



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

AGONA EAST DISTRICT



Canada 

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	viii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	x
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Physical features	1
1.3 Political administrative	3
1.4 Social and cultural structure.....	3
1.5 Economy	4
1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and definitions.....	4
1.7 Organization of the Report.....	14
CHAPTER TWO: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.....	15
2.1 Introduction.....	15
2.2 Population Size and Distribution	15
2.3 Age-Sex Structure	16
2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration.....	17
CHAPTER THREE: SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	23
3.1 Introduction.....	23
3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship.....	23
3.3 Marital Status	25
3.4 Nationality.....	28
3.5 Religious Affiliation	29
3.6 Literacy and Education	29
3.7 School attendance	31
CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS	33
4.1 Introduction.....	33
4.2 Economic Activity Status	33
4.3 Occupation	35
4.4 Industry	36
4.5 Employment Status and Sex	38
4.6 Employment Sector.....	38
CHAPTER FIVE: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	40
5.1 Introduction.....	40
5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phone	40
5.3 Use of Internet.....	40
5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer	41
CHAPTER SIX: DISABILITY	42
6.1 Introduction.....	42
6.2 Population with Disability	42
6.3 Type of Disability	42

6.4	Distribution of Disability by Type of Locality	42
6.5	Disability and Activity	43
6.6	Disability and Level of Education	44
CHAPTER SEVEN: AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES.....		46
7.1	Introduction.....	46
7.2	Households in Agriculture	46
7.3	Types of Livestock and other Animals reared	46
CHAPTER EIGHT: HOUSING CONDITIONS.....		48
8.1	Introduction.....	48
8.2	Housing Stock.....	48
8.3	Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement	48
8.4	Construction Materials.....	50
8.5	Room Occupancy.....	52
8.6	Access to Utilities and Household Facilities	53
8.7	Main Source of Water for Drinking and other Domestic Uses.....	55
8.8	Bathing and Toilet Facilities	56
8.9	Method of Waste Disposal.....	57
CHAPTER NINE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY		
IMPLICATIONS		59
9.1	Introduction.....	59
9.2	Demographic Characteristics	59
9.3	Conclusion	61
9.4	Policy Implications	62
REFERENCES.....		64
APPENDICES		65
LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS		67

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Population by age and sex	15
Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by locality	17
Table 2.3: Population by locality of residence.....	17
Table 2.4: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district ..	18
Table 2.5: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child	19
Table 2.5: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by districts	20
Table 2.6: Causes of death by district.....	20
Table 2.7: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants.....	22
Table 3.1a: Household population and size by locality	23
Table 3.1b: Household population by composition and sex	24
Table 3.2: Household population by structure and sex.....	25
Table 3.3: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education	27
Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity	28
Table 3.5: Population by nationality and sex.....	29
Table 3.6: Population by religion and sex	29
Table 3.7: Persons 11 years and older by literacy status	30
Table 3.8: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex ..	32
Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex	34
Table 4.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age	35
Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex.....	36
Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and sex.....	37
Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, Internet usage and sex	40
Table 5.2: Households with desktop/laptop computers by sex of household head	41
Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex	43
Table 6.2: Persons 15 years with disability by economic activity status and sex.....	44
Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education	45
Table 7.1: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers.....	47
Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality	48
Table 8.2: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality.....	49
Table 8.3: Type of occupied dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality .	50
Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality....	51
Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality...	51
Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality.....	52
Table 8.7: Households by size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit....	53
Table 8.8: Main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households	54
Table 8.9: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes	55
Table 8.10: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality	58
Table A1: Total population, Sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities	65
Table A2: Population by age groups in the 20 largest communities	66

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid	16
Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rate by sex	21
Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older	26
Figure 3.2: School attendance by sex	31
Figure 4.1: Employment status of employed population 15 years and older by sex	38
Figure 4.2: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector	39
Figure 7.1: Household engaged in agricultural activities by localities	46
Figure 8.1: Main source of lighting of dwelling units	53
Figure 8.2: Main type of bathing facilities used by households	56
Figure 8.3: Main type of toilet facilities used by households	57

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	Children Surviving
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination
CERSGIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Survey
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
DPCU	District Planning and Coordinating Unit
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EA	Enumeration Area
EU	European Union
fCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GDP	Gross Domestic product
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GDHS	Ghana Demographic and Health Survey
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JSS	Junior Secondary School
JHS	Junior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee

NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
PDA	Portable Digital Device
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
W.C	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The district census report is the first of its kind since the first post-independence census was conducted in 1960. The report provides basic information about the district. It gives a brief background of the district, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, socio-cultural structure and economy. Using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC), the report discusses the population characteristics of the district, 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 district. 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 East District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 85,920 representing 3.9 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 47.8 percent and females represent 52.2 percent. Less than half (43.3%) of the district's population live in urban localities and more than half (56.7%) live in rural localities. The district has a sex ratio of 91.4. The population of the district is youthful (41.1%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (6.1%). The dependency ratio in the urban areas is 85.4 while in the rural areas it is 92.6. The child dependency ratio in the district is 78.0. The old age dependency ratio is 11.4 in the district (12.3 for urban localities and 10.7 for rural localities).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 4.0. The general fertility rate for the district is 118.2 and it is higher than the regional general fertility rate of 105.3. The crude birth rate for the district is 28.0 and it is one of the highest in the region. The crude death rate for the district is 7.77 per 1000. There are more deaths among the males (20 deaths per 1000 males) within the age group 0-4 years than females (16 deaths per 1000 females). Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 14.1 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 85.9 percent of deaths in the district. A greater proportion of migrants (59 %) living in the district were born elsewhere in the Central Region whiles. For migrants born in another region, those born in Eastern constitute 30.5 percent and is followed by Volta Region with 15.7 percent.

Household size, composition and structure

There are 21,021 households in the district with a household population of 84,738. The average household size for the district is 4 which is the same as the regional average of 4. There are more persons in rural households (4.2) than there are in urban households (3.8). A higher proportion of household members are children (43.0 percent) while about a quarter (24.8%) are household heads. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 31.1 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

A little above four in ten (43.3%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 37.4 percent have never married, 5.7 percent are in consensual unions and 6.6 percent are widowed. Among the married, 62.7 percent have at least basic education (Primary and Junior High Education) and 25.3 percent have no education. . Never married females with basic education are slightly higher (77.1%) than their male counterparts (76.7%). More than eight in ten of the married population (85%) are employed, 3.2 percent are unemployed and 34.6 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (64.9%) are economically not active with 4.3 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 96.2 percent. There are equal proportions for males and females who are Ghanaians by birth. The population with dual nationality is 1.6 percent while only 0.5 percent are Ghanaians by naturalization. Other nationals from the ECOWAS sub region formed 1.0 percent of the district's population while other African nationals and other nationals outside Africa are 0.4 percent and 0.3 percent respectively.

Religious Affiliation

The main religious groups in the district are the Pentecostal or Charismatic (26.5%), other Christians (25.3%) and Protestants (21.9%).The Islamic religion form 10.5 percent and traditionalist and other religions have less than 1.0 percent each. There are however, 9.7 percent and 5.7 percent males and females respectively with no religion.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 75.4 percent are literate and 24.6 percent are non-literate. Those literate in English and a Ghanaian Language form 60.6 percent, while 28.3 percent are literate in English only. There are 10.0 percent of the population who are literate in Ghanaian Language only. The proportion of the population who are literate in English and French is very low (0.4%) while those literate in English, French and Ghanaian Languages are 0.7 percent. Of the population aged 3 years and above in the district, 21.2 percent has never attended school, 41.7 percent are currently attending and 7.1 percent have attended in the past. More females (27.6%) than males (14.2%) have never attended school.

Economic Activity Status

The economically active (employed and unemployed) population in the district is 72.3 percent while those who are economically not active are 27.7 percent. For those who are economically active, 95.1 percent are employed and 4.9 percent are unemployed. There are equal proportions of employed (95.1%) and unemployed (4.9%) males and females in the district. For the economically not active population 59.2 percent of males are in full time education while 37.2 percent of females are who economically not active are students.

Occupation

Of the employed population, more than half (50.6%) of the employed population are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. Service and sales workers make up 19.7 percent of the employed population, while craft and related trades workers constitute 15.1 percent of the employed population. The proportion of employed females (31.4%) in service and sales work is higher than males (6.0%) in the same occupation. In addition, a higher proportion of

employed males (7.7%) are plant and machine operators and assemblers compared to females (0.2%).

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 75.6 percent are self-employed without employees, 11 percent are employees and seven percent are contributing family workers. The percentage of female self-employed without employees (80.1%) is slightly higher than males (70.1%). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 92.1 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 4.2 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above (56,845), over a third (36.8%) own mobile phones and the proportion is higher among males (44.0%) than females (30.6%). A little over two percent (2.6%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 598 households representing 2.8 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.4 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly lower (2.4%) than females (2.6%). Sight and physical disabilities are the most prevalent with proportions of 33.5 percent and 35.7 percent, respectively. The proportion of females with physical impairment is higher in the urban areas (40.2%) than in rural areas (33.3%). Only 2.4 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. The proportion of females (38.2%) in the urban areas with sight disability is higher than males (29.6%) with sight disability in the urban areas. Of the population disabled, 50.2 percent are employed, 1.3 percent are unemployed, while 48.5 percent are economically not active. 47.1 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 69.9 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. The proportion of households in the rural areas (76.3%) engaged farming activities is higher than those in the urban areas (61.6%). Most households in the district (97%) are involved in crop farming with 96.0 percent in urban areas and 98.0 percent in rural areas. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district.

Housing

The stock of houses in the Agona East District are 13,509 with 4,891 in urban localities and 8,618 in rural localities. Rural localities have more households (11,373) than urban localities (9,648). The average household per house is higher in urban localities (2.0) compared with rural localities (1.3). Furthermore, population per house is also higher in urban localities (7.5) compared with rural localities (5.6). However, the average household size is lower in urban localities (3.8) than in rural localities (4.2).

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (55.4%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 34.7 percent are separate houses and 5.4 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (54.7%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 17.4 percent are owned

by private individuals; 25 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and less than one percent are owned by public or government.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units in the district are cement/concrete accounting for 50.8 percent and mud brick/earth constituting 44.1 percent. Cement blocks/concrete constitute 63.7 percent of the outer walls of dwelling units in urban localities while mud brick or earth account for more than half (53.7%) of the outer walls of all dwelling units in rural areas. Cement (78.8%) and mud/earth (18.4%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (91.3 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (66%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 14.7 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (mains) (43.5%), kerosene lamp (39.8%) and flashlight/torch (14.8%). The three main sources of cooking fuel in the district are wood (60.2%), charcoal (25.5%), and gas (7.3%). In urban localities, 43.0 percent of the households use wood as the main source of cooking fuel while it is 74.9 percent in rural areas. The four main sources of water in the district are public tap and pipe borne water, borehole and river stream,. About half of households (19%) drink water from boreholes.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 52.2 percent followed by pit latrine (23.3%). About 10.4 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. Almost a third of households (29.4%) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 17.9 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 65.9 percent. About four percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 1.5 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (43.8%) and onto the street (33.3%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Agona East District (AEDA) was carved out of the Agona District now the Agona West Municipality in 2008. It is one of the 20 Districts in the Central Region. It is situated in the eastern corner of the Central Region. The District has one constituency and five Town/Area Councils. These are: Nsaba, Duakwa, Asafo, Kwanyako and Mankrong Area Councils. The people in the District are predominantly farmers.

1.1.1 History and Geography

The Agona East District Assembly (AEDA) was established through Legislative Instrument (LI) 1921. It has a total land area of 539.7km². The indigenous people of the District are the 'Agonas'. Over the years, they have co-existed with other prominent minority migrants such as Gomoas, Ewes, Effutus, Ashantis, Fantis, Kwahus, Atakpames, Kotokolis and several other ethnic groupings from northern Ghana.

Ethnic groups like Kwahus and Gomoas are mainly cocoa farmers. Despite the diversity of different ethnic groups, the District has a strong social integration. The groups inter-marry and participate in shared cropping arrangements under the existing land tenure systems, especially the 'Abunu' and 'Abusa' which are commonly practiced. This has promoted solid social bonds and economic ties between migrants, tenants and their indigenous landlords. It also makes it easier for tenants to acquire land for farming.

1.2 Physical features

1.2.1 Location and size

Agona East District is situated within latitudes 5⁰30" and 5⁰50"N and longitudes 0⁰35" and 0⁰55"W. It is bounded to the south by the Agona West Municipality and the Gomoa East District Assembly, to the north by the Birim South District and to the northeast by the West Akim District, both in the eastern region. The eastern part of the district is bounded by the Awutu Senya District and to the West by Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa and Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam Districts.

Generally, the District lies in the wet semi-equatorial climatic zone. It has two main crop growing seasons; a bio-modal pattern of rainfall with the maximum occurring in May/June and the minor occurring in September/ October. The annual rainfall figure lies within the range of 1000 mm – 1400 mm. The dry season starts in December and ends in March with the highest mean monthly temperature of 33.8°C occurring between March and April and the lowest of about 29.4°C in August. The District capital is Agona Nsaba, which is approximately 35 kilometres North of Winneba and 20 kilometres from Agona Swedru.

Figure 1.1: Map of Agona East District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.3 Political administrative

The District is made up of two traditional councils: the Agona Nyakrom Traditional Area and Agona Nsaba Traditional Area. The key towns of the Agona Nyakrom Traditional Area are Nyakrom, Asafo, Duakwa and Kwanyako. Other communities that owe allegiance to the Agona Nyakrom Paramount Chief include Agona Mankrong, Agona Mensakrom and Mankrong Junction. The Agona Nsaba Traditional Area has the following towns and villages: Lower Bobikuma, Teacher Okai and Agona Ninta.

1.4 Social and cultural structure

Festivals are important in the social life of the people in the Agona East District. 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. The festival is an occasion where communities plan their developmental activities including strategies for mobilizing funds for project implementation. If the festival is well packaged, it could make a significant socio-economic impact on the district's development. It could also serve as a potential tourist attraction event.

Funeral rites that provide solemn occasions for sober reflection have also become occasions that bring people together. It is one single most important event that brings the youth home to mourn with their people. It also enables the youth to visit their old parents. Business in mourning cloth is quite brisk, particularly in Swedru.

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). The Females' share of labour and contributions to the family income from agriculture is quite substantial.

Polygamy is a common social characteristic in the District, particularly in the less urbanised farming communities. Some of the reasons that account for polygamy are as follows:

1. The wide disparity of the male-female ratio reaching as high as 1:3 in some localities
2. Inadequate opportunities for women compelling them to seek early marriage as teenagers
3. The tendency of some men to use female labour on their farms.

The inhabitants of Agona East District are highly religious. The dominant religion is Christianity. Other religions such as Islam and Traditional religion also exist in the district but are in minority. Religious groups found in the district co-exist peacefully.

The larger Christian population makes the church a possible forum for information dissemination on community/group mobilization for development in the district. All other religious groups observe the various taboos in the district. These taboos are considered to have socio-economic and spiritual importance include regulation of farming days, land use, water resources use and control and adherence to some social norms. There are non-farming taboo days in every community.

1.5 Economy

Agriculture is the main economic activity of the people of Agoan East District. The major crops grown are food crops (cassava, plantain, maize) and cash crops (cocoa, oil palm). The second most important economic activity after agriculture throughout the District is trading and this sector employs about 33.0 percent of the labour force. The sector is least developed and dominated by petty traders and kiosk owners.

The commercial activities in the district have been enhanced by the prevalence of periodic markets. Notable among these market towns include the Mankrong Junction, Asafo, Mensakrom and Duakwa. Although these market centres are poorly developed, they constitute the major sources of revenue to the District Assembly. Only two of the market facilities have stalls and stores while trading activities are largely conducted under trees, in front of houses and in temporal structures constructed with crude materials (which mostly are provided by the traders themselves).

Industrial activities are largely on small scale and characterized by over reliance on indigenous knowledge and resources. Family ownership and use of labour intensive technology are some of the basic features of this sector. Some of the small-scale industrial activities engaged in by the people include woodcarving, pottery, carpentry and cassava processing, palm oil and palm kernel extraction, “akpeteshie” distillery, sachet water production, tailoring, batik tie-dye making, food processing, artisans, etc.

The District has many economic opportunities. The most important is the presence of periodic market centres in the major towns that promote trade and commerce. The district produces large quantities of cassava, maize, plantain, cocoyam and vegetables. Cocoa, oil palm, coffee, cola and teak are also cultivated.

Granite for the production of quarry stone for all types of construction abounds in the district. Mining of sand occurs in several parts of the district, particularly at Asafo. Palm kernel oil is processed into local soap in several large communities. Distillation of local gin is predominant in the Duakwa and Nsaba areas.

With the creation of the Agoan East District, Hotels, Guesthouses, rest spots and restaurants are springing up. The district is moderately served by some major trunk roads and some health facilities are being upgraded into hospitals.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

The main census enumeration involved the canvassing of all categories of the population by trained enumerators, using questionnaires prepared and tested during the pre-enumeration

phase. Specific arrangements were made for the coverage of special population groups, such as the homeless and the floating population. The fieldwork began on 21st September 2010 with the identification of EA boundaries, listing of structures, enumeration of institutional population and floating population.

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

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

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated.
- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.
- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.
- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2

percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.

- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

- (a) Educational Institutions
- (b) Children's and Old People's Homes
- (c) Hospitals and Healing Centres
- (d) Hotels
- (e) Prisons
- (f) Service Barracks
- (g) Soldiers on field exercise
- (h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:

- i. All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.
- ii. Hunting and fishing camps.
- iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

Marital status refers to the respondent's marital status as at Census Night. The question on marital status was asked only of persons 12 years and older. The selection of the age limit of

12 years was based on the average age at menarche and also on the practice in some parts of the country where girls as young as 12 years old could be given in marriage.

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of education

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

Activity status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

were seeking for work and available for work, their occupation was on the last work they did before becoming unemployed. If a person was engaged in more than one occupation, only the main one was considered.

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the analyses of population by age, sex, sex ratio and type of locality in the Agona East District. The most important characteristics of a population are its age and sex structure. The age and sex structure determines the demographic trends of the population. The District Assembly needs information on age and sex composition to plan for development as well as to provide essential services. The provision of facilities including schools, hospitals, community centres, good roads etc. will require the use of such data. Sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females in the population. It is an important and useful indicator to measure gender equity in a society at a given point in time.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Population by age, sex and type of locality as well as dependency ratio as represented in Table 2.1. The Table shows that out of a total population of 85,920 in the Agona East District, 44,885 (52.2%) are females and 41,035 or 47.8 percent are males.

Persons aged 0-4 years form the highest proportion of 14.8 percent, comprising 6,407 males and 6,345 females. There are more females than males in all the age cohorts except those aged 0-4 years, 5-9 years, 10-14 years and 15-19 years.

Table 2.1: Population by age and sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	85,920	100.0	41,035	100	44,885	100.0	91.4
0 – 4	12,752	14.8	6,407	15.6	6,345	14.1	101.0
5 – 9	11,637	13.5	5,850	14.3	5,787	12.9	101.1
10 – 14	10,979	12.8	5,756	14.0	5,223	11.6	110.2
15 – 19	9,065	10.6	4,608	11.2	4,457	9.9	103.4
20 – 24	6,511	7.6	2,955	7.2	3,556	7.9	83.1
25 – 29	5,730	6.7	2,438	5.9	3,292	7.3	74.1
30 – 34	4,796	5.6	2,157	5.3	2,639	5.9	81.7
35 – 39	4,510	5.2	2,039	5.0	2,471	5.5	82.5
40 – 44	3,946	4.6	1,793	4.4	2,153	4.8	83.3
45 – 49	3,354	3.9	1,554	3.8	1,800	4.0	86.3
50 – 54	3,218	3.7	1,411	3.4	1,807	4.0	78.1
55 – 59	2,202	2.6	1,052	2.6	1,150	2.6	91.5
60 – 64	2,030	2.4	919	2.2	1,111	2.5	82.7
65 – 69	1,401	1.6	623	1.5	778	1.7	80.1
70 – 74	1,519	1.8	623	1.5	896	2.0	69.5
75 – 79	819	1.0	350	0.9	469	1.0	74.6
80 – 84	656	0.8	238	0.6	418	0.9	56.9
85 +	795	0.9	262	0.6	533	1.2	49.4

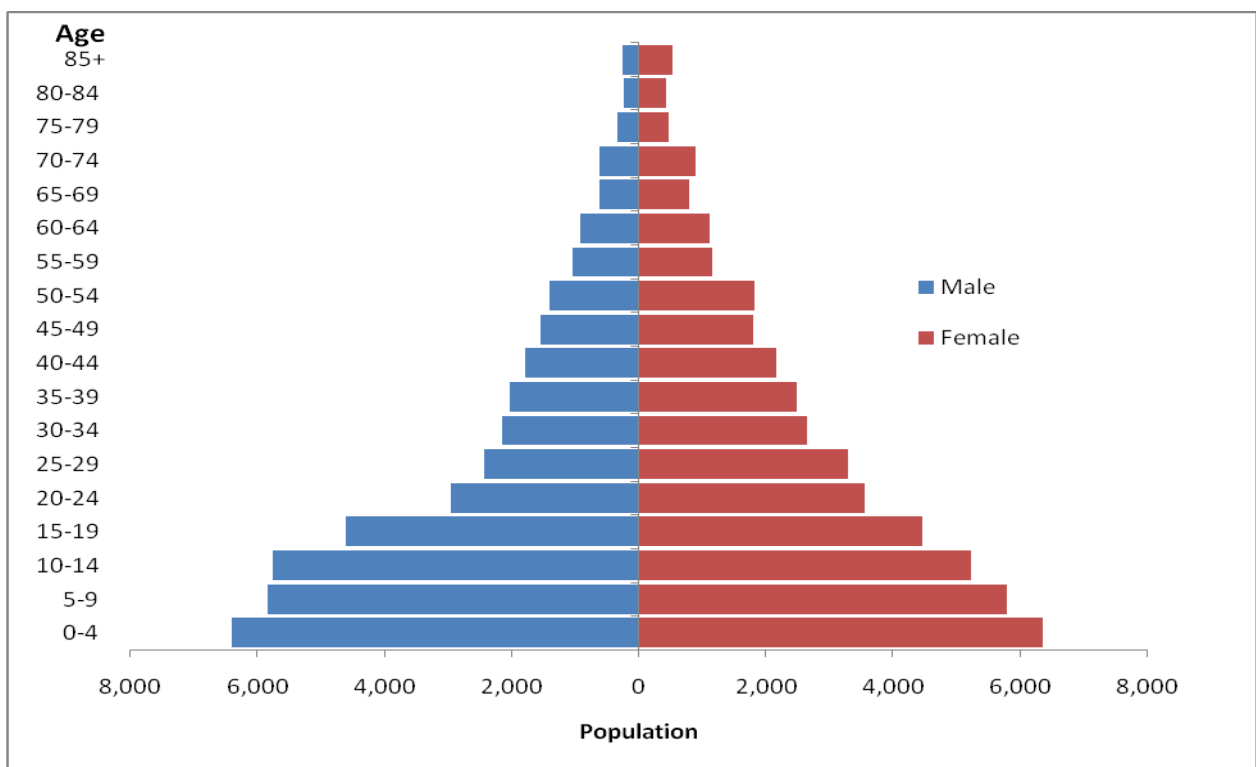
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The district's sex ratio shows that for every 100 females there are 91.4 males and this is an indication that there are more females than males in the District. For those aged 85 years and older, females account for 1.2 percent with their male counterparts constituting 0.6 percent.

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

An important tool for analysing age and sex composition of a population is the age-sex pyramid. Figure 2.1 shows the population pyramid of Agona East District in 2010. The shape of a population pyramid provides important information about the population composition. The shape closely mirrors that of the Central regional and the national pyramid, and typical of developing countries. It has a broad base gradually tapering off at the older ages. This is an indication of a youthful population. Most of the population in the district are within ages 0-4 to 15-19 years giving the pyramid that broad base which implies that the district had a youthful population. The pyramid starts reducing from the age group 20-24 to 85+ giving it a pointed shape at the top showing that the adults in the district are not many.

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.1 Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is determined by dividing the population below 15 years and those 65 years and older (dependants) over the population between 15-65 years (the working-age population). According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the dependency ratio for the Agona East district is 89.4 (Table 2.2). The dependency ratio in the urban areas is 85.4 while in the rural areas it is 92.6.

The child dependency ratio in the district is 78.0 and for urban and rural localities it is 73.1 and 81.9 respectively. The old age dependency ratio is 11.4 in the district (12.3 for urban localities and 10.7 for rural localities).

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by locality

Age group/ratio	Total	Urban	Rural
All Ages	85,920	37283	48637
0-14	35,368	14694	20674
15-64	45,362	20107	25255
65+	5,190	2482	2708
Total dependency ratio	89.4	85.4	92.6
Child dependency ratio	78.0	73.1	81.9
Old age dependency ratio	11.4	12.3	10.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Population Size by locality of residence

Table 2.3 gives information on population size by locality of residence. The Central Region with its population of 2,201,863 in 2010 had 47.1 percent of its population in the urban localities and 52.9 percent in the rural localities. The share of Agona East district population in the region is 3.9 percent. Less than half (43.3%) of the district's population live in urban localities and more than half (56.7%) live in rural localities.

For those in the urban localities, 46.3 percent are males and the remaining 53.7 percent are females. The rural localities have 48.9 percent of the population being males and 51.1 percent being females.

Table 2.3: Population by locality of residence

Region/District/ Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Central	2,201,863	100.0	1,037,878	47.1	1,163,985	52.9
Total	85,920	100.0	37,283	100.0	48,637	100.0
Male	41,035	47.8	17,269	46.3	23,766	48.9
Female	44,885	52.2	20,014	53.7	24,871	51.1
Percentage share of regional population	3.9		3.6		4.2	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Information on fertility is very important in analysing the growth of a country's population. Women were asked some questions to determine the total number of live births they have had in their lifetime, children surviving and births in the past 12 months. Data was collected on females aged 12-14 years which is below the recommended age-specific fertility range of 15-19 years usually used in computing adolescent fertility. This was done because evidence from the 2000 PHC, other research works and administrative records from the health sector show that there are girls below 15 years who have been pregnant and either gave birth or aborted the pregnancy.

Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate of the district are presented in Table 2.4. The Table considers the Agona East district in relation to the entire districts in the Central Region. Total fertility rate is the average number of children that will

be born to a woman during her life time if she passes through her child bearing years (15-49) conforming to the age specific fertility rate in a given year. Crude birth rate is the number of live births per 1,000 people in a given year.

Table 2.4: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and rude birth rate by district

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,201,863	553,384	58,292	3.6	105.3	26.5
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Municipal	144,705	33,902	3,561	3.6	105.0	24.6
Cape Coast Metropolis	169,894	51,308	3,009	2.2	58.6	17.7
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	27,603	3,308	4.1	119.8	28.2
Mfantsiman	144,332	39,462	3,537	3.4	89.6	24.5
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	31,419	3,600	4.0	114.6	26.1
Gomoa West	135,189	32,740	3,657	3.8	111.7	27.1
Effutu Municipal	68,597	19,261	1,629	2.9	84.6	23.7
Gomoa East	207,071	54,787	6,159	3.7	112.4	29.7
Ewutu Senya	86,884	21,749	2,496	3.9	114.8	28.7
Agona East	85,920	20,368	2,408	4.0	118.2	28.0
Agona West Municipal	115,358	29,580	2,679	3.1	90.6	23.2
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	112,706	25,731	3,470	4.7	134.9	30.8
Assin South	104,244	23,709	2,986	4.3	125.9	28.6
Assin North Municipal	161,341	38,331	4,687	4.1	122.3	29.1
Twifo Ati Morkwa	61,743	15,283	1,822	4.1	119.2	29.5
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	72,810	18,690	1,972	3.5	105.5	27.1
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	13,789	1,862	4.5	135.0	31.0
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira	55,131	13,308	1,411	3.6	106.0	25.6
Ekumfi	52,231	11,594	1,290	4.0	111.3	24.7
Awutu Senya East Municipal	108,422	30,770	2,749	3.0	89.3	25.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

Women aged 15-49 years in the District have 2,408 births during the last twelve months preceding the census night. The total fertility rate for the district is 4.0, which is higher than the regional rate of 3.6.

The general fertility rate for the district is 118.2 and it is higher than the regional general fertility rate of 105.3. The GFR of the District is among the highest in the region coming sixth after Upper Denkyira West (135.0), Asikima Odoben Brakwa (134.9) and Assin South (125.9). The rest are Assin North Municipal (122.3) and Abura Asebu Kwamankese (119.8). The crude birth rate for the district is 28.0 and it is one of the highest in the region.

Table 2.5 indicates the fertility of women aged 12 years and older and compares the children born alive to the children surviving at the time of the census. The results of 2010 PHC reveal that there are 30,496 women who are 12 years and older with 91,142 children ever born.

The Table shows that there are a total of 4,205 women aged 60 years and older in the District who have ever given birth to 25,853 children.

Table 2.5 further shows that only 76,689 children comprising 37,868 males and 38,821 females out of the 91,142 children ever born survived in the district. In terms of comparison by sex, there is higher survival rate for females (85.0%) than males (83.3%).

The relatively high levels of child survival in the District may be ascribed to improvements in health facilities and health care deliveries such as the eradication of polio and other killer diseases among children in the Region.

Table 2.5: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	30,496	91,142	45,445	45,697	76,689	37,868	38,821
12 - 14	2,966	15	6	9	8	2	6
15 - 19	4,457	649	337	312	599	300	299
20 - 24	3,556	3,273	1,616	1,657	2,985	1,434	1,551
25 - 29	3,292	6,649	3,374	3,275	6,126	3,066	3,060
30 - 34	2,639	8,538	4,329	4,209	7,790	3,933	3,857
35 - 39	2,471	10,158	5,000	5,158	9,196	4,518	4,678
40 - 44	2,153	10,414	5,281	5,133	9,164	4,643	4,521
45 - 49	1,800	9,339	4,647	4,692	8,064	3,972	4,092
50 - 54	1,807	9,935	5,023	4,912	8,313	4,153	4,160
55 - 59	1,150	6,319	3,150	3,169	5,288	2,614	2,674
60 +	4,205	25,853	12,682	13,171	19,156	9,233	9,923

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Total population, deaths in households and Crude Death Rate (CDR) by district in the Central Region is presented in Table 2.5. The Table shows that there are 16,694 deaths in households in the region with a regional CDR of 7.58. The Agona East District recorded 668 deaths in households during the 2010 PHC and a CDR of 7.77.

Table 2.5: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by districts

District	Total population	Deaths in Households	Crude death rate (per 1000)
All Districts	2,201,863	16,694	7.58
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem	144,705	1,321	9.13
Cape Coast	169,894	881	5.19
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	974	8.31
Mfantsiman	196,563	1,553	7.90
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	1,828	13.24
Gomoa West	135,189	1,341	9.92
Effutu	68,597	502	7.32
Gomoa East	207,071	1,121	5.41
Ewutu Senya	195,306	919	4.71
Agona East	85,920	668	7.77
Agona West	115,358	889	7.71
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	112,706	1,114	9.88
Assin South	104,244	753	7.22
Assin North	161,341	1,080	6.69
Twifo-Heman-Lower Denkyira	116,874	794	6.79
Upper Denkyira East	72,810	542	7.44
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	414	6.89

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Causes of death by district

Causes of death by district as presented in Table 2.6 shows that the region recorded 16,694 total deaths in the 2010 PHC. Deaths due to Accidents/Violence/Homicide/suicide was 14.1 percent for the region and deaths due to other causes is 85.9 percent.

Table 2.6: Causes of death by district

District	Total Deaths	Death Due To	
		Accident/Violence/Homicide/Suicide	All Other Causes
Central Region	16,694	14.1	85.9
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem	1,321	11.3	88.7
Cape Coast	881	12.8	87.2
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	974	12.0	88.0
Mfantsiman	1,553	10.6	89.4
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	1,828	30.7	69.3
Gomoa West	1,341	13.3	86.7
Effutu	502	11.8	88.2
Gomoa East	1,121	10.2	89.8
Ewutu Senya	919	16.5	83.5
Agona East	668	8.8	91.2
Agona West	889	7.9	92.1
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	1,114	11.0	89.0
Assin South	753	12.0	88.0
Assin North	1,080	13.9	86.1
Twifo-Heman-Lower Denkyira	794	13.2	86.8
Upper Denkyira East	542	10.0	90.0
Upper Denkyira West	414	21.7	78.3

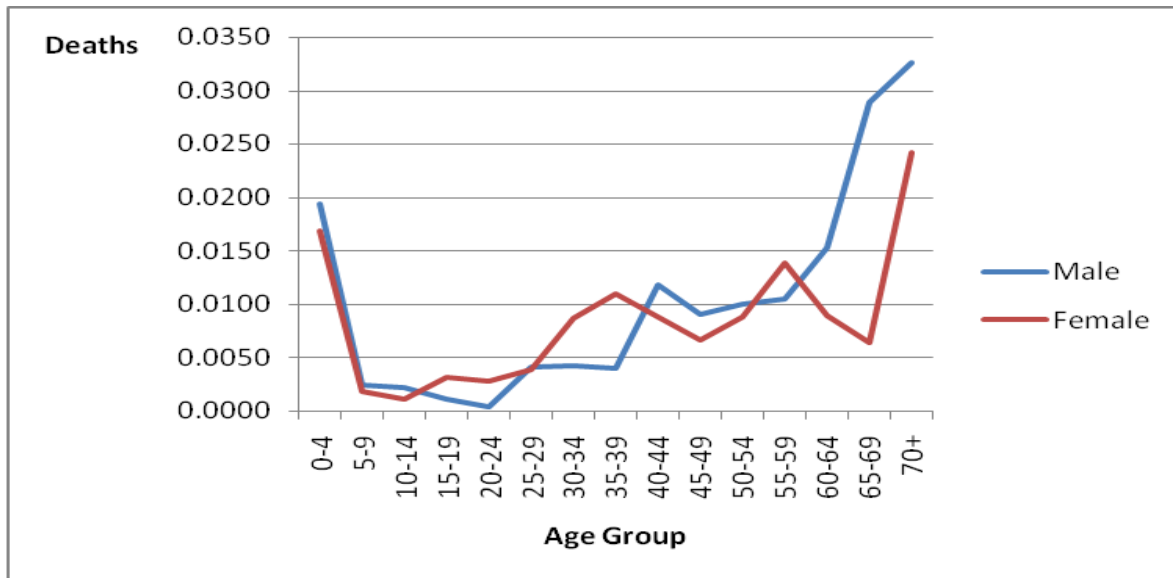
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.4 Age at death of deceased persons in the district

This section provides information on the age at death of deceased persons. Figure 2.2 shows that there are more deaths among the males (20 deaths per 1000 males) within the age group 0-4 years than females (16 deaths per 1000 females). From age group 5-9 to 15-14 years, the males recorded more deaths than the males.

From age group 15-19 to 35-39, the females recorded more deaths than the males. But from age group 45-49 to 70+ the males recorded more deaths than the females.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rate by sex



2.4.5 Migration

Table 2.7 provides information on birthplace by duration of residence of persons who were born outside their locality of enumeration. Specifically, it provides information on persons born elsewhere in the region and those born outside the region but were enumerated in the Agona East District. For the purpose of this analysis, all persons born outside the place of enumeration are considered as migrants. This Table looks at the Agona East District in relation to other regions of the country and outside Ghana where people have migrated from into the District.

Out of a total of 22,358 persons who are considered as migrants in the district, 12.1 percent have been residing in the district for less than one year, 26.3 percent have been residents in the district for between one to four years, and 19.2 percent of the population have also stayed in the district between five and nine years whiles 20.9 percent have stayed for twenty years or more.

For those who were born outside the district but in the Central region and were enumerated in the Agona East District, 25.9 percent have been resident in the district between one and four years and 22.1 percent have also been resident in the district between ten and nineteen years. Table 2.7 further shows that for those who were born in the Eastern region, 25.5 percent have been residents in the district for one to four years and 21.4 percent have also been residents between ten and nineteen years.

Out of the total number of migrants who were born outside Ghana but enumerated in the district, 25.8 percent had stayed in the district for over twenty years, while 24.2 percent had stayed in the district between one and four years.

Table 2.7: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Migrants		Duration of residence (%)				
	Total	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	22,358	100.0	12.1	26.3	19.2	21.5	20.9
Different locality in this region	13,198	100.0	11.5	25.9	19.2	22.1	21.2
Western	1,032	100.0	14.8	28.5	20.5	19.3	16.9
Central	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greater Accra	1,137	100.0	14.4	34.7	18.3	18.5	14.1
Volta	1,440	100.0	11.2	21.2	17.5	21.8	28.3
Eastern	2,795	100.0	12.2	25.5	20.9	21.4	19.9
Ashanti	931	100.0	16.8	30.2	19.2	20.8	13.0
Brong Ahafo	291	100.0	9.3	29.9	20.3	19.9	20.6
Northern	254	100.0	10.6	28.3	19.3	14.2	27.6
Upper East	82	100.0	9.8	28.0	7.3	28.0	26.8
Upper West	65	100.0	12.3	35.4	12.3	29.2	10.8
Outside Ghana	1,133	100.0	11.9	24.2	17.2	20.9	25.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

According to the 2010 PHC, a household is defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound and share the same housekeeping arrangement. A household in Ghana is unique and has a defined structure with a head recognized by all household members. In the Ghanaian context, a household consists of a man, his wife/wives and children and some relatives or house helps who may be living together with them. Members of a household are not necessarily related by blood or marriage. This chapter discusses some important characteristics of households that can aid the study of several aspects of families and households with special reference to economic dependency, literacy and education. The case of being Ghanaian by birth, origin or naturalization is discussed i.e. the legal concept in which a person holds citizenship of Ghana.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

3.2.1 Household population and size

Table 3.1a presents information on the number of households in the district and the average household size. The Table indicates that there are 21,021 households in the district with a household population of 84,738. The average household size for the district is 4 which is the same as the regional average of 4. There are more persons in rural households (4.2) than there are in urban households (3.8).

Table 3.1a: Household population and size by locality

Categories	Central Region	District		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,113,766	84,738	36,743	47,995
Number of households	526,763	21,021	9,648	11,373
Average households per house	1.5	1.6	2	1.3
Average household size	4	4	3.8	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition and Sex

The household population by composition and sex are presented in Table 3.1b. The Table shows that a higher proportion of household members are children (43.0 percent) while about a quarter (24.8%) are household heads. There are more male heads (30.7%) than female heads (19.5%). The Table also shows that 1.0 percent of household members are not related to the head of the household. Furthermore, spouse (wife/husband) and grandchildren constitute 10.1 percent and 10.8 percent respectively, but the female spouse recorded 17.3 percent. Parents/parent in-laws, son/daughter in-laws and stepchildren all represent less than 1.0 percent each of households composition in the district.

Table 3.1b: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Number	Percent		
		Total	Male	Female
Total	84,738	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head	21,021	24.8	30.7	19.5
Spouse (wife/husband)	8,580	10.1	2.3	17.3
Child (son/daughter)	36,474	43.0	45.0	41.3
Parent/Parent in-law	751	0.9	0.3	1.4
Son/Daughter in-law	347	0.4	0.2	0.6
Grandchild	9,169	10.8	11.4	10.3
Brother/Sister	2,300	2.7	3.0	2.5
Step child	597	0.7	0.7	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	304	0.4	0.4	0.3
Other relative	4,319	5.1	5.0	5.2
Non-relative	876	1.0	1.2	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household population by structure and sex

Table 3.2 shows household population by structure and sex. Living arrangement is an important aspect of the cultural settings in Ghana. The proportion of the population living in a nuclear family household (51.5%) is higher than those in extended family households (48.5%). More male household population (54.4%) live in nuclear family household than extended family household (45.6%). On the other hand, a higher proportion of the female household population live in extended family households (51.2%) than those in nuclear family households (48.8%).

There are only 3.1 percent females and 7.0 percent of males who are living alone and were therefore classified as heads of households. Almost a third of the households (31.1%) are nuclear households comprising head, spouse(s) and children. Extended households (Head, spouse(s), children and head's relative) and single parent extended households constitute 16.4 percent and 18.5 percent respectively in the household composition. The data also show that 8.6 percent of the household population structure is made up of heads and other composition but not spouse.

Table 3.2: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	84,738	100	40,465	100	44,273	100
Nuclear Family	43,633	51.5	22,021	54.4	21,612	48.8
Head only	4,204	5.0	2,831	7.0	1,373	3.1
Head and a spouse only	1,588	1.9	793	2.0	795	1.8
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	26,344	31.1	13,494	33.4	12,850	29
Single parent Nuclear	11,497	13.6	4,903	12.1	6,594	14.9
Extended Family	41,105	48.5	18,444	45.6	22,661	51.2
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	13,914	16.4	6,838	16.9	7,076	16
Extended + non relatives	960	1.1	493	1.2	467	1.1
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	2,544	3.0	1,261	3.1	1,283	2.9
Single parent Extended	15,700	18.5	6,187	15.3	9,513	21.5
Single parent Extended + non relative	699	0.8	286	0.7	413	0.9
Head and other composition but no spouse	7,288	8.6	3,379	8.4	3,909	8.8

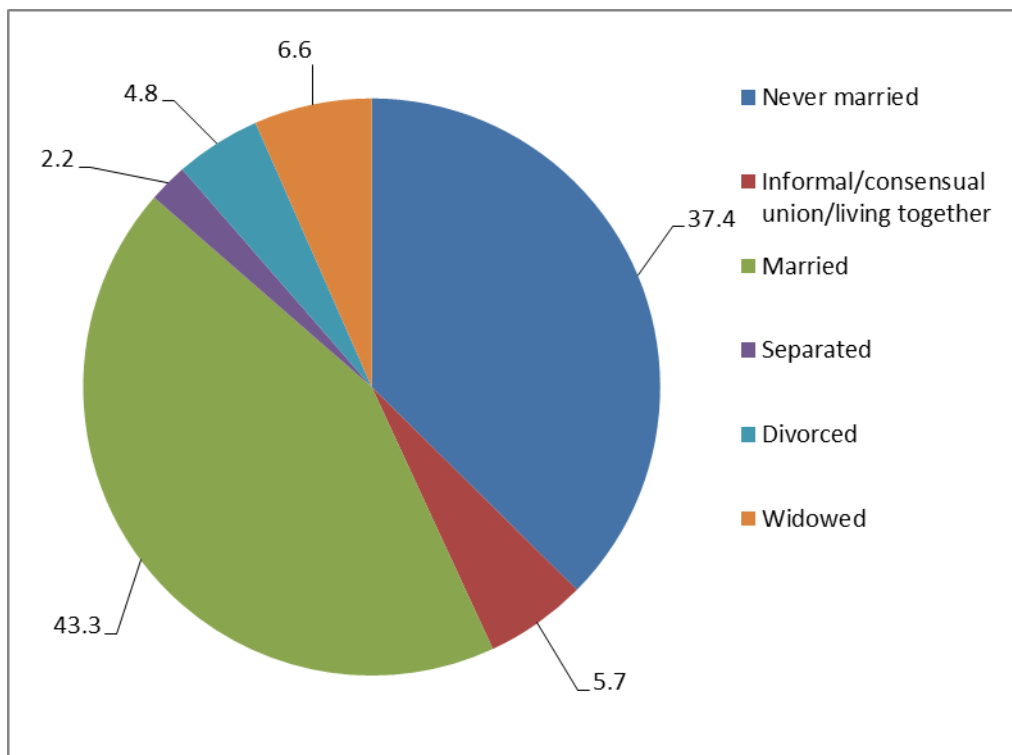
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

3.3.1 Marital Status of Persons 12 years and Older

Figure 3.1 shows that 37.4 percent of the population 12 years and older have never married while 43.3 percent are married. About 7.0 percent are widowed while 2.2 percent are separated.

Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status of Persons 12 years and older by level of Education

Table 3.3 shows that majority (62.7%) of the married population in the district have at least basic education (Primary and Junior High Education) and 25.3 percent have no education. In addition, 76.9 percent of the population who have never married have basic education while 13.1 percent of them have secondary education. About one-third (i.e. 32.3 percent) of the married population had no education. Nearly 7.0 percent of the widowed population have no education in the District.

Table 3.3 further shows that 15.5 percent of the male population who are 12 years and older in the district have no education but their female counterparts with no education are more than twice (33.9%) that of the males. Never married females with basic education are slightly higher (77.1%) than their male counterparts (76.7%).

The never married male population with secondary education (13.3%) is almost the same as never married female (13.0%) with secondary education. The males dominate in all educational levels than the females.

Table 3.3: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education

Level of Education	No.	All levels	No Education	Basic	Secondary	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary
Both Sexes								
Total	56,845	100.0	25.3	62.7	7.6	1.3	2.1	1.0
Never married	21,275	100.0	6.5	76.9	13.1	1.0	1.8	0.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,233	100.0	21.6	67.4	6.8	1.9	1.5	0.7
Married	24,607	100.0	32.3	57.4	4.7	1.6	2.5	1.4
Separated	1,273	100.0	41.7	52.6	2.6	1.6	1.5	0.1
Divorced	2,729	100.0	44.3	50.1	2.4	1.3	1.5	0.4
Widowed	3,728	100.0	70.7	26.1	1.0	0.6	1.5	0.2
Male								
Total	26,349	100.0	15.5	69.1	9.5	1.6	2.8	1.6
Never married	11,966	100.0	6.3	76.7	13.3	1.0	1.9	0.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,322	100.0	14.4	70.6	9.2	2.6	2.0	1.3
Married	11,250	100.0	22.2	62.8	6.4	2.2	3.9	2.4
Separated	433	100.0	31.9	60.7	3.5	2.5	1.4	0.0
Divorced	857	100.0	30.1	61.6	3.5	2.0	1.9	0.9
Widowed	521	100.0	45.9	44.7	3.8	1.3	3.5	0.8
Female								
Total	30,496	100.0	33.9	57.3	5.9	1.1	1.4	0.5
Never married	9,309	100.0	6.7	77.1	13.0	1.1	1.6	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,911	100.0	26.6	65.2	5.2	1.5	1.2	0.4
Married	13,357	100.0	40.8	52.8	3.2	1.2	1.4	0.6
Separated	840	100.0	46.8	48.3	2.1	1.1	1.5	0.1
Divorced	1,872	100.0	50.9	44.8	1.9	1.0	1.3	0.2
Widowed	3,207	100.0	74.7	23.0	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status of Persons 12 years and older by Economic activity status

Table 3.4 provides information on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. A total of 62.2 percent of the population 12 years and older are employed, 3.2 percent are unemployed, and 34.6 percent are economically not active.

Of the married persons, the employed constitute the highest proportion (85.0%) while the economically not active are 12.7 percent. The proportion of the never married males who are unemployed is 4.5 percent while their female counterparts are 4.0 percent.

There is a higher proportion of divorced females (80.3%) who are employed than their male counterparts (77.9%) in the district. The proportion of divorced females who are not economically active (16.9%) is relatively lower than the proportion of divorced males who are economically not active (20.1%).

Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity

Sex/Marital status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	56,845	100.0	35,352	62.2	1,801	3.2	19,692	34.6
Never married	21,275	100.0	6,554	30.8	906	4.3	13,815	64.9
Informal/Consensual union/ Living together	3,233	100.0	2,464	76.2	187	5.8	582	18.0
Married	24,607	100.0	20,905	85.0	583	2.4	3,119	12.7
Separated	1,273	100.0	1,034	81.2	33	2.6	206	16.2
Divorced	2,729	100.0	2,202	80.7	55	2.0	472	17.3
Widowed	3,728	100.0	2,193	58.8	37	1.0	1,498	40.2
Male								
Total	26,349	100.0	16,422	62.3	827	3.1	9,100	34.5
Never married	11,966	100.0	4,007	33.5	533	4.5	7,426	62.1
Informal/Consensual union/ Living together	1,322	100.0	1,107	83.7	60	4.5	155	11.7
Married	11,250	100.0	9,921	88.2	207	1.8	1,122	10.0
Separated	433	100.0	359	82.9	11	2.5	63	14.5
Divorced	857	100.0	691	80.6	10	1.2	156	18.2
Widowed	521	100.0	337	64.7	6	1.2	178	34.2
Female								
Total	30,496	100.0	18,930	62.1	974	3.2	10,592	34.7
Never married	9,309	100.0	2,547	27.4	373	4.0	6,389	68.6
Informal/Consensual union/ Living together	1,911	100.0	1,357	71.0	127	6.6	427	22.3
Married	13,357	100.0	10,984	82.2	376	2.8	1,997	15.0
Separated	840	100.0	675	80.4	22	2.6	143	17.0
Divorced	1,872	100.0	1,511	80.7	45	2.4	316	16.9
Widowed	3,207	100.0	1,856	57.9	31	1.0	1,320	41.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.5 shows that 96.2 percent of the population in Agona East District are Ghanaians by birth. There are equal proportions for males and females who are Ghanaians by birth. The population with dual nationality is 1.6 percent while only 0.5 percent are Ghanaians by naturalization.

Other nationals from the ECOWAS sub region formed 1.0 percent of the district's population while other African nationals and other nationals outside Africa are 0.4 percent and 0.3 percent respectively.

Table 3.5: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Total Number	Percent		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	85,920	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	82,643	96.2	96.2	96.2
Dual Nationality	1,392	1.6	1.6	1.7
Ghanaian by naturalization	471	0.5	0.6	0.5
ECOWAS	871	1.0	1.0	1.0
Africa other than ECOWAS	311	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other	232	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

The religious affiliations of the population in Agona East District are shown in Table 3.6. The main religious groups in the district are the Pentecostal or Charismatic (26.5%), other Christians (25.3%) and Protestants (21.9%).

The Islamic religion has 10.5 percent of the population in the District as adherents, and traditionalist and other religions have less than 1.0 percent each. There are however, 9.7 percent and 5.7 percent males and females respectively with no religion.

Table 3.6: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Total Number	Percent		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	85,920	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Religion	6,527	7.6	9.7	5.7
Catholic	5,596	6.5	6.6	6.4
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	18,817	21.9	20.9	22.8
Pentecostal/Charismatic	22,734	26.5	25.3	27.5
Other Christians	21,778	25.3	24.3	26.3
Islam	9,063	10.5	11.4	9.8
Traditionalist	739	0.9	1.0	0.8
Other (Specify)	666	0.8	0.8	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Literacy is the ability to read and write the English Language, Ghanaian Language, French and or a combination of any two of the three languages. Table 3.7 shows the population 11 years and older by literacy status.

Table 3.7 shows that 60.6 percent of the population 11 years and older are literate in English and a Ghanaian Language, while 28.3 percent are literate in English only. The Table further shows that there are 10.0 percent of the population who are literate in Ghanaian Language only. The proportion of the population who are literate in English and French is very low (0.4%) while those literate in English, French and Ghanaian Languages are 0.7 percent.

Table 3.7: Persons 11 years and older by literacy status

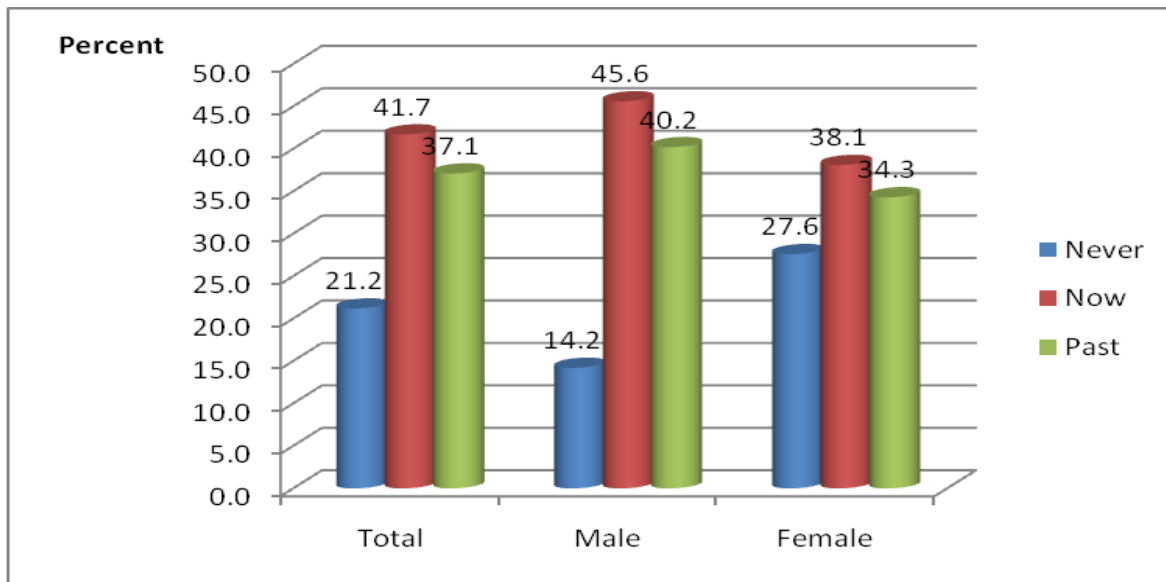
Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate Number	Total	Literate				
				English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Both Sexes								
Total	14,475	44,256	100.0	28.3	10.0	60.6	0.4	0.7
11-14	212	7,967	100.0	38.3	7.4	53.5	0.2	0.6
15-19	388	8,677	100.0	28.2	6.2	64.1	0.4	1.1
20-24	733	5,778	100.0	27.8	7.7	63.6	0.4	0.5
25-29	1,093	4,637	100.0	29.9	11.1	58.0	0.5	0.5
30-34	1,200	3,596	100.0	28.6	13.9	56.7	0.5	0.3
35-39	1,380	3,130	100.0	26.4	13.4	58.8	0.6	0.8
40-44	1,444	2,502	100.0	25.8	14.2	59.1	0.4	0.5
45-49	1,276	2,078	100.0	22.6	13.4	62.8	0.3	0.8
50-54	1,328	1,890	100.0	21.4	12.5	65.0	0.4	0.6
55-59	897	1,305	100.0	19.2	11.8	67.7	0.5	0.8
60-64	1,035	995	100.0	16.2	13.7	68.8	0.3	1.0
65+	3,489	1,701	100.0	15.5	15.5	68.4	0.3	0.3
Male								
Total	4,117	23,216	100.0	26.6	8.6	63.8	0.3	0.7
11-14	107	4,204	100.0	37.7	7.4	54.2	0.2	0.5
15-19	144	4,464	100.0	26.9	5.9	66.1	0.2	0.9
20-24	233	2,722	100.0	24.3	6.1	68.7	0.3	0.6
25-29	294	2,144	100.0	28.6	9.0	61.2	0.6	0.5
30-34	325	1,832	100.0	26.4	12.2	60.6	0.4	0.3
35-39	356	1,683	100.0	25.0	10.4	63.2	0.5	1.0
40-44	416	1,377	100.0	26.4	11.6	60.9	0.4	0.7
45-49	363	1,191	100.0	21.6	11.1	66.2	0.3	0.8
50-54	358	1,053	100.0	19.6	8.8	70.5	0.6	0.6
55-59	269	783	100.0	15.8	10.0	72.7	0.5	1.0
60-64	275	644	100.0	16.1	10.6	71.4	0.3	1.6
65+	977	1,119	100.0	13.9	12.2	73.1	0.4	0.4
Female								
Total	10,358	21,040	100.0	30.3	11.5	57.1	0.5	0.6
11-14	105	3,763	100.0	38.9	7.4	52.8	0.3	0.6
15-19	244	4,213	100.0	29.6	6.5	62.0	0.6	1.2
20-24	500	3,056	100.0	31.0	9.1	58.9	0.5	0.5
25-29	799	2,493	100.0	31.0	12.9	55.2	0.4	0.6
30-34	875	1,764	100.0	30.8	15.6	52.6	0.6	0.3
35-39	1,024	1,447	100.0	28.0	16.9	53.8	0.8	0.6
40-44	1,028	1,125	100.0	25.2	17.4	56.8	0.4	0.3
45-49	913	887	100.0	23.9	16.6	58.4	0.3	0.8
50-54	970	837	100.0	23.8	17.2	58.2	0.2	0.6
55-59	628	522	100.0	24.3	14.6	60.2	0.6	0.4
60-64	760	351	100.0	16.2	19.4	64.1	0.3	0.0
65+	2,512	582	100.0	18.7	21.6	59.5	0.2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.7 School attendance

Education plays a vital role in the development of a nation through human capital formation. School enrolment and attendance ensures that the citizenry attain the needed level of education for economic development. Figure 3.2 presents school attendance in the district by sex. The figure shows that 21.2 percent of persons aged 3 years and older in the district have never attended school. More females (27.6%) than males (14.2%) have never attended school. Currently, 41.7 percent of persons 3 years and older in the district are attending school. More females (38.1%) than males (40.2%) have never attended school. Currently, 41.7 percent of persons 3 years and older in the district are attending school.

Figure 3.2: School attendance by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.8 provides information on population three years and older by educational level, school attendance and sex.

Out of the category that are attending school, about half (50.6%) are at the primary level, 18.6 percent are at the JSS/JHS level, and 17.3 percent are at the kindergarten level.

The proportion of the population that are attending Vocational/Technical/Commercial schools is 0.3 percent (0.2% for males and 0.3% for females). Regarding the population that had attended school in the past, 36.0 percent attained JSS/JHS level but the proportion of males (32.7%) is relatively low compared to their female counterparts (39.4%) who attained JSS/JHS in the past.

The population that had attained Middle school level education in the past is 28.2 percent. The proportion of the population that has attained tertiary level of education in the past is higher (3.2%) than the proportion of those attending tertiary level of education now (1.2%).

Table 3.8: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	32,681	100.0	16,992	100.0	15,689	100.0	29,118	100.0	14,980	100.0	14,138	100.0
Nursery	2,149	6.6	998	5.9	1,151	7.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	5,644	17.3	2,906	17.1	2,738	17.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	16,534	50.6	8,503	50.0	8,031	51.2	5,909	20.3	2,362	15.8	3,547	25.1
JSS/JHS	6,083	18.6	3,332	19.6	2,751	17.5	10,478	36.0	4,904	32.7	5,574	39.4
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8,222	28.2	4,898	32.7	3,324	23.5
SSS/SHS	1,826	5.6	992	5.8	834	5.3	1,838	6.3	1,054	7.0	784	5.5
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	641	2.2	449	3.0	192	1.4
Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	90	0.3	38	0.2	52	0.3	668	2.3	394	2.6	274	1.9
Post middle/ secondary certificate	63	0.2	27	0.2	36	0.2	419	1.4	244	1.6	175	1.2
Tertiary	292	0.9	196	1.2	96	0.6	943	3.2	675	4.5	268	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the economic characteristics of persons 15 years and older in the Agona East District based on the 2010 PHC. The economic characteristics that were considered include occupation, employment status, employment sector, industry and unemployment. The sex and age composition of the work force may affect the efficiency of labour. Labour force participation measures the proportion of a specific population considered to be either working or actively searching for a job. The declining number of persons active in the labour market makes labour force participation an issue of growing significance in Ghana and has been a primary concern of the people in the Agona East District.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

4.2.1 Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex

Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex is presented in Table 4.1. Activity status here refers to economic or non-economic activity of persons during the seven days preceding the census night. A person is regarded as economically active if he/she worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least one hour within the reference period, or did not work, but had a job to return to or was unemployed (worked before and seeking work and available for work, or seeking work for the first time). The not-economically active population includes those who are not employed and are neither seeking for work nor available for work.

Table 4.1 shows that the economically active (employed and unemployed) population is 72.3 percent while those who are economically not active are 27.7 percent. For those who are economically active, 95.1 percent are employed and 4.9 percent are unemployed. There are equal proportions of employed (95.1%) and unemployed (4.9%) males and females in the district.

For the economically not active population 59.2 percent of males are in full time education while 37.2 percent of females are who economically not active are students.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,552	100.0	23,022	100.0	27,530	100.0
Economically active	36,550	72.3	16,925	73.5	19,625	71.3
Employed	34,757	95.1	16,101	95.1	18,656	95.1
<i>Worked</i>	33,123	95.3	15,460	96	17,663	94.7
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,547	4.5	601	3.7	946	5.1
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	87	0.3	40	0.2	47	0.3
Unemployed	1,793	4.9	824	4.9	969	4.9
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	672	37.5	275	33.4	397	41
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,121	62.5	549	66.6	572	59
Economically not active	14,002	27.7	6,097	26.5	7,905	28.7
Did home duties (household chore)	3,343	23.9	946	15.5	2,397	30.3
Full time education	6,545	46.7	3,610	59.2	2,935	37.1
Pensioner/Retired	386	2.8	276	4.5	110	1.4
Disabled/Sick	890	6.4	348	5.7	542	6.9
Too old/young	1,976	14.1	549	9.0	1,427	18.1
Other	862	6.2	368	6.0	494	6.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.2 Population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status

Table 4.2 shows that 21.2 percent of persons aged 15-19 years are employed, 3.5 percent are unemployed. Persons aged 45-49 years have 91.7 percent of them being employed whilst 90.8 percent of persons aged 40-44 years are employed. Unemployment is high among persons aged 20-24 years (8.9%) and 25-29 (6.0%). About three-fourth (75.2%) of persons aged 15-19 years are economically not active. The proportion of the population who are economically not active among the age group decreases as the age increases. However at age group 45-49 the proportion increase and continued up to the age group 65 years and older.

Higher proportions of males (93.3%) are employed among the age cohort 45-49 years, 93.1 percent for those aged 40-44 years and 92.6 percent for those aged 35-39 years. The least employed males are those in the age group 15-19 years (21.2%). The highest proportions of the employed females are in the age group 45-49 years (90.3%) and 40-44 (88.9%).

There are higher proportions of females compared to males in all the age groups for the economically not active population with the exception of those aged 15-19 years and 20-24 years, where there are higher proportions of males compared to females.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	50,552	100.0	34,757	68.8	1,793	3.5	14,002	27.7
15 - 19	9,065	100.0	1,926	21.2	321	3.5	6,818	75.2
20 - 24	6,511	100.0	3,850	59.1	581	8.9	2,080	31.9
25 - 29	5,730	100.0	4,628	80.8	343	6	759	13.2
30 - 34	4,796	100.0	4,200	87.6	147	3.1	449	9.4
35 - 39	4,510	100.0	4,075	90.4	101	2.2	334	7.4
40 - 44	3,946	100.0	3,583	90.8	78	2	285	7.2
45 - 49	3,354	100.0	3,075	91.7	48	1.4	231	6.9
50 - 54	3,218	100.0	2,907	90.3	56	1.7	255	7.9
55 - 59	2,202	100.0	1,966	89.3	27	1.2	209	9.5
60 - 64	2,030	100.0	1,643	80.9	51	2.5	336	16.6
65+	5,190	100.0	2,904	56	40	0.8	2,246	43.3
Male								
Total	23,022	100.0	16,101	69.9	824	3.6	6,097	26.5
15 - 19	4,608	100.0	979	21.2	133	2.9	3,496	75.9
20 - 24	2,955	100.0	1,731	58.6	283	9.6	941	31.8
25 - 29	2,438	100.0	2,020	82.9	153	6.3	265	10.9
30 - 34	2,157	100.0	1,965	91.1	69	3.2	123	5.7
35 - 39	2,039	100.0	1,888	92.6	47	2.3	104	5.1
40 - 44	1,793	100.0	1,669	93.1	39	2.2	85	4.7
45 - 49	1,554	100.0	1,450	93.3	23	1.5	81	5.2
50 - 54	1,411	100.0	1,310	92.8	22	1.6	79	5.6
55 - 59	1,052	100.0	958	91.1	11	1	83	7.9
60 - 64	919	100.0	765	83.2	23	2.5	131	14.3
65+	2,096	100.0	1,366	65.2	21	1	709	33.8
Female								
Total	27,530	100.0	18,656	67.8	969	3.5	7,905	28.7
15 - 19	4,457	100.0	947	21.2	188	4.2	3,322	74.5
20 - 24	3,556	100.0	2,119	59.6	298	8.4	1,139	32
25 - 29	3,292	100.0	2,608	79.2	190	5.8	494	15
30 - 34	2,639	100.0	2,235	84.7	78	3	326	12.4
35 - 39	2,471	100.0	2,187	88.5	54	2.2	230	9.3
40 - 44	2,153	100.0	1,914	88.9	39	1.8	200	9.3
45 - 49	1,800	100.0	1,625	90.3	25	1.4	150	8.3
50 - 54	1,807	100.0	1,597	88.4	34	1.9	176	9.7
55 - 59	1,150	100.0	1,008	87.7	16	1.4	126	11
60 - 64	1,111	100.0	878	79	28	2.5	205	18.5
65+	3,094	100.0	1,538	49.7	19	0.6	1,537	49.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. The table shows that more than half (50.6%) of the employed population are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. Service and sales workers make up 19.7 percent of the employed population, while craft and related trades workers constitute 15.1 percent of the employed population. Furthermore, professionals and managers constitute 4.5 percent and 1.9 percent of the employed population respectively.

The proportion of employed females (31.4%) in service and sales work is higher than males (6.0%) in the same occupation. In addition, a higher proportion of employed males (7.7%) are plant and machine operators and assemblers compared to females (0.2%).

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34,757	100.0	16,101	100.0	18,656	100.0
Managers	677	1.9	187	1.2	490	2.6
Professionals	1,553	4.5	956	5.9	597	3.2
Technicians and associate professionals	305	0.9	233	1.4	72	0.4
Clerical support workers	210	0.6	133	0.8	77	0.4
Service and sales workers	6,837	19.7	972	6.0	5,865	31.4
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	17,599	50.6	9,581	59.5	8,018	43
Craft and related trades workers	5,254	15.1	2,472	15.4	2,782	14.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,271	3.7	1,243	7.7	28	0.2
Elementary occupations	1,043	3.0	317	2.0	726	3.9
Other occupations	8.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	1.0	0.0

Source: Ghana statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows the employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. More than half (50.6%) of the employed in the Agona East District are engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing. Less than 10.0 percent of the employed are engaged in manufacturing, while a little over 15.0 percent are involved in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. The proportion of females (22.3%) in wholesale and retail trade (repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles) is about three times higher than their male counterparts (6.7%) in the same industry.

In terms of accommodation and food service activities, the proportion of females (13.7%) in that industry is higher than the proportion of males (1.1%) in the same industry. Just a little over three percent (3.1%) of the people in the district are involved in transportation and storage while 3.6 percent are employed in the education sector.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34,757	100.0	16,101	100.0	18,656	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	17,572	50.6	9,582	59.5	7,990	42.8
Mining and quarrying	28	0.1	21	0.1	7	0.0
Manufacturing	3,101	8.9	1,194	7.4	1,907	10.2
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	9	0.0	7	0.0	2	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	67	0.2	36	0.2	31	0.2
Construction	1,035	3.0	1,010	6.3	25	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,235	15.1	1,071	6.7	4,164	22.3
Transportation and storage	1,088	3.1	1,059	6.6	29	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	2,732	7.9	180	1.1	2,552	13.7
Information and communication	30	0.1	25	0.2	5	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	73	0.2	50	0.3	23	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	512	1.5	148	0.9	364	2.0
Administrative and support service activities	126	0.4	108	0.7	18	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	168	0.5	125	0.8	43	0.2
Education	1,252	3.6	778	4.8	474	2.5
Human health and social work activities	260	0.7	91	0.6	169	0.9
Arts entertainment and recreation	86	0.2	77	0.5	9	0.0
Other service activities	1,190	3.4	435	2.7	755	4.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	189	0.5	101	0.6	88	0.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0

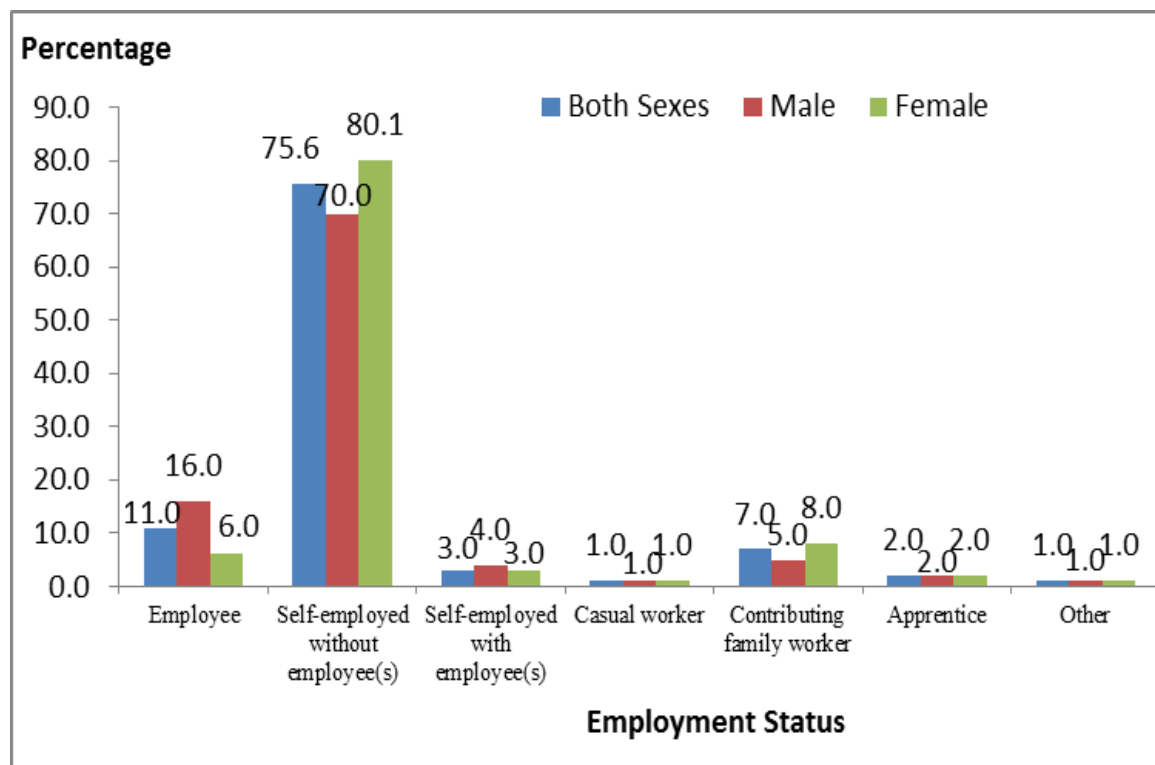
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status and Sex

Figure 4.1 presents employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The figure shows that the proportion of self-employed without employees in the district is 75.6 percent. The percentage of female self-employed without employees (80.1%) is slightly higher than males (70.1%).

The proportion of the population who are employees is 11.0 percent. Out of this, 16.0 percent are males and 6.0 percent are females. Contributing family workers make up 7.0 percent of the employed population. Self-employed with employees constitute 3.0 percent of the population. Apprentices form 2.0 percent of the employed population.

Figure 4.1: Employment status of employed population 15 years and older by sex

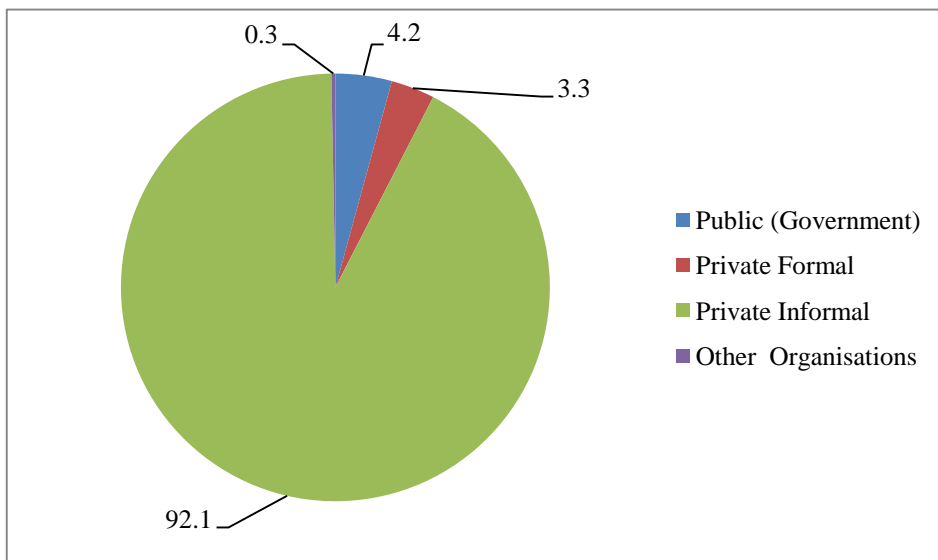


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

The employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex is presented in Figure 4.2. The figure shows that only 4.2 percent of the employed population are engaged in the public (Government) sector. The bulk of the employed population (92.1%) are in the private informal employment sector. The private formal sector employs only 3.3 percent of the population while other organizations including NGOs (Local and International) employ only 0.3 percent of the population.

Figure 4.2: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector



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. This includes accessing information through cell phones or cellular phones, Internet, wireless, cables and other communication mediums. A mobile phone is an electronic telecommunications device, often referred to as cellular phone or cell phone. They provide voice communications, short message service (SMS), multimedia message service (MMS), and even other phones (e.g. smart phones) may provide internet services such as web browsing and e-mail. They have more functions than traditional landlines and need to be charged after a period of time. In this era, access to information is purely through computer, mobile phone and internet facilities. Development in ICT has helped Ghanaians and more particularly the people in the Agona East District in the area of information sharing and increasing people's knowledge about what goes on around them and beyond.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phone

The population 12 years and older who own mobile phones and those who use internet facility is presented in Table 5.1. Out of a total of 56,845 persons who are 12 years and older in the district, over a third (36.8%) own mobile phones. Furthermore, the Table reveals that ownership of mobile phones in the district is higher among males (44.0%) than females (30.6%).

5.3 Use of Internet

Table 5.1 shows that 2.6 percent of the population have access to internet facilities. The table also reveals that, usage of internet facility in the district is much higher among males (4.1%) than females (1.4%).

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	56,845	100.0	20,904	36.8	1,502	2.6
Male	26,349	100.0	11,582	44.0	1,078	4.1
Female	30,496	100.0	9,322	30.6	424	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Table 5.2 presents information on households owning desktop or laptop computers. Households who owns desktop or laptop computer in the district are 2.8 percent. Among the households owning desktop or laptop computers, the male population is more with 3.7 percent against females with 1.7 percent.

Table 5.2: Households with desktop/laptop computers by sex of household head

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,021	100.0	598	2.8
Male	12,402	100.0	455	3.7
Female	8,619	100.0	143	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses data on disability, type of disability and distribution by type of locality. A disability could be physical, mental, behavioural, or intellectual. To be considered a disabled, the impairment must impact on one's daily activities, communication and mobility. It ranges from moderate to significant and can be temporary or permanent.

With adequate data on the population with disabilities, and with the help of supportive community, education and vocational opportunities, disabled persons can make progress and live in dignity. The recognition of the rights of the disabled has been government's priority in the country in recent years. This is to afford this segment of the population the opportunity to participate more effectively in national development and to promote their dignity.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows that 2,136 representing 2.4 percent of persons in the Agona East District have some form of disability. The proportion of the population with disabilities is higher among females (2.6%) than males (2.4%).

On the whole, the population with disability is slightly higher in the rural areas (2.5%) than in urban areas (2.4%). Similarly, males with disabilities in the rural areas (2.5%) are slightly higher than in those in urban areas (2.3%). For females with disabilities, the proportion is the same (2.6%) for both the urban and rural localities.

6.3 Type of Disability

The proportion of persons with disability by type is shown in Table 6.1. The six major types of disabilities reported by the population in the region are all found in the Agona East District. Sight and physical disabilities are the most prevalent with proportions of 33.5 percent and 35.7 percent, respectively. The proportion of females with physical impairment is higher in the urban areas (40.2%) than in rural areas (33.3%).

6.4 Distribution of Disability by Type of Locality

Table 6.1 shows that only 2.4 percent of persons in urban localities are with disabilities. On the whole, the proportion with disability is lower in the urban areas than in the rural areas. The most common type of disability in the urban areas is physical impairment. About 38.0 percent of persons in the urban areas have physical impairment. The proportion of the population with physical impairment in the urban areas is higher among females (40.2%) than males (36.7%). Another type of disability that is common in the district is sight or visual impairment. The proportion of females (38.2%) in the urban areas with sight disability is higher than males (29.6%) with sight disability in the urban areas.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
All localities						
Total	85,920	100.0	41,035	100.0	44,885	100.0
Without disability	83,784	97.5	40,054	97.6	43,730	97.4
With disability	2,136	2.5	981	2.4	1,155	2.6
Sight	716	33.5	297	30.3	419	36.3
Hearing	268	12.5	94	9.6	174	15.1
Speech	315	14.7	161	16.4	154	13.3
Physical	763	35.7	343	35.0	420	36.4
Intellect	240	11.2	128	13.0	112	9.7
Emotion	183	8.6	89	9.1	94	8.1
Other	328	15.4	156	15.9	172	14.9
Urban						
Total	37,283	100.0	17,269	100.0	20,014	100.0
Without disability	36,375	97.6	16,874	97.7	19,501	97.4
With disability	908	2.4	395	2.3	513	2.6
Sight	313	34.5	117	29.6	196	38.2
Hearing	128	14.1	45	11.4	83	16.2
Speech	141	15.5	72	18.2	69	13.5
Physical	351	38.7	145	36.7	206	40.2
Intellect	116	12.8	62	15.7	54	10.5
Emotion	81	8.9	40	10.1	41	8.0
Other	78	8.6	40	10.1	38	7.4
Rural						
Total	48,637	100.0	23,766	100.0	24,871	100.0
Without disability	47,409	97.5	23,180	97.5	24,229	97.4
With disability	1,228	2.5	586	2.5	642	2.6
Sight	403	32.8	180	30.7	223	34.7
Hearing	140	11.4	49	8.4	91	14.2
Speech	174	14.2	89	15.2	85	13.2
Physical	412	33.6	198	33.8	214	33.3
Intellect	124	10.1	66	11.3	58	9.0
Emotion	102	8.3	49	8.4	53	8.3
Other	250	20.4	116	19.8	134	20.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Activity

Table 6.2 shows persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex. The Table shows that 50.2 percent of the disabled persons are employed, 1.3 percent are unemployed, while 48.5 percent are economically not active. The Table further shows that 54.8 percent of persons with visual disability are employed, 0.5 percent are unemployed and 44.7 percent are economically not active.

The proportion of males with disability who are employed (55.5%) is higher than females with disabilities who are employed (45.9%). The proportion of disabled males who are unemployed (1.9%) is slightly higher as compared to their female counterparts (0.8%).

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	50,552	100.0	34,757	68.8	1,793	3.5	14,002	27.7
No disability	48,767	100.0	33,861	69.4	1,770	3.6	13,136	26.9
With a disability	1,785	100.0	896	50.2	23	1.3	866	48.5
Sight	642	100.0	352	54.8	3	0.5	287	44.7
Hearing	209	100.0	86	41.1	2	1.0	121	57.9
Speech	197	100.0	89	45.2	7	3.6	101	51.3
Physical	674	100.0	254	37.7	5	0.7	415	61.6
Intellectual	193	100.0	57	29.5	5	2.6	131	67.9
Emotional	150	100.0	62	41.3	4	2.7	84	56.0
Other	257	100.0	183	71.2	5	1.9	69	26.8
Male								
Total	23,022	100.0	16,101	69.9	824	3.6	6,097	26.5
No disability	22,224	100.0	15,658	70.5	809	3.6	5,757	25.9
With a disability	798	100.0	443	55.5	15	1.9	340	42.6
Sight	263	100.0	161	61.2	1	0.4	101	38.4
Hearing	67	100.0	31	46.3	1	1.5	35	52.2
Speech	97	100.0	54	55.7	4	4.1	39	40.2
Physical	301	100.0	129	42.9	3	1.0	169	56.1
Intellectual	105	100.0	31	29.5	5	4.8	69	65.7
Emotional	71	100.0	30	42.3	4	5.6	37	52.1
Other	112	100.0	86	76.8	3	2.7	23	20.5
Female								
Total	27,530	100.0	18,656	67.8	969	3.5	7,905	28.7
No disability	26,543	100.0	18,203	68.6	961	3.6	7,379	27.8
With a disability	987	100.0	453	45.9	8	0.8	526	53.3
Sight	379	100.0	191	50.4	2	0.5	186	49.1
Hearing	142	100.0	55	38.7	1	0.7	86	60.6
Speech	100	100.0	35	35.0	3	3.0	62	62.0
Physical	373	100.0	125	33.5	2	0.5	246	66.0
Intellectual	88	100.0	26	29.5	0	0.0	62	70.5
Emotional	79	100.0	32	40.5	0	0.0	47	59.5
Other	145	100.0	97	66.9	2	1.4	46	31.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability and Level of Education

Table 6.3 describes the population three years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. The Table shows that 47.1 percent of the disabled persons have never attended school. The proportion of disabled persons who have attended primary school is 3.7 percent.

The percentage of disabled males who have attended primary school is 3.4 percent while the females are 4.0 percent.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	78,458	16,659	7,793	47,226	6,780	100.0	21.2	9.9	60.2	8.6
No disability	76,388	15,684	7,716	46,331	6,657	100.0	20.5	10.1	60.7	8.7
With a disability	2,070	975	77	895	123	100.0	47.1	3.7	43.2	5.9
Sight	701	340	16	307	38	100.0	48.5	2.3	43.8	5.4
Hearing	261	143	13	92	13	100.0	54.8	5.0	35.2	5.0
Speech	286	142	23	109	12	100.0	49.7	8.0	38.1	4.2
Physical	744	374	18	305	47	100.0	50.3	2.4	41.0	6.3
Intellectual	233	105	8	109	11	100.0	45.1	3.4	46.8	4.7
Emotional	176	82	5	74	15	100.0	46.6	2.8	42.0	8.5
Other	312	156	16	132	8	100.0	50.0	5.1	42.3	2.6
Male										
Total	37,269	5,297	3,904	23,999	4,069	100.0	14.2	10.5	64.4	10.9
No disability	36,321	4,983	3,872	23,492	3,974	100.0	13.7	10.7	64.7	10.9
With a disability	948	314	32	507	95	100.0	33.1	3.4	53.5	10.0
Sight	293	97	6	162	28	100.0	33.1	2.0	55.3	9.6
Hearing	91	29	5	48	9	100.0	31.9	5.5	52.7	9.9
Speech	146	59	11	67	9	100.0	40.4	7.5	45.9	6.2
Physical	334	120	5	168	41	100.0	35.9	1.5	50.3	12.3
Intellectual	125	46	5	65	9	100.0	36.8	4.0	52.0	7.2
Emotional	86	31	1	45	9	100.0	36.0	1.2	52.3	10.5
Other	147	54	7	80	6	100.0	36.7	4.8	54.4	4.1
Female										
Total	41,189	11,362	3,889	23,227	2,711	100.0	27.6	9.4	56.4	6.6
No disability	40,067	10,701	3,844	22,839	2,683	100.0	26.7	9.6	57.0	6.7
With a disability	1,122	661	45	388	28	100.0	58.9	4.0	34.6	2.5
Sight	408	243	10	145	10	100.0	59.6	2.5	35.5	2.5
Hearing	170	114	8	44	4	100.0	67.1	4.7	25.9	2.4
Speech	140	83	12	42	3	100.0	59.3	8.6	30.0	2.1
Physical	410	254	13	137	6	100.0	62.0	3.2	33.4	1.5
Intellectual	108	59	3	44	2	100.0	54.6	2.8	40.7	1.9
Emotional	90	51	4	29	6	100.0	56.7	4.4	32.2	6.7
Other	165	102	9	52	2	100.0	61.8	5.5	31.5	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

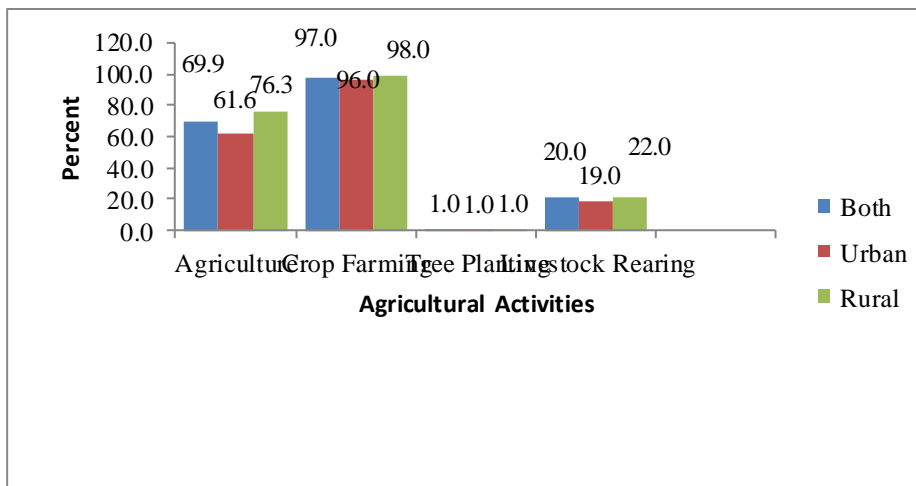
Agriculture is the practice of cultivating the land or raising stock. Agriculture was the main stay of the people of Agona East District. The major economic activity in the District was agriculture. This chapter discusses household members and heads of households engaged in agricultural activities in the Agona East District. Areas of discussion include crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Information on households in agricultural activities by type of localities is presented in Figure 7.1. The proportion of households who are engaged in agriculture in the district is 69.9 percent. The proportion of households in the rural areas (76.3%) engaged farming activities is higher than those in the urban areas (61.6%).

Figure 7.1 further shows that the proportion of agricultural households engaged in crop farming is 97.0 percent, with 96.0 percent in urban areas and 98.0 percent in rural areas. About 20.0 percent (19.0% in urban localities and 22.0% in rural localities) of the households are engaged in livestock rearing. Only a very small proportion of agricultural households are engaged in tree planting (1.0%).

Figure 7.1: Household engaged in agricultural activities by localities



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Livestock and other Animals reared

The distribution of livestock and keepers as represented in Table 7.1 shows that there are 71,603 livestock in the district with 4,156 keepers. This gives an average of 17.2 livestock per keeper. Chicken is the most common livestock reared in the district followed by goat rearing. While chicken constitute 53.2 percent of all livestock reared in the district and engages 44.5 percent of livestock keepers, goat rearing constitute 20.6 percent of the livestock reared in the

district and it engages 36.9 percent of livestock keepers. There are 45 beehives kept by 6 people with an average beehive per keeper being 7.5 percent.

Table 7.1: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock and keepers	Number of Animals		Number of keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	71,603	100.0	4,156	100.0	17.2
Beehives	45	0.1	6	0.1	7.5
Cattle	2,403	3.4	53	1.3	45.3
Chicken	38,081	53.2	1,848	44.5	20.6
Dove	100	0.1	6	0.1	16.7
Duck	384	0.5	32	0.8	12.0
Goat	14,731	20.6	1,535	36.9	9.6
Grass-cutter	202	0.3	14	0.3	14.4
Guinea fowl	351	0.5	18	0.4	19.5
Ostrich	142	0.2	12	0.3	11.8
Pig	1,430	2.0	65	1.6	22.0
Rabbit	123	0.2	16	0.4	7.7
Sheep	4,958	6.9	484	11.6	10.2
Silk worm	81	0.1	5	0.1	16.2
Snail	200	0.3	1	0.0	200.0
Turkey	244	0.3	6	0.1	40.7
Other (specify)	949	1.3	15	0.4	63.3
Fish farming	6,086	8.5	15	0.4	405.7
Inland fishing	970	1.4	7	0.2	138.6
Marine fishing	123	0.2	18	0.4	6.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

This chapter describes housing and housing conditions through indicators such as housing stock and types of houses, ownership and construction materials. Others include household room occupancy and housing conditions with reference to water and sanitation as well as information on cooking space and sources of household energy. Housing refers to buildings or structures that individuals and their family live. Adequate housing must have appropriate facilities such as bedrooms, running water, indoor toilet and bathrooms.

As we measure satisfaction with people's homes, it is also important to examine the living conditions, such as the average number of rooms shared per person and whether dwellings have access to basic facilities. Good housing conditions are essential for people's health and affect childhood development. Deprivation of housing is one of the key examples of poverty and social exclusion. Access to housing is a fundamental need and right and guaranteeing these needs and rights by the Agona East District represents a significant challenge.

8.2 Housing Stock

Stock of houses and households by type of locality is presented in Table 8.1. As indicated in Table 8.1, there are 13,509 houses in the district with 4,891 in urban localities while 8,618 are in rural localities. Rural localities have more households (11,373) than urban localities (9,648). The average household per house is higher in urban localities (2.0) compared with rural localities (1.3). Furthermore, population per house is also higher in urban localities (7.5) compared with rural localities (5.6). However, the average household size is lower in urban localities (3.8) than in rural localities (4.2).

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,201,863	85,920	37,283	48,637
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	84,738	36,743	47,995
Number of houses	3,392,745	346,699	13,509	4,891	8,618
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	21,021	9,648	11,373
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.3
Population per house	7.1	6.1	6.3	7.5	5.6
Average household size	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

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

Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household heads and type of locality is presented in Table 8.2. The district has a total of 21,021 dwelling units. Out of this number, household

members own more than half (54.7%) of dwelling units, with 33.3 percent and 21.3 percent being dwelling units headed by males and females respectively. Furthermore, a little over half (54.1%) of the dwelling units are found in rural localities and the rest are found in urban localities.

About a quarter of the dwelling units (25.0%) are owned by relatives who are not members of the household. Out of this number, male-headed households account for 13.0 percent and female-headed households account for 12.0 percent. Other private individuals own 17.4 percent of the dwellings in the district. Public/Government owns 0.9 percent of all dwelling units in the district with 0.5 percent of them being in the rural localities while 0.4 percent is located in urban localities.

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

Ownership status	Total		Total		District			
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Male Headed	Female Headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	526,763	21,021	100.0	59.0	41.0	45.9	54.1
Owned by household member	2,883,236	272,070	11,490	54.7	33.3	21.3	18.5	36.2
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,896	42	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Relative not a household member	851,630	115,683	5,249	25.0	13.0	12.0	16.1	8.8
Other private individual	1,439,021	118,549	3,659	17.4	10.8	6.6	9.7	7.7
Private employer	83,610	5,191	240	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
Other private agency	21,123	1,788	57	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,496	193	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.5
Other	24,000	2,090	91	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality

The type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality is presented in Table 8.3. Households occupied a total of 21,021 dwelling units in the district. More than half (55.4%) of the occupied dwelling units are compound houses, and 31.4 percent are separate houses. Semi-detached houses constitute 5.4 percent of the occupied dwelling units. Only 0.1 percent of the occupied dwelling units are tents while flat/apartment makes up 3.2 percent of all dwelling units.

Majority of households (60.7%) occupying compound houses are headed by females compared to male headed households (51.7%). The situation is the same for semi-detached houses where there is a higher proportion of female-headed households (5.7%) as compared to male heads (5.2%) occupying those structures. However, in separate house dwelling units, male-headed households occupy 34.7 percent while female-headed households occupy 26.6 percent of them.

Nearly 70.0 percent of the urban dwelling units are compound houses (rooms). A little over forty-four percent (44.7%) of the dwelling units in rural localities are separate houses. Semi-detached houses constitute 5.4 percent of housing types in both urban and rural localities respectively.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	526,763	21,021	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	158,608	6,604	31.4	34.7	26.6	15.7	44.7
Semi-detached house	391,548	36,734	1,136	5.4	5.2	5.7	5.4	5.4
Flat/Apartment	256,355	22,889	678	3.2	3.7	2.6	4.7	1.9
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	286,740	11,648	55.4	51.7	60.7	69.8	43.2
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	8,432	444	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.5	2.6
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	1,817	163	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.1
Tent	10,343	937	29	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,674	73	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,559	70	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	4,370	152	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6
Other	9,846	1,003	24	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Main Construction Material for Outer Wall Unit by Type of Locality

The main construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units by type of locality as presented in Table 8.4 shows that a little over half (50.8%) of the outer walls of the dwelling units in the district are made up of cement blocks/concrete. Mud brick/earth accounts for 44.1 percent and landcrete constitute 2.2 percent of the outer walls of dwelling units. The Table further shows that cement blocks/concrete constitute 63.7 percent of the outer walls of dwelling units in urban localities. In rural localities, mud brick or earth account for more than half (53.7%) of the outer walls of all dwelling units.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	567,051	22,482	100	100	100
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	206,207	9,907	44.1	32	53.7
Wood	200,594	10,461	287	1.3	1.4	1.2
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,698	89	0.4	0.4	0.4
Stone	11,330	942	29	0.1	0.2	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,389	167	0.7	0.5	1
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	325,673	11,423	50.8	63.7	40.5
Landcrete	104,270	10,996	495	2.2	1.7	2.6
Bamboo	8,206	766	37	0.2	0.1	0.3
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,295	9	0	0	0
Other	39,206	2,624	39	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main Construction Material for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

The main construction materials for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality are shown in Table 8.5. The Table indicates that two major materials are used for floors of dwelling units, namely, cement/concrete (78.8%) and earth/mud (18.4%). This situation is almost similar for urban and rural localities. Thus, 80.1 percent and 77.8 percent of dwelling units in urban and rural localities respectively use cement/concrete floors.

Furthermore, a small proportion (1.5%) of the dwelling units in urban areas has floors made of ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	526,763	21,021	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	59,543	3,863	18.4	15.8	20.6
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	448,599	16,574	78.8	80.1	77.8
Stone	32,817	2,192	130	0.6	0.9	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	718	10	0.0	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,924	36	0.2	0.4	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	3,378	64	0.3	0.4	0.2
Ceramic/Porcelain/ Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,534	205	1.0	1.5	0.6
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,669	106	0.5	0.8	0.2
Other	15,567	1,206	33	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main Construction Material for roofing of dwelling units by type of locality

The main construction material for roofing of dwelling units by type of locality is presented in Table 8.6. The Table shows that 9 out of every 10 dwelling units (91.3%) has metal sheets as roofing materials. Only 4.4 percent of dwelling units have slate/asbestos as roofing materials while 1.3 percent use thatch/palm leaf or raffia.

More than 94.1 percent of the urban dwelling units have metal sheets as roofing material while 89.0 percent of the rural dwelling units have metal sheets as their roofing materials. A few dwelling units (0.8%) in the rural localities have bamboo as their roofing material.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	567,051	22,482	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	2,568	215	1.0	0.3	1.5
Wood	45,547	3,047	104	0.5	0.4	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	369,829	20,517	91.3	94.1	89.0
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	146,526	990	4.4	3.4	5.2
Cement/Concrete	141,072	10,824	107	0.5	0.6	0.4
Roofing tile	31,456	1,892	12	0.1	0.1	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	9,912	139	0.6	0.4	0.8
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	19,317	290	1.3	0.5	1.9
Other	35,935	3,136	108	0.5	0.4	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of rooms occupied by a household is used for assessing how crowded dwelling units in a locality are and the space available per person. The size of households in a dwelling unit in terms of the sleeping rooms available to them can have health implications. The more crowded the room, the greater the chances of rapid spread of infections and the likelihood of sleep disturbances.

Table 8.7 presents information on households by size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling units. About 66.0 percent of households occupy a single room, 21.1 percent occupy two rooms while another 7.0 percent occupy three rooms. Households that occupy nine rooms or more are less than one percent.

Table 8.7 also shows that irrespective of the size of the household, a higher proportion of households occupy a single room, the only exceptions being households that occupy eight rooms or more.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more	
Total	21,021	100.0	65.9	21.1	7.0	3.1	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
1	4,204	100.0	93.5	4.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
2	2,861	100.0	79.4	17.2	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
3	2,942	100.0	73.3	19.5	4.5	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3
4	2,933	100.0	65.3	24.0	6.6	2.3	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
5	2,574	100.0	58.5	27.9	8.3	3.5	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
6	2,066	100.0	49.0	31.5	11.7	4.4	1.9	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
7	1,362	100.0	39.4	36.4	13.2	6.6	2.5	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.4
8	813	100.0	32.5	35.4	17.3	7.5	3.7	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.5
9	513	100.0	27.3	32.2	21.2	11.3	4.9	1.6	0.4	0.0	1.2
10+	753	100.0	14.7	24.6	22.7	17.0	8.2	5.8	1.9	3.1	2.0

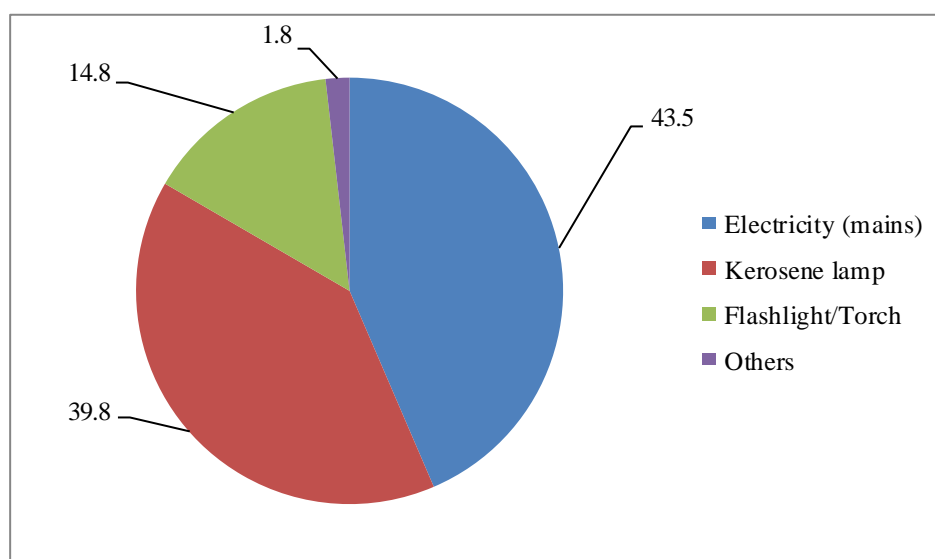
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Main source of lighting of dwelling units

The main source of lighting for dwelling units is presented in Figure 8.1. The figure shows that about 4 out of every 10 households (43.5%) use electricity (mains), 39.8 percent use kerosene lamp, and 14.8 percent use flash light/torch as their main sources of lighting. Another 1.8 percent of households use other sources of light including electricity through private generators, candles, solar energy and so on.

Figure 8.1: Main source of lighting of dwelling units



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

The main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households is presented in Table 8.8. The three main sources of cooking fuel in the district are wood (60.2%), charcoal (25.5%), and gas (7.3%). There are 5.6 percent of households who do not cook by themselves in the district.

In urban localities, 43.0 percent of the households use wood as the main source of cooking fuel while it is 74.9 percent in rural areas. The other main sources of cooking fuel in the urban areas are charcoal (37.2%) and gas (10.4%). In the rural areas, 15.6 percent of households use charcoal as the second main source of cooking fuel and 4.6 percent use gas as a third source. The proportion of households with no cooking facility is 7.5 percent in urban localities and 3.9 percent in rural localities.

Table 8.8 further provides information on cooking space used by households in the district. More than a quarter (27.78%) of the households cook in open spaces on the compound, and 25.6 percent cook in separate rooms for exclusive use of household. In addition, 16.5 percent of households in the district do their cooking on verandas.

Table 8.8: Main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	21,021	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	26,767	1,173	5.6	7.5	3.9
Wood	2,197,083	232,964	12,659	60.2	43.0	74.9
Gas	996,518	65,955	1,527	7.3	10.4	4.6
Electricity	29,794	1,221	33	0.2	0.2	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	2,935	107	0.5	0.6	0.5
Charcoal	1,844,290	194,256	5,359	25.5	37.2	15.6
Crop residue	45,292	1,477	140	0.7	1	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	514	16	0.1	0.1	0
Animal waste	2,332	209	6	0	0	0
Other	7,759	465	1	0	0	0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	21,021	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	34,823	1,439	6.8	8.4	5.5
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	176,215	5,374	25.6	18	31.9
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	35,850	1,452	6.9	7.8	6.1
Enclosure without roof	117,614	8,635	403	1.9	1.7	2.1
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	34,193	2,748	13.1	8.5	17
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	8,387	204	1	1.1	0.9
Verandah	1,173,946	108,346	3,472	16.5	24.0	10.2
Open space in compound	1,115,464	117,661	5,821	27.7	29.8	25.9
Other	21,007	2,653	108	0.5	0.7	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In the urban localities, 24.0 percent of households cook on the veranda whilst 10.2 percent of households in the rural areas cook on the veranda. About 6.8 percent of the households in the district have no cooking space, with urban localities constituting 8.4 percent while rural localities have 5.5 percent of their households to be without a cooking space.

8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and other Domestic Uses

Table 8.9 shows the main source of water for drinking by households in the Agona East District. Household drinking water is obtained from eight sources in the district. They include pipe-borne water inside dwelling, pipe-borne water outside dwelling, public tap or stand pipe, borehole, river or stream, protected well, sachet water and unprotected well. Almost four out of every ten households (38.3%) in the district use public tap or stand pipe for drinking. About one-fifth of the dwelling units (19.0%) use bore-hole/pump/tube well while 16.9 percent used pipe-borne water outside dwelling for drinking.

Table 8.9: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	21,021	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	48,916	1,389	6.6	10.1	3.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	109,946	3,549	16.9	26.9	8.4
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	122,845	8,053	38.3	51.1	27.5
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	96,113	3,998	19.0	2.4	33.1
Protected well	321,091	22,615	588	2.8	3.7	2.0
Rain water	39,438	8,361	45	0.2	0.1	0.3
Protected spring	19,345	1,530	21	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	1,482	65	0.3	0.5	0.2
Sachet water	490,283	42,729	462	2.2	3.1	1.4
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	15,072	7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	10,210	276	1.3	0.2	2.3
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,041	26	0.1	0.0	0.2
River/Stream	502,804	41,341	2,433	11.6	1.6	20.0
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	4,197	95	0.5	0.0	0.8
Other	3,972	365	14	0.1	0.1	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	21,021	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	54,888	1,452	6.9	10.7	3.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	109,873	3,118	14.8	23.8	7.2
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	117,824	7,027	33.4	46.4	22.4
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	101,438	4,200	20.0	3.8	33.7
Protected well	465,775	37,995	1,096	5.2	7.0	3.7
Rain water	39,916	6,583	21	0.1	0.1	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	1,725	25	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	20,059	32	0.2	0.2	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	15,523	432	2.1	1.0	2.9
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,783	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	52,309	3,425	16.3	6.6	24.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	5,823	112	0.5	0.1	0.9
Other	10,302	940	59	0.3	0.3	0.3

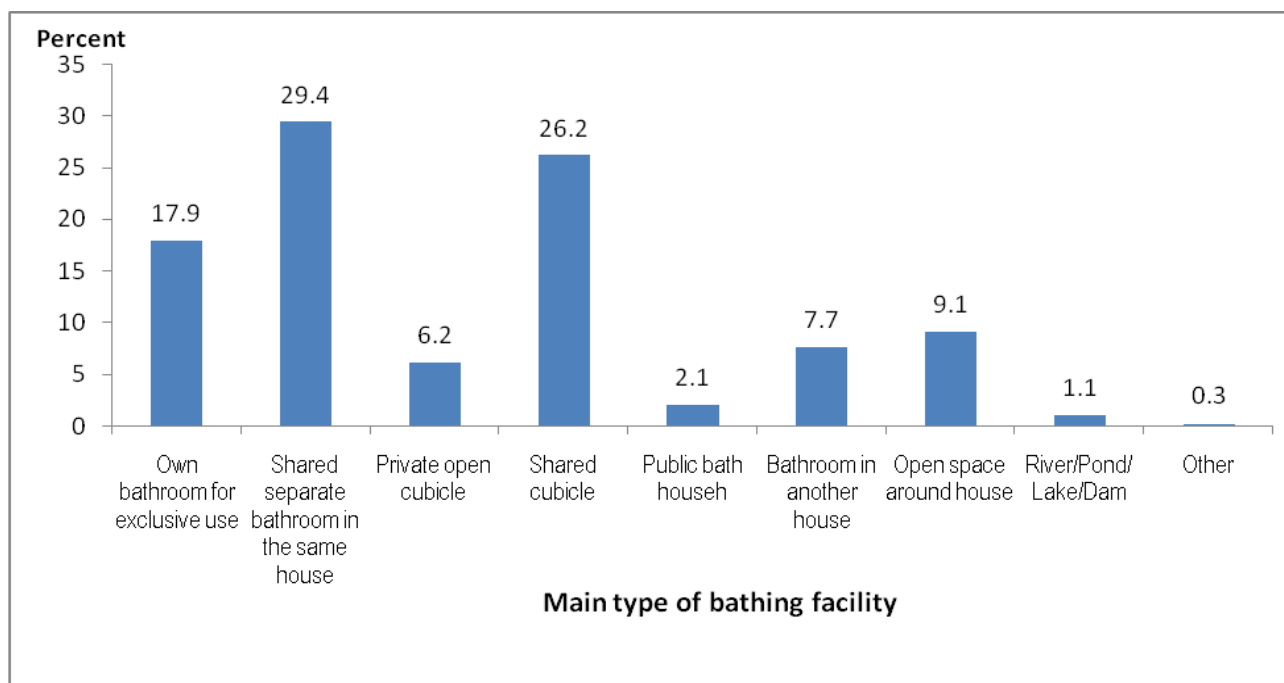
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Main Type of bathing facilities used by households

Figure 8.3 shows the main type of bathing facilities used by households in the district. It shows that there are three major bathing facilities in the district. These are shared separate bathroom in some house (29.4%), shared open cubicle (26.2%) and own bathroom for exclusive use (17.9%). About 7.7 percent of households in the district use bathrooms in another house while 6.2 percent use private open cubicles.

Figure 8.2: Main type of bathing facilities used by households

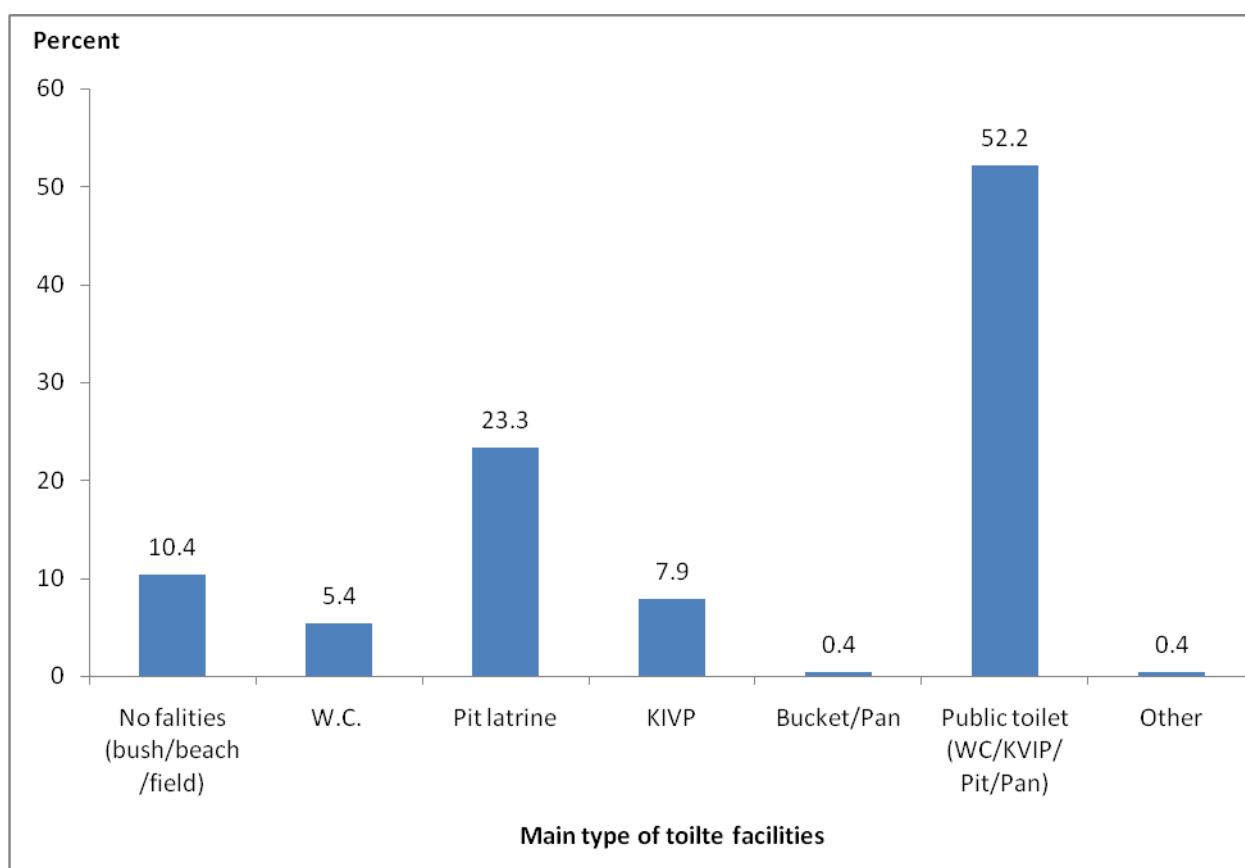


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Main type of toilet facilities used by households

The availability of toilet facilities to a household goes a long way in measuring the sanitation level of the household. Type of toilet facilities used by household by type of locality is presented in Figure 8.4. More than half of the households in the district (52.2%) use public toilet (WC/KVIP/ Pit/Pan etc.) as their main source of toilet facility. About 23.0 percent of households use pit latrine as their main source of toilet facility in the district. A sizeable proportion of households (10.4%) have no toilet facility and hence use bush/beach/field as their toilet facility.

Figure 8.3: Main type of toilet facilities used by households



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Another means of measuring sanitation is the means of waste disposal by households. Table 8.10 presents information on method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality. About six out of every 10 households (65.9%) dispose off their solid waste at public dump (open space) while 15.3 percent of households dispose of their solid waste in public dump (container).

Table 8.10 further shows that 10.1 percent of households in the district dispose off their solid waste through burning. Eight out of every 10 households in the rural localities (82.5%) dispose off their solid waste through public dump (open space). The Table again shows that 3.6 percent of households dispose-off their solid waste through “indiscriminate dumping” in both urban and rural localities respectively.

Table 8.10 further shows that 33.0 percent of households dispose off their liquid waste by throwing onto the street/outside, 43.8 percent through throwing onto the compound and 14.8 percent through throwing into gutters.

In the urban localities, the main means of liquid waste disposal by households are throwing onto the street/outside (37.3%), throwing onto compound (26.3%), and throwing into the gutter (24.8%). More than half (58.6%) of households in the rural areas dispose off their liquid waste by pouring them onto the compound.

Table 8.10: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	21,021	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	20,490	319	1.5	1.4	1.6
Burned by household	584,820	70,553	2,131	10.1	14.9	6.1
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	98,454	3,223	15.3	29.8	3.0
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	283,454	13,852	65.9	46.3	82.5
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	28,334	760	3.6	3.6	3.6
Buried by household	182,615	17,727	619	2.9	3.7	2.3
Other	53,805	7,751	117	0.6	0.3	0.7
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	21,021	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,670	494	2.4	1.7	2.9
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	35,183	959	4.6	8.1	1.5
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	9,059	173	0.8	1.3	0.4
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	163,838	6,929	33.0	37.3	29.3
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	89,199	3,119	14.8	24.8	6.4
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	216,209	9,205	43.8	26.3	58.6
Other	38,294	6,605	142	0.7	0.5	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

Population census is the primary source of information about the population and its characteristics. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected data on the demographic, social and economic characteristics, and housing conditions of the entire population of Ghana. Geographically, the census covered, district, and sub-district levels such as localities, villages, settlements and all other residential areas.

This report on Agona East District provides detailed analysis of the 2010 census data at the district level. The aim is to provide useful data for planners and policy makers in designing and implementing evidence-based strategies for development in the district. This chapter provides a summary on the findings, conclusions and offers policy implications of the findings.

9.2 Demographic Characteristics

Population Composition

The total population of the Agona East District is 85,920. Females are 44,885 representing 52.2 percent and males are 41,035 representing 48.8 percent. The sex ratio for the district is 91.4, which means that for every 100 females there are about 91 males. The age structure of the district follows the regional and national pattern. Majority of the people in the District are Agonas, followed by the Gomoas, Ewes and Effutus.

The most dominant religious groups in the district are Pentecostal or Charismatic Christian groups (26.5%), other Christians (25.3%) and Protestants (Anglican Lutheran) constituting 21.9 percent. Adherents of the Islamic religion form 10.5 percent of the population in the district.

Almost a third of households in the district are nuclear (head, spouse and children) type of household. Extended (Head, spouse, children, heads relative) and single parent extended constituted 16.4 percent and 18.5 percent respectively.

Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Out of a total of 22,358 migrants in the district, 12.1 percent have been residents in the district for less than one year, 26.3 percent have been residents in the district for one to four years, and 19.2 percent of them have stayed in the district between five and ten years.

Women aged 15-49 years in the district have 2,408 births during the last twelve months preceding the census night. The total fertility rate in the district is 3.4 and it is more than that of the regional average of 3.6. The general fertility rate of the district is 118.2 which is also higher than the regional average. The crude birth rate of the district is 28.0 and happens to be the highest in the region. The Agona East District recorded 686 deaths in households during the census and a CDR of 7.77 per 1,000 population.

Economic Characteristics

The economically active (employed and unemployed) persons in the district are 72.3 percent while those who are economically not active are 27.7 percent of the population. For those who are economically active, 95.1 percent are employed and 4.9 percent are unemployed. A higher proportion of the employed population are self-employed without employees (75.6%). The percentage of female self-employed without employees (80.1%) is slightly higher than males (70.0%). The district has only 4.2 percent of its population employed in the public (Government) sector.

Information Communication Technology

Out of a total of 56,845 persons who are 12 years and older in the district, a little over a third (36.8 percent) own mobile phones. The use of Internet facility is not encouraging in the district as only 2.6 percent of the population are using internet in the district. The use of fixed telephone lines is giving way for the use of mobile phones in the district as only 0.2 percent of the households in the district have fixed telephone lines.

Disability

A total of 2,136 persons in the district are disabled. This represents 2.4 percent of the total population of the district. Persons with disabilities are higher among females (2.6%) than males (2.4%). Sight and physical disabilities are the most common disability types in the district representing 33.5 percent and 35.7 percent respectively of all cases. About 50.0 percent of the disabled persons are employed, 1.3 percent are unemployed and 48.5 percent are economically not active.

Agricultural Activity

A very high proportion of households in the district are engaged in agricultural activities (69.9%) with 61.6 percent of them in the urban areas and 76.3 percent in the rural areas. The proportion of agricultural households engaged in crop farming is 97.0 percent.

Housing Conditions

There are 13,509 houses in the district with a little over a third (4,891) found in the urban localities while two thirds (8,618) are in the rural localities. The rural localities have more households (11,373) than the urban localities (9,648). The average household per house is higher in the urban localities (2.0) than the rural localities (1.3). The population per house is also more in the urban localities (7.5) than in the rural localities (5.6) but the average household size is less in the urban localities (3.8) than in the rural localities (4.2).

More than half (50.8%) of the outer walls of the dwelling units in the district are made of cement blocks/concrete. Mud brick/earth account for 44.1 percent of the outer walls of dwelling units while landcrete constitute 2.2 percent. There are two major materials that are used for constructing the floors of dwelling units in the district. These are cement/concrete (78.8%) and Earth/Mud (18.4%). More than 80.1 percent of the dwelling units in the urban localities use cement/concrete for the floors and 15.8 percent use earth/mud for the floors of dwelling units. More than 9 out of every 10 dwelling units (91.3%) use metal sheet as roofing materials in the district.

The number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling units shows that an increasing number of households are using fewer sleeping places. About 58.5 percent of households with five members in the district occupy single rooms.

Four out of every 10 households (43.5%) in the District used electricity (mains) as their source of lighting, 39.8 percent of households use kerosene lamp and 14.8 percent use flash light/torch as source of lighting. Electricity through private generators constitute 0.6 percent while the use of candle is 0.5 percent.

The three main sources of cooking fuel in the district are wood (60.2%), charcoal (25.5%), and gas (7.3%). In the urban localities 43.0 percent of the households use wood as their main source of cooking fuel while 74.9 percent of households in the rural areas use wood as the main source of cooking fuel.

Household drinking water is obtained from eight sources in the district. These included pipe-borne water inside dwelling, pipe-borne water outside dwelling, public tap or stand pipe, borehole, river or stream, protected well, sachet water and unprotected wells. Almost four out of every ten (38.3%) dwelling units in the district use public tap or stand pipe for drinking.

The main bathing facilities in the district are shared separate bathrooms in some houses (29.4%), shared open cubicles (26.2%) and own bathroom for exclusive use (17.9%). More than half of the households in the district (52.2%) use public toilet as their main source of toilet facility. About 23.7 percent of the households use pit latrine as their main source of toilet facility.

Six out of every 10 households (65.9%) dispose off their solid waste at public dump (open space) while 15.3 percent of households dispose off their solid waste in public dump (container).

9.3 Conclusion

The Agona East District is one of the 20 districts in the Central Region of Ghana that is endowed with a physical environment and topography that support diverse economic activities. These economic activities include tourism, agricultural production, forestry and mining.

The district has growing population that has more females than males. The population in the urban and rural localities shows that there are more people in the rural localities than the urban localities. The population is largely youthful. Migration in the region is predominantly internal and mostly from one locality in the region to another. The district appears to have high fertility levels. The crude birth rate of the district is 28.3 percent and it is among the highest in the region.

Generally, a higher proportion of household members are children (43.0%) while households in the district are predominantly male-headed. Household sizes are quite large in the district, with the rural households having larger sizes than the urban households.

More than half of the population 3 years and older in the district are attending school while almost half have attended school in the past. Nearly 61.0 percent of the population are literate in English and Ghanaian Languages while a little over a quarter of the population are literate in English only.

The employment characteristics of the population indicate that the proportion of the population who are self-employed without employees is very high. Such employment hardly generates employment for others. Levels of unemployment are high in the district. The bulk of the employed population are in the private informal sector.

Accessibility to ICT is low in the district. The use of fixed telephone lines is giving way to the use of mobile phones in the district as only a small fraction of the population in the district have fixed telephone lines. Ownership of desktop or laptop computers is very low. However, ownership of mobile phones is quite high in the population.

Disability is quite prevalent in the district. All the six major types of disabilities are recorded in the district. Females constitute a higher proportion of all persons with disabilities in the district. The people in the Agona East District are predominantly farmers. Most of them engage in crop farming. The proportion of all the agricultural households in the urban and rural areas is very high.

The rural localities have more households than the urban localities. The average households per house is higher in the urban localities (2.0%) than the rural localities (1.3%). More than half of the occupied dwelling units are compound houses and one-third are separate houses. More than half of the outer walls of the dwelling units in the district are made up of cement blocks/concrete.

The number of rooms occupied by a household is used for assessing how crowded the dwelling units in a locality is and the space available per person. A little over two-fifths of the dwelling units in the district use electricity as their source of lighting. Two-fifths use kerosene lamp and the rest use flash light/torch as source of lighting.

More households in the district use public toilets (WC/KVIP/ Pit/Pan etc.) and pit latrine as their main source of toilet facility while a sizeable proportion of households (10.4%) use bush/beach/field as their toilet facility. Almost four out of every ten household in the district use public tap or stand pipe for drinking. Nearly one-fifth of the dwelling units (19.0%) use bore-hole/pump/tube well while 16.9 percent use pipe-borne water outside their dwelling for drinking.

9.4 Policy Implications

The characteristics of the population of the Agona East District as observed during the 2010 Population and Housing Census have implications for the general wellbeing of the people in the district. The characteristics suggest that policies are needed to manage the population of the district in order to ensure that the human resource potential are harnessed for the development of the district.

To realise the wellbeing of the people, the objectives of the revised 1994 Population Policy of Ghana should be taken into consideration. The district has enough natural resources, which need to be tapped to develop the area. The resources can be used for investment in education, tourism, housing, road construction and other basic needs including amenities for the betterment of the population. Unemployment is high in the district and pragmatic efforts should be put in place to pursue goals that will generate employment for the youth.

There is a strong relationship between age and disability, as people grow older, there is a greater tendency to develop conditions that cause disability, and knowing the characteristics of the people with disabilities and their circumstances can enhance policies that will address barriers that prevent persons with disabilities (PWDs) from participating more effectively in national development.

Housing deprivation is one of the most extreme examples of poverty and social exclusion in society today. Although access to affordable accommodation is a fundamental need and right, guaranteeing this right still represents a significant challenge to the government of Ghana and

hence Agona East District. The cost and quality of housing is key to living standards and well-being; shortage of adequate housing is a long-standing problem. Overcrowded houses may have a negative impact on physical and mental health, relations with others and children's development. Policies should be put in place to take care of housing production in large quantities, where the cost will be affordable and quality improved to enhance the living conditions of the people of the district.

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APPENDICES

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

Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
	Male	Female	Total		
Agona Kwanyako	5,057	5,919	10,976	2,949	1,367
Agona Nsaba	4,326	5,050	9,376	2,460	1,353
Agona Asafo	4,122	4,791	8,913	2,204	1,231
Agona Duakwa	3,930	4,444	8,374	2,126	1,033
Agona Mensakrom	1,500	1,648	3,148	794	384
Mankrong Nkwanta	1,203	1,393	2,596	588	320
Kotokori Zongo	1,082	1,197	2,279	448	281
Kwansakrom	791	872	1,663	342	199
Akwakwaa	694	768	1,462	350	190
Mankrong	584	733	1,317	354	190
Kwasi Twikrom	615	631	1,246	328	132
Kukurabo	566	569	1,135	264	246
Saakwa-Kwa	537	535	1,072	242	241
Oketsew	510	561	1,071	245	175
Kokwaado	530	521	1,051	215	184
Bewadze	479	545	1,024	290	193
Okaikrom	513	443	956	212	198
Kokoado	460	462	922	178	144
Bodwase Fanti (Cocoado)	475	437	912	204	164
Hamanwura	373	383	756	183	153

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	Age Group																
		All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Agona Kwanyako	10,976	1,437	1,295	1,360	1,183	830	694	597	575	562	481	496	311	311	240	249	355
2	Agona Nsaba	9,376	1,356	1,225	1,245	985	628	578	489	497	428	406	396	283	195	188	181	296
3	Agona Asafo	8,913	1,319	1,142	1,083	1,044	784	614	524	507	382	319	298	237	191	128	137	204
4	Agona Duakwa	8,374	1,224	1,090	1,059	907	627	550	493	418	404	351	303	206	216	130	152	244
5	Agona Mensakrom	3,148	467	449	430	320	261	232	191	185	130	97	89	81	63	46	35	72
6	Mankrong Nkwanta	2,596	376	336	339	303	222	194	154	112	115	79	92	71	60	33	46	64
7	Kotokori Zongo	2,279	262	262	272	297	221	211	151	108	123	117	78	60	41	23	25	28
8	Kwansakrom	1,663	249	200	179	194	153	156	127	101	63	57	45	50	31	16	15	27
9	Akwakwa	1,462	198	216	225	128	129	116	94	85	67	53	50	22	20	8	23	28
10	Mankrong	1,317	178	193	179	143	89	77	72	62	69	38	45	47	34	25	27	39
11	Kwasi Twikrom	1,246	174	181	184	133	80	78	65	56	47	43	52	19	29	14	34	57
12	Kukurabo	1,135	172	173	154	118	84	74	57	69	52	47	30	31	24	16	18	16
13	Saakwa-Kwa	1,072	171	146	140	97	72	64	61	59	62	36	46	23	23	23	20	29
14	Oketsew	1,071	172	155	135	90	85	80	71	64	55	25	30	19	20	19	19	32
15	Kokwaado	1,051	174	171	152	100	59	59	52	72	42	40	26	28	23	14	20	19
16	Bewadze	1,024	153	146	128	95	79	44	62	40	40	31	44	34	24	23	19	62
17	Okaikrom	956	157	143	120	101	55	67	42	54	39	36	35	30	21	15	15	26
18	Kokoado	922	146	138	129	97	59	59	42	52	42	31	39	13	25	14	11	25
19	Bodwase Fanti (Cocoado)	912	160	159	139	79	64	40	48	37	40	31	33	19	23	15	12	13
20	Hamanwura	756	110	117	85	77	61	64	44	29	31	24	28	21	14	14	19	18

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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