



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

TEMA METROPOLITAN



Canada 

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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 Tema Metropolitan 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

CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CHPS:	Community Health Planning Services
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCE	District Chief Executive
DCD	District Co-coordinating Director
FAO	Food Agricultural Organization
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
JHS:	Junior High School
LI:	Legislative Instrument
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs:	Persons with Disabilities
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
UN:	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children Emergency Fund
WHO:	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The District census report is the first of its kind since the first post-independence census was conducted in 1960. The report provides basic information about the Metropolis. It gives a brief background of the Metropolis, 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 Metropolis, fertility, mortality, migration, marital status, literacy and education, economic activity status, occupation, employment; Information Communication Technology (ICT), disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions of the Metropolis. 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 Tema Metropolis, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 292,773 representing 7.3 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 47.8 percent and females represent 52.2 percent. Also, 100 percent of the population live in urban localities. The Metropolis has a sex ratio of 91.6. The population of the Metropolis under 15 years 34.5 percent depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons 60 years and above (6.0%). The total age dependency ratio for the Metropolis is 50.0, the dependency ratio the males is higher (51.3) than that of the dependency ratio females (48.7).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Metropolis has a Total Fertility Rate of 2.3. The General Fertility Rate is 68.3 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the sixth highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 21.0 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the Metropolis is 4.4 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing 51.0 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 27.2 deaths per 1000 population is also for age 70 and above. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounts for 13.8 percent of deaths, while 86.2 percent is by other causes. The Metropolis has a migrant population of 166,506. Majority of migrants (75.3%) living in the Metropolis were born in elsewhere in another Region, while 20.5 percent were born elsewhere in the Greater Accra region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Eastern region constitute 23.1 percent followed by Volta region, 22.6 percent and Central, 22.4 percent.

Household size, composition and structure

The Metropolis has a household population of 285,139 with a total number of 70,797 households. The average household size in the Metropolis is 4.1 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household composition accounting for 34.1 percent. Spouses form about 10.6 percent while other relatives constitute 11.2 percent. Nuclear (head, spouse(s), children) constitute 22.4 percent of the total number of households in the Metropolis and this is followed by Extended households (head, spouse(s), children and head's relative) (19.4%).

Marital status

About 37.8 percent of the populations aged 12 years and older are married and 47.8 percent have never married. By age 25-29 years, about 35.7 of females are married compared to 16.8 percent of males. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 50.8 percent while widowed males account for only 11.4 percent. . Among the married, 10.6 percent have no education while about 4.2 percent of the never married have never been to school. About 78.7 percent of the married population are employed, 4.5 percent are unemployed and 16.8 percent are economically not active. Almost half of those who have never married (48.2%) are economically not active with 6.5 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the Metropolis is 94.5 percent. Those who have naturalized constitute 0.7 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the Metropolis is 2.5 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 91.1 percent are literate and 8.9 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (94.8 %) than that of females (87.8%). About five out of ten people (48.8%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (272,880) in the Metropolis, 8.5 percent has never attended school, 33.8 percent are currently attending and 57.7 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

About 72.0 percent of the populations aged 15 years and older are economically active while 28.0 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 90.4 percent are employed while 9.6 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (50.2%) and 20.2 percent perform household duties. Again, about 53.5 percent of the unemployed are seeking work for the first and available for work.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 31.5 percent are engaged as service and sales workers, 20.2 percent in craft and related trade and 10.4 percent in Elementary occupations. About 22.5 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the employed population 15 years and older 42.4 percent are employees, while 40.8 percent are self-employed without employees. About 7.0 percent are self-employed with employees and 3.2 percent are apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the Metropolis, employing 65.4 percent of the population followed by the private formal with 23.6 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 76.5 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 80.0 percent as compared to 73.4 percent of females. About 26.1 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the Metropolis. Also, about 26.5 percent of households in the Metropolis have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.5 percent of the Metropolis's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (2.5%) than that of males (2.4%). The types of disability in the Metropolis include sight, physical, hearing, speech, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 39.1 percent followed by physical (26.3%), and emotional disability (20.8%). Of the population disabled, 51.6 percent are employed and 43.1 percent economically not active. About 16.3 percent of the population with disability have never attended school.

Agriculture

In the Metropolis, 3.6 percent of households are engaged in agriculture. Most agricultural households in the Metropolis (74.7%) are involved in crop farming with chicken (47.5%) as the dominant animal reared in the Metropolis.

Housing

The housing stock of Tema Metropolis is 40,956 representing 8.6 percent of the total number of houses in the Greater Accra Region. The average number of persons per house is 7.1.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Almost a third (31.2%) of all dwelling units in the Metropolis are compound houses; 20.2 percent are separate houses and 25.4 percent are semi-detached houses. About 48.2 percent of the dwelling units in the Metropolis are owned by members of the household; 33.6 percent are owned by private individuals; 8.1 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 5.2 percent are owned by public or government. About 1.3 percent of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Metropolis is cement blocks/concrete accounting for 76.3 percent with wood constituting 19.8 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the Metropolis. Cement/concrete (73.2%) and Ceramic/porcelain/marble tiles (8.2%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the Metropolis. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (59.9%) for dwelling units in the Metropolis, while 28.2 percent of dwelling used slate/asbestos to roof their dwellings.

Room occupancy

Single room constitutes the highest percentage (53.8%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the Metropolis. About 11.5 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the Metropolis are electricity (86.7%), kerosene lamp (5.3%) and flashlight/torch (4.4%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the Metropolis is gas (51.7%). The four main sources of water in the Metropolis are pipe borne water, public standpipe and Tanker supply. About 49.4 percent of households drink water from pipe-borne inside dwelling.

Most households (53.1%) in the Metropolis use the W.C as places for convenient. Also, about 30.8 percent of households use public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, pan). About two fifth of

households (40.5%) in the Metropolis have bathrooms for exclusive use of members while another 25.6 percent use shared separate bathroom in the same house.

Waste disposal

Most households (56.2%) have their solid waste collected. Another 21.8 percent dump solid waste dump in public container. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste through the sewerage system (39.5%) and into the gutter (26.6%) are the two most common methods used by households in the Metropolis.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Tema Metropolis was created from the erstwhile Tema Municipality in 2007 with the promulgation of Legislative Instrument (LI) 1929. In 2012, the Kpone-Katamanso Sub-Metropolitan Council was carved out of the Tema Metropolis to establish the Kpone-Katamanso District. The Tema Metropolis has three Sub-Metropolitan Councils namely; Tema West, Tema East and Tema Central.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and size

Tema Metropolis is a coastal district situated about 30 kilometers East of Accra, the Capital City of Ghana. It shares boundaries in the northeast with the Dangme West District, south-west by Ledzokuku Krowor Municipal, north-west by Adentan Municipal and Ga East Municipal, north by the Akuapim South District and south by the Gulf of Guinea. The Ashaiman Municipal is an in-lock enclave within the Tema Metropolis. The Metropolis covers an area of about 87.8 km² with Tema as its capital. The metropolis lies in the coastal savannah zone.

The Greenwich Meridian (i.e. Longitude 0°) passes through the Metropolis, which meets the equator or latitude 0° in the Ghanaian waters of the Gulf of Guinea. The Metropolis proximity to the sea with its low lying terrain which projects into the sea makes it a natural endowment for a harbour. This evidently informed the decision of the construction of the Tema Harbour in 1957, making the Metropolis “the Eastern Gateway of Ghana”.

1.2.2 Topography

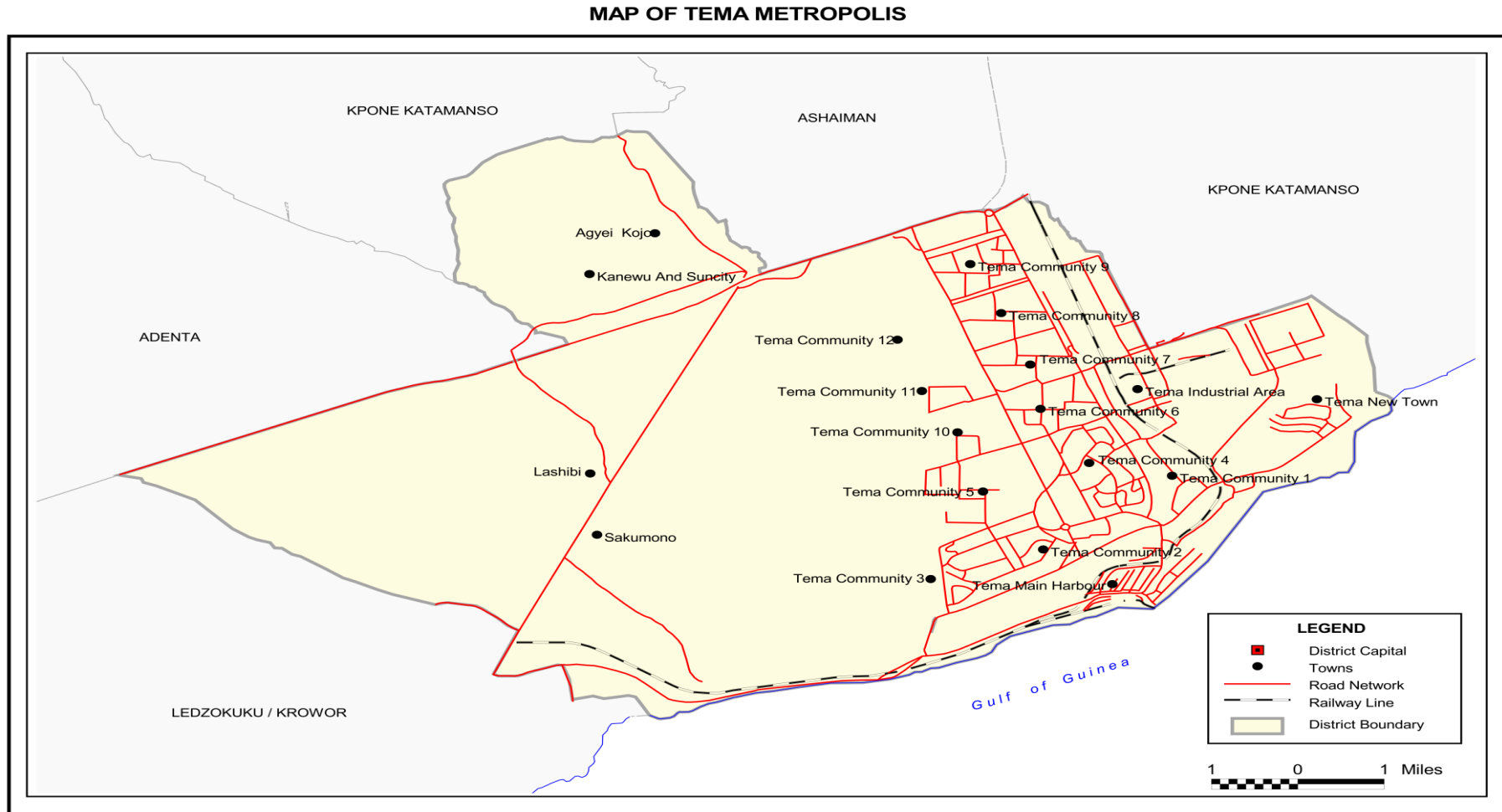
The topography of the Tema Metropolis is generally flat and forms part of the coastal plains. The terrain of the district barely rises up to 35m above sea level. The almost flat nature of land has made it flood prone but this also makes it a good agricultural/developmental terrain. However, the only major constraint to this strength is the erratic rain fall pattern in the region.

1.2.3 Climate

The Metropolis lies in the coastal savannah zone and therefore enjoys a dry equatorial climate. The rainy season is usually from April to July (major rainy season) and from September to November (minor rainy season). The highest amount of rain is experienced in May, June and early July. Temperatures are high all year round with significant daily and seasonal variations.

Tema being an industrial hub, some areas have been demarcated to serve as greenbelts as a result of the absence of forest reserves (zones) to control the micro climate of Tema (climatic condition in relatively small area). However, the number of industries and waste generated have been increasing in the Metropolis without a corresponding increase in afforestation to absorb excess carbon mono-oxide generated by the factories. Also, areas reserved as green belts are being encroached upon. This has led to changes in weather condition with its associated effects, such as, loss of biodiversity and erratic rainfall pattern.

Figure 1.1: Map of Tema Metropolis



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.4 Vegetation and soils

The vegetation zone in the Metropolis comprises of the following; shrub land, grassland and few patches of semi-deciduous forests.

Soils in Tema Metropolis are composed of sand, clay, humus, gravel and stone. The sandy and humus nature of the soil support the cultivation of vegetables while the clayey nature, though support the production of brick, could also have adverse effects on general construction activities.

The Metropolis is underlain by the Precambrian rocks of the Dahomeyan formation: metamorphic rocks mainly consisting of granite, gneiss and schist have been probably derived from sedimentary layers. These rocky formations are weathered or decomposed at the surface with a thickness not exceeding 12m in the area.

1.2.5 Drainage pattern

The streams in the Metropolis are seasonal. Most of the streams flow through depressions into the sea during the rainy season. Notable among them is the Gynakorgyor (flows into the Gao Lagoon between Manhean and Kpone). Industrial liquid waste and water from the eastern part of Manhean Township converge into a major drain ending up in the Chemu Lagoon between the harbour area and Tema Manhean. Pollutants especially from the industrial liquid waste could be responsible for the destruction of the aquatic life of the lagoon.

1.2.6 Land management

The Tema Metropolis comprises of two district planning areas – the Tema “Acquisition Area” which is administered by Tema Development Corporation (TDC) and the “Non-Acquisition Area” which, though owned by the various traditional authorities, is managed by the Town and Country Planning Department of the Tema Metropolitan Assembly (TMA). The Land Use Plan of this area was prepared in 1960 based on the concept of self-sufficiency per community and the neighbourhood concept of town planning.

Before the establishment of TMA (by Act 462), the Tema Development Co-operation (TDC), established by L.I 1468 ensured the appropriate development of the Acquisition Area. Currently this area also falls under the jurisdiction of TMA. This situation has resulted in the overlapping of planning functions which continues to breed a lot of conflict on issues between the two planning authorities. For instance, most residents report that development permits acquired from TDC are normally annulled by TMA and vice-versa.

1.3 Political Administration

1.3.1 Political Structure of the Assembly (local government structure)

Ghana’s current programme of decentralization was initiated prior to the national democratic transition in the early 1990s. In 1988, the PNDC government introduced a major legislative reform, the Local Government Law (PNDC Law 207). This created 110 designated districts within Ghana’s ten regions, with non-partisan District Assembly (DA) elections held initially in 1988/89 and subsequently every four years (1994, 1998, and 2002). In addition to the two-thirds of DA members elected on an individual, non-party basis, one-third was appointed by central government, along with a chief executive for each district.

The Local Government Act 462 1993 and Local Government Legislative Instrument LI 1929, established the Tema Metropolitan Assembly on the first day of November 2007 under the decentralization system to take control of the day-to-day running of the city. TMA was empowered by the law with deliberative, executive and legislative responsibilities. The Assembly was tasked to make laws, including the rules and bye-laws which give legal effect to decisions and also mobilize resources to undertake developmental programmes and activities.

The General Assembly is the main body of the Assembly responsible for formulating laws and policies in the district. The membership of the General Assembly stands at fifty (50). The members include the Metropolitan Chief Executive, the forty six (46) Assembly Members of which thirty-two (32) are elected and fourteen (14) appointed by the President of Ghana in consultation with the traditional authorities and other opinion leaders and the three Members of Parliament from the Tema West, Tema East and Tema Central constituencies which fall under the jurisdiction of TMA. However, the three Members of Parliament do not have voting right at Assembly meetings. The General Assembly is expected to meet at least four times in a year.

The Assembly members elect one representative among them to serve as the Presiding Member who presides over the General Assembly meetings. The Presiding Member is elected once every two years and is eligible for re-election.

1.3.2 Administrative structure of the assembly

Administratively, the Chief Executive is responsible for the day-to-day performance of the executive functions of the Assembly, supervises the various departments in the Assembly and is the chief representative of the Central Government in the Metropolis.

The Executive Committee co-ordinates plans and programmes of the sub-Committees and submits them as comprehensive plans of action to the Assembly. The committee is in charge of implementing resolutions of the Assembly and oversees the administration of the Assembly in collaboration with the office of the Chief Executive, among others.

The Executive Committee has the following Sub-Committees: Development Planning Sub-Committee, Social Services Sub-Committee, Works Sub-Committee, Education Sub-Committee, Finance & Administration Sub-Committee, Environmental Management Sub-Committee and the Revenue Mobilization Sub-Committee.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1 Traditional set up

The culture of the people of Tema is seen in their way of life. These include inherited ideas, beliefs, values and knowledge. Since culture is dynamic, some practices of the people have undergone changes over the years.

Tema was created out of a cluster of small fishing villages. History has it that “Torman”, as it was originally called was founded by a migrating people called the ‘Kpeshie’s’ who were Gas. They brought along seeds of the gourd plant, which they planted at their new-found site. The seeds thrived very well producing lots of gourds and the area was referred to as “Torman”, meaning a town of gourds, which stood at where the defunct Meridian Hotel is located. The traditional people were later relocated to their present location at Tema Manhean in 1961 when the Tema Harbour was constructed.

1.4.2 Festivals

The traditional festivals celebrated by the people are Kpledzoo and Homowo. “Kpledzoo” celebrated between March and April whiles “Homowo”, which literally means hooting at hunger is celebrated from August to September every year. During these festivals people from all walks of life in the traditional area are brought together for the celebration.

The indigenous occupation of the people is fishing and is forbidden for fishermen to go to sea on Tuesdays. This deprives fishmongers and others engaged in fishing activities of their income for the day, and as such some form of revenue is lost to the Assembly.

1.4.3 Ethnic diversity

The original settlers of Tema are the Ga-Dangmes. However, because it is a popular destination of migrants, several ethnic groups can be found here. The dominant ethnic groups are the Akan, Ga-Dangme and Ewe. Other fairly well represented groups are the Mole-Dagbani and the Guans. The diverse nature of the inhabitants fosters interethnic tolerance and social solidarity that has promoted peace and harmony in the district. This has also reduced ethnocentrism.

The religious composition of the Metropolis population is diverse since the inhabitants are of varied background. The prominent amongst them are Christians, Moslems and Traditionalists.

1.4.4 Health

Tema have both public and private health facilities that are spread across the entire Metropolis and their classification by type of facility is based on their functions and the range of services they provide. The total number of health facilities in the public sector is 46 (54.2 %), is higher than that of private health facilities 16 (38.9%). This means that in terms of accessibility to health facilities in the Metropolis, the public sector has a wider coverage in the provision of healthcare. However, due to rapid increase in the population of the Metropolis, expansion of health facilities both public and private has become necessary to meet the needs of the population.

The Tema Metropolitan Mutual Health Insurance Scheme was established in March 2004 as an intervention in the health sector. The purpose of the scheme is to provide a pool of resources to reduce the monetary stress on health acquisition. The scheme provides out-patient, in-patient, oral health, eye care, maternity care and emergency services.

1.4.5 Education

The Ghana Education Service (GES) implements approved policies made by the Ministry of Education (MoE). In the Tema Metropolis, educational concerns are addressed by the Metropolitan Education Directorate. The Metropolitan Education Directorate exists to facilitate and provide relevant quality pre-tertiary education, teaching and guidance with emphasis on science and ICT in the school environment through collaboration with stakeholders in education, industry and commerce to ensure that children develop to their full potential.

The Metropolis has many public and private tertiary and pre-tertiary educational institutions. Out of the 338 schools in the Metropolis, 185 are private and 153 are public schools. Also the Metropolis has one full fledged private university, the Datalink University, and satellite campuses for three other universities, namely, Presbyterian University, GIMPA and KNUST.

In spite of the advancements of education in the Metropolis, the budget allocation for the education sector by the Metropolitan Assembly is always inadequate to meet the demands of the Education Unit to carry out infrastructural development of schools.

1.4.6 Water and sanitation

The Tema Metropolis has its main source of water supply from the Kpong water works. Occasional breakdown of activities at the water works, however, causes a nightmare in terms of water supply to the people in the Metropolis.

In the early 1960's, the government of Ghana in the development of the Tema Township built a large water carriage system referred to as the Tema Central Sewerage System. The system is composed of a network of pipes of various sizes that convey sewerage into three (3) pumping stations and two ejector stations. These pumping/ejector stations pump sewerage through a detention basin into the sea.

In 1988, the Tema (District Council) Metropolitan Assembly jointly with Tema Development Corporation commissioned a study into the effectiveness of continuous use of the Tema Sewerage System. Based on the recommendations of the study, funds were secured from IDA for the rehabilitation of the System. These include the rehabilitation of pumping mains, the rehabilitation of three pumping stations, provision of sewerage treatment plant, the replacement of some over-aged sewers, and the repair of the marine outfall.

In December 1990, the Assembly introduced private sector participation in the collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste. The Assembly has built on this initiative by expanding the coverage of solid waste collection in the Metropolis. Currently, the Assembly has privatized the collection and disposal of solid waste (except Tema New Town) and this development has reduced the financial burden of solid waste collection on the Assembly. Under this new arrangement, contractors (service providers) are required to collect solid waste and associated approved fees directly from households.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Tema Harbour

The Tema Harbour was officially opened in February 1962 and is the hallmark of economic activities in the Metropolis. Located on the Greenwich Meridian and 28.5 km east of Accra, it provides the appropriate facilities to handle efficiently the expected growth in trade and industry in the country. The Metropolitan Area serves as the industrial hub of Ghana with over 500 industries that produce chemicals, clothing, consumer electronics, electrical equipment, furniture, machinery, refined petroleum products, steel and tools. The country's biggest port and harbour facilities are located in Tema. These contribute substantially to the revenue of the state but not much to Tema Metropolitan Assembly. In order to reverse this trend, the Assembly is collaborating with businesses in the shipping industry to mobilize enough revenue from the Port.

There is also a canoe beach where smaller boats/canoes dock. It is equipped with a fish market to make it easy for sales.

1.5.2 Free zone enclave

The Government of Ghana acquired a large tract of land designated as a "Free Zones Area" near the port for the production of goods, 70 percent of which are for export and 30 percent for local consumption. The imports of a free zone developer, sub-contractor or enterprise into

a free zone's single-factory zone are exempted from direct and indirect taxes and duties. These factories and its shareholders are exempted from the payment of income tax on profits for the first ten years from the date of commencement of operation.

The free zone enterprises create employment directly in terms of the number of people employed in the factories. Indirectly, these enterprises create employment for artisans in the construction/building industry, packaging, as well as utility providers. In this respect, the success of the programme will enhance the poverty reduction efforts in the Metropolis and the country in the long run.

1.5.3 Markets

Almost all the major communities within the Tema Metropolis have market facilities, and this is due to the fact that the city was planned using the Neighbourhood Concept of Town Planning. However, due to population growth and the growing commercial activities, the current facilities are inadequate. The situation continues to manifest itself in the proliferation of unauthorized commercial shops and stores in the form of wooden structures and shipping containers within the city. The creation of semi-commercial centers has therefore become imperative.

1.5.4 Electricity

The main source of electricity to the Tema Metropolis is from the Akosombo Hydro-electric Dam. Almost every part of the metropolis is served with electricity and this situation has contributed immensely to the success of operations of businesses and industrial activities in the area. Occasionally, however, the power fluctuations that hit the country greatly affect economic activities in the Metropolis.

1.5.5 Transportation and roads network

The total length of roads within the Metropolitan area is 1,237 km (including Kpone-Katamanso which has been carved out since 2012), made up of 38 km asphaltic concrete, 301 km surface dressed and 898 km gravel and earth roads. Many of these roads have no drains, bicycle or pedestrian facilities and those that exist are generally in deplorable conditions. This situation causes a lot of difficulties for travelers when commuting from one place to the other and impact negatively on travel time, rate of accidents and productivity within the Metropolis.

The main mode of transporting goods and services in the Metropolis is by road. Currently the rail system in the Metropolis is functioning and would help to relief the pressure on road transport especially, if expanded from the Metropolis to other major cities. This has become imperative since goods like cocoa that serves as raw materials for some of the food production companies are transported not by rail but by road from the hinterlands. This situation sometimes results in congestion on the major roads in the Metropolis.

Due to the location of the harbour, a lot of shipping companies operates in the Metropolis that facilitates the export and imports of goods from other countries.

There are private and commercial transport systems operating in the Metropolis, including, a web of taxi services which are available 24-hours. Heavy-duty trucks and Lorries come from all over the country carting goods to and from the harbour and the industries in Tema.

Basically, there are four types of commercial transport systems in the Metropolis; these are bus, commercial vehicles (trotro), shared and hired taxi services. All transport activities both

within and intercity, originates and terminates at the various vehicle terminals and station at Community One which is also the central business district (CBD) of the Metropolis. Addressing transportation related problems in the CBD can therefore go a long way to improve activities in the transportation sector.

Currently, the Metro Mass Transit Services is in operation. Its services have impacted positively in the Metropolis since they started operation in late 2004. These buses commute from Tema to areas like Accra, Ashaiman, Teshie-Nungua, Manhean and other areas. This transport service is the cheapest in the Metropolis, hence it is greatly patronized by many people in the Metropolis.

1.5.6 Tourism and hospitality industry

Tourism and hospitality sectors play an important role in the economy of the Metropolis. The Tema Metropolis has a number of tourist attractions, such as, the Meridian Stone, Greenwich Meridian and the Sakumono beach. Tourism has the potential of diversifying the Metropolitan economy if the sector is given the needed attention, as well as, generating employment and revenue for TMA. Furthermore, there are 350 hotels and guest houses in the Metropolis. The Sakumono beach is one of the investment areas which have not been tapped into, and TMA, foreign and local investors need to channel resources to this sector for development.

1.5.7 Communication and commerce

There are over 20 financial institutions, such as, Ecobank, Zenith Bank, Ghana commercial Bank, Barclays Bank among others with branches spread throughout the Metropolis. The Metropolis has access to more than ten (10) major free-on-air television stations including, TV3, GTV, Metro TV, NET 2, Viasat 1, Crystal TV, ETV, UTV and TV Africa. All the six (6) main mobile telecommunication companies (i.e. Expresso, MTN, Tigo, Airtel, Glo and Vodafone) operate in the Metropolis.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

A large scale statistical operation, such as the 2010 Population and Housing Census required meticulous planning for its successful implementation. A working group of the Ghana Statistical Service prepared the census project document with the assistance of two

consultants. The document contains the rationale and objectives of the census, census organisation, a work plan as well as a budget. The project document was launched in November 2008 as part of the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP) and reviewed in November 2009.

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

fertility and mortality, educational and economic characteristics, issues relating to disability and housing conditions and amenities were included in the census.

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

The census questionnaire was pre-tested twice in the course of its development. The first pre-test was carried out in March 2009 to find out the suitability of the questions and the instructions provided. It also tested the adequacy and completeness of the responses and how respondents understood the questions. The second pre-test was done in 10 selected enumeration areas in August, 2009. The objective of the second pre-test was to examine the sequence of the questions, test the new questions, such as, date of birth and migration, and assess how the introduction of 'date of birth' could help to reduce 'age heaping'. With regard

to questions on fertility, the pre-tests sought to find out the difference, if any, between proxy responses and responses by the respondents themselves. Both pre-tests were carried in the Greater Accra Region. Experience from the pre-tests was used to improve the final census questionnaire.

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

The week preceding the Census Night was used by field personnel to list houses and other structures in their enumeration areas. Enumerators were also mobilized to enumerate residents/inmates of institutions, such as, schools and prisons. They returned to the

institutions during the enumeration period to reconcile the information they obtained from individuals and also to cross out names of those who were absent from the institutions on Census Night. Out-door sleepers (floating population) were also enumerated on the Census Night.

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

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

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

A locality was defined as a distinct population cluster (also designated as inhabited place, populated centre, settlement) which has a NAME or LOCALLY 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 analyzed in detail. The final chapter, Chapter nine presents the summary of findings and conclusions. It also discusses the policy implications of the findings for the district.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

The in-depth knowledge of demographic characteristics of a population gives development planners, policy and decision makers, an insight as to how development policies and strategies can be formulated and implemented effectively to facilitate the socio-economic development of the people. The current decentralized governance system and administration of planning in Ghana require that statistics be provided on all aspects of the population for policy planning and implementation. This chapter provides information and analysis of the population in the Tema Metropolis with respect to size and distribution, age-sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

The most fundamental demographic parameter is the number of individuals within a population (Lebreton *et al.*, 1992). The 2010 PHC indicate the total population of the Tema Metropolitan as 292,773 with 47.8 percent been males and 52.2 percent females. The metropolis is entirely urban.

Tables 2.1 show the age-sex distribution of population in Tema metropolis. The age group 25-29 years has the highest population among the population (11.4%), followed by the 20-24 years age group (11.1%), 15-19 years age group (9.6%) and 10-14 years age group (9.3%). The least proportions are the 90-94 years and 95-99 years age groups (0.1% each). The proportion of children (0-14 years of age) in the population of the metropolis is 29.4 percent, adults (15-64 years age group) are 66.7 percent and the elderly (65+ years and older) is 3.9 percent. Among the female population, the proportion of children (28.7%) is lower than the proportion among males (30.1%) but the proportions of adults and the elderly among the female population (67.2% and 4.1%, respectively) are higher than the proportions among the male population (66.1% and 3.8%, respectively).

Generally, there are more females (52.2%) than males (47.8%) in the population of the metropolis. The sex ratio is 92, that is, for every 100 females in the Metropolis, there are 92 males.

Table 2.1: Population by age and sex

Age group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex ratio	Type of locality
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Urban
All Ages	292,773	100.0	139,958	100.0	152,815	100.0	91.6	292,773
15 – 19	28,148	9.6	12,598	9.0	15,550	10.2	81.0	28,148
20 – 24	32,583	11.1	14,989	10.7	17,594	11.5	85.2	32,583
25 - 29	33,475	11.4	15,788	11.3	17,687	11.6	89.3	33,475
30 – 34	26,417	9.0	12,942	9.2	13,475	8.8	96.0	26,417
35 – 39	20,985	7.2	10,351	7.4	10,634	7.0	97.3	20,985
40 – 44	16,371	5.6	8,008	5.7	8,363	5.5	95.8	16,371
45 – 49	12,793	4.4	6,172	4.4	6,621	4.3	93.2	12,793
50 – 54	10,889	3.7	5,145	3.7	5,744	3.8	89.6	10,889
55 – 59	7,618	2.6	3,601	2.6	4,017	2.6	89.6	7,618
60 – 64	5,952	2.0	2,897	2.1	3,055	2.0	94.8	5,952
65 – 69	4,021	1.4	1,901	1.4	2,120	1.4	89.7	4,021
70 – 74	3,302	1.1	1,594	1.1	1,708	1.1	93.3	3,302
75 – 79	1,868	0.6	835	0.6	1,033	0.7	80.8	1,868
80 – 84	1,178	0.4	507	0.4	671	0.4	75.6	1,178
85 – 89	703	0.2	291	0.2	412	0.3	70.6	703
90 – 94	359	0.1	142	0.1	217	0.1	65.4	359
95 – 99	178	0.1	65	0.0	113	0.1	57.5	178

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.1 Age dependency ratio

Table 2.2 also shows that the total age dependency ratio for Tema Metropolis for is 50 and it is 51.3 for males and 48.7 for females. Thus, for every 100 people in the economically active group (15-64 years of age) there are 50 persons who are dependent on them. The 0-14 years age group is the children population, 15-64 years of age group is the working population and 65+ years is the aged population. Table 2.2 shows that 66.7 percent of the total population are in the working population, 10.6 percent are children and 3.9 percent are aged. Females dominate the working population with 52.6 percent while males constitute 47.4 percent. Regarding the aged population, females dominate with 53.8 percent endorsing the fact that females have long life span as compared to males (46.2%).

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio

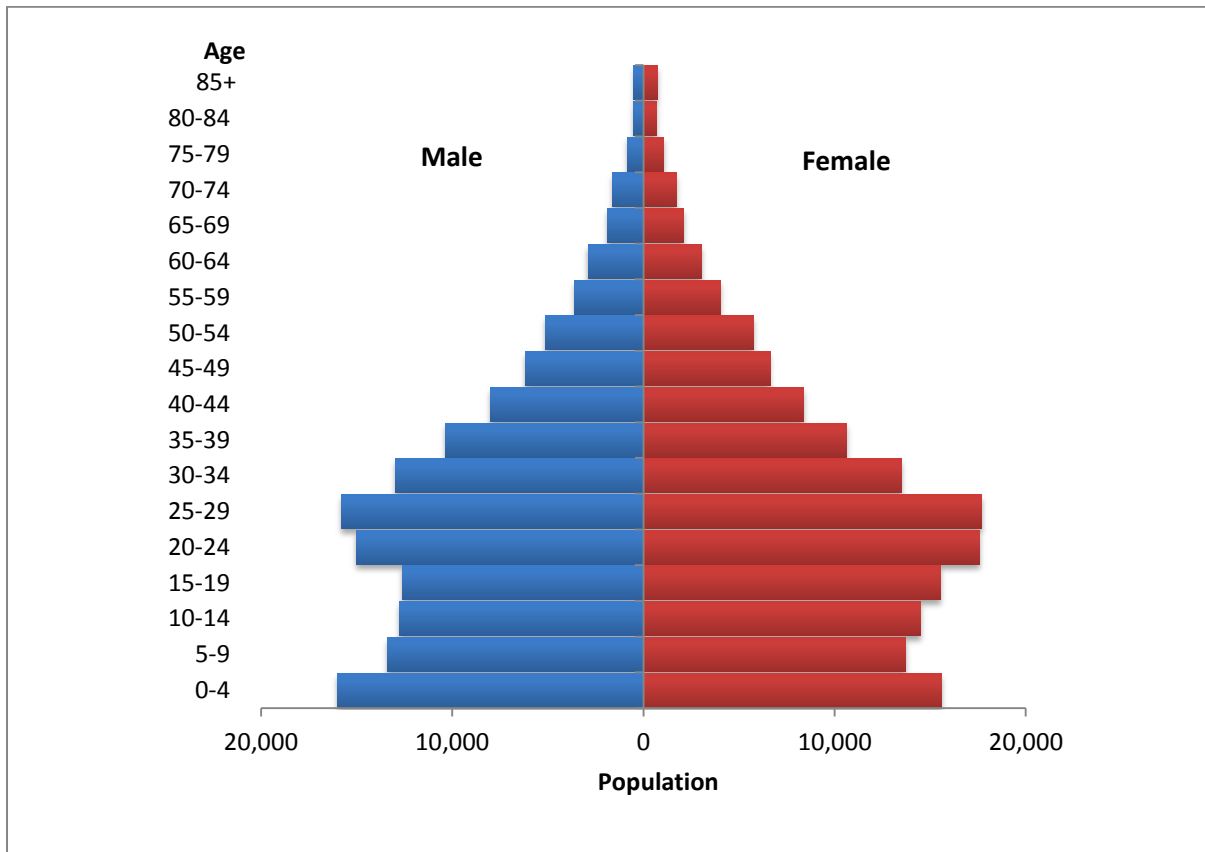
Age group	Sex						Sex ratio
	Both Sexes		Male		Female		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	292,773	100.0	139,958	100.0	152,815	100.0	91.6
0-14	85,933	29.4	42,132	30.1	43,801	28.7	96.2
15-64	195,231	66.7	92,491	66.1	102,740	67.2	90.0
65+	11,609	3.9	5,335	5.8	6,274	6.1	85.0
Age-dependency ratio	50		51.3		48.7		

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Figure 2.1 displays a population pyramid of age and sex distribution of the population in the metropolis in 2010. The Tema Metropolis has a youthful population with the age cohorts 0-4 years, 20-24 years and 25-29 years having the highest proportions among the male and female populations. The age-sex structure has a broad base, indicating a concentration of population with younger years of age. The protruding part of the pyramid for the age group 20-29 can be attributable to the fact that, the metropolis is a business district and therefore attracts lot more young people who come in search of jobs.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility Mortality and Migration

The section examines the fertility, mortality and migration of the population in the Tema Metropolis. It involved analysis of the various levels of changes of these components of the population for its important for socioeconomic planning and policy adoption in the Tema Metropolis.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility deals with human childbearing or reproduction (E. O. Aboagye, 2010). Table 2.3 shows Total Fertility Rate, General Fertility Rate and Crude Birth Rate in the Greater Accra region by district. Tema metropolis has a Total Fertility Rate of 2.3, the third lowest after La Dade Kotopon municipal (2.0) and Accra metropolis (2.2). The district with the highest Total

Fertility Rate is Ga South municipal (3.9), followed by Shai Osudoku (3.0) and Ga West Municipal (2.9). The General Fertility Rate of Tema metropolis is 68.3, also the third lowest in the region, after La Dade Kotopon (6.0) and Accra metropolis (63.7). The district with the highest General Fertility Rate is Ada West (115.3), followed by Ga South municipal (111.4) and Ga Central municipal (104.3)

The Crude Birth Rate for Tema metropolis is 21.0, again the third highest after La Dade Kotopon municipal (18.9) and Accra metropolis (19.7). The district with the highest crude birth rate is Ga South municipal (31.8) followed by Ada West district (27.8) and Ga Central municipal (27.2).

Table 2.3: 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	4,010,054	1,203,838	91,077	2.6	75.7	22.7
Ga South Municipal	411,377	117,377	13,078	3.9	111.4	31.8
Ga West Municipal	219,788	64,817	5,783	2.9	89.2	26.3
Ga East Municipal	147,742	44,036	3,703	2.8	84.1	25.1
Accra Metropolis	1,665,086	514,523	32,770	2.2	63.7	19.7
Adenta Municipal	78,215	23,158	2,033	2.7	87.8	26.0
Ledzokuku/Krowor Municipal	227,932	69,038	4,990	2.4	72.3	21.9
Ashaiman Municipal	190,972	57,936	4,489	2.6	77.5	23.5
Tema Metropolis	292,773	89,924	6,138	2.3	68.3	21.0
Shai Osudoku	51,913	13,269	1,222	3.0	92.1	23.5
Ada East	71,671	17,5	1,817	3.5	103.4	25.4
Ga Central Municipal	117,220	34,365	3,193	3.1	92.9	27.2
La Dade Kotopon Municipal	183,528	56,845	3,466	2.0	61.0	18.9
La Nkwantanang Madina Municipal	111,926	35,055	2,514	2.5	71.7	22.5
Kpone Katamanso	109,864	32,751	2,681	2.6	81.9	24.4
Ningo Prampram	70,923	18,932	1,558	2.8	82.3	22.0
Ada West	59,124	14,236	1,642	4.0	115.3	27.8

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 populations

2.4.3 Children ever born, children surviving and sex

Table 2.4 shows female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex in the Tema metropolis. Out of the total number (191,790) of children ever born in the metropolis of the female population 12 years and older, 50.1 percent are males and 49.9 percent are females. For surviving children, 49.2 percent are males and 50.8 percent are females. About 89.3 percent of children ever born in the metropolis survived. Among the male children ever born, 87.7 percent survived while among female children ever born, 90.8 percent survived. Thus, female children have better survival rate than male children ever born in the Tema metropolis.

The 35-39 years age group has the highest children ever born (23,711), followed by 40-44 years age group (22,992) and 30-34 years age group (22,381). The 12-14 years age group has the lowest number (41), followed by 15-19 years age group (920) and 20-24 years age group (6,224).

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

Age-group	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	117,666	191,790	96,090	95,700	171,221	84,319	86,902
12 - 14	8,652	41	18	23	33	13	20
15 - 19	15,550	920	459	461	790	382	408
20 - 24	17,594	6,224	3,066	3,158	5,493	2,640	2,853
25 - 29	17,687	15,551	7,922	7,629	14,022	6,943	7,079
30 - 34	13,475	22,381	11,334	11,047	20,478	10,236	10,242
35 - 39	10,634	23,711	12,061	11,650	21,806	10,899	10,907
40 - 44	8,363	22,992	11,413	11,579	20,975	10,287	10,688
45 - 49	6,621	20,619	10,380	10,239	18,797	9,368	9,429
50 - 54	5,744	20,509	10,214	10,295	18,351	9,016	9,335
55 - 59	4,017	15,652	7,793	7,859	14,002	6,876	7,126
60 +	9,329	43,190	21,430	21,760	36,474	17,659	18,815

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3. Mortality

Mortality or death rate measures the frequency or the number of deaths to the total population. A number of mortality measures are derived from the 2010 PHC data. Table 2.5 shows total deaths in households and crude death rate by district in the Greater Accra region. The Tema metropolis recorded 7.3 percent (292,773) of the total deaths in the regional population of (4,010,054). However, Tema metropolis recorded a 7.5 percent in terms of the total number of deaths in the metropolis and crude death rate of 4.4 per 1000 deaths. This is above the regional rate of 4.3 per 1,000 deaths. The Ada East district has the highest crude death rate of 10.4 per 1000 while Ga Central Municipality has the lowest of 3.1 per 1,000 deaths.

Table: 2.5: Total deaths in households and crude death rate by district

District	Total population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	4,010,054	17,363	4.3
Ga South Municipal	411,377	1,739	4.2
Ga West Municipal	219,788	727	3.3
Ga East Municipal	147,742	504	3.4
Accra Metropolis	1,665,086	7,276	4.4
Adenta Municipal	78,215	265	3.4
Ledzokuku/Krowor Municipal	227,932	818	3.6
Ashaiman Municipal	190,972	738	3.9
Tema Metropolis	292,773	1,300	4.4
Shai Osudoku	51,913	318	6.1
Ada East	71,671	742	10.4
Ga Central Municipal	117,220	360	3.1
La Dade Kotopon Municipal	183,528	807	4.4
La Nkwantanang Madina Municipal	111,926	395	3.5
Kpone Katamanso	109,864	441	4.0
Ningo Prampram	70,923	550	7.8
Ada West	59,124	383	6.5

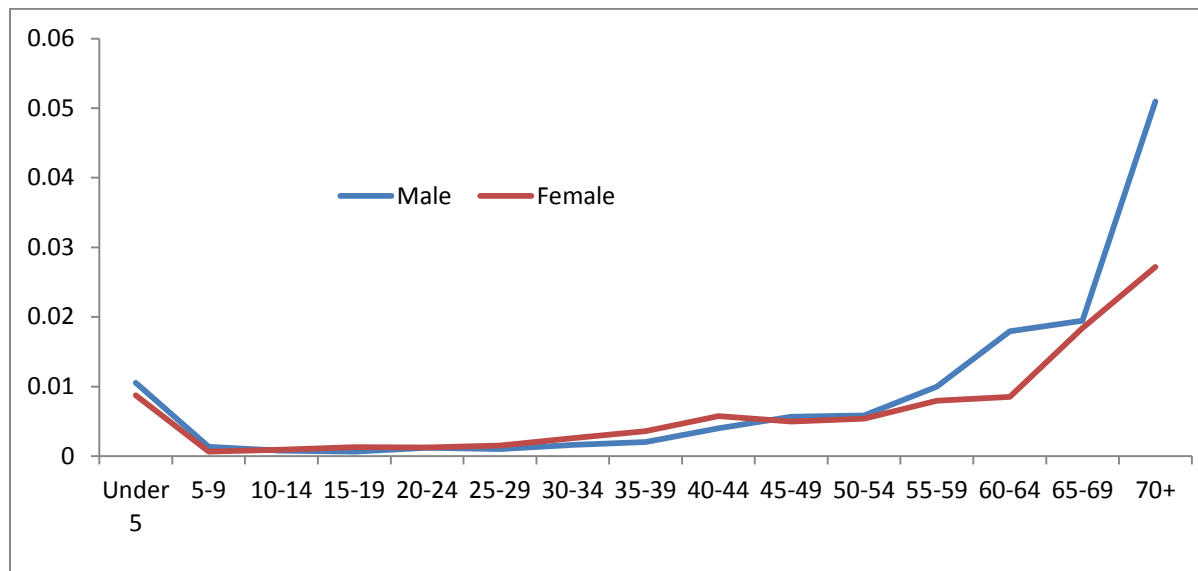
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Age specific mortality rate

Figure 2.2 shows that death rates among females are higher than that of males from the age group 25-29 years to 40-44 years, an indication of relatively high maternal mortality in the metropolis. However, the age-specific death rates for female are relatively lower than that of males for other age groups. At older ages, mortality rates for men increases very fast compares with their female counterparts. The estimated mortality pattern exhibited in Figure 2.2 is similar to patterns observed in other districts in the region.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex in Tema metropolis



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Causes of death

Table 2.6 shows the causes of deaths in households. From the table, there are 1,300 household deaths in the district compare with the regional household deaths of 17,363. Out of the total deaths in the district, 13.8 percent is caused by accident/violence/ homicide/suicide whiles 86.2 percent are due to other causes.

Table 2.6: Causes of deaths in households

District	Death due to				
	Total deaths	Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide	Percent	All other causes	Percent
All Districts	17,363	2,166	12.5	15,197	87.5
Ga South Municipal	1,739	192	11.0	1,547	89.0
Ga West Municipal	727	100	13.8	627	86.2
Ga East Municipal	504	69	13.7	435	86.3
Accra Metropolis	7,276	906	12.5	6,370	87.5
<i>Ablekuma South</i>	871	139	16.0	732	84.0
<i>Ablekuma Central</i>	1,116	140	12.5	976	87.5
<i>Ashiedu Keteke</i>	480	34	7.1	446	92.9
<i>Osu Klotey</i>	675	80	11.9	595	88.1
<i>Ayawaso East</i>	1,032	107	10.4	925	89.6
<i>Ayawaso Central</i>	653	114	17.5	539	82.5
<i>Okai Koi South</i>	533	63	11.8	470	88.2
<i>Ablekuma North</i>	806	68	8.4	738	91.6
<i>Okai Koi North</i>	900	137	15.2	763	84.8
<i>Ayawaso West Wogon</i>	210	24	11.4	186	88.6
Adenta Municipal	265	35	13.2	230	86.8
Ledzokuku/Krowor Municipal	818	85	10.4	733	89.6
Ashaiman Municipal	738	123	16.7	615	83.3
Tema Metropolis	1,300	180	13.8	1,120	86.2
<i>Tema West</i>	623	106	17.0	517	83.0
<i>Tema East</i>	677	74	10.9	603	89.1
Shai Osudoku	318	51	16.0	267	84.0
Ada East	742	86	11.6	656	88.4
Ga Central Municipal	360	48	13.3	312	86.7
La Dade Kotopon Municipal	807	71	8.8	736	91.2
La Nkwantanang Madina Municipal	395	41	10.4	354	89.6
Kpone Katamanso	441	53	12.0	388	88.0
Ningo Prampram	550	99	18.0	451	82.0
Ada West	383	27	7.0	356	93.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.4. Migration

About 56.9 percent of the population in the metropolis is migrants (166,506). Table 2.7 shows that 20.5 percent of the migrant population are born elsewhere in the Greater Accra region, three-quarters (75.3%) are born elsewhere in another region and the remaining 4.2 percent are born outside Ghana.

Among migrants born elsewhere in another region, the highest proportion are from Eastern region (23.1%), followed by Volta Region (22.6%) and Central Region (22.4%). The lowest proportion are from Upper West Region (0.8%), followed by Upper East Region (2.1%) and Brong-Ahafo Region (3.3%).

About 40.2 percent of the migrants have stayed in the metropolis for less than 5 years, 20.1 percent have stayed for 10-19 years and 22.3 percent have stayed for 20+ years. Among the migrants from Central region, 28.3 percent have stayed for 20+ years, those from Western region, 28.0 percent have stayed for 20+ years and those from Eastern region, 26.2 percent have stayed for 20+ years. Migrants who have stayed for less than 1 year, 17.4 percent are among those from Upper East Region, 17.0 percent each among those from Northern and Upper West Regions, and 15.0 percent are among those from Brong-Ahafo Region.

Table 2.7: 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	166,506	13.4	26.8	17.4	20.1	22.3
Born elsewhere in the region	34,136	12.8	28.1	18.6	21.4	19.2
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	10,344	12.7	23.8	16.1	19.5	28.0
Central	28,127	12.1	22.9	16.2	20.6	28.3
Greater Accra	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Volta	28,318	13.1	27.6	18.6	20.4	20.3
Eastern	28,915	12.4	24.9	16.6	19.9	26.2
Ashanti	16,343	14.1	27.2	16.8	19.9	22.0
Brong Ahafo	4,130	15.0	34.1	19.0	18.7	13.1
Northern	5,606	17.0	30.5	16.9	18.8	16.7
Upper East	2,654	17.4	28.4	17.4	20.0	16.8
Upper West	993	17.0	26.5	19.5	20.9	16.0
Outside Ghana	6,940	20.2	35.9	18.3	15.5	10.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the social characteristics of the population in the Tema Metropolis to facilitate understanding of welfare and way of life. The chapter covers household composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and educational status of the population.

3.2 Size, Household Composition and Headship

3.2.1 Household size

Table 3.1 provides information on household size by locality in the Tema Metropolis. The Metropolis has a household population of 285,139 with a total number of 70,797 households. The average household size from the 2010 PHC data in the Metropolis is 4.1 persons per household. The average household per house is 1.7 that is approximately 2 households live in a house.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Category	Total				
	Country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	3,888,512	285,139	285,139	-
Number of households	5,467,054	1,036,370	70,797	70,797	-
Average households per house	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.7	-
Average household size	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.1	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition and headship

The composition of households is presented in Table 3.2. About 34.1 percent of the household population are children, 24.8 percent are heads of household, 11.2 percent are other relatives, 10.6 percent are spouses and 7.0 percent are grandchildren.

Among the male household population, the proportions of children (35.0%), heads (33.0%) and brothers (5.7%) are higher than the proportions among female household population (33.2%, 17.4% and 4.9%, respectively). And, among female household population, the proportions of spouses (17.8%), other relatives (12.0%) and parent/parent in-law (1.6%) are higher than the proportions among the male household population (2.7%, 10.4% and 0.5%, respectively).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	285,139	100.0	135,914	100.0	149,225	100.0
Head	70,797	24.8	44,866	33.0	25,931	17.4
Spouse (wife/husband)	30,230	10.6	3,714	2.7	26,516	17.8
Child (son/daughter)	97,187	34.1	47,634	35.0	49,553	33.2
Parent/parent in-law	3,041	1.1	652	0.5	2,389	1.6
Son/daughter in-law	1,645	0.6	463	0.3	1,182	0.8
Grandchild	19,865	7.0	9,511	7.0	10,354	6.9
Brother/Sister	15,067	5.3	7,765	5.7	7,302	4.9
Step child	2,272	0.8	1,073	0.8	1,199	0.8
Adopted/foster child	1,014	0.4	432	0.3	582	0.4
Other relative	32,018	11.2	14,181	10.4	17,837	12.0
Non-relative	12,003	4.2	5,623	4.1	6,380	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household structure

Table 3.3 shows that 22.4 percent of households in the metropolis are nuclear family (head spouse(s) children), 19.4 percent are extended family households (head, spouse/s, children and head's relatives), 16.9 percent are single parent extended households and 14.5 percent are head and other composition but no spouse.

Among the male-headed households, higher proportions are nuclear (23.6%), head and other composition but no spouse (14.5%) and head only (6.0%) than the proportions among female-headed households (21.3%, 13.3% and 2.6%, respectively). And, among female-headed households, higher proportions are single parent extended (19.5%) and single parent nuclear (9.3%) than the proportions among male-headed households (14.1% and 7.3%, respectively).

Table 3.3: Household structure and sex

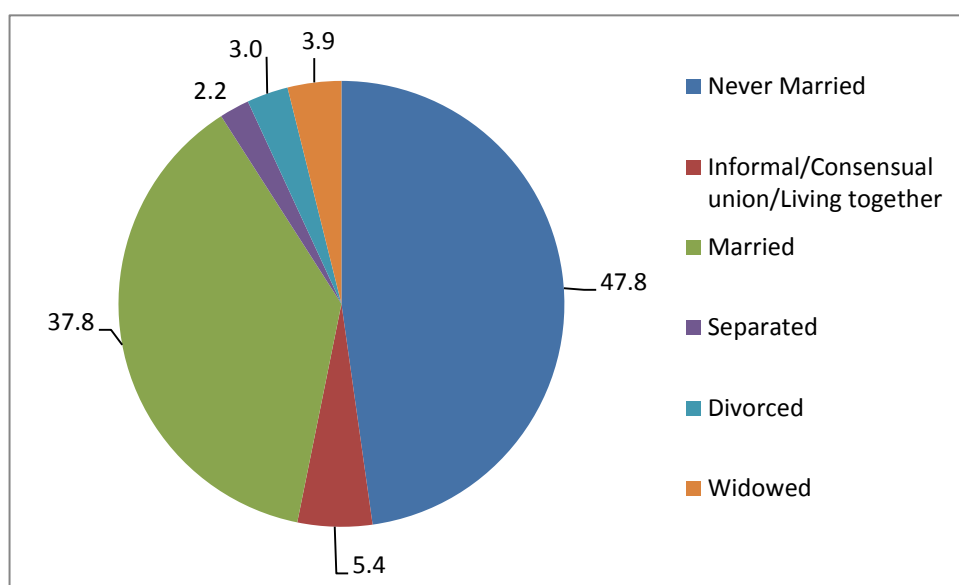
Household structure	Total		Male Head		Female Head	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	285,139	100.0	135,914	100.0	149,225	100.0
Head only	12,110	4.2	8,219	6.0	3,891	2.6
Head and a spouse only	6,622	2.3	3,330	2.5	3,292	2.2
Nuclear (head spouse(s) children)	63,769	22.4	32,013	23.6	31,756	21.3
Extended (head spouse(s) children head's relatives)	55,351	19.4	26,389	19.4	28,962	19.4
Extended + non relatives	9,943	3.5	4,754	3.5	5,189	3.5
Head spouse(s) and other composition	15,179	5.3	7,202	5.3	7,977	5.3
Single parent nuclear	23,815	8.4	9,983	7.3	13,832	9.3
Single parent extended	48,228	16.9	19,154	14.1	29,074	19.5
Single parent extended + non relative	8,874	3.1	3,506	2.6	5,368	3.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	41,248	14.5	21,364	15.7	19,884	13.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

There are many forms of marital status of population 12 years and older in the Metropolis as indicated in Figure 3.1. Those who have never married are 47.8 percent, the proportion of the married is 37.8 percent, those living together /informal / consensual union are 5.4 percent. The rest are widows (3.9%), divorced (3.0%) and separated (2.2%). all together is less than one-tenth of the population.

Figure 3.1: Marital status of population 12 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital status, age and sex

Table 3.4 shows marital status of population 12 years and older by sex and age-group in the metropolis. The proportion of the never married population decreases steadily from 92.8 percent among the 12-14 years age group to 3.2 percent among the 60-64 years age group and increase to 5.8 percent among the 65+ years age group. Among the married population, the proportion increases steadily from 5.0 percent among the 15-19 years age group to 70.0 percent among the 50-54 years age group and decreases to 49.5 percent among the 65+ years age group. The proportion of the separated population by age group also shows steady trends. The proportion increases from 0.2 percent among the 15-19 years age-group to 5.0 percent among the 50-54 years age group and decreases to 3.3 percent among the 65+ years age group.

Among the population in informal/consensual union/living together, the proportion increases from 0.9 percent among the 12-14 years age group to 9.2 percent among the 25-29 years age group and declines to 2.3 percent among the 60-64 years age group and increase to 2.5 percent among the 65+ years age group. Among the divorced population, the proportion increases steadily from 0.2 percent among the 15-19 years age group to 8.9 percent among the 60-64 years age group and declines to 6.2 percent among the 65+ years age group. Among the widowed population, the proportion increases steadily from 0.1 percent among the 15-19 years age group to 32.7 percent among the 65+ years age group.

Among the never married population by age group, the trends in magnitude of the proportions are similar among the males and females, howbeit different proportions. Among the married male population, the proportion increases from 4.7 percent among the 15-19 years age group to 80.6 percent among the 55-59 years age group and declines to 71.1 percent among the 65+ years age group. Among the females, the proportions increases to 65.9 percent among the 40-44 years age group and declines to 31.1 percent among the 65+ years age group.

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	222,864	100.0	47.8	5.4	37.8	2.2	3.0	3.9
10 - 14	16,024	100.0	92.8	0.9	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	28,148	100.0	93.0	1.5	5.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	32,583	100.0	81.5	6.1	11.0	0.7	0.4	0.2
25 - 29	33,475	100.0	61.4	9.2	26.8	1.3	1.0	0.3
30 - 34	26,417	100.0	35.4	9.0	50.3	2.2	2.3	0.7
35 - 39	20,985	100.0	20.6	7.3	63.2	3.2	4.2	1.5
40 - 44	16,371	100.0	11.6	5.5	69.6	4.5	5.8	3.0
45 - 49	12,793	100.0	8.2	4.4	70.0	5.0	7.5	4.8
50 - 54	10,889	100.0	4.8	3.5	70.0	5.0	8.2	8.6
55 - 59	7,618	100.0	3.7	2.6	68.0	4.4	8.3	13.0
60 - 64	5,952	100.0	3.2	2.3	62.1	4.2	8.9	19.2
65+	11,609	100.0	5.8	2.5	49.5	3.3	6.2	32.7
Male								
Total	105,198	100.0	51.5	5.4	38.4	1.4	1.9	1.3
10 - 14	7,372	100.0	92.1	1.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	12,598	100.0	94.3	0.7	4.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	14,989	100.0	89.9	3.5	6.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
25 - 29	15,788	100.0	73.5	8.5	16.8	0.7	0.4	0.1
30 - 34	12,942	100.0	43.2	10.3	43.7	1.3	1.2	0.3
35 - 39	10,351	100.0	24.1	8.4	62.5	2.1	2.3	0.6
40 - 44	8,008	100.0	12.1	6.5	73.5	3.1	3.6	1.2
45 - 49	6,172	100.0	8.6	5.5	75.9	3.7	4.8	1.6
50 - 54	5,145	100.0	5.2	4.5	79.8	2.9	5.1	2.6
55 - 59	3,601	100.0	4.1	3.0	80.6	2.7	5.5	4.1
60 - 64	2,897	100.0	2.7	3.1	78.6	3.0	7.0	5.6
65+	5,335	100.0	6.1	3.4	71.1	3.0	5.0	11.4
Female								
Total	117,666	100.0	44.5	5.4	37.1	2.8	4.0	6.2
10 - 14	8,652	100.0	93.4	0.8	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	15,550	100.0	92.0	2.1	5.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	17,594	100.0	74.4	8.4	15.3	1.0	0.6	0.3
25 - 29	17,687	100.0	50.5	9.9	35.7	1.7	1.6	0.5
30 - 34	13,475	100.0	27.8	7.9	56.7	3.1	3.4	1.1
35 - 39	10,634	100.0	17.2	6.3	63.8	4.2	6.0	2.4
40 - 44	8,363	100.0	11.2	4.6	65.9	5.9	7.8	4.7
45 - 49	6,621	100.0	7.9	3.4	64.5	6.3	10.1	7.8
50 - 54	5,744	100.0	4.4	2.7	61.1	6.9	10.9	13.9
55 - 59	4,017	100.0	3.4	2.2	56.7	5.9	10.7	21.0
60 - 64	3,055	100.0	3.8	1.6	46.5	5.3	10.7	32.1
65+	6,274	100.0	5.5	1.8	31.1	3.7	7.2	50.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and education

Table 3.5 shows Level of education of marital status of relevant population in Tema metropolis by sex. Approximately, 61.1 percent of persons in consensual union have basic school as highest educational level, and 25.8 percent of never married persons have secondary school as their highest level of education, while 12.8 percent of married couples have acquired tertiary education.

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

Sex/marital status	Number	All Levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc./Tech./Comm	Post Middle/Secondary Certificate/Diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	222,864	100.0	9.0	48.4	19.5	5.5	8.2	9.4
Never married	106,455	100.0	4.2	49.5	25.8	4.3	7.7	8.5
Informal/consensual union/living together	12,059	100.0	14.1	61.1	13.9	4.4	3.8	2.7
Married	84,134	100.0	10.6	45.2	14.6	7.0	9.8	12.8
Separated	4,851	100.0	17.4	54.3	12.1	6.5	5.5	4.2
Divorced	6,692	100.0	17.1	53.2	11.6	6.9	7.0	4.3
Widowed	8,673	100.0	33.6	42.5	8.0	5.1	7.7	3.1
Male								
Total	105,198	100.0	5.2	46.4	21.7	6.0	8.9	11.9
Never married	54,149	100.0	3.1	47.5	27.4	4.7	7.9	9.5
Informal/consensual union/living together	5,698	100.0	9.6	59.9	16.6	5.7	4.7	3.5
Married	40,446	100.0	6.5	42.4	15.6	7.6	11.0	16.9
Separated	1,521	100.0	11.5	55.0	14.5	6.9	6.8	5.4
Divorced	2,008	100.0	11.4	52.2	14.4	8.6	6.6	6.8
Widowed	1,376	100.0	15.9	46.5	12.9	8.6	8.1	7.9
Female								
Total	117,666	100.0	12.3	50.3	17.6	5.0	7.6	7.1
Never married	52,306	100.0	5.3	51.6	24.1	3.9	7.5	7.6
Informal/consensual union/living together	6,361	100.0	18.2	62.1	11.6	3.2	3.0	1.9
Married	43,688	100.0	14.4	47.8	13.6	6.5	8.7	8.9
Separated	3,330	100.0	20.0	54.0	11.0	6.3	5.0	3.6
Divorced	4,684	100.0	19.5	53.6	10.4	6.2	7.1	3.2
Widowed	7,297	100.0	36.9	41.8	7.0	4.4	7.7	2.2

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

¹ Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

² Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

³ Post Middle/Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/ College of education, Agric, Nursing, University Diploma, HND, etc.

⁴ Tertiary: Bachelors Degree and Post Graduate or higher

Among the married population, 10.6 percent have no education, 45.2 percent have basic education, 14.6 percent have secondary education and the remaining 29.6 percent have higher levels of education. Among the never married population, 4.2 percent have no education, 49.5 percent have basic education, 25.8 percent have secondary education and the remaining 20.5 percent have higher levels of education. The proportion among the widowed who have no education is very high (33.6%), followed by those separated (17.4%), divorced (17.1%) and those in informal/consensual union/living together (14.1%). Among the widowed population,

the proportion with basic education is the lowest (42.5%), followed by the divorced (53.2%), those separated (54.3%) and those in informal/consensual union/living together (61.1%). The separated and the divorced have relatively higher levels of education among them than among the widowed and those in informal/consensual union/living together.

Among the married female population, higher proportions have no education (14.4%) and basic education (47.8%) compared to their male counterparts (6.5% and 42.4%, respectively). Generally, the married males have higher levels of education than the married females.

Among the never married females, higher proportions have no education (5.3%) and basic education (51.6%) than their male counterparts (3.1% and 47.5%, respectively). Generally again, the never married males have higher levels of education than their female counterparts.

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 shows marital status and economic activities by sex in Tema metropolis. About 78.7 percent of the married population are employed and 16.9 percent are economically not active compared to 43.6 percent and 48.2 percent, respectively. Among the never married population, about 80.6 percent of persons in informal/consensual union/living together are employed compared to those separated (76.8%), divorced (75.0%) and the widowed (50.4%).

Among the married male population, higher proportion is employed (81.0%) compared with 76.6 percent of their female counterparts. And, a lower proportion of the married males are economically not active (15.2%) than the proportion among married females (18.3%).

Among the never married males, a higher proportion (45.3%) are employed compared to their female counterparts (41.8%); and, 45.8 percent among the never married males are economically not active compared with 50.7 percent of their female counterparts.

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

Sex/marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	222,864	100.0	135,443	60.8	14,423	6.5	72,998	32.8
Never married	106,455	100.0	46,397	43.6	8,751	8.2	51,307	48.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	12,059	100.0	9,723	80.6	946	7.8	1,390	11.5
Married	84,134	100.0	66,207	78.7	3,762	4.5	14,165	16.8
Separated	4,851	100.0	3,724	76.8	309	6.4	818	16.9
Divorced	6,692	100.0	5,019	75.0	378	5.6	1,295	19.4
Widowed	8,673	100.0	4,373	50.4	277	3.2	4,023	46.4
Male								
Total	105,198	100.0	65,608	62.4	6,956	6.6	32,634	31.0
Never married	54,149	100.0	24,508	45.3	4,853	9.0	24,788	45.8
Informal/consensual union/living together	5,698	100.0	4,989	87.6	282	4.9	427	7.5
Married	40,446	100.0	32,757	81.0	1,536	3.8	6,153	15.2
Separated	1,521	100.0	1,154	75.9	106	7.0	261	17.2
Divorced	2,008	100.0	1,516	75.5	131	6.5	361	18.0
Widowed	1,376	100.0	684	49.7	48	3.5	644	46.8
Female								
Total	117,666	100.0	69,835	59.4	7,467	6.3	40,364	34.3
Never married	52,306	100.0	21,889	41.8	3,898	7.5	26,519	50.7
Informal/consensual union/living together	6,361	100.0	4,734	74.4	664	10.4	963	15.1
Married	43,688	100.0	33,450	76.6	2,226	5.1	8,012	18.3
Separated	3,330	100.0	2,570	77.2	203	6.1	557	16.7
Divorced	4,684	100.0	3,503	74.8	247	5.3	934	19.9
Widowed	7,297	100.0	3,689	50.6	229	3.1	3,379	46.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 shows nationality of the population in Tema metropolis. Ghanaians are 97.6 percent as follows: by birth 94.9 percent, by dual nationality 2.4 percent and by naturalization 0.7 percent. The non-Ghanaians are 2.4 percent of which 1.6 percent are ECOWAS nationals.

Among the male population, 97.1 percent are Ghanaians compared with 97.9 percent of the female population.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	292,773	100.0	139,958	100.0	152,815	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	276,579	94.5	131,551	94.0	145,028	94.9
Dual nationality (Ghanaians & others)	6,925	2.4	3,363	2.4	3,562	2.3
Ghanaian by naturalization	2,019	0.7	963	0.7	1,056	0.7
ECOWAS	4,570	1.6	2,595	1.9	1,975	1.3
African other than ECOWAS	1,175	0.4	595	0.4	580	0.4
Other	1,505	0.5	891	0.6	614	0.4

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

3.5 Religious Affiliation

There are several Christian denominations (Catholics, Protestants [Anglicans, Lutherans etc, Pentecostal/Charismatic and Other Christian), making Christianity the dominant religion in the Tema Metropolis (Table 3.8). The Pentecostal/Charismatic is the most notable Christian sect in the metropolis with 45.2 percent of the population out of which there are more females (54.3%) than males (45.7%). Protestants (Anglicans, Lutherans, etc.) form 24.6 percent of the religious groups. Adherents to Islamic religion are 6.8 percent and 3.6 percent of the population do not belong to any religion of which the highest proportion 66.7 percent are males and 33.3 percent are females. Traditionalists are the least in the population (0.3%) with almost equal proportions among males and among females.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both Sexes		Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	292,773	100.0	139,958	100.0	152,815	100.0
No religion	10,655	3.6	7,107	5.1	3,548	2.3
Catholic	27,954	9.5	13,720	9.8	14,234	9.3
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc)	70,738	24.2	33,164	23.7	37,574	24.6
Pentecostal/Charismatic	132,386	45.2	60,543	43.3	71,843	47.0
Other Christian	27,496	9.4	13,242	9.5	14,254	9.3
Islam	19,765	6.8	10,211	7.3	9,554	6.3
Traditionalist	830	0.3	434	0.3	396	0.3
Other	2,949	1.0	1,537	1.1	1,412	0.9

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

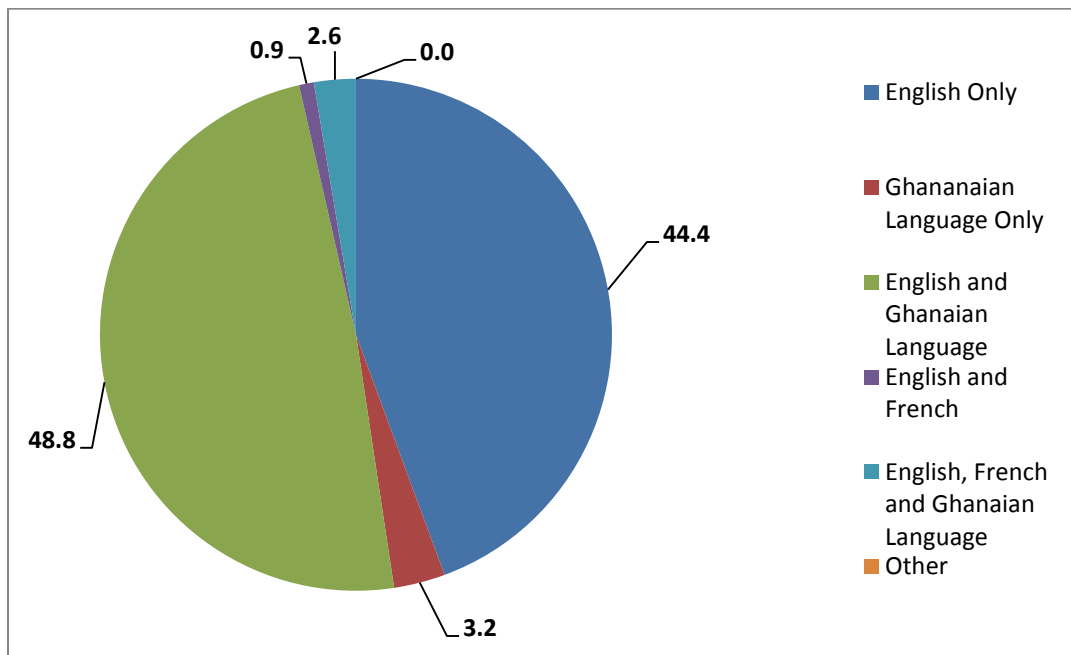
3.6 Literacy and Education

Education serves as the backbone of development in every society and it is essential for everyone since through education we acquire knowledge to help us develop personally and collectively as a nation. Any nation that has its human resource base being mostly illiterate suffers greatly in the attempt to develop.

3.6.1 Literacy

Figure 3.2 and Table 3.9 show population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status. About 91 percent of the population are literate and the remaining 8.9 percent are not literate. Of the literate population, 48.8 percent of the population aged 11 years and older are literate in English and Ghanaian language, 44.4 percent are literate in English only and 3.2 percent are literate in Ghanaian language only. The proportion of those literate in English and French is the lowest (0.9%).

Figure 3.2: Population literate by language of literacy



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the male population, 94.8 percent are literate and 5.2 percent are not literate. Of the male literate population, majority are literate in both English and Ghanaian language. Also among the female population, 87.8 percent are literate while the remaining 12.2 percent are not literate. Among the literate female population, literacy in languages follow the general discussion with majority been literate in English and Ghanaian language (Table 3.9).

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

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English & Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	20,186	207,688	100.0	44.4	3.2	48.8	0.9	2.6
10-14	571	20,463	100.0	54.9	1.6	38.3	1.0	4.3
15-19	1,086	27,062	100.0	46.6	1.6	46.6	1.2	4.1
20-24	1,841	30,742	100.0	45.5	2.3	48.6	0.9	2.7
25-29	2,321	31,154	100.0	45.4	3.2	48.5	0.9	2.0
30-34	2,315	24,102	100.0	46.0	3.8	47.5	0.9	1.8
35-39	2,185	18,800	100.0	46.1	4.6	46.6	0.9	1.8
40-44	1,751	14,620	100.0	43.9	4.6	48.2	1.0	2.3
45-49	1,360	11,433	100.0	39.3	4.9	52.4	0.8	2.7
50-54	1,265	9,624	100.0	37.7	3.8	55.2	0.9	2.4
55-59	907	6,711	100.0	33.4	4.2	59.4	0.6	2.4
60-64	1,087	4,865	100.0	29.4	3.7	64.1	0.7	2.1
65+	3,497	8,112	100.0	26.9	5.7	64.7	0.6	2.0
Male								
Total	5,563	102,004	100.0	43.7	2.2	50.5	1.0	2.6
10-14	212	9,529	100.0	55.0	1.1	38.6	1.0	4.2
15-19	311	12,287	100.0	46.6	1.3	47.1	1.3	3.8
20-24	531	14,458	100.0	45.5	1.9	49.3	0.8	2.5
25-29	714	15,074	100.0	44.3	2.3	50.6	1.0	1.9
30-34	743	12,199	100.0	45.3	2.8	49.1	1.1	1.7
35-39	664	9,687	100.0	44.9	3.4	48.8	1.1	1.8
40-44	472	7,536	100.0	43.4	2.7	50.4	1.0	2.5
45-49	366	5,806	100.0	38.2	2.7	55.0	0.9	3.1
50-54	316	4,829	100.0	37.3	1.9	56.5	1.1	3.2
55-59	192	3,409	100.0	34.6	1.8	59.8	0.8	3.1
60-64	254	2,643	100.0	30.1	2.0	64.5	1.1	2.4
65+	788	4,547	100.0	25.7	2.8	68.6	0.5	2.4
Female								
Total	14,623	105,684	100.0	45.1	4.3	47.2	0.9	2.6
10-14	359	10,934	100.0	54.7	1.9	38.0	1.0	4.3
15-19	775	14,775	100.0	46.7	1.8	46.1	1.1	4.3
20-24	1,310	16,284	100.0	45.5	2.7	48.0	1.0	2.8
25-29	1,607	16,080	100.0	46.4	4.0	46.6	0.9	2.1
30-34	1,572	11,903	100.0	46.8	4.9	45.8	0.8	1.8
35-39	1,521	9,113	100.0	47.5	5.9	44.2	0.7	1.7
40-44	1,279	7,084	100.0	44.5	6.6	45.8	0.9	2.1
45-49	994	5,627	100.0	40.4	7.1	49.6	0.6	2.3
50-54	949	4,795	100.0	38.1	5.8	53.9	0.6	1.6
55-59	715	3,302	100.0	32.1	6.8	59.0	0.5	1.7
60-64	833	2,222	100.0	28.5	5.9	63.6	0.2	1.8
65+	2,709	3,565	100.0	28.5	9.5	59.8	0.7	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Level of education

Table 3.9 shows that of the population 3 years and older who are currently attending school, 51.1 percent are females and 48.9 percent are males. The proportions of males currently in school are higher in nursery (50.5%) and kindergarten (50.9%) than their female counterparts, 49.5% and 49.1%, respectively. Higher proportions of females are in primary (51.8%), JSS/JHS (52.7%) and tertiary institutions (51.5%) than males, 48.2 percent, 47.3 percent and 48.5 percent, respectively.

For past school attendance, the proportions of females who reached Primary (64.2%), JSS/JHS (54.2%), Middle (51.8%) and Post Middle/Secondary/Certificate/Diploma (62.7%) are higher than their male counterparts (35.8%, 45.8%, 48.2% and 37.3%, respectively). In the other levels of education, the proportions of males exceeded that of females.

Table 3.10: School attendance currently and past of population 3 years and older by sex

Level of education	Currently attending						Attendance in the past				
	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent
Total	92180	100.0	45100	48.9	47080	51.1	157570	100.0	77796	49.4	50.6
Nursery	5910	100.0	2986	50.5	2924	49.5	0	-	0	-	-
Kindergarten	11420	100.0	5818	50.9	5602	49.1	0	-	0	-	-
Primary	36743	100.0	17694	48.2	19049	51.8	16621	100.0	5958	35.8	64.2
JSS/JHS	17261	100.0	8166	47.3	9095	52.7	36712	100.0	16824	45.8	54.2
Middle	0	100.0	0	-	0	-	30145	100.0	14522	48.2	51.8
SSS/SHS	12009	100.0	6056	50.4	5953	49.6	21527	100.0	11402	53.0	47.0
Secondary	0	100.0	0	-	0	-	9937	100.0	5320	53.5	46.5
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	796	100.0	398	50.0	398	50.0	11417	100.0	5905	51.7	48.3
Post middle/ secondary certificate	825	100.0	263	31.9	562	68.1	3920	100.0	1462	37.3	62.7
Tertiary	7216	100.0	3719	51.5	3497	48.5	27291	100.0	16403	60.1	39.9

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The economic characteristics of any population are necessary for development planning and other purposes. They are also development indicators that determine how governments are able to manage resources to provide the needs of their populations and thereby achieve their human development goals.

The economic characteristics of the population further help in examining population and development interrelationship so that appropriate policy measures are adopted. The relationship between population and development has been a major area of research and policy concerns in developing countries, including Ghana.

It is against this background that the economic characteristics of the population of the Tema Metropolis are examined in this chapter. The areas of focus include economic activity status, employment status, occupation and industry.

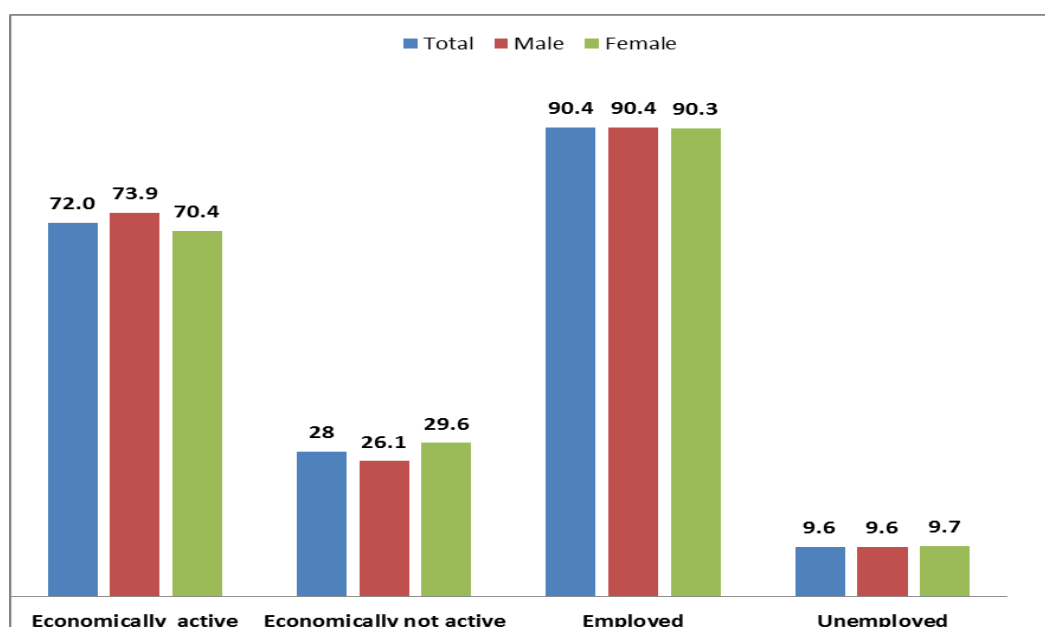
4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 show the economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex in Tema metropolis. About 72.0 percent are economically active and the remaining 28.0 percent are economically not active. Among the economically active population, 90.4 percent are employed and 9.6 percent are unemployed.

Among the male population, a higher proportion are economically active (73.9%) than the proportion among the female population (70.4%). That leaves a higher proportion among females who are economically not active (29.6%) than their male counterparts (26.1%).

The proportion of employed among male economically active population (90.4%) is only marginally higher than the proportion among the females (90.3%).

Figure 4.1: Activity status of population 15years and above by sex.



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the employed population, 96.3 percent had worked 7 days prior to the census, while 0.2 percent did voluntary work without pay. Of the population unemployed, 53.5 percent are first time job seekers, while 46.5 percent had worked before and now seeking for job.

For the economically not active population, majority (50.2%) are in full time education, while 20.2 percent did home duties. The too old/young people constitute 6.7 percent of the economically not active population.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	206,840	100.0	97,826	100.0	109,014	100.0
Economically active	149,016	72.0	72,266	73.9	76,750	70.4
Employed	134,640	90.4	65,336	90.4	69,304	90.3
Worked	129,703	96.3	63,302	96.9	66,401	95.8
Did not work but had job to go back to	4,662	3.5	1,919	2.9	2,743	4.0
Did voluntary work without pay	275	0.2	115	0.2	160	0.2
Unemployed	14,376	9.6	6,930	9.6	7,446	9.7
Worked before, seeking work and available	6,684	46.5	3,078	44.4	3,606	48.4
Seeking work for the first time and available	7,692	53.5	3,852	55.6	3,840	51.6
Economically not active	57,824	28.0	25,560	26.1	32,264	29.6
Did home duties (household chore)	11,680	20.2	2,843	11.1	8,837	27.4
Full time education	29,051	50.2	14,442	56.5	14,609	45.3
Pensioner/Retired	5,417	9.4	3,284	12.8	2,133	6.6
Disabled/Sick	1,407	2.4	632	2.5	775	2.4
Too old/young	3,874	6.7	1,072	4.2	2,802	8.7
Other	6,395	11.1	3,287	12.9	3,108	9.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.2 Economic activity status by age and sex

Table 4.2 shows employment situation among population age groups in the metropolis. The proportion employed increases steadily from 17.4 percent among the 15-19 years age group to 87.9 percent among the 40-44 years age group and decreases also steadily to 33.6 percent among the 65 years and older age group. The trends in proportions of employed among males and females age groups are similar, howbeit different proportions.

Table 4.2: Activity status of population 15yrs and older by age, sex and economic activity

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	206,840	100.0	134,640	65.1	14,376	7.0	57,824	28.0
15-19	28,148	100.0	4,902	17.4	1,164	4.1	22,082	78.4
20-24	32,583	100.0	16,777	51.5	4,158	12.8	11,648	35.7
25-29	33,475	100.0	24,781	74.0	3,758	11.2	4,936	14.7
30-34	26,417	100.0	22,163	83.9	1,787	6.8	2,467	9.3
35-39	20,985	100.0	18,284	87.1	1,034	4.9	1,667	7.9
40-44	16,371	100.0	14,396	87.9	732	4.5	1,243	7.6
45-49	12,793	100.0	11,115	86.9	563	4.4	1,115	8.7
50-54	10,889	100.0	9,180	84.3	427	3.9	1,282	11.8
55-59	7,618	100.0	5,936	77.9	271	3.6	1,411	18.5
60-64	5,952	100.0	3,206	53.9	247	4.1	2,499	42.0
65+	11,609	100.0	3,900	33.6	235	2.0	7,474	64.4
Male								
Total	97,826	100.0	65,336	66.8	6,930	7.1	25,560	26.1
15-19	12,598	100.0	1,883	14.9	499	4.0	10,216	81.1
20-24	14,989	100.0	7,474	49.9	1,922	12.8	5,593	37.3
25-29	15,788	100.0	11,891	75.3	1,821	11.5	2,076	13.1
30-34	12,942	100.0	11,152	86.2	879	6.8	911	7.0
35-39	10,351	100.0	9,245	89.3	502	4.8	604	5.8
40-44	8,008	100.0	7,223	90.2	366	4.6	419	5.2
45-49	6,172	100.0	5,469	88.6	305	4.9	398	6.4
50-54	5,145	100.0	4,501	87.5	242	4.7	402	7.8
55-59	3,601	100.0	2,995	83.2	148	4.1	458	12.7
60-64	2,897	100.0	1,658	57.2	120	4.1	1,119	38.6
65+	5,335	100.0	1,845	34.6	126	2.4	3,364	63.1
Female								
Total	109,014	100.0	69,304	63.6	7,446	6.8	32,264	29.6
15-19	15,550	100.0	3,019	19.4	665	4.3	11,866	76.3
20-24	17,594	100.0	9,303	52.9	2,236	12.7	6,055	34.4
25-29	17,687	100.0	12,890	72.9	1,937	11.0	2,860	16.2
30-34	13,475	100.0	11,011	81.7	908	6.7	1,556	11.5
35-39	10,634	100.0	9,039	85.0	532	5.0	1,063	10.0
40-44	8,363	100.0	7,173	85.8	366	4.4	824	9.9
45-49	6,621	100.0	5,646	85.3	258	3.9	717	10.8
50-54	5,744	100.0	4,679	81.5	185	3.2	880	15.3
55-59	4,017	100.0	2,941	73.2	123	3.1	953	23.7
60-64	3,055	100.0	1,548	50.7	127	4.2	1,380	45.2
65+	6,274	100.0	2,055	32.8	109	1.7	4,110	65.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportions of economically not active are lower than 10 percent among the age groups 30-34 years to 45-49 years and exceeds 60.0 percent among the 65+ years and 15-19 years age groups.

The proportions of the economically not active population among female age groups are generally higher than the proportions among the male age groups.

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work a person is engaged in at the establishment where the person works. Table 4.3 shows the occupation of employed population in the metropolis. About 31.5 percent are in service and sales occupation, 20.2 percent are in craft and related occupation, 10.4 percent are in elementary occupations and 9.8 percent are professionals. The lowest proportion of the employed population are in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery occupation (4.2%), followed by clerical support occupation (4.4%).

Among the employed females, higher proportions are in service and sales occupations (46.2%), elementary occupations (11.7%) and clerical support occupation (4.7%) than the proportions among employed males (15.9%, 9.0%, and 4.2%, respectively). In all the other occupations, the proportions among employed males are higher than those among employed females.

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

Occupation	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	134,640	100.0	65,336	100.0	69,304	100.0
Managers	9,132	6.8	4,847	7.4	4,285	6.2
Professionals	13,198	9.8	7,538	11.5	5,660	8.2
Technicians and associate professionals	7,938	5.9	6,028	9.2	1,910	2.8
Clerical support workers	5,957	4.4	2,716	4.2	3,241	4.7
Service and sales workers	42,423	31.5	10,406	15.9	32,017	46.2
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	5,630	4.2	4,671	7.1	959	1.4
Craft and related trades workers	27,154	20.2	14,466	22.1	12,688	18.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8,830	6.6	8,508	13.0	322	0.5
Elementary occupations	13,986	10.4	5,860	9.0	8,126	11.7
Other occupations	392	0.3	296	0.5	96	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or service rendered at the respondent's workplace. Table 4.4 shows the industry of employed population in the metropolis. About 26.3 percent are employed in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry, followed by 18.8 percent in manufacturing, 8.8 percent in transport and storage industry and 8.2 percent in accommodation and food service industry. The lowest proportions are in real estate and mining/ quarrying (0.3% each), water supply/sewerage waste management/ remediation activities (0.4%) and electricity/gas stream/air conditioning supply (0.5%).

Among employed females, higher proportions are in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (35.7%), manufacturing (19.6%), accommodation and food service activities (13.9%), education (4.9%) and human health and social work (2.7%) than the proportions among employed males. In the remaining occupations, the proportions among employed males are higher than their female counterparts.

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

Industry	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	134,640	100.0	65,336	100.0	69,304	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	7,210	5.4	5,949	9.1	1,261	1.8
Mining and quarrying	388	0.3	314	0.5	74	0.1
Manufacturing	25,284	18.8	11,679	17.9	13,605	19.6
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	703	0.5	519	0.8	184	0.3
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	512	0.4	296	0.5	216	0.3
Construction	6,067	4.5	5,805	8.9	262	0.4
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	35,398	26.3	10,649	16.3	24,749	35.7
Transportation and storage	11,799	8.8	10,316	15.8	1,483	2.1
Accommodation and food service activities	11,103	8.2	1,476	2.3	9,627	13.9
Information and communication	1,942	1.4	1,333	2.0	609	0.9
Financial and insurance activities	3,237	2.4	1,654	2.5	1,583	2.3
Real estate activities	342	0.3	271	0.4	71	0.1
Professional scientific and technical activities	2,974	2.2	1,863	2.9	1,111	1.6
Administrative and support service activities	2,165	1.6	1,707	2.6	458	0.7
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	3,987	3.0	2,578	3.9	1,409	2.0
Education	5,549	4.1	2,119	3.2	3,430	4.9
Human health and social work activities	2,847	2.1	970	1.5	1,877	2.7
Arts entertainment and recreation	1,720	1.3	1,463	2.2	257	0.4
Other service activities	9,059	6.7	3,495	5.3	5,564	8.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	2,209	1.6	809	1.2	1,400	2.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	145	0.1	71	0.1	74	0.1

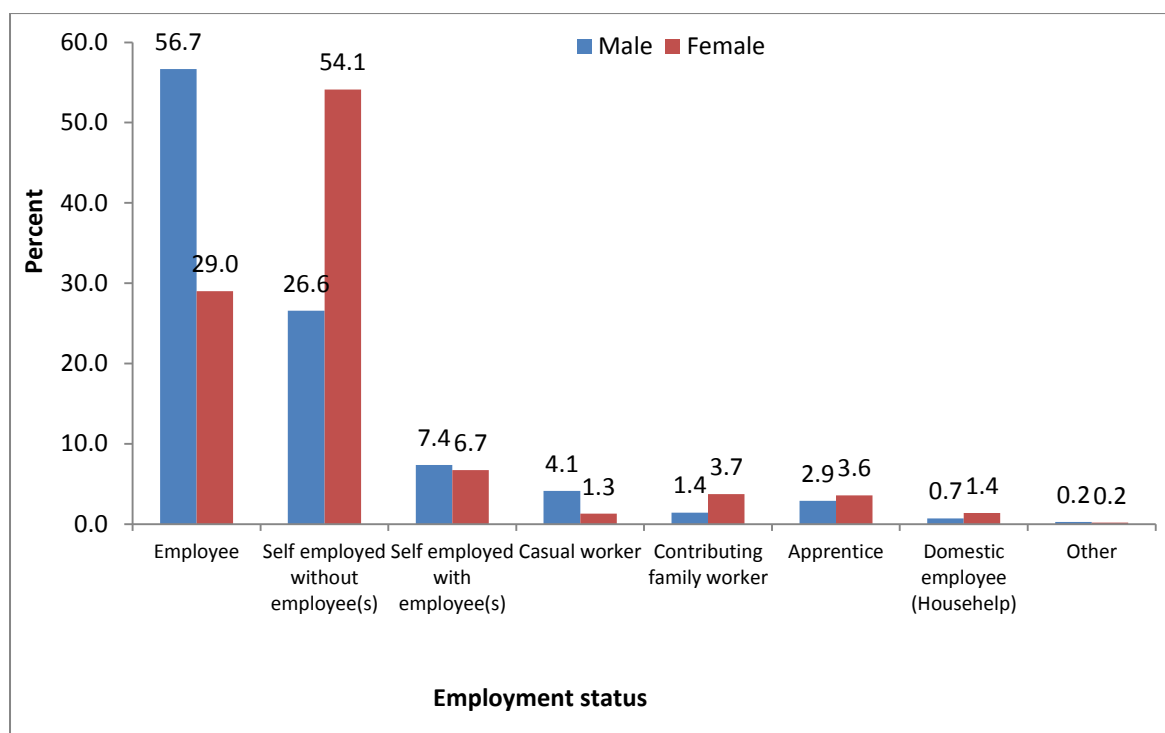
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to position 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 and domestic employee (house-help).

Table 4.5 and Figure 4.2 show the employment status of employed population 15 years and older in Tema Metropolis. About 56.7 percent of employed males are employees compared to 29.0 percent of employed females. Higher proportions of employed males are also self-employed with employees (7.4%) and casual worker (4.1%) than their female counterparts (6.7% and 1.3%, respectively).

Figure 4.2: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

About 54.1 percent of employed females are self-employed without employees compared to 26.6 percent among employed males. Also higher proportions of employed females are contributing family worker (3.7%), apprentice (3.6%) and domestic employees (1.4%) than their male counterparts (1.4%, 2.9% and 0.7%, respectively).

Table 4.5: Employment status of employed population 15 years and older by sex

Employment sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	134,640	100.0	65,336	100.0	69,304	100.0
Employee	57,112	42.4	37,021	56.7	20,091	29.0
Self-employed without employee(s)	54,870	40.8	17,366	26.6	37,504	54.1
Self-employed with employee(s)	9,464	7.0	4,808	7.4	4,656	6.7
Casual worker	3,597	2.7	2,696	4.1	901	1.3
Contributing family worker	3,523	2.6	937	1.4	2,586	3.7
Apprentice	4,367	3.2	1,882	2.9	2,485	3.6
Domestic employee (house help)	1,431	1.1	465	0.7	966	1.4
Other	276	0.2	161	0.2	115	0.2

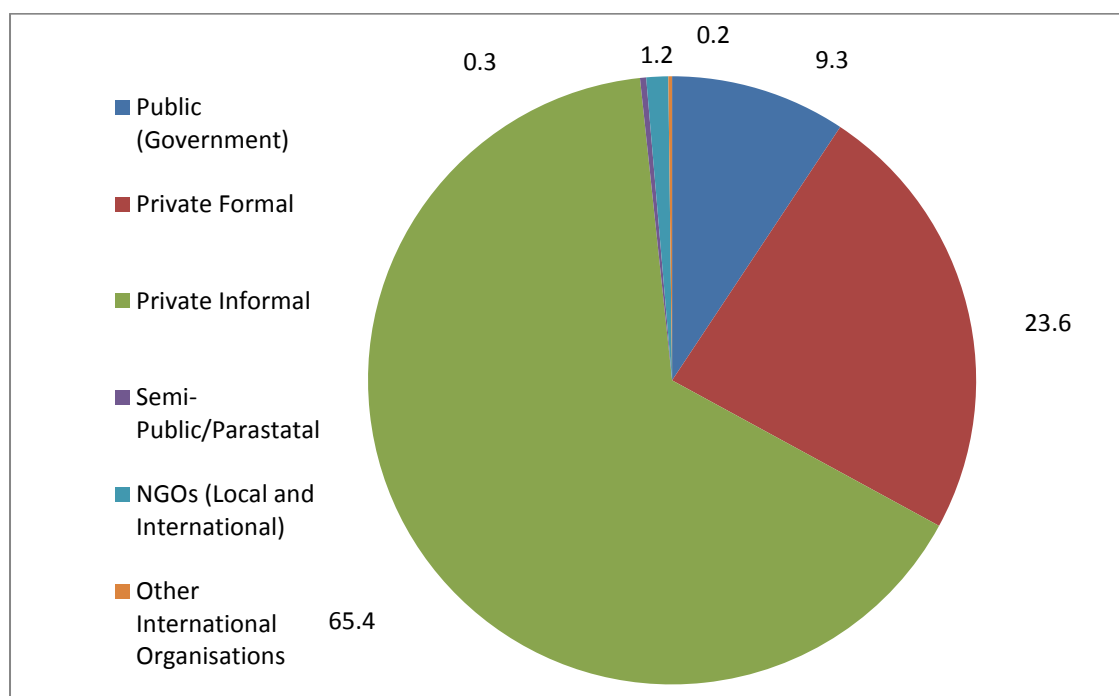
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

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

Figure 4.3 and Table 4.6 show the employment sectors of employed population in the metropolis by sex in 2010. The private informal sector is the largest employer (65.4%), followed by Private formal sector (23.6%) and public (government sector (9.3%).

Figure 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among employed females, a higher proportion is in the private formal sector than the proportion of employed males in this sector (53.1%). And, among the employed males, higher proportions are in the private formal sector (33.1%) and public (government) sector (11.5%) compared with the proportions of employed females in these sectors (14.7% and 7.3%, respectively).

The high proportions of both employed males and females in the private informal sector may be due to the relatively low levels of educational and professional training among the employed population in the metropolis.

Table 4.6: Employment sector of employed population 15 years and older by sex

Employment sector	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	134,640	100.0	65,336	100.0	69,304	100.0
Public (Government)	12,558	9.3	7,489	11.5	5,069	7.3
Private Formal	31,794	23.6	21,637	33.1	10,157	14.7
Private Informal	88,019	65.4	34,717	53.1	53,302	76.9
Semi-Public/Parastatal	438	0.3	299	0.5	139	0.2
NGOs (Local and International)	1,565	1.2	1,036	1.6	529	0.8
Other International Organisations	266	0.2	158	0.2	108	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Having access to Information Communication Technology (ICT), has become essential in increasing people’s knowledge and awareness of what is taking place around them and even at the global level. The world is now linked together with advanced communication technology and access to information is through the use of computer, mobile phone and internet facilities which are fast becoming essential for living a meaningful life. Globally, education or various systems of learning is now based on information and technology. Information and Communication Technologies are now essential tools in today’s knowledge-based information society and economy. This role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana’s, has been widely recognized at various levels. The recognition is reflected in actions, such as, the development and deployment of a National ICT Infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centre’s which Tema Metropolis is not an exclusion.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phone and Internet Facility Usage

Table 5.1 shows ownership of mobile phone and internet facility usage by sex of the population 12 years and older in Tema metropolis. About 76.5 percent have mobile phones; among males, the proportion is 80.0 percent compared to 73.4 percent among females. The proportion of internet users among the metropolis population is 26.1 percent; among males, the proportion is 32.0 percent, higher than 20.8 percent among females.

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

Sex	Population 12yrs and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facilities	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both	222,864	100.0	170,546	76.5	58,167	26.1
Male	105,198	47.2	84,135	80.0	33,675	32.0
Female	117,666	52.8	86,411	73.4	24,492	20.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Line and Desktop/ Laptop Computer

Table 5.2 shows household ownership of fixed telephone line and desktop/laptop computer in the metropolis in 2010. Even though there are upsurge of mobile phones and internet, fixed telephone lines still remain important for offices and businesses. Only about 14.0 percent of households in the metropolis have fixed telephone lines. The proportion is higher among male-headed households (14.4%) than among female-headed households (13.2%).

About 26.5 percent of households in the metropolis have desktop/laptop computers. The proportion is higher among male-headed households (29.3%) than that among female-headed households (21.6%).

Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers, fixed telephone lines and sex of head

Sex	Number of Households		Households having desktop/Laptop computers		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both	70797	100.0	18759	26.5	9914	14.0
Male	44866	63.4	13168	29.3	6479	14.4
Female	25931	36.6	5591	21.6	3435	13.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWD) are 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 (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life. Estimates from the World Health Organisation (WHO) indicate that there are more than 600 million PWDs in the world, of which approximately 80 percent live in low-income countries (Ayiku, 2012).

In Ghana, PWDs in general are marginalized and suffer from discrimination on account of their disability status. They are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to development compared to population with no disability. Accordingly, they are often seen as a burden on society and their unfortunate circumstances are viewed sometimes as a curse or punishment. Furthermore, they have poorer health status, lower educational achievements, less economic participation and higher levels of poverty than people with no disabilities (World Health Organisation, 2011).

The inclusion of questions on disability in the 2010 PHC is therefore, paramount. The areas of disability discussed in this chapter are population with disability, types of disability, economic activity, education and literacy.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 and Figure 6.1 show population with disability by type and sex in Tema metropolis in 2010. The proportion of persons with disability is 2.5 percent of the total population. A slightly higher proportion among female population has disability (2.5%) than that among male population (2.4%).

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

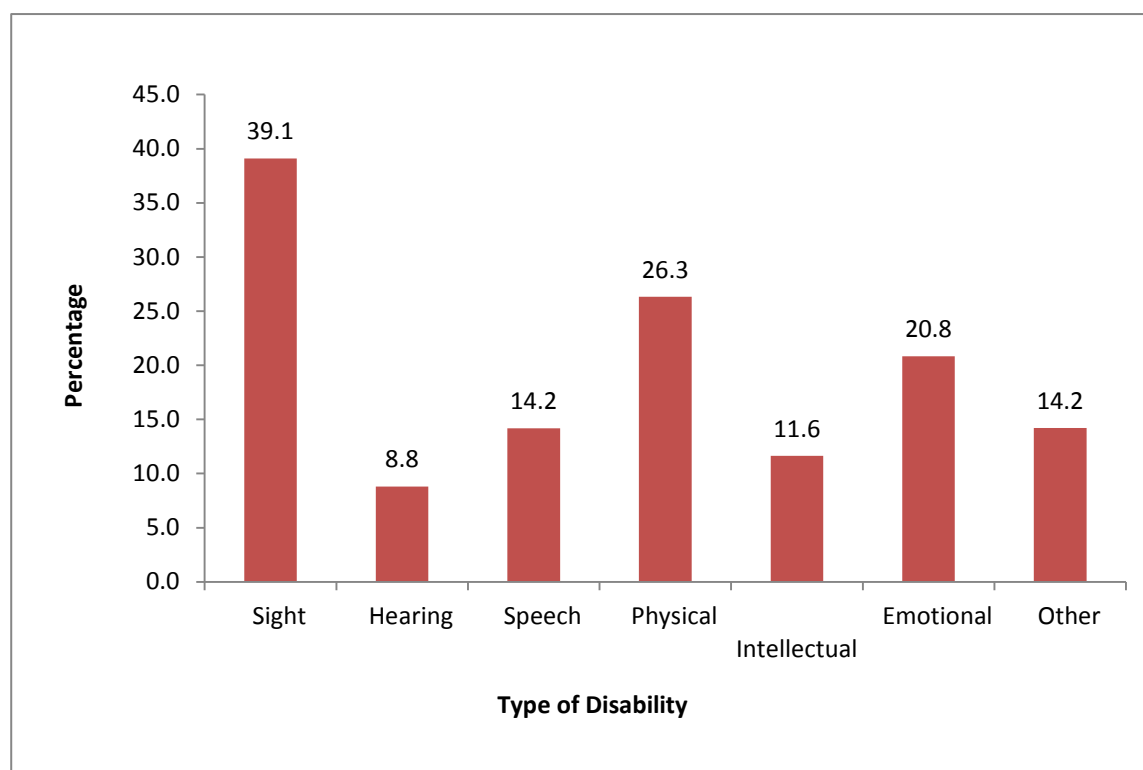
Disability	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	292,773	100.0	139,958	100.0	152,815	100.0
No disability	285,504	97.5	136,534	97.6	148,970	97.5
With a disability	7,269	2.5	3,424	2.4	3,845	2.5
Sight	2,843	39.1	1,287	37.6	1,556	40.5
Hearing	640	8.8	291	8.5	349	9.1
Speech	1,031	14.2	597	17.4	434	11.3
Physical	1,914	26.3	887	25.9	1,027	26.7
Intellectual	845	11.6	446	13.0	399	10.4
Emotional	1,514	20.8	645	18.8	869	22.6
Other	1,032	14.2	517	15.1	515	13.4
Urban						
Total	292,773	100.0	139,958	100.0	152,815	100.0
No disability	285,504	97.5	136,534	97.6	148,970	97.5
With a disability	7,269	2.5	3,424	2.4	3,845	2.5
Sight	2,843	39.1	1,287	37.6	1,556	40.5
Hearing	640	8.8	291	8.5	349	9.1
Speech	1,031	14.2	597	17.4	434	11.3
Physical	1,914	26.3	887	25.9	1,027	26.7
Intellectual	845	11.6	446	13.0	399	10.4
Emotional	1,514	20.8	645	18.8	869	22.6
Other	1,032	14.2	517	15.1	515	13.4
Rural						
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
No disability	-	-	-	-	-	-
With a disability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sight	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hearing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speech	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physical	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intellectual	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emotional	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Types of Disability

Among the population with disability, sight disability is the commonest (39.1%), followed by physical disability (26.3%) and emotional disability (20.8%). The least disability among them is hearing (8.8%), followed by intellectual disability (11.6%). Among females with disability, higher proportions have sight disability (40.5%), physical disability (26.7%) and emotional disability (22.6%) than the proportions among males with disability (37.6%, 25.9% and 18.8%, respectively). Among males with disability, higher proportions have speech disability (17.4%) and intellectual disability (10.4%) than their female counterparts (11.3% and 10.4%, respectively).

Figure 6.1: Population with disability by type of disability



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 shows the economically activity among persons with disability 15 years and older in the metropolis in 2010. About 56.9 percent are economically active (51.6 percent employed and 5.3 percent unemployed). The proportions employed by type of disability are higher than 50.0 percent except among those with physical disability and intellectual disability that the proportions employed are below 40.0 percent. Among males and females, the proportions of employed are similar to that of the metropolis as a whole; more than 50.0 percent of males and females are employed among the those with different types of disability except among those with physical and intellectual disabilities that the proportions are 40.3 percent and lower. Similar trends in proportions exist among males and females by type of disability.

The proportions of the economically not active population with disability are over 50.0 percent among those with physical (54.3%) and intellectual (53.7%), between 40.0 percent and 45.0 percent among those with hearing (44.6%), speech (43.3%) and sight (41.0%) disabilities, and below 40.0 percent among those with emotional (37.8%) and other disabilities (32.5%).

Table 6.2: Economic activity of population 15 years and older with disability by sex

Sex/disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	278,794	100.0	184,158	66.1	18,903	6.8	75,733	27.2
Without disability	271,083	100.0	180,179	66.5	18,494	6.8	72,410	26.7
With disability	7,711	100.0	3,979	51.6	409	5.3	3,323	43.1
Sight	3,083	100.0	1,664	54.0	156	5.1	1,263	41.0
Hearing	661	100.0	341	51.6	25	3.8	295	44.6
Speech	1,048	100.0	539	51.4	55	5.2	454	43.3
Physical	2,168	100.0	812	37.5	98	4.5	1,258	58.0
Intellectual	885	100.0	340	38.4	53	6.0	492	55.6
Emotional	1,581	100.0	867	54.8	116	7.3	598	37.8
Other	1,101	100.0	677	61.5	66	6.0	358	32.5
Male								
Total	132,512	100.0	90,423	68.2	8,958	6.8	33,131	25.0
Without disability	128,862	100.0	88,477	68.7	8,743	6.8	31,642	24.6
With disability	3,650	100.0	1,946	53.3	215	5.9	1,489	40.8
Sight	1,396	100.0	767	54.9	95	6.8	534	38.3
Hearing	305	100.0	159	52.1	14	4.6	132	43.3
Speech	578	100.0	301	52.1	33	5.7	244	42.2
Physical	1,012	100.0	408	40.3	54	5.3	550	54.3
Intellectual	458	100.0	182	39.7	30	6.6	246	53.7
Emotional	702	100.0	401	57.1	41	5.8	260	37.0
Other	550	100.0	352	64.0	27	4.9	171	31.1
Female								
Total	146,282	100.0	93,735	64.1	9,945	6.8	42,602	29.1
Without disability	142,221	100.0	91,702	64.5	9,751	6.9	40,768	28.7
With disability	4,061	100.0	2,033	50.1	194	4.8	1,834	45.2
Sight	1,687	100.0	897	53.2	61	3.6	729	43.2
Hearing	356	100.0	182	51.1	11	3.1	163	45.8
Speech	470	100.0	238	50.6	22	4.7	210	44.7
Physical	1,156	100.0	404	34.9	44	3.8	708	61.2
Intellectual	427	100.0	158	37.0	23	5.4	246	57.6
Emotional	879	100.0	466	53.0	75	8.5	338	1.0
Other	551	100.0	325	59.0	39	7.1	187	33.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability, Education and Literacy

Educational status is generally low in the population 3 years and older with disability. Table 6.3 shows that those who have never attended school (both sexes) are 16.3 percent, the proportion is 11.4 percent among males and 20.6 percent among females. About 15.0 percent have primary school. Among males with disability, those with primary education are 13.6 percent compared with 16.3 percent among their female counterparts. Those with disability who have higher levels of education, 6.6 percent have Bachelor's degree, 5.7 percent have post-secondary/diploma, 6.2 percent have Vocational/Technical/Commercial education and 7.7 percent have Senior High School education.

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

Sex/disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	272,880	23,130	17,330	137,482	94,938	100.0	8.5	6.4	50.4	34.8
No disability	265,845	21,985	17,130	134,394	92,336	100.0	8.3	6.4	50.6	34.7
With a disability	7,035	1,145	200	3,088	2,602	100.0	16.3	2.8	43.9	37.0
Sight	2,785	397	49	1,099	1,240	100.0	14.3	1.8	39.5	44.5
Hearing	617	133	17	306	161	100.0	21.6	2.8	49.6	26.1
Speech	954	210	45	433	266	100.0	22.0	4.7	45.4	27.9
Physical	1,847	488	33	790	536	100.0	26.4	1.8	42.8	29.0
Intellectual	805	206	33	364	202	100.0	25.6	4.1	45.2	25.1
Emotional	1,467	168	43	617	639	100.0	11.5	2.9	42.1	43.6
Other	974	163	54	481	276	100.0	16.7	5.5	49.4	28.3
Male										
Total	129,855	6,959	8,804	63,164	50,928	100.0	5.4	6.8	48.6	39.2
No disability	126,554	6,584	8,701	61,729	49,540	100.0	5.2	6.9	48.8	39.1
With a disability	3,301	375	103	1,435	1,388	100.0	11.4	3.1	43.5	42.0
Sight	1,258	111	28	471	648	100.0	8.8	2.2	37.4	51.5
Hearing	281	43	11	137	90	100.0	15.3	3.9	48.8	32.0
Speech	552	100	35	238	179	100.0	18.1	6.3	43.1	32.4
Physical	855	144	20	376	315	100.0	16.8	2.3	44.0	36.8
Intellectual	425	99	19	196	111	100.0	23.3	4.5	46.1	26.1
Emotional	618	73	17	242	286	100.0	11.8	2.8	39.2	46.3
Other	487	66	20	235	166	100.0	13.6	4.1	48.3	34.1
Female										
Total	143,025	16,171	8,526	74,318	44,010	100.0	11.3	6.0	52.0	30.8
No disability	139,291	15,401	8,429	72,665	42,796	100.0	11.1	6.1	52.2	30.7
With a disability	3,734	770	97	1,653	1,214	100.0	20.6	2.6	44.3	32.5
Sight	1,527	286	21	628	592	100.0	18.7	1.4	41.1	38.8
Hearing	336	90	6	169	71	100.0	26.8	1.8	50.3	21.1
Speech	402	110	10	195	87	100.0	27.4	2.5	48.5	21.6
Physical	992	344	13	414	221	100.0	34.7	1.3	41.7	22.3
Intellectual	380	107	14	168	91	100.0	28.2	3.7	44.2	23.9
Emotional	849	95	26	375	353	100.0	11.2	3.1	44.2	41.6
Other	487	97	34	246	110	100.0	19.9	7.0	50.5	22.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

In Ghana agriculture has been the mainstay of the economy. The agricultural sector is also an important contributor to the country's foreign exchange earnings. The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) has noted that despite the unquestionable importance of agriculture, it is arguably the least known sector of many economies in terms of hard facts and statistics (FAO 2012). Any strategy geared towards reducing poverty and food insecurity must be based on timely and accurate information that can help to measure the impact of agricultural policies and programmes.

The objective of the chapter is to present data collected on agriculture in the 2010 PHC on households engaged in agricultural activities of crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Agricultural activity is not very common in Tema Metropolis due to its predominantly urban characteristics. Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1 show households in the metropolis that are engaged in agricultural activities in 2010. About 3.6 percent of households engage in agricultural activities.

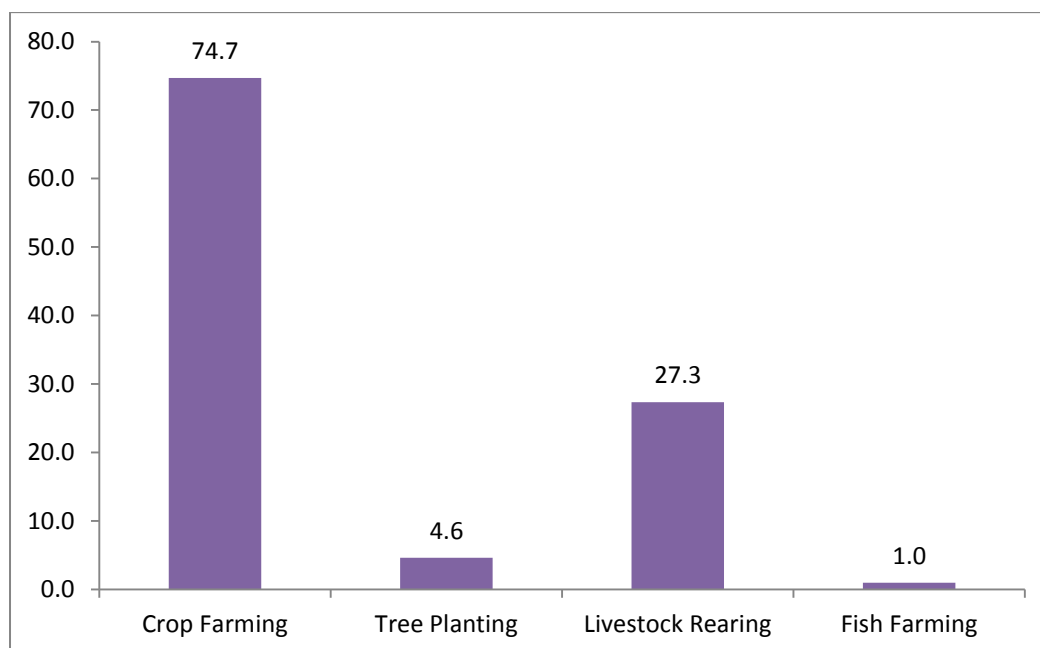
Table 7.1: Households in agriculture by farming activity

Farming activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	70,797	100.0	70,797	100.0	-	-
Households engages in agriculture	2,549	3.6	2,549	3.6	-	-
Crop farming	1,904	74.7	1,904	74.7	-	-
Tree planting	118	4.6	118	4.6	-	-
Livestock rearing	697	27.3	697	27.3	-	-
Fish farming	25	1.0	25	1.0	-	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among them, 74.7 percent engage in crop farming, 27.3 percent rear livestock, 4.6 percent are in tree planting and 1.0 percent are engaged in fish farming.

Figure 7.1: Households engaged in agricultural activities



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Type of livestock and other animals reared

Table: 7.2 show numbers of livestock and keepers in the metropolis in 2010. The highest proportion of livestock is chicken (47.5%), followed by goats 12.7 percent, cattle 10.0 percent sheep 8.4 percent and pigs 5.5 percent.

About 32.7 percent of the keepers rear chicken, 25.6 percent keep goats, 11.0 percent have cattle, 8.8 percent rear sheep and 6.3 percent keep pigs. The average number of livestock per keeper are as follows: chicken 88, sheep 58, cattle 55, pigs 54 and goats 30. The three ostrich keepers in the metropolis rear on average 201.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock	Number of livestock, birds, fishes and others		Number of keepers		Average animal per keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	55,141	100.0	907	100.0	61
Beehives	136	0.2	4	0.4	34
Cattle	5,508	10.0	100	11.0	55
Chicken	26,198	47.5	297	32.7	88
Dove	37	0.1	2	0.2	19
Duck	778	1.4	32	3.5	24
Goat	6,982	12.7	232	25.6	30
Grass-cutter	697	1.3	19	2.1	37
Guinea fowl	582	1.1	16	1.8	36
Ostrich	602	1.1	3	0.3	201
Pig	3,055	5.5	57	6.3	54
Rabbit	227	0.4	11	1.2	21
Sheep	4,608	8.4	80	8.8	58
Silk worm	94	0.2	5	0.6	19
Snail	1,340	2.4	4	0.4	335
Turkey	164	0.3	8	0.9	21
Other	162	0.3	12	1.3	14
Fish farming	3,914	7.1	21	2.3	186
Inland fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Marine fishing	57	0.1	4	0.4	14

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Concerns for human wellbeing 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 data on housing were collected. 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 information on housing characteristics in Tema metropolis in 2010, such as, housing stock, types of dwelling units, room occupancy, holding and tenancy arrangements, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and sources of water for drinking and for domestic uses.

8.2 Housing stock

The Tema metropolis is completely urbanized. The total stock of houses is 40, 956, household population of 285,139 70,797 households. The average households per house is 1.7, population per house is 7.1 and household size of 4.1 persons (Table 8.1).

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households

Category	Total				
	Country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,010,054	292,773	-	-
Total household population	24,076,327	3,888,512	285,139	-	-
Number of houses	3,392,745	474,621	40,956	-	-
Number of households	5,467,054	1,036,370	70,797	-	-
Average households per house	1.6	2.2	1.7	-	-
Population per house	7.3	8.4	7.1	-	-
Average household size	4.5	3.9	4.1	-	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Dwelling Units, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

8.3.1 Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality

Table 8.2 shows ownership of dwelling units by sex of household head in the metropolis. The highest proportion of dwelling units are owned by household members (48.2%), followed by those owned by other private individual (33.6%), a relative not a household member (8.1%) and public (government) ownership (5.2%).

Higher proportions of female headed households occupy dwelling units owned by a household member (51.0%), a relative not a household member (8.8%) and being purchased (mortgage) (1.4%) than the proportions of male-headed households (46.6% 7.7% and 1.3%, respectively). And, higher proportions of male headed households occupy dwelling units other private individual (34.9%), public/government (5.5%), private employer (2.5%) and other private agency (0.9%) than the proportions of female-headed households in such dwelling units (31.4%, 4.6%, 1.7% and 0.7%, respectively).

8.3.2 Types of dwelling units

Table 8.3 shows types of dwelling units by household head in the metropolis. About 31.2 percent are compound houses, followed by semi-detached houses (25.4%), separate houses (20.2%), flat/apartment (9.2%), Improvised homes (8.9%) and uncompleted buildings (2.3%). Other types of dwelling units (0.3%) and huts/buildings (different compound) (0.1%).

Higher proportions of female-headed households live in compound houses (32.5%) and semi-detached houses (27.9%) compared to that of male-headed households (30.4% and 24.0%, respectively), Higher proportions of male-headed households live in separate houses (21.5%), flat/apartment is (9.5%) and improvised homes (9.2%) than that of female headed household (17.9%, 8.6% and 8.5%, respectively).

Table 8.2: Ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head

Ownership	Total		District							
			Total		Male headed		Female headed		Urban	Percent
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	70,797	100.0	44,866	100.0	25,931	100.0	70,797	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	412,943	34,142	48.2	20,913	46.6	13,229	51.0	34,142	48.2
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	9,780	950	1.3	588	1.3	362	1.4	950	1.3
Relative not a household member	851,630	127,697	5,752	8.1	3,470	7.7	2,282	8.8	5,752	8.1
Other private individual	1,439,021	423,234	23,803	33.6	15,649	34.9	8,154	31.4	23,803	33.6
Private employer	83,610	20,667	1,589	2.2	1,138	2.5	451	1.7	1,589	2.2
Other private agency	21,123	4,956	570	0.8	397	0.9	173	0.7	570	0.8
Public/Government ownership	118,804	30,021	3,668	5.2	2,486	5.5	1,182	4.6	3,668	5.2
Other	24,000	7,072	323	0.5	225	0.5	98	0.4	323	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.3: Types of occupied dwelling units by sex of household head

Dwelling unit	Total		District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	70,797	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Separate house	1,471,391	176,647	14,279	20.2	21.5	17.9	20.2	-
Semi-detached house	391,548	84,233	17,989	25.4	24.0	27.9	25.4	-
Flat/apartment	256,355	66,202	6,506	9.2	9.5	8.6	9.2	-
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	595,062	22,112	31.2	30.5	32.5	31.2	-
Huts/buildings (same compound)	170,957	11,268	847	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	-
Huts/buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,154	94	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
Tent	10,343	2,284	180	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	-
Improvised home (kiosk/container, etc.)	90,934	59,977	6,327	8.9	9.2	8.5	8.9	-
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	7,928	528	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	-
Uncompleted building	66,624	27,284	1,621	2.3	2.7	1.5	2.3	-
Other	9,846	3,331	314	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Main materials for outer wall

Table 8.4 shows that outer walls of over 75 percent of dwelling units in Tema metropolis are constructed with cement block/concrete and 19.8 percent are constructed with wood. The proportions of dwelling units that other materials are used for the construction of outer walls less than 0.5 percent.

Table 8.4: Material for construction of outer walls of dwelling units

Material for outer wall	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,090,397	73,283	100.0	100.0	-
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	39,198	216	0.3	0.3	-
Wood	200,594	110,736	14,542	19.8	19.8	-
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	14,038	785	1.1	1.1	-
Stone	11,330	2,692	122	0.2	0.2	-
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,981	203	0.3	0.3	-
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	896,518	55,935	76.3	76.3	-
Landcrete	104,270	3,810	390	0.5	0.5	-
Bamboo	8,206	1,380	98	0.1	0.1	-
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,806	50	0.1	0.1	-
Other	39,206	16,238	942	1.3	1.3	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Materials for floor

Table 8.5 shows that the floors of 73.2 percent of dwelling units in Tema metropolis are constructed with cement/concrete, 8.2 percent are constructed with ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tile. For 6.0 percent, vinyl tiles are used, 5.0 percent are constructed with terrazzo/terrazzo tiles and for 4.4 percent of the dwelling units, and wood is used for floor construction.

Table 8.5: Construction materials for floors of dwelling units

Material	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
All	5,467,054	1,036,370	70,797	100.0	100.0	-
Earth/mud	872,161	53,990	1,462	2.1	2.1	-
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	830,972	51,812	73.2	73.2	-
Stone	32,817	4,928	364	0.5	0.5	-
Burnt brick	6,537	1,996	202	0.3	0.3	-
Wood	52,856	38,877	3,129	4.4	4.4	-
Vinyl tiles	57,032	27,454	4,259	6.0	6.0	-
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	39,618	5,770	8.2	8.2	-
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	34,697	3,535	5.0	5.0	-
Other	15,567	3,838	264	0.4	0.4	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main materials for roofing

Table 8.6 shows that majority of dwelling units in the metropolis are roofed with metal sheet (59.9%), and slate/asbestos (28.2%). About 6.3 percent of the dwelling units are roofed with cement/concrete and 2.8 percent are roofed with roofing tiles.

Table 8.6: Materials for roofing dwelling units

Material	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
All	5,817,607	1,090,397	73,283	100.0	100.0	-
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	3,162	238	0.3	0.3	-
Wood	45,547	8,895	755	1.0	1.0	-
Metal sheet	4,152,259	537,503	43,896	59.9	59.9	-
Slate/asbestos	759,039	454,300	20,657	28.2	28.2	-
Cement/concrete	141,072	41,671	4,626	6.3	6.3	-
Roofing tile	31,456	18,041	2,082	2.8	2.8	-
Bamboo	71,049	2,284	191	0.3	0.3	-
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	16,797	253	0.3	0.3	-
Other	35,935	7,744	585	0.8	0.8	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows room occupancy of households in dwelling units in the metropolis. About 53.8 percent of households occupy one room and the proportion decreases steadily as the number of room occupancy increases to 0.2 percent of households that occupy dwelling units of nine rooms or more.

With respect to household size, the proportion that occupy one room decreases from 85.6 percent among one member household to 11.5 percent among 10+ member households. In two room occupancy, the proportion increases from 9.0 percent among one member household to 33.8 percent among seven member households and decreases to 21.2 percent among 10+ member households. In three room occupancy, the proportion increases from 2.8 percent among one member households to 22.5 percent among nine member households and decrease to 20.7 percent among 10+ member households. From 4 rooms to 9 rooms or more, the proportion increases from lowest among one member households to highest among 10+ member households.

Table 8.7: Household size and room occupancy in dwelling units

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms									
	Total	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms
Total	70,797	100.0	53.8	24.7	10.9	6.0	2.7	1.1	0.5	0.2
1	12,110	100.0	85.6	9.0	2.8	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
2	11,311	100.0	70.2	20.8	5.2	2.2	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
3	11,107	100.0	59.5	25.5	9.3	3.4	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.1
4	10,738	100.0	49.8	30.6	11.1	5.5	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.1
5	8,985	100.0	40.1	33.0	14.9	7.4	2.9	1.0	0.4	0.1
6	6,110	100.0	34.5	32.8	16.9	10.0	3.4	1.5	0.5	0.1
7	3,854	100.0	25.8	33.8	19.5	11.4	5.8	2.2	0.8	0.4
8	2,406	100.0	21.3	29.2	21.8	14.7	7.7	3.2	1.3	0.4
9	1,434	100.0	17.9	25.6	22.5	16.9	10.9	3.3	2.0	0.3
10+	2,742	100.0	11.5	21.2	20.7	19.9	12.3	7.6	3.4	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Sources of lighting

Table 8.8 shows the sources of lighting dwelling units in Tema metropolis. About 86.7 percent of households use electricity (mains) as source of lighting, followed by the use of kerosene lamp (5.3%), while 4.4 percent use flash light/torch and 2.1 percent use candle.

Table 8.8: Source of lighting dwelling units

Source	District					
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	70,797	100.0	100.0	-
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	902,831	61,374	86.7	86.7	-
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,644	594	0.8	0.8	-
Kerosene lamp	971,807	61,509	3,768	5.3	5.3	-
Gas lamp	9,378	1,463	106	0.1	0.1	-
Solar energy	9,194	1,023	69	0.1	0.1	-
Candle	41,214	19,251	1,473	2.1	2.1	-
Flashlight/torch	858,651	39,942	3,150	4.4	4.4	-
Firewood	13,241	1,036	62	0.1	0.1	-
Crop residue	4,623	443	24	0.0	0.0	-
Other	11,739	2,228	177	0.3	0.3	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Sources of cooking fuel

Table 8.9 shows sources of cooking fuel for households in Tema metropolis. The dominant source of cooking fuel in the metropolis is gas used by 51.7 percent of households, followed by charcoal used by 40.2 percent of households and wood used by 1.2 percent of households.

Table 8.9 also shows cooking space used by households in the metropolis. About 46.4 percent of households use separate room for exclusive use of household, 20.4 percent use of verandah, 17.8 percent use open space in the compound and 4.5 percent use separate room shared with other households.

Table 8.9: Sources of cooking fuel and cooking space for households

Cooking fuel/ space	Total		Total	District	
	Country	Region		Urban	
				Number	Percent
Cooking Fuel					
All	5,467,054	1,036,370	70,797	70,797	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	71,797	3,661	3,661	5.2
Wood	2,197,083	36,560	848	848	1.2
Gas	996,518	429,464	36,606	36,606	51.7
Electricity	29,794	9,645	229	229	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	11,627	437	437	0.6
Charcoal	1,844,290	470,277	28,473	28,473	40.2
Crop residue	45,292	724	35	35	0.0
Saw dust	8,000	2,713	251	251	0.4
Animal waste	2,332	919	66	66	0.1
Other	7,759	2,644	191	191	0.3
Cooking Space					
All	5,467,054	1,036,370	70,797	70,797	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	86,433	4,637	4,637	6.5
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,998	32,839	32,839	46.4
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	30,270	3,186	3,186	4.5
Enclosure without roof	117,614	17,007	829	829	1.2
Structure with roof but without walls (Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	349,832	15,465	628	628	0.9
Veranda	74,525	27,948	1,295	1,295	1.8
Open space in compound	1,173,946	302,863	14,472	14,472	20.4
Other	1,115,464	230,843	12,629	12,629	17.8
Other	21,007	5,543	282	282	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Sources of Water for Drinking and other Domestic Purposes

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The UN Millennium Development Goal Seven (MDG 7) aim at reducing by half, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990 levels

8.7.1 Sources of drinking water

Table 8.10 show sources of drinking water for households in the metropolis. About 49.4 percent of households use pipe-borne inside dwelling unit, followed by pipe-borne outside dwelling unit (25.4%), public tap/standpipe (16.0%), and sachet water (6.5%).

Table 8.10: Source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes in households

Source of water	Total		District		
	Country	Region	Number	Urban	Rural
Drinking water					
All	5,467,054	1,036,370	70,797	100.0	-
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	272,766	34,998	49.4	-
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	291,107	18,000	25.4	-
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	103,356	11,355	16.0	-
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	15,989	81	0.1	-
Protected well	321,091	7,167	83	0.1	-
Rain water	39,438	1,833	8	0.0	-
Protected spring	19,345	3,513	182	0.3	-
Bottled water	20,261	10,952	789	1.1	-
Sachet water	490,283	290,342	4,593	6.5	-
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	29,843	433	0.6	-
Unprotected well	112,567	2,314	5	0.0	-
Unprotected spring	12,222	318	1	0.0	-
River/stream	502,804	4,179	13	0.0	-
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	1,677	3	0.0	-
Other	3,972	1,014	253	0.4	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Source of water for other domestic use

Table 8.11 shows that pipe-borne inside dwelling unit is used by 53.8 percent of households for other domestic purposes, followed by pipe-borne outside dwelling unit (27.6% of households) and public tap /standpipe (16.6%).

Table 8.11: Source of water for other domestic purposes

Source of water	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Rural	Urban
			Number	Percent		
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	70,797	100	100	-
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	363,174	38,086	53.8	53.8	-
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	384,657	19,542	27.6	27.6	-
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	127,980	11,757	16.6	16.6	-
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	41,441	131	0.2	0.2	-
Protected well	465,775	24,489	89	0.1	0.1	-
Rain water	39,916	3,538	17	0	0	-
Protected spring	18,854	2,674	127	0.2	0.2	-
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	64,630	534	0.8	0.8	-
Unprotected well	152,055	5,804	65	0.1	0.1	-
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,586	73	0.1	0.1	-
River/Stream	588,590	11,331	53	0.1	0.1	-
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	3,765	14	0	0	-
Other	10,302	1,301	309	0.4	0.4	-

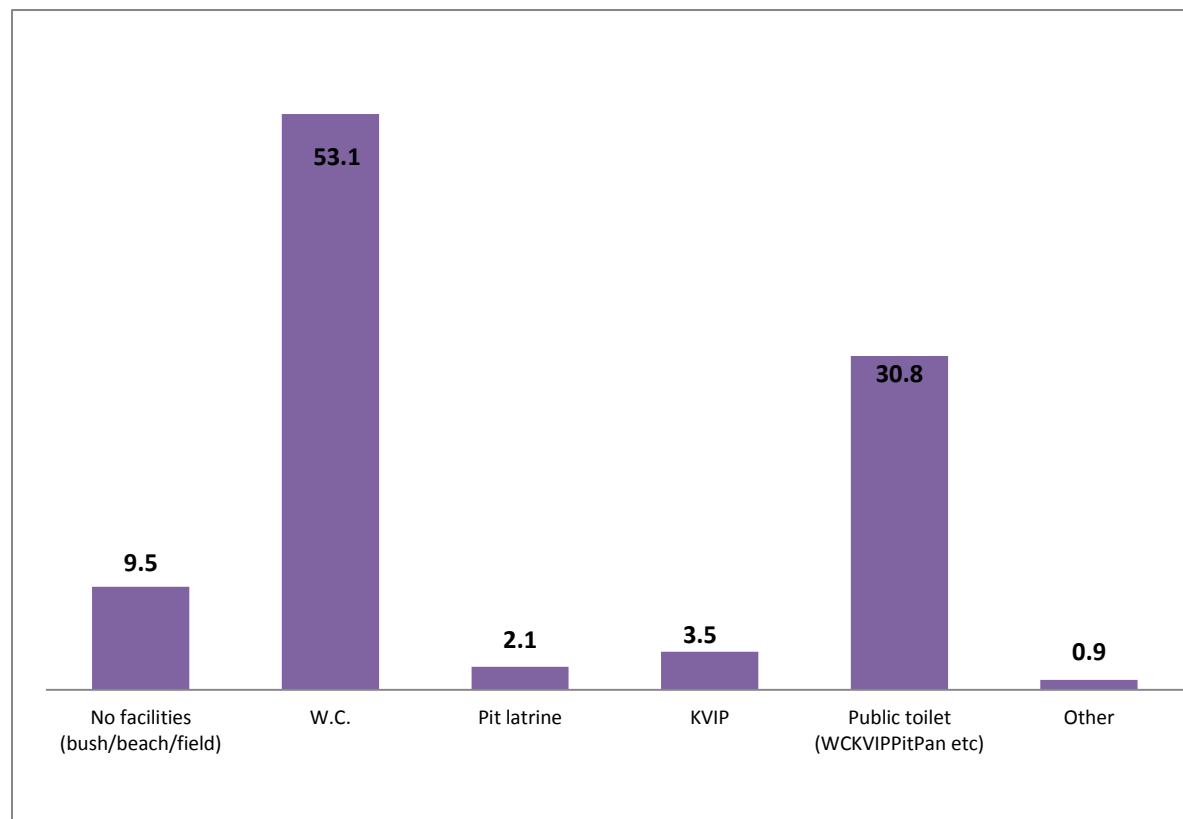
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Toilet and Bathing Facilities

8.8.1 Toilet facility

Table 12 and Figure 8.1 show the toilet facilities used by households in the metropolis. About 53.1 percent use WC, 30.8 percent use public toilets and 3.5 percent use KVIP. About 9.5 percent of the households have no access to toilet facility and therefore use bush/beach/field.

Figure 8.1: Toilet facilities



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Bathing facility

Table 8.12 also shows bathing facilities used by households in the metropolis in 2010. About 40.5 percent of households have their own bathroom for exclusive use, 25.6 percent shared separate bathroom in the same house, 11.8 percent use shared open cubicle, 3.2 percent use private open cubicle and 2.4 percent use open space around house.

Table 8.12: Toilet facility and bathing facility used by households

Toilet facility	Total		District			
			Total		Locality	
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet						
All	5,467,054	1,036,370	70,797	100.0	100.0	-
No facility (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	84,813	6,701	9.5	9.5	-
W.C.	839,611	321,116	37,626	53.1	53.1	-
Pit latrine	1,040,883	102,419	1,465	2.1	2.1	-
KVIP	572,824	148,794	2,498	3.5	3.5	-
Bucket/Pan	40,678	23,617	115	0.2	0.2	-
Public toilet (WC KVIP Pit Pan etc)	1,893,291	349,860	21,775	30.8	30.8	-
Other	23,385	5,751	617	0.9	0.9	-
Bathing facility						
All	5,467,054	1,036,370	70,797	100.0	100.0	-
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	281,090	28,705	40.5	40.5	-
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	328,195	18,113	25.6	25.6	-
Private open cubicle	381,979	43,932	2,286	3.2	3.2	-
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	250,321	8,359	11.8	11.8	-
Public bath house	140,501	72,056	10,130	14.3	14.3	-
Bathroom in another house	187,337	16,455	1,201	1.7	1.7	-
Open space around house	372,556	40,231	1,664	2.4	2.4	-
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,060	45	0.1	0.1	-
Other	16,276	3,030	294	0.4	0.4	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Methods of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Disposal of solid waste

Table 8.13 shows methods of solid waste disposal by households in the metropolis in 2010. The most common method of disposal of solid waste is through collection which is used by 56.2 percent of households. About 21.8 percent dump solid waste in public container, 10.7 percent of households dispose of solid waste through public dump (open space) and 6.7 percent burn solid waste.

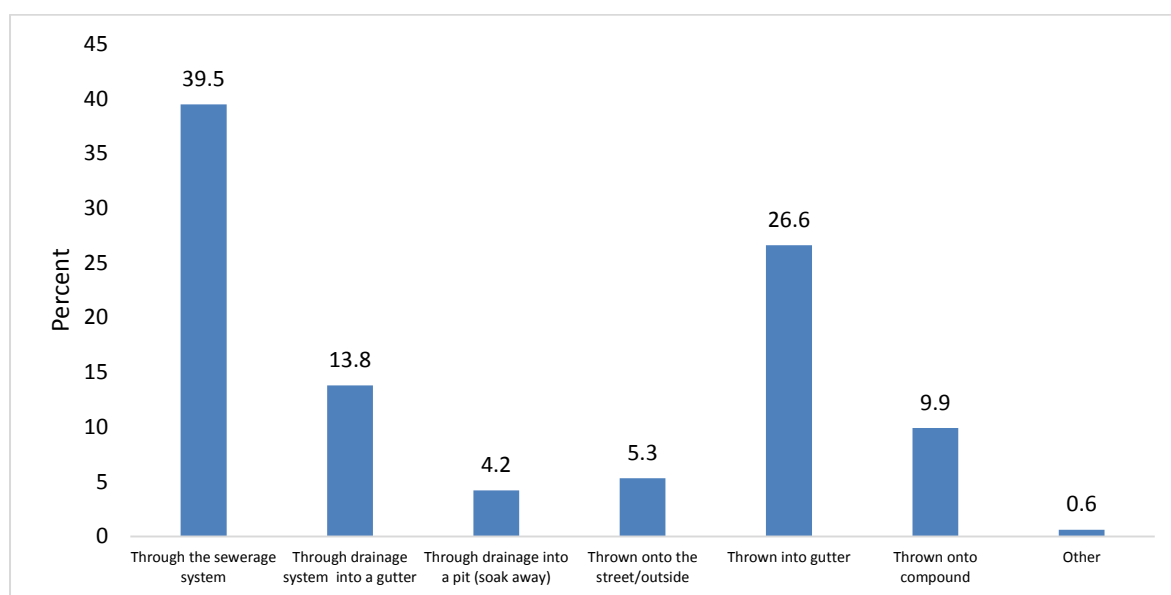
Table 8.13: Methods of solid and liquid waste disposal by households

Disposal method	Total		District		
	Country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Solid Waste					
All	5,467,054	1,036,370	70,797	100	-
Collected	785,889	502,642	39,753	56.2	-
Burned by household	584,820	134,654	4,745	6.7	-
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	266,287	15,416	21.8	-
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	87,379	7,544	10.7	-
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	22,123	1,481	2.1	-
Buried by household	182,615	14,003	298	0.4	-
Other	53,805	9,282	1,560	2.2	-
Liquid Waste					
All	5,467,054	1,036,370	70,797	100	-
Through the sewerage system	183,169	95,188	27,966	39.5	-
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	191,228	9,800	13.8	-
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	55,807	2,987	4.2	-
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	127,782	3,778	5.3	-
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	351,349	18,817	26.6	-
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	208,821	7,035	9.9	-
Other	38,294	6,195	414	0.6	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9.2 Methods of liquid waste disposal

Figure 8.2 also shows methods by which liquid waste is disposed of by households in the metropolis. About, 39.5 percent of household's dispose of liquid waste through the sewerage system, followed by 26.6 percent of households who throw liquid waste into gutter, 13.8 percent dispose of liquid waste through drainage system into gutter and 9.9 percent throw liquid waste onto compound.

Figure 8.2: Method of liquid waste disposal

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents summary of the findings, conclusions and policy implications of the previous chapters on data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census for Tema metropolis. The report is the first district census report ever produced with the aim of providing useful information for planners and policy makers as well as the public at district level.

9.2 Summary and Conclusion

9.2.1 Demographic characteristics

Tema metropolis has a population of 292,773, with males comprising of 47.8 percent of the population and remaining 52.2 percent been females. The highest proportion of the population is in the 25-29 year age group and declines with age such that the oldest age group (95-99 years) is the smallest proportion of the population. The population has a youthful structure, with a broad base consisting of large number of youths and an apex of a small number of elderly persons. The metropolis has more females than males.

The total fertility rate for the metropolis is 2.3, with a crude death rate of 4.4 per 1,000 deaths. The age-specific death rate for females is lower than that for males. About 63.9 percent of the migrant populations are born outside the Greater Accra Region.

9.2.2 Social characteristics

About 25 percent of households members are heads of households; 33 percent of males are heads of households compared to 17.4 percent of females. Nuclear family households are the highest proportion of household population and single parent extended plus non relative is the least. About 48 percent of persons 12 years and older have never married, the highest proportion are in age category 15-19 year. The married populations are 38 percent. The highest proportions of the population are Ghanaians (97.5%). Pentecostal/Charismatic group is the dominant religious body (45.2%). The proportion of the male population 3 years and older who are currently in school and attended school in the past both are 48 percent each which are lower than their female counterparts (51.0%). About 48.8 percent of the population 11 years and older are literate in English and Ghanaian language. Persons who are literate in English language only are 44.4 percent.

9.2.3 Economic characteristic

About 72.0 percent of population 15 years and older are economically active, 90.4 percent of them are employed, and 9.6 percent are unemployed. The economically not active population is 28.0 percent.

Males who are economically active are a highest proportion than their female counterparts. About 26.1 percent of males are economically not active compared to 30 percent of females.

The highest proportion of economically active persons is in the 40-44 years age group, and the lowest proportions are in the very early and late ages. The 20-24 years age group has the highest proportion (12.8%) of the economically active population that are unemployed, the age cohort 55-59 years is 4.0 percent.

Service and sales is the predominant occupation, 46.2 percent of females are in this occupation compared to 15.9 percent of males. About 20.2 percent of the population are in craft and related occupation, among males the proportion is 22.1 percent of males and among females it is 18.3 percent. These two occupations do not require highly skilled, expertise and high educational training. The least represented occupation in the metropolis is skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers.

The proportions of the employed in occupations that require several years of training and high skills, such as, professionals, managers and technicians are 22.5 percent. Both private formal and private informal sectors account for the highest proportion of the employed population.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

ICT has become an important tool for development. Data on access to internet facility, ownership of mobile phones, fixed telephone lines and desktop/ laptop computer are provided.

About 52.8 percent of females 12 years and older have access to ICT tools compared to 47.2 percent of males. Females who own mobile phones are 50.7 percent compared to 49.3 percent of males. About 70.2 percent of male-headed households own desktop/laptop computer compared to 29.8 percent of female-headed households. The proportion of males (57.9%), who use internet facilities is higher than that of females (42.1%).

9.2.5 Population with disability

Persons with disability are 2.5 percent of the total population. This suggests that persons with disability are marginally low in the Metropolis.

Sight disability is the commonest (39.1%) and hearing disability is the least, common about 9 percent. Employment among persons with disability is quite high in the Metropolis; 51.6 percent are employed and 5.3 percent are unemployed. The proportion that is economically not active is 43.1 percent.

Generally, educational status is very low among persons with disability. The proportion of those who have never attended school is 16.3 percent. The proportion in primary school is higher among females (16.3%) than that among males (11.4%).

9.2.6 Households in agriculture activities

Agricultural activities are not very common in the Tema Metropolis because it is completely urbanized. Crop farming and livestock rearing are the main agricultural activities.

About 75 percent of the agricultural households are engaged in crop farming and 27.3 percent are into livestock rearing. Chicken is the dominant livestock reared followed by goats and cattle.

9.2.7 Housing conditions

The total stock of houses is 40,956 and total household population is 285, 139. The total number of households is 70,797. The average households per house is 1.7, average household size is 4.1 and population per house is 7.1.

Compound houses are the commonest dwelling unit of households (31.2%), followed by semi-detached houses (25.4%). About 32.2 percent of female-headed households live in compound houses than that of male-headed households (30.5%). Cement block and concrete for outer walls, cement/concrete for floors/ and metal sheets for roofing are the main construction materials.

Most households use electricity (mains) for lighting. The main source of drinking water is pipe-borne inside dwelling (49.4%).

The dominant source of cooking fuel is gas (51.7%). For cooking space, 46.4 percent of households use separate room for exclusive use for cooking.

9.3 Policy Implications

It is recommended that the birth and deaths registration department at the metropolis should be strengthened to supplement information from censuses by the Ghana Statistical Service. Equipping the department will greatly help the district in assessing information on infant, child and maternal mortality at the district level annually for making effective decision on time rather than relying on the national census data which is done every 10 years and thus stalls the implementation and progress of short term policies.

In spite of the advancements chalked by the educational sector in the metropolis, the budget allocations for the education sector by the Metropolitan Assembly has always been inadequate to meet the demands of the Education Unit to carry out infrastructural developments of schools.

It is recommended that much investment from agencies, namely, Government, foreign and local investors, foreign donors, NGOs, into the education sector will go a long way to help carry out more infrastructural developments in the schools.

This chapter shows that there is a higher proportion of male heads of households than females, the proportion of females heads of households is on the higher side, for e.g. Single parent Extended about 17 percent of the total households in the metropolis. It is recommended that economic and educational opportunities continue to be expanded and improved for females in order for them to enhance their already important role in households.

Government and institutions of authority must put in stringent measures to help both the private formal and informal sector to sustain their business in the metropolis. Incentives such as tax holidays, low import duties, etc. must be given to these institutions to increase productivity and absorption of the workforce. Entrepreneurial and management programs must be designed by public agencies and private individuals to help boost knowledge in business. The proportion of persons engaged in service and sales businesses is high and thus capacity building programs must be designed for these groups of individuals to be able to expand their businesses.

There are still some difficulties associated with access and availability of required infrastructure for mobile phone coverage and connectivity in the Tema Metropolis. It is

recommended that the government through the Metropolitan Assembly increase investment in ICT infrastructure and services. In order to increase the use of internet, the Assembly may need to set up internet centres in public places such as libraries, mosques and churches in collaboration with community organizations. This will make it possible for people in the Metropolis to be linked with the rest of the region, Ghana and beyond, and tap into the enormous developmental opportunities that internet usage brings and to improve upon e-commerce in the Metropolis.

There is the need to provide infrastructure, tools and services that are user friendly for persons with disability. Efforts must be made to make education accessible to PWDs to the highest level.

Skills development training centres should be built and equipped by the government in the districts to train PWDs in various skills that will make them more employable and reduce their vulnerability. Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations could be very good sources of funding to provide support services for PWDs and to provide them with a platform for advocacy.

Fish farming should be encouraged because of the metropolis proximity to the sea and the harbour for both the local and international markets. The fishing harbour should therefore be expanded and government should inject more capital into the operations of the Tema Fishing Harbour. Opportunities abound for investors to do business in fish farming at Tema Manhean (Tema New Town), since the indigenes are very much involved in fishing activities but on small scale using rudimentary tools, such as, worn out nets and canoes. Outboard motors and other fishing equipment should be made available and affordable to the fishermen in the community in order to increase output in the fishing industry.

Tree planting should be encouraged to provide shade and also to make the metropolis green in order to check the incidence of global warming.

Given the dominance of compound houses, the government through the MMDAs should enact policies and programmes to assist in converting compound houses into more hygienic houses. These include increasing the connection to pipe borne water supply system and increased availability of modern toilet and bathing facilities. The private sector should be encouraged to go into real estate and affordable housing in order to help reduce the housing deficit in the Metropolis and the country as a whole.

It is imperative to continue exploring non-traditional sources of energy and supporting initiatives aimed at addressing the lighting needs of off-grid households by making safe, affordable, durable, and environmentally sustainable lighting available to households through solar, biomass and other renewable sources of energy. The potential to expand solar energy to accelerate economic growth is enormous and the government needs to invest more time and money to make solar energy more accessible.

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Medium Term Development Plan, (2009-2013) Tema Metropolitan Assembly

APPENDICES

Table A1: Population with disability 3 years and older by sex and level of education

Disability type/sex	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Voc./Tech/Commercial	Post middle /secondary certificate	Post-secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD ect)
Total	272,880	23,130	5,910	11,420	53,364	53,973	30,145	33,536	9,937	12,213	4,745	13,608	16,324	4,575
No disability	265,845	21,985	5,833	11,297	52,307	53,178	28,909	32,992	9,539	11,777	4,560	13,205	15,864	4,399
With a disability	7,035	1,145	77	123	1,057	795	1,236	544	398	436	185	403	460	176
Sight	2,785	397	22	27	336	231	532	171	196	192	92	226	232	131
Hearing	617	133	7	10	140	81	85	42	30	38	10	18	16	7
Speech	954	210	20	25	200	124	109	83	37	55	16	31	33	11
Physical	1,847	488	10	23	236	147	407	76	124	108	53	84	65	26
Intellectual	805	206	10	23	167	97	100	61	38	35	17	15	28	8
Emotional	1,467	168	17	26	214	197	206	212	58	86	35	84	145	19
Other	974	163	17	37	195	149	137	102	38	50	14	29	36	7
Male														
Total	129,855	6,959	2,986	5,818	23,652	24,990	14,522	17,458	5,320	6,303	1,725	7,633	9,337	3,152
No disability	126,554	6,584	2,941	5,760	23,204	24,606	13,919	17,189	5,114	6,070	1,657	7,415	9,078	3,017
With a disability	3,301	375	45	58	448	384	603	269	206	233	68	218	259	135
Sight	1,258	111	13	15	131	99	241	73	96	102	36	113	132	96
Hearing	281	43	5	6	59	38	40	19	13	22	6	12	12	6
Speech	552	100	18	17	106	67	65	49	25	38	8	24	26	9
Physical	855	144	7	13	86	83	207	40	75	61	18	52	43	26
Intellectual	425	99	8	11	87	51	58	27	16	24	8	8	20	8
Emotional	618	73	8	9	75	81	86	92	29	44	9	36	61	15
Other	487	66	7	13	100	65	70	58	16	34	6	21	26	5
Female														
Total	143,025	16,171	2,924	5,602	29,712	28,983	15,623	16,078	4,617	5,910	3,020	5,975	6,987	1,423
No disability	139,291	15,401	2,892	5,537	29,103	28,572	14,990	15,803	4,425	5,707	2,903	5,790	6,786	1,382
With a disability	3,734	770	32	65	609	411	633	275	192	203	117	185	201	41
Sight	1,527	286	9	12	205	132	291	98	100	90	56	113	100	35
Hearing	336	90	2	4	81	43	45	23	17	16	4	6	4	1
Speech	402	110	2	8	94	57	44	34	12	17	8	7	7	2
Physical	992	344	3	10	150	64	200	36	49	47	35	32	22	0
Intellectual	380	107	2	12	80	46	42	34	22	11	9	7	8	0
Emotional	849	95	9	17	139	116	120	120	29	42	26	48	84	4
Other	487	97	10	24	95	84	67	44	22	16	8	8	10	2

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

S/No.	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Tema Newtown	71,711	34,639	37,072	18,838	7,975
2	Lashibi	47,530	23,323	24,207	12,037	8,605
3	Tema Community 1	32,712	15,437	17,275	7,073	3,712
4	Sakumono	22,713	10,870	11,843	5,588	3,241
5	Tema Community 2	22,547	10,670	11,877	5,539	2,564
6	Tema Community 4	14,623	6,760	7,863	3,100	2,025
7	Tema Community 5	13,043	6,127	6,916	2,940	1,985
8	Tema Community 7	12,398	5,734	6,664	2,731	2,011
9	Tema Community 8	10,958	5,038	5,920	2,626	1,863
10	Tema Community 9	8,350	3,822	4,528	1,881	1,449
11	Kanewu And Suncity	7,721	3,790	3,931	1,805	1,247
12	Adjei Kojo	5,801	2,852	2,949	1,359	821
13	Tema Community 3	5,691	2,699	2,992	1,476	737
14	Tema Community 11	5,313	2,523	2,790	1,216	876
15	Tema Community 12	5,287	2,494	2,793	1,119	780
16	Tema Community 10	3,546	1,768	1,778	802	583
17	Tema Community 6	1,504	735	769	303	258
18	Tema Main Harbour	844	455	389	220	154
19	Tema Industrial Area	481	222	259	144	70

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S?No.	Community Name	All ages																
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
1	Tema Newtown	71,711	9,214	7,790	7,390	7,165	7,876	7,614	6,058	4,889	3,859	2,916	2,439	1,427	1,026	634	542	872
2	Lashibi	47,530	5,505	4,444	4,261	4,134	5,228	6,054	4,672	3,684	2,802	2,116	1,622	1,066	722	419	328	473
3	Tema Community 1	32,712	3,175	2,926	2,973	3,373	3,932	3,731	2,793	2,215	1,666	1,459	1,231	852	679	525	475	707
4	Sakumono	22,713	2,301	1,941	2,072	2,145	2,521	2,651	1,994	1,595	1,321	1,131	1,035	792	506	259	202	247
5	Tema Community 2	22,547	2,144	1,834	2,044	2,165	2,680	2,602	2,065	1,521	1,257	1,017	849	622	563	426	353	405
6	Tema Community 4	14,623	1,307	1,170	1,248	1,412	1,718	1,590	1,303	1,087	863	634	543	433	393	300	293	329
7	Tema Community 5	13,043	1,220	1,119	1,185	1,288	1,324	1,397	1,125	917	816	666	572	430	310	227	204	243
8	Tema Community 7	12,398	1,051	1,034	1,203	1,254	1,356	1,400	1,141	946	722	480	410	349	323	305	242	182
9	Tema Community 8	10,958	1,031	841	860	967	1,212	1,288	1,131	853	645	425	386	323	330	269	206	191
10	Tema Community 9	8,350	756	677	706	794	811	1,006	819	665	423	334	306	272	317	192	131	141
11	Kanewu and Suncity	7,721	1,204	884	803	735	691	765	726	591	449	308	192	108	75	64	35	91
12	Adjei Kojo	5,801	712	646	590	552	618	657	518	443	354	224	177	110	71	45	31	53
13	Tema Community 3	5,691	470	470	517	568	572	620	493	383	352	335	349	238	143	74	44	63
14	Tema Community 11	5,313	434	441	428	446	664	667	479	369	259	205	266	203	176	116	70	90
15	Tema Community 12	5,287	527	405	455	501	601	676	493	370	252	233	228	179	150	76	67	74
16	Tema Community 10	3,546	294	230	242	325	464	445	349	248	170	176	144	133	118	65	57	86
17	Tema Community 6	1,504	144	147	140	189	151	165	125	97	76	55	82	49	32	15	11	26
	Tema : Tema Main																	
18	Harbour	844	60	42	52	86	117	96	98	84	65	58	42	16	12	3	7	6
19	Tema Industrial Area	481	61	55	58	49	47	51	35	28	20	21	16	16	6	7	4	7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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