

TABLES ON EDUCATION IN NORTHERN GHANA

Literacy Levels in Ghana by Region and Sex, 2000

Region	All levels	Not literate	English only	Ghanaian only	Eng.and Gh.	Others
Both sexes						
All Reg.	11,105,236	42.6	16.4	2.5	38.1	0.8
Western	1,108,272	41.8	18.7	1.8	36.9	0.8
Central	904,579	42.9	16.6	2.0	37.9	0.6
Greater Accra	1,945,284	18.4	30.0	2.3	48.2	1.2
Volta	963,811	41.7	8.3	4.5	44.5	1.0
Eastern	1,227,612	36.4	13.4	3.3	46.4	0.5
Ashanti	2,096,121	35.0	12.9	3.2	48.1	0.8
Brong Ahafo	1,033,609	48.5	11.7	2.0	37.3	0.5
Northern	978,774	76.2	13.4	1.5	8.3	0.6
Upper East	520,863	76.5	14.4	1.3	7.0	0.8
Upper West	326,311	73.4	13.4	1.1	10.9	1.2

Source: Population Data Analysis Report Volume 1 Socio-Economic and Demographic Trends. August 2005 P.67

Priority Enrolment Indicators, 2003 – 2006*

Indicator	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Gross Enrolment Ratios in Primary Schools				
National	84.5	86.3	87.5	86.4
Northern Region	70.5	70.5	71.5	83.6
Upper East	76.5	77.1	80.4	90.6
Upper West	70.3	74.1	77.3	100.4
Gross Primary Enrolment Ratio for Girls				
National	82.2	83.1	84.5	84.5
Northern Region	61.8	63.0	65.4	78.7
Upper East Region	76.3	76.4	81.2	92.3
Upper West Region	71.0	74.9	79.2	103.6
Gender Parity Index for Primary (GPI)				
National	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.98
Northern Region	0.78	0.81	0.91	0.94
Upper East Region	0.99	0.98	1.02	1.02
Upper West Region	1.02	1.02	1.05	1.03
Junior Secondary School Enrolment Ratios				
National	62.3	65.6	70.2	70.4
Northern Region	38.8	45.4	51.4	57.5
Upper East Region	37.4	46.7	51.5	54.4
Upper West Region	43.2	50.3	59.6	67.6

TABLE 24 (Cont'd.)

<i>Region</i>	<i>District Councils</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Local/Town/Area Councils</i>	<i>Headquarters</i>
	3. Mamprusi	123,221	Nalerigu LC Wungu LC Kpasenkpe LC Janga LC Bunkpurugu LC Yunyoo/Gbankurugu LC	Nalerigu Nalerigu Walewale Kpasenkpe Janga Bunkpurugu Yunyoo
	4. Gonja	110,858	Damongo LC Kusawgu LC Salaga LC Bole LC Kpembe LC Wasipe LC Tuluwe and Debre LC	Damongo Damongo Kusawgu Salaga Bole Kpembe Daboya Tuluwe
	5. Nanum/Kpandai	81,849	Bimbilla LC Dakpam LC Kpandai LC Nakpaa/Juo LC	Bimbilla Bimbilla Dakpam Kpandai Nakpa
UPPER (UR)				
	1. Wa	151,425	Wa TC Nadawli LC Wechiau LC Busie-Dafiama LC Kaleo LC Busa LC Issa-Kajopere LC Dorimon LC Fungsi/Kundugu LC	Wa Wa Nadawli Wechiau Dafiama Kaleo Busa Issa Dorimon Fungsi
	2. Lawra	111,915	Lawra LC Nandom LC Jirapa LC	Lawra Lawra Nandom Jirapa
	3. Sissala	72,003	Tumu LC Lambussie LC Gwollu LC Wallembele LC	Tumu Tumu Lambussie Gwollu Wallembele
	4. Kassena-Nankani-Builsa	168,202	Navrongo LC Paga LC Chiana LC Sandema LC Fumbisi LC Katiu/Nakong/Kayoro LC Mirigu/Sirigu/Kandiga LC Kologu and Naga LC	Navrongo Navrongo Paga Chiana Sandema Fumbisi Katiu Mirigu Kologo

**Percentages unless otherwise indicated*

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Sports

in The State of the Ghanaian Economy in 2006. August 2007. P. 172 table 7.4

Pupil-Teacher Ratio in Basic Schools, 2004/2005

	2004/05			2005/06		
	Kindergarten	Primary	JSS	Kindergarten	Primary	JSS
National	27	35	18	38	35	18
Public	25	35	19	39	38	19
Private	19	27	15	31	26	15
Northern	35	40	25	62	40	23
Upper East	41	57	25	73	52	24
Upper West	39	49	24	56	45	22

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Sports in The State of the Ghanaian Economy in 2006. August 2007. P.173 Table 7.5

Priority Enrolment Indicators, 2002-2005

Indicator	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
<i>Gross Enrolment Ratios in Primary Schools</i>				
National	90.4	84.5	86.3	87.5
Northern Region	66.4	70.5	70.5	71.5
Upper East	71.2	76.5	77.1	80.4
Upper West	63.1	70.3	74.1	77.3
<i>Gross Primary Enrolment Ratio for Girls</i>				
National	80.1	82.2	83.1	84.5
Northern Region	56.8	61.8	63.0	65.4
Upper East Region	70.5	76.3	76.4	81.2
Upper West Region	63.1	71.0	74.9	79.2
<i>Gender Parity Index for Primary</i>				
National	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.94
Northern Region	0.75	0.78	0.81	0.91
Upper East Region	0.98	0.99	0.98	1.02
Upper West Region	1.00	1.02	1.02	1.05

TABLE 24 (Cont'd.)

<i>Region</i>	<i>District Councils</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Local/Town/Area Councils</i>	<i>Headquarters</i>
WESTERN (WR)	1. Sekondi-Takoradi	233,200	Sekondi AC Takoradi AC Ahanta LC Shama LC	Sekondi Sekondi Takoradi Agona Nkwanta Shama
	2. Sefwi-Bibiani	135,104	Bibiani TC Sefwi Anhwiaso LC Sefwi Bekwai LC Sefwi Wiawso LC Juabeso LC	Wiawso Bibiani Sefwi Anhwiaso Sefwi Bekwai Sefwi Wiawso Juabeso
	3. Nzima	108,535	Axim-Esien LC Atuabo (Eastern Nzima) LC Western Nzima LC Ajomoro/Gura LC	Axim Axim Atuabo Beyin Apatim
	4. Wassaw/Fiase/Mpohor	158,868	Tarkwa-Aboso TC Prestea-Bogoso LC Ateiku/Huni-Valley LC Benso LC	Tarkwa Tarkwa Bogoso Huni-Valley Benso
	5. Aowin/Wassaw	88,549	Wassaw Akropong LC Asankragwa LC Aowin LC Dadieso LC	Asankragwa or Enchi Akropong Asankragwa Enchi Dadieso

Source: Ghana 1968. *Part III of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into Electoral and Local Government Reform*. Appendix A.1, pp. 73–84.

Subject to these factors, the committee considered that “the capital town of the paramount or autonomous divisional chief, having jurisdiction in the administrative area of a local, town or area council, should be favoured as the headquarters of the council”.²⁰

The military government of the National Liberation Council accepted the principles underlying the delineation of local government areas but questioned the advisability of establishing Local, Town and Area Councils. It was decided that the implementation of the recommendations should be effected within the framework of District Councils and Local or Village Committees to be worked out in detail by the Office of Government Machinery.²¹ The Government also accepted the criteria for the delimitation of District Councils and in particular “the central principle that these authorities must be sufficiently large in population and geographical extent and command adequate economic resources so as to enable them to operate as viable units”.²² The need for greater local-level participation in the management of local affairs was welcomed. However, in furtherance of the government’s policy of promoting an early return to civilian and constitutional rule, the implementation of the recommendations was to be subject to review by the Constituent Assembly which was to draw up a new constitution for the country.²³ The necessity for a speedy return to democratic and representative government in order to avoid the disintegration of the first junta in the country led to the restoration of constitutional rule in 1969 without the Siriboe Commission’s report being implemented. However, by March 1970, the areas and boundaries of local authorities in Ghana were as shown in Figure 51 and Table 25. The spatial organisation of administrative areas inherited by the civilian government survived until 1974.

Junior Secondary School Enrolment Ratios

National	66.6	62.3	65.6	70.2
Northern Region	38.0	38.8	45.4	51.4
Upper East Region	37.3	37.4	46.7	51.5
Upper West Region	42.6	43.2	50.3	59.6

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports in The State of the Ghanaian Economy in 2005.
July 2006. P. 176 Table 7.11

Pupil-Teacher Ratios in Basic Schools, 2004/2005

	Kindergarten		Primary		JSS	
	2003/04	2004/05	2003/04	2004/05	2003/04	2004/05
Public	32	25	34	35	19	19
Private	20	19	27	27	15	15
National	27	22	34	33	18	18
Northern	35	29	38	40	24	25
Upper East	44	37	59	56	25	25
Upper West	30	32	46	48	20	24

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports in The State of the Ghanaian Economy in 2005.
July 2006.

Distribution of Educational Institutions by Category and Ownership, 2000/2001 – 2004/2005

Education Institution	2000/2001		2001/2002		2002/2003		2003/2004		2004/2005	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Preschools	5976	2469	6321	3313	6583	3592	6427	3706	6672	5109
Prim. Schs.	11750	2320	12335	2950	12510	3198	12451	3595	12565	4189
JSS	6133	877	6414	1168	6573	1302	6553	1617	6729	1970
SSS	474	N/A	474	N/A	476	N/A	476	N/A	485	N/A
Tech. /Voc.	23	N/A	23	N/A	23	N/A	23	N/A	23	N/A
Nursing TCs	16	N/A	16	N/A	16	N/A	16	N/A	16	N/A
Teacher TCs	38	N/A	38	N/A	38	N/A	38	N/A	38	N/A
Polytechnics	8	N/A	8	N/A	8	N/A	10	N/A	10	N/A
Universities	5	N/A	5	N/A	5	N/A	5	N/A	6	N/A
Special Educ.	36	N/A	36	N/A	36	N/A	36	N/A	36	N/A

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Sports, GES, NCTE, MOH, GNAPS in Economic Survey 2001 – 2005. Ghana Statistical Service 2007. p.110 Table 11.3

TABLE 25

Local Authorities Areas March 1970

UPPER REGION (UR)	EASTERN REGION (ER)	
1 Wa UC	1 Oda UC	10 Odotobri LC
2 Nadawli-Funsi LC	2 Birim-Anafo LC	11 Amansie LC
3 Lawra-Jirapa LC	3 Abirem LC	12 Bekwai UC
4 Lambussie-Nandom LC	4 Kade-Akwatia LC	13 Adagya LC
5 Tumu LC	5 Asamankese LC	14 Akrokerri-Dompoase LC
6 Sandema LC	6 Nsawam-Aburi UC	15 Adansi LC
7 Navrongo LC	7 Akropong LC	16 Obuasi UC
8 Chiana-Paga LC	8 Koforidua MC	17 Juaso-Bankaman LC
9 Bolgatanga-Tongo UC	9 Yilo-Krobo-Osudoku LC	18 Konongo-Odumasi UC
10 Bongo-Nabdam LC	10 Many Krobo LC	19 Ashanti Akim LC
11 Kusanaba-Zebilla LC	11 Akwamu-Anum-Boso LC	20 Kwabre LC
12 Tempene-Garu LC	12 Ada LC	21 Mampong UC
13 Bawku UC	13 Suhum UC	22 Sekyere LC
14 Pusiga-Pulimakum LC	14 Abuakwa LC	23 Nsuta-Kwamang-Bepawso LC
	15 Kwaben LC	24 Agona Ashanti LC
	16 Begoro LC	25 Ejura-Sekodumasi LC
	17 Nkawkaw UC	26 Offinso LC
	18 Abetifi LC	27 Teppa LC
	19 Afram LC	28 Ahafo-Ano LC
NORTHERN REGION (NR)		WESTERN REGION (WR)
1 Bole LC		1 Jomoro LC
2 Damongo LC		2 Axim LC
3 Salaga LC		3 Ahanta LC
4 Bimbilla LC		4 Sekondi-Takoradi CC
5 Saboba-Zabzugu LC		5 Shama LC
6 Yendi LC		6 Prestea LC
7 Gushiegu-Chereponi LC		7 Dompim LC
8 Savelugu LC		8 Tarkwa-Aboso UC
9 Tamale UC		9 Amenfi LC
10 Tolon LC		10 Aowin LC
11 Walewale LC		11 Juabeso-Bia LC
12 Nalerigu LC		12 Wiawso LC
		13 Sefwi-Bibiani-Bekwai LC
VOLTA REGION (VR)	GREATER ACCRA REGION (GAR)	
1 Tongu LC	1 Ga LC	
2 Anlo LC	2 Shai LC	
3 Keta UC	3 Accra-Tema CC (Accra District)	
4 Some-Aflao LC	4 Accra-Tema CC (Tema District)	
5 Dzodze LC	5 Dangbe LC	
6 Avenor LC		
7 Adaklu-Anyibe LC		
8 Dutasor LC		
9 Ho UC		
10 Yingor LC		
11 Dayi LC		
12 Gbi LC		
13 Kpandu LC		
14 Biakoye LC		
15 Buem LC		
16 Akan Bowire LC		
17 Akan Wawa LC		
18 Kete-Krachi LC		
	BRONG-AHAFO REGION (BAR)	
	1 Goaso LC	
	2 Kukuom LC	
	3 Asutifi LC	
	4 Bechem LC	
	5 Duayaw-Nkwanta LC	
	6 Sunyani UC	
	7 Berekum LC	
	8 Dormaa LC	
	9 Jaman LC	
	10 Wenchi LC	
	11 Techiman LC	
	12 Nkoranza LC	
	13 Atebubu LC	
	14 Kwame Danso LC	
	ASHANTI REGION (AR)	CENTRAL REGION (CR)
	1 Amanano LC	1 Komenda-Edina-Eguafo-Abrem LC
	2 Mponua LC	2 Cape Coast MC
	3 Atwima Kwawoma LC	3 Asebu LC
	4 Lake Bosomtwe LC	4 Mfantiman UC
	5 Juaben LC	5 Ekumfi LC
	6 Ejisu LC	6 Ajumako LC
	7 Kumasi CC	7 Anyan-Breman LC
	8 Atwima Nwabiagya LC	8 Abura LC
	9 Manso LC	9 Assin LC
		10 Gomoa-Akyempim LC
		11 Gomoa-Assin-Ajumako LC
		12 Winneba UC
		13 Awutu-Senya LC
		14 Agonaman LC
		15 Agona Swedru UC
		16 Nyaakrom-Nkum UC
		17 Twifo-Denkyira-Hemang LC
		18 Denkyira LC

Source: Compiled from map in Census Office, 1972. *1970 Population Census of Ghana*, Vol. II, after p.XLIII.

Pupil/Textbook Ratio* for Primary Schools, 2002/2003-2004/2005

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005
National	1:1.7	1:1.4	1:1.0
Selected Regions			
Northern	1:1.4	1:1.1	1:0.8
Upper East	1:1.3	1:1.0	1:0.7
Upper West	1:1.5	1:1.1	1:0.8

*The number of core textbooks per one pupil. The GPRS national target is 1:1.3.0

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports in The State of the Ghanaian Economy in 2005.
p. 178 table 7.14. July 2006

Priority Enrolment Indicators, 2002/2004

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>2001/02</i>	<i>2002/03</i>	<i>2003/04</i>
Gross Enrolment Ratios in Primary Schools:			
National	83.8	85.7	86.3
Northern Region	66.4	70.5	70.5
Upper East Region	71.2	76.5	77.1
Upper West Region	63.1	70.3	74.1

Gross Primary Enrolment Ratio for Girls:

National	80.1	82.2	83.1
Northern Region	56.8	61.8	63.0
Upper East Region	70.5	76.3	76.4
Upper West Region	63.1	71.0	74.9

Gender Parity Index for Primary (GPI)

National	0.92	0.92	0.93
Northern Region	0.75	0.78	0.81
Upper East Region	0.98	0.99	0.98
Upper West Region	1.00	1.02	1.02

Junior Secondary School Enrolment Ratios:

National	66.6	62.3	95.6
Northern Region	38.0	38.8	45.4
Upper East Region	37.3	37.4	46.7
Upper West Region	42.6	43.2	50.3

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports in The State of the Ghanaian Economy in 2004.
P.181 Table 7.13. August 2005

TABLE 13 (Cont'd.)

<i>District Councils</i>	<i>Local Councils</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Area of Authority</i>
14. Kwahu		79,200	The areas of the following Local Authorities: Abetifi Mpraeso Nkawkaw
	Abetifi	29,000	As for the present Abetifi Native Court "B"
	Mpraeso	29,000	As for the present Mpraeso Native Court "B"
	Nkawkaw	21,200	As for the present Nkawkaw Native Court "C"
15. Akwapim – New Juaben		105,100	The areas of the following Local Authorities: Akwapim New Juaben
	Akwapim	71,500	The area of the State of Akwapim but excluding the town of Nsawam
	New Juaben	33,600	The area of the State of New Juaben
16. –	Nsawam	12,300	The area of the town of Nsawam together with Sakyikrom and Adoagyiri
17. Dangbe		89,400	The areas of the following Local Authorities: Prampram, Ningo, Kpone, Shai, Ada
	Prampram, Ningo, Kpone	18,600	The area of the States of Prampram and Ningo and the Division of Kpone
	Shai	18,400	The area of the State of Shai
	Ada	52,400	The area of the State of Ada excluding the Divisions of Agrave, Bakpa Battor, Mafi-Dugame, Mepe, Seekpe, Tefle and Vume.
18. Volta River		121,800	The areas of the following Local Authorities: Manya Krobo Yilo Krobo Osudoku Akwamu
	Manya Krobo	58,600	The area of the State of Manya Krobo
	Yilo Krobo	27,900	The area of the State of Yilo Krobo
	Osudoku	14,500	The area of the State of Osudoku
	Akwamu	20,800	The area of the State of Akwamu excluding the Divisions of Duffor, Fodjoku and Volo but including the Anum and the Beso people in the Peki State
19. Anlo		170,600	The areas of the following Local Authorities: Keta Northern Anlo Southern Anlo Hevi, Ave-Afiadenyigba, Djedja, Penyi Wheta, Afife-Wheta, Klikor Aflao Avenor Seme
	Keta	17,800	The area of the town of Keta, including Djelukope, Vodja and Kedji

Pupil-Teacher Ratios in Basic Schools, 2003/2004

	Preschool	Kindergarten	Primary	JSS
Public	27.2	32.3	34	18.6
Private	29.2	19.9	26.9	14.9
National	27.9	27.4	34.0	17.9
Northern	44.3	53	38.6	23.8
Upper East	51.8	43.5	58.9	25.2
Upper West	47.7	30.1	46.2	20.0

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports in The State of the Ghanaian Economy in 2004.
P.183 Table 7.15. August 2005

Pupil/Textbook Ratio for Primary Schools, 2002/2003-2003/2004

	2002/2003	2003/2004
National	1:1.7	1:1.4
Northern	1:1.4	1:1.1
Upper East	1:1.3	1:1.0
Upper West	1:1.5	1:1.1

Note: The ratio represents the number of core textbooks per one pupil GPRS targets is 1:1.3.0 for all pupils

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports in The State of the Ghanaian Economy in 2004.
P.184 table 7.16

Number of Basic Schools in Ghana, 1998/1999-2003/2004

Institution	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	%Change
Prim Schs. (Public and Private)	13,127	14,079	13,965	14,576	13,981	14,619	4.56
Primary Schools (Public only)	11,581	11,916	11,750	12,066	11,749	11,895	1.24
Primary Schools (Private only)	1,546	2,163	2,215	2,510	2,232	2,724	22.04
JSS (Public and Private)	6,400	6,829	7,010	7,339	7,281	7,626	4.74
JSS (Public only)	5,896	6,054	6,133	6,311	6,266	6,304	0.61
JSS (Private only)	504	775	877	1,028	1,015	1,322	30.25

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports in The State of the Ghanaian Economy in 2004.
August 2005. p. 185 Table 7.17

them most important.²⁷ The paramount consideration should be the creation of District Councils for the current administrative districts with minor modifications of their boundaries wherever necessary, and the establishment of Local Councils and Area Councils for the existing Native and Subordinate Native Authorities respectively, irrespective of the size of their populations. This was considered essential because the evolving administrative system "can be expected to function successfully in the early stages of this entirely new organization for the transaction of Local Authority business *only* if the new Local Authorities are based on the existing traditional areas, i.e. the Native Authority Divisional organizations, irrespective of population."²⁸

Although the Select Committee did not recommend the immediate amalgamation of any native authorities in Ashanti, it stated that this was possible with time when the people recognized the advantages of combining to form larger and more effective and efficient administrative units.²⁹ In order to avoid crippling local jealousies and thereby win the active co-operation of the people for the smooth operation of the new administrative system, it was necessary to minimize the factor of convenience of administration. Although the Kumasi State Area Authorities were cited by the Constitutional Reform Committee as an example of the successful administrative amalgamation of areas with no traditional allegiance to one another, the Select Committee noted that:

these areas are composed of groups of villages situated on land controlled by traditional "Caretaker Chiefs" to whom the actual occupants of the land do not necessarily owe any customary allegiance. These occupants have in common, however, a very strong traditional allegiance to the Golden Stool. The successful grouping of these villages into the existing Area Committees affirming their traditional allegiance to the Asantehene, and enabling them to play an active part in the affairs of their own locality does not, therefore, seem a relevant precedent for assuming that amalgamation of "State" areas under different Amanhene would be likely to be equally successful.³⁰

The Select Committee supported the elevation of the Kumasi Town Council to the status of a municipality. It was noted that although only Obuasi and Konongo-Odumase with populations of over 10,000 qualified under the prescription for Urban Councils, there were several other towns which

are cosmopolitan in character and are centres of commerce. They are . . . the very places where strong and efficient local government is needed, and where there is an even better chance than in the rural area of harnessing local talent and enthusiasm to the task of promoting the welfare of the community.³¹

A minimum population of 5,000 was suggested as ideal for the creation of urban councils.³² The administrative areas proposed by the Select Committee for Ashanti are shown in Table 14.

TABLE 14

Proposed Administrative Areas of Ashanti 1950

<i>District Councils</i>	<i>Local Councils</i>	<i>Urban Councils</i>	<i>Area Councils</i>	<i>Population</i>
1. Bekwai				139,105
	Adansi (less Obuasi)			47,838
	Bekwai (less Bekwai Town)			19,749
	Denyase			4,124
	Essemeja			3,776
	Kokofu			8,367
		Obuasi		15,724
		Bekwai		4,477

PROPORTIONAL SHARE OF POPULATION BY REGION, 1960-2000

Region	Population				Regional Share			
	1960	1970	1984	2000	1960	1970	1984	2000
All regions	6,726,800	8,559,313	12,205,574	18,912,079	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Western	626,200	770,087	1,116,930	1,924,577	9.3	9.0	9.2	10.2
Central	751,400	890,135	1,145,520	1,593,823	11.2	10.4	9.4	8.4
Greater Accra	541,900	903,447	1,420,066	2,905,726	8.1	10.6	11.6	15.4
Volta	777,300	947,268	1,201,095	1,635,421	11.6	11.1	9.8	8.6
Eastern	1,044,100	1,209,828	1,679,483	2,106,696	15.5	14.1	13.8	11.1
Ashanti	1,109,100	1,481,698	2,089,683	3,612,950	16.5	17.3	17.1	19.1
Brong Ahafo	587,900	766,509	1,179,407	1,815,408	8.7	9.0	9.7	9.6
Northern	531,600	727,618	1,162,645	1,820,806	7.9	8.5	9.5	9.6
Upper East	468,600	542,858	771,584	920,089	7.0	6.3	6.3	4.9
Upper West	288,700	319,865	439,161	576,583	4.3	3.7	3.6	3.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service (1995) *Analysis of Demographic Data. Preliminary Analysis Report. Vol.1*

Ghana Statistical Service (2002). *2000 Population and Housing Census. Summary Report of Final Results. In Ghana Population Data Analysis Report Vol. 2, 2005. P.14 table1.2*

TABLE 14 (Cont'd.)

<i>District Councils</i>	<i>Local Councils</i>	<i>Urban Councils</i>	<i>Area Councils</i>	<i>Population</i>
6. Kumasi Central				122,471
	Offinso			22,968
	Agona (from Mampong District)			8,895
			Kwabre Nos. 1 & 3	22,663
			Kwabre No. 2	9,683
			Kwabre-Mponua	6,830
			Amansie-Kwabre	10,384
			Kwanwuma	9,494
			Afigya	6,118
			Manso-Akwamu (from Bekwai District)	12,470
			Bontefufuo (from Bekwai District)	7,910
			Manso (G. & A.)	5,060
7. Kumasi East				96,145
	Juaben			17,129
	Ejisu			14,831
		Konongo-Odumasi		11,846
			Bompata	7,935
			Kumi-Anum	11,613
			Ashanti-Akim	10,037
			Agogo	6,916
			Mponua	9,752
			Kuntanasi	6,086

Source: Gold Coast Colony, 1951. *Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to make recommendations concerning Local Government in Ashanti*, Accra, Appendix D, pp. 24-26.

As the Protectorate was not represented in the Legislative Assembly of the Gold Coast, a committee of the Northern Territories Territorial Council closely examined the proposals for constitutional and local government reform and also invited other interested persons and organizations to make presentations and suggestions on practical means of effecting the recommendations. The committee submitted to the Head Chiefs of the Protectorate their views on the measures which appeared to be desirable and practicable for implementing the recommendations of the Constitutional Committee.³³ The chiefs and their councillors generally advocated a slower approach to local government reform as it appeared that the Constitutional Committee, undoubtedly, was setting a pace demanded by the needs and political consciousness of the advanced communities in other parts of the Gold Coast. The chiefs declared that they were not being reactionary in their unwillingness to immediately approve the proposals for local government reorganization. Although they accepted the principles for local government reform as the ultimate goal, they were compelled to advocate caution owing to prevailing circumstances which were not conducive for rapid and revolutionary change.

Some of the constraints were:

- (1) The lack of political consciousness among the people and the complete absence of even a small faction with a dynamic political creed.
- (2) The reliance on, and satisfaction with, a traditional form of government in which the authority of the Chief is respected and his person is inviolable. His rule is patriarchal and is suited to a people whose needs are simple and who have never felt an urge for the acquisition of wealth, social prestige or political power.
- (3) The paucity of educational facilities more particularly above the infant-junior level and the absence of an educated class. There is not one man or woman from the Northern Territories who has yet graduated at an institution of