



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

TAMALE METROPOLIS



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CERGIS	Centre for Geographical and Information Systems
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	Children Surviving
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCD	District Co-ordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
EA	Enumeration Area
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IMIS	Integrated Management Information System
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
L.I	Legislative Instrument
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal, District Assemblies
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nation
WC	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Census Report for the Tamale Metropolis 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 Tamale Metropolis, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 233,252 representing 9.4 percent of the region's population. Males constitute 49.7 percent and females represent 50.3 percent. The proportion of the population living in urban localities (80.8%) is higher than that living in rural localities (19.1%) of the metropolis. The metropolis has a sex ratio of 99.1. The population of the metropolis is youthful (almost 36.4% of the population is below 15 years) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (60 years and older) representing 5.1 percent. The total age dependency ratio for the district is 69.4, the age dependency ratio for rural localities is higher (86.5) than that of urban localities (65.7).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the metropolis (2.8) is slightly lower, compared to the regional fertility rate of 3.5. The General Fertility Rate is 79.9 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 21.2 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the metropolis is 5.6 deaths per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide account for 9.6 percent of all deaths while other causes contribute to 90.5 percent of deaths. Majority of migrants (54.9 percent) living in the metropolis were born elsewhere in the region while 45.1 percent were born elsewhere in another region. For migrants born elsewhere in another region, those born in have the highest proportion (19.6%) followed by those who were born in Upper East (18.7).

Household Size, composition and structure

The metropolis has a total of 219,971 households, living in 19,387 houses. The average household size in the metropolis is 6.3 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 40.4 percent and heads of household make-up 16.1 percent of the household population. Spouses form about 9.4 percent and other relatives constitute 12.9 percent of the population. The proportion of households who live in extended household structure (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives) constitute the largest proportion (46.1%) than that of any other type of household structure. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute only 19.5 percent of households in the metropolis.

Marital status

There are more people (48.6%), 12 years and older, who are married than those who have never married (44.2%). Persons who are widowed constitute 4.0 percent of the population of the metropolis. Population of divorced make-up 1.6 percent while those in consensual relationships constitute only 0.7 percent. The highest percentages (57.5 and 23.3 respectively) of married persons either had no education or attained only basic education. About 31 percent of persons who have never married are employed, compared to 4.8 percent who are unemployed. The largest proportion (63.8%) of them are economically not active

Nationality

There is a dominant proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the metropolis, constituting 94.6 percent of the population. Those who have naturalised constitute less than one percent (0.8) while those who have dual nationality are 2.1 percent of the total population of the metropolis.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 60.1 percent are literates and 39.9 percent are non-literates. The proportion of literate males (69.2%) is higher than that of females (51.1%). Five out of ten people (54.8%) indicate they can speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and older (84,897) currently attending school in the metropolis 52.9 percent are males and the remaining 45.1 percent are females. Among those who have attended school in the past, males constitute 58.6 percent and the females represent 41.4. It indicates that both among those who attended school in the past and those who are currently, males have higher proportions. Among those currently attending school, 15.1 percent are in nursery, 18.2 percent in JSS/JHS, 12.5 percent in SSS/SHS and the largest proportion (40.0%) is in primary. Only 5.7 percent of the population 3 years and older in the metropolis are currently attending tertiary institutions.

Economic Activity Status

About 63.3 percent of the population aged 15 years and older in the metropolis are economically active and 36.7 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 92.6 percent are employed while 7.4 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (56.0%), 20.9 percent perform household duties and 12.4 percent are either too young or old to work. About five out of ten (52.9) of unemployed persons in the metropolis are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population in the Tamale Metropolis, the highest proportion (33.0%) are engaged as service and sales workers. The second largest occupation is craft and related trade workers who constitute 21.5 percent of the employed population. The number of skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers represent 17.6 percent of the employed population. Those employed as professionals constitute only 8.1 percent.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, the highest proportion (60.6%) are self-employed without employees, 19.5 percent are employees, 5.9 percent are contributing family workers and 6.9 percent are self-employed with employees. Higher proportion of females are self-

employed without employees (70.5%), compared to 51.3 percent for males. The proportion of females who are employees (11.3%) is however smaller than that of male employees (28.2%). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the metropolis, employing 83.2 percent of the employed population. Public sector is the next highest employer, engaging 11.3 percent of the employed population.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 53.7 percent have mobile phones. The proportion of males who own mobile phones (55.5%) is higher than that for females which 44.4 percent. Only about 7.4 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the metropolis and a 9.5 percent of the total households have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.0 percent of the total population of the metropolis has one form of disability or the other. Almost equal proportions of both females and male in the population suffer disability. The types of disability in the metropolis include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Emotional disability is the commonest form of disability in the metropolis, affecting 29.1 percent of the disabled population. The second commonest is sight disability which also affects 26.8 percent. About 48.7 percent of the disabled population are employed, 3.9 percent unemployed and 47.3 percent are economically not active. In terms of education, less than 0.1 percent of persons with disability in the metropolis obtained post-graduate certificate/diploma/ masters or PhD.

Agriculture

Only a small proportion (26.1%) of households in the metropolis are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, the proportion of households engaged agricultural (43.3%) is less than that of urban households which is 56.7 percent. Most (84.8%) of the agricultural households in the metropolis are involved in crop farming, 52.9 percent in urban and 47.1 percent in rural localities. Fishing farming is the agricultural activities that engages the least proportion (less than 0.1%) of households in the metropolis.

Housing

The housing stock of Tamale Metropolis is 19,387 representing 7.5 percent of the total number of houses in the Northern Region. There are a total of 35,408 households and the average number of persons per house is 11.5. Average household size for the metropolis is 6.3, which is lower than the regional average of 7.8.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

The most dominant type of dwelling in the metropolis is compound house, constituting 80.6 percent of dwellings. Separate house type of dwelling which is the next commonest only constitute 7.5 percent of dwellings. Huts/building (same compound) type of dwellings constitute 4.3 percent, semi-detached houses make-up 3.4 percent and flats/Apartment 2.1 percent. About 55 percent of the dwelling units in the metropolis are owned by members of the household. Personal ownership of dwellings is higher among male headed households (57.1%) than female headed households (47.1%). Public/Government owned dwellings constitute only 2.9 percent of dwellings in the metropolis.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the metropolis are cement blocks/concrete which constitute the material used for constructing the outer walls of a proportion 55.9 percent of dwelling units. In urban localities, the proportion is higher (60.3%) than that of rural localities where only 36.8 percent of outer walls of dwelling units were constructed using cement blocks/concrete. The use of mud/brick/earth which constitute 35.2 is also significant in the metropolis. They constitute the main material used in constructing the outer walls of 30.0 percent of dwelling units in urban localities and 57.5 percent in rural localities. Cement (83.9%) and mud/earth (13.6%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the metropolis. Metal sheets are the commonest main roofing materials, constituting about 85.3 percent of roofing materials of dwellings. The second commonest is thatch/palm leaf or raffia which are used for roofing 9.1 percent of dwellings.

Room occupancy

One sleeping room occupancy is the commonest among all households of various sizes. About 87.7 percent of single member households occupy dwelling units with one sleeping room. On one hand, 3.3 percent of households of sizes 10 or more occupy single rooms in the metropolis. On the other hand, about two percent of single member households in the metropolis occupy nine rooms or more.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting for most households are electricity (main grid), constituting what lights 82.2 percent of households, kerosene lamp (11.6%) and flashlight/torch, constituting the source of light for 4.7 percent of households in the metropolis. Most households in the metropolis use two main sources of cooking fuel; charcoal, which is used by 94.3 percent of households in urban location and 5.7 percent of rural households and wood, which is used by 52.9 percent of households in urban localities and 47.1 percent of rural localities. Gas is the third commonly used fuel for cooking used by 89.6 percent of urban households and 10.4 percent of rural households. Most households in the metropolis depend on either pipe-borne water outside their dwelling or pipe-borne water inside their dwelling (representing 41.4% and 39.8% respectively).

The commonest toilet facility is used by 56.2 percent of households in the metropolis and that is public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit latrine/pan). The use of KVIP is the second commonest used by just 7.1 percent of households. As much as 26.1 percent of households in the district has no toilet facility. The commonest bath facility for most households (39.3%) in the metropolis is a shared separate bathrooms in the same house. Only 24.6 percent households own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump (container) accounting for 98.3 percent households in urban areas and 1.7 percent in rural in the metropolis. About 72.5 percent of household in urban locations have their solid waste collected and for rural households only 27.5 percent have their waste collected. The commonest way of disposing of waste for most rural households (70.9%) is by indiscriminate dumping, even though in urban areas, 29.1 percent of households also dispose of waste by the same method. For liquid waste disposal, the largest proportion of households throw onto the street/outside or onto the gutter. Seventy two percent of urban households dispose of by throwing onto the street/outside and that for rural households is 27.3 percent.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Tamale Metropolitan Assembly was established by legislative instrument (LI 2068) which elevated the then Municipal Assembly into a Metropolis in 2004. At present, it is one of the six Metropolitan Assemblies in the country and the only Metropolis in the three Northern regions namely: Upper East, Upper West and Northern regions. It has Tamale as the Metropolitan capital city and at the same time the regional capital of the Northern Region.

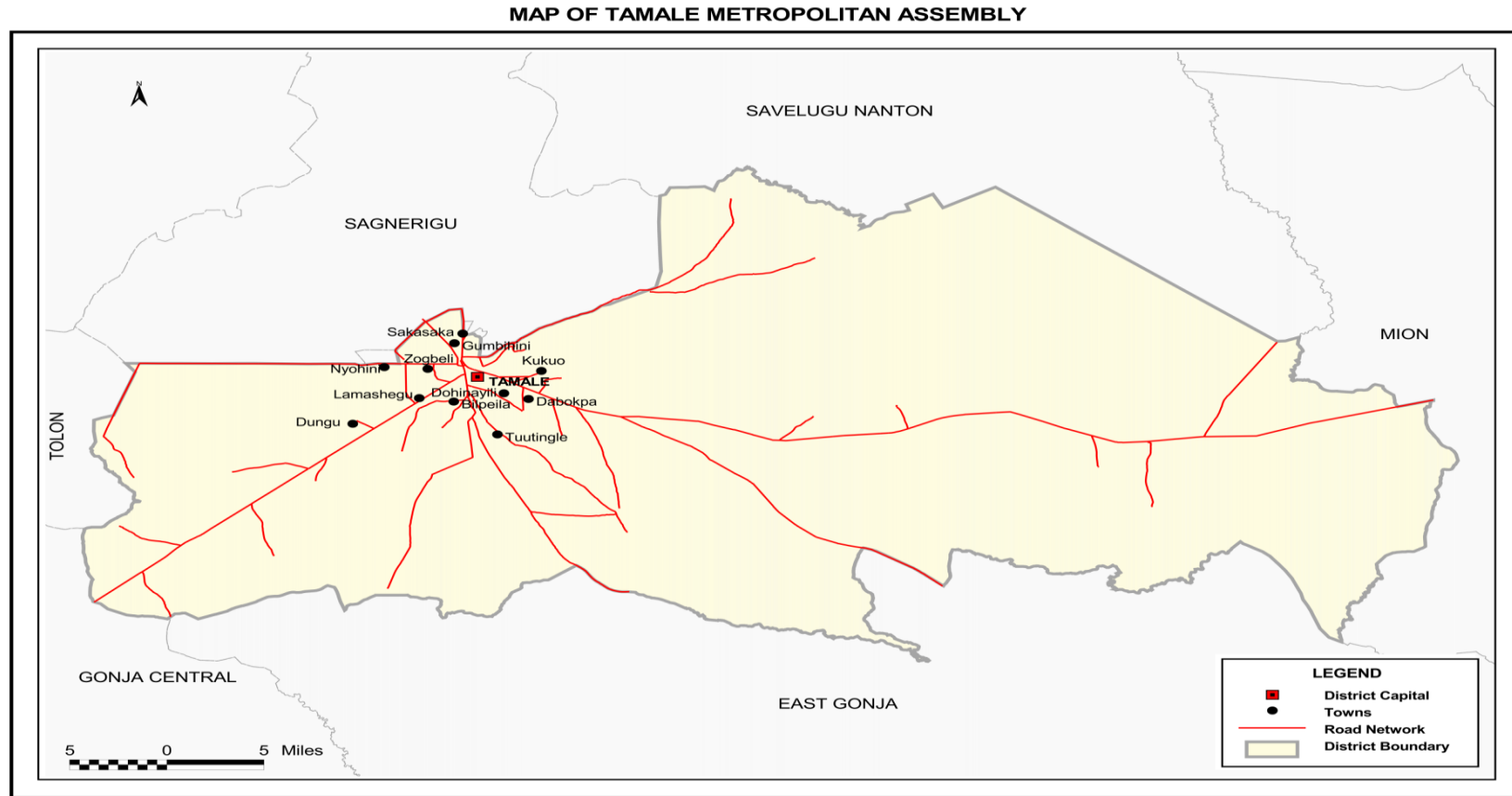
1.2 Location, Size and Physical Features

The Tamale Metropolis is one of the 26 districts in the Northern Region. It is located in the central part of the Region and shares boundaries with the Sagnarigu District to the west and north, Mion District to the east, East Gonja to the south and Central Gonja to the south-west. The Metropolis has a total estimated land size of 646.90180sqkm (GSS-2010). Geographically, the Metropolis lies between latitude 9°16 and 9° 34 North and longitudes 0° 36 and 0° 57 West.

Tamale is strategically located in the Northern Region and by this strategic location, the Metropolis has a market potential for local goods from the agricultural and commerce sectors from the other districts in the region. Besides the comparative location of the Metropolis within the region, the area stands to gain from markets within the West African region from countries such as Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali and the northern part of Togo and also en-route through the area to the southern part of Ghana.

There are 115 communities in the Metropolis. Most of the rural communities have a large expanse of land for agricultural activities and serve as the food basket for the Metropolis. However, these communities still lack basic social and economic infrastructure such as good road networks, school blocks, hospitals, markets and recreational centers, thereby hindering socio-economic development, poverty reduction and reducing the general phenomenon of rural-urban migration.

Figure 1.1: Map of the Tamale Metropolis



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.1 Relief and Climate

Generally, the Tamale Metropolis is about 180 meters above sea level. The land is generally undulating with a few isolated hills. The Metropolis receives only one rainfall season in a year and this has affected effective agricultural production in the area. Daily temperature in the Metropolis varies from season to season. During the rainy season residents experience high humidity, slight sunshine with heavy thunder storms, compared to the dry season which is characterized by dry Harmattan winds from November-February and high sunshine from March-May.

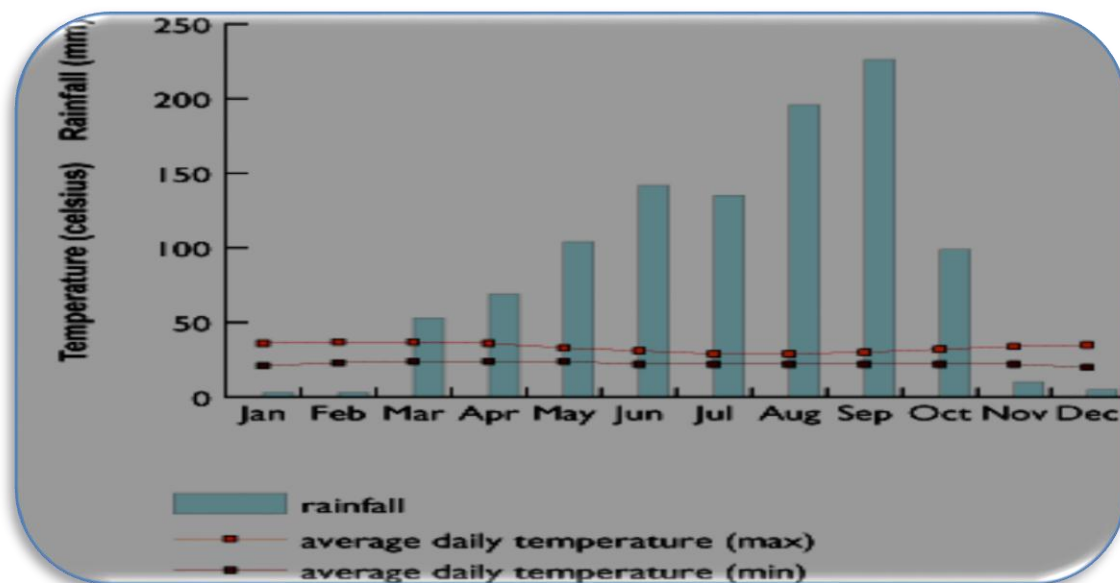
This climatic feature offers a unique opportunity for the preservation industry in that it could use the sunshine as a natural preservative. Another untapped potential of the Metropolis is the development of artificial parks and gardens that could take the advantage of the high sun rays by building swimming pools, parks for both children and adults to relax during the excessive sunshine period. By this, most families would be able to enjoy good family reunion during the weekends and holiday periods. The Metropolis could also derive needed revenue from the development of these potentials. Below is the daily temperature ranges in the Metropolis.

Figure 1.2: Temperature Ranges of the Metropolis

Temperature Ranges during Night and Day									
Max. Temp (C) (☉)	36	38	30	36	38	33	37	39	34
Min. Temp (C) (☾)	30	37	25	30	38	29	32	39	27

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 1.3: Rainfall and Temperature Ranges



1.2.2 Drainage and Vegetation

The Metropolis is poorly endowed with water bodies and this has affected the regular flow of water into households within the Metropolis. The only natural water systems are a few seasonal streams which have water during the rainy season but dry up during the dry season.

The Metropolis lies within the savannah woodland zone in the country. The trees in this zone and for that matter the Metropolis are short scattered wood lots in nature. Major tree types in the Metropolis are *Dawadawa*, Nim, Acacia, Mahogany, Baobab among others. The Metropolis is endowed with naturally grown tall grasses during the rainy season which are used to make the local mats popularly called, “Zanamat” . The making of the Zanamat by most farmers during the dry season reduces the rural-urban migration levels of the youth from the rural areas to urban areas. Besides, the only economic tree is the Shea tree which has gained international recognition. The picking, processing and marketing of the shea nuts has over the years engaged almost all households in the area. Undoubtedly these shea nut related activities have contributed in employing the youthful population, increased household incomes and reduced poverty.. Cashew is also widely grown in the Metropolis.

The main soil types in the Metropolis are sandstone, gravel, mudstone and shale that have weathered into different soil grades. Due to seasonal erosion, soil types emanating from this phenomenon are sand, clay and laterite ochrosols. The availability of these soil types have facilitated real estate development in the area as estate developers have resorted to using these materials in the building industry.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

The Metropolitan Chief Executive is the political head of the Metropolis. There are two constituencies in Tamale thus Tamale South and Tamale Central and two sub-metros (Tamale South and Central).The Metropolis has a total of 59 Assembly members comprising of 18 appointed and 41 elected members and also a total of 205 unit committee members.

The Assembly has very active Sub-Committee members who work hard to achieve the objectives and the goal of the Assembly. Recently, a taskforce group known as the “BILCHINSI” has been formed to assist in the governance of the metropolis by ensuring discipline among the youth in the Metropolis. This voluntary group is also assisting the police force in the Metropolis to reduce and prevent crime and violent acts by policing the neighborhoods, especially at night.

Apart from the Local Government structures, there are eminent traditional chiefs and sub-chiefs who are also working hand in hand with the Metropolis in promoting peace, stability and development in the area. Traditionally, the Ya Naa is the overlord of the area but he enskins the Gukpegu Naa as his subject over the traditional administration of the Metropolis.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

Historically, the Northern Regions of the country had vast land cover with smaller population sizes and the Metropolis is of no exception. This area begun experiencing high population growth after many people with different ethnic backgrounds started migrating from other areas to settle there thus making it a cosmopolitan area. The Dagombas are the majority and other ethnic groups such as Gonjas, Mamprusis, Akan, Dagaabas and groups from the Upper East Region are also residing in the Metropolis. Also found in the Metropolis are other nationals from Africa and other countries across the globe.

The area has deep rooted cultural practices reflected in activities such as annual festivals, naming and marriage ceremonies. Some of the festivals that are celebrated annually in the Metropolis are Damba, Bugum (fire festival) and the two Muslim Eid festivals (Eid Fitr and Eid Adha). The Metropolis is dominated by Muslims and followed by Christians, spiritualists and traditionalists.

1.4.1 Markets and Financial Institutions

There are four major markets in the Metropolis namely: Central Market, Aboabo, Kukuo and Lamashegu. In addition to these, there are satellite markets in other communities. The Central market comprises of mini shops and stalls. Plans are underway, to upgrade the market with modern facilities.

The Central Business District (CBD) is also fast developing with new business ventures. There is an uncompleted modern super market block that was started during the 1970s but has been abandoned due to lack of financial resources. This facility when completed would provide space for offices, stores and shopping for businesses. When completed it would offer permanent accommodation for a lot of traders roaming the streets and those occupying open spaces in the CBD of the metropolis. The Assembly is therefore lobbying and soliciting private collaboration to complete the project under Public-Private Partnership agreements.

There are sanitation facilities ranging from 1No. 24-seater water closet (WC), 1No. 10-seater KVIP and aqua privy in some of the markets but these are inadequate. The Lamashegu and Kukuo markets are yet to be provided with sanitation facilities. These facilities are however inadequate for the rapidly growing population of the Metropolis.

The Assembly has an abattoir located at Shishiegu in the Tamale South-Sub Metro. This abattoir has the capacity of generating waste for bio-gas production. Aside this facility is the landfill site that receives 250 tons of waste daily. The procurement of a digester and establishment of a recycling plant could be a good investment opportunity worth exploring since it could bring economic gains to the Metropolis and other neighboring districts. The landfill site is a huge potential for the generation of not only bio-gas but also for generation of fertilizer which could be very useful to farmers. The landfill as at now is poorly developed, and could in the near future have serious consequences on the health of the people.

There are many international, national and local financial institutions in the metropolis. Prominent among these are the Bank of Ghana (the Regulator), Barclays Bank, Standard Chartered Bank, Stanbic Bank, Ghana Commercial Bank, Agricultural Development Bank, Zenith Bank and Unibank amongst others. .

1.4.2 Utilities and Services

Utility services are available in the metropolis. Electricity, water, roads, markets and communication services are available in urban communities in the Metropolis. However; more need to be done in the rural communities.

1.4.2 Roads

The roads in the Metropolis are fairly good especially those that link the Metropolis to other adjoining district capitals. The tarred roads in the area facilitate easy commuting from one place to the other. There is no traffic congestion. Most of the farming and the peri-urban communities are linked to the marketing centers by feeder roads. The availability of access roads linking farming communities to marketing centres enables farmers to transport their

produce to the urban marketing centres with ease. Consequently their postharvest losses are likely to be less or reduced. The picture below shows one feeder road within the Metropolis.

Figure 1.4: Picture of a Feeder Road



Source: Tamale Metropolitan Assembly

1.4.3 Transport

The major transport services in the area are taxi cabs with a main taxi station at the Central Business District (CBD). State Transport Company, Metro Mass Transit, O. A. Travel and Tours and other private bus services link the Metropolis with other cities and towns in the country. Most of the people also use motorbikes as their means of transport within the Metropolis. For easy transport of goods and services, EMS, FEDEX, DHL and others offer fast and reliable express services from the Metropolis to other places.

1.4.4 Water

The Metropolis enjoys frequent water supply from the Dalun and the Nawuni Water Treatment Plants. The main source of water in the Metropolis is pipe borne water which is rationed and managed by the Ghana Water Company Limited in urban Tamale. The Ghana Water Company Limited supplies 45,000 cubic meters daily. Reports from the company indicate that there is a surplus in treated water supply in the Metropolis. This implies water bottling companies could take this opportunity to establish bottling plants to utilize this resource in the area. This would also create employment opportunities in the area for the youth. Other water sources include; Town water systems, mechanized bore holes, wells, dams and dugouts.

1.4.5 Electricity

The Metropolis enjoys electricity supply from the National Grid and about 70 percent of the communities are connected. Electricity supply has been fairly stable. With the expansion of electricity in the Metropolis, there is also an expansion of Small and Medium-Scale Enterprises in the area.

1.4.6 Communication

The Tamale Metropolis also enjoys telecommunication services. New mobile communication service providers such as Airtel, Expresso and Glo are now operating alongside the major networks (MTN and Vodafone). Broad band service has been introduced in the Metropolis, which is encouraging as it links the Assembly to the worldwide web. It has also proved very useful in business transactions for both public and the private sector. The Metropolis has lately witnessed an increase in media activities. For instance FM radio stations have increased from 3 to 8; TV stations from 1 to 5 with a considerable jump in newspaper supply vendors. The Media houses are avenues for organizing educative programmes especially on government policies to the illiterate population in the local languages. The major problem with the newspapers is that, they arrive from Accra and Kumasi in the Metropolis very late in the day. With technological advancement there would be the need for a newspaper printing press to be located in the Metropolis to serve the three Northern regions of the country.

1.4.7 Sports

There is an Ultra-modern Sports Stadium in the Metropolis which is being managed by the Ghana Sports Council.

Figure 1.5: Picture of the New Tamale Sports Stadium



Source: Tamale Metropolitan Assembly

The Sports Stadium has contributed in boosting sporting activities in the Metropolis. Real Tamale United is the biggest football club in the Metropolis with other smaller clubs. There are other facilities such as conference rooms, restaurants and shops within the sports stadium for public use. The inner perimeter of the stadium could also be used for entertainment related activities such as musical displays and other major events.

1.4.8 Tourism and Hospitality

The Metropolis is a transit point to many tourist sites in other districts and regions in the northern part of the Country. For instance, many tourists moving to the Mole National Park do make a stopover in Tamale before embarking on their trip to the West Gonja District. There are also a few tourist sites in the Metropolis namely: Tugu Crocodile Pond, the Python Sanctuary, the German Cemetery as well as a Cultural Centre. The Centre for National Culture is located right in the Central Business District of Tamale; a place many tourists would cherish visiting to have a look at many items of local Arts and Craft exhibitions.

There is also a vibrant v hospitality industry. More hotels, guest houses, restaurants are springing up. Some of the prominent ones are Mariam Hotel, Picorna, Gariba Lodge, Modern City Hotel, Radach Memorial Centre and Hamdallah Guest house among many others.

Below is a picture of an artefact shop at the Cultural Centre (Centre for National Centre) in Tamale.

Figure 1.6: Adongo Art and Craft shop in Tamale



Source: Tamale Metropolitan Assembly

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-organized with the Government Statistician as the National Chief Census Officer and overall Coordinator, assisted by a Census Management Team and a Census Coordinating Team. The Census Management Team had oversight responsibility for the implementation of the Census. It also had the responsibility of taking critical decisions on the census in consultation with other national committees. The Census Coordinating Team, on the other hand, was responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Census programme.

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

Some topics that were not considered core by the UN recommendations but which were found to be of great interest and importance to Ghana and were, therefore, included in the

2010 PHC are religion, ethnicity, employment sector and place of work, agricultural activity, as well as housing topics, such as, type of dwelling, materials for outer wall, floor and roof, tenure/holding arrangement, number of sleeping rooms, cooking fuel, cooking space and Information Communication Technology (ICT).

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

A locality was defined as a distinct population cluster (also designated as inhabited place, populated centre, settlement) which has a NAME or LOCALLY 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 recognized 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 metropolis. It gives a brief background of the metropolis, 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 metropolis. The chapter also discusses the religious affiliations and the educational statuses of the members of the metropolis. 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 metropolis are discussed and analysed in detail. The final chapter, Chapter nine presents the summary of findings and conclusions. It also discusses the policy implications of the findings for the metropolis.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on the demographic characteristics of the Tamale Metropolis, specifically the population size, age and sex composition, and age structure which influence fertility, mortality and migration as well as changes in a population.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

From the 2010 PHC, the population of the Tamale Metropolis is 223,252. The number of males is 111,109 (49.7%) and the number of females is 112,143 (50.2%). This shows that there are more females than males in the Metropolis. Table 2.1 illustrates that the proportion of the total population living in the urban areas is (80.8%) and that of the rural areas is (19.1%). In terms of age, sex and locality, there are more males than females living in the urban centers of the Metropolis as presented in Table 2.1.

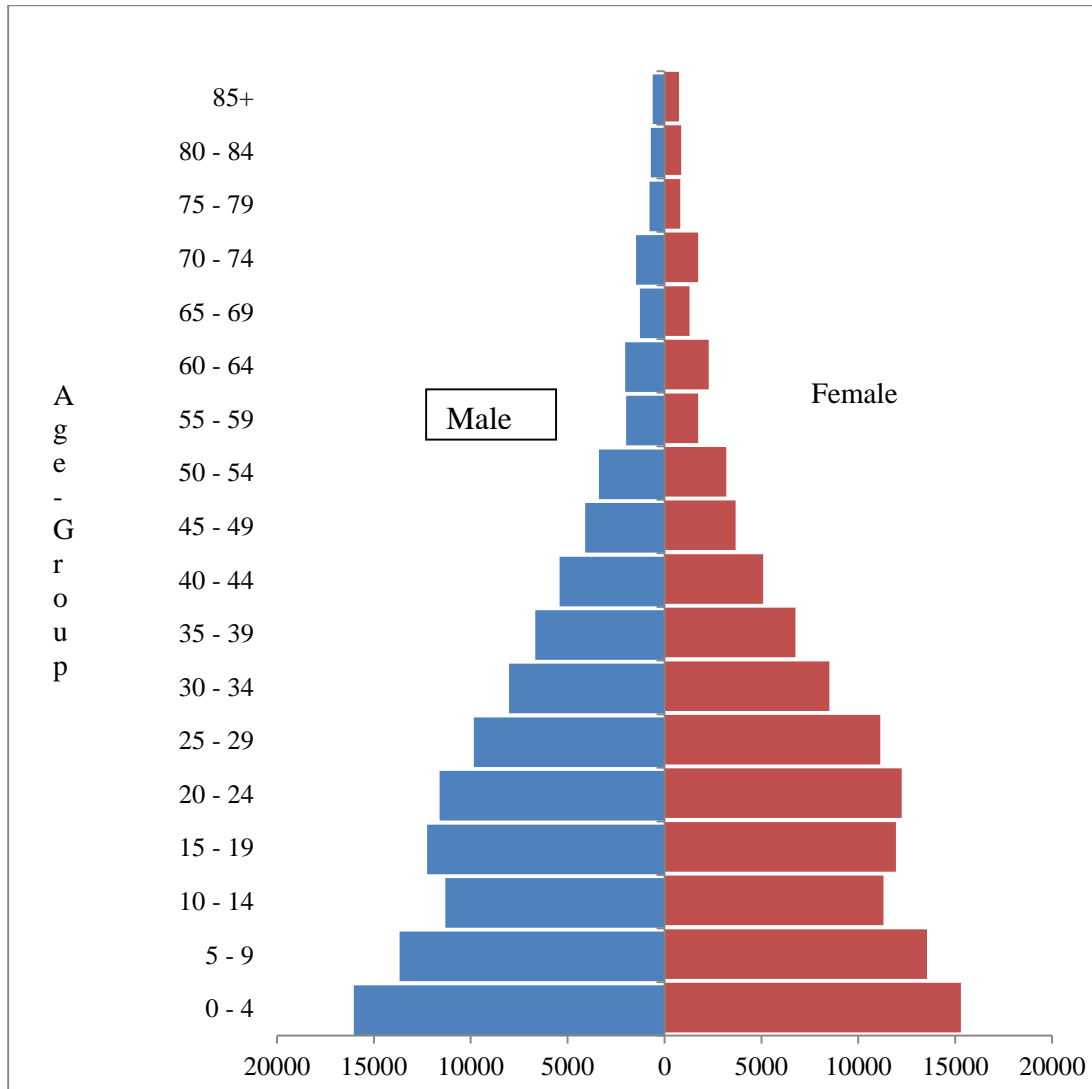
Table 2.1: Population by Age, Sex and type of locality

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	100.0	49.8	50.2	99.1	180,472	42,780
0 - 4	100.0	51.2	48.8	104.8	24,428	6,895
5 - 9	100.0	50.2	49.8	101	21,001	6,210
10 - 14	100.0	50	50	100.1	17,798	4,824
15 - 19	100.0	50.6	49.4	102.6	19,802	4,396
20 - 24	100.0	48.7	51.3	94.9	19,979	3,858
25 - 29	100.0	46.9	53.1	88.4	17,363	3,603
30 - 34	100.0	48.5	51.5	94.2	13,590	2,941
35 - 39	100.0	49.7	50.3	98.8	11,150	2,281
40 - 44	100.0	51.5	48.5	106.1	8,693	1,809
45 - 49	100.0	52.7	47.3	111.5	6,351	1,405
50 - 54	100.0	51.5	48.5	106	5,463	1,122
55 - 59	100.0	53.3	46.7	114.1	2,999	713
60 - 64	100.0	47.1	52.9	89	3,498	810
65 - 69	100.0	49.4	50.6	97.8	2,068	487
70 - 74	100.0	45.6	54.4	83.8	2,634	568
75 - 79	100.0	49.2	50.8	96.8	1,268	314
80 - 84	100.0	45.1	54.9	82.2	1,263	313
85 - 89	100.0	44.6	55.4	80.6	624	138
90 - 94	100.0	43.4	56.6	76.8	350	69
95 - 99	100.0	46	54	85.1	150	24
All Ages	100.0	49.8	50.2	99.1	180,472	42,780
0-14	100.0	50.5	49.5	102.2	63,227	17,929
15-64	100.0	49.5	50.5	98.1	108,888	22,938
65+	100.0	46.9	53.1	88.2	8,357	1,913
Age-dependency ratio	69.4	70.2	68.5		65.7	86.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.1 shows that the Metropolis’ population structure is broad at the base and narrows upwards. This means that the population is more youthful in nature and has the potential of increasing the productive work force with time. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration. With proper planning and prudent use of available resources, the youthful nature of the population should be considered as a potential rather than a constraint.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age Dependency

2.3.1 Age-dependency

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in the “dependent” ages (those under age 15 and those aged 65 and above) to the working-age population (15 to 64 years). The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden that the productive portion of the population must carry. Countries with very high birth rates usually have the highest age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population. The higher this ratio is, the more people a potential worker is assumed to be supporting and the vice-versa.

From Table 2.1 above, the age dependency ratio for the Metropolis is about 70 dependents (child and old age) for every 100 people in the working age bracket. This means that 100 persons in the active age group are expected to support 70 persons in the dependent population group. Table 2.1 shows that the working age population is more than the combined child and aged population of the Metropolis. The dependency ratio for male in the Metropolis is 70.2, while that of female is 68.5 indicating that there are more male dependents than female dependents in the Metropolis. Again there are more dependents in the rural areas (86.5) than the urban settings (65.7).

2.3.2 Sex ratios

Sex ratio, which measures the number of males in relation to every 100 females for the Metropolis is 99.1, meaning the female population for the Metropolis is slightly higher than that of males. It can be seen from Table 2.1 above that there are more males at younger ages than there are females. However as the population grows in age the male population diminishes faster as compared to the female population. For age group 0-14 years, the sex ratio for the Metropolis is 104.8 and reduces to 89.0 for age 60 years and above.

2.4 Fertility and Morality, Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births a woman has ever given birth to in her life time. The analysis is based on the birth histories of women aged 15-49. A measure of fertility is important in determining the size and structure of the population. Table 2.2 indicates the distribution of total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate for the Northern Region. The fertility rate for the Tamale Metropolis is 2.8 children per woman aged 15-49 years, and this is lower than the regional average of 3.5. This means that a woman in the age group 15-49 living in the Metropolis would have, on the average, 2.8 children by the end of her reproductive period. North Gonja has the highest TFR of 5.3 in the region, compared to 2.4 the lowest for Zabzugu.

The districts with the highest birth rates are Kpandai, Chereponi and Savelugu Nanton with 4.3 each and followed by Nanumba South and Saboba with a fertility rate of 4.2 each. Zabzugu district has the lowest fertility rate of 2.4. The districts with the highest general fertility rate are North Gonja and Saboba with rates of 135.8 and 128.9 respectively.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,479,461	582,897	59,391	3.54	101.9	24.0
Bole	61,593	14,471	1,663	3.8	114.9	27.0
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	99,863	22,207	2,230	3.6	100.4	22.3
West Gonja	41,180	9,806	924	3.3	94.2	22.4
Gonja Central	87,877	20,555	2,086	3.6	101.5	23.7
East Gonja	135,450	31,216	3,071	3.6	98.4	22.7
Kpandai	108,816	24,066	2,959	4.3	123.0	27.2
Nanumba South	93,464	21,210	2,542	4.2	119.8	27.2
Nanumba North	141,584	32,246	3,143	3.4	97.5	22.2
Zabzugu	63,815	15,591	1,016	2.4	65.2	15.9
Yendi Municipal	117,780	27,686	2,355	3.0	85.1	20.0
Tamale Metropolis	223,252	59,341	4,743	2.8	79.9	21.2
Tolon	72,990	17,028	1,585	3.2	93.1	21.7
Savelugu Nanton	139,283	33,942	4,300	4.3	126.7	30.9
Karaga	77,706	18,666	1,621	2.9	86.8	20.9
Gushiegu	111,259	26,349	2,868	3.7	108.8	25.8
Saboba	65,706	14,519	1,871	4.2	128.9	28.5
Chereponi	53,394	11,652	1,495	4.3	128.3	28.0
Bunkpurugu Yonyo	122,591	26,725	2,893	3.8	108.3	23.6
Mamprusi East	121,009	27,145	2,785	3.6	102.6	23.0
Mamprusi West	121,117	27,528	3,080	3.8	111.9	25.4
North Gonja	43,547	9,935	1,349	5.3	135.8	31.0
Kumbungu	39,341	8,851	920	3.6	103.9	23.4
Sagnerigu Municipal	148,099	38,548	3,579	3.3	92.8	24.2
Mion	81,812	18,812	1,935	3.4	102.9	23.7
Tatale	60,039	14,108	1,307	3.5	92.6	21.8
Mamprugu Moagduri	46,894	10,694	1,071	3.4	100.1	22.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Data on mortality are used as benchmarks to determine the health status and growth potential of the population. It also provides information on the potential growth of the population in the future and prevailing patterns of various causes of deaths. Table 2.3 shows information on female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child in the Metropolis. The table shows that the total number of children ever born to the female population 12 years and older in the Metropolis is 176,800 out of which 84.2 percent are children surviving. The proportion of males surviving is 83.4 percent compared to 85.1 percent for females. This indicates that the survival rate for females is slightly higher than that of males in the Metropolis.

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving Rate					
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes		Male		Female	
					Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All ages	78,442	176,800	90,025	86,775	148,900	84.2	75,041	83.4	73,859	85.1
12-14	6,436	25	10	15	19	76.0	6	60.0	13	86.7
15-19	11,946	830	422	408	689	83.0	343	81.3	346	84.8
20-24	12,233	6,334	3,254	3,080	5,632	88.9	2,814	86.5	2,818	91.5
25-29	11,129	15,311	7,871	7,440	13,712	89.6	6,942	88.2	6,770	91.0
30-34	8,514	21,802	11,020	10,782	19,545	89.6	9,811	89.0	9,734	90.3
35-39	6,756	23,637	11,938	11,699	20,822	88.1	10,467	87.7	10,355	88.5
40-44	5,095	21,864	11,091	10,773	18,914	86.5	9,492	85.6	9,422	87.5
45-49	3,668	18,002	8,992	9,010	15,182	84.3	7,527	83.7	7,655	85.0
50-54	3,196	16,490	8,522	7,968	13,625	82.6	7,005	82.2	6,620	83.1
55-59	1,734	9,593	4,864	4,729	7,817	81.5	3,941	81.0	3,876	82.0
60+	7,735	42,912	22,041	20,871	32,943	76.8	16,693	75.7	16,250	77.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Crude death rate is defined as the number of deaths per 1,000 populations in a given year. Table 2.4 represents deaths in households and crude death rate by districts in the Northern region. The crude death rate is 5.9 deaths per 1,000 populations in the region. Savelugu Nanton has the highest crude death rate of 10.1 deaths per 1000 population while Zabzugu has the lowest crude death rate of 3.1. The crude death rate for the Tamale Metropolis is 5.6 and this means that 5.6 percent of every thousand population in the Metropolis die annually.

Table 2.4: Total population, on deaths in household and crude death rate by district

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,479,461	14,715	5.9
Bole	61,593	450	7.3
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	99,863	722	7.2
West Gonja	41,180	197	4.8
Gonja Central	87,877	334	3.8
East Gonja	135,450	761	5.6
Kpandai	108,816	554	5.1
Nanumba South	93,464	542	5.8
Nanumba North	141,584	653	4.6
Zabzugu	63,815	196	3.1
Yendi Municipal	117,780	737	6.3
Tamale Metropolis	223,252	1,257	5.6
Tolon	72,990	502	6.9
Savelugu Nanton	139,283	1,413	10.1
Karaga	77,706	501	6.4
Gushiegu	111,259	744	6.7
Saboba	65,706	235	3.6
Chereponi	53,394	288	5.4
Bunkpurugu Yonyo	122,591	575	4.7
Mamprusi East	121,009	619	5.1
Mamprusi West	121,117	955	7.9
North Gonja	43,547	247	5.7
Kumbungu	39,341	343	8.7
Sagnerigu Municipal	148,099	847	5.7
Mion	81,812	556	6.8
Tatale	60,039	210	3.5
Mamprugu Moagduri	46,894	277	5.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

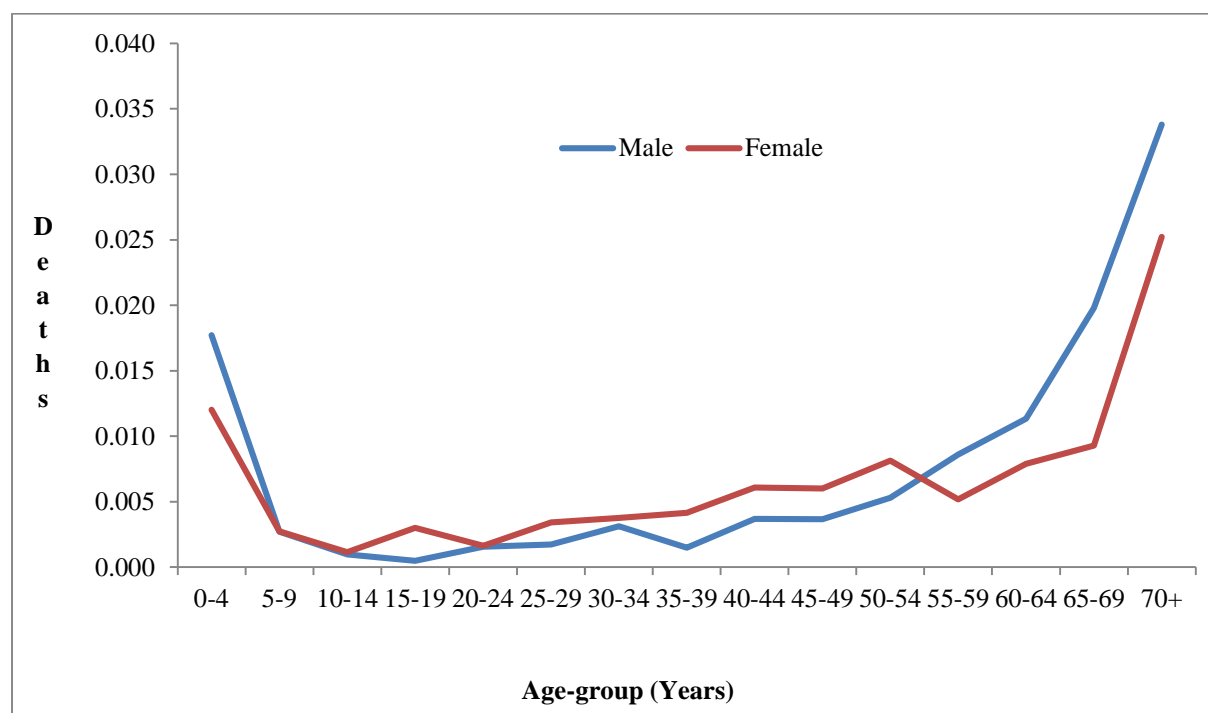
2.4.2.1 Age specific death rates

Age specific death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. The age specific death rate is computed as a ratio of deaths of people in a specified age group to the number of persons in that age-group (20-24) multiplied by 1,000.

Figure 2.2 shows the death rate of the population by sex in the Metropolis. It can be seen from the figure that infant mortality in the Metropolis is almost zero in percentage terms. The figure shows that from ages 0-14 years, deaths for both males and females fall sharply and starts rising thereafter. The number of deaths for males is lower from ages 15 years to 54 years while that of the females is higher for the same age groups. The high deaths for

females within these ages could be as a result of maternal mortality and other issues related to women and birth since this occurs within their reproductive ages. Within the older ages of 55 years onwards, death rates for both sexes increase but with the male death rate higher than that of the females.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3.2 Causes of deaths in households

Table 2.5 shows the causes of death in the metropolis. The causes of death are classified into accident/violence/homicide/suicide on one hand and pregnancy related causes on the other hand. Information on causes of death reveals that 9.5 percent of deaths in the metropolis are due to accidents/suicide while the greater proportion (90.5%) are due to other causes. This is higher than both the regional and national figures (90.3% and 88.4%) respectively in comparative terms.

Table 2.5: Causes of death in households

Country Region District	Total deaths	Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide		All other causes		Total deaths	Pregnancy related death (female 15- 54 years)		Not pregnancy related	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ghana	163,534	18,938	11.6	144,596	88.4	163,534	3,026	1.9	160,508	98.1
Northern	14,715	1,434	9.7	13,281	90.3	14,715	322	2.2	14,393	97.8
Tamale Metropolis	1,257	119	9.5	1,138	90.5	1,257	25	2	1,232	98

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

With regards to pregnancy related deaths for females aged 15-54 years, 2.0 percent of the population within this age category die in the Metropolis as compared to 2.2 percent and 1.9

percent for the northern region and Ghana respectively. Non –pregnancy related deaths account for 98 percent of deaths in the Tamale metropolis as against 97.8 percent in the Northern region and 98.1 percent for Ghana.

2.4.3 Migration

Migration is defined as the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence. Migration may be internal (within the country’s boundaries) or international (across country boundaries). The underlying causes of migration are many including social and economic reasons.

Table 2.6 shows that those born outside the Metropolis but within the region are 20,321. Out of this, migrants in the category of 1-4 years of residence are the majority with the proportion of 25.6 percent. This is followed by migrants in the categories of 20 years and above of residence with a proportion of 22.8 percent. Those who have stayed less than one year in the district have the least proportion with a percentage of 15.2. With regards to migrants born in other parts of the country, the table shows that the Ashanti region has the highest number of migrants in the Metropolis with total migrants of 3,271 (19.6%), followed by the Upper East (18.7%) and Brong Ahafo regions with populations of 3,114 and 1,848 migrants respectively. The regions with the lowest numbers of migrants in the Tamale Metropolis are the Western and Central with populations of 505 and 650 migrants respectively.

There are a total of 1,621 migrants who were born outside Ghana and living in the Metropolis. Out of this figure, the highest number are migrants who stayed in the metropolis between 1 and 4 years with a proportion of 32.1 percent and followed by those who have stayed between 5-9 years with the proportion of 22.6 percent. Foreign migrants who have stayed 20 years and above have the lowest population of 12.4 percent. A little over half (54.9%) of the residents in the metropolis were born elsewhere within the region; 40.7 percent are migrants from other regions of Ghana and 4.4 percent are from outside Ghana

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of Migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	37,015	15.2	25.6	16.7	19.7	22.8
Born elsewhere in the region	20,321	14.1	24.1	16.8	20.9	24.1
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	505	18.4	25.5	15.8	17.4	22.8
Central	650	15.5	22	16.8	20.6	25.1
Greater Accra	1,696	17.3	32.8	15.6	15.3	18.9
Volta	1,639	14.9	22.4	18.4	18.8	25.5
Eastern	917	17.9	26.2	14.1	16.8	25.1
Ashanti	3,271	19.6	24.9	14.6	18.8	24.5
Brong Ahafo	1,848	16.4	30	15.7	17.8	20
Northern	-					
Upper East	3,114	18.7	26.3	16	18.3	19.8
Upper west	1,433	12.8	29.9	18.3	18	21
Outside Ghana	1,621	13.3	32.1	22.6	19.5	12.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on household size, structure and composition in the Metropolis from the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The family system in any human society, whether it is the nuclear or extended type, depicts the type of kinship ties that hold the people together. The social system influences the kind of social development in the society.

3.2 Size, Household Composition and Headship

3.2.1 Household Size

The 2010 Population and Housing Census defined a household as “a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements” (GSS, 2010). In general, a household consists of a man, his wife or wives, children and some other relatives or non-relatives who may be living with them. It is, however, important to state that membership of a household does not necessarily depend on blood ties. The number of persons who belong to a household constitutes the household size

Table 3.1 shows that the metropolis has a household population of 219,971, living in 19,387 houses. On the average, there are 1.8 households in every house of the metropolis and 11.5 people in every house. The metropolis also has an average household size of 6.3, a number lower than that for the region which stands at 7.8.

Table 3.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,479,461	223,252	180,472	42,780
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	219,971	177,483	42,488
Number of houses	3,392,745	257,311	19,387	13,694	5,693
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	35,408	29,322	6,086
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.8	2.1	1.1
Population per house	7.3	9.6	11.5	13.2	7.5
Average household size	4.5	7.8	6.3	6.2	7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition

Table 3.2 shows the household size, composition and headship in the Tamale Metropolis. The composition of the household is made up of the head, spouse, child, parent/parent-in-law, grandchild, brother/sister, step child, adopted/foster child, other relatives and non-relatives.

The table shows a total number of 219,971 households in the Metropolis comprising 109,506 males and 110,465 females. Out of this, the total headship is 16.1% of the total population in the metropolis. Households in the Tamale metropolis are predominantly male headed (74.7%) compared to female headed ones (25.3%). Additionally, of the males in the metropolis 24.2 percent are household heads while their female counterpart is 8.1 percent.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	219,971	100.0	109,506	100.0	110,465	100.0
Head	35,408	16.1	26,454	24.2	8,954	8.1
Spouse (wife/husband)	20,613	9.4	1,282	1.2	19,331	17.5
Child (son/daughter)	88,795	40.4	48,251	44.1	40,544	36.7
Parent/Parent in-law	1,967	0.9	270	0.2	1,697	1.5
Son/Daughter in-law	3,510	1.6	286	0.3	3,224	2.9
Grandchild	21,105	9.6	10,606	9.7	10,499	9.5
Brother/Sister	13,141	6.0	8,158	7.4	4,983	4.5
Step child	2,817	1.3	1,476	1.3	1,341	1.2
Adopted/Foster child	1,809	0.8	752	0.7	1,057	1.0
Other relative	28,368	12.9	10,714	9.8	17,654	16.0
Non-relative	2,438	1.1	1,257	1.1	1,181	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

For spousal distribution, the table shows that the total spousal population is 9.4 percent of the total household composition. It is observed that there are more female spouses (wives) than males, perhaps as a result of polygamy in the Metropolis.

The proportion of children in the households is 40.4 percent of the total household composition in the Metropolis. Out of this, 54.3 percent are males and 45.7 percent are females, which mean that there are more males children than females in this category of the household composition. It can be seen that there are more children than any other composition in the household.

Parent/parent in-law and adopted/foster child have population of less than one percent; 0.9% and 0.8 percent respectively of the total household composition. The number of female parents/parent in-laws are more than the number of male parent/parent in-laws.

From Table 3.1, other relatives constitute 12.9 percent of the household population and non-relatives is 1.1 percent of the total household composition.

3.2.3 Household Structure

Household structure is defined as classification of ties of affiliation of persons who constitute households. The Table shows that with regards to head only, the total population is a little over two percent (2.2%) of the total. Out of the total heads only, 3.3 percent are males while 1.0 percent is females, an indication that there are more male heads than females in the metropolis.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	219,971	100.0	109,506	100.0	110,465	100.0
Head only	4,755	2.2	3,615	3.3	1,140	1
Head and a spouse only	2,640	1.2	1,339	1.2	1,301	1.2
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	42,817	19.5	22,093	20.2	20,724	18.8
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	101,495	46.1	50,625	46.2	50,870	46.1
Extended + non relatives	8,477	3.9	4,266	3.9	4,211	3.8
Head spouse(s) and other composition	5,091	2.3	2,551	2.3	2,540	2.3
Single parent Nuclear	10,654	4.8	4,512	4.1	6,142	5.6
Single parent Extended	28,150	12.8	12,357	11.3	15,793	14.3
Single parent Extended + non relative	2,965	1.3	1,314	1.2	1,651	1.5
Head and other composition but no spouse	12,927	5.9	6,834	6.2	6,093	5.5

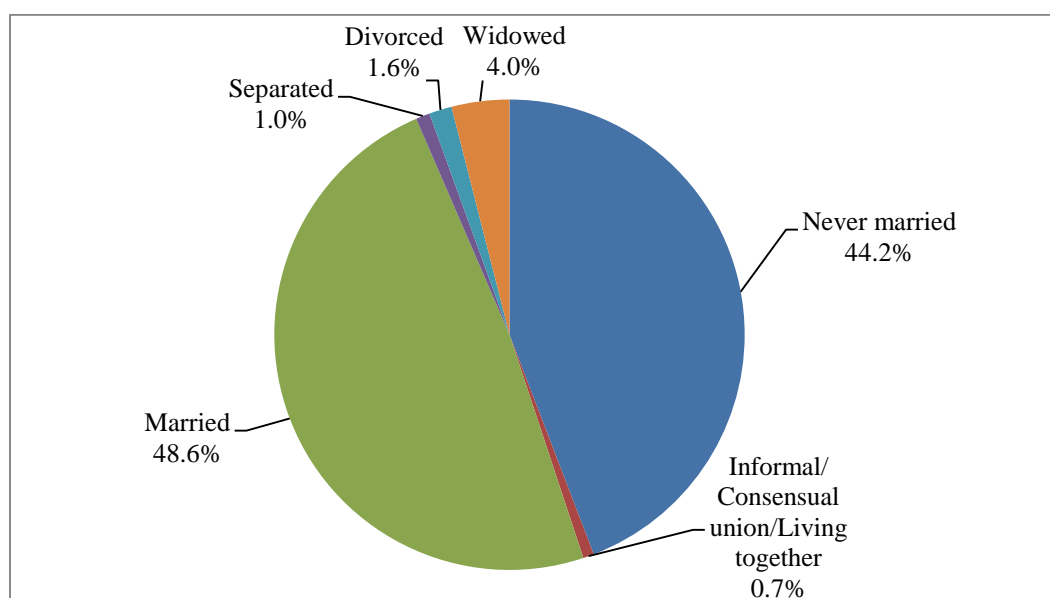
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is a very important social institution in the Ghanaian society. It is one of the factors that influence population dynamics in society. It is a social union or legal contract between spouses. It includes persons in any of the following types of marriages: civil, traditional and common law/consensual. Consensual marriage is the situation of two individuals cohabiting informally without the performance of any marital rites. There are norms governing marriage in human society; one of which is the socially and legally acceptable minimum age for marriage. However, the minimum age for marrying differs from one society to another.

In Ghana, 18 years is the minimum legal age for marriage. However, cultural practices in some ethnic groups allow much younger girls to be given out in marriage. In order to capture data on those who marry below age 18, the 2010 census solicited information from persons aged 12 years and above. Figure 3.1 shows that 48.6 percent of the population in the Metropolis are married while those who have never married constitute 44.2 percent. The widowed population is 4.0 percent.

Figure 3.1: Marital status in the Metropolis



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital status by sex and age-group

Table 3.3 shows marital status by sex and age-group. There are substantially more females who are widowed (51.5%) within the age group of 65 and older than males (5.5%) in the same age group. The highest rate of divorce (3.6%) is within the age cohorts 55-59 and 60-64 years for males and 5.4 percent for females (50-54 years). The proportion of females married in age group 20-24 is more than thrice that of males in the same 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	155,046	100.0	44.2	0.7	48.6	1.0	1.6	4.0
12 - 14	12,950	100.0	93.4	0.2	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	24,198	100.0	91.4	0.4	8.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	23,837	100.0	72.0	1.1	25.9	0.4	0.3	0.3
25 - 29	20,966	100.0	46.3	1.4	50.5	0.6	0.7	0.5
30 - 34	16,531	100.0	22.4	1.1	72.8	1.3	1.5	0.9
35 - 39	13,431	100.0	11.9	0.8	81.6	1.6	2.6	1.5
40 - 44	10,502	100.0	6.1	0.5	85.5	1.8	3.0	3.1
45 - 49	7,756	100.0	4.5	0.5	84.5	2.1	3.9	4.5
50 - 54	6,585	100.0	2.9	0.6	81.1	2.2	4.2	9.0
55 - 59	3,712	100.0	3.4	0.4	77.8	2.2	4.2	12.0
60 - 64	4,308	100.0	3.4	0.5	70.2	2.3	4.2	19.4
65+	10,270	100.0	6.2	0.3	58.8	1.5	3.4	29.9

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Male								
Total	76,604	100.0	52.2	0.7	44.6	0.7	1.1	0.7
12 – 14	6,514	100.0	93.8	0.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	12,252	100.0	94.3	0.2	5.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	11,604	100.0	88.4	0.5	10.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
25 - 29	9,837	100.0	67.4	1.3	30.2	0.4	0.5	0.2
30 - 34	8,017	100.0	35.1	1.4	61.5	0.8	0.8	0.3
35 - 39	6,675	100.0	18.0	0.9	77.8	1.2	1.6	0.5
40 - 44	5,407	100.0	8.5	0.5	87.2	1.5	1.7	0.6
45 - 49	4,088	100.0	6.5	0.5	88.0	1.3	2.8	0.9
50 - 54	3,389	100.0	4.3	0.7	88.9	1.5	3.1	1.5
55 - 59	1,978	100.0	4.6	0.5	87.8	1.9	3.6	1.7
60 - 64	2,029	100.0	4.7	0.5	86.2	1.7	3.6	3.2
65+	4,814	100.0	7.6	0.4	81.8	1.5	3.2	5.5
Female								
Total	78,442	100.0	36.3	0.8	52.5	1.2	2.0	7.1
12 – 14	6,436	100.0	93.0	0.2	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	11,946	100.0	88.4	0.6	10.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	12,233	100.0	56.5	1.7	40.2	0.6	0.6	0.5
25 - 29	11,129	100.0	27.7	1.5	68.4	0.7	0.9	0.7
30 - 34	8,514	100.0	10.5	0.8	83.5	1.8	2.1	1.4
35 - 39	6,756	100.0	6.0	0.6	85.4	2.0	3.6	2.5
40 - 44	5,095	100.0	3.4	0.5	83.8	2.0	4.4	5.8
45 - 49	3,668	100.0	2.4	0.4	80.5	3.0	5.2	8.5
50 - 54	3,196	100.0	1.4	0.4	72.9	3.0	5.4	16.9
55 - 59	1,734	100.0	2.1	0.2	66.4	2.6	4.9	23.8
60 - 64	2,279	100.0	2.2	0.6	56.0	2.7	4.7	33.8
65+	5,456	100.0	4.9	0.1	38.5	1.4	3.5	51.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 shows the marital status and level of education; married persons with higher education are have lower proportions for all the categories than those with no education. From the table it can be seen that the percentage of married persons with no education (57.5%) is higher than those with education. The figure is also higher in the female categories (65.5%) than the male (48.0%). Widows with no education constitute 84.9 percent and the proportion of males within this category is 68.3 percent while that of females is 86.6 percent. The proportion of persons married declines with higher level of education. Marriage is prevalent amongst persons with less education. For instance only 2 percent of persons married in the metropolis have tertiary education. The proportion of persons aged 12 years and over with basic education who are not married is very high (50%) and cuts across both sexes, 49 percent and 52 percent for males and females respectively.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³
Both Sexes							
Total	155,046	100.0	40.6	34.7	14.4	1.6	6.7
Never married	68,482	100.0	17	50	21.9	1.6	7.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,154	100.0	34.2	34.7	16.6	2.4	10.3
Married	75,343	100.0	57.5	23.3	9.1	1.6	6.2
Separated	1,492	100.0	59	24.5	6.4	2	7.2
Divorced	2,420	100.0	62.4	23.9	5.8	1.7	4.7
Widowed	6,155	100.0	84.9	10.6	1.5	0.6	2.1
Male							
Total	76,604	100.0	31.3	37.8	17.5	1.7	8.6
Never married	39,988	100.0	15.6	48.8	23.2	1.5	8.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	503	100.0	28.2	34.4	16.7	3.4	13.7
Married	34,142	100.0	48	25.7	11.4	2	8.9
Separated	548	100.0	54.6	27.2	7.5	1.8	8.2
Divorced	849	100.0	59.2	23.9	7.3	1.6	6
Widowed	574	100.0	68.3	22	4	1.6	3.8
Female							
Total	78,442	100.0	49.8	31.7	11.5	1.4	4.8
Never married	28,494	100.0	18.9	51.7	20.1	1.7	6.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	651	100.0	38.9	35	16.4	1.7	7.7
Married	41,201	100.0	65.5	21.3	7.2	1.3	4
Separated	944	100.0	61.5	23	5.8	2.1	6.7
Divorced	1,571	100.0	64.1	23.9	5	1.7	4
Widowed	5,581	100.0	86.6	9.5	1.2	0.5	2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.5 shows information on persons aged 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status in the Tamale Metropolis. Within the category who have never married, majority (63.8%) are not economically active and 31.4 percent are employed. For the population who are married, 75.5 percent of them are employed while only 3.9 percent are unemployed. The rest of the married population (20.6%) are economically inactive. It can be seen from the table that the proportion of the economically not active population within the widowed population is higher (53.6%) compare to those employed in the same category (44.1%). The proportion of the married who are employed for males is 80.7 percent while that for the female is 71.1 percent. For those that are widowed, the proportion of males employed is a little over half (50.5%) while that of females is (43.4%). From the table it can be seen that there are more economically inactive female population than male.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	155,046	100.0	84,600	54.6	6,707	4.3	63,739	41.1
Never married	68,482	100.0	21,523	31.4	3,288	4.8	43,671	63.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,154	100.0	770	66.7	113	9.8	271	23.5
Married	75,343	100.0	56,852	75.5	2,972	3.9	15,519	20.6
Separated	1,492	100.0	1,049	70.3	74	5.0	369	24.7
Divorced	2,420	100.0	1,692	69.9	116	4.8	612	25.3
Widowed	6,155	100.0	2,714	44.1	144	2.3	3,297	53.6
Male								
Total	76,604	100.0	43,313	56.5	3,292	4.3	29,999	39.2
Never married	39,988	100.0	14,096	35.3	2,066	5.2	23,826	59.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	503	100.0	382	75.9	42	8.3	79	15.7
Married	34,142	100.0	27,557	80.7	1,086	3.2	5,499	16.1
Separated	548	100.0	373	68.1	33	6.0	142	25.9
Divorced	849	100.0	615	72.4	41	4.8	193	22.7
Widowed	574	100.0	290	50.5	24	4.2	260	45.3
Female								
Total	78,442	100.0	41,287	52.6	3,415	4.4	33,740	43.0
Never married	28,494	100.0	7,427	26.1	1,222	4.3	19,845	69.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	651	100.0	388	59.6	71	10.9	192	29.5
Married	41,201	100.0	29,295	71.1	1,886	4.6	10,020	24.3
Separated	944	100.0	676	71.6	41	4.3	227	24.0
Divorced	1,571	100.0	1,077	68.6	75	4.8	419	26.7
Widowed	5,581	100.0	2,424	43.4	120	2.2	3,037	54.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 shows the population by nationality and sex of the people in the Tamale Metropolis. The table reveals that majority of people residing in the Metropolis are mainly Ghanaians. Those who are Ghanaian by birth constitute 94.6 percent of the total population in the Metropolis, followed by 2.1 percent of persons with dual nationality and 1.5 percent being ECOWAS nationals. Those who are Ghanaians by naturalization constitute 0.8 percent of the population. Africans, other than ECOWAS nationals and others have 0.6 and 0.3 percentages respectively.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Tamale Metropolis						
Total	223,252	100.0	111,109	100.0	112,143	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	211,227	94.6	105,096	94.6	106,131	94.6
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	4,745	2.1	2,301	2.1	2,444	2.2
Ghanaian by naturalization	1,844	0.8	904	0.8	940	0.8
ECOWAS	3,400	1.5	1,820	1.6	1,580	1.4
African other than ECOWAS	1,271	0.6	627	0.6	644	0.6
Other	765	0.3	361	0.3	404	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows that majority (90.5%) of the population in Tamale Metropolis are Muslims and Christians constitute only 8.8 percent. About 0.2 percent has no religious affiliation. Among the Christians, the Catholics have the highest proportion of 3.0 percent, followed by Pentecostal/Charismatic (2.4%) and Protestants (2.4%). The proportion of Traditionalists in the Metropolis is 0.3 percent.

Table 3.8: Population by Religion and Sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	223,252	100.0	111,109	100.0	112,143	100.0
No religion	374	0.2	209	0.2	165	0.1
Catholic	6,638	3	3,082	2.8	3,556	3.2
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	5,390	2.4	2,607	2.3	2,783	2.5
Pentecostal/Charismatic	5,403	2.4	2,630	2.4	2,773	2.5
Other Christian	2,318	1	1,118	1	1,200	1.1
Islam	202,003	90.5	100,816	90.7	101,187	90.2
Traditionalist	755	0.3	446	0.4	309	0.3
Other	371	0.2	201	0.2	170	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Education is critical for human development. It is a key policy of every government to provide adequate resources and an environment conducive for teaching and learning for its population. . Education is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. In the 2010 Population and Housing Census, Literacy was defined as the respondent's ability to read and write in any language.

3.6.1 Population 11 years and Older by Sex, age and Literacy Status

Table 3.8 presents the distribution of literacy levels for persons 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status in the Tamale Metropolis. The data indicates that out of the total population aged 11 years and older, less than half (42.6%) of them are literate in English only while more than half (54.8%) are literate in English and at least one Ghanaian language. Also those literate in all the three languages (English, Ghanaian language and French) are less than one percent of the population. The table further reveals that 57.1 percent of the male population aged 11-14 years is literate in English only compared to their female counterparts (58.7%) who are literate in English only. This implies that literacy level of women age 11-14 years is slightly higher than that of males in the same age group in the Metropolis. Overall, 54.8 percent of the population in the metropolis is literate in English and a Ghanaian language. The proportion educated and who are males is higher compared to females but the gap is not so huge (58% vs. 51%).

Table 3.9: Literacy level of persons 11 years and older by sex and age and literacy status

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	63,318	95,271	100.0	42.6	2	54.8	0.2	0.4
11-14	1,598	14,895	100.0	57.9	1.8	39.8	0.2	0.3
15-19	3,776	20,422	100.0	44.1	1.8	53.5	0.2	0.4
20-24	5,960	17,877	100.0	36.2	1.9	61.4	0.1	0.5
25-29	7,609	13,357	100.0	38	1.9	59.5	0.2	0.4
30-34	7,864	8,667	100.0	38.8	2.1	58.7	0.2	0.2
35-39	7,184	6,247	100.0	39.6	2.3	57.4	0.4	0.3
40-44	6,246	4,256	100.0	41.3	2.7	55.1	0.2	0.7
45-49	4,736	3,020	100.0	41.4	2	56	0.3	0.4
50-54	4,304	2,281	100.0	39.3	2.1	57.7	0.4	0.6
55-59	2,331	1,381	100.0	37.5	1.4	60	0.4	0.7
60-64	3,268	1,040	100.0	39.8	2.6	56.3	0.2	1.1
65+	8,442	1,828	100.0	39.7	3	56.3	0.3	0.7
Male								
Total	24,104	54,254	100.0	39.8	2	57.5	0.2	0.4
11-14	655	7,613	100.0	57.1	1.9	40.4	0.2	0.3
15-19	1,483	10,769	100.0	43.2	1.9	54.4	0.2	0.3
20-24	1,964	9,640	100.0	33.5	1.8	64.2	0.1	0.5
25-29	2,441	7,396	100.0	33.8	1.8	63.7	0.3	0.4
30-34	2,618	5,399	100.0	35.1	2	62.6	0.2	0.2
35-39	2,657	4,018	100.0	35.2	2.2	61.9	0.4	0.4
40-44	2,468	2,939	100.0	37.9	2.6	58.4	0.2	1
45-49	2,036	2,052	100.0	39.5	2.4	57.3	0.4	0.4
50-54	1,850	1,539	100.0	38.2	2.3	58.3	0.3	0.9
55-59	1,029	949	100.0	36.4	1.1	61.4	0.3	0.8
60-64	1,280	749	100.0	36.3	2	60.1	0.3	1.3
65+	3,623	1,191	100.0	37.6	3.5	57.7	0.3	0.9

Table 3.9: Literacy level of persons 11 years and older by sex and age and literacy status (cont'd)

	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Female								
Total	39,214	41,017	100.0	46.2	1.9	51.3	0.2	0.4
11-14	943	7,282	100.0	58.7	1.6	39.2	0.2	0.3
15-19	2,293	9,653	100.0	45	1.8	52.5	0.1	0.5
20-24	3,996	8,237	100.0	39.3	1.9	58.1	0.2	0.5
25-29	5,168	5,961	100.0	43.3	1.9	54.3	0.1	0.4
30-34	5,246	3,268	100.0	44.9	2.2	52.3	0.4	0.2
35-39	4,527	2,229	100.0	47.5	2.6	49.2	0.5	0.2
40-44	3,778	1,317	100.0	49	2.9	47.8	0.1	0.2
45-49	2,700	968	100.0	45.5	1	53.2	0	0.3
50-54	2,454	742	100.0	41.5	1.8	56.2	0.5	0
55-59	1,302	432	100.0	40	2.1	56.9	0.5	0.5
60-64	1,988	291	100.0	48.8	4.1	46.7	0	0.3
65+	4,819	637	100.0	43.6	1.9	53.7	0.5	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Level of Education, School Attendance and Sex

Table 3.9 presents information on persons 3 years and older currently in school in the Metropolis and the distribution of past school attendance classified by highest level of schooling. About 81.5 percent are enrolled in basic school (Nursery, kindergarten, primary, JSS/JHS/), 11.6 percent in secondary/senior high school, 0.7 percent in vocational/technical/commercial school, and 4.6 percent in tertiary institutions. There are more males than females enrolled in almost all the levels of education.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	145,679	100.0	77,890	100.0	67,789	100.0	79,836	100.0	46,583	100.0	33,253	100.0
Nursery	21,258	14.6	10,886	14.0	10,372	15.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	9,192	6.3	4,624	5.9	4,568	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	60,066	41.2	31,085	39.9	28,981	42.8	16,183	20.3	7,912	17.0	8,271	24.9
JSS/JHS	26,936	18.5	14,715	18.9	12,221	18.0	16,106	20.2	8,516	18.3	7,590	22.8
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,163	11.5	5,882	12.6	3,281	9.9
SSS/SHS	17,097	11.7	9,886	12.7	7,211	10.6	15,453	19.4	9,000	19.3	6,453	19.4
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,795	4.8	2,724	5.8	1,071	3.2
Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	1,167	0.8	571	0.7	596	0.9	3,153	3.9	1,761	3.8	1,392	4.2
Post middle/secondary certificate	2,179	1.5	1,104	1.4	1,075	1.6	4,375	5.5	2,489	5.3	1,886	5.7
Tertiary	7,784	5.3	5,019	6.4	2,765	4.1	11,608	14.5	8,299	17.8	3,309	10.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the economic activity status of the population, by age and sex structure as well as economic activity status. The economic characteristics or activities of any area have a direct bearing on the livelihood of the inhabitants and the total development of the place. The economic and social development of the Metropolis is dependent on the quality and quantity of its productive resources, of which labour is important. The other productive resources, namely capital and land, are dependent on labour. The prospective workforce of every population is derived from its adult population that is available to work (age 15 years and older). Some people in the workforce may be schooling which is not an economic activity at the material time and therefore are excluded from those people the Metropolis can rely on for the production of goods and services. Others are the retired or disabled. These categories are therefore referred to as economically inactive.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older in the Metropolis. The economically active population is 63.3 percent of which 92.6 percent are employed and 7.4 percent are unemployed. The proportion of economically active males is 65.5 percent of which 92.8 percent are employed and 7.2 percent are unemployed. For females, economically active population is 61.1 percent with 92.3 percent employed and 7.7 percent unemployed.

The economically not active population is 36.7 percent with those in full time education recording the highest percentage of (56.0%) and pensioners or retirees constituting 2.0 percent. The sick or disabled account for 2.2 percent. The proportions of males and females who are in the economically not active population for the Metropolis are 34.5 percent and 38.9 percent respectively, with (67.9%) of males and (45.7%) of females in full time education. For the population considered to be too young or too old to work, 9.3 percent are males and 15.1 percent are females. The table also shows that 30.2 percent and 10.1 percent of females and males did household duties respectively.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	142,096	100.0	70,090	100.0	72,006	100.0
Economically active	89,919	63.3	45,910	65.5	44,009	61.1
Employed	83,229	92.6	42,624	92.8	40,605	92.3
<i>Worked</i>	80,635	96.9	41,234	96.7	39,401	97.0
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	2,402	2.9	1,297	3.0	1,105	2.7
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	192	0.2	93	0.2	99	0.2
Unemployed	6,690	7.4	3,286	7.2	3,404	7.7
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	3,149	47.1	1,420	43.2	1,729	50.8
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	3,541	52.9	1,866	56.8	1,675	49.2
Economically not active	52,177	36.7	24,180	34.5	27,997	38.9
Did home duties (household chore)	10,902	20.9	2,438	10.1	8,464	30.2
Full time education	29,212	56.0	16,410	67.9	12,802	45.7
Pensioner/Retired	1,043	2.0	722	3.0	321	1.1
Disabled/Sick	1,160	2.2	633	2.6	527	1.9
Too old/young	6,489	12.4	2,255	9.3	4,234	15.1
Other	3,371	6.5	1,722	7.1	1,649	5.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows that the 15-19 years age group for both sexes has the least employed population of 20.9 percent while the 40-44 years age group has the highest proportion of employed persons (84.9%). For both males and females, the 15-19 years group has the least proportions of employed persons, (20.7%) and (21.1%) respectively. Table 4.2 further indicates that, of the economically active male population aged 45-49 years, 88.3 percent are employed and 3.6 percent are unemployed. Only 8.0 percent of that age group are economically inactive. Among population aged 65 years and older, less than half (41.6%) are employed, comprising of 50.5 percent of males and 33.8 percent of females.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	142,096	100.0	83,229	58.6	6,690	4.7	52,177	36.7
15-19	24,198	100.0	5,046	20.9	630	2.6	18,522	76.5
20-24	23,837	100.0	9,995	41.9	1,730	7.3	12,112	50.8
25-29	20,966	100.0	13,647	65.1	1,651	7.9	5,668	27
30-34	16,531	100.0	12,793	77.4	948	5.7	2,790	16.9
35-39	13,431	100.0	11,203	83.4	544	4.1	1,684	12.5
40-44	10,502	100.0	8,914	84.9	329	3.1	1,259	12
45-49	7,756	100.0	6,562	84.6	245	3.2	949	12.2
50-54	6,585	100.0	5,357	81.4	184	2.8	1,044	15.9
55-59	3,712	100.0	2,814	75.8	119	3.2	779	21
60-64	4,308	100.0	2,624	60.9	198	4.6	1,486	34.5
65+	10,270	100.0	4,274	41.6	112	1.1	5,884	57.3
Male								
Total	70,090	100.0	42,624	60.8	3,286	4.7	24,180	34.5
15-19	12,252	100.0	2,531	20.7	283	2.3	9,438	77
20-24	11,604	100.0	4,590	39.6	805	6.9	6,209	53.5
25-29	9,837	100.0	6,446	65.5	779	7.9	2,612	26.6
30-34	8,017	100.0	6,414	80	494	6.2	1,109	13.8
35-39	6,675	100.0	5,841	87.5	264	4	570	8.5
40-44	5,407	100.0	4,768	88.2	170	3.1	469	8.7
45-49	4,088	100.0	3,610	88.3	149	3.6	329	8
50-54	3,389	100.0	2,951	87.1	110	3.2	328	9.7
55-59	1,978	100.0	1,662	84	75	3.8	241	12.2
60-64	2,029	100.0	1,380	68	103	5.1	546	26.9
65+	4,814	100.0	2,431	50.5	54	1.1	2,329	48.4
Female								
Total	72,006	100.0	40,605	56.4	3,404	4.7	27,997	38.9
15-19	11,946	100.0	2,515	21.1	347	2.9	9,084	76
20-24	12,233	100.0	5,405	44.2	925	7.6	5,903	48.3
25-29	11,129	100.0	7,201	64.7	872	7.8	3,056	27.5
30-34	8,514	100.0	6,379	74.9	454	5.3	1,681	19.7
35-39	6,756	100.0	5,362	79.4	280	4.1	1,114	16.5
40-44	5,095	100.0	4,146	81.4	159	3.1	790	15.5
45-49	3,668	100.0	2,952	80.5	96	2.6	620	16.9
50-54	3,196	100.0	2,406	75.3	74	2.3	716	22.4
55-59	1,734	100.0	1,152	66.4	44	2.5	538	31
60-64	2,279	100.0	1,244	54.6	95	4.2	940	41.2
65+	5,456	100.0	1,843	33.8	58	1.1	3,555	65.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation is defined as the type of work a person is engaged in at the establishment where he/she works. This was asked of persons 5 years or older who worked in the last 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 are classified by the kind of work they are engaged in. The emphasis was on the work the person did during the reference period and not what he/she is trained to do.

Table 4.3 shows employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. The occupation with the highest population in the Metropolis is service and sales workers (33.0%). This is followed by those in the craft and related trades works (21.5%). The proportion of the employed persons engaged in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery is 17.6 percent, which is the third largest occupation in the metropolis. There are more males compared to females in almost all the occupations with the exception of service and sales where only 16.5 percent of males are engaged, compared to a large proportion of 50.3 percent for females. Also there are more females (11.3%) than males (6.1%) in the elementary occupation category.

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	83,229	100.0	42,624	100.0	40,605	100.0
Managers	2,018	2.4	1,074	2.5	944	2.3
Professionals	6,766	8.1	4,634	10.9	2,132	5.3
Technicians and associate professionals	1,688	2	1,265	3	423	1
Clerical support workers	1,195	1.4	706	1.7	489	1.2
Service and sales workers	27,461	33	7,038	16.5	20,423	50.3
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	14,678	17.6	10,056	23.6	4,622	11.4
Craft and related trades workers	17,912	21.5	11,118	26.1	6,794	16.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4,205	5.1	4,039	9.5	166	0.4
Elementary occupations	7,188	8.6	2,596	6.1	4,592	11.3
Other occupations	118	0.1	98	0.2	20	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

The employed population by industry and sex is shown in Table 4.4. It is observed that wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles has the highest employed population (33.4%). Agriculture, forestry and fishing workers are the next major occupation in the Metropolis with a proportion of 18.2 percent of both sexes engaged in this sector. The next occupation that follows is manufacturing (12.5%), employing 12.1 percent of males and 12.9 percent of females. Wholesale and retail, agriculture and retail and manufacturing activities account for 64.1 percent of the industrial base of the Metropolis. It can be seen from the table that real estate activities and activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies recorded the lowest proportions, less than one percent.

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	83,229	100.0	42,624	100.0	40,605	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	15,180	18.2	10,389	24.4	4,791	11.8
Mining and quarrying	51	0.1	42	0.1	9	0
Manufacturing	10,391	12.5	5,153	12.1	5,238	12.9
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	138	0.2	125	0.3	13	0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	191	0.2	116	0.3	75	0.2
Construction	3,150	3.8	3,059	7.2	91	0.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	27,832	33.4	9,399	22.1	18,433	45.4
Transportation and storage	3,536	4.2	3,370	7.9	166	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	6,362	7.6	536	1.3	5,826	14.3
Information and communication	286	0.3	239	0.6	47	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	473	0.6	364	0.9	109	0.3
Real estate activities	15	0	9	0	6	0
Professional scientific and technical activities	1,399	1.7	644	1.5	755	1.9
Administrative and support service activities	1,034	1.2	786	1.8	248	0.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,587	1.9	1,188	2.8	399	1
Education	5,375	6.5	3,748	8.8	1,627	4
Human health and social work activities	1,636	2	863	2	773	1.9
Arts entertainment and recreation	501	0.6	443	1	58	0.1
Other service activities	3,137	3.8	1,662	3.9	1,475	3.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	939	1.1	474	1.1	465	1.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	16	0	15	0	1	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

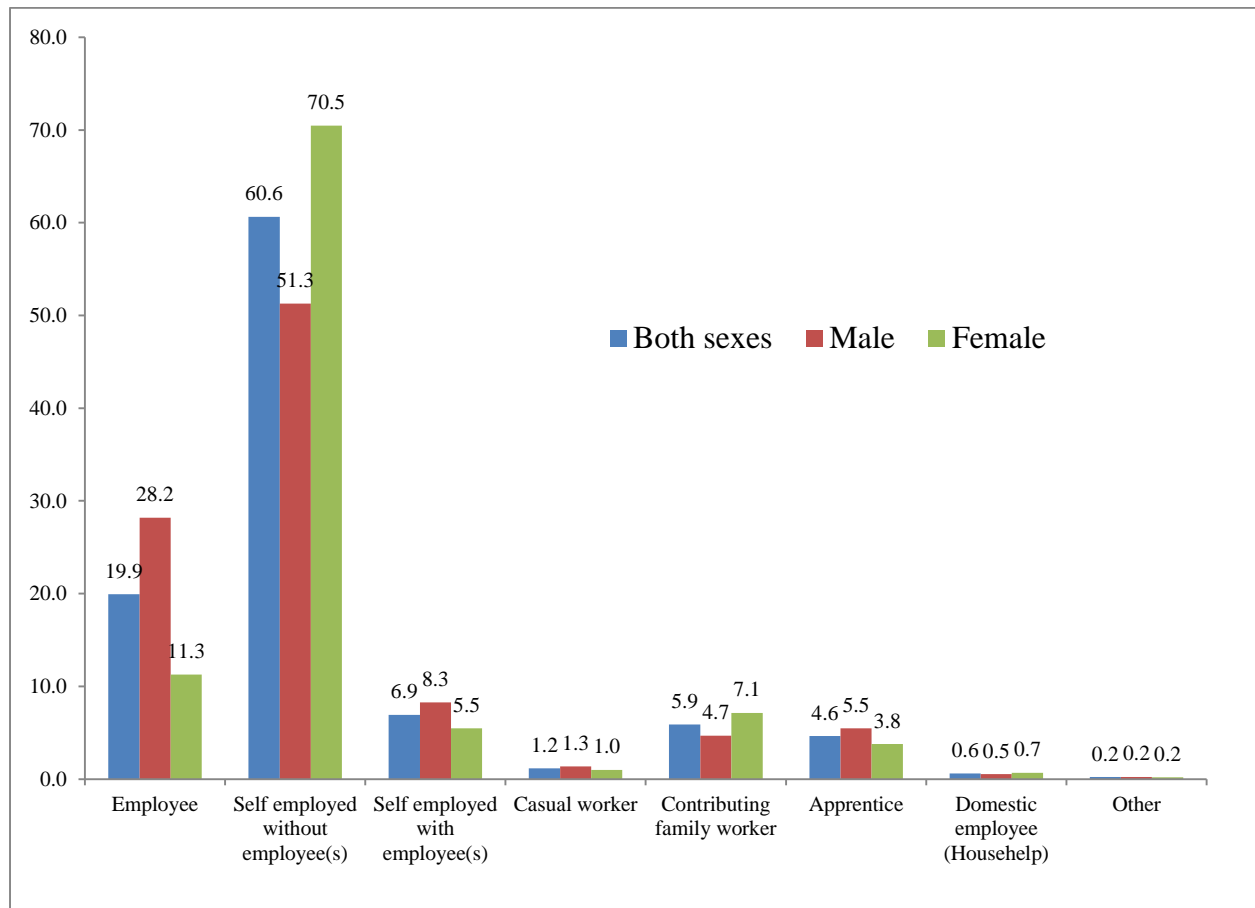
4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she is currently working or previously worked. Eight employment status categories are 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 are classified as “other”.

Figure 4.2 shows the employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The figure shows that (60.6%) of respondents are self-employed without employee(s). In terms of sex distribution 51.3 per cent males are self-employed without employees compared

to 70.5% females in the same category. Contributing family worker constitutes 5.9 percent of the population. Larger proportions of females (7.1%) than males (4.7%) work as contributing family workers.

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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

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

Data on employment sector is shown in Table 4.6. Out of the total employed population of 83,229 persons, 11.3 percent are in public (government) sector while 83.2 percent are in private informal sector. A few persons are in NGOs (local and international) constituting 0.5 percent. The Private Informal sector has the largest proportion of employed, 76.5% of all employed males and 90.2% of all employed females. Semi-public/parastatal has a negligible percentage of 0.1.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	83,229	100.0	42,624	100.0	40,605	100.0
Public (Government)	9,413	11.3	6,625	15.5	2,788	6.9
Private Formal	3,992	4.8	2,996	7	996	2.5
Private Informal	69,261	83.2	32,617	76.5	36,644	90.2
Semi-Public/Parastatal	124	0.1	100	0.2	24	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	391	0.5	247	0.6	144	0.4
Other International Organisations	48	0.1	39	0.1	9	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service: 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

This section presents information on access of individuals and households to Information Communications Technology (ICT) in the Tamale Metropolis. ICT is one of the new topics incorporated into the 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaire. Questions relating to ICT were asked of households and individuals aged 12 years and older-. The recognition of ICT 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 Centers. Also the incorporation of ICT as a teachable and examinable subject at all levels of education (from primary school up to the university) by government.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 provides information on mobile phone ownership, and internet facility usage by sex and persons 12 years and older. The table indicates that there are a total of 155,046 persons 12 years and older in the Metropolis and out of which 53.7 percent of them own mobile phones. The table further shows that mobile phone ownership is common among males than females. Whereas 55.6 percent of the males own mobile phones, that for females is 44.4 percent.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	155,046	100.0	83,221	100.0	11,483	100.0
Male	76,604	100.0	46,254	55.6	7,985	69.5
Female	78,442	100.0	36,967	44.4	3,498	30.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

Table 5.1 shows the Percentage of Population 12 years and older using internet facility. The population using internet facility is 7.4 percent in the Metropolis. More males use the internet facility than females in the Metropolis. This observation could be attributed to the reflection of gender differences in educational attainment and/or employment in the formal sector, both of which may be associated with internet use.

5.4 Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

Although mobile phones have virtually taken over from fixed telephone lines, fixed telephone lines are still important at workplaces and households in some parts of the Metropolis. Ownership of desktop/laptop computers, fixed telephone lines is shown in Table 5.2. The

table indicates that 2.1 percent out of the total household population of 35,408 have access to fixed telephone lines in the Metropolis.

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
Total	35408	100.0	3356	9.5	738	2.1
Male	26454	100.0	2665	10.1	566	2.1
Female	8954	100.0	691	7.7	172	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.5 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Table 5.2 also indicates the distribution of households head by sex, ownership of desktop/laptop computers, fixed telephone lines. Of the 35,408 households in the Metropolis, only 9.5 percent households have access to desktop or laptop computers. Ownership of desktop/laptop computers is higher for male headed households in the Metropolis than female headed households.

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWD) refers to people who are unable or who are constrained in the performance of specific tasks owing to the loss of some function or part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2010). Like all other Ghanaians, PWD have fundamental human rights and freedoms. Therefore, several laws and conventions, both national and international have been instituted or adopted to help address the problems and challenges facing PWD. These include the 1992 Constitution of Ghana, The Disability Act (Act 715 of 2006), the United Nations Convention on the Rights of PWD and the African decade of the Disabled (GSS, 2010). Despite these efforts, there is a lack of adequate knowledge of the disability situation in the country.

This chapter focuses on the population with disabilities, the types of disabilities and the distribution of PWD by type of locality in the Tamale Metropolis.

6.2 Population with disability

Table 6.1 shows that out of the total population in the Tamale Metropolis, only 2.0 percent has some form of disability. The table further reveals that there is an equal proportion (2.0%) of males and females living with disabilities in the Metropolis.

6.3 Types of disability

Table 6.1 presents the various types of disability as captured in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. These disabilities include sight, hearing, speech, physical, emotional and intellectual. From the table, emotional disability is most dominant in the Metropolis accounting for the highest proportion of 29.1 percent of the total population with disabilities, followed by sight with a proportion of 26.8 percent while physical disability accounts for 20.5 percent of the entire disability population in the Metropolis.

6.4 Disability by type of locality

Disability by type of locality examines the distribution of the population with disabilities across the rural-urban divide in the Metropolis. Table 6.1 shows that 2.1 percent of the urban population has disabilities as compared to 1.8 percent for the rural population. Emotional disability is ranked highest with the proportion of 29.7 percent in the urban area while speech disability is ranked lowest (12.3%).

In the rural areas of the metropolis, sight has the highest percentage among the disabilities accounting for 26.9 percent of the entire disability population. Like in the urban locality, speech is the least dominant form of disability in the rural area representing 12.3 percent of total disabilities.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes						
Total	223,252	100.0	111,109	100.0	112,143	100.0
No disability	218,735	98	108,834	98	109,901	98
With a disability	4,517	2	2,275	2	2,242	2
Sight	1,209	26.8	617	27.1	592	26.4
Hearing	659	14.6	285	12.5	374	16.7
Speech	557	12.3	294	12.9	263	11.7
Physical	926	20.5	458	20.1	468	20.9
Intellectual	1,152	25.5	567	0.5	585	0.5
Emotional	1,316	29.1	652	28.7	664	29.6
Other	597	13.2	318	14	279	12.4
Urban						
Total	180,472	100.0	89,305	100.0	91,167	100.0
No disability	176,744	97.9	87,442	97.9	89,302	98
With a disability	3,728	2.1	1,863	2.1	1,865	2
Sight	997	26.7	505	27.1	492	26.4
Hearing	495	13.3	213	11.4	282	15.1
Speech	460	12.3	241	12.9	219	11.7
Physical	794	21.3	388	20.8	406	21.8
Intellectual	1,027	27.5	509	0.6	518	0.6
Emotional	1,109	29.7	552	29.6	557	29.9
Other	395	10.6	202	10.8	193	10.3
Rural						
Total	42,780	100.0	21,804	100.0	20,976	100.0
No disability	41,991	98.2	21,392	98.1	20,599	98.2
With a disability	789	1.8	412	1.9	377	1.8
Sight	212	26.9	112	27.2	100	26.5
Hearing	164	20.8	72	17.5	92	24.4
Speech	97	12.3	53	12.9	44	11.7
Physical	132	16.7	70	17	62	16.4
Intellectual	125	15.8	58	0.3	67	0.3
Emotional	207	26.2	100	24.3	107	28.4
Other	202	25.6	116	28.2	86	22.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service: 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 presents the distribution of persons 15 years and older with disabilities by economic activity status and sex. In classifying economic status we have; the employed, the unemployed, and the economically not active. The employed in this context involves persons with disabilities who worked during the last seven days preceding the census night either for cash, kind or any family gain for at least one hour (GSS, 2010). The economically not active PWD refers to those who did not work seven days preceding the census night either due to the severity of their disabilities or because they never looked for work.

From the table, more than half (52.6%) of persons age 15 years and older with disability are economically active while 47.3 percent of them are economically inactive in the Metropolis. Table 6.2 further indicates that 64.4 percent of persons with emotional disability are economically active and 35.6 percent are economically inactive.

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

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	234,660	100.0	133,570	100.0	10,985	100.0	90,105	100.0
Without disability	229,265	97.7	131,066	98.1	10,771	98.1	87,428	97.0
With disability	5,395	2.3	2,504	1.9	214	1.9	2,677	3.0
Sight	1,631	0.7	687	0.5	65	0.6	879	1.0
Hearing	834	0.4	370	0.3	32	0.3	432	0.5
Speech	598	0.3	247	0.2	46	0.4	305	0.3
Physical	1,324	0.6	438	0.3	42	0.4	844	0.9
Intellect	1,125	0.5	536	0.4	46	0.4	543	0.6
Emotion	1,203	0.5	694	0.5	52	0.5	457	0.5
Other	627	0.3	323	0.2	19	0.2	285	0.3
Male								
Total	116,541	100.0	69,261	100.0	5,297	100.0	41,983	100.0
Without disability	113,799	97.6	67,844	98.0	5,185	97.9	40,770	97.1
With disability	2,742	2.4	1,417	2.0	112	2.1	1,213	2.9
Sight	812	0.7	405	0.6	38	0.7	369	0.9
Hearing	375	0.3	204	0.3	14	0.3	157	0.4
Speech	324	0.3	148	0.2	29	0.5	147	0.4
Physical	673	0.6	244	0.4	25	0.5	404	1.0
Intellect	573	0.5	292	0.4	22	0.4	259	0.6
Emotion	604	0.5	377	0.5	21	0.4	206	0.5
Other	332	0.3	173	0.2	9	0.2	150	0.4
Female								
Total	118,119	100.0	64,309	100.0	5,688	100.0	48,122	100.0
Without disability	115,466	97.8	63,222	98.3	5,586	98.2	46,658	97.0
With disability	2,653	2.2	1,087	1.7	102	1.8	1,464	3.0
Sight	819	0.7	282	0.4	27	0.5	510	1.1
Hearing	459	0.4	166	0.3	18	0.3	275	0.6
Speech	274	0.2	99	0.2	17	0.3	158	0.3
Physical	651	0.6	194	0.3	17	0.3	440	0.9
Intellect	552	0.5	244	0.4	24	0.4	284	0.6
Emotion	599	0.5	317	0.5	31	0.5	251	0.5
Other	295	0.2	150	0.2	10	0.2	135	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and level of education

Table 6.3 summarises data on persons with disabilities (aged three years and older) and their educational attainment in the Tamale Metropolis. The table shows that 49.1 percent of persons aged 3 years and older are with a disability and 1.3 percent PWD have a bachelor degree. People with hearing disability have the highest proportion of non-school attendance rate (64.9%) while those with intellectual disability recorded the least proportion of PWD who have never attended school (38.3%). The table further shows decreasing proportions of school attendants with higher levels education. But generally, people with physical disabilities have the highest proportion of degree holders ((1.7% and 0.2%) for Bachelors and Masters/Doctorate respectively.

Regarding school attendance, females with disabilities are lacking behind their male counterparts as 56.4 percent of females have never attended school as against 41.7 percent of males who have never been to school.

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

	Total		Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial
Both sexes											
Total	205,081	100.0	33.9	6.3	2.7	22.5	12.9	3.1	9.7	1.2	1.2
No disability	200,770	100.0	33.6	6.3	2.8	22.6	13	3	9.8	1.2	1.2
With a disability	4,311	100.0	49.1	3.2	1.7	15.7	9.4	5.2	6.9	1.9	1.5
Sight	1,165	100.0	57.9	2.3	0.8	10.9	6.2	5.2	6.3	1.7	1.5
Hearing	624	100.0	64.9	1.1	0.6	13.5	7.5	2.7	4.2	1	1.6
Speech	507	100.0	48.5	3.4	2	21.3	7.3	2	8.9	1	2
Physical	873	100.0	59.9	1.8	1.3	9.9	6.1	6.3	6.3	1	1.9
Intellectual	1,068	100.0	38.3	3.9	2.1	18.6	15.1	7.5	6	3.7	1.3
Emotional	1,216	100.0	40.6	4.3	2.5	17.4	14	6.7	6.3	3.2	1.1
Other	531	100.0	49.3	4.7	2.4	21.7	5.6	4.1	4.7	1.5	0.9
Male											
Total	101,661	100.0	26.6	6.4	2.7	22.9	13.9	4.1	11.4	1.8	1.3
No disability	99,498	100.0	26.3	6.5	2.7	23.1	13.9	4.1	11.5	1.7	1.3
With a disability	2,163	100.0	41.7	2.8	1.4	16.6	10.7	6.9	8.6	2.5	1.5
Sight	597	100.0	50.8	1.7	0.5	13.1	6.2	6	8	2.7	1.8
Hearing	272	100.0	55.9	1.1	0.7	15.1	9.6	3.7	5.9	2.2	2.2
Speech	269	100.0	42.4	3.7	2.2	23.4	7.4	3	10.4	1.1	0.7
Physical	433	100.0	52.2	0.9	0.9	10.2	7.2	8.1	9.7	1.8	1.6
Intellectual	524	100.0	31.1	3.4	1.7	17	17.4	12.8	6.9	4	1.1
Emotional	596	100.0	32.4	4.2	1.8	16.8	16.8	11.1	7.4	3.4	0.7
Other	280	100.0	44.6	2.9	1.4	23.9	7.1	3.9	6.1	2.1	1.8

Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (cont'd)

	Total		Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial
Both sexes											
Female											
Total	103,420	100.0	41.1	6.1	2.8	22	11.9	2.1	8.1	0.6	1.1
No disability	101,272	100.0	40.8	6.1	2.8	22.1	12	2.1	8.1	0.6	1.1
With a disability	2,148	100.0	56.4	3.5	2	14.8	8.1	3.5	5.2	1.2	1.4
Sight	568	100.0	65.3	3	1.1	8.6	6.2	4.4	4.4	0.7	1.2
Hearing	352	100.0	71.9	1.1	0.6	12.2	6	2	2.8	0	1.1
Speech	238	100.0	55.5	2.9	1.7	18.9	7.1	0.8	7.1	0.8	3.4
Physical	440	100.0	67.5	2.7	1.6	9.5	5	4.5	3	0.2	2.3
Intellectual	544	100.0	45.2	4.4	2.4	20.2	12.9	2.4	5.1	3.5	1.5
Emotional	620	100.0	48.5	4.4	3.2	18.1	11.3	2.4	5.2	3.1	1.5
Other	251	100.0	54.6	6.8	3.6	19.1	4	4.4	3.2	0.8	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is an important sector of Ghana's economy employing about 60.0 percent of the economically active population of the nation (GSS, 2010). The sector is critical to the national economy contributing 21.3 percent to the Gross domestic product (GDP) in 2013 (MOFEP, 2013).

This chapter focuses mainly on household engagement in agriculture; types of agricultural activities and the distribution of agricultural produce especially livestock in Tamale Metropolis.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 reveals that 57% of the urban population is engaged in agriculture compared to 43% in rural localities.

7.3 Types of farming activities

Table 7.1 presents the types of farming activities undertaken in the metropolis. The main types of farming activities considered in the 2010 Population and Housing Census in Ghana are crop farming (excluding gardening), tree growing, livestock rearing, and fishing. Table 7.1 shows that crop farming is most dominant in the Metropolis, accounting for more than half (52.9%) of the population in the urban areas and less than half (47.1%) in the rural areas. The table reveals that fish farming is virtually nonexistent in the metropolis and this may be attributed to the lack of water bodies suitable for that purpose. The table also shows that there is more livestock rearing in the rural areas (50.2%) as compared to the urban areas (49.8%).

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	35,408	100.0	29,322	82.8	6,086	17.2
Households engages in Agriculture	9,251	100.0	5,244	56.7	4,007	43.3
Crop Farming	7,842	100.0	4,150	52.9	3,692	47.1
Tree Planting	48	100.0	27	56.3	21	43.8
Livestock Rearing	4,575	100.0	2,278	49.8	2,297	50.2
Fish Farming	7	0.0	5	0	2	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3.1 Distribution of Livestock

Table 7.2 discusses the distribution of livestock with emphasis on number of keepers and the holdings (average number of animal per keeper). The table shows that livestock such as chicken, goat and sheep have large numbers of keepers but relatively small holdings. This perhaps explains the subsistence nature of farming in the Metropolis. The dove has the highest holding (28 birds per farmer) followed by cattle (26 per keeper). Beehives have the least holding (zero) implying that there is little or no bee keeping in the metropolis.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	161,343	9,033	18
Beehives	0	0	0
Cattle	20,794	791	26
Chicken	56,422	2,699	21
Dove	1,147	41	28
Duck	1,313	79	17
Goat	33,642	2,449	14
Grass-cutter	144	8	18
Guinea fowl	14,335	683	21
Ostrich	303	15	20
Pig	674	41	16
Rabbit	456	31	15
Sheep	30,999	2,116	15
Silk worm	271	12	23
Snail	72	11	7
Turkey	326	23	14
Other	360	26	14
Fish farming	5	1	5
Inland fishing	51	3	17
Marine fishing	29	4	7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service: 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Adequate and affordable housing and shelter has been a key policy issue of successive governments in Ghana. The Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS) under former President Kuffour administration prescribed measures for improving housing and housing settlements (NDPC, 2002). The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda in 2010 also emphasized the need to increase access to housing for Ghana's increasing population.

The discussions in this chapter focuses on housing stock, types of dwelling, construction of dwelling units, main source of utilities, room occupancy, methods of waste disposal and other housing conditions.

8.2 Housing stock

The housing stock refers to the total number of housing units in the area under consideration. Table 8.1 shows that the Tamale Metropolis has a total housing stock of 19,387 serving 35,408 households. The urban proportion of the total housing stock is 70.6 percent while that of the rural population is 29.4 percent. The average household size in the Metropolis for the urban areas is 6.2 persons while that of the rural areas is 7 persons. This means that there are more people per households in the rural areas than in the urban areas.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban		Rural	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population	24,658,823	2,479,461	223,252	180,472	80.8	42,780	19.2
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	219,971	177,483	80.7	42,488	19.3
Number of houses	3,392,745	257,311	19,387	13,694	70.6	5,693	29.4
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	35,408	29,322	82.8	6,086	17.2
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.8	2.1	-	1.1	-
Population per house	7.3	9.6	11.5	13.2	-	7.5	-
Average household size	4.5	7.8	6.3	6.2	-	7	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Types of dwelling, holding and tenancy agreements

In the Northern region, houses are constructed using various materials. In addition, ownership and tenancy arrangements vary by locality. This section describes three main characteristics of dwelling units: the type of dwelling, the type of holding or ownership, and tenancy arrangements.

8.3.1 Types of dwelling units

Table 8.2 shows that compound houses/rooms constitute the most dominant type of housing units accounting for 80.6 percent of total housing units in the Metropolis. The proportion of

compound houses is 85.4 and 57.2 percent for the urban and rural areas of the Metropolis respectively. Flats and apartments represent just 2.1 percent with the urban proportion being 2.3 percent and rural proportion is 1.0 percent. Improvised kiosks/containers are the least type of dwelling in terms of proportion (0.1%).

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	Total		District			
			Number	Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	318,119	35,408	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	51,622	2,672	7.5	7.6	7.3	5.8	16.1
Semi-detached house	391,548	12,761	1,211	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.9
Flat/Apartment	256,355	3,360	739	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.3	1.0
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	208,934	28,528	80.6	79.7	83.1	85.4	57.2
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	34,405	1,534	4.3	5.1	2.0	1.3	19.1
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,374	103	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7
Tent	10,343	818	90	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	404	29	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	619	81	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	1,428	358	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.1
Other	9,846	394	63	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Ownership of housing units

Table 8.3 presents the distribution of ownership of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality. It shows that 55% of households live in a dwelling unit owned by a member of the household. Personal ownership of dwelling is higher among male headed households (57.1%) than female headed households (47.1%). The urban areas account for a little less than half (49.3%) of the personal owner occupied dwellings while the proportion in the rural area is 79.7 percent. Dwellings owned by other private individuals constitute 25.2 percent and 31.6 percent for male and female headed households respectively. For public/government own dwellings, the proportion for both males and females are less than three percent each.

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

	Total Country	Region	Total	District			
				Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	318,119	35,408	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	267,538	19,316	57.1	47.1	49.3	79.7
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	1,352	216	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3
Relative not a household member	851,630	16,460	4,442	11.9	14.3	14.1	5.1
Other private individual	1,439,021	24,310	9,490	25.2	31.6	29.8	12.5
Private employer	83,610	1,248	460	1.2	1.5	1.5	0.2
Other private agency	21,123	431	65	0.2	0.2	0.2	0
Public/Government ownership	118,804	5,863	1,115	2.9	4	3.4	2.1
Other	24,000	917	304	0.9	0.8	1	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Material

Materials used for the construction of housing units in the region are many and includes cement, sand, stone and wood. The quality of construction materials use could determine the durability and safety of the dwelling units. The focus of this section is to discuss the main construction materials for outer walls, roofs and the floor of dwelling units in the metropolis.

8.4.1 Main material for the construction of outer walls

As shown in Table 8.4, cement blocks/concrete constitute the main material for the construction of the outer walls of dwelling units in the Metropolis. Cement blocks constitute the main construction material and account for 55.9 percent of dwelling units in the Metropolis. The table further shows a larger proportion (60.3%) of urban dwellings with cement blocks as main material for construction than in rural dwellings (36.8%). The proportion of houses with mud brick/earth as main material for construction of wall is also significant (35.2%). The proportion with mud brick/earth in the urban area is 30.0 percent while that of the rural area is 57.5 percent.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	247,754	12,934	35.2	30	57.5
Wood	200,594	5,389	162	0.4	0.4	0.6
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	1,984	216	0.6	0.6	0.4
Stone	11,330	1,077	204	0.6	0.7	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	647	137	0.4	0.4	0.1
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	64,863	20,541	55.9	60.3	36.8
Landerete	104,270	10,609	2,355	6.4	7	3.7
Bamboo	8,206	285	35	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	5,894	62	0.2	0.1	0.4
Other	39,206	1,372	118	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main material for floor

Cement/concrete constitutes main material for floors of 83.9 percent of housing units in the metropolis (Table 8.5). Across the urban-rural divides, 86.5 percent of urban and 71.7 percent of rural houses have their floors constructed with cement/concrete. Earth/mud is the next most prevalent material used for the floors of housing units (13.6%). All other materials recorded less than 1.0 percent in both urban and rural areas.

8.4.3 Main material for roofing

Metal sheet is the main roofing material of dwelling units in the Tamale metropolis (Table 8.6). For example, 92% of dwellings in urban localities of the metropolis are roofed with metal sheets. In the rural areas however, 56% of dwellings have metal roofing with a large proportion of the remainder especially in the rural areas roofed with thatch (36%).

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	339,874	36,764	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	16,434	262	0.7	0.4	1.9
Wood	45,547	3,740	165	0.4	0.5	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	192,412	31,374	85.3	92.2	56
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	2,091	871	2.4	1.9	4.4
Cement/Concrete	141,072	1,429	271	0.7	0.8	0.4
Roofing tile	31,456	761	39	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	1,137	68	0.2	0.2	0.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	118,517	3,328	9.1	2.9	35.5
Other	35,935	3,353	386	1	1	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room occupancy

The 2010 Population and Housing Census defines a room as a space in the housing unit or other living quarters that is enclosed from the floor to the ceiling, or is at least two meters high. The size of it must be at least four square meters, large enough to hold a bed for an adult (GSS, 2010).

Table 8.7 shows the distribution of household size and the number of sleeping rooms occupied in each dwelling unit. From table 8.7 percent of one member household occupy one sleeping room. For a household size of four, 44.2 percent occupy a single bedroom as sleeping space and 2.4 percent occupy nine rooms or more. For household size of ten and above 3.3 percent occupy one bedroom while 19.1 percent of them occupy nine rooms or more.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more	
Total	35,408	100.0	37.6	23.3	13.7	7.7	4.8	3.2	2.6	1.8	5.3
1	4,755	100.0	87.7	7.7	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.9
2	3,537	100.0	70.6	23.0	2.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	2.0
3	3,916	100.0	57.7	28.5	7.9	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	2.3
4	4,111	100.0	44.2	36.2	11.6	2.8	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.4
5	3,659	100.0	29.8	39.6	18.2	6.1	2.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.7
6	3,266	100.0	22.1	36.2	23.2	9.9	3.6	1.1	1.1	0.6	2.1
7	2,493	100.0	12.9	31.4	27.9	14.8	5.1	2.6	2.1	1.0	2.2
8	1,885	100.0	8.0	24.1	30.0	17.1	9.4	5.0	2.5	1.0	3.0
9	1,421	100.0	5.1	17.2	30.0	20.4	10.8	6.5	3.7	2.3	3.9
10+	6,365	100.0	3.3	5.6	12.8	15.3	15.2	11.8	9.9	6.9	19.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Household utilities and facilities

The section discusses sources of household utilities such as water, lighting and availability of facilities such as toilet and bathrooms.

8.6.1 Source of lighting

Light is a very essential utility for all dwelling units. The sources of lighting for dwelling units in the metropolis comprises of electricity, kerosene lamp, solar energy, firewood and flashlight or torch.

Table 8.8 shows that 82.2 percent of households in the metropolis have access to electricity from the main grid. The proportion of households connected to the main grid in the urban areas is 90.5 percent compared to only 42.2 percent in the rural areas. About 11.6 percent of dwelling units use kerosene as their main source of lighting. The corresponding proportion for the rural areas is 36.4 percent while that of the urban areas is 6.4 percent. Access to electricity from the main grid is heavily skewed towards the urban areas. All other sources of lighting except flashlight/torch account for less than 1.0 percent of dwelling units. The rural communities in the metropolis are largely dependent on three main source of power, namely electricity, kerosene lamps and flashlight/torch.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Tamale Metropolis						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	35,408	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	114,889	29,108	82.2	90.5	42.4
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,219	210	0.6	0.6	0.7
Kerosene lamp	971,807	134,656	4,101	11.6	6.4	36.4
Gas lamp	9,378	860	39	0.1	0.1	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	1,048	24	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	488	94	0.3	0.3	0.2
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	60,518	1,671	4.7	1.8	18.6
Firewood	13,241	2,257	104	0.3	0.1	1.2
Crop residue	4,623	759	23	0.1	0	0.2
Other	11,739	425	34	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel and cooking space

Table 8.9 indicates the main sources of cooking fuel and cooking space by households in the Tamale Metropolis. It shows that out of a total of 35,408 households in the metropolis, 19,646 use charcoal as main source of fuel for cooking. Out of the total number of households using charcoal as main source of fuel, 94.3 percent are from the urban areas while 5.7 percent are from rural areas. Charcoal is the main source of cooking fuel for residents in the Tamale metropolis as 55.5 of % households use charcoal, 25% wood and 11% use gas. It is also observed that in the urban areas more households use gas as their main source of cooking fuel compared to the households in the rural areas. Regarding the use of space for cooking, the table reveals that 75.8 percent of households in the urban areas have a separate room for exclusive use of household as against 24.2 percent for the rural areas. For those using open space in compound houses for cooking, the proportion for the urban areas is 74.7 percent while that of the rural areas is 25.3 percent.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	35,408	100.0	82.8	17.2
None no cooking	306,118	6,713	2,226	100.0	93.2	6.8
Wood	2,197,083	243,314	8,731	100.0	52.9	47.1
Gas	996,518	10,584	3,897	100.0	89.6	10.4
Electricity	29,794	1,396	207	100.0	56.5	43.5
Kerosene	29,868	1,116	153	100.0	87.6	12.4
Charcoal	1,844,290	52,124	19,646	100.0	94.3	5.7
Crop residue	45,292	1,804	108	100.0	47.2	52.8
Saw dust	8,000	515	226	100.0	46.0	54.0
Animal waste	2,332	84	14	100.0	71.4	28.6
Other	7,759	469	200	100.0	98.5	1.5
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	35,408	100.0	82.8	17.2
No cooking space	386,883	10,910	2,368	100.0	91.4	8.6
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	82,024	3,481	100.0	75.8	24.2
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	10,877	742	100.0	87.6	12.4
Enclosure without roof	117,614	11,245	185	100.0	86.5	13.5
Structure with roof but without walls (Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	349,832	11,055	278	100.0	89.6	10.4
Verandah	74,525	1,403	232	100.0	76.7	23.3
Open space in compound	1,173,946	34,131	12,348	100.0	93.0	7.0
Other	1,115,464	155,651	15,659	100.0	74.7	25.3
Other	21,007	823	115	100.0	93.0	7.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main sources of water for drinking and other domestic purposes

Water is a very important household utility that has no substitute. But the quality of water, especially for drinking and cooking, is equally important to guarantee good health. Table 8.10 reveals that 39.8 percent of households have access to pipe-borne water inside dwelling with a proportion of 46.2 percent for urban areas and 9.2 percent for rural areas. About 41.4 percent have access to pipe-borne water outside dwelling. The use of water from stand pipes/taps represents 5.0 percent. About 7.2 percent of households use water from dugouts/dams/canals.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	35,408	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	27,811	14,096	39.8	46.2	9.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	38,852	14,666	41.4	45.2	23.3
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	21,798	1,760	5	4.7	6.2
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	111,650	711	2	0.7	8.1
Protected well	321,091	17,933	341	1	0.6	2.5
Rain water	39,438	2,066	301	0.9	0.3	3.7
Protected spring	19,345	1,008	157	0.4	0.4	0.7
Bottled water	20,261	233	17	0	0	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	1,187	86	0.2	0.2	0.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	942	285	0.8	0.8	0.7
Unprotected well	112,567	13,517	119	0.3	0	1.8
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,109	22	0.1	0	0.3
River/Stream	502,804	55,470	290	0.8	0.2	3.8
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	24,308	2,552	7.2	0.6	39.2
Other	3,972	235	5	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and toilet facilities

With regards to sanitation Table 8.11 shows that 26 percent of households in the Tamale metropolis do not have toilet facilities and as a result resort to the bushes and fields to ease themselves. Interesting to note is that, of all the households in the Metropolis which have no toilet facility, 53 percent are to be found in the urban areas and the rest in rural locations. . Regarding households which use water closets (WC), 87.1 percent of them are urban households while 12.9 percent are in the rural areas. The table reveals further that of households using public toilets in the metropolis, 94.2 percent are in the urban areas and 5.8 percent live in rural areas.

For bathing facilities 24.6 percent of households own their bathrooms for exclusive use by their household members only. Of this group, 74.9 percent of them live in urban households while 25.1 percent are in the rural areas

Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	58,855	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	230,852	20,066	34.1	23.8	65.0
W.C.	839,611	7,736	5,971	10.1	9.5	12.2
Pit latrine	1,040,883	9,218	1,019	1.7	2.1	0.7
KVIP	572,824	14,587	4,148	7.0	8.0	4.1
Bucket/Pan	40,678	1,248	843	1.4	1.8	0.3
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/PitPan/etc.)	1,893,291	52,704	26,355	44.8	54.0	17.2
Other	23,385	1,774	453	0.8	0.8	0.6
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	58,855	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	108,283	15,306	26.0	23.4	33.8
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	95,261	22,247	37.8	41.0	28.2
Private open cubicle	381,979	22,044	2,800	4.8	4.0	7.0
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	48,531	12,121	20.6	20.5	20.8
Public bath house	140,501	12,409	3,773	6.4	7.6	2.8
Bathroom in another house	187,337	2,646	268	0.5	0.5	0.4
Open space around house	372,556	27,210	2,153	3.7	2.7	6.6
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,001	54	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	16,276	734	133	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.12 shows that most households dispose of their solid wastes either in a public dump container or public open dump. This is most commonly practiced in urban areas than rural.

Table 8.12: Method of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by households

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Method of rubbish disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	35,408	35,408	100.0	82.8	17.2
Collected	785,889	1,652	1,652	100.0	72.5	27.5
Burned by household	584,820	2,886	2,886	100.0	66.6	33.4
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	20,934	20,934	100.0	98.3	1.7
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	5,288	5,288	100.0	75.0	25.0
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	3,685	3,685	100.0	29.1	70.9
Buried by household	182,615	798	798	100.0	59.4	40.6
Other	53,805	165	165	100.0	65.5	34.5
Method of liquid waste disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	35,408	35,408	100.0	82.8	17.2
Through the sewerage system	183,169	595	595	100.0	96.3	3.7
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	6,151	6,151	100.0	98.0	2.0
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	1,262	1,262	100.0	88.4	11.6
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	15,314	15,314	100.0	72.7	27.3
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	7,535	7,535	100.0	98.7	1.3
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	4,453	4,453	100.0	66.3	33.7
Other	38,294	98	98	100.0	85.7	14.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

Effective formulation and implementation of development policies are often driven by data. The main objective for conducting the 2010 PHC was to provide the country with up-to-date socio-economic data for planning and for evaluating the various government policy intervention programmes at national, regional and district levels. Areas such as education, housing, transport, social and economic characteristics of the Tamale Metropolis are discussed. It examines the social and cultural characteristic of the Metropolis in relation to the general well-being of the people.

9.2 Summary of findings

9.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

The total population of the Tamale Metropolis is 223,252 representing 9.0 percent of the total population of the northern region. This is made up of 111,109 males and 112,143 females constituting 49.8 percent and 50.2 percent respectively. The Metropolis has a predominantly urban population (80.8%).

Generally, the Metropolis depicts a youthful population. The population aged 0-14 years is 81,156 (36.4%) while those within age 15-64 years who constitute the total labour force are 131,826, representing 59.0 percent of the total population. The population generally declines with older ages with only 4.6 percent for the ages 65+. The age-dependency ratio is the ratio, which is the ratio of the dependent-age population (those under age 15 years and those aged 65 and above) to the working-age population (15 to 64 years) is about 69 dependents for every 100 people working. This means that 100 persons in the active population group are being depended on by 69 persons in the inactive population group. Also, sex ratio which measures the number of males in relation to every 100 females in the Metropolis is 99.1, meaning the female population for the district is slightly higher than that of males.

On migration, there are 37,015 migrants in the metropolis and majority of them (20,321) were born within the region. For those born in other parts of the country, the Ashanti region recorded the highest population of 3,271 followed by the Upper East with 3,114 migrants and the Western region recorded the least number of 505 migrants. A total of 1,621 migrants resident in the metropolis are born outside Ghana.

The fertility rate for the Metropolis is 2.8 children per woman age 15-49 years, which is lower than the regional average of 3.5. This means that a woman in the age group 15-49 years living in the metropolis would have, on the average, 2.8 children by the end of her reproductive period. On mortality, the Tamale Metropolis recorded crude death rate of 5.6 deaths per 1000 population which is lower than the regional rate of 5.9 deaths per 1000.

9.2.2 Social Characteristics

The proportion of household heads in the metropolis is 16.1 percent of the total household population of 219,971 comprising 24.2 percent male heads and 8.1 percent female heads.

Children constitute the majority of the household composition (40.4%). The proportions of step-children, son/daughter in-law, adopted/foster children and non-relatives are significantly low (1.3%, 0.8%, 1.6%, 0.8% and 1.1% respectively). The data show that there are more male headed households than female headed households.

About 48.6 percent of the population 12 years and older are married while 44.2 percent have never married. Those who are widowed constitute 4.0 percent and the divorced population is 1.6 percent. Those separated is 1.0 percent and Informal/Consensual union is below one percent (0.7%). Also higher proportions of females who are married (85.4%) are within age cohort of 35-39 years while that of male (88.9%) are within 50-54 years. There are also substantially more female widows (7.1%) than males (0.7%) within the age group of 65 years and older. The data show that females marry at earlier ages than males.

Those who are born Ghanaian by birth constitute 94.6 percent of the total population in the metropolis, follow by 2.1 percent with dual nationality and 0.8 percent by naturalization. ECOWAS nationals account for 1.5 percent and those born in Africa, other than ECOWAS is 0.6 percent. This means that more than two-thirds of the population in the metropolis are Ghanaians.

The largest religious group in the metropolis is Islam. About 90.5 percent of the population in the metropolis is reported to be Muslims and this is followed by Christianity. The population who have no religious affiliation represents 0.2 percent.

The Tamale Metropolis comprises of many ethnic groups. The main ethnic group is the Dagombas. Other significant ethnic groups, in terms of numbers found in the metropolis included the Moshis, Mamprusis, Gonjas, Frafras, Dagaaba and Hausas.

9.2.3 Literacy and Education

Ninety-five thousand two hundred and seventy one of the population aged 11 years and older are literate while 63,318 are not literates. About 27.2 percent are literate in English only, and 9.4 percent are literate in a Ghanaian language only, while 61.8 percent are literate in both English and Ghanaian language. Less than one percent of the population is literate in English and French (0.4%) and for all the three languages (English, French and a Ghanaian language) the proportion is 1.1 percent. The number of female illiterates is higher than that of males. The data reveal that more than 50 percent of the population in the metropolis is literate.

Of the 84,897 people currently attending school, 44,931 are males and 39,966 are females. About 81.5 percent are enrolled in basic schools (Nursery, kindergarten, primary, JSS/JHS/), 11.6 percent in secondary/senior high schools, 0.7 percent in vocational/technical/commercial schools, and 4.6 percent in tertiary institutions. Majority of people who have attended school previously (43.0%) have attained at least the primary level. The proportion of males (37.0%) who have ever attended school in the past is lower than that of females (51.4%). The basic level recorded the highest proportion of school attendance.

9.2.4 Economic Characteristics

The economically active population is 63.3 percent of which 92.6 percent is employed and 7.4 percent are unemployed. The proportion of economically active male is 65.5 percent of which 92.8 percent are employed and 7.2 percent unemployed while that for the female population is 61.1 percent out of which 92.3 percent are employed and 7.7 percent unemployed.

A major proportion (33.0%) of the employed persons is engaged in service and sales activities. This is followed by craft and related trades workers (2.15%) and those engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishing workers accounting for 17.6 percent. There are more males compared to females in almost all the occupations with the exception of service and sales which recorded 16.5 percent and 50.3 percent for males and females respectively. Also, there are more females (11.3%) than males (6.1%) in the elementary occupations category.

9.2.5 Industry

Agriculture, forestry and fishing employs 18.2 percent of the employed population of the Metropolis, of which 24.4 percent are males and 12.9 percent are females. Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles has the highest proportion of 33.4 percent with 22.1 percent and 45.4 percent for males and females respectively. Agriculture, manufacturing, wholesale and retail account for 64.1 percent of the industrial base of the Metropolis.

The Metropolis has a total population of 83,229 persons 15 years and older who are employed. Amongst those employed, 42,624 are males and 40,605 are females. About 60.6 per cent of respondents are self-employed without employees. The proportion of male respondents who are self-employed without employees is 51.3 percent while 70.5 percent are females. Contributing family workers constitute 5.9 per cent. This means that more than half of the population 15 years and older in the Metropolis are employed.

Out of the total employed population of 83,229 persons, 11.3 percent are in public (government) sector and 83.2 percent are in private informal sector. A few persons are in NGOs (local and international) constituting 0.5 percent. In terms of sex, 76.5 percent of male respondents are in private informal while 90.2 percent female respondents are within the same sector. There are more people employed in the private sector compared to the public (government) sector.

9.2.6 Information Communication Technology

Out of a total of 155,046 persons 12 years and older in the metropolis, 53.7 percent of them owned mobile phones. Out of this, the proportion of males owning mobile phones is 60.4 percent and that of female is 47.1 percent. This means that more than half of persons 12 years and older in the metropolis own mobile phones.

The Population 12 years and older using internet facilities in the Metropolis is 11,483 (7.4%). The proportion of males (10.4) using internet facility is higher than females (4.5%). Internet usage in the metropolis is relatively low as shown by the findings.

Seven hundred and thirty-eight (2.1%) out of the total household population of 35,408 have access to fixed telephone lines in the Metropolis, which constitutes 2.1 percent males and 1.9 percent females. The usage of fixed telephone lines in the Metropolis is low.

Of the total number of households (35,408) in the Metropolis, only 3,356 (9.5%) households have access to desktop or laptop computers. Ownership of desktop/laptop computers is higher for male headed households (10.1%) than female headed households (7.7%) in the Metropolis.

9.2.7 Disability

The population with disability in the Metropolis is 4517, forming 2.0 percent of the total population in the metropolis. People with emotional disability constitute the largest proportion of PWDs accounting for 29.1 percent. Sight disability is the least with 12.3 percent. The census results reveal further that there are more PWDs in the urban area (2.1%) than in the rural area (1.8%).

Regarding disability and employment, the census show that 60.8 percent and 43.5 percent of males and females respectively are employed. There are more employed males with disability compared to their female counterparts.

9.2.8 Agricultural Activity

A total of 9,251 households are engaged in agriculture in the Metropolis, representing 56.7 percent of total households. Households in agricultural activities are mostly into crop farming and rearing of livestock. Fish farming is insignificant in the Tamale Metropolis and this is as a result of the unavailability of water bodies in the Metropolis.

9.2.9 Housing conditions

The housing stock in the metropolis stands at 19,387. The number of households in the metropolis is 35,408. More than half (54.6%) of housing units in the metropolis are owned by members of the household. Also, more than half (55.9%) of the dwelling units in the metropolis are constructed using cement blocks/concrete as main material for outer wall. The urban proportion of houses with cement blocks is 60.3 percent while in the rural area, the proportion is 38.6 percent.

Regarding room occupancy the census data reveals that 87.7 percent of single member households use one room. The main type of lighting in the metropolis is electricity from the national grid which accounts for 82.2 percent of the lighting to households in the metropolis.

The proportion of households using wood as cooking fuel in the urban area is 52.9 percent and 47.1 percent in the rural area. The census also reveals that charcoal is used extensively as cooking fuel both in the urban and rural areas of the metropolis.

With regards to access to water for drinking and other domestic use, pipe borne water is the main source used in the metropolis. About 39.8 percent have pipe borne water inside their houses while those who access the facility outside their homes is 41.4 percent. Access to toilet facilities is very critical in ensuring good sanitation and hygiene. The findings reveal that 53.0 percent of urban households in the Metropolis have no toilet facility while the proportion of those in the rural area without toilet is 47.0 percent. This is an indication that less than half of the population in the Metropolis has no toilet facilities.

Concerning the disposal of waste in the metropolis, the findings show that a large proportion (66.3%) of households in the rural areas throw their liquid waste into the compound and more people in the urban areas use the public dump (container).

9.3 Conclusion

Ghana's demographic processes play a vital role in its development. Specifically, structural changes that occur in the context of rapid population growth have both direct and indirect impact on national development. Areas of impact include economic growth, poverty reduction, resource allocation, productivity and the general welfare and well-being of the

population. It is therefore important for Ghana to formulate policies and programmes based on accurate, credible and timely statistics to deal with such issues in order to attain its objective of becoming a higher middle-income state. The information presented in this report can therefore help policy-makers to make informed judgments about development in the Metropolis.

9.4 Policy Implications

With reference to the findings of the report, the following policy implications can be deduced; the rapid population growth with limited resources could have negative impact on the living standards of people in the Metropolis. To curtail this problem, some cultural practices like early betrothal of young girls which increase the rate of fertility should be curbed. The youthful nature of the region's population and the subsequent high dependency ratio of 111 imply that the region has a relatively low labour force. Schools and job opportunities should be provided to accommodate the youthful population to enhance their effective contribution to the economic growth of the country. There should be conscious efforts by the government, especially the department of social welfare to implement social interventions that will target the dependent persons since they are economically inactive to help improve their standard of living. Even though Total Fertility Rate (2.8) in the Metropolis is lower than the regional average rate (3.5), there is a need to integrate family planning education into school curriculum and out-of-school programmes. It is also recommended that much attention should be paid by government to sexual and reproductive health as well as family planning programmes because an improvement in this area has a direct effect on maternal and child health, as well as on birth rates in the Metropolis and Ghana as a whole.

9.4.1 Education

Although the literacy rate for persons 11 years and older in the Metropolis is over half (60%), more needs to be done. It is therefore recommended that the government intensifies programmes on school feeding, capitation grant and provision of free uniforms and exercise books to increase the enrollment, retention and completion rates for basic education. Government also need to put in place interventions to reduce dropout rate and to improve the transition rate from the basic level to the senior high and tertiary levels.

9.4.2 Occupation and Industry

Wholesale and retail is the largest industrial sector employing about 33.4 percent of the economically active population and this is followed by agriculture and forestry activities. On the basis of these results, the following are suggested:

The majority of the people in the Metropolis are into wholesale and retail and efforts should therefore be made to improve and modernize these two sectors using appropriate technologies to increase productivity in the sectors.

Farmers in agriculture need to be supported to acquire appropriate tools and machinery as well as small-to medium scale irrigation equipment that will facilitate farming activities throughout the year.

The linkage between agriculture related activities and local industries need to be strengthened to create employment and ensure efficiency in both sectors.

9.4.3 Social Amenities

The quality of life of the people in the Metropolis depends largely on the type of houses they live in, access to potable water, education, health, electricity, and adequate sanitary facilities among others. The report shows however, that access to these facilities tends to be poor and non-existent in some homes and communities. It is therefore recommended that:

The Metropolitan Assembly in collaboration with Non-governmental organizations operating in the water sector need to target underserved communities to extend portable water or drill bore-holes. This will enhance and improve on the access to potable water for those communities.

Again, the Metropolitan Assembly should be supported to enforce by-laws regarding the disposal of solid and liquid wastes.

An important concern is the use of wood as the main source of fuel for cooking with its attendant impact on deforestation.

9.4.4 High proportion sight and emotional disabilities:

The high proportion of persons with emotional disability in the metropolis could have economic and social implications. Unlike with physical disabilities, emotional disabilities are not physically visible and thus the victims may not be easy targets for rehabilitation. Sight disabilities may also be of different levels and this implies that eye screening should be a regular feature for the people in order to deal with the problems early to avoid complications.

9.4.5 Housing

Main construction material for houses

The census reveals low proportion of houses in the rural area with cement as the main material for construction of the outer wall and relatively higher percentage of houses in the urban area constructed with cement as main material. The implication is that houses in rural areas may not be strong enough to withstand the hazards of the weather for a long time.

High proportions without toilet facilities

The high proportion of households in the metropolis without toilet facilities could have some serious effects on the sanitation and health conditions of the people. Households without toilet may resort to open defecation and its attendant health problems. Perhaps there is the need to implement housing laws that will ensure provision of toilet facilities as conditions for building permits to all housing units.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Lamashegu	19,733	9,826	9,907	3,257	1,570
2	Nyohini	15,978	8,130	7,848	2,627	1,491
3	Tishigu	14,707	7,181	7,526	2,564	1,001
4	Moshie Zongo	13,627	6,794	6,833	2,257	889
5	Zogbeli	11,932	5,877	6,055	2,189	787
6	Chengli	11,899	5,968	5,931	1,706	740
7	Gumbihini	11,423	5,839	5,584	1,746	902
8	Aboabo	10,485	4,957	5,528	1,951	722
9	Dabokpa	9,894	4,776	5,118	1,470	983
10	Gukpegu	9,602	4,626	4,976	1,530	603
11	Sabongida	9,587	4,496	5,091	1,471	557
12	Tutingli	8,855	4,549	4,306	1,399	702
13	Kakpayili	7,983	4,025	3,958	1,283	962
14	Nakpanzuo	4,798	2,415	2,383	795	494
15	Nyani-Fong	4,569	2,211	2,358	675	269
16	Sakasaka	3,986	1,898	2,088	722	380
17	Bilpeila	3,754	1,888	1,866	470	308
18	Dohinayili	2,849	1,393	1,456	541	204
19	Kukuo	2,807	1,451	1,356	482	190
20	Dungu	2,623	1,402	1,221	496	262

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Lamashegu	19,733	2,779	2,316	1,973	2,007	2,109	1,959	1,571	1,281	935	659	592	305	355	229	281	382
2	Nyohini	15,978	2,352	1,983	1,646	1,743	1,769	1,551	1,213	946	728	491	428	231	277	169	179	272
3	Tishigu	14,707	2,181	1,706	1,392	1,557	1,579	1,393	1,079	932	695	511	424	232	308	170	230	318
4	Moshie Zongo	13,627	1,850	1,556	1,389	1,472	1,447	1,332	1,016	856	702	550	391	243	248	145	179	251
5	Zogbeli	11,932	1,512	1,365	1,238	1,316	1,302	1,176	954	721	567	451	361	216	229	108	157	259
6	Chengli	11,899	1,575	1,287	1,125	1,349	1,424	1,149	908	748	600	433	352	177	215	132	184	241
7	Gumbihini	11,423	1,671	1,361	1,070	1,262	1,299	1,146	844	642	490	360	336	188	213	125	172	244
8	Aboabo	10,485	1,255	1,191	1,045	1,204	1,071	986	813	681	542	418	311	211	198	134	186	239
9	Dabokpa	9,894	1,316	1,188	907	1,127	1,288	1,011	687	585	419	321	337	141	162	85	143	177
10	Gukpegu	9,602	1,152	1,064	986	984	1,010	797	689	593	546	370	348	161	248	189	193	272
11	Sabongida	9,587	1,157	913	800	1,159	1,217	859	707	575	494	358	364	175	220	156	197	236
12	Tutingli	8,855	1,290	1,042	841	1,006	902	920	738	562	383	260	251	124	157	79	132	168
13	Kakpayili	7,983	1,204	1,055	830	853	848	760	548	479	329	271	213	121	157	90	100	125
14	Nakpanzuo	4,798	729	570	511	496	509	507	369	300	199	148	114	73	77	44	54	98
15	Nyani-Fong	4,569	558	534	472	520	484	398	372	289	248	152	156	81	110	38	56	101
16	Sakasaka	3,986	454	453	412	464	451	356	261	261	208	155	139	104	69	55	56	88
17	Bilpeila	3,754	508	509	359	427	351	362	263	244	172	140	119	74	81	41	47	57
18	Dohinayili	2,849	352	291	308	289	337	306	245	178	148	85	86	62	60	26	25	51
19	Kukuo	2,807	363	329	324	282	371	299	219	157	136	100	62	43	46	17	29	30
20	Dungu	2,623	345	369	266	308	374	247	181	131	110	59	41	41	39	31	31	50

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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