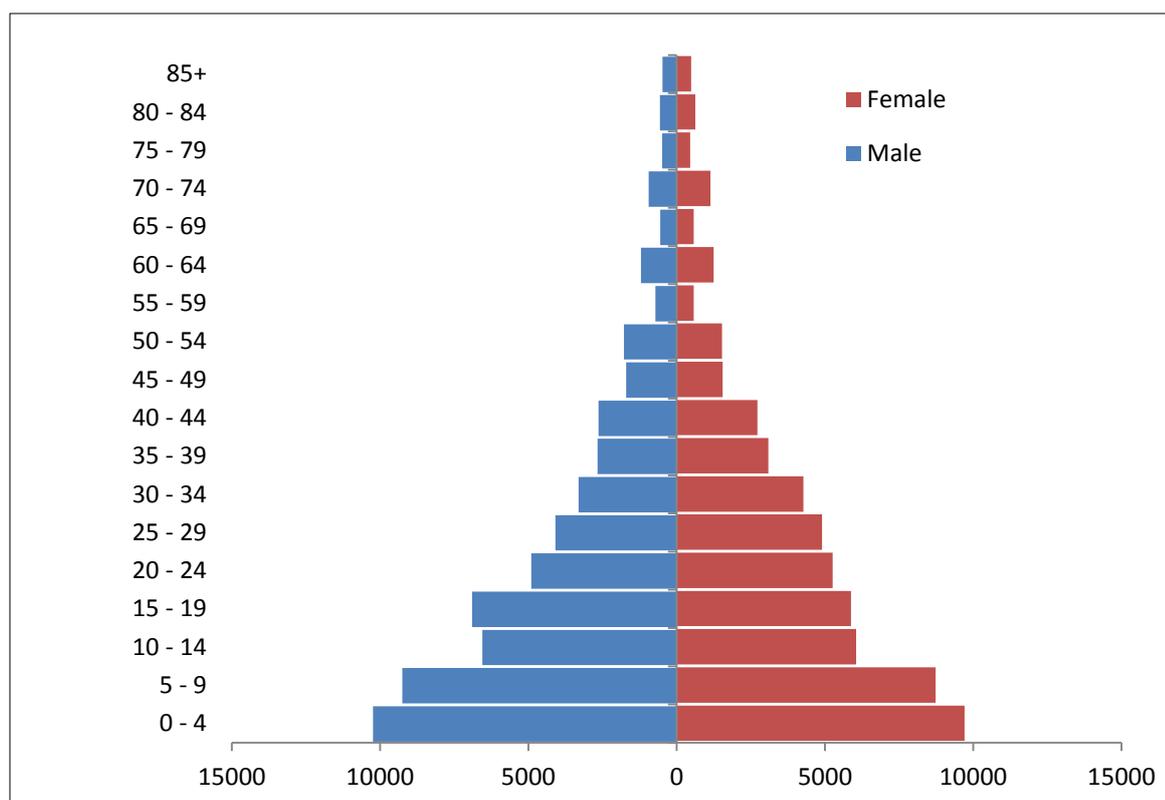
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Population Pyramid

Table 2.1 further indicates that, the Municipality has a youthful population as depicted by the broad base of the population pyramid which decreases as the year's increase that is from age groupings 0-4 up to 40-44 and fluctuates afterwards. With regards to age grouping of the population by sex, there is no total dominance by a particular sex. For example, from ages 0-19 years, males dominant after which females dominant from ages 20-44.

A population pyramid of this structure implies that greater provision of social amenities such as health facilities, schools, water and even recreational centers would be needed to cater for the youth. With proper planning and prudent use of available resources, the youthful nature of the population should be seen as a blessing rather than a challenge.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid by sex and age



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.3 Sex ratio

Sex ratio is the number of males in relation to every 100 females. Table 2.1 indicates that the Municipality has a sex ratio of 100.1. This means that there are approximately 100 males to every 100 females.

2.4 Migration, Fertility and Mortality

Fertility, mortality and migration are the three main determinants of population change. For instance high fertility leads to increase in population and a decrease in fertility retards population growth. Also an increase in mortality of any population will definitely decrease the population size and also a decrease in mortality might increase the population size. Migration can also impact on the growth of a population negatively or positively depending on whether out-migrant out number in-migrants or vice versa.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births a woman has ever had in her lifetime. The age at which childbearing begins has important demographic implications for a society as a whole as well as for the health and welfare of the mother and child. Generally fertility analysis is based on the birth histories of women aged 15 to 49 years.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended childbearing if she were to pass through all her child bearing years conforming to the age specific fertility rates of a given year. Table 2.2 shows the Total Fertility Rate (TFR), General Fertility Rate (GFR) and Crude Birth Rate (CBR) in the Municipality. From the table, Yendi Municipality has the fourth lowest total fertility rate

(TFR) of [3.0] in the Northern region which is lower than the regional figure (3.54). The GFR of the District is 85.1, which is the fourth lowest in the region. GFR is the number of live births per 1000 women aged 15 to 49 years. Crude birth rate is the number of live births per 1000 population. The Municipality recorded a CBR of 20.0 in the PHC 2010.

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

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	3.6	100.4	22.3
West Gonja	41,180	9,806	924	3.3	94.2	22.4
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	63,815	15,591	1,016	2.4	65.2	15.9
Yendi Municipal	117,780	27,686	2,355	3.0	85.1	20.0
Tamale Metropolis	223,252	59,341	4,743	2.8	79.9	21.2
Tolon	72,990	17,028	1,585	3.2	93.1	21.7
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	121,117	27,528	3,080	3.8	111.9	25.4
North Gonja	43,547	9,935	1,349	5.3	135.8	31.0
Kumbungu	39,341	8,851	920	3.6	103.9	23.4
Sagnerigu Municipal	148,099	38,548	3,579	3.3	92.8	24.2
Mion	81,812	18,812	1,935	3.4	102.9	23.7
Tatale	60,039	14,108	1,307	3.5	92.6	21.8
Mamprugu Moagduri	46,894	10,694	1,071	3.4	100.1	22.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality is about the process of death and changes that occur in the population structure as a result. Data on mortality are used as benchmarks to determine the health status and growth potential of the population. It is also used in the computation of population projections and also to the prevailing patterns of various causes of deaths.

For the purpose of this report, mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the last 12 months preceding the Census Night of the 2010 Census. Table 2.3 shows females 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child for the Yendi Municipality. The table shows that a total of 99,836 children are ever born in the Municipality by females 12 years and older, out of which 51,474 are males while 48,362 are females, with both male and female recording a survival rate of 83.6 percent for males and 83.6 percent for females. The survival rate for both sexes is however 83.6 percent, which implies that for every 100 children born in the Municipality an average of 83.6 of them survive.

The table further indicates that, the numbers of children ever born and children surviving increase with increasing age group peaking at 30-34. The 12-14 years age group recorded the least number of children ever born (39) and the number of children surviving (34), followed by females 15-19 years recording 836 children ever born, 716 children surviving and 120 children dying. The age group 60 years and older recorded the highest.

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving					
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes		Male		Female	
					Number	Survival Rate	Number	Survival Rate	Number	Survival Rate
All ages	37,581	99,836	51,474	48,362	83,492	83.6	43,049	83.6	40,443	83.6
12 - 14	3,218	39	16	23	34	87.2	12	75.0	22	95.7
15 - 19	5,878	836	447	389	716	85.6	373	83.4	343	88.2
20 - 24	5,260	4,863	2,542	2,321	4,336	89.2	2,238	88.0	2,098	90.4
25 - 29	4,904	10,017	5,092	4,925	8,927	89.1	4,539	89.1	4,388	89.1
30 - 34	4,275	13,920	7,245	6,675	12,328	88.6	6,410	88.5	5,918	88.7
35 - 39	3,092	12,825	6,839	5,986	11,188	87.2	5,937	86.8	5,251	87.7
40 - 44	2,726	13,429	6,877	6,552	11,268	83.9	5,795	84.3	5,473	83.5
45 - 49	1,551	8,006	4,144	3,862	6,698	83.7	3,494	84.3	3,204	83.0
50 - 54	1,532	8,200	4,210	3,990	6,679	81.5	3,429	81.4	3,250	81.5
55 - 59	582	3,145	1,612	1,533	2,604	82.8	1,355	84.1	1,249	81.5
60 +	4,563	24,556	12,450	12,106	18,714	76.2	9,467	76.0	9,247	76.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Crude death rate

Table 2.4 shows the total population, deaths in households and Crude Death Rate by District in the Northern Region. Yendi Municipality recorded a total of 737 deaths in households with a Crude Death Rate of 6.3. The CDR of the Municipality (6.3) is higher than the average for the Region (5.9 deaths).

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	41,180	197	4.8
Gonja Central	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	63,815	196	3.1
Yendi Municipal	117,780	737	6.3
Tamale Metropolis	223,252	1,257	5.6
Tolon	72,990	502	6.9
Savelugu Nanton	139,283	1,413	10.1
Karaga	77,706	501	6.4
Gushiegu	111,259	744	6.7
Saboba	65,706	235	3.6
Chereponi	53,394	288	5.4
Bunkpurugu Yonyo	122,591	575	4.7
Mamprusi East	121,009	619	5.1
Mamprusi West	121,117	955	7.9
North Gonja	43,547	247	5.7
Kumbungu	39,341	343	8.7
Sagnerigu Municipal	148,099	847	5.7
Mion	81,812	556	6.8
Tatale	60,039	210	3.5
Mamprugu Moagduri	46,894	277	5.9

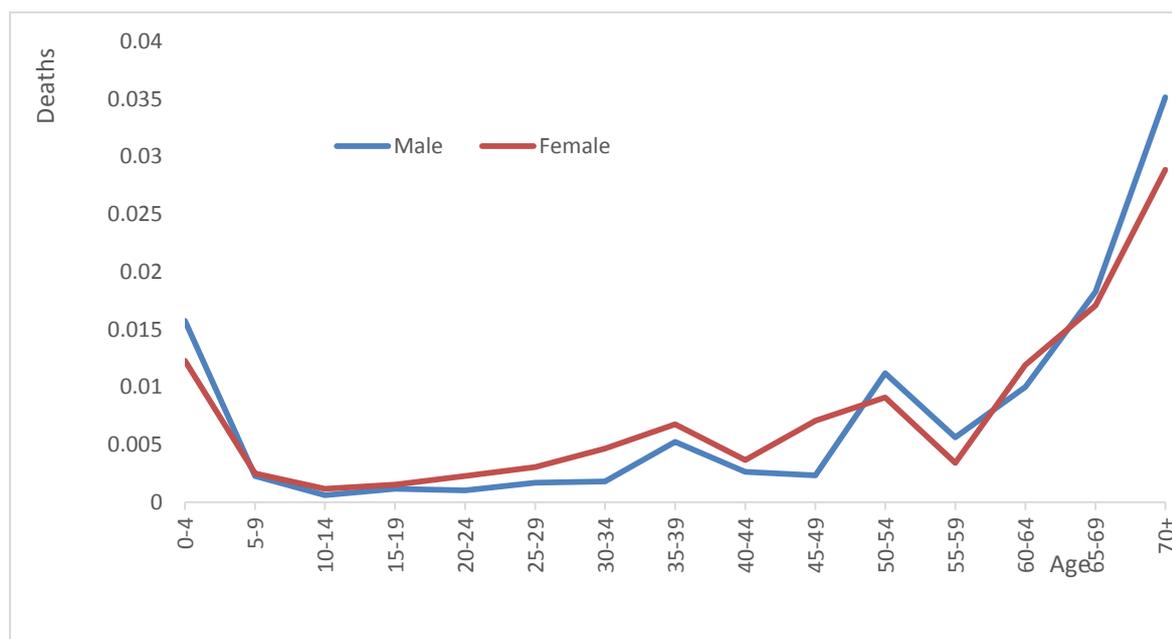
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Deaths per 1,000 population

2.4.4 Reported age specific death rates by sex

Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. The age specific death rate is computed as a ratio of deaths of people in a specified age group. Figure 2.2 shows the reported age specific death rates by sex in the Municipality. At ages 0-9 years, males are more likely to die than their female counterparts. However, from age 10 to 49 years, more females die than males. This could be due to child bearing among the women at those ages.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.5 Causes of deaths in households

Table 2.5 shows the causes of deaths in households in the Yendi Municipality. From the table, the number of people who die through either accident/violence/homicide or suicide is 97 while those who died through pregnancy related deaths 18 out of a total of 738 total deaths.

Table 2.5: Deaths in household

Country/Region/District	Total deaths	Death due to		Total deaths	Pregnancy related death (female 15-54 years)	Not pregnancy related
		Accident/violence/homicide/suicide	All other causes			
Ghana	163,534	18,938	144,596	163,534	3,026	160,508
Northern	14,715	1,434	13,281	14,715	322	14,393
Yendi Municipal	738	97	641	738	18	720

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.6 Migration

The census sought information on place of birth in relation to locality of enumeration. Birthplace and migratory patterns are, therefore, analyzed by comparing locality of birth with locality of enumeration. Persons “born in the locality of enumeration” are assumed not to have had any migratory history. This may not necessarily be the case since some people who might have moved outside their locality of birth could have returned to that locality for the census or on visit or on retirement. Their migratory moves would thus be lost. Birthplace in relation to place of enumeration is, therefore, only a crude measure of migration. The information is restricted to Ghanaians by birth and therefore does not capture the true volume of movement of people to and from the Municipality.

Birthplace and duration of residence is shown in Table 2.5. The table shows that there are 12,297 migrants in the Yendi Municipality out of which 9,191 (74.7%) were born elsewhere in the region. About 7 (7.3%) percent of the migrant population in the Municipality were born outside Ghana. About 8.8 percent of them are less than a year old in the Municipality, the rest of them have been living in the Municipality for more than one year. For persons who were born in another region in Ghana, Volta region recorded the highest (580) while Western region recorded the least (60). Majority of residence who migrated to the Municipality had been residing there for more than one year but dominated by those who had been residents between 1 to 4 years (25%). About 18 percent had been residing in the Municipality for less than one year.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	12,297	17.6	25.0	17.1	20.8	19.5
Born elsewhere in the region	9,191	16.1	23.4	16.0	23.0	21.5
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	60	28.3	20.0	11.7	16.7	23.3
Central	197	59.9	17.3	10.2	6.1	6.6
Greater Accra	196	29.6	29.6	12.8	11.2	16.8
Volta	580	18.8	23.4	27.8	15.7	14.3
Eastern	114	32.5	32.5	8.8	10.5	15.8
Ashanti	363	23.7	27.0	17.1	12.7	19.6
Brong Ahafo	266	24.8	21.8	22.2	24.4	6.8
Northern	-					
Upper East	291	24.7	31.6	16.2	17.9	9.6
Upper west	140	32.1	20.0	31.4	9.3	7.1
Outside Ghana	899	8.8	40.9	22.5	13.5	14.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses household size, composition, structure and headships using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC). Analysis of household headship is also carried out on the basis of age-sex structure, marital status, literacy and education, occupation and other social and economic characteristics of household heads.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

The two major types of families that comprise household formation are the nuclear and extended family systems. The nuclear family comprise of the father, mother and children (related by blood or adoption). The extended family consists of the nuclear family, parents, siblings, and other relatives. Closely linked to the family is the formation of households in which members are not necessarily related by blood but live together and belong to a single consumption unit. Understanding the dynamics of household is fundamental to the understanding of the characteristics of a given population. The size of the Municipality's population is mainly an aggregation of individual household members.

3.2.1 Household size

From Table 3.1 the average household size of the Yendi Municipality is 4.5 which lower than the regional average of 7.8. Generally, the size of a household has implications for the wellbeing of its members. Large households tend to have difficulties meeting their basic social and economic needs such as food, education, health and housing. It is therefore good news for the Yendi Municipality to have a relatively lower average household size.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality of residence

Categories	Total		District		
	country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	116,602	51,103	65,499
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	12,721	5,460	7,261
Average household size	4.5	7.8	9.3	9.5	9.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition by sex

Data on household composition by sex is presented in Table 3.2. Household heads account for 12,717 of the household population in the Municipality (116,602). There are more male heads (84.5%) than female heads (15.5%). Children (Son /Daughter) constitute the largest proportion of the household (56,346). The proportion of male biological children (55.3%) is higher than females.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	116,602	100.0	58,255	50.0	58,347	50.0
Head	12,721	100.0	10,752	84.5	1,969	15.5
Spouse (wife/husband)	9,441	100.0	225	2.4	9,216	97.6
Child (son/daughter)	56,346	100.0	31,180	55.3	25,166	44.7
Parent/Parent in-law	1,127	100.0	97	8.6	1,030	91.4
Son/Daughter in-law	1,840	100.0	138	7.5	1,702	92.5
Grandchild	11,643	100.0	5,943	51.0	5,700	49.0
Brother/Sister	7,133	100.0	4,364	61.2	2,769	38.8
Step child	2,195	100.0	1,111	50.6	1,084	49.4
Adopted/Foster child	1,092	100.0	461	42.2	631	57.8
Other relative	12,155	100.0	3,486	28.7	8,669	71.3
Non-relative	909	100.0	498	54.8	411	45.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The least among the household population is the number of non-relatives constituting less than one percent (0.8%) of the population of the Municipality.

3.2.3 Household structure

Table 3.3 presents information on household structure by sex. Household structure refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members. Households with respect to structure can be classified as a single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or nuclear extended and many more.

The largest household structure from table 3.3 is the extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives) which is made up of about 60 percent followed by Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children) which constitute a little over 17 percent (17.3%). Head only and Head and a spouse only constitute less than one percent each.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	116,602	100.0	58,255	100.0	58,347	100.0
Head only	595	0.5	368	0.6	227	0.4
Head and a spouse only	276	0.2	140	0.2	136	0.2
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	20,155	17.3	10,695	18.4	9,460	16.2
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	70,472	60.4	34,922	59.9	35,550	60.9
Extended + non relatives	4,885	4.2	2,428	4.2	2,457	4.2
Head spouse(s) and other composition	1,501	1.3	765	1.3	736	1.3
Single parent Nuclear	3,240	2.8	1,456	2.5	1,784	3.1
Single parent Extended	10,469	9.0	4,912	8.4	5,557	9.5
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,456	1.2	721	1.2	735	1.3
Head and other composition but no spouse	3,553	3.0	1,848	3.2	1,705	2.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

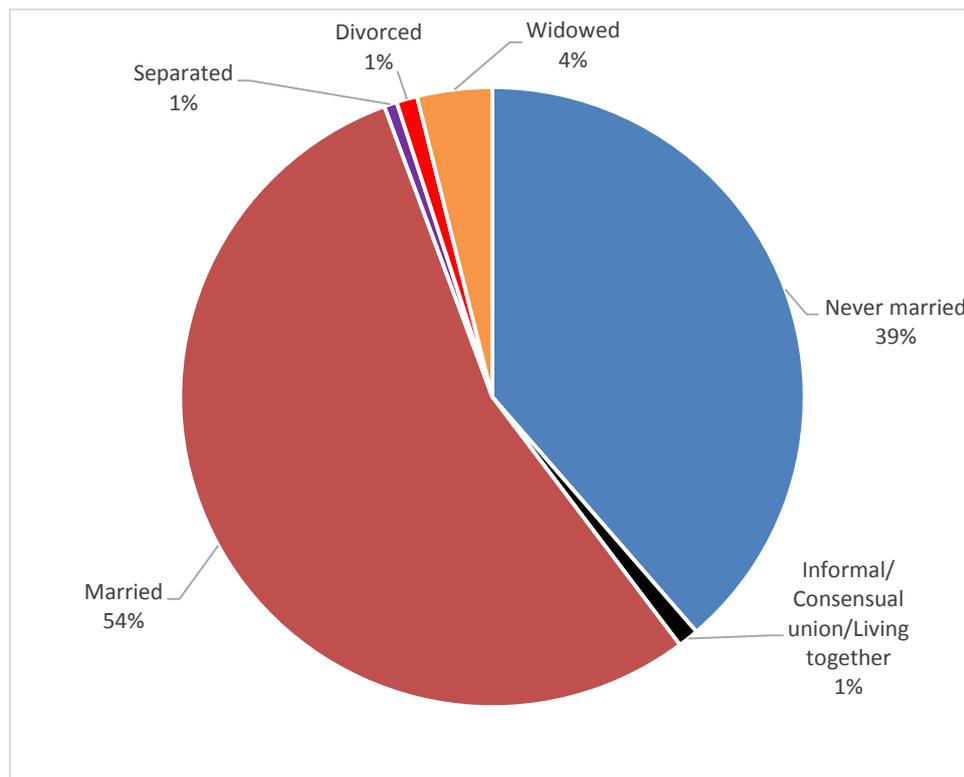
Marriage is a social union between two or more people, usually a man and a woman as a spouse and their families. There are norms governing marriage in human society; one of which is the socially and legally acceptable minimum age for marriage. It is worth noting that, the minimum age for marrying differs 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. The 2010 census collected information from persons aged 12 years and older with regards to their marital status.

3.3.1 Marital status, age and sex

The marital status of the people in Yendi Municipality by age and sex is presented in Table 3.4. The total number of people within the age of marriage (12 years and older) is 73,945. Over half (54.6%) of this number are married. A high proportion of the population in the age groups 12-14 (91.3%), 15-19 (86.7%), and 20-24 (58.1%) have never been married. The delay in marriage within these age groups could be due to schooling, especially in the case of the younger cohort's ages below 20 years.

The table also indicates that 8.5 percent of the population aged 12-14 years are married with less than one percent (0.3%) living together. The highest percentage in consensual union (2.2%) was recorded among those in the age group 20-24 years. This is because sexual activity rate is higher among this age group; a higher proportion of them may decide to live together with their sexual partners even though they are not married. The table indicates that, there are more within the marriage age (37,581) than males (36,364).

Figure: 3.1: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	73,945	100.0	38.7	1.1	54.6	0.7	1.1	3.9
12-14	6,702	100.0	91.3	0.3	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	12,778	100.0	86.7	1.0	12.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
20 – 24	10,161	100.0	58.1	2.2	38.8	0.3	0.3	0.3
25 – 29	8,988	100.0	33.0	2.1	63.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
30 – 34	7,576	100.0	14.3	1.2	81.9	0.7	1.1	0.8
35 – 39	5,759	100.0	7.5	0.7	88.5	0.9	1.6	1.0
40 – 44	5,360	100.0	5.6	0.6	86.7	1.2	2.6	3.3
45 – 49	3,254	100.0	3.8	0.7	87.7	1.4	2.2	4.1
50 – 54	3,310	100.0	3.1	0.5	85.2	1.0	2.9	7.3
55 – 59	1,291	100.0	3.1	0.5	81.3	2.0	2.6	10.5
60 – 64	2,448	100.0	3.8	0.2	77.0	1.3	2.5	15.4
65+	6,318	100.0	5.6	0.5	64.7	1.6	2.2	25.5
Male								
Total	36,364	100.0	47.2	1.0	49.7	0.6	0.9	0.7
12-14	3,484	100.0	91.8	0.3	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	6,900	100.0	91.6	0.4	7.8	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	4,901	100.0	76.7	2.0	20.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
25 – 29	4,084	100.0	50.7	2.0	46.4	0.5	0.3	0.1
30 – 34	3,301	100.0	23.9	1.5	72.4	0.8	1.1	0.4
35 – 39	2,667	100.0	12.9	0.7	84.2	0.6	1.2	0.3
40 – 44	2,634	100.0	9.0	0.6	86.3	0.9	2.4	1.0
45 – 49	1,703	100.0	4.7	0.9	91.2	1.4	1.1	0.8
50 – 54	1,778	100.0	4.3	0.6	90.7	0.8	2.4	1.3
55 – 59	709	100.0	3.2	0.7	90.4	1.8	2.5	1.3
60 – 64	1,196	100.0	4.2	0.2	90.7	1.3	1.8	1.8
65+	3,007	100.0	7.0	0.5	84.4	1.3	2.1	4.8
Female								
Total	37,581	100.0	30.4	1.2	59.4	0.8	1.3	6.9
12-14	3,218	100.0	90.6	0.2	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	5,878	100.0	80.9	1.6	17.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
20 – 24	5,260	100.0	40.7	2.4	55.5	0.6	0.5	0.4
25 – 29	4,904	100.0	18.2	2.3	77.7	0.5	0.7	0.7
30 – 34	4,275	100.0	6.9	1.0	89.2	0.7	1.1	1.1
35 – 39	3,092	100.0	2.7	0.6	92.2	1.0	1.9	1.5
40 – 44	2,726	100.0	2.4	0.6	87.2	1.4	2.8	5.6
45 – 49	1,551	100.0	2.8	0.6	83.9	1.5	3.5	7.6
50 – 54	1,532	100.0	1.8	0.5	78.8	1.2	3.5	14.3
55 – 59	582	100.0	2.9	0.2	70.1	2.2	2.7	21.8
60 – 64	1,252	100.0	3.4	0.2	63.8	1.3	3.0	28.3
65+	3,311	100.0	4.4	0.5	46.7	1.8	2.3	44.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

This section provides information on marital status and level of education for the Yendi Municipality. Education is an important aspect of societal development. There is a relationship between education, marital status, and the sex proportion of the married.

Table 3.4 presents data on level of education for persons 12 years and older by sex and marital status. From the table, about 64 (63.7%) percent of the population aged 12 years and older have no education. Those with basic education constitute slightly less than one quarter (23.5%) while those with secondary education form about one tenth (9.4%) of the population in given age bracket. The remaining educational categories form less than three percent in each case.

More than one third of the population that have never married have no education, with about 43 percent having basic education. Close to 17.0 percent of persons in this category have secondary education with less than one percent having attained tertiary education. Almost 80 percent of married persons have no education with less than 12 percent (11.7%) having basic education.. Those in consensual union tend to have relatively higher education (post-secondary-5.5 %) than the other marriage categories. With the married population, only 5.4 percent of them have secondary school education. Among the sexes, the proportion of females who have never married and have no education (40.6%) is higher than their male counterparts (35.7%). The situation at the basic education level is the same with females who have never married which is about 45 percent against 41.3 percent for males. For those in informal or consensual marriages, no female or male has attained tertiary level of education.

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

Sex/marital status	Number	All level	No education	Basic education ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post Middle/secondary certificate /diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	73,945	100.0	63.7	23.5	9.7	0.4	2.4	0.4
Never married	28,590	100.0	37.7	42.6	16.9	0.4	2.2	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	799	100.0	56.3	23.7	13.5	1.0	5.5	0.0
Married	40,393	100.0	79.4	11.7	5.4	0.4	2.5	0.6
Separated	492	100.0	82.9	13.0	2.6	0.4	1.0	0.0
Divorced	796	100.0	83.5	10.8	2.3	0.1	2.5	0.8
Widowed	2,875	100.0	94.0	4.8	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1
Male								
Total	36,364	100.0	55.0	26.9	13.2	0.4	3.7	0.8
Never married	17,160	100.0	35.7	41.3	19.2	0.4	2.9	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	350	100.0	49.7	23.7	15.1	1.1	10.3	0.0
Married	18,067	100.0	72.2	14.0	7.9	0.4	4.3	1.2
Separated	202	100.0	81.7	11.4	4.0	0.5	2.5	0.0
Divorced	313	100.0	77.6	14.1	3.8	0.0	3.2	1.3
Widowed	272	100.0	89.0	7.0	1.1	0.4	2.6	0.0
Female								
Total	37,581	100.0	72.1	20.2	6.2	0.3	1.1	0.1
Never married	11,430	100.0	40.6	44.5	13.4	0.3	1.1	0.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	449	100.0	61.5	23.6	12.2	0.9	1.8	0.0
Married	22,326	100.0	85.3	9.9	3.3	0.3	1.1	0.1
Separated	290	100.0	83.8	14.1	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
Divorced	483	100.0	87.4	8.7	1.2	0.2	2.1	0.4
Widowed	2,603	100.0	94.5	4.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity

From Table 3.6, almost 50 percent (49.0%) of the population that have never married are economically not active. The reason could be that majority of them are still in school or not ready/rib for marriage. A small percentage (3.3%) of them reported they were unemployed. More than three quarters (79.4%) of the married population reported they are in some form of employment, with a higher percentage for males (84.0%) than females (75.7%).

Less than half (40.0%) of the population widowed are not in employment with majority (58.7%) of them not economically active. About three quarters of the population divorced (69.7%) or separated (65.9%) are employed with less than two percent of each of the groups being unemployed.

A higher proportion of males are likely to be employed than females in all the marital categories. This trend is more so for the divorced population, where more than half (57.0%) of male divorced persons are employed against 38.2 percent of their female counterparts.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	73,945	100.0	48,328	65.4	2,028	2.7	23,589	31.9
Never married	28,590	100.0	13,632	47.7	939	3.3	14,019	49.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	799	100.0	583	73.0	31	3.9	185	23.2
Married	40,393	100.0	32,084	79.4	979	2.4	7,330	18.1
Separated	492	100.0	324	65.9	12	2.4	156	31.7
Divorced	796	100.0	555	69.7	31	3.9	210	26.4
Widowed	2,875	100.0	1,150	40.0	36	1.3	1,689	58.7
Male		100.0						
Total	36,364	100.0	24,634	67.7	910	2.5	10,820	29.8
Never married	17,160	100.0	8,611	50.2	568	3.3	7,981	46.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	350	100.0	294	84.0	3	0.9	53	15.1
Married	18,067	100.0	15,182	84.0	327	1.8	2,558	14.2
Separated	202	100.0	158	78.2	3	1.5	41	20.3
Divorced	313	100.0	234	74.8	6	1.9	73	23.3
Widowed	272	100.0	155	57.0	3	1.1	114	41.9
Female		100.0						
Total	37,581	100.0	23,694	63.0	1,118	3.0	12,769	34.0
Never married	11,430	100.0	5,021	43.9	371	3.2	6,038	52.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	449	100.0	289	64.4	28	6.2	132	29.4
Married	22,326	100.0	16,902	75.7	652	2.9	4,772	21.4
Separated	290	100.0	166	57.2	9	3.1	115	39.7
Divorced	483	100.0	321	66.5	25	5.2	137	28.4
Widowed	2,603	100.0	995	38.2	33	1.3	1,575	60.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaians by birth and by naturalization. The nationality profile of the population of Yendi Municipality is shown in Table 3.7. Ghanaians by birth constitute the largest percentage of the population (94.2%), with less than three percent of the population having dual nationality. Less than one percent (0.8%) of the population of Yendi are Ghanaians by naturalization while non-Ghanaians constitute about three percent (2.5%). There are no major disparities between the sexes with regards to nationality in the Municipality.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	117,780	100.0	58,920	100.0	58,860	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	110,931	94.2	55,474	94.2	55,457	94.2
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	2,829	2.4	1,372	2.3	1,457	2.5
Ghanaian by naturalization	966	0.8	456	0.8	510	0.9
ECOWAS	1,972	1.7	1,086	1.8	886	1.5
African other than ECOWAS	642	0.5	310	0.5	332	0.6
Other	440	0.4	222	0.4	218	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows that the dominant religious denomination in the Yendi Municipality is Islam (67.2%). Christians form less than one fifth (17.4%) of the Municipality's population. Among the Christian groups, Catholics are the majority constituting 7.2 percent of the population. Quite a large number of the Municipality's population are traditionalist making up 13.2 percentage of the population. A similar trend is observed for both males and females for all the religious categories.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	117,780	100.0	58,920	100.0	58,860	100.0
No religion	2,133	1.8	1,039	1.8	1,094	1.9
Catholic	8,460	7.2	4,353	7.4	4,107	7.0
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	5,333	4.5	2,666	4.5	2,667	4.5
Pentecostal/Charismatic	2,739	2.3	1,378	2.3	1,361	2.3
Other Christian	4,042	3.4	1,967	3.3	2,075	3.5
Islam	79,202	67.2	39,594	67.2	39,608	67.3
Traditionalist	15,569	13.2	7,785	13.2	7,784	13.2
Other	302	0.3	138	0.2	164	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Education is an important aspect of societal development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-

being. The objective of this section is to analyze the relationship between age and sex of literacy and education of people 11 years and older who can read and write.

3.6.1 Literacy by age and sex

Table 3.9 discusses the literacy status of the population aged 11 years and older by sex. The Municipality has close to two thirds (63%) of its population aged 11 years and older being illiterate. More than 70 percent (71.3%) of the female population are illiterate which is higher than that of their male counterparts (54.3%). Majority of the literate population are literate in English and Ghanaian language.

A little over one fifth (21.4%) of the population aged 11 years and older in the Municipality are literate in English language. Close to three quarters (73.2%) of the population 11 years and older are literate in both English and a Ghanaian language. Very small proportions of the population are literate in English and French (0.2%), and English, French and Ghanaian language (0.2%).

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

Age group	None (Not literate)	Number	Total	Literate				
				English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Both Sexes								
Total	47,813	28,159	100.0	21.4	5.0	73.2	0.2	0.2
11-14	2,805	5,640	100.0	30.7	6.3	62.8	0.1	0.1
15-19	4,774	8,049	100.0	23.0	4.7	72.1	0.1	0.1
20-24	5,346	4,870	100.0	16.9	3.9	78.6	0.4	0.2
25-29	5,643	3,395	100.0	16.2	4.6	78.8	0.3	0.1
30-34	5,723	1,882	100.0	17.1	5.0	77.4	0.1	0.4
35-39	4,579	1,200	100.0	18.1	5.2	76.3	0.2	0.3
40-44	4,451	933	100.0	16.8	4.7	77.9	0.1	0.4
45-49	2,693	568	100.0	17.6	2.8	77.3	1.4	0.9
50-54	2,818	507	100.0	13.0	6.1	80.5	0.0	0.4
55-59	1,084	214	100.0	21.5	1.4	75.7	0.0	1.4
60-64	2,180	276	100.0	15.6	8.7	74.3	0.0	1.4
65+	5,717	625	100.0	20.5	7.5	71.7	0.0	0.3
Male								
Total	20,310	17,093	100.0	20.3	4.2	75.1	0.2	0.3
11-14	1,336	3,070	100.0	31.2	5.9	62.6	0.0	0.2
15-19	2,299	4,623	100.0	22.5	4.1	73.2	0.1	0.1
20-24	1,960	2,960	100.0	16.0	3.1	80.3	0.4	0.2
25-29	1,971	2,130	100.0	14.4	3.6	81.8	0.1	0.1
30-34	2,051	1,261	100.0	15.1	3.5	80.7	0.2	0.6
35-39	1,803	870	100.0	16.1	4.3	79.5	0.0	0.1
40-44	1,998	648	100.0	16.5	4.2	78.7	0.0	0.6
45-49	1,307	400	100.0	16.0	2.3	79.0	2.0	0.8
50-54	1,409	378	100.0	12.2	5.6	81.7	0.0	0.5
55-59	544	167	100.0	19.8	0.0	78.4	0.0	1.8
60-64	1,001	196	100.0	15.8	6.6	75.5	0.0	2.0
65+	2,631	390	100.0	18.7	4.9	75.9	0.0	0.5

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

Age group	None (Not literate)	Number	Total	Literate				
				English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Female								
Total	27,503	11,066	100.0	23.2	6.3	70.2	0.2	0.1
11-14	1,469	2,570	100.0	30.0	6.7	63.1	0.1	0.0
15-19	2,475	3,426	100.0	23.7	5.5	70.6	0.1	0.1
20-24	3,386	1,910	100.0	18.4	5.2	76.0	0.4	0.1
25-29	3,672	1,265	100.0	19.1	6.3	73.8	0.6	0.1
30-34	3,672	621	100.0	21.1	8.2	70.7	0.0	0.0
35-39	2,776	330	100.0	23.3	7.6	67.9	0.6	0.6
40-44	2,453	285	100.0	17.5	6.0	76.1	0.4	0.0
45-49	1,386	168	100.0	21.4	4.2	73.2	0.0	1.2
50-54	1,409	129	100.0	15.5	7.8	76.7	0.0	0.0
55-59	540	47	100.0	27.7	6.4	66.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	1,179	80	100.0	15.0	13.8	71.3	0.0	0.0
65+	3,086	235	100.0	23.4	11.9	64.7	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the age groups, persons aged 11-14 years have the highest percentage (30.7%) of those literate in English language only. With those literate in Ghanaian language only, the population in age group 60-64 years have the highest percentage (8.7%). Persons aged 50-54 years tend to have the highest proportion (80.5%) of those literate in English and Ghanaian language. Very few people are literate in English, French and Ghanaian language representing less than two percent of the population in the various age categories. There are no great disparities between the sexes with regards literacy and age. **3.6.2 School attendance and sex**

School attendance in the Yendi Municipality is analysed for the population three years and older by sex. From Table 3.10, for the population currently in school, about half (49.3%) of them are in primary school with close to one fifth (17.5%) in JSS/JHS. Quite a sizeable proportion (30.0%) of the population currently in school, are in Kindergarten (6.7%) and Day Nursery (14.3%). About one in ten of the population currently in school, are in SSS/SHS, with less than two percent in the tertiary level. A similar trend can be observed for both males and females but with slightly more females in the basic schools than males. For those who have attended school in the past, majority of them (31.2%) have attended primary school followed by those who have attended SSS/SHS. Quite a sizeable proportion (7.1%) of those who have attended school in the past had tertiary level education.

The sex distribution indicated less male school attendance (13.3%) than females (15.5%) the table further indicates that, the number of people who are currently attending primary school, for both sexes is 17.5 percent, males currently attending primary school is 18.2 percent and 16.7 percent for of the females. Those who have attended primary school in the past are for both sexes is 16.5 percent, males is 14.1 percent and females 20.2 percent. With the post middle/secondary certificate those who are currently attending school at that level for both sexes is 1.2 percent, males 1.8 percent and females 0.5 percent and those who have also attended post middle/secondary in the past; both sexes 7.1%, males (9.3%) and the females (3.4%).

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,098	100.0	19,818	100.0	16,280	100.0	11,648	100.0	7,371	100.0	4,277	0.0
Nursery	5,158	14.3	2,640	13.3	2,518	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Kindergarten	2,409	6.7	1,266	6.4	1,143	7.0	-	-	-	25.4	-	41.1
Primary	17,788	49.3	9,403	47.4	8,385	51.5	3,630	31.2	1,874	14.1	1,756	20.6
JSS/JHS	6,326	17.5	3,615	18.2	2,711	16.7	1,920	16.5	1,041	10.3	879	6.3
Middle		0.0	-	-	-	-	1,031	8.9	762	26.4	269	20.3
SSS/SHS	3,682	10.2	2,339	11.8	1,343	8.2	2,810	24.1	1,943	7.1	867	3.2
Secondary		0.0	-	-	-	-	660	5.7	523	1.5	137	1.7
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	91	0.3	56	0.3	35	0.2	178	1.5	107	5.9	71	3.6
Post middle/secondary certificate	204	0.6	146	0.7	58	0.4	589	5.1	437	9.3	152	3.4
Tertiary	440	1.2	353	1.8	87	0.5	830	7.1	684	0.0	146	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

Every country's development largely depends on the production of goods and services. The most essential production factor of a country is the human capital. Although every person in the country consume goods and services produced, but not all of them are involve in the production; it is only a working population which is often referred to as the "employed". This Chapter discusses economic activity status, occupation, industry and employment status of the population 15 years and older in the Yendi Municipality. It also discusses the employment sector of the employed population.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

The data in Table 4.1 indicates that about 71 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active with more than 95 percent (95.8%) of them in employment. For the employed population, majority (97.4) of them are working with less than three percent not working. More than half (55.1%) of the unemployed population indicated they had worked before and were seeking work and available to work. Persons seeking work for the first time and available constitute the remaining 44.9 percent of the unemployed population.

Majority of the economically not active population are in full time education with about one five (21.3%) reporting they are too old to work.

From the data, females (31.4%) are more likely to be economically not active than males (26.7%). The data further indicates that females are more likely to be doing household chores (home duties) than their male counterparts. The reverse is the case for the economically not active population who are in full time education where the percentage (57.3%) of the male population is about twice that of females (31.3%). A greater percentage (25.1%) of females also reported as being too old to work than males (16.6%).

Table 4.1: Economic activity status by sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	67,243	-	32,880	-	34,363	-
Economically active	47,699	70.9	24,117	73.3	23,582	68.6
Employed	45,683	95.8	23,212	96.2	22,471	95.3
<i>Worked</i>	44,494	97.4	22,594	97.3	21,900	97.5
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	861	1.9	462	2	399	1.8
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	328	0.7	156	0.7	172	0.8
Unemployed	2,016	4.2	905	3.8	1,111	4.7
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	1,110	55.1	449	49.6	661	59.5
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	906	44.9	456	50.4	450	40.5
Economically not active	19,544	29.1	8,763	26.7	10,781	31.4
Did home duties (household chore)	4,749	24.3	1,146	13.1	3,603	33.4
Full time education	8,391	42.9	5,017	57.3	3,374	31.3
Pensioner/Retired	204	1	131	1.5	73	0.7
Disabled/Sick	631	3.2	285	3.3	346	3.2
Too old/young	4,159	21.3	1,453	16.6	2,706	25.1
Other	1,410	7.2	731	8.3	679	6.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.2 discusses the occupations of the employed population. From the table, about two thirds (65.4%) of the employed population in the Municipality are in agriculture, forestry and fishing. Sales and service workers constitute the second largest number (14.8%) of the employed population in the Municipality. Craft and related workers form about one tenth of the employed population. The remaining occupation categories form less than 10 percent of the employed population.

Females dominate the service and sales sector with close to one quarter (23.0%) of females engaged in that sector as against 6.9 percent of their male counterparts. Females also dominate in the craft and related activities with more 12 percent working in that sector. Males tend to be more in agriculture, forestry and fishing which engages more than two thirds of the male employed population.

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	45,683	100.0	23,212	100.0	22,471	100.0
Managers	399	0.9	197	0.8	202	0.9
Professionals	1,396	3.1	1,036	4.5	360	1.6
Technicians and associate professionals	312	0.7	222	1.0	90	0.4
Clerical support workers	169	0.4	123	0.5	46	0.2
Service and sales workers	6,765	14.8	1,602	6.9	5,163	23
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	29,854	65.4	16,889	72.8	12,965	57.7
Craft and related trades workers	4,825	10.6	1,980	8.5	2,845	12.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	533	1.2	506	2.2	27	0.1
Elementary occupations	1,416	3.1	645	2.8	771	3.4
Other occupations	14	0.0	12	0.1	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry of Employment

From Tables 4.3, majority of the employed population in the Municipality are in agriculture, forestry and fishing constituting about two thirds of the employed population. Other industrial activities that engage substantial proportions of the employed population are manufacturing (8.9%), wholesale and retail trade (13.2%), accommodation and food services (3.4%) and education (2.5%). The remaining industry categories form less than two percent each of the employed population. Males are more likely to be engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing, and in education than females. The reverse is the case in the case of manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade and accommodation and food services where females tend to dominate

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	45,683	100.0	23,212	100.0	22,471	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	29,843	65.3	16,847	72.6	12,996	57.8
Mining and quarrying	29	0.1	5	0.0	24	0.1
Manufacturing	4,061	8.9	1,486	6.4	2,575	11.5
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	8	0.0	8	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	40	0.1	33	0.1	7	0.0
Construction	238	0.5	224	1.0	14	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,029	13.2	1,830	7.9	4,199	18.7
Transportation and storage	496	1.1	459	2.0	37	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,567	3.4	117	0.5	1,450	6.5
Information and communication	44	0.1	34	0.1	10	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	60	0.1	48	0.2	12	0.1
Real estate activities	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	273	0.6	113	0.5	160	0.7
Administrative and support service activities	160	0.4	133	0.6	27	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	300	0.7	260	1.1	40	0.2
Education	1,152	2.5	892	3.8	260	1.2
Human health and social work activities	312	0.7	184	0.8	128	0.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	72	0.2	63	0.3	9	0.0
Other service activities	541	1.2	300	1.3	241	1.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	451	1.0	170	0.7	281	1.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	5	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.4 discusses employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. From the table, the majority (63.7%) of the working population in the Municipality are self-employed persons without employees. Self-employed persons with employees form 5.9 percent. Close to one fifth (18.8%) of the working population are contributing family workers. Females are more likely to be contributing family workers (22.1%) than males (15.7%). Employees constitute only 7.5 percent of working people in the Municipality. Males (10.7%) are more likely to be employees than females.

Table 4.4: Employment status of population 15 years and older by sex

Employment status	Sex					
	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	47,005	100.0	23,745	100.0	23,260	100.0
Employee	3,523	7.5	2,529	10.7	994	4.3
Self-employed without employee(s)	29,920	63.7	15,103	63.6	14,817	63.7
Self-employed with employee(s)	2,916	6.2	1,540	6.5	1,376	5.9
Casual worker	426	0.9	226	1.0	200	0.9
Contributing family worker	8,852	18.8	3,718	15.7	5,134	22.1
Apprentice	569	1.2	268	1.1	301	1.3
Domestic employee (House-help)	608	1.3	271	1.1	337	1.4
Other	191	0.4	90	0.4	101	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment sector

From Table 4.5, about 94 percent of the employed population are in the private informal sector. The public sector engages only 4.3 percent of the employed population. The trend is almost the same for both males and females but with slightly more males (6.6%) in the public sector than females (2.0%).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	45,683	100.0	23,212	100.0	22,471	100.0
Public (Government)	1,964	4.3	1,521	6.6	443	2.0
Private Formal	578	1.3	390	1.7	188	0.8
Private informal	42,980	94.1	21,213	91.4	21,767	96.9
Semi-Public/Parastatal	15	0.0	11	0.0	4	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	135	0.3	69	0.3	66	0.3
Other International Organizations	11	0.0	8	0.0	3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses access and usage of information and communication technology by the population aged 12 years and older in the Yendi Municipality. It discusses the ownership of computers and mobile phones, and the usage of internet facilities by sex.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones and Use of Internet

Table 5.1 presents mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage by sex in the Municipality. From the data about 28 percent of the population aged 12 years and older own mobile phones with more males (59.7%) owning mobile phones than females. With respect to the use of internet, only 2.2 percent of the population aged 12 years and older use the facility with more males again using the facility than their female counterparts.

Table 5.1: Ownership of mobile phones and use of by sex

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	73,945	100.0	20,882	100.0	1,654	100.0
Male	36,364	49.2	12,458	59.7	1,230	74.4
Female	37,581	50.8	8,424	40.3	424	25.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Households Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computers

Table 5.2 shows households in Yendi Municipality that own desktop/laptop computers. The table indicates that 299 households representing 2.3 percent of the total number of households in the Municipality own desktop/ laptop computers. Male-headed households recorded the highest percentage of 83.5 percent against 15.7 percent for female-headed households.

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

Sex	Total number of households		Number of households having laptop/desktop computer	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,721	100.0	299	100.0
Male	10,752	84.5	252	84.3
Female	1,969	15.5	47	15.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disability are defined in the 2010 PHC as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. This chapter discusses types of disabilities, the locality, type and sex. Disability is now considered a societal development issue because of its direct relationship to poverty. 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 People with Disability (PWDs). The inclusion of questions on disability in the 2010 PHC is, therefore, timely.

Currently, activities concerning PWDs are allocated a three percent share of the District Assembly Common Fund. This has brought some relief to PWDs, particularly those outside the formal sector of employment. The National Council on Persons with Disability, among other things, is mandated to propose and enact policies and programs to enable PWDs to contribute towards national development. With limited success, the concerns of PWDs have been integrated in some program of national interest with their issues gradually being highlighted in society (GSS, 2010).

This chapter discusses the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of PWDs from the data. It describes PWDs with respect to age and sex, locality of residence, educational and literacy levels, and economic activity status.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows the disability status of the population by locality and sex in the Municipality. About 98 percent of the population was without Disability, while almost two percent had some form of disabilities, the prevalence among the female population was about two percent and that amongst the male population (1.6%).

6.3 Type of Disability

Six common forms of disabilities that are reported during the 2010 census in the Yendi Municipality include sight (38.2%), hearing (18.8%), speech (14.5%), physical (23.3%), intellectual (11.3%) emotional (13.4%) and other forms of disabilities (17.1%).

The majority of PWDs in the Municipality have visual or sight impairment (38.2%) followed by those with physical disability (23.3%). The third higher of disabled persons in the Municipality is people with hearing impairment (18.8%). The lowest proportions of disabled persons in the district are those with intellect challenges constitute (11.3%).

The Municipality recorded a higher incidence of persons with disability amongst the rural population (1.9%) as compared to the situation amongst the urban population (1.5%) as indicated in Table 6.1. Sight disability (38.9%) is the highest among the population in the urban areas and the least intellect (9.8%). In the rural locality, the sight disability still recorded the highest (37.8%) and the lowest the intellect (12.3%).

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	117,780	100.0	58,920	100.0	58,860	100.0
No disability	115,771	98.3	57,952	98.4	57,819	98.2
With a disability	2,009	1.7	968	1.6	1,041	1.8
Sight	768	38.2	365	37.7	403	38.7
Hearing	378	18.8	175	18.1	203	19.5
Speech	291	14.5	137	14.2	154	14.8
Physical	468	23.3	207	21.4	261	25.1
Intellectual	228	11.3	103	0.2	125	0.2
Emotional	270	13.4	116	12.0	154	14.8
Other	344	17.1	150	15.5	194	18.6
Urban						
Total	51,727	100.0	25,500	100.0	26,227	100.0
No disability	50,960	98.5	25,133	98.6	25,827	98.5
With a disability	767	1.5	367	1.4	400	1.5
Sight	298	38.9	140	38.1	158	39.5
Hearing	100	13.0	43	11.7	57	14.3
Speech	76	9.9	38	10.4	38	9.5
Physical	155	20.2	74	20.2	81	20.3
Intellectual	75	9.8	40	0.2	35	0.1
Emotional	83	10.8	43	11.7	40	10.0
Other	118	15.4	50	13.6	68	17.0
Rural						
Total	66,053	100.0	33,420	100.0	32,633	100.0
No disability	64,811	98.1	32,819	98.2	31,992	98.0
With a disability	1,242	1.9	601	1.8	641	2.0
Sight	470	37.8	225	37.4	245	38.2
Hearing	278	22.4	132	22.0	146	22.8
Speech	215	17.3	99	16.5	116	18.1
Physical	313	25.2	133	22.1	180	28.1
Intellectual	153	12.3	63	0.2	90	0.3
Emotional	187	15.1	73	12.1	114	17.8
Other	226	18.2	100	16.6	126	19.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and Economic Activity

Economic activity status refers to the economic and non-economic activity of persons during the reference period (seven days preceding the census night). Economically active persons are those who worked for pay, profit or family gain, those who did not work but had jobs to return to and unemployed persons. The economically not active are persons who did not work and were not seeking for work. These include homemakers, students, retired persons, disabled and are unable to work and those with ill-health or too old to work.

Table 6.2 presents disability by economic activity status. From the Table, more than half of PWDs in the Municipality are in some form of employment. Except for persons with other forms of disabilities who have less than half of their members not employed, persons in the remaining disability groups have more than 50.0 percent of them in employment. A similar trend is observed for both males and females.

Table 6.2: Disability by economic activity status and sex

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	67,527	100.0	45,879	67.9	2,045	3.0	19,603	29.0
No disability	66,063	100.0	45,113	68.3	2,003	3.0	18,947	28.7
With a disability	1,464	100.0	766	52.3	42	2.9	656	44.8
Sight	597	100.0	299	50.1	15	2.5	283	47.4
Hearing	242	100.0	140	57.9	8	3.3	94	38.8
Speech	169	100.0	126	74.6	7	4.1	36	21.3
Physical	360	100.0	190	52.8	9	2.5	161	44.7
Intellectual	149	100.0	96	64.4	5	3.4	48	32.2
Emotional	193	100.0	122	63.2	13	6.7	58	30.1
Other	222	100.0	109	49.1	7	3.2	106	47.7
Male								
Total	32,997	100.0	23,292	70.6	915	2.8	8,790	26.6
No disability	32,301	100.0	22,884	70.8	895	2.8	8,522	26.4
With a disability	696	100.0	408	58.6	20	2.9	268	38.5
Sight	281	100.0	159	56.6	7	2.5	115	40.9
Hearing	114	100.0	78	68.4	2	1.8	34	29.8
Speech	83	100.0	65	78.3	2	2.4	16	19.3
Physical	155	100.0	86	55.5	5	3.2	64	41.3
Intellectual	69	100.0	47	68.1	2	2.9	20	29.0
Emotional	82	100.0	59	72.0	4	4.9	19	23.2
Other	98	100.0	55	56.1	2	2.0	41	41.8
Female								
Total	34,530	100.0	22,587	65.4	1,130	3.3	10,813	31.3
No disability	33,762	100.0	22,229	65.8	1,108	3.3	10,425	30.9
With a disability	768	100.0	358	46.6	22	2.9	388	50.5
Sight	316	100.0	140	44.3	8	2.5	168	53.2
Hearing	128	100.0	62	48.4	6	4.7	60	46.9
Speech	86	100.0	61	70.9	5	5.8	20	23.3
Physical	205	100.0	104	50.7	4	2.0	97	47.3
Intellectual	80	100.0	49	61.3	3	3.8	28	35.0
Emotional	111	100.0	63	56.8	9	8.1	39	35.1
Other	124	100.0	54	43.5	5	4.0	65	52.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Education

Table 6.3 shows the distribution of the population with disability (PWDs) and education. From the Table 69.7 percent PWDs in the Municipality have never attended school. Less than 20 percent (19.9%) have attained basic education and 6.7 percent have gone beyond the basic school level. For those with basic school education, those with speech disability have the highest proportion (27.1%). A similar trend is observed for both males with disability and females with disability.

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

Sex/Disability type	Total	Never		Pre-primary		Basic		Sec/SHS and higher	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes									
Total	107,647	59,701	55.5	7,597	7.1	30,800	28.6	9,549	8.9
No disability	105,726	58,362	55.2	7,526	7.1	30,418	28.8	9,420	8.9
With a disability	1,921	1,339	69.7	71	3.7	382	19.9	129	6.7
Sight	742	523	70.5	20	2.7	153	20.6	46	6.2
Hearing	358	231	64.5	20	5.6	89	24.9	18	5.0
Speech	258	162	62.8	17	6.6	70	27.1	9	3.5
Physical	445	316	71.0	9	2.0	91	20.4	29	6.5
Intellectual	216	141	65.3	10	4.6	52	24.1	13	6.0
Emotional	257	173	67.3	21	8.2	51	19.8	12	4.7
Other	324	226	69.8	15	4.6	67	20.7	16	4.9
Male									
Total	53,686	26,397	49.2	3,916	7.3	16,740	31.2	6,633	12.4
No disability	52,768	25,811	48.9	3,881	7.4	16,536	31.3	6,540	12.4
With a disability	918	586	63.8	35	3.8	204	22.2	93	10.1
Sight	353	229	64.9	7	2.0	82	23.2	35	9.9
Hearing	165	98	59.4	8	4.8	47	28.5	12	7.3
Speech	121	64	52.9	8	6.6	40	33.1	9	7.4
Physical	198	127	64.1	3	1.5	45	22.7	23	11.6
Intellectual	96	59	61.5	3	3.1	26	27.1	8	8.3
Emotional	108	63	58.3	10	9.3	25	23.1	10	9.3
Other	142	98	69.0	3	2.1	33	23.2	8	5.6
Female									
Total	53,961	33,304	61.7	3,681	6.8	14,060	26.1	2,916	5.4
No disability	52,958	32,551	61.5	3,645	6.9	13,882	26.2	2,880	5.4
With a disability	1,003	753	75.1	36	3.6	178	17.7	36	3.6
Sight	389	294	75.6	13	3.3	71	18.3	11	2.8
Hearing	193	133	68.9	12	6.2	42	21.8	6	3.1
Speech	137	98	71.5	9	6.6	30	21.9	0	0.0
Physical	247	189	76.5	6	2.4	46	18.6	6	2.4
Intellectual	120	82	68.3	7	5.8	26	21.7	5	4.2
Emotional	149	110	73.8	11	7.4	26	17.4	2	1.3
Other	182	128	70.3	12	6.6	34	18.7	8	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is an important economic activity in Ghana; it employs over half of the economically active population in the country. This chapter indicates households that are engaged in different agriculture activities such as; crops cultivation and tree growing, type of crops and their acreage, type of livestock reared and fish farming in the Yendi Municipality. Nine thousand two hundred and seventy-one 9,271 (100%) households are engaged in agriculture in the Municipality.

7.2 Households in Agriculture and Locality

Table 7.1 gives data on households by agricultural activities and locality. Of the total number of 9,271 households in the Yendi Municipality engaged in agriculture over half (71.5%) are in the rural areas and about 28 percent are in the urban areas.

7.3 Type of Farming Activities

Analysis of types of agricultural activities in the Municipality is presented in table 7.1. Four types of agricultural activities are identified: crop farming 8,920 (100%), tree planting (32) livestock rearing (4,480) and fish farming (1).

The dominant practiced agriculture activities in the Municipality are crop farming and livestock rearing as shown in table 7.1. Crop farming in urban account for 27.3 percent and rural (72.7%). Table 7.1 also indicates that more than half (79.7%) of the agricultural households in the rural areas are engaged in livestock farming.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	12,721	100.0	5,460	42.9	7,261	57.1
Households engages in Agriculture	9,271	100.0	2,644	28.5	6,627	71.5
Crop Farming	8,920	100.0	2,434	27.3	6,486	72.7
Tree Planting	32	100.0	16	50.0	16	50.0
Livestock Rearing	4,480	100.0	908	20.3	3,572	79.7
Fish Farming	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Distribution of Livestock and Keepers

Table 7.2 discusses the distribution of livestock, the total and average number of keepers in the Yendi Municipality. The total number of livestock in the Municipality is 195, 609 and the total number of keepers is 8,945 and an average number of keepers (22). Goats has the highest record of keepers in the Municipality (2,548), followed by chicken (2,196), and sheep (1,752). However, snail, fish farming and marine fish farming recorded the least number of keepers, where each recorded zero.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	195,609	8,945	22
Beehives	65	7	9
Cattle	36,189	1,315	28
Chicken	58,678	2,196	27
Dove	812	23	35
Duck	1,878	79	24
Goat	40,464	2,548	16
Grass-cutter	643	18	36
Guinea fowl	12,301	475	26
Ostrich	1,279	39	33
Pig	9,089	436	21
Rabbit	390	21	19
Sheep	33,116	1,752	19
Silk worm	80	7	11
Snail	0	0	0
Turkey	330	18	18
Other	262	10	26
Fish farming	0	0	0
Inland fishing	33	1	33
Marine fishing	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

In many developing countries, where population increase has been rapid while economic growth has been slow or stagnant, there have been deficits in the supply of facilities such as housing. The situation in urban centers especially has been worsened due to rapid rates of urbanization. Concerns for human wellbeing conditions associated with housing led to the introduction of housing into the 2000 Round of Population and Housing Census. The 2010 Population and Housing Census is thus the second time questions on housing were asked. A number of housing characteristics and associated conditions such as overcrowding, declining supply of basic services such as drinking water and sanitation facilities (toilet and bathroom) are important areas that are required for monitoring progress in human development.

This chapter presents the findings on housing and housing conditions that pertained in the Northern region in 2010 specifically in the Yendi Municipality. It examines the housing stock, type of dwelling, room occupancy, holding and tenancy, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for domestic use among others.

8.2 Housing Stock

Data on stock of household and housing is depicted in table 8.1. There exist many differences between the country and region as well as urban and rural locality in the Municipality in terms of proportions of number of houses and household.

The mean number of households per house for the country (1.6%) is higher than the regional average (1.2%) and the Municipality average (1.2%), but the average household size for the Municipality is higher at 9.3 percent persons per household compared to almost eight percent persons and about five percent persons for the region and country respectively. This pattern reflects larger household size in rural settings. In terms of locality of residence, average household per house is at 1.2 percent for urban and 1.1 percent for rural. Average household size for urban localities is 9.5 percent and rural locality is 9.1 percent.

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

Categories	Total				
	country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,479,461	117,780	51,727	66,053
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	116,602	51,103	65,499
Number of houses	3,392,745	257,311	10,872	4,416	6,456
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	12,721	5,460	7,261
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Population per house	7.3	9.6	10.8	11.7	10.2
Average household size	4.5	7.8	9.3	9.5	9.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy

Table 8.2 shows ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality for the Municipality. Dwelling owned by household members recorded the highest of 88.3 percent followed by dwelling owned by other private individuals 4.5 percent. The least is dwelling owned by other private agency, constituting less than one percent (0.1%). Males that head households through purchase are higher (31) than females (7). It is generally observed from table 8.2 that all the ownership type of dwelling by sex, males headed house hold dominates the females headed households. In terms of locality type, urban leads in all the ownership types except in ownership through purchase in which the rural areas recorded 22 as against 16 for urban area. Ownership by household member stands at 6,899 for rural area and 4,334 for urban area.

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

Ownership status	Total		District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Country	Region				
Total	5,467,054	318,119	12,721	100.0	84.5	15.5	42.9	57.1
Owned by household member	2,883,236	267,538	11,233	88.3	85.7	14.3	38.6	61.4
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	1,352	38	0.3	81.6	18.4	42.1	57.9
Relative not a household member	851,630	16,460	520	4.1	78.8	21.2	58.8	41.2
Other private individual	1,439,021	24,310	571	4.5	70.9	29.1	90.5	9.5
Private employer	83,610	1,248	43	0.3	86.0	14.0	62.8	37.2
Other private agency	21,123	431	17	0.1	82.4	17.6	100.0	0.0
Public/Government ownership	118,804	5,863	251	2.0	76.5	23.5	82.1	17.9
Other	24,000	917	48	0.4	81.3	18.8	77.1	22.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Type of occupied dwelling unit

Table 8.3 discusses type of occupied dwelling unit by locality and sex distribution in the Municipality. There are many occupied dwellings in the municipality, but the three main occupied dwellings are: Compound house (76.0%), followed by separate house (8.8%) and Huts/Building (same compound) about nine percent.

In terms of sex, the proportion of female headed households occupying the compound house is about 78 percent and that of male-headed households is (75.6%). However, the proportion of male-headed households and female-headed households occupying flat/Apartment is the same figure (1.5%) in the municipality. In terms of locality, compound house is still the commonest among the occupied dwellings, with urban (81.3%) and rural (72.0%).

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	12,721	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	51,622	1,115	8.8	8.2	11.8	8.2	9.2
Semi-detached house	391,548	12,761	444	3.5	3.6	2.6	2.1	4.6
Flat/Apartment	256,355	3,360	194	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.8	0.6
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	208,934	9,666	76.0	75.6	78.3	81.3	72.0
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	34,405	1,027	8.1	9.0	2.8	2.7	12.1
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,374	66	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.8
Tent	10,343	818	40	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
Improvised home (kiosk/container, etc.)	90,934	404	13	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	619	27	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	1,428	123	1.0	0.9	1.1	2.0	0.2
Other	9,846	394	6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0

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. Houses made from sub-standard materials are more prone to natural disasters. This analysis deals with the 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 are presented in table 8.4.

8.4.1 Construction Materials for Outer Wall of Dwelling Unit

The two main types of materials used for the construction of outer walls of dwellings in the Municipality are cement blocks/concrete and mud brick/earth. Table 8.4 indicates that, about 69 percent of dwellings in the Municipality are constructed with mud brick or earth. The next largely used material is cement blocks/concrete constituting (21.6%). Bamboo constitutes the smallest percentage of below one percent. Mud brick/Earth usage in the rural areas (81.4%) is higher than any other materials. Cement blocks/ Concrete is, however, used in urban areas (38.9%) than the rest of the materials.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	339,874	13,475	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	247,754	9,311	69.1	52.9	81.4
Wood	200,594	5,389	193	1.4	0.6	2.0
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	1,984	120	0.9	1.3	0.6
Stone	11,330	1,077	60	0.4	0.8	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	647	27	0.2	0.4	0.1
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	64,863	2,908	21.6	38.9	8.4
Landcrete	104,270	10,609	607	4.5	3.8	5.0
Bamboo	8,206	285	19	0.1	0.1	0.2
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	5,894	164	1.2	0.7	1.6
Other	39,206	1,372	66	0.5	0.5	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main Construction Material for Floor of Dwelling Units

Table 8.5 indicates the type of material used for constructing the floors of the dwellings in the Municipality. Cement and concrete constitutes (70.2%) while dwelling floors constructed with mud and Earth constitutes (28.1%). A greater proportion of both urban and rural dwellings use cement or concrete for flooring than any other materials, almost 77 percent and about 65 percent respectively.

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

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	318,119	12,756	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	97,678	3,585	28.1	20.6	33.7
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	214,535	8,956	70.2	77.1	65.1
Stone	32,817	1,358	56	0.4	0.9	0.1
Burnt brick	6,537	277	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	195	4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	510	7	0.1	0.1	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	2,091	77	0.6	0.8	0.5
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	365	6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	15,567	1,110	51	0.4	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main Material for Roofing

Table 8.6 shows urban-rural differentials in roofing materials used. Metal sheet (61.4%) is the most widely used roofing material in the Municipality. About eighty-two percent persons in urban areas use metal sheet for roofing and only about eleven percent of them use thatch/palm leaf/raffia. In rural locality, almost 46 percent use metal sheet for roofing whilst about 46 percent use thatch/palm leaf/raffia.

Table 8.6: Distribution of main material for roofing of dwelling units by type of locality

Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	339,874	13,475	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	16,434	371	2.8	0.8	4.3
Wood	45,547	3,740	137	1.0	0.6	1.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	192,412	8,269	61.4	82.1	45.5
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	2,091	188	1.4	2.9	0.3
Cement/Concrete	141,072	1,429	71	0.5	0.9	0.2
Roofing tile	31,456	761	47	0.3	0.2	0.5
Bamboo	71,049	1,137	30	0.2	0.2	0.2
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	118,517	4,217	31.3	11.3	46.5
Other	35,935	3,353	145	1.1	1.2	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

8.5.1 Number of sleeping rooms

The number of 'sleeping rooms' provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Overcrowded rooms have health implications arising from, among others, disturbed sleep. More importantly, crowded living conditions increase the risk of the spread of infectious diseases, such, tuberculosis and respiratory infections. One person to a room in the Municipality is 85 percent 85.0%. The proportion of 10 people to a room is a little above one percent while 10 people to nine rooms or more is close to 25 percent.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	12,721	100.0	11.1	17.4	18.7	13.6	10.3	7.2	5.1	3.6	13.1
1	595	100.0	85.0	8.1	2.7	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	2.2
2	534	100.0	39.3	39.3	6.4	3.4	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.4	8.1
3	672	100.0	27.5	38.4	17.4	3.7	3.0	1.3	2.4	0.7	5.5
4	858	100.0	19.3	38.1	18.8	8.2	3.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	6.2
5	1,087	100.0	12.3	32.4	27.0	11.6	5.1	2.6	1.6	1.0	6.5
6	1,099	100.0	6.1	29.6	28.2	15.8	7.4	4.4	1.4	1.8	5.4
7	1,069	100.0	4.6	20.7	32.0	18.1	10.3	4.3	3.2	1.5	5.3
8	1,019	100.0	2.4	16.3	29.1	20.2	14.3	6.5	3.1	1.7	6.4
9	887	100.0	0.9	11.5	30.0	23.6	13.9	7.8	4.5	2.0	5.9
10+	4,901	100.0	1.2	4.1	11.0	14.4	15.1	12.7	9.7	7.1	24.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

Access to basic amenities, such as proper housing, safe drinking water and sanitation, and clean cooking fuel, is not only an important measure of the socioeconomic status of the Household but is also fundamental to the health of its members.

The main source of lighting for dwelling units in the Municipality is presented in table 8.8. The three main sources lighting in households are: kerosene lamp (53.5%), electricity grid (40.3%) and flashlight (4.2). Although there are efforts to introduce non-conventional energy sources such as solar, at the national level, less than one percent of households in the Municipality are using solar as source of light.

About 74 percent of urban dwelling units used electricity as the main source of lighting whilst about 15 percent use electricity as the main source of light in the rural localities. About 80 percent also dwelling units in rural localities use kerosene lamp as their main source of light. The proportion of urban households using kerosene lamp is almost 15 percent. Furthermore, the proportion of rural households using torch is about five percent and that of urban (2.7%).

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	12,721	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	114,889	5,130	40.3	74.5	14.6
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,219	97	0.8	0.9	0.6
Kerosene lamp	971,807	134,656	6,808	53.5	21.1	77.9
Gas lamp	9,378	860	39	0.3	0.1	0.5
Solar energy	9,194	1,048	9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Candle	41,214	488	11	0.1	0.1	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	60,518	528	4.2	2.7	5.2
Firewood	13,241	2,257	51	0.4	0.3	0.5
Crop residue	4,623	759	39	0.3	0.2	0.4
Other	11,739	425	9	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.9 depicts the main source of cooking fuel for households in the Yendi Municipality. The majority (77.9%) of households in the Municipality use wood for cooking. Households using charcoal, a wood product, also constitute 17.4 percent. This means that, on the whole, slightly more than 95 percent of households in the Municipality depend on wood and wood products (charcoal) for cooking. Less than two percent (1.4%) of households use gas as their main source of fuel for cooking. A similar trend is observed for both urban and rural areas. The only observation is that urban dwellers tend to have a higher percentage (37.8%) using charcoal than rural (2.1%).

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

Source of cooking fuel	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	318,119	12,721	100.0	5,460	100.0	7,261	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	6,713	232	1.8	165	3.0	67	0.9
Wood	2,197,083	243,314	9,910	77.9	3,011	55.1	6,899	95.0
Gas	996,518	10,584	176	1.4	147	2.7	29	0.4
Electricity	29,794	1,396	36	0.3	14	0.3	22	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	1,116	51	0.4	23	0.4	28	0.4
Charcoal	1,844,290	52,124	2,216	17.4	2,063	37.8	153	2.1
Crop residue	45,292	1,804	65	0.5	20	0.4	45	0.6
Saw dust	8,000	515	16	0.1	5	0.1	11	0.2
Animal waste	2,332	84	3	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
Other	7,759	469	16	0.1	11	0.2	5	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main source of drinking water and water for other domestic use

The purpose of good drinking water is largely to minimize the prevalence of water borne diseases among household members. The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Seven aimed at reducing by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990 levels. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on diseases. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhea cases.

Water sources are often classified as ‘improved’ and ‘unimproved’: Sources considered as improved are piped public water into homes, public standpipe, borehole, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection; unimproved are unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO & UNICEF, 2000).

Table 8.10 indicates that there are six main sources of drinking water for residence in the Municipality. These are; bore-hole including pump or tube well (42.6%), river or stream (15.1%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling (14.2%), public tap or standpipe (11.9%), pipe-borne water inside the dwelling (7.8%), and protected well (3.5%). In the urban areas, Pipe-borne outside dwelling is most used source of drinking water in the Municipality constituting about 30 percent of the households, and the least used water sources in the urban area is unprotected spring. On the other hand, bore-hole/pump/tube well (63.1%) followed by the river or the stream water (25.6%) are the main sources of drinking water for rural households. From Table 8.10, water for other domestic use comes mainly from bore-hole (38.7%) followed by river/stream (18.5%).

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	12,721	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	27,811	989	7.8	17.1	0.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	38,852	1,811	14.2	30.5	2.0
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	21,798	1,516	11.9	25.8	1.5
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	111,650	5,418	42.6	15.3	63.1
Protected well	321,091	17,933	449	3.5	6.5	1.3
Rain water	39,438	2,066	38	0.3	0.6	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	1,008	38	0.3	0.2	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	233	17	0.1	0.2	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	1,187	28	0.2	0.4	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	942	13	0.1	0.2	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	13,517	82	0.6	0.6	0.7
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,109	7	0.1	0.0	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	55,470	1,919	15.1	1.0	25.6
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	24,308	393	3.1	1.4	4.4
Other	3,972	235	3	0.0	0.1	0.0

Table 8.10: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes by type of locality (Cont'd)

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of water for other domestic use						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	12,721	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	27,698	959	7.5	16.4	0.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	37,432	1,796	14.1	30.4	1.8
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	19,390	1,460	11.5	25.1	1.2
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	101,815	4,917	38.7	14.8	56.6
Protected well	465,775	19,715	511	4.0	7.5	1.4
Rain water	39,916	2,182	37	0.3	0.6	0.0
Protected spring	18,854	927	32	0.3	0.4	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	1,214	36	0.3	0.7	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	13,349	56	0.4	0.8	0.2
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,002	5	0.0	0.0	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	63,445	2,359	18.5	1.6	31.3
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	29,210	540	4.2	1.7	6.2
Other	10,302	740	13	0.1	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household.

Table 8.11 gives the distribution of households in the Yendi Municipal by type of toilet facilities. Majority of households in the Municipal (8,379) have no toilet facility. The proportion of households without any toilet facility is much greater in rural areas (6,320) than in urban areas (2,059), followed by public toilet WC/KVIP/Pit Latrine (2,994). The table further indicates that 217 households in the municipality have WC toilets, the followed by KVIP (544) and Bucket/pan (87).

8.8.1 Bathing facilities

Own bathroom for exclusive use is the main bathing facility used by households (3,584) followed by shared separate bathroom in the same house (3,818). About 2,232 households' shared open cubicle and river/pond/lake/dam (24) and bathroom in another house (44) are the lowest.

Table 8.11: Type of toilet and bathing facilities used by households by type of locality

Toilet facility/ Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District						
			Total		Urban		Rural		
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Toilet facility									
Total	5,467,054	12,721	12,721	100.0	5,460	100.0	7,261	100.0	
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	8,379	8,379	65.9	2,059	37.7	6,320	87.0	
W.C.	839,611	217	217	1.7	198	3.6	19	0.3	
Pit latrine	1,040,883	441	441	3.5	76	1.4	365	5.0	
KVIP	572,824	544	544	4.3	355	6.5	189	2.6	
Bucket/Pan	40,678	87	87	0.7	86	1.6	1	0.0	
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc.)	1,893,291	2,994	2,994	23.5	2,669	48.9	325	4.5	
Other	23,385	59	59	0.5	17	0.3	42	0.6	
Bathing facility				0.0		0.0		0.0	
Total	5,467,054	12,721	12,721	100.0	5,460	100.0	7,261	100	
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	3,584	3,584	28.2	1,712	31.4	1,872	25.8	
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	3,818	3,818	30.0	1,910	35.0	1,908	26.3	
Private open cubicle	381,979	793	793	6.2	223	4.1	570	7.9	
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	2,232	2,232	17.5	772	14.1	1,460	20.1	
Public bath house	140,501	905	905	7.1	422	7.7	483	6.7	
Bathroom in another house	187,337	44	44	0.3	26	0.5	18	0.2	
Open space around house	372,556	1,288	1,288	10.1	366	6.7	922	12.7	
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	24	24	0.2	7	0.1	17	0.2	
Other	16,276	33	33	0.3	22	0.4	11	0.2	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

The disposal of solid waste is quite a challenge to both urban and rural folks in the Yendi Municipality and Ghana as a whole, and hence the need for modern and hygienic solid waste disposal methods. Acceptable waste management helps to prevent the spread of some types of infections and improves the quality of the environment. The main method of solid waste disposal as indicated in Table 8.12 is the public dumping (open space) where 3,974 households are engaged. The second most common method of solid waste disposal employed by the households is public dump/container (3,774), while 413 households buried their solid waste.

It can also be seen that, the public dumping (open space) was the main method used by majority of the households (3,033) in the rural areas and the urban households is 941. With regard to liquid waste, the common disposal method employed by households was throwing onto the street/outside (7,255), whilst disposal through the other system was the least disposal method adopted by the households (91). In the urban areas, liquid waste disposal by households was mainly by throwing onto the street/outside (3,068) and the rural areas (4,187). The least method of liquid waste disposal was however through the other system in both urban (24) and rural (67) areas.

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

Waste Disposal	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Method of solid waste disposal								
Total	5,467,054	12,721	12,721	100.0	5,460	100.0	7,261	100.0
Collected	785,889	671	671	5.3	223	4.1	448	6.2
Burned by household	584,820	769	769	6.0	171	3.1	598	8.2
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	3,774	3,774	29.7	3,473	63.6	301	4.1
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	3,974	3,974	31.2	941	17.2	3,033	41.8
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	3,001	3,001	23.6	563	10.3	2,438	33.6
Buried by household	182,615	413	413	3.2	70	1.3	343	4.7
Other	53,805	119	119	0.9	19	0.3	100	1.4
Method of liquid waste disposal								
Total	5,467,054	12,721	12,721	100.0	5,460	100.0	7,261	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	205	205	1.6	119	2.2	86	1.2
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	663	663	5.2	541	9.9	122	1.7
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	665	665	5.2	320	5.9	345	4.8
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	7,255	7,255	57.0	3,068	56.2	4,187	57.7
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	930	930	7.3	734	13.4	196	2.7
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	2,912	2,912	22.9	654	12.0	2,258	31.1
Other	38,294	91	91	0.7	24	0.4	67	0.9

Source: Ghana statistical service, 2010 population and housing census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION, POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

As in any other country, especially in the developing world, Ghana's demographic processes play a vital role in its development. In particular, structural changes that occur in the context of rapid population growth have a direct as well as indirect impact on national development. Areas of impact include economic growth, poverty reduction, resource allocation, productivity, and the general welfare and well-being of the population. It is important, therefore, for Ghana to formulate policies and programme based on accurate credible and timely statistics to deal with such issues in order to attain its objective of becoming a higher middle-income.

9.2 Summary of Findings

Introduction

The Yendi Municipality has a total population of 117,780 has a youthful population and to cater for this youthful population proper and comprehensive planning is required. The implications for having a youthful population mean that a lot of pressure is being put on the few social amenities in the Municipality.

Social characteristics

Ghanaians by birth constitute majority of the population 110,931 (94.2%), followed by those with dual nationality 2,829 (2.4%) and others constitute the least 440 (0.4%). The Municipality has many ethnic groups. The main ethnic groups are Dagombas (57.43%), Konkombas (33.05%) and 9.52 percent of other settler ethnic groups.

There are 28,024 persons of the population aged 11 years and older in the Municipality who are literate; while a substantial number (47,638) are not literate. Non literate and literate male populations in the Municipality are 20,251 and 17,022 while that of female is 27,387 and 11,002 respectively. Over half of the population within the ages of married (12 years and older) in the Yendi Municipality are married.

Economic activities

The economically active male population is slightly higher (50.6%) than economically active female population (49.4%). But in terms of the number of people employed, females recorded the least (49.2%) and the males recorded the highest of (50.8%). In terms of the unemployed female stood at 55.1 percent, which is higher than the males (44.9%). The economically not active male population is higher (55.9%) than economically not active female population (44.8%) Agriculture, forestry, and fishing is the leading industry for both male and female where the number of male engaged in this industry is 16,847 (56.5%) and the female 12, 996 (43.5%), followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles 1,830 (30.4%) and females record 4,199 (69.4%), and the industry that recorded the same figures for both males and females in the Municipality is the real estate activities where both male and female recorded one percent each.

Males in self-employed without employee(s) is (51.0%) while females is (49.3%), the same applies to self-employed with employee(s) where males recorded more (52.9%) while females (47.1%). In the other hand, Females also dominated in areas related to home or help activities. [Contributing Family Worker; female (57.7%) and male (42.3%), Apprentice; female (53.1%) and male (46.9%), and Domestic Employee (House help); female s this (53.9%) and male (46.1%).]

Public (Government) sector employed more males 1,521 (77.4%) than female 443 (22.6%), followed by the Private Formal with male 390 (67.5%), and female 188 (32.5%). Within the NGOs (Local and International) sector, male males were 69 and females (66). As regards Semi-Public/Parastatal males were 11 and females (4) but in the private informal there were more females 21,767 (50.6%) than the males 21,213 (49.4%).

Information Communication Technology

The total number of population using internet facility in the Municipality is low (20,882) compare to the total population 12 years and older who are qualify to use internet facility (73,945) this could be due to lack of ICT teachers and ICT training centers in the Municipality. It is recommended that, more ICT teachers be trained and more ICT centers be added to the only existing ones.

Persons with Disability (PWDs)

About 98 percent of the population was without Disability, while almost two percent had some form of disabilities, the prevalence among the female population was about two percent and that amongst the male population (1.6%).

In absolute figures the total number of disabled in Vocational and Technical institutions are low (4 persons) compare to the total disabled population (1,917) in the Municipality and this are the institutions where more of this disabled can best be fit into. There should be empowered to attend these institutions to better their living conditions.

Housing conditions

The mean number of households per house for the country (1.6) is higher than the regional average (1.2) and the Municipal average (1.2), but the average household size for the Municipality (9.3 persons) per household is higher compared to 7.8 persons and 4.5 persons for the region and country respectively. In terms of locality of residence, average household per house and average household size in urban localities are higher in both instances at 1.2 and 9.5 respectively than in rural locality, 1.1 and 9.1

Dwelling owned by household members recorded the highest 11,233 (100%), followed by dwelling owned by other private individuals 571 (100%) and the least is the dwelling owned by other private agencies (17). Males that head households through purchase are higher (31) than females (7). Generally, it is that observed all the ownership type of dwelling by sex, males dominates the females. In terms of locality type, urban leads in all the ownership types except in ownership through purchase in which the rural areas record 22 as against 16 for urban. Ownership by household member stands at 6,899 for rural and 4, 334 for urban. The two main types of materials used for the construction of outer walls of dwellings in the Municipality are cement blocks/concrete and mud brick/earth. About 69.1% of dwellings in the Municipality are constructed with mud brick or earth. This is followed by cement blocks/concrete, 21.6%. Bamboo constitutes the smallest (0.1%).

Conclusion

The 2010 population and housing census provide data for many important purposes. It supports public and private sector planning and policy formulation, particularly in areas such as education, housing, transport, medical and social services. This report presented a comparative analysis of the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the Yendi Municipality. Some main conclusions of the report are that even though the Municipality has a large youthful population, majority of them lack employable skills. The agricultural sector of the local economy is not properly developed to give the much needed technical support to farmers to enable them expand their businesses. The poor sanitation situation of the Municipality and the related cost thereto confirms the general poor sanitation service delivery in Ghana. (World Bank, 2011).

9.3 Policy Implications

Considering the human resource constraints especially the shortage of health workers in the Municipality, which could have health implications for quality health service delivery coupled with the Municipality crude death rate of 6.3 percent, which is higher than that of the Regional (5.9%), there the need for the government to adequately resource the Ghana Health Service to enable deliver quality healthcare.

Most of the economically active population in the Yendi Municipality live in the rural areas mostly working in the area of agriculture, forestry and fishery where the number of male engaged in this industry is 16,847 (56.5%) and the female 12, 996 (43.5%) (74.0%). Contributing family workers have been described by the International Labour Organisation as vulnerable employment. The insecurity in this sectors has served as push factors forcing the youth to migrate to the southern part of the country in search of greener pastures. The Government, the Municipal Assembly and the private sector need to go into partnership to set up agro-based industries and other small-scale manufacturing industries to provide job opportunities to the youth.

The inclusion of disability in the 2010 PHC has provided opportunity to assess the social, demographic and economic characteristics of PWDs. The results should inform the development of strategies which will respond to the Disability Act. For instance, the low level of education among persons with disability would need to be factored into the programme for achieving MDG two (2). As indicated in absolute figures in which one thousand three hundred and thirty-eight (1,338) of the people with disability in the Yendi Municipality are not literate as compared to the total figure of the disable persons in the Municipality (1,917). These are people are likely to be left behind in the development process. Specially designed policies by the Municipal Assembly could facilitate the process towards expanding educational opportunities for PWDs.

The housing and associated facilities are either inadequate, unreliable or of poor quality. Majority of the people still use mud brick/Earth 69.1%. Use of kerosene as a source for light is high (53.5%). Therefore, there would be the need for government and the Municipal Assembly to enforce the minimum standards of house construction and the provision of basic facilities such as cooking areas and toilets in houses. There should be a process of providing facilities such as pipe-borne water supply and sanitation services in the new and emerging suburbs in urban areas while modernizing and improving sanitation in old settlements.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household composition	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,136	12,721	12,721	5,460	7,261
Household with head and a spouse only	208,340	138	138	87	51
Household with head and multiple spouse only	-	-	-	-	-
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	1,337,416	3,150	3,150	909	2,241
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	762,847	5,683	5,683	2,248	3,435
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	47,570	246	246	151	95
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	165,052	224	224	112	112
Head only	960,700	595	595	355	240
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	707,214	715	715	376	339
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	603,295	1,176	1,176	710	466
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	41,189	97	97	76	21
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	633,513	697	697	436	261

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Yendi	51,339	25,304	26,035	5,431	4,392
2	Nakpachei	2,961	1,489	1,472	292	251
3	Adibo	2,579	1,352	1,227	251	253
4	Gbungbalga	2,548	1,291	1,257	250	228
5	Kuga (Kpatuya)	2,220	1,161	1,059	255	324
6	Sakpiegu	1,784	916	868	126	120
7	Bonbona Yili	1,710	843	867	203	189
8	Yareni	1,650	831	819	220	213
9	Tindang	1,502	650	852	351	329
10	Bachabodo	1,243	622	621	131	121
11	Sabare No.Ii	1,183	588	595	90	91
12	Kpalsoni	1,154	587	567	128	142
13	Maabamboli	1,141	588	553	139	115
14	Sukaani	1,057	540	517	119	85
15	Bonbonayili	1,024	469	555	162	141
16	Nyankani	1,018	501	517	100	88
17	Wambung I & Ii	991	494	497	132	109
18	Nalorgba	975	491	484	103	105
19	Gnani	974	503	471	131	129
20	Tusani	968	504	464	112	117

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Yendi	51,339	7,474	7,037	4,901	5,834	4,820	4,440	3,682	2,790	2,523	1,535	1,532	662	1,103	562	1,067	1,377
2	Nakpachei	2,961	671	515	266	271	254	198	195	96	126	61	71	22	73	22	40	80
3	Adibo	2,579	574	344	230	244	216	166	161	96	118	66	73	24	68	27	77	95
4	Gbungbalga	2,548	442	392	278	257	185	173	154	129	112	82	102	25	56	41	53	67
5	Kuga (Kpatuya)	2,220	289	277	260	297	210	171	106	128	107	77	81	13	65	31	37	71
6	Sakpiegu	1,784	360	288	146	184	152	158	122	82	74	42	38	14	52	22	20	30
7	Bonbona Yili	1,710	324	282	277	185	133	108	96	56	62	37	48	9	32	13	20	28
8	Yareni	1,650	362	190	234	134	124	108	137	87	58	85	34	9	32	3	20	33
9	Tindang	1,502	341	278	128	88	86	67	71	31	64	12	30	18	38	15	50	185
10	Bachabodo	1,243	269	215	122	123	100	90	74	73	57	28	18	9	16	7	12	30
11	Sabare No.Ii	1,183	240	199	123	114	87	98	79	57	51	37	29	12	24	6	11	16
12	Kpalsoni	1,154	135	178	196	175	94	78	75	67	48	28	29	6	16	3	10	16
13	Maabamboli	1,141	262	249	91	79	73	65	95	58	60	27	28	11	18	6	4	15
14	Sukaani	1,057	251	205	128	93	82	78	57	35	28	16	19	12	11	10	7	25
15	Bonbonayili	1,024	197	147	146	80	78	50	63	69	75	16	39	10	22	5	20	7
16	Nyankani	1,018	225	178	106	120	103	85	56	29	34	22	25	7	8	3	4	13
17	Wambung I & II	991	141	156	139	127	98	56	48	58	48	26	27	13	13	7	11	23
18	Nalorgba	975	158	145	113	109	66	63	41	54	45	37	31	20	17	19	23	34
19	Gnani	974	178	151	108	56	67	73	58	41	56	30	45	14	35	6	30	26
20	Tusani	968	219	113	100	119	61	91	51	47	38	27	22	9	23	8	15	25

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