Ghana - Living Standards Survey 1991-1992, Third Round

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
GHA_1992_GLSS3_v01_M_ILO

Overview

ABSTRACT
The Ghana Living Standards Survey (with an Income, Consumption and Expenditure Module) places emphasis on household income, consumption and expenditure and it is specifically concerned with; Understanding the effect of adjustment programmes on different groups of the population and Introducing the concept of social problems and policies targeted towards the least favoured groups.

The survey had the following objectives:

1. To provide information on patterns of households consumption and expenditure at a greater level of disaggregation.

2.To serv e as the basis for the construction of the Consumer Price Index.

3. For up-dating National Accounts.

4. In combination with earlier data from the GLSS to give a database for national and regional planning and for the estimation of consumption as a proportion of

household production.

The key findings of the survey are as follows:

Total expenditure

At March 1992 prices, average annual household expenditure (both cash and imputed) was about 748,000 cedis. Given an average household size of 4.5, this implies annual per capita expenditure of about 167,000 cedis; with the exchange rate of about 400 cedis to the US dollar prevailing at that time, this is equivalent to about 420 US dollars (but more than 800 US dollars if we take purchasing power parities into account). Estimates are given of the level of total expenditure, and of its components, in different localities, ecological zones and regions. Overall, cash expenditure on food represents 40 percent of total household expenditure, while the imputed value of home-produced food consumed by households represents a further 18 percent.

Cash expenditure

Average annual household cash expenditure was 547,000 cedis, giving annual per capita cash expenditure of 122,000 cedis Food (including also alcohol and tobacco) accounted for 54 percent of total cash expenditure; the next most important expenditure groups were clothing and footwear (9%), and housing and utilities (9%). The report provides details of average household and per capita expenditures in urban and rural areas, right down to the item level, as well as showing the proportion of households which report expenditures on each item.

Food consumption

Detailed estimates are given on food consumption. At the time of the survey Ghanaian households (which number about 3.3 million) were spending an annual amount of almost 1,000 billion cedis (at March 1992 prices) on purchases of food; in addition, home-grown food to the value of almost 500 billion cedis was also consumed. The major components of food consumption, in terms of cash value, are: roots and tubers (28%), cereals and cereal products (16%), and fish (14%). In the rural savannah, cereals and cereal products, and pulses and nuts, are a major input to the household diet, while fish is much less important than in other parts of the country.

Employment

Detailed estimates are given of economic activity, employment, unemployment and underemployment. About 76 percent of the adult population (aged 15+) are usually economically active; female activity rates are comparable to those of males. In

the rural savannah, almost a fifth of children aged 7-14 are economically active. Basic hourly wage rates and hours of work are shown for different industries. Only 5 percent of the usually active population can be classified as usually unemployed, but there is also a degree of underemployment, with some people having a job but wanting to do more work. In many households, particularly in rural areas, family members spend a great deal of their time fetching water and firewood, in addition to the time spent on other household activities such as cooking and cleaning; a total of about 3 million hours a day are spent on fetching wood, and 6 million hours fetching water, with at least a third of this work being done by children aged 7-14.

Education

Information is given on levels of educational attainment of the adult population, current school enrolment, and educational expenditure by households, and adult literacy rates. Amongst the population of 8 million people aged 15 and over, 3 million have never been to school; in contrast, ½ million have obtained qualifications at the secondary or higher level . About three-quarters of those aged 6-15, and half of those aged 16-18, are currently attending school or college. Attendance rates for females are lower than those for males, especially in the north of the country. The average annual cost to a household of maintaining a person at school or college was 16,000 cedis per year. The overall adult literacy rate (measured by a person's reported ability to write a letter in English or in a Ghanaian language) was 49 percent, with the literacy rate much higher for males (61%) than for females (39%).

Health

The survey collected data on each person's health condition over the previous two weeks, on the fertility, pre-natal care and contraceptive use of women aged 15-49, on the post-natal care of children aged 5 years and under, and on the preventive health care and vaccination of children aged 7 years and under. About 22 percent of the sample reported having suffered from an illness or injury in the previous two weeks, of whom a half had consulted a medical practitioner. The survey found that 8 percent of women were currently pregnant, and a further 14 percent had been pregnant in the last 12 months. Seventeen percent of all women aged 15-49 reported using contraceptives, but the majority of them used traditional methods; only 7 percent used modern methods.

Migration

Some 40 percent of all Ghanaians are migrants, having previously lived in a different locality to where they are living at present; a further 16 percent have moved away from their birthplace, but subsequently returned.

Housing

Detailed information is presented on a variety of housing characteristics: the occupancy status of the household; household size and room density; access to drinking water, toilet facilities, source of lighting and fuel, rubbish disposal, and materials used in house construction. Three-quarters of the households in urban areas have access to pipe-borne water, compared with only 14 percent in rural areas. Two-thirds of urban households have electric lighting, compared with only 8 percent of rural households. Most urban households use charcoal for cooking, whereas most households in rural areas use firewood. Only 18 percent of urban households, and 1 percent of rural households, have access to a flush toilet.

Household agriculture

About 2¼ million households in Ghana own or operate a farm or keep livestock. Detailed estimates are given of the number of households growing different crops and the estimated annual value of their harvest and sales. The major household crops, in terms of sales, are cocoa, maize, tomatoes, cassava, plantain, yam and onions. About a million households process crops or fish for sale, with the major responsibility for this processing falling on women. The main sources of income are gari and processed fish.

Non-farm enterprises

More than 1½ million households in Ghana operate a non-farm business; three-quarters of these businesses are operated by women. Two-thirds of all businesses are engaged in retail trade, and most of the remainder are engaged in some kind of manufacturing (for instance food, beverages, textiles or clothing) . Details are given of the average cost of inputs, assets, revenues and net income, separately for manufacturing and trading enterprises.

Remittances

Remittances to households in Ghana total about 60 billion cedis per year; two-thirds of this amount comes from other households in Ghana, and one-third comes from overseas.

Assets

Detailed information is given on the ownership of various assets. About 40 percent of households own a radio, and 11 percent a television; 15 percent own a bicycle, and 2 percent a car; 27 percent own a sewing machine, and 8 percent a refrigerator.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
Household

Individual

Scope

NOTES
The Ghana Living Standards Survey 3 is an extensive survey and detailed in it's coverage of various topics, it serves as a good basis for in-depth analysis of living standards in the country and lends itself to the monitoring, evaluation and analysis of poverty in its various ramifications.

The scope of the Ghana Living Standards Survey 3 includes:

1. HOUSEHOLD: Household identification, household roster, education, health, employment and time use, migration, housing, agriculture, household expenditure, non-farm expenditure, income transfer and miscelleneous, income and expenditure, credit asset and savings.

2. COMMUNITY:Demographic information, economy and infrastructure, education, health and agricuture.

3. PRICE:Food prices, pharmaceutical items and Non-food prices

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Education	ILO	
Health	ILO	
Labour and Employment		
Demography and Popluation		
Housing and land use planning		
Economics		

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
National

UNIVERSE
The survey is nationally representative. It has the following sub-universes:

Household roster: all usual household members

Education : usual household members 5 years and older

Health: all usual household members

Employment and time use: usual household members 7 years and older

Migration: usual household members 15 years and older

Housing: heads of households

Agriculture:holders

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)	

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Office of the President		

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Goverment of Ghana	GoG	Logistical assistance
The World Bank	WB	Support in all aspect of the survey
European Union	EU	Support in all aspect of the survey

OTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Name	Affiliation	Role
Mr Peter Digby	British Overseas Development Administration (ODA)	Statistical Adviser
Mr Harold Coulombe	University of Warwick/World Bank	Data analysis

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
ILO (Department of Statistics)	ILO		

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION
2014-09-04

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
Version 01 (September 2014)

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI_GHA_1992_GLSS3_v01_M_ILO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

A multi-stage sampling technique was used in selecting the GLSS3 sample. Technical details of the sample design are given in Appendix 1 of the main report. Initially, 4565 households were selected for GLSS3, spread around the country in 407 EAs; in general, 15 households were taken in an urban EA and 10 households in a rural EA. The actual achieved sample was 4552 households. The sample designed used for the GLSS3, and with the very high response rate achieved, the sample can be considered as being self-weighting, though in the case of expenditure data (as discussed below) weighting of the expenditure values should be done.

Questionnaires

Overview

Three types of questionnaires were used for GLSS3: a household questionnaire, a community questionnaire and a price questionnaire. Appendix 2 of the main report contains a detailed description of the contents of each questionnaire.

The household questionnaire was in two parts. Part A collected information on household composition, education, health and fertility, employment and time use, migration, and housing characteristics, and it was also used to identify the respondents for Part B. Part B covered agricultural activities, including the consumption of home produce, household expenditure, non-farm enterprises, other income and expenditure, and credit, assets, and savings.

Details of infrastructure and other facilities available to rural communities were recorded in the community questionnaire. This questionnaire was usually administered at a meeting with the community chief, along with his elders and other knowledgeable people in the community.

The price questionnaire was used to collect information on prices in the local market. This information is needed for comparing prices in different parts of the country, which would allow the construction of regional price indexes and the adjustment of household expenditures to a common base so as to take account of regional variations in purchasing power.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
1991-09	1992-09	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

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Data Processing

Data Editing

The data collected in this survey were entered directly onto microcomputers, which had been installed in the eight regional capitals. Kumasi and Accra had two PCs each, while Tamale, Sunyani, Koforidua, Ho, Cape Coast and Sekondi/Takoradi had one each. Special interactive software programs had been prepared for data entry and consistency checks, using the software package Rode-PC.

Data Appraisal

No content available

Related Materials

Questionnaires

Questionnaire - Community

Title	Questionnaire - Community
Date	1992-01-01
Country	Ghana
Language	English
Description	Details of infrastructure and other facilities available to rural communities were recorded in the community questionnaire. This questionnaire was usually administered at a meeting with the community chief, along with his elders and other knowledgeable people in the community.
Filename	G3QComm.pdf

Questionnaire - Household Part A

Title	Questionnaire - Household Part A
Date	1992-01-01
Country	Ghana
Language	English
Description	The household questionnaire was in two parts. Part A collected information on household composition, education, health and fertility, employment and time use, migration, and housing characteristics, and it was also used to identify the respondents for Part B.
Filename	G3QPartA.pdf

Questionnaire - Household Part B

Title	Questionnaire - Household Part B
Date	1992-01-01
Country	Ghana
Language	English
Description	Part B covered agricultural activities, including the consumption of home produce, household expenditure, non-farm enterprises, other income and expenditure, and credit, assets, and savings.
Filename	G3QPartB.pdf

Questionnaire - Price

Title	Questionnaire - Price
Date	1992-01-01
Country	Ghana
Language	English
Description	The price questionnaire was used to collect information on prices in the local market. This information is needed for comparing prices in different parts of the country, which would allow the construction of regional price indexes and the adjustment of household expenditures to a common base so as to take account of regional variations in purchasing power.
Filename	G3QPrice.pdf

Reports

Ghana Living Standards Survey Report On The Third Round (GLSS3)

Title	Ghana Living Standards Survey Report On The Third Round (GLSS3)
Date	1992-01-01
Country	Ghana
Language	English
Description	This report presents the main results of the third round of the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS3), which was carried out by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS). The report provides a snapshot picture of the living conditions of Ghanaian households at a key stage in the country's development process. Fieldwork for the survey covered a period of 12 months (September 1991 to September 1992), some nine years after the commencement of Ghana's Economic Recovery Programme, and immediately prior to the re-introduction of democratic government under the new Fourth Republic. Included in this report is detailed information on a great variety of socio-economic topics: for instance, demographic characteristics of the population, education, health, employment, housing, as well as household agriculture and household business activity. Perhaps the most valuable part of the report is the detailed information it provides on the income and expenditure of households. It is hoped that the data presented here will provide a solid basis for informed discussion amongst planners and decision makers about current living conditions in Ghana. Researchers wishing to carry out any special analysis of the GLSS data, or requiring more background information about the GLSS, are invited to contact the GSS.
Filename	G3report.pdf

Report - Overview of GSS3

Title	Report - Overview of GSS3
Date	1992-01-01
Country	Ghana
Language	English
Filename	oveglss3.pdf

Technical documents

Data User's Guide

Title	Data User's Guide
Date	1992-01-01
Country	Ghana
Language	English
Description	Description of data files and variables
Filename	g3usersg.pdf