2010
POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

AGONA WEST MUNICIPALITY

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014
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 Agona West Municipality is one of the 216 district census reports aimed at making data available to planners and decision makers at the district level. In addition to presenting the district profile, the report discusses the social and economic dimensions of demographic variables and their implications for policy formulation, planning and interventions. The conclusions and recommendations drawn from the district report are expected to serve as a basis for improving the quality of life of Ghanaians through evidence-based decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of developmental goals and intervention programmes.

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AGI</td>
<td>Association of Ghanaian Industries</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</td>
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<td>ASCII</td>
<td>American Standard Code for Information Interchange</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBR</td>
<td>Crude Birth Rate</td>
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<td>CDR</td>
<td>Crude death Rate</td>
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<td>CEB</td>
<td>Children Ever Born</td>
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<td>CEDAW</td>
<td>Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination</td>
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<td>CERSCIS</td>
<td>Centre for remote and Geographical Information Systems</td>
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<td>CHPS</td>
<td>Community-based Health Planning Services</td>
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<td>CIDA</td>
<td>Canadian International Development Agency</td>
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<td>CS</td>
<td>Children Surviving</td>
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<td>Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire</td>
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<td>DA</td>
<td>District Assembly</td>
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<td>DANIDA</td>
<td>Danish International Development Agency</td>
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<td>DCD</td>
<td>District Coordinating Director</td>
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<td>District Chief Executive</td>
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<td>Department for International Development</td>
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<td>District Planning and Coordinating Unit</td>
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<td>EA</td>
<td>Enumeration Area</td>
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<td>ECOWAS</td>
<td>Economic Commission of West African States</td>
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<td>EMIS</td>
<td>Education Management Information System</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>FCUBE</td>
<td>Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education</td>
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<td>GA</td>
<td>General Assembly</td>
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<td>GDHS</td>
<td>Ghana Demography Health Survey</td>
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<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
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<td>Ghana Education Service</td>
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<td>GETFund</td>
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<td>GFR</td>
<td>General Fertility Rate</td>
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<td>Ghana Private Road Transport Union</td>
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<td>Global Positioning System</td>
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<td>GREDA</td>
<td>Ghana Real Estate Developers Association</td>
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<td>GSDP</td>
<td>Ghana Statistics Development Plan</td>
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<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<td>GSS</td>
<td>Ghana Statistical Service</td>
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<td>GYEEEDA</td>
<td>Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency</td>
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<td>HIV</td>
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<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information Communication Technology</td>
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<td>ICU</td>
<td>International Communication Union</td>
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<td>ISCO</td>
<td>International Standard Classification of Occupation</td>
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<td>ISIC</td>
<td>International Standard Classification of Industry</td>
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<td>ISSER</td>
<td>Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research</td>
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<td>JHS</td>
<td>Junior High School</td>
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<td>JSS</td>
<td>Junior Secondary School</td>
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<td>LEAP</td>
<td>Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty</td>
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<td>LESDEP</td>
<td>Local Enterprise and Skills Development</td>
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<td>MDAs</td>
<td>Ministries, Department and Agencies</td>
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<td>MDGs</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals</td>
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<td>MER</td>
<td>Migration Effectiveness Ratio</td>
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<td>MMDAs</td>
<td>Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies</td>
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<td>MOE</td>
<td>Ministry of Education</td>
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<td>MOFA</td>
<td>Ministry of Food and Agriculture</td>
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<td>MOTI</td>
<td>Ministry of Trade and Industry</td>
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<td>NCA</td>
<td>National Communication Authority</td>
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<td>NCTA</td>
<td>National Census Technical Advisory Committee</td>
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<td>NDPC</td>
<td>National Development Planning Commission</td>
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<td>NGOs</td>
<td>Non-governmental Organisations</td>
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<td>NHIS</td>
<td>National Health Insurance Scheme</td>
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<td>OIC</td>
<td>Opportunities Industrialisation Centres</td>
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<td>PAS</td>
<td>Population Analysis Spread sheet</td>
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<td>PASEX</td>
<td>Population Analysis System</td>
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<td>PDA</td>
<td>Portable Digital Device</td>
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<td>PES</td>
<td>Post Enumeration Survey</td>
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<td>PHC</td>
<td>Population and Housing Census</td>
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<td>PNDC</td>
<td>Provisional National Defense Council</td>
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<td>PPP</td>
<td>Public-Private Partnerships</td>
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<td>PWDs</td>
<td>People Living with Disabilities</td>
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<td>PWDs</td>
<td>Persons With Disabilities</td>
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<td>SADA</td>
<td>Savannah Accelerated Development Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAP</td>
<td>Structural Adjustment Programme</td>
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<td>SHC</td>
<td>Senior High School</td>
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<td>SHEP</td>
<td>Self Help Electrification Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHS</td>
<td>Senior High School</td>
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<tr>
<td>SMAM</td>
<td>Singulate Mean Age at Marriage</td>
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<tr>
<td>SSS</td>
<td>Senior Secondary School</td>
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<tr>
<td>TBAs</td>
<td>Trained Birth Attendants/Traditional Birth Attendants</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>United Nations Population Fund</td>
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<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations International Children’s Education Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>W.C</td>
<td>Water Closet</td>
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<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Municipal census report is the first of its kind since the first post-independence census was conducted in 1960. The report provides basic information about the Municipality. It gives a brief background of the Municipality, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, socio-cultural structure and economy. Using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC), the report discusses the population characteristics of the Municipality, fertility, mortality, migration, marital status, literacy and education, economic activity status, occupation, employment; Information Communication Technology (ICT), disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions of the Municipality. 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 Agona West Municipality, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 115,358 representing 5.2 percent of the region’s total population. Males constitute 46.9 percent and females represent 53.1 percent. The Municipality is predominantly urban with a little over three quarters of the population (76.6%) residing in urban localities. The Municipality has a sex ratio of 88.5. This Municipality depicts extremely expansive youthful population with 25.7 percent in the age group of 0-9 years, depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number (1-2%) in the 60 plus age groups. The total age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 79.1 with the total dependency ratio for rural higher (95.3) than that of urban (74.7).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the Municipality is 3.1. The General Fertility Rate is 90.6 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years and is among the lowest rate in the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 23.2 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the Municipality is 7.7 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing over 60 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 48 deaths per 1000 population is for ages 65-69. Majority of migrants (58.1%) living in the Municipality were born in elsewhere in Central region while 41.9 percent were born elsewhere in another region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Eastern region constitute 14.0 percent followed by Greater Accra region with 7.0 percent and Ashanti 5.4 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The Municipality has a household population of 111,447 with a total number of 29,478 households. The average household size in the Municipality is 3.8 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 41.1 percent. Grandchildren constitute 10.3 percent of household population. Spouses form about 9.9 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 28.1 percent of the total number of households in the Municipality.

Marital status

Close to four in every ten (38.9%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 41.3 percent have never married, 6.2 percent are in consensual unions, 6.1 percent are widowed, 5.5 percent are divorced and 1.9 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of
females (51.4%) are married compared to about a third of males (29.5%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 58.5 percent while widowed males account for only 12.1 percent. Among the married, 21.4 percent have no education and 4 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than eight out of every ten of the married population (85.4%) are employed, 2.4 percent are unemployed and 12.2 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (60.4%) are economically not active with 4.6 percent unemployed.

**Nationality**

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the Municipality is 95.2 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.7 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the Municipality is 2.1 percent. A proportion of 83 percent of the population living in the Municipality are Christians with 5.7 of them with no religion. Islam constitutes 9.7 percent and traditional religion is 0.5 percent.

**Literacy and education**

Of the population 11 years and above, 77.2 percent are literate and 22.8 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (90.8 %) than that of females (77.2%). Almost seven out of ten people (62.6%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (106,222) in the Municipality, 14.8 percent has never attended school, 41.6 percent are currently attending and 43.6 percent have attended in the past.

**Economic activity status**

About 72.2 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 27.8 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 94.6 percent are employed while 5.4 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (50.3%), 18.5 percent perform household duties and 6.3 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Almost seven out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

**Occupation**

Of the employed population, about 34 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 27.3 percent in service and sales, 16.9 percent in craft and related trade, and about 11 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

**Employment status and sector**

Of the population 15 years and older 66.0 percent are self-employed without employees, 8.2 percent are contributing family workers, 1.3 percent are casual workers and 0.5 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the self-employed without employee(s) and contributing family workers. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the Municipality, employing 88.1 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 6.7 percent.

**Information and communication technology**

Of the population 12 years and above, more than half (50.9%) have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 55.9 percent as compared to 46.5 percent of females. A little over six percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the
Municipality. Only 1,978 households representing 6.7 percent of the total households in the Municipality have desktop/laptop computers with three percent having fixed telephone lines.

Disability
About 3.6 percent of the Municipality’s total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (3.8%) than males (3.4%). The types of disability in the Municipality include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 39.9 percent followed by physical disability (28.2%). About 3.3 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities and 3.4 in the rural localities. There are more females with sight, physical and emotional disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 52 percent attained basic level education and 15.4 percent is observed for Sec/SHS and higher education. More males (17.2%) than females (6.6%) with sight disability have attained higher education.

Agriculture
Almost half (49.4%) of the households in the Municipality are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, more than eight out of ten households (86.1%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 39.4 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the Municipality (97.0%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the Municipality.

Housing
The housing stock of Agona West Municipality is 14,201 representing 4.1 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average household size is 3.8 and the population per house is 7.8.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units
Almost seven out of ten (67.4%) of all dwelling units in the Municipality are compound houses; 19.3 percent are separate houses and 4.2 percent are semi-detached houses. Almost half (43.4%) of the dwelling units in the Municipality are owned by members of the household; 28.9 percent are owned by private individuals; 24.7 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.4 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.6%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof
The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality is Cement blocks/Concrete accounting for 60.6 percent with Mud brick/Earth constituting 32 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality. Cement (87.5%) and mud/earth (8.9%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the Municipality. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (93.5%) for dwelling units in the Municipality.

Room occupancy
One room constitutes the highest percentage (60.2%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in dwelling units in the Municipality. About 9.7 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.
Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in the dwelling units in the Municipality are electricity (65.7%) and kerosene lamp (21.4%) flashlight/torch (11.0%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the Municipality is wood (39.9%). The proportion for rural (81.7%) is higher than that of urban (28.5%). The four main sources of water for drinking in the Municipality are public tap, pipe borne water and borehole. About a third of the households (32.95) drink water from Public tap or Standpipe.

The most toilet facility used in the Municipality is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 43.2 percent followed by pit latrine (22.6%). About 7.3 percent of the population in the Municipality has no toilet facility. Four out of ten households (40.5%) in the Municipality share separate bathrooms in the same house while 17.2 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most commonly method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 40.1 percent. About 3.1 percent of the households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 2.8 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (24.4%) and onto the street or gutter (29.1%) are the two most common methods used by households in the Municipality.
CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

As far back as 1969, the Government of Ghana recognized that the “Population of Ghana is the nation’s greatest resource. It is both the instrument and objective of national development. The protection and enhancement of its welfare is the Government’s first responsibility”. (Government of Ghana, 1969) Government also explicitly recognized the reciprocal relationship between population and development (i.e. population affects development even as development affects population.). In all these, the population and its characteristics are of primary importance because development is by people, for people and of people. An understanding of the population, its characteristics and dynamics, is therefore crucial for realistic development planning.

The Government of Ghana has operated the decentralized system of development since 1988 with the District Assembly, as the planning authority. The District is expected to initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of Municipality plans, programmes and projects. The District Assemblies and the various organs are expected to carry out medium and long term planning including integration of population policies and issues, as they pertain to the needs of particular Districts and communities.

The overall level of development and demographic structure of the country conceals differences between and within Regions, Districts, and Urban and Rural localities. As such, there are bound to be differences in the population and development needs and priorities between and within Districts, Urban and Rural localities.

The report deals with the Agona West Municipality. Its objective is to make available to the general public, analysis of the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census and their full implication for policy and planning in the Municipality. This chapter gives a brief description of the Agona West Municipality with respect to political and administrative structure, physical characteristics, political administration, social and cultural structure and the economy.

1.2 Physical Features

The physical features of the Agona West Municipality is made up of natural environment namely climate, vegetation, relief and drainage, location and size, the social and cultural environment in which the people live. The physical features are therefore essential elements or factors affecting the socio-economic development of the Municipality.

1.2.1 Location and area

The Agona West Municipality is situated in the eastern corner of the Central Region within latitudes 5°30’ and 5°50’N and between longitudes 0°35’ and 0°55’W. It has a total land area of 356.16 square kilometers and it is home to about 5.1 percent of the region’s population. It is bordered to the north by Agona East, to the south by Gomoa East and to the northwest and west by Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa and Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam Districts. The Municipal capital, Swedru, is at a nodal point of roads radiating to the rich cocoa growing areas of the Central Region.
Figure 1.1: Map of Agona West Municipality

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS
1.2.2 Relief

The Agona West Municipality has a diversified relief with altitudes varying between 75-150 meters above sea level with the highest point being 350 meters. It has a sloppy topography from north to south with isolated hillocks in the north-east, most of which are made up of granite rocks. The main river which primarily drains through the Municipality is Akora River. There are other small rivers like Abena, and Enchiwi.

1.2.3 Climate and vegetation

Generally, the Municipality lies in the wet semi-equatorial climate zone. It has two main crop growing seasons: a bio-modal pattern of rainfall with the maxima occurring in May/June and September/October. The annual rainfall figure lies within the range of 1000mm - 1400mm. The dry season starts in December and ends in March with the highest mean monthly temperature of 33.8°C occurring between March/April and the lowest of about 29.4°C in August.

The area falls within the Moist Tropical and Semi-deciduous forest with a lot of valuable timber trees like Mahogany, Sapele, Silk cotton, Wawa and Odum. Due to over logging, most of the timber trees are no more. The most predominant and giant tree left is the silk cotton. Afforestation, particularly the cultivation of teak and other forest trees would become very important economic ventures in future.

The major soil type found in the Municipality is classified as forest ochrosols. These soils are alkaline and richly supplied with nutrients which make them suitable for cultivating varied agricultural crops like cocoa, citrus and coconut. Typical forest food crops like plantain, banana, cassava, cocoyam and maize are also cultivated. Vegetable and sugar cane cultivation is widespread. Agriculture occupies most of the land use; however, certain areas are devoted to forestry and community settlements.

1.3 Political Administration

Agona West Municipality was created out of the former Agona District on 25th February, 2008 by LI 1920. Agona West Municipality is one of the twenty (20) political and administrative districts in the Central Region of Ghana. It has one Urban Council - Nyakrom Urban Council (LI 1967) and five Zonal Councils.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

The indigenous people of the Municipality are the ‘Agonas’. Over the years they have co-existed with other prominent minority migrants such as Obutus, Gomoas, Ewes, Effutus, Fantis, Kwahu, Atakpames, Kontokoris and several ethnic groupings of Northern Ghana origin.

Apart from Swedru (the Municipal capital) where people are attracted to due to the existence of public and private sector business activities, Otsenkorang Area Council also have a number of migrant populations due to the cocoa industry. Despite the high number of different ethnic groups, the Municipality has a strong social integration from the diverse ethnic groups. The groups intermarry and participate in shared cropping arrangements under the existing land tenure systems, especially the ‘Abunu’ and ‘Abusa’ which are commonly practised. This has promoted solid social bonds and economic ties between migrant tenants and their indigenous landlords. It also makes it easier for tenants to acquire land for farming.
1.4.1 Festivals
Festivals are important in the social life of the people in Agona West Municipality. The “Akwambo” festival is the most important traditional festival instituted for the spiritual reunion of the people. It is celebrated every year between August and October. As a social festivity, it is also an occasion where communities plan their developmental activities including strategies for mobilizing funds for project implementation.

1.4.2 Marriage and inheritance
The people of Agona practice the matrilineal inheritance system. Female children in the extended family under this system are considered important for the survival of the family as a unit. Inheritance is therefore passed on from brothers to their sisters’ children (nephews and nieces).

1.4.3 Religion
The inhabitants of Agona West Municipality are affiliated to various religious groups. The dominant religion is Christianity. Other religions such as Islam and Traditional worship also exist but are in the minority. Religious groups found in the Municipality co-exist peacefully. The larger Christian population in all Urban, Town and Area Councils makes the church a possible forum for information dissemination on community/group mobilization for development in the Municipality.

Irrespective of the rules and regulations guiding the various religions, the religious groups observe the taboos in the Municipality. These taboos which are considered to have socio-economic and spiritual importance include regulation of farming days, land use, water resources use and control and adhesion to some social norms. There are non-farming taboo days in every Urban, Town and Area Council. Taboos in Agona West Municipality also help in the protection of the forests and the fragile ecosystem through the creation of sacred grooves, which are known popularly as “Nananom Mpow” in the Municipality. Taboo days also assist in fixing community dialogue meetings.

1.4.4 Education
There has been an increase in enrolment in basic schools in the Municipality. The general increase in enrolment in response to Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education has been tremendous. Reasons for the increase in enrolment of school going age pupils could be based on the following interventions:

- Improvements in infrastructure like public buildings and furniture through Social Investment Fund (SIF), Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFund) and European Union (EU).

The challenges of education in the Municipality are school information improvement; teacher development, deployment and supervision, reforms management and special partnership programmes with non-state actors.

1.5 Economy
The Agona West Municipality has a lot of economic potentials in the form of both natural and man-made. The most spectacular is the presence of markets in most major towns to promote trade and commerce. The Municipality produces large quantities of cassava, maize, plantain, cocoyam and vegetables. Cocoa, palm oil and coffee are also produced.
Granite for the production of quarry stone for all types of construction abound. Mining of sand occurs in several parts of the Municipality, particularly, Swedru. Palm kernel oil is processed into local soap in several of the large communities. Distillation of local gin is predominant in the Abodom and Kukurantumi areas. Swedru is home to a number of hotels of international status where workshops and conferences are held. There are important second cycle educational institutions. The Municipality is well served by major trunk roads and health facilities.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the Municipality’s economy. Cash crop production dominates all farming activities in the Municipality e.g. cocoa, citrus, oil palm and coconut.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

**Selection of census topics**

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

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

**Census mapping**

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

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

**Development of questionnaire and manuals**

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

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

**Pre-tests and trial census**

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

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

A trial census which is a dress rehearsal of all the activities and procedures that are planned for the main census was carried out in October/November 2009. These included recruitment and training, distribution of census materials, administration of the questionnaire and other census forms, enumeration of the various categories of the population (household, institutional and floating population), and data processing. The trial census was held in six selected districts across the country namely; Saboba (Northern Region), Chereponi (Northern Region), Sene (Brong Ahafo Region), Bia (Western Region), Awutu Senya (Central Region), and Osu Klottey Sub-Metro (Greater Accra Region). A number of factors were considered in selecting the trial census districts. These included: administrative boundary issues, ecological zone, and accessibility, enumeration of floating population/outdoor-sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.
The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found during editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the census questionnaire, enumerator manuals and other documents. The results of the trial census assisted GSS to arrive at technically sound decisions on the ideal number of persons per questionnaire, number of persons in the household roster, migration questions, placement of the mortality question, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of collection of information on community facilities. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of census field staff and the publicity and education interventions.

1.6.3 Census enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

Enumeration of the household population started on Monday, 27th September, 2010. Enumerators visited houses, compounds and structures in their enumeration areas and started enumerating all households including visitors who spent the Census Night in the households. Enumeration was carried out in the order in which houses/structures were listed and where the members of the household were absent, the enumerator left a call-back-card indicating when he/she would come back to enumerate the household. The enumeration process took off smoothly with enumerators poised on completing their assignments on schedule since many of them were teachers and had to return to school. However, many enumerators ran short of questionnaires after a few days’ work.
Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, Kasoa and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census of Ghana followed the essential concepts and definitions of a modern Population and Housing Census as recommended by the United Nations (UN). It is important that the concepts, definitions and recommendations are adhered to since they form the basis upon which Ghana could compare her data with that of other countries.
The concepts and definitions in this report cover all sections of the 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaires (PHC1A and PHC1B). The sections were: geographical location of the population, Household and Non-household population, Literacy and Education, Emigration, Demographic and Economic Characteristics, Disability, Information 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)
Information communication technology (ICT) questions were asked for both individuals and households. Persons having mobile phones refer to respondents 12 years and older who owned mobile phones (irrespective of the number of mobile phones owned by each person). Persons using internet facility refers to those who had access to internet facility at home, internet cafe, on mobile phone or other mobile device. Internet access is assumed to be not only via computer, but also by mobile phones, PDA, game machine and digital television.

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

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

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

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

Housing conditions and facilities
The UN recommended definition of a house as “a structurally separate and independent place of abode such that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from the hazards of climate such as storms and the sun” was adopted. The definition, therefore, covered any type of shelter used as living quarters, such as separate houses, semi-detached houses, flats/apartments, compound houses, huts, tents, kiosks and containers.
Living quarters or dwelling units refer to a specific area or space occupied by a particular household and therefore need not necessarily be the same as the house of which the dwelling unit may be a part.

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

The report consists of nine chapters. Chapter one provides basic information about the district. It gives a brief background of the district, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, social and cultural structure, economy and the methodology and concepts used in the report. Chapter two discusses the population size, composition and age structure. It further discusses the migratory pattern in the district as well as fertility and mortality. In chapter three, the focus is on household size, composition and headship as well as the marital characteristics and nationality of the inhabitants of the district. The chapter also discusses the religious affiliations and the educational statuses of the members of the district. Chapter four focuses on economic characteristics such as economic activity status, occupation, industries and the employment status and sectors that the people are employed.

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

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

2.1 Introduction

The age and sex structure of a population is one of the most important characteristics of a nation’s population. This chapter discusses the structure of the population, its distribution and migration, fertility and mortality patterns in the Municipality.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 indicates that Agona West Municipality has a total population of 115,358 with the female population constituting 53.1 percent. The Municipality is predominantly urban with a little over three quarters of the population (76.6%) residing in urban localities.

Sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females. Sex ratios that are higher than 100 indicate that there are more males than females but sex ratios under 100 indicate the reverse, i.e., more females than males. The sex ratio (88.5) presented in Table 2.1 shows that there are about 88 males to 100 females in the Municipality. This is demonstrated in the predominance of females in all age group except ages 0-19. After age group 20-24, more females are found in the Municipality than males. A similar trend is observed with increasing age. In the older ages of 80 years and above, there are two times more females than males, which confirm that females live longer than males.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Both Sexes</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Sex Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Ages</td>
<td>115,358</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>54,159</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 - 4</td>
<td>15,399</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>7,839</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 9</td>
<td>14,344</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>7,210</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 - 14</td>
<td>14,916</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>7,583</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 - 19</td>
<td>12,742</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>6,270</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 - 24</td>
<td>9,733</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>4,477</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 29</td>
<td>8,177</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>3,560</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 - 34</td>
<td>6,827</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>3,038</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 39</td>
<td>6,414</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>2,761</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 - 44</td>
<td>5,586</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>2,440</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 49</td>
<td>4,718</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2,071</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 - 54</td>
<td>4,565</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>1,983</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 - 59</td>
<td>3,088</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1,419</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 - 64</td>
<td>2,555</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1,095</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 - 69</td>
<td>1,775</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 - 74</td>
<td>1,857</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 - 79</td>
<td>1,042</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 - 84</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 +</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
2.2.1 Dependency ratio

Table 2.2 presents the dependency ratio of the population. The dependency ratio is the number of persons in the “dependent” ages (population under 15 years and 65 years and older) to those in the “economically productive” ages of 15-64 years. The dependency ratio for Agona West Municipality is 79.1 comprising 69.3 for child dependency ratio and 9.8 for old age dependency ratio. This implies that every 100 working persons are supporting about 79 persons in the dependent age. However, the dependency ratio in the rural locality is higher (95.3%) as compared to the urban locality figure of 74.7 percent.

Table 2.2: Age dependency by locality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group/ratio</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Ages</td>
<td>115,358</td>
<td>88,351</td>
<td>27,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-14</td>
<td>44,659</td>
<td>32,850</td>
<td>11,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-64</td>
<td>64,405</td>
<td>50,575</td>
<td>13,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>6,294</td>
<td>4,926</td>
<td>1,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total dependency ratio</td>
<td>79.1</td>
<td>74.7</td>
<td>95.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child dependency ratio</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>85.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old age dependency ratio</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.2 Population by size and locality of residence

Table 2.3 shows that there are three times more residents in the urban (76.6%) than the rural (23.4%). The urban population has more females (53.8%) than males (46.2%). Likewise, the population of females (50.7%) in the rural areas is more than that of males. The proportion of Agona West Municipality’s population from the regional population is 7.2 with those in the urban localities constituting 14.8 percent whiles 2.7 percent resides in the rural localities.

Table 2.3: Population by sex, size by locality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/District/ Sex</th>
<th>All Localities</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>1,593,823</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>598,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District total</td>
<td>115,358</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>88,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>54,159</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>40,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>61,199</td>
<td>53.1</td>
<td>47,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of regional population</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Population pyramid is a graphical illustration that shows the distribution of various age groups in an area which forms the shape of a pyramid when the population is growing. It is also used to determine the overall age distribution of a population; an indication of the reproductive capabilities and likelihood of the continuation of a species. Population pyramid whether expansive or depicting otherwise tends to display many demographic trends. A population structure, in terms of age and sex, shows the dynamics of population composition and highlights both social and economic challenges. The population pyramid of the municipality has a broad base. Figure 2.1 shows that a large new cohort is born every year as displayed at the bottom of the pyramid (ages 0-4 years). This however, depicts extremely expansive youthful population. As the cohorts age, they inevitably lose members either through death, migration or both. The trend after age 15 and above depicts proportion of more females than males right up to 79 years and older. This is shown by the gradual
narrowing of the population pyramid as it peaks. The peaking of the population tends to be faster among males after age 19 years while that of the females decreases gradually after age 14 years. Another feature of the population pyramid is that females in the oldest age groups form the substantial majority than the males.

**Figure 2.1: Population pyramid**

![Population Pyramid Diagram](image)

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

#### 2.4.1 Fertility

The total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she completes childbearing if she were to experience the prevailing age-specific fertility rates. It is an indicator that shows the potential for population change in a country. The Municipality registered a TFR of 3.1 which is lower than the regional TFR of 3.6. This means that, if the age-specific fertility rates were to continue, women in Central Region on the average would give birth to about four children during their child-bearing years. However, women in Agona West Municipality would on the average give birth to three children throughout their child-bearing years.

There are fertility measures such as the general fertility rate (GFR) and crude birth rate (CBR). The general fertility rate expresses the birth rate of women of childbearing age (15-49). It is calculated by dividing the total number of births in a given year by the number of women aged 15-49 years per by 1000 women.

A general fertility rate of 90.6 births per 1000 women in the reproductive age is recorded for the Municipality. This is lower than the regional average GFR of 106.6 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 and it indicates that there were 91 births per 1000 women of child bearing age within the Municipality (Table 2.4).
Table 2.4: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of women 15-49 years</th>
<th>Number of births in last 12 months</th>
<th>Total Fertility Rate</th>
<th>*General Fertility Rate</th>
<th>**Crude Birth Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Districts</td>
<td>2,201,863</td>
<td>553,384</td>
<td>58,292</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>105.3</td>
<td>26.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Komenda-Edina-Egyao-Abirem Municipal</td>
<td>144,705</td>
<td>33,902</td>
<td>3,561</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>105.0</td>
<td>24.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Coast Metropolis</td>
<td>169,894</td>
<td>51,308</td>
<td>3,009</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese</td>
<td>117,185</td>
<td>27,603</td>
<td>3,308</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>119.8</td>
<td>28.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mfantsimian</td>
<td>144,332</td>
<td>39,462</td>
<td>3,537</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>89.6</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam</td>
<td>138,046</td>
<td>31,419</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>114.6</td>
<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gomoa West</td>
<td>135,189</td>
<td>32,740</td>
<td>3,657</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>111.7</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Coast Metropolis</td>
<td>169,894</td>
<td>51,308</td>
<td>3,009</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese</td>
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<td>27,603</td>
<td>3,308</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>119.8</td>
<td>28.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mfantsimian</td>
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<td>39,462</td>
<td>3,537</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>89.6</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam</td>
<td>138,046</td>
<td>31,419</td>
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<td>4.0</td>
<td>114.6</td>
<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gomoa West</td>
<td>135,189</td>
<td>32,740</td>
<td>3,657</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>111.7</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effutu Municipal</td>
<td>68,597</td>
<td>19,261</td>
<td>1,629</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>84.6</td>
<td>23.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gomoa East</td>
<td>207,071</td>
<td>54,787</td>
<td>6,159</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>112.4</td>
<td>29.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewutu Senya</td>
<td>86,884</td>
<td>21,749</td>
<td>2,496</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>114.8</td>
<td>28.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agona East</td>
<td>85,920</td>
<td>20,368</td>
<td>2,408</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>118.2</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agona West Municipality</strong></td>
<td>115,358</td>
<td>29,580</td>
<td>2,679</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>90.6</td>
<td>23.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa</td>
<td>112,706</td>
<td>25,731</td>
<td>3,470</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>134.9</td>
<td>30.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assin South</td>
<td>104,244</td>
<td>23,709</td>
<td>2,986</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>125.9</td>
<td>28.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assin North Municipal</td>
<td>161,341</td>
<td>38,331</td>
<td>4,687</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>122.4</td>
<td>29.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twifo Afi Morkwa</td>
<td>61,743</td>
<td>15,283</td>
<td>1,822</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>119.2</td>
<td>29.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Denkyira East Municipal</td>
<td>72,810</td>
<td>18,690</td>
<td>1,972</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>105.5</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Denkyira West</td>
<td>60,054</td>
<td>13,789</td>
<td>1,862</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>135.0</td>
<td>31.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira</td>
<td>55,131</td>
<td>13,308</td>
<td>1,411</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>106.0</td>
<td>25.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekumfi</td>
<td>52,231</td>
<td>11,594</td>
<td>1,290</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>111.3</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awutu Senya East Municipal</td>
<td>108,422</td>
<td>30,770</td>
<td>2,749</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>89.3</td>
<td>25.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

The crude birth rate (CBR) is the simplest and most frequently used measure of fertility. It is easy to calculate because it requires only the total number of births and the total population and is always expressed per 1,000 population. This measures the number of births in a year per 1,000 of the population. The CBR shows that, there were 26.5 births per 1,000 populations in the Central region. Agona West Municipality has a CBR of 23.2 births per 1,000 populations which is lower than the regional average of 26.5 births as presented in Table 2.4. The TFR, GFR and CBR tend to be lower than the regional averages partly due to the level of the urbanisation of the municipality.

2.4.2 Children surviving

Table 2.5 provides information on children ever born and children surviving in Agona West Municipality as at the census might of 2010. The age of a woman at the time of her first birth is one of the factors that influence fertility. In Agona West Municipality, 119,639 children were born to 43,486 females aged 12 years and older. This could be expressed that on the whole, about three children were born to a woman. Age 60 years and above have the highest proportion of children ever born (6.3) as against 0.1 for aged 19 years and below.
Of the children ever born, aged 60 years and above had the highest proportion of 28.1 percent. Ages 35-54 had a total proportion of 45.2 percent whiles the least proportion of 0.7 percent for 19 years and below.

Survivals from Table 2.5 also show the survival rate of 82.7 percent (49.1% males and 50.9% females). This figure was unevenly distributed along the various age cohorts with the least 69 percent being children surviving to 4,314 females aged 12-14.

The age group 12-14 had the lowest children survival of 69 percent with the highest male chance survival of 6 males in ten babies born. The highest children surviving age occurred in the age group 25-29 with nine in ten babies surviving but with a female chance of 51 percent. Close to two children are born to these women. Females aged 60 years and above have 70 percent of their CEB surviving.
Table 2.5: Female population 12+ years by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Number of Females</th>
<th>CEB per woman</th>
<th>Children Ever Born</th>
<th>Children Surviving</th>
<th>Children Surviving</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Both Sexes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Ages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>119,639</td>
<td>59,490</td>
<td>98,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>379</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35,710</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td>3,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>51</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>6,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,661</td>
<td>50.3</td>
<td>6,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,805</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>3,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,146</td>
<td>49.6</td>
<td>3,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7,372</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>6,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7,388</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>6,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,684</td>
<td>49.6</td>
<td>5,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-14</td>
<td>4,314</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>6,472</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>5,256</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>4,617</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>7,693</td>
<td>50.3</td>
<td>3,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>3,789</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>10,458</td>
<td>49.6</td>
<td>3,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>3,653</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>13,501</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>4,608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>3,146</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>14,191</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>4,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-49</td>
<td>2,647</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>12,865</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>6,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-54</td>
<td>2,582</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>13,480</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>5,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-59</td>
<td>1,669</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>9,289</td>
<td>50.1</td>
<td>5,689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>5,341</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>33,621</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>12,626</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
2.5 Mortality Rate

Mortality rate is a measure of the number of deaths (in general, or due to a specific cause) in a population, scaled to the size of that population, per unit of time. The reported age specific death rate (ASDR) for the under-five is slightly higher for males than for the females. The high ASDRs fall sharply to age 10-14 but rises gradually till adulthood (15 years and older). With the exception of the age cohorts "25-49" and "45-49", all ASDRs for males are generally higher compared to females, thus implying lower life expectancy for males than females.

Figure 2.2: Age-Specific death rate (ASDR), 2010

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.5.1 Crude death rate

Crude death rate (CDR) is the number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year. Agona West Municipality recorded 889 deaths in households of which the CDR constitute 7.7 deaths per 1,000 population (Table 2.6).
Table 2.6: Total population of deaths in households and crude death rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Deaths in households</th>
<th>*Crude death rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Districts</td>
<td>2,201,863</td>
<td>16,694</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Municipal</td>
<td>144,705</td>
<td>1,321</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Coast Metropolis</td>
<td>169,894</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese</td>
<td>117,185</td>
<td>974</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mfantsimian</td>
<td>144,332</td>
<td>994</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam</td>
<td>138,046</td>
<td>1,828</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gomoa West</td>
<td>135,189</td>
<td>1,341</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effutu Municipal</td>
<td>68,597</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gomoa East</td>
<td>207,071</td>
<td>1,121</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewutu Senya</td>
<td>86,884</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agona East</td>
<td>85,920</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agona West Municipality</strong></td>
<td><strong>115,358</strong></td>
<td><strong>889</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.7</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa</td>
<td>112,706</td>
<td>1,114</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assin South</td>
<td>104,244</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assin North Municipal</td>
<td>161,341</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twifo Ati Morkwa</td>
<td>61,743</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Denkyira East Municipal</td>
<td>72,810</td>
<td>542</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Denkyira West</td>
<td>60,054</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira</td>
<td>55,131</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekmufi</td>
<td>52,231</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awutu Senya East Municipal</td>
<td>108,422</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

2.6 Migration

Migration is one of the factors that influence population change. It influences the socio-demographic structure by influencing population growth by directly affecting fertility and mortality as well as labour force of the areas of origin and destination (GSS, 2010). Table 2.7 shows the birthplace of migrants and the duration of residence at their current locations. About six in ten persons (58.1%) of persons enumerated in the Municipality are born elsewhere in Central Region but outside the place of enumeration. For migrants born elsewhere in the region other than their place of enumeration, 14.2 percent had stayed less than a year in the place of enumeration, 26.2 percent had stayed between 1-4 years, 17.9 percent had stayed between 5-9 years and 41.8 percent had lived more than ten years. The Table further shows that 58.1 percent of the people enumerated in the Agona West Municipality were born elsewhere in the region while 49.1 percent were born elsewhere in another region and 2.6 percent were born outside Ghana.
Table 2.7: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birthplace</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Less than1 year</th>
<th>1-4 years</th>
<th>5-9 years</th>
<th>10-19 years</th>
<th>20+ years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>38,287</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>19.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born elsewhere in the region</td>
<td>22,244</td>
<td>58.1</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>21.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Born elsewhere in another region:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>2,138</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Accra</td>
<td>2,691</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volta</td>
<td>1,611</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>5,378</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashanti</td>
<td>2,084</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brong Ahafo</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper East</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>33.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper west</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside Ghana</td>
<td>977</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>22.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Households constitute important units in planning for goods and services. They are also central to the study of income, maintenance, economic dependency, savings, fertility, migration and social welfare. Knowledge of household structure, composition, and headship provides important statistical tool for social and economic planning. A study of households also provides the basis for a reasonable projection of the future size of population, and planning of housing needs.

Closely linked to the family is the formation of households in which members are not necessarily related by blood but live together and belong to a single consumption unit. Understanding the dynamics of household is fundamental to the understanding of the characteristics of a country’s population. The size, composition, and structure of households are influenced by socio-economic, and demographic factors such as age at first marriage and birth, length of time spent in school, cultural practices, occupation, material or financial abilities, capabilities of parents and couples, fertility and mortality rates, and migration. The total size of a country’s population and its characteristics is therefore, largely a reflection of what pertains within households. This chapter examines household’s size, composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

3.2.1 Household size

The 2010 PHC defined a household as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house keeping arrangements. Members of a household are not necessarily related by blood or marriage. The household has a defined structure and has a head recognized by all members.

Table 3.1 indicates that the total household population in the Municipality is 111,447. The majority (76.6 %) live in urban areas. The number of households is 29,478. Of this, 23,125 (78%) is urban. Compared to the regional figure (3.8), the average household size for the District is 3.8. Similarly, 3.7 and 4.1 are the average household size for both urban and rural localities respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total household population</td>
<td>2,113,766</td>
<td>111,447</td>
<td>85,097</td>
<td>26,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of households</td>
<td>526,763</td>
<td>29,478</td>
<td>23,125</td>
<td>6,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average households per house</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average household size</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Biological children to the head (41.1%) constitute the largest proportion of the household with the largest proportion being male children constituting 43.4 percent followed by their female children with 39.1 percent. Less than 2.0 percent of the household members are not
related to the head of the household. Grandchildren constitute 10.3 percent of household population. Other female relatives constitute about six percent compared with four percent male relations. In-laws (son or daughter) constitute 0.4 percent. Equal proportions (1.6 %) of both sexes of the household composition are non-relative (Table 3.2).

**Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household composition</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>111,447</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>52,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>29,478</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>17,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spouse (wife/husband)</td>
<td>1,075</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child (son/daughter)</td>
<td>45,793</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>22,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent/Parent in-law</td>
<td>949</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Son/Daughter in-law</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandchild</td>
<td>11,522</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>5,697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brother/Sister</td>
<td>3,379</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step child</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adopted/Foster child</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other relative</td>
<td>6,052</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>2,728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-relative</td>
<td>1,760</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>844</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.2.3 Household structure

Household structure is defined as classification of ties of affiliation of persons who constitute households. Household structure in this context refers to the relationship (whether related or unrelated) between household members who were present on census night. The household listed by the census excluded the population in group quarters and the outdoor sleepers. Humans in transit could not be said to be household other than the former. Table 3.3 shows that 46.9 percent are males while 53.1 percent are females. A slight majority of households (50.5%) consist of the nuclear family made up of the head only, head and a spouse, and with a single parent nuclear. Nuclear (head, spouse(s) and children) comprises 28.1 percent. The extended family system is quite extensive in the Municipality consisting of 49.5 percent of the total household population.

**Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Structure</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>111,447</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>52,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear family</td>
<td>56,274</td>
<td>50.5</td>
<td>27,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head only</td>
<td>6,610</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>4,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head and a spouse only</td>
<td>2,356</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)</td>
<td>31,328</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>15,969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single parent Nuclear</td>
<td>15,980</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>6,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended family</td>
<td>55,173</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>24,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and</td>
<td>17,458</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>8,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head's relatives)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended + non relatives</td>
<td>1,427</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head, spouse(s) and other composition</td>
<td>3,721</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single parent Extended</td>
<td>20,154</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>7,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single parent Extended + non relative</td>
<td>1,745</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head and other composition but no spouse</td>
<td>10,668</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>5,030</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
The single parent extended household structure forms about 18 percent of the total households which is the highest proportion within the extended family structure followed by the extended family (head, spouse(s) children and head’s relatives) with 16 percent.

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage and marital status of a population play an important role in every society by influencing population growth. The 2010 Census classified “marital status” into married, living together/Informal/Consensual union, separated, divorced, widowed and never married. The definition of marriage includes persons in any of the following types of marriages: civil, traditional and common law/consensual. Distribution of marital status has implications for size of household as well as the demand for housing unit and residential related services.

3.3.1 Marital status of persons 12 years and older

The marital status of persons 12 years and older (Table 3.4) shows that close to 39 percent of the population 12 years and older are married, and about 6 percent are living informally together in consensual unions. The proportion never married is 41.3 percent and about 13.5 percent have ever been married. The ever married group consists of the separated (1.9%), divorced (5.5%) and widowed (6.1%).

The disaggregation by age and sex structure shows that 69.8 percent of persons aged 20 to 24 years have never been married. The age groups 30-34 years up to 65 years and above registered very low proportions in this category.

Good policy interventions may be keeping the under 25 years in schooling or perhaps learning some trade. The percentages of persons in unions both formal (married) and informal/consensual unions increase with age and reaches the peak between 35-39 age group and 40-44 years age bracket just as those of separation, divorces and widowhood increase with increasing age. Among persons 30-34 years, only 17.8 percent have never married. It is important to note that 3.1 percent and 4.4 percent of children aged 12-14 years and persons aged 15-19 years, are married.

A further 0.6 percent and 2.8 percent of 12-14 years and 15-19 years are living in informal/consensual unions respectively. As expected, the proportions of persons widowed increases with age. At age 60-64 years one in five persons (22.5%) are widowed, but the proportion increases to 40.7 percent at age 65 years and older. In addition, while only 28.3 percent of females aged 25-29 years have never married, the proportion for males is slightly over one half (56.5%). For all age groups, the proportions divorced or widowed are consistently higher for females than males. For example, only 12.1 percent of males aged 65 years and older are widowed compared with 58.5 percent females. The differentials may be explained by the fact that women tend to marry relatively older men, and have a longer life expectancy than men (Table 3.4).
### Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex/Age-group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Never married</th>
<th>Informal/Consensual union/Living together</th>
<th>Married</th>
<th>Separated</th>
<th>Divorced</th>
<th>Widowed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Both Sexes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>79,442</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 – 14</td>
<td>8,743</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>96.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 - 19</td>
<td>12,742</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>92.4</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 - 24</td>
<td>9,733</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>69.8</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 29</td>
<td>8,177</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 - 34</td>
<td>6,827</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>62.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 39</td>
<td>6,414</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>71.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 - 44</td>
<td>5,586</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>71.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 49</td>
<td>4,718</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>70.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 - 54</td>
<td>4,565</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
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<td>10.9</td>
<td>12.1</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>6.7</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 – 14</td>
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</tr>
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<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
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<td>20 - 24</td>
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<td>56.9</td>
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<td>28.3</td>
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<td>3.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
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</tr>
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<td>7.7</td>
<td>70.9</td>
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<td>12.6</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
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<td>4.8</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>8.4</td>
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<td>56.7</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
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<td>4.8</td>
<td>18.0</td>
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</tr>
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<td>1.0</td>
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<td>14.2</td>
<td>58.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

The highest (62.6%) of persons 12 years and older have basic level of education (Table 3.5). Persons with no education recorded 17.1 percent whiles tertiary recorded 1.9 percent as the least proportion. More than half (61.2%) of the Municipality’s population who are widowed have no education. The Table further shows that 59.6 percent of the people married have basic education while 0.9 percent of those married have tertiary education. A proportion of 70.4 percent of the never married have attained basic level of education. Basic education has the largest proportion across all the marital status categories. In terms of sex composition, equal proportions (20.1% males and 19.9% females) of the never married have attained
secondary level of education whilst 49.7 percent and 30.1 percent of those widowed have no education.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex/marital status</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>All levels</th>
<th>No Education</th>
<th>Basic¹</th>
<th>Secondary²</th>
<th>Voc/ Tech/ Comm</th>
<th>Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma³</th>
<th>Tertiary⁴</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Both Sexes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>100.0</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4.0</td>
<td>70.4</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>100.0</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>100.0</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>59.6</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>100.0</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>61.4</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>35.3</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
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<td>100.0</td>
<td>61.2</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>35,956</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>65.6</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>100.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>70.1</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>100.0</td>
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<td>69.7</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
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<tr>
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<td>14.1</td>
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<td>10.8</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>16.7</td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>61.2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>100.0</td>
<td>35.1</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>43,486</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>70.7</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>19.5</td>
<td>67.9</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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<tr>
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<td>58.8</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
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<td>0.7</td>
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<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>64.7</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1 Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS
2 Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary
3 Post Middle/Sec. Cert/Diploma, Teacher training/College of education, Agric, Nursing, University Diploma. HND etc.
4 Tertiary: Bachelors, Degree and Post Graduate or higher.

The proportion of the married with tertiary level of education is 2.9 percent. This is followed by the married with post middle or diploma constituting 4.7 percent. The married proportion with the secondary level is 8.6 percent. Significant proportions of male groups are in education more than their female counterparts. The proportions of male married (60.5 percent) with basic level of education out number their female (58.8 percent) counterparts. Of those married, females (27.6 %) and males (14.1 %) have no education.

3.3.3 Marital status by sex and economic activity status

The economic activity status of persons in the population is helpful in understanding the categories into which people are placed in the country when discussing marital status. In some cultures or religions, ability to support a spouse financially is a key determinant of
whether one could marry or not. Table 3.6 indicates that out of 79,442 populations aged 12 years and older, 30,909 (38.9%) are married while 32,848 (41.3%) have never married. Those living in informal/consensual union/living together (4,916), separated (1,546), divorced (4,399) and widowed (4,824) all together accounted for 19.7 percent. Of the total married population aged 12 years and older, majority (85.4%), are employed while 15.8 percent are economically not active and 2.4 percent being unemployed. Among those who are never married, 35 percent are employed and 34.3 percent are economically not active. In terms of sex composition, more married males are employed compared to their female counterparts across all the marital status categories.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex/Marital status</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Employed</th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
<th>Economically not active</th>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both Sexes</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>79,442</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>49,388</td>
<td>62.2</td>
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<td>11,509</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
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<td>100.0</td>
<td>26,391</td>
<td>85.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1,546</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,204</td>
<td>77.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3,504</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>35,956</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>22,180</td>
<td>61.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>6,500</td>
<td>36.8</td>
</tr>
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<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,774</td>
<td>88.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
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<td>100.0</td>
<td>12,292</td>
<td>87.3</td>
</tr>
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<td>325</td>
<td>76.3</td>
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<td>100.0</td>
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<td>77.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
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<td>100.0</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>59.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>43,486</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>27,208</td>
<td>62.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never married</td>
<td>15,192</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>5,009</td>
<td>33.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal/consensual union/living together</td>
<td>2,912</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,164</td>
<td>74.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>16,835</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>14,099</td>
<td>83.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>879</td>
<td>78.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>3,187</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,560</td>
<td>80.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>4,240</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,497</td>
<td>58.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth or naturalisation (Table 3.7). Almost all the people in the Municipality (95.9 %) are Ghanaians either by birth (95.2%) or Ghanaian by naturalization (0.7%). Non-Ghanaians constitute 4.1 percent (Dual nationality, ECOWAS, Africa other than ECOWAS and others). The proportion of male Ghanaian population is 95.8 percent and 4.3 percent for Non-Ghanaians whiles that of females is 96 percent for Ghanaians and 3.9 percent for non-Ghanaians.
Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Both Sexes</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>115,358</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>54,159</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>61,199</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghanaian by birth</td>
<td>109,853</td>
<td>95.2</td>
<td>51,510</td>
<td>95.1</td>
<td>58,343</td>
<td>95.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual Nationality</td>
<td>2,306</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,072</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,234</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghanaian by Naturalisation</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOWAS</td>
<td>1,441</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>741</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa other than ECOWAS</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

A total of 6,631 representing 5.7 percent for both sexes are affiliated to no religion as at the Census night (Table 3.8). A proportion of 83 percent of the population living in the Municipality are Christians with a higher proportion of females (86%) than males (80.4%). Among this group, the Pentecostals/charismatic formed the largest group with 35.5 percent followed by the Protestant sect (21.2%). One in five (20.4%) belonged to Other Christian sects. Predominantly, females constitute 22 percent in Protestant, 36.9 percent in Pentecostals and 20.8 percent in Other Christians whiles males constitute 20.4 percent in Protestant, 33.9 percent in Pentecostals and 19.9 percent in Other Christian. Islam constitutes 9.7 proportions with 10.5 percent males and 9 percent females. The practice of traditional religion is low among both males (0.5%) and females (0.4%) with 0.4 percent. It is worth noting that there are more females affiliated to Christian religion than males. On the contrary males dominate the females in the rest of the religions. This may be due to the fact that females are more attracted to Christianity than the other religions.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Both sexes</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>115,358</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>54,159</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>61,199</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Religion</td>
<td>6,631</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>4,223</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>2,408</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>7,216</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>3,377</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>3,839</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)</td>
<td>24,511</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>11,074</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>13,437</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentecostal/Charismatic</td>
<td>40,946</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>18,363</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>22,583</td>
<td>36.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Christians</td>
<td>23,510</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>10,753</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>12,757</td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islam</td>
<td>11,200</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>5,713</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>5,487</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditionalist</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (Specify)</td>
<td>862</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Literacy and education levels of a population are two indivisible components which influence the social outlook of the people in terms of the appreciation and understanding of issues affecting them. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write with understanding if any language. This section discusses a look at the levels of literacy and education in the District.

3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.9 illustrates that 68,499 (83.4%) of the total population of the Municipality (11 years and older) are literate. Overall, the majority (62.6%) of the literate population are those who can read and write in both English and Ghanaian language with the least (0.3%) being those
who are literate in both English and French. Persons within group 65 and above constitute the majority (71.4%) of the literate population in English and Ghanaian language whilst for persons in group 35-39; only 11 percent are literate in English and Ghanaian language only.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex/Age group</th>
<th>None (Not literate)</th>
<th>Literate</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>English only</th>
<th>Ghanaian language only</th>
<th>English and Ghanaian language</th>
<th>English and French</th>
<th>English and Ghanaian Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Both sexes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13,667</td>
<td>68,499</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-14</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>11,250</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>12,363</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>66.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>9,207</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>64.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>788</td>
<td>7,389</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>60.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>932</td>
<td>5,895</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>60.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>1,115</td>
<td>5,299</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>59.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>1,280</td>
<td>4,306</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>61.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-49</td>
<td>1,218</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>63.9</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-54</td>
<td>1,303</td>
<td>3,262</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-59</td>
<td>939</td>
<td>2,149</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>70.5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-64</td>
<td>1,121</td>
<td>1,434</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>3,849</td>
<td>2,445</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,425</td>
<td>33,904</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>66.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-14</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>5,686</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>6,126</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>68.5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>4,331</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>68.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>3,377</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>64.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>2,792</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>64.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>2,494</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>2,160</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>66.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-49</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>1,770</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>69.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-54</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>1,642</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>73.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-59</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>1,178</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>72.8</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-64</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>839</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>1,509</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10,242</td>
<td>34,595</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>58.9</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-14</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>5,564</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>54.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>6,237</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>63.9</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>4,876</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>61.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>4,012</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>56.6</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>686</td>
<td>3,103</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>56.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>848</td>
<td>2,805</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>53.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2,146</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-49</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>1,730</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>58.4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-54</td>
<td>962</td>
<td>1,620</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>63.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-59</td>
<td>698</td>
<td>971</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>67.8</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-64</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>2,945</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>62.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Females constitute the majority (50.5%) of the literate population with the remaining 49.5 percent being males. Majority of literate males (66.3%) can read and write in both English and Ghanaian language whilst 58.9 percent of literate females are literate in both English and Ghanaian language. About thirty nine percent (38.9%) of males in the age group 11-14 years
are literate in English language only. Only 13.4 percent of females in the age group 35-39 years are literate in Ghanaian language only whilst 63.9 percent of females in the age group 15-19 are literate in English and Ghanaian language only.

### 3.6.2 School attendance by sex

Table 3.10 provides information on school attendance of the population three years and older by sex. It shows that 14.8 percent of the Municipality’s population 3 years and older have never attended school whilst 43.6 percent have also attended in the past. Nearly forty two percent (41.6%) are now attending at the time of the 2010 Census. In terms of sex differentials, there are more males females who are now attending school or attended in the past. Of those who have never attended school, there are more females (19.8%) than males (9.2%).

#### Table 3.10: School attendance by sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School attendance</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>106,222</td>
<td>49,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>15,745</td>
<td>4,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now</td>
<td>44,209</td>
<td>22,689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
<td>46,268</td>
<td>22,287</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6.3 Level of education and school attendance

The highest percentage (48%) of the population currently attending school is in primary school. Equal proportions of males (47.6%) and females (48.5%) currently attending school are in primary school. With respect to school attendance in the past, JSS/JHS recorded the highest (31.9%) for the Municipality. Similarly, males (29.6%) and females (34%) who attended school in the past, attained up to JSS/JHS (Table 11).
Table 3.11: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of education</th>
<th>Currently attending</th>
<th></th>
<th>Attended in the past</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Both sexes</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Both sexes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>44,209</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>22,689</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursery</td>
<td>2,407</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>1,241</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kindergarten</td>
<td>6,821</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>3,474</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>21,224</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>10,795</td>
<td>47.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSS/JHS</td>
<td>8,804</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>4,587</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSS/SHS</td>
<td>3,857</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>1,998</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational/technical/commercial</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post middle/secondary certificate</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>781</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The overall development of a country is based on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human capital of the country. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services produced, only a section of the total population produces them: a working population often referred to as the employed. The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development (Hull, 2009). Generally, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to the general well-being of the population. The population census results for Agona West Municipality provide data on the labour force and economic characteristics of the population. This chapter analyses the economic activities status of the population, classified as economically active and economically not active. The occupation, employment status and industry of employment are analysed by age, sex, and locality of residence.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

The economic activity status as presented in Table 4.1 is for persons 15 years and older. The total number of persons in this age group in Agona West Municipality is 70,699 amounting to 61.3 percent of the entire population of the Municipality. The economically active population constitutes 72.2 percent while those who are not economically active are 27.8 percent. Ninety five percent of the economically active population are employed, 5.4 percent are unemployed. Females (41.3%) who have worked before are more likely than their male (29.8%) counterparts to be employed. On the contrary, more males (70.2%) than females (58.7%) are seeking work for the first time.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity status</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>70,699</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>31,527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economically active</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked</td>
<td>48,281</td>
<td>94.6</td>
<td>21,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not work but had job to go back</td>
<td>3,239</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>1,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did voluntary work without pay</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>2,758</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>1,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked before, seeking work and available</td>
<td>995</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeking work for the first time and available</td>
<td>1,763</td>
<td>63.9</td>
<td>880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economically not active</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did home duties (household chore)</td>
<td>19,660</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>8,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full time education</td>
<td>3,629</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensioner/Retired</td>
<td>9,892</td>
<td>50.3</td>
<td>5,249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled/Sick</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too old/young</td>
<td>1,240</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2,342</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,807</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>808</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
Table 4.1 further shows that economically inactive females are slightly higher than their male counterparts. Among the economically inactive population, a greater proportion of males (60.7%) are in full time education as compared to the females (42.2%).

On the other hand, the proportion of female (24.1 %) who did not work because of household chores is two times higher than their male counterparts (11.3%). More males than females reported retirement as their main reason for not working while more females than males cited their age as their reason.

4.2.1 Economic activity status by sex and age

Overall, 68.3 percent of the population aged 15 years and older is employed whilst 3.9 percent are unemployed and the rest 27.8 percent are economically not active. In terms of sex distribution, 68.6 percent of males are employed but 4.0 percent are not whiles 27.4 percent are economically not active. The Table further shows that 68.1 percent of females are employed, whilst 3.8 percent are unemployed and 28.1 percent are economically not active.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>All Status</th>
<th>Employed</th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
<th>Economically not active</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>70,699</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>48,281</td>
<td>68.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 - 19</td>
<td>12,742</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,025</td>
<td>23.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 - 24</td>
<td>9,733</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>5,606</td>
<td>57.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 29</td>
<td>8,177</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>6,508</td>
<td>79.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 - 34</td>
<td>6,827</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>6,001</td>
<td>87.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 39</td>
<td>6,414</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>5,821</td>
<td>79.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 - 44</td>
<td>5,586</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>5,095</td>
<td>91.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 49</td>
<td>4,718</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>4,320</td>
<td>91.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 - 54</td>
<td>4,565</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>4,092</td>
<td>89.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 - 59</td>
<td>3,088</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,725</td>
<td>88.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 - 64</td>
<td>2,555</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,907</td>
<td>74.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>6,294</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,190</td>
<td>50.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>All Status</th>
<th>Employed</th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
<th>Economically not active</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>31,527</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>21,622</td>
<td>68.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 - 19</td>
<td>6,270</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,484</td>
<td>23.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 - 24</td>
<td>4,477</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,477</td>
<td>55.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 29</td>
<td>3,560</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,871</td>
<td>80.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 - 34</td>
<td>3,038</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,722</td>
<td>89.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 39</td>
<td>2,761</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,558</td>
<td>92.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 - 44</td>
<td>2,440</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,282</td>
<td>93.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 49</td>
<td>2,071</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,938</td>
<td>93.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 - 54</td>
<td>1,983</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,811</td>
<td>91.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 - 59</td>
<td>1,419</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,266</td>
<td>89.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 - 64</td>
<td>1,095</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>821</td>
<td>75.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>2,413</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,392</td>
<td>57.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age (cont’d)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>All Status</th>
<th>Employed</th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
<th>Economically not active</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>39,172</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>26,659</td>
<td>68.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 - 19</td>
<td>6,472</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,541</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 - 24</td>
<td>5,256</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,129</td>
<td>59.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 29</td>
<td>4,617</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,637</td>
<td>78.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 - 34</td>
<td>3,789</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,279</td>
<td>86.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 39</td>
<td>3,653</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,254</td>
<td>89.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 - 44</td>
<td>3,146</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,813</td>
<td>89.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 49</td>
<td>2,647</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,382</td>
<td>90.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 - 54</td>
<td>2,582</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,281</td>
<td>88.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 - 59</td>
<td>1,669</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,459</td>
<td>87.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 - 64</td>
<td>1,460</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,086</td>
<td>74.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>3,881</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,798</td>
<td>46.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of sex, males in age 15-19 also has the highest percentage (73.5%) of economically not active population followed by age 65+ (41.8 %). Similarly, females in age groups 35-49 are employed ranging from 89.1 percent to 90 percent. Also 8.7 percent of females in age bracket 20-24 are unemployed.

4.3 Occupation of the Employed Population

Table 4.3 presents the occupation of employed persons 15 years and older by sex in the Agona West Municipality. Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers form the highest proportion of 33.9 percent with more males (39.3%) than females (29.4 %). Service and sales workers constitute the dominant occupation for females. Nearly four out of every 10 females (39.3%) are service or sales workers compared to slightly above one in 10 males (12.2%). Craft and related trade workers are the third largest occupation of the people in the Municipality with more males (20.8%) than the females (13.7%). In all, the proportion of males in the various occupational categories is higher than that of the females. More females than males are recorded as managers and elementary occupation workers.
Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Both sexes</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>48,281</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>21,622</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>26,659</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managers</td>
<td>1,272</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professionals</td>
<td>3,153</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>1,788</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>1,365</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technicians and associate professionals</td>
<td>847</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>674</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical support workers</td>
<td>808</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service and sales workers</td>
<td>13,161</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>2,628</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>10,533</td>
<td>39.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery</td>
<td>16,344</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>8,498</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>7,846</td>
<td>29.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery workers</td>
<td>8,136</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>4,489</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>3,647</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</td>
<td>1,781</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1,737</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary occupations</td>
<td>2,761</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1,981</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other occupations</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry of Employed Population

Table 4.4 shows the various industrial activities of persons 15 years and older. About one-third (34.4%) of the employed population are engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry whiles nearly a quarter (23.6%) are in wholesale and retail trade. The manufacturing industry constitutes a tenth (10%) of the employed population. The male dominance is mostly felt in the physical jobs like construction (7.7%) and transportation and storage (7.2%). The female population dominates in wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles with 31.5 percent compared with only 14 percent for males. In the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry four out of 10 males as against three out of 10 females are engaged. Comparatively, the proportion of males engaged in most industries is higher than for females. The only exceptions
Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Both sexes</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>48,281</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>21,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture forestry and fishing</td>
<td>16,599</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>8,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining and quarrying</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>4,845</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>2,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>1,614</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</td>
<td>11,413</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>3,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and storage</td>
<td>1,614</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation and food service activities</td>
<td>3,881</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information and communication</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial and insurance activities</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate activities</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional scientific and technical activities</td>
<td>843</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative and support service activities</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>2,427</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human health and social security activities</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts entertainment and recreation</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other service activities</td>
<td>2,357</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status of the Employed

Table 4.5 shows the employment status of employed persons 15 years and older in the Agona West Municipality. About two-thirds of the workforce is self-employed without employees. The corresponding proportions of males are 58.4 percent and 72.1 percent for females confirming the usual observation that females are likely to be self-employed without employees than males in the country (GSS, 2005).

The proportions of the employed population who are employees constitute 16.5 percent. Relatively, large proportions of employees are males (23.8%) as compared with females (10.6%). Self-employed with employees also account for only 4.3 percent with 5.4 percent males and 3.3 percent females. Casual workers recorded 1.8 percent of males and 0.8 percent females making. The proportion of females (9.5%) contributing to family work is higher than that of males (6.5%).
Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Status</th>
<th>Both sexes</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>48,281</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>21,622</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>26,659</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>7,970</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>5,156</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>2,814</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed without employee(s)</td>
<td>31,855</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>12,624</td>
<td>58.4</td>
<td>19,231</td>
<td>72.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed with employee(s)</td>
<td>2,053</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>1,168</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>885</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casual worker</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributing family worker</td>
<td>3,942</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>1,415</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>2,527</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apprentice</td>
<td>1,534</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic employee (House help)</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector of the Employed

Table 4.6 presents the employment sector of the employed persons 15 years and older by sex. The private informal sector is the largest employment sector in Agona West Municipality, with the sector engaging more females (91.9%) than males (83.4%). The private informal sector is the dominant employment sector for the working force and this could be attributed to the fact that this sector may not require high levels of formal education or training.

The public sector engages a relatively small proportion of the workforce (6.7%) in the Municipality. Nearly twice more males (9.2%) than females (4.7%) are employed by government institutions. Private formal, constituting 4.8 percent of the working force employed more than twice the proportion of males (6.9%) to females (3.1%). The semi-public/parastatal and NGOs (local and international) however recorded rather insignificant figures in the district.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Sector</th>
<th>Both sexes</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>48,281</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>21,622</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>26,659</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public (Government)</td>
<td>3,251</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>1,996</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>1,255</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Formal</td>
<td>2,332</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1,496</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Informal</td>
<td>42,536</td>
<td>88.1</td>
<td>18,029</td>
<td>83.4</td>
<td>24,507</td>
<td>91.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Public/Parastatal</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs (Local and International)</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other International Organisations</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) refers to technologies that provide access to information through telecommunications. Modern information communication technologies have transformed the world into a "global village," in which people can communicate with others across the world as if they were living next door. This has provided Ghana with a vast array of new communication capabilities of which Agona West Municipality is of no exception. Numerous benefits ranging from social, economic, political, cultural, education, health and most importantly greater access to information, communication and fast business transactions are derived from ICT. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected data on ownership and use of mobile phones, desktop/laptop computers and fixed telephone lines and internet facility by households and persons 12 years and older. This Chapter examines the extent to which persons 12 years and above in Agona West Municipality access ICT.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

A mobile phone is a device that can make and receive telephone calls over a radio link while moving around a wide geographic area. It does so by connecting to a cellular network provided by a mobile phone operator, allowing access to the public telephone network. In addition to telephony, mobile phones also support a wide variety of other services such as text messaging, email, surfing the internet, short-range wireless communications, business applications, gaming, photography and others.

Table 5.1 shows the proportion of the population 12 years and older owning mobile phones and internet facility usage by sex. The Table reveals that the proportion of the population 12 years and older who own mobile phones is 50.9 percent. More males (55.9%) own mobile phones than females (56.5%).

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Population 12 years and older</th>
<th>Population having mobile phone</th>
<th>Population using internet facility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>79,442</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>40,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>35,956</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>20,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>43,486</td>
<td>54.7</td>
<td>20,233</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
5.3 Use of Internet

In relation to the use of mobile phone is the internet facility. Internet is increasingly becoming a market information tool and is helping to change people's lives in considerable ways with the combination of the mobile usage in the Municipality lately. Table 5.1 further reveals that a lower proportion of the population 12 years and use internet (6.2%). More males (9.4%) compared to females (3.6%) use internet in the Municipality.

5.4 Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

In recent years, the landline telephone has seen major decline due to the advancement of mobile network technology. Table 5.2 reveals that only 2.5 percent of households in Agona West Municipality have fixed telephone lines. This indicates that the use of wireless technology (mobile phone and internet) has surpassed the landline phone which in the coming years may make landline phone uncommon. The same proportion (2.5%) is observed for both male-headed and female headed households having fixed telephone lines.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Number of households</th>
<th>Households having desktop/computers</th>
<th>Households having fixed telephone lines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>29,478</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>17,111</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>1,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>12,367</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.5 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop

With reference to Table 5.2, the ownership of desktop/ laptop computers by households in Agona West Municipality is low at 6.7 percent. This low proportion may be due to the cost of purchasing it and low level of knowledge in it usage. A high proportion of 8.8 percent male headed households own desktop/laptop computers as compared to 3.8 percent female headed households.
CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). A person is considered disabled if despite the use of assistive device or supportive environment (such as eye glasses and hearing aids), the limitation/restriction cannot be improved. This chapter discusses the proportion, types, distribution by type of locality, education and literacy and the activity status of PWDs in Agona West Municipality.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows that 3.6 percent of the population of Agona West Municipality has disabilities as compared to 96.4 percent persons without disability. The proportion of PWDs is slightly higher among females (3.8%) than males (3.4%).

6.3 Type of Disability

Table 6.1 presents the various types of disability among the PWDs in Agona West Municipality. The type of disability varies across the entire municipality with sight (39.9%) being the most common disability type. Comparatively, there is a higher proportion of females (42.5 %) with sight disability than males (36.7%). The proportion of the population with physical disability for both sexes constitutes 28.2 percent. Emotional disability which is characterized by behavioural and emotional responses and sometimes affect other people and impose undue stress on them recorded 17 percent. A proportion of 15.8 percent and 14.5 percent of the population are disabled in intellect and hearing disabilities respectively. All other types of disabilities that are otherwise not stated constitute a low proportion of 8.4 percent.

6.4 Distribution of Disability by Type of Locality

As reported in the regional analysis the disparity of disability within the urban and the rural localities, Table 6.1 indicate a higher proportion of persons with disability in rural areas (4.6%) than in urban areas (3.3%). In both localities, the proportion of PWD’s with sight disability is high across all types of disabilities with 40.9 percent in urban areas and 37.7 percent in the rural areas. The proportion of females with disability in both urban (3.4%) and rural (5.1%) is higher as compared with the males with disability in urban (3.2%) and rural (4.1%) localities.
Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex

| Disability Type | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|
|                 | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| All localities  | 115,358 | 100.0 | 54,159 | 100.0 | 61,199 | 100.0 |
| Without disability | 111,212 | 96.4 | 52,320 | 96.6 | 58,892 | 96.2 |
| With disability  | 4,146 | 3.6 | 1,839 | 3.4 | 2,307 | 3.8 |
| Sight            | 1,655 | 39.9 | 675 | 36.7 | 980 | 42.5 |
| Hearing          | 601 | 14.5 | 252 | 13.7 | 349 | 15.1 |
| Speech           | 575 | 13.9 | 317 | 17.2 | 258 | 11.2 |
| Physical         | 1,169 | 28.2 | 522 | 28.4 | 647 | 28.0 |
| Intellect        | 656 | 15.8 | 302 | 17.2 | 354 | 15.3 |
| Emotion          | 704 | 17.0 | 316 | 17.2 | 388 | 16.8 |
| Other            | 349 | 8.4 | 181 | 9.8 | 168 | 7.3 |
| Urban Total      | 88,351 | 100.0 | 40,844 | 100.0 | 47,507 | 100.0 |
| Without disability | 85,458 | 96.7 | 39,556 | 96.8 | 45,902 | 96.6 |
| With disability  | 2,893 | 3.3 | 1,288 | 3.2 | 1,605 | 3.4 |
| Sight            | 1,182 | 40.9 | 492 | 38.2 | 690 | 43.0 |
| Hearing          | 411 | 14.2 | 170 | 13.2 | 241 | 15.0 |
| Speech           | 386 | 13.3 | 209 | 16.2 | 177 | 11.0 |
| Physical         | 811 | 28.0 | 377 | 29.3 | 434 | 27.0 |
| Intellect        | 454 | 15.7 | 212 | 16.5 | 242 | 15.1 |
| Emotion          | 425 | 14.7 | 195 | 15.1 | 230 | 14.3 |
| Other            | 261 | 9.0 | 137 | 10.6 | 124 | 7.7 |
| Rural Total      | 27,007 | 100.0 | 13,315 | 100.0 | 13,692 | 100.0 |
| Without disability | 25,754 | 95.4 | 12,764 | 95.9 | 12,990 | 94.9 |
| With disability  | 1,253 | 4.6 | 551 | 4.1 | 702 | 5.1 |
| Sight            | 473 | 37.7 | 183 | 33.2 | 290 | 41.3 |
| Hearing          | 190 | 15.2 | 82 | 14.9 | 108 | 15.4 |
| Speech           | 189 | 15.1 | 108 | 19.6 | 81 | 11.5 |
| Physical         | 358 | 28.6 | 145 | 26.3 | 213 | 30.3 |
| Intellect        | 202 | 16.1 | 90 | 16.3 | 112 | 16.0 |
| Emotion          | 279 | 22.4 | 121 | 22.0 | 158 | 22.5 |
| Other            | 88 | 7.0 | 44 | 8.0 | 44 | 6.3 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Activity Status

Table 6.2 shows persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex. Overall, 56.8 percent of the population 15 years and older with disability are employed, 2.3 percent is unemployed and 41.9 percent is also economically not active. There is not much variations in the proportions observed for both sexes with disability and activity status. The proportion of males who are employed (58.0%) is slightly higher than employed females (55.8%) with disability. Almost about the same proportion is observed for both sexes that are either unemployed or economically not active. Considering the disability types, sight (61.4%) disability recorded the highest for those employed. Emotional disability (2.8%) also accounted for the highest of the unemployed category whilst 56.5 percent was also recorded for those with physical disability and who are economically not active. Across the sexes, sight disability (63.8%) and (59.8%) is observed for both males and females who are employed. Emotional and other disabilities also recorded 3.3 percent and 3.5 percent respectively for those who are unemployed. Other disabilities (46.3%) and physical disability (58%) accounted for persons 15 years and older and who are economically not active.
### Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex/Disability type</th>
<th>All status</th>
<th>Employed</th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
<th>Economically not active</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Both Sexes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>70,699</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>48,281</td>
<td>68.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No disability</td>
<td>67,116</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>46,247</td>
<td>68.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With a disability</td>
<td>3,583</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,034</td>
<td>56.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sight</td>
<td>1,506</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>925</td>
<td>61.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearing</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>54.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speech</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>53.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>1,037</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>42.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intellectual</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>46.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>54.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>53.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>31,527</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>21,622</td>
<td>68.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No disability</td>
<td>29,987</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>20,729</td>
<td>69.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With a disability</td>
<td>1,540</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>893</td>
<td>58.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sight</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>63.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearing</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>62.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speech</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>57.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>44.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intellectual</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>44.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>53.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>50.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>39,172</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>26,659</td>
<td>68.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No disability</td>
<td>37,129</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>25,518</td>
<td>68.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With a disability</td>
<td>2,043</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,141</td>
<td>55.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sight</td>
<td>903</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>59.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearing</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>49.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speech</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>49.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>40.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intellectual</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>47.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>55.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>57.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 6.6 Disability and Educational Level

Table 6.3 highlights the population three years and older with disability disaggregated by level of education and disability type. On the whole, the Municipality’s population 3 years and older with disability who attained basic level education is 52 percent whilst 15.4 percent is observed for Sec/SHS and higher education. The proportion of persons 3 years and older who have never attended school accounted for 14.8 percent. Concerning males 3 years and older with disability, the highest (60.2%) have attained basic level education and the least (2.7%) have attained pre-primary education. Similarly, for female’s aged 3 years and older with disability, 46.9 percent have never attended school and 1.6 percent have attained pre-primary education. Of those with hearing disability, the highest (46.7%) have never attended school and the least (25.7%) is observed for those with other disabilities who have never attended school. Of those with other disabilities, 63 percent have attained basic education. An equal proportion is observed for those with sight (50.2%) and intellectual (50.2%) disabilities.
that have attained basic education. Again of the population 3 years and older with sight disability, 10.9 percent have attained Sec/SHS and higher education. In terms of sex distribution, 35.9 percent of males with intellectual disability and 56.1 percent of females with hearing disability have never attended school. Males and females with other disabilities recorded 67.8 percent and 57.8 respectively of those who have basic education. The proportion of males with sight (17.2%) and females with emotional (6.9%) disabilities is recorded for the population 3 years and older with disability who have attained Sec/SHS and higher educational level.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Pre-Prim</th>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Sec/ SHS and higher</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Pre-Prim</th>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Sec/ SHS and higher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Both Sexes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>106,222</td>
<td>16,094</td>
<td>15,745</td>
<td>9,228</td>
<td>65,155</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No disability</td>
<td>102,160</td>
<td>15,712</td>
<td>14,261</td>
<td>9,144</td>
<td>63,043</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>61.7</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With a disability</td>
<td>4,062</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>1,484</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>2,112</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sight</td>
<td>1,627</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>37.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>50.2</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearing</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speech</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>1,146</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>491</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>42.8</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intellectual</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>50.2</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>53.6</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>63.0</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>49,517</td>
<td>9,885</td>
<td>4,541</td>
<td>4,715</td>
<td>31,276</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No disability</td>
<td>47,713</td>
<td>8,741</td>
<td>4,115</td>
<td>4,667</td>
<td>30,190</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>63.3</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With a disability</td>
<td>1,804</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1,086</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sight</td>
<td>662</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>61.5</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearing</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speech</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>50.6</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intellectual</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>67.8</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>56,705</td>
<td>7,109</td>
<td>11,204</td>
<td>4,513</td>
<td>33,879</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>59.7</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No disability</td>
<td>54,447</td>
<td>6,971</td>
<td>10,146</td>
<td>4,477</td>
<td>32,853</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>60.3</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With a disability</td>
<td>2,258</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>1,058</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1,026</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sight</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearing</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>56.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speech</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>56.1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intellectual</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>57.8</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

*Sec/SSS SHS, Voc./Tech, Bachelor and Postgraduate
CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction
A household is defined as an agricultural household if at least one person in the household is engaged in any type of farming activity, namely crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. In view of this, information gathered on households farming activities include crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming.

7.2 Households in Agriculture
Figure 7.1 shows that nearly the same proportion of households are either into agricultural or non-agricultural activities. The agricultural households in Agona West Municipality account for 49.4 percent of the total households. Agricultural households in the urban areas constitute 39.4 percent while the rural areas account for 86.1 percent.

Figure 7.1: Households in agriculture by locality

![Graph showing households in agriculture by locality]

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities
Table 7.1 shows the distribution of the types of agricultural activities engaged in by households in the Municipality. The highest proportion of 99.2 percent and 95.7 percent of the agriculture households are engaged in crop farming in both rural and urban areas respectively. Crop farming becomes the predominant farming activity engaged by agriculture households. The second most engaged agricultural activity is the rearing of livestock which account for 27.5 percent in the rural areas and 16.7 percent in the urban areas. Tree planting and fish farming has low patronage by the households. The proportion of households engaged in tree planting and fish farming is relatively low with 0.4 percent and 0.1 percent respectively. Consequently, the activity of tree planting and fish farming is less than 1 percent in both the urban and rural localities in the district.
### Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total households</td>
<td>29,478</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>23,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households engages in Agriculture</td>
<td>14,573</td>
<td>49.4</td>
<td>9,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop farming</td>
<td>14,140</td>
<td>97.0</td>
<td>8,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree planting</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock rearing</td>
<td>3,023</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>1,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish farming</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 7.4 Distribution of Livestock Animal Reared and Keepers

Two thirds of all livestock reared in the Municipality are chicken which are kept by 53 percent of persons involved in livestock rearing with an average of 28 chickens per keeper (Table 7.2). Among the ruminant, the proportion of persons into goats (14%) rearing is 29.2 percent with an average of about 11 goats per keeper. Sheep rearing follows with 7.9 percent by 12.1 of the livestock keepers with an average of about 14 sheep per keeper. Cattle are the least reared ruminants accounting for only 2.4 percent of the livestock with an average of 117 cattle per keeper. Pig rearing constitutes only 2 percent of the livestock reared in the Municipality with an average of about 23 pigs per keeper. Though fish farming is not widespread in the Municipality, it constitutes 3.2 percent with an average of 190 fish per farmer.

### Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Animals Number</th>
<th>Animals Percent</th>
<th>Keepers Number</th>
<th>Keepers Percent</th>
<th>Average Animal per Keeper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>89,426</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>4,070</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beehives</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>2,105</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>116.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken</td>
<td>59,908</td>
<td>67.0</td>
<td>2,159</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>27.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dove</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>12,540</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>1,188</td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass-cutter</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea fowl</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ostrich</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pig</td>
<td>1,751</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>7,090</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk worm</td>
<td>1,544</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>308.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snail</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>30.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish farming</td>
<td>2,848</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>189.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland fishing</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>82.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine fishing</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction
In 2010, the policy framework of the Government of Ghana, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda, emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (NDPC, 2010). Earlier frameworks also underscored the important role of housing in social development. In the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003 - 2005) policy framework, for instance, housing interventions were prescribed implicitly within the context of social development objectives (NDPC, 2002). The achievement of health objectives was linked, among others, to the provision of safe water supply and sewerage, improved housing, and well planned settlements. The provision of periodic information on housing and housing conditions is therefore important both to assess what has been achieved and to plan ahead. This chapter provides an overview of housing and housing conditions in the Agona West Municipality. This chapter highlights on housing stock and type of dwelling, ownership, construction material, room occupancy and housing conditions with particular reference to water and sanitation as well as information on cooking space and household energy sources.

8.2 Housing Stock
Table 8.1 presents the housing stock in the Municipality as well as the average household size and households per house. Agona West Municipality recorded a total of 14,201 houses of which 65.2 percent are in the urban localities. The Municipality accounts for 4.1 percent of the regional total housing stock. With an average household size of 2.1 households per house, the Municipality has 29,478 households and a total household population of 111,447 persons. The population of 7.8 persons per house is higher than the regional (6.1) and national (7.1) average persons per house.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Total country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>24,658,823</td>
<td>2,201,863</td>
<td>115,358</td>
<td>88,351</td>
<td>27,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total household population</td>
<td>24,076,327</td>
<td>2,113,766</td>
<td>111,447</td>
<td>85,097</td>
<td>26,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of houses</td>
<td>3,392,745</td>
<td>346,699</td>
<td>14,201</td>
<td>9,252</td>
<td>4,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of households</td>
<td>5,467,054</td>
<td>526,763</td>
<td>29,478</td>
<td>23,125</td>
<td>6,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average households per house</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population per house</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average household size</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement
Table 8.2 shows the national, regional and district ownership of dwelling unit by sex of household. In Agona West Municipality, 58 percent of male headed households own dwelling units. Less than half (43.4%) of the dwellings in Agona West Municipality are owned by household members. Houses owned by household member account for 57.4 percent of male headed household which is higher than females headed household (42.6%).
Other private individual ownership follows with 28.9 percent with 61.9 percent males and 38.1 percent female household heads. Relative not a household member recorded 24.7 percent comprising 53.2 percent male heads and 46.8 percent female heads. A large percentage of 78.9 of this dwelling are located in the urban. The other type of dwelling unit which is owned either by a private employer recorded less than one percent. With record of 0.6 percent houses being purchased, males constitute 54.6 percent whiles female heads recorded 45.4 percent. A little over 90 percent of the houses being purchased are located in the urban areas whiles 9.8 percent are in the urban. Houses owned by the public / government constitute 1 percent with 73.4 percent males heads and 26.6 percent female heads. A proportion of 89.9 percent of the public houses are located in the urban areas with 31 percent in the rural areas. Other houses which their ownership was not known and those owned by other private agency recorded below one percent.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership status</th>
<th>Total country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male headed</th>
<th>Female headed</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>78.4</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owned by household member</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>57.4</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>70.7</td>
<td>29.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>54.6</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>90.2</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative not a household member</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>53.2</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>78.9</td>
<td>21.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other private individual</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>88.9</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private employer</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>29.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other private agency</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>63.4</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>92.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public/Government ownership</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>89.9</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>73.7</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.1 Occupied dwelling unit

Table 8.3 shows there are 29,478 occupied dwelling units in Agona West Municipality. From the Table, greater proportions (67.4 percent) of the households dwell in compound houses. Sixty five percent of male headed households live in compound houses compared to 72 percent for female headed households. This makes the compound house the most dwelling unit in Agona West Municipality. A little over 19 percent (19.3%) live in separate houses with 20.7 males recognized as household heads in separate houses while 17.3 percent is recorded for female household heads. Flats/apartments constituted 4.5 of dwelling units. The percentages for male and female headed households are 4.2 and 4.1 respectively. Further, the proportion of dwelling units that is semi-detached is 4.2 percent with 4.2 percent males and 4.1 percent females as household heads.

The Table further shows that the proportion of compound houses is higher in the urban areas (72.2%) than the rural areas (50.1%). Conversely, the proportion of separate houses is higher in the urban areas (37 percent) than in rural areas (14.4 percent).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of dwelling</th>
<th>Total country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male headed</th>
<th>Female headed</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Separate house</td>
<td>5,467,054</td>
<td>526,763</td>
<td>29,478</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-detached house</td>
<td>1,471,391</td>
<td>158,608</td>
<td>5,679</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>44.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat/Apartment</td>
<td>391,548</td>
<td>36,734</td>
<td>1,225</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound house (rooms)</td>
<td>2,942,147</td>
<td>286,740</td>
<td>19,873</td>
<td>67.4</td>
<td>64.5</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>72.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huts/Buildings (same compound)</td>
<td>170,957</td>
<td>8,432</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huts/Buildings (different compound)</td>
<td>36,410</td>
<td>1,817</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tent</td>
<td>10,343</td>
<td>937</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)</td>
<td>90,934</td>
<td>3,674</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living quarters attached to office/shop</td>
<td>20,499</td>
<td>1,559</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncompleted building</td>
<td>66,624</td>
<td>4,370</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>9,846</td>
<td>1,003</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

Generally houses are constructed using various kinds of materials. The 2010 PHC collected information on construction materials used for outer walls, floor and roof for both occupied and vacant structures.

8.4.1 Outer wall

Table 8.4 shows that the main construction materials for outer walls of dwelling unit are cement blocks/concrete, mud brick/earth landcrete and wood. From the Table, cement block (60.6 %) is the main construction material used for outer walls with 70.9 percent of its usage predominant in the urban areas and 26.3 percent in the rural areas. Mud brick/earth (32%) is the second main construction material used for outer wall in the Municipality.
### Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material for Outer wall</th>
<th>Total country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Total Municipality</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,817,607</td>
<td>567,051</td>
<td>30,695</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mud brick/earth</td>
<td>1,991,540</td>
<td>206,207</td>
<td>9,832</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>64.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>200,594</td>
<td>10,461</td>
<td>614</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal sheet/slate/asbestos</td>
<td>43,708</td>
<td>2,698</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone</td>
<td>11,330</td>
<td>942</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnt bricks</td>
<td>38,237</td>
<td>5,389</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement blocks/concrete</td>
<td>3,342,462</td>
<td>325,673</td>
<td>18,605</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>70.9</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landcrete</td>
<td>104,270</td>
<td>10,996</td>
<td>1,189</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamboo</td>
<td>8,206</td>
<td>766</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia</td>
<td>38,054</td>
<td>1,295</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>39,206</td>
<td>2,624</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

A higher proportion of dwelling units in the rural areas (64.8 percent) than urban areas (22.2 percent) use mud brick/earth for outer walls. The usage of landcrete for outer wall is 3.9 percent with a higher proportion of 5.4 percent used in the rural areas as compared with 3.4 percent in the urban areas.

### 8.4.2 Material for the floor

The type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the appearance, quality and health status of a house. Some floors are easily contaminated and are difficult to clean or disinfect.

As shown in Table 8.5, more than three quarters of the material for the floor of dwelling units are constructed from cement/concrete (87.5%). In terms of locality of residence, 91.6 percent and 72.8 was recorded for both the urban and rural areas respectively in the use of cement/concrete as the main construction material for floor. Earth/mud is mainly used in the rural areas (26 percent) compared with 4.2 percent for the urban areas. Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles constitute 1.2 percent with 1.4 percent in the urban areas and 0.5 percent in the rural areas.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Materials for the floor</th>
<th>Total country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Total Municipality</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,467,054</td>
<td>526,763</td>
<td>29,478</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth/Mud</td>
<td>872,161</td>
<td>59,543</td>
<td>2,628</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement/Concrete</td>
<td>4,255,611</td>
<td>448,599</td>
<td>25,800</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>91.6</td>
<td>72.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone</td>
<td>32,817</td>
<td>2,192</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnt brick</td>
<td>6,537</td>
<td>718</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>52,856</td>
<td>1,924</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinyl tiles</td>
<td>57,032</td>
<td>3,378</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/ Marble tiles</td>
<td>88,500</td>
<td>5,534</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles</td>
<td>85,973</td>
<td>3,669</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>15,567</td>
<td>1,206</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
8.4.3 Material for roof

Table 8.6 shows that in Agona West Municipality, 93.5 percent of the dwelling units are roofed with metal sheet. Higher proportions of dwelling units 96 percent and 85.2 percent in the urban and rural areas respectively use metal sheet as their main roofing material. Thatch/palm leaf or raffia (7.7%) is widely used as the main roofing material in the rural areas of the Municipality as compared to its usage in the urban (0.4 %). A proportion of 1.3 percent of dwelling units use bamboo as roofing material with 4.9 percent and 0.2 using it in the rural areas and urban areas respectively. The other roofing materials have a low proportion in respect of its usage in the urban and rural areas.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Roofing material</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>country</td>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,817,607</td>
<td>567,051</td>
<td>30,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mud/mud bricks/earth</td>
<td>80,644</td>
<td>2,568</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>45,547</td>
<td>3,047</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal sheet</td>
<td>4,152,259</td>
<td>369,829</td>
<td>28,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slate/asbestos</td>
<td>759,039</td>
<td>146,526</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement/concrete</td>
<td>141,072</td>
<td>10,824</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roofing tile</td>
<td>31,456</td>
<td>1,892</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamboo</td>
<td>71,049</td>
<td>9,912</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thatch/palm leaf or raffia</td>
<td>500,606</td>
<td>19,317</td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>35,935</td>
<td>3,136</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows that one to six household sizes have more people occupying one sleeping room ranging from 39.7 percent to 89.7 percent. It is also inferred that with the household size one to six, the number of household reduces with increasing sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit. Again, with household sizes seven to ten and above, there are more people (36.6%, 36.7%, 34.2% and 22.2%) in two sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit than the other sleeping room dwelling units. With the exception of nine number household size whose number of people in sleeping rooms increases from 0.3 percent (8 rooms) to 0.6 percent (10 rooms and more), the remaining household sizes have fewer occupants in sleeping rooms as the number of sleeping room increases.
Table 8.7: Households by size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household size</th>
<th>Total Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Number of sleeping rooms</th>
<th>One room</th>
<th>Two rooms</th>
<th>Three rooms</th>
<th>Four rooms</th>
<th>Five rooms</th>
<th>Six rooms</th>
<th>Seven rooms</th>
<th>Eight rooms</th>
<th>Nine rooms or more</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>29,478</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>6,610</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>89.7</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4,409</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>73.2</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4,265</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>64.1</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4,138</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>54.2</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3,582</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2,515</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,619</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>937</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10+</td>
<td>859</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

This section analyses household's amenities, cooking space and sanitation issues in the Agona West Municipality.

8.6.1 Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality

In the Agona West Municipality (Table 8.8), 65.7 percent of dwelling units use electricity (mains) as against 0.5 percent of electricity (private generator) for lighting. This indicates a total percentage electricity usage of 66.2 percent in the Municipality for lighting. The next highest main source of lighting for dwelling unit is kerosene lamp with a percentage of 21.4 percent and the least main source of lighting being gas lamp, solar energy, and firewood and crop residue with a percentage of 0.1 percent. As expected, 76.8 percent of dwelling units use electricity (both mains and private generator) as their main source of lighting in urban localities compared with 27.8 percent in rural localities. Comparatively, 35.2 percent dwelling units in rural localities use kerosene lamp for lighting with 17.6 percent in urban localities using same. Also, flashlight/torch is more patronised in rural than in urban localities with 34.9 percent and 4.4 percent respectively.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main source of light</th>
<th>Total country</th>
<th>Total Region</th>
<th>Total Municipality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,467,054</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity (mains)</td>
<td>3,511,065</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>76.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity (private generator)</td>
<td>36,142</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerosene lamp</td>
<td>971,807</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>35.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas lamp</td>
<td>9,378</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar energy</td>
<td>9,194</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candle</td>
<td>41,214</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flashlight/torch</td>
<td>858,651</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>34.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewood</td>
<td>13,241</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop residue</td>
<td>4,623</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>11,739</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel

Despite all efforts to discourage the use of wood and charcoal, a percentage of 74.3 percent of households use both wood (39.9%) and charcoal (34.3%) for cooking (Table 8.9). The situation is not different in both urban and rural localities. In the urban localities, 28.5 percent and 41.3 percent use wood and charcoal respectively. Not surprisingly however, 81.7 percent of households in rural localities use wood with 9.3 percent using charcoal. Gas usage in the Municipality far exceeds electricity usage for cooking with 21.5 percent and 0.2 percent respectively.

8.6.3 Main cooking space used by households

Twenty nine percent of households use separate room exclusively for cooking (Table 8.9%). The percentages are 38.8 and 26.4 for rural and urban areas respectively. Next to separate room for kitchen is the use of open space in the compound which is used for cooking constituting 24 percent. The open space in the compound is used more in the urban areas (25.2 %) than in the rural areas (19.6%).

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of cooking fuel/cooking space</th>
<th>Total country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main source of cooking fuel for household</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,467,054</td>
<td>526,763</td>
<td>29,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None no cooking</td>
<td>306,118</td>
<td>26,767</td>
<td>2,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>2,197,083</td>
<td>232,964</td>
<td>11,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>996,518</td>
<td>65,955</td>
<td>5,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>29,794</td>
<td>1,221</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerosene</td>
<td>29,868</td>
<td>2,935</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>1,844,290</td>
<td>194,256</td>
<td>10,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop residue</td>
<td>45,292</td>
<td>1,477</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saw dust</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal waste</td>
<td>2,332</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>7,759</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking space used by household</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,467,054</td>
<td>526,763</td>
<td>29,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No cooking space</td>
<td>386,883</td>
<td>34,823</td>
<td>2,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separate room for exclusive use of household</td>
<td>1,817,018</td>
<td>176,215</td>
<td>8,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separate room shared with other household(s)</td>
<td>410,765</td>
<td>35,850</td>
<td>3,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enclosure without roof</td>
<td>117,614</td>
<td>8,635</td>
<td>532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure with roof but without walls</td>
<td>349,832</td>
<td>34,193</td>
<td>4,927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedroom/hall/living room)</td>
<td>74,525</td>
<td>8,387</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verandah</td>
<td>1,173,946</td>
<td>108,346</td>
<td>5,331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open space in compound</td>
<td>1,115,464</td>
<td>117,661</td>
<td>7,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>21,007</td>
<td>2,653</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.4 Main source of water for drinking

Water has always been an important and life-sustaining drink to humans and is essential to the survival of most other organisms. Drinking water or potable water is safe enough to be consumed by humans or used with low risk of immediate or long term harm. In order to ensure the consumption of safe water, Ghana has adopted the Millennium Development Goal (MDG 7, Target 7c) which is to: "Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without
sustainable access to safe drinking-water and basic sanitation" relating to drinking-water and sanitation

Table 8.10 presents the main source of drinking water and water for other domestic purposes. A higher percentage of 32.1 percent is recorded for drinking water from public tap/standpipe which is used more in the urban areas (34.9%) than the rural areas (21.9%). Drinking water from pipe borne as the main source of water is next to public tap/standpipe. Pipe borne water located outside dwelling is mostly consumed with 24.2 percent than pipe borne water inside dwelling (19.2 %). Furthermore, pipe borne outside dwelling is used more in the urban areas (27.9 percent) than in the rural areas (10.6 percent). The urban localities recorded a high percentage 23.8 percent for the consumption of pipe borne inside dwelling compared to 2.5 percent for rural localities. As low as 0.1 percent of households in urban areas use unprotected well and spring as drinking water with 8.9 percent in rural areas doing same.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of water</th>
<th>Total country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Main source of drinking water for household</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,467,054</td>
<td>526,763</td>
<td>29,478</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipe-borne inside dwelling</td>
<td>790,493</td>
<td>48,916</td>
<td>5,658</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipe-borne outside dwelling</td>
<td>1,039,667</td>
<td>109,946</td>
<td>7,133</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public tap/standpipe</td>
<td>712,375</td>
<td>122,845</td>
<td>9,458</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>21.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bore-hole/pump/tube well</td>
<td>1,267,688</td>
<td>96,113</td>
<td>1,708</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected well</td>
<td>321,091</td>
<td>22,615</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rain water</td>
<td>39,438</td>
<td>8,361</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected spring</td>
<td>19,345</td>
<td>1,530</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottled water</td>
<td>20,261</td>
<td>1,482</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sachet water</td>
<td>490,283</td>
<td>42,729</td>
<td>1,705</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanker supply/vendor provided</td>
<td>58,400</td>
<td>15,072</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unprotected well</td>
<td>112,567</td>
<td>10,210</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unprotected spring</td>
<td>12,222</td>
<td>1,041</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River/stream</td>
<td>502,800</td>
<td>41,341</td>
<td>2,058</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal</td>
<td>76,448</td>
<td>4,197</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3,972</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Main source of water for other domestic use of household</strong></td>
<td>5,467,054</td>
<td>526,763</td>
<td>29,478</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,467,054</td>
<td>526,763</td>
<td>29,478</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipe-borne inside dwelling</td>
<td>905,566</td>
<td>54,888</td>
<td>6,084</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipe-borne outside dwelling</td>
<td>1,089,030</td>
<td>109,873</td>
<td>6,884</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public tap/standpipe</td>
<td>704,293</td>
<td>117,824</td>
<td>8,985</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bore-hole/pump/tube well</td>
<td>1,280,465</td>
<td>101,438</td>
<td>2,097</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>19.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected well</td>
<td>465,775</td>
<td>37,995</td>
<td>1,408</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rain water</td>
<td>39,916</td>
<td>6,583</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected spring</td>
<td>18,854</td>
<td>1,725</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanker supply/vendor provided</td>
<td>100,048</td>
<td>20,059</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unprotected well</td>
<td>152,055</td>
<td>15,523</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unprotected spring</td>
<td>15,738</td>
<td>1,783</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River/stream</td>
<td>588,590</td>
<td>52,309</td>
<td>2,530</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>25.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal</td>
<td>96,422</td>
<td>5,823</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10,302</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
The use of river/stream as main source of water for drinking in rural localities (23.3%) is much higher than in urban localities (2.5%). The consumption of sachet water constitutes 5.8 percent with 6.8 percent for the urban areas while 2 percent is the proportion for the rural areas.

8.6.5 Main source of water for other domestic use

Table (8.10) further shows that a higher percentage (30.5%) of households resort to public tap/standpipe as the main source of water for other domestic use with 34.1 percent and 17.5 percent usage in the urban and rural areas respectively. Pipe borne water inside and outside dwelling which together constitute 44 percent is the main source of water for other domestic purposes. In the urban areas, this together (pipe borne water inside and outside dwelling) constitutes (52.6%) as the main source of water for other domestic uses compared to the rural areas (12.9%). River/stream is widely used in the rural areas with 25.6 percent than all the other source of water for other domestic uses.

8.6.6 Toilet facility used by households

Table 8.11 registered a higher proportion of 43.2 percent for households using public toilet (WC, KVIP, P in pan etc.) with 43.7 percent and 41.4 percent for the urban and rural areas respectively. More so, Pit latrine (22.6%), W.C (14.2%), KVIP (12%) are also used both in the urban and rural areas. Pit latrine is the second toilet facility mostly used in the rural areas with 38.2 percent and 18.3 percent in the urban areas. In addition, 7.3 percent of households in the Municipality have no access to any toilet facility and therefore resort to the use of bush, beach or field. The proportion of households that have do not have toilet facilities is higher in rural localities (14%) than in the urban areas (5.5%).

8.6.7 Bathing facilities used by households

More households in the Municipality (40.5%) use shared separate bathrooms in the same house (Table 8.11). The percentages are 45.3 and 22.9 for the urban and rural areas respectively. The usage of shared open cubicle constitutes 24.8 percent. This facility is used more in the rural areas (31.2%) than in the urban areas (23.1%). About 17 percent of households use exclusive bathroom facility and there is not much difference concerning it usage in both the urban (17.2%) and rural areas (17.5%). Bathing in open space around house may be talked of as the thing of the past but 6.8 percent of households use this facility. Twice more households in the rural (10.7%) than the urban (5.7 %) use this facility for bathing.
Table 8.11: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toilet facility/Bathing facility</th>
<th>Total country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Total District</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Toilet facility used by household</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,467,054</td>
<td>526,763</td>
<td>29,478</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No facilities (bush/beach/field)</td>
<td>1,056,382</td>
<td>80,936</td>
<td>2,149</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.C.</td>
<td>839,611</td>
<td>48,303</td>
<td>4,182</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pit latrine</td>
<td>1,040,883</td>
<td>121,805</td>
<td>6,654</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KVIP</td>
<td>572,824</td>
<td>62,088</td>
<td>3,532</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucket/Pan</td>
<td>40,678</td>
<td>2,729</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc.)</td>
<td>1,893,291</td>
<td>208,323</td>
<td>12,733</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>43.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>23,385</td>
<td>2,579</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bathing facility used by household</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,467,054</td>
<td>526,763</td>
<td>29,478</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own bathroom for exclusive use</td>
<td>1,535,392</td>
<td>121,297</td>
<td>5,078</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared separate bathroom in the same house</td>
<td>1,818,522</td>
<td>160,291</td>
<td>11,933</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>45.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private open cubicule</td>
<td>381,979</td>
<td>36,157</td>
<td>1,711</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared open cubicule</td>
<td>1,000,257</td>
<td>118,153</td>
<td>7,315</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public bath house</td>
<td>140,501</td>
<td>12,895</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathroom in another house</td>
<td>187,337</td>
<td>38,394</td>
<td>1,135</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open space around house</td>
<td>372,556</td>
<td>35,703</td>
<td>1,994</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River/pond/lake/dam</td>
<td>14,234</td>
<td>1,773</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>16,276</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.8 Solid waste disposal

Table 8.12 shows the different methods of disposing waste by households. The most common method of dumping solid waste by households is dumping in public container (45.3%) followed by dumping in open space (40.1%). More than half of the households in the urban areas (56.1%) dump their solid waste in public dump container compared with the rural areas (5.8%). About seven out of 10 (72.9%) in the rural areas dump their solid waste in open space as compared to three out of 10 in urban areas. A total of six percent of the solid waste are burned by households. Dependence on agencies that collect waste is almost three percent and this method is adopted more in the urban areas (3.3%) than the rural areas (0.7%). Again, 3.1 percent of households dump solid waste indiscriminately. This is higher in rural localities (9.8%) than in urban localities (1.3%).

8.6.9 Liquid waste disposal

Generally, disposing of liquid waste (through the sewerage system, through drainage system into a gutter and through drainage into a pit (soak away) is lower (16.8%) in the Municipality than disposing of it through inappropriate channels (thrown onto the street/outside, thrown into gutter, thrown onto compound and other) which all together account for 83.2 percent. Households’ throwing of liquid waste is done onto the street/outside (29.1%), into gutter (29.1%), and onto the compound (24.4 %). The use of “through” appropriate channels (through the sewerage system, through drainage system into gutter and through drainage into pit) is higher in urban localities (19.5%) than in rural localities (7%). The level of throwing of
liquid waste is higher in both urban and rural localities with a total of 80 percent and 92.4 percent respectively (Table 12).

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method of waste disposal</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5,467,054</td>
<td>526,763</td>
<td>29,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collected</td>
<td>785,889</td>
<td>20,490</td>
<td>813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burned by household</td>
<td>584,820</td>
<td>70,553</td>
<td>1,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public dump (container)</td>
<td>1,299,654</td>
<td>98,454</td>
<td>13,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public dump (open space)</td>
<td>2,061,403</td>
<td>283,454</td>
<td>11,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumped indiscriminately</td>
<td>498,868</td>
<td>28,334</td>
<td>920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buried by household</td>
<td>182,615</td>
<td>17,727</td>
<td>648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>53,805</td>
<td>7,751</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Solid waste</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5,467,054</td>
<td>526,763</td>
<td>29,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through the sewerage system</td>
<td>183,169</td>
<td>6,670</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through drainage system into a gutter</td>
<td>594,404</td>
<td>35,183</td>
<td>3,763</td>
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<tr>
<td>Through drainage into a pit (soak away)</td>
<td>167,555</td>
<td>9,059</td>
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<td>Thrown onto the street/outside</td>
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<td>163,838</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thrown into gutter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thrown onto compound</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction
This report is organized under seven thematic areas, namely: demographic characteristics, social, economic activities, ICT, disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions. This report brings into focus the conditions of living of the people in the Municipality. It highlights the inadequacies in facilities such as education, ICT, housing and the amenities available to the households and the social and economic characteristics of the people in the Municipality. The 2010 Census has therefore provided a wealth of detailed information for evidence based planning and decision making.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Demographic characteristics
A total population of 115,358 people was enumerated during the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Out of this, females accounted for 53.1 percent reflecting a sex ratio of 88.5. This ratio indicates that there are about 89 males to every 100 females. A dependency ratio of 79.1 was reported with the rural areas accounting for a higher dependency ratio of 95.3 percent compared to 74.7 for the urban areas.

Total fertility rate and crude birth rate of the Municipality is 3.1 and 23.4 births respectively. Migration being one of the factors for population change recorded 39.1 for those born elsewhere other than the place of enumeration and 29.1 are those born outside Ghana. Migrant from the Eastern region form the largest migrant population in the Municipality.

9.2.2 Social characteristics
Household composition reveals a higher proportion of nuclear family and biological children forming the highest proportion of household members. The single parent extended household structure is the most common. For persons 12 years, 39 percent are married whilst about 6 percent are living informally together in consensual unions. The proportion never married is 41.3 percent and about 13.5 percent have ever been married. The ever married group consists the separated (1.9%), divorced (5.5%) and widowed (6.1%). Among persons age 30-34 years, only 17.8 percent have never married. In the Municipality, 95.9 percent are Ghanaians. A proportion of 83 percent of the Municipality’s population are Christians with a higher proportion of females (86%) than males (80.4%).

9.2.3 Economic characteristics
Generally, seven out of every ten persons (72 %) are economically active (i.e. those employed or unemployed). Thus, for both sexes, 27.8% percent are not economically active (i.e. not working and not looking for work). Of the unemployed, the first time job seekers are twice more than those who have worked before.
In terms of types of occupation of persons 15 years and older, employed skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers form the largest occupation group employing 33.9% of all employed persons. The second largest group is service and sales workers (27.3%). About seventeen percent (16.9%) of employed persons are engaged in crafts and related trades.

Two-thirds of employed persons in the Municipality (66.0%) are self-employed without employee(s), and 16.5% are employees. Nearly one in ten (8.2%) of employed persons are contributing family workers’, 1.3% are casual workers while 3.2% are apprentices.

9.2.4 Information communication technology

The proportion of persons 12 years and older who own mobile phone in Agona West Municipality is 50.9%. As expected, mobile phone ownership is highest in the urban than the rural localities. Furthermore, 6.2% of the population 12 years and older use the internet. There are only 2.5% households with fixed telephone lines in the Municipality. A total of 6.7% households own desktop or laptop computers.

9.2.5 Disability

PWDs account for 3.6% of the total population of Agona West Municipality. Visual or sight disability accounted for 39.9% of all disability types reported in the Municipality. Sight and physical disabilities were highest among the elderly PWDs, while emotional, intellectual and physical disabilities were most common among those aged 15–64 years. The status of employment of PWDs was generally low. While only 4.2% of PWDs are employed, the proportion was 1.9% for the employed population with sight disability.

9.2.6 Agriculture

Agricultural households in Agona West Municipality account for 49.4% of the total households. Urban agricultural households constitute 39.4%. Over 60% of the heads of agricultural households are males (63.6%) and 59.7% are in rural areas. Of the agricultural households, 97% are engaged in crop farming, 20.7% are in livestock rearing.

9.2.6 Housing conditions

Total housing stock stood at 14,201 with about 65.2% located in the urban localities. The average household size is 3.8%.

Ownership of dwelling units is the Municipality is mainly by household member. Cement blocks/concrete is the main construction material used for other wall. Compound houses are a common phenomenon in the Municipality. Metal sheet is the main roofing material for dwelling units. Six out of ten dwellings had only one sleeping room. Sixty-six percent of the population use electricity (mains) as the main source of power for lighting. The proportion with exclusive cooking space in the households within the Municipality is 29.1% (26.4% urban; 38.8% rural).

About seventy six percent (75.5%) of dwelling units have access to pipe-borne water as the main source of drinking water (pipe-borne inside dwelling, pipe-borne outside dwelling, and public tap/standpipe). In urban areas, only 6.8% are using sachet water as the main source of drinking water. Seven percent dwelling units had no toilet facilities and household members either use open fields, the beach or other open areas. Over 80% of dwelling units do not have exclusive use of bathrooms for the household. Notwithstanding, the main modes of solid waste disposal are public dump site (31.1%) and dumping in a public container with periodic collection (56.1%).
9.3 Policy Implications

Policy formulation and implementation are often data-driven. Data enrich the goals and objectives of policies, the targets to be achieved and the strategies for achieving such targets. The generation of a new set of data therefore has policy implications that may require changing strategies and setting new goals or the data might call for the introduction of new policies with new sets of goals and objectives.

As a result of the youthful nature of the population, there is the urgent need for more target intervention programmes for the youth.

Most women do not have control over their reproductive health especially when it comes to regulating fertility and using contraceptives. There is therefore to intensify fertility education programmes that target child spacing and contraceptive practices which are necessary to prevent the current fertility level from increasing.

The need to use ICT for development in today’s global economy cannot be over emphasized. It is therefore strongly recommended that the Government should intensify ICT education at various levels of education in the Municipality.

Modernizing agriculture by appropriate technologies such as irrigation would go a long way to increase productivity throughout the year. The government should create the enabling environment for the manufacturing sector such as aiding access to the requisite capital and offering of tax waivers in order to encourage the population to venture into manufacturing.
REFERENCES

Agona West Municipal Assembly, 2013, Profile of Agona West Municipality.

Ghana Statistical Service (2010), Population and Housing Census, Summary Report of Final Results

Ghana Statistical Service (2010), National Analytical Report, Population and Housing Census

Compendium of Statistical Standards, Variables and Concepts for Official Statistics in Ghana

## APPENDICES

### Table A1: Household population by composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Composition</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>111,447</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>85,097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head only</td>
<td>6,610</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>5,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household with head and a spouse only</td>
<td>2,356</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household with head and biological/adopted children only</td>
<td>15,980</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>12,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only</td>
<td>31,328</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>22,596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only</td>
<td>17,458</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>12,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head</td>
<td>1,427</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household with head spouse(s) and other composition</td>
<td>3,721</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only</td>
<td>20,154</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>16,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head</td>
<td>1,745</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1,530</td>
</tr>
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<td>Household with head and other composition but no spouse</td>
<td>10,668</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>8,623</td>
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</table>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Service
Table A2: Population by 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex/Disability type</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Never attended</th>
<th>Nursery</th>
<th>Kindergarten</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Middle/ JSS/ JHS</th>
<th>Sec./ SS/ SHS</th>
<th>Voc./ Tech./ Comm.</th>
<th>Post sec</th>
<th>Bachelor’s degree</th>
<th>Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Master’s PHD etc.)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Both Sexes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>106,222</td>
<td>15,745</td>
<td>2,407</td>
<td>6,821</td>
<td>29,261</td>
<td>35,894</td>
<td>10,107</td>
<td>1,753</td>
<td>2,743</td>
<td>1,277</td>
<td>214</td>
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<tr>
<td>No disability</td>
<td>102,160</td>
<td>14,261</td>
<td>2,393</td>
<td>6,751</td>
<td>28,492</td>
<td>34,551</td>
<td>9,914</td>
<td>1,678</td>
<td>2,660</td>
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<td>With a disability</td>
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<td>769</td>
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<td>193</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>83</td>
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<td>Sight</td>
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<td>613</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>567</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
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<td>17</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>181</td>
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<td>46</td>
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<td>22</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>8</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>49,517</td>
<td>4,541</td>
<td>1,241</td>
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<td>13,554</td>
<td>17,722</td>
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<td>335</td>
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<td>51</td>
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<tr>
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<td>74</td>
<td>211</td>
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<td>19</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>90</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>26</td>
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<tr>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>3,319</td>
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<td>65</td>
<td>34</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>68</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speech</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intellectual</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emotional</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>109</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming
by type of crop and population engaged

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Households/Type of crop</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Population in occupied units</th>
<th>Population engaged in agricultural activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total households in occupied units</td>
<td>29,478</td>
<td>111,447</td>
<td>52,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households engaged in agricultural activities</td>
<td>14,573</td>
<td>62,689</td>
<td>30,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing</td>
<td>14,152</td>
<td>60,771</td>
<td>29,316</td>
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### Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged (cont’d)

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<th>Population engaged in agricultural activities</th>
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Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Service

### Table A4: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

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