# TALENSI DISTRICT
## CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

**DATA FOR ACCOUNTABILITY**

A PUBLICATION OF THE DATA FOR ACCOUNTABILITY PROJECT

# TALENSI DISTRICT CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

OCTOBER, 2024

ISBN: 978 – 9988 – 9452 – 4 – 4

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

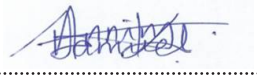
Design and layout: JOLES CONSULT

## 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

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This maiden profile for the Talensi District Assembly would not have been possible without the full collaboration of the Data for Accountability Project Partners and the Leadership of the Parliament of Ghana. The role and time of staff of the various decentralised departments of the Talensi District Assembly who helped us compile the data are acknowledged and appreciated.

We offer special thanks to Mr. Osmanu Amadu the district statistician who collated the data, Ernest Nutakor (GSS) who prepared this report. We also acknowledge Amatus Nobabumah for reviewing 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 Titirku, 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

# LIST OF FIGURES

# LIST OF TABLES

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| ACEPA | African Centre for Parliamentary Affairs |
| ANC | Antenatal Care |
| DACF | District Assembly Common Fund |
| DAP | Data for Accountability Project |
| EIPM | Evidence Informed Policy Making |
| GoG | Government of Ghana |
| GSS | Ghana Statistical Service |
| ICC | Implementation Coordinating Committee |
| ICT | Information and Communication Technology |
| IGF | Internally Generated Funds |
| JHS | Junior High School |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MMDAs | Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies |
| MP | Member of Parliament |
| MPI | Multidimensional Poverty Index |
| NHIS | National Health Insurance Scheme |
| NSS | National Statistical Systems |
| OTT | On Think Tanks |
| PHC | Population and Housing Census |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SHS | Senior High School |
| TVET | Technical Vocational Education and Training |
| 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 in 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 hygiene, bathe, dress, and eat.

#### 2.6. Difficulty in Communicating

This refers to challenges or problems related 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 the 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 in adopting 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 sharp focus, with varying degrees 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 DISTRICT

Talensi District's population in 2021 was 87,021 with more males (43,849), representing 50.4 percent than females (43,172) constituting 49.6 percent. The district occupies a land size of 867 $Km^2$ with a population density of 100.4 persons per square kilometre.

The district is bordered by Bolgatanga Municipality to the north, East and West Mamprusi Districts to the south in the North East Region, Kassena Nankana Municipality to the west, and Bawku West and Nabdam Districts

to the east. Administratively, it has 3 area councils, made up of 22 elected assembly members and 10 government appointees. The Mole-Dagbani ethnic group (96.9%) is the largest in the district, followed by Grusi (1.1%), with the remaining ethnic groups (Akan and others) constituting 2.0 percent.

Almost six in ten (56.9%) of the district's population are affiliated to the Christian Religion, followed by 31.6 percent who are Traditionalists and 6.1 percent Muslims. About 4.0 percent (3.9%) of the population belong to other religions and 1.4 percent have no religious affiliation.

The district has a literacy rate of 51.9 percent of the population 6 years and older, which is higher among males (56.5%) compared to females (47.2%). The district's economy is dominated by the agricultural sector which accounts for 38.1 percent of the employed population 15 years and older, while service and industry represent 35.2 percent and 26.6 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 Committee and the Committee on Poverty Reduction. To ensure fairness in the selection process, the project team used a criterion of proportional representation of the parties in parliament.

| EDUCATION | LOCAL GOV'T AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT | POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY |
|---|---|---|
| **Chair** Fanteakwa North | **Chair** Odotobiri | **Chair** Talensi |
| **Ranking** Akatsi North | **Ranking** Odododiodio (AMA) | **Ranking** Tano South |
| | **Gender/Partisan** Afigya Sekyere | **Gender/Partisan** Ketu South |

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, 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.

## 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 period of interest. The requested data covered 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 were included in the analysis. This made trend analysis possible. Again, data collection for most departments was delayed because many of the decentralised 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

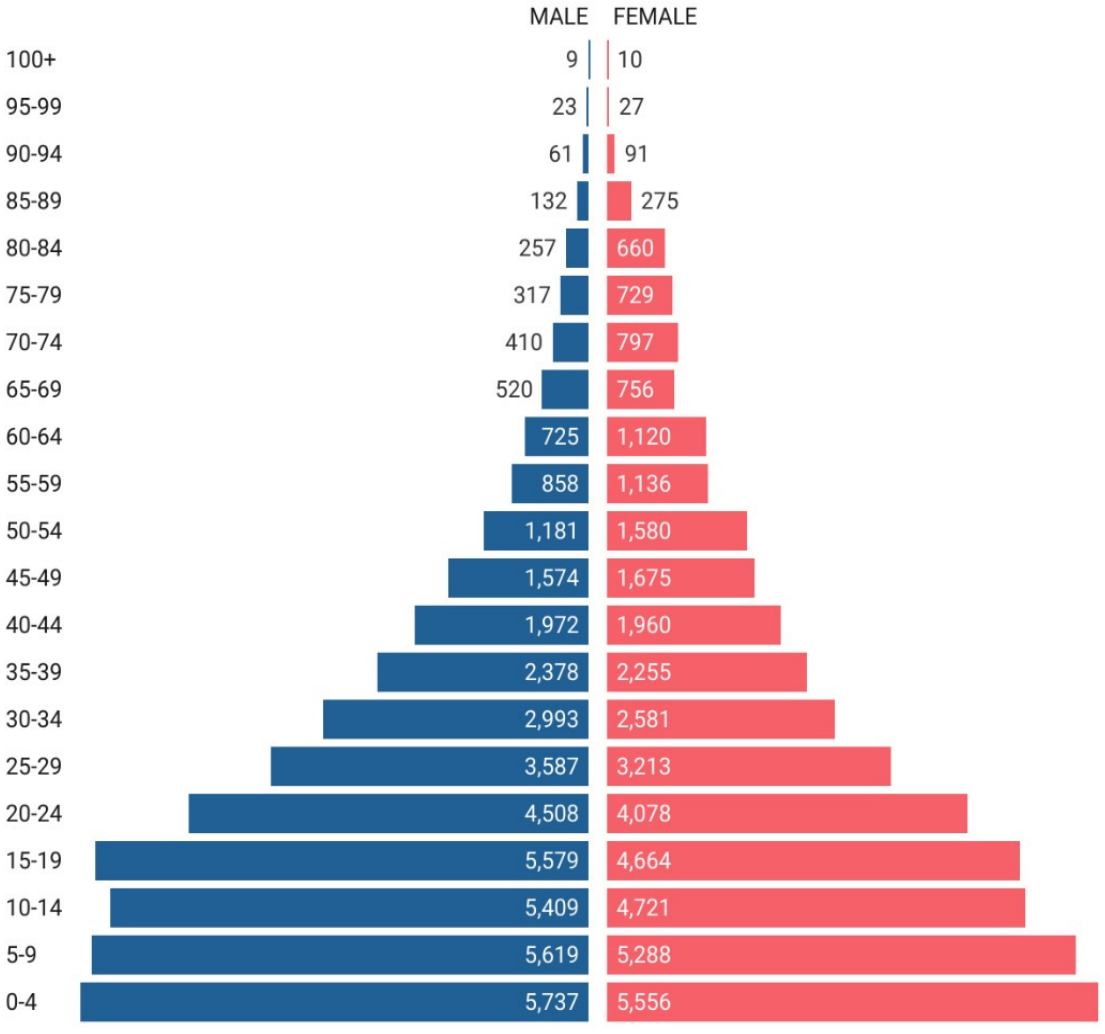
## 3.1 INTRODUCTION

Socio-demographics encompass a population's socioeconomic traits, offering valuable insights for policy-making, targeting and strategic decisions making. This chapter delves into key demographic aspects of the Talensi district population, including sex and age distribution and age-sex structure. These data are crucial for development planning, service provision, and mobilizing community support for local development initiatives.

## 3.2 TOTAL POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE USING THE POPULATION PYRAMID

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (2021 PHC) results, the population of Talensi stood at 87,021 comprising 43,849 (50.4%) males and 43,172 (49.6%) females, showing nearly equal representation of males and females. The population pyramid has a broad base (ages 0 to 14). About 37 percent (37.2%) of the population were between 0 and 14 years and about 57 percent (57.0%) from the age category 15-64 years.

FIGURE 3.1. POPULATION PYRAMID (6 YEARS AND OLDER)

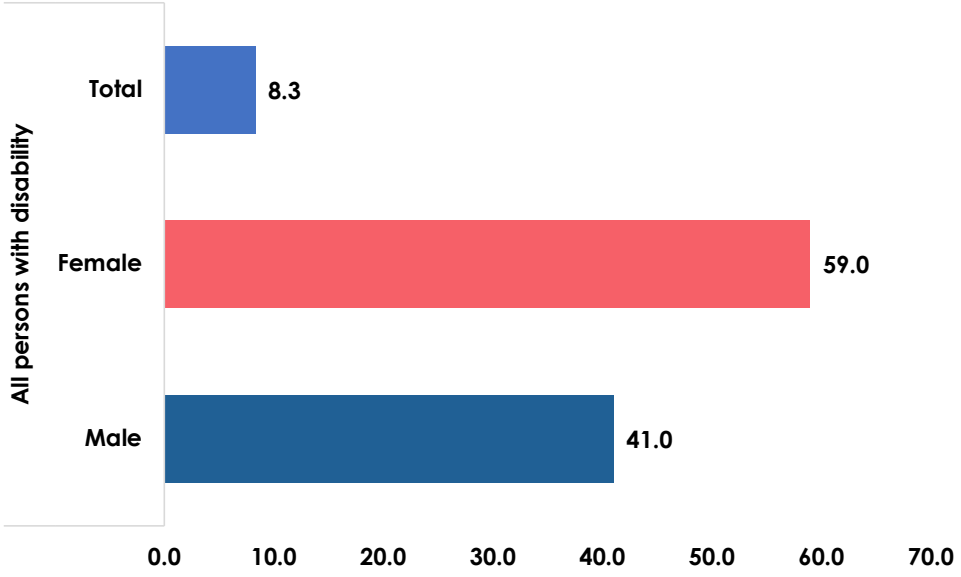



## 3.3 DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING AN ACTIVITY: POPULATION (5 YEARS AND OLDER) BY DIFFICULTY STATUS BY SEX

Difficulty in performing an activity refers to individuals facing limitations or inability to carry out specific tasks due to the loss of function in any part of the body resulting from impairment, malformation, or health-related challenges.

Out of the population 5 years and older, 8.3 percent have difficulty performing any activity. Of these, 59.0 percent were females and 41.0 percent were males.

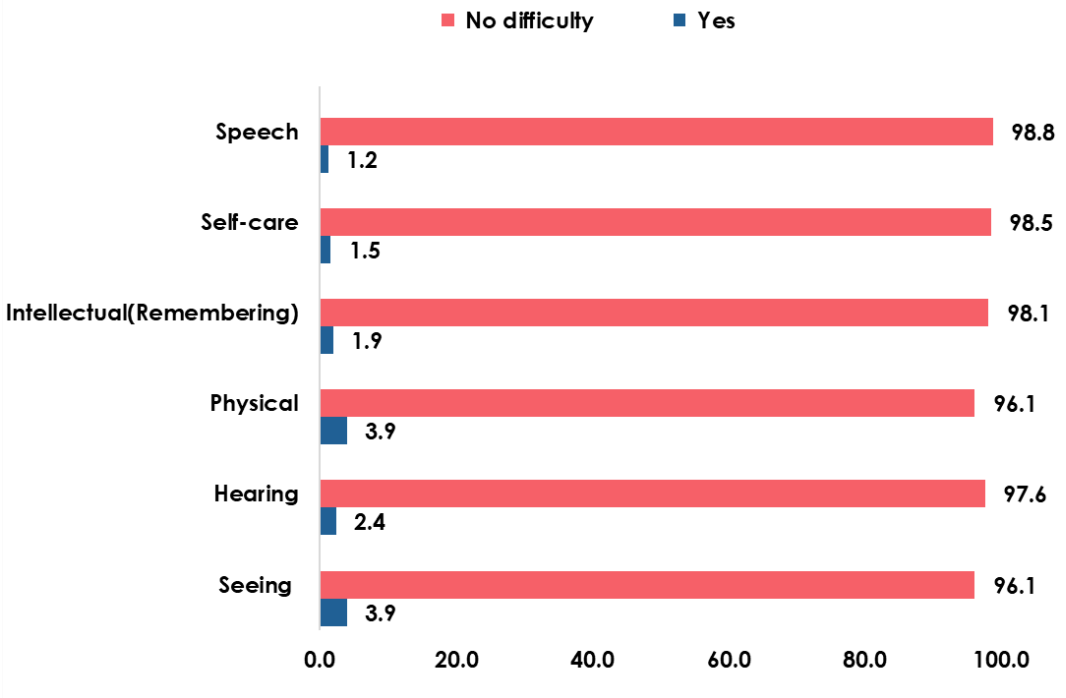
FIGURE 3.2: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (5 YEARS AND OLDER) BY DISABILITY AND SEX




### 3.3.2 Distribution of forms of difficulty in performing an activity

The most common difficulties in the district are related to physical activity and vision, affecting 3.9 percent of the population aged five and older, followed by hearing difficulties, which affect 2.4 percent. The least common difficulty affects 1.2 percent of the population.

FIGURE 3.2.1 POPULATION (5 YEARS AND OLDER) BY DIFFICULTY LEVEL IN PERFORMING ACTIVITY

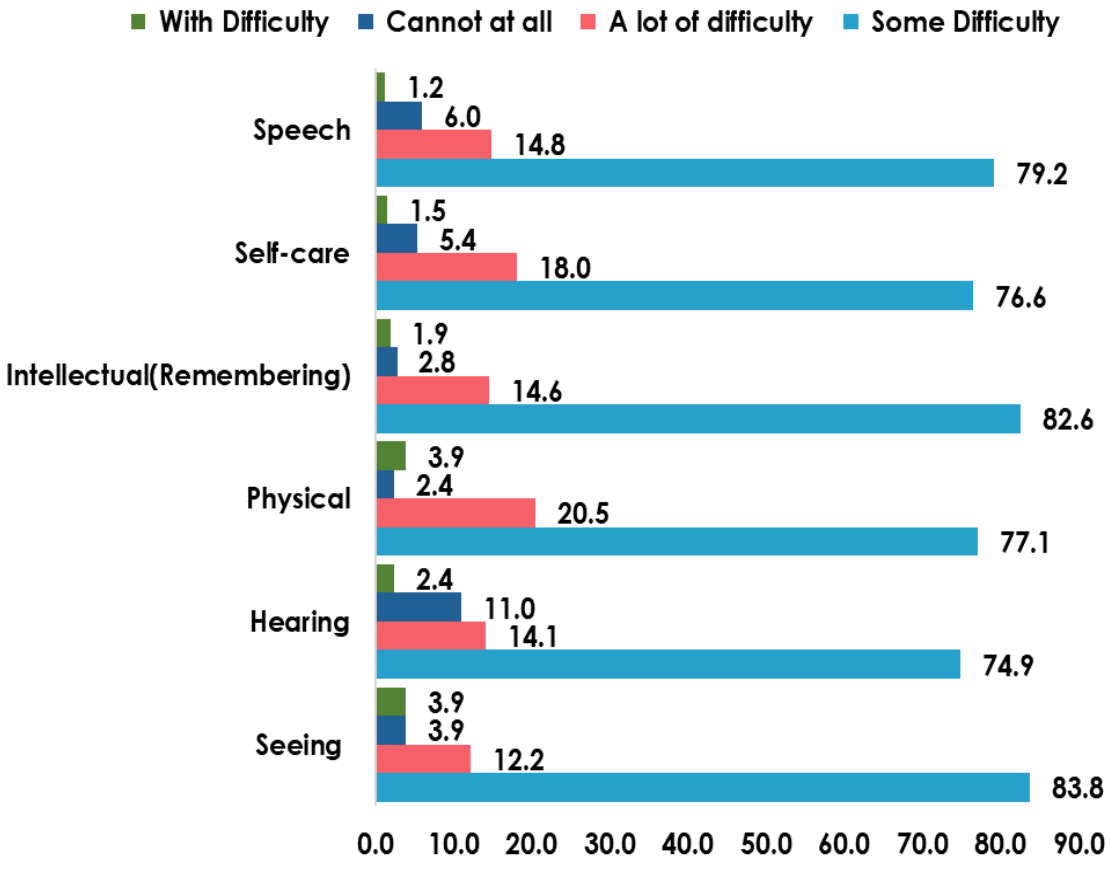


### 3.3.3 Level of severity in performing activities

The severity of difficulties in performing activities varies, from mild to severe, and includes those unable to perform any activity at all.

Among the population who have some difficulty, seeing is the most common (83.8%), while those with a lot of difficulty, physical activity ranks highest (20.5%), and among those completely unable to perform an activity, Hearing-related difficulties are the most prevalent (11.0%)

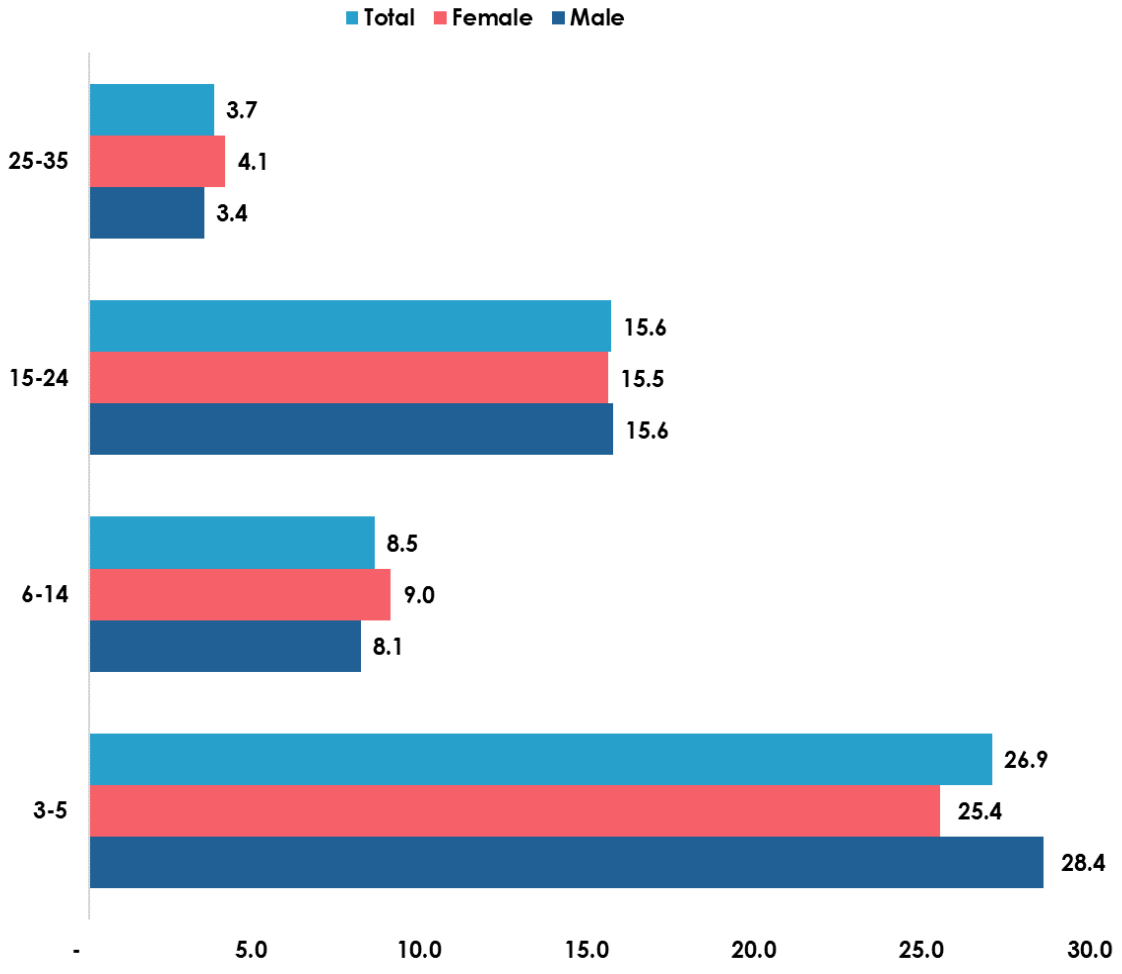
FIGURE 3.2.2 POPULATION (5 YEARS AND OLDER) BY SEVERITY IN DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING ACTIVITY




## 3.4 EDUCATION – POPULATION NEVER BEEN TO SCHOOL BY AGE CATEGORY

A total of 6,813 persons (7.8 %) aged 3 to 35 in Talensi have never attended school. Those in age category 3-5 years constitute the highest proportion (26.9%) that has never been to school. Among the age groups 3-5, and 15-24, a higher percentage of males (28.4%, and 15.6%) have never attended school, compared to females.

FIGURE 3.3. PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION 3 TO 35 YEARS NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL BY SEX

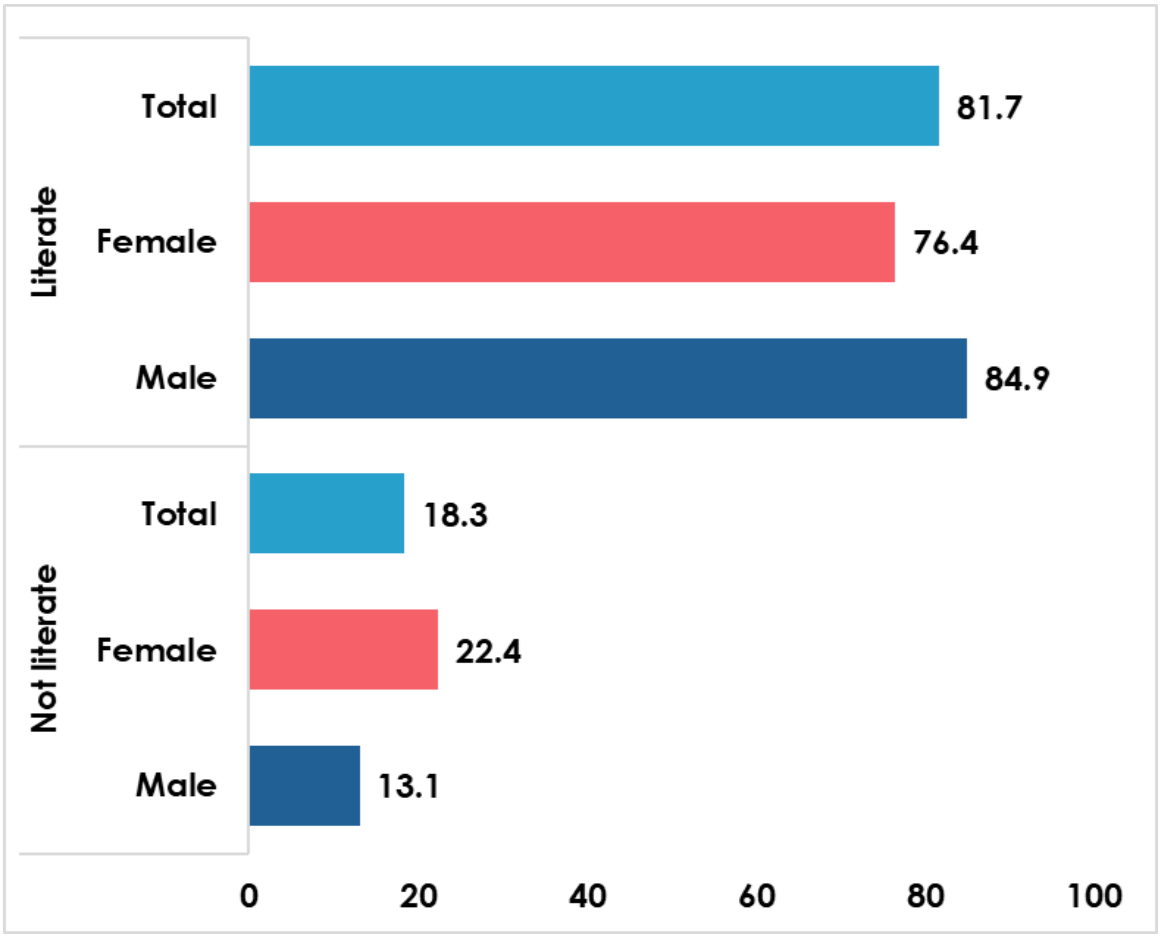



## 3.5 LITERACY STATUS: NOT LITERATE AND LITERATE

Literacy, a fundamental aspect of the right to education, facilitates effective communication, interaction, and resource access.

In Talensi, 18.3 percent of individuals aged 6 years and older are illiterate, with a higher proportion of females than males.

**FIGURE 3.4:** PROPORTION OF PERSONS 6 YEARS AND OLDER BY LITERACY STATUS AND SEX

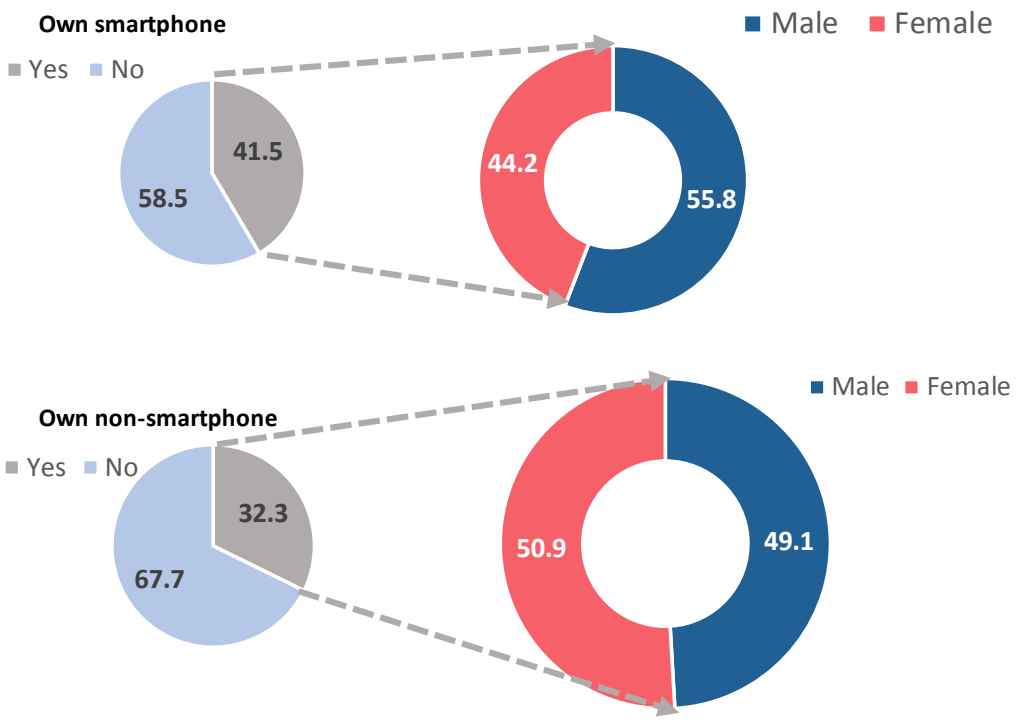



## 3.6 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

### Ownership and Usage of Functional Smartphone and Non-Smartphones

Approximately forty percent (41.5%) of the population aged 6 and older own smartphones, with a higher ownership rate among males (55.8%) than females (44.2%). About one-third of the population owns non-smartphones, with nearly equal ownership between females (50.9%) and males (49.1%).

**FIGURE 3.5.** PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (6 YEARS AND OLDER) WHO OWN AND USE FUNCTIONAL SMART AND NON-SMARTPHONE BY SEX

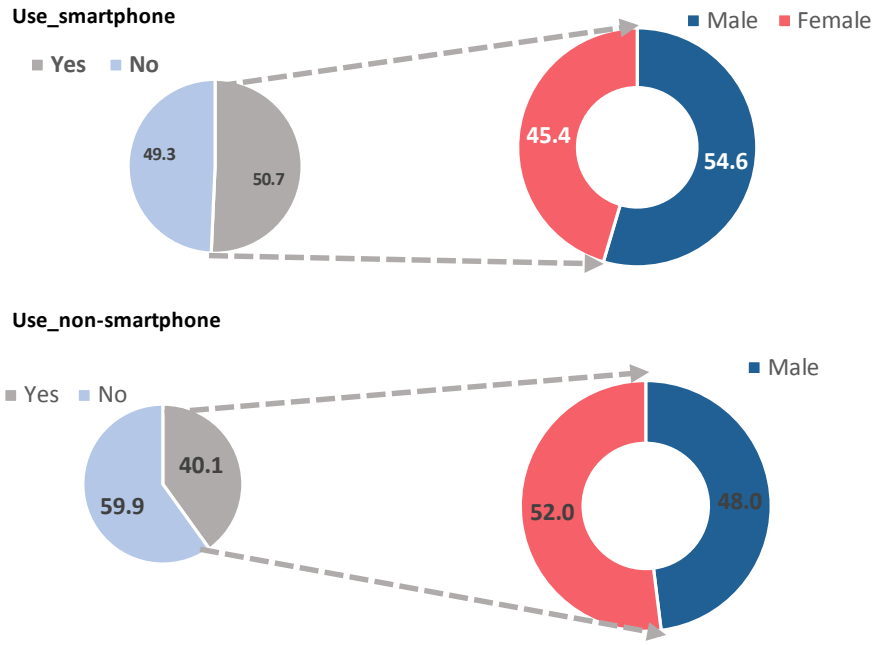



### 3.6.1 Use of Smart and Non-smart Phone

Half of the district's population (50.7%) 6 years and older use smartphones, with males constituting the majority (54.6%).

About six in 10 persons (59.9%) 6 years and older use non-smartphones, with a higher proportion of females (52.0%) compared to males (48.0).

FIGURE 3.5.1: USE OF SMART AND NON-SMART PHONE

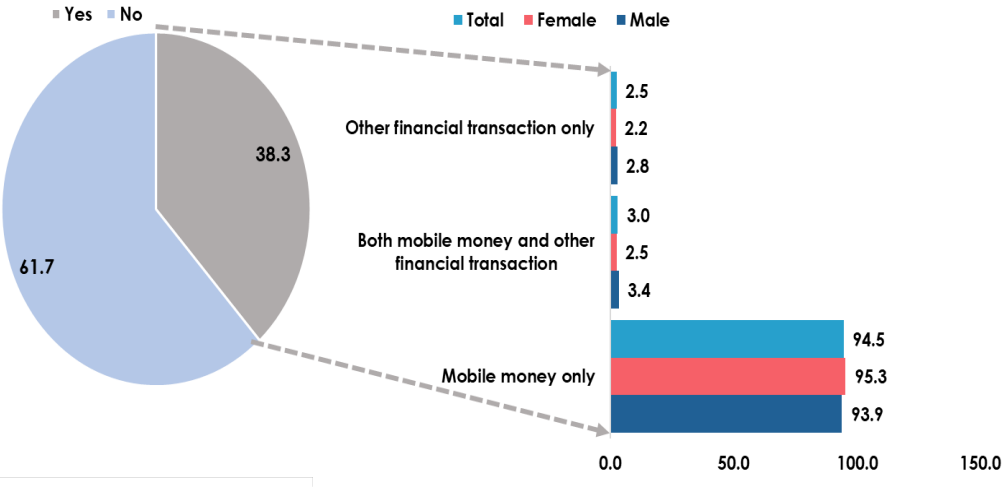



### 3.6.2 Use of Mobile Phone for Financial Transactions

The use of mobile phones for mobile money transactions accounts for 38.3 percent of those who used their phones for financial transactions.

Among those who use their mobile phone for financial transactions, 94.5 percent use it exclusively for mobile money, with a higher proportion of females than males.

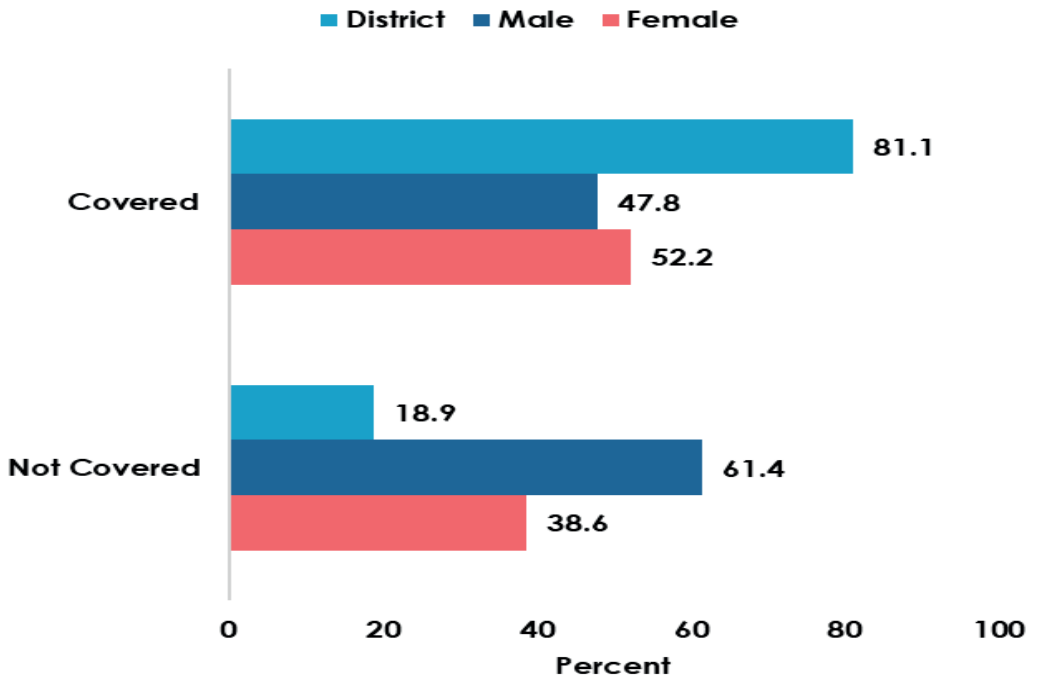
**FIGURE 3.6.** PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WHO USE MOBILE PHONE FOR FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS BY SEX



## 3.7 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERED

A significant proportion (18.9%) of the district's population is not covered by health insurance. Among those without coverage, a higher percentage are males (61.4%) compared to females (38.6%).

FIGURE 3.8: PERCENTAGE OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE BY SEX

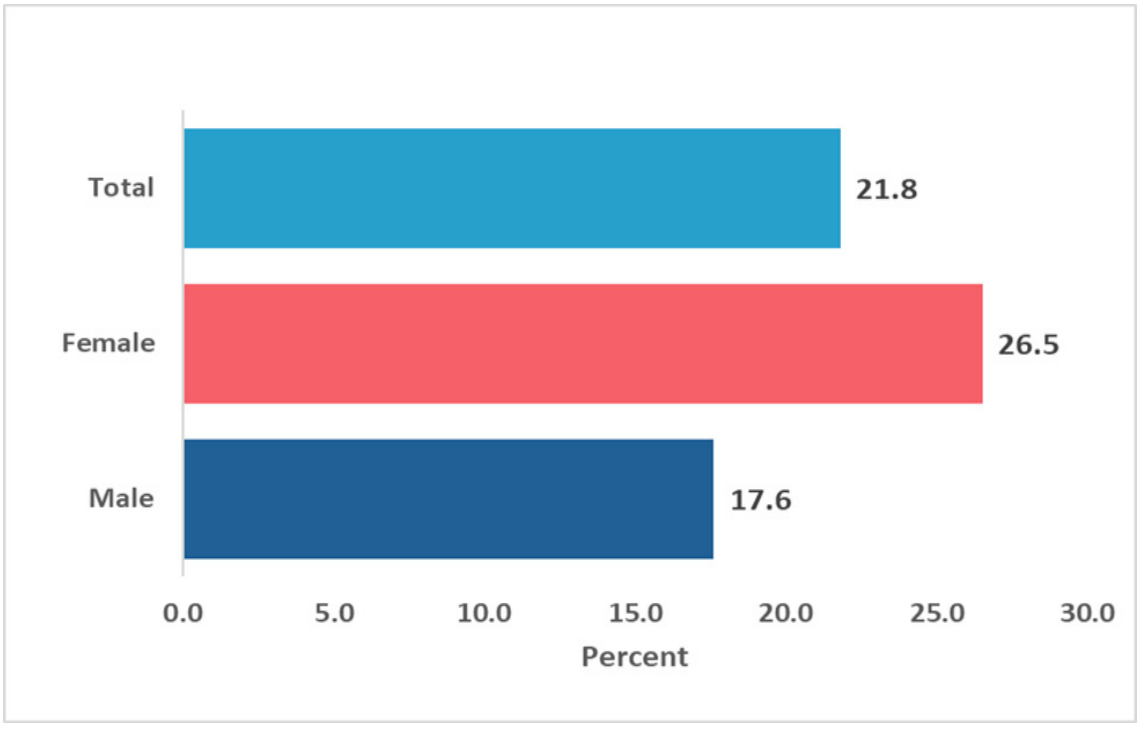



## 3.8 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF THE POPULATION

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.

Almost 21 percent of the population 15 years and older are unemployed. The unemployment rate for females (26.5%) is more than for males (17.6%) by 8.9 percentage points.

FIGURE 3.7. PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY SEX



# CHAPTER FOUR
# HIGHLIGHTS ON KEY THEMATIC AREAS

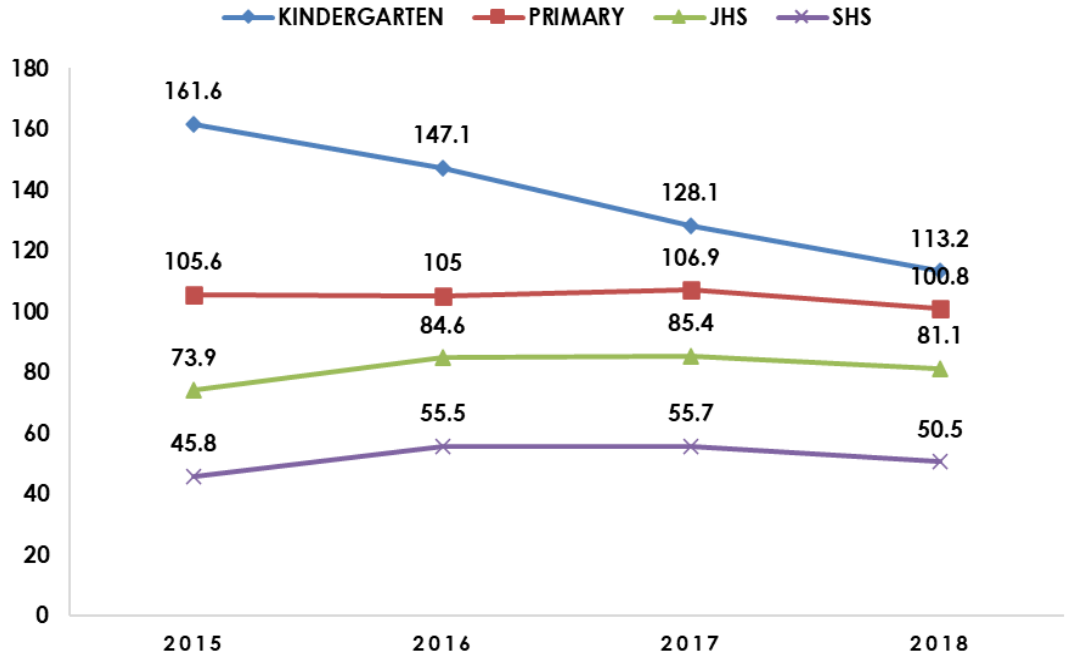
## 4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter analyses key indicators across selected thematic areas to assess the progress made between 2015 and 2022. These thematic areas are Education, Health, Improved sanitation, and Roads. The analysis highlights data trends without assigning causes or explanations for these observed patterns.

## 4.2 EDUCATION

*Gross Enrolment Rate for SHS peaked at 55.7 percent in 2017 and decreased by 5.2 percentage points in 2018.*

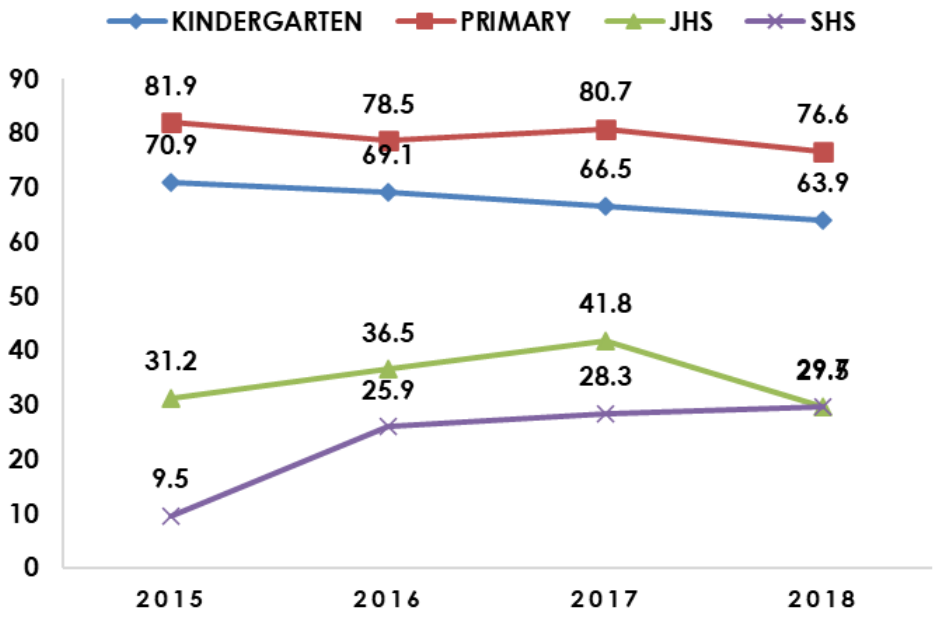
FIGURE 4.2.1: GROSS ENROLMENT RATE




### NET ENROLMENT RATE

*Net Enrolment Rate for SHS increased sharply by 16.4 percentage points in 2016 from 9.5 percent in 2015. That of JHS decreased significantly from 41.8 percent in 2017 to 29.3 percent in 2018.*

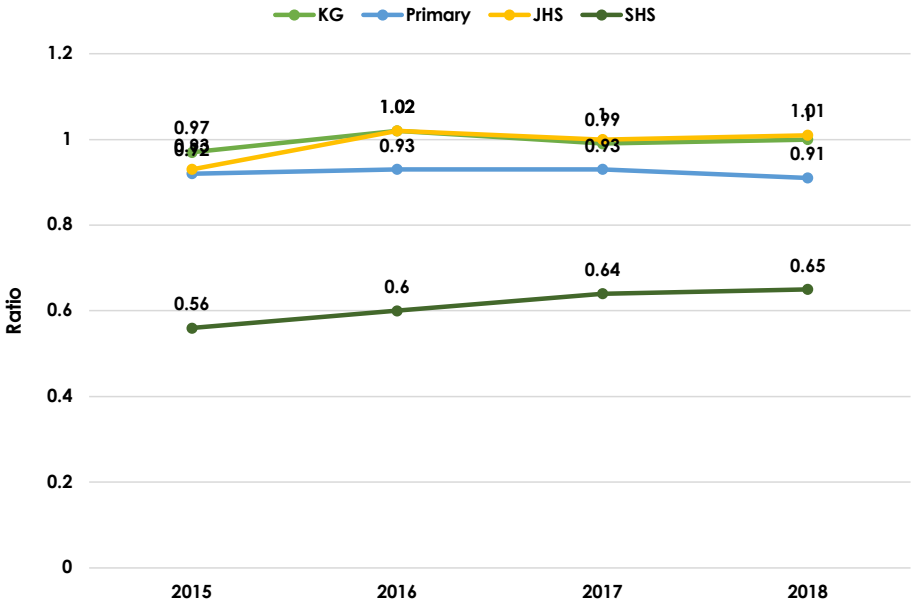
FIGURE 4.2.2: NET ENROLMENT RATE




## GENDER PARITY

*The number of girls and boys in public JHS is almost at parity (ratio of 1), while at SHS, for the period 2015-2018, the gender ratio is significantly lower at 0.56 in 2015.*

FIGURE 4.2.3: GENDER PARITY

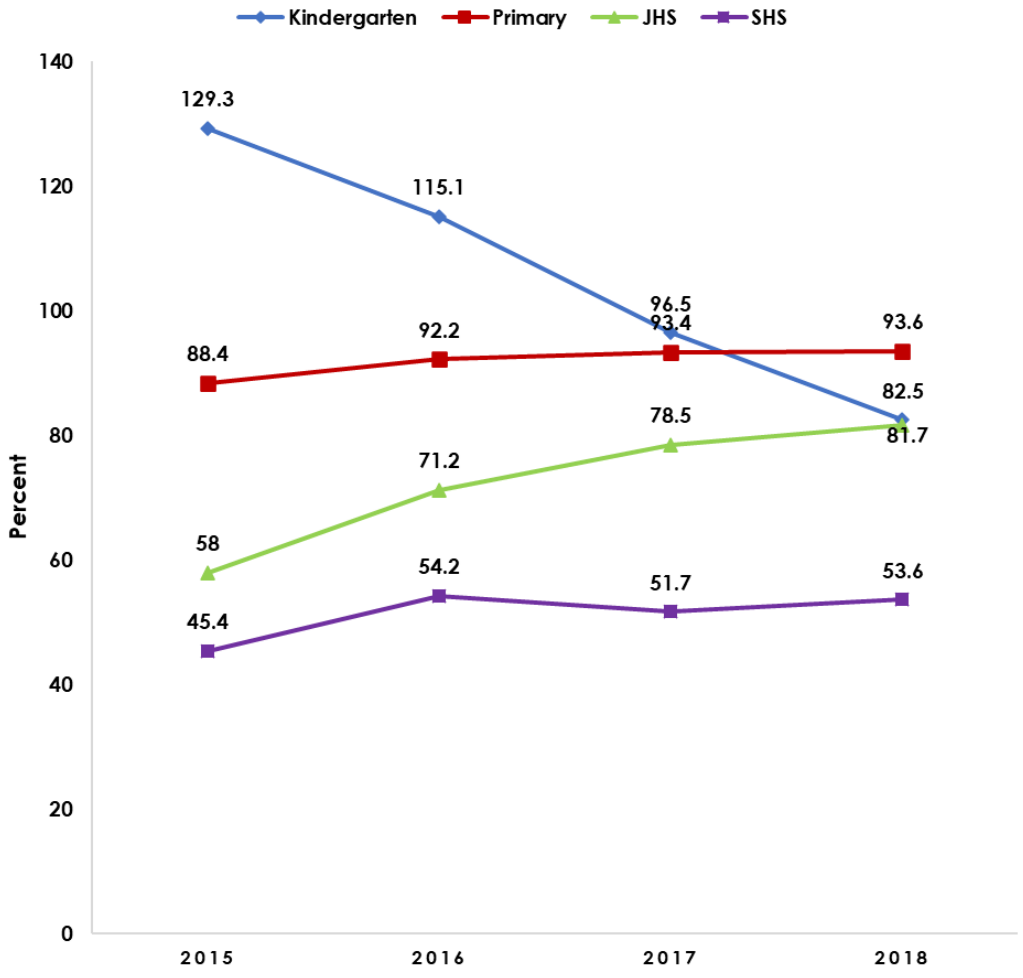


## COMPLETION RATE

*Completion rate for kindergarten declined consistently from 129.3 percent in 2015 to 82.5 percent in 2018.*

*Completion rate at SHS level increased from 45.4 percent in 2015 to 54.2 percent in 2016. The rate remained above 50 percent in subsequent years, with some fluctuation.*

FIGURE 4.2.4: COMPLETION RATE



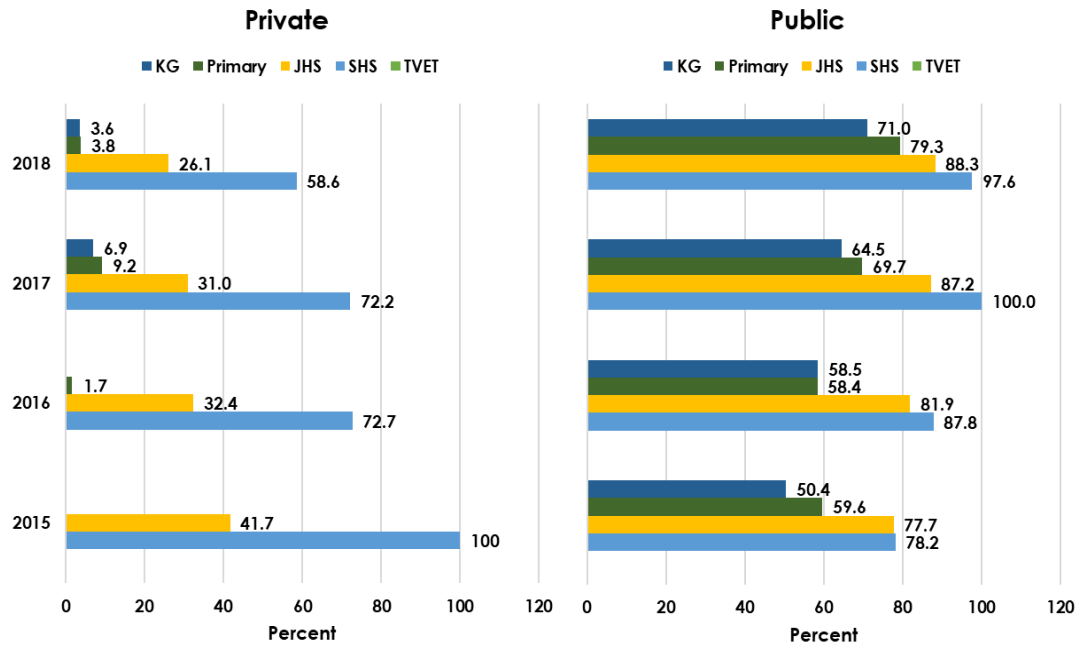

## TRAINED TEACHERS

*The majority of teachers at all the levels in public schools are trained, compared to teachers in private schools.*

*With the exception of 2016, the percentage of trained teachers increased with level of education for public schools.*

*The proportion of trained teachers for public SHS peaked at 100 percent in 2017 and reduced to 97.6 percent in 2018.*

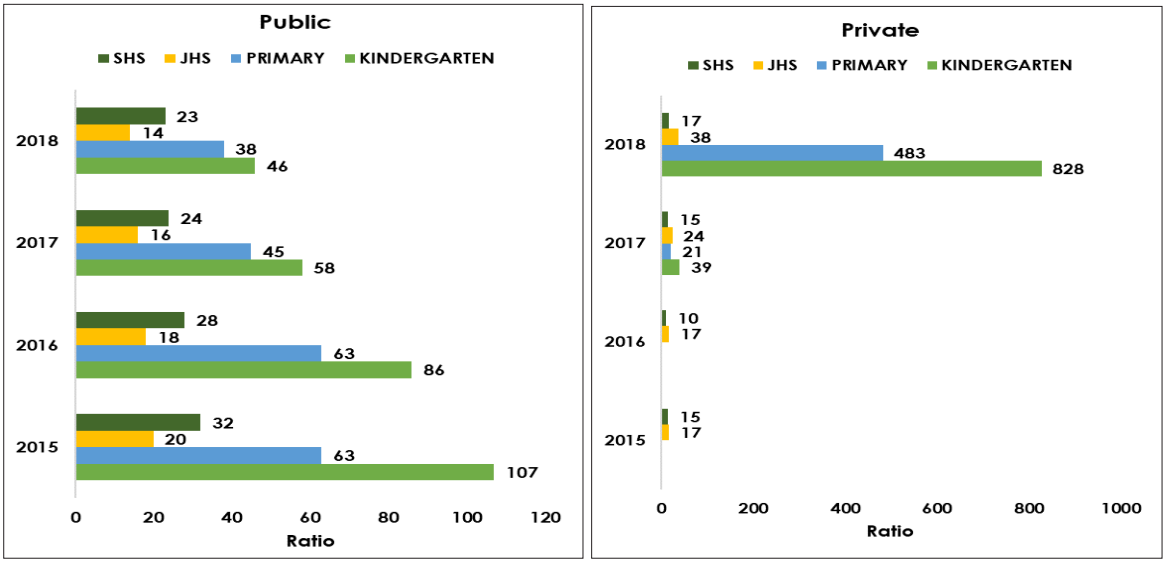
FIGURE 4.2.5: PERCENT OF TRAINED TEACHERS




## PUPIL-TRAINED-TEACHER RATIO

*Pupil-trained-teacher ratio for KG reduced sharply by 28 pupils in 2017 from 86 pupils to a trained teacher in 2016 and further declined to 46 pupils per trained teacher in 2018 for public schools.*

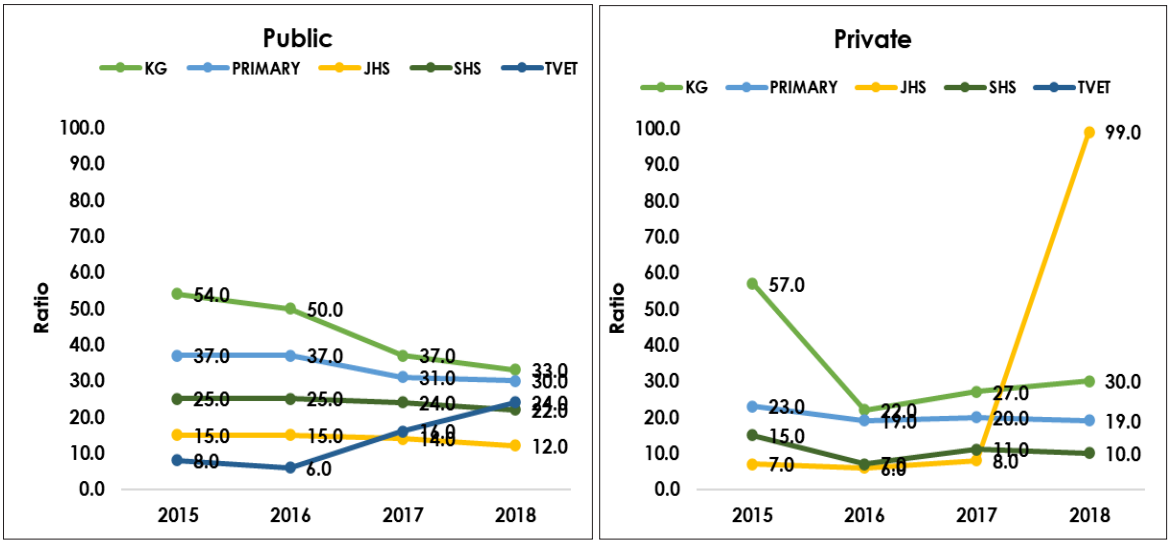
FIGURE 4.2.6: PUPIL-TRAINED-TEACHER RATIO



## PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO

*Across the various educational levels, pupil-teacher ratio for public TVET increased by 4 times (24) in 2018 from 6 pupils per teacher in 2016. The remaining levels show a downward trend for public schools.*

FIGURE 4.2.7: PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO

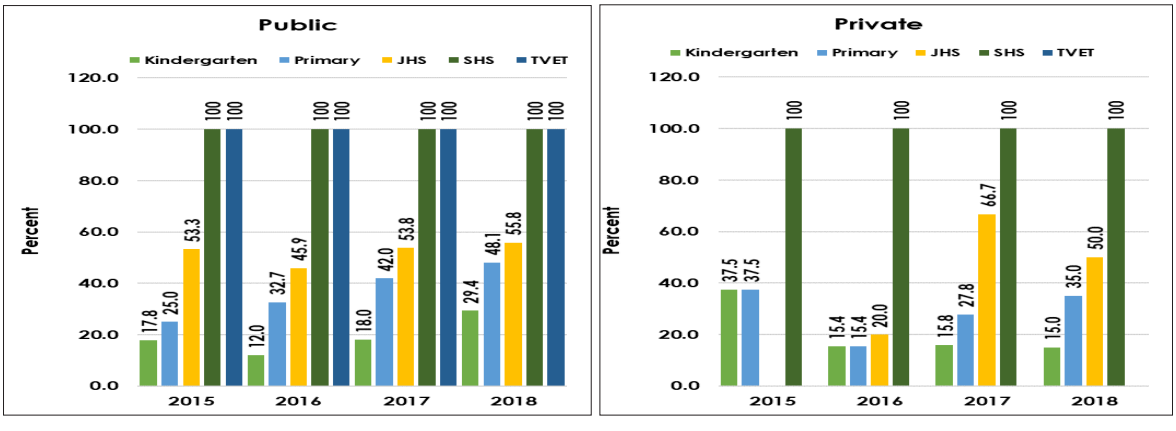



## SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

*The proportion of public kindergarten schools with access to electricity increased sharply from 18.0 percent in 2017 to 29.4 percent in 2018.*

*The proportion of private JHS schools with access to electricity reduced by 16.7 percentage points (50.0%) in 2018 from 66.7 percent in 2017.*

FIGURE 4.2.8: PROPORTION OF SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

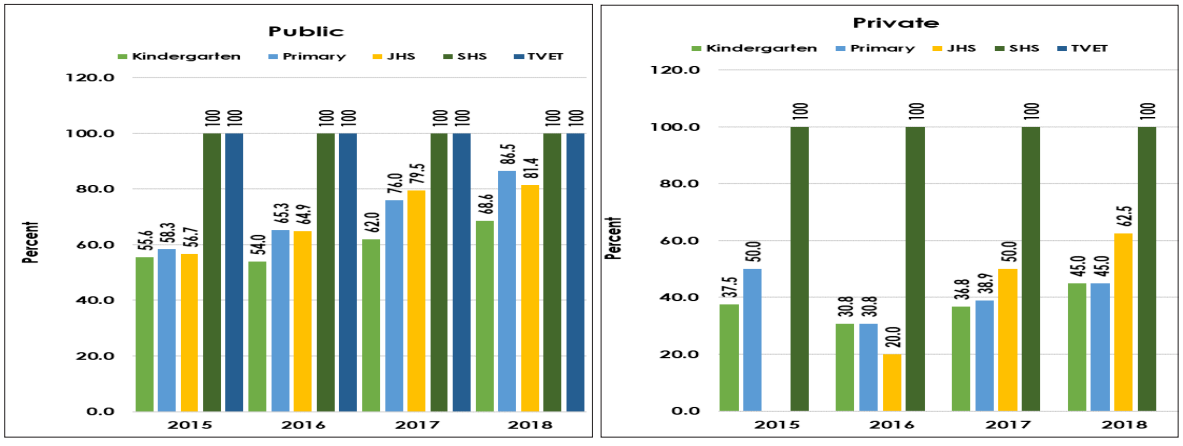


## SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO POTABLE DRINKING WATER

*The proportion of private primary schools with access to potable drinking water decreased by 19.2 percentage points in 2016 from 50.0 percent in 2015.*

*The proportion of public primary schools with access to potable drinking water increased consistently from 58.3 percent in 2015 to 86.5 percent in 2018.*

FIGURE 4.2.9: PROPORTION OF SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO POTABLE DRINKING WATER

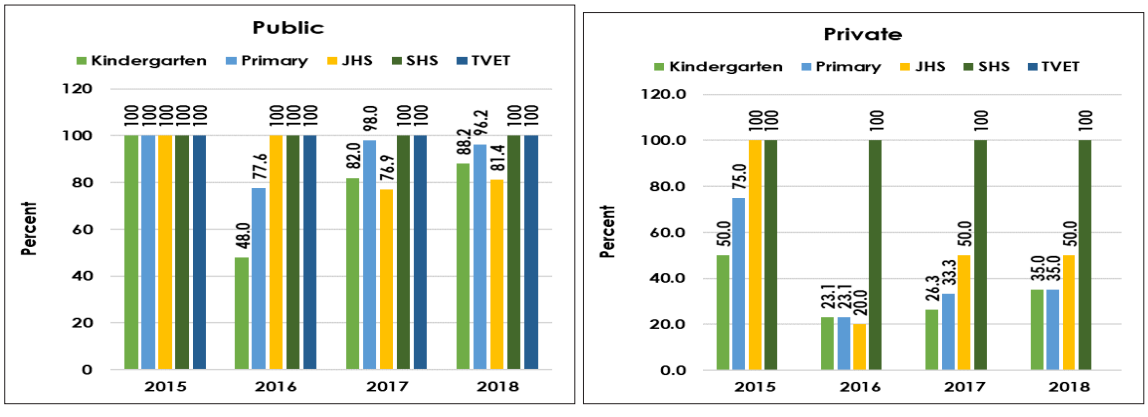



## SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO TOILET FACILITIES

*The proportion of private JHS schools with access to toilet facilities declined significantly by 80.0 percentage points, from 100.0 percent in 2015 to 20.0 percent in 2016.*

*The proportion of public primary schools with access to toilet facilities reduced from 98.0 percent in 2017 to 96.2 percent in 2018.*

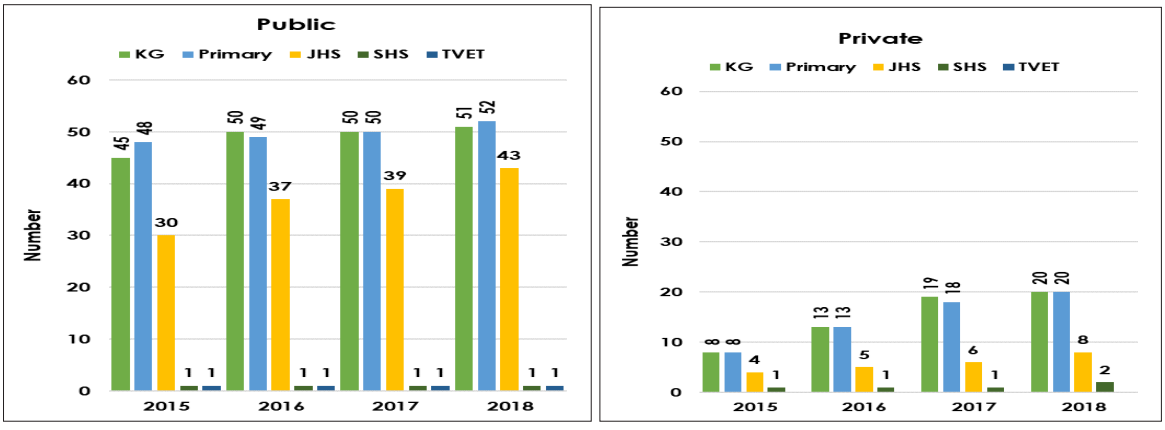
FIGURE 4.2.10: PROPORTION OF SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO TOILET FACILITIES



### NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

*Public schools outnumbered private schools at all levels in the district, except in 2018, when there were two (2) private SHS compared to one (1) public SHS.*

FIGURE 4.2.11: NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

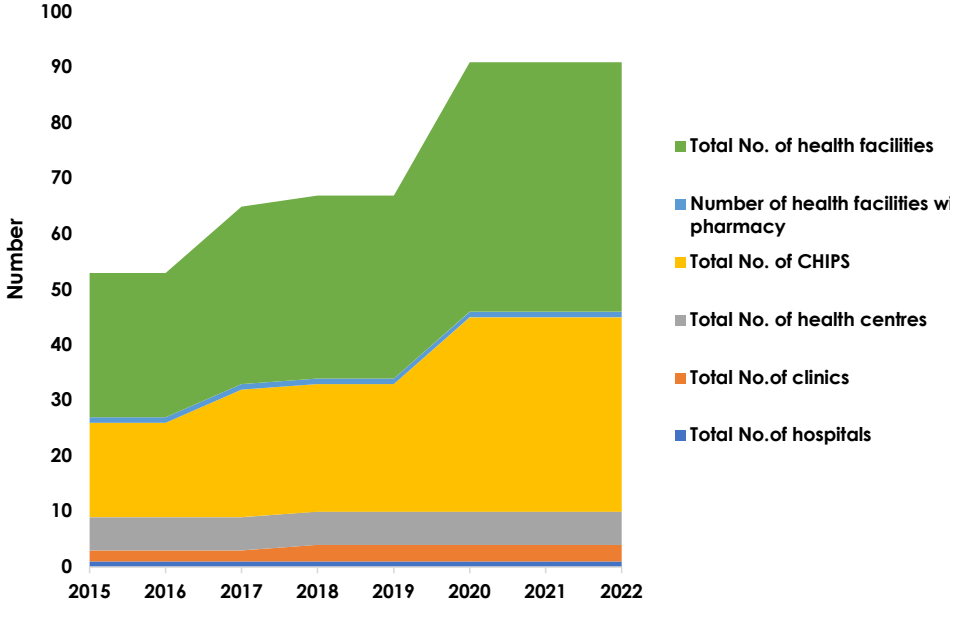



## 4.3 HEALTH

*The total number of health facilities increased by 42.2 percent from 26 facilities in 2015 to 45 facilities in 2022.*

*The total number of hospitals (1), health centres (6) and health facilities with pharmacies remained stagnant from 2015 to 2022.*

FIGURE 4.3.1: NUMBER OF HEALTH FACILITIES

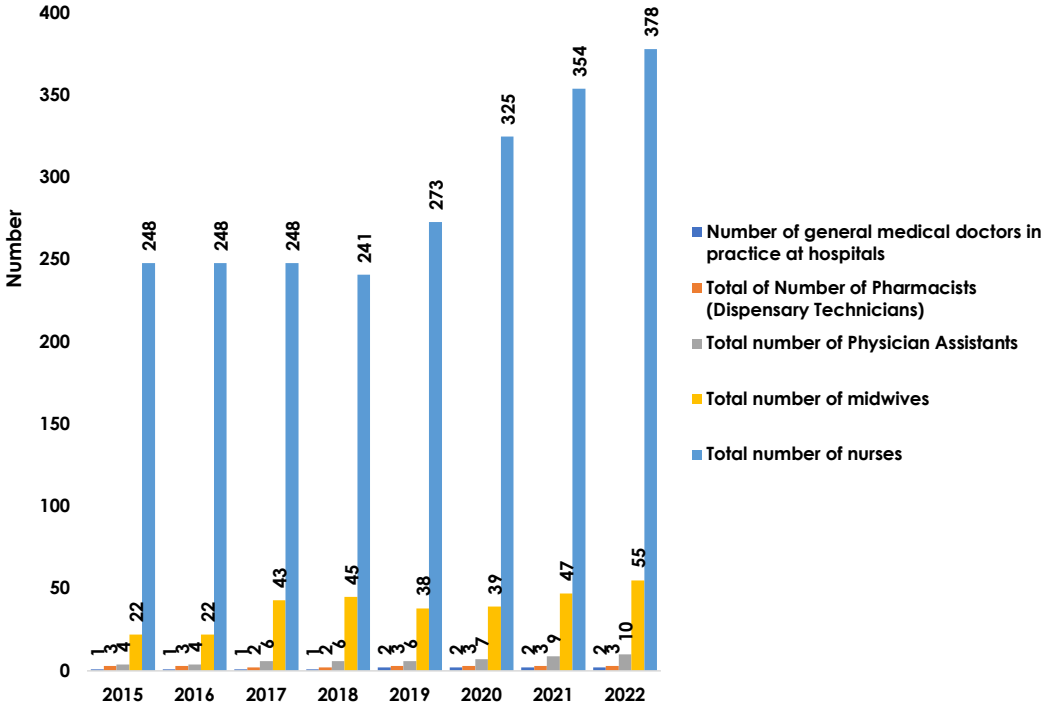


## HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

*The number of midwives decreased by 15.6 percent, from 45 midwives in 2018 to 38 midwives in 2019..*

*The number of medical doctors (2) and pharmacists (Dispensary Technicians) (3) remained the same from 2019 to 2022.*

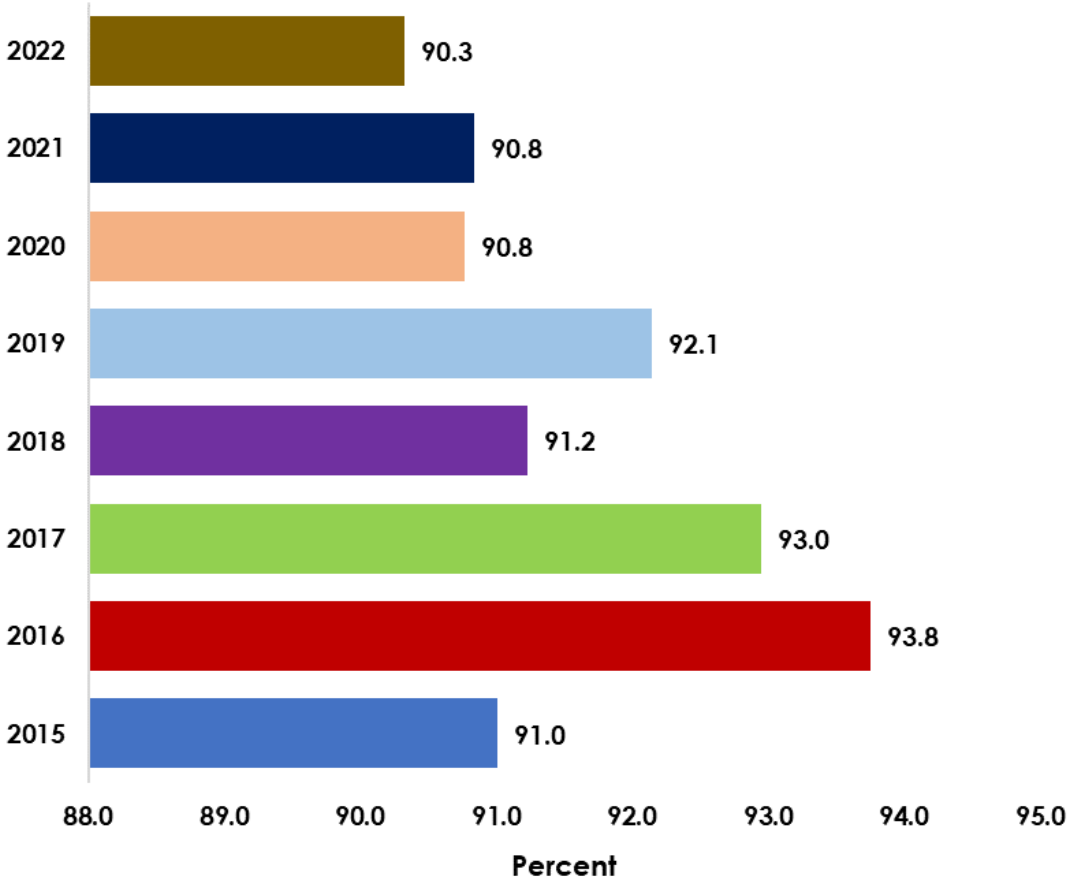
FIGURE: 4.3.2: NUMBER OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS




## OUTPATIENTS TREATED WITH VALID HEALTH INSURANCE

*The proportion of outpatients treated with valid health insurance decreased from a peak of 93.8 percent in 2016 to the lowest of 90.3 percent in 2022.*

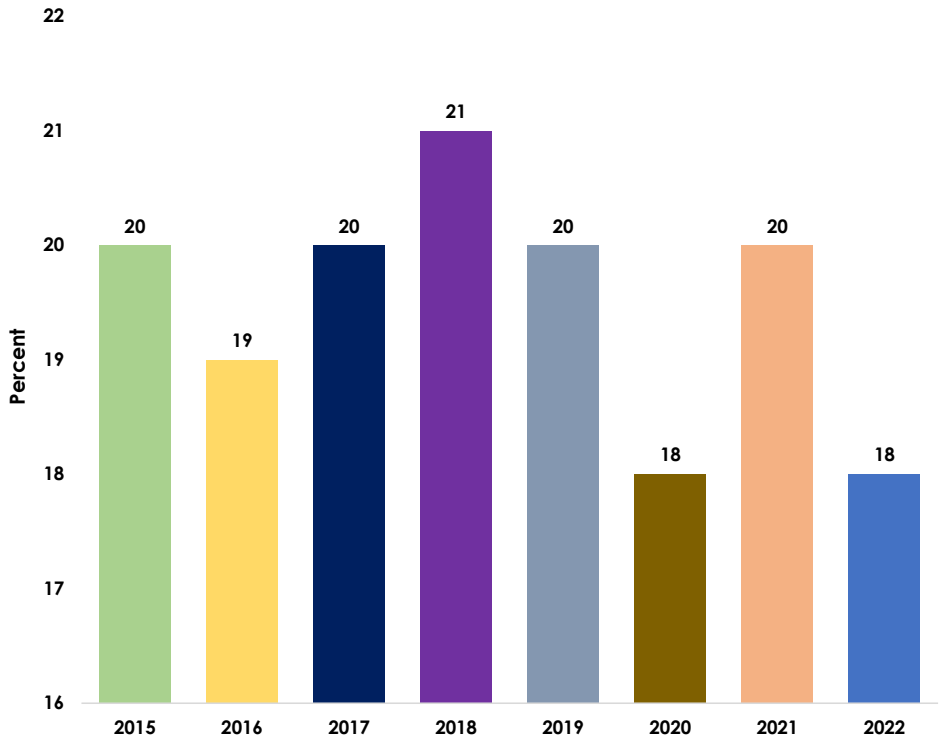
FIGURE 4.3.3: PROPORTION OF OUTPATIENTS TREATED WITH VALID HEALTH INSURANCE




## TEENAGE PREGNANCY AMONG ANC ATTENDEES

*Teenage pregnancy among antenatal care (ANC) attendees reached its highest point in 2018 at 21.0 percent, declining to 18.0 percent in both 2020 and 2022, marking the lowest levels recorded.*

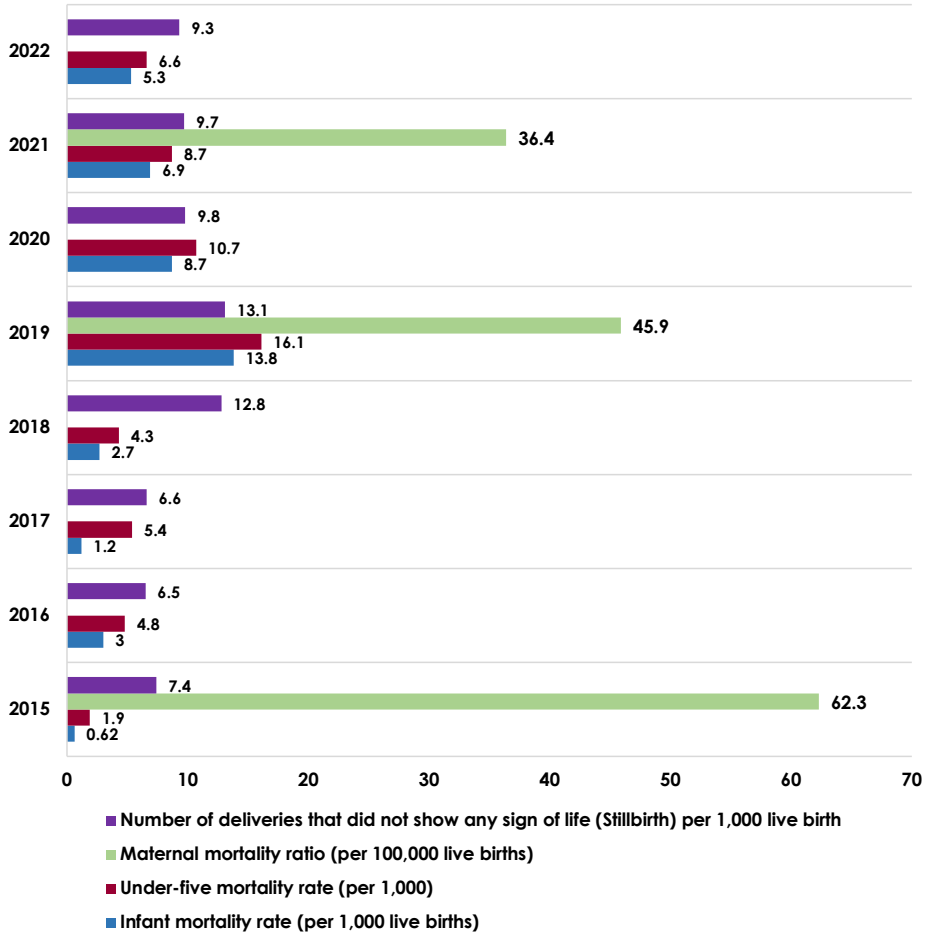
FIGURE 4.3.4: PERCENTAGE OF TEENAGE PREGNANCY AMONG ANC ATTENDEES




## MORTALITY RATIO AND DELIVERIES THAT DID NOT SHOW SIGN OF LIFE

*With the exception of maternal mortality ratio, infant mortality rate (13.8% infant deaths per 1,000 live births), under-five mortality rate (16.1% under five deaths per 1,000 children) and still birth (13.1% still birth per 1,000 live births) were high in 2019.*

FIGURE 4.3.5: MORTALITY RATIO AND DELIVERIES THAT DID NOT SHOW SIGN OF LIFE

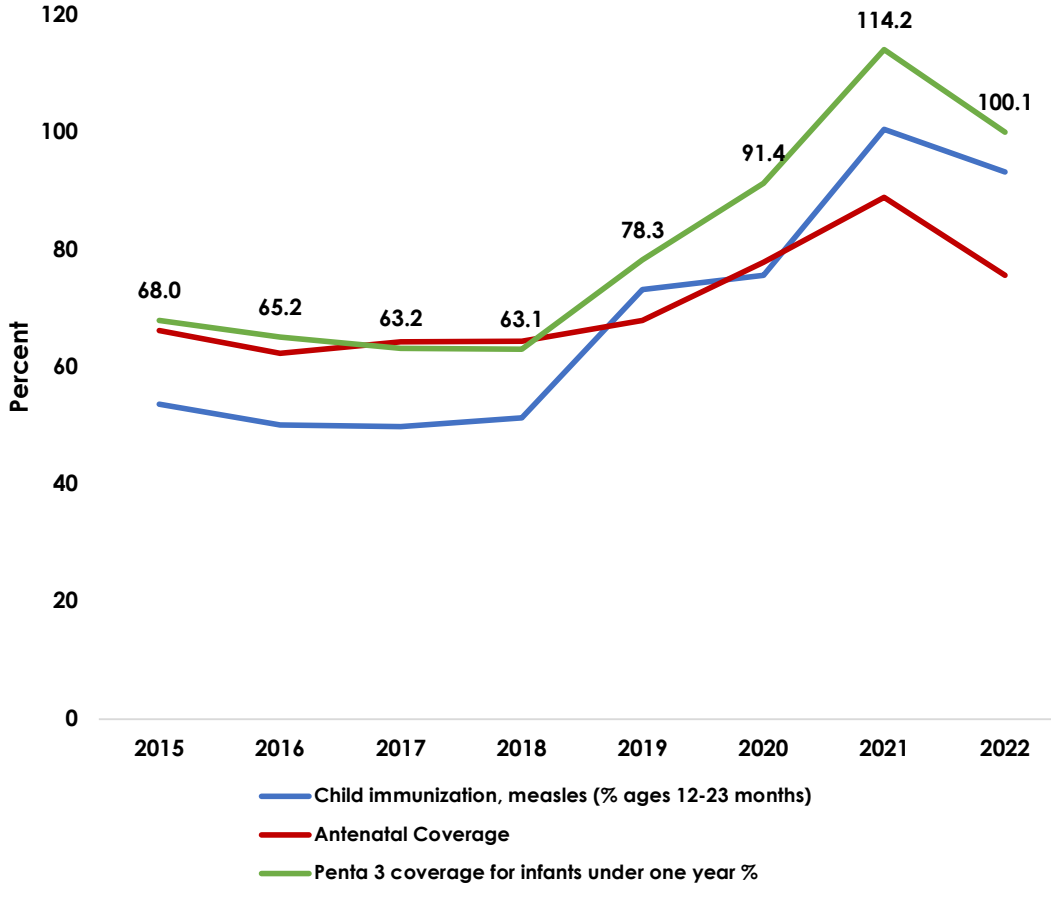



## VACCINATION AND ANTENATAL COVERAGE

*In 2022, the percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received measles immunization decreased by 7.3 percentage points from 100.6 percent in 2021.*

*Antenatal coverage reached its highest point at 89.0 percent in 2021, however, it declined to 75.7 percent in 2022.*

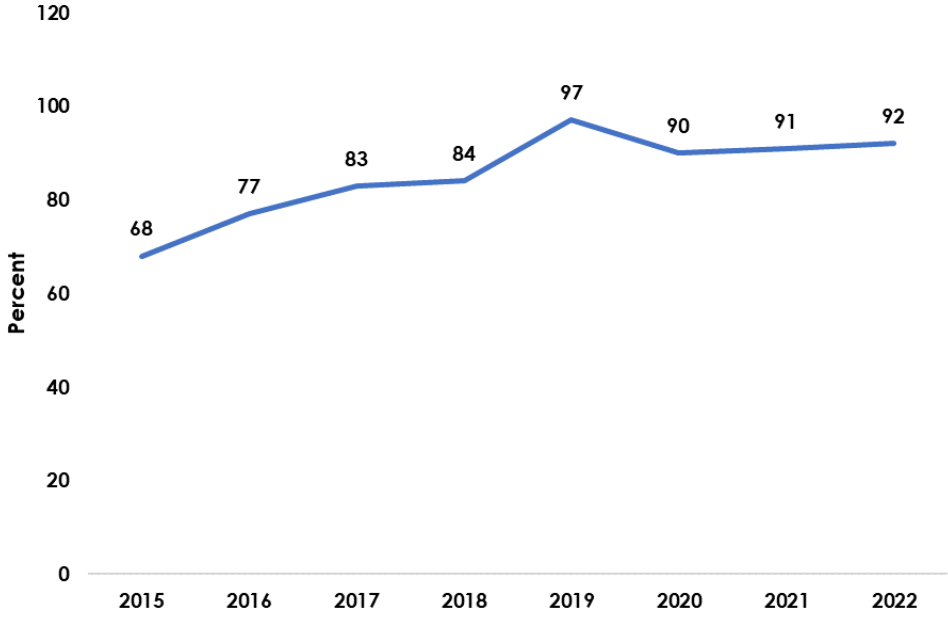
FIGURE 4.3.6: VACCINATION AND ANTENATAL COVERAGE




## CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS SLEEPING UNDER TREATED NET

*The percentage of children sleeping under treated mosquito nets decreased by 5.0 percentage points, from 97.0 percent in 2019 to 92.0 percent in 2022.*

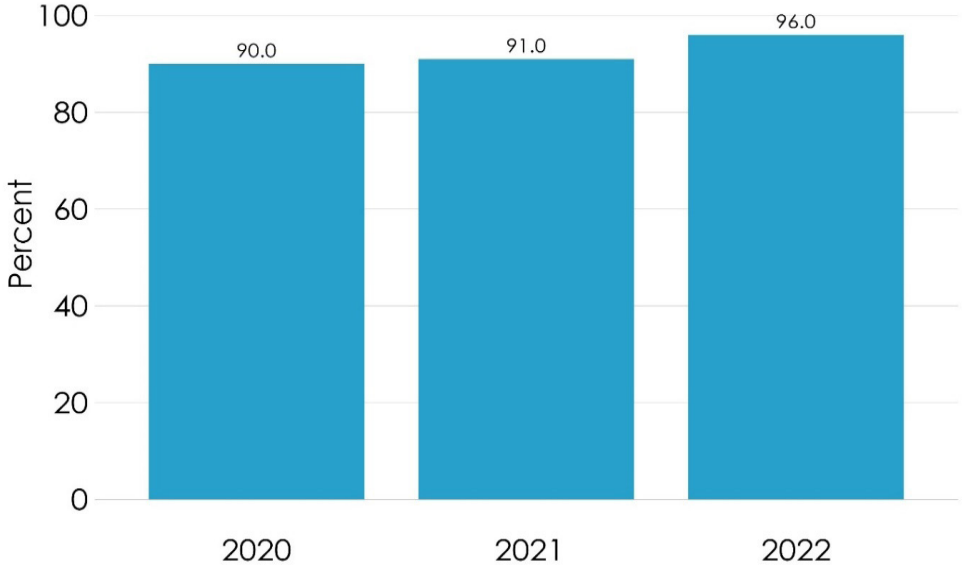
FIGURE 4.3.7: PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS SLEEPING UNDER TREATED NET




## 4.4 SANITATION

*The proportion of households with access to regular refuse collection showed a steady increase over the years, reaching a peak of 96 percent in 2022.*

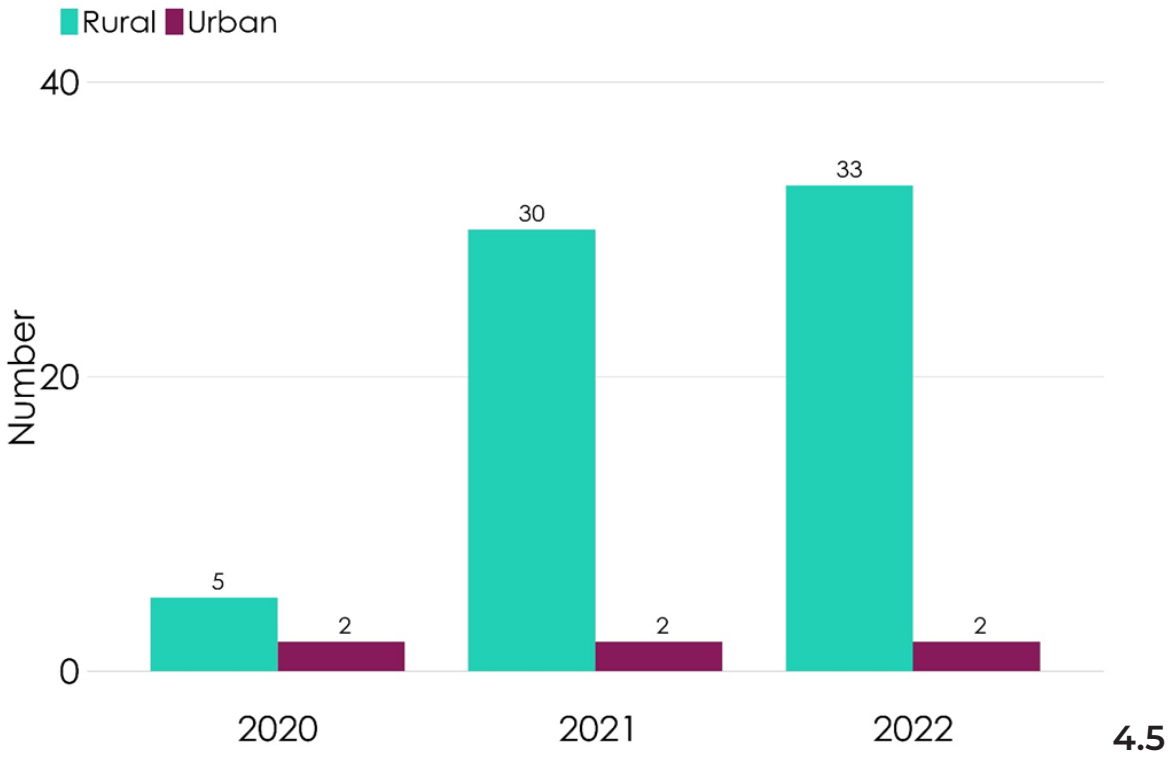
FIGURE 4.4.1: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO REGULAR REFUSE COLLECTION SERVICES



### COMMUNITIES SENSITIZED ON IMPROVED SANITATION PRACTICES

*Between 2020 and 2022, the number of urban communities receiving sensitization on improved sanitation practices remained stagnant at two (2), while rural areas experienced a significant sixfold increase, reaching 33 communities during the same period.*

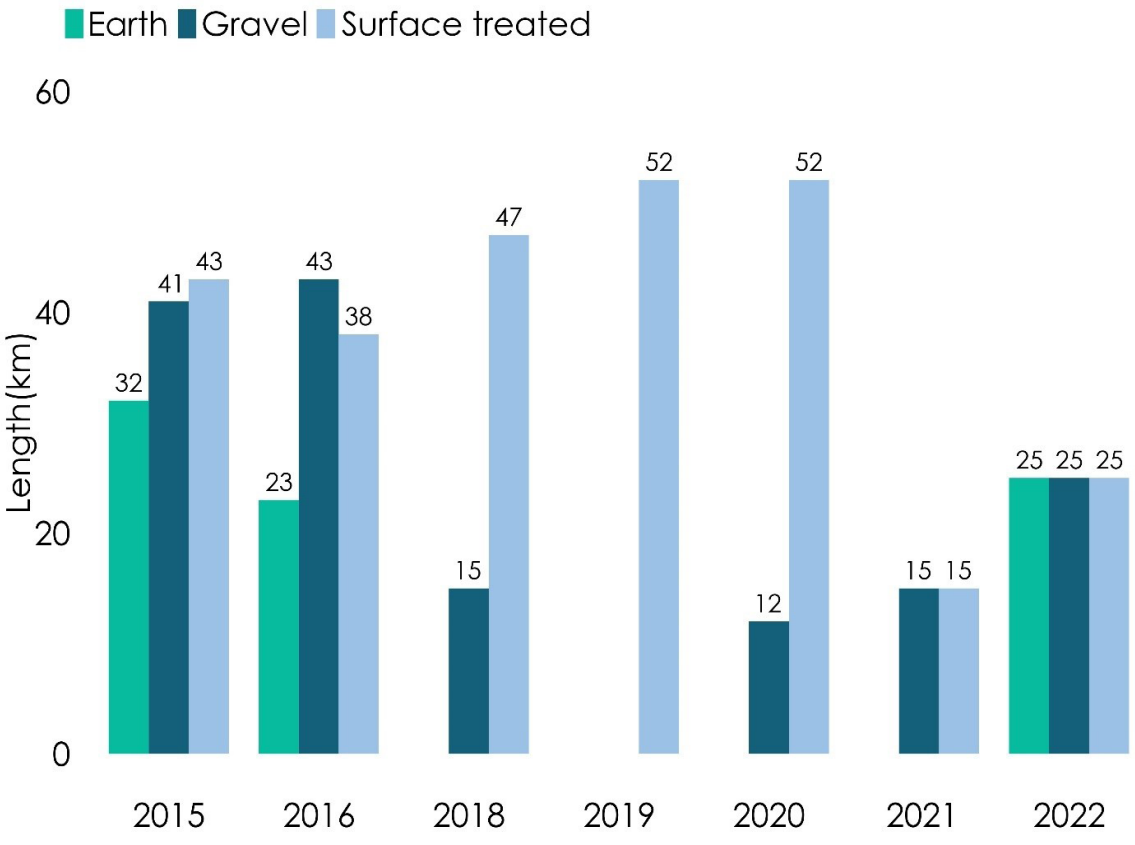
FIGURE 4.4.2: NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES SENSITIZED ON IMPROVED SANITATION PRACTICES




## Roads

*Surface treated roads increased consistently from 38km in 2016 to 52km in 2019 and 2020, decreasing drastically by 37km in 2021 from 52 km in 2020.*

**FIGURE 4.5.1** FEEDER ROAD NETWORK

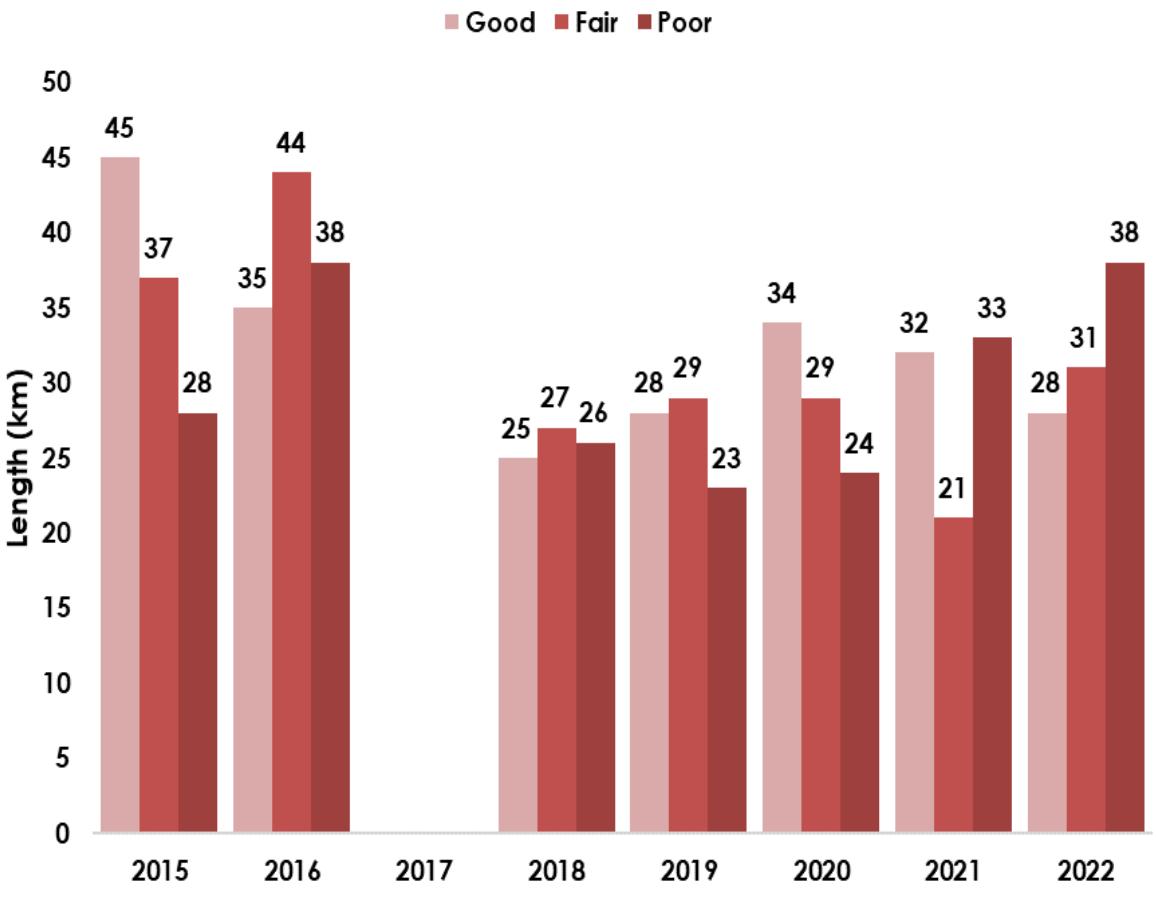



## FEEDER ROAD CONDITION

*The length of poor roads consistently declined from 38km in 2016 to 23 km in 2019 but increased steadily from 23km in 2019 to a peak of 38km in 2022.*

*Good road network declined consistently from 34km in 2020 to 28km in 2022.*

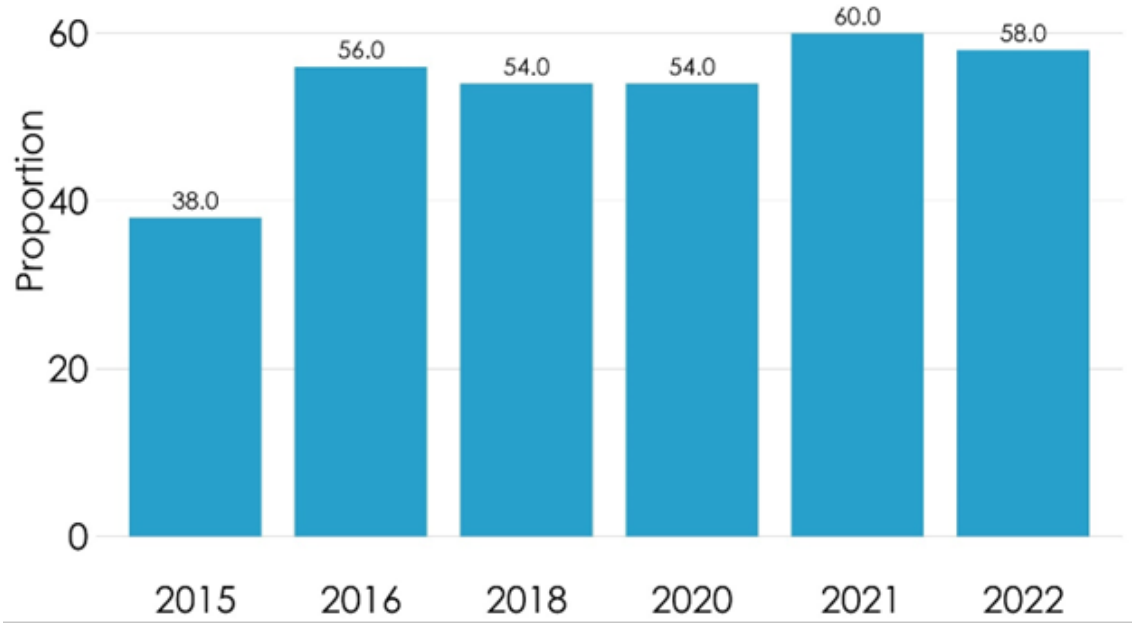
FIGURE 4.5.2 FEEDER ROAD CONDITION




## COMMUNITIES HAVING ACCESS TO MOTORABLE ROADS

*The proportion of communities with access to motorable roads increased from 38.0 percent in 2015 to 56.0 percent in 2016. In the following years (2018-2022), the figure fluctuated, peaking at 60.0 percent in 2021 before experiencing a slight decline to 58.1 percent in 2022.*

**FIGURE 4.5.3** PROPORTION OF COMMUNITIES HAVING ACCESS TO MOTORABLE ROADS



# CHAPTER FIVE
# ASSEMBLY REVENUE

## 5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on budgetary performance of the Talensi District Assembly. It involves Internally Generated Funds, District Assembly Common Fund, Member of Parliament Fund (MP fund), project funds and other funds (Donor and GOG).

## 5.2 REVENUE

*Total revenue for Talensi District consistently decreased from GH₵1826190.78 in 2017 to GH₵ 3414661.24 in 2022, with a significant decrease by 58.5 percent in 2022 from GH₵ 1826190.78 in 2017.*

*Project funds also declined sharply from 17.7 percent in 2021 to 1.3 percent in 2022.*

**TABLE 5.2:** DISTRICT REVENUE SOURCES

| Year | IGF | Project funds | Other funds (Donor and GoG funds) | DCAF released | MP's fund released | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2017 | 7.8 | 1.5 | 10.8 | 71.5 | 8.4 | 1826190.78 |
| 2018 | 2.9 | 19.5 | 22.9 | 50.6 | 4.1 | 6106278.59 |
| 2019 | 3.2 | 17.7 | 20.4 | 52.6 | 6.1 | 6593649.38 |
| 2020 | 2.7 | 9.4 | 34.4 | 48.4 | 5.0 | 7922344.87 |
| 2021 | 5.2 | 17.7 | 29.2 | 43.0 | 4.9 | 8225658.64 |
| 2022 | 18.1 | 1.3 | 17.2 | 49.1 | 14.3 | 3414661 |

### INTERNALLY GENERATED FUNDS

*Property rate generated the highest IGF (GH₵ 303,972.16) followed by fees and fines (GH₵130,594.69) and the least being rates (GH ₵1,670.00) for the period 2017 to 2021.*

*Property rates collected over the period consistently declined from GH₵79,148.64 in 2017 to GH₵45,100.00 in 2021.*

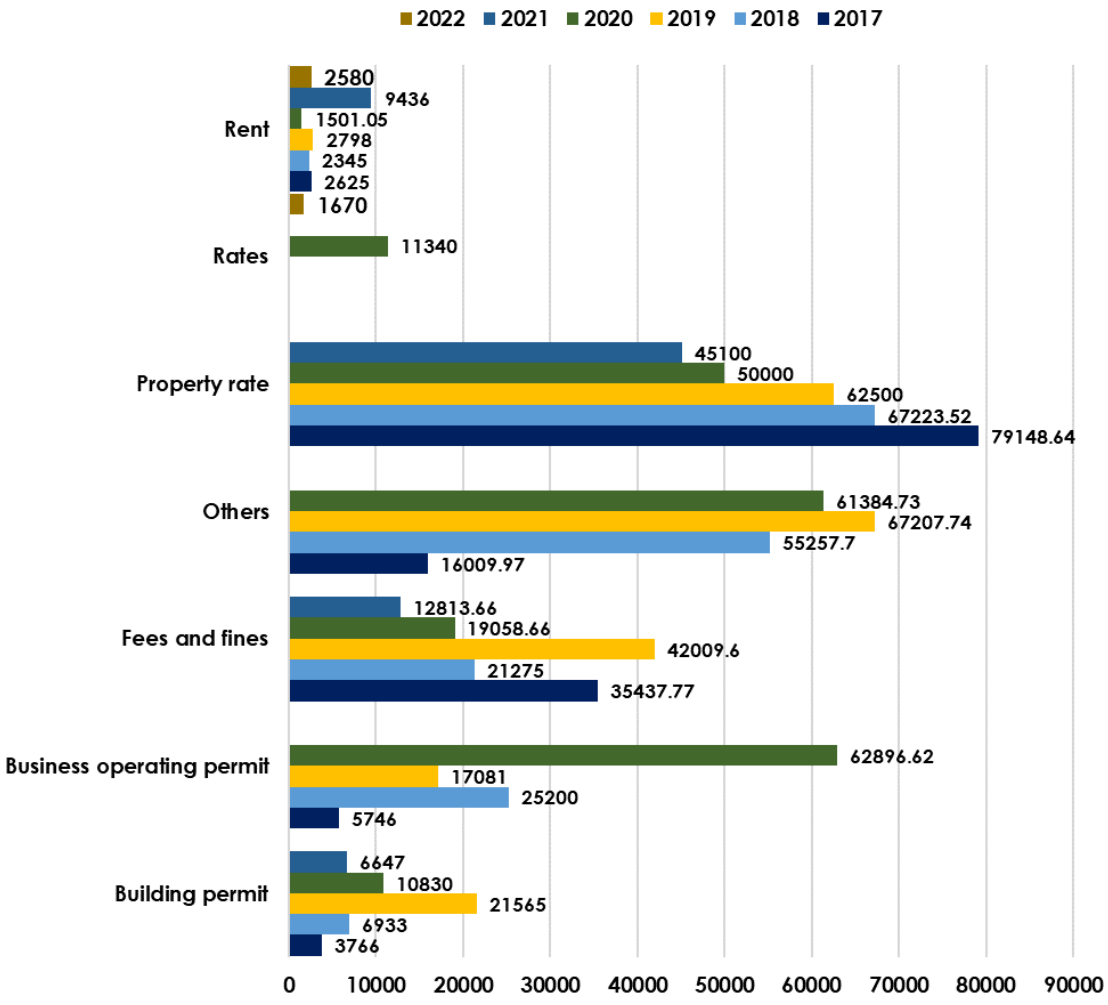
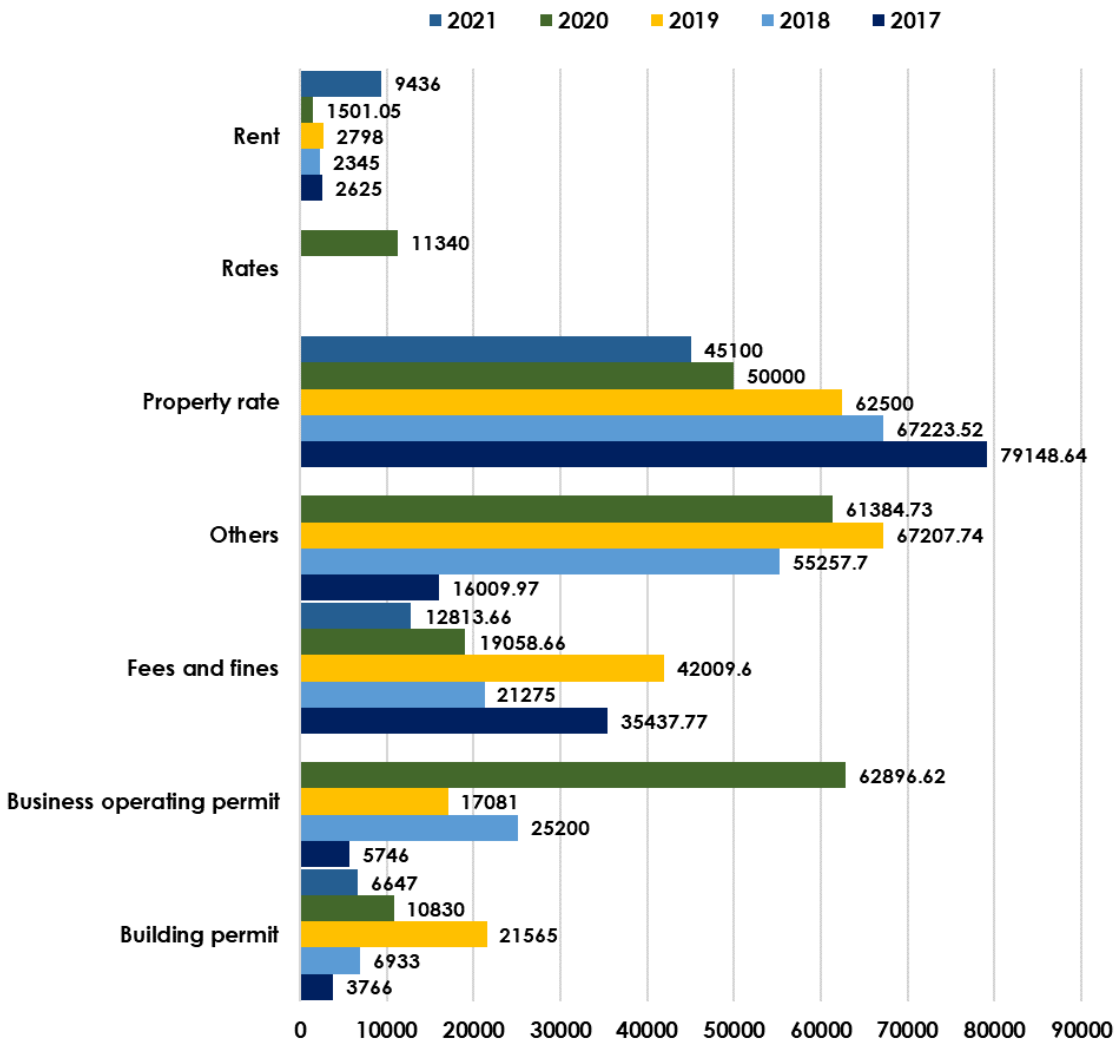

2022
2021
2020
2019
2018
2017
Rent
2580
9436
1501.05
2798
2345
2625
1670
Rates
11340
Property rate
45100
50000
62500
67223.52
79148.64
Others
61384.73
67207.74
55257.7
16009.97
Fees and fines
12813.66
19058.66
42009.6
21275
35437.77
Business operating permit
62896.62
17081
25200
5746
Building permit
6647
10830
21565
6933
3766
0
10000
20000
30000
40000
50000
60000
70000
80000
90000

FIGURE 5.2: INTERNALLY GENERATED FUNDS



# CHAPTER SIX
# SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

## 6.1 INTRODUCTION

The availability of timely and reliable data is a very critical requirement for planning and decision-making. It is therefore very important for policy-makers and data users to be provided with the requisite data on all facets of the constituency to help them to perform their mandate. The constituency profile provides an opportunity to members of parliament, staff of the parliamentary research department, the District Chief Executive, and other policy actors in the constituency since it provides the data required to monitor progress on the attainment of the SDGs.

## 6.2 SUMMARY

Below is a summary of the thematic areas and socio-demographic characteristics of the Talensi constituency.

**Education:** While there have been fluctuations in completion rates and enrolment ratios across different education levels, there is a notable increase in net enrolment rates for certain levels, indicating progress in educational access. The report also emphasizes the importance of addressing disparities in pupil-teacher ratios and infrastructure development in the education sector.

**Health:** The health infrastructure has seen significant improvements, with the total number of health facilities increasing and the healthcare workforce also expanded, particularly with a substantial increase in the number of nurses and midwives. Mortality rates for infants and children under five fluctuated, peaking in 2019 before declining. Additionally, the distribution of treated nets by the Ghana Health Service steadily rose, supporting malaria prevention efforts. However, teenage pregnancy rates and maternal mortality exhibited variability, suggesting areas needing targeted interventions.

**Improved Sanitation:** There has been a significant improvement in households with improved sanitation facilities, access to refuse collection services and awareness of improved sanitation practices. However, more efforts are needed to sustain these gains and address remaining challenges, especially in rural communities.

**Roads:** Infrastructure development, particularly in road networks, is crucial for enhancing connectivity and socio-economic development. The length of good roads is decreasing, while the extent of poor roads is increasing.

**Revenue:** The report highlights trends in revenue generation, particularly from sources such as Internally Generated Funds (IGF), District Assembly

Common Fund (DACF), and project funds. The fluctuations in internally generated funds (IGF) over the period highlight the need for effective financial management and resource allocation to enhance revenue generation and support development initiatives.

## 6.3 CONCLUSION

The Constituency Profile report provides valuable insights into the development landscape of the constituency and serves as a crucial tool for informed decision-making and policy formulation. The report highlights key thematic areas including sanitation, education, revenue, roads, and demographic characteristics, shedding light on the progress made and challenges faced in these sectors.

## REFERENCES

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

## APPENDIX

### Appendix A: Number of persons with difficulty

| TALENSI DISTRICT | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Difficulty in performing activity | Yes | No difficulty | Total |
| Seeing | 2988 | 72699 | 75687 |
| Hearing | 1813 | 73874 | 75687 |
| Physical | 2976 | 72711 | 75687 |
| Intellectual (Remembering) | 1447 | 74240 | 75687 |
| Self-care | 1169 | 74518 | 75687 |
| Speech | 938 | 74749 | 75687 |

ISBN: 978-9988-9452-4-4


Design & Print:
Joles Consult 0245751074