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## GHANA LIVING STANDARDS SURVEY ROUND 6 (GLSS 6)

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# COMMUNITY FACILITIES



GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE  
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## **PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

This report presents the results of the Community Module of the Sixth Round of the Ghana Living Standards Survey. Other modules used in the survey include: Non-farm Household Enterprises, Household Access to Financial Services and Governance, Peace and Security. The survey covered a period of twelve (12) months running from 18<sup>th</sup> October 2012 to 17<sup>th</sup> October 2013. The survey instruments and methodology were based on the fifth round with slight modifications.

The GLSS6 is a nationwide survey which collected detailed information from households including their demographic characteristics, education, health, employment and time use, migration and tourism, housing conditions, household agriculture, and access to financial services and asset ownership. The survey also collected information on households' perception of governance, peace and security in the country.

The Community Module was administered to only rural communities in the rural enumeration areas selected for the survey. The questionnaire was administered to chiefs, elders and opinion leaders to solicit for information on the existence and availability of facilities in the communities. The information sought included the number of years of existence of the communities, availability of facilities such as schools, roads, healthcare and access to agricultural extension services. Information was also collected on the availability of utilities, including electricity and water.

The methodology of the GLSS6 is such that it required substantial human and material and financial resources to support its implementation. Consequently, the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) benefitted tremendously from the support and cooperation of various stakeholders and would, therefore, like to acknowledge these contributions which in various ways complemented the efforts of the Service to ensure the successful completion of the survey.

The GSS wishes to thank most sincerely, the traditional rulers and leaders of the communities in the selected enumeration areas who provided the needed responses to the community questionnaire and also facilitated the work of the field teams in various ways, and in particular, assisted them to gain the cooperation of selected households during the numerous household visits and interviews. We are also grateful to Regional and District Administrators for the support they provided to ensure the success of the fieldwork. Many thanks go to the households and individual respondents for responding favourably to our request for interviews. We would also like to commend the field personnel and data entry officers for the meticulous manner in which they discharged their duties.

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## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

CHPS	Community-based Health Planning and Services
EA	Enumeration Area
GLSS	Ghana Living Standards Survey
JHS	Junior High School
SHS	Senior High School
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Ghana Living Standards Survey Round Six (GLSS6), like previous rounds, focused on the household as the key socio-economic unit and provides valuable information on the living conditions and well-being of households in Ghana. This report on community facilities summarizes the main findings of the Community Module of the sixth round of the GLSS which was conducted by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) from 18<sup>th</sup> October 2012 to 17<sup>th</sup> October 2013.

The Community Module was administered to 693 rural communities in 655 rural enumeration areas which had been selected for the GLSS6 data collection. Information was collected on the length of existence of the communities and the availability of facilities including roads, schools, healthcare centres and access to agricultural extension services. A summary of the results is presented below.

### **Characteristics of rural communities**

Majority of the rural communities (92.4%) have been in existence for 50 years or more. Less than one-tenth of the rural communities have existed for less than ten years. More than a third of the rural communities (36.2%) have people who speak Akan. Mole-Dagbani is spoken in about one-fifth of the rural communities (20.8%) but mainly in the three northern regions.

### **Economic activity**

More than nine out of every ten rural communities (93.5%) have farming as the main economic activity. This is the case for all regions except Greater Accra where less than three-quarters of the rural communities are engaged in farming. Small-scale mining activities exist in some rural communities in the Western and Upper East regions.

### **Community facilities**

Almost half of the rural communities (48.9%) indicated that their living conditions have improved since the last ten years while 44.3 percent said their conditions had worsened over the period. The reason cited for improvement in their living conditions include the provision of electricity and water as well as improvements in other social amenities such as roads. More than one-third of the rural communities (33.4%) which indicated that their conditions have worsened in the last ten years cited poverty while 22.3 percent attributed it to unemployment.

Nearly half of the rural communities (48.5%) have electricity from the mains. In addition, one-fifth of the communities (19.7%) have pipe-borne water while 62.1 percent have a borehole. Majority of the rural communities (56.4%) depend on a borehole for drinking water during the dry season.

About four out of every five rural communities (79.7%) have access to a mobile phone network while less than a tenth have a post office (5.2%) and banking services (7.6%).

In about one-quarter of the rural communities (23.5%), the major development project being undertaken is the construction or maintenance of school buildings while in 12 percent of the communities it is the provision of electricity.

## **Education**

More than two-thirds of the rural communities (68.7%) have a pre-school and about three-quarters have a primary school (74.2%). In addition, over fifty percent of the rural communities (54.1%) have a Junior High School with only a tenth having a Senior High School. One-fifth of the communities cited the lack of parental care (20.5%) as the reason why some children were not in primary school while more than a third indicated the inability of the parents to fund the children's education (36.7%).

## **Health**

Nearly one-quarter of the rural communities (24.9%) have a clinic, health post or community-based health planning services (CHPS) compounds. One-tenth has a maternity home (10.2%) while only 3 percent have a hospital. The proportion of rural communities which have a trained traditional birth attendant is 16.3 percent while 12.2 percent have a community health worker (12.2%). Small proportions of rural communities have nurses (9.7%), doctors (1.0%), medical assistants (3.2%) and pharmacists (1.8%). The levels of immunization and anti-malaria campaigns are high among the rural communities (97.5% for immunization and 90.3% for anti-malaria campaigns). The major problem for more than fifty percent of the rural communities is the lack of health facilities (50.4%) and the distance to available health facilities (14.8%).

## **Agriculture**

Agricultural extension services are available to less than a fifth of the rural communities (17.6%) while 18.6 percent of the communities have an Agricultural Extension Officer. Only half of the rural communities are visited by an Agricultural Extension Officer or agent.

## **Conclusion**

Majority (92.4%) of the rural communities in the country have existed for more than 50 years with only a few new communities emerging. This shows that existing communities are expanding and becoming urban in nature. The Volta and Eastern regions have communities which are less than 10 years old. Rural communities in the Ashanti and Western regions experienced more arrivals during the last 10 years (84.5% and 83.8% respectively). In-migrants to the rural communities are usually seasonal workers.

About half of rural communities (48.9%) have seen improvements in the lives of the people

Since the last ten (10) years due to the provision of water and electricity. The Western, Central, Greater Accra and Eastern regions however, have more than half of their rural communities indicating that their living conditions have worsened over the period. These are mainly attributed to unemployment and poverty.

More than half of rural communities (56.4%) of rural communities depend on boreholes for their drinking water during the dry season with an additional 14 percent depending on streams.

Two-thirds of rural communities have a pre-school while three-quarters have a primary school. Junior High Schools are accessible to 54.1 percent of rural communities with only 11 percent having access to Senior High Schools.

One-quarter of the rural communities have a Community-based Health and planning Services compound, while on three percent have access to a hospital. The major problems facing rural

communities in terms of health are the lack of facilities and personnel. Majority of the rural communities have benefitted from immunization and anti-malarial campaigns.

Only 17.6 percent of rural communities have an Agricultural Extension Office. Majority of the rural communities (82.5%) have farmers who use chemical fertilizers with only 17.5 percent having irrigation facilities.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

This report presents the results of the national rural community survey which was conducted in 2012/2013 as part of the sixth round of the Ghana Living Standard Survey (GLSS6). 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 on-going Economic Development Programmes. The objectives of the GLSS is to provide data on a continuing basis to the government of Ghana, development partners and other agencies concerning the living conditions of various population groups in the country. The data are collected at three levels: a) individuals, b) household and c) community.

The fieldwork for the GLSS6 was carried out between September 2012 and October 2013 involving detailed interviews in urban and rural areas with about 18,000 households spread throughout the country. The household questionnaires 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. The GLSS 6 also had a labour component added. The survey covered 655 rural communities and 545 urban communities. Each interviewer spent 35 days in the community (EA) assigned him or her and made seven visits to the respondents at 5-day intervals.

### **1.2 Objectives of GLSS6**

The objectives of the sixth round of the Ghana Living Standards Survey Round Six were to:

- Provide information on the patterns of household consumption and expenditure at a lower level of disaggregation.
- Serve as the basis for the construction of a new basket for the next re-basing of the Consumer Price Index.
- Provide information for up-dating the country's National Accounts.
- Provide information on household access to and use of financial services.
- Estimate the number of persons in the labour force (Employed, Under-employed and Unemployed) and their distribution by sex, major age-groups, educational level, disability status, geographical and rural/ urban spread, as well as the ecological manifestations of these.
- Estimate the number of child workers (or children in employment) aged 5-17 years, and its distribution by sex, major age-groups, educational status, geographical, ecological and rural/urban spread, etc.

### **1.3 Survey instruments**

In addition to the main GLSS questionnaire, teams working in the rural areas had an additional responsibility of administering a community questionnaire to the communities they had been assigned to work in. At some stages during this period, the supervisor of the rural

team arranged a meeting with the local chiefs, elders and other opinion leaders to administer the community questionnaire. The questionnaire is used to collect a variety of information on the demographic characteristics of the community, the economic activities and infrastructure, the agricultural activities within each area and the education and health facilities available to the community. The community questionnaire also solicited information on the availability of some social amenities and how accessible these facilities are to the people even if the community did not have them. It should be emphasised that while the community survey provided information about the availability of various facilities within each community, further details about the accessibility of those facilities to households were obtained from the household interviews and this can be found in the main GLSS6 Report.

## **1.4 Training and fieldwork**

Personnel with a minimum qualification of Higher National Diploma were recruited and trained to undertake the fieldwork. These attended a 21-day training workshop during which members of the Project Implementation Team (PIT) took them through the various sections of the questionnaire, including the concepts and definitions used in the survey. The training also involved assessment exercises, field practice, role plays and group discussions and interviews in the major local languages.

The fieldwork was over a twelve-month period and took place from 18<sup>th</sup> October 2012 to 17<sup>th</sup> October 2013. Thirty teams were deployed to the field comprising of a supervisor, senior interviewer/editor, three interviewers and a driver. Data capture centres were setup in the regional offices of the Service, each team having a data entry officer.

## **1.5 Sample design**

The sample for the GLSS6 consisted of 1,200 enumeration areas (EAs) selected from the Sampling Frame created from the 2010 Census. The EAs were selected with probability proportional to size (pps). A listing exercise was carried out in each of the selected EAs to identify all the households after which a sample of 15 households was selected for interview. A total of 18,000 households were selected for interview.

This report is structured into six chapters. Chapter one gives the background to the GLSS6 survey. The second chapter provides information on the distribution and existence of the communities while chapter three looks at facilities available in the communities. Chapter four presents information on education while chapter five is on the availability and access to health facilities. The sixth chapter provides information on the agricultural activities undertaken in the communities, the services provided by extension officers and availability of agricultural inputs.

## CHAPTER TWO

### DISTRIBUTION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RURAL COMMUNITIES

#### 2.1 Introduction

Communities evolve with time, resulting from the movement of persons to seek for areas where they can undertake economic activities. These may be agricultural areas or places close to existing towns where they believe they can have ready markets for their goods. This chapter deals basically with the distribution of communities, their existence, their demographic, social and economic characteristics.

#### 2.2 Distribution of communities by region and number of years of existence

Table 1.1 shows the distribution of communities by region and how long these communities have existed. The country has 0.6 percent of its rural communities having been in existence for less than 10 years, 6.1 percent have been in existence between 20 and 49 years and the majority, 92.4 percent, have been in existence for 50 years and over. The Volta region is one of two regions which have communities that have been in existence for less than 10 years. Of these communities, less than 10 years in existence, Volta region has 3.8 percent and Eastern region, 1.2 percent. All the rural communities in the Greater Accra region have been in existence for 50 years or more. The Western region has the least proportion of communities which have been in existence for 50 years or more. The Brong Ahafo and Western regions have appreciable proportions of communities which have existed between 20 and 49 years (17.6% and 14.0% respectively).

**Table 2.1: Distribution of communities by region and number of years of existence**

Region	Number of years				Total	Number of communities
	Less than 10 years	10 - 19 years	20 - 49 years	50 and above		
Western	-	1.5	17.6	80.9	100.0	68
Central	-	1.6	9.4	89.1	100.0	64
Greater Accra	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	11
Volta	3.8	-	3.8	92.5	100.0	80
Eastern	1.2	3.5	2.4	92.9	100.0	85
Ashanti	-	-	6.9	93.1	100.0	58
Brong Ahafo	-	1.8	14.0	84.2	100.0	57
Northern	-	1.1	4.2	94.7	100.0	95
Upper East	-	-	1.1	98.9	100.0	87
Upper West	-	-	2.3	97.7	100.0	88
Total	0.6	1.0	6.1	92.4	100.0	693

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

## 2.3 Distribution of communities by region and principal ethnic groups

As part of the GLSS6 data collection, focus group discussions were held with chiefs, elders and opinion leaders in the communities visited to solicit for information on a number of issues, including the major ethnic groups and religious affiliation in their communities.

Table 2.2 presents information on the principal ethnic groups within the communities by region. From the table, the Akan ethnic group dominates with 36.2 percent across the country, followed by Mole Dagbani (20.8%), Ewe (11.0%) and Ga-Dangme (4.9%), while other groups constitute 17.6 percent. The table also shows that the population in most rural communities in the Ashanti, Central, Western, Eastern and the Brong Ahafo regions are principally Akan, with the Brong Ahafo region having the least proportion of 54.4 percent. The principal ethnic group in the Greater Accra region is Ga-Dangme, In the Volta region it is Ewe. In the Upper West, Mole Dagbani dominates while the Northern and Upper East regions have ‘Other’ ethnic groups dominating.

**Table 2.2: Distribution of communities by region and principal ethnic groups**

Region	Ethnic group ranked 1st								Total	Number of communities
	Akan	Ewe	Ga_Dangme	Mole-Dagbani	Guan	Gurma	Grusi	Other		
Western	76.5	5.9	5.9	1.5	-	-	-	10.3	100.0	68
Central	93.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	-	-	-	1.6	100.0	64
Greater Accra	-	36.4	54.5	9.1	-	-	-	-	100.0	11
Volta	11.3	62.5	-	-	13.8	1.3	-	11.3	100.0	80
Eastern	57.6	14.1	18.8	3.5	4.7	-	-	1.2	100.0	85
Ashanti	82.8	1.7	3.4	3.4	-	5.2	-	3.4	100.0	58
BrongAhafo	54.4	7.0	3.5	8.8	3.5	5.3	-	17.5	100.0	57
Northern	1.1	-	-	42.1	12.6	1.1	-	43.2	100.0	95
Upper East	1.1	-	3.4	28.7	-	2.3	13.8	50.6	100.0	87
Upper West	-	-	-	75.0	-	-	17.0	8.0	100.0	88
Total	36.2	11.0	4.9	20.8	4.2	1.4	3.9	17.6	100.0	693

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

## 2.4 Distribution of communities by region and major religions practiced

The 2010 Population and Housing Census put the Christian population at 71.2 percent, Islam 15.9 percent and traditional 8.5 percent. This same pattern is shown in the results of the GLSS 6 as indicated in Table 2.3. From the table, all the Christian denominations together form 74.4 percent of the rural population in the country (Catholic, 21.9 percent; Protestant, 14.9; Charismatic/Pentecostal 24.1 percent; and other religions, 3.5 percent.) Those who practice Islam constitute 15.2 while traditionalists form 18.8 percent. While Catholics are dominant in the Upper West (43.2%), Brong Ahafo (31.6%), and Western (30.1%) region, Islam dominates in the Northern region (50.5%) The Upper East region has the highest proportion of the rural population practising Traditional religion (56.3%)

**Table 2.3: Distribution of communities by region and major religions practiced**

Region	Religion ranked 1st									Total	Number of communities
	Catholic	Protestant	Charismatic/ Pentecostal	Other Christian	Islam	Traditional	Spiritualist	No religion	Other		
Western	30.9	19.1	39.7	2.9	5.9	1.5	-	-	-	100.0	68
Central	21.9	26.6	37.5	3.1	6.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	-	100.0	64
Greater Accra	-	9.1	45.5	18.2	9.1	18.2	-	-	-	100.0	11
Volta	17.5	22.5	22.5	6.3	-	30.0	-	-	1.3	100.0	80
Eastern	7.1	28.2	49.4	7.1	1.2	1.2	2.4	3.5	-	100.0	85
Ashanti	29.3	32.8	20.7	6.9	5.2		3.4	1.7	-	100.0	58
Brong Ahafo	31.6	14.0	42.1	1.8	7.0	3.5	-	-	-	100.0	57
Northern	6.3	2.1	8.4	-	50.5	31.6	-	1.1	-	100.0	95
Upper East	20.7	-	5.7	2.3	14.9	56.3	-	-	-	100.0	87
Upper West	43.2	1.1	2.3	-	30.7	22.7	-	-	-	100.0	88
Total	21.9	14.9	24.1	3.5	15.2	18.8	0.7	0.9	0.1	100.0	693

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)



## 2.5 Distribution of communities by region and level of arrival/departure of the people in the last ten years

Table 2.4 shows the level of arrival of people into rural communities as well as their departure communities in the past ten years. The table indicates that there were more arrivals (55.1%) into the communities than departures (37.3%). The Ashanti (84.5%) and Western (83.8%) regions had more arrivals probably due to the availability of abundant natural resources, which attract migrant workers. The Upper West had the least percentage of arrivals (33.0%).

In terms of departures, the proportions in the Volta (62.0%) and Central (51.6%) regions are higher compared to the other regions. The least proportion of departures is recorded in the Ashanti region (15.5%). It is, however, interesting to note that Greater Accra did not have so many arrivals considering the fact that most lands in Greater Accra are being taken over by non-indigenes, which has led to multiple sale of the same plot of land to several people.

With respect to equal flow (about the same) of persons to and from communities, Upper West is observed to have the highest proportion (25.0%) while the Western region has the least proportion of 2.9 percent.

**Table 2.4: Distribution of communities by region and level of arrival/departure of people in the last ten years**

Region	Movement to/from community				Total	Number of communities
	More arrivals	More departures	About the same	Neither arrivals nor departures		
Western	83.8	13.2	2.9	-	100.0	68
Central	46.9	51.6	-	1.6	100.0	64
Greater Accra	54.5	36.4	9.1	-	100.0	11
Volta	38.0	62.0	-	-	100.0	80
Eastern	45.9	49.4	4.7	-	100.0	85
Ashanti	84.5	15.5	-	-	100.0	58
BrongAhafo	78.9	21.1	-	-	100.0	57
Northern	61.7	26.6	10.6	1.1	100.0	95
Upper East	43.7	44.8	9.2	2.3	100.0	87
Upper West	33.0	40.9	25.0	1.1	100.0	88
Total	55.1	37.3	6.8	0.7	100.0	693

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

# CHAPTER THREE

## ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RURAL COMMUNITIES

### 3.1 Introduction

The availability of adequate infrastructure in a community determines its level of development. It also accelerates the level of economic activity in the community which is a catalyst to improving the well-being of the people. This chapter looks at the major economic activities and infrastructure in the rural communities. It presents information on the availability of roads and whether these roads are motorable throughout the year or not, the availability of other infrastructure, how functional they are throughout the year and whether living conditions of the people have improved in the last ten years.

### 3.2 Distribution of communities by region and major economic activity

From Table 3.1, the major economic activity of most rural folks is farming (93.5%). Very small proportions are engaged in fishing (3.5%) and trading (1.7%). Across the regions, the Northern region has the highest percentage of persons engaged in farming (97.9%), followed by the Eastern region (96.5%) while the Volta region has the highest percentage of persons engaged in fishing (11.3%). The case of the Volta region could be due to the flow of the Volta River flowing through the region and having the Gulf of Guinea as its coastline.

**Table 3.1: Distribution of communities by region and major economic activity**

Region	Major economic activity						Total	Number of communities
	Farming	Fishing	Trading	Handicraft	Small scale mining	Other		
Western	94.1	2.9	1.5	-	1.5	-	100.0	68
Central	93.8	6.3	-	-	-	-	100.0	64
Greater Accra	72.7	9.1	-	-	-	18.2	100.0	11
Volta	86.3	11.3	-	1.3	-	1.3	100.0	80
Eastern	96.5	2.4	-	-	-	1.2	100.0	85
Ashanti	94.8	3.4	1.7	-	-	-	100.0	58
BrongAhafo	94.7	5.3	-	-	-	-	100.0	57
Northern	97.9	1.1	-	-	-	1.1	100.0	95
Upper East	95.4	-	2.3	-	1.1	1.1	100.0	87
Upper West	90.9	-	9.1	-	-	-	100.0	88
Total	93.5	3.5	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.9	100.0	693

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

### 3.3 Distribution of communities by region and the living condition of the people since the last 10 years

The section presents information that compares the current living conditions of the population in the rural communities to the ten-year period before the survey, whether they had improved, worsened or remained the same. According to Fig 3.1, nearly half of the communities (48.9%) indicated that their conditions were better than the past 10 years. A small proportion (6.8%) said there had been no change in their living conditions.

**Fig 3.1: Living condition of the people since the last ten years**

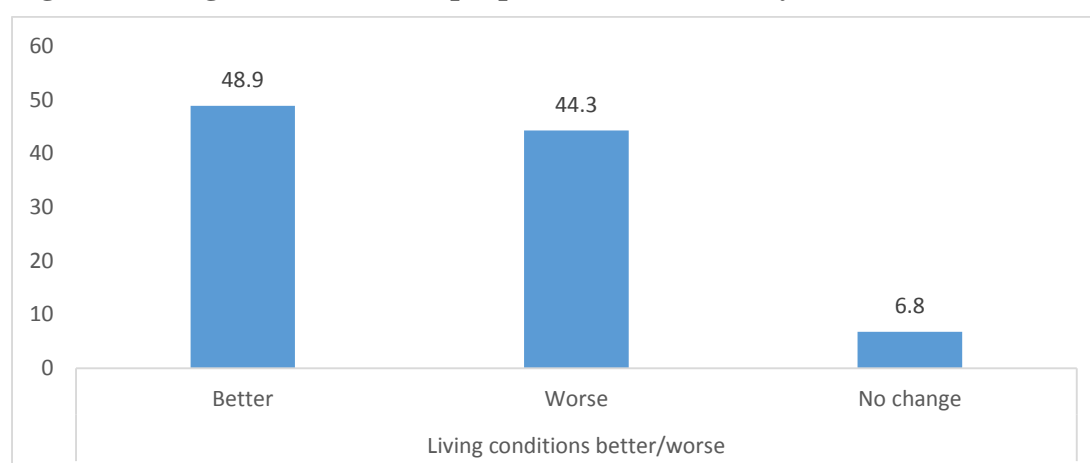


Table 3.2 indicates that in the Northern region, 80 percent of the communities reported that the living conditions of their people had changed followed by the Upper East (60.9%). On the contrary, almost two-thirds of communities in the Eastern region (65.9%) said their living conditions had worsened since the past 10 years. Similar observations are made for the Western (64.7%), Greater Accra (63.6%) and Central (56.3%) regions. The Upper West region has the highest proportion of communities which reported that there was no change in their living conditions.

**Table 3.2: Distribution of communities by region and the living condition of the people since the last ten years**

Region	Living conditions better/worse			Total	Number of communities
	Better	Worse	No change		
Western	26.5	64.7	8.8	100.0	68
Central	42.2	56.3	1.6	100.0	64
Greater Accra	27.3	63.6	9.1	100.0	11
Volta	48.8	45.0	6.3	100.0	80
Eastern	31.8	65.9	2.4	100.0	85
Ashanti	46.6	48.3	5.2	100.0	58
BrongAhafo	42.1	50.9	7.0	100.0	57
Northern	80.0	14.7	5.3	100.0	95
Upper East	60.9	33.3	5.7	100.0	87
Upper West	51.1	31.8	17.0	100.0	88
Total	48.9	44.3	6.8	100.0	693

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

### 3.4 Distribution of communities by region and the main reason why conditions are better

Communities which indicated that conditions of their people had improved were asked for reasons why they thought that conditions were better. Table 3.3 indicates that the provision of electricity (37.0%) is the main reason why they think their living conditions have changed for the better, while 21.7 percent cited the provision of drinking water and good prices of produce (3.5%). Of the communities which cited the provision of electricity, 61.5 percent are in the Central, Volta and Ashanti regions, with the Northern region having the least (7.7%).

One-third of the communities in Greater Accra (33.3%) gave the provision of water as the reason for the observed improvement in their lives, with about one-quarter in the Eastern, Brong Ahafo and the three northern regions giving the same reason.

**Table 3.3: Distribution of communities main reason why condition is better and region**

Reason	Region										Total
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	
Provision of electricity	33.3	61.5	33.3	61.5	42.9	61.5	43.5	7.7	33.3	37.0	37.0
Provision of drinking water	11.1	15.4	33.3	7.7	25.0	7.7	26.1	28.2	27.8	26.1	21.7
Improvement in roads access	5.6	-	-	10.3	17.9	19.2	8.7	5.1	5.6	2.2	7.3
More jobs	11.1	7.7	-	2.6		3.8	-	-	5.6	10.9	4.1
Improvement/availability of other social amenities	22.2	-	-	7.7	10.7	3.8	21.7	34.6	16.7	8.7	16.4
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	-	-	-	-	0.3
Construction/improvement in drainage system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6		2.2	0.9
Peaceful environment	-	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	3.7	4.3	2.9
Improvement in business	16.7	3.8		2.6	-	-	-	14.1	3.7	4.3	5.9
Good prices for produce		3.8	33.3	7.7	3.6	-	-	2.6	3.7	4.3	3.5
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

### 3.5 Distribution of communities by region and main reason why conditions have worsened

Table 3.4 provides information on the main reasons given by some of the communities on why they said their living conditions have worsened since the last 10 years. The main reasons are poverty (34.4%), unemployment (22.3%) and wars and conflicts (1.0%). At the regional level, Greater Accra region has 57.1 percent of its communities citing poverty as the main reason for their worsened condition compared to the lowest figure of 21.4 percent in the Upper East region. Among those who gave unemployment as their main reason, the proportion is higher in Greater Accra (42.9%) and least in the Northern region (9.1%).

**Table 3.4: Distribution of communities by region and main reason why condition is worse**

Reason	Region										Total
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	
Unemployment	22.9	17.1	42.9	16.7	14.8	41.4	20.0	9.1	25.0	30.8	22.3
Poverty	37.1	40.0	57.1	47.2	22.2	24.1	50.0	27.3	21.4	34.6	34.4
Unemployment											
Deterioration in social amenities	11.4	2.9	-	8.3	22.2	10.3	20.0	18.2	14.3	7.7	12.7
Natural disaster/famine	5.7	22.9	-	22.2	16.7	6.9	3.3	27.3	32.1	11.5	15.5
Wars/Conflicts	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	9.1	3.6	-	1.0
Migration	-	-	-	2.8	3.7	-	-	9.1	-	7.7	2.1
High prices of consumer goods	22.9	17.1	-	2.8	18.5	17.2	6.7	-	3.6	7.7	12.0
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

### 3.6 Availability and condition of road during certain times of the year by region

During the community interviews, the chiefs, community and opinion leaders were asked about the availability of roads and the conditions of the roads during certain times of the year. More than 4 out of every five communities in the country have roads (82.5%). At the regional level, with the exception of the Western (77.1%), Northern (63.6%) and Upper East (71.4%) regions, more than four-fifths of the communities in the other regions have access to roads (Table 3.5). The Ashanti region (93.1%) has the highest proportion of rural communities with available roads followed by the Brong Ahafo region (86.7%).

Overall, 47.8 percent had roads that were not accessible at certain times of the year. The figures ranged from 18.2 percent in the Northern region to 60.0 percent in the Western region.

**Table 3.5: Availability and condition of roads during certain times of the year by region**

Region	Availability		Impassability		Total
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Western	77.1	22.9	40.0	60.0	100.0
Central	82.9	17.1	48.6	51.4	100.0
Greater Accra	85.7	14.3	57.1	42.9	100.0
Volta	80.6	19.4	47.2	52.8	100.0
Eastern	85.2	14.8	55.6	44.4	100.0
Ashanti	93.1	6.9	48.3	51.7	100.0
Brong Ahafo	86.7	13.3	53.3	46.7	100.0
Northern	63.6	36.4	81.8	18.2	100.0
Upper East	71.4	28.6	67.9	32.1	100.0
Upper West	88.5	11.5	46.2	53.8	100.0
Total	82.5	17.5	52.2	47.8	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

### 3.7 Availability and type of electricity in communities by region

Electricity is another very important facility that the survey collected data on. The survey sought information on the availability of electricity to rural communities and the type of electricity used by households in the communities. Table 3.6 shows that 48.5 percent of rural communities use electricity from the mains, 1.7 percent use a generator while 1.0 percent use solar. On regional basis, Volta region has 69.4 percent of its rural communities using electricity, followed by Ashanti (62.1%) and Brong Ahafo regions (50.0%). The Northern region has less than a tenth of its rural communities (9.1%) having electricity from the mains. The Upper West region has 3.8 percent of the rural communities using generators and 7.7 percent using solar energy for electricity.

**Table 3.6: Availability and type of electricity in communities by region**

Region	Type of electricity			No	Total
	Electricity mains	Generator	Solar energy		
Western	57.1	-	-	42.9	100.0
Central	57.1	2.9	2.9	37.1	100.0
Greater Accra	42.9			57.1	100.0
Volta	69.4			30.6	100.0
Eastern	38.9	1.9		59.3	100.0
Ashanti	62.1	3.4		34.5	100.0
Brong Ahafo	50.0	3.3		46.7	100.0
Northern	9.1			90.9	100.0
Upper East	39.3			60.7	100.0
Upper West	26.9	3.8	7.7	61.5	100.0
Total	48.5	1.7	1.0	48.8	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

### 3.8 Community access to and use of pipe-borne water or borehole by region

Water is essential for the well-being and livelihood of the people. Access to safe and sustainable water prevents the people from contracting water-borne diseases and maintains a healthy community. As indicated in Table 3.7, 62.1 percent of the rural communities have access to boreholes, 19.7 percent have pipe-borne water while almost a quarter (18.2%) have no access to either pipe-borne water or borehole.

Among the regions, Central region has the largest proportion of rural communities (40.0%) with access to pipe borne water. The Upper West region has the least proportion of communities (8.0%) having access to pipe-borne water. With respect to bore holes, Upper West region has 92.0 percent of its rural communities having access to the facility. Greater Accra has 57.1 percent of its rural communities with neither access to pipe borne water nor a borehole.

More than three-quarters of households in the Western (80.0%), Central (85.7%) and Upper West (75%) regions as well as all households in the Greater Accra region have access to the available water facilities.

**Table 3.7: Community access to and use of pipe-borne water or borehole by region**

Region	Type of water facility available			Total	Proportion of households having access		Total
	Pipe-borne	Bore hole	None		Most households	Only a few	
Western	17.1	77.1	5.7	100.0	80.0	20.0	100.0
Central	40.0	45.7	14.3	100.0	85.7	14.3	100.0
Greater Accra	28.6	14.3	57.1	100.0	100.0		100.0
Volta	27.8	47.2	25.0	100.0	40.0	60.0	100.0
Eastern	13.0	55.6	31.5	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
Ashanti	24.1	69.0	6.9	100.0	28.6	71.4	100.0
Brong Ahafo	20.0	56.7	23.3	100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0
Northern	-	45.5	54.5	100.0	-	-	-
Upper East	10.7	85.7	3.6	100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0
Upper West	8.0	92.0	-	100.0	75.0	25.0	100.0
Total	19.7	62.1	18.2	100.0	62.3	37.7	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

### 3.9 Main source of drinking water for most households in rural communities during the dry season by region

Information collected on the main source of drinking water for households in rural communities during the dry season shows that 56.4 percent of them depend on boreholes, pump or tube well while 14 percent use water from a river or a stream. A small proportion depends on unprotected wells (5.3%) which is unsafe, with high proportions being recorded in the Western (19.1%), Central (7.8%) the Upper East (11.5%) regions.

The proportion of rural communities which depend on borehole or pump or tube well as their main source of drinking water during the dry season is highest in the Upper West region (90.9%). This is followed by the Ashanti (79.3%) and Upper East (74.4%) regions, with the least recorded in the Greater Accra region (18.2%). Rivers and streams serve 28.1 percent of rural communities in the Brong Ahafo region, 20 percent in the Volta region and 6.9 percent in the Upper West region. Greater Accra and Central regions have 36 percent and 28 percent respectively of their communities using public tap or standpipe as their main source of drinking water during the dry season. Upper East had just one percent of their rural communities using the public tap or standpipe. Protected spring is only used in the Brong Ahafo region by less than two percent of the rural communities in that region.

### **3.10 Main source of drinking water for most households in rural communities during the rainy season by region**

Table 3.9 provides information on the main source of drinking water for most rural households during the rainy season. The borehole, pump or tube well serves 56 percent of the rural households in Ghana during the rainy season. Among the regions, Upper West has the highest proportion (83.0%) of communities using this facility followed by Upper East with 72 percent. The Greater Accra region has the lowest proportion (9.0%) of communities using borehole, pump or tube well as their main source of drinking water during the rainy season.

The second most widely used source of drinking water by rural communities during the rainy season is the river or stream (13.9%). The Brong Ahafo region has highest proportion of its rural communities getting their drinking water from the river or stream during the dry season (25%), followed by the Eastern region (24%), with the least (2%) being recorded by the Upper West region.

Less than 10 percent (8.8%) of the rural communities use a public tap or stand-pipe as a source of drinking water during the rainy season. The Greater Accra region has the highest proportion (46%), followed by the Central region with 30 percent. The region with the lowest proportion of rural communities using public tap or standpipe is the Upper East region (1.1%).



**Table 3.8: Main Source of drinking water for most households in rural communities uring the dry season by region**

Source of drinking water	Region										Total
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	-	3.1	-	3.8	-	-	3.5	1.1	2.3	-	1.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling but on compound	-	1.6	-	1.2	2.4	6.9	-	-	-	-	1.2
Pipe-borne from neighbouring house	-	1.6	-	3.8	2.4	1.7	-	-	2.3	1.1	1.4
Public tap/stand pipe	5.9	28.1	36.4	10.0	3.5	1.7	8.8	4.2	1.1	4.5	7.5
Borehole/Pump/tube well	39.7	35.9	18.2	33.8	55.3	79.3	54.4	45.3	74.7	90.9	56.4
Protected well	-	3.1	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	2.3	0.7
Harvested rain water	1.5	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	0.6
Protected spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	0.1
Hatchet water	5.9	1.6	27.3	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	1.3
Tanker supply / Vendor provided	2.9	1.6	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	0.6
Unprotected well	19.1	7.8	-	6.2	3.5	-	-	1.1	11.5	-	5.3
Unprotected spring	-	1.6	-	-	4.7	-	-	1.1	-	-	0.9
River / Stream	19.1	10.9	9.1	20.0	15.3	10.3	28.1	21.1	6.9	-	14.1
Dug out / Pond /Lake /Dam / Canal	5.9	3.1	9.1	18.8	10.6	-	1.8	24.2	1.1	1.1	8.2
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

**Table 3.9: Main source of drinking water for most households in rural communities during the rainy season by region**

Source of drinking water	Region										Total
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	-	1.6	-	6.3	-	-	1.8	-	2.3	-	1.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling but on compound	-	-	-	-	2.4	3.5	-	-	-	1.1	0.7
Pipe-borne from neighbouring house	-	1.6	-	1.3	2.4	1.8	-	-	2.3	-	1.0
Public tap/stand pipe	5.9	29.7	45.5	13.9	3.6	7.0	8.8	5.3	1.1	4.5	8.8
Borehole/Pump/tube well	48.5	40.6	9.1	31.6	48.8	80.7	50.9	51.6	72.4	83.0	55.9
Protected well	1.5	3.1	-	-	1.2	-	3.5	-	1.1	3.4	1.4
Harvested rain water	4.4	7.8	18.2	6.3	6.0	1.8	7.0	10.5	-	3.4	5.5
Protected spring	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	0.3
Satchel water	5.9	-	9.1	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.9
Tanker supply / Vendor provided	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Unprotected well	17.6	4.7	-	6.3	2.4	-	-	3.2	10.3	-	4.9
Unprotected spring	-	-	-	-	3.6	-	-	1.1	-	-	0.6
River / Stream	13.2	9.4	18.2	19.0	23.8	5.3	24.6	18.9	8.0	2.3	13.9
Dug out / Pond /Lake /Dam / Canal	1.5	1.6	-	13.9	4.8	-	3.5	9.5	1.1	2.3	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

Pipe-borne water inside the dwelling is available to only the rural communities in the Central, Volta, Brong Ahafo and Upper East regions. Tanker supply and vendor services are available to only rural communities in the Western region (1.5%) while protected springs are available to communities in the Volta (1.3%) and Upper East (1.1%) regions.

### **3.11 Availability of a post office, mobile phone network and bank in rural communities by region**

To a large extent, the availability of a post office, a bank and a mobile phone network in a rural community is a reflection of the level of development or strategic position of that community. From Table 3.10, the proportion of communities with access to post office is a little over five percent. The Upper West region has the highest proportion (18.0%) of communities with a post office, followed by Central (10.9%).

With regard to mobile phone network, Greater Accra has the highest proportion (90.9%) of its rural communities having mobile phone network and is followed by the Northern region with 89.5percent. The Upper West, Upper East and Central regions follow in order with 87.5 percent, 86.2 percent and 85.9 percent respectively. The region with the least proportion of communities with mobile phone network is Eastern region (67.1%).

In the case of banking services, the Upper West region has the highest proportion (18.2%) of rural communities with a bank, followed by Central and Ashanti regions (14.1% and 12.1% respectively).

**Table 3.10: Availability of a post office, mobile phone network and bank in community by region**

Region	Post Office		Mobile phone network		Bank	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Western	-	100.0	51.5	48.5	-	100.0
Central	10.9	89.1	85.9	14.1	14.1	85.9
Greater Accra	-	100.0	90.9	9.1	9.1	90.9
Volta	5.0	95.0	81.3	18.8	10.0	90.0
Eastern	4.7	95.3	67.1	32.9	3.5	96.5
Ashanti	3.4	96.6	82.8	17.2	12.1	87.9
BrongAhafo	-	100.0	78.9	21.1	3.5	96.5
Northern	1.1	98.9	89.5	10.5	2.1	97.9
Upper East	2.3	97.7	86.2	13.8	5.7	94.3
Upper West	18.2	81.8	87.5	12.5	18.2	81.8
Total	5.2	94.8	79.7	20.3	7.6	92.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

### 3.12 Frequency of periodic markets in rural communities by region

Table 3.11 presents data on the frequency of permanent and periodic markets in the rural communities by region. More than thirteen percent (13.7%) of the communities have a permanent daily market while 12.6 percent have periodic markets. The Upper West region (35%) has the highest proportion of rural communities with permanent daily markets and is followed by the Ashanti (28%) and Central (23%) regions.

In the case of periodic markets, the Northern and Upper East regions have about one-fifth of their communities having this type of market (24.5% and 24.4% respectively). The Brong Ahafo has one-tenth of its rural communities having a periodic markets while Eastern has the least (3.9%).

**Table 3.11: Frequency of periodic markets in rural communities by region**

Region	Permanent daily community market		Periodic market in the community		Total
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Western	8.8	91.2	6.5	93.5	100.0
Central	23.4	76.6	4.2	95.8	100.0
Greater Accra	9.1	90.9	-	100.0	100.0
Volta	6.3	93.8	13.7	86.3	100.0
Eastern	8.2	91.8	3.9	96.1	100.0
Ashanti	27.6	72.4	7.0	93.0	100.0
BrongAhafo	14.0	86.0	10.2	89.8	100.0
Northern	1.1	98.9	24.5	75.5	100.0
Upper East	5.7	94.3	24.4	75.6	100.0
Upper West	35.2	64.8	8.5	91.5	100.0
Total	13.7	86.3	12.6	87.4	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

### 3.13 Frequency of periodic markets in rural communities by region

The frequency of periodic markets in communities by region is presented in Table 3.12. More than one out of every ten markets in rural communities (93.2%) operates on a weekly basis. Apart from Greater Accra, Volta (66.7%) and Upper East (90%) regions, rural communities in all the other regions have only weekly markets.

**Table 3.12: Frequency of periodic markets in communities by region**

Region	Frequency of operation of market (Unit)				Total
	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Other	
Western	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
Central	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
Greater Accra	-	-	-	-	100.0
Volta	66.7	-	11.1	22.2	100.0
Eastern	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
Ashanti	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
Brong Ahafo	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
Northern	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
Upper East	90.0	5.0	-	5.0	100.0
Upper West	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
Total	93.2	1.4	1.4	4.1	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

### 3.14 Availability of public transport through rural communities and main means of transport used by region

Transport availability is essential for the development of a community as this facilitates movement of the people in the process of undertaking their economic activities, thereby improving their incomes and well-being. Table 3.13 shows that more than half of the rural communities (57.9%) have public transport passing through them. The Central region (78.1%) has the highest proportion of rural communities having public transport passing through them. This is followed by Ashanti (79.5%) and Greater Accra (72.7%).

**Table 3.13: Availability of public transport through rural communities and main means of used by region**

	Availability		Main means of public transport					
			Bus (Metro, Intercity STC, GPRTU, VIP etc.)	Mini Bus/ Mummy Truck/ Trotro	Car (Taxi, private)	Tractor	Other	Total
Region	Yes	No						
Western	67.6	32.4	2.2	41.3	54.3		2.2	100.0
Central	78.1	21.9	-	32.0	68.0			100.0
Greater Accra	72.7	27.3	-	25.0	50.0		25.0	100.0
Volta	63.3	36.7	13.7	60.8	23.5	2.0		100.0
Eastern	62.4	37.6	-	35.8	60.4		3.8	100.0
Ashanti	75.9	24.1	4.5	50.0	43.2	2.3		100.0
BrongAhafo	70.2	29.8	5.0	55.0	40.0			100.0
Northern	29.5	70.5	42.9	46.4	7.1		3.6	100.0
Upper East	43.7	56.3	25.0	56.8	15.9		2.3	100.0
Upper West	50.0	50.0	34.1	65.9	-			100.0
Total	57.9	42.1	12.3	48.5	37.0	0.5	1.7	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

With respect to means of transport, the mini bus, mummy truck and tro-tro are the main means in Upper West (65.9%), Central and Upper East (56.8%). The use of taxi and private car is common in the Central (68%), Eastern (60.4%) and Greater Accra (50.0%) regions. Metro mass passes through most communities in the Northern (42.9%), Upper West (34.1%) and Upper East (25.0%) regions.

### 3.15 Frequency of public transport though the rural communities by region

The frequency of public transport passing though the community by region is presented in Table 3.14. The nation has 85 percent of its communities having access to daily passage of public transport. In the Western region, 95 percent of rural communities have public transport passing through them daily; while the remaining 5 percent has access either weekly or monthly. In the Ashanti region, 94 percent of the communities have public transport passing through them daily while in six percent of them, there is weekly passage of public transport.

**Table 3.14: Frequency of public transport though the rural communities by region**

Region	How often public transport pass community (Unit)				Total
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Other	
Western	95.2	2.4	2.4	-	100.0
Central	87.5	10.4	2.1	-	100.0
Greater Accra	77.8	11.1	-	11.1	100.0
Volta	85.7	14.3	-	-	100.0
Eastern	86.8	13.2	-	-	100.0
Ashanti	93.6	6.4	-	-	100.0
Brong Ahafo	81.3	12.5	6.3	-	100.0
Northern	88.9	11.1	-	-	100.0
Upper East	63.4	9.8	-	26.8	100.0
Upper West	84.8	13.0	-	2.2	100.0
Total	85.3	10.4	1.0	3.3	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

The Upper East region has the lowest proportion of its rural communities (63.4%) linked to daily public transport while 10 percent have weekly access to transport. The Brong Ahafo region has a small proportion of communities (6.3%) which have access to public transport only monthly.

### 3.16 People leaving the rural communities temporarily to look for work elsewhere

There are periods during the year (especially off-season periods) when people leave their communities temporarily to look for alternate sources of income. Table 3.15 shows that the Upper East region has the highest proportion of communities (96.6%) from which the people leave temporarily to work outside the community. This is followed by the Northern (85.3%), Volta (83.5%) and Greater Accra (81.8%) regions.

The destinations of the people who move temporarily is mainly another town in the country with the exception of the Upper East region where the majority (64.9%) of the people have their destination as another village. Small proportions of the communities in the Western (8.7%), Greater Accra (7.6%) and Brong Ahafo (4.8%) regions have their people travelling out of the country.

**Table 3.15: People leaving the communities temporarily to look for work elsewhere and their destination by region**

Region	Leave temporality		Destination			Total
	Yes	No	Village in Ghana	Town in Ghana	Outside Ghana	
Western	67.6	32.4	15.2	76.1	8.7	100.0
Central	48.4	51.6	16.1	80.6	3.2	100.0
Greater Accra	81.8	18.2	11.1	88.9		100.0
Volta	83.5	16.5	13.6	78.8	7.6	100.0
Eastern	28.2	71.8	39.1	60.9		100.0
Ashanti	59.6	40.4	20.0	80.0		100.0
Brong Ahafo	73.7	26.3	40.5	54.8	4.8	100.0
Northern	85.3	14.7	8.6	90.1	1.2	100.0
Upper East	96.6	3.4	11.9	88.1		100.0
Upper West	83.9	16.1	64.9	35.1		100.0
Total	71.0	29.0	24.4	72.9	2.6	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

### **3.17 Type of work people leaving the rural community look for at destination by Region**

Over a third (35%) of all the communities interviewed reported that members who leave the community to seek employment elsewhere work as self-employed persons in the agricultural sector. More than half of the communities in the Upper West region (55.4%) report that the people who leave engage in self-employment in agriculture, meaning that they go to undertake agricultural activities in other communities. This is followed by the Upper East and Northern regions (44% and 40.7% respectively). Eastern and Volta regions recorded equal proportions (35%). These five regions recorded values which are higher than the national average of 34 percent. The Western region had the lowest proportion of communities (13.0%) from which people leave temporarily to seek for self-employment in the agricultural sector.

About two out of every five communities have their people seeking self-employment in the non-agricultural sector (43.5%). The proportions are higher in the Ashanti (62.9%) and Central (58.1%) regions. Western and Central regions recorded the lowest proportions of people leaving their communities and looking for self-employment in the agriculture sector elsewhere (13% each).

With regard to employment in the private sector, the Western region recorded the highest proportion (32.6%) followed by the Volta region (27.3%). In the Central, Greater Accra and Ashanti regions, about a fifth of the communities reported that people leave temporarily to seek employment in the private sector.

**Table 3.16: Type of work people leaving the community look for at destination by region**

Region	Type of work				
	Self-employment (Agriculture)	Self-employment (Non-agriculture)	Employment (Private)	Employment (Government)	Other
Western	13.0	41.3	32.6	-	13.0
Central	12.9	58.1	22.6	-	6.5
Greater Accra	22.2	44.4	22.2	-	11.1
Volta	34.8	36.4	27.3	-	1.5
Eastern	34.8	39.1	13.0	-	13.0
Ashanti	17.1	62.9	20.0	-	-
BrongAhafo	23.3	39.5	18.6	-	18.6
Northern	40.7	48.1	4.9	1.2	4.9
Upper East	44.0	45.2	9.5	-	1.2
Upper West	55.4	32.4	9.5	1.4	1.4
Total	34.6	43.5	16.1	0.4	5.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

### 3.18 Age distribution of people who leave community to find seasonal work by region

Table 3.17 shows the age distribution of migrants who leave in search of seasonal jobs. The highest proportion of the people who leave their communities for temporary jobs elsewhere are in the age groups 20-24 (48.6%) followed by those aged 25-29 years (31.3%). These are people in the youthful age groups. About a tenth of those aged 15-19 years also migrate in search of jobs during certain times of the season. At the regional level, the Upper East region (63.1%) has the highest proportion of migrants aged 20-24 while Greater Accra recorded about two-thirds of those aged 25- 29 years (66.7%). The three northern regions have relatively high proportion of people 15-19 years migrating to seek temporary jobs.

**Table 3.17: Age distribution of people who leave community to find seasonal work by region**

Region	Age group											Total
	Under 10	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	60+	
Western	-	-	2.2	41.3	41.3	13.0	-	2.2	-	-	-	100.0
Central	-	-	9.7	35.5	48.4	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Greater Accra	-	-	-	11.1	66.7	22.2	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Volta	-	-	3.0	53.0	28.8	12.1	1.5	1.5	-	-	-	100.0
Eastern	-	-	-	47.8	21.7	17.4	-	-	4.3	4.3	4.3	100.0
Ashanti	-	-	2.9	45.7	45.7	-	2.9	-	-	-	2.9	100.0
Brong Ahafo	-	-	9.3	34.9	37.2	7.0	7.0	-	4.7	-	-	100.0
Northern	-	-	16.0	46.9	34.6	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Upper East	2.4	-	13.1	63.1	15.5	3.6	2.4	-	-	-	-	100.0
Upper West	-	1.4	17.6	54.1	23.0	2.7	1.4	-	-	-	-	100.0
Total	0.4	0.2	9.8	48.6	31.3	6.5	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)



### 3.19 Distribution of people entering communities to work temporarily and place of origin by region.

As indicated in Table 3.18, more than half (56.1%) of the rural communities reported receiving in-migrants who come into the communities in search of seasonal jobs. The table also shows that 46.4 percent of these in-migrants who come to the communities in search of seasonal jobs come from towns in Ghana, 40.4 percent come from other villages, and 13 percent come from outside the country.

The Brong Ahafo region has the highest proportion of communities (93.0%) which receive seasonal in-migrants. The Upper East region, on the other hand, has majority of its rural communities (78.2%) without seasonal in-migrants, while the Upper West region has the largest proportion (42.9%) of seasonal job seekers coming from outside the country.

**Table 3.18: Distribution of people entering communities to work temporarily and place of origin by region**

Region	In-migration		Place of origin			Total
	Yes	No	Village in Ghana	Town in Ghana	Outside Ghana	
Western	80.9	19.1	36.4	54.5	9.1	100.0
Central	42.2	57.8	25.9	66.7	7.4	100.0
Greater Accra	72.7	27.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Volta	65.0	35.0	23.1	38.5	38.5	100.0
Eastern	50.6	49.4	66.7	26.2	7.1	100.0
Ashanti	69.0	31.0	45.9	54.1	0.0	100.0
Brong Ahafo	93.0	7.0	51.9	44.2	3.8	100.0
Northern	74.7	25.3	28.2	60.6	11.3	100.0
Upper East	21.8	78.2	89.5	5.3	5.3	100.0
Upper West	23.9	76.1	38.1	19.0	42.9	100.0
Total	56.1	43.9	40.6	46.4	13.0	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

### 3.20 Major type of work in-migrants do in communities by region

Table 3.19 shows the major types of work done by in-migrants. It indicates that in-migrants to 82.5 percent of rural communities engage in farming while 4.9 percent of the communities engage in trading. On regional basis, Brong Ahafo has 96.2 percent of the in-migrants engaged in farming, followed by Eastern with 93.0 percent; Greater Accra had the least (37.5%).. With respect to trading, the Upper West region has the highest proportion (38.1%) of rural communities having in-migrants in trading. The next major activity which in-migrants engage in is fishing, with Volta (15.4%) and Greater Accra (12.5%) regions have higher proportions of communities in which this activity takes place. About ten percent of communities in Ashanti (10.3%) and Upper East (10.5%) have in-migrants who engage in small-scale mining.

**Table 3.19: Major type of work in-migrants do in communities by region**

Region	Type of work										Total
	Farming	Fishing	Trading	Handi-craft	Salt mining	Com-mercial mining	Small scale mining	Sand winning	Quar-rying	Other	
Western	80.0	1.8	5.5	-	-	-	5.5	1.8	-	5.5	100.0
Central	74.1	3.7	14.8	-	-	-	7.4	-	-	-	100.0
Greater Accra	37.5	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	37.5	100.0
Volta	78.8	15.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Eastern	93.0	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	100.0
Ashanti	82.1	-	-	7.7	-	-	10.3	-	-	-	100.0
Brong Ahafo	96.2	1.9	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	100.0
Northern	91.7	2.8	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	100.0
Upper East	73.7	5.3	10.5	-	-	-	10.5	-	-	-	100.0
Upper West	47.6	-	38.1	-	-	4.8	4.8	-	-	4.8	100.0
Total	82.5	4.4	4.9	1.0	0.3	0.3	3.3	0.3	0.3	2.8	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

### 3.21 Age distribution of in-migrants who come to the community to find seasonal work by region

Table 3.20 gives us a breakdown of the age groups of the in-migrants who come to the communities in search of jobs. A little more than two-fifths of the in-migrants are aged 25-29 (41.7%) while 17.4 percent are aged 20-24 years. The lowest proportion of in-migrants is found among the 50-54 age group (0.3%).

The regional distribution suggests that the two age groups (20-24 and 25-29) still dominate in-migrant population. The Upper East region has 75 percent of in-migrants in the 20-24 age group while the Ashanti region has 67.5 percent of the in-migrant population in the age group 25-29.

**Table 3.20: Age distribution of in-migrants who come to the community to find seasonal work by region**

Region	Age group									Total
	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	
Western	-	1.8	21.8	47.3	21.8	7.3	-	-	-	100.0
Central	-	-	22.2	44.4	29.6	-	3.7	-	-	100.0
Greater Accra	-	-	-	50.0	37.5	12.5	-	-	-	100.0
Volta	1.9	1.9	32.7	38.5	15.4	5.8	1.9	1.9	-	100.0
Eastern	-	-	16.3	37.2	34.9	9.3	2.3	-	-	100.0
Ashanti	-	2.5	20.0	67.5	7.5	2.5	-	-	-	100.0
Brong Ahafo	-	7.5	35.8	39.6	13.2	3.8	-	-	-	100.0
Northern	-	6.9	40.3	36.1	13.9	2.8	-	-	-	100.0
Upper East	-	10.0	75.0	10.0	-	-	-	5.0	-	100.0
Upper West	-	4.8	9.5	42.9	9.5	9.5	4.8	14.3	4.8	100.0
Total	0.3	3.8	29.4	41.7	17.4	4.9	1.0	1.3	0.3	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

### 3.22 Ease or difficulty in finding work in communities compared to ten years ago by region

More than half of communities in the country indicate that it is more difficult to find jobs (55.5%) compared to ten years ago while about a third (32.6%) indicate that it is easier (Table 3.21). A little more than a tenth said there had not been any change in the ease or difficulty in getting a job (12.4%) since the last ten years.

In the Greater Accra region, 81.8 percent of communities indicated that it is more difficult getting a job compared to ten years ago followed by the Eastern (81.2%) and Central (78.1%) regions. The Brong Ahafo region (50.9%) has half of the communities indicating that it is easier to get a job compared with ten years ago. One-quarter of the communities in the Upper West region (26.7%) indicated that they had seen no change.

**Table 3.21: Ease or difficulty in finding work in communities compared to ten years ago by region**

Region	Ease or difficulty in finding work			Total
	Easier	More difficult	No change	
Western	16.2	69.1	14.7	100.0
Central	15.6	78.1	6.2	100.0
Greater Accra	18.2	81.8	-	100.0
Volta	47.5	45.0	7.5	100.0
Eastern	10.6	81.2	8.2	100.0
Ashanti	27.6	65.5	6.9	100.0
BrongAhafo	50.9	45.6	3.5	100.0
Northern	48.4	35.8	15.8	100.0
Upper East	35.6	47.1	17.2	100.0
Upper West	38.6	35.2	26.1	100.0
Total	32.6	55.0	12.4	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

### 3.23 Distribution of three major development projects on-going in communities by region

Development projects are a prerequisite for the growth of communities leading to improvement in the living conditions of the people. A little less than one- quarter (23.5%) of the rural communities in the country cited the construction and maintenance of school buildings as the first major project, provision of electricity (12.0%) as the second major project and the provision of drinking water as the third major project. Higher proportions of communities in the Central (39.1%) and Ashanti (31.0%) cited the construction and maintenance of schools, while in the Upper West (35.2%) and Greater Accra (27.3%), the most important project is the provision of electricity.

A little less than a tenth of communities in the Central and Greater Accra regions (9.4% and 9.1% respectively) cite the construction of a community centre while about 12 percent each in the Central and Ashanti regions cite the construction of a place of convenience.

**Table 3.22: Distribution of three major development projects on-going in communities by region**

Major development projects on-going in communities	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Construction /Maintenance of school building	22.1	39.1	18.2	25.0	23.5	31.0	21.1	14.7	25.3	17.0	23.5
Construction /Maintenance of health facility	4.4	4.7	0.0	7.5	3.5	8.6	10.5	2.1	5.7	6.8	5.6
Provision of drinking water	5.9	4.7	0.0	6.2	1.2	6.9	7.0	3.2	14.9	11.4	6.8
Construction of public place of convenience	4.4	12.5	0.0	5.0	8.2	12.1	3.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	4.6
Construction of community centre	4.4	9.4	9.1	0.0	1.2	3.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Undertaking of community farm	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Construction of community market	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Construction of chief's palace	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Construction of silos	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Construction of road	5.9	1.6	9.1	3.8	5.9	5.2	3.5	3.2	3.4	6.8	4.5
Provision of electricity	20.6	3.1	27.3	7.5	1.2	3.4	8.8	7.4	13.8	35.2	12.0
Other	27.9	23.4	36.4	40.0	51.8	24.1	42.1	69.5	35.6	22.7	38.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

## CHAPTER FOUR

### EDUCATION

#### 4.1 Introduction

Education is a very important tool for the development of individuals, which in turn leads to the development of their communities. The level of educational attainment of members of a community depends on several factors. Some of these factors are availability of schools, teachers, income level of community members, etc. Education is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitude to fully develop individual capacities for societal benefit. Education is the main basis of human resource development which also leads to development in other areas such as the economy. It is, therefore, not out of place that the Millennium Development Goal 2 emphasizes universal primary education for all by the year 2015.

#### 4.2 Availability of a pre-school and primary school in communities by region

Pre-schools and primary schools are the foundation to the education of the individual and as indicated in Table 4.1, more than two-thirds of rural communities (68.7%) in the country have a pre-school while about three-quarters have a primary school (74.3%). A higher proportion of communities in the Ashanti region (82.8%) have pre-schools followed by the Central (78.1%) and Western (76.5%) regions. With the exception of the Northern region (49.5%), the other two regions in the north have high proportions of communities with pre-schools (Upper East, 71.3 % and Upper West, 71.6%).

With regard to primary education, the Ashanti region (84.5%) again has the highest proportion of rural communities with primary schools, with Western and Brong Ahafo having 83.3 percent and 82.5 percent respectively. All the other regions, with the exception of Greater Accra (36.4%) and Northern (64.2%), have more than seventy percent of their rural communities having a primary school.

**Table 4.1: Availability of a pre-school and primary school in communities by region**

Region	Pre-school		Primary school	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Western	76.5	23.5	83.8	16.2
Central	78.1	21.9	75.0	25.0
Greater Accra	27.3	72.7	36.4	63.6
Volta	72.5	27.5	80.0	20.0
Eastern	61.2	38.8	60.0	40.0
Ashanti	82.8	17.2	84.5	15.5
Brong Ahafo	71.9	28.1	82.5	17.5
Northern	49.5	50.5	64.2	35.8
Upper East	71.3	28.7	73.6	26.4
Upper West	71.6	28.4	78.4	21.6
Total	68.7	31.3	74.2	25.8

### 4.3 Distribution of the proportion of pupils of primary school age enrolled in communities by sex and region

Table 4.2 indicates that 35.2 percent of rural communities are of the view that almost all the boys as well as 34.0 percent of all the girls in their communities are enrolled at the primary school. A small proportion of communities (2.9%) however, indicated that only a few boys are in primary school, with 4.8 percent citing the same.

At the regional level, a little over half of the communities in the Ashanti (52.8%) and half in Greater Accra (50%) think that almost all the boys attend school. The proportion of rural communities (56.6%) in the Ashanti region who think that almost all the girls attend school is higher than those who think that almost all the boys attend school (52.8%). The reverse is the case for the Greater Accra region where 50.0 percent of rural communities (50.0%) who think that almost all the girls attend school compared to 40 percent who think that almost all the boys attend school. The Upper East and Upper West region have equal proportions of communities (31.0%) which are of the view that almost all the boys attend school while the Northern region (11.6%) has the least proportion of such communities.

**Table 4.2: Distribution of the proportion of pupils of primary school age enrolled in communities by sex and region**

	Region										
Sex/Proportion	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Boys											
All attend school	16.2	26.6	20.0	12.5	32.9	18.9	23.6	15.8	13.8	3.6	17.8
Almost all attend school	45.6	39.1	50.0	42.5	32.9	52.8	45.5	11.6	31.0	31.0	35.2
More than half, but not all	23.5	21.9	20.0	28.8	15.3	18.9	21.8	25.3	43.7	32.1	26.3
Half of them	4.4	4.7	10.0	7.5	8.2	3.8	1.8	6.3	5.7	16.7	7.0
Less than half	8.8	6.3	-	6.3	7.1	5.7	7.3	24.2	3.4	13.1	9.5
Only a few	1.5	1.6	-	2.5	3.5	-	-	10.5	-	3.6	2.9
None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	2.3	-	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Girls											
All attend school	19.1	26.6	20.0	12.5	34.1	18.9	23.6	15.8	13.8	4.7	18.3
Almost all attend school	33.8	40.6	40.0	46.30	30.6	56.6	40.0	12.6	33.3	27.1	34.0
More than half, but not all	30.9	20.3	30.0	22.5	17.6	15.1	25.5	15.8	40.2	48.2	26.8
Half of them	2.9	3.1	-	7.5	5.9	5.7	3.6	8.4	9.2	10.6	6.6
Less than half	11.8	6.3	10.0	7.5	7.1	3.8	7.3	17.9	3.4	5.9	8.2
Only a few	1.5	3.1	-	3.8	3.5	-	-	22.1	-	3.5	4.8
None	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	7.4	-	-	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

#### 4.4 Reasons why some children in the communities are not attending primary school by region

There are a number of factors that impede children's education including caregivers' inability to raise funds to pay for the children's education. According to Table 4.3, 37.6 percent of rural communities attributed the inability of parents to fund education as the main reason for the children not being in school while one-quarter attributed it to lack of parental interest in education (20.5%).

The Ashanti (57.8%) and Western (54.5%) regions have more than half of the rural communities attributing the inability of parents to fund education to the children not being in school. The lack of parental interest is cited by about one-third of communities in the Brong Ahafo and Upper West regions (32.4% and 33.3 percent respectively). In the Greater Accra, 12.5 percent of children are not attending school because they are used for work. A slightly higher proportion of rural communities in the Upper West region (13.6%) cited the same reason.

**Table 4.3: Reasons why some children in the communities are not attending primary school by region**

Reason	Region										Total
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	
Inability of parents to fund education	54.5	31.9	50.0	41.5	45.6	57.8	32.4	21.3	44.4	16.7	37.6
Lack of parental interest	27.3	17.0	12.5	13.8	15.8	15.6	32.4	17.5	16.7	33.3	20.5
Lack of Interest in schooling by children	9.1	34.0	-	20.0	8.8	11.1	24.3	7.5	20.8	16.7	16.0
School too far away	7.3	10.6	12.5	12.3	22.8	2.2	8.1	26.3	11.1	9.1	13.2
Inadequate schools/classrooms	-	4.3	12.5	1.5	3.5	2.2	-	3.8	1.4	3.0	2.4
Inadequate teachers and learning materials	1.8	2.1	-	1.5	-	4.4	2.7	5.0	-	4.5	2.4
Dangers faced by children on their way to school	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	2.5	-	1.5	0.8
Children are used for work	-	-	12.5	6.2	1.8	4.4	-	8.8	5.6	13.6	5.3
Other	-	-		3.1	1.8	-	-	7.5		1.5	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

## 4.5 Availability of Junior or Senior High School in communities by region

Children, upon completion of primary school, are expected to enter Junior High School (JHS) and then proceed to Senior High School (SHS). Table 3.4 shows that 54.1 percent of rural communities indicated that they had a Junior High School while 11 percent reported that they have a Senior High School. The Ashanti region has the highest proportion of rural communities with a Junior High School. This is followed by the Volta (66.3%) and the Western and Upper West region (61.8% and 61.6% respectively). More than half of rural communities in Greater Accra, Eastern, Northern and Upper East regions have no Junior High Schools, with the Greater Accra having the highest of 72.7 percent.

Regarding the availability of Senior high school in the rural communities, the Central region has 15.6 percent of the rural communities having a Senior High School; the Volta region has 16.3 percent while the Ashanti region has 12.1 percent of rural communities with a Senior High School.

**Table 4.4: Availability of Junior or Senior High School in communities by region**

Region	Junior High School		Senior high school	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Western	61.8	38.2	2.9	97.1
Central	53.1	46.9	15.6	84.4
Greater Accra	27.3	72.7	9.1	90.9
Volta	66.3	33.8	16.3	83.8
Eastern	45.9	54.1	2.4	97.6
Ashanti	74.1	25.9	12.1	87.9
Brong Ahafo	59.6	40.4	1.8	98.2
Northern	31.6	68.4	1.1	98.9
Upper East	49.4	50.6	20.7	79.3
Upper West	61.6	38.4	24.1	75.9
Total	54.1	45.9	11.0	89.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

## 4.6 Distribution of the proportion of communities in which pupils of Junior High School age are enrolled by sex and region

Table 4.5 presents information collected from communities on the proportion of children enrolled in Junior High School in rural communities by sex. As shown in the table, 28.7 percent of rural communities indicated that almost all the boys attended Junior high school. For girls, a slightly high proportion of rural communities indicated that almost all of them are in school. Another 26.3 percent of rural communities are of the view that almost half of male pupils are enrolled in JHS.

Across the regions, the Volta region has the highest proportion of rural communities (53.8%) with almost all the boys in JHS while the lowest is found in Greater Accra (10%). The Northern region has a relatively high proportion of rural communities in which none of the boys and girls is reported to be in JHS (10.6% in terms of boys and 16.0% in terms of girls).



**Table 4.5: Distribution of the proportion of communities in which pupils of Junior High School age are enrolled by sex and region**

	Region										
Sex/Proportion	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Boys											
All attend school	22.7	20.3	20.0	7.5	38.6	28.8	19.6	6.4	10.3	1.2	16.2
Almost all attend school	27.3	31.3	10.0	53.8	22.9	38.5	33.3	14.9	27.6	20.0	28.7
More than half, but not all	25.8	29.7	50.0	21.3	20.5	11.5	27.5	23.4	36.8	32.9	26.3
Half of them	10.6	10.9	10.0	6.3	7.2	13.5	11.8	5.3	17.2	24.7	11.9
Less than half	7.6	4.7	10.0	5.0	4.8	3.8	5.9	16.0	6.9	17.6	8.6
Only a few	6.1	-	-	6.3	4.8	3.8	2.0	23.4	-	3.5	6.1
None	-	3.1	-	-	1.2	-	-	10.6	1.1	-	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Girls											
All attend school	18.2	20.3	10.0	11.3	38.6	23.1	19.6	5.3	10.3	1.2	15.5
Almost all attend school	36.4	32.8	30.0	47.5	15.7	40.4	29.4	14.9	28.7	25.9	29.2
More than half, but not all	18.2	23.4	50.0	22.5	16.9	19.2	25.5	13.8	39.1	45.9	25.7
Half of them	12.1	6.3	-	8.8	10.8	9.6	13.7	10.6	14.9	16.5	11.5
Less than half	10.6	12.5	10.0	3.8	9.6	5.8	7.8	10.6	5.7	7.1	8.2
Only a few	4.5	1.6	-	6.3	6.0	1.9	3.9	28.7	-	3.5	7.0
None	-	3.1	-	-	2.4	-	-	16.0	1.1	-	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

#### 4.7 Distribution of the proportion of communities in which pupils of Senior High School age are enrolled by sex and region.

Table 4.6 indicates the distribution of the proportion of communities in which pupils of Senior High School going age are enrolled by sex and region. About one-quarter of rural communities (25.8%) have less than half of male pupils of Senior High School going age enrolled at that level. In 24.3 percent of the rural communities, only a few male pupils are enrolled. With respect to the female pupils, less than half are enrolled in 25.1 percent of the rural communities with only a few being enrolled in 27.1 percent of the communities..

At the regional level, the Volta region has the highest proportion of rural communities that has less than half of both boys and girls enrolled in Senior High School (36.8% and 37.3% respectively). In the Eastern, Ashanti and Northern regions, more than one-third of the communities have only a few females in school.

**Table 4.6: Distribution of the proportion of communities with pupils of Senior High School age are enrolled by sex and region**

	Region										
Sex/Proportion	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Boys											
All attend school	3.6	4.8	10.0	-	3.7	6.7	4.9	3.2	2.3	-	3.0
Almost all attend school	5.4	3.2	20.0	10.5	3.7	6.7	9.8	5.3	12.6	13.6	8.2
More than half, but not all	21.4	17.5	30.0	17.1	7.3	20.0	19.5	6.4	21.8	24.7	16.9
Half of them	28.6	7.9	10.0	11.8	12.2	15.6	19.5	6.4	26.4	22.2	16.2
Less than half	17.9	30.2	-	36.8	25.6	26.7	22.0	24.5	21.8	28.4	25.8
Only a few	19.6	22.2	20.0	23.7	37.8	24.4	24.4	38.3	13.8	11.1	24.3
None	3.6	14.3	10.0	-	9.8	-	-	16.0	1.1	-	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Girls											
All attend school	3.6	4.8	10.0	1.3	4.8	6.7	4.9	3.2	2.3	2.4	3.6
Almost all attend school	5.5	3.2	-	8.0	1.2	4.4	9.8	4.3	10.3	1.2	5.0
More than half, but not all	14.5	9.5	50.0	17.3	4.8	13.3	14.6	5.4	23.0	38.6	16.5
Half of them	21.8	12.7	10.0	13.3	13.3	13.3	12.2	4.3	21.8	21.7	14.8
Less than half	27.3	25.4	-	37.3	26.5	26.7	26.8	15.1	27.6	22.9	25.4
Only a few	23.6	28.6	20.0	20.0	39.8	35.6	31.7	41.9	13.8	13.3	27.1
None	3.6	15.9	10.0	2.7	9.6	-	-	25.8	1.1	-	7.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

## 4.8 Distribution of the most serious schooling problems in communities by region

Table 4.7 gives information on the distribution of the most serious schooling problems faced by rural communities across regions. For the country as a whole, lack of school buildings was cited as the most serious problem faced by 34.1 percent of the communities while 14.8 percent of the communities indicated the lack of qualified teachers. An additional 11.7 percent and 12.6 percent of communities cited high cost of school fees and lack of accommodation for teachers respectively

The Greater Accra has 54.5 percent of rural communities which reported that lack of school buildings is the most serious problem, followed by Eastern region, (51.2%) and Northern region (45.3%). For lack of qualified teachers, the Western region (31.8%) had the highest proportion of communities reporting such a problem, followed by the Northern (21.1%) and Central (4.8%) regions.

**Table 4.7: Distribution of the most serious schooling problems in communities by region**

Reason	Region										Total
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	
No problem	9.1	11.1	-	1.3	3.6	-	-	2.1	3.4	1.2	3.4
Lack of school building	24.2	38.1	54.5	28.8	51.2	25.0	35.3	45.3	25.3	25.6	34.1
Insufficient furniture	6.1	7.9	-	6.3	1.2	14.3	3.9	2.1	5.7	11.0	6.1
Lack of qualified teachers	31.8	4.8	-	13.8	8.3	5.4	15.7	21.1	11.5	20.7	14.8
High cost of school fees	10.6	4.8	18.2	25.0	6.0	12.5	9.8	3.2	26.4	4.9	11.7
Lack of textbooks/stationery	6.1	6.3	-	2.5	7.1	-	3.9	2.1	6.9	20.7	6.4
Lack of accommodation for teachers	1.5	17.5	9.1	8.8	15.5	28.6	17.6	8.4	11.5	11.0	12.6
Lack of access roads/route	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.8	3.9	-	-	1.2	0.7
Poor teaching	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	1.2	0.6
Facilities in bad condition	4.5	3.2			1.2	10.7	3.9	3.2	1.1	1.2	2.8
Other	6.1	4.8	18.2	13.8	4.8	1.8	5.9	10.5	8.0	1.2	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

## CHAPTER FIVE

### HEALTH

#### 5.1 Introduction

The development of a nation depends on the health of the people and this in turn depends on the availability of and access to healthcare services and facilities. Also the affordability of healthcare service is another major factor. Since majority of Ghanaians live in rural settings and are vulnerable, it is important to have some knowledge of the status of their healthcare facilities for policy formulation. The survey therefore, sought for comprehensive information on health facilities and available of personnel in the rural communities.

#### 5.2 Availability of healthcare facilities in communities by region

The availability of healthcare facilities in rural communities by region is presented in Table 5.1. Nearly twenty-eight percent of rural communities have a drug store or chemical store (27.9%) followed by a clinic, health post or Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) compound with 25 percent. Only three percent of the communities have a hospital.

More than one-fifth of rural communities in the Western and Brong Ahafo regions (41.8% and 40.3% respectively) have a drug store or chemical store. The Upper East and Upper West regions have the least proportion of communities with a drug or chemical store. The proportion of rural communities with a traditional herbal clinic is higher in the Central region (17.9%) followed by the Upper West (17.2%) and Western (13.2%) regions. All the regions except Greater Accra (16.7%) has more than one-fifth of the rural communities having a clinic, health post or CHPS compound.

**Table 5.1: Availability of healthcare facilities in communities by region**

Region	Type of facility							Total
	Hospital	Drug store/ Chemical store	Pharmacy	Maternity home	Clinic/ health post/ CHPS	Family planning clinic	Traditional herbal clinic	
Western	1.1	41.8	1.1	6.6	22.0	14.3	13.2	100.0
Central	-	34.7	1.1	8.4	21.1	16.8	17.9	100.0
Greater Accra	-	66.7	-	16.7	16.7	-	-	100.0
Volta	1.9	27.8	1.9	8.3	26.9	22.2	11.1	100.0
Eastern	1.8	24.8	3.5	10.6	25.7	24.8	8.8	100.0
Ashanti	4.3	39.4	3.2	11.7	20.2	19.1	2.1	100.0
Brong Ahafo	1.5	40.3	1.5	7.5	28.4	14.9	6.0	100.0
Northern	-	35.9	-	6.2	32.8	12.5	12.5	100.0
Upper East	3.5	17.4	3.5	13.2	29.2	24.3	9.0	100.0
Upper West	7.3	14.1	7.3	12.5	22.4	19.3	17.2	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

### 5.3 Availability of other healthcare services or health personnel in rural communities by region

Table 5.2 presents information on the availability of other health services and health personnel in rural communities in Ghana by region. Greater Accra has the highest proportion (9.1%) of rural communities with other health services followed by Volta (6.3%), Ashanti (5.3%) and Upper East (3.4%).

On the availability of health personnel, the Brong Ahafo region reported the highest proportion (15%) of rural communities which had health personnel, followed by Volta region with 11 percent. Greater Accra region had the third highest proportion (9%).

Among the rural communities in the Upper East region, 98.9 percent have no health personnel, while the Volta (11.4%) and Brong Ahafo (14.8%) regions have communities with health personnel.

**Table 5.2: Availability of other health services or health personnel in communities by region**

Region	Health Services		Health personnel		Total
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Western	3.0	97.0	-	100.0	100.0
Central	3.1	96.9	3.1	96.9	100.0
Greater Accra	9.1	90.9	9.1	90.9	100.0
Volta	6.3	93.7	11.4	88.6	100.0
Eastern	-	100.0	3.5	96.5	100.0
Ashanti	5.3	94.7	1.8	98.2	100.0
Brong Ahafo	1.9	98.1	14.8	85.2	100.0
Northern	2.1	97.9	3.2	96.8	100.0
Upper East	3.4	96.6	1.1	98.9	100.0
Upper West	2.3	97.7	6.9	93.1	100.0
Total	3.1	96.9	5.0	95.0	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

### 5.4 Availability of medical personnel in communities by region

The existence of health facilities requires that the requisite personnel are available to deliver the services needed by the people. Table 5.3 shows that about one-quarter of rural communities have an untrained traditional birth attendant (21.2%) while a slightly lower proportion has a traditional healer (19.4%). A little over a tenth of rural communities have a community health worker (12.2%) and less than ten percent (9.7%) have a nurse.

One-third of rural communities in Greater Accra (33.3%) and one-quarter of those in the Western region (25.4%) have an untrained birth attendant compared to the other regions. With the exception of Greater Accra (5.6%), all the other regions have at least a tenth of rural communities having a community health worker. On the other hand, Greater Accra (11.1%) has a higher proportion of rural communities with a midwife compared with the other regions.

More than one-fifth of rural communities in the Greater Accra (22.2%), Volta (20.2%), Brong Ahafo (22.7%) and Northern (27.4%) have a traditional healer.

**Table 5.3: Availability of medical personnel in communities by region**

	Type of medical personnel										
	Doctor	Medical Assistant	Nurse	Pharmacist	Trained Midwife	Family planning worker	Community health worker	Trained traditional birth attendant	Untrained traditional birth attendant	Traditional healer	
Western	-	2.3	9.0	0.6	4.0	10.2	14.7	16.4	25.4	17.5	100.0
Central	-	4.3	8.2	1.9	6.7	8.2	11.1	21.2	24.0	14.4	100.0
Greater Accra	-	-	-	-	11.1	5.6	5.6	22.2	33.3	22.2	100.0
Volta	0.4	1.6	11.9	0.8	5.2	10.7	13.5	17.1	18.7	20.2	100.0
Eastern	-	1.6	10.7	0.4	7.0	10.7	13.6	16.9	21.8	17.3	100.0
Ashanti	-	5.8	11.1	2.4	8.7	11.1	12.6	13.0	15.9	17.4	100.0
Brong Ahafo		3.1	6.7	1.2	5.5	6.7	11.0	17.8	25.2	22.7	100.0
Northern	-	2.3	6.5	0.3	3.6	4.2	10.4	16.3	29.0	27.4	100.0
Upper East	1.1	3.4	12.4	2.6	6.6	9.8	12.4	14.4	17.8	19.5	100.0
Upper West	3.4	4.3	9.9	3.9	7.0	10.4	11.8	15.5	16.7	17.1	100.0
Total	1.0	3.2	9.7	1.8	6.1	9.1	12.2	16.3	21.2	19.4	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

## 5.5 Distribution of major health problems in communities by region

Rural communities with limited health facilities are faced with major health problems. According to Table 5.4, more than nine out of ten rural communities have malaria-related problems (92.1%), while a very low proportion has hernia-related problems (1.9%). Very high proportions of rural communities in all regions reported having malaria-related problems.

The Northern region (5.3%) has a relatively higher proportion of communities with problems related to hernia followed by Western (2.9%) and Upper West (2.3%). Very small proportions of rural communities in the Northern region have problems of guinea worm, goitre, river blindness and tuberculosis.

**Table 5.4: Distribution of major health problems in communities by region**

Type of health problem	Region										Total
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	
Malaria	89.7	100.0	100.0	97.5	92.9	96.6	93.0	77.9	89.7	95.5	92.1
Hernia	2.9	-	-	1.3	-	1.7	1.8	5.3	1.1	2.3	1.9
Guinea worm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	0.1
Bilharzia	-	-	-	1.3	1.2	-	3.5	-	-	-	0.6
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	0.1
Cholera	1.5	-	-	-	1.2	1.7	-	-	-	-	0.4
Elephantiasis	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	0.4
CSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	0.3
Goitre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	0.1
Buruli Ulcer	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	0.1
River Blindness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	2.3	-	0.4
Tuberculosis	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	0.3
Other	2.9	-	-	-	4.7	-	-	12.6	2.3	1.1	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

## 5.6 Major problem for healthcare delivery in communities by region

The major problem facing the rural communities in terms of healthcare delivery is the lack of facilities (50.4%) and the distance to available health facilities (14.8%). About ten percent of the rural communities (9.5%) also cite the lack of personnel as a major problem. The Greater Accra region has majority of the rural communities (90.9%) citing the lack of facilities as a major problem. The Upper West region has 22.1 percent of rural communities indicating the lack of personnel as a major problem to healthcare delivery.

The distance to a health facility is a concern of rural communities in the Central (21.9%), Eastern (19.2%), Northern (17.0%), Upper East (16.1%) and Upper West (17.4%) regions. About ten percent of communities in the Upper East region (10.3%) cite inadequate facilities as a major healthcare problem.

**Table 5.5: Major problem for healthcare delivery in communities by region**

Type of health problem	Region										Total
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	
Lack of facilities	69.1	42.2	90.9	44.9	53.7	50.9	61.4	60.6	36.8	33.7	50.4
Lack of personnel	13.2	3.1	-	7.7	6.1	7.3	10.5	2.1	13.8	22.1	9.5
Inability to pay	4.4	12.5	9.1	12.8	2.4	9.1	-	2.1	6.9	3.5	5.9
Health centre too far	2.9	21.9	-	15.4	19.5	12.7	8.8	17.0	16.1	17.4	14.8
Lack of medicine	2.9	6.3	-	6.4	2.4	1.8	7.0	5.3	6.9	4.7	4.8
Lack of accommodation -	-	6.3	-	5.1	4.9	10.9	1.8	1.1	6.9	7.0	4.7
Inadequate facility	5.9	3.1	-	6.4	7.3	7.3	8.8	6.4	10.3	5.8	6.7
Other	1.5	4.7	-	1.3	3.7	-	1.8	5.3	2.3	5.8	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

## 5.7 Place of delivery of babies in communities by region

A greater proportion of rural communities (62.9%) have deliveries taking place in a hospital or clinic, with about a quarter taking place at home (24.3%). Only six percent of communities have deliveries taking place either in a maternity home (5.9%) or assisted by a trained traditional birth attendant (TBA).

Generally, most rural communities reported that deliveries take place in a hospital except Volta (46.8%) and Northern (40.4%) regions where the proportions are below fifty percent. The Upper East region recorded the highest proportion of communities where births occurred in a hospital or clinic (88.5%), followed by percent in the Brong Ahafo (73.7%) and Upper West (71.3%). The Northern (58.9%) and Volta (41.8%) regions have higher proportions of rural communities where deliveries take place at home.

**Table 5.6: Place of delivery of babies in communities**

Place of delivery	Region										Total
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	
Their homes	25.0	21.9	27.3	41.8	5.9	6.9	15.8	58.5	6.9	25.3	24.3
Trained TBA	5.9	12.5	9.1	3.8	11.8	12.1	7.0	-	2.3	1.1	5.8
Untrained TBA	1.5	-	-	-	3.5	1.7	-	-	1.1	-	0.9
Maternity home	10.3	10.9	-	7.6	8.2	13.8	3.5	1.1	1.1	2.3	5.9
Hospital/Clinic	57.4	54.7	63.6	46.8	69.4	65.5	73.7	40.4	88.5	71.3	62.9
Other	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

## 5.8 Communities with immunization or anti-malarial campaign in the communities in the last five years

Immunization and anti-malarial campaigns in the rural communities in the last five years by region is presented in Table 5.7. Almost all rural communities have had immunization campaigns (97.5%) taking place in their areas in the last five years. The Brong Ahafo, Upper East and Upper West regions have all their rural communities experiencing immunization campaigns.



Anti-malaria campaigns have also taken place in majority of the rural communities (90.3%). The Central (93.8%), Ashanti (93.1%), Brong Ahafo (92.9%) and the three northern regions have more than ninety percent of their rural communities having anti-malarial campaigns in the last five years. The Western region (72.1%) reported the lowest proportion of communities where anti-malarial campaigns have taken place.

**Table 5.7: Distribution of rural communities with immunization or anti-malarial campaign in the last five years by region**

Region	Immunization campaign		Anti-malaria campaign		Total
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Western	89.7	10.3	72.1	27.9	100.0
Central	98.4	1.6	93.8	6.3	100.0
Greater Accra	90.9	9.1	81.8	18.2	100.0
Volta	97.5	2.5	87.3	12.7	100.0
Eastern	96.5	3.5	83.3	16.7	100.0
Ashanti	96.6	3.4	93.1	6.9	100.0
Brong Ahafo	100.0	-	92.9	7.1	100.0
Northern	98.9	1.1	93.6	6.4	100.0
Upper East	100.0	-	96.6	3.4	100.0
Upper West	100.0	-	98.9	1.1	100.0
Total	97.5	2.5	90.3	9.7	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

## CHAPTER SIX

### AGRICULTURE

#### 6.1 Introduction

Agriculture is the mainstay of the country's economy. Ghana's agricultural sector comprises mainly of crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry. According to Seini (2002), the country has about 57 percent of total land area being productive. The major crops produced in the country include maize, rice, wheat, yam, cassava, plantain, oil palm, tobacco and cocoa. These are grown purposely to provide food and raw materials for industries as well as for export. Nevertheless, the sector is dominated by smallholder subsistence farmers who are mostly dependent on rainfall.

This chapter analyses data on the agricultural activities at the rural community level, with a focus on households in agriculture and types of farming activities.

#### 6.2 Agricultural extension services

The services of agricultural extension officers enhance new methods of farming, particularly on disease control and application of fertilizers. It is also noted that development of agriculture largely depend on access to new technologies and information hence the need to place premium on agricultural extension services.

Table 6.1 shows that less than one-fifth of rural communities have an agricultural extension office (17.6%). With the exception of Brong Ahafo and Upper West regions where one-third of the rural communities have agricultural extension offices (33.3%), all the other regions reporting very low proportions of communities with agricultural extension officers.

**Table 6.1: Availability of an Agricultural Extension Office and an Officer in communities by region**

Region	Agricultural Extension Office		Agricultural Extension Officer	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Western	17.6	82.4	17.6	82.4
Central	17.2	82.8	12.5	87.5
Greater Accra	9.1	90.9	9.1	90.9
Volta	12.5	87.5	13.8	86.2
Eastern	17.6	82.4	23.5	76.5
Ashanti	17.2	82.8	20.7	79.3
Brong Ahafo	33.3	66.7	22.8	77.2
Northern	7.4	92.6	11.6	88.4
Upper East	9.2	90.8	20.7	79.3
Upper West	33.0	67.0	26.1	73.9
Total	17.6	82.4	18.6	81.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standard Survey 6 (GLSS6)

The situation is similar in the case of Agricultural Extension Officers where only 18.6 percent of rural communities have the services of these officers. Agricultural Extension Officers are needed to provide the necessary information and guidance for improvement of agricultural practices to increase production. The low presence of Agricultural Extension Officers in the rural communities could have very negative consequences on agricultural production as most people in these communities are mainly engaged in agricultural activities.

### **6.3 Visit to communities by an Agricultural Extension Officer or agent by region**

Table 6.2 illustrates visits to communities by extension officers or agents by region. Only half of the rural communities have an Agricultural Extension officer or an agent visiting them (49.9%). The Brong Ahafo region has the highest proportion of communities (60.7%) which are visited by Agricultural Extension Officers followed by the Upper East (58.1%) and the Upper West (56.3%) regions. The Western region has the least proportion of communities (29.9%) that are visited by Agricultural Extension Officers.

**Table 6.2: Visit to communities by an Agricultural Extension Officer or agent by region**

Region	Yes	No	Total
Western	29.9	70.1	100.0
Central	51.6	48.4	100.0
Greater Accra	54.5	45.5	100.0
Volta	45.0	55.0	100.0
Eastern	52.9	47.1	100.0
Ashanti	52.6	47.4	100.0
Brong Ahafo	60.7	39.3	100.0
Northern	42.6	57.4	100.0
Upper East	58.1	41.9	100.0
Upper West	56.3	43.7	100.0
Total	49.9	50.1	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

### **6.4 Agency from which Agricultural Extension Officer or agent visits communities by region**

Table 6.3 shows the agencies from which Agricultural Extension Officers or agents visit rural communities to provide services to people engaged in agricultural activities. It shows that 95.4 percent of the extension officers are from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA). Very small proportions of extension officers or agents are from Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs).

All the visits to communities in the Central, Volta, Brong Ahafo and Northern regions are by extension officers from MoFA. The Greater Accra regions has 16.7 percent of the communities visited by agents from foreign NGOs while 13.3 percent of the communities the Eastern region and 105 percent in the Western region are visited by agents from other institutions.

**Table 6.3: Agency from which Agricultural Extension Officer or agent visits communities by region**

Region	Type of agency					
	MOFA	NGO (Local)	NGO (Foreign)	Agric Cooperative	Other	
Western	78.9	10.5	-	-	10.5	100.0
Central	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Greater Accra	83.3	-	16.7	-	-	100.0
Volta	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Eastern	86.7	-	-	-	13.3	100.0
Ashanti	96.8	-	-	3.2	-	100.0
Brong Ahafo	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Northern	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Upper East	98.0	2.0	-	-	-	100.0
Upper West	93.9	-	2.0	2.0	2.0	100.0
Total	95.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	2.6	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

## 6.5 Main type of service provided by Agricultural Extension Officer or agent by region

The role of agricultural extension services has remained one of the prime movers in the development of agriculture and invariably rural development. Agricultural Economists espouse the view that no nation will have real growth in the agricultural sector without effective extension services. Consequently, the development of agriculture and increased production can be achieved through effective extension services.

Table 6.4 provides information on the various types of services provided by agricultural extension officers. The Table shows that most services provided were in the area of seeds and planting. More than two-fifths of the communities received extension services on the use of seeds while almost a third (31.4%) received services on planting. Only 11.0 percent of the communities received services on the use of fertilizers.

Most communities receive services on the use seeds. The Central region has the highest proportion of communities which receive services on the use of seeds. In the Northern region, nearly half of the rural communities (48.8%) received services in planting while one-third of communities in Greater Accra had services in planting and use of fertilizers (33.3%). Apart from Greater Accra, Upper West and Upper West regions, only small proportions of rural communities received extension services in the use of fertilizers. This could have very negative implications as most communities engaged in agriculture may either not be using the fertilizers or misapply them.

The same situation applies to the use of chemicals, where only ten percent of communities in the Western region received extension services on their use, with the other regions having less than ten percent of their rural communities, benefitting from this service. The Western region also has one-fifth of its rural communities receiving extension services on post-harvest losses. Extension services on mechanization are available to less than one-third of rural communities in the Eastern region (28.9%) while some regions do not have such facilities at all.

**Table 6.4: Main type of service provided by Agricultural Extension Officer or agent by region**

Type of service	Region										Total
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	
Use of seeds	45.0	60.6	33.3	44.4	22.2	41.9	42.9	36.6	44.9	47.9	42.2
Planting	20.0	24.2	33.3	33.3	35.6	25.8	42.9	48.8	16.3	31.2	31.4
Use of fertilizer	-	6.1	33.3	8.3	4.4	9.7	2.9	9.8	28.6	14.6	11.0
Mechanization	-	6.1	-	-	28.9	-	-	2.4	2.0	-	4.9
Credit facilities	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	-	2.4	-	-	0.6
Irrigation	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
Animal husbandry	-	-	-	2.8	-	9.7	-	-	8.2	4.2	2.9
Use of chemicals (insecticide, herbicides etc.)	10.0	3.0	-	8.3	6.7	3.2	8.6	-	-	2.1	4.1
Post-harvest services	20.0	-	-	2.8	-	6.5	2.9	-	-	-	2.3
Other	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

It is regrettable to note that, most rural communities where agricultural activities are dominant have minimal services from agricultural extension or agricultural mechanization, credit facility, irrigation, animal husbandry, use of chemicals, post-harvest services and others which are critical to ensuring increased agricultural production and food security.

## 6.6 Scope of extension services

Agricultural extension services are different programmes/projects/recommendations, which the extension service makes available to their clientele through the use of extension education process. Agricultural extension services, when provided, are to be applied appropriately to ensure that the correct results are achieved. This requires compliance with the guidelines provided by the extension officers.

Table 6.5 shows that in 70.3 percent of the rural communities surveyed, farmers always complied with the guidelines and services provided by the extension officers, while farmers in 28.3 percent of the communities sometimes complied. Nearly seventy percent of the communities had farmers who always complied with guidelines on the use of seeds (69.0%) and chemicals (69.2%) while in more than three-quarters of the communities, farmers always complied with guidelines on the use of fertilizers (76.3%).

With regard to irrigation and credit facilities, all the communities indicate that they always comply with the guidelines provided. Compliance with guidelines provided by agricultural extension officers can go a long way to boost crop yields in farm holdings. Non-compliance could lead to misapplication of chemicals that can lead to crop losses.

**Table 6.5: Compliance with guidelines or services provided by Agricultural Extension Officers by region**

Services provided	Comply with guideline/services officer provides			Total
	Yes, always	Yes, sometimes	No	
Use of seeds	69.0	30.3	0.7	100.0
Planting	72.2	25.0	2.8	100.0
Use of fertilizer	76.3	23.7	-	100.0
Mechanization	58.8	35.3	5.9	100.0
Credit facility	100.0	-	-	100.0
Irrigation	100.0	-	-	100.0
Animal husbandry	60.0	40.0	-	100.0
Use of chemicals (insecticide, herbicides etc.)	69.2	30.8	-	100.0
Post-harvest services	62.5	37.5	-	100.0
Other	100.0	-	-	100.0
Total	70.3	28.3	1.5	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

## 6.7 Community participation in an agricultural cooperative by region

Table 6.6 which presents data on community participation in agricultural cooperatives indicates that in majority of the communities (78.9%), farmers do not participate in agricultural cooperatives. The Western region has nearly two-fifths of the rural communities (37.9%) in which farmers participate in agricultural cooperatives while the Upper West has the least (5.8%). The Volta (15.4%), Eastern (14.1%) Ashanti (19.3%) and Northern (18.1%) has less than one-fifth of communities with farmer participation in agricultural cooperatives.

**Table 6.6: Community participation in agricultural cooperatives by region**

Region	Farmer participation in agricultural cooperative		
	Yes	No	Total
Western	37.9	62.1	100.0
Central	23.4	76.6	100.0
Greater Accra	27.3	72.7	100.0
Volta	15.4	84.6	100.0
Eastern	14.1	85.9	100.0
Ashanti	19.3	80.7	100.0
BrongAhafo	27.3	72.7	100.0
Northern	18.1	81.9	100.0
Upper East	33.3	66.7	100.0
Upper West	5.8	94.2	100.0
Total	21.1	78.9	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

## 6.8 Availability of a rice-husking machine in communities by region

Table 6.7 shows that only 5.1 percent of the rural communities surveyed had a rice-husking machine. The Greater Accra region has the highest proportion of communities (18.2%) that have a rice-husking machine, with less than ten percent of rural communities in the remaining regions having this facility. The absence of a rice-husking machine in majority of the rural communities implies that the farmers use rudimentary methods for rice husking which sometimes leads to low quality of the rice produced locally and hence its low patronage. Provision of this equipment in the rural communities could improve on the quality of the local rice and its patronage and reduce the over-dependence on imported rice.

**Table 6.7: Availability of a rice-husking machine in communities by region**

Region	Yes	No	Total
Western	1.6	98.4	100.0
Central	4.7	95.3	100.0
Greater Accra	18.2	81.8	100.0
Volta	7.5	92.5	100.0
Eastern	4.7	95.3	100.0
Ashanti	5.3	94.7	100.0
Brong Ahafo	-	100.0	100.0
Northern	5.5	94.5	100.0
Upper East	8.0	92.0	100.0
Upper West	4.5	95.5	100.0
Total	5.1	94.9	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

## 6.9 Use of chemical fertilizer, insecticides and herbicides in communities by region

From Table 6.8, farmers in more than four-fifths of rural communities (82.5%) use chemical fertilizer, 85.6 percent use insecticides and 90.7 percent use herbicides. More than one out of ten rural communities (90.7%) has farmers who use herbicides in their farming activities.

The table further shows that at the regional level, more than nine out of ten rural communities in Ashanti (91.4%), Brong Ahafo (91.2%), Upper East (94.3%) and Upper West (90.9%)

regions use chemical fertilizers. The Greater Accra region has the least proportion of rural communities (63.1%) where farmers use chemical fertilizers.

Insecticides are used by eighty percent or more of rural communities in all regions except Greater Accra (72.7%) and Northern region (66.3%). The situation is similar with regards to the use of herbicides except that in the Northern region a relatively higher proportion of rural communities use this facility.

**Table 6.8: Use of chemical fertilizer, insecticides and herbicides in communities by region**

Region	Chemical fertilizer		Insecticides		Herbicides		Total
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Western	77.9	22.1	85.3	14.7	88.2	11.8	100.0
Central	71.9	28.1	92.2	7.8	98.4	1.6	100.0
Greater Accra	63.6	36.4	72.7	27.3	63.6	36.4	100.0
Volta	72.5	27.5	80.0	20.0	92.5	7.5	100.0
Eastern	74.1	25.9	91.8	8.2	94.0	6.0	100.0
Ashanti	91.4	8.6	96.6	3.4	98.3	1.7	100.0
BrongAhafo	91.2	8.8	87.7	12.3	100.0	-	100.0
Northern	82.1	17.9	66.3	33.7	90.8	9.2	100.0
Upper East	94.3	5.7	87.4	12.6	84.7	15.3	100.0
Upper West	90.9	9.1	92.0	8.0	80.2	19.8	100.0
Total	82.5	17.5	85.6	14.4	90.7	9.3	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

## 6.10 Existence of irrigated fields in the communities by region

Irrigation is a very important way of increasing agricultural output even if the rains do not come. It is a way of bringing water to dry farmlands via canals; this helps farmers to plant crops all-year round as it eliminates the perennial water shortage in the dry season. Table 6.9 shows that less than one-fifth of rural communities (17.5%) have irrigated fields. The Central region has more than two-fifths of rural communities with irrigated fields (27.3%) followed by the Greater Accra (27.3%) and Upper East (26.4%) regions. The Western (7.4%) and Northern (8.4%) regions have the lowest proportion of rural communities with irrigation facilities.

**Table 6.9: Existence of irrigated fields in the communities by region**

Region	Irrigated fields in community		Total
	Yes	No	
Western	7.4	92.6	100.0
Central	42.2	57.8	100.0
Greater Accra	27.3	72.7	100.0
Volta	17.5	82.5	100.0
Eastern	17.6	82.4	100.0
Ashanti	15.5	84.5	100.0
BrongAhafo	10.5	89.5	100.0
Northern	8.4	91.6	100.0
Upper East	26.4	73.6	100.0
Upper West	12.6	87.4	100.0
Total	17.5	82.5	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)



## 6.11 Level of rainfall in communities during the last 12 months by region

The survey also collected information on the level of rainfall in the rural communities and whether there had been any change in the rainfall pattern. According to Table 6.10, less than two-fifths of the rural communities (38.0%) had more rainfall in the 12 months preceding the survey than the previous year. More than half of the communities (57.9%) had less rain, with a small proportion experiencing no change in the amount of rainfall.

At the regional level, the Brong Ahafo (56.1%), Upper East (58.6%) and Upper West (53.4%) regions had more than half of their rural communities experiencing more rainfall. On the other hand, the Western (68.7%), Central (81.2%), Greater Accra (72.7%), Eastern (70.6%) and Ashanti (79.3%) had high proportions of their communities experiencing less rainfall.

**Table 6.10: Level of rainfall in communities during the last 12 months by region**

Region	Level of rainfall since the past 12 months			Total
	More	Less	No change	
Western	25.4	68.7	6.0	100.0
Central	17.2	81.2	1.6	100.0
Greater Accra	18.2	72.7	9.1	100.0
Volta	41.2	57.5	1.2	100.0
Eastern	25.9	70.6	3.5	100.0
Ashanti	15.5	79.3	5.2	100.0
Brong Ahafo	56.1	43.9	-	100.0
Northern	41.1	55.8	3.2	100.0
Upper East	58.6	39.1	2.3	100.0
Upper West	53.4	35.2	11.4	100.0
Total	38.0	57.9	4.1	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

## 6.12 Existence of people who buy and sell land in the communities by region

Land acquisition in certain parts of the country has become a very difficult and problematic issue, leading to multiple sales of the same piece of land to different people. There are occasions when the people selling the land are not the rightful owners, leading to conflicts. The survey sought to find out if there are people who buy and sell land in the rural communities. As shown in Table 6.11, only 21.4 percent of the rural communities (78.6%) have people who buy and sell land. The Ashanti, Greater Accra and Upper East regions have higher proportions of rural communities whose member engage in buying and selling of land (48.3%, 36.4% and 36.8% respectively). The Northern region had the least proportion of rural communities where people buy and sell land.

**Table 6.11: Existence of people who buy and sell land in the communities by region**

Region	Buying and selling of land in community		Total
	Yes	No	
Western	14.7	85.3	100.0
Central	26.6	73.4	100.0
Greater Accra	36.4	63.6	100.0
Volta	11.2	88.8	100.0
Eastern	20.0	80.0	100.0
Ashanti	48.3	51.7	100.0
Brong Ahafo	14.0	86.0	100.0
Northern	6.3	93.7	100.0
Upper East	36.8	63.2	100.0
Upper West	19.3	80.7	100.0
Total	21.4	78.6	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

### 6.13 Existence of sharecroppers in communities by region

Less than half of the rural communities have farmers who are engaged in share-cropping. The practice is prominent in the Ashanti region where 86.2 percent of the rural communities have farmers engaged in share-cropping (Table 6.12). This is followed by the Brong Ahafo (84.7%) and Central (81.2%) regions. Share-cropping is rarely practiced in the three northern regions where very low proportions of rural communities have farmers engaged in the practice, with the Northern region (1.1%) having the least.

**Table 6.12: Existence of sharecroppers in communities by region**

Region	Sharecroppers in community		Total
	Yes	No	
Western	73.5	26.5	100.0
Central	81.2	18.8	100.0
Greater Accra	45.5	54.5	100.0
Volta	60.0	40.0	100.0
Eastern	84.7	15.3	100.0
Ashanti	86.2	13.8	100.0
Brong Ahafo	60.7	39.3	100.0
Northern	1.1	98.9	100.0
Upper East	9.2	90.8	100.0
Upper West	4.5	95.5	100.0
Total	46.9	53.1	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (GLSS6)

## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **7.1 Summary**

##### ***Characteristics of rural Communities***

Majority of the rural communities have been in existence for 50 years or more. Less than one-tenth of the rural communities have existed for less than ten years. Slightly more than a third of the rural communities have people who are Akan speaking (36.2%). The Mole-Dagbani are present in about one-fifth of the rural communities but mainly in the three northern regions.

##### ***Economic characteristics of rural communities***

More than nine out of every ten rural communities engage in farming (93.5%) as their main economic activity. This is the case for all regions except Greater Accra where less than three-quarters of the rural communities engage in farming. Small-scale mining activities exist in some rural communities in the Western and Upper East regions.

Almost half of the rural communities indicate that their living conditions have improved (48.9%) since the last ten years while 44.3 percent indicate that their conditions have worsened. The reasons cited for improvement in their living conditions include the provision of electricity and water as well as improvements in other social amenities. More than one-third of the rural communities that indicated that their conditions have worsened in the last ten years cited poverty (33.4%) and unemployment (22.3%) as the reason.

Nearly half of the rural communities have electricity from the mains. In addition, one-fifth of the communities have pipe-borne water while more than sixty percent have a borehole. Majority of rural communities depend on a borehole for drinking water during the dry season (56.4%). Four out of every five rural communities have to a mobile phone network (79.7%) while less than a tenth have a post office (5.2%) and banking services (7.6%).

In about one-quarter of the rural communities, the major development project being undertaken is the construction or maintenance of school buildings (23.5%) while in 12 percent of the communities it is the provision of electricity.

##### ***Education***

More than two-thirds of the rural communities have a pre-school (68.7%) while about three-quarters have a primary school (74.2%). In addition, over fifty percent of the rural communities have a Junior High School (54.1%) while only a tenth have a Senior High School. One fifth of the communities cited the lack of parental care (20.5%) as the reason why some children were not in primary school while more than a third indicated the inability of the parents to fund education. Others see the distance to the school as too far and thus contributes to the non-school attendance of some children.

##### ***Health***

Nearly one-quarter of the rural communities have a clinic, health post or a CHPS compound. One-tenth has a maternity home (10.2%) while only 3 percent have a hospital. Most rural communities have either a trained traditional birth attendant (16.3%) or a community health

worker (12.2%) There are very few communities with nurses (9.7%), doctors (1.0%), medical assistants (3.2%) and pharmacists (1.8%). The levels of immunization and anti-malaria campaigns are high among the communities.

### ***Agriculture***

Agricultural extension services are available to less than a fifth of the rural communities (17.6%) while 18.6 percent of the communities have an Agricultural Extension Officer. Only half of the rural communities are visited by an Agricultural Extension Officer or agent. Over 80 percent of the rural communities use chemical fertilizers, insecticides and herbicides. Less than 20 percent of the communities reported having irrigated fields. Whereas the level of rainfall had improved for 38 percent of the communities, it had worsened for 57.9 percent, with the rest experiencing no change.

Only five percent of the rural communities interviewed had a rice husking machine. Also, one in five communities indicated that their farmers engage in agricultural cooperatives while about 47 percent reported that their farmers engage in share cropping.

## **7.2 Conclusions**

The lack of social and economic infrastructure in rural communities can lead to the migration of the rural population in search of greener pastures in the more developed towns and cities. Even though majority of the rural communities have existed for well over fifty years, they still lack some basic amenities such as schools, medical facilities, roads and utilities. Roads in most rural communities are in a deplorable state and unmotorable for most part of the year.

Most rural communities lack the needed educational infrastructure and where they exist, some are in deplorable conditions.

Majority of the population in the rural communities are engaged in agriculture and produce the greater part of the food that is used to feed the country's population. Most of these are involved in subsistence farming which does not provide them with the needed income to come out of poverty. The provision of available and adequate agricultural extension services could help them improve on their farming practices in order to increase yield to feed the population as well as improve the incomes of farmers to appreciable levels.

## **7.3 Recommendations**

An appreciable proportion of the rural communities have been provided with water and electricity but the effort needs to be stepped up to provide more communities with these facilities. Other facilities that need to be improved include accommodation for teachers in order to encourage them to accept postings to the rural communities. The inadequacy of doctors, medical assistants and nurses in rural communities need to be discussed and measures taken to improve the situation.

Again, the problem of unemployment and poverty ought to be addressed. Agricultural extension services should be stepped up and improved to provide the necessary guidance to farmers to enhance their yields. With improvement in crop yields and with good road infrastructure and access to market centres, the incomes of the rural population would increase and thereby lift them out of poverty.

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