AKATSI NORTH
CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

DATA FOR ACCOUNTABILITY

A PUBLICATION OF THE DATA FOR ACCOUNTABILITY PROJECT

AKATSI NORTH CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

OCTOBER, 2024

© 2024 African Centre for Parliamentary Affairs & Ghana Statistical Service

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other electronic or mechanical methods, without the prior written permission of the publisher, except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical reviews and certain other non-commercial uses permitted by copyright law.

ISBN: 978 – 9988 – 9452 – 6 – 8

African Centre for Parliamentary Affairs
No. AGR/2B, Farmland, Beach Road
P.O. Box BC 215, Accra Ghana
Tel: +233 30 295 6811

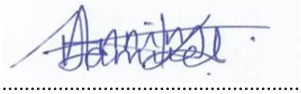
Design and layout: JOLES CONSULT

FOREWORD

The Constituency Profile Report is coming in the wake of an increased need for evidence-informed decision-making following the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Constituencies are well-defined geographical areas from which Members of Parliament are elected. Besides the legislative and oversight roles, Members of Parliament represent their constituents and are expected to lead and advocate for the development of these constituencies. This development must be anchored on evidence that is often not readily available in the form that incentivize its use. All Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) have medium-term plans and annual work programs that drive their development agenda. The implementation and monitoring of these must be of interest to the Parliament of Ghana for effective representation of the people.

This report provides valuable information on the size, structure, and distribution of the population, as well as the socio-economic characteristics of the constituency providing key insights into the development of the social sector in particular. The constituency profile, an initiative under the Hewlett Foundation-funded Data for Accountability Project (DAP), is a unique attempt to provide data to Members of Ghana's Parliament to enable them monitor the progress of implementation of the SDGs and to advocate for better alignment of resources for their constituencies.

The Constituency Profile Report mostly relied on administrative data generated by departments of the MMDAs over the period 2015 to 2022. The challenges of administrative data in Ghana notwithstanding, the report is a demonstration of the value these data offer for development planning, monitoring and evaluation. It underscores the urgent need to harness administrative and other non-traditional data sources as the foundational data systems, especially for local government to ensure no one is left behind. The Ghana Statistical Service, African Centre for Parliamentary Affairs (ACEPA), On Think Tanks (OTT) and the other implementing partners are therefore, delighted to provide this useful report to data users, especially Parliamentarians, the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies, Civil Society Organisations and the people of the selected constituencies.



Prof. Samuel Kobina Annim
Government Statistician

Dr. Rasheed Draman
Executive Director, ACEPA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This maiden profile for the Akatsi North Constituency would not have been possible without the full collaboration of the Data for Accountability Project (DAP) Partners and the Leadership of the Parliament of Ghana. The role and time of staff of the various decentralized departments of the Akatsi North District who helped us compile the data are acknowledged and appreciated.

We would like to express our gratitude to the District Statistical Officers who collected the data for this report. Additionally, we extend our appreciation to Mr. Jeremaih Sixtus Dery and Gershon Doe from GSS for writing the report. We would also like to acknowledge Jane Geraldo-Acolatse and Dieudonnee Ankamah for their review of the report.

We express our profound gratitude to the Flora and Hewlett Foundation for funding the DAP initiative in Ghana. We are also grateful to the ACEPA team, namely, Agnes Titriku, Issifu Lampo, and Emmanuel Benchie for the support provided during the data collection and report preparation. We are equally grateful to Omar Seidu of GSS for providing the leadership and general guidance in the preparation of this report and coordination of the DAP from the GSS.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD		**III**
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT		**IV**
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS		**IX**
DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS		**X**
CHAPTER ONE		1
INTRODUCTION		**1**
1.1.	**BACKGROUND**	**1**
1.2.	**PURPOSE OF THE CONSTITUENCY PROFILE**	**2**
1.3.	**PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT**	**2**
	CHAPTER TWO	4
	METHODOLOGY	**4**
2.1.	**INTRODUCTION**	**4**
2.2.	**CRITERIA FOR SELECTION**	**4**
2.3.	**METHOD OF DATA COMPILATION**	**5**
2.4.	**DATA AVAILABILITY**	**5**
CHAPTER THREE		6
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS		**6**
3.1.	**INTRODUCTION**	**6**
3.2.	**POPULATION COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE**	**6**
3.3.	**DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING ACTIVITY (DISABILITY)**	**7**
3.4.	**EDUCATION**	**9**
3.5.	**LITERACY**	**10**
3.6.	**INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)**	**10**
3.7.	**HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE**	**13**
3.8.	**UNEMPLOYMENT**	**13**
CHAPTER FOUR		15
HIGHLIGHTS ON KEY THEMATIC AREAS		**15**
4.1.	**INTRODUCTION**	**15**
4.2.	**EDUCATION**	**15**
4.3.	**HEALTH**	**20**
4.4.	**IMPROVED SANITATION**	**28**
4.5.	**AGRICULTURE**	**34**
4.6.	**LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**	**41**

CHAPTER FIVE		45
ASSEMBLY REVENUE		**45**
5.1.	**INTRODUCTION**	**45**
5.2.	**REVENUES**	**45**
5.3.	**DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND (DACF) – ASSEMBLY AND MP**	**46**
CHAPTER SIX		47
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION		**47**
6.1.	**INTRODUCTION**	**47**
6.2.	**SUMMARY**	**47**
6.3.	**CONCLUSION**	**47**
REFERENCES		**48**

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 3.1: POPULATION PYRAMID OF AKATSI NORTH	7
FIGURE 3.2 POPULATION 5 YEARS OR OLDER WITH DISABILITY BY SEX	8
FIGURE 3.3: POPULATION 5 YEARS OR OLDER BY THE SEVERITY OF DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING ACTIVITY	8
FIGURE 3.4: POPULATION 3-35 YEARS WHO HAVE NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL BY SEX	9
FIGURE 3.5: POPULATION 6 YEARS OR OLDER BY LITERACY STATUS AND SEX	10
FIGURE 3.6: OWNERSHIP OF FUNCTIONAL MOBILE PHONE AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS OR OLDER BY SEX	11
FIGURE 3.7: USE OF MOBILE PHONE AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS OR OLDER BY SEX	12
FIGURE 3.8: USE OF MOBILE PHONES FOR FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS OR OLDER BY SEX	12
FIGURE 3.9: HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE BY SEX	13
FIGURE 3.10: PROPORTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS 15 YEARS OR OLDER BY SEX	14
FIGURE 4.1: NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	15
FIGURE 4.2: GROSS ENROLLMENT RATE	16
FIGURE 4.3: NET ENROLLMENT RATE	17
FIGURE 4.4: GENDER PARITY INDEX	18
FIGURE 4.5: PUPIL-TRAINED-TEACHER RATIO	19
FIGURE 4.6: NUMBER OF HEALTH PERSONNEL	20
FIGURE 4.7: PERCENTAGE OF BIRTH ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL	21
FIGURE 4.8: MALNUTRITION PREVALENCE OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 YEARS	22
FIGURE 4.9: PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS IMMUNIZED AGAINST MEASLES	23
FIGURE 4.10: HIV PREVALENCE RATE AMONG AGE 15-49 YEARS	24
FIGURE 4.11: ANTENATAL COVERAGE	25
FIGURE 4.12: ANEMIA IN PREGNANCY AS A PERCENTAGE OF PREGNANCIES	26
FIGURE 4.13: TOP FIVE DISEASE CONDITIONS TREATED IN OUTPATIENT CASES	27
FIGURE 4.14: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH IMPROVED SANITATION	28
FIGURE 4.15: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH LATRINE (TOILET FACILITY)	29

FIGURE 4.16: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO REGULAR REFUSE COLLECTION SERVICES	30
FIGURE 4.17: NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES SENSITIZED ON IMPROVED SANITATION PRACTICES	31
FIGURE 4.18: TOTAL AMOUNT OF WASTE GENERATED	32
FIGURE 4.19: PROPORTION OF WASTE COLLECTED FROM HOUSEHOLDS	33
FIGURE 4.20: FARMER - EXTENSION OFFICER RATIO	34
FIGURE 4.21: PROPORTION OF ARABLE LAND UNDER CULTIVATION	35
FIGURE 4.22: ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS	36
FIGURE 4.23: NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK REARED	37
FIGURE 4.24: PERCENTAGE OF FARMERS USING IMPROVED SEEDS	38
FIGURE 4.25: ADOPTION RATE OF CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE	39
FIGURE 4.26: VETERINARY OFFICER-FARMER RATIO	40
FIGURE 4.27: PROPORTION OF PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY PROVIDED WITH EMPLOYMENT	41
FIGURE 4.28: NUMBER OF PEOPLE BENEFITING FROM LEAP	42
FIGURE 4.29: NUMBER OF PEOPLE BENEFITING FROM NHIS EXEMPTION	43
FIGURE 4.30: NUMBER OF NEW BUSINESSES CREATED	44
FIGURE 5.1: DISTRICT ASSEMBLY REVENUE	45
FIGURE 5.2: PERCENTAGE OF APPROVED DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND RELEASED	46

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACEPA	African Centre for Parliamentary Affairs
AMA	Accra Metropolitan Assembly
FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DAP	Data Accountability Project
EIPM	Evidence Informed Policy Making
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICC	Implementation Coordinating Committee
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LED	Local Economic Development
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MP	Member of Parliament
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
NSS	National Statistical Systems
OTT	On Think Tank
PHC	Population and Housing Census
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
VNR	Voluntary National Review

DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

1. Population Pyramid

It is a graphical representation of the age and sex structure of a population. It depicts at a glance the population dynamics, including the youthfulness or ageing of the population of a country.

2. Difficulty in performing an activity

2.1. Difficulty in Seeing

This refers to challenges or problems a person faces in perceiving or observing what is happening around them, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses.

2.2. Difficulty in Hearing

Difficulty in hearing refers to challenges or problems a person faces in distinguishing or hearing sounds from different sources in one or both ears, even when using hearing aids.

2.3. Difficulty in Walking or Climbing Stairs

This refers to challenges or problems a person faces in using their lower limbs (i.e., legs) to move from one point to another without the assistance of any device (such as a wheelchair, crutches, or a walker) or another person.

2.4. Difficulty in Remembering or Concentrating

It refers to challenges or problems a person faces in using their memory to recall incidents, events, knowledge or information, or using their mental ability to accomplish tasks such as reading and calculating numbers.

2.5. Difficulty with Self-care

Difficulty with self-care refers to challenges or problems related to a person's ability to independently manage their own hygiene, bathe, dress, and eat.

2.6. Difficulty in Communicating

This refers to challenges or problems relating to a person's ability to effectively exchange information or ideas with other people using voice or signs (including sign language), or in writing

2.7. Severity of Difficulty

It refers to the degree of a person's (in)ability to perform a specified function or activity and is categorised as follows:

a) No difficulty – complete absence of any challenge or problem in performing a specified function or activity.

b) Some difficulty – presence of a partial or mild challenge or problem in performing a specified function or activity.

c) A lot of difficulty – acute challenge or problem in performing a specified function or activity

3. School Attendance

School attendance is defined as regular attendance at an educational institution or programme for organised learning at any level and classified as never attended, attending now and attended in the past.

4. Literacy

Literacy refers to the ability to read and write with understanding in any language.

5. ICT: Ownership and Usage of functional smartphone and non-smartphone

5.1 ICT Device

ICT device refers to an electronic equipment and other systems that combine to allow people to interact in the digital world; e.g., mobile phone, tablet, laptop, desktop computer, TV and radio sets.

5.2 Smart Mobile Phone

This refers to a mobile phone device that performs many of the functions of a computer, typically having a touchscreen interface, Internet access, and an operating system capable of running apps such as Facebook, WhatsApp or YouTube.

5.3 Non-Smart Mobile Phone

It refers to a phone device that performs only basic functions such as making and receiving calls and sending/receiving text messages.

6. Health Insurance Coverage

A paid-up member in a health insurance scheme. An insured person may be covered under National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) or private health insurance schemes.

7. Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons divided by the labour force which is different from the proportion of the population unemployed which is computed using entire population 15 years and older (within and outside the labour force).

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

Following the progress made under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which shaped development efforts in most developing countries from 2000 to 2015, Ghana joined the rest of the world to adopt the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September 2015. The SDGs are continuing the fight against extreme poverty whilst addressing the challenges of ensuring equitable development and environmental sustainability. The ability of nations to achieve the SDGs is underpinned by the availability and use of their data systems to understand and inform decisions.

After the adoption of the global indicator framework by the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2016, the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), as the coordinating body for the National Statistics System (NSS) in Ghana, in collaboration with the SDGs Implementation Coordinating Committee (ICC) developed a framework to provide the required data and statistics to inform programming and to monitor progress. Consequently, a national SDGs Baseline Report, SDGs Budget Report and a national SDGs reporting platform were launched in 2018. These were followed by a Voluntary National Review (VNR) on SDGs and SDGs Budget Reports in 2019.

The Data for Accountability Project (DAP) Phase II is being jointly implemented by the African Centre for Parliamentary Affairs (ACEPA), Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) and On Think Tanks (OTT), with funding from the Hewlett Foundation. DAP II is a three-year project that seeks to enhance the use of evidence in parliament, specifically, towards improving the capacity of Ghana's Parliament for monitoring the country's progress on the SDGs. In furtherance of this objective, DAP seeks to achieve the following goals: (i) Strengthening Parliament's access to and use of data to monitor the progress of Ghana's implementation of the SDGs, African Union Agenda 2063, and the national Medium-Term Development Policy Framework; and (ii) Increased experience sharing and learning to engender effective engagement between data producers and legislatures. The key expected outcomes the project include the following:

1. Strengthened oversight capacity and representation capacity of MPs,
2. Strengthened capacity of Parliamentary Staff to support evidence use by MPs,
3. Improved capacity of GSS & parliamentary staff in the compilation of local level data for better representation by MPs
4. Improved collaboration between data producers and parliament,

5. Learning shared with Evidence Informed Policy Making (EIPM), data and parliamentary strengthening sectors.

Traditionally, the main functions of the Ghanaian Parliament are executive oversight, legislation, and constituent representation. Parliament is the supreme forum for the ventilation of grievances aimed at seeking redress. Members of Parliament (MP) serve as the communication link between their constituents and the government. Through parliamentary mechanisms/tools such as question time, statements, motions, and debate on policy/bills, among others, MPs have the opportunity to draw attention to developments in their constituencies and explore avenues for socio-economic development. For effective representation, MPs need to better understand their constituencies and the people they represent.

1.2. PURPOSE OF THE CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Parliament is expected to play a unique role in the achievement of the SDGs as part of their representation and oversight roles. In view of that the Data for Accountability Project is the first focused effort to introduce data for SDGs monitoring to any sub-committee in the Parliament of Ghana. This is expected to help Parliament oversee the implementation of the SDGs in Ghana, by providing the evidence needed to monitor progress and better advocate for their constituencies.

The project's goal is to help Parliament improve the quality of life in Ghana by using data to oversee progress towards the SDGs and other national and international development frameworks. In recent years, the role of parliament and the MPs in particular has come into sharper focus, with varying degree of perspectives from citizens, especially in the area of representation. Often, MPs are overwhelmed with demands from constituents to provide resources for the welfare of individuals and services that ought to be provided through local government. How much of this support is based on evidence on the development trajectory of the constituency? The constituency profile initiative is therefore, an attempt to document evidence through time series data analysis to provide background or context to the development needs of constituencies. This is the second attempt to compile time series data from selected sectors for some selected constituencies to help shed light on the development of those sectors.

1.3. PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

Akatsi North District's population in 2021 was 32,755 with more females (17,395), representing 53.5 percent than males (15,146) constituting 46.5 percent. The district occupies a land size of 324 Km2 with a population density of 101 persons per square kilometer. The district shares boundaries with Agortime Ziope District to the North, Republic of Togo to the East, Ketu North Municipality to the south and Akatsi South Municipality to the West. Administratively, it has 2 area councils, made up of 12 elected assembly

members and 6 government appointees. The Ewe ethnic group (94.8%) is the largest in the district, followed by Akan (1.7 %), Guan (0.1%) with the remaining ethnic group (Ga-Dangme and others) constituting 3.4 percent. Six in ten (64.3%) of the district's population are affiliated to the Christian Religion followed by 19.2 percent who are Traditionalists and 5.6 percent Muslims. About 10.9 percent of the population belong to other religions or have no religious affiliation.

The district has a literacy rate of 58.7 percent of the population 6 years and older, which is higher among males (68.0%) compared to females (50.9%). The district's economy is dominated by the agricultural sector which accounts for 60.2 percent of the employed population 15 years and older, while services and industry represent 28.1 percent and 11.7 percent, respectively.

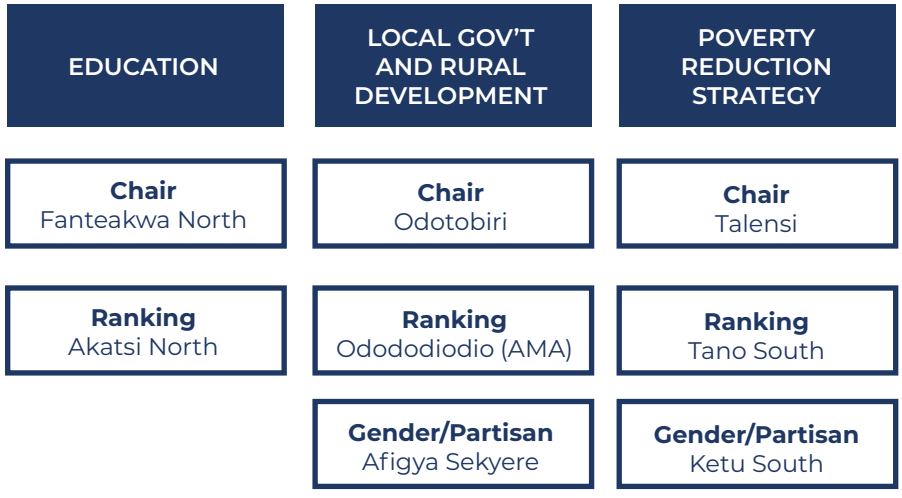
CHAPTER TWO
METHODOLOGY

2.1. INTRODUCTION

Ghana has a unicameral legislature composed of 275 Members of Parliament from single-member constituencies, with an Executive President. Out of the 275 constituencies, eight were selected for the Data for Accountability Project's constituency profiles. This chapter provides an overview of the selection of constituencies and how data were compiled for the publication.

2.2. CRITERIA FOR SELECTION

The Data for Accountability Project targeted the constituencies of members of three subcommittees of the 8th Parliament of Ghana. These were the Education Committee, Local Government and Rural Development Committee and the Committee on Poverty Reduction Strategy. To ensure fairness in the selection process, the project team used a criterion of proportional representation of the parties in parliament.



For the Local Government and Rural Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy Committees, the constituencies of both the chair and ranking members were selected and a third constituency was selected based on gender and partisan considerations. For the Education Committee, only the constituencies of the chair and ranking members were selected. Seven out of the eight selected constituencies are aligned with their respective districts which are the planning authorities, thereby facilitating easier data compilation.

2.3. METHOD OF DATA COMPILATION

The project focused on compiling data on key selected sectors of the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) based on data availability. To ensure consistency across all the eight districts/constituencies, a data template was developed for the selected sectors to guide data collection. A series of review sessions and an orientation were provided for the district statisticians led by a team from GSS staff. Data for the preparation of the report were basically secondary/administrative data covering an eight-year period from 2015 to 2022. Where 2023 data was available it was also included. This extensive data set offered an opportunity to analyze trends on key issues of interest.

2.4. DATA AVAILABILITY

Generally, data for the Constituencies were available and well- disaggregated based on the standard template developed for the MMDAs. All the departments had some data but not for all the variables needed and time period of interest. The requested data rcovered the period 2015 to 2022. However, not all the departments were able to provide data for the entire period. Therefore, for the purpose of this report, only departments with at least 50 percent of the data available will be analysed. This will make trend analysis possible. Again, data collection for most departments was delayed, because most of the decentralized departments in the district were sited outside the district capital and in some cases, they depended on the regional office for data. In fact, in a few cases, some departments were reluctant to provide information, and this contributed to the overall delay in data collection. In all, 16 departments were consulted for data.

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

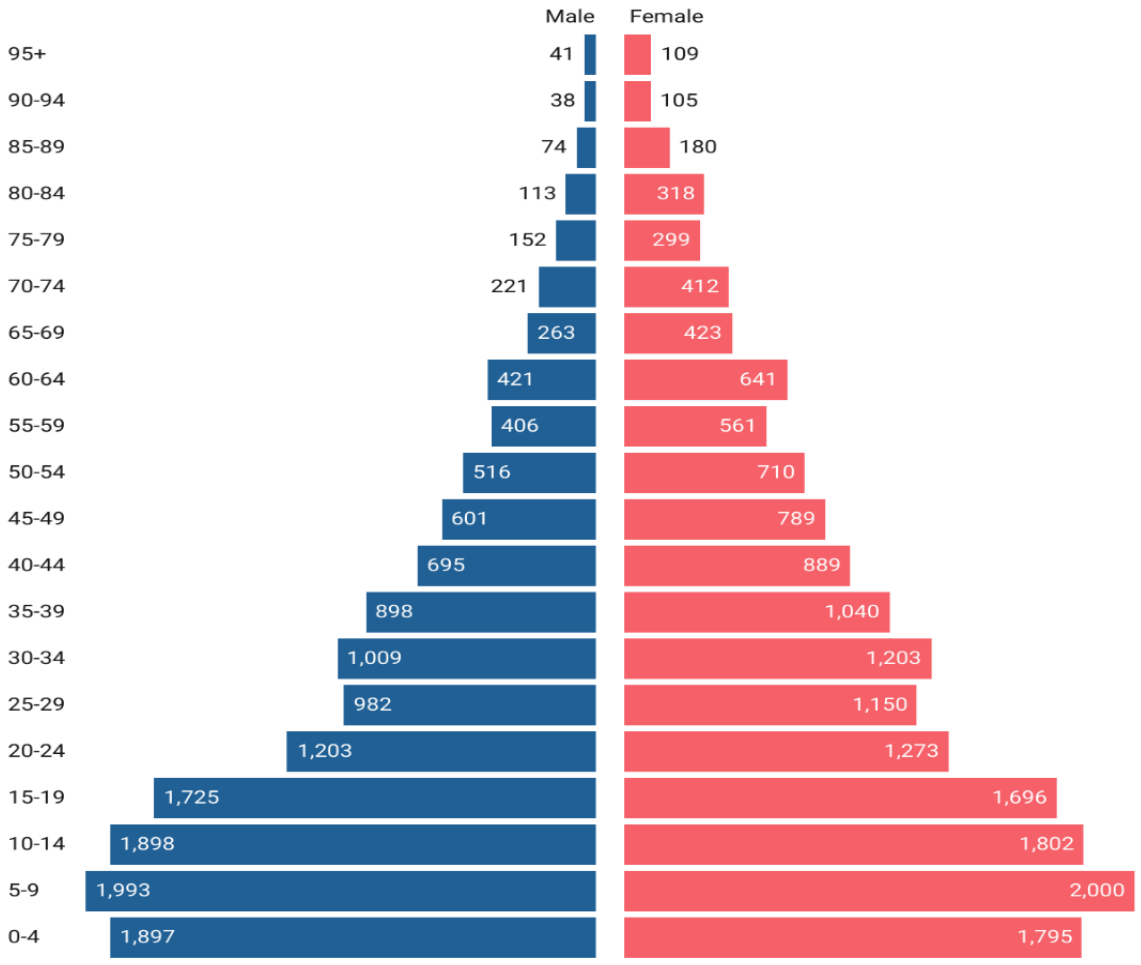
3.1. INTRODUCTION

Demographics refer to the characteristics of a population, including details about their age, gender, and economic status. This information is valuable for both local authorities and businesses. In this chapter, we explore key demographic features of the Akatsi North District's population, such as age distribution and gender. Understanding these factors is crucial for planning the area's development, offering services, and involving the community in supporting local improvement initiatives. This chapter presents data on demographic characteristics of the constituency as contained in the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC).

3.2. POPULATION COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE

The 2021 Population and Housing Census (2021 PHC) recorded 32,541 as the population of Akatsi North District, constituting 46.5 percent males (15,146), and 53.5 percent females (17,395). Approximately 66.5 percent of the population is under 35 years old, with about 31.5 percent falling within the youth category (15-34 years). The working-age population (15-64 years) makes up 56.6 percent of the district's total population. Elderly individuals aged 60 and above constitute 11.7 percent of the district's population. Specifically, the proportion of males and females 60 years and older is 8.7 percent and 14.3 percent, respectively.

FIGURE 3.1: POPULATION PYRAMID OF AKATSI NORTH



3.3. DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING ACTIVITY (DISABILITY)

This section focuses on individuals with difficulty in performing activities due to a disability. As illustrated in Figure 3.2, about 17 percent (4,933) of the population in Akatsi North constituency experience varying degrees of disability, with a higher prevalence among females (62.7%) compared to males (37.3%).

FIGURE 3.2 POPULATION 5 YEARS OR OLDER WITH DISABILITY BY SEX

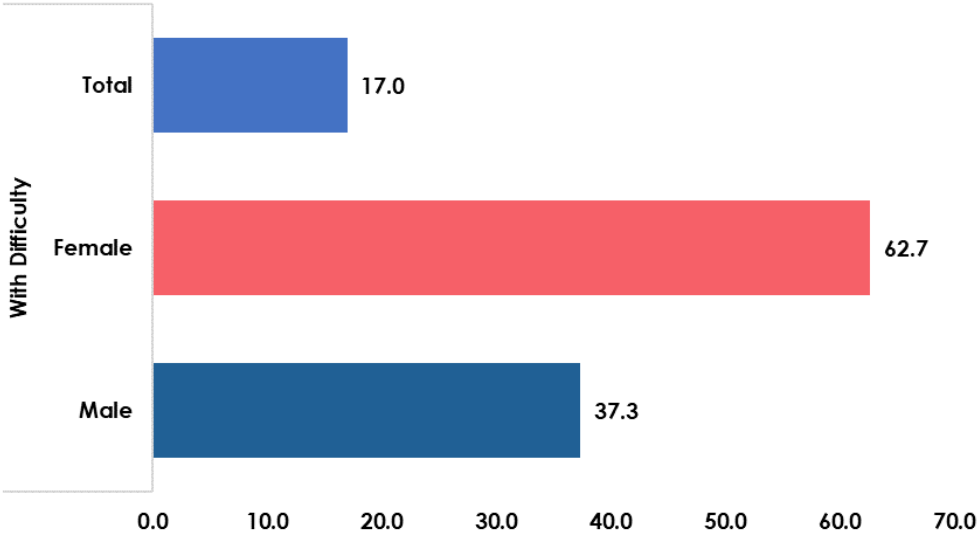
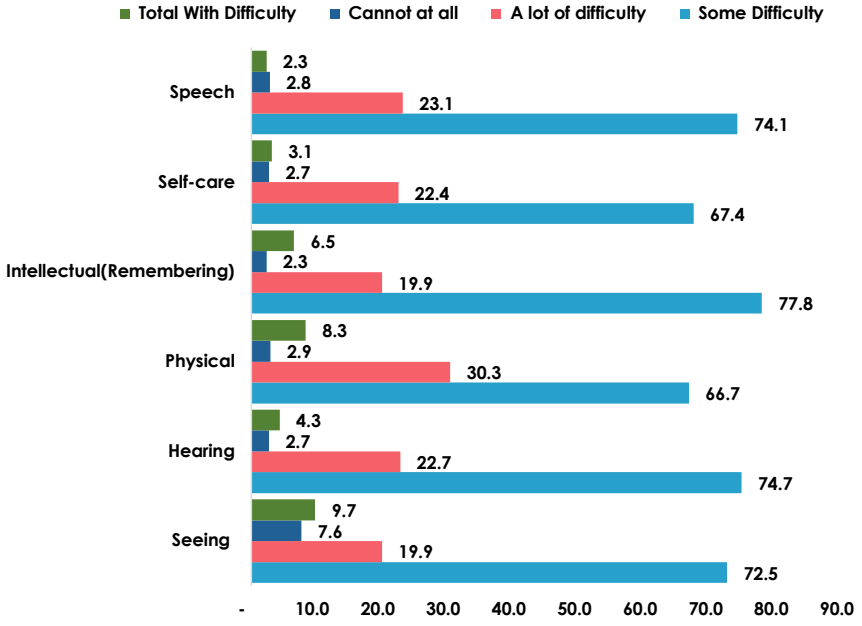


Figure 3.3 provides a detailed analysis of the difficulties experienced by individuals with disabilities. Among the 9.7 percent of those with seeing difficulty, nearly a fifth (19.9%) have severe difficulty seeing, and 7.6 percent cannot see at all. Climbing stairs (physical) also proves challenging, with about 3 in 10 (30.3%) people experiencing great difficulty and over two-thirds (66.7%) facing some level of difficulty. The data also shows that more than one in five people have a lot of difficulty with hearing, speaking, and self-care.

FIGURE 3.3: POPULATION 5 YEARS OR OLDER BY THE SEVERITY OF DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING ACTIVITY

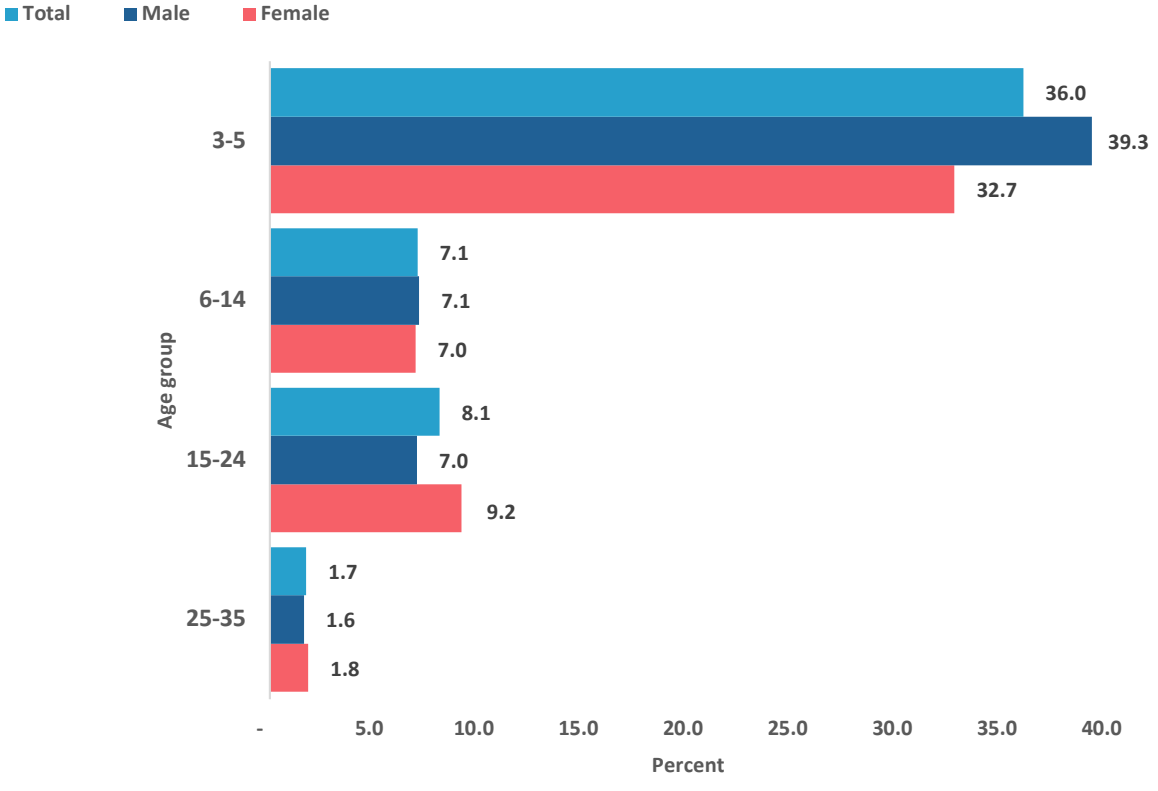


3.4. EDUCATION

Ghana has implemented various education policies aimed at providing knowledge and skills for individuals, societal transformation, and socio-economic development of the country. The 1992 Constitution of Ghana, under Article 25 (1), guarantees the right to education for all. Before the adoption of the SDGs, Ghana had been implementing a Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) policy and has also recently rolled out the Free Senior School program. These policies align with SDG 4 which seeks to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education, promote lifelong learning opportunities, and leave no one behind in terms of human development and capacity building.

Figure 3.5 presents data on the population aged 3 and above who have not received any formal schooling. As depicted in the figure below, over one-third (36.0%) of the preschool-age population (3-5 years) have never attended school, with a higher proportion among males (39.3%) compared to females (32.7%). Additionally, approximately 7.1 percent of the population within the age group 6-14 years have never enrolled in school.

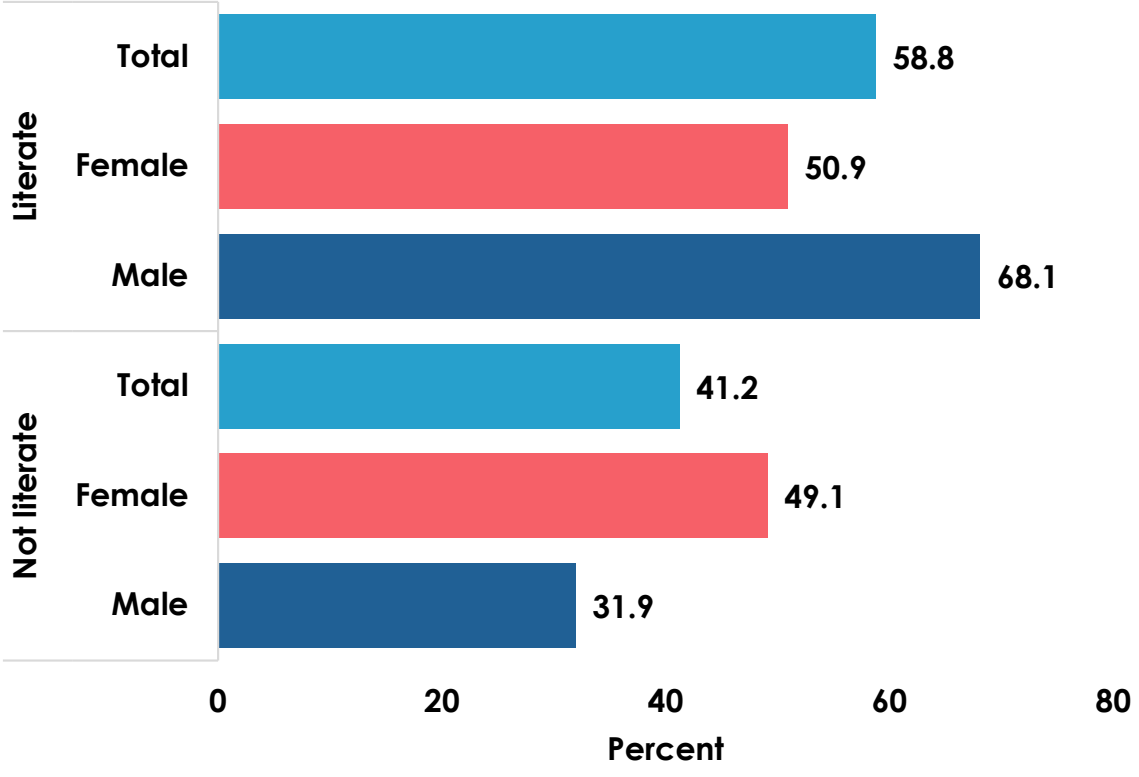
FIGURE 3.4: POPULATION 3-35 YEARS WHO HAVE NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL BY SEX



3.5. LITERACY

Literacy as defined by 2021 PHC is the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. Literacy is measured among people who are 6 years and older. Figure 3.6 shows the population 6 years and older by their literacy status and sex. Four in 10 (41.2%) persons aged 6 and older are not literate in any language and this is higher among females (49.1%) compared to males (31.9%)

FIGURE 3.5: POPULATION 6 YEARS OR OLDER BY LITERACY STATUS AND SEX



3.6. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

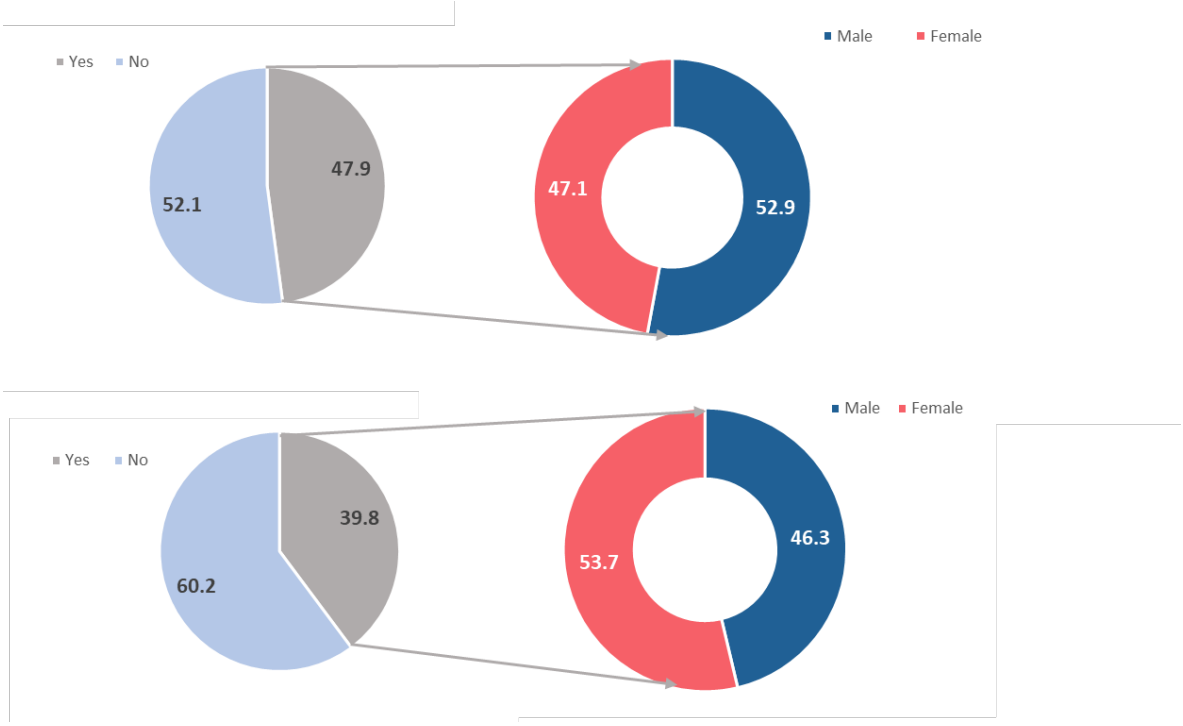
This section provides information on the state of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) three months prior to the 2021 Population and Housing Census.

Mobile phones revolutionize financial transactions, offering convenience and accessibility. From transferring money to paying bills, they provide a seamless experience, empowering users to manage finances anytime, anywhere.

Figure 3.6 illustrates ownership of functional mobile phones among persons aged 6 years and older. From Figure 3.7, a higher proportion of the population do not own either non-smart (60.2%) or smartphone (52.1%). Among persons who own functional mobile phones, a higher proportion of males (52.9%)

compared to females (47.1%) own smartphones while a higher proportion of females (53.7%) compared to males (46.3%) do not own a smartphone.

FIGURE 3.6: OWNERSHIP OF FUNCTIONAL MOBILE PHONE AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS OR OLDER BY SEX



The use of smartphones (53.8%) is higher than non-smartphones (49.9%) among persons 6 years and older in Akatsi North constituency. A higher proportion of males (52,2%) compared to females (47.8%) use smartphones, whereas among non-smart phone users, a higher proportion of females (55.2%) compared to males (44.8%) use non-smart phones.

FIGURE 3.7: USE OF MOBILE PHONE AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS OR OLDER BY SEX

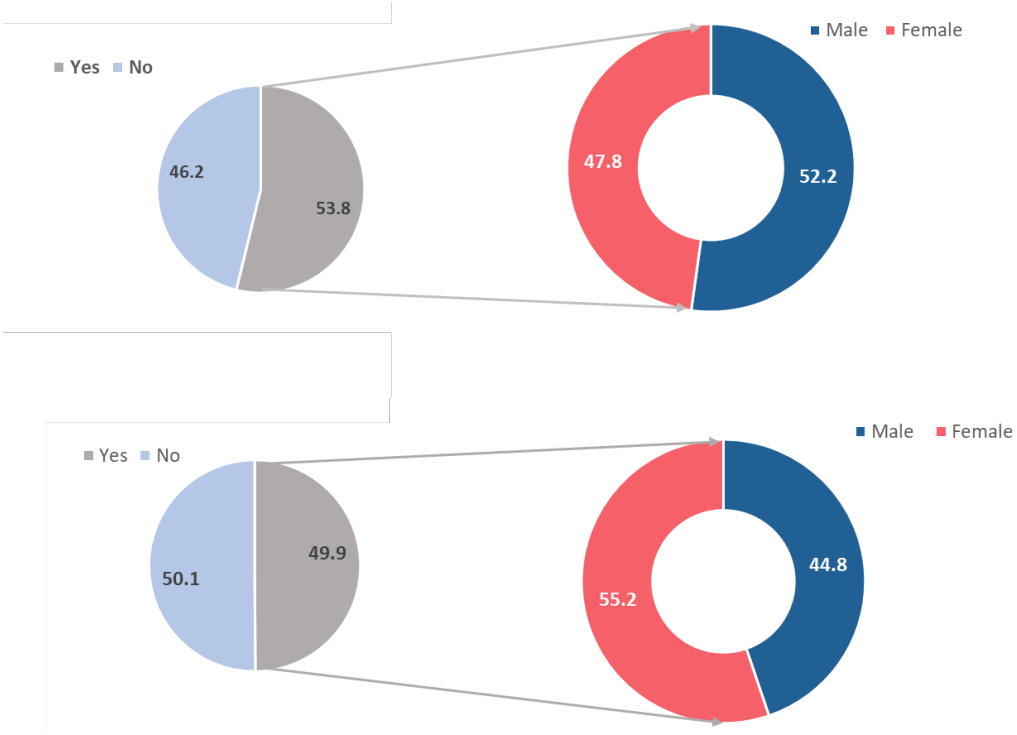
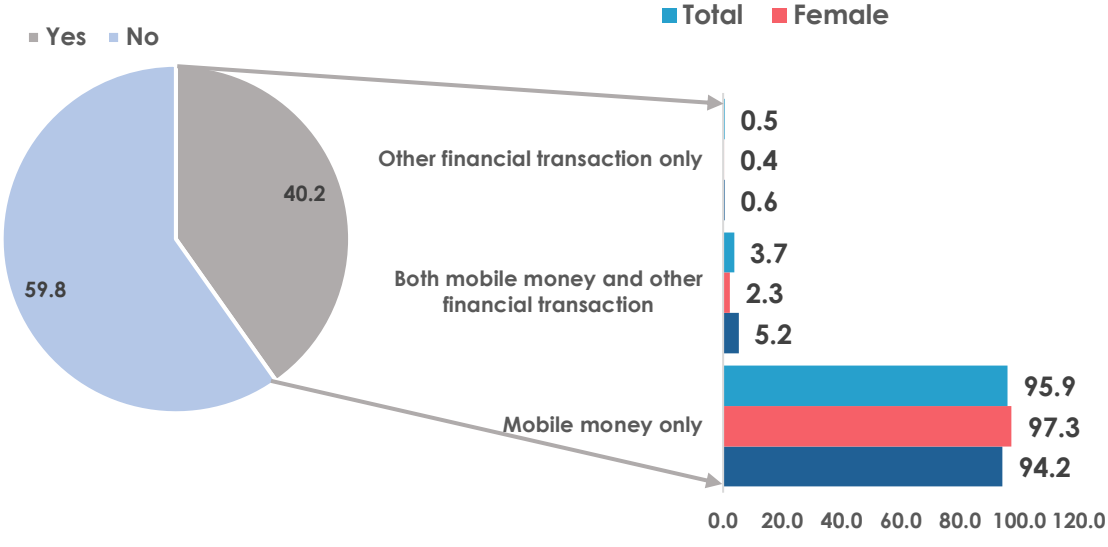


Figure 3.8 shows the use of mobile phones among persons 6 years and older for financial transactions. About 40 percent of people 6 years and older used their mobile phones for financial transactions in the three-month period of April to June 2021. More than 9 in 10 (95.9%) of these people used their mobile phones for Mobile money transaction. A higher percentage of females (97.3%) compared to males (94.2%) used mobile phones for mobile money transactions.

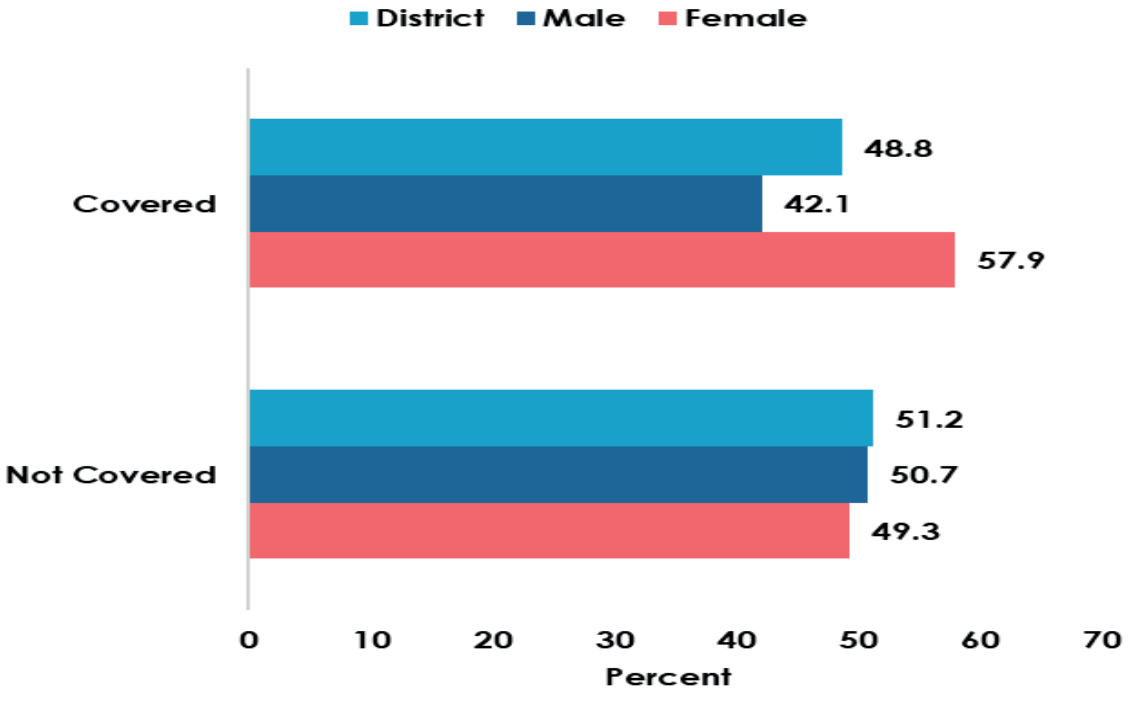
FIGURE 3.8: USE OF MOBILE PHONES FOR FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS OR OLDER BY SEX



3.7. HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

A significant percentage (51.2%) of the district's population is not covered by health insurance. Among those without coverage, higher percentage are males (50.7%) compared to females (49.3%).

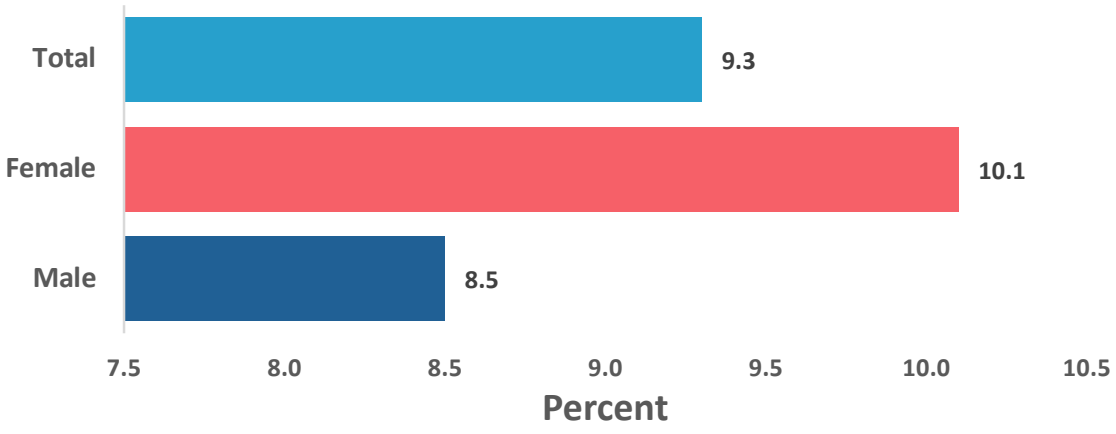
FIGURE 3.9: HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE BY SEX



3.8. UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons 15 years and older divided by the economically active population 15 years and older multiplied by 100. Figure 3.10 shows the unemployment status within the constituency's population aged 15 years and older. Approximately nine percent of individuals in the constituency are unemployed, with a slightly higher rate among females (10.1%) compared to males (8.5%).

FIGURE 3.10: PROPORTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS 15 YEARS OR OLDER BY SEX



CHAPTER FOUR
HIGHLIGHTS ON KEY THEMATIC AREAS

4.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of key indicators across various thematic areas, such as Education, Health, Agriculture, Local Economic Development (LED), Sanitation, and others. It offers a trend analysis of the constituency's performance in these critical areas, which are aligned with national development priorities, highlighting progress and trends over time.

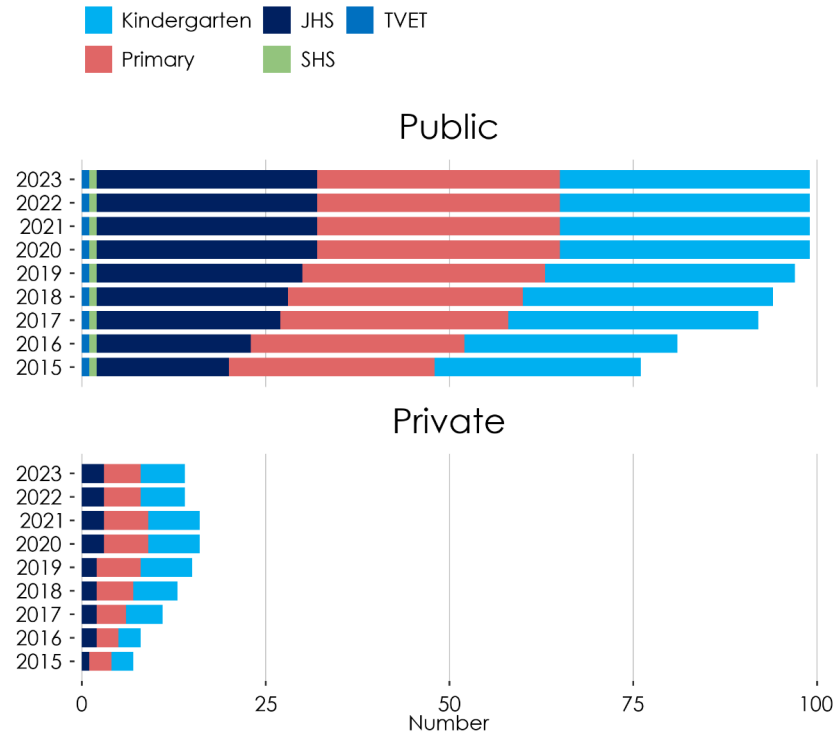
4.2. EDUCATION

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

Between 2015 and 2023, the number of public schools in the constituency experienced a consistent upward trend, with primary and kindergarten schools making up more than half of the total number of schools

Between 2021 and 2023, the number of private schools declined.

FIGURE 4.1: NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

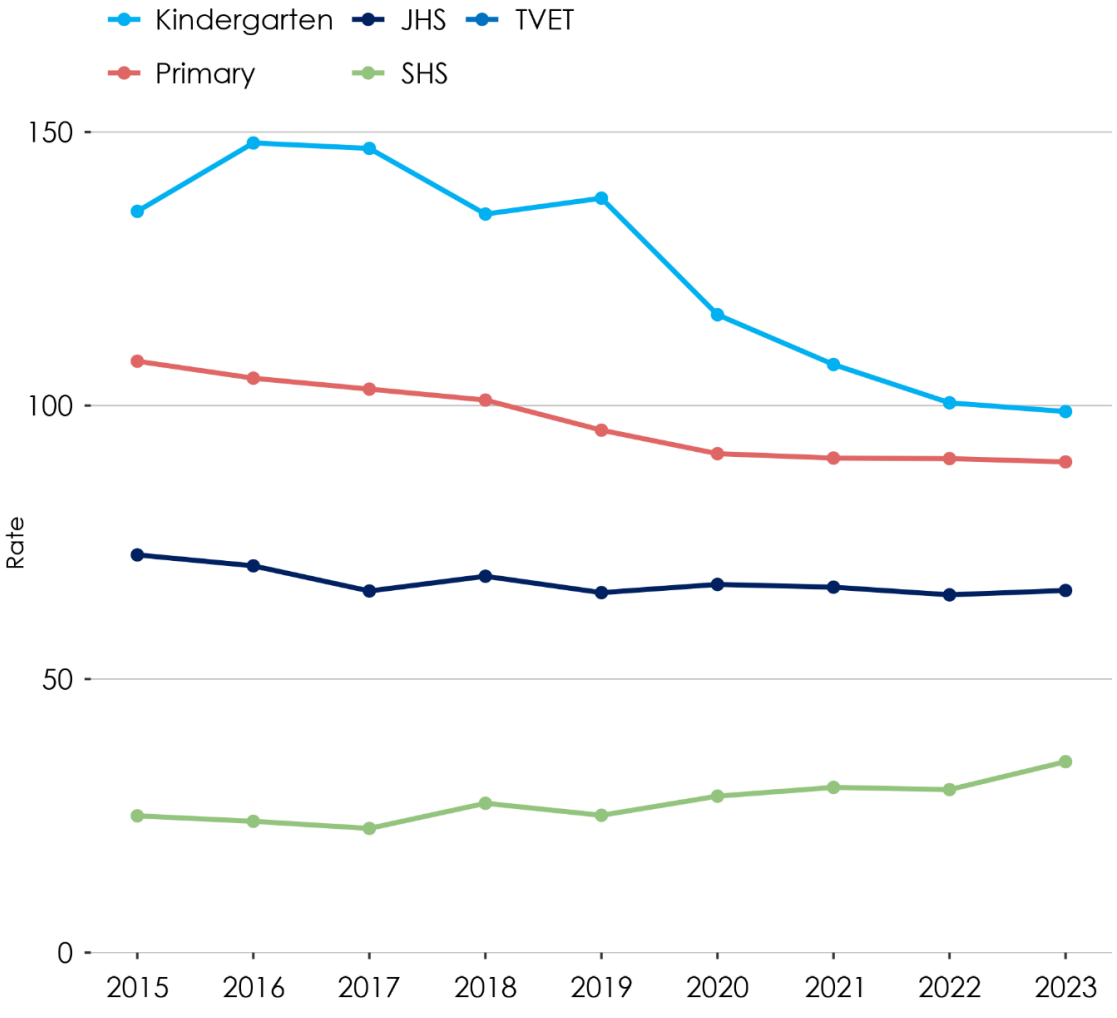


GROSS ENROLLMENT RATE

Gross enrollment rates declined across Kindergarten, Primary, and JHS levels from 2015 to 2023, with the largest (23.9%) decrease at the Kindergarten level.

Enrollment rates for SHS remained below 50 percent during this period.

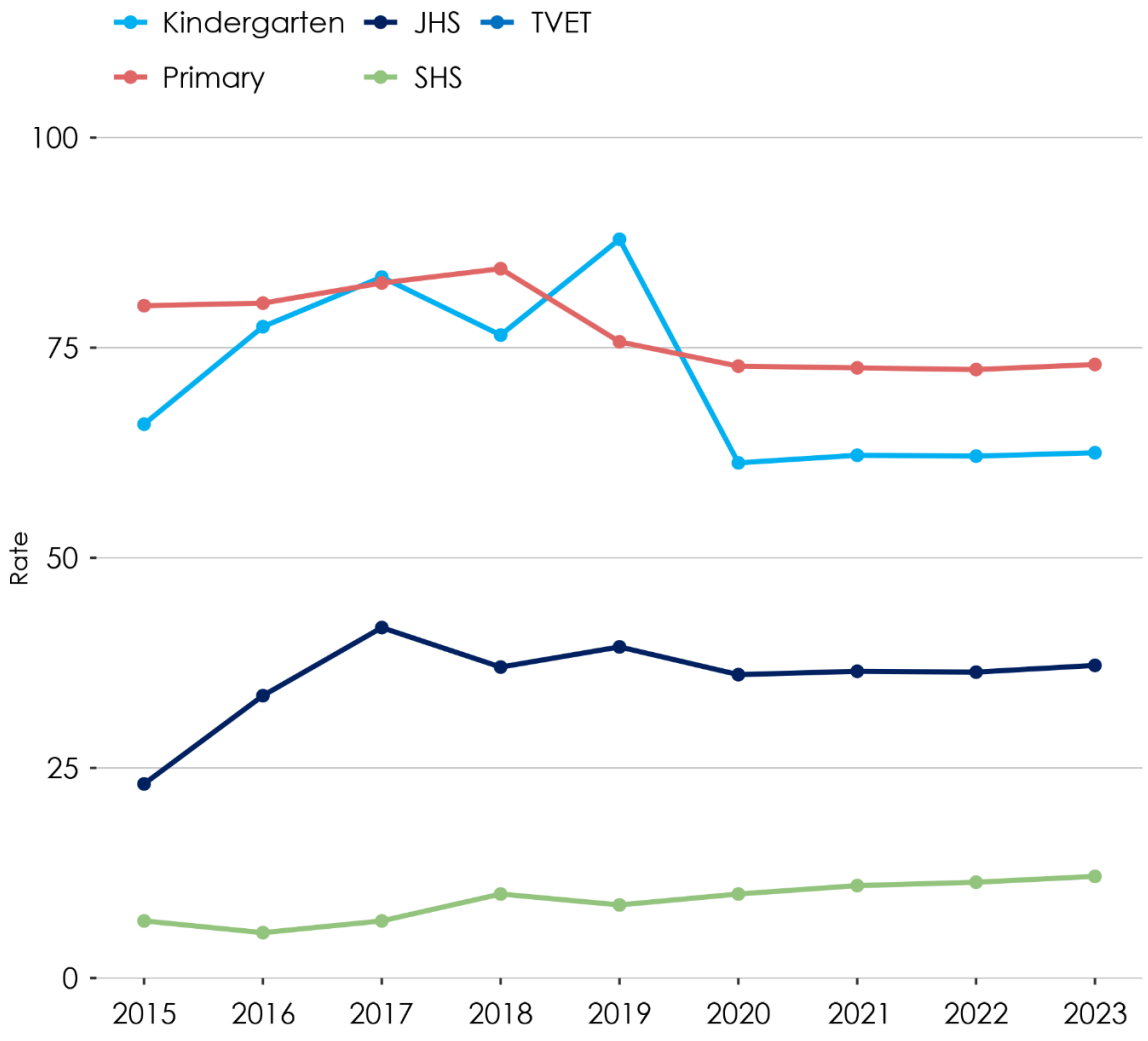
FIGURE 4.2: GROSS ENROLLMENT RATE



NET ENROLLMENT RATE

Net enrollment rates across all education levels fluctuated from 2015 to 2023, declining for Kindergarten (19.4%) and Primary (9.1%) levels, while significantly increasing for JHS from 23.1% in 2015 to 37.2% in 2023.

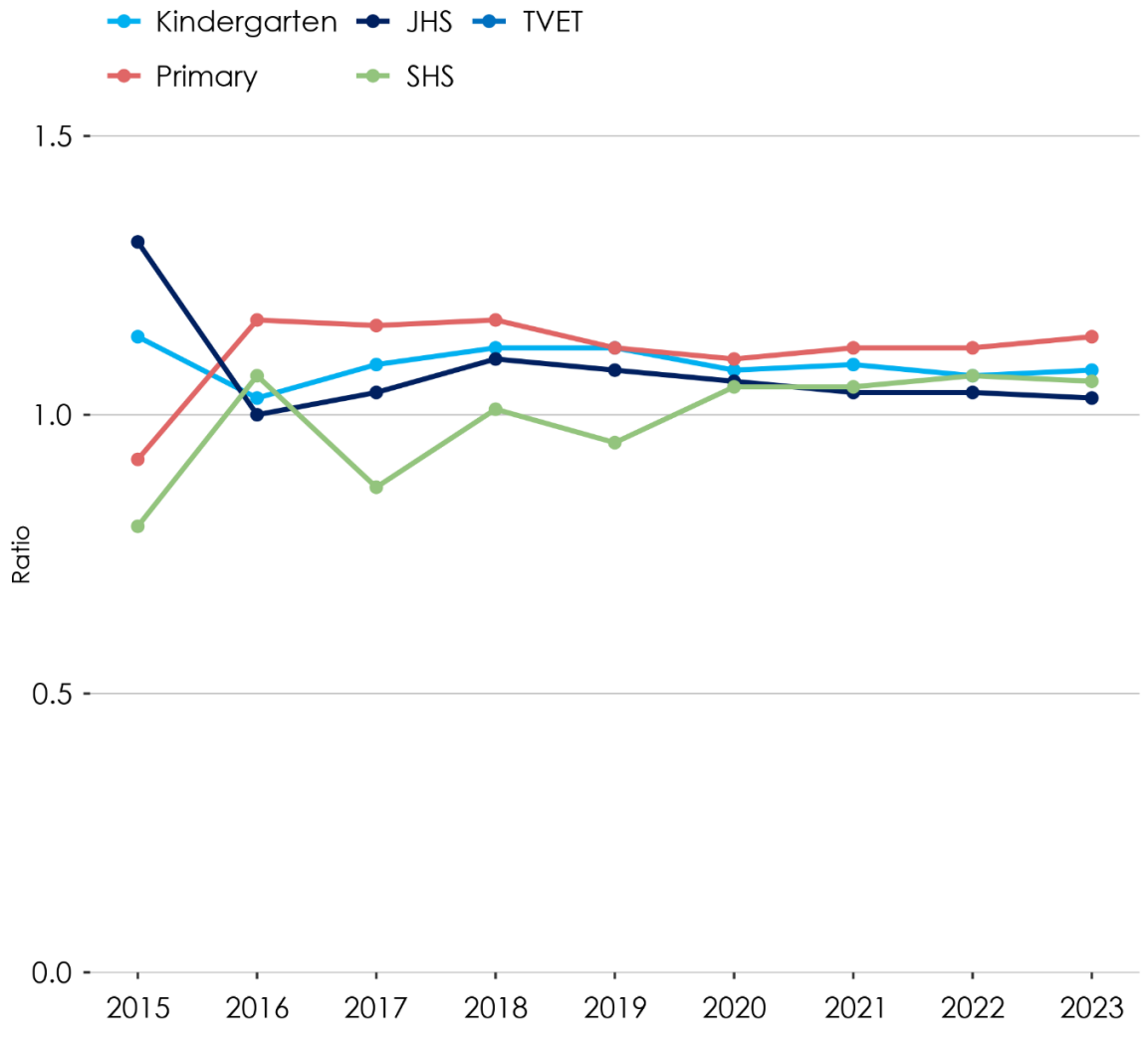
FIGURE 4.3: NET ENROLLMENT RATE



GENDER PARITY INDEX

Gender parity favoured girls over boys at all educational levels in the constituency, with ratios exceeding 1.0 from 2020 to 2023.

FIGURE 4.4: GENDER PARITY INDEX

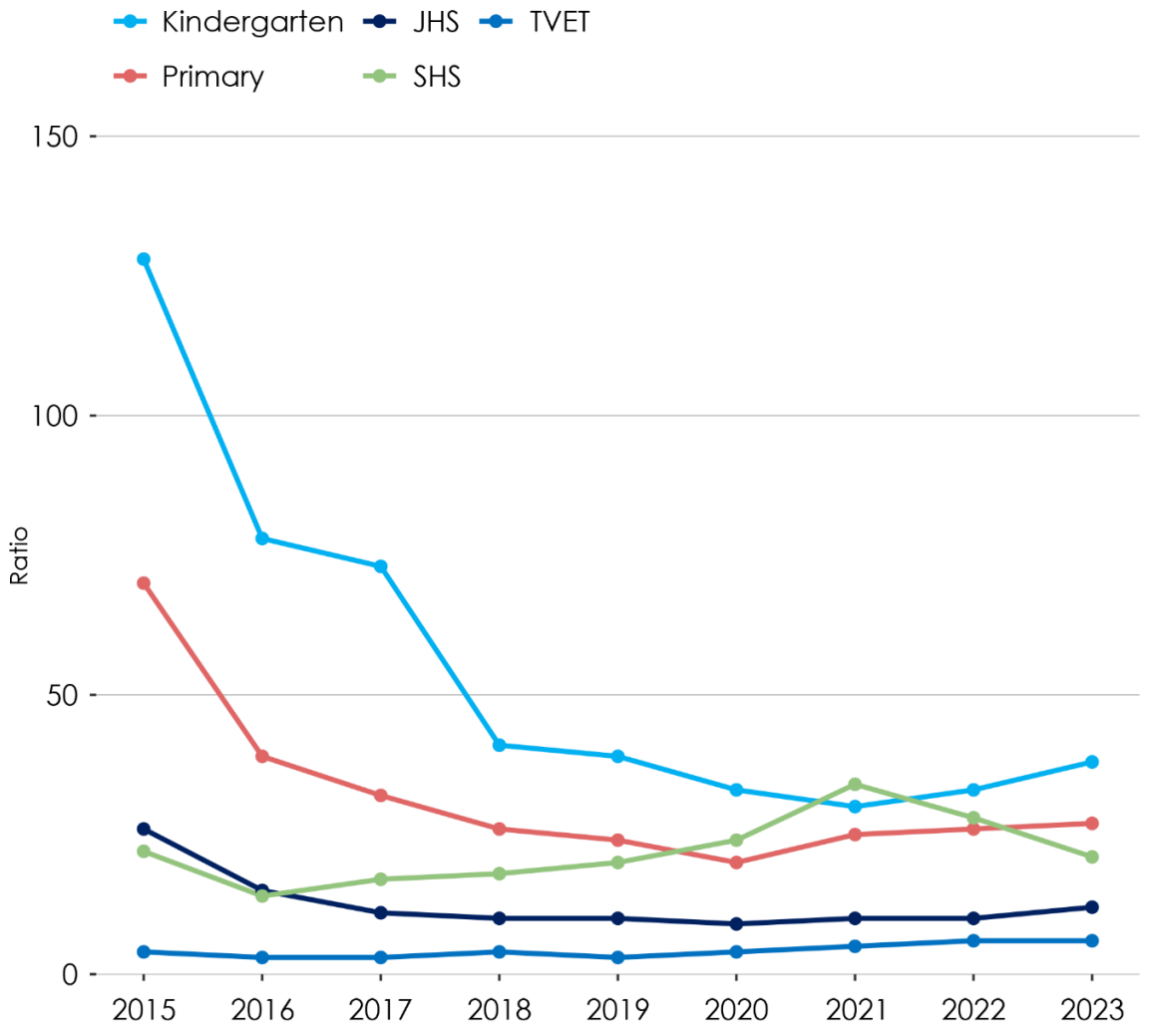


PUPIL-TRAINED-TEACHER RATIO

The pupil-trained-teacher ratio improved from 2015 to 2023, declining from over 70 pupils per teacher to around 30 pupils per teacher at the Kindergarten and Primary levels.

At the JHS and SHS levels the ratio consistently improved, reaching approximately 22 pupils per teacher.

FIGURE 4.5: PUPIL-TRAINED-TEACHER RATIO



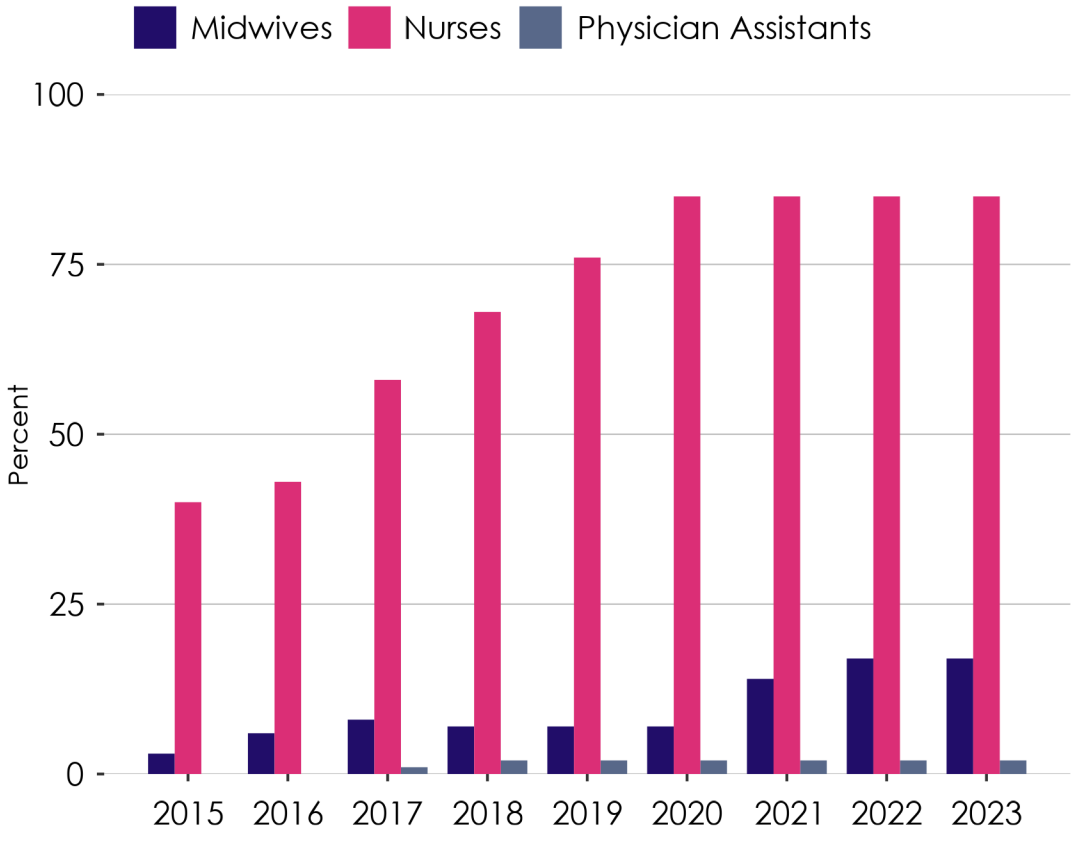
4.3. HEALTH

HEALTH PERSONNEL

Nurses outnumbered midwives by over 5 times consistently from 2015 to 2023.

While the number of midwives gradually increased, the number of physician assistants remained stagnant from 2018.

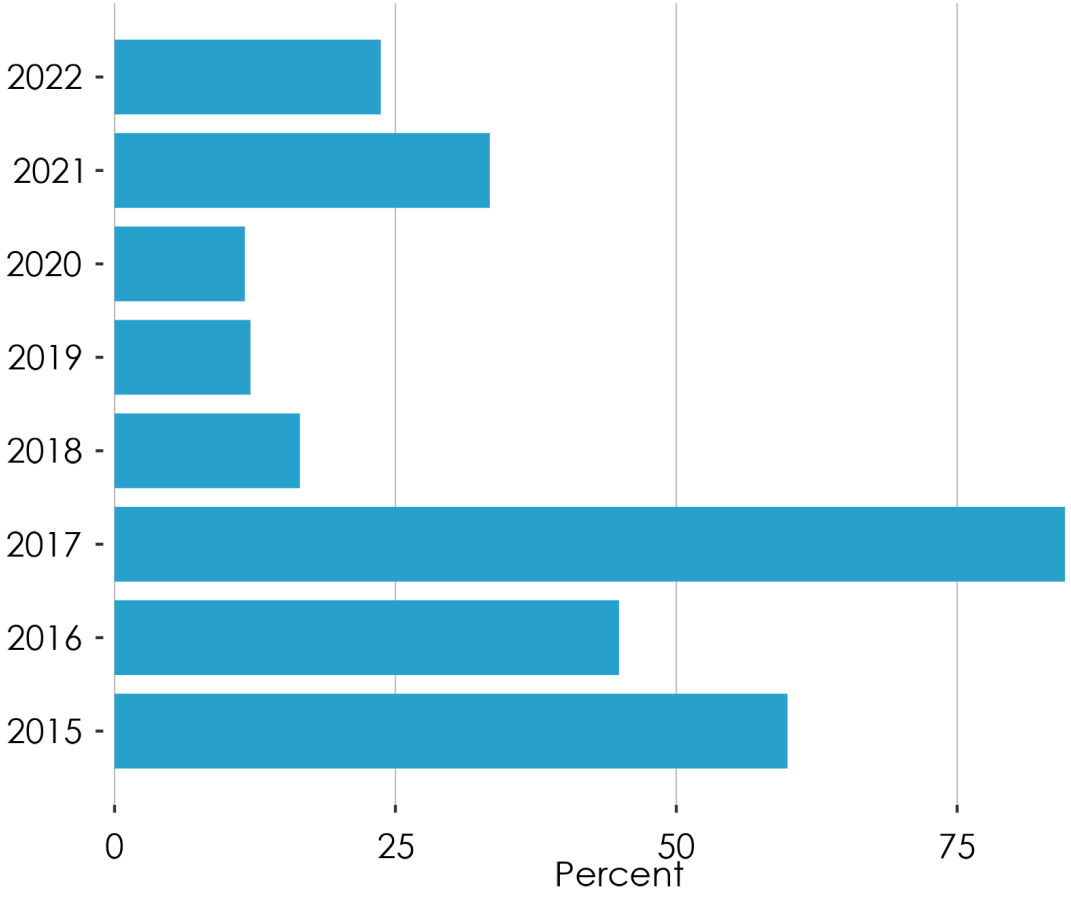
FIGURE 4.6: NUMBER OF HEALTH PERSONNEL



BIRTH ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL

In 2017, over 80 percent of births were attended by skilled health personnel. However, this percentage dropped significantly to less than 25 percent in 2019 and 2020.

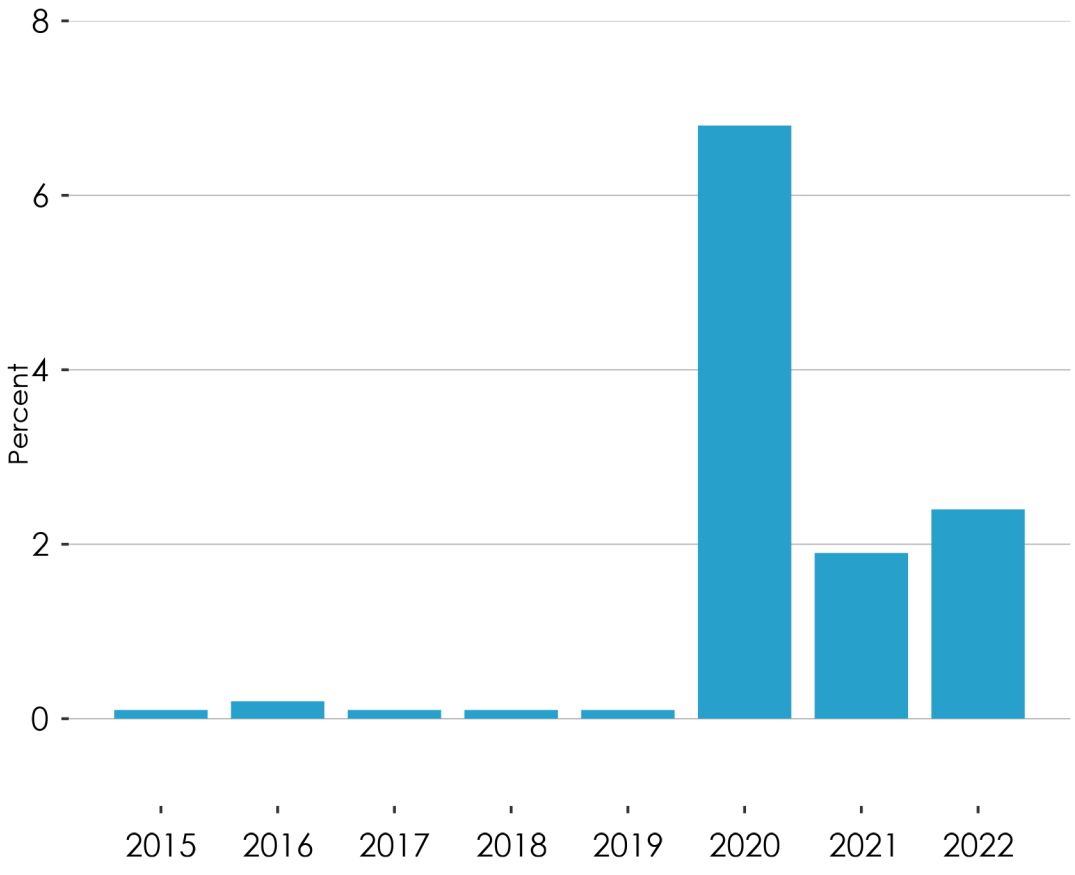
FIGURE 4.7: PERCENTAGE OF BIRTH ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL



MALNUTRITION PREVALENCE OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 YEARS

The year 2020 recorded the highest (7%) prevalence of malnutrition. Malnutrition prevalence decreased to 2.4 percent in 2022.

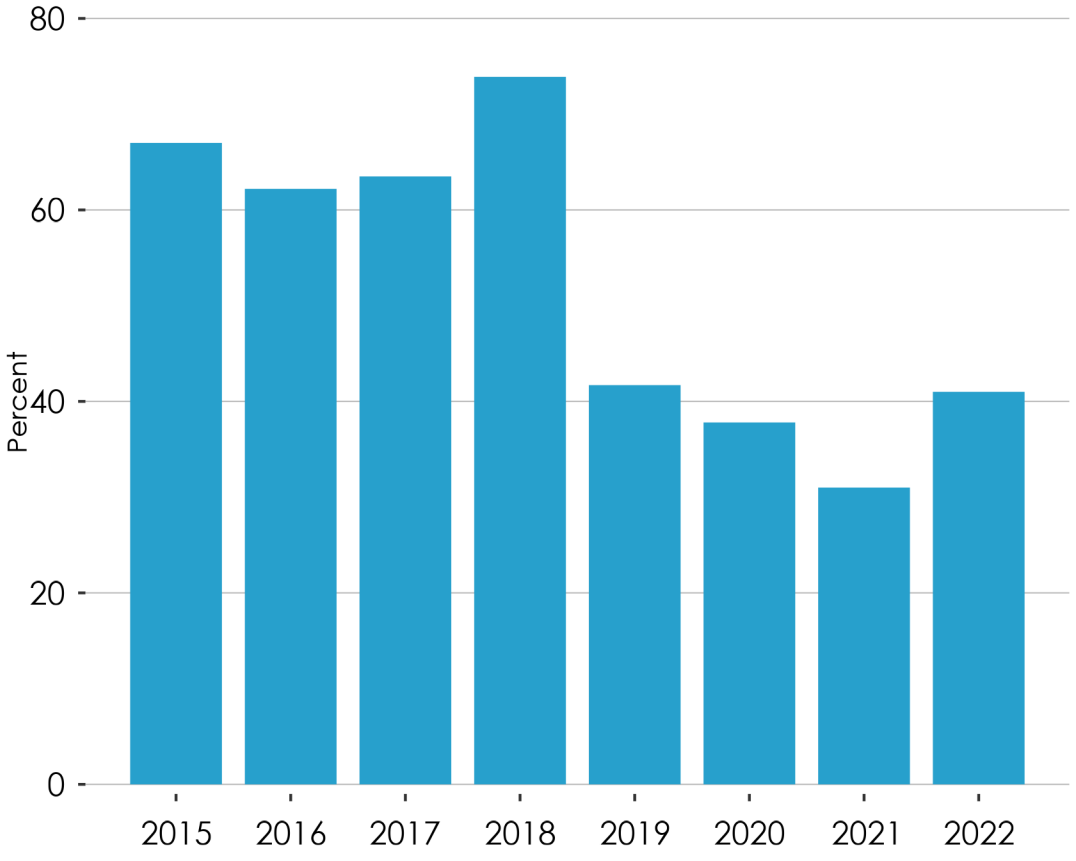
FIGURE 4.8: MALNUTRITION PREVALENCE OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 YEARS



CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS IMMUNIZED AGAINST MEASLES

From 2019 to 2021, more than 50 percent of children aged 12-33 months were left unvaccinated against measles.

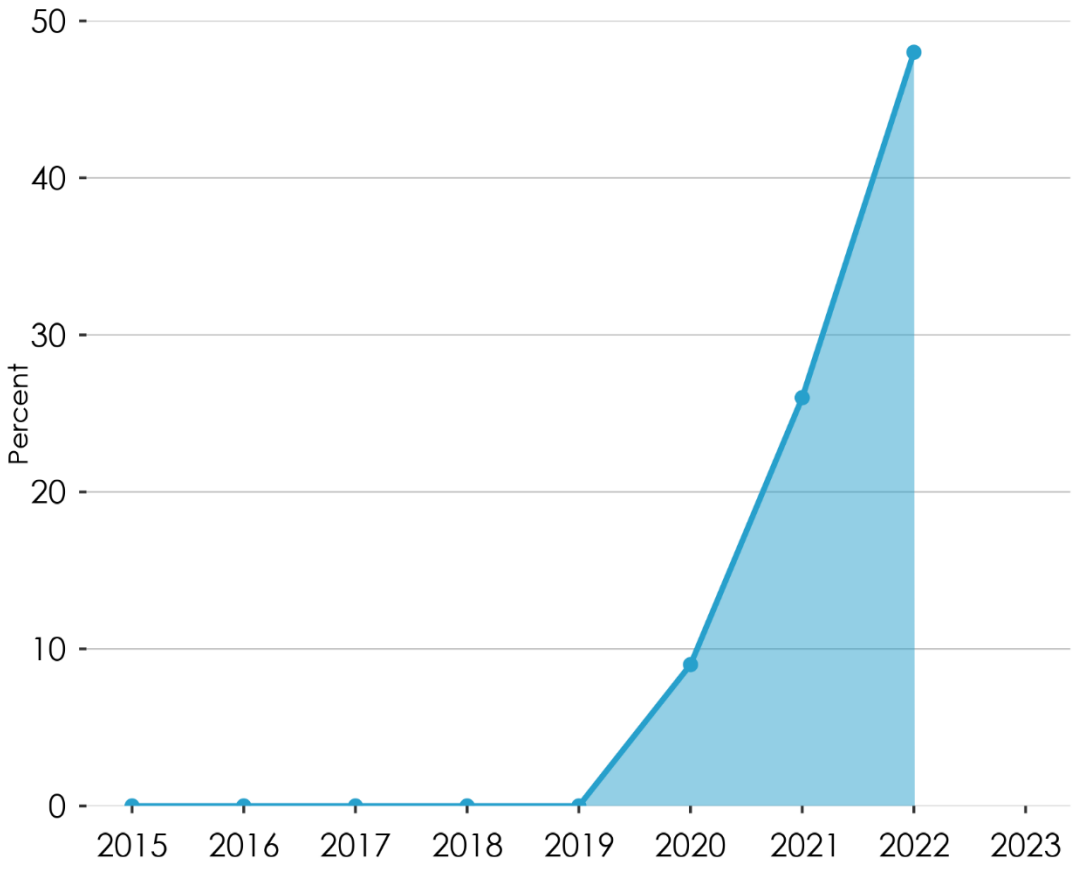
FIGURE 4.9: PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS IMMUNIZED AGAINST MEASLES



HIV PREVALENCE RATE AMONG AGE 15-49 YEARS

HIV prevalence steadily increased from 2020, reaching over 40 percent among women aged 15-45 years in 2022.

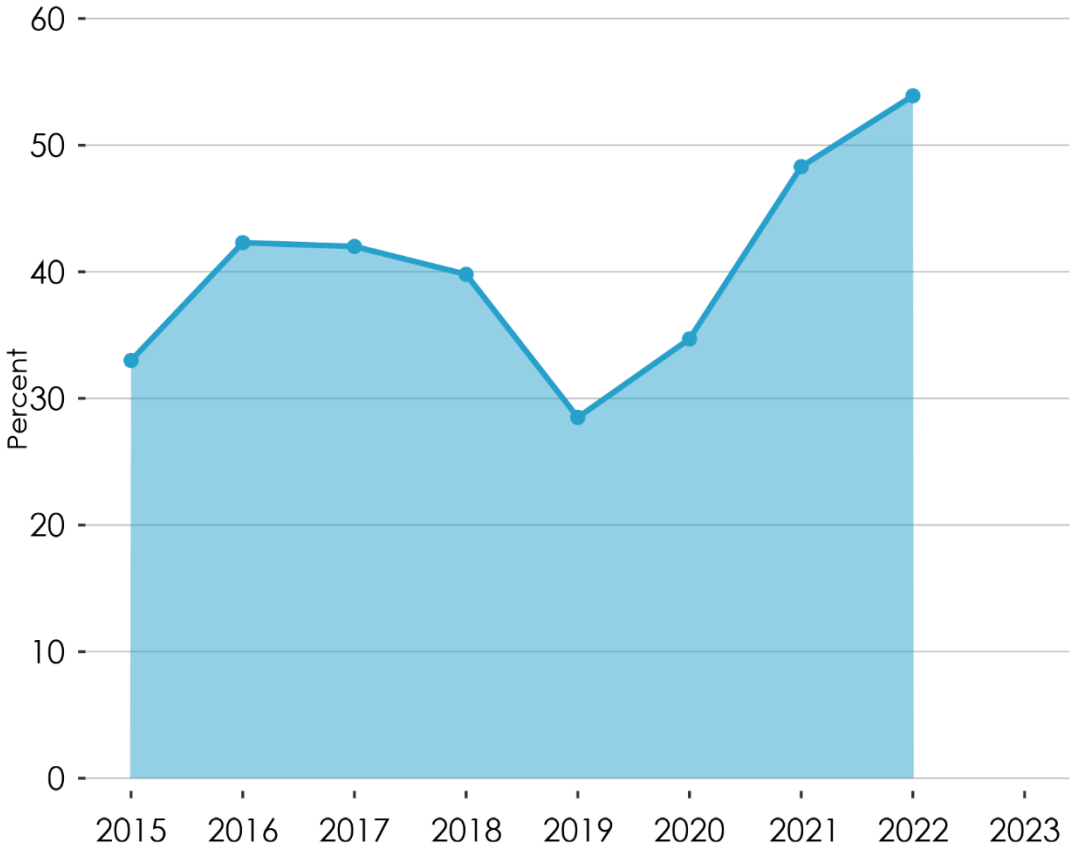
FIGURE 4.10: HIV PREVALENCE RATE AMONG AGE 15-49 YEARS



ANTENATAL COVERAGE

Antenatal care coverage fluctuated, falling below 50 percent of the population in need between 2015 and 2021.

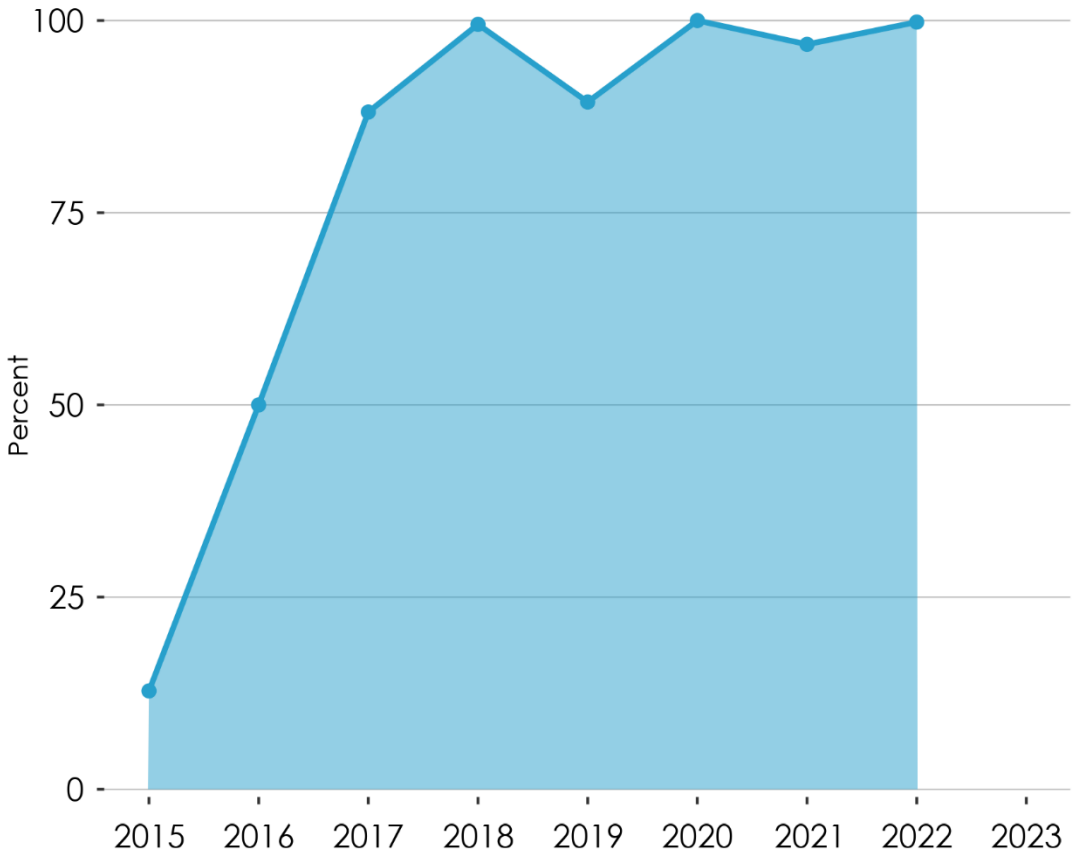
FIGURE 4.11: ANTENATAL COVERAGE



ANEMIA IN PREGNANCY AS A PERCENTAGE OF PREGNANCIES

From 2017, more than three-quarters of pregnant women suffered from anemia, with 100 percent of pregnancies affected in 2018, 2020, and 2022.

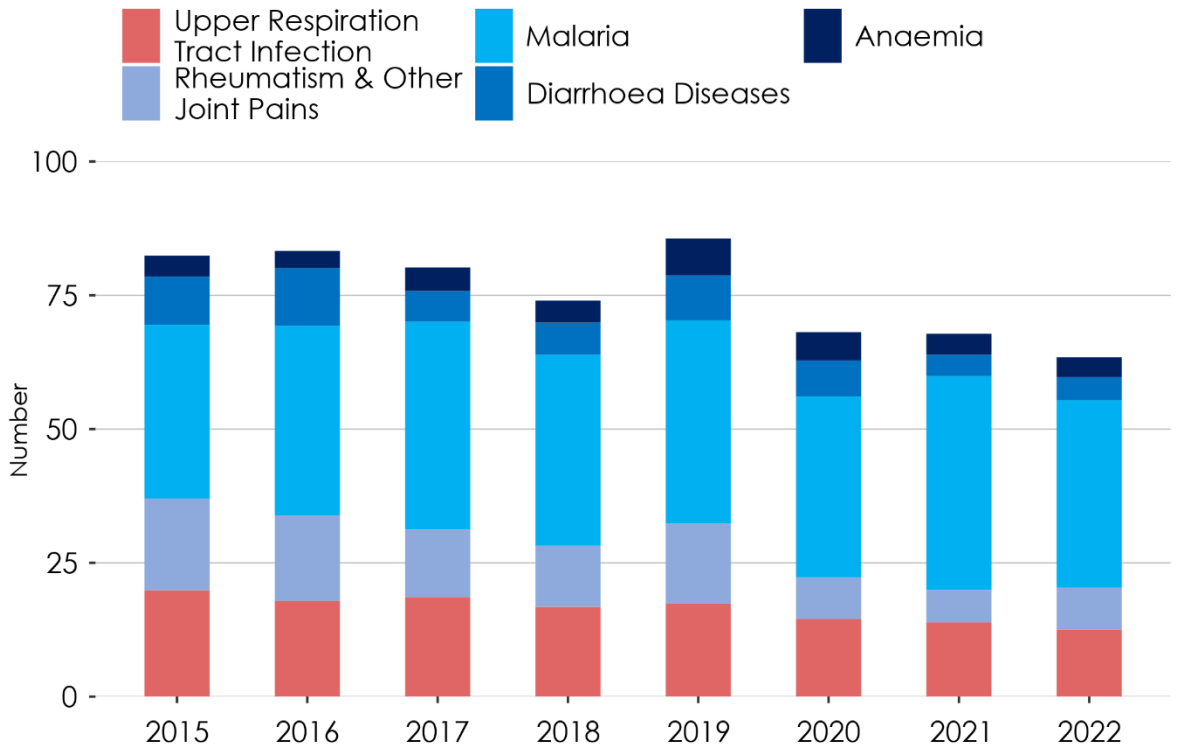
FIGURE 4.12: ANEMIA IN PREGNANCY AS A PERCENTAGE OF PREGNANCIES



TOP FIVE DISEASE CONDITIONS TREATED IN OUTPATIENT CASES

Malaria consistently ranked as the most prevalent condition, with at least 20 percent of the population receiving outpatient treatment between 2015 and 2022, while anaemia maintained the lowest prevalence.

FIGURE 4.13: TOP FIVE DISEASE CONDITIONS TREATED IN OUTPATIENT CASES



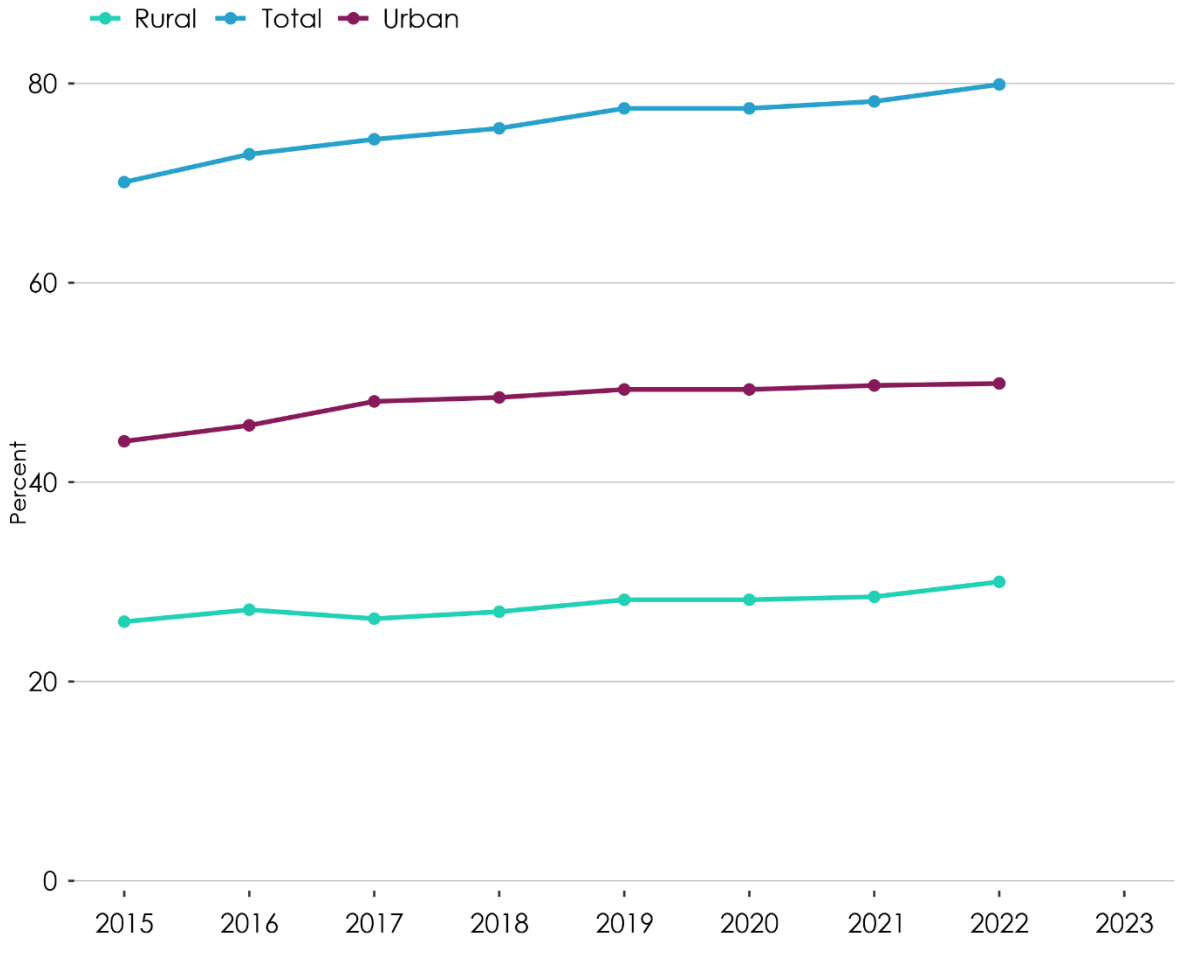
4.4. IMPROVED SANITATION

HOUSEHOLDS WITH IMPROVED SANITATION

The percentage of households with improved sanitation has shown a significant increase, rising from 70 percent in 2015 to 80 percent in 2022.

In urban areas, the proportion of individuals with access to improved sanitation facilities surpasses that of rural areas.

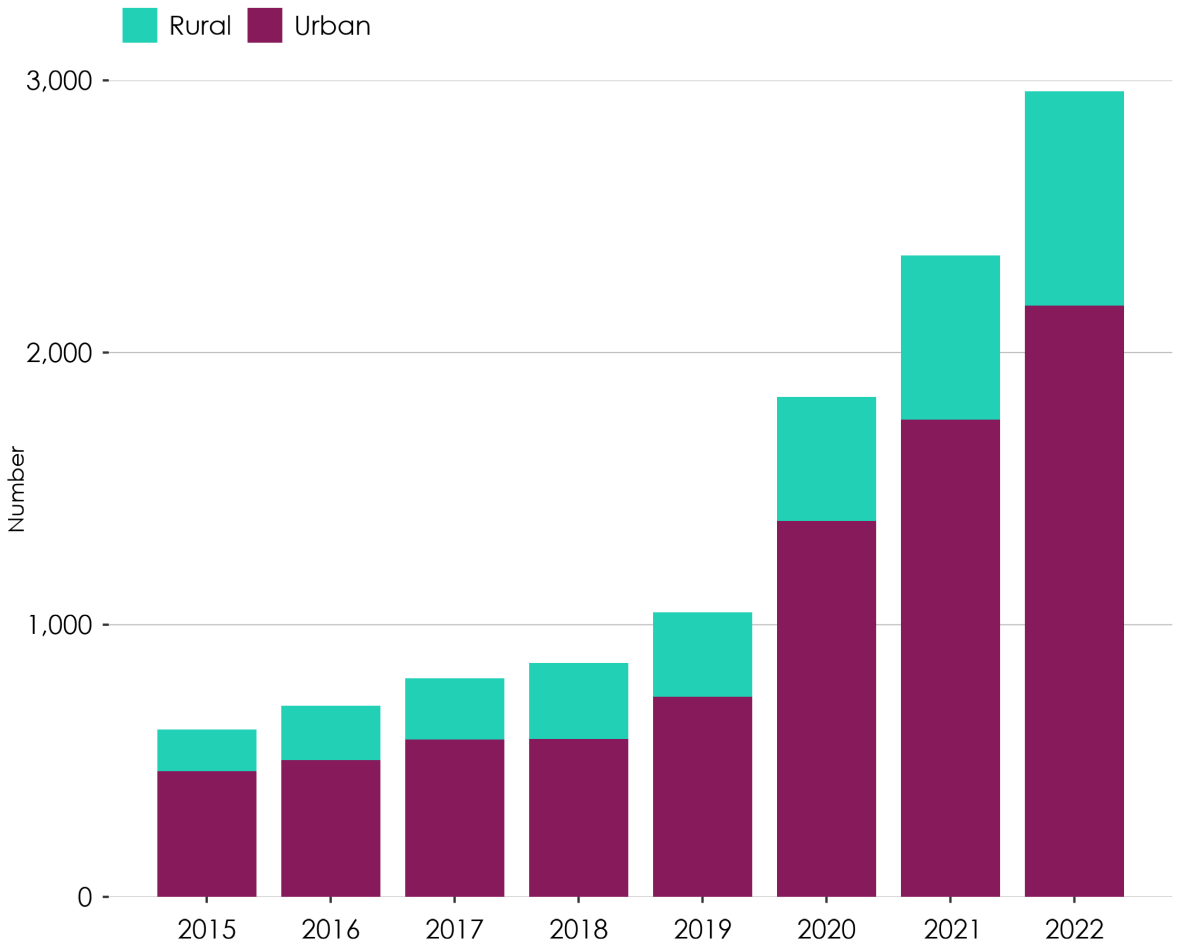
FIGURE 4.14: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH IMPROVED SANITATION



NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH LATRINE (TOILET FACILITY)

The number of households with toilet facilities increased by more than threefold in just seven years. Urban households have better access to these amenities compared to rural households.

FIGURE 4.15: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH LATRINE (TOILET FACILITY)

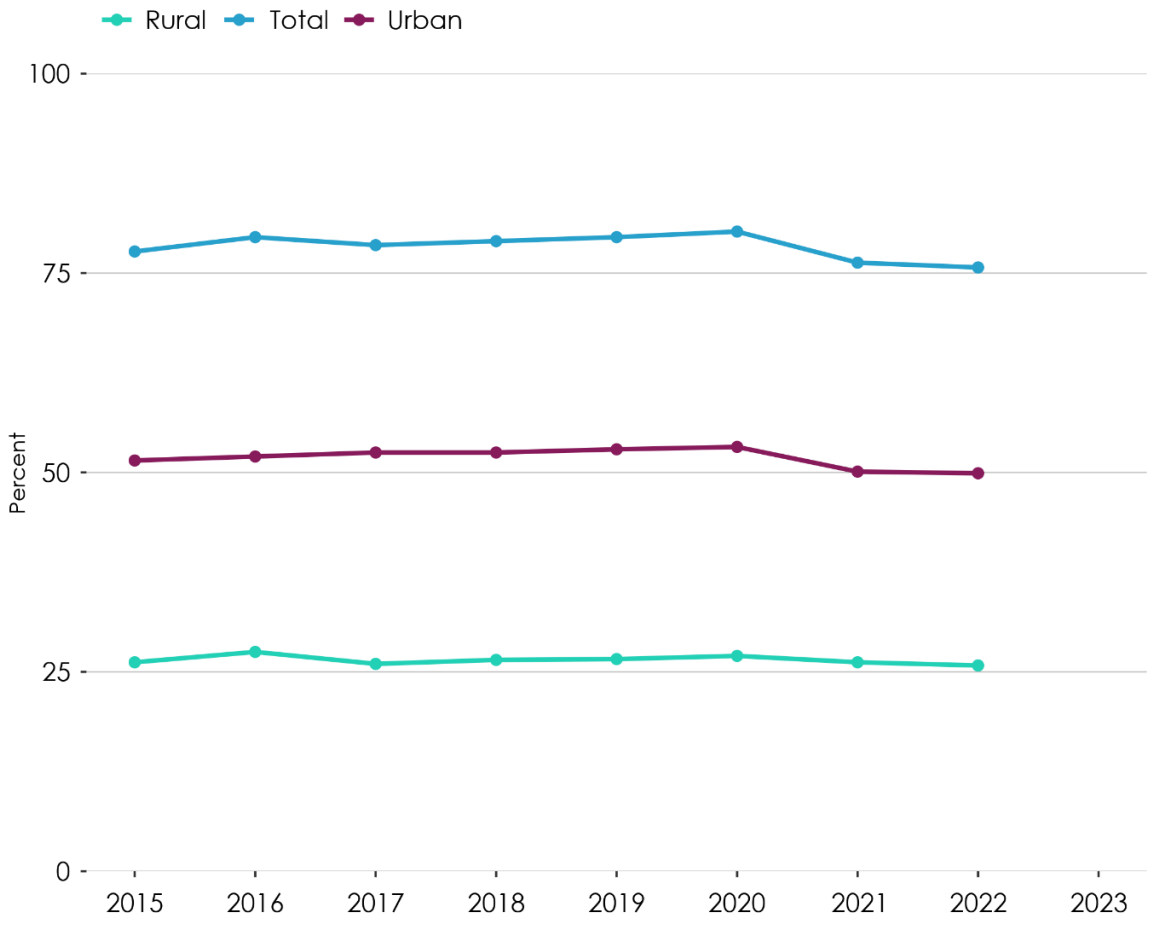


HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO REGULAR REFUSE COLLECTION SERVICES

The percentage of households with access to regular refuse collection services increased from 51.5 percent in 2015 to 53.2 percent in 2020. However, it slightly decreased to 49.9 percent in 2022.

Urban areas have a higher proportion of inhabitants with access to regular refuse pickup compared to rural areas

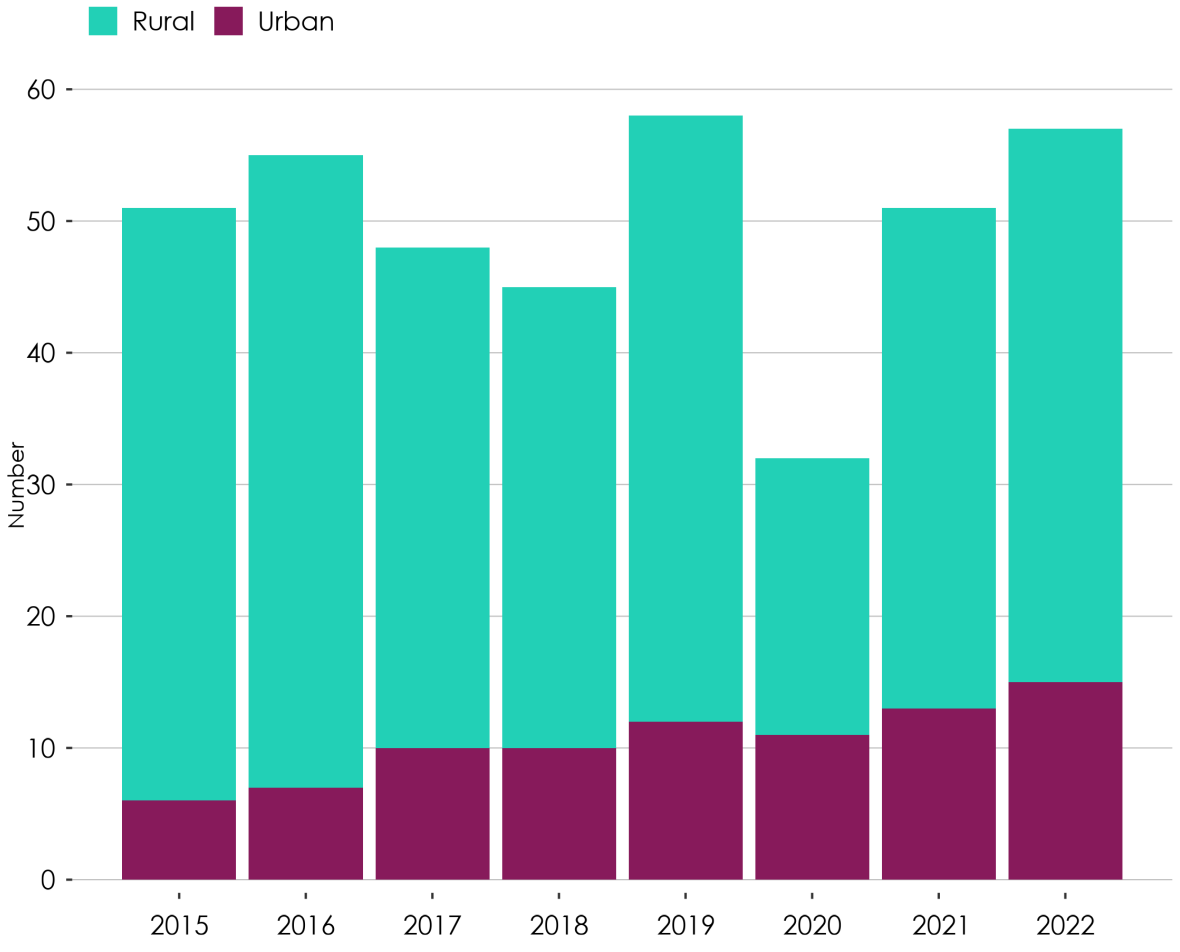
FIGURE 4.16: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO REGULAR REFUSE COLLECTION SERVICES



COMMUNITIES SENSITIZED ON IMPROVED SANITATION PRACTICES

The number of communities educated on enhanced sanitation practices rose from 51 to 57 between 2015 and 2022. Out of these communities, 78 percent were located in rural areas.

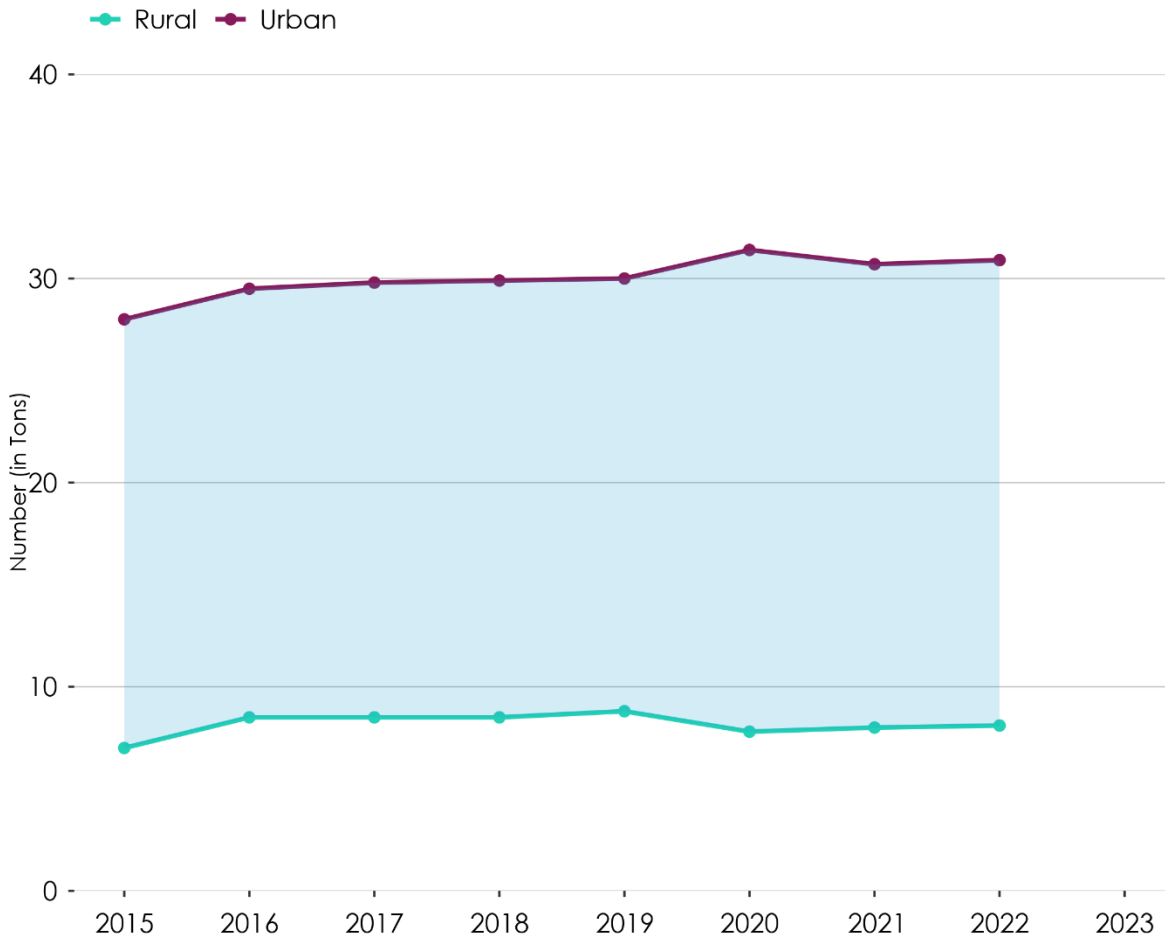
FIGURE 4.17: NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES SENSITIZED ON IMPROVED SANITATION PRACTICES



TOTAL AMOUNT OF WASTE GENERATED

The total amount of waste generated in urban areas has consistently exceeded the amount generated in rural areas by a factor of more than 3.8 over the years.

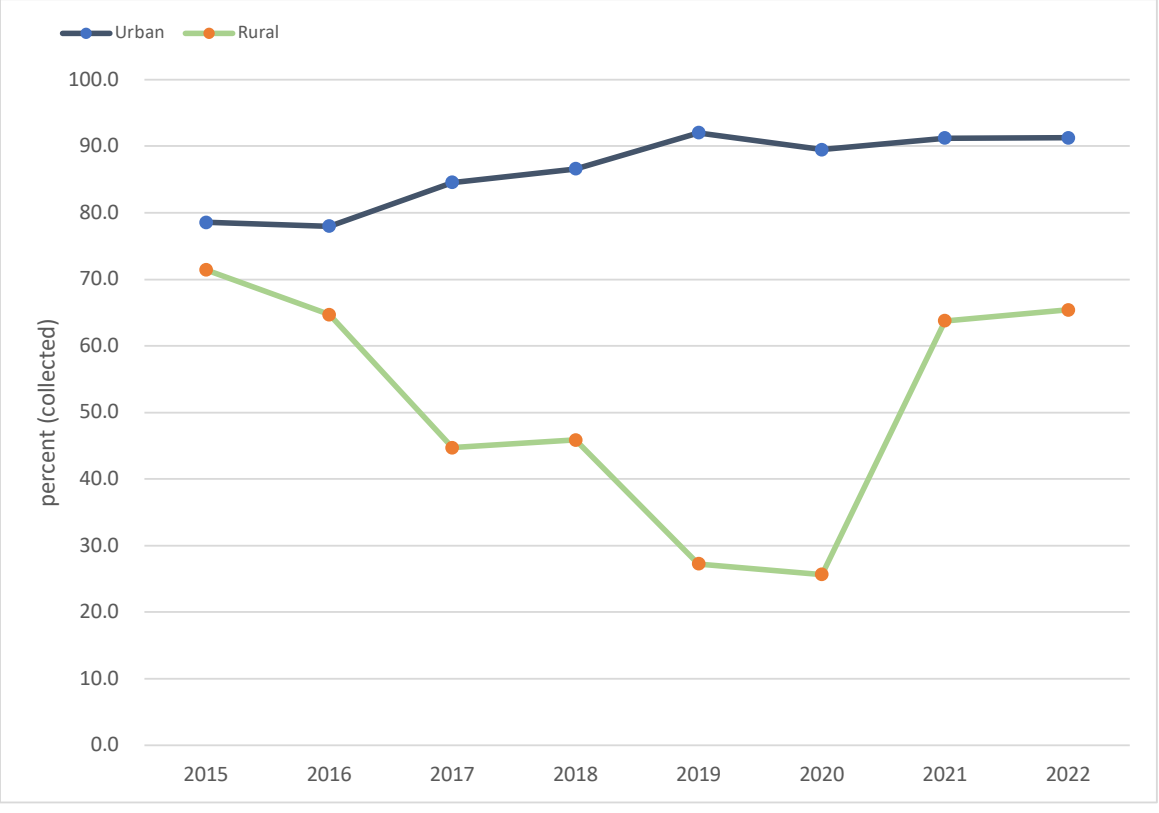
FIGURE 4.18: TOTAL AMOUNT OF WASTE GENERATED



WASTE COLLECTED FROM HOUSEHOLDS

The collection rate of urban household waste significantly increased from 78.6 percent to 96.11 percent between 2015 and 2022, while collection in rural areas fluctuated.

FIGURE 4.19: PROPORTION OF WASTE COLLECTED FROM HOUSEHOLDS

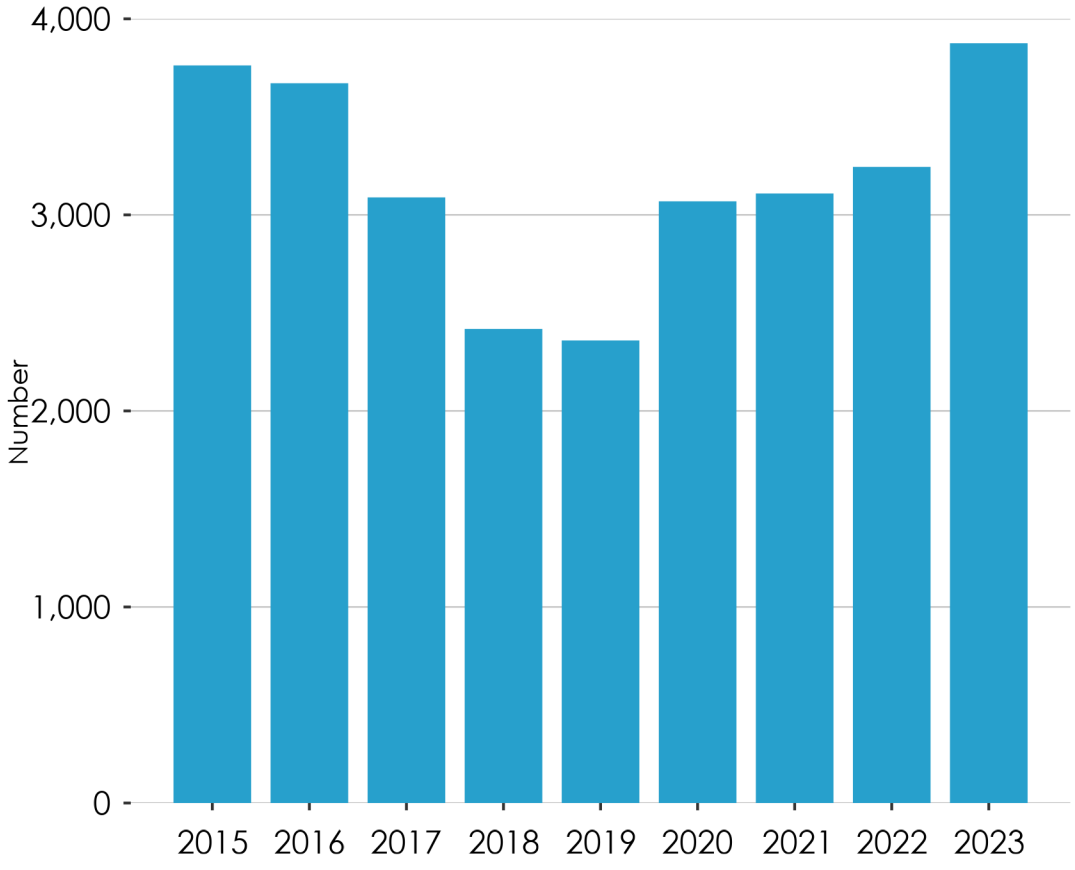


4.5. AGRICULTURE

FARMER-EXTENTION OFFICER RATIO

From 2015 to 2023, the ratio of farmers to extension officers remained consistently high, averaging over 2500 farmers per extension officer.

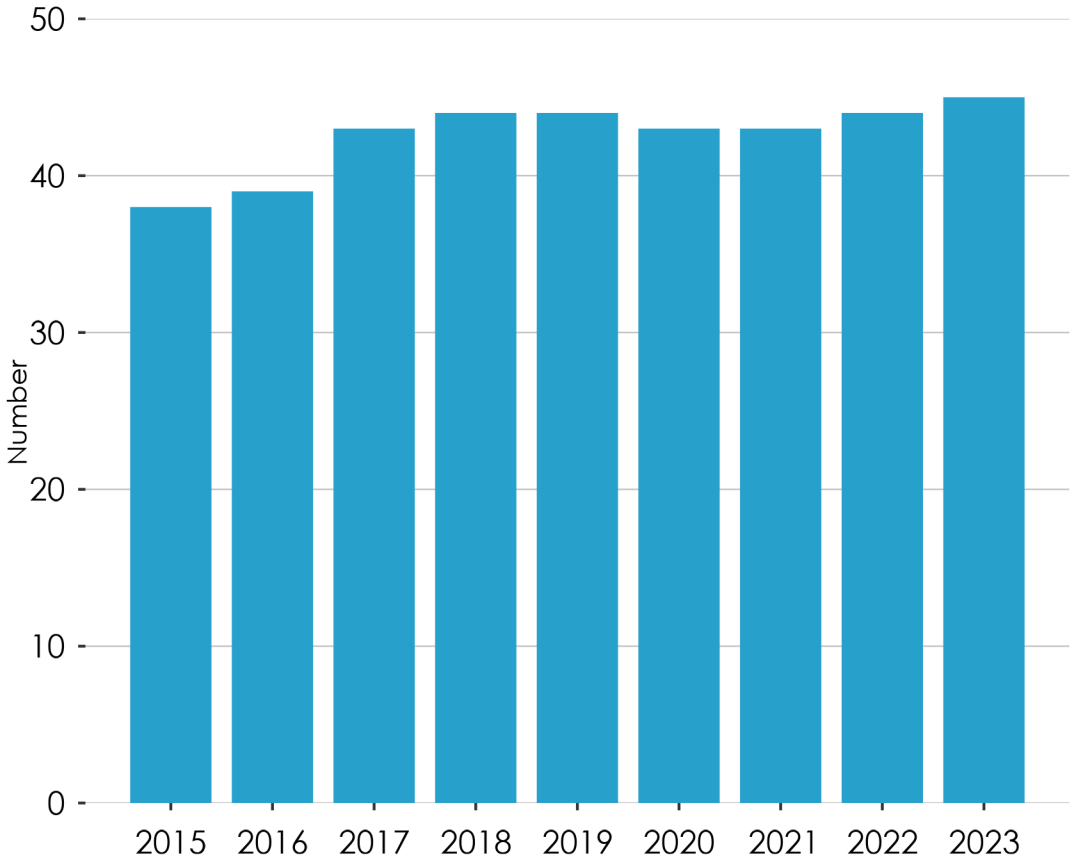
FIGURE 4.20: FARMER - EXTENSION OFFICER RATIO



PROPORTION OF ARABLE LAND UNDER CULTIVATION

The proportion of arable land under cultivation increased slightly between 2017 and 2023,, reaching over 45 percent of total arable land in 2023.

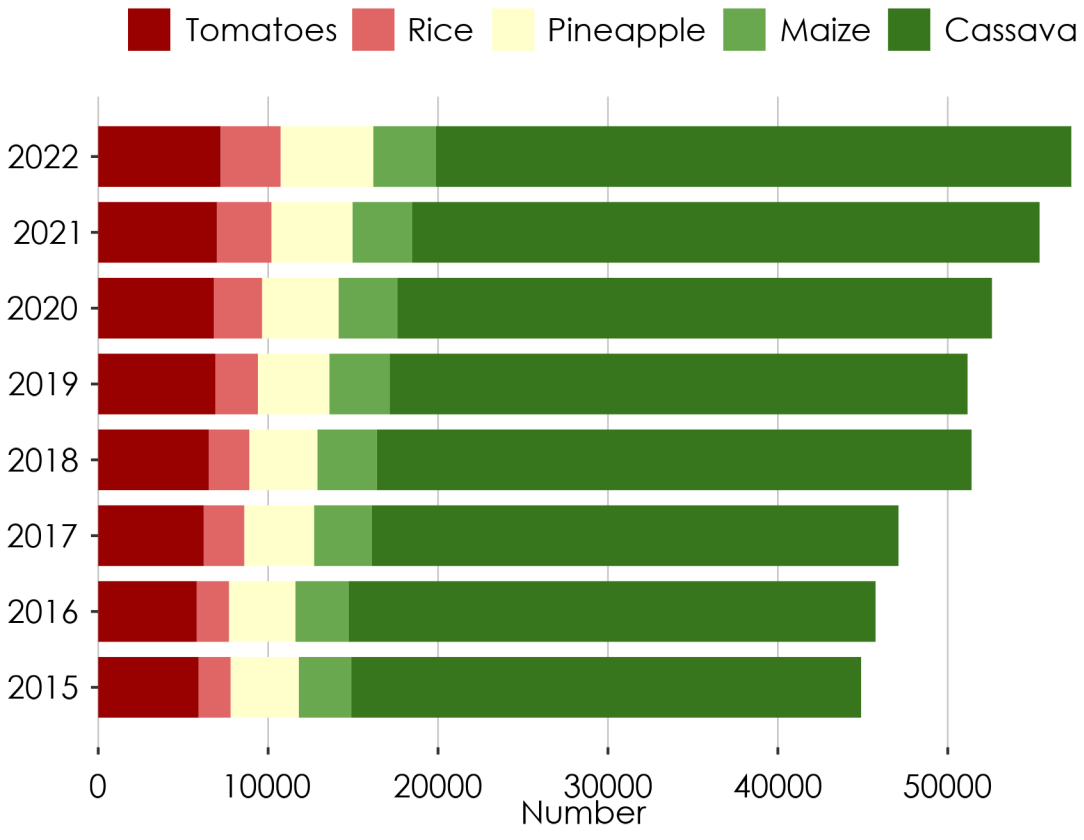
FIGURE 4.21: PROPORTION OF ARABLE LAND UNDER CULTIVATION



ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS

From 2015 to 2022, cassava cultivation was consistently the most dominant crop within the constituency, accounting for over 50 percent of all cultivation.

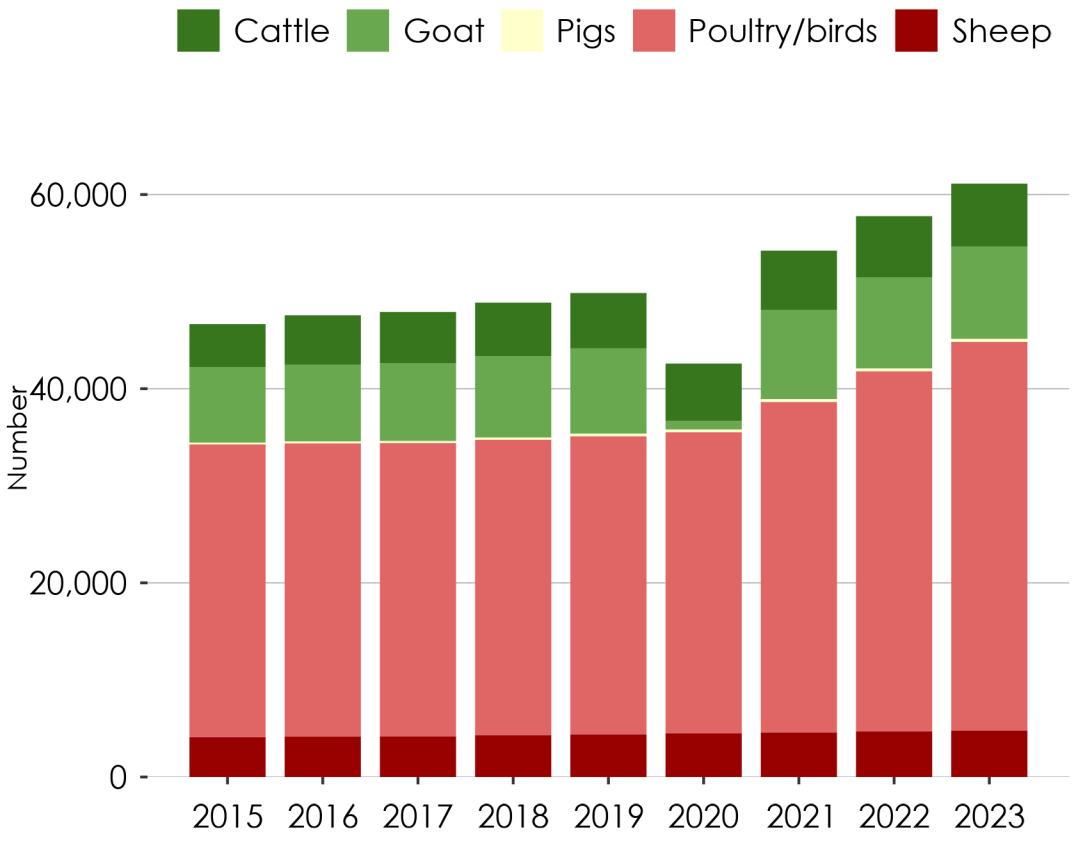
FIGURE 4.22: ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS



NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK REARED

Poultry rearing has consistently been the most popular livestock activity within the constituency, with the highest (40,030) number of birds recorded in 2023.

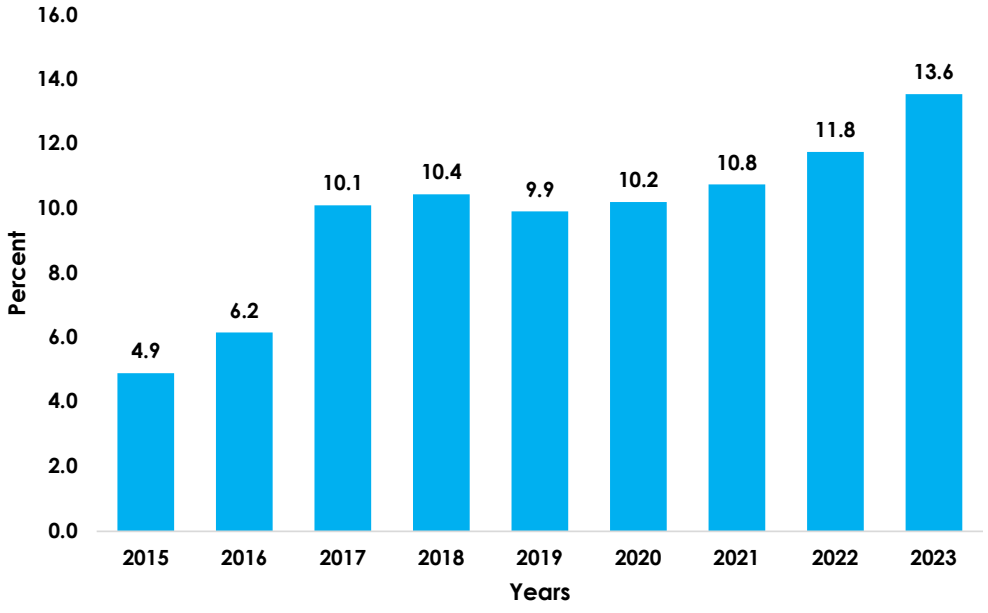
FIGURE 4.23: NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK REARED



FARMERS USING IMPROVED SEEDS

The percentage of farmers using improved seeds nearly tripled between 2015 and 2023, with 14 percent reporting adoption in 2023.

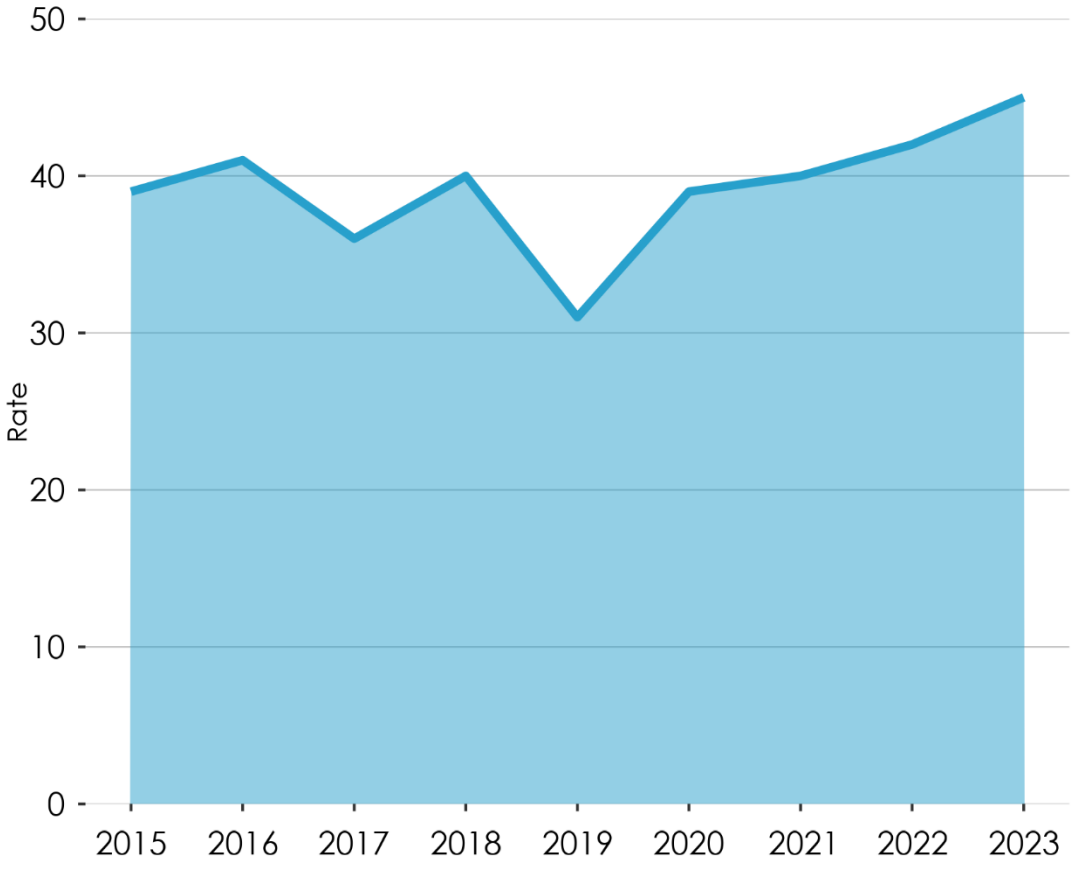
FIGURE 4.24: PERCENTAGE OF FARMERS USING IMPROVED SEEDS



ADOPTION RATE OF CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE

The adoption rate of climate-smart agricultural practices among farmers has fluctuated since 2020, peaking at 45 percent in 2023.

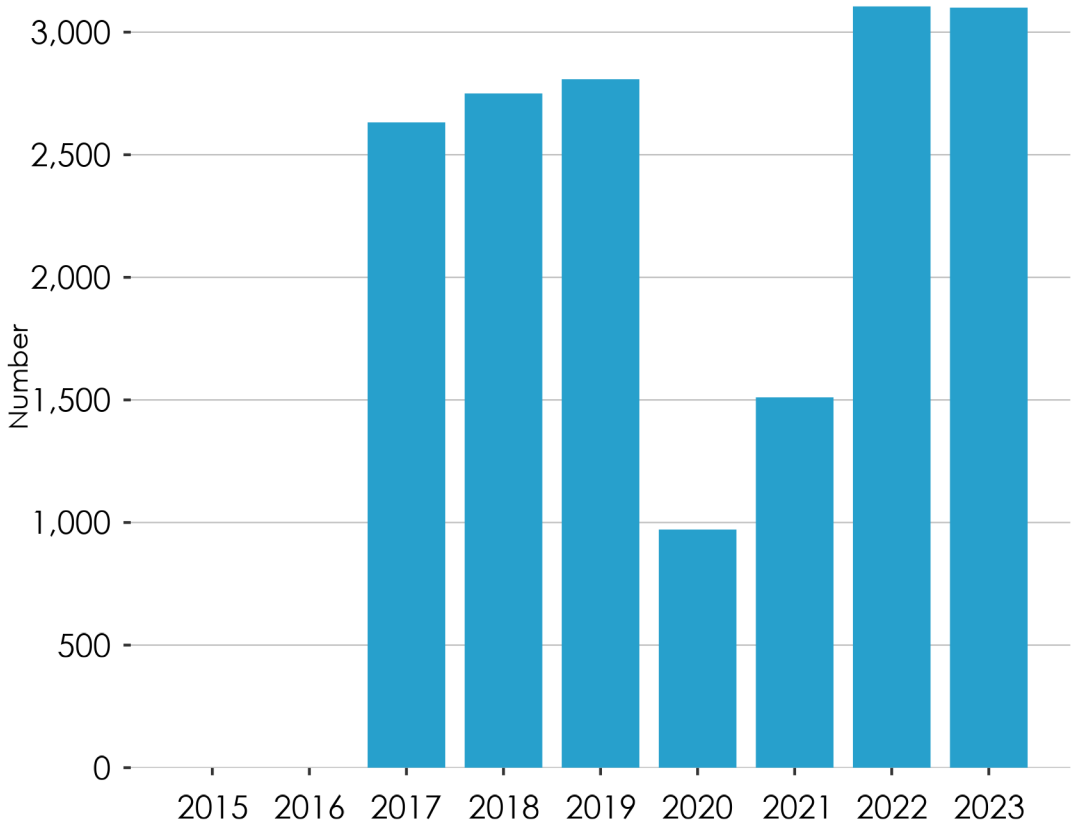
FIGURE 4.25: ADOPTION RATE OF CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE



VETERINARY OFFICER-FARMER RATIO

The ratio of farmers to veterinary officers has steadily increased over the years, reaching 3,100 farmers per veterinary officer in 2023.

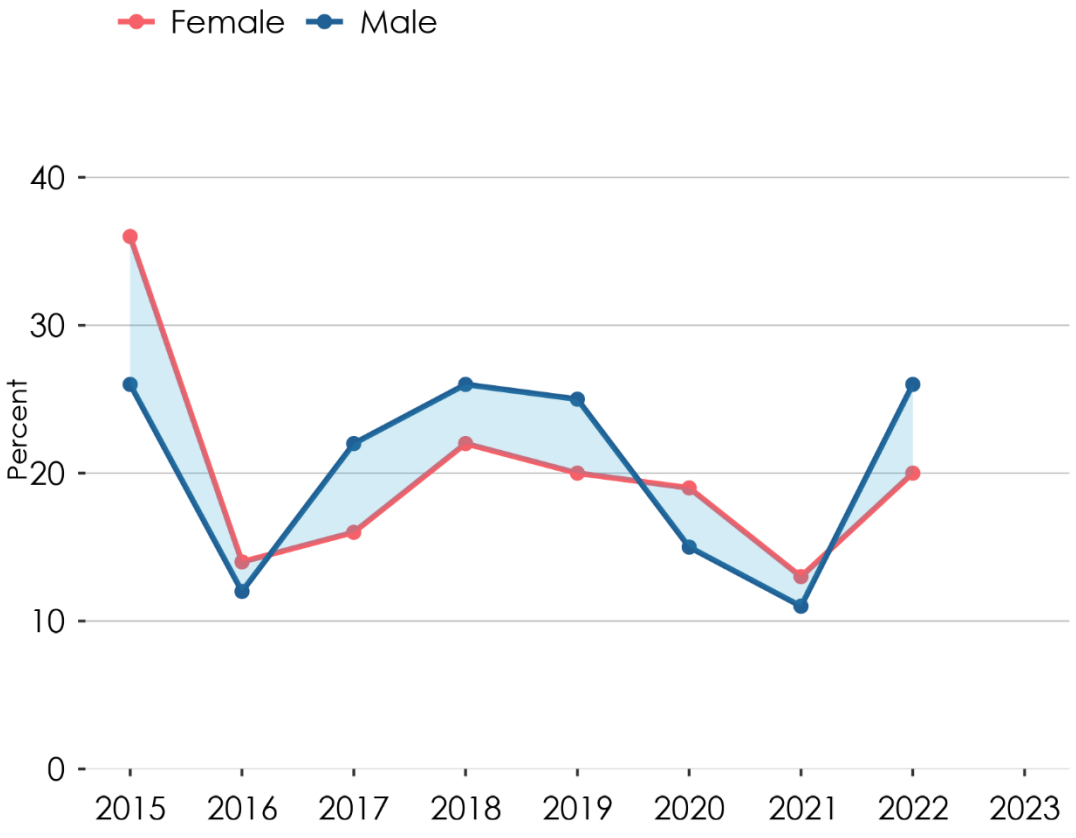
FIGURE 4.26: VETERINARY OFFICER-FARMER RATIO



4.6. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The employment rate for individuals with disabilities fluctuated between 2015 and 2023, with a notable 44 percent decline among females during this period.

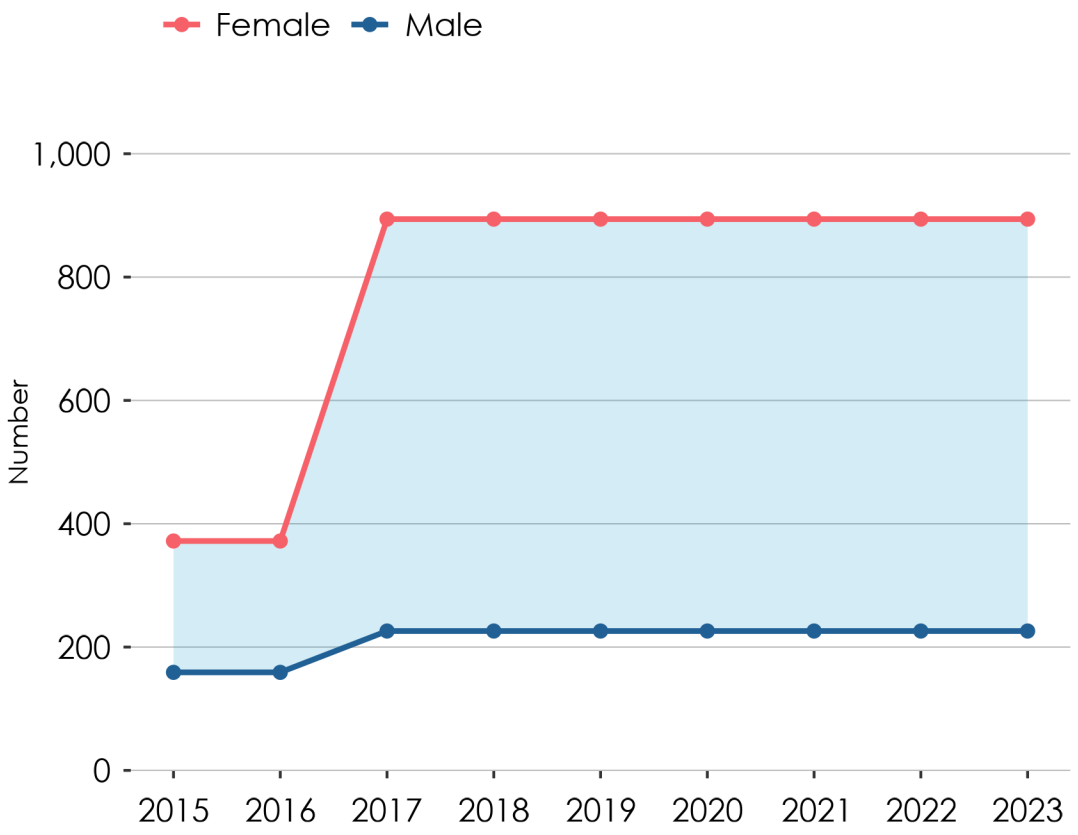
FIGURE 4.27: PROPORTION OF PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY PROVIDED WITH EMPLOYMENT



NUMBER OF PEOPLE BENEFITING FROM LEAP

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) program has benefitted a total of 1,120 individuals from 2017 to 2023. This includes 226 males and 894 females.

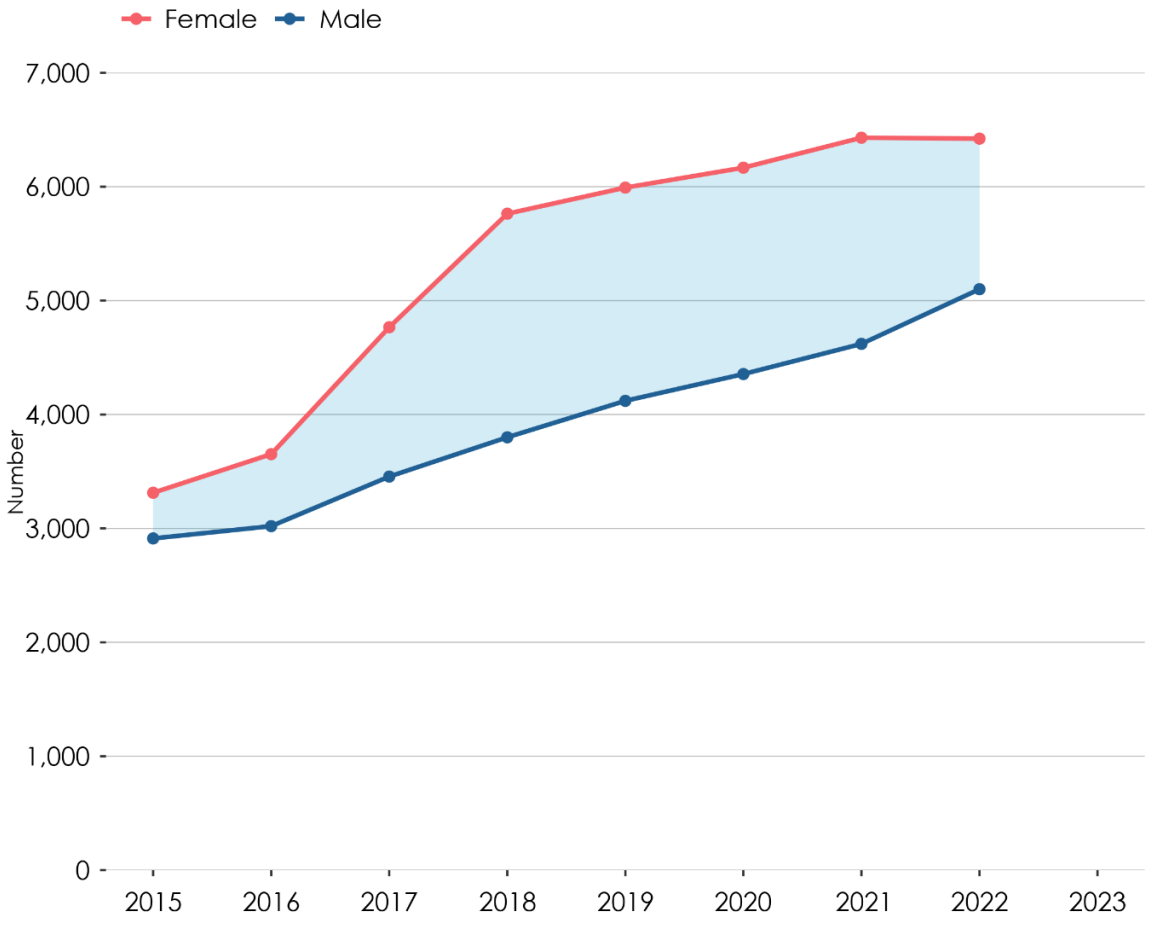
FIGURE 4.28: NUMBER OF PEOPLE BENEFITING FROM LEAP



NUMBER OF PEOPLE BENEFITING FROM NHIS EXEMPTION

The number of individuals benefiting from exemptions in the National Health Insurance Scheme increased by 54 percent for males and 94 percent for females between 2015 and 2022.

FIGURE 4.29: NUMBER OF PEOPLE BENEFITING FROM NHIS EXEMPTION

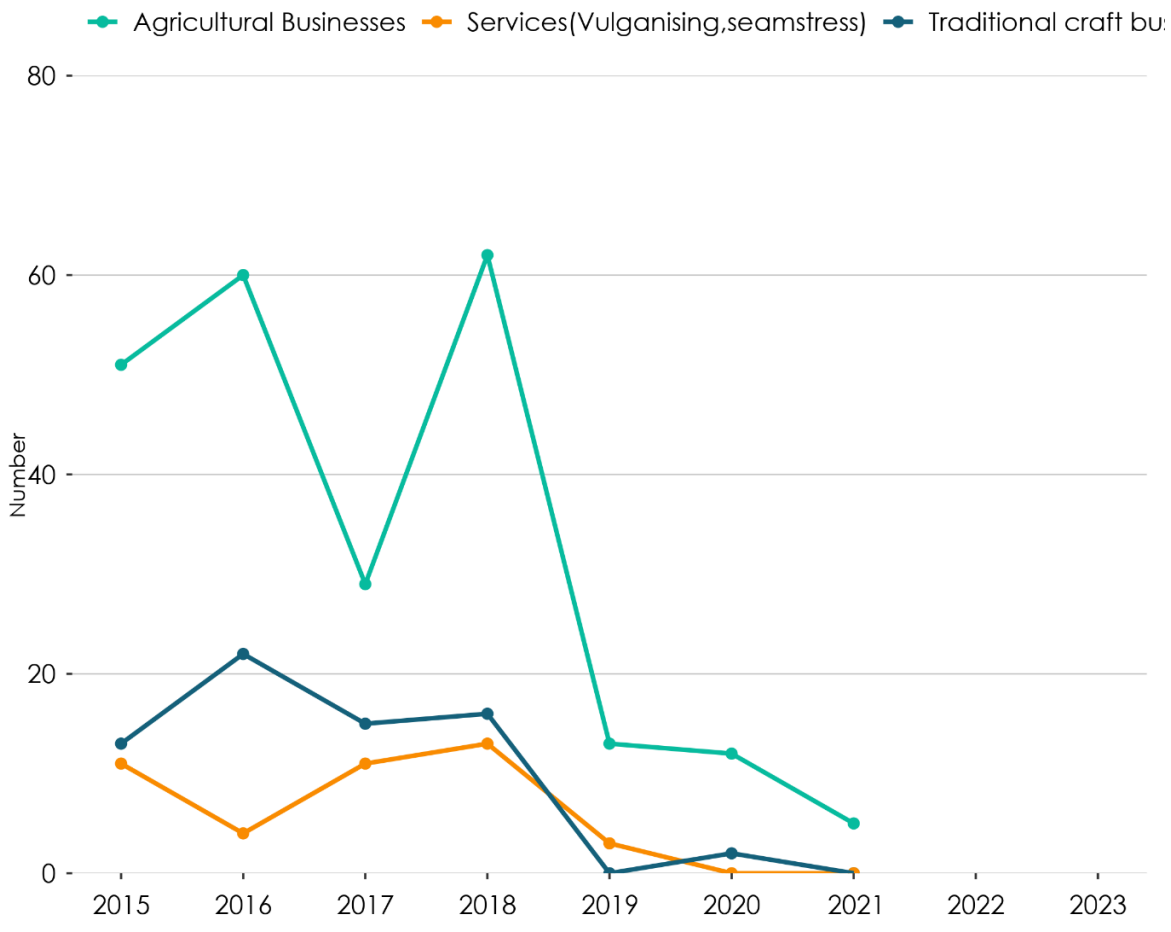


NUMBER OF NEW BUSINESSES CREATED

The number of new businesses across various sectors fluctuated between 2015 and 2021 generally decreasing during the period.

The agricultural sector experienced the most substantial decline, with a 90 percent decrease in the establishment of new agricultural businesses.

FIGURE 4.30: NUMBER OF NEW BUSINESSES CREATED



CHAPTER FIVE
ASSEMBLY REVENUE

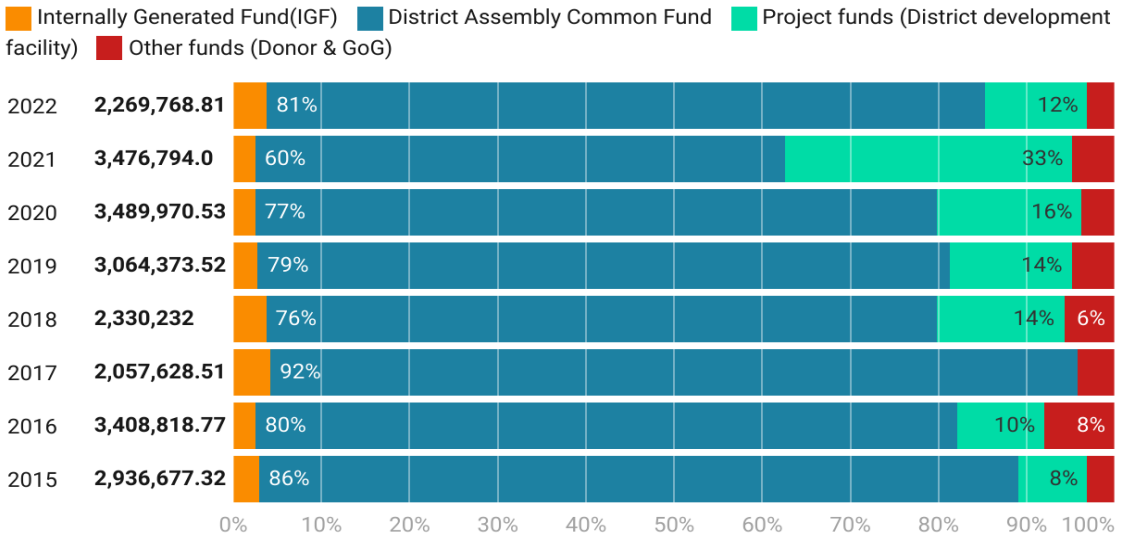
5.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter delves into the financial landscape of the Akatsi North constituency, focusing on the sources of revenue by the local administration. It provides insights into the financial health of the district, highlighting key contributors to revenue generation.

5.2. REVENUES

The District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) was the main revenue source for the district during the specified period, accounting for over 60 percent of the total revenue received by the District.

FIGURE 5.1: DISTRICT ASSEMBLY REVENUE

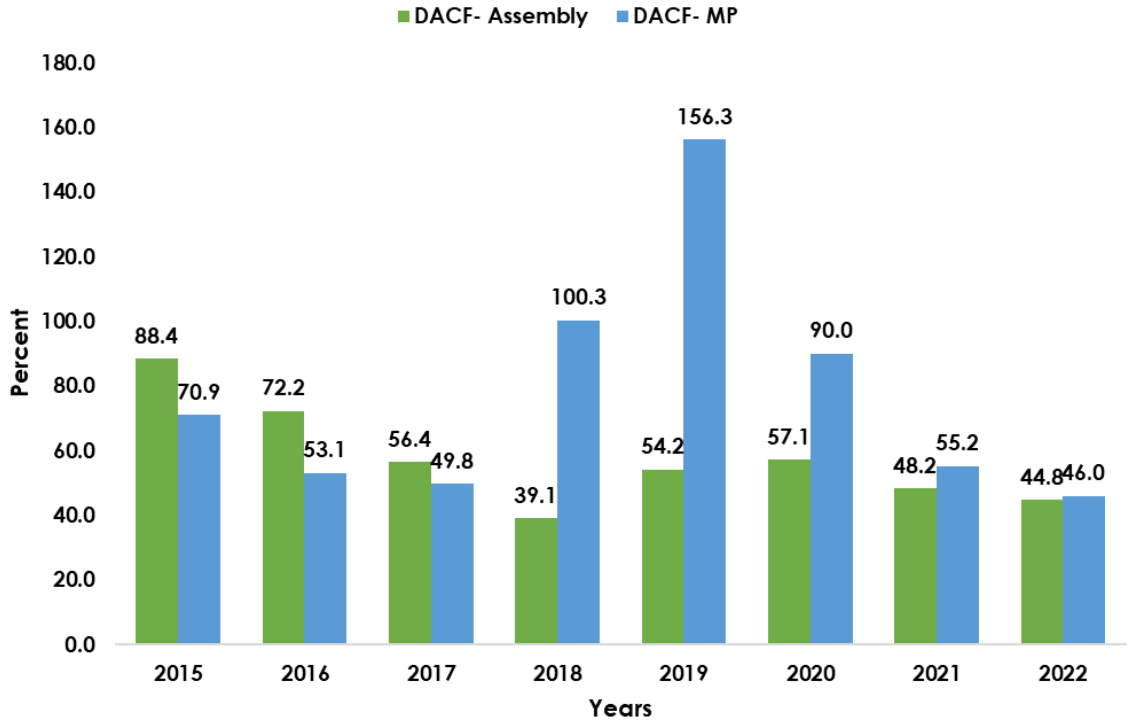


5.3. DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND (DACF) – ASSEMBLY AND MP

The proportion of approved DACF releases consistently declined from 2015 to 2023.

The District Assembly Common Fund decreased from 88.4 percent in 2015 to 44.8 percent in 2023, while the MP District Assembly Common Fund saw a decline from 70.9 percent in 2015 to 46.0 percent.

FIGURE 5.2: PERCENTAGE OF APPROVED DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND RELEASED



CHAPTER SIX
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

6.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines the important highlights and insights from the constituency profile of Akatsi North. The summary presents the key findings in various sectors, offering an overview of the socio-economic landscape in the constituency. The conclusion uses the data to provide insights and recommendations for addressing challenges and leveraging development opportunities in Akatsi North.

6.2. SUMMARY

The constituency profile for Akatsi North highlights both significant developments and challenges across various sectors. Efforts to improve the education infrastructure have led to an increase in the number of public schools. However, there are still challenges regarding equitable access to education, as shown by fluctuating gross enrollment rates. Health disparities also persist, with concerns surrounding access to maternal healthcare and the prevalence of diseases such as malnutrition and HIV.

In the agriculture sector, there is a need for diversification and the adoption of climate-smart practices to enhance productivity. The decline in employment opportunities for persons with disabilities emphasizes the importance of inclusive economic policies. While progress has been made in sanitation and social protection programs, disparities between urban and rural areas continue to exist. Furthermore, fiscal challenges, such as a decline in the release of funds, pose obstacles to effective service delivery and development initiatives.

6.3. CONCLUSION

The constituency profile of Akatsi North highlights the complex development challenges facing the constituency. Despite progress in education, healthcare, agriculture, and sanitation, significant disparities persist, especially between urban and rural areas. Fluctuating enrollment rates and unequal healthcare access underscore the need for targeted interventions to ensure fair access to essential services. Additionally, issues related to economic empowerment, such as declining job opportunities and financial limitations, require innovative approaches to promote inclusive growth and resilience. Moving forward, effective collaboration between government agencies, civil society organizations, and the private sector is crucial to comprehensively address these challenges and improve the well-being of the constituents in Akatsi North.

REFERENCES

Ghana Statistical Service (2022), 2021 Population and Housing Census

Ghana Statistical Service (2024), District Multidimensional Poverty Reports

ISBN: 978-9988-9452-6-8

Design & Print:
Joles Consult 0245751074