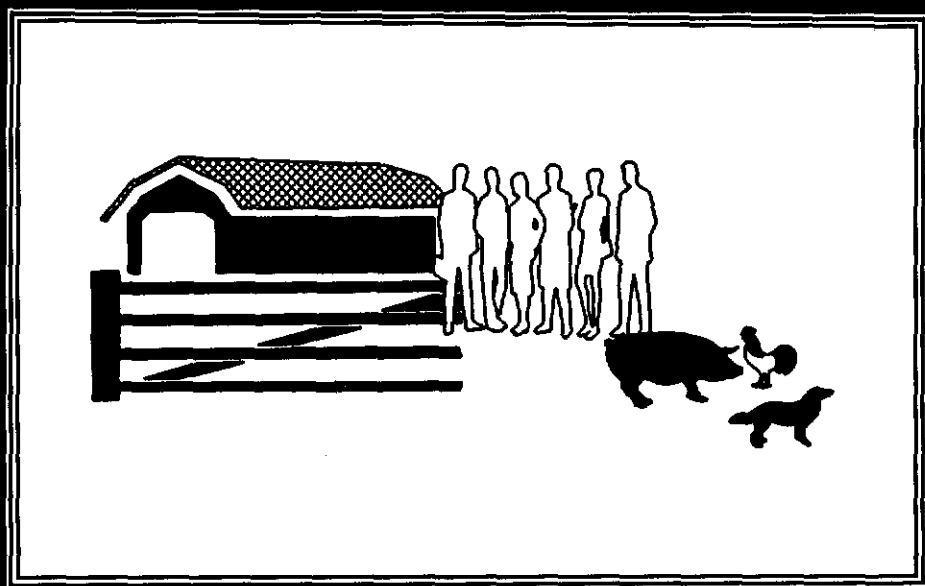


RURAL COMMUNITIES IN GHANA



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PREFACE

This report presents the results of the rural community survey which was carried out in 1991/92 as part of the third round of the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS).

Information was collected on socio-economic facilities and infrastructure available to households in the rural communities such as education, health, type of water supply, electricity and access to motorable roads, markets, post offices, telephones and banks. Additional information was collected on the agricultural systems as well as other economic and social conditions of the communities.

The survey provides information on variations in facilities and infrastructure available to rural households in different parts of the country. Such information is essential in the design of appropriate policy measures aimed at reducing imbalances of facilities available to rural communities, in time and space.

It is expected that this report will assist planning, decision making and research in the country.

We wish to acknowledge with thanks the technical and financial support received from the Government of Ghana, the World Bank, the British Overseas Development Administration (ODA), and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Finally, special thanks are due to the many chiefs and other community opinion leaders who willingly provided the information we sought.

October, 1993

Daasebre Dr. Oti Boateng
Government Statistician and
GLSS Project Co-ordinator

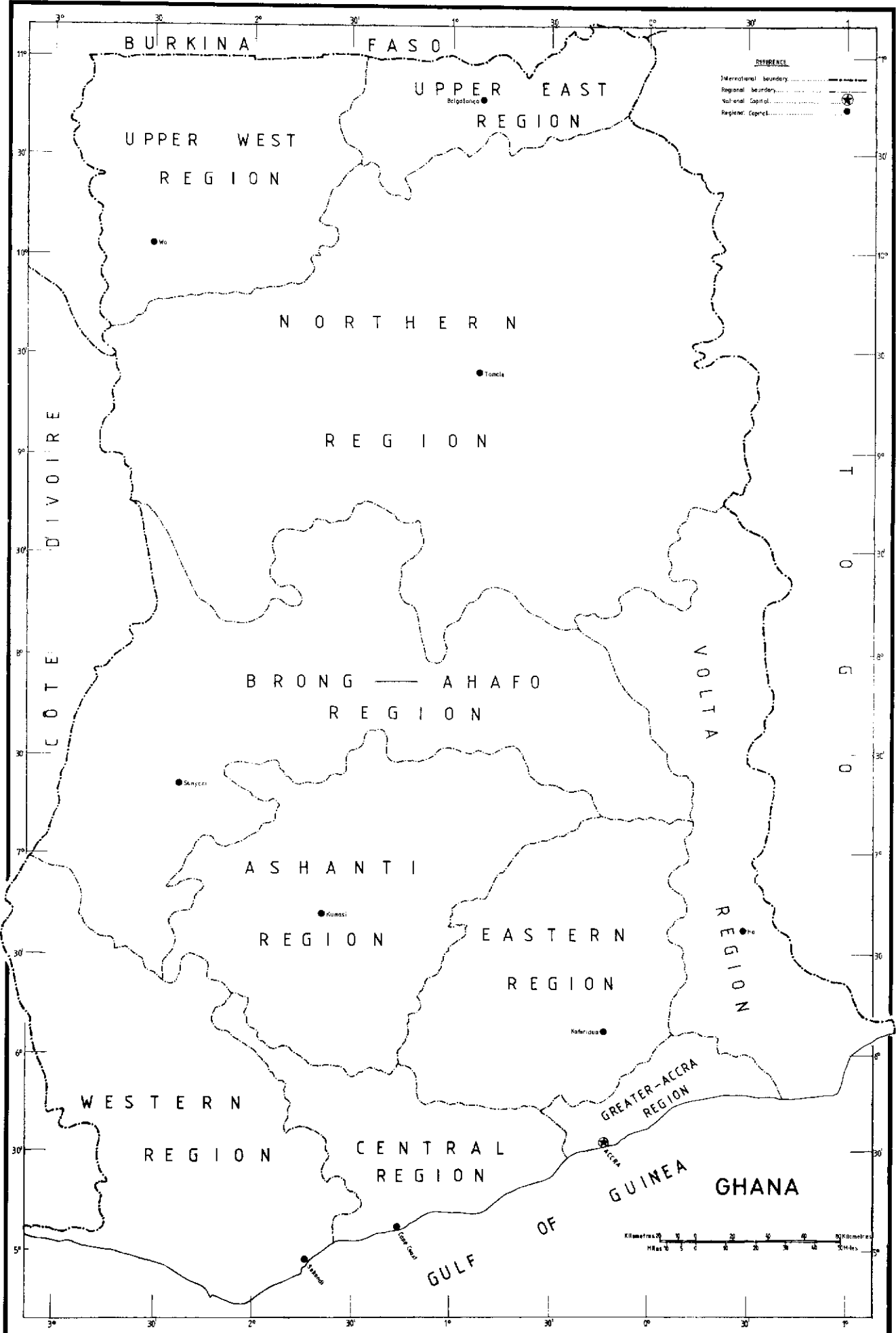
TECHNICAL NOTES

Several technical points need to be borne in mind when reading through this report:

1. Because of the way the sample was selected any references made to the data presented in this report should be in terms of "households living in rural communities in Ghana" rather than in terms of the communities themselves.
2. The term "Community" refers to a group of households living in the same rural locality or group of localities who acknowledge the authority of one head or chief.
3. Although the data are presented in terms of rural households, it should be noted that the data were actually collected from the chiefs, elders, and other opinion leaders of the community; this source of information will obviously influence the responses in the survey, particularly to attitude questions.
4. For the purposes of this survey, localities were classified as rural if they had a population of less than 5,000 at the time of the 1984 Population Census; in census terminology, the survey therefore covered both 'rural' areas (population less than 1,500) and 'semi-urban' areas (population between 1,500 and 5,000).
5. Due to the relatively small sample size, tables are not usually provided on a regional basis.
6. All the results presented in this report have been given in the form of percentages. These results can be converted into rough absolute numbers by making use of the fact that there are approximately two million rural households in Ghana. In terms of ecological zone, about half a million rural households live in the Coastal zone, about a million rural households live in the Forest zone, and about half a million rural households live in the Savannah zone.

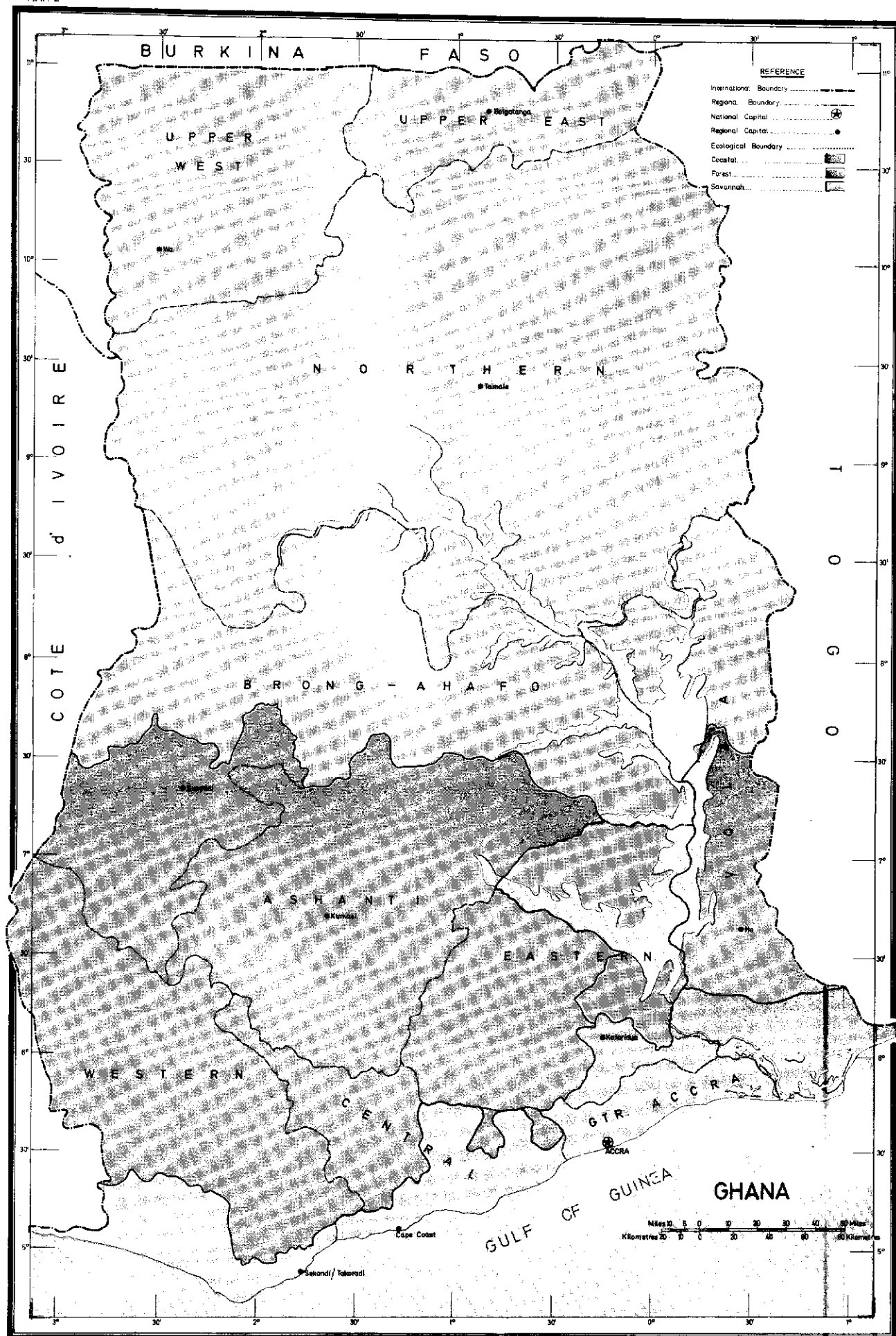
REGIONAL BOUNDARIES

MAP 1

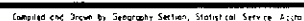


ECOLOGICAL ZONES OF GHANA (GHANA LIVING STANDARDS SURVEY)

MAP 2



MAP. 3



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This report presents the results of a national rural community survey which was conducted in 1991/92 as part of the third round of the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS 3). The GLSS is one component in the World Bank/Government of Ghana project on the Social Dimensions of Adjustment, which is being carried out under Ghana's ongoing Economic Recovery Programme (ERP). The objective of the GLSS is to provide data on a continuing basis to the Government and other agencies concerning the living conditions of various population groups during the ERP. The data are collected at three levels: individual, household and community.

The main GLSS 3 household survey was carried out between September 1991 and September 1992, and involved detailed interviews in urban and rural areas with about 4500 households spread throughout the country. The household questionnaire covered a wide range of topics, including education, health, employment and time use, migration, housing, agriculture, non-farm enterprises, income and expenditure, as well as credit, assets and savings. In addition to three urban teams, seven teams were assigned to cover selected rural areas in different parts of the country. These seven teams spent 16 days in each rural enumeration area (EA), making repeat visits at two-day intervals to each of the ten selected households in a workload¹.

At some stage during this period the supervisor of the rural team arranged a meeting with the local chief, elders, and other opinion leaders, to administer the community questionnaire. This questionnaire was used to collect a variety of information on the demographic characteristics of the community, the economic infrastructure, the agricultural activities within each area, and the education and health facilities available to the community. The questionnaire is reproduced at Appendix B.

It should be emphasized that while the community survey provided information about the availability of various facilities within each community, further details about the access of households to those facilities can be obtained from the results of the main GLSS 3 household survey. For the purpose of this present report, however, the community data have been treated in isolation, but at a later stage an attempt will be made to link the community and household data.

¹A 'workload' comprises the ten households in a particular enumeration area (EA) covered by a rural survey team.

1.2 Sample design and data collection

The sample for GLSS 3 consisted of 407 enumeration areas (EAs), selected from a master sample of EAs maintained by the Ghana Statistical Service. The EAs were selected with probability proportional to size (PPS), where the number of households counted in the 1984 population census provided the measure of size.

A listing exercise was then carried out in each of the 407 EAs, to identify all the households. A total of 407 workloads were then selected, spread across these 407 EAs, but with allowances being made for changes in the size of each EA since the last population census; as a result, some EAs received a double workload, while others received no workload. Of the 407 workloads, 297 were situated in rural areas. In each rural area a fixed workload of ten households was taken and the household questionnaires administered.

The communities were identified via the selected workloads. In each workload in a rural area an attempt was made to interview the local chief and elders about the community (or in some cases communities) where that workload was located. Where an EA consisted of more than one community, additional questionnaires were administered. At the analysis stage a re-weighting was done, so that each workload contributed the same overall weight; for instance, where an EA was represented by one workload, that EA would receive a weight of 1, whereas EAs containing two workloads were given a weight of 2. Where more than the required questionnaires were administered per workload, the excess were randomly selected and dropped. Table 1 shows details of the EAs whose completed community questionnaires were used for the analysis on which this report is based.

Table 1: Distribution of rural EAs by number of workloads and questionnaires per EA.

Number of workloads per EA	Number of questionnaires					T O T A L		
	0	1	2	3	4	EAs	Work-loads	Questionnaires
1	29	179	22	4	1	235	235	239
2	1	26	3	1	0	31	62	35
TOTAL	30	205	25	5	1	266	297	274

Thus the number of workloads for which there was a completed questionnaire was obtained as $(179 + 22 + 4 + 1) + 2(26 + 3 + 1) = 266$. The overall response rate in the community survey was 90%; there were some 31 workloads which did not provide a community questionnaire for the analysis presented in this report. There were a variety of reasons for this non-response; however, it was interesting to note that in a few instances the non-response arose because land or chieftaincy disputes made it impossible to administer the questionnaire.

1.3 Data processing

Whereas data entry for the main GLSS 3 questionnaires was carried out throughout the year by the data entry operators allocated to each survey team, who were located at the nearest regional office, no data entry was carried out in the field for the data collected on the community questionnaire. Instead, the questionnaires were later returned to headquarters and checked, and some questions were coded using the coding frames shown in Appendix C. The data were then entered into the computer and tables were generated. All the data entry and table preparations were carried out using the U-SP computer package; this user-friendly survey package, developed by the University of Kent in the UK with the support of ODA, is particularly suited for the analysis of small or medium-sized surveys.

1.4 Geographical classification

For the purposes of this survey, the country has been divided into the ten administrative regions and into three ecological zones. Map 1 shows the regional boundaries and their capital towns while Map 2 illustrates the boundaries of the ecological zones.

Map 3 shows simultaneously both the regional and the ecological zone boundaries. Special note should be taken of the cases where parts of a region may fall within the boundaries of two ecological zones. Also shown on this map are the locations of the 266 workloads which provided the data on which this community survey report is based.

The administrative regions are: Western, Central, Greater Accra, Eastern, Volta, Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Northern, Upper West, and Upper East. The ecological zones are: Coastal, Forest and Savannah.

1.5 GLSS 1 and GLSS 2 community surveys

The results presented in this report relate only to GLSS 3 and can therefore be thought of as providing a picture of community conditions at the mid-point of the survey period, ie. March 1992. However, community data were also collected in GLSS 1 (1987/88) and GLSS 2 (1988/89) using a questionnaire which was very similar to that used for GLSS 3.

One main difference between GLSS 1 and GLSS 2, on the one hand, and GLSS 3 on the other, was that the sample sizes used for GLSS 1 and GLSS 2 were very much smaller than for GLSS 3. For instance, in GLSS 1 the total rural workloads were only 125, compared with the 297 in GLSS 3. In the case of GLSS 2, the potential number of communities to be covered was reduced even further as a result of the sample design used for GLSS 2; half of the workloads used for GLSS 1 were retained to form a panel, while the other half were replaced by new workloads. For the panel workloads, no attempt was made to reinterview community leaders.

For GLSS 1, the number of workloads for which there was a completed questionnaire was 103, while for GLSS 2 it was 65. Because of the small number of communities covered in these two surveys, no community survey results from these two rounds of GLSS have been published.

1.6 Community profiles

To supplement the statistical information provided in this report, Appendix A provides brief descriptive summaries of the living conditions in three rural communities, one from each of the three ecological zones. Although these profiles should not be taken as necessarily representative, they may help to provide some useful insights as to how a community draws on the facilities available to it.

2. ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

2.1 Ethnicity

Chiefs, elders and other community opinion leaders were asked for the names of the principal ethnic groups represented in their community. For each community, up to four ethnic groups were listed, in order of numerical strength, but the analysis presented here relates to the first (ie. major) ethnic group recorded for each community.

More than half of the rural households (see Figure 2.1) live in communities where Akans form the principal ethnic group. Other groups which sometimes form the majority include Ewe and Ga-Adangbe (9% each), and Dagbani and Nzema (2% each).

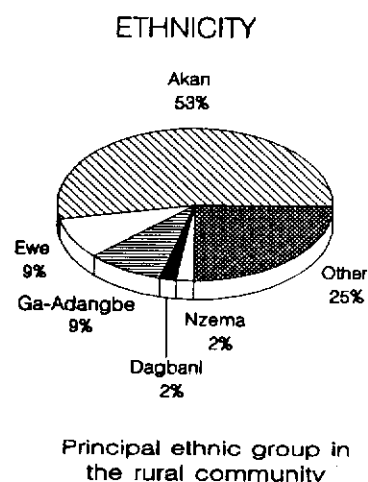


FIG 2.1

Table 2.1.1 shows the distribution of major ethnic group by ecological zone. As expected, Akans predominate in most of the Forest zone, and also form the major ethnic group in many Coastal communities. In the Coastal zone Ewe or Ga-Adangbe are often the major ethnic group in the community; almost a quarter of the rural households in the Coastal zone live in communities where the Ewe form the principal ethnic group, and a similar number live in communities where the Ga-Adangbe are the principal ethnic group. In most Savannah rural communities some "other" ethnic group forms the majority.

Table 2.1.1: The principal ethnic group represented in the community, by ecological zone¹.

Percentages								
Percentage of rural households living in areas where the principal ethnic group is:								
Ecological Zone	Akan	Ewe	Ga-Adangbe	Dagbani	Nzema	Other groups	Total	Base
Coastal	44	24	21	-	6	5	100	64
Forest	78	4	5	1	-	13	100	128
Savannah	18	7	7	7	-	62	100	74
All rural areas	53	9	9	2	2	25	100	266

¹ In this and subsequent tables, the percentages in a row may not always add up to exactly 100, due to the effects of rounding.

In regional terms, Table 2.1.2 indicates that Akan constitutes the principal ethnic group in almost all the rural communities in the Central and Ashanti regions, and also in many rural communities in the Brong Ahafo, Eastern and Western regions. In rural communities in the Greater Accra region, Ga-Adangbe forms the principal ethnic group. In the Volta region, Ewes are most likely to form the principal ethnic group in the rural communities. In the Northern, Upper West and Upper East regions, on the other hand, a number of 'other' ethnic groups predominate in different rural communities (see footnote to Table 2.1.2). It is only in some communities of the Western region that the Nzema are in the majority.

Table 2.1.2: The principal ethnic group represented in the community, by region.

Percentages								
Percentage of rural households living in areas where the principal ethnic group is:								
Region	Akan	Ewe	Ga- Adangbe	Dagbani	Nzema	Other groups ¹	Total	Base
Western	42	4	-	-	15	38	100	26
Central	97	-	3	-	-	-	100	34
Greater Accra	-	-	100	-	-	-	100	7
Eastern	50	20	27	-	-	4	100	56
Volta	4	57	-	-	-	39	100	23
Ashanti	98	-	-	-	-	2	100	44
Brong Ahafo	77	-	3	3	-	16	100	32
Northern	-	-	-	31	-	69	100	16
Upper West	10	-	-	-	-	90	100	10
Upper East	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	18
All rural areas	53	9	9	2	2	25	100	266

¹ Among 'other groups' mentioned were: Wassa and Ahanta (Western), Konkomba and Nkhumura (Volta), Mamprusi and Konkomba (Northern), Dagbarba (Upper West), and Nankani, Frafra and Kusasi (Upper East)

2.2 Religious affiliation

Up to four religions were listed for each community, but the analysis here relates to only the most popular religion being practised.

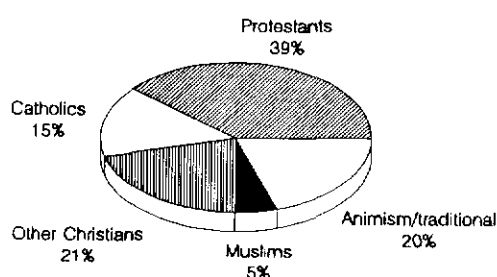
In the country as a whole, as illustrated in Table 2.2.1 and Figure 2.2, three-quarters of rural households live in communities where one of the Christian religions is the main religion being practised (39% Protestant, 15% Catholic, and 21% some other Christian denomination). Only 5% of households live in rural areas where the Muslim religion is the major religion being practised. Finally, 20% of households live in rural communities where animism or other traditional religions predominate.

Table 2.2.1 shows that there are marked contrasts between rural communities in different parts of the country in their religious affiliation. In most rural communities in the Forest zone Christians form the major religious group; there are very few rural communities in the Forest zone where Muslims, animists or traditionalists are in the majority.

Christianity is also the major religion in many rural communities in the Coastal zone, but 1 in 5 of rural households in the Coastal zone live in communities where animism or other traditional beliefs predominate.

The situation in the Savannah is very different. There, about a half of all rural households live in communities where animism or traditional beliefs predominate, while 1 in 10 live in areas where Muslims form the major religious group.

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION



Distribution of rural households according to the major religion practised in their community

FIG 2.2

Table 2.2.1: The major religion practised by the residents of the community, by ecological zone.

Ecological zone	Percentage of rural households living in communities where the major religion is:					Percentages	
	Pro- testant	Catho- lic	Other Christian	Muslim	Animism/ traditional	Total	Base
Coastal	48	16	13	3	21	100	64
Forest	50	21	24	2	2	100	128
Savannah	14	4	19	9	54	100	74
All rural areas	39	15	21	5	20	100	266

In terms of regional differences, Table 2.2.2 indicates that in regions in the south of the country Christianity (and in particular Protestantism) is usually the main religion being practised in rural communities. The Northern and Upper West regions are the two regions where Muslims are most likely to form the major religious group, but even in those regions only 1 in 5 of the households live in rural communities where Muslims form the major religious group. It is only in the Northern, Upper West and Upper East regions, and to a lesser extent in the Volta region, that animist and traditional beliefs predominate.

Table 2.2.2: The major religion practised by the residents of the community, by region.

Region	Percentage of rural households living in communities where the major religion is:					Percentages	
	Pro- testant	Catho- lic	Other Christian	Muslim	Animist/ traditional	Total	Base
Western	73	15	12	-	-	100	26
Central	45	39	6	6	3	100	34
Greater Accra	57	-	29	-	14	100	7
Eastern	52	11	27	2	9	100	56
Volta	35	-	22	4	39	100	23
Ashanti	45	18	30	2	4	100	44
Brong Ahafo	29	26	39	3	3	100	32
Northern	-	-	-	19	81	100	16
Upper West	-	10	-	20	70	100	10
Upper East	-	-	6	6	89	100	18
All rural areas	39	15	21	5	20	100	266

3. EDUCATION

3.1 Availability of schools

During the survey a number of questions were asked about the educational facilities available to rural households. Efforts were also made to find out the educational problems encountered by rural households in their bid to have their children educated. Figure 3.1 shows the proportion of rural households who have schools in their community.

Overall, 87% of rural households live in communities which have a primary school; 64% of households live in areas which have a middle or junior secondary school, while 11% live in communities which have a senior secondary or technical school. This is confirmation, as expected, that the higher the level of education, the fewer the institutions at that level in the rural areas. Almost all rural schools are public schools; there are hardly any private schools in rural areas. Similarly, almost all schools, particularly at the primary and middle/JSS level, are co-educational.

SCHOOLS IN RURAL COMMUNITIES
Households with schools in their community

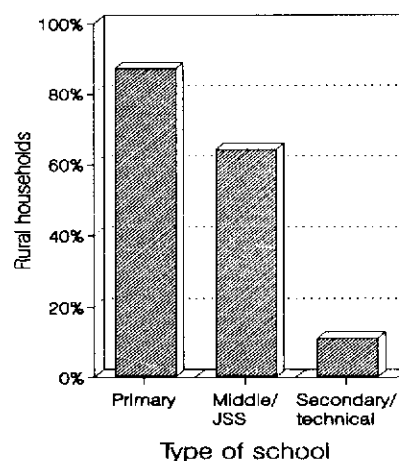


FIG 3.1

Table 3.1.1 shows that in all three ecological zones about 8 or 9 out of every 10 rural households have a primary school in their community.

Table 3.1.1: Rural households living in communities with (i) Primary school, (ii) Middle/JSS, (iii) Secondary/technical school, by ecological zone.

Ecological zone	Percentage of rural households living in communities where there is a:			
	Primary school	Middle/JSS	Secondary/technical	Base (100%)
Coastal	88 %	64 %	5 %	64
Forest	91 %	71 %	15 %	128
Savannah	80 %	51 %	11 %	74
All rural areas	87 %	64 %	11 %	266

At the middle or JSS level, two-thirds of rural households in the Coastal and Forest zones, and about half the rural households in the Savannah zone, live in communities with a middle or JSS level school. In contrast, in all three ecological zones relatively few rural households live in communities with a secondary or technical school.

The regional trends are shown in Table 3.1.2. The percentage of rural households in each region with a primary school in their community varies from 67% in Upper East to 100% in Greater Accra, while the percentage with a middle or junior secondary school varies from 33% in Upper East to 84% in Ashanti.

Table 3.1.2: Rural households living in communities with
(i) Primary school, (ii) Middle/JSS,
(iii) Secondary/technical school, by region

Region	Percentages			
	Percentage of rural households living in communities where there is a...			
	Primary school	Middle/JSS	Secondary/technical school	Base (100%)
Western	96	46	8	26
Central	94	82	3	34
Greater Accra	100	71	-	7
Eastern	86	57	13	56
Volta	78	65	13	23
Ashanti	91	84	27	44
Brong Ahafo	94	66	3	32
Northern	75	63	6	16
Upper West	80	40	20	10
Upper East	67	33	6	18
All rural areas	87	64	11	266

Another question was asked to find out the shortest distance pupils in the community would have to travel in order to get to the nearest school. Table 3.1.3 shows the distribution for primary schools. Overall, as we have seen already, 87% of rural households live in communities which have a primary school. In most of the remaining cases pupils only have to travel one or two miles to get to a primary school. Only a small number of households live in areas where pupils have to travel as much as five miles. As one might expect, considering the population density in different parts of the country, pupils tend to have to travel slightly further in the Savannah to get to their nearest primary school, than do their counterparts in the Coastal and Forest zones.

Table 3.1.3: Distance rural households would have to travel to get to the nearest primary school, by ecological zone. Percentages

Ecological Zone	Distance (miles)						Total	Base
	<1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5+		
Coastal	88	5	3	-	3	2	100	64
Forest	91	3	2	2	1	-	100	128
Savannah	80	4	8	3	-	4	100	74
All rural areas	87	4	4	2	1	2	100	266

Responses from the informants about the distance to the nearest middle or junior secondary school are shown in Table 3.1.4. Overall, two-thirds of rural households live in communities which have a middle or a junior secondary school. Not surprisingly, pupils sometimes have to go rather further to get to the nearest middle or junior secondary school as compared with the distance to the nearest primary school. Even so, only 8% of households live in communities where pupils have to travel as much as five miles in order to get to the nearest middle or junior secondary school; the corresponding figure for primary schools was 2%.

As was the case with primary schools, households in rural communities in the Savannah zone are less well served with middle or junior secondary schools, than households living in rural communities in the Coastal and Forest zones.

Table 3.1.4: Distance rural households would have to travel to get to the nearest middle school/JSS, by ecological zone. Percentages

Ecological zone	Distance (miles)						Total	Base
	<1	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9+		
Coastal	64	16	16	-	2	2	100	64
Forest	71	10	12	2	-	4	100	128
Savannah	51	18	14	7	3	7	100	74
All rural areas	64	14	13	3	1	4	100	266

The distribution of the distance from the community to the nearest secondary or technical school is shown in Table 3.1.5. As was noted earlier, about 1 in 10 of rural households live in communities which have a secondary or technical school. At the other extreme, a third of rural households live in communities where the students would have to travel at least 10 miles to get to the nearest secondary or technical school. Again, households in the Savannah zone seem to be slightly worse off than households in the other two zones in terms of their access to secondary or technical schools.

As we would expect, the general trend with the distance to the nearest school is that the higher the educational level the further the distance from the communities to the nearest school. Thus rural households in general have closer access to primary schools than to middle or junior secondary schools, which in turn are more accessible than senior secondary or technical schools.

Table 3.1.5: Distance rural households would have to travel to get to the nearest secondary/technical school, by ecological zone.

Ecological zone	Distance (miles)						Total	Base
	<1	1-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40+		
Coastal	5	66	23	5	-	2	100	64
Forest	15	49	26	5	2	3	100	128
Savannah	11	51	16	11	7	4	100	74
All rural areas	11	54	23	7	3	3	100	266

3.2 Levels of school enrolment

Another issue considered during the survey was the proportion of boys and girls of school going age enrolled in each type of school.

As indicated in Figure 3.2.1, about 37% of rural households live in communities where almost all the boys of primary school age are enrolled, and a similar proportion in communities where almost all the girls are enrolled. At the other extreme, 20% of rural households live in communities where less than half the boys are enrolled in primary school, and 25% in communities where less than half the girls are enrolled.

In terms of ecological zone, as illustrated in Table 3.2.1, boys and girls of primary school age living in the Forest zone are much more likely to be enrolled than their counterparts in the Coastal or Savannah zones. One contrast in the enrolment of boys and girls appears to be in the Savannah zone, where girls are rather less likely than boys to be enrolled in primary school.

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT
For (i) boys; (ii) girls

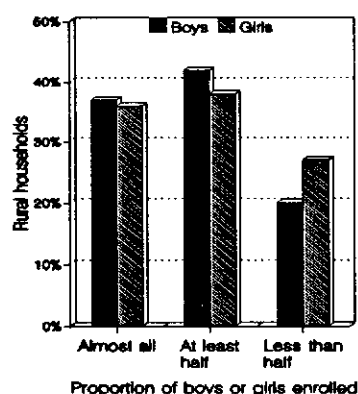


FIG 3.2.1

Table 3.2.1: The proportion of boys and girls of primary school age enrolled, by ecological zone.

Percentages					
Ecological zone	Percentage of rural households living in communities where the proportion of (i) boys, (ii) girls enrolled in primary school is:			Total	Base
	Almost all	At least half	Less than half		
<u>Boys</u>					
Coastal	27	44	30	100	64
Forest	54	41	5	100	128
Savannah	16	46	38	100	74
All rural areas	37	42	20	100	266
<u>Girls</u>					
Coastal	23	42	34	100	64
Forest	53	41	5	100	128
Savannah	16	28	56	100	74
All rural areas	36	38	27	100	266

In regional terms (see Tables 3.2.2 and 3.2.3) the three most northern regions (Northern, Upper West and Upper East) appear to fare much worse than other regions in the proportion of their boys and girls enrolled in primary school. In those regions there were hardly any rural communities where almost all the boys and girls were enrolled; in many of them less than half the boys and girls were enrolled.

Table 3.2.2: The proportion of boys of primary school age enrolled, by region.

Percentage of rural households living in communities where the proportion of boys enrolled in primary school is:					Percentages
Region	Almost all	At least half	Less than half	Total	Base
Boys					
Western	73	27	-	100	26
Central	26	41	33	100	34
Greater Accra	29	29	43	100	7
Eastern	34	60	6	100	56
Volta	26	47	26	100	23
Ashanti	55	38	7	100	44
Brong Ahafo	56	31	12	100	32
Northern	6	38	57	100	16
Upper West	-	30	70	100	10
Upper East	-	55	45	100	18
All rural areas	37	42	20	100	266

Table 3.2.3: The proportion of girls of primary school age enrolled, by region. Percentages

Percentage of rural households living in communities where the proportion of girls enrolled in primary school is:					
Region	Almost all	At least half	Less than half	Total	Base
<u>Girls</u>					
Western	69	31	-	100	26
Central	26	41	33	100	34
Greater Accra	29	29	43	100	7
Eastern	32	58	11	100	56
Volta	22	48	30	100	23
Ashanti	55	38	7	100	44
Brong Ahafo	56	25	19	100	32
Northern	6	13	81	100	16
Upper West	-	30	70	100	10
Upper East	-	23	78	100	18
All rural areas	36	38	27	100	266

The responses solicited from informants about the proportion of children of middle or junior secondary school age enrolled are illustrated in Tables 3.2.4 and 3.2.5. The distributions are very similar to those for primary school enrolment. About 44% of rural households live in communities where almost all the children of middle or junior secondary school age are enrolled, and a further 30% live in communities where at least half but not all the children are enrolled. Overall, therefore, some 74% of rural households live in communities where at least half of the children in the appropriate age group are enrolled at middle or junior secondary school.

As was the case with children of primary school age, rural children of middle or junior secondary school age within the Forest zone are more likely to be enrolled in school than their counterparts in the Coastal zone, and much more likely than their counterparts in the Savannah zone.

Table 3.2.4: The proportion of children of middle/junior secondary school age enrolled, by ecological zone. Percentages

Ecological zone	Percentage of rural households living in communities where the proportion of children enrolled in middle/JSS is:			Total	Base
	Almost all	At least half	Less than half		
Coastal	36	33	31	100	64
Forest	61	31	8	100	128
Savannah	23	26	51	100	74
All rural areas	44	30	25	100	266

The regional trends are also similar to those for primary school attendance, with the rate of enrolment in middle and junior secondary schools again being lowest in the three most northern regions (Northern, Upper West, and Upper East). Western and Ashanti regions appear to be better off, with virtually all rural households in these regions living in communities where at least half of the children of middle or junior secondary school age are enrolled.

Table 3.2.5: The proportion of children of middle/junior secondary school age enrolled, by region.

Region	Percentage of rural households living in communities where the proportion of children enrolled in middle/JSS is:			Total	Base
	Almost all	At least half	Less than half		
Western	85	16	-	100	26
Central	44	29	27	100	34
Greater Accra	14	28	57	100	7
Eastern	39	48	12	100	56
Volta	22	43	34	100	23
Ashanti	70	29	-	100	44
Brong Ahafo	44	31	25	100	32
Northern	25	6	69	100	16
Upper West	20	10	70	100	10
Upper East	11	11	78	100	18
All rural areas	44	30	25	100	266

The distribution of the proportion of children of secondary or technical school going age who are enrolled is quite different from that of children of primary school age and that of middle or junior secondary school age. As shown in Figure 3.2.2, and Table 3.2.6, only about 32% of all rural households in the country live in communities where at least half of the children of secondary or technical school age are enrolled. The majority of rural households, about 68%, live in communities where less than half of the children of secondary or technical school age are sent to school. Again, children of secondary or technical school age are more likely to be enrolled if they live in the Forest zone than if they live in the other two zones (especially the Savannah).

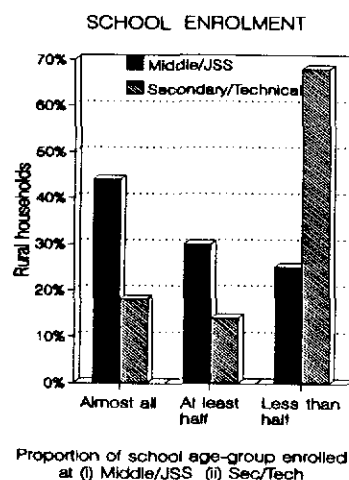


FIG 3.2.2

Table 3.2.6: The proportion of children of secondary/technical school age enrolled, by ecological zone.

Ecological zone	Percentage of rural households living in communities where the proportion of children enrolled in secondary/technical school is:			Percentages	
	Almost all	At least half	Less than half	Total	Base
Coastal	17	16	67	100	64
Forest	25	13	61	100	128
Savannah	5	14	82	100	74
All rural areas	18	14	68	100	266

Table 3.2.7 provides information on enrolment by region. Those living in Western region seem to be doing particularly well, with more than three quarters of the rural households in the region living in communities where almost all children of secondary or technical school age are enrolled. In comparison, the next most favoured region is Central, with only about a quarter of the rural households living in communities where almost all children of the appropriate age group are enrolled in secondary or technical school.

Table 3.2.7: The proportion of children of secondary/technical school age enrolled, by region.

Region	Percentage of rural households living in communities where the proportion of children enrolled in secondary/technical school is:			Percentages	
	Almost all	At least half	Less than half	Total	Base
Western	85	4	12	100	26
Central	26	15	59	100	34
Greater Accra	-	29	71	100	7
Eastern	11	18	72	100	56
Volta	4	13	82	100	23
Ashanti	9	14	77	100	44
Brong Ahafo	6	12	81	100	32
Northern	6	25	69	100	16
Upper West	20	-	80	100	10
Upper East	-	11	90	100	18
All rural areas	18	14	68	100	266

In the case of primary education, community leaders were asked to give (up to three) reasons why some children in the community of primary school age were not enrolled in school. The responses were then coded within a predetermined set of broad headings (see footnote to Table 3.2.8). The analysis here concentrates on the first response given.

From Table 3.2.8 it is clear that, in the rural communities, the main reason why children of primary school age are not enrolled is the inability of parents to fund their children's education. About 65% of rural households live in communities where lack of finance was given by the chiefs and elders as the main reason for some children not being enrolled. The next most common reasons mentioned were lack of parental interest (7%), and lack of interest in schooling by the children themselves (7%). (In the few cases where all the children of primary school age were enrolled, the question did not apply and there was no response.)

There was not a great difference between the three ecological zones in the reasons given for non-enrolment of primary school children. The one interesting exception was that 11% of rural households in the Savannah zone live in areas where the main reason given for some children not attending primary school was that they were working (e.g. in the fields) or taking care of younger siblings or weak or aged parents.

Table 3.2.8: Main reason why some children in the community are not enrolled in primary school, by ecological zone.

Percentages										
Percentage of rural households living in communities where the main reason why children are not enrolled in primary school is:										
Ecological zone	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Total Base	
Coastal	58	10	10	6	3	2	-	11	100	64
Forest	70	7	5	2	7	2	-	7	100	128
Savannah	64	6	7	8	-	1	11	3	100	74
All rural areas	65	7	7	5	4	2	3	7	100	266

NOTE: A= inability of parents to fund child's education.
 B= lack of parental interest.
 C= lack of interest in schooling by children.
 D= school too far away.
 E= inadequate schools/ classrooms.
 F= dangers faced by children on their way to school eg. getting drowned in rivers.
 G= children are used for work eg. work in the field, taking care of younger siblings or weak and aged parents.
 H= other reasons.

In all the regions the inability of the parents to fund the child's primary education was given as the main reason why children of primary school age were not enrolled. Lack of parental interest, and lack of interest in schooling by the children themselves, tended to be given as reasons only in some of the more southern regions. The three most northern regions are conspicuous for the greater mention of the problems of distance to the nearest school, and the use of child labour, as sometimes being the reasons for children not attending primary school.

3.3 Schooling problems

A question was asked to find out the most serious schooling problems in the rural communities in the country. Respondents were asked to list four problems in order of importance, which were then coded under a set of predetermined major headings.

Table 3.3 illustrates the distribution for the first response, ie. the most serious problem. About 45% of rural households live in communities where the elders felt that the most serious schooling problem was the lack of school buildings. The next most serious schooling problem facing the rural households is insufficient furniture, which affects 17% of rural households.

Because of the pre-determined major headings under which the responses were coded, about 12% of the households live in areas where various "other" schooling problems (not within the codes provided) were considered by the elders as most serious in their communities.

In all but two regions, lack of school building was given as the most serious school problem; the two exceptions were the Western and Central regions, where insufficient furniture was deemed to be the main problem.

Table 3.3: The most serious schooling problems in the communities, by ecological zone.

Percentages										
Percentage of households living in communities where the most serious schooling problem is:										
Ecological zone	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Total	Base
Coastal	43	25	2	5	5	10	-	11	100	64
Forest	38	18	10	10	6	2	3	12	100	128
Savannah	59	7	9	1	4	3	1	15	100	74
All rural areas	45	17	8	6	5	4	2	12	100	266

NOTE:- A= lack of school building.
 B= insufficient furniture.
 C= lack of qualified teachers.
 D= high cost of schooling.
 E= lack of textbooks.
 F= inadequate supply of stationery and other school materials.
 G= lack of accommodation for teachers.
 H= other problems.

3.4 Adult literacy

To determine the extent of adult literacy (informal education) among households in the rural areas, a question was asked to find out whether there was or had been an adult literacy programme in the community. For those communities which had a programme, further questions were asked about the year it was launched, and the number of people (men and women) currently attending the classes.

Table 3.4.1 shows that, in the country as a whole, about 63% of rural households live in communities where there was or had been an adult literacy programme. The literacy programme appears to have been most active in the Savannah zone, with three quarters of the rural households there living in communities where there was or had been a literacy programme. For the Coastal and Forest zones, the corresponding proportion was about 60%. Western, Greater Accra, Volta, Brong Ahafo and Upper East were the regions where rural households were most likely to have had an adult literacy programme in their community; Eastern, Ashanti and Central regions appeared least likely to have had such a programme.

Table 3.4.1: Whether there was or had been an adult literacy programme in the community, by ecological zone

Ecological zone	Percentage of households living in communities where there was or had been an adult literacy programme.	Base (100%)
Coastal	61 %	64
Forest	56 %	128
Savannah	76 %	74
All rural areas	63 %	266

Figure 3.4 and Table 3.4.2 show the distribution of the years in which the adult literacy programme was launched in the rural communities. Since the field work for GLSS 3 was carried out between September 1991 and September 1992, it would seem that about a third of all rural households live in areas where an adult literacy programme had been launched during the 12 months prior to the survey.

Table 3.4.2: Distribution of year in which adult literacy programme was launched in the rural communities, by ecological zone.

Ecological zone	Percentages									
	Year of launching of adult literacy programme									
	Never had	1982	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	Total Base
Coastal	39	2	-	2	-	5	15	30	8	100 64
Forest	44	-	-	-	-	5	8	41	2	100 128
Savannah	24	-	1	4	8	11	18	28	4	100 74
All rural areas	37	#	#	2	2	7	12	35	4	100 266

NOTE: # means entry is less than a half of one percent.

In regional terms, it would appear that a few adult literacy programmes were launched in the mid-1980s, especially in the Northern and Upper East regions, but the real thrust of the programme did not begin until the end of the decade.

We have already seen that a third of rural households live in communities which have not had an adult literacy programme. Another third live in communities where at least 50 people are currently attending classes. The final third live in communities where less than 50 people are currently attending classes (including a few instances where no people are currently attending, even though an adult literacy programme had been launched). In general, rather more women than men are currently attending classes.

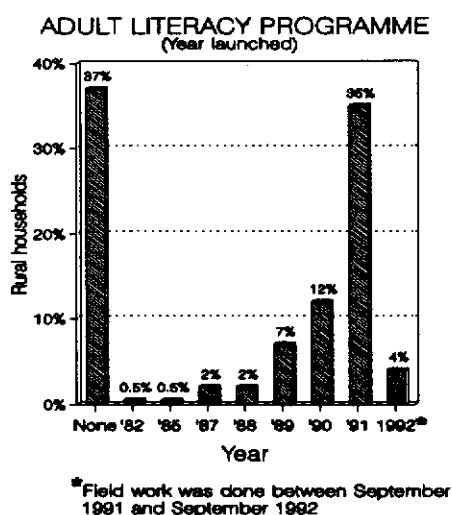


FIG. 3.4

4. HEALTH

4.1 Availability of health personnel and services

Community leaders were asked about the availability of various health personnel and services in the community. Where such services and personnel were absent, the leaders were asked about the location of the nearest one, the distance to the place, and the time taken to reach there. The question on the time taken to reach the facility or personnel did not take the means of transport into consideration.

Tables 4.1.1 - 4.1.4 show that the pattern of responses for any health personnel is always similar to the facility that goes with it: for example, the doctor and the hospital, the pharmacist and the pharmacy, and the trained midwife and the maternity home.

Table 4.1.1: Time taken by rural households to get to various health personnel

Health Personnel	Number of hours taken to get to health personnel					Percentages	
	within the community	≤ 1 hour	> 1 hour	> 2 hours	Over 3	Total	Base
			≤ 2 hours	≤ 3 hours	hours		
Doctor	3	41	20	15	20	100	266
Pharmacist	4	42	24	14	17	100	266
Nurse	20	47	17	8	8	100	266
Trained midwife	22	46	17	8	6	100	266
F.Planning Worker	18	46	18	10	7	100	266
C.Health Worker	20	47	18	9	6	100	266
TBA	83	10	2	3	1	100	266
Traditional Healer	82	10	3	3	2	100	266

NOTE: F. means family C. means community
TBA means traditional birth attendant

Table 4.1.2: Time taken by rural households to get to various health facilities

Health Facility	Number of hours taken to get to health facility					Percentages	
	within the community	≤ 1 hour	> 1 hour	> 2 hours	Over 3	Total	Base
			≤ 2 hours	≤ 3 hours	hours		
Hospital	2	40	22	17	20	100	266
Pharmacy	4	40	24	14	18	100	266
Dispensary	12	42	22	11	13	100	266
Maternity home	19	42	17	10	12	100	266
Clinic/health post	25	46	15	8	5	100	266
F. Planning clinic	17	46	18	9	9	100	266

As illustrated in Figure 4.1.1, only about 3% of rural households live in communities where there is a doctor. For a further 36% of rural households the nearest doctor is less than 10 miles away. At the other extreme about 18% of rural households will need to travel at least 30 miles to get to a doctor. There is a similar pattern for the availability of a pharmacist. On the other hand, over 80% of the rural households live in communities where there is a traditional birth attendant (see Figure 4.1.3) and over 80% in communities with a traditional healer. There was very little variation between ecological zones in the distance which rural households have to travel to visit their nearest health personnel.

Figures 4.1.1 - 4.1.4 Distance rural households have to travel to get to the nearest health personnel.

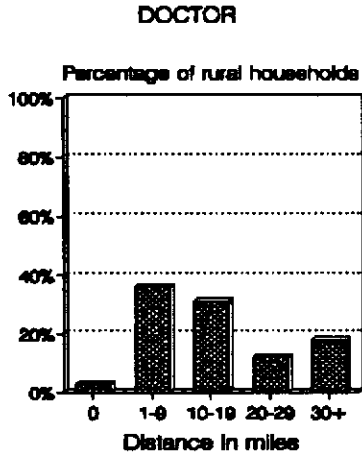


FIG 4.1.1

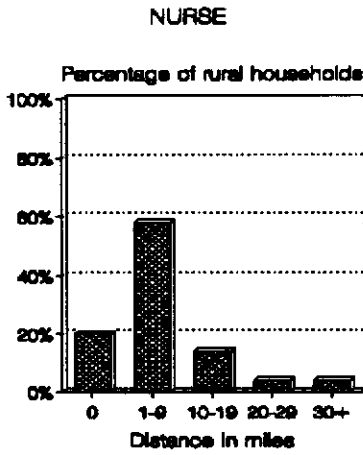


FIG 4.1.2

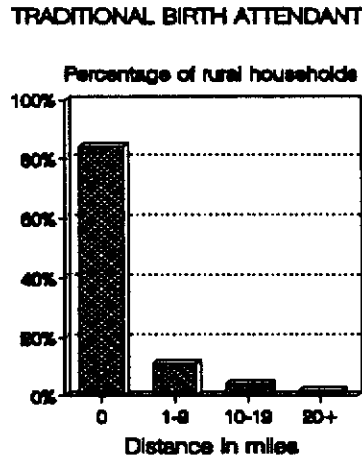


FIG 4.1.3

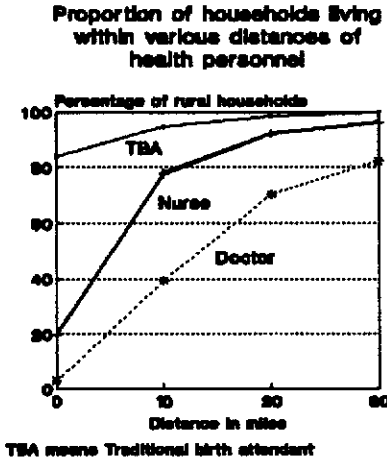


FIG 4.1.4

Table 4.1.3: Distance rural households have to travel to get to the nearest health personnel.

Personnel	Distance in miles					Percentages	
						Total	Base
	<1	1-9	10-19	20-29	30+		
Doctor	3	36	31	12	18	100	266
Pharmacist	4	36	31	13	16	100	266
Nurse	20	58	14	4	4	100	266
Trained midwife	22	55	16	3	3	100	266
F. Planning worker	18	55	20	4	3	100	266
C. health worker	20	57	18	3	2	100	266
TBA	84	11	4	1	1	100	266
Traditional healer	82	15	2	1	1	100	266

NOTE: F. means family C. means community
TBA means traditional birth attendant

Table 4.1.4: Distance rural households have to travel to get to the nearest health facility.

Facility	Distance in miles					Percentages	
						Total	Base
	<1	1-9	10-19	20-29	30+		
Hospital	2	35	30	13	20	100	266
Pharmacy	4	37	30	13	16	100	266
Dispensary	12	49	24	6	9	100	266
Maternity home	19	50	20	5	6	100	266
Clinic/health post	25	56	15	2	2	100	266
Family Planning clinic	17	56	19	4	4	100	266

4.2 Major health problems

Community leaders were given the option to indicate, in order of importance, up to four major health problems in their communities. Later their responses were coded according to the type of ailment mentioned. Table 4.2.1 shows the ailments that were mentioned as the first major health problem and the frequency with which they were mentioned.

Table 4.2.1: The major health problem facing households in rural communities, by ecological zone.

Ecological Zone								Percentages	
	Mal.	Her.	Gui.	Bil.	Mea.	Cho.	Other	Total	Base
Coastal	59	5	19	2	3	5	8	100	64
Forest	66	2	2	13	4	6	10	100	128
Savannah	40	25	11	1	11	-	11	100	74
All rural areas	57	9	8	7	6	4	9	100	266

Mal=Malaria. Her=Hernia. Gui=Guinea worm. Bil=Bilharzia.
Mea = Measles. Cho = Cholera

Over half of all rural households (57%) live in communities where malaria was reported to be the first major health problem. Other major health problems mentioned as the first one, in descending order of importance, were hernia, Guinea worm, bilharzia, measles, and cholera.

In contrast to the previous table, Table 4.2.2 provides a summary of all the major health problems mentioned by community leaders, while Figure 4.2 provides a direct comparison of the first major health problem and all major health problems affecting rural households.

Table 4.2.2: All the major health problems facing rural households, by ecological zone

Ecological zone	Percentages												
	Mal	Her	Gui	Bil	Mea	Cho	Pile	Dia	Kwa	Bli	Cou	Other	Base
Coastal	87	40	25	17	41	17	11	23	-	6	13	53	64
Forest	90	16	13	20	48	9	22	9	2	6	14	61	128
Savannah	78	61	15	8	46	-	8	27	-	24	12	51	74
All rural areas	86	33	12	16	46	9	15	18	1	11	13	56	266

Mal=Malaria. Her=Hernia. Gui=Guinea worm. Bil=Bilharzia. Mea=Measles. Cho=Cholera. Pile=Piles. Dia=Diarrhoea. Kwa=Kwashiorkor. Bli=Blindness. Cou=Cold/Cough.

It is interesting to note that though some ailments were not mentioned often as THE major health problem, they were often mentioned as one of the major health problems. For example, measles was mentioned in many areas but not often as THE major health problem. In contrast, Guinea worm, if mentioned, tended to be mentioned as THE major one; 12% of rural households live in communities where it was mentioned as one of the major health problems, but for two-thirds of them (8%) it was considered THE major health problem.

Comparison of where a health problem was mentioned as THE major one with where it was mentioned as one of the major ones

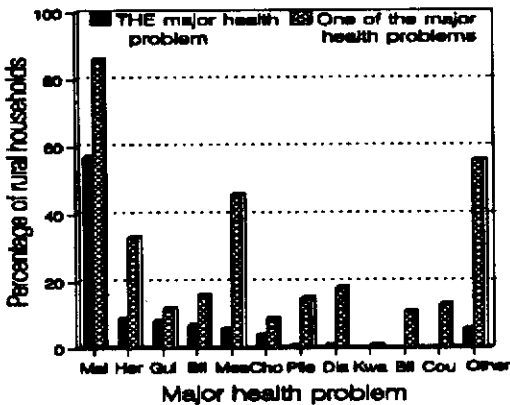


FIG 4.2

In terms of ecological zone, one striking feature was the frequency with which hernia was mentioned as a major health problem in the Savannah area; 61% of all rural households in the Savannah area live in communities where the leaders consider hernia to be one of the major health problems, but for almost half of them (25%) it is considered THE major health problem.

Finally, Tables 4.2.3 and 4.2.4 show the distributions by region, for THE major health problem and for all the major health problems. Particularly striking in Table 4.2.4 are the large proportions of rural households in the Upper West and Upper East regions living in communities where hernia, measles, diarrhoea or blindness are considered to be amongst the major health problems.

Table 4.2.3: The major health problem facing rural households, by region.

	Percentages								
Region	Mal.	Her.	Gui.	Bil.	Mea.	Cho.	Other	Total	Base
Western	65	-	4	8	4	8	12	100	26
Central	44	3	18	9	9	9	9	100	34
Greater Accra	86	-	14	-	-	-	-	100	7
Eastern	71	9	5	5	2	-	7	100	56
Volta	61	4	17	4	-	-	13	100	23
Ashanti	55	-	-	19	7	12	6	100	44
Brong Ahafo	77	7	3	3	-	-	10	100	32
Northern	31	13	38	-	6	-	13	100	16
Upper West	50	30	-	-	10	-	10	100	10
Upper East	11	50	-	-	28	-	11	100	18
All rural areas	57	9	8	7	6	4	9	100	266

Table 4.2.4: All the major health problems facing rural households, by region.

Percentages													
Region	Mal	Her	Gui	Bil	Mea	Cho	Pile	Dia	Kwa	Bli	Cou	Other	Base
Western	88	35	4	23	69	12	12	15	4	19	23	58	26
Central	85	26	26	15	53	29	18	24	-	3	6	68	34
Greater Accra	100	29	14	14	43	-	-	14	-	-	-	57	7
Eastern	94	29	9	16	30	2	7	18	2	8	14	53	56
Volta	91	52	17	13	22	-	-	22	-	13	22	65	23
Ashanti	82	2	2	26	59	18	14	5	-	5	16	47	44
Brong Ahafo	94	22	9	10	19	3	3	3	-	6	9	70	32
Northern	69	69	38	-	56	-	-	16	-	6	6	69	16
Upper West	90	80	30	-	70	-	-	70	-	30	-	20	10
Upper East	56	78	-	22	72	-	6	39	-	44	17	50	18
All rural areas	86	33	12	16	46	9	7	18	1	11	13	56	266

Mal=Malaria. Her=Hernia. Gui=Guinea worm. Bil=Bilharzia. Mea=Measles. Cho=Cholera. Pile=Piles. Dia=Diarrhoea. Kwa=Kwashiorkor. Bli=Blindness. Cou=Cold/Cough.

4.3 Health campaigns

The survey touched on two major health campaigns: immunization and anti-malaria. For these subjects, the question at stake was not the frequency of such campaigns, but whether there were any campaigns in the communities during the last five years (ie. approximately 1988-1992). Furthermore, the question on immunization did not make reference to any particular disease; it therefore covers general immunization against diseases such as the six childhood killer diseases and cholera.

As indicated in Table 4.3.1, about 94% of households live in communities where there had been an immunization campaign in the last five years, and the coverage of the campaign appears to have been almost complete in all parts of the country. The coverage of the anti-malaria campaign appears to have been far less complete. Overall, only 58% of households live in communities which have had an anti-malaria campaign in the last five years.

Table 4.3.1: Percentage coverage of immunization and anti-malaria campaigns in rural communities from 1988 to 1992, by ecological zone.

Ecological Zone	Campaign in the last five years		Base (100 %)
	Immunization	Anti-malaria	
Coastal	95 %	73 %	64
Forest	93 %	65 %	128
Savannah	96 %	34 %	74
All rural areas	94 %	58 %	266

There are notable differences among zones in the extent of coverage of the anti-malaria campaign (see Figure 4.3). Some three-quarters of those living in the Coastal areas and two-thirds of those in the Forest areas have been exposed to an anti-malaria campaign in their communities in the last five years, whereas only a third of those in the Savannah zone have had an anti-malaria campaign. The lower figure for the Savannah is perhaps not too surprising, in view of the fact (as noted above) that many community leaders in the Savannah did not consider malaria to be the major health problem in their communities.

CAMPAIGN IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS.
Immunization and Anti-malaria

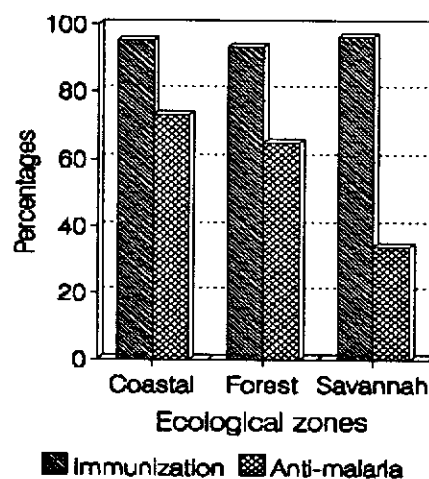


FIG 4.3

As indicated in Table 4.3.2, there is not much regional difference as far as immunization is concerned; each region has a coverage of at least 85%. In contrast, there is a large regional variation in the coverage of the anti-malaria campaign. The percentage of rural households living in communities which have had an anti-malaria campaign ranges from 20% up to 86%, with the lowest rates being recorded in Upper West, Upper East, Northern and Brong Ahafo regions.

Table 4.3.2: Percentage coverage of immunization and anti-malaria campaigns in rural communities from 1988 to 1992, by region.

Region	Campaign in the last five years		Base (100 %)
	Immunization	Anti-malaria	
Western	85 %	77 %	26
Central	88 %	82 %	34
Greater Accra	100 %	86 %	7
Eastern	91 %	75 %	56
Volta	91 %	39 %	23
Ashanti	100 %	66 %	44
Brong Ahafo	100 %	31 %	32
Northern	100 %	31 %	16
Upper West	100 %	20 %	10
Upper East	100 %	22 %	18
All rural areas	94 %	58 %	266

4.4 Place where most women give birth

Community leaders were asked about the places where women in the community usually give birth. From the responses, as shown in Table 4.4, it is evident that for all rural areas about 64% of the women live in communities where the main place for the delivery of their babies is their home. Only 18% live in communities where a maternity home is the most likely place of delivery; a further small percentage of 12% live in communities where a hospital is the most likely place of delivery.

Table 4.4: Distribution of rural households by where most of the women in that community give birth, by ecological zone.

Ecological zone	Usual place of birth				Percentages	
	Home	Maternity home	Hospital	Other	Total	Base
Coastal	63	14	11	13	100	64
Forest	55	26	16	4	100	128
Savannah	80	7	7	7	100	74
All rural areas	64	18	12	7	100	266

5. INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1 Availability of local markets

The community leaders interviewed were asked whether there was a permanent daily market or a periodic market in the community. Table 5.1.1 shows that for all the households living in rural areas, about 22% live in communities where there is a permanent daily market, 19% live in communities where there is a periodic market, and 59% live in areas where there is no market of any kind.

Table 5.1.1: Whether the rural community has a permanent daily market, a periodic market or no market, by ecological zone.

Ecological zone	Percentages				
	Percentage of households living in rural communities with:			Total	Base
	Permanent market	Periodic market	No market		
Coastal	25	6	69	100	64
Forest	30	12	58	100	128
Savannah	7	43	50	100	74
All rural areas	22	19	59	100	266

In the Coastal and Forest zones, about one-quarter of the rural households live in communities where there is a permanent daily market. In contrast, less than one-tenth of households in rural communities in the Savannah zone have access to a permanent daily market. To counterbalance this absence of permanent markets, many rural households in the Savannah zone have access to periodic markets, so that overall they appear to have as much access to markets as do rural households in the Coastal and Forest zones. However, it should be noted that, in all three zones, at least half the rural households do not have access to any market in their community.

The question of how far residents in rural communities have to travel in order to get to the nearest market (permanent or periodic) was asked. The responses, as shown in Table 5.1.2, indicate that, for all rural areas in the country, about 41% of households live very close (within one mile) to a market, and another 41% live in areas where they have to travel between 1 and 9 miles to the nearest market. A further 13% have to travel a distance between 10 and 19 miles to get to the nearest market, while only about 5% will travel 20 or more miles to get to a market.

Households in the Savannah zone are more likely to travel shorter distances in order to get to the nearest market than their counterparts in the Coastal and Forest zones.

Table 5.1.2: Distance households living in rural communities have to travel to get to the nearest periodic or daily market, by ecological zone.

Ecological Zone	Distance (miles)				Percentages	
	<1	1-9	10-19	20+	Total	Base
Coastal	31	45	16	8	100	64
Forest	42	39	16	3	100	128
Savannah	50	41	5	4	100	74
All rural areas	41	41	13	5	100	266

5.2 Access to roads and public transport

Community leaders were asked whether residents have access to a motorable road that passes by the community. Table 5.2.1 shows that of all the households living in rural areas in the country, 82% have access to a motorable road that passes by the community. Households living in rural communities in the Coastal and Forest zones are rather more likely to have easy access to a motorable road, than are households living in the Savannah.

Table 5.2.1: Percentage of rural households with access to (i) motorable road, (ii) public transport, by ecological zone.

Ecological zone	Percentage of households living in communities with access to:		
	Motorable road	Public transport	Base (100%)
Coastal	88 %	66 %	64
Forest	86 %	68 %	128
Savannah	69 %	19 %	74
All rural areas	82 %	54 %	266

As indicated in Table 5.2.2, all the community chiefs and elders interviewed in the Western, Central, Greater Accra and Ashanti regions said there was a motorable road passing by their community. In the Volta, Brong Ahafo and Upper East regions about three-quarters of households live in communities where they have access to a motorable road, whilst in the remaining regions (Northern, Eastern and Upper West), the proportion of households living in rural communities with access to a motorable road was only about 60%.

The accessibility to public transport is also illustrated in Table 5.2.1 above. Overall, some 54% of households living in rural areas have access to public transport. Two out of every three households living in rural communities in the Coastal and Forest zones have access to public transport, whereas only about 1 in 5 households in the Savannah have access to the facility.

The regional trends illustrated in Table 5.2.2 suggest that over three-quarters of the rural households living in Ashanti, Western and Central regions have access to public transport, whereas further north less than half of the rural households have access to public transport. The figures for Upper East appear contradictory; none of the Upper East rural communities covered in the survey had easy access to public transport, even though three-quarters of the rural households in the region had a motorable road nearby.

Table 5.2.2. Percentage of rural households with access to (i) motorable road, (ii) public transport; by region.

Region	Percentage of households living in communities with access to:		
	Motorable road	Public transport	Base (100%)
Western	100 %	85 %	26
Central	100 %	76 %	34
Greater Accra	100 %	57 %	7
Eastern	59 %	48 %	56
Volta	78 %	39 %	23
Ashanti	100 %	89 %	44
Brong Ahafo	78 %	28 %	32
Northern	63 %	19 %	16
Upper West	60 %	40 %	10
Upper East	78 %	0 %	18
All rural areas	82 %	54 %	266

Further questions were asked to determine roughly the distance residents of the community will have to travel in order to get to the nearest motorable road and public transport. Out of the 18% of rural households who live in communities without any motorable road passing by, less than a quarter of them (ie. 3% of all rural households) will have to travel as far as 10 miles in order to get to a motorable road. As indicated in Table 5.2.3, all the rural households in the Coastal zone which were surveyed in GLSS 3 had access to a motorable road within 10 miles, whereas a few of the households in the Forest and Savannah zones had to travel more than 10 miles to get to a motorable road.

Table 5.2.3: Distance rural households have to travel to get to the nearest motorable road, by ecological zone.

Ecological Zone	Distance (miles)				Percentages	
					Total	Base
	<1	1-9	10-19	20+		
Coastal	88	12	-	-	100	64
Forest	86	11	2	1	100	128
Savannah	69	26	3	2	100	74
All rural areas	82	15	2	1	100	266

At the regional level, rural households in the Northern and Eastern regions have to travel farthest in order to get to a motorable road. In contrast, virtually all rural households in Western, Central, Greater Accra and Ashanti regions have a motorable road passing by their communities.

The community leaders were asked about the distance the residents will have to travel in order to get to the nearest public transport (see Table 5.2.4). Half of all rural households live in communities where the leaders said that public transport passed close by to their community, and a further quarter of rural households live within 10 miles of public transport. Households living in rural areas in the Savannah zone often have to travel much longer distance in order to get to public transport than do rural households living in the Coastal and Forest zones.

Table 5.2.4: Distance rural households have to travel to get to the nearest public transport, by ecological zone.

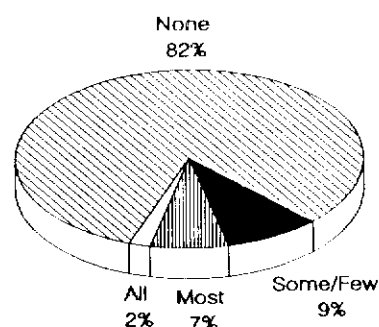
Ecological Zone	Distance (miles)					Percentages	
						Total	Base
	<1	1-9	10-19	20-29	30+		
Coastal	65	32	3	-	-	100	64
Forest	68	23	7	1	1	100	128
Savannah	19	37	19	13	12	100	74
All rural areas	54	30	9	4	3	100	266

5.3 Electricity

Another important facility which the survey covered was the availability of electricity or generators for households living in the rural communities. The chiefs and elders interviewed were asked for the proportion of households in the community who have access to electricity or a generator.

Figure 5.3 shows that, throughout the country, 2% of rural households live in areas where all the residents have electricity or a generator, 7% live in communities where most of the households have electricity or a generator, while 9% live in areas where some or a few of the residents have the facility. More than three-quarters of all rural households live in areas where the residents do not have electricity or a generator at all. The provision of electricity appears to be slightly better in the Coastal zone than in the Forest and Savannah zones (see Table 5.3).

ELECTRICITY OR GENERATOR



Distribution of rural households according to the proportion of households in the community with electricity or generator

FIG 5.3

Table 5.3: Distribution of rural households according to the proportion of households in the community who have electricity or a generator, by ecological zone.

Ecological Zone	Proportion of households in the community having electricity or a generator				Percentages	
	All	Most	Some/Few	None	Total	Base
Coastal	3	9	14	73	100	64
Forest	2	7	6	84	100	128
Savannah	-	4	11	85	100	74
All rural areas	2	7	9	82	100	266

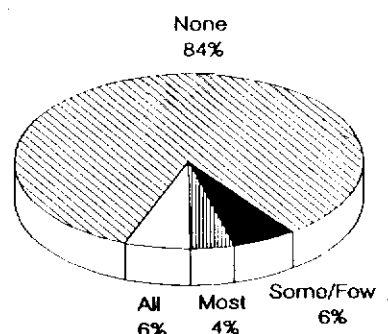
In some regions (notably Greater Accra, Ashanti and Central) quite a number of rural communities have access to electricity; in contrast, rural communities in some other regions, notably Western and Northern, have little or no access to electricity.

5.4 Water

As in the case of electricity, a similar question was asked about pipe-borne water i.e. water supplied, fed or pumped from a water works (see Figure 5.4.1).

Some 6% of rural households live in areas where all the residents have pipe-borne water. A further 4% live in areas where most of the residents have pipe-borne water, and another 6% in communities where some or few of the residents have pipe-borne water. The great majority of rural households (84%) live in areas where none of the residents have pipe-borne water. Table 5.4.1 shows that rural households in the Coastal zone are rather better served with pipe-borne water than their counterparts in the Forest and Savannah zones.

PIPE-BORNE WATER



Distribution of rural households according to the proportion of households in the community who have pipe-borne water

FIG 5.4.1

Table 5.4.1: Distribution of rural households according to the proportion of households in the community who have access to pipe-borne water, by ecological zone.

Ecological Zone	Proportion of households in the community who have pipe-borne water				Percentages	
	All	Most	Some/Few	None	Total	Base
Coastal	11	2	14	73	100	64
Forest	5	2	4	88	100	128
Savannah	1	8	4	86	100	74
All rural areas	6	4	6	84	100	266

NOTE: Pipe-borne water is water supplied/fed/pumped from a water works.

In regional terms, Greater Accra, Central, Ashanti and Upper West appear to be regions where rural households are most likely to have pipe-borne water. Very few households in the other regions appear to have access to pipe-borne water.

Community leaders were also asked about the source of drinking water for most people during the dry season and during the rainy season. Responses for the source of drinking water during the dry season, shown in Table 5.4.2, indicate that about 3% of all rural households live in communities where most of the people get their drinking water from private taps.

Some 9% of rural households live in communities where most get their drinking water from public taps during the dry season, and 21% in communities where most people get their drinking water from wells with pumps. Those who live in communities where most of the people get their drinking water during the dry season from wells without pumps constitute about 14%, whereas 42% of the rural households live in areas where most people get their drinking water from natural sources. These results are illustrated in Table 5.4.2.

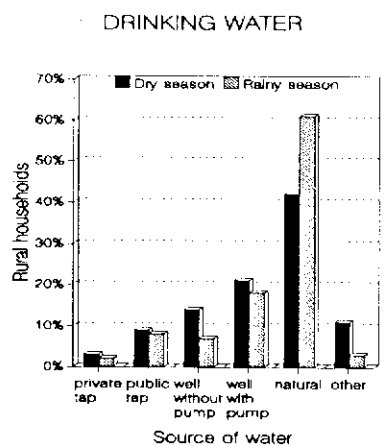
Table 5.4.2: Source of drinking water during the dry season for most people living in rural communities, by ecological zone.

Ecological Zone	Percentage of households living in communities where the source of drinking water for most people is:						Percentages	
	Private tap	Public tap	Well without pump	Well with pump	Natural source	Other sources	Total	Base
Coastal	8	20	22	3	38	9	100	64
Forest	2	4	10	23	47	14	100	128
Savannah	-	8	14	31	39	8	100	74
All rural areas	3	9	14	21	42	11	100	266

NOTE: Natural Source includes spring, river, lake, and rain water.

In the Coastal zone, about a quarter of the rural households live in communities where most of the people get their drinking water from taps. In the Forest and Savannah zones, on the other hand, less than 10% of rural households live in communities where most people get their drinking water from taps.

The distribution (see Figure 5.4.2) of rural households by source of drinking water in the rainy season is very similar to that for the dry season, except that there is an increase in the use of natural sources of water (as expected), and a corresponding fall in the use of wells (particularly those without pumps) and of other sources of water.



Distribution of rural households according to the source of drinking water for most people

FIG 5.4.2

5.5 Post office, telephone and bank

Rural households' accessibility to post offices, telephones and banks are shown in Table 5.5.1. The table indicates that overall about 18% of rural households have access to a post office in their community, and about 9% have access to a bank, while about 3% of all rural households have access to a public telephone.

Table 5.5.1: Households living in communities with (i) post office, (ii) public telephone, (iii) bank, by ecological zone.

Ecological Zone	Percentage of rural households having access to:			
	Post office	Public telephone	Bank	Base (100%)
Coastal	9 %	3 %	3 %	64
Forest	28 %	4 %	13 %	128
Savannah	7 %	0 %	9 %	74
All rural areas	18 %	3 %	9 %	266

In the Forest zone about a quarter of the rural households have access to a post office, compared with only about a tenth of the households in the Coastal and Savannah zones. There is a similar pattern for access to banks, with rural households in the Forest zone appearing to have greater access to banks, than rural households in the Savannah or Coastal zones.

The proportions of rural households having access to a telephone are even smaller. In the Coastal and Forest zones, less than 5% of rural households have access to a public telephone, while in the Savannah zone hardly any rural households have access to public telephone services.

Table 5.5.2 shows the regional distribution for these facilities. Ashanti and Eastern are the only regions where as many as a quarter of the rural households have access to a post office. In terms of access to banking facilities, Ashanti is again the region with the greatest amount of access.

The provision of public telephones is uniformly low or non-existent in all regions. Finally, it is interesting to note that in three regions (Western, Northern and Upper East) none of the chiefs interviewed reported any post office, bank, or telephone in their community.

Table 5.5.2: Households living in communities with (i) post office, (ii) public telephone, (iii) bank, by region.

Region	Percentage of rural households having access to:			
	Post office	Public telephone	Bank	Base (100%)
Western	0 %	0 %	0 %	26
Central	15 %	3 %	6 %	34
Greater Accra	14 %	14 %	0 %	7
Eastern	29 %	2 %	11 %	56
Volta	17 %	4 %	4 %	23
Ashanti	34 %	7 %	23 %	44
Brong Ahafo	13 %	0 %	13 %	32
Northern	0 %	0 %	0 %	16
Upper West	20 %	0 %	20 %	10
Upper East	0 %	0 %	0 %	18
All rural areas	18 %	3 %	9 %	266

The community leaders were further asked about the minimum distance residents have to travel in order to get to the nearest post office, telephone or bank. Table 5.5.3 shows that, in addition to the one fifth of all rural households who have access to a post office in their community, a half of all rural households have a post office within ten miles. At the other extreme, one tenth of all rural households have to go at least 20 miles to get to a post office.

Table 5.5.3: Percentage distribution of rural households by distance to the nearest post office, by ecological zone.

Ecological Zone	Distance (miles)					Percentages	
						Total	Base
	<1	1-9	10-19	20-29	30+		
Coastal	9	72	17	2	-	100	64
Forest	28	51	16	2	3	100	128
Savannah	7	36	27	11	19	100	74
All rural areas	18	52	19	4	7	100	266

In the Coastal and Forest zones 4 out of every 5 rural households live within 10 miles of a post office, compared with only about 2 out of 5 rural households in the Savannah.

Table 5.5.4 shows the distances residents of rural communities travel in order to get access to the nearest bank. In all, about a tenth of rural households in the country have banking facilities in their community, and a half travel up to 10 miles. A quarter travel between 10 and 19 miles to get to the nearest bank, while a tenth travel 20 miles or more in order to get to a bank.

Table 5.5.4: Percentage distribution of rural households, by distance to the nearest bank, by ecological zone.

Ecological Zone	Distance (miles)					Percentage	
						Total	Base
	<1	1-9	10-19	20-29	30+		
Coastal	3	75	17	3	2	100	64
Forest	13	50	29	5	4	100	128
Savannah	9	34	27	7	23	100	74
All rural areas	9	52	25	5	9	100	266

As was the case with post offices, rural households in the Coastal and Forest zones appear to be more likely to travel shorter distances in order to get to the nearest bank than do rural households in the Savannah zone. In all regions, however, except for Western region and the three most northern regions, the majority of rural households are within ten miles of a bank.

The distribution of rural households according to the distance travelled to get to the nearest public telephone is fairly similar to those for access to post offices and banks. Very few rural households have access to a public telephone within their community, but half of them are within 10 miles of a public telephone, and a further one-quarter have access to a telephone within 20 miles.

As illustrated in Table 5.5.5, more than half of the rural households in the Coastal and Forest zones travel less than 10 miles to get to the nearest public telephone, whereas only a fifth of the rural households in the Savannah region have a public telephone within 10 miles.

Table 5.5.5: Percentage distribution of rural households, by distance to the nearest public telephone, by ecological zone.

Ecological Zone	Distance (miles)					Percentages	
						Total	Base
	<1	1-9	10-19	20-29	30+		
Coastal	3	59	25	5	8	100	64
Forest	4	49	29	7	11	100	128
Savannah	-	22	27	16	35	100	74
All rural areas	3	45	27	8	17	100	266

These differences are also borne out in the regional variations, with rural households in the Volta, Northern and Upper West regions often having to travel greater distances to get to a public telephone.

Although only a fairly small proportion of households live in communities with an agricultural extension centre or officer, over half of all rural households live in communities which are visited by an extension officer. The regional variations shown in Table 6.1.2 suggest that the pattern is fairly consistent across the country.

Table 6.1.3 shows the distances that rural households have to travel to get to their nearest extension centre. In addition to the 11% of households with an extension centre in their community, a further 59% of rural households have an extension centre within 10 miles of their community. This leaves 30% of households who would have to travel at least 10 miles to get to the nearest extension centre.

6. AGRICULTURE

6.1 Agricultural extension services

In the opinion of community leaders, about 90% of rural households live in communities where the main activity is farming or some agriculturally-related activity like fishing, hunting, palm wine tapping, etc. However, although Ghana is predominantly an agricultural country, Table 6.1.1 and 6.1.2 show that only a quarter of all rural households have an agricultural extension officer living in their community.

Three-quarters of rural households therefore live in communities which do not have an extension officer living there. Households living in communities in the Coastal zone are less likely to have an extension officer living there than are households in the Forest and Savannah zones. Some communities have an agricultural extension officer but are without an extension centre. Overall, only a tenth of rural households live in communities which have an agricultural extension centre.

Table 6.1.1: Percentage of rural households living in communities (i) with an agricultural extension officer, (ii) with an agricultural extension centre, (iii) which receive visits from an extension officer, by ecological zone.

Ecological zone	With an extension officer	With an extension centre	Visited by an extension officer	Base (100%)
Coastal	13 %	6 %	50 %	64
Forest	27 %	14 %	55 %	128
Savannah	31 %	9 %	59 %	74
All rural areas	24 %	11 %	56 %	266

Table 6.1.2: Percentage of rural households living in communities (i) with an agricultural extension officer, (ii) with an agricultural extension centre, (iii) which receive visits from an extension officer, by region.

Region	With an extension officer	With an extension centre	Visited by an extension officer	Base (100%)
Western	15 %	4 %	62 %	26
Central	15 %	0 %	50 %	34
Greater Accra	14 %	14 %	43 %	7
Eastern	30 %	14 %	52 %	56
Volta	26 %	13 %	57 %	23
Ashanti	25 %	14 %	55 %	44
Brong Ahafo	19 %	13 %	66 %	32
Northern	31 %	13 %	50 %	16
Upper West	40 %	20 %	20 %	10
Upper East	33 %	11 %	83 %	18
All rural areas	24 %	11 %	56 %	266

On the extent of participation of farmers in agricultural cooperatives alone, responses from the community leaders (see Table 6.2.2) indicated that only about 17% of households live in communities where any of the farmers participated in an agricultural cooperative. Farmer participation appeared to be higher in the Forest and Savannah zones than in the Coastal zone.

Table 6.2.2: Percentage of rural households living in communities where farmers participate in agricultural cooperatives, by ecological zone.

Ecological zone	Participation in agricultural cooperative	Base (100%)
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Although only a fairly small proportion of households live in communities with an agricultural extension centre or officer, over half of all rural households live in communities which are visited by an extension officer. The regional variations shown in Table 6.1.2 suggest that the pattern is fairly consistent across the country.

Table 6.1.3 shows the distances that rural households have to travel to get to their nearest extension centre. In addition to the 11% of households with an extension centre in their community, a further 59% of rural households have an extension centre within 10 miles of their community. This leaves 30% of households who would have to travel at least 10 miles to get to the nearest extension centre.

Table 6.1.3: Percentage distribution of rural households by distance to the nearest agricultural extension centre and by ecological zone.

Percentages						Total	Base
Ecological Zone	Distance in miles						
	<1	1-9	10-19	20-29	30+		
Coastal	6	64	11	13	6	100	64
Forest	14	62	15	7	2	100	128
Savannah	9	49	23	9	9	100	74
All rural areas	11	59	16	9	5	100	266

6.2 Cooperative societies

Community leaders were asked about the existence of cooperative societies in the community. For the country as a whole, as shown in Table 6.2.1, only about 29% of households live in communities where there is a cooperative society. There was very little variation across ecological zones and regions in the proportion of households with a cooperative society in their community.

Table 6.2.1: Percentage of rural households with a cooperative society in their community, by ecological zone.

Ecological Zone	With a cooperative society	Base (100%)
Coastal	22 %	64
Forest	34 %	128
Savannah	27 %	74
All rural areas	29 %	266

On the extent of participation of farmers in agricultural cooperatives alone, responses from the community leaders (see Table 6.2.2) indicated that only about 17% of households live in communities where any of the farmers participated in an agricultural cooperative. Farmer participation appeared to be higher in the Forest and Savannah zones than in the Coastal zone.

Table 6.2.2: Percentage of rural households living in communities where farmers participate in agricultural cooperatives, by ecological zone.

Ecological Zone	Participation in agricultural cooperative	Base (100%)
Coastal	5 %	64
Forest	23 %	128
Savannah	15 %	74
All rural areas	17 %	266

6.3 Agricultural mechanization

To obtain some information on the extent of agricultural mechanization, a few questions were asked on the availability of certain agricultural machinery in the communities as well as the use of some modern methods of farming.

One of these questions was on the number of tractors available in the community (see Table 6.3.1 and 6.3.2). Overall, some 89% of rural households in the country live in communities where there are no tractors. The remaining 11% of the rural households do have access to tractors and in some cases there is more than one tractor in the community.

Table 6.3.1: Percentage distribution of rural households living in communities with tractors, by number of tractors and by ecological zone.

by ecological zone.							Percentages	
Ecological zone	Number of tractors						Total	Base
	<1	1	2	3	4	5		
Coastal	92	5	3	-	-	-	100	64
Forest	95	2	2	1	-	1	100	128
Savannah	76	11	4	4	3	3	100	74
All rural areas	89	5	3	2	1	1	100	266

Very few households in the Coastal and Forest zones have access to a tractor. The situation is better in the Savannah zone, with about 25% of the rural households living in communities where there is at least one tractor, as compared to the 8% and 6% for the Coastal and Forest zones respectively. The differences were probably due to the nature of the ecology, with households in the Savannah being able to make better use of tractors, especially for ploughing, than households in the other zones.

Table 6.3.2: Percentage distribution of rural households by whether there is a tractor in their community, by region.

Region	Percentages			
	Number of tractors		Total	Base
	None	At least one		
Western	92	8	100	26
Central	100	-	100	34
Greater Accra	100	-	100	7
Eastern	93	7	100	56
Volta	83	17	100	23
Ashanti	91	9	100	44
Brong Ahafo	94	6	100	32
Northern	50	50	100	16
Upper West	60	40	100	10
Upper East	89	11	100	18
All rural areas	89	11	100	266

The other agricultural machineries on which questions were also asked were cassava grating and rice husking machines (see Tables 6.3.3 and 6.3.4). Only 12% of rural households live in communities where there is a cassava grating machine and 6% in communities where there is a rice husking machine. In four regions (Brong Ahafo, Northern, Upper West and Upper East) none of the rural communities covered in the survey had a cassava grating or a rice husking machine.

Table 6.3.3: Percentage of rural households living in communities where there is (i) a cassava grating machine, (ii) a rice husking machine, by ecological zone.

Ecological Zone	With cassava grating machine	With rice-husking machine	Base (100%)
Coastal	28 %	2 %	64
Forest	6 %	10 %	128
Savannah	7 %	1 %	74
All rural areas	12 %	6 %	266

Table 6.3.4: Percentage of rural households living in communities where there is (i) a cassava grating machine, (ii) a rice husking machine, by region.

Region	With cassava grating machine	With rice husking machine	Base (100%)
Western	8 %	8 %	26
Central	12 %	9 %	34
Greater Accra	43 %	0 %	7
Eastern	20 %	4 %	56
Volta	43 %	9 %	23
Ashanti	2 %	14 %	44
Brong Ahafo	0 %	0 %	32
Northern	0 %	0 %	16
Upper West	0 %	0 %	10
Upper East	0 %	0 %	18
All rural areas	12 %	6 %	266

Other areas of agricultural mechanization that the survey dealt with were the use of insecticides or herbicides, chemical fertilizers, and irrigation (see Tables 6.3.5 and 6.3.6). A little more than half of all the rural households live in communities where some farmers use insecticides or herbicides.

About half of all rural households live in communities where some farmers use chemical fertilizer. However, only 1 in 5 of rural households in the Western and Central regions live in communities where chemical fertilizers are used by some farmers. In contrast, in the Greater Accra and Upper East regions, almost all the rural households live in communities where some of the farmers use chemical fertilizers.

Irrigation, on the other hand, seems to be uncommon in most rural communities in Ghana. Only about 3% of rural households live in communities where some farmers practise irrigation. In fact, for the communities covered in the survey, irrigation was used by farmers in only four regions.

Table 6.3.5 : Percentage of rural households living in communities where some farmers use (i) chemical fertilizer, (ii) insecticides or herbicides, (iii) irrigated fields, by ecological zone.

Ecological zone	Percentage of households living in communities where farmers use:			Base (100%)
	Chemical fertilizer	Insecticides/Herbicides	Irrigated fields	
Coastal	55 %	44 %	0 %	64
Forest	45 %	77 %	2 %	128
Savannah	73 %	39 %	8 %	74
All rural areas	55 %	58 %	3 %	266

Table 6.3.6 : Percentage of rural households living in communities where some farmers use (i) chemical fertilizer, (ii) insecticides or herbicides, (iii) irrigated fields, by region.

Region	Percentage of households living in communities where farmers use:			Base (100%)
	Chemical fertilizer	Insecticides/ Herbicides	Irrigated fields	
Western	19 %	73 %	0 %	26
Central	24 %	50 %	0 %	34
Greater Accra	100 %	71 %	0 %	7
Eastern	55 %	61 %	4 %	56
Volta	65 %	65 %	0 %	23
Ashanti	68 %	73 %	0 %	44
Brong Ahafo	44 %	63 %	6 %	32
Northern	81 %	31 %	13 %	16
Upper West	70 %	30 %	0 %	10
Upper East	94 %	28 %	17 %	18
All rural areas	55 %	58 %	3 %	266

6.4 Farming practices

In a bid to look at the land tenure system, community leaders were asked whether people in the community buy and sell land. The results (see Table 6.4.1) show that most rural households live in communities where land is not bought or sold; only about 1 in 10 households live in communities where land is bought or sold. Households living in the Coastal and Forest zones are more likely to buy and sell land than their counterparts in the Savannah.

Table 6.4.1: Whether land in rural communities is bought or sold, by ecological zone.

Ecological zone	Percentages			Base
	Yes	No	Total	
Coastal	13	88	100	64
Forest	16	84	100	128
Savannah	4	96	100	74
All	12	88	100	266

Community leaders were also asked whether any of the farmers in the community practise sharecropping. Responses received indicate that about two-thirds of all rural households in the country live in communities where some of the farmers practise sharecropping. The breakdown into ecological zones, however, reveals that in the Savannah zone only a quarter of rural households live in communities where any of the farmers practised sharecropping, whereas almost all rural households in the Forest zone live in communities where some farmers practise sharecropping.

It is interesting to note that in the Northern, Upper East, and Upper West regions none of the farmers in those rural communities covered in the survey practised sharecropping. The survey also went further by finding out, for those communities where sharecropping was practised, whether it was most, half, less than half or only a few of the farmers that actually practised it. The results are shown in Tables 6.4.2 and 6.4.3.

Table 6.4.2: Percentage distribution of rural households according to the proportion of farmers in the community who practise sharecropping, by ecological zone.

Ecological Zone	Percentages						Base
	Most farmers	Half	Less than half	Only a few	None	Total	
Coastal	19	2	25	16	39	100	64
Forest	14	23	30	26	5	100	128
Savannah	8	1	12	1	77	100	74
Total	14	12	24	17	33	100	266

Table 6.4.3: Percentage distribution of rural households according to the proportion of farmers in the community who practise sharecropping, by region.

Region Zone	Percentages						Base
	Most farmers	Half	Less than half	Only a few	None	Total	
Western	-	23	23	19	31	100	26
Central	12	15	18	9	47	100	34
Greater Accra	-	-	29	43	29	100	7
Eastern	45	13	23	14	5	100	56
Volta	13	-	35	22	30	100	23
Ashanti	7	16	27	43	7	100	44
Brong Ahafo	3	22	53	3	19	100	32
Northern	-	-	-	-	100	100	16
Upper West	-	-	-	-	100	100	10
Upper East	-	-	-	-	100	100	18
Total	14	12	24	17	33	100	266

Another farming practice that the survey touched on is what is popularly known in the Akan language as "nnoboa". This is a system of mutual assistance for farm work that usually exists among farmers in a community or locality. Under this system a group of farmers may work on alternate days on the farm of a member. They may also alternate in offering labour for harvesting on one another's farms. The practice seems to be widespread among all communities (see Table 6.4.4). About 84% of households live in areas where this system of mutual assistance among farmers is practised. In the Savannah ecological zone almost all rural households live in communities where the system is practised.

Table 6.4.4: Distribution of rural households by whether a system of mutual assistance exists among farmers in the community, by ecological zone.

Ecological zone	Whether system of mutual assistance exists		Percentages	
	Yes	No	Total	Base
Coastal	73	27	100	64
Forest	83	17	100	128
Savannah	95	5	100	74
Total	84	16	100	266

6.5 Units of land measurement

The units used for measuring the size of land plots differ from one rural community to another. As indicated in Table 6.5, in the country as a whole three units of measurement (acre, rope and pole) are widely used. The chain is rarely used as a unit of land measurement.

In the Coastal zone, poles and ropes were the most commonly used units of measurement, whereas in the Forest zone the acre was the most common unit. It is interesting to note that in the Savannah zone other methods of measurement are more popular than the specified ones; in fact, the pole is hardly used in this ecological zone.

Another thing worthy of mention is the fact that although each unit of measurement has a standard size, the dimensions for the same unit of measurement given by the community leaders differ from place to place. For example, the size of one pole of land given by one community often differs substantially from that given by another community.

Table 6.5: Distribution of rural households according to the unit of land of measurement used in their communities, by ecological zone.

Ecological zone	Unit of land measurement					Percentages	
	Acre	Rope	Pole	Chain	Other	Total	Base
Coastal	8	42	41	2	8	100	64
Forest	39	22	30	-	9	100	127
Savannah	30	23	1	3	44	100	71
Total	29	27	25	1	18	100	262

7. ECONOMIC AND OTHER SOCIAL CONDITIONS

7.1 Permanent migrants (1981-1991)

The community leaders were asked whether more people moved into or out of the community between 1981 and 1991. In all, 62% of households live in rural communities where the leaders reported that there were more arrivals, and 30% live in communities where more departures were reported.

As shown in Table 7.1.1, rural households in the Forest zone were much more likely to live in communities which have experienced more in-migration (71%) than in communities which have experienced more out-migration (25%); in the other two zones there was a much more even balance between in- and out-migration.

Table 7.1.1: Whether more people moved into or out of the community between 1981 and 1991, by ecological zone.

Ecological zone	Percentages				
	Percentage of rural households living in communities where the leaders felt there had been:			Total	Base
	More arrivals	More departures	Same number/ none		
Coastal	54	40	7	100	64
Forest	71	25	4	100	128
Savannah	54	30	16	100	74
All rural areas	62	30	8	100	266

Table 7.1.2 provides corresponding information at the regional level. Western, Brong Ahafo and Northern are the regions where chiefs and elders were most likely to report more arrivals than departures over the last 10 years. At the other extreme, Upper West and Upper East were the regions where the chiefs and elders most often reported that there had been more departures than arrivals.

Table 7.1.2: Whether more people moved into or out of the community between 1981 and 1991, by region.

Region	Percentages				
	More arrivals	More departures	Same number/ none	Total	Base
Western	92	8	-	100	26
Central	59	41	-	100	34
Greater Accra	57	43	-	100	7
Eastern	60	29	11	100	56
Volta	48	39	13	100	23
Ashanti	64	32	5	100	44
Brong Ahafo	81	13	6	100	32
Northern	75	6	19	100	16
Upper West	10	50	40	100	10
Upper East	33	61	6	100	18
All rural areas	62	30	8	100	266

7.2 Temporary migrants (1981-1991)

Seasonal migration by households or some household members in search of work elsewhere in the country was one other factor considered during the study. The chiefs, elders and other community leaders were asked whether people from the community leave temporarily to look for work elsewhere during certain times of the year, and also whether people from elsewhere come temporarily to the community to look for work during certain times of the year.

Table 7.2.1 shows that, for all rural areas taken together, about three-quarters of households live in communities where some residents leave temporarily to look for work elsewhere during certain times of the year. The experience of temporary out-migration is fairly constant across the three ecological zones. In Table 7.2.1 we also observe that in all rural areas in the country, about half of the households live in communities where people come temporarily from elsewhere to look for work during certain times of the year. But with in-migration, there is a contrast between the Forest zone, with about 70% of rural households living in communities where there is temporary in-migration, and the Coastal and Savannah zones, where the rate of in-migration seems to be much lower.

Table 7.2.1: Whether (i) people in the community leave temporarily, (ii) people come temporarily to the community, during certain times of the year to look for work, by ecological zone.

Ecological zone	Percentage of rural households living in communities where people:		
	Leave temporarily	Come temporarily	Base (100%)
Coastal	81 %	33 %	64
Forest	71 %	70 %	128
Savannah	80 %	47 %	74
All rural areas	76 %	54 %	266

As shown in Table 7.2.2, the regions seem to be divided into three groups. In the first place, there are five regions (Upper West and Upper East, and to a lesser extent Western, Central and Greater Accra) where rural communities tend to experience outward rather than inward migration in search of work. Secondly, there are four regions (Eastern, Volta, Ashanti and Northern) where rural communities experiencing temporary in-migration are roughly balanced by those experiencing temporary out-migration. Finally, there is one region (Brong Ahafo) where in-migration to rural communities far outweighs out-migration in search of temporary work.

Table 7.2.2: Whether (i) people in the community leave temporarily, (ii) people come to the community temporarily during certain times of the year to look for work, by region.

Region	Percentage of rural households living in communities where people:			Base (100%)
	Leave temporarily	Come temporarily	Deviation ¹	
Western	100 %	58 %	42 %	26
Central	91 %	41 %	50 %	34
Greater Accra	71 %	0 %	71 %	7
Eastern	54 %	48 %	6 %	56
Volta	57 %	52 %	5 %	23
Ashanti	73 %	73 %	0 %	44
Brong Ahafo	12 %	97 %	-85 %	32
Northern	88 %	69 %	19 %	16
Upper West	100 %	20 %	80 %	10
Upper East	100 %	6 %	94 %	18
All rural areas	76 %	54 %	22 %	266

¹ Deviation is the difference between the percentages in the 'Leave temporarily' column and the 'Come temporarily' column.

7.3 Changes in working conditions (1981-1991)

The informants were asked a question on the conditions of finding work in the community in 1991 as compared with 1981. Table 7.3 illustrates the responses gathered.

In all the three ecological zones, most of the rural households live in communities where the leaders felt it was more difficult to find work in 1991 than 10 years earlier. Difficulty in finding work was most likely to be experienced in the Coastal zone.

Table 7.3: Whether it was (i) easier, (ii) more difficult, or (iii) the same, to find work in the community in 1991 as compared with 1981, by ecological zone.

Ecological Zone	Percentages				
	Percentage of households in communities where conditions of finding work were:			Total	Base
	Easier in 1991	More difficult in 1991	The same		
Coastal	22	72	6	100	64
Forest	30	61	9	100	128
Savannah	35	58	7	100	74
All rural areas	29	63	8	100	266

Examination of the regional trends shows that the highest proportion of rural households living in areas where it was easier to find work in 1991 than in 1981 were reported in the Brong Ahafo (50%), Volta (48%) and Northern (44%) regions. In all other regions, the "easier" responses were far outnumbered by the "more difficult" responses.

7.4 Changes in living conditions (1981-1991)

Community leaders were also asked about the conditions of life for the rural people in 1991 compared to 1981. In the opinion of the chiefs and elders interviewed, living conditions had improved for 3 out of every 10 rural households in the country. Chiefs and elders in Volta and Northern regions reported more favourably, with about 5 in every 10 rural households reported to be living in better conditions of life in 1991 than in 1981. In contrast, the views of the chiefs and elders interviewed in the Central, Eastern and Upper West regions seem to suggest that 8 out of 10 rural households in those regions lived better in 1981 than in 1991.

An attempt was made to find out reasons why, in the opinion of the chiefs and elders, life was better, worse or the same in 1991 as compared to 1981. Those chiefs and elders of rural areas who felt life was better in 1991 than in 1981 thought favourable government policies, and improved transport, health, drinking water and educational facilities, were the main reasons.

On the other hand, climatic conditions or natural disasters and unfavourable government policies were usually mentioned as the reasons why conditions of life were worse in 1991 than 1981. Also, the few rural areas where the chiefs and elders felt life was the same in 1991 as in 1981, attributed their opinion to the effect of government policies.

7.5 Community development projects

At the rural community level, one of the roles of chiefs, elders and other opinion leaders is to mobilize residents to undertake certain development projects. Therefore a question was asked to determine the type of development projects existing in the communities. Informants were supposed to give up to three types of projects being undertaken in their community. The answers were then coded using pre-determined headings (see questionnaire), and later grouped into four main sectors; education, health and sanitation, community facilities, and roads (see footnote to Table 7.5.1). Table 7.5.1 and 7.5.2 show the distribution of responses for the first project mentioned by community leaders, by ecological zone and by region.

In the country as a whole, over half (58%) of rural households live in communities where the first development project mentioned was construction of a school building. Other development projects mentioned were the construction/maintenance of health or sanitation facilities (15%), the organisation of various community facilities (7%) and the construction or maintenance of roads (5%). About 14% of all rural households in the country live in communities where the main development project mentioned by the informants did not fall under the pre-determined codes. Such responses were coded under the heading 'other projects'.

The two tables suggest that there is not much variation in the types of development project being undertaken in rural communities in different parts of the country.

Table 7.5.1: Percentage of rural households by sector of first development project mentioned as existing in the community, by ecological zone.

Ecological zone	Sector of community development project					Percentages	
	Education	Health & sanitation	Community facilities	Roads	Other activities	Total	Base
	A	B	C	D	E		
Coastal	65	9	4	5	18	100	62
Forest	60	20	11	4	5	100	128
Savannah	49	13	7	5	26	100	74
All rural areas	58	15	7	5	14	100	266

NOTE: A = Construction of school building.
 B = Construction/maintenance of health facility; provision of drinking water; construction of public places of convenience.
 C = Construction of community centre; establishment of community farm; construction of market/chief's palace/cocoa shed/canoe,
 D = Construction/maintenance of roads.
 E = Other activities.

Table 7.5.2: Percentage of rural households by sector of first development project mentioned as existing in the community, by region.

Region	Sector of community development project					Total	Base
	Education	Health & sanitation	Community facilities	Roads	Other activities		
	A	B	C	D	E		
Western	69	16	4	4	8	100	26
Central	55	12	3	-	30	100	34
Greater Accra	57	29	-	-	14	100	7
Eastern	60	18	7	13	2	100	56
Volta	52	9	8	4	26	100	23
Ashanti	59	20	16	-	5	100	44
Brong Ahafo	75	13	9	3	-	100	32
Northern	50	6	-	-	44	100	16
Upper West	60	-	-	20	20	100	10
Upper East	22	34	11	-	33	100	18
All rural areas	58	15	7	5	14	100	266

NOTE: A = Construction of school building.
 B = Construction/maintenance of health facility; provision of drinking water; construction of public places of convenience.
 C = Construction of community centre; establishment of community farm; construction of market/chief's palace/cocoa shed/canoe,
 D = Construction/maintenance of roads.
 E = Other activities.

8. CONCLUSIONS

This is a statistical report of rural community life in Ghana as it was in 1991/92. For the convenience of the reader, Table 8.1 on the next page provides a brief summary of some of the main statistical results of the survey, for rural households in each ecological zone and in the country as a whole.

In this report we have attempted to present a preliminary analysis of the data from the community survey, without reference to any secondary data or other sources of information. Although many of the findings follow expected trends, some of them may suggest to the reader possibilities for further investigation. In certain instances the differences between ecological zones or regions reveal surprising features which may call for an economic or sociological explanation. To give one example, the survey highlights hernia as a major health problem in the Savannah zone, particularly in the extreme north, but it does not appear to be a major health problem in other parts of the country.

The report has covered various aspects of rural community life in Ghana. We have shown that about half of all rural households in Ghana live in areas where the predominant ethnic group is Akan, and about three-quarters of rural households live in areas where Christianity is the major religion practised by the people in the community.

Information is provided in this report on the accessibility of rural households to various infrastructural, economic and other social facilities. For instance, one aspect of infrastructure where the report highlights the lack of facilities available in rural areas is in the area of postal and telecommunications. Only one in five rural households have access to a post office in their community, and hardly any rural households have a public telephone in their community. As a result, rural households are unable to take advantage of modern telecommunications.

The survey also provides data on access to educational and health facilities. Overall, at least 85% of rural households live in areas where there is a primary school, and over 60% in areas where there is a middle or junior secondary school. On the health side, only about 12% of rural households live in areas with a dispensary, and 25% in areas with a clinic or health post.

There are marked differences in agricultural practices across the country, probably due to variations in ecology and crops grown. For example, tractors and chemical fertilizers tend to be used mainly in the Savannah zone, while insecticides and herbicides are used most often in the Forest zone. It is also interesting to note that in certain parts of the Savannah there are no units for measuring land area; units are not needed, since land is not measured.

To give the reader a more descriptive summary of community life, without using statistical tables, an effort has been made to include in Appendix A a profile of three selected rural communities.

It is hoped that the findings of this survey will generate a lot of interest, and that the data will prove useful to policy makers, students and other research workers.

Table 8.1: Summary table: Percentage of rural households with various facilities in their communities, by ecological zone.

	Percentages			
	Ecological zone			
	Coastal	Forest	Savannah	All
Percentage of rural households living in communities with ...				
Education				
...Primary school	88	91	80	87
...Middle/JS school	64	71	51	64
...Secondary/technical school	5	15	11	11
Health				
...Nurse	17	20	23	20
...Trained midwife	19	27	18	22
...Traditional healer	88	71	95	82
Infrastructure				
...Permanent daily market	25	30	7	22
...Motorable road	88	86	69	82
...Public transport	66	68	19	54
...Electricity (all/most households)	12	9	4	9
...Pipe-borne water (all/most hhlds)	13	7	9	10
...Post office	9	28	7	18
...Public telephone	3	4	0	3
...Bank	3	13	9	9
Agriculture				
...Agricultural extension officer	13	27	31	24
...Agricultural extension centre	6	14	9	11
...Visits from an extension officer	50	55	59	56
...Cooperative society	22	34	27	29
...Agricultural cooperative	5	23	15	17
...Tractor	8	5	24	11
...Cassava grating machine	28	6	7	12
...Rice husking machine	2	10	1	6

APPENDIX A: COMMUNITY PROFILES

In order to provide a more rounded picture of rural communities in Ghana, this appendix highlights the individual profiles of three selected rural communities, one from each of the three ecological zones. These profiles provide a summary of each community's characteristics as reported in the survey. It is hoped that the use of this approach may give more of the "flavour" of community life than is possible in a strictly statistical report. In doing this, the names of the communities have been omitted for purposes of confidentiality.

PROFILE OF A COASTAL RURAL COMMUNITY

INTRODUCTION

This is a small rural community in the Central Region. It falls within the Coastal ecological zone. At the time of the 1984 population census it had a population of about 800.

The community leaders that were interviewed included the chief and his linguist as well as two of his sub-chiefs. The rest were made up of four CDR men, three elders (abusuapanyin) and one ordinary citizen. With the exception of two, who were a technician and a watchman, the rest were all farmers.

ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

The two predominant tribes in order of numerical strength in the community were given as Akan and Ewe. The major religious groups in the community in terms of numerical strength were the Catholics, followed by Muslims, Protestants, and Pentecostals.

EDUCATION

The households in the community have access to one public primary coeducational school. Built 30 years ago, the school runs from classes 1 to 6. However, less than half the children of primary school age are actually enrolled. The community leaders attributed this situation to the inability of parents to fund children's education, child delinquency, and lack of adequate materials for the school children.

There is no middle or junior secondary school in the community. The nearest junior secondary school is some four miles away. This school, established in 1987, is also a public and coeducational school which has all the three classes required at the junior secondary level. Again, the community leaders estimated that less than half the children of junior or middle school age are enrolled.

There is also no secondary or technical school in the community. The nearest one is about six miles away. Built in 1976, the school admits only boys and has up to four classes. Attendance here, according to the community leaders, is also not encouraging with less than half of the boys of secondary school age in regular attendance.

The most serious schooling problems enumerated by the community leaders were the lack of adequate school buildings, and the lack of furniture.

In a bid to improve the educational status of the adult population, an adult literacy programme was launched in 1990, but at the time of the survey no one was attending the classes.

HEALTH

There are no health facilities like hospital, dispensary, pharmacy, maternity home, clinic or health post, nor is there a family planning clinic in the community. Similarly there are no health personnel like a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, trained midwife, family planning worker or community health worker. Households living in the community need to travel a distance of about six miles to get to the nearest health facility or personnel, with the exception of a traditional birth attendant and a traditional healer who are available in the community. Not surprisingly, the leaders indicated the lack of any health facility as their major problem.

Asked to list the major health problems in order of importance, the community leaders listed cholera, skin diseases, malaria, and waist pains in that order. Most of the women in the community give birth at home. Households in the community have had at least one exposure to both immunization and anti-malaria campaigns during the last five years.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Even though there is a motorable road passing by the community, this road is impassable for about half of the year. There is therefore no regular public transport passing by the community, and households have to travel a distance of about four miles to catch public transport.

Access to pipe-borne water and electricity in the home is limited to a few households in the community. However, there is a public tap which serves the needs of most households in the community during both the rainy and the dry season.

Households in the community do not have access to any post office, public telephone, or bank within the community. They need to travel a distance of about four miles to get to the nearest urban centre where these facilities exist.

The community is currently undertaking certain development projects which include the construction of school buildings, provision of electricity, and the maintenance of the road network within the community.

AGRICULTURE

The major crops grown in this community are maize, cassava, cashew nut, water melon, tomatoes, pepper, coconut, garden eggs, and sugar cane. Most of these crops are marketed through private transporters who transport them to nearby towns for sale. Sometimes, however, the women in the community transport the produce themselves to other marketing centres in the cities and towns.

There is no agricultural extension centre in the community, (the nearest one is about six miles away) but there is an extension officer from the Ministry of Agriculture (Crop Services Division) living in the community who visits each farmer about four times a year. Some of the services provided by this officer include teachings on the best method of planting and fertilizer application. Some of the farmers have also learnt to use insecticides and herbicides on their farms.

As far as land tenure is concerned, land is not sold in this community and sharecropping is not practised by any of the farmers. There is, however, a system of mutual assistance for farmwork which is practised by some farmers in the community. The usual unit of measuring plots in the community is the pole, and the dimension as given by the community leaders is 120 feet by 120 feet.

ECONOMIC AND OTHER SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The majority of the community members are farmers and civil servants. The community leaders, asked to comment on whether conditions of life in 1992 were better, worse or the same, compared to ten years earlier said they were worse. The reasons they gave for their response were the high cost of living, job retrenchment, lack of adequate rainfall and increase in population leading to pressure on food and social amenities like shelter.

Some of the household members in the community leave temporarily at certain times of the year to look for jobs elsewhere. Some of them find work such as carpentry and masonry in Accra and Kumasi. These people are usually between the ages of 20 and 35. There is no movement of people from other areas into the community to look for temporary jobs. The community leaders felt that over the period 1981 to 1991 they have had net emigration.

PROFILE OF A FOREST ZONE COMMUNITY

INTRODUCTION

This rural community is situated in the Ashanti region. It had a population of just under 5,000 at the time of the 1984 population census; because of its population size it is considered as a semi-urban area in census terminology. It can therefore be expected to have rather more facilities than a small rural community would have. The leaders who were interviewed numbered about 10. They included the chief, his linguist and sub-chiefs, teachers and members of the CDR. Most of the traditional leaders were farmers.

ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

The most dominant tribes in the community in order of numerical strength are the Akan, Kotokoli, Ewe and Krobo. In terms of religion, Protestants formed the largest group, followed by Pentecostals, Muslims, and Catholics, in that order.

EDUCATION

Households in the community have access to three public coeducational primary schools. Each has classes one to six. Almost all the children of primary school age are enrolled.

There is also a public coeducational middle/junior secondary school in the community which has three classes. Again almost all the children of junior secondary school age are enrolled.

The community also has a senior secondary/technical school. Built in 1978, it is a private coeducational institution with three classes. Only a few of the children of secondary school age attend the school.

Asked to list in order of importance the most serious schooling problems, the community leaders listed lack of school building, furniture, textbooks, stationery and qualified teachers.

An adult literacy programme was launched in the community in 1991. At the time of collecting the data there were about 120 members in the class, made up of 52 men and 68 women.

HEALTH

The community has a dispensary, maternity home and a family planning clinic, as well as a traditional birth attendant and a traditional healer. Households have to travel about five miles to get to a hospital or pharmacy. Most women in the community give birth at the maternity home.

Asked to list the major health problems in the community in order of importance, the leaders listed measles, malaria, eye diseases and ringworm in that order. Apparently there had not been any anti-malaria campaign in the community within the last five years, but there had been an immunization campaign.

With reference to problems with health services the leaders listed the absence of a clinic, inadequate provision of places of convenience, and lack of good drinking water.

INFRASTRUCTURE

There is a motorable road that passes by the community. There is also a rough road that goes to it, but this is impassable for about eight months during the year.

None of the households in the community has access to electricity or pipe-borne water. Rivers, springs and rainwater are the main sources of drinking water during the rainy season, and wells without pumps are the main source in the dry season.

There is a post office and a bank in the community but no public telephone. The nearest public phone is about five miles away.

Among the ongoing development projects are an electrification programme, the construction of a KVIP place of convenience and the building of a market. The community has a permanent daily market.

AGRICULTURE

The major crops grown in the community in order of importance are plantain, cocoa, tomato, maize, cassava, and cocoyam. All these crops are planted and harvested once or twice during the year. With the exception of the tomato and cocoa, all the other crops are sold at the local market. The tomato is transported for sale at the nearest town while the cocoa is sold to the authorised cocoa receiver.

There is no agricultural extension centre but an agent from the Ministry of Agriculture visits each farmer about three times a year. The nearest centre is about five miles away.

There are no tractors, or cassava grating machine in the community, but there is a rice-husking machine. Farmers in the community do make use of insecticides or herbicides and chemical fertilizers. The practice of irrigation is, however, uncommon.

Land can be sold in this community. Sharecropping is practised by the farmers. Furthermore, farmers engage agricultural labourers and do not practise the system of mutual assistance among farmers for farmwork. Land plots are measured in poles, and the dimension given by the community leaders is 180 feet by 180 feet.

ECONOMIC AND OTHER SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The major occupations of households in the community, as given by the leaders are in order of importance; farming, trading, and distilling of local gin (akpeteshie).

The leaders also felt that life in the community now (1992) is worse in comparison with life in 1981. They attributed this situation to the high cost of living, lack of jobs, and lack of adequate social and economic infrastructure. They said it was more difficult finding work in the community now (1992) than it was ten years ago.

There is no temporary movement of household members out of the community to seek seasonal work elsewhere. However, there are people from the Upper East and Volta regions who move into the community to look for temporary work as farmhands. These people, aged between 18 and 35 years, usually stay for about three months.

PROFILE OF A SAVANNAH RURAL COMMUNITY

INTRODUCTION

This is a small rural community in the Northern region. At the time of the 1984 population census it had a population of about 200. Community leaders that were interviewed included two chiefs, three elders, an assemblyman and four CDR members. Three of them are teachers by profession and the rest are all farmers.

ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

The two most dominant tribes in order of numerical strength were given as the Binmobas and the Fulanis. In terms of religion, those practising traditional beliefs formed the largest group, followed by Catholics, Protestants, and Muslims, in that order.

EDUCATION

Households in the community have access to one public coeducational primary school. Built in 1985, the school has classes one to six. The proportion of children of school going age enrolled is about half for boys and less than half for girls. The reasons given by the community leaders for the low attendance were: the inability of parents to fund children's education, lack of parental interest in the education of their children and the use of children as baby sitters for their younger siblings or to care for aged parents or grandparents.

There is no middle or junior secondary school in the community. The nearest one is located about three miles away. Built in 1988, the school is a coeducational institution with three classes. Again the proportion of children who attend is less than half.

The nearest senior secondary school, which is also a public coeducational institution, is about three miles away from the community. Having opened in 1990, the school had only two classes at the time of the survey. Only a few of the children of secondary school age attend the school.

Asked to list in order of importance the most serious schooling problems, the community leaders listed lack of school building, furniture, textbooks and qualified teachers.

An adult literacy programme was launched in the community in 1991. At the time of collecting the data there were about 25 members in the class made up of 15 men and 10 women.

HEALTH

The community has both a health post and a family planning clinic. To get to a hospital, dispensary, pharmacy or maternity home, households have to travel about 50 miles. Most women in the community give birth at home.

Asked to list the major health problems in the community in order of importance, the leaders listed measles, malaria, diarrhoea, and waist pains in that order. Apparently there had not been any anti-malaria campaign in the community within the last five years, but there had been an immunization campaign.

With reference to problems with health services, the leaders listed the high fares and lack of transport to the nearest health facility or personnel, high medical bills, and lack of drugs at the only health post in the community.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The nearest motorable road is about three miles away, so no public transport passes by the community. There is a rough road that also comes to the community but this is impassable for about three months during the year.

None of the households in the community has access to electricity or pipe-borne water. The main sources of drinking water during both the rainy and dry season are rivers, lakes, springs and rainwater.

There is no post office, public telephone or bank in the community. The nearest post office is about 25 miles away, whilst households would need to travel a distance of over 50 miles to get to a public phone or bank.

The community does not have any market of its own, either daily or periodic.

AGRICULTURE

The major crops grown in the community in order of importance are millet, maize, groundnuts, beans, rice, and vegetables. All these crops are planted and harvested once during the year and are transported for sale at the nearest town about three miles away where there is a periodic market.

There is no agricultural extension centre or agent in the community. The nearest centre is about 25 miles away, but apparently no officer comes from this centre to visit farmers in this community.

There are no tractors, cassava grating or rice husking machines in the community. Farmers in the community also do not use insecticides or herbicides nor do they practise irrigation. The application of chemical fertilizer is, however, common.

In this community land cannot be sold and sharecropping is not practised by the farmers. Furthermore, no farmer engages agricultural labourers to assist with farm work; instead, there is a system of mutual assistance among farmers. An interesting aspect of the land tenure system is the fact that because land is not sold, land plots are not measured and hence there are no units for measuring.

ECONOMIC AND OTHER SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The major occupations of households in the community, as given by the leaders, are, in order of importance: farming, picking of sheanuts, and trading.

The leaders also felt that life in the community now (1992) is worse in comparison with life in 1981. They attributed this situation to poor yield from farms, lack of drinking water, and an upsurge of attacks from certain diseases, especially boils. However, as far as employment is concerned, it is easier finding work in the community now (1992) than it was in 1981.

Household members within the working age group do leave the community temporarily for seasonal work in other towns and cities like Kumasi, Ejura, Atebubu, Yendi and Bimbila. They are normally away for about three months and are usually engaged as farm labourers. There are no similar temporary migrants coming into the community to take up work.

APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRE

Republic of Ghana
Statistical Service
Sampling Survey Section
Analytical Studies and Development Division

GHANA LIVING STANDARDS SURVEY

(WITH AN INCOME, CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE MODULE)

* * *

COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE

1991 - 92

REGION..... DISTRICT.....

NAME OF COMMUNITY:----- CLUSTER:

DOES THIS CLUSTER INCLUDE MORE THAN ONE COMMUNITY? YES... 1 NO... 2 DATE: DAY MONTH YEAR

IF YES, LIST THE HOUSEHOLDS IN THIS COMMUNITY:

SUPERVISOR:----- CODE:

TIME BEGUN: : TIME COMPLETED:

* LIST OF PEOPLE INTERVIEWED *

NAME	TITLE AND OCCUPATION
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

SECTION 1: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. Number of people living in the community?

1984 POPULATION FIGURE:

2. What are the principal ethnic groups represented in this community?

LIST IN ORDER OF NUMERICAL STRENGTH

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

3. What are the major religions practiced by the residents of this community, in order of popularity?

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

4. Since 1981 (that is, ten years ago), have more new people moved to your community, or have there been more people that moved away?

MORE ARRIVALS.....1

MORE DEPARTURES.....2

ABOUT THE SAME OF BOTH.....3

NEITHER ARRIVALS NOR DEPARTURES....4

SECTION 2: ECONOMY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

1. What are the major economic activities of the people of this community?

LIST IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____
- (d) _____

2. Do you think that life for the people in this community is better or worse than it was in 1981 (ten years ago)?

- BETTER.....1
- WORSE.....2
- NO CHANGE.....3

3. Why? WRITE ALL THE RESPONSES

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____
- (d) _____

4. Does a motorable road pass by this community?

- YES.....1 (> 6)
- NO.....2

5. How far from this village is there a motorable road?

MILES: _____

6. Is the road that comes to this community impassable during certain times of the year?

- YES.....1
- NO.....2 (> 8)

7. For how long is the route usually impassable during the year?

NUMBER OF MONTHS: _____

8. How many households in this community have electricity or generators?

- ALL.....1
- MOST.....2
- SOME/FEW.....3
- NONE.....4

9. How many households in this village have pipe-borne water (i.e. water supplied / fed / pumped from a water works)?

- ALL.....1
- MOST.....2
- SOME/FEW.....3
- NONE.....4

10. What is the major source of drinking water for most people in this community during the dry season?

- PRIVATE TAP.....1
- PUBLIC TAP.....2
- WELL WITHOUT PUMP.....3
- WELL WITH PUMP.....4
- SPRING, RIVER, LAKE, RAINWATER.....5
- OTHER.....6
- (SPECIFY:.....)

11. And during the rainy season?

- PRIVATE TAP.....1
 - PUBLIC TAP.....2
 - WELL WITHOUT PUMP.....3
 - WELL WITH PUMP.....4
 - SPRING, RIVER, LAKE, RAINWATER..5
 - OTHER.....6
- (Specify:.....)

12. Is there a drinking bar, restaurant, or chop bar in this community?

YES....1
NO....2

13. Is there a post office in this community?

YES....1 (> 15)
NO....2

14. How far away is there a post office?

MILES:

15. Is there a public telephone in this community?

YES....1
NO....2 (> 17)

16. How far away is there a public telephone?

MILES:

17. Is there a bank in this community?

YES....1 (> 19)
NO....2

18. How far away is there a bank?

MILES:

19. Is there a permanent (daily) market in this community

YES....1 (> 23)
NO....2

20. Is there a periodic market in this community?

YES....1
NO....2 (> 22)

21. How often is this market?

TIME UNIT CODES: WEEK.....4
MONTH.....5
QUARTER.....6
HALF YEAR..7
YEAR.....8

NUMBER OF TIMES:

PER TIME UNIT:

> 23

22. How far away is the nearest periodic or daily market?

MILES:

23. Does public transport pass by this community?

YES....1
NO....2 (> 25)

24. How often does public transport pass by this community?

TIME UNIT CODES: DAY.....3
WEEK.....4
MONTH.....5
QUARTER.....6
HALF YEAR..7
YEAR.....8

NUMBER OF TIMES:

PER TIME UNIT:

25. How far away must you go to catch public transport?

MILES:

26. Do any of the people in this community leave temporarily during certain times of the year to look for work elsewhere?

YES....1
NO....2 (> 29)

27. Where do most of them go? (NOTE THE NAME OF THE PLACE, COUNTRY AND WHETHER IT'S A VILLAGE, TOWN, ETC.)

(a) _____

(b) _____

28. What type of work do they usually look for during these times of the year?

(a) _____

(b) _____

29. How long do they work away from the community before returning?

NUMBER OF MONTHS:

30. What ages are most of the people who find seasonal work outside the community?

AGES: _____

31. Do any people come to this community temporarily during certain times of the year to look for work?

YES.....1
NO.....2 (> 36)

32. Where do most of them come from? (NOTE THE NAME OF THE PLACE, COUNTRY, AND WHETHER IT IS A VILLAGE, TOWN, ETC.)

(a) _____

(b) _____

33. What type of work do they do in this community?

(a) _____

(b) _____

34. How long do they work in this community before leaving?

NUMBER OF MONTHS:

35. What ages are the people who come here to do seasonal work?

AGES: _____

36. Is it easier or more difficult to find work in this community now than in 1981 (ten years ago)?

EASIER.....1
MORE DIFFICULT...2
NO CHANGE.....3

37. What kinds of community development projects exist in this community?

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.....1
CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC PLACES OF CONVENIENCE.....2
CONSTRUCTION/MAINTENANCE OF ROADS.....3
CONSTRUCTION/MAINTENANCE OF HEALTH FACILITY.....4
CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNITY CENTRE.....5
PROVISION OF DRINKING WATER.....6
ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY FARM.....7
CONSTRUCTION OF MARKET/PALACE/COCOA SHED/CANOE.....8
OTHER (SPECIFY).....9

SECTION 3: EDUCATION

1. Is there a primary school in this community?

YES.....1 (> 3)
NO.....2

2. How far away is the nearest primary school to this community?

MILES:

For all of the primary schools attended by children in the community ask:		SCHOOL 1	SCHOOL 2	SCHOOL 3
3. What is the name of the school?	NAME:			
4. Is it public or private?	PUBLIC.....1 PRIVATE.....2			
5. Is it boys only, girls only or mixed?	BOYS ONLY.....1 GIRLS ONLY.....2 MIXED.....3			
6. How many classes are there?				
7. In what year was this school built?				

8. About what proportion of the boys of primary school age are enrolled? That is, is it...

Almost all of the boys.....1
More than half, but not all.....2
Half of the boys.....3
Less than half.....4
Only a few boys.....5
None.....6

9. About what proportion of the girls of primary school age are enrolled? That is, is it...

Almost all of the girls.....1
More than half, but not all.....2
Half of the girls.....3
Less than half.....4
Only a few girls.....5
None.....6

10. Why are some children in this village not enrolled in primary school?

(a) _____
(b) _____
(c) _____

INABILITY OF PARENTS TO FUND CHILD'S EDUCATION.....1
LACK OF PARENTAL INTEREST.....2
LACK OF INTEREST IN SCHOOLING BY CHILDREN.....3
SCHOOL TOO FAR AWAY.....4
INADEQUATE SCHOOLS/CLASSROOMS.....5
DANGERS FACED BY CHILDREN ON THE WAY TO SCHOOL.....6
eg. GETTING DROWNED IN RIVERS.....7
CHILDREN ARE USED FOR WORK eg. WORK IN THE FIELD, TAKING CARE OF YOUNGER SIBLINGS OR WEAK AND AGED PARENTS.....8
OTHER (SPECIFY).....9

11. Is there a middle school or junior secondary school in this community?

YES.....1 (> 13)
NO.....2

12. How far away is the nearest middle school or junior secondary school from this community?

MILES:

NAME OF THE MIDDLE/JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL: _____

LOCATION OF SCHOOL: _____

13. Is it public or private?

PUBLIC.....1
PRIVATE.....2

14. Is it boys only, girls only or mixed?

BOYS ONLY.....1
GIRLS ONLY.....2
MIXED.....3

15. How many forms does it have?

FORMS:

16. In what year was it built?

17. About what proportion of the children of middle school or junior secondary school age are enrolled? That is, is it...

- Almost all of the children.....1
- More than half, but not all.....2
- Half of the children.....3
- Less than half.....4
- Only a few children.....5
- None.....6

18. Is there a secondary or technical school in this community?

- YES.....1
- NO.....2

19. How far away is the nearest secondary school to this village?

MILES:

NAME OF THE SECONDARY/
TECHNICAL SCHOOL:

LOCATION:

20. Is the school public or private?

- PUBLIC.....1
- PRIVATE.....2

21. Is it boys only, girls only, or mixed?

- BOYS ONLY.....1
- GIRLS ONLY.....2
- MIXED.....3

22. How many classes does it have?

CLASSES:

23. In what year was it built?

24. About what proportion of the children of secondary or technical school age are enrolled? That is, it is...

- Almost all of the children.....1
- More than half, but not all.....2
- Half of the children.....3
- Less than half.....4
- Only a few children.....5
- None.....6

25. Is there, or has there been, an adult literacy program in this community?

- YES.....1
- NO.....2 (> 28)

26. In what year was this program launched?

27. How many people attend these classes at present?

MEN:

WOMEN:

TOTAL:

28. What are the most serious schooling problems from the point of view of the people of this community?

LIST IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

- 1. LACK OF SCHOOL BUILDING
- 2. LACK OF TEXTBOOKS
- 3. INADEQUATE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY AND OTHER SCHOOL MATERIALS
- 4. INSUFFICIENT FURNITURE
- 5. LACK OF ACCOMMODATION FOR TEACHERS
- 6. LACK OF QUALIFIED TEACHERS
- 7. HIGH COST OF SCHOOLING
- 8. OTHER (SPECIFY)

SECTION 4: HEALTH

1. Is there a ()..... in this community? YES.....1 (> NEXT ITEM) NO.....2 (> 2)	CODE	2. How far from here is the nearest??	3. Where is the nearest..... ()..... located?	4. How long does it take to get there? (> NEXT ITEM)	
				MILES	HRS MIN
a. Doctor?					
b. Nurse?					
c. Pharmacist?					
d. Trained midwife?					
e. Family planning worker?					
f. Community Health Worker?					
g. Traditional Birth attendant?					
h. Traditional Healer?					

5. Is there a ()..... in this community? YES.....1 (> NEXT ITEM) / NO.....2 (> 6)	CODE	6. How far from here is the nearest??	7. Where is the nearest..... ()..... located?	8. How long does it take to get there?		9. What year was this ()..... built?
				MILES	HRS MIN	
a. Hospital?						
b. Dispensary?						
c. Pharmacy?						
d. Maternity home?						
e. Clinic or Health Post?						
f. Family planning clinic?						

10. Are there any other health services or personnel in this community that I did not cite?

YES....1 -> Specify: _____
NO.....2

11. What are the major health problems in this community?
LIST IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____
- (d) _____

12. What are the major problems with health services for the people of this community?

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

(d) _____

13. Where do most of the women in this community give birth?

- THEIR HOMES.....1
- MATERNITY HOME.....2
- HOSPITAL.....3
- OTHER.....4

(Specify: _____)

14. Has there been an immunisation campaign in this community in the last five years?

- YES....1
- NO.....2

15. Has there been an anti-malaria campaign in this community within the last five years?

- YES....1
- NO.....2

SECTION 5: AGRICULTURE

1. What are the major crops grown by the people of this community?	2. How many times per year is ()... planted in general? ONCE.....1 TWICE.....2 TREE CROP...3	3. During which month (s) is it planted? During which month (s) is it harvested? (FOR TREE CROPS ASK HARVEST ONLY) JAN...1 JUL...7 FEB...2 AUG...8 MAR...3 SEP...9 APR...4 OCT...10 MAY...5 NOV...11 JUN...6 DEC...12	4. How is the harvest of... ()... generally sold? Is it... At the local market?.....1 At the market of another place?.....2 To private transporters?.....3 To public agencies?.....4 To a cooperative?.....5 Other?.....6 (Specify)
CROP		PLAN HARV PLAN HARV	
a.			
b.			
c.			
d.			
e.			
f.			
g.			
h.			
i.			

5. Is there an agricultural extension officer/agent living in this community?

YES.....1
NO.....2

6. Is there an agricultural extension center in this community?

YES.....1 (-> 8)
NO.....2

7. How far away is there an agricultural extension center?

MILES:

8. Does an agricultural extension agent visit the farmers of this community?

YES.....1
NO.....2 (-> 11)

(b) How often do they visit?

NUMBER OF TIMES:

Time Unit: Week.....1 Fortnight.....2 Month.....3
Quarter..4 Half year.....5 Year.....6

9. What agency(ies) are they from?

(a) _____

(b) _____

10. What services do they provide?

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

(d) _____

11. Is there a cooperative society in this community?

YES.....1
NO.....2 (-> 13)

12. What is its name and what services does it provide?

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

(d) _____

13. Do any of the farmers in this community participate in an agricultural cooperative?

YES.....1
NO.....2

14. How many tractors are there in this community?

NUMBER:

15. Is there a rice-husking machine in this community?

YES.....1
NO.....2

16. Is there a cassava grating machine in this community?

YES.....1
NO.....2

17. Do any of the farmers in this community use chemical fertilizer?

YES.....1
NO.....2

18. Do any farmers in this community use insecticides or herbicides?

YES.....1
NO.....2

19. Are there any irrigated fields in this community?

YES.....1
NO.....2

20. During the past 12 months (since...) have you received more or less rain than during the 12 months before?

- MORE.....1
- LESS.....2
- NO CHANGE..3

21. Do the people in this community buy and sell land?

- YES.....1
- NO.....2

22. Are there any sharecroppers in this community?

- YES.....1
- NO.....2 (-> 24)

23. What would be the proportion of sharecroppers?

- MOST FARMERS.....1
- HALF.....2
- LESS THAN HALF.....3
- ONLY A FEW PEOPLE..4

24. How much money does an agricultural labourer earn for a day's work?

	CLEARING	PLANTING	HARVESTING	OTHER
AMOUNT FOR A MAN:				
AMOUNT FOR A WOMAN:				
AMOUNT FOR A CHILD:				

25. What is the number of hours worked per day on a farm?

26. Is any food or farm produce provided in addition to the daily charges?

- YES.....1
- NO.....2 (>> 28)

27. What is the value of this?

28. Is there a system of mutual aid among the farmers of this community for field work?

- YES.....1
- NO.....2

29. How are land plots usually measured in this community?

- ROPE.....1
- POLE.....2
- CHAIN.....3
- ACRE.....4
- OTHER.....5

(Specify: _____)

30. What are the dimensions of this measurement?

LENGTH: feet WIDTH: feet

APPENDIX C: SUPPLEMENTARY CODES

COVER PAGE:

The variate DISTRICT was replaced by ECOZONE with codes;

Coastal	1
Forest	2
Savannah	3

SECTION 1:

Q1. The variate for the 1984 population size was replaced by LOCALITY with codes;

Semi-urban	1
Rural	2

Q2. ETHNIC GROUP

Akan	1
Ewe	2
Ga-Adangbe	3
Dagbani	4
Hausa	5
Nzema	6
Other	7

Q3. RELIGION

Muslim	1
Catholic	2
Protestant	3
Other Christian	4
Animist/Traditional	5
Other	6

SECTION 2:

Q1. OCCUPATIONAL CODES

Use International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) 1986 codes. Refer to Supervisor's Manual.

Q3. Lack of health facilities/personnel	1
Lack of good drinking water	2
Lack of educational facilities/teachers	3
Bad weather/Poor rains	4
Good health facilities/personnel	5
Good drinking water	6
Good schools and teachers	7
Good weather/rains	8
Improved transport facilities	9
Increase in population	10
Poor prices of farm produce	11
Good prices for farm produce	12
Bad roads/transport facilities	13
Other	14

Q27. Other towns/villages, same region	1
Other towns/villages, different region	2
West African country	3
Other African Country	4
Other	5

Q28. Farming	1
Fishing	2
Teaching	3
Trading	4
Apprenticeship course	5
Factory/construction labourers	6
Other	7

Q30. AGE GROUP			
10-14	1	40-44	7
15-19	2	45-49	8
20-24	3	50-54	9
25-29	4	55-59	10
30-34	5	60-64	11
35-39	6	> =65	12

Q32. SAME CODES AS Q27

Q33. SAME CODES AS Q28

Q35. SAME CODES AS Q30

SECTION 3.

Q3. Local Authority/Council School	1
Mission/NGO school	2
Other	3

Q12(b). SAME CODES AS Q3

Q12(c). Town/village, same region	1
Town/village, different region	2
Other	3

Q19(C). SAME CODES AS IN Q12(c)

SECTION 4:

Q3. Same region	1
Different region	2

Q11. Malaria	1	Cholera	7
Cough	2	Diarrhoea	8
Measles	3	Kwashiorkor	9
Piles	4	Blindness	10
Hernia	5	Bilharzia	11
Guinea worm	6	Other	12

Q12. Lack of health centre/few centres	1
Health services/drugs expensive	2
Lack of transport/good roads	3
Drugs not available	4
Lack of qualified health personnel	5
Poor sanitary conditions	6
Other	7

SECTION 5:

Q1. Create two columns, one for name and the other for code of crop. Refer to Crop codes in Household questionnaire.

Q9. Ministry of agric/crop services division	1
Regional development cooperation	2
Cocoa services division of CMB	3
CSIR, Crop research institute	4
Students/soldiers	5
Other	6

Q10. Modern farming techniques	1
Seeds control techniques	2
Disease/pests control	3
Harvesting techniques	4
Agric. mechanization/inputs	5
Other	6

Q12. Mobisquad coop. society/union	1
31st December movement	2
Farmers coop. society	3
Bakers coop. society/union	4
Distillers/Retailers coop. society	5

APPENDIX D: GLSS 3 PROJECT PERSONNEL

Directorate

Daasebre Dr. Oti Boateng, National Project Coordinator
Dr. K. A. Twum-Baah, Project Director
Mr. Moses K. Awoonor-Williams, Head, GLSS Project Secretariat
Mrs Philomena Nyarko, Senior Statistician
Mr. Ammishaddai Owusu-Amoah, Assistant Statistician
Mr. Adams D. Kasanga, Assistant Statistician
Mr Samuel Amofo, Senior Programmer
Mr Emmanuel Ofosu, Assistant Programmer
Mr. Sam R. Bannerman, Assistant Chief Technical Officer
Mr. Kagya Agyemang, Deputy Financial Controller
Mr Prosper Kpentey, Assistant Accountant

Advisers

Mr. Peter Wingfield Digby, Statistical Adviser, ODA
Dr. Chris Scott, Sampling Consultant, World Bank
Mr. Christopher Hill, Statistical Adviser, World Bank

Field Supervisors

Ebenezer I. Acquah	Paul Addo	Robertson Adjei	Samuel S. Adusu
Salifu Amadu	Mark Aryeetey	Patrick Djangba	Paul Interkudjie
Joe Mantey	Robert Mensah	Emmanuel Tagoe	W. A. Terezina

Interviewers

Benoni Ade	E. K. Adjetey	Charles Adounum	Ernest Afful
Gilbert Agboka	John Ajibisa	I. A. Akagile	O. F. K. Akpah
A. A. Alloye	Paul Amoo	Enock Annan	Eric Antwi
Berko Asante	Matthew Atsu	D. K. Baah	Napoleon Beecham
Seth D. Darku	Ben Donkor	Edward Dorgbor	C. N. Dowuonah
Erasmus Dowuonah	J. R. Evans	A. L. A. Koomson	Samuel Koomson
Gladys Larbi	Stephen Larbi	John Lewis	J. K. Mensah
Opare Mintah	I. K. Mustapha	Isaac Offei	Emmanuel Osafo
George Owusu	Emmanuel Quansah	Daniel Quaye	F. Akuffo Twum

Data Entry Clerks

Emelia Acquaye	Beatrice Aryee	Juliana Damfo	Samuel Dosserh
Doris Kessey	Jonathan Larbi	Justice Mingle	Sophia Nyan
Doris Osei-Bonsu	Gertrude Pennin	Victoria Sottie	Rosemary Wamdaogo

Drivers

Edward Abrokwhah	E. A. Anthony	Saka Boateng	Samuel Dam
Frimpong Dickson	Kwesi Donkor	Stephen Eshun	Jonathan Lawluvi
Solomon Nketia	Andrew Obeng	E. Oduro	Emmanuel Quarshie
Sowah Tetteh	Robert Yeboah	Sampson Yibor	