



Designed by:
Publication & Documentation Section
Ghana Statistical Service
P. O. Box GP 1098,
Accra

COMPENDIUM OF STATISTICAL STANDARDS, VARIABLES AND CONCEPTS FOR OFFICIAL STATISTICS IN GHANA



Compendium of Statistical Standards, Variables and Concepts for Official Statistics in Ghana



Ghana Statistical Service
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Preface and Acknowledgement

The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), designated Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and Research Institutions in the country produce official statistics and indicators for decision making, planning, monitoring and evaluation of development policies, programmes and projects. However, one major identified setback to the production of statistics in the National Statistical System (NSS) is that the definition of concepts, variables and classifications used in data production from the various data collection sources (censuses, surveys, and administrative data) tend to vary. This introduces inconsistencies into data production, reporting and interpretation, making trend analysis difficult.

For the National Statistical System to be efficient and effective, producers of official statistics should be able to come together and resolve the inconsistencies in data production, reporting and interpretation. The GSS, as the leader in the production of official statistics and coordinator of the National Statistical System, therefore, took the initiative to coordinate the development of a compendium of statistical standards, variables and concepts for Ghana in a workshop setting involving staff from GSS and thirty-two MDAs and Research Institutions.

The development of the compendium forms part of activities outlined in the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP) and the GSS Corporate Plan. As part of the process of developing the document, ten subject area teams of five members each were set up to compile the variables and concepts in conformity with internationally acceptable standards and best practices. Members of the various teams were grouped according to their areas of expertise to develop statistical standards, variables and concepts/definitions for various sector/subject matter domains to serve as reference for stakeholders in the National Statistical System. Subsequently, the GOPA Worldwide Consultants were engaged by the GSS to review and finalise the document in close consultation with the technical teams who developed the initial draft.

It is worth noting that the development of such a document is a dynamic process. It is, therefore, anticipated that it would be reviewed periodically to reflect changing user needs and perspectives.

We wish to express our sincere appreciation to the Department for International Development (UK-DFID), the European Union and the World Bank for supporting the development of the compendium through the Multi-Donor Trust Fund. We also wish to acknowledge the staff of GSS and the various MDAs and Research Institutions who worked tirelessly to ensure that the statistical standards, concepts and definitions for the compilation of official statistics in Ghana was completed in a timely manner. Finally, we are very grateful to the GOPA World Wide Consultants for the excellent review.

DR, PHILOMENA NYARKO
ACTING GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

List of Acronyms

AGDI - African Gender Development Index	GTUS - Ghana Time Use Survey
ALOS - Average length of stay	GWP - Global Warming Potential
ANC - Antenatal care coverage	GYTS - Global Youth Tobacco Survey
BDR - Birth and Death Registry	HBS - Household Budget Surveys
BEC - Broad Economic classifications	HDI - Human Development Index
BOR - Bed Occupancy Rate	PHC – Population and Housing Census
BTR - Bed Turnover Rate	ICD - International Classification of Diseases
COFOG - Classification of the Functions of Government	ICF - International Classification of Functioning
COICOP - Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose	ILO - International Labour Organisation
CPI - Consumer Price Index	IPCC - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
DOVVSU - Domestic Violence & Victim Support Unit	ISHMT - International Shortlist for Hospital Morbidity Tabulation
DWAP - District Wide Assistance Project	ISIC - International Standard Industrial Classification
EA – Enumeration Area	LULUCF - Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry
ECG - Electricity Company of Ghana	MDA - Ministries, Departments and Agencies
ECOWAS - Economic Community of West African States	MDG - Millennium Development Goals
EDEP - Equally Distributed Equivalent Percentage	MICS - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
EMIS - Education Management Information System	MOFA – Ministry of Food and Agriculture
GAD - Gender and Development	MOWAC – Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
GDHS - Ghana Demographic and Health Survey	MRH - Ministry of Roads and Highways
GDI - Gender Development Index	MTTU - Motor Traffic & Transport Unit
GDP - Gross Domestic Product	NED - Northern Electricity Department
GEM - Gender Empowerment Measures	NER - Net Enrolment Rate
GER - Gross Enrolment Ratio	NPA - National Petroleum Authority
GGE - General Government Expenditure	NPISH - Non-profit Institutions Serving Households
GGHE - General Government Expenditure on Education	NSDS - National Statistical Development Strategy
GHG - Green House Gas	OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
GLSS – Ghana Living Standards Survey	PBCI - Prime Building Cost Index
GNIPC - Gross National Income Per Capita	PPI - Producer Price Index
GOPA – Gesellschaft fuer Organisation, Planung und Ausbildung mbH	PSU - Primary Sampling Units
GPI - Gender Parity Index	PURC - Public Utility Regulatory Commission
GRSCP - Gender Responsive Skills and Community Development Project	RR - Repetition Rate
GSHS - Global School Health Survey	SITC - Standard International Trade Classification
GSS – Ghana Statistical Service	SNA - System of National Accounts
	SRID - Statistics, Research and Information Directorate

SUT - Supply and Use Table

TBA - Traditional Birth Attendants

TIDS - Transport Indicators Database Survey

TOR - Tema Oil Refinery

TSPS - Transport Sector Programme Support

VLTC - Volta Lake Transport Company

VRA - Volta River Authority

WHO – World Health Organization

WID - Women In Development

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Chapter 1 Introduction

Variables used in censuses and surveys have to be standardised for comparability over time, space and different sectors and to avoid contradicting results leading to lack of confidence in statistics.

Standard concepts, definitions, methods and classifications are part of the metadata (information about the data) needed to guide the complete statistical process of planning, collecting, processing/compilation, analysing, disseminating and not the least using the data. They are needed by both users and producers of statistics. This compendium is focusing (but not limiting) on producers' needs. The outcome should be useful as a component in a future comprehensive meta-data system.

This compendium has been compiled using national as well as international standard classifications, manuals and best practices, carefully discussed within the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) and other main statistical stakeholders within the wider national statistical system. Statistical publications were also reviewed with the aim to get a more efficient balance between data collected and published statistics. The compilation was supported by an international expert provided by GOPA Worldwide consultants as a component of the Ghana Statistical Development Project managed by the World Bank and funded through the Multi-Donor Trust Fund provided by the EU and DFID.

This will never be a final compendium. It should be updated continuously or at least annually.

The statistics also need to be classified, to give an understandable overview and easy access to relevant information and to distinguish one subject matter domain from the other. Following is a list based on the UN Classification of International Statistical Activities, but adjusted to be convenient for these guide-lines.

Sector/subject matter domain	Sector/subject matter domain
1. Geographical/administrative areas 2. General classifications in socio-demographic statistics 3. General classifications in economic statistics 4. Population and migration 5. Labour and Time-use 6. Education 7. Health 8. Income and consumption incl. social protection 9. Human settlements and housing 10. Justice and crime 11. Culture 12. Political and other community activities 13. Living conditions (including MDG) 14. Gender and special groups	15. Environment (land, water and other natural resources) 16. National Accounts 17. Business statistics 18. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries 19. Energy 20. Industry 21. Transport 22. Tourism 23. Banking, insurance and finance 24. Public finance 25. International trade and balance of payments 26. Prices and labour costs 27. Statistics on the information society 28. Science and technology 29. Statistical activities

The first three domains are general for collecting and disseminating most of the statistics and it is particularly important that those variables are standardised to allow comparability and integration between different sector statistics.

The new Bill for statistics and the *OECD Glossary of statistical terms* specify *statistical standards*:

“statistical standards” include the comprehensive set of guidelines for surveys and administrative sources collecting information on a particular topic such as definitions, statistical units, classifications, coding processes, questionnaire modules and output categories.

The procedures to develop these standards are described in annex 1.

For each statistical domain the following structure is used:

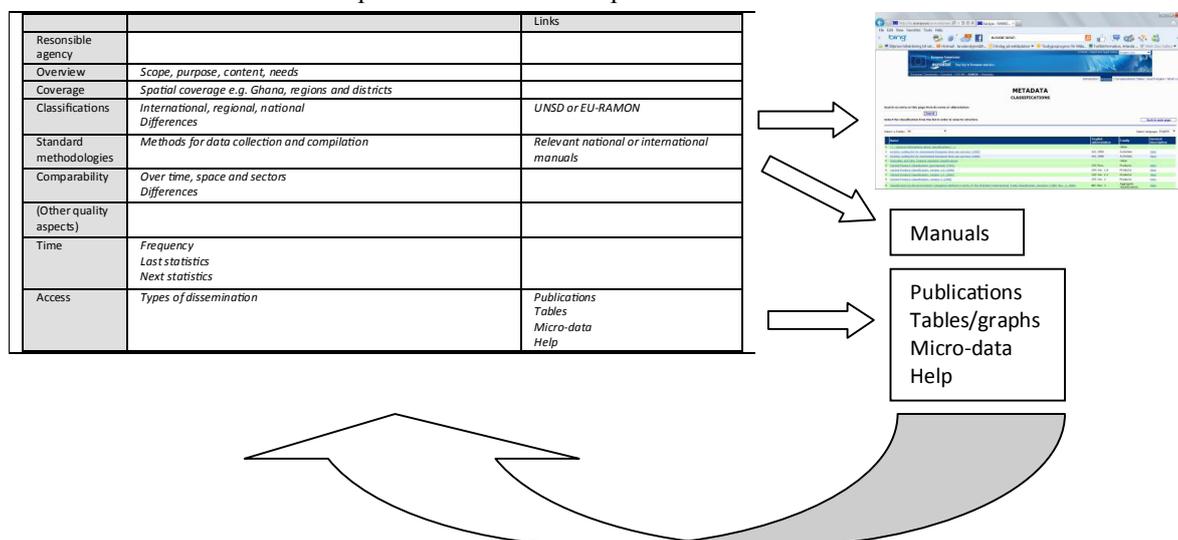
	<i>Updated: 2013-01-29</i>	Links
Overview	<i>Scope, purpose, content, needs</i>	
Coverage	<i>Spatial coverage e.g. Ghana, regions and districts; statistical units</i>	
Classifications	<i>International, regional, national Differences</i>	<i>UNSD or EU-RAMON</i>
Standard methodologies	<i>Methods for data collection and compilation</i>	<i>Relevant national or international manuals</i>
Comparability	<i>Over time, space and sectors Differences</i>	
(Other quality aspects)		
Time	<i>Frequency Last statistics Next statistics</i>	
Access	<i>Types of dissemination</i>	<i>Publications Tables Micro-data Help</i>

Example of **Basic variables** for all household related censuses and surveys

Variable	Definition/remarks	Recommended question	Categories and links
Sex	Biological/physiological differences between males and females. A person is grouped in reference to his/her reproductive function. Don't rely on the person's name.	What is the sex of name?	1 Male 2 Female
Age	Complete years lived at last birthday. An infant has not celebrated the first birthday.	How old is name in completed years?	Single years or five years age groups: 0-4 5-9 ... 65+ UN Std International age classification for different statistics

The definitions are combinations of the OECD glossaries and the definitions used in censuses and main surveys. The questions are mainly based on the census, but adjusted to the main surveys, trying to find a simple and common ground.

This (partial) metadata system should be used as the focal point to get up-to-date metadata for producers to be able to follow Ghana's standards for official statistics and for users to correctly interpret the data. It is directly giving core information about the data/statistics, but also has links to important standard classifications, data collection and compilation manuals and available statistics in publications, web-tables/graphs and micro-data. Links from the data to the metadata should be developed and maintained in publications and online.



Chapter 2 Geographical/Administrative Areas

	<i>Updated 2013-02-01</i>	Links/Documents
Responsible agency	Ghana Statistical Service In close cooperation with Survey and Mapping Division at the Lands Commission	
Overview	Geographical areas are among the most basic variables in statistics used for spatial classifications. They serve to link different data to geographical and administrative areas at different levels.	
Coverage	All parts of Ghana	
Classifications	There are only two relevant international geographical classifications down to country level. Ghana has code GH and number 288 in ISO-ALPHA and 276 in EU-Genomenclature (GENOM), both used for custom purposes.	
Standard methodologies	Coordinates from GPS Enumeration areas in the Population and Housing Census (PHC) 2010	2010 PHC Enumerator's Manual 2010 PHC Administrative report
Comparability	In 1988, Ghana changed from the local authority system to the district assembly system. The statistics are following the legal demarcations at the time for PHC. The district boundaries may change between the censuses and should be notified in trend statistics. There can be difference between the traditional and legal areas, often because of uncertain or disputed demarcation of the traditional areas.	Report of the committee on district boundary disputes relating to the 2012 PHC.
(Other quality aspects)	<i>Accuracy and reliability, revision policy, revision studies,</i>	
Time	Frequency: Every 10 years plus intermittent updates of the district areas Last update: 2010 Next update: 2020	
Access	The geo-administrative areas are described in: Ghana Districts - A repository of all districts in the republic of ...	Publication Help: <i>contact person</i>

Basic variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Recommended question/method of collection	Categories or Links
Region	Largest administrative division	List	01. Western 02. Central 03. Greater Accra 04. Volta 05. Eastern 06. Ashanti 07. Brong Ahafo 08. Northern 09. Upper East 10. Upper West
District	May be described as Metropolitan, Municipal or District Assembly depending upon its population threshold as may be defined by law	List	170 Districts Link to PHC list (appendix 4)
District type		List	1. District 2. Municipal 3. Metropolitan
Sub-district/ sub-metro	Parts of districts only in metropolitan areas	List	Link to PHC list (appendix 4)
Enumeration Area (EA)	A small area with clearly defined boundaries designed to cover the area for one enumerator during the census. Used as primary sampling unit (PSU) in sample surveys.	Lists and maps from the cartographic work before the population and housing census, updated during the census.	Link to list PHC 2 Not used for classification or publication
EA type	For sampling purposes. Not published.	List	1 EA with one locality 2 One locality with several EAs 3 EA with several localities
Locality	Distinct population centre with locally recognized name	List and probing for new localities	001-999 within each EA Not used for classification or public.
Coordinates	Can be used for classification and publication by	From GPS	Longitude

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	flexible aggregation.		Latitude Altitude
Type of locality	A settlement with 5,000 people or more is considered urban . Otherwise rural .	List	1 Urban 2 Rural
Ecological zone	Geographical area with fairly homogenous general ecology, but different from the agro-ecological zones below.	List (MICS)	1 GAMA (urban Accra) 2 Other urban 3 Rural costal 4 Rural forest 5 Rural savannah
Agro-ecological zones	Geographical area with fairly homogenous climate, soils and general ecology.	List (MoFA)	Rain Forest Deciduous Forest Transitional Zone Coastal Savanna Northern Savanna (Guinea and Sudan Savanna)

Chapter 3

General Classifications in Socio-demographic Statistics

	<i>Updated 2013-02-01</i>	Links
Responsible agency	Ghana Statistical Service	
Overview	The data in most social and demographic statistics need to be classified in some basic categories. To be comparable over time, space and sectors it is important that the classifications are standardized and well defined.	
Coverage	All parts of Ghana, the whole population and all households	
Classifications	There are no international standard classifications except for age.	UN Std International age classification with age groups for different statistics
Standard methodologies	The main source of data is the population and housing census (PHC) and nationwide sample surveys collecting data from private households.	2010 PHC enumerator's manual
Comparability	There have been a few differences in the definition of households, but should be avoided in the future.	
(Other quality aspects)		
Time	These variables are not to be changed.	
Access	These variables are mainly used as background variables to classify the other data in different publications	2010 PHC enumerator's manual Help

Basic variables for all household related censuses and surveys

Variable	Definition/remarks	Recommended question	Categories and links
Type of residence	Separates private households from institutional population and occupied dwellings from not occupied by people	Determined at the cartographic preparations for the PHC and later relisting for sample surveys.	1 Private household 2 Institutional population/group quarter 3 House/dwelling not occupied by people for living
Household size	<p>A household is defined as a person or a group of persons who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping/cooking arrangements/ or economy. Includes members' temporarily away 6 months or less and excludes visitors. A group of huts is a compound.</p> <p>The <i>de facto</i> population is people counted where they were at the census night and the <i>de jure</i> population is registering people's usual residence.</p> <p>The head of the household is the person recognised as such by the other members or the person most responsible for the upkeep of the household. The characteristic of the head is often used to classify the household. A reference person (e.g. the one with highest education) can be used instead).</p>	<p>Who is head of this household? <i>Write the (first) name as person no 1</i></p> <p>Who else usually lives and shares the economy in this household? <i>Write the first names in column 2-10, including usual members who are absent. If more than 10 persons, take an extra questionnaire and renumber it from 11</i></p> <p>Does anyone of these belongs to another family or permanently lived somewhere else or plan to live some-where else for more than 6 months? <i>Cross the name and exclude him/her from this questionnaire</i></p>	Each household member is listed. Used to determine household size
Sex	Biological/physiological differences between males and females. A person is grouped in reference to his/her reproductive function.	Is name male or female?	1 Male 2 Female
Age	Complete years lived at last birthday. An infant has not celebrated the first	How old is name in completed years?	Single years or five years age groups:

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	birthday.		0-4 5-9 ... 65+ Broad age groups (MICS 2006) <15 16-64 65+ UN Std International age classification For age groups in different statistics
Relationship	Refers to the relationship between the head of the household and each of its members.	What is the relationship of name to head of household?	1 Head 2 Spouse (Wife / Husband) 3 Cohabitant 4 Child (Son / Daughter) 5 Parent / Parent in-law 6 Son in-law / Daughter in-law 7 Grandchild 8 Other relative 8 Adopted 9 Foster/Step child 10 Househelp 11 Other, specify:.....
Education level	The stage of formal education, that is: Basic, 2 nd Cycle and Tertiary Level. As a background variable the highest completed grade is the most important, particularly for the head of the household. The use of the highest level of education attained as an indicator for educational achievement requires some caution in the interpretation. It does not adequately capture those individuals who have started but not completed a certain stage of education.	What is name's highest completed educational qualification?	0 None 1 Kinder garden 2 Primary (ISCED 1) 3 JSS/JHS (ISCED 2) 4 Middle (ISCED 2) 5 SSS/SHS (ISCED 3) 6 Secondary (ISCED 3) 7 Vocational/Tech/Comm (ISCED x) 8 Teacher training/Agric nursing/Cert (ISCED x) 9 Post sec. Dip/University Diploma (ISCED 4) 11 Bachelor degree (ISCED 6) 12 Post graduate (ISCED 7)
Main source of income	Income includes payments in kind and own produced food.	What is the main source of income or livelihood for this household?	1 Wages and salaries from public sector 2 Wages and salaries from private sector 3 Farming 4 Casual work 5 Other household business. 6 Pensions 7 Remittances from abroad 8 Other remittances 9 Social assistance 10 Other, specify:.....
Electricity	Electricity is well correlated to poverty, but there is an important distinction between physical access and actual use.	Do this household have access and use electricity?	1. Have physical access and use 2. Have physical access but don't use 3. Don't have access
Marital status	These variables are often collected as background variables but are only		

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Nationality	occasionally used for classification of other data. They are defined under 4. Population and migration statistics		
Ethnicity			
Birthplace			
Religion			

Derived variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Categories and links
Type of household	Type of household should be policy relevant and should be defined according to national needs. The new EU household type use only two criteria: number of adults and number of dependent children. In the context of this variable, dependent child is: < 16 or greater or equal 16 and less or equal 24 not working and not unemployed. <i>Categories in next column are EU-recommendations</i>	1 one adult 2 two adults 3 more than 2 adults 4 one adult with dependent children. 5 two adults with dep. children 6 more than 2 adults with dependent children 9 other <i>GLSS use:</i> 1 one male 2 one female 3 two or more males 4 two or more females <i>With and without children for each group</i>
Dependency ratio	In published international statistics, the dependent part usually includes those under the age of 15 and over the age of 64. The productive part makes up the population in between, ages 15 – 64. It is normally expressed as a percentage: $(Total) Dependency ratio = \frac{(number\ of\ people\ aged\ 0 - 14\ and\ those\ aged\ 65\ and\ over)}{number\ of\ people\ aged\ 15 - 64} \times 100$ As the ratio increases there may be an increased burden on the productive part of the population to maintain the upbringing and pensions of the economically dependent. This results in direct impacts on financial expenditures on things like social security , as well as many indirect consequences. The (total) dependency ratio can be decomposed into the child dependency ratio and the aged dependency ratio: ¹¹ $Child\ dependency\ ratio = \frac{number\ of\ people\ aged\ 0 - 14}{number\ of\ people\ aged\ 15 - 64} \times 100$ $Aged\ dependency\ ratio = \frac{number\ of\ people\ aged\ 65\ and\ over}{number\ of\ people\ aged\ 15 - 64} \times 100$	
Economic level	The economic level of the household is often classified according to household income or consumption. If it is done by households it big but poor households can be mixed with rich but small households. Calculating the level by per capita can mix a rich but big household with a worse of but smaller household. A scale of equivalence should be used to have a fair comparability of welfare levels. Calculated based on adult equivalent or household consumption or income	Quintiles or Deciles For more details see 13. Living conditions

Chapter 4

General Classifications in Economic Statistics

	<i>Updated 2013-01-30</i>	Links
Responsible agency	Ghana Statistical Service Bank of Ghana for Balance of Payment	
Overview	The data in most economic statistics need to be classified in some basic categories. To be comparable over time, space and sectors it is important that the classifications are standardized and well defined.	2003 National Industrial Census Business register
Coverage	Establishment/enterprise/business refers to an institutional unit engaged in production (e.g. in food, clothes or various articles), professional activities (e.g. private lawyer, carpenter, mason, etc) or offering services (e.g. hairdressing, retailing/sales) for payment in cash or in kind. Ideally the statistical unit (recommended by UNSD) is the establishment defined as a production unit engaged in a single kind of activity under a single ownership at a single location. A unit with single ownership and single activity (e.g. production of electricity) may not have data on separate location. Other units may be engaged in different activities. Combined data are then accepted. All parts of Ghana and all economic activities by formal or informal establishments/businesses are covered in theory, but the coverage of the business register is only partial.	
Classifications	The International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) on 4 digit level is adopted. The classification for mining and furniture manufacturing is extended. When a unit has several activities, it is classified according to the greatest sale.	ISIC Rev.4
Standard methodologies	UNSTATS is referring to the EUROSTAT: Business registers - Recommendations manual (2010 Edition)	SNA 1993 SNA 2008
Comparability	A big part of the establishments in Ghana are household based. They are mainly covered by the GLSS. GLSS5 (2005/06) estimates the number of household related businesses to 3,190,552. The current GSS business register covers less than 150,000 establishments. Currently there is no well-defined boundary between the GLSS and register based data with a risk of double count or non-count.	
(Other quality aspects)		
Time	Frequency: GLSS is intermittent (approximately every 5 years) Last update: GLSS5 2005/06 published 2008 Next update: GLSS6, 2012/13 The GLSS Business register is continuously updated	
Access	These variables are mainly used as background variables to classify the other data in different publications.	Help: <i>Contact person</i>

Basic variables for all economic related censuses and surveys

Variable	Definition/remarks	Recommended question	Categories and links
Industry type		In which type of industry is this establishment operating?	1 Manufacturing 2 Mining and quarrying 3 Electricity, water and gas 4 Construction
Type of ownership		Is this establishment owned by government, private or joint?	1 Government/State/Public 2 Private 3 Joint
Registration		Is this enterprise registered with any government agency?	Registrar General's department Department of Cooperatives District Assembly Other, specify
Formal/informal	The informal sector is a sub-set of all establishments based on some criteria, often number of employees, formal accounts or registration. This is often different from the statistical coverage of the total economy. Following definition was used in a GSS/WIEGO international seminar 2005 : DEFINITION OF INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT:		Formal/informal

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-Employment in Informal Enterprises: self-employed in small unregistered or unincorporated enterprises, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>employers</i> – <i>own account operators</i> – <i>unpaid family workers</i> • Wage Employment in Informal Jobs: wage workers without legal or social protection who work for formal or informal firms, for households. or for no fixed employer, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>employees of informal enterprises</i> – informal wage workers such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • casual or day labourers • contract workers • domestic workers – industrial outworkers (also called homeworkers) <p>Note: The international definition of the “informal sector” that was adopted by the 1993 International Conference of Labour Statisticians included only those who work in informal enterprises (shown in <i>italics</i> above). The newly expanded definition of “informal employment” has been endorsed by the 2002 International Labour Conference and the 2003 International Conference of Labour Statisticians.</p>	
Type of legal organisation		Private Ltd company Public Ltd company Partnership NGO Sole proprietorship Association or group Co-operative External company
Type of accounting		Formal Informal None
Age of enterprise		How long has this establishment been actively operating? Years Months
Operation months		How many months during the past 12 months did the establishment operate? Months
Persons engaged	The average employment for an establishment was derived as a simple average of the four quarters. Average persons engaged equals average persons employed plus the total number of all unpaid workers engaged .	How many persons are engaged in the activities of this establishment? Number
Principal activity	The activity whose contribution exceeds that of any other activity in terms of revenues.	What is the principal activity for this establishment? ISIC Rev.4
Secondary activity	Any additional activity in the same locality bringing in less revenues than the principal activity , but more than any other activity	What is the main secondary activity of the establishment? ISIC Rev.4
Owners sex and nationality		Is the owner of this establishment male or female and Ghanaian? Ghanaian male Ghanaian female Ghanaian male and female Non-Ghanaian male Non-Ghanaian female Mixed nationality
Establishment size	By people engaged	1-4 5-9 10-19 20-29 30-49 50-99 100-199 200-499 500+

Register variables

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Variable	Definition/remarks	Data sources	Categories and links	P
Location			Region District Address	1
Industry			ISIC Rev.4	1

Chapter 5 Population and migration statistics

	<i>Updated: 2013-02-03</i>	Links
Responsible agency	Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) Birth and Death Registry (BDR)	
Overview	Population and migration covers topics like demography, vital statistics, population structures and growth, demographic projections, families and households (marriages, divorces, and household size), migration, refugees and asylum seekers. Excludes: causes of death	
Coverage	All parts of Ghana, the whole population and all households	
Classifications	There are no international standard classifications except for age.	UN Std International age classification with age groups for different statistics
Standard methodologies	<p>The main source of data is the population and housing census (PHC) and nationwide sample surveys collecting data from private households. The sample surveys are measuring the <i>de jure</i> population including <i>usual</i> household members but excluding foreigners, while the PHC is measuring the <i>de facto</i> population, i.e. people being in the household at the census night, including foreigners. The coverage of the Birth and Death Registry is too limited for reliable vital statistics.</p> <p>Measuring childhood mortality may seem easy, but attempts using direct questions, such as “Has anyone in this household died in the last year?” give inaccurate results. Using direct measures of child mortality from women’s birth histories is time consuming, more expensive, and requires greater attention to training and supervision. Alternatively, indirect methods developed to measure child mortality produce robust estimates that can be comparable with the ones obtained from other sources. Indirect methods minimize the pitfalls of memory lapses, inexact or misinterpreted definitions, and poor interviewing technique. The Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS) use the <i>Birth History Method</i> (all surveyed women provide detailed information on all their births, creating a birth history), while the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) use the indirect <i>Brass method</i>. William Brass was the first to develop a procedure for converting the proportion dead of children ever born, reported by women in age groups 15-19, 20-24, etc., into estimates of the probability of dying before attaining certain exact childhood ages. The method has been refined over the years. All births are recorded and sorted as living and dead, by sex and by other relevant variables. By using a complex model with country specific variations, the mortality rate estimates are indirectly derived. The most recent and statistically sound reference point is about 6 years before the survey fieldwork.</p>	2010 PHC enumerator’s manual
Comparability (Other quality aspects)		
Time	Frequency: PHC every 10 years, GDHS every 5 years and GLSS intermittent Latest statistics: Next statistics:	
Access	Data are available in PHC publications and web based regional and district tables. Ghana Demographic and Health Survey 2008 GLSS5 from 2005/06 was published 2008	2010 PHC Report PHC tables by regions and districts GDHS Report GLSS Report Help: <i>Contact person</i>

Basic variables for all household related censuses and surveys

Variable	Definition/remarks	Recommended question	Categories and links
Type of residence	Defined at chapter 3. General classifications for socio-demographic statistics.		
Household size			

Sex			
Age			
Relationship			
Marital status	<p>Married are those currently living in a formal marital union or relationship, recognised by the law - customary, ordinance or religion. A Divorced has formally been married but now separated by legal or formal means. Widowed has been formally married but no more because of death or deceased partner. Living together is living with a sexual partner in an informal relationship and separated are no longer "living together".</p>	<p>What is name's current marital status?</p>	<p>1 Married 2 Consensual union/ partners 3 Separated 4 Divorced 5 Widowed 6 Never married</p> <p><i>Combined groups (MICS 2006):</i> 1 Currently married/in union 2 Formerly married/in union 3 Never married/in union</p>
Nationality	<p>The country to which a person belongs by citizenship. Ghanaian by birth means born by at least one Ghanaian parent.</p>	<p>What is name's nationality?</p>	<p>1 Ghanaian by birth 2 Ghanaian by naturalisation 3 Ghanaian and other (dual) 4 Other ECOWAS national 5 African, other than ECOWAS 6 European 7 American 8 Asian 9 Oceanian and Australian</p>
Ethnicity	<p>The ethnic group that a person belonged to. This information is collected only from Ghanaians by birth and Ghanaians with dual nationality. The classification of ethnic groups in Ghana is that officially provided by the Bureau of Ghana Languages</p>	<p>To which ethnic group does name belong?</p>	<p>PHC list on tribes (appendix 3)</p>
Birthplace	<p>The locality of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. If after delivery a mother stayed outside her locality of usual residence for six months or more or had the intention of staying in the new place for six or more months, then the actual town/village of physical birth becomes the birthplace of the child.</p>	<p>In which region or country was name born?</p>	<p>This town or village Region 1-10 Other ECOWAS states Africa, other than ECOWAS Outside Africa</p>
Religion	<p>The individual's religious affiliation as reported by the respondent, irrespective of the religion of the household head or the head's spouse or the name of the person and irrespective of the religious practices.</p>	<p>What is name's religious affiliation?</p>	<p>No Religion Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran, Pentecostal / Charismatic Other Christian Islam Traditional Other specify:</p>
Live birth	<p>The complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which — after such separation — breathes or shows other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such a birth is considered live-born. (WHO)</p>	<p><i>For females 12 years or older:</i> How many children have name ever born alive? (Even who lived a few hours)</p>	<p>Sex and age of child</p>
Children survived	<p>For females 12 years or older</p>	<p>How many children ever born alive to name is still alive? (Living with you or elsewhere)</p>	
Born past 12 months	<p>For females 12-54 years old</p>	<p>How many children has name born (alive) in the past 12 months?</p>	<p>Sex and age of child</p>
Coverage of birth registration (Universal)	<p>Universal coverage: When birth registration is allowed in every geographic area in the population group comprising the national area</p>	<p>What is the universal coverage of the country?</p>	<p>Every part of country covered Parts of country coverage</p>
Coverage of	<p>Complete coverage: When every birth that</p>	<p>Has he/she been registered at</p>	<p>Yes, with the Birth and Death</p>

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birth registration (Completeness)	occurred in the population or area within a specified period has been registered	Births and Deaths Registry or Police Station?	Registry No Don't know
Reason for no registration		Why was he/she not registered?	1 Cost too much 2 Must travel to far 3 Didn't know the need to register 4 Didn't know where 5 Lack of time 6 Other reason, specify:..... 7 Don't know
Death	According to the United Nations (UN) definition, a death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation). This definition therefore excludes foetal deaths.	Has any member of this household died in the past 12 months? <i>If yes:</i> ...sex of the deceased? ...how old was he/she? ...was death due to accident, violence, homicide, suicide? <i>For females 12-54:</i> Did she die while pregnant, during delivery or within 6 months after the end of the pregnancy or birth?	Male/Female Age (years at last birthday) Yes/No Yes/No
Coverage of death registration	See complete birth coverage and universal birth coverage	Has he/she been registered at Births and Deaths Registry or Police Station?	Yes, at the Birth and Death Registry Yes, at a police station No Don't know
(Out-) Migration	Migration is a change in usual place of residence, which involves the crossing of an administrative boundary. Outmigration is leaving one sub-division of the country to take up residence in another. In-migration is entering one administrative area from another subdivision to take up residence.	Has <i>name</i> ever lived or moved away from this village or town for a year or more?	Yes/No
Return migrant	The movement of a person returning to his/her country of origin or habitual residence usually after spending at least one year in another country. This return may or may not be voluntary. Return migration includes voluntary repatriation.	How long ago did <i>name</i> move/return to this place?	Years Months
Intention to stay		Does <i>name</i> intend to stay for a year or more in this household?	Yes/No
Previous location		Where was <i>name</i> living previously?	1 Sekondi/Takoradi 2 Cape Coast 3 Accra 4 Ho 5 Koforidua 6 Kumasi 7 Sunyani 8 Tamale 9 Bolgatanga 10 Wa 11 Other urban 12 Rural area 13 Other ECOWAS 14 Other Africa 15 Outside Africa
Previous main activity		What was <i>name's</i> main activity at the previous place?	1 Full time education 2 Work 3 Looking for work 4 Living with relatives 5 Other activity, specify:.....
Previous industry		In what industry was this work?	1 Agriculture forestry and fishing 2 Mining and quarrying

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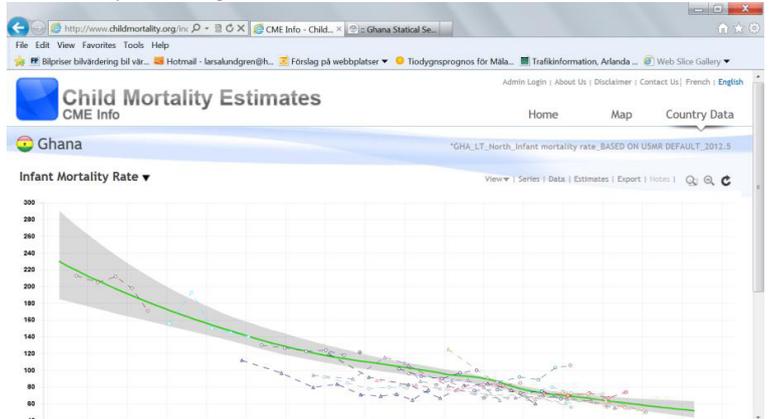
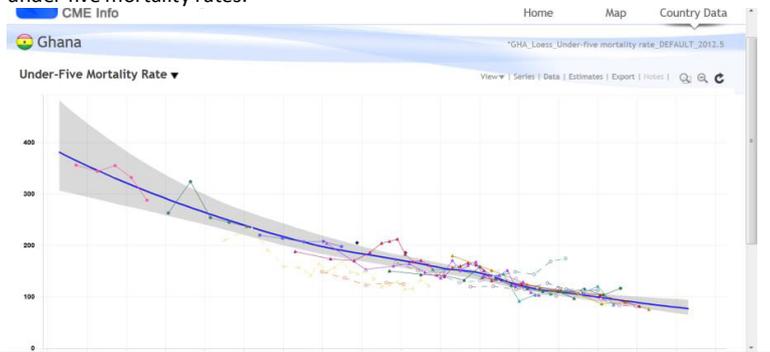
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Manufacturing 4 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply 5 Water supply, sewerage waste management and remediation activs 6 Construction 7 Wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles 8 Transportation and storage 9 Accomodation and Food Services Activities 10 Information and communication 11 Financial and insurance activities 12 Real estate activities 13 Professional scientific and technical activities 14 Administrative and support service activities 15 Public administration and defence; compulsory social security 16 Education 17 Human health and social work activities 18 Arts entertainment and recreation 19 Other Service Activities 20 Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use 21 Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies 22 Other
Previous sector		Who was <i>name</i> working for?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Government 2 State owned company 3 Private company or business 4 Private farmer 5 Private household 6 Other, specify.....
Reason for last move		What was the main reason for moving (back) to this village/town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Job transfer 2 Seeking/got new employment 3 Own business 4 Spouse's/partners employment 5 Accompanying parents 6 Marriage 7 Other family reasons 8 Political/religious reasons 9 Education 10 Food/Famine/Drought 11 War, fire or other safety reason 12 Other, specify

Derived variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Categories and links
De facto population	All people who are actually present in the country at a given moment in time, regardless of whether they have residence there or not. The latter population concept includes, for instance, all non-residents who are on holiday in the country, and discounts all residents who are on holiday abroad.	
De jure population	All persons who have residence in the country are meant to be covered. People who habitually live in a country are included in the population figures, even if they are temporarily abroad. On the other hand, people from abroad who are temporarily in the country are not included. Recommended by UN declarations.	

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Population density	Population per unit of land, normally persons per square kilometre of land.	
Population growth rate	The number of persons added to (or subtracted from) a population in a year due to natural change (births and deaths) and net migration expressed as the percentage of population at the beginning of the time period	
Population pyramid	A graphical illustration that shows distribution of various age groups in a population which forms the shape of a pyramid when the population is a growing one. It typically consists of two back-to-back bar graphs, with the population plotted on the X-axis and age on the Y-axis, one showing the number of males and the other showing the number of females in a particular population in 5 year age groups (also called cohorts). Males are conventionally shown on the left and females on the right and may be measured in absolute by raw numbers or as a percentage of the total population. It is thus a bar chart, arranged vertically, that shows the distribution of a population by age and sex. By convention, the younger ages are at the bottom, with males on the left and females on the right.	
Projected population	Estimation of the population based on latest data (e.g. PHC) and assumptions about (or known) changes (by fertility, mortality and migration). The component method is used to determine the population size, given the size of the population at a previous moment and the demographic events that influence the population size. Given the size of the population on a given date, usually 1 January of a calendar year t , the numbers of births and immigrants during the calendar year t are added, and the number of deaths and emigrants during that year are subtracted. By doing so, the number of inhabitants on 1 January of calendar year $t+1$ is obtained. Data collected in the population census are the basis for this method.	
Sex ratio	The number of males per 100 females in a population.	
Fertility rate	The square method is used. This means that the numerator of the age-specific birth rates includes all females who gave birth to a child during the calendar year under study and whose age when giving birth is measured as the age reached at the most recent birthday. The denominator is the arithmetic mean of the number of women of that age at the beginning of the calendar year and the number of women of that age at the end of it.	
Total fertility rate	The average number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or group of women) during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. This rate is sometimes stated as the number of children women are having today. The TFR sums up, in a single number, the fertility of all women at a given point in time. In effect, it says: This is the total number of children a woman would have if the fertility rates for a given year applied to her throughout her reproductive life. The TFR is a <i>synthetic</i> measure; no individual woman is very likely to pass through three decades conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of any single year. In reality, age-specific rates change and fluctuate from year to year, even if only gradually. Thus, year-to-year fluctuations in the TFR may reflect changes in the <i>timing</i> of births rather than changes in the average number of children women bear. The TFR is one of the most useful indicators of fertility because it gives the best picture of how many children women are currently having.	
(Crude) birth rate	Birth rate is the number of live births per 1,000 people in a given year. The Crude birth rate is computed for the whole population.	
(Crude) death rate	The number of deaths in a year per 1000 mid-year population of a specific year. Death rates can be age or cause specific. The crude death rate is computed for the whole population.	
Infant mortality rate	Infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants below 1 year of age per 1,000 live births at a given period of time. It can also be defined as the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of one, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period. Infant mortality rate is strictly speaking not a rate (i.e. the number of deaths divided by the number of population at risk during a certain period of time) but a probability of death derived from a life table and expressed as rate per 1,000 live births. <i>Civil registration:</i> Number of deaths at age zero and population for the same age are used to calculate death rate which are then converted into age-specific probability of dying. <i>Census and surveys:</i> An indirect method is used based on questions to each woman of reproductive age as to how many children she has ever born and how	

	<p>many are still alive. The Brass method and model life tables are then used to obtain an estimate of infant mortality.</p> <p><i>Surveys:</i> A direct method is used based on birth history - a series of detailed questions on each child a woman has given birth to during her lifetime. To reduce sampling errors, the estimates are generally presented as period rates, for five or 10 years preceding the survey.</p> <p>The UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality makes “best” infant mortality estimates by combining different data sources over time.</p> 	<p>CME info</p>
<p>Under five mortality rate</p>	<p>Probability that a child born in a specific year or time period will die before reaching the age of five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates (per 1,000 live births). The UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality also make “best under five mortality rates.</p> 	<p>CME info</p>
<p>Life expectancy at birth</p>	<p>Life expectancy at birth is an indicator which measures how many years a newly-born baby is expected to live, on average, given current age-specific mortality rate. It is also an indicator of mortality or health condition of a country.</p> <p>The data are not smoothed. A smoothing method aims at obtaining a smooth series of age-specific death rates. For the ages between 0 and, say, 15, the death rates are assumed to decrease. On the other hand, the successive age-specific death rates are assumed to increase as age increases.</p>	
<p>Median age of population</p>	<p>The age at which exactly half of the population is younger and half is older</p>	
<p>Adult mortality rate</p>	<p>Mortality is the occurrence of death in the population. Adult mortality rate is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60 years (per 1 000 population) per year.</p> <p>Civil or sample registration: Mortality by age and sex are used to calculate age specific rates.</p> <p>Census: Mortality by age and sex tabulated from questions on recent deaths that occurred in the household during a given period preceding the census (usually 12 months).</p> <p>Census or surveys: Direct or indirect methods provide adult mortality rates based on information on survival of parents or siblings.</p> <p>Method of estimation: In case of inadequate sources of age-specific mortality rates, life tables are derived from estimated under-5 mortality rates using a modified logic system, a model developed by WHO to which a global standard is applied.</p>	
<p>Mean age of marriage</p>		

Cohort	A group of people sharing a common temporal demographic experience who are observed through time. For example, the birth cohort of 1900 is the people born in that year. There are also marriage cohorts, school class cohorts, and so forth.	
Net migration	The net effect of immigration and emigration for an areas.	
Migration rate	Any rate that measures the relative frequency of migration within a population (normally annual migration rates).	
Total/Gross migration	All the migration that has taken place in the year. It could be in- and out-migration when the calculation is about internal migration; and immigration and emigration when considering external migration.	

Register data

Variable	Definition/remarks	Categories and links
Registered births	Births that are duly registered by a mandated government agency	
Registered deaths	Deaths that are duly registered by a mandated government agency	

Chapter 6 Labour and Time-Use Statistics

	<i>Updated: 2013-02-03</i>	Links
Responsible agency	Ghana Statistical Service	
Overview	<p>Labour – covers statistics on labour force, labour market, employment and unemployment; the more detailed topics include economically active population, labour conditions, health and safety at work (accidents at work, occupational injuries and diseases, work-related health problems), working time and other working conditions, strikes and lockouts, job vacancies, job creation.</p> <p>Excludes: migrant workers (4), unpaid work, statistics on earnings, wages and salaries and labour cost.</p> <p>The figure below describes the ILO classification of people by economic activities:</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <pre> graph TD Population[Population] --> LabourForce[Labour force] Population --> NotInLabourForce[Not in Labour force] LabourForce --> Employed[Employed] LabourForce --> Unemployed[Unemployed] Employed --> AtWork[At work] Employed --> NotAtWork[Not at work] Unemployed --> WithoutWork[Without work/ Available for work/ Seeking work] NotInLabourForce --> Disable[Disable] NotInLabourForce --> Retired[Retired] NotInLabourForce --> Other[Other] Disable --> FullTimeStudents[Full time students] Disable --> HomeMaker[Home maker] </pre> </div> <p>The labour force or economically active population is made up of all employed and unemployed persons of the <i>working age population</i> (15 years or more) who contribute or are available to contribute to the production of goods and services.</p> <p>Employed persons are persons aged 15 and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour per week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education or training. Unemployed persons are persons aged 15-64 who were without work during the reference week, were currently available for work and were either actively seeking work in the past four weeks or had already found a job to start within the next three months. The economic activity rate is the proportion of the population aged 15-64 that is in the labour force, in other words the proportion of the population aged 15-64 that is either in employment (as an employee or self-employed or family worker) or unemployed. Activity rates for men and women are expressed as a percentage of the male population and the female population respectively, not as a share of the total (male and female) population. Economically inactive population (not in the labour force) is the part of working aged population who are neither employed nor unemployed (e.g. students, retired and home-makers).</p> <p>The System of National Accounts has a boundary between production and consumption. According to the basic accounts, production or value added at home, e.g. cooking, washing, cleaning, child caring, car washing, own maintenance etc. is not counted as production. To be consistent, these activities are not included in economic activities, though exactly the same activities are counted when paid for (e.g. a domestic employee). A time-use-module can therefore supplement the Labour Force module and National Accounts (by a satellite account) with the valuable (but often biased to women) contribution of work. It allows shedding light on unpaid work, activities outside the work place and issues related to reconciliation of work and family life.</p>	
Coverage	The Labour statistics cover all individuals (aged 15-64) living in private households in all regions and districts. Time-use cover all individual aged 10+. Labour and time-use should ideally be captured during a full year to take care of seasonal differences. The PHC is only representative for the week before the census day 26 th September 2010 and the GTUS covered the period June 15 to July 25, 2009. GLSS covers a full year.	
Classifications	Labour force is categorized by age, sex, region, district, education, occupation (ISCO) and industry (ISIC). International Classification of Activities for Time-use Statistics (Trial classification) (2003)	ISCO-08

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		ISIC Rev.4 ICATUS
Standard methodologies	Data are collected through the PHC and an LFS-module in GLSS. Time-use can either be partial (like GLSS 2012/2013) or complete covering all kind of activities during 24 hours (like Ghana Time Use Survey (GTUS) 2009. The activities can either be pre-coded (GLSS) or open-ended (describing the activity for a fixed period. The GTUS allowed 5 activities during each 60 minutes.	ILO LFS Manual GTUS 2009 Report GTUS Manual
Comparability	GLSS6 and GTUS use very different methods for the time-use data collection	
Other quality aspects		
Time	Frequency: Intermittent Last statistics: GLSS 2005/6, 2010 PHC, GTUS 2009 Next statistics: GLSS 2012/2013, expected 2014	
Access	Population and Housing Census 2010, report GLSS5 2005/06 published 2008 Ghana Time Use survey (GTUS) 2009	2010 PHC Report GLSS Report GTUS 2009 Report Help: <i>contact person</i>

Basic variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Recommended question	Categories and links
Labour status – primary work			
Labour status		Did <i>name</i> do any work for pay, profit, family gain or did <i>name</i> produce anything for barter or home use during the past 7 days even if it was for only one hour?	Yes/No
Apprentice		In the past 7 days, was <i>name</i> an apprentice?	Yes/No
Absent from work		Was <i>name</i> temporally absent from work in the past 7 days or did <i>name</i> have a job, business or other economic activity or farming activity that he/she will definitely return to?	Yes/No
Absent reason		Why was <i>name</i> temporary absent from work?	1 Bad weather 2 Slack work for technical or economic reasons 3 Labour dispute 4 Education or training 5 Own illness, injury or temp. disability 6 Maternity or parental leave 7 Holidays 8 Vacation or compensation leave 9 Other, specify:.....
Employment status	Regular Employees include all persons who are employed in establishments who get regular and periodic payments (in cash or kind). Non-conscript members of the armed forces are also included. Casual Employee are employees whose current job offer is within a certain period of time. They are variedly referred to as seasonal or contractual workers. A	What was <i>name's</i> status in that establishment/industry?	1 (Regular) paid employee (but not 8-10) 2 Self-employed with employees, non-agr 3 Self-employed without employees, non-agric 4 Contributing family worker, non-agric 5 Self-employed with

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	Self-employed without employees or own account worker operates his/her own enterprise, professional practice or farm solely with no employees. A Contributing family worker is a person within the working age who helps in a family enterprise (farm or non-farm) and do not receive any salaries or a wage. Apprentices are all employees who do not participate fully in the production process of the unit because they are working under an apprentice's contract or because the fact that they are undertaking vocational training impinges significantly on their productivity.		employees, agric. 6 Self-employed without employees, agr. 7 Contributing family worker, agriculture 8 Domestic employee (house help) 9 Casual workers 10 Apprentice 11 Other, specify.....
Worked hours	This refers to actual worked hours.	In total, how many hours did <i>name</i> work in all jobs over the past 7 days?hours
Full/part time	Full time is where the usual hours worked is 40 hours or more and part time is where the hours worked is less than 40 hours.	Is it a full- or part-time job?	1 Full-time 2 Part-time
Main occupation	Main refers to spending most time, if more than one occupation. Tasks and duties according to the ISCO classification	During the past 7 days, what were the main tasks and duties in the job <i>name</i> spent most of his/her time on? Describe the main job/task <i>name</i> was performing?	<i>Description and central coding</i> ISCO-08
Industry	Main economic activity of local unit	What kind of goods, services are this establishment connected with?	<i>Description and central coding</i> ISIC Rev.4
Employment sector	The public sector includes ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) at central government as well as regional and district administrations. Private sector includes private persons or privately owned establishments. Parastatals are jointly owned by government and private persons/establishments. NGOs are local and international Non-Government Organisations making services to communities without profit. International organisations are UNDP, UNICEF, World Bank, EU, USAID, DFID, embassies, etc.	In what sector was <i>Name</i> mainly working?	1 Public 2 Private 3 Semi-public/parastatal 4 NGOs (local and international) 5 International organisation 6 Other, specify:.....
Employment period	Year and month when the person started working in current employment?	How long has <i>name</i> been doing this work altogether?	Years Months
Contract period	Permanent means that there is no decided end of the working period. Seasonal workers who hold implicit or explicit contracts of employment where the timing and duration of the contract is significantly influenced by seasonal factors such as the climatic cycle, public holidays and/or agricultural harvests. These workers may be classified as employees or own-account workers according to the specific characteristics of the employment contract.	Is this work permanent, seasonal or other temporary?	1 Permanent/unlimited duration 2 Seasonal 3 Other temporary
Size of work-place	Number of persons working at the local unit	How many people altogether work in the place where <i>name</i> work	Number
Work related training and apprenticeship			
Work related training	Training provided by the employer or donors supporting the employer.	During the past 6 months has <i>name</i> received any training relating to his/her work, including on the job training?	Yes/No
Training duration	In most technical and vocational schools, school year run on course basis and not	How long was the training?	Months Weeks

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	classes or forms.		
Type of training		What type of training did <i>name</i> receive?	1 Clerical 2 Professional/managerial 3 Computer 4 Marketing 5 Teaching 6 Leadership 7 Medicine 8 Accountancy 9 Skills/Trade training 10 Other, specify:.....
Apprentice	Apprentices are all employees who do not participate fully in the production process of the unit because they are working under an apprentice's contract or because the fact that they are undertaking vocational training impinges significantly on their productivity.	Is <i>name</i> an apprentice or has ever been?	1 Yes, currently 2 Yes, in past 3 No
Duration		How long is/was the apprenticeship?	Year and months
Main trade		What is/was the main trade learned?	GLSS6 code book
Labour status – secondary work			
Secondary work	The secondary work is that on which the person spent most time apart from the main.	Did <i>name</i> have any secondary work during the past 7 days?	Yes/No
Employment status	See definition above under main work.	What was <i>name's</i> status in this 2 nd job?	1 (Regular) paid employee (but not 8-10) 2 Self-employed with employees, non-agric 3 Self-employed without employees, non-agric 4 Contributing family worker, non-agric 5 Self-employed with employees, agric. 6 Self-employed without employees, agric. 7 Contributing family worker, agriculture 8 Domestic employee (house help) 9 Casual workers 10 Apprentice 11 Other, specify:.....
2 nd Occupation		Describe the main tasks and duties <i>name</i> was performing in this 2 nd job?	Description and central coding ISCO 2008
2 nd Industry		What kind of trade, services or industry is this work connected with?	Description and central coding ISIC Rev.4
Worked hours in 2 nd job		How many hours did <i>name</i> actually work in this 2 nd job during the past 7 days?	Hours
Job seeking for employed			
Job seeking	For employed	Taking all <i>name's</i> jobs into consideration did <i>name</i> seek to change his/her work situation in the last two weeks?	Yes/No
Type of new job	For employed	How did <i>name</i> seek to change his/her work situation in last two weeks?	1 More hours on current activity 2 More hours on additional activity 3 Change activity 4 Other
Reason for new job	For employed	What was the most important reason that made <i>name</i> seek to do that?	1 Increase earnings 2 Better use of own experience/qualific.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Job closer to home 4 Within own village/town 5 Improved job safety 6 Shorter working time/less excessive hours 7 Better social security 8 Other improved working conditions 9 Other, specify:.....
Change method	For employed	What steps did <i>name</i> take to change his/her work situation or increase earnings?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Applied to prospective employer 2 Checked at farm/factories/work site 3 Asked friends and relatives 4 Took action to start business 5 Took action to start agricultural activity 6 Searched internet 7 Searched newspaper adverts 8 Searched employment services 9 Other, specify:..... 10 None
Readiness for change	For employed	Is <i>name</i> ready and have the requirements to change his/her work situation during the next 7 days or within the next 30 days?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Yes, within next 7 days 2 Yes, within next 30 days 3 no
Job seeking for unemployed			
Available for work	For unemployed	Was <i>name</i> available for work during the last 7 days or within the past 4 weeks if there had been an opportunity to work?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Yes, last 7 days 2 Yes, but only within the past 4 weeks 3 no
Work seeking	For unemployed	Has <i>name</i> made any efforts during the last 7 days or past 4 weeks to find work or start own business?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Yes, last 7 days 2 Yes, prior to last 7 days but in the 4 weeks 3 No
Long-time un-employment	For unemployed	During the past 12 months, for how many weeks altogether was <i>name</i> without work?	
Availability	For unemployed	During the past 12 months, for how many weeks was <i>name</i> available for work?	
Job search duration	For unemployed	During the past 12 months, for how many weeks did <i>name</i> actively look for work?	
Search method	For unemployed	What did <i>name</i> do in the past 12 months to find work? <i>Most important</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Applied to prospective employer 2 Checked at farm/factories/work sited 3 Asked friends and relatives 4 Took action to start business 5 Took action to start agricultural activity 6 Upgrading skills 7 Searched internet 8 Searched newspaper adverts 9 Placed/answered job

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			<p>advertisement</p> <p>10 Searched employment services</p> <p>11 Registered at an employment centre</p> <p>12 Looked for land, building, equipment</p> <p>13 Took a test or interview</p> <p>14 Waited on the street to be recruited for casual work</p> <p>15 Sought financial assistance to look for work or start business</p> <p>16 Applied for a permit or licence to start a business</p> <p>17 Other, specify:.....</p>
Reason for not looking	For unemployed	Why did <i>name</i> not look for work throughout the period he/she was available for work? Most important	<p>1 Thought no work was available</p> <p>2 Awaiting reply to earlier enquires</p> <p>3 Waiting to start arranged job, business or agriculture</p> <p>4 Off season in agriculture</p> <p>5 Other, specify:.....</p>
Wanted type of work	For unemployed	What type of work did <i>name</i> want when he/she was available or looking for work?	<p>Wage employment in:</p> <p>1 Public sector (MDAs, parastatals)</p> <p>2 Large private firm</p> <p>3 Small/medium scale</p> <p>Self-employment:</p> <p>4 Non-agriculture</p> <p>5 Agriculture incl. livestock and fishing</p> <p>6 Any job</p> <p>7 Other, specify.....</p>
Occupation in last job	For unemployed	What kind of work was <i>name</i> doing in his/her last job? What was the main task or duties?	<p><i>Description and central coding</i></p> <p>ISCO 2008</p>
Reason for not searching/ taking new job	For unemployed	Why is not <i>name</i> searching for or accepting offered new jobs?	<p>1 Pregnancy</p> <p>2 No desire to work</p> <p>3 Off-season</p> <p>4 Too low salary offered</p> <p>5 Work not interesting</p> <p>6 Work not qualified enough</p> <p>7 No advancement opportunities</p> <p>8 <i>Name</i> not qualified enough</p> <p>9 Location not convenient</p> <p>10 Too many working hours</p> <p>11 Family did not approve</p> <p>12 Limited or unsafe work period</p> <p>13 Unsafe working environment</p> <p>14 Waiting for better opportunities</p> <p>15 Other,</p>

			specify:.....
Labour environment - health and safety at work			
		During the past 12 months, did <i>name</i> have any of the following problems because of work... ...superficial injuries or open wounds? ...fractures? ...dislocations, sprains or stains? ...burns, corrosions, scalds or frostbite? ...breathing problems? ...eye problems? ...skin problems? ...stomach problems/diarrhoea? ...fever? ...extreme fatigue? ...snake bite? ...insect bite? ...other, specify:	Yes/No
		Think about your most serious illness/injury, what were you doing when this happened?	ISCO code
		Do you carry heavy loads at work?	Yes/No
		What type of tools, equipment or machinery do you use at work?	Code list
		Are you exposed to any of the following at work... ...dust or fumes? ...fire, gas or flames? ...loud noise or vibrations? ...dangerous tools? ...work underground? ...work at heights? ...work in water, lake, pond, river? ...dark or confined workplace? ...insufficient ventilation? ...chemicals? ...explosives? ...narcotic drugs? ...arms/guns? ...time pressure/stress? ...difficult work postures or movements? ...other unsafe conditions, specify:	Yes/No
		Have you ever been subject to following at work... ...constantly shout at? ...harassment or bullying? ...discrimination? ...repeatedly insulted? ...beaten/physically hurt? ...sexually harassed (things you didn't want)?	Yes/No
Time use			

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Time-use activity	Measures (by diary keeping) each person's (10+ years) use of time in minutes for each hour during 24 hours. The activities were coded in field by the supervisors using ICATUS	SNA Production 01- Work for corporations/quasi-corporations, non-profit institutions and government (formal sector work) 02 - Work for household in primary production activities 03 - Work for household in non-primary production activities 04 - Work for household in construction activities 05 - Work for household providing services for income Non-SNA Production 06 - Providing unpaid domestic services for own final use within household 07 - Providing unpaid caregiving services to household members 08 - Providing community services and help to other households Non-Productive 09 - Learning 10 - Socializing and community participation 11 - Attending/visiting cultural, entertainment and sports events/venues 12 - Hobbies, games and other pastime activities 13 - Indoor and outdoor sports participation and related courses 14 - Mass media 15 - Personal care and maintenance	
Calendar-day	To reweight the days for an even representation of the days		Day
Duration of activity			Minutes
For whom		Whom did you do this activity for	1 Self 2 Household 3 Work 4 Friend 5 Charity 6 Community 8 Other
Simultaneous activity	Simultaneous activities are activities undertaken by one person at the same time and place. For instance: cooking and listening to the radio at home at the same time, cleaning the house and caring for children at the same time, etc.	Simultaneous activity	Yes/No
Location		Where did you do this activity?	1 At home 2 Someone's house 3 School, college 4 Workplace 5 Other 6 Travelling/moving
Transport mean		<i>If 6: Mean of moving</i>	1 Walking 2 Private car 3 Taxi 4 Train 5 Bus 6 Bicycle 7 Other

Derived variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Categories and links
Labour		
Economic activity rate (Labour force participation rate)	The working age population who are economically active (either employed or unemployed, looking for job). It is measured as the labour force expressed as a percentage of the working aged population (aged 15-65 years).	
Employment rate	Proportion of the population that is in employment. The employment rate of persons aged 15-64 (respectively 7+) is the share of employed persons aged 15-64 (respectively 7+) in the economically active population of the same age.	
Un-employment	The unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force. Unemployed refers to persons aged 15 years and above who are <i>without work, available for work</i> , and are actively seeking	

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rate	work.	
Under employment	Under employment refers to underutilization of the productive capacity of the employed population	
Long-term unemployment rate	Long-term unemployed (12 months and more) persons are those aged at least 15 years not living in collective households who are without work within the next two weeks, are available to start work within the next two weeks and who are seeking work (have actively sought employment at some time during the previous four weeks or are not seeking a job because they have already found a job to start later). The duration of unemployment is defined as the duration of a search for a job or as the length of the period since the last job was held (if this period is shorter than the duration of the search for a job).	
Visible under-employment	Those working less than normal duration of work determined for that activity, doing so involuntary, and seeking or being available for additional work. Computation: Underemployed expressed as a percentage of labour force.	
Invisible under-employment	It refers to a person working on a job in which his or her skills are woefully underutilized in relation to the work under consideration.	
Time use		
Average time used/spent	The average time spent in an activity can be computed in reference to the whole population of the category, or in reference to the population involved in the activity. Both are presented in GTUS.	
SNA-activities	Activities within the System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundary comprise production of goods and services supplied or intended to be supplied to units other than their producers, own-account production of all goods retained by their producers, own-account production of housing services by owner-occupiers and of domestic and personal services produced in a household by paid domestic staff. SNA production excludes all household activities that produce domestic or personal services for own final consumption within the same household except the services produced by employing paid domestic staff.	
Extended or non-SNA activities	Non-SNA production within the general production boundary includes domestic and personal services produced and consumed within the same household including cleaning, servicing and repairs; preparation and serving of meals; care, training and instruction of children; care of the sick, infirm and elderly; transportation of members of the household or their goods; as well as unpaid volunteer services to other households, community, neighbourhood associations and other associations.	
Non-productive activities	An activity is considered non-productive if it cannot be delegated to someone else, in line with the "third person rule". Activities performed for personal maintenance and care such as eating, drinking, sleeping, or exercising are non-productive. Similarly activities associated with socializing and entertainment, such as participation in sports, hobbies and games, and use of mass media are considered non-productive activities.	
Productive activity/work	An activity is said to be productive if its performance can be delegated to another person and yield the same desired result. As such, all productive activities fall within the general production boundary.	
Re-productive activity/work	Reproductive work includes activities such as rearing and caring for children; caring for the elderly, ill, disabled and other household members; caring unpaid for non-family members; and cooking, cleaning and fetching water and fuel. These activities constitute production, but are not included in the calculation of gross domestic product.	
Care of children and adults	This refers to time spent doing activities to care for or help any child (under age 18) or adult in the household, regardless of the physical or mental health status of the person. Childcare and adult care is defined under two categories, primary and secondary. Primary childcare refers to time spent directly and exclusively on a child while not engaged in any other activity (e.g. housework, watching television). These activities include time spent providing physical care, reading to and playing with children, changing diapers, taking care of children's health needs, dropping off, picking up and waiting for children, assistance with home work, etc. Primary adult care refers to time spent directly helping and caring (dressing, bathing, grooming, etc.) for a sick, elderly or disabled relative or other adult. Also included here is help given directly to these dependent adults with housekeeping tasks such as cleaning, laundry, shopping and meal preparation. Secondary care of children and adults implies having responsibility for their wellbeing, and being available to them while engaged in other primary activities. For example your child may be doing homework or watching television, and a disabled or sick parent may be reading in the next room while you are doing dishes. Secondary childcare or adult care therefore also overlaps with other activities.	
Participation rate	The participation rate is the proportion of persons in the survey population who took part in a specific activity during the reference period, which for GTUS was the last 24 hours	

Chapter 7 Education Statistics

	<i>Updated 2013-02-05</i>	Links
Responsible agency	Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) Ministry of Education (MOE) and Ghana Education Service (GES)	GES
Overview	Education – includes educational participation, illiteracy, educational institutions and systems, human and financial resources invested in education, lifelong learning, vocational training and adult learning, impact of education, assessments of student performance, etc.	
Coverage	Census and survey based statistics cover all people in private households and the statistical unit is people. Education is covered from the age of 3, while literacy is covered from the age of 11. Administrative data covers all schools (public, private, church and mixed) in all districts. Statistical units are schools, teachers and enrolled pupils/students. The data covers all organised and sustained learning opportunities for children, youth and adults, including those with special educational needs, irrespective of the institutions or organisations providing them or the form in which they are delivered. They cover school-based general education and vocational education/training (including combined school- and work-based programmes, such as dual system apprenticeship). Exclusively (initial and continuing) work-based training is not included in the statistics. Programmes or studies designated as 'adult education' or 'continuing education' is included only if the content is similar to regular educational programmes or if they lead to similar potential qualifications. The data collection covers all of a country's domestic educational activity (in other words, within its own territory).	
Classifications	International Standard Classification of Education, 1997 version	ISCED 1997
Standard methodologies	Data are collected by the PHC, household surveys (GLSS, GDHS and MICS). Administrative data are collected through the Education Management Information System (MOE_EMIS) and GES. The 2013 EMIS Annual Schools Census was carried out (Nov 2012-March 2013).	OECD Handbook for Internationally Comparative Education Statistics: Concepts, Standards, Definitions and Classifications (2004 Edition)
Comparability	There are no major changes in coverage and concepts affecting the statistics	
Other quality aspects		
Time	Frequency: PHC every 10 years and intermittent household surveys. Annual EMIS Last statistics: 2010 PHC, 2011 MICS, EMIS 2012 Next statistics: GLSS 2012/2013 expected 2014	EMIS 2010 PHC 2010 PHC 2011 MICS
Access	Latest administrative statistics are EMIS 2012 Latest survey data are Ghana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006 Latest census data are 2010 PHC Report	<i>Help: contact persons</i>

Basic variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Recommended question	Categories and links
<i>School attendance and level of education</i>			
School attendance		Has <i>name</i> ever attended school?	Yes/No
Reason for not		What is the main reason why <i>name</i> has never been to school?	GLSS list (1-13)
Highest grade completed		What is the highest grade completed?	GLSS list (0-26)
School start		At what age did <i>name</i> first attended start primary school?	Age completed years
Attained qualification		What was the highest educational qualification attained?	GLSS list (0-11)
Attendance past 12 months		Did <i>name</i> school/college at any time during the past 12 months?	Yes/No
Current attendance		Is <i>name</i> still in school?	Yes/No
Type of school		Is the school public or private? <i>If private: Is it religious or not?</i>	1 Public 2 Private, religious 3 Private, non-religious

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Current grade		What is the current grade?	GLSS list 1-61
Time to and from school		How much time does <i>name</i> spend going to and from school daily?	Hours and minutes
Time in school		How many hours of class did <i>name</i> attend last week?	Hours
Missed time		How many hours did <i>name</i> miss last week?	Hours
Reason for missing		Why did <i>name</i> miss class?	GLSS list (1-10)
Time for home-work		How much time did <i>name</i> spend on homework last week?	Hours
Lifelong learning			
Time attended		How many years and months in total have <i>name</i> attended technical, vocational and computer school?	Years and months
Certificate		What was the highest certificate <i>name</i> obtained?	GLSS list (1-8)
School ownership		Was the school/s public or private?	1 Public 2 Private 3 Mixed
Tertiary education		Has <i>name</i> ever attended a tertiary educational institution (university, polytechnic, etc.?)	Yes/No
Duration	Only full years are counted	How many years has <i>name</i> attended?	Years
Institution		What type of institution was last attained?	1 Advanced/specialist teacher training 2 Polytechnic 3 University 4 Other, specify:..... ..
Qualification		What was the highest qualification achieved?	GLSS list (1-8)
Type of institution		Was the tertiary institution public or private?	1 Public 2 Private religious 3 Private non-religious 4 Quasi-government
Literacy			
Ability to read English or French		Can <i>name</i> read a phrase/sentence in English or French?	Yes, English Yes, French Yes, both No
Ability to read Ghanaian language.		In what Ghanaian language can <i>name</i> read a phrase/sentence?	GLSS list (1-9)
Ability to write English or French		Can <i>name</i> write a sentence in English or French?	Yes, English Yes, French Yes, both No
Ability to write Ghanaian lang.		In what Ghanaian language can <i>name</i> write a sentence?	GLSS list (1-9)
Mathematical ability		Can <i>name</i> do written calculations?	Yes/No
Literacy courses		Has <i>name</i> ever attended a literacy course?	Yes/No
Reason for non-attendance of course		Why not?	GLSS list (1-9)
Course duration		For how many months has <i>name</i> attended a literacy course?	Months
Apprenticeship training – see 5. Labour			
Household expenditure on education – see 8. Income and consumption			

Administrative data

Variable	Definition/remarks	Categories and links
Total expenditure on education as % of GDP	General government expenditure (GGE): It summarizes the total operations of all public entities. It includes the consolidated outlays of all levels of government: territorial authorities (Central/Regional / District authorities; Municipal. The revenue base of these entities may comprise multiple sources, including external funds and loans. It includes current and capital expenditure.	
General government expenditure on education as % of total expenditure on education	General government expenditure on education (GGHE): The sum of education outlays paid for in cash or supplied in kind by government entities, such as the MoE, other ministries, parastatal organizations or social security agencies (without double counting government transfers to social security and extra budgetary funds). It includes all expenditure made by these entities, regardless of the source, so includes any donor funding passing through them. It includes transfer payments to households to offset educational costs and extra budgetary funds to finance education. It includes current and capital expenditure.	
Private expenditure on education as % of total expenditure on education.		
General government expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure		
Per capita total expenditure on education		

Educational infrastructure

Number of schools by type of ownership		
School enrollment	The average number of pupils per 1,000 populations per year. Pupil/students in particular school/institution in academic year who have their records in school register at a given time.	
Average length of enrollment		
Distribution of teachers		
Teachers to population ratio		

Derived variables

Variable	Definition/remarks/data source	Categories and links
Gross Intake Ratio (GIR) in the first grade of primary	Total number of new entrants in the first grade of primary education, regardless of age expressed as a percentage of the population at the official primary school-entrance age. Data from school register of new entrants in the first grade of primary education (or enrolment minus repeaters in the first grade.	
Net Intake Rate (NIR) IN the first grade of primary	New entrance in the first grade of primary education who are of the official primary school-entrance age expressed as a percentage of the population of the same age. Data from school register of new entrants in the first grade of primary education (or enrolment minus repeaters in the first grade.	
Transition Rate (TR)	The number of pupils/students admitted to the first grade of a higher level of education in a given year t and new entrants t0 (or enrolment minus repeaters). The first grade of the higher cycle or level of education for year t-1. School register, school survey and census.	
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	Definition: Total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year.	

	<p>Purpose: To show the general level of participation in a given level of education. It indicates the capacity of the education system to enroll students of a particular age group. It can also be a complementary indicator to net enrolment rate (NER) by indicating the extent of over-aged and under-aged enrolment.</p> <p>Calculation method: Divide the number of pupils (or students) enrolled in a given level of education regardless of age by the population of the age group which officially corresponds to the given level of education, and multiply the result by 100.</p> <p>Formula: $GER = \frac{E_h^t}{P_{h-a}^t} * 100$ Where: GER Gross Enrolment Ratio at level of education h in school year t E_h^t Enrolment at the level of education h in school year t P_{h-a}^t Population in age group a which officially corresponds to the level of education h in school year t Example: If the entrance age for primary education is 7 years with a duration of 6 years then a is (7-12) years.</p> <p>Data required: Total enrolment for a given level of education. Population of the age group corresponding to the specified level.</p> <p>Data source: School register, school survey or census for data on enrolment by level of education. Population censuses or estimates for school-age population normally obtained from the central statistical office.</p>	
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	<p>Definition: Enrolment of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.</p> <p>Purpose: To show the extent of coverage in a given level of education of children and youths belonging to the official age group corresponding to the given level of education.</p> <p>Calculation method: Divide the number of pupils (or students) enrolled who are of the official age group for a given level of education by the population for the same age group and multiply the result by 100.</p> <p>Formula: $NER_h^t = \frac{E_{h-a}^t}{P_{h-a}^t} * 100$ Where: NER_h^t Net Enrolment Rate at level of education h in school year t E_{h-a}^t Enrolment of the population of age group a at level of education h in school year t P_{h-a}^t Population in age group a which officially corresponds to level of education h in school year t Example: If the entrance age for primary education is 7 years with a duration of 6 years then a is (7-12) years.</p> <p>Data required: Enrolment by single years of age for a given level of education. Population of the age group corresponding to the given level of education.</p> <p>Data source: School register, school survey or census for data on enrolment by age; population censuses or estimates for school-age population normally obtained from the central statistical office.</p>	
Survival Rate by grade	<p>Percentage of a cohort of pupils/students enrolled in the first grade of a given level or cycle of education in a given school year who are expected to reach successive grade.</p> <p>Calculation: Enrolment by grade for two consecutive years (year t and t-1); number of repeaters by grade for year t-1.</p>	
Repetition Rate (RR)	<p>Definition: Proportion of pupils from a cohort enrolled in a given grade at a given school year who study in the same grade in the following school year.</p> <p>Purpose: To measure the rate at which pupils from a cohort repeat a grade, and its effect on the internal efficiency of educational systems. In addition, it is one of the key indicators for analysing and projecting pupil flows from grade to grade within the educational cycle.</p> <p>Calculation method: Divide the number of repeaters in a given grade in school year t+1 by the number of pupils from the same cohort enrolled in the same grade in the previous school year t.</p> <p>Formula: $RR_i^t = \frac{R_i^{t+1}}{E_i^t}$ RR_i^t Repetition Rate at grade i in school year t R_i^{t+1} Number of pupils repeating grade i, in school year t+1 E_i^t Number of pupils enrolled in grade i, in school year t</p>	

	<p>Data required: Enrolment by grade for school year t and number of repeaters from the same cohort by grade for year t+1.</p> <p>Data source: School register, school survey or census for data on enrolment and repeaters by grade.</p>	
Percentage Female Teachers	<p>Definition: The number of female teachers at a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the total number of teachers (male and female) at the same level in a given school year.</p> <p>Purpose: To show the gender composition of the teaching force. It helps also in assessing the need for opportunities and/or incentives to encourage women to participate in teaching activities at a given level of education.</p> <p>Calculation method: Divide the total number of female teachers at a given level of education by the total number of teachers (male and female) at the same level in a given school year, and multiply by 100.</p> <p>Formula:</p> $\%FT_h^t = \frac{FT_h^t}{T_h^t} * 100$ <p>Where:</p> <p>$\%FT_h^t$ Percentage female teachers in educational level h in year t</p> <p>FT_h^t Number of female teachers in educational level h in year t</p> <p>T_h^t Total number of teachers (male and female) in educational level h in year t</p> <p>Data required: Number of teachers by gender.</p> <p>Data source: School census or surveys and teachers' records.</p>	
Percentage Trained Teachers	<p>Definition: Number of teachers who have received the minimum organized teacher training (pre-service or inservice) required for teaching at the specified level of education in the given country, expressed as a percentage of the total number of teachers at the same level of education.</p> <p>Purpose: To measure the proportion of teachers trained in pedagogical skills, according to national standards, to effectively teach and use the available instructional materials. It reveals also a country's commitment to invest in the development of its human capital involved in teaching activities.</p> <p>Calculation Method: Divide the number of teachers of the specified level of education who have received the minimum required teacher training by the total number of teachers at the same level of education, and multiply the result by 100.</p> <p>Formula:</p> $\%T_{h,t}^t = \frac{T_{h,t}^t}{T_h^t} * 100$ <p>Where,</p> <p>$\%T_{h,t}^t$ Percentage of teachers of level of education h who have the required teacher training in year t</p> <p>$T_{h,t}^t$ Total number of teachers of level of education h who have the required teacher training in year t</p> <p>T_h^t Total number of teachers of level of education h in year t</p> <p>Data required: Number of teachers for the specific level of education by training status.</p> <p>Data source: School registers, teacher records, school census or surveys for data on teaching staff.</p>	
Gender parity index (GPI)	<p>Definition: Ratio of female to male values of a given indicator.</p> <p>Purpose: The GPI measures progress towards gender parity in education participation and/or learning opportunities available for women in relation to those available to men. It also reflects the level of women's empowerment in society.</p> <p>Calculation Method: Divide the female value of a given indicator by that of the male.</p> <p>Formula:</p> $GPI_i^t = \frac{F_i^t}{M_i^t} * 100$ <p>Where,</p> <p>GPI_i^t Gender parity index of a given indicator i in year t</p> <p>F_i^t Female value of a given indicator i in year t</p> <p>M_i^t Male value of the same indicator i in year t</p> <p>Data Required: Female and male values of the given indicator.</p> <p>Data source: See source of the given indicator.</p>	<p>girls/women and a value greater than 1 indicates a disparity in favour of boys/men.</p>

<p>Pupils per teachers ration (PTR)</p>	<p>Definition: Average number of pupils (students) per teacher at a specific level of education in a given school year.</p> <p>Purpose: To measure the level of human resources input in terms of the number of teachers in relation to the size of the pupil population. The results can be compared with established national norms on the number of pupils per teacher for each level or type of education.</p> <p>Calculation method: Divide the total number of pupils enrolled at the specified level of education by the number of teachers at the same level.</p> <p>Formula:</p> $PTR_h^t = \frac{E_h^t}{T_h^t}$ <p>where:</p> <p>PTR_h^t Pupil-teacher ratio at level of education h in school year t</p> <p>E_h^t Total number of pupils or (students) at level of education h in school year t</p> <p>T_h^t Total number of teachers at level of education h in school year t</p> <p>Data required: Number of pupils enrolled and teaching staff for the specific level of education.</p> <p>Data source: School registers, teacher records, school census or surveys for data on enrolment and teaching staff.</p>	
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Chapter 8 Health Statistics

	<i>Updated 2013-02-03</i>	Links
Responsible agency	Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) Ministry of Health and Ghana Health Service	
Overview	Health – covers the health and mortality related statistical activities, including topics like life expectancy, health status, health and safety, health determinants (including lifestyle, nutrition, smoking, alcohol abuse), health resources and expenditure, health care systems, morbidity and mortality (including infant and child mortality), hospital admission, causes of illness and death, specific diseases (e.g. AIDS), disabilities, pharmaceutical consumption and sales, health personnel, remuneration of health professions, environmental health status, health inequality, health accounts. Excludes: work related health and safety (5), victimisation from criminal behaviour (10), traffic accidents and injuries (21).	
Coverage	All parts of Ghana, the whole population and all households	
Classifications	International Classification of Diseases (1993) International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (2001) International Shortlist for Hospital Morbidity Tabulation (2005)	ICD-10 ICF 2001 ISHMT
Standard methodologies	The main source of data is the Population and housing census, Ghana Demographic and Health Survey, Ghana Living Standard Survey (GLSS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and administrative data from the health sector.	2010 PHC enumerator's manual GDHS GLSS interviewers manual
Comparability (Other quality aspects)		
Time	Frequency: PHC every 10 years, GDHS and GLSS intermittent Administrative based statistics: annually Latest statistics: Next statistics:	
Access	Population and Housing Census 2010, report Ghana Demographic and Health Survey 2008 Report Ghana Living Standard Survey 2005/06 Report Ghana Maternal Health Survey 2007 The health sector in Ghana, Facts and figures, 2010 Ghana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006	Help: <i>Contact person</i>

Basic variables for all household related censuses and surveys

Variable	Definition/remarks	Recommended question	Categories and links
<i>Disability and health conditions</i>			
Disability	Persons with disability were defined as those who were unable to or were restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation.	Does name have any of the following serious disability that limits his/her full participation in life activities (like education, work, sports, social life, etc.)... ... sight (blind, visual limitations)? ... hearing (deaf, hard at hearing)? ... communication (speech impairment)? ... mobility disability (legs, hands, etc.)? ... intellectual (serious difficulties to learn) ... emotional (behaviour, psychological)? ... other, specify	Yes/No
Illness/ injury		During the past 2 weeks has name suffered from either an illness or injury?	1 Neither 2 Illness 3 Injury 4 Both
Days suffered		During the past 2 weeks: For how many days did name suffer from	Days

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		these conditions?	
Unable to do usual activities		During the past 2 weeks: For how many days <i>name</i> have to stop the usual activities because of these conditions?	Days
Consultation		During the past 2 weeks: Has <i>name</i> consulted a health practitioner, visited a health facility or consulted a traditional healer+	1. Health practioner 2. Health facility 3.Traditional healer
Health facility		On the latest visit, who did <i>name</i> consult?	1 Doctor 2 Dentist 3 Nurse 4 Medical assistant 5 Midwife 6 Pharmacist 7 Drug/chemical seller 8 Traditional healer 9 Trained TBA 10 Untrained TBA 11 Spiritualist 12 Other, specify:.....
Reason for last visit		What was the main reason for the latest visit?	1 Illness 2 Injury 3 Follow up 4 Check up 5 Prenatal care 6 Delivery 7 Postnatal care 8 Vaccination 9 Other, specify:.....
Location		Where did the consultation take place?	List in GLSS Hospital Clinic MCH Clinic Maternity home Pharmacy Chemical Store Consultant's home Patients home Other , specify:.....
Costs		How much was paid for... ...registration/card/folder? ...consultation? ...drugs and treatment? ...overall treatment or services? ...any other payment? ...travel there and back?	GHC
Duration of stay		How much time did <i>name</i> spend at the health facility, except admission?	Hours Minutes
Hospital stay		During the past 2 weeks, was <i>name</i> admitted to hospital or health facility for at least one night on account of the illness/injury?	Yes/No
Hospital stay duration		How many nights did <i>name</i> stay in hospital/health facility during the past 2 weeks?	Nights
Hospitalisation past year		During the past 12 months, was <i>name</i> hospitalised for any illness or injury?	Yes/ No
Who paid		Who pays for the largest portion of <i>name's</i> health expenses incl. consultations and hospital costs?	1 Household member 2 Other relative 3 Government 4 Employer 5 Household member's employer

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			6 Health insurance 7 Other, specify.....
Health insurance			
Health insurance coverage		Has name ever been registered or covered by a health insurance scheme?	Yes/No
Reason for no coverage		<i>If no: Why not?</i>	1. Premium thy too high 2. Don't thrust insurance providers 3. Covered by other alternatives 4. No knowledge of any scheme 5. Don't know where to register 6. Registration office too far 7. Do not need 8. Health insurance don't cover my needs 9. Health insurance don't cover the facilities I use 10. No money 11. Other, specify:.....
Current coverage.		Is name still registered or covered?	Yes/No
Why not covered.		<i>If no: Why not?</i>	1-10 above
Type of health insurance		<i>If covered: What type of health insurance is he/she registered with?</i>	1. National/District health insurance 2. Private health insurance 3. Both
Who paid		How was name's membership of the health insurance paid?	1. Self 2. By relative or friend 3. By employer 4. By SSNIT 5. Exempt as indigent 6. Exempt as under 18 7. Exempt as aged 8. Free maternal service 9. Other, specify:.....
National Health Insurance Care (NHIS card)		Does name hold a valid Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) card?	1. Yes, card seen 2. Yes, card not seen 3. No
Expected benefits		What are the expected benefits from the NHIS?	A. Only OPD service B. In-patient service C. Medication D. Diagnostic (lab, x-ray, etc.) E. All the above F. Other, specify:.....
Type of fee or premium		Does name pay premium and/or processing fee to become a member?	1. Processing fee only 2. Premium and processing fees 3. Exempted 4. N/A
Current cost		Has name paid premium or expected to pay for the current insurance year? How much?	1. Paid GHC:..... 2. Expected to pay ghc:.....
Benefits		Has name benefitted from the scheme?	Yes/No
Contraceptive use and HIV/AIDS awareness			
Contraceptive use	Contraceptive prevalence: The percentage of women aged 15-49 years, married or in-union, who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception, regardless of the method used	Are name or his/her partner using any method to prevent or delay pregnancy?	Yes/No
Method used		What main method is used?	1. Pill 2. Male condom 3. Female condom 4. IUD 5. Injection 6. Female sterilization

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Male sterilization 8. Implants 9. Foam/jelly 10. LAM 11. Abstinence 12. Rhythm 13. Withdrawal 14. Other, specify:.....
Method used last year		Did name use the method in the last 12 months?	Yes/No
Cost for last service	If 01-09 See options for method used	How much was paid for the service last time?	GHC
Service provider		Where did name get the service?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Private antenatal clinic 2 Public antenatal clinic 3 Hospital 4 Maternity home 5 Home of practitioner 6 Pharmacy/Chemist/Drug store 7 Other, specif.....
Reason for not using methods	If not using	Why are you not using any contraceptive method?	<p>GLSS list</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not married <i>Fertility-related reasons</i> 2. Infrequent sex 3. No sex 4. Menopausal/Hysterectomy 5. Wants as many children as possible <i>Opposition to use</i> 6. Respondent opposed 7. Spouse/partner opposed 8. Religious prohibition <i>Lack of knowledge</i> 9. Knows No method 10. Knows No source <i>Method-related reasons</i> 11. Health concerns 12. Fear of side effects 13. Lack of access/too far 14. Cost too much 15. Inconvenient to use 16. Interferes with body's normal processes 17. Not available 18. Other (specify) 19. Don't Know
Future use		<p>Do you think you will use a contraceptive method in the future?</p> <p><i>If yes: To avoid pregnancy or for other reasons?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, to avoid pregnancy 2. Yes, for other reasons 3. No 4. Don't know
Preferred method		Which main method would name prefer to use?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1-14 above 2. 15 Unsure
HIV/AIDS awareness		Have you ever heard of an illness called HIV/AIDS?	Yes/No
HIV/AIDS knowledge		What can people do to prevent HIV/AIDS?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abstain from sex 2. Use condom 3. Limit sex to one partner 4. Limit number of sexual partners 5. Avoid sex with prostitutes 6. Avoid sex with people who have many partners 7. Avoid sex with homosexuals 8. Avoid sex with people who inject drugs intravenously 9. Avoid blood transfusion

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			10. Avoid injections 11. Avoid sharing razorz/blades 12. Avoid kissing 13. Avoid mosquito bites 14. Seek protection from traditional practitioner 15. Other, specify..... 16. Nothing 17. Don't know
Pregnancy and prenatal care			
Pregnancy last year	Individual response	During the past 12 months have you been pregnant?	Yes/No
Pregnancy result		How did this pregnancy end?	1. Live birth 2. Still birth 3. Miscarriage 4. Other, specify
Child alive		Is that child still alive?	Yes/No
Antenatal care	Antenatal care coverage (ANC) is the percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses, or midwives) one or more times during pregnancy. ANC - at least one visit is the percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) at least once during pregnancy and it is expressed as a percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in the same period. Skilled birth personnel: An accredited health professional—such as a midwife, doctor or nurse—who has been educated and trained to proficiency in the skills needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancies, childbirth and the immediate postnatal period, and in the identification, management and referral of complications in women and new-borns. Traditional birth attendants (TBA), trained or not, are excluded as well as traditional healers.	During the pregnancy did you receive any antenatal care?	Yes/No
Pregnancy at first visit		How old was the pregnancy when you first received antenatal care?	Weeks
Type of facility		From where did you receive that care?	1. Private antenatal clinic 2. Public antenatal clinic 3. Hospital 4. Maternity home 5. Home of practitioner 6. Other, specif.....
Type of provider		From who did you receive that care?	1. Doctor 2. Nurse 3. Medical assistant 4. Midwife 5. Pharmacist 6. Chemical seller 7. Traditional healer 8. Trained TBA 9. Untrained TBA 10. Other, specify:.....
Number of visits		How many times did you go there?	Times
		How much did you pay for the first consultation+	GHC
		Why didn't you go for antenatal care?	1. Couldn't afford 2. No health care available 3. Health care too far 4. Not necessary 5. Health personnel not friendly 6. Didn't know where to go 7. Other, specify.....
Still birth	The product of a birth that shows no signs of life during and after the whole process of being born.	Have you ever given birth to a child who ever breathed or cried or showed other signs of life - even if he or she lived only a few minutes or hours? How many children has (name) ever born alive?	
Adolescent fertility rate	Per 1,000 girls aged 15-19 years		
Postnatal care			

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Postnatal care	Mother to child <5	Did <i>name</i> visit a health facility for postnatal care in the past 12 months?	Yes/No
Number of consultancies		How many consultations in the past 12 months?	
Consultancy cost		How much did one consultation usually cost?	
Breast feeding	Infants exclusively breastfed for the first 6 months of life (2008)	Did <i>mother name</i> breastfeed <i>child name</i> ? How many months?	Yes/No
Age at first liquid		At what age did <i>child name</i> receive any liquid other than breast milk and water?	
Age when first drinking water		At what age was <i>child name</i> first given water?	
Age when first eating food		At what age did <i>child name</i> receive any food other than breast-milk, for the first time?	
Feeding program		Does <i>child name</i> participate in a community feeding program?	
Child care		Who usually looks after <i>child name</i> during daytime?	1. Mother 2. Adult male 3. Adult female 4. Male child 5. Female child 6. Crèche 7. Other, specify.....
Immunization			
Ever immunized	Children under 5 years.	Has <i>name</i> ever been immunized?	Yes/No
Type of immunization	<i>Ever immunized may be more relevant</i> Proportion of children aged 6–59 months who received a high dose vitamin A supplement within the last 6 months.	Were any of following immunizations been given to <i>name</i> during the past 12 months? ...BCG? ...Polio 0 ...Polio 1 ...Polio 2 ...Polio 3 ...Polio Booster ...Penta (DPT) 1 ...Penta 2 ...Penta 3 ...Measles ...Yellow fever ...Vitamin "A"	Yes/No
Immunization cost		How much was paid for those immunizations?	0 GH¢
Reason for not immunize		Why was <i>name</i> not immunized?	1. Too young 2. Did not know <i>name</i> had to 3. Health facility too far 4. Shortage of supply 5. Completed taken it 6. Other, specify:.....
Other preventive healthcare			
Use of bed-nets	Children aged less than 5 years (in malaria endemic areas) sleeping under insecticide-treated bed-nets previous night (%)		
Anti-malaria treatment	Children aged less than 5 years who received effective anti-malaria treatment for fever (%)		
Improved drinking water	Access to improved drinking-water sources		
Improved sanitation	Access to improved sanitation (%)		

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Tobacco use	<p>The prevalence of tobacco use (including smoking and the use of oral tobacco and snuff) among 13–15-year-olds on more than one occasion in the 30 days preceding the survey.</p> <p>Prevalence of current tobacco use among adolescents aged 13-15 years can be obtained from the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) and Global School Health Survey (GSHS), which are school-based surveys that include the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number of days on which respondent smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days 2. Whether or not, or the number of days on which, respondent used any tobacco products other than cigarettes during the past 30 days <p>Current smoking of any tobacco product prevalence estimates, resulting from the latest adult tobacco use survey (or survey which asks tobacco use questions), which have been adjusted according to the WHO regression method for standardising described in the Method of Estimation below.</p> <p>"Tobacco smoking" includes cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoked tobacco products. "Current smoking" includes both daily and non-daily or occasional smoking.</p>	
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Derived variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Data source	Categories and links
Mortality Infant Under 5 adult	See 4. Population statistics		Mortality Infant mortality Under 5 mortality
Neonatal mortality rate	Number of deaths during the first 28 completed days of life per 1000 live births in a given year or other period.		
Maternal mortality ratio	<p>The annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, per 100,000 live births, for a specified year.</p> <p>The maternal mortality ratio can be calculated by dividing recorded (or estimated) maternal deaths by total recorded (or estimated) live births in the same period and multiplying by 100,000.</p> <p>i.e. Maternal mortality ratio = (Number of maternal deaths / Number of live births) multiply by 100,000</p>		
Underweight prevalence	<p>Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered as underweight, while those whose weight-for-age is less than minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are classified as severely underweight.</p> <p>Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as stunted. Those whose height-for-age is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are classified as severely stunted.</p> <p>Stunting is a reflection of chronic malnutrition as a result of failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period and/or recurrent chronic illness. Children whose weight-for-height is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as wasted, while those who fall below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are severely wasted. Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency. The indicator may exhibit significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food or disease prevalence.</p>		
Stunting prevalence			
Wasting prevalence			
Prevalence of HIV	Among adults aged 15 years and above per 100,000 population		
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	Proportion of males aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)		
Malaria mortality rate	Per 100,000 population		

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Alcohol consumption	Alcohol consumption among adults aged 15 years and above (liters pure alcohol per person per year).	Numerator: Sum of alcohol production and imports, less exports Denominator: Adult population (≥ 15)	
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Administrative data

Variable	Definition/remarks	Categories and links
Health expenditure		
Out-of-pocket expenditure on health as % of private expenditure on health	Level of out-of-pocket expenditure expressed as a percentage of private expenditure on health. <i>Out-of-pocket expenditure:</i> The expenditure on health by households as direct payments to health care providers. It should be netted from reimbursements from health insurance	
Total expenditure on health as % of GDP	General government expenditure (GGE): It summarizes the total operations of all public entities. It includes the consolidated outlays of all levels of government: territorial authorities (Central/Federal Government, Provincial /Regional / State / District authorities; Municipal / Local governments), social security and extra budgetary funds. The revenue base of these entities may comprise multiple sources, including external funds and loans. It includes current and capital expenditure. General government expenditure on health (GGHE): The sum of health outlays paid for in cash or supplied in kind by government entities, such as the Ministry of Health, other ministries, parastatal organizations or social security agencies (without double counting government transfers to social security and extra budgetary funds). It includes all expenditure made by these entities, regardless of the source, so includes any donor funding passing through them. It includes transfer payments to households to offset medical care costs and extra budgetary funds to finance health services and goods. It includes current and capital expenditure as % of total expenditure on health. Level of general government expenditure on health (GGEH) expressed as a percentage of total government expenditure at average exchange rate (US\$) (2006)	
General government expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health		
Private expenditure on health		
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure		
Per capita total expenditure on health		
Per capita government expenditure on health at average exchange rate (US\$) (2006)		
Health infrastructure		
Type and ownership of facilities		Teaching hospital Regional hospital Psychiatric hospital CHAG hospitals Islamic hospitals Government hospitals Private hospitals Quasi-government hospitals Government polyclinic Health centers and clinics - CHAG - Islamic - Government - Private - Quasi-government Maternity homes (private) CHPS (government)

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Number of hospital beds	The number of hospital beds available per every 10,000 inhabitants in a population. Data source: Statistics on hospital bed density are generally drawn from routine administrative records but in some settings only public sector beds are included.	
Hospital admission rate	The average number of hospital admissions per 1,000 populations per year. Numerator: Total number of hospital admissions in the year Denominator: Total population of the district. Data sources: The data is obtained from the inpatient admissions recorded in the inpatient register for each hospital and summed for all the hospitals in the district (if there is more than one hospital in the district) per year. Use: This is an indicator of the use of inpatient services reflecting the level of accessibility of hospital services to the population. It indicates the level of utilization of hospital services despite the traditional barriers such as distance, user charges and quality of care.	
Bed turnover rate (BTR)	The average number of inpatients admitted per each hospital bed. $BTR = \text{Number of clients admitted} / \text{Number of hospital beds}$. Data sources: The number of inpatients is obtained from the inpatient register. The number of beds is obtained from the ward state returns.	
Bed occupancy rate (BOR)	The percentage of beds occupied by clients in a given period. $BOR = \text{Number of client-days} / \text{Number of beds multiplied by number of days in the period}$. Data sources: The number of client-days is obtained from the Monthly Bed State Returns compiled at each hospital.	
Average length of stay (ALOS)	The average duration of inpatient hospital admissions (mean number of days from admission to discharge). $ALOS = \text{Number of client-days} / \text{Number of inpatients}$. Short average length of stay generally indicate good efficiency, enabling turnover rates to increase, and allowing the extension of hospital services to a greater number of clients. An excessively long average length of stay for a given condition may reflect inefficient hospital resource use, inflating demand for hospital beds and increasing hospital costs. The number of client-days is obtained from the Monthly Bed State Returns compiled at each hospital. The number of inpatients is obtained from the inpatient register.	
Distribution of health professionals		
Doctor to population ratio		
Nurse to population ratio		
Health service outputs		
Number of Outpatient Attendance		
Outpatient attendance per capita		
Number of Inpatient admissions		
Hospital admission rate		
Health services		
Case Fatality Rate for Malaria		
Top Twenty Causes of Outpatient Morbidity		
HIV Prevalence	among pregnant women attending ANC clinics	

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Guinea Worm Cases		
Tuberculosis Case	Detection per 100,000 Population	
Tuberculosis Cure Rate		
Tuberculosis Success Rate		
Antiretroviral therapy coverage - HIV-infected pregnant women for PMTCT	<p>Number of HIV-infected pregnant women who received antiretroviral medicines to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission in the last 12 months</p> <p>Denominator: Estimated number of HIV-infected pregnant women in the last 12 months</p>	
- people with advanced HIV infection	<p>Numerator: Number of adults and children with advanced HIV infection who are currently receiving antiretroviral combination therapy in accordance with the nationally approved treatment protocol (or WHO/UNAIDS standards) at the end of the reporting period</p> <p>Denominator: Estimated number of adults and children with advanced HIV infection.</p>	
Immunization coverage	<p>The percentage of children under one year of age who have received at least</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - one dose of measles-containing vaccine in - oral polio vaccine (OPV) - <p>It is measured as service/facility reporting system ("administrative data"): Reports of vaccinations performed by service providers (e.g. district health centres, vaccination teams, physicians) and are used for estimates based on service/facility records. The estimate of immunization coverage is derived by dividing the total number of vaccinations given by the number of children in the target Population.</p> <p>This is also derived from household survey: Survey items correspond to children's history in coverage surveys. The principle types of surveys are the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) 30-cluster survey, the UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), and the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). The indicator is estimated as the percentage of children ages 12–23 months who received at least one dose of measles vaccine either any time before the survey or before the age of 12 months.</p>	

Chapter 9

Income and Consumption Statistics

	<i>Updated 2013-02-07</i>	Links
Responsible agency	Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)	
Overview	<p>Income and consumption – covers statistics on household income and expenditures from household viewpoint (all types of income and expenditure), including topics like distribution of incomes, in-kind income, income transfers received and paid, income or expenditure-based measures of poverty, consumer protection, consumption patterns, consumer goods and durables, household wealth and debts. Social protection is also included and deals with statistics on measures to protect people against the risks of inadequate incomes associated with unemployment, ill health, invalidity, old age, parental responsibilities, or inadequate income following the loss of a spouse or parent, etc., includes statistics on pension beneficiaries, social security schemes, social protection expenditure, etc.</p> <p>The main needs for the data are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forming the basket (weights) for the Consumer Price Index (CPI) • Support the compilation of National Accounts with the expenditure approach • For welfare/poverty assessments and distribution effects of government policies • Market research, e.g. location of outlets and density of durable goods 	
Coverage	All private households in all regions. The statistical unit for expenditure and consumption is the household, while it is individuals for income and businesses while it is mixed for wealth.	
Classifications	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP-HBS) (4 digits)	COICOP COICOP-HBS
Standard methodologies	<p>Both Household Budget Surveys (HBS) and National Accounts (NA) measure the indicator "household final consumption expenditure". This concept is almost identical for both statistics, although there are a few small differences due to the way data are collected (e.g. HBS measures the consumption of own production of households at market prices whereas NA does it at basic prices). The definition is not simple because the consumption expenditure is the addition of many components, which sometimes follow complex methodological rules. These rules are defined in the respective methodologies:</p> <p><i>Resolution concerning household income and expenditure statistics</i> <i>The Seventeenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians.</i> <i>System of National Accounts (SNA) , 1993</i></p>	ILO Resolution I ILO Report II SNA 1993
Comparability	Consumption and expenditure are fairly comparable over time and space, as well as with other countries (except that imputed rent is not measured). The Time Use survey also measured expenditure, but in a simplified way, not compatible with the LGSS, ILO recommendations and best practices.	
Other quality aspects	All seasons are covered by the GLSS as it collects data for a full year. The statistics are representative for all estimates by domains. There is, however, a problem with the classification of each household as poor or not poor. A household have a higher chance to be classified as poor if it is participating before the harvest and non-poor after the harvest. This introduce randomness into the classification, but not bias to the group estimates.	
Time	<p><i>ILO Resolution I:</i></p> <p>82. A major sample survey of household expenditures, so far as possible representing all private households in the country, should be undertaken preferably at intervals not exceeding five years. Under conditions of fast-changing socio-economic and political situations, lifestyles of the population and availability of different types of goods and services, the surveys should be undertaken more frequently. Where monetary income constitutes most of total household income, income surveys may be as frequent as annual.</p> <p>83. Smaller-scale surveys or other sources of statistics could be used to estimate changes in important aggregates during the interval between two large-scale surveys.</p> <p>84. In certain circumstances, a continuing survey with a smaller annual sample but covering the full scope of a major survey may be undertaken. The average of its results over several successive years may provide a satisfactory substitute for a large-scale survey. While this approach may reduce the volume of work compared to large-scale surveys, it may have implications for the statistical infrastructure, particularly the need to have a permanent field structure.</p> <p>Current frequency: Intermittent</p>	

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	Latest data: LGSS 2005/2006 Next data: LGSS2012/2013 (expected 2014)	
Access	Ghana Living Standard Survey 2005/06 Report	

Basic variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Recommended question/Data collection methods	Categories and links
Household expenditure			
Non-durables	Defined by COICOP and includes goods which disappear when consumed. GLSS is asking for own produce consumption at each 7 visits covering 30 days.	Diary keeping by households, probed at the regular visits.	COICOP-HBS
Semi-durables	Defined by COICOP and includes goods with some durability but less than 3 years.	How much did the household spend on... during the past 12 months?	COICOP-HBS
Services	Best practice is to measure the consumption for the diary period or at most last 3 months? Difficult to remember a longer period. Life insurance fees are not included in consumption, as most of it is saving7capital formation.	Diary keeping by households, probed at the regular visits.	COICOP-HBS
Durables	Defined by COICOP and includes goods which normally last for at least 3 years.	How much did the household spend on... during the past 12 months?	COICOP-HBS
Non-consumpt. expenditures	Includes taxes and transfers in kind or cash to other households.	Has anyone in the household paid any of the following taxes? How much? ...wage tax ...land ...house ...vehicle Has anyone in the household during the last month paid any contribution to social security, directly or by reduction of the salary? How much?	Value
Household non-expenditure consumption			
Own-produced food, quantity	GLSS is asking for own produce consumption at each 7 visits covering 30 days in addition to previous 12 months. <i>With a "light" design it could be reduced to previous day as this consumption is fairly stable between days within a season.</i>	How much of following own produced food was consumed by the household since last visit?	GLSS list 1. Grains and Flour 2. Roots and Tubers and Plantain 3. Pulses, nuts and seed/oil 4. Fruits 5. Vegetables 6. Meat, poultry, fish 7. Other livestock products 8. Drinks and Beverages
OPF price		For how much would you sell one unit?	Value
Fetches firewood	Firewood collected without paying.	How much firewood fetched without paying was used by the household since my last visit?	Quantity
Firewood value		For how much would you sell that amount?	Value
Imputed rent	Used as a welfare indicator of owner occupied, free of charge or subsidised dwellings. Not measured in GLSS.	How much would you have to pay for this dwelling if you had to rent it without furnitures?	Value/months
Individual and household income			
Cash wages and salaries earned in Ghana, incl. tax	<i>Income from employment</i> comprises receipts from involvement in economic activities, strictly in an employment-related capacity as defined in the ICLS resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and under-employment. It consists of employee income (e.g. wages) and self-	During previous year (last 12 month or last month) How much did name earn in... ...cash wages and salaries incl. tax?	Value for each person
Wages in kind		...wages in kind?	
Casual income		...from casual work not included in wages?	
Net income from own businesses		...net income from own business? <i>Receipts minus costs</i>	
Net income from		...net income from agriculture?	

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agriculture	employment income (return to labour). Last month is less sensitive and easier to remember and preferable for analysis of income sources. Last 12 months is more relevant for poverty analysis. Previous year may be easier to remember, if the incomes are declared.	<i>Receipts minus costs</i>	
Property income	From ownership of financial and other assets, e.g. interest payments.	...rent, dividends, interest?	
Income from household production of services for own consumption	Owner-occupied housing, house-hold production of domestic goods and services for own consumption.	<i>= Consumption of own produced goods + fetched firewood + imputed rent</i>	
Social welfare benefits		...benefits from social welfare?	
Government pensions		...government pension?	
Private pensions		...private pension?	
Cash remittances from Ghana		...cash remittances from Ghana?	
Game of chance/lottery		...lottery/game of chance	
Cash sent from abroad by current household members' remittances, etc.)	Includes wages, remittances, etc.	...cash sent from abroad by household members (listed in the household roster)?	
Gifts in kind sent from abroad		...gifts in kind sent from abroad?	
Ownership of durable goods	This variable can supplement the expenditure and housing variables as indicators for wealth. It is also useful as an alternative to consumption of durables in welfare/poverty analysis, if the age and value is asked for. SNA recommends using the acquisition approach. A problem with this approach is that it gives a misleading picture of year-to-year consumption by the household of long-lived durable goods, which could impact adversely on welfare analysis. One of the main reasons usually advanced for using consumption expenditure in preference to income for poverty and inequality analysis is that households tend to smooth out their consumption over time. Thus, consumption expenditure is less subject to seasonal or cyclical shocks than income. However, acquisition of long-lived durable goods is liable to fluctuate while the use of existing stocks of these goods is likely to be fairly stable. Registering sudden peaks in consumption expenditure when a household buys a car, for example, would not reflect such smoothing.	Do the household own any of the following working goods? How old is it/the latest? How much did you pay for it? ...bicycle ...mc ...car 1 ...car 2 ...washing machine ...pc etc.	Age and price

Derived variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Categories and links
Disposable income	Gross/total income less direct taxes (net of refunds), compulsory fees and fines.	
Equivalised household size (EHS)	The modified scale was developed on the basis of the argument that the original scale of the OECD gave relatively too much weight to additional persons. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first adult in the household = 1.0 • each adult thereafter (aged over 13) = 0.5 • each child (13 or under) = 0.3 	

	<p>Calculation rule:</p> <p>$EHS = 0.5 + (0.5*A) + (0.3*B)$</p> <p>A = Sum of household members where Age > 13 B = Sum of household members where Age < 14</p>	
Income distribution		
Ratio of top quintile to lowest quintile	<p>The ratio of total income received by the 20 % of the population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20 % of the population with the lowest income (lowest quintile). Income must be understood as <i>equivalised disposable income</i>.</p> <p>The income of each household is calculated by adding together the income received by all the members of the household from all sources. For each person, the equivalised income is calculated as its household income divided by equivalised household size. Consequently, each person in the same household receives the same 'equivalised income'.</p>	
Gini-coefficient	<p>The Gini coefficient is defined as the relationship of cumulative shares of the population arranged according to the level of equivalised disposable income, to the cumulative share of the equivalised total disposable income received by them.</p> <p>The Gini coefficient is usually defined mathematically based on the Lorenz curve, which plots the proportion of the total income of the population (y axis) that is cumulatively earned by the bottom x% of the population. The line at 45 degrees thus represents perfect equality of incomes. The Gini coefficient can then be thought of as the ratio of the area that lies between the line of equality and the Lorenz curve (marked 'A' in the diagram) over the total area under the line of equality (marked 'A' and 'B' in the diagram); i.e., $G=A/(A+B)$.</p> <p>The Gini coefficient can range from 0 to 1; it is sometimes multiplied by 100 to range between 0 and 100. A low Gini coefficient indicates a more equal distribution, with 0 corresponding to complete equality, while higher Gini coefficients indicate more unequal distribution, with 1 corresponding to complete inequality. To be validly computed, no negative goods can be distributed. Thus, if the Gini coefficient is being used to describe household income inequality, then no household can have a negative income. When used as a measure of income inequality, the most unequal society will be one in which a single person receives 100% of the total income and the remaining people receive none ($G=1$); and the most equal society will be one in which every person receives the same income ($G=0$).</p>	
Poverty line	<p>A poverty line is a money-metric welfare threshold that delineates or distinguishes the poor from the non-poor. A person whose standard of living is below the poverty line is considered to be poor. In Ghana, two poverty lines are sometimes used – the lower poverty line and the upper poverty line (Ghana Statistical Service, 2007). The lower poverty line is the standard of living measure at which the basic nutritional requirements required for biological existence measured by a certain fixed amount of calorie requirements per day is met. The upper poverty line incorporates the lower poverty line and additional essential consumption beyond calorie intake such as use of goods and services related to clothing, health and shelter.</p>	
Extreme poverty	<p>Refers to the inability of an individual to obtain the minimum standard of living that is accepted by society as decent for human beings. This is established based on the individual getting the minimum nutritional requirements necessary for biological existence</p>	
Poverty head count	<p>The number of people classified as poor; that is the number of people whose standard of living is below the poverty line.</p>	
Poverty incidence Head count ratio	<p>Poverty incidence refers to the number of poor people in a country as a percentage of the population. It can also be defined as the proportion of the population that is poor.</p> <p>The first measure, poverty-line-based (P_α) indices are popularly used around the world because of its relative ease of estimation and was first developed by Foster, Greer and Thorbecke (1984). A P_α index can be defined as follows:</p> $P_\alpha = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^q \left(\frac{z - y_i}{z} \right)^\alpha \quad \text{Equation 1}$ <p>where z is the poverty line y_i is the welfare level of the ith person (income or consumption level) q is the number of poor persons n is the population size α is a poverty aversion parameter</p> <p>With the above index, individuals have been ranked from the poorest ($i=1$) to the richest ($i=n$) where n is the population size, q is the number of economic agents designated as poor based on the poverty line. In the special case in which $\alpha = 0$, the index reduces to a measure of the incidence of poverty that is the proportion of the population defined to be poor. For $\alpha = 0$ we have the head count ratio. The head count ratio (P_0) is defined as follows:</p>	

	$P_0 = \frac{q}{n}$ <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Equation 2</i></p>	
Poverty gap Poverty depth	<p>A measure of the amount of money required to be given to a poor person to bring him or her to the poverty line thus eliminating poverty for that individual.</p> <p>For $a = 1$ we have an index measuring the depth of poverty. Equation 1 can be recast as Equation 3 when $a = 1$. Equation 3 then defines the depth of poverty (P_1).</p> $P_1 = (q/n) * ((z - \mu_p)/(z))$ <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Equation 3</i></p> <p>where μ_p is the mean welfare level of the poor (which can be designated as income or consumption level).</p>	
Poverty gap/depth index	<p>Measure of the extent to which a poor person falls below the poverty line. The poverty gap index thus gives an indication of the depth of poverty. This index is often measured using the so-called average welfare or income of poor persons for a given society or group.</p> <p>We can designate the poverty gap index as the average amount by which poor people fall below the poverty line. The poverty gap index (PGI) is indicated in Equation 4.</p> $PGI = (z - \mu_p)/(z)$ <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Equation 4</i></p> <p>The index, P_1 is the product of the headcount ratio (P_0) shown in Equation 2 and the poverty gap index (PGI) shown in Equation 3. Therefore Equation 4 is the product of Equation 2 and Equation 3. The P_1 incorporates both the incidence of poverty and the depth of poverty. A weakness of the P_1 index is that it does not incorporate the inequality of welfare or the distribution of welfare among those classified as poor.</p>	
Poverty severity	<p>A measure of poverty that explicitly takes into account the number of poor persons, the depth of poverty facing poor people and the variation in the level of poverty among poor people. An index of poverty severity is derived by placing more weight on the proportion of the poorest among the poor.</p> <p>The weakness of the P_1 measure has given rise to another measure of poverty called the poverty severity (P_2) index. This new index (P_2) takes into the depth of poverty and also the distribution of poverty among the poor.</p> $P_2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^q \left(\frac{z - y_i}{z} \right)^2$ <p>P_2 is equivalent to the mean squared proportionate poverty gap. This index enhances the measurement of the degree of inequality among those classified poor.</p> <p>An important property of the poverty-line-based (P_a) indices is that of decomposability. This implies that if the society is divided into several mutually exclusive and exhaustive subgroups, then the value of the relevant index for the population as a whole can be represented by the weighted sum of the values of the poverty indices.</p>	
Relative poverty	<p>Connotes the practical reality that individuals in a given society have different levels of living standards. The welfare of an individual is compared to other individuals in the society. If the standard of living of an individual is substantially below that of the rest of society, the individual can be said to be in relative poverty. Thus an individual may not be absolutely poor but may be in relative poverty because he/she does not command the level of goods and services widely available to the majority of the population.</p>	
Engels law	<p>Economic theory that the proportion of income (or total consumption) spent on food decreases as income increases, other factors remaining constant. This law does not suggest that money spent on food falls with increase in income, but instead that the percentage of income spent on food rises slower than the percentage increase in income. Proposed by the German statistician Ernst Engel (1821-96) in his 1857 paper.</p> <p>One application of this statistic is treating it as a reflection of the living standard of a country. As this proportion or "Engel coefficient" increases, the country is by nature poorer, conversely a low Engel coefficient indicates a higher standard of living.</p> <p>An advantage with this welfare indicator is that it does not need assumptions and measures on calorie needs, scale of economy, local prices, composition of a one or several poverty lines. etc. which are needed for the usual money metrics.</p>	
Multi-dimensional poverty index	<p>See 13. Living conditions</p>	

Chapter 10 Human Settlements and Housing

	<i>Updated: 2013-02-11</i>	Links
Responsible agency	Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)	
Overview	Human settlements and housing – covers statistical activities on housing, dwellings and human settlements, but <i>excludes rents</i> . Also includes access to and use of energy, water, sewerage, refusal collection, and internet .	
Coverage	All parts of Ghana. The population is inhabited dwellings. The statistical unit is the main dwelling occupied by the household.	
Classifications		
Standard methodologies	The main source of data is the housing and population census (HPC) and nationwide sample surveys collecting data from private households.	2010 PHC enumerator's manual GLSS6 Interviewer's manual
Comparability (Other quality aspects)		
Time	Frequency: PHC every 10 years, GDHS and GLSS intermittent Latest statistics: 2010 PHC Next statistics: GLSS6 2012/13, expected 2014	
Access	Population and Housing Census 2010, report Ghana Demographic and Health Survey 2008 Report Ghana Living Standard Survey 2005/06 Report	Help: <i>Contact person</i>

Primary variables for all household related censuses and surveys

Variable	Definition/remarks	Recommended question	Categories and links
Type of residence	Defined at 2. General classifications for socio-demographic statistics.		
Dwelling characteristics			
Type of dwelling		In what type of dwelling does this household live?	1. Se.parate house 2. Semi-detached house 3. Flat/apartment 4. Compound house 5. Huts/buildings, same compound 6. Huts/buildings, separate compounds 7. Tents 8. Improvised home (kiosk, container) 9. Living quarter attached to office/shop 10. Uncompleted building 11. Other, specify:.....
Rooms		How many rooms does this household occupy? <i>Not incl. bathroom, toilet or kitchen.</i>	Rooms
Wall material		What is the main material used for the outer wall?	1. Mud bricks/earth 2. Wood 3. Metal shhet/slate 4. Asbestos 5. Stone 6. Burnt bricks 7. Cement blocks/concrete 8. Landcrete 9. Bamboo 10. Palm leaves/thatch 11. Other, specify:.....

Roof material		What is the main material is used for the roof?	1-11?
Floor material		What is the main material used for the floor?	1. Earth/mud 2. Cement/concrete 3. Stone 4. Burnt bricks 5. Wood 6. Vinyl tiles 7. Ceramic/porcelain/ granite/marble tiles 8. Terazzo/terrazzo tiles 9. Other, specify
Electricity		Is this house connected to electricity network?	Yes/No
Internet		Is this house connected to internet?	Yes/No
TV network		Is this house connected to a TV/cable network (e.g. M-Net)?	Yes/No
Dwelling ownership			
Occupancy status		What is the present holding/tenancy arrangement of the dwelling?	1. Owning 2. Renting 3. Rent-free 4. Perching 5. Squatting
Owner		Who owns this dwelling?	1. Household member 2. Being purchased 3. Other relative 4. Other private person 5. Private employer 6. Other private agency 7. Public/Government 8. Other, specify:.....
Water access, use and quality			
Main source of drinking water		What is the main source of drinking water for the household?	1. Pipe-borne inside house 2. Pipe-born on compound 3. Pipe-born from neighb.
Main source of water for general use		What is the main source of water for the general use (washing, dishing, and hygiene) in the household?	4. Public tap/standpipe 5. Borehole/pump/tube well 6. Protected well 7. Rain water 8. Protected spring 9. Bottled water 10. Sachet water 11. Tanker supply/vendor 12. Unprotected well 13. Unprotected spring 14. River/stream 15. Dugout/pond/Lake/ Dam/canal 16. Other, specify:.....
Storage		How does the household store drinking water?	1. Plastic container/bucket 2. Pot/Earthenware vessel 3. Metal container 4. Other, specify:.....
Covering		How is your drinking water covered? <i>Ask permission to observe</i>	1. Covered with designated fetching container 2. Exposed surface with designated fetching cont 3. Water covered without designated container 4. Exposed surface without designated container 5. N/A
Testing		Is the household earmarked for water quality testing?	Yes/No
Water quality		Do you think your drinking water has any quality problems?	Yes, odeur Yes, taste

			Yes, colour/suspended materials
Water improvements		What d you usually do to make the water safer to drink?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Boil 2. Add bleach/chlorine 3. Strain through cloth 4. Filter the water (ceramic, sand, etc.) 5. Solar disinfection 6. Let it stand and settle 7. Add camphor/naphtal. 8. Add water tablet 9. No action 10. Other, specify:.....
Drinking water distance		How far is the drinking water source from your dwelling?	Meters
General water distance		How far is the water source for general use from your dwelling?	Meters
Time to collect drinking water	<i>Could be collected in the Time-use module</i>	How long does it take you get the drinking water each time (getting there, getting the water and back)?	Minutes
Time to collect water for general use	<i>Could be collected in the Time-use module</i>	How long does it take you get the general water each time (getting there, getting the water and back)?	Minutes
Distance to latrine/septic tank		How far is your water source from nearest latrine or septic tank?	Meter
Water collector	<i>Could be collected in the Time-use module</i>	Who usually collects the drinking water for your household?	<i>Household members:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adult women (15+) 2. Adult man (15+) 3. Female child (<15) 4. Male child (<15) <i>Non-household members:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Adult women (15+) 6. Adult man (15+) 7. Female child (<15) 8. Male child (<15) 9. N/A or don't know
Water regularity		How regular is your drinking water supply?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Daily 2. Weekly 3. Fortnightly 4. Monthly 5. =Other specify
Daily use		How much water does your household use in a day?	Litre
<i>Access to and use of energy</i>			
Lightning energy		What is the main source of lightening for the household?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electricity, mains 2. Electricity, priv. Gener. 3. Kerosene 4. Gas 5. Solar energy 6. Candle 7. Flashlight/torch 8. Firewood 9. Crop residue 10. Other, pecify:.....
Cooking energy		What is the main fuel used for cooking by the household?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None, no cooking 2. Wood 3. Charcoal 4. Gas 5. Electricity 6. Kerosene 7. Crop residue 8. Sawdust 9. Animal waste 10. Other, specify:.....
<i>Environment protection and hygiene</i>			
Refuse disposal		How does your household dispose	1. Collected

		of refuse?	2. Burned by household 3. Public dump 4. Dumped indiscriminately
Waste water disposal		How does the household dispose of kitchen and bath waste water?	1. Discharge in open area 2. Discharge into drains 3. Septic tank 4. Discharge into sewer 5. Other, specify:.....
Toilet		What type of toilet facility is usually used by the household?	1. No facility (bush, beach,) 2. WC/flushing toilet 3. Pit latrine 4. KVIP 5. Bucket/pan 6. Public toilet 7. Other, specify:.....
Shared toilet		Do the household share this toilet facility with other households?	1. Yes, with others in same house 2. Yes, with others in different house 3. Yes, with others and located in other house 4. No
Sharing households	Including the own household	How many households including your household use this toilet facility?	1. Two 2. Three 3. Four 4. Five or more
Hand washing		Do you have any soap or detergent or any traditional detergents in the household for washing hands before eating?	1. Yes 2. No
Hand washing after using toilet		Do members of this wash hands after using the toilet?	1. Yes, with water and soap. 2. Yes, with water only 3. No
Hand washing after before eating		Do members of this wash hands before eating?	1. Yes, with water and soap. 2. Yes, with water only 3. No

Derived variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Categories and links
House density	Number of persons per 10 square meters	1 One 2 Two 3 Three 4 Four 5 Five and over
Room density	Number of persons per room	6 One 7 Two 8 Three 9 Four 10 Five and over

Chapter 11 Justice and Crime Statistics

	<i>Updated 2013-02-05</i>	Links
Responsible agency	Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) Criminal Data Services Bureau/CID	
Overview	Justice and crime – activities including crime, convictions, operation of criminal justice systems, justice, safety, victims, clear-up rates, prison population, illicit drug production, trafficking and use, etc.	
Coverage	The population is reported crimes with the case as a statistical unit. In the victim statistics, the population is all people in Ghana living in private households and the statistical unit is the individuals. Orphans and street children are not represented in the victim statistics.	
Classifications	<i>International, regional, national classifications</i>	
Standard methodologies	Victim statistics have been collected through a separate sample survey. A module is also added to GLSS6 for victim statistic. Crime statistics are collected by GSS questionnaires to institutions responsible for administrative data: Ghana Judicial Service, Ghana Police Service, Ghana Prisons Service including the Domestic Violence & Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU) and the Motor Traffic & Transport Unit (MTTU); and the Narcotics Control Board.	Manual on Victimization Surveys (2010 Edition)
Comparability	Criminal statistics are based on reported cases and it is well known that actual crimes are much higher particularly for less serious crimes. The incentives for reporting can vary over time (e.g. if mass media highlights a specific crime) without any real change of crimes.	
Other quality aspects	Criminality have a natural variation over time, so small changes between years should not necessarily be interpreted (and presented) as criminality has gone up or down. It is advisable to look for longer trends.	
Time	Frequency: Traffic accidents and criminal statistics are annual, while victim statistics are intermittent Latest data: Latest victim data are from 2009 and administrative statistics from 2011 Next data: Victim statistics are collected in GLSS6 for 2013 and will be published 2014.	
Access	Judicial annual report Victimization Survey in Ghana 2009, Key Findings, GSS, May 2010	<i>Help: contact person</i>

Primary variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Recommended question	Categories and links
Victimization past year	Prevalence of victimization during past year		Theft of car Car hijacking
Victimization past 5 years			Theft from car
Reported crimes			Car vandalism Theft of motorcycle Theft of bicycle Theft of livestock Burglary with entry Attempted burglary Kidnapping Robbery Personal theft Sexual offence Assault/threat Consumer fraud Corruption
Reasons for reporting theft from car			To recover property For Insurance
Reason for reporting burglary			Crimes should be reported Wanted offender to be caught and punished
Reason for reporting robbery			To stop it happening again
Reason for reporting			To get help

sexual offenders			To get compensation from offender Other
Reason for reporting assault/threat			
Reasons for not reporting theft from car			Not serious enough Solved self
Reason for not reporting burglary			Inappropriate for police Reported to other agencies
Reason for not reporting robbery			My family solved it No insurance
Reason for not reporting sexual offenders			Police could do nothing Don't trust police
Reason for not reporting assault/threat			Fear/dislike police Didn't dare Don't know Other
Opinion on police work: Police in crime prevention Private police in crime prev. Police to assist citizens			Very good Fairly good Fairly poor Very poor
Safety in streets		How safe do you feel walking alone in your area after dark?	Very safe Fairly safe A bit unsafe Very unsafe
Safety at home		How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?	
Risk of burglary next 12 months	Chances for breaking into home		Very likely Likely Not likely Don't know
Perception of crime seriousness: Theft of car Car hijacking Theft from car Car vandalism Theft of motorcycle Theft of bicycle Theft of livestock Burglary with entry Attempted burglary Kidnapping Robbery Personal theft Sexual offence Assault/threat Consumer fraud Corruption			Very serious crime Serious Somewhat serious Not serious
Crime prevention	% using prevention measures		Installed burglary alarm Neighbourhood watch scheme Special locks Special windows/door grills Dog to detect burglar High fence Caretaker or security guard Friendly neighbour arrangem. Other Not protected
Bribe expectation	Official expects you to pay bribe for a service		List of officials
Asked for brine	Official asked to pay a bribe		List of officials
Neighbourhood relationship	Type of relationship among neighbours in the community		Mostly help each other Mostly go their own way Mixture Don't know
Attitudes to punishment	Opinion on appropriate punishment for		Fine

	a young man found guilty for the second time on stealing a colour TV		Community service Suspended sentence Any other sentence Don't know Imprisonment: <6 months 6-12 months 1-5 years 6-10 years 11-15 years 16-19 years 20+ years Life sentence Don't know
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Administrative data

Variable	Definition/remarks	Categories and links
Motor accidents		
Region		1-10
Cases	Total number reported	Fatal Serious Minor
Vehicles involved	Vehicles	
Casualties		Persons killed Persons injured
Motor traffic offences		
Case status	Total number	Reported Sent to court Convicted Waiting trial Under investigation Bench warrant Jailed Warning letters Discharged Court fines, value Fined paid, value
Crime offences reported		
Type of crime	<p>Robbery/attempted robbery: Where someone actually steals or attempts to steal something from a victim by threatening or attacking him or her. There needs to be a direct (face to face) encounter between the victim and offender(s) where the victim was threatened and/or attacked. That is the illegal taking or attempted to take a property from another person, or in the person's presence, by violence or intimidation.</p> <p>Murder: The intentional killing of another person by unlawful act or omission. Whoever intentionally causes the death of another person by any unlawful harm is guilty of murder.</p> <p>Man-slaughter: The unlawful killing of another person without malice or afrethought That is Whoever causes the death of another person by any unlawful harm shall be guilty of manslaughter.</p> <p>Rape: The act of having carnal knowledge(sexual intercourse) with a female of sixteen years or above without her consent, or with her consent if the consent is obtained by force, fraud or by means of threats or intimidation of any kind</p> <p>Defilement: Having sex with any child less than 16years with or without her consent. That is the act of having sexual intercourse with a girl under the age of sixteen years</p> <p>Stealing: Where a person dishonestly appropriates a thing of which he is not the owner That is fraudulently taking something from somebody without his/her consent.</p> <p>Smuggling: The crime of importing or exporting illegal articles or articles on which duties have not been paid.</p> <p>Fraud: The intentional deception made for personal gains which is unlawful and includes cases of forgery, uttering, issuing false cheques, counterfeiting, causing financial loss and abuse of office.</p> <p>Kidnapping: Where someone is taken and held against his/her will. This</p>	<p>Violent crimes Murder/homicide Attempted murder Robbery Assault Abduction Rape Defilement Manslaughter Causing harm and threatening</p> <p>Property crimes Fraud Stealing Child stealing Unlawful entry Causing damage Dishonestly receiving</p> <p>Other crimes Smuggling Abortion Extortion Forgery Falsification of accounts Counterfeiting Issuing false cheque Illegal gold mining</p> <p>Drug offences Possession of cocaine Possession of Indian hemp</p>

	includes abduction where the victim is a woman and child stealing, particularly when it was done not to collect a ransom but rather with the intention of keeping the child permanently. Conspiracy: Whenever two or more persons agree or act together with a common purpose for or in committing or abetting a crime, whether with or without any previous consent or deliberation Dispute: A conflict or controversy especially, one that has given rise to a particular lawsuit. That is any proceeding by a party or parties against another in a court of law.	Possession of heroine Possession of dangerous drugs
Crime offences convicted		
Management of cases	Total number	Reported Refused True cases Sent to court Convicted Acquitted Waiting trial Closed Under investigation
Judicial service – case load statistics		
Cases pending (in)	At the beginning of the period	1. Supreme court 2. Court of appeal 3. High court – regular 4. High court - fast track division 5. High court – commercial division 6. Regional tribunals 7. Circuit courts 8. District courts 9. Total
New cases filed	Within the period	
Cases concluded	Within the period	
Cases pending (out)	At the end of the period	
Commercial court – case load		
Cases pending (in)	At the beginning of the period	1. Appl. under comp. Code 2. Business contract/docum. 3. Banking and finance service 4. Carriage of goods 5. Commercial fraud 6. Disp. Commercial arbitration 7. Export or imports of goods 8. Insurance and reinsurance 9. Intellectual property rights 10. Miscellaneous 11. Other commercial claims 12. Restructuring of payments 13. Tax matters 14. Winding up or bankruptcy
New cases filed	Within the period	
Pleading cases (out)	At the end of the period	
Cases referred for Pre-trial	Within the period	
Cases disposed of at Pre-trial	Within the period	
Pending cases at pre-trial (out)	At the end of the period	
Cases referred for Trial	Within the period	
Cases disposed of at trial	Within the period	
Cases pending at Trial (out)	At the end of the period	
Cases disposed of by default judgement	Within the period	
Prison statistics		
Prison admission		Convict Unconvicted
Prison release/ discharges		Convict Unconvicted

Derived variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Categories and links
Crime Rate (CR)	<p>Crime Rate (CR) measures change in the number of reported cases of crimes including rape, armed robbery and murders using the baseline (year) figure. That is Percentage Change in reported cases of overall crimes level over a given period of time. It is computed as:</p> $CR = \frac{(NO.OF REPORTED CRIME - NO.OF REPORTED OLD CRIME)}{NO.OF REPORTED OLD CRIME} \times 100$	

Chapter 12 Living Condition Statistics

	<i>Updated 2013-02-11</i>	Links
	Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)	
	<p>Living conditions, poverty and cross-cutting social issues – includes work on multidimensional methods to measure poverty, living conditions in the broad sense, social inclusion/exclusion, social indicators, and social situation. Excludes purely monetary approach to poverty (see 8 Income...)</p> <p>Human development and welfare connote the wellbeing of human beings living in a particular society. Wellbeing is directly related to the quality level or standard of living based on the access to and use of material and non-material goods and services. Therefore wellbeing can be categorized in two components. These components are (1) Economic Wellbeing and (2) Non-economic Wellbeing. Economic wellbeing indicates the access to and use of material goods and services. This is often measured by the level of consumption or income such as total family consumption expenditures at the micro level and gross national income per capita at the macro level. A broader measure of economic well being incorporates components that deal with access of the population to education, employment security and satisfaction, food security, health and the quality environmental amenities offered by nature. Non-economic wellbeing describes access to non-material goods and services which make people happy or content with their lives. These two categories of wellbeing are further described below.</p> <p>Economic Wellbeing</p> <p>Broadly speaking, economic wellbeing is measured by the level of access to and use of material goods and services. The goods and services are those which are material in nature and provide happiness to the individual when they are consumed. Thus economic wellbeing incorporates the levels of the following quantifiable variables measured in quantitative terms including adjustments for the quality of the good or service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income or Consumption • Education • Employment • Food security • Health • Natural Environmental Amenities <p>Non-economic Wellbeing</p> <p>Non-economic wellbeing is related to access and use of a variety of goods and services which provide satisfaction for human beings but are not easily quantified largely due to their non-material nature. Beyond non-material goods and services, non-economic wellbeing is used to indicate the level and quality of political capital, social capital and human freedoms and rights that are enjoyed by individuals in a given society.</p> <p><i>The Ghana Living Standards Survey-Round Five (GLSS 5)</i>, like earlier ones, focuses on the household as a key socio-economic unit and provides valuable insights into living conditions in Ghana. Detailed information was collected on demographic characteristics of respondents and all aspects of living conditions including health, education, housing, household income, consumption and expenditure, credit, assets and savings, prices and employment. Two new sections namely Tourism and Migrants & Remittances were introduced. The GLSS5 had as its special focus Non-Farm Household Enterprises.</p> <p>The ongoing GLSS6 includes modules on Labour force, Child labour and Household financial services and covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic characteristics • Housing and housing conditions • Education and skills/training • Health and fertility behaviour • Employment and time-use • Child labour • Household income, consumption and expenditures 	

Statistical standards for Ghana official statistics

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Price of consumer items • Household domestic and economic assets <p>Living conditions have traditionally been measured as people's access to resources, not how they are utilising them or the impact of using them. The main argument has been that access to resources is easier to measure in an objective manner. It is a growing trend in policy making around the globe and an increasing interest in the statistical world to measure satisfaction or well-being, as GDP, economic welfare and living condition approaches are too limited and have the problem with weighting components together to composite indices.</p> <p>The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) incorporate a broad spectrum of living conditions.</p>	
	<i>The population consists of all private households in Ghana, with households as statistical unit.</i>	
	N/A	
	<p>Frequency. Intermittent (every 5-7 years)</p> <p>Latest data: GLSS5 (2005/06), published 2008; MDG 2000-2011</p> <p>Next data: GLSS6 (2012/13), expected 2014</p>	
	<p>The only publication that gives a comprehensive description of Ghana living conditions is the</p> <p>Ghana Living Standard Survey 2005/06 Report MDG Country Snapshot</p>	<i>Help – contact person</i>

Derived variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Categories and links
Multi-dimensional poverty index	<p>The multi-dimensional poverty index assesses the poverty level of an individual by the use of several quality of life variables including income or consumption, education, health and access to shelter and water and sanitation. It is measured by using micro-level data from household surveys. A popular multidimensional index (MPI) was developed in 2010 by Oxford University and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Oxford/UNDP MPI measures acute multidimensional poverty beyond income. This index indicates the number of people who are poor from the perspective of several dimensions (Alkire and Foster, 2011). The index is calculated based on ten indicators. These ten indicators are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Years of Schooling ii. Child School Attendance iii. Child Mortality iv. Nutrition v. Electricity vi. Sanitation vii. Drinking Water viii. Floor ix. Cooking Fuel x. Assets 	
Human Development Index (HDI)	<p>HDI is computed based on three key variables: gross national income per capita (GNIPC), life expectancy and quality of education. These three variables are quantifiable and are measured by relevant agencies in most countries. Therefore given assigned weights to these three variables, the composite index, HDI can be derived. HDI has been derived for most countries of the world since 1990 with the work undertaken by the United Nations Development Programme (2012).</p>	
Dimension index	<p>A variant of HDI is the dimension index. The dimension index is a measure of human development directly related to HDI which is computed by comparison to agreed minimum and maximum values. The dimension index (DI) is defined as follows:</p> $DI = \frac{\text{Actual value} - \text{minimum value}}{\text{Maximum value} - \text{minimum value}}$	
Satisfaction	<p>There are many different ways to measure satisfaction, from simply asking for the satisfaction on a scale for some indicators (common in the CWIQ surveys, to comprehensive surveys asking about almost all components in life together with satisfaction with life and living conditions as a whole. With the later approach it is possible also to estimate each component's contribution to total well-being.</p>	
MDG		
Infant mortality rate		
Under-five mortality rate (death of children per 1,000 births)		

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Underweight prevalence	
Measles immunisation coverage	
Solid fuels use	
Under-five sleeping under insecticide-treated nets	
Antimalarial treatment (under-five)	
Use of improved drinking water sources	
Use of improved sanitation facilities	
Contraceptive prevalence rate (percentage of women aged 15-49, married or in union using contraception)	
Skilled attendant at delivery	
Maternal mortality ratio (maternal deaths per 100,000 live births)	
Unmet need for family planning (percentage of women aged 15-24, married or in union, with unmet need for family planning)	
Net enrolment ratio in primary education (enrolees per 100 children)	
Net primary school attendance rate	
Children reaching grade five	
Primary completion rate	
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (%)	
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (single or lower house only), %	
Gender parity index	
Adult literacy rate (youth)	
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	
Condom use with non-regular partners	
HIV incidence rate (number of new HIV infections per year per 100 people aged 15-49)	
Incidence rate and death rate associated with TB – Number of new cases per 100,000 population	
Number of deaths per 100,000 population	
School attendance of orphans versus non-orphans	
Proportion of population living below \$1.25 (PPP) per day, %	
Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption, %	
Proportion of land area covered by forest, %	
Proportion of urban population living in slums, %	
Internet users per 100 inhabitants	

Chapter 13 Statistics on Gender and Special groups

	<i>Updated 2013-02-05</i>	Links
Responsible agency	Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) has the coordination responsibility. These statistics are cross-cutting and must be recognised by most other statistics in the statistical system.	
Overview	Gender and special population groups – their living conditions and role in the society: comparisons men/women and situation of special population groups like children, youth, women, elderly, disabled, minority groups, etc.	
Coverage	The statistics are dependent on the coverage and statistical units of other statistics. Household surveys seldom cover institutional households with e.g. orphans or street children. The Ghana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is focusing on women and children in all private households.	
Classifications	There are no international standard classifications for these statistics.	
Standard methodologies and concepts	<p>The statistics are mainly collected through censuses and surveys using sex, age, disability and ethnicity to subtract the special groups.</p> <p>Many relevant variables (e.g. poverty) are collected for households and not individuals. Special groups can be better represented by having the group individuals as statistical unit instead of the households. E.g. the share of children living in poverty is bigger than the share of poor households with children, as child rich households are more likely to be poor (even when adjusted for economy of scale and age specific calorie needs).</p> <p>When comparing different groups, it is important to standardise for (or at least explain) other causes that can have impact on the differences, e.g. compare the income for fulltime employed women with fulltime employed men instead of just between women and men. This is particularly important for statistics on ethnic groups, as differences are seldom the effect of ethnicity.</p> <p>A more important method is to change the perspective/scope of the statistics. Statistics on e.g. children, youth and women are usually the result of analysis and presentations by sex and age, but the statistics in itself have the traditional adult male <u>dominant</u> perspective. Statistics have to be restructured (or at least supplemented) to present e.g. women’s full contribution to welfare (often unpaid and unremunerated household work) and children’s own view of well-being at least as a supplement to adult experts view of the child welfare. After all, about half of the population is women and more than half is children or youths, but the share of relevant statistics is marginal. The OECD dictionary for statistical terms has not a single term on gender and children are only described in <i>child, children ever born</i> and <i>child allowances</i>.</p> <p><u>Engendering</u> statistics is therefore not only to break down the other statistics by sex, but in a longer perspective to understand and change the statistics to contribute to change in the structure of the society: This is of course not quick and easy. It is e.g. not easy to change the concept of GDP to include the unpaid work at home in the main account. Both SNA 93 and SNA 2008 recognise the problem and provide <i>satellite accounts for unpaid household production activities</i>.</p> <p><u>Awareness</u> is a first step, but understanding is more important for any development. In other statistical fields (e.g. economy) the context is mainly understood. For a better understanding, the gender <u>issues</u> related to statistics have to be put in a wider context. In general, statistics is about giving an aggregated picture of the society. To do that, the phenomena in the society have to be translated to statistical measurable indicators or more precise, variables. To function, the variables have to be well defined. These translations are more difficult with the cross-cutting gender statistics, except the simple sex variable. While <u>sex</u> refers to the biological and physiological differences between males and females, <u>gender</u> is defined as socially and culturally constructed roles, behaviors, activities, attributes and associated rights and responsibilities that a given society and culture considers appropriate for men and women, boys and girls. <u>Gender Identity</u> is defined as a personal conception of one’s self as male or female and the roles that should accompany it. <u>Gender roles</u> are the different tasks, responsibilities and expectations society has defined and allocated to men, women, girls and boys. These may change with times and according the situation. Gender roles <u>stereotyping</u> is the portrayal in media and books or conversations of socially assigned gender roles as normal and natural. <u>Gender relations</u> describes how women and men relate to each other and the roles they are expected to play. These relations are uneven as men have more power in making far reaching and binding decisions. <u>Gender concerns</u> is the disparities which arise from different situations due to one’s gender and the one affected</p>	<p><i>For more detailed definitions of underlined words use: CTRL+click on the word.</i></p>

does not often recognize it as a problem or talk about it. [Sex disaggregated](#) data do not adequately reflect the state of gender relations in any given society because they do not consider the difference socio-economic realities women and men face. [Gender disaggregated](#) data ensures that all surveys and data collecting instrument are not only disaggregated data by sex, but include gender specific and related questions. This is collected which reflects roles, real situations, general conditions of women and men in every aspect of the society. Within the gender context [social construct](#) refers to how society ascribes roles, responsibilities and expectations to male and females within the [cultural](#) context.

A useful tool can be the use of Surveys of Satisfaction, where the questions have been developed in close cooperation with representatives for respective groups, e.g. children (not parents, teachers or expert). See *more under13 Living condition statistics*.

Most societies have the roots in [patriarchy](#) - a systematic societal structures that institutionalize male physical, social and economic power over women (and children). A few have a [matriarchy](#) tradition in which the eldest woman is the head of the family and passes power and possession to the daughter. However, men are still consulted when it comes to making decisions in matrilineal systems.

The legal system, traditions and stereotyping lead to [gender bias](#), favoring one sex over or against the other. It can also be named [sexism](#) (the prejudice or discrimination based on a person's sex, behavior, conditions, or attitudes that foster stereotypes of social roles based on sex). Such [discrimination](#) is often supported by structures like [gender division of labour](#) (how work or roles are organized taking into consideration what are deemed appropriate for women and men) and [gender poverty/feminisation of poverty](#). The quantitative or qualitative differences between women and men, boys and girls in terms of access and control of resources are also named [gender gaps](#). The worst form of gender discrimination is [gender based violence](#) (any act or threat by either women or men that inflict physical, sexual or psychological harm on a woman or man because of their gender).

The goals for [gender planning](#) and [gender policies](#) are to achieve [gender balance](#), [social justice](#) (fairness and equity as a right for all in the outcomes of development, through processes of social transformation) and [gender equality](#) (women and men enjoying equal rights, opportunities and entitlements in civil and political life). In general the terms gender equality and [gender equity](#) is used in the same meaning. It is preferable to use the term gender equality to emphasis the equal standing (rights, opportunities and entitlements) and not an equal result (e.g. men are doing exactly half of child caring). In short equality (and particularly [formal equality](#)) refers to equality in opportunities, while gender balance refers to equality in representation, participation and power while equity could refer to equal end results.

[Empowerment](#) is the process of building capacities to enable women and men boys and girls to exercise control over their lives. A first approach was to call for greater attention to [Women In Development \(WID\)](#) policy and practice, later evolved to [Gender And Development \(GAD\)](#), addressing unequal relationship between women and men, rich and poor that prevents equitable development and women's full participation in the development process.

[Feminism](#) is a social movement that questions gender inequalities with a due to change it.

[African Feminism](#) addresses African women's various different situations and needs that are based on widely accepted but discriminatory conventions.

Willingness to address the inequalities through strategies and actions for social and economic development is called [gender sensitivity](#). [Gender training](#) can develop awareness and capacity building on gender issues, to bring about personal or organizational change for gender equality. With a [gender lens](#) policies, programmes and believes and behavior can be reviewed with an awareness of the impact they will have on the lives of women, girls and the disadvantaged groups. [Gender inclusion](#) is the process of examining all policies and behaviors to determine the incorporation of gender-fair programmes and procedures. [Gender mainstreaming](#) is the systematic integration of the needs of women and men in all policies programmes, projects processes, budgets, legal instruments and activities.

[Gender analysis](#) is the process of identifying and classifying the roles of women and men in a given economic activity, their relations, access to and control over resources and benefits. It also includes a systematic examination of the different impact (potential and /or actual) of development programmes of women and men.

Similar contexts can be applied to children and youth (and other special groups), where it is necessary to go beyond the simple variable of age and mainstream other statistics to give a more fair picture of those groups. Every statistician has to think hard what he/she can do to improve their own statistics in the context that is described above.

More detailed definitions and specifications are given in a support document with links from the underlined terms.

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Comparability	There are many definitions of youth. The UN standardised international age classification, defines youth as a person from the age of 1 to 14 years. The National Youth Policy of Ghana defines youth as a person between 15 and 35. In general, the national definition should be used, but always accompanied by a clarification, e.g. "Youth (age 15-35)".	UN Std International age classification
Other quality aspects		
Time	<i>Frequency</i> <i>Latest data</i> <i>Nest data</i>	
Access	Ghana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006 Women & Men in Ghana	<i>Help: contact person</i>

Basic variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Recommended question/data source	Categories and links
Male/Female ratio			
Number of children	A child is a person below 18 years of age (Children's Statute 1997)		
Number of youths	The National Youth Policy of Ghana defines youth as "persons who are within the age bracket of fifteen (15) and thirty-five (35)". Ghana's definition has been informed by those used by the United Nations Organisation and the Commonwealth Secretariat.		
Number of adolescents			
Number of elderly			
<i>Child labour is measured through the labour force module in GLSS by including children aged 5 years and older – see 5. Labour and time-use</i>			
Child labour	Children engaged in work that is hazardous, dangerous or deprives them of health, education and development are defined as being engaged in child labour and are therefore in difficult circumstances. The minimum age for admission to employment under the Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560) are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Regular employment 15 years and above · Hazardous employment 18 years and above · Light work 13 years and above 		
Working time	<i>For children attending school</i>	During the past 7 days, when did <i>name</i> usually carry out these activities?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After school 2. Before school 3. Both before and after 4. During the weekend 5. During missed school time
Starting age	As regular or casual employee, self-employed, employer or unpaid family worker	At what age did <i>name</i> started to work for the first time in his/her life?	Age
<i>Time use see 5. Labour and time-use statistics</i>			

Administrative data

Variable	Definition/remarks	Categories and links
Gender empowerment measures GEM)		
Seat in parliament held by women	The Measure of inequalities between men's and women's opportunities in the country. It combines inequalities in three areas: political participation and decision making, economic participation and decision making and power over economic resources. 1.Percentage of females and males calculated in each component.	1. Legislators, Senior officials and managers (% of
Women's share of key positions		

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	2.For each component, a pair of gender percentage are combined into an equally Distributed Equivalent Percentage (EDEP) that rewards gender equality and penalize inequality. 3.Unweight average of the 3 Equally Distributed Equivalent percentages	the total 2. Professional and technical workers (% of the total)
Ratio of estimated female to male earned income		
Women's access to....		Land Plots Houses Etc.

Derived variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Categories and links
Gender Development Index (GDI)	<p>A “distribution – sensitive measure” which adjusts the Human development Index (HDI) for disparities between women and men in three dimensions: longevity, knowledge and descent standard of living. The GDI accounts for the human development impact of existing gender gaps in the three components of HDI. Distribution sensitive means that the GDI takes into account not only the average or general level of wellbeing and wealth within a given country but focuses also on how this wealth and wellbeing is distributed between different groups within the society. The GDI is simply the HDI discounted or adjusted downwards for gender inequality.</p> <p>The Methodology used imposes penalty for inequality such as the GDI falls when the achievement level of both women and men go down or when the disparity between their achievement increases. The greater the gender disparities in basic capability, the lower a country’s GDI compared with its HDI. The number that UNDP uses in GDI as the parameter for the aversion to inequality is 2. <i>Example: The Gender Development Index life expectancy section is adjusted to assume that women will live, normally 5 years longer than men.</i></p>	
African Gender Development Index	<p>AGDI is a composite index of gender equality introduced by the United Nations Economic Commission of Africa. It provides a mechanism for measuring the status of women as compared to men in social, economic, and political spheres. AGDI is based on gender statutes index in African Women’s Progress Score Board. African Gender Development Index has 43 indicators and these are divided into three blocks as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social power capabilities - Education and health 2. Economic power opportunities - income, time use or employment or access to resource 3. Political power agencies - Public sector and civil society. <p>AGDI measure issues with special reference to African context using documents such as the protocol on African charter on human and peoples right on the right of women in African, the solemn declaration on gender equality in African and Charter on the rights of the child. It is also a tool for stimulating the monitoring of gender policies based on priorities set in African nations.</p>	
GENDER EMPOWERMENT MEASURE (GEM)	<p>Definition:- The Measure of inequalities between men’s and women’s opportunities in the country. It combines inequalities in three areas: political participation and decision making, economic participation and decision making and power over economic resources.</p> <p>Explanation: The United Nation’s has initiated a programme that attempts to measure the extent of gender inequality across the globes’ countries, based on estimates of women’s relative economic income, participation in higher paid position with economic power, and access to professional and parliamentary position. The GEM turns to be more agency focus (what people are actually able to do) than what wellbeing focus (how people feel or fair in the grand scheme of things). The GEM is thought to be a valuable policy instrument because it allows certain dimensions that were previously difficult to compare bet countries to come into international comparison.</p> <p>Example:- Indicators of GEM</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Women’s representation in parliament <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seat in parliament held by women (%of the total) 2. Quota system (increases GEM) ii. Women’s share of key positions classified as <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legislators, Senior officials and managers (% of the total) 2. Professional and technical workers (% of the total) iii. Ratio of estimated female to male earned income iv. Women access to land, plots, houses etc (% of the total) <p>HOW TO MEASURE GEM: Steps</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Percentage of females and males calculated in each component ii. For each component, a pair of gender percentage are combined into an equally Distributed Equivalent Percentage (EDEP) that rewards gender equality and penalize inequality iii. Unweight average of the 3 Equally Distributed Equivalent percentages 	

Chapter 14 Environment Statistics

	<i>Updated 2013-02-05</i>	Links
Responsible agency	Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) Ghana Survey Department Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA)	
Overview	Environment – includes topics like climate, climate change (including measurement of the socio-economic aspects of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation), biodiversity, environment and health, natural resources, soil, water, air, landscape, waste, environmental expenditure, expenditure for the protection of the environment, environmental accounts, agri-environmental indicators, environmental pressure, environmental impact of industry, transport, energy etc., environmental monitoring, material flow analysis, environmental decoupling indicators, pollution, ecosystems, land use and cover, environmental protection, nationally protected areas.	
Coverage		
Classifications	Classification of Environmental Protection Activities and Expenditure (2000) Corine Land Cover Classification (1985)	CEPA 2000 CORINE
Standard methodologies	Environmental Statistics in Perspective, Country paper – Ghana at the Workshop on Environmental Statistics for the ECOWAS Region, 2005 Manual on waste statistics - A handbook for data collection on waste generation and treatment (2010 Edition) Using official statistics to calculate greenhouse gas emissions - A statistical guide (2010 Edition) Data Collection Manual for the OECD/Eurostat Joint Questionnaire on Inland Waters (2008 Edition)	
Comparability		
Other quality aspects		
Time		
Access	UNSD Environment Statistics Snapshots: Ghana	

Basic variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Data collection methods	Categories and links
Land and agriculture			
Total land area			By regions
General land use	Land use involves the management and modification of natural environment or wilderness into built environment such as fields, pastures, and settlements. Savanna woodland: Vegetation, which is predominantly composed of grass interspersed with short bushes and occasional tall trees.		Savanna woodland Bush fallow and other uses Unimproved pasture Forest reserves Tree crops Annual crops p Wildlife reserves Unreserved forest
Land use specific for agriculture	Land Use in agriculture refers to land used for activities such as growing crops, raising livestock or cultivating fish carried out on the land making up the holding with the intention of obtaining products and/or benefits.		Total Land Area (T.L.A.) 2.0 Agr ic. Land Area (A.L.A.) 2.1 Area under cultivation (2010) 2.2 Total area under irrigation (2010) 2.3 Area not under cultivation (2010) 3.0 Area under inland waters 4.0 Others (forest reserves, savannah woodland, etc)
Arable land	% of agric. land		
Permanent crops	Land under permanent crops refers to land cultivated with long-term crops which do not have to be replanted for several years.		% of agricultural land
Permanent meadows and pastures	% of agricultural land		
Change in agricultural land	%		

Statistical standards for Ghana official statistics

since 1990			
Forest area	Forest land is land with crown cover of more than 10 percent of trees able to reach a mature height of 5 meters or more. It includes natural and plantation forests. Areas that are temporarily not under trees but are expected to revert to forest are included. Forest tree nurseries that form an integral part of the forest should be included.		Sq km
Change in forest area since 1990	%		
Area by vegetation zones			Guinea Savanna Woodland Deciduous Forest Celtis-Triplochiton Association Antiaris Chlorophora Association Rain/Deciduous Forest Eco-zone Rain Forest Thicket and Grassland Sudan Savanna Woodland Swamp and Lagoonal Vegetation Others
Air and climate: Air pollution is the presence of contaminant or pollutant substances in the air that do not disperse properly and that interferes with human health or welfare, or produces other harmful environmental effects. Climate is the average weather conditions of the atmosphere at a particular location or region over a long period of time, usually 30 years or more.			
SO2 emission	Emission is the discharge of pollutants into the atmosphere from stationary sources such as smokestacks, other vents, surface areas of commercial or industrial facilities and mobile sources.	N/A	1000 tonnes
SO2 per capita		N/A	Kg
NOx emission		N/A	1000 tonnes
NOx per capita		N/A	Kg
CO2 emission			Million tonnes
CO2 per capita			Tonnes
Ozone depleting	CFCs (ODP tonnes)		
Rainfall by Agro-ecological zones			Mean annual Major season Minor season
Fertility status of soils			
Soil pH			
% organic matter			
% total nitrogen			
Available Phosphorus	(mg/kg soil)		
Available calcium	(mg/kg soil)		
Biodiversity: Biological diversity refers to the global variety of species and ecosystems and the ecological processes of which they are part. Bio-diversity is the total variety of life on earth in all its forms, levels and combinations diversity.			
Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected	Protected areas are areas designated for conservation of ecological integrity, environmental education and for compatible recreational uses. Examples are national parks, resource reserves, wildlife sanctuaries strict nature reserve and coastal wetlands.		
Number of threatened species			
Fish catch	Tonnes		
Change in fish catch from previous year	%		
Energy			
Energy consumption	1000 tonnes oil eq.		
Energy consumption per capita	Kg oil eq.		
Renewable electricity	%		
Waste: Waste in Any material (solid, liquid or gaseous) discharged into the environment without immediate use and causes a harmful change to the environment.			
Population served by municipal waste		N/A	

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collection			
Municipal waste collection		N/A	
Hazardous waste generated	Hazardous wastes are wastes that, owing to their toxic, infectious, radioactive or flammable properties pose a substantial actual or potential hazard to the public health, other living organisms, as well as the environment in general.	N/A	
Water and sanitation			
Long-term average renewable freshwater resources	Mio m#/yr?		
Urban population with access to improved drinking water sources	%		
Rural population with access to improved drinking water sources	%		
Urban population with access to improved sanitation	%		
Rural population with access to improved sanitation	%		

Derived variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Categories and links
Total greenhouse gases emissions	<p>The indicators shows trends in anthropogenic (man-made) emissions of six greenhouse gases (GHG), weighted by their global warming potentials. The indicator does not include emissions and removals related to land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF); nor does it include emissions from international aviation and international maritime transport. CO2 emissions from biomass with energy recovery are reported as a Memorandum item according to UNFCCC Guidelines and not included in national greenhouse gas totals. Greenhouse gases refer to carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, ozone and chloro—fluorocarbons occurring naturally and resulting from human (production and consumption) activities, and contributing to the greenhouse effect (global warming). Greenhouse gases refer to carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, ozone and chloro—fluorocarbons occurring naturally and resulting from human (production and consumption) activities, and contributing to the greenhouse effect (global warming).</p> <p>The basic data are annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions estimated and reported according to the revised 1996 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines. By using global warming potential (GWP) concept, all 6 GHGs can be summed up to a single number per year. The GWP relates to the ability of the different gases to contribute to global warming over a 100-year time horizon. GWPs are provided by the IPCC. This indicator shows trends in anthropogenic emissions of the 'Kyoto basket': carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆). Figures are given in CO₂ equivalents based on tonnage. The indicator is presented in the form of an index with the base year set as 1990.</p>	
Energy use intensity	Kg oil eq. Per \$1,000 (PPP) GDP	

Chapter 15 National Accounts

	<i>Updated 2013-02-05</i>	Links
Responsible agency	Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)	
Overview	<p>Covers work on National Accounts in both current and constant prices, dealing with topics like implementation of the 1993 System National Accounts (1993 SNA), update of the 1993 SNA, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross National Income (GNI), non-observed and informal economy, measurement of capital, input-output tables, balance sheets, etc.</p> <p>The System of National Accounts (SNA) is the internationally agreed standard set of recommendations on how to compile measures of economic activity. The SNA describes a coherent, consistent and integrated set of macroeconomic accounts in the context of a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules. The aim of SNA is to provide integrated, complete system accounts enabling international comparisons of all significant economic activity.</p>	
Coverage		
Classifications	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), revision 4 Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Broad Economic classifications (BEC)	ISIC Rev.4 COICOP COFOG STIC BEC
Standard methodologies	<p>The system of national accounts used in Ghana is based on the methodological framework of the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA93). This methodological framework was adopted after rebasing the base year from 1993 to 2006. The activity classification used for presentation of the production account in the new series is the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), revision 4. The Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP), the Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG), and the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) and the Broad Economic classifications (BEC), as well as statistical information from the balance of payments are used to calculate GDP from the expenditure side.</p> <p>The GDP of Ghana is estimated using the production and expenditure approaches. The main method of compiling GDP indicators is the production approach. The Production-based GDP is calculated at market prices as the sum of the gross value added generated by resident producers plus net taxes (excluding subsidies) on products. Using the expenditure approach, GDP is calculated as all final expenditure in purchasers' prices plus gross fixed capital formation and net exports of goods and services. GDP data are disseminated in current and constant prices. Quarterly GDP (QGDP) is disseminated in constant 2006 prices and yet, in current prices as well as QGDP by the Expenditure approach at both the constant and current prices. Like the annuals, Quarterly GDP covers the entire economy of Ghana. Benchmarking and seasonal adjustments techniques are applied. Gross output is estimated at basic prices. Constant price value added of economic activities in Ghana is generally compiled using single extrapolation of base year value added by volume/quantity measures.</p> <p>Expenditure Approach</p> <p>The main sources of data are household income and expenditure surveys, Report and financial statement of Public Accounts, balance of payments data and External trade statistics.</p> <p>The calculation of household expenditure on goods and services for final consumption is based on Expenditure of households on consumer goods grouped according to COICOP as captured in the household survey (Ghana living Standard Survey, GLSS). Data on final consumption by government ministries and agencies are compiled on the basis of individual and collective expenditure of goods and services published in the Report and financial statements of the Public Accounts on the consolidated fund of Ghana. Expenditure on final consumption of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) consists of expenditure of those institutions on consumer goods and services provided to households free of charge or at prices that are not economically significant. The main sources of financing for their</p>	<p>Rebasing of Ghana's National Accounts to Reference Year 2006. [pdf 145kb]</p> <p>Essential SNA: Building the basics - 2012 edition</p> <p>SNA 1993 SNA 2008</p> <p>Measuring the Non-Observed Economy - A Handbook (2002)</p> <p>Quarterly National Accounts Manual - Concepts, Data Sources, and Compilation (2001)</p>

expenditure are members' contributions, donations and other transfers. NPISH expenditure on final consumption includes that of trade unions, foundations, associations, political parties, religious organizations and independent organizations.

Data on gross fixed capital formation is compiled using the commodity-flow approach. The calculation includes the estimation of roads, buildings (residential and non-residential), and also other construction, as well as expenditure on the purchase of equipments (machinery and transport).

The volume of exports and imports of goods and services in current prices is determined on the basis of data from the balance of payments. Both exports and imports are expressed at f.o.b. prices. The balance-of-payments data are expressed in United States dollars; the value in sums can be obtained by multiplying by the average quarterly exchange rate of the sum to the dollar, while the annual value is obtained from the sum of the quarterly figures.

The constant prices are obtained by deflating the components of Expenditure – based GDP by the appropriate deflators.

Production Approach

Using the production method, GDP is calculated in both market and constant prices. Its value is obtained by calculating the sum of the gross value added in each sector (in basic prices) plus net taxes (less subsidies) on products and imports. Gross value added is a production indicator defined as output less intermediate consumption for the corresponding type of activity (agriculture; industry; and the Services sectors). The primary data sources are: (a) Value Added Tax (VAT); (b) The annual and quarterly reports on income and expenditure of State and private enterprises on all types of economic activity; (c) Quarterly Profit and Loss Account for Banking industry; (d) Composite Annual accounts of Insurance Industry; (e) Fiscal tables prepared by prepared by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.

Deflators such as CPI, PPI, and Wholesale price Index of Agricultural crops are used to obtain GDP at constant 2006 prices. For the agricultural sector, the main sources of data on agricultural production are the Statistics, Research and Information Directorate (SRID) of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA), the Animal Health and Production Department (AHPD) of MoFA, Ghana Cocobod, Forestry Department, and Fisheries Department. Also, data from censuses and surveys such as the Ghana Living Standard Surveys are also used. The value added from Agriculture and Allied Activities is the sum of the value added from all the different activities included under this sector: Growing of food crops, fruits, nuts, vegetables and other crops; Cocoa production; Livestock and poultry; Hunting, trapping and gathering; Forestry and logging; and Fishing.

The sub-sectors of the industry sector are mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity and water; and construction. For the construction sector, data on works undertaken by the government are obtained by analyzing the government accounts. Information on domestic production, imports of construction materials, is available to prepare estimates of gross output. VAT data is extensively used in estimating the gross value added for the manufacturing subsector and it's deflated by its sub-components of PPI to obtain the constant prices.

The sub economic activities under the services sectors include trade, education, and health and social work. The others are transport and storage; information and communication; business services activities; and financial and insurance activities; as well personal and social activities. The output indicator for extrapolation is determined on the basis of the statistical data. In the case of education, enrolment of school categories are used; outbound calls per minute is used as an indicator for extrapolation for the communication sub-sector; and volumes of cargo loaded and unloaded for transport and storage. CPI sub components are used to deflate the value added of restaurants and hotels as well as the business, financial and insurance activities.

Supply and Use Table (SUT) enumerates the supply (production and imports) of products and uses of products by industries and final users. Its objectives are:

- To compile and balance sources and uses of products in national accounts
- To use the benchmark production structure to estimate value added and GDP given only information on output
- To use the benchmark structure for double-deflating GDP
- SUT is crucial for the improvement of national accounts compilation.

The supply table describes the supply of goods and services, which are either produced in the domestic industry or imported. The use table shows where and how goods and services are used in the economy. They can be used either in [intermediate consumption](#) — meaning in the production of something else — or in final use, which

	in turn is divided into consumption, gross capital formation and export. Furthermore the use table shows the income generated in the production process (Wikipedia). Ghana National accounts aggregates are compiled at current and constant prices .	
Comparability	Statistical discrepancy includes changes in inventories.	
Other quality aspects		
Time	Frequency: Quarterly and Annual GDP within ? months Latest statistics: Provisional GDP for 2012, Quarterly accounts for Next statistics: Final GDP for 2012 in ?	
Access	Provisional GDP for 2012. [pdf 265kb] Quarterly GDP Newsletter. [pdf 112kb] Quarterly GDP Statistical Bulletin. Time Series (National Income 2011). [pdf 159 kb] GDP New Series (Expenditure Approach). [pdf 132 kb] Ghana Economic Performance 2011 (In Figures). [pdf 1.26MB]	

Derived variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Categories and links
GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the estimate of the total value of final goods and services produced by resident production units in the country during a given period of time, usually, a quarter or a year. The estimation of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is done in stages, with estimates generated at each stage being dependent on source data available. Estimates from each stage are progressively designated as projected, provisional, revised and final. It is only the final estimates that are not subject to further changes. There are three approaches for measuring GDP, namely, <i>product, expenditure and income approaches</i> . In Ghana the product (value added) and expenditure approaches are simultaneously used. <i>Value Added</i> is the value of all goods and services minus the value of intermediate consumption (all goods and services consumed in the production process).	
GDP at Constant Prices (Real)	GDP at constant prices also known as real GDP, is GDP expressed at the prices prevailing at a fixed reference or base period (such as 2006 prices in the case of Ghana). This estimate accounts for the effect of inflation, and hence allows for easy comparison of purchasing power between periods.	
GDP at Current Prices (Nominal)	GDP at current prices, also known as nominal GDP refers to GDP at prices of the current reporting period. This includes the effect of inflation, hence cannot be used for inter-temporal comparison of purchasing power.	
GDP Deflator	GDP deflator measures the price of output relative to its price in the base year. It is the ratio of Nominal GDP to Real GDP.	
GDP at Market Prices	Gross domestic product at market prices also known as GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of the gross values added of all resident producers at market prices, less subsidies on imports plus taxes including Non-deductible value added tax (VAT).	
GDP at Basic Prices	Is the sum of gross value added less indirect taxes and subsidies	
GDP Per Capita	The average production per person of goods and services for a specified period. It is calculated by dividing current GDP by the total population.	
GDP Growth Rate	The percentage change in real GDP over a period of time, mainly, year-on-year and quarter- on-quarter. The formula for calculating GDP growth rate is: $\text{Growth rate}_t = \frac{GDP_t - GDP_{t-1}}{GDP_{t-1}} \times 100$ Where, t = the current period t-1 = the previous period Year-on year growth rate compare current economic developments with that of the same period in the previous year. Quarter-on-quarter growth rates provide a short term (within six months) picture of current economic developments. Estimates are influenced by seasonal patterns that are caused by economic behaviour or recurrent exogenous factors such as weather patterns, holidays, religious events etc.	
Gross Savings	Gross savings are calculated as gross national income less total consumption, plus net transfers.	
Disposable income, saving, net lending/borrowing		
Real disposable income		

Statistical standards for Ghana official statistics

Final consumption expenditure of households by durability	
Final consumption expenditure of households by purpose	
Exports of goods (fob) and services	
Imports of goods (fob) and services	
Capital formation	
Balance sheets for non-financial assets	

Chapter 16 Business Statistics

	<i>Updated 2013-02-05</i>	Links
Responsible agency	Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)	
Overview	Business statistics – economy wide statistics on the activities of enterprises, covers work on economic statistics across different sectors deals with topics like statistics on economic activities of enterprises, business demography, business investment, business services, demand for services, industrial performance, enterprises by size class, industrial production, commodities, structure of sales and services, outputs of the service industries, non-profit institutions.	
Coverage		
Classifications	The International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC)	ISIC Rev.4
Standard methodologies	Ghana Enterprise Survey 2007 follows the World Bank concepts	Eurostat-OECD Manual on Business Demography Statistics (Edition 2007) Handbook on design and implementation of business surveys (1997 Edition) International Recommendations for Distributive Trade Statistics 2008 (2009 Edition)
Comparability		
Other quality aspects		
Time		
Access	Ghana Enterprise Survey 2007	Database

Basic variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Recommended question	Categories and links
Number of businesses	See 3. General classifications in economic statistics		
Principal activity			
Secondary activ.			
Registration			
Operation time			
Sex of head			
Nationality of head			
Difficulties to start		What was the main source of capital in setting up this enterprise?	1 None 2 Capital/credit 3 Technical knowhow 4 Government regulations 5 Other, specify:.....
Main source of capital		What was the main source of capital in setting up this enterprise?	GLSS list
Type of capital		What is the nature of the capital?	1 Loan 2 Gift 3 Self-financed
Borrowed last 12 months		During the past 12 months, how much altogether has this enterprise borrowed?	GHC
Repaid last 12 months		During the past 12 months, how much of the total loans have this enterprise repaid?	GHC
Persons engaged		How many persons are currently engaged in this establishment?	Owners Apprentice

		How many are....	Casual workers Skilled workers Unskilled workers
Formal contract		Are formal wage contracts issued to employees?	Yes, written Yes, verbal No
Input expenditure		What are the costs of materials purchased during nn for this business? What operating period can you best give information on?	GLSS list of inputs Period
Revenues by source		What is the value of production and sale of products?	GLSS list of products and services Value of production, sold and service rendered (including sale of meals)

Variables in the Ghana Enterprise survey 2007

Variable	Definition/remarks	Categories and links
Age		
Ownership		Domestic Foreign
Proportion of firm held by largest owner		
Legal status		Public Private Sole proprietorship Partnership Limited partnership
Checking or savings account		Yes/no
Bank loan/line of credit		Yes/no
Collateral required		Yes/no
% collateral needed		%
Not needing loan		Yes/no
Last loan application rejected		Yes/no
Using banks to finance investments		Yes/no
Internal financing		%
- Bank financing		%
- Financed by supplier credits		%
- Financed by equity or stock sales		%
Using banks to finance working capital		Yes/no
- Bank financing		%
- Financed by supplier credits		%
Access to finance as a major constraint		Yes/no
Female participation in ownership		Yes/no
Female top manager		Yes/no
Proportion female workers		%
Permanent full time non-production female workers		%
Competing against unregistered or informal firms		Yes/no
Formally registered at start		Yes/no
Years operated without registration		Years
Constraint by informal sector competition		Yes/no
Electrical outages in a typical month		Number
Duration of outages		Hours
Losses due to outages		% of annual sales
Owning or sharing generator		Yes/no
Electricity from generator		%
Days to obtain electrical connection		Days
Electricity is a major constraint		Yes/no

Number of water insufficiencies in a typical month		Number
% of products lost during shipping to domestic mark		%
Transportation is a major constraint		Yes/no
Internationally recognised quality certification		Yes/no
Using technology licensed from foreign companies		Yes/no
Own web site		Yes/no
Use email to interact with clients/suppliers		Yes/no
Annual financial statement reviewed by external auditors		Yes/no
Capacity utilization		%
Real annual sales growth		%
Annual employment growth		%
Senior management's time spent on government's regulations		%
Number of visits/meetings with tax officials		Number
Days to obtain operating license		Days
Days to obtain construction related permit		Days
Days to obtain import license		Days
Identifying tax rates is a major constraint		Yes/no
Tax administration is a major constraint		Yes/no
Business licensing and permits are major constraints		Yes/no
Days to clear direct exports through customs		Days
Exporting directly or indirectly		Yes/no
% of total sales that are domestic sales		%
% exported directly		%
% exported indirectly		%
Days to clear imports from customs		Days
Using material inputs or supplies of foreign origin		Yes/no
% domestic input		%
% foreign input		%
Days of inventory of main input		Days
Custom and trade regulations are major constraints		Yes/no
Offering formal training		Yes/no
% offered		%
Permanent full time workers		Number
Number of temporary workers		Number
Number of permanent production workers		Number
Number of permanent non-production workers		Number
Number of permanent skilled production workers		Number
Number of permanent unskilled production workers		Number
% unskilled workers		%
Labour regulations are major constraints		Yes/no
Inadequately educated workforce is a major constr.		Yes/no
Paying for security		Yes/no
Security costs as % of total sales		%
Losses by vandalism		% of sales
Crime, theft and disorder is a major constraint		Yes/no
Expected to give gifts to get things done		Yes/no
Expected to give gifts in meeting with tax officials		Yes/no
Expected to give gifts to secure government contracts		Yes/no
Value of gift as % of contract value		%
Expected to give gifts to get an operating license		Yes/no
Expected to give gifts to get import license		Yes/no
Expected to give gift to get construction permit		Yes/no

Expected to give gifts to get electrical connection		Yes/no
Expected to give gifts to get water connection		Yes/no
Bribery depth	% of public transactions where a gift or informal payment was requested	%
Percent firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request		%
Corruption is a major constraint		Yes/no
The court system is a major constraint		Yes/no

Variables in the Distributive Trade Statistics - PILOT

Variable	Definition/remarks/recommended question	Categories and links
Multi-unit establishment	Is the establishment part of a multi-unit enterprise?	Yes/no
Kind of activity	What is the establishment's main activity?	1 Wholesale 2 Retail
Main type of operation	What is the establishment' main type of operation?	1 Agent or broker 2 Merchant wholesaler 3 Manufacturer's sale outlet
Quantity and value of sale by commodity		
Quantity and value for cost of purchases of goods		
Communication costs		
Rental payments for building		
Advertising costs		
Bank charges		
Interest payments		
Transport costs		
Electricity/water charges		
Research and development		
Other, specify:.....		
Employment and earnings	<i>See 5 Labour statistics and 26 Prices and Labour costs</i>	

Derived variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Categories and links
Industrial production volume index	<p>The Industrial Production Index provides a measure of the volume trend in value added at factor cost over a given reference period. Value added at factor cost can be calculated from turnover (excluding VAT and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover), plus capitalised production, plus other operating income plus or minus the changes in stocks, minus the purchases of goods and services, minus other taxes on products which are linked to turnover but not deductible, minus the duties and taxes linked to production.</p> <p>The data necessary for the compilation of such an index are, however, not available on a monthly basis. In practice, suitable proxy values for the continuation of the indices are: gross production values (deflated); volumes; turnover (deflated); work input; raw material input; energy input.</p> <p>Dependent on the method used to compile the index, account should be taken of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - variations in types and quality of the products and of the input materials; - changes in stocks of semi-finished goods; - changes in technical input-output relations (processing techniques); - services, such as the assembling of production units, mounting, installations, repairs, planning, engineering, creation of software. <p>The index is a volume index. The total production index should cover</p>	

Chapter 17

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Statistics

	<i>Updated 2013-02-05</i>	Links
Responsible agency	Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) <i>Statistics, Research and Information Directorate (SRID), MoFA</i>	
Overview	Includes all agriculture, forestry and fishery related statistics, e.g. agricultural monetary statistics (agricultural economic accounts), agricultural structures (farm structure), trade in agricultural products, agricultural labour input, crop and animal production, agricultural commodities, agro-industry statistics (including food production and safety), organic farming and organic food, government expenditure for agriculture, fishing and forestry, products source and use tables, forest and forest product statistics, forest resource assessment and forest fire, trade in forest products, fisheries. <i>Excludes: agricultural and similar prices and rural development.</i>	
Coverage		
Classifications	Indicative Crop Classification 1.0 (World Census of Agriculture 2010)	ICC 2010
Standard methodologies		A system of integrated agricultural censuses and surveys. Volume 1: World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2010 (2010 Edition)
Comparability		
Other quality aspects		
Time		
Access	Agriculture in Ghana: Facts and Figures, MoFA	

Basic variables - Ghana Living Standard Survey (GLSS)

Variable	Definition/remarks	Recommended question	Categories and links
Land			
Areas	See 15. Environment statistics		
Owned land		How much land is owned by the household now?	Quantity and unit
Land bought past 12 months		Was any land bought in the past 12 months: How much and for what value (incl. payment in kind)?	Quantity and unit Value
Land sold past 12 months		Was any land sold in the past 12 months: How much and for what value (incl. payment in kind)?	Quantity and unit Value
Land sold 2-3 years ago		Was any land sold in the 2 years before the past 12 months: How much and for what value (incl. payment in kind)?	Quantity and unit Value
Land rented out		Was any land rented out in the past 12 months: How much land and for which value?	Quantity and unit Value
Land for sharecropping		Was any land given out for sharecropping in the past 12 months: How much land?	Quantity and unit
Harvest sharing proportion		What proportion of the harvest was received by the household?	%
Received value		How much did your household receive from this in cash or kind during the 12 months?	Value
Livestock, etc.			
Number of animals by type		How many of the following animals do you currently have?	GLSS list of animals, fish, etc.
Unit value		For how much could you sell one today?	GLSS list of animals, fish, etc.
Sold number		How many did the household sell in the past 12 months?	GLSS list of animals
Sold value		What was the total value of the sales?	GLSS list of animals, fish, etc.
Purchased number		How many did the household purchase in the past 12 months?	GLSS list of animals
Purchased value		What was the total value of the purchases?	GLSS list of animals, fish, bees, etc.
Animal renting		How much did the household receive from renting	Total value

		out animals during the past 12 months?	
Equipment			
Owned equipment		How many of the following equipments do the household currently own?	GLSS list of equipment
Value of equipment		What would be the value, if you sold ... now?	Total value
Equipment rented out		Was any ... rented out during the past 12 months: How much did you receive in total rent?	Total value
Value of sold equipment		Did you sell any ... in the past 12 months: What was the total value of the sales	Total value
Harvest			
Main crop growing	Main refers to giving most revenues (including crops for own consumption)	What was the main crop growing on this farm in the past 12 months?	GLSS list
Main crop planted 1 st season	Two most important crops in terms of revenues	Which two main crops (incl. tree crops) were planted during the past 12 months?	GLSS list
Main crop planted 2 nd season		Which two main crops (incl. tree crops) were planted during the past 12 months?	GLSS list
Harvest quantity		What quantity did the household harvest in the past 12 months?	GLSS list – field crops and cash crops GLSS list – roots, fruits, vegetables, etc.
Sharecropped		How much was given to the landlord in the past 12 months?	GLSS list – field crops and cash crops GLSS list – roots, fruits, vegetables, etc.
Sold by outlet		What was the main outlet for sold crops?	GLSS list – field crops and cash crops GLSS list – roots, fruits, vegetables, etc.
Sold quantity		What quantity was sold through this outlet?	GLSS list – field crops and cash crops GLSS list – roots, fruits, vegetables, etc.
Sold value		What was the value sold to this outlet?	GLSS list – field crops and cash crops GLSS list – roots, fruits, vegetables, etc.
Payment		How promptly did the outlet pay?	GLSS list – field crops and cash crops GLSS list – roots, fruits, vegetables, etc.
Quantity to other outlets		What quantity was sold to other outlets during the past 12 months)	GLSS list – field crops and cash crops GLSS list – roots, fruits, vegetables, etc.
Sold value to other outlets		What was the total value of these sales?	GLSS list – field crops and cash crops GLSS list – roots, fruits, vegetables, etc.
Area harvested		What was the farm size of the crop harvested in the past 12 months?	GLSS list – field crops and cash crops GLSS list – roots, fruits, vegetables, etc.
Harvest value		If you had sold all crop in the past 12 months, what	GLSS list – field crops

		would have been the total value?	and cash crops GLSS list – roots, fruits, vegetables, etc.
Quantity processed by the household		What quantity (of it) was processed by the household in the passed 12 months?	GLSS list – field crops and cash crops GLSS list – roots, fruits, vegetables, etc.
Quantity used as seed		What quantity was used for seed in the past 12 months?	GLSS list – field crops and cash crops GLSS list – roots, fruits, vegetables, etc.
Quantity given to labour		What quantity of the harvest was given to labour in the past 12 months?	GLSS list – field crops and cash crops GLSS list – roots, fruits, vegetables, etc.
People engaged on the farm		How many males and how many females were engaged on the farm during past 12 months?	Males/females

Basic variables - SRID

Variable	Definition/remarks	Recommended question	Categories and links
Area planted			
Food crops	Food crop is a term used to refer to crops that are mainly grown for consumption.		
Other crops			
Production of selected food crops			
Average Yield of Selected Food Crops under Rainfed conditions			
Production of Industrial Crops			
Cropped Area and Production of Fresh Fruit of Oil-Palm			
Livestock Sub-Sector			
Livestock Population	Livestock Population refers to the number of animals on the holding at a specific point of time usually on the day of enumeration. The animal population refers to the number of animals being raised by the holding on the reference date, regardless of ownership.		
Meat Production			
Imports of Livestock and Livestock Products			
Fishery			
Annual Fish Production by Source			
Fish Imports and Exports			
Services to agriculture			
Distribution of Credit by Deposit Money Banks			
Agricultural Mechanization			

Agricultural Machinery and Equipments imports			
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Derived variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Categories and links
Mean Annual Growth Rates for Area Planted		
Indices of Production of Selected Food Crops		
Mean Annual Production Growth Rates of Selected Crops		
Food Balance Sheet (00/0)		
Actual Crude Palm Oil Production Projections		
Index of Livestock Population		
Index of Meat Production		
Index of Annual Fish Production		

Potential variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Categories and links
Total utilised agricultural area	The utilised agricultural area consists of arable land, permanent grassland, permanent crops, and kitchen gardens. The agricultural area utilised for farming includes the area under main crops for harvest in the year of the survey (cultivated mushrooms are excluded). In the case of combined crops area is allocated among the crops pro rata to the use of the ground by the crops concerned. Area of successive secondary crops is excluded.	
—of which land under permanent crops	Permanent crops are crops that are not grown in rotation, other than permanent pasture, which occupy the soil for a long period and yield crops over several years.	
Livestock	Number of production animals that on the day of the survey are in the direct possession or management of the holding. The animals are not necessarily the property of the holder. These animals may be on the holding (on utilised areas or in housing used by the holding) or off the holding (on communal grazings or in the course of migration, etc.). All livestock data are recorded for the end of the reference year.	
Crop production (harvested production): cereals (including rice)	Data on cereals refer to crops harvested for dry grain only. Crops harvested green for forage, silage or grazing are excluded, and are classified as fodder crops. Cereals include: common wheat and spelt, durum wheat; rye; barley; oats; grain maize; sorghum; triticale; buckwheat, millet, canary seed (other cereals). This heading also covers rice.	
Crop production (harvested production): fruit	The production of fruit includes apples, pears, stoned fruits (such as apricots, peaches, plums, and cherries), nuts, citrus fruits (such as oranges and lemons), soft fruits and currants, avocados, figs and quinces.	
Crop production (harvested production): vegetables	The production of vegetables refers to the production of fresh vegetables (not dried pulses) and melons outdoor or under low non-accessible cover. Vegetables grown principally for animal feed and cultivated vegetables for seeds are excluded.	
Total Fishery Production (Catch + Aquaculture)	Total production is the sum of the total catches and aquaculture production. Total production is recorded in the live weight equivalent of the production (for aquaculture) or of the landings (for catches).	
Catches (total fishery products) - Total all fishing areas	The national authorities are requested to submit catch statistics for all commercial, subsistence and recreational fisheries. However the reporting of data for recreational fisheries is known to be incomplete. The data are reported as the live weight equivalent of the landings (i.e. the landed weight of a product to which an appropriate conversion factor has been applied). The data therefore exclude quantities of fishery products which are caught but not landed. For example, fish caught but rejected at sea (a non-commercial species, under-sized fish, etc) or fish consumed on board the vessel. The flag of the fishing vessels is used as the primary indication of the nationality of the catch, though this concept may be varied in certain circumstances (for example, in the case of joint ventures and chartering of vessels).	
Aquaculture production	Aquaculture means the farming of aquatic organisms including fish, molluscs, crustaceans, aquatic plants and other aquatic organisms. It includes capture-based aquaculture and the production of aquatic organisms which are harvested by an individual or corporate body which has owned them throughout their rearing period. It excludes aquatic organisms	

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	<p>which are exploited by the public as a common property resource: these are the harvest of fisheries. Farming means some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding and protection from predators and involves individual or corporate ownership of the stock being cultivated. Capture-based aquaculture means the practice of collecting “seed” material, from early life stages to adults, from the wild and subsequent on-growing to marketable size using aquaculture techniques. The data are recorded in the live weight equivalent of the product weight.</p>	
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Chapter 18 Energy Statistics

	<i>Updated 2013-02-05</i>	Links
Responsible agency	Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) Ghana Energy Commission	
Overview	Energy - energy supply, energy use, energy balances, security of supply, energy markets, trade in energy, energy efficiency, renewable energy sources, government expenditure on energy. <i>Excludes energy prices.</i>	
Coverage		
Classifications		
Standard methodologies	The Ghana Energy Commission publication has been prepared with data provided by the Volta River Authority (VRA), National Petroleum Authority (NPA), Tema Oil Refinery (TOR), Public Utility Regulatory Commission (PURC), Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG), Northern Electricity Department (NED) and the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS).	
Comparability		
Other quality aspects		
Time	Frequency: Annual Latest statistics: 2011 Next statistics:	
Access	National Energy Statistics 2000-2011 , Energy Commission	Help: <i>Contact person</i>

Basic variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Data collection methods	Categories and links
Installed electricity generation capacity			
Electricity generation by plant	Refers to plants which are designed to produce electricity only.		
Shares in electricity generation by plant			
Electricity import			
Electricity export			
Transmission losses			
Electricity purchases			
Electricity sales			
Electricity consumption			Customer class
Akosombo Dam elevation			
Crude oil production			
Crude oil import			
Petroleum production	It is the production of primary energy, i.e. crude oil, natural gas, hydro, renewable that is extracted from the ambient environment		
Petroleum import			
Petroleum export			
Petroleum consumption			
Woodfuel supply			
Firewood and charcoal consumption			
Charcoal export			

Derived variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Categories and links
Energy balance	Shows in a consistent accounting framework, the production, transformation and final consumption of all forms of energy for a given country in a given period of time, with quantities expressed in terms of a single accounting unit	

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	for purposes of comparison and aggregation. The Energy balance present an overview of the energy produced and consumed in a system, matching input and output for a specific period of time, usually one year.	
Primary energy supplied	It is made up of production + import - export - international marine bunkers +/- stock changes.	
Energy consumed		
Electricity generated		
Electricity consumed		
Energy intensity	Toe/\$1,000 of GDP	
Primary energy supplied/GDP		
Primary energy supplied per capita		
Electricity generated/cap.		
Electricity consumed/cap.		
Electricity consumed/GDP		

Chapter 19 Industry Statistics

	<i>Updated 2013-02-22</i>	Links
Responsible agency	Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)	
Overview	<p>Mining, manufacturing, construction and water production and distribution. It is statistics on specific industrial activities, e.g. steel, shipbuilding, and on construction, trade in specific products related to mining, manufacturing and construction.</p> <p>Manufacturing is the physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. The materials, substances, or components transformed are raw materials that are products of agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining or quarrying as well as products of other manufacturing activities.</p>	
Coverage	The reporting unit was the smallest unit which could provide the information required by the census.	
Classifications	The International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) version 98	ISIC Rev.4 SITC
Standard methodologies	Ghana – National Industrial Census 2003	International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics 2008 (2009 Edition) International Recommendations for Construction Statistics (1997 Edition)
Comparability		
Other quality aspects		
Time		
Access	2003 National Industrial Census	

Basic variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Data collection methods	Categories and links
Industry	See chapter 4. General classifications in economic statistics		
Ownership type			
Owners nationality and sex			
Establishment size			
Persons engaged			
Industry division		<p>Mining and Quarrying</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metal ore mining Other mining <p>Manufacturing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products Manufacture of textiles Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur Tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddler, harness and footwear Manufacture of wood and wood products excluding furniture Manufacture of paper and paper products Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media Manufacture of refined petroleum and chemical products Manufacture of rubber and plastic products Manufacture of other non metallic products Manufacture of basic metals Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment Manufacture of machinery and equipments Manufacture of radio, television, medical, instruments, watches and clocks Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and other transport equipments Manufacture of furniture, manufacturing n.e.c. <p>Electricity and Water</p>	

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		Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	
Employee number	All persons working for and paid by the establishment. They include persons working full-time or part-time and employees on sick leave, paid vacations and holidays.		
Level of skills			Skilled workers Unskilled workers Apprentices Professional/Managerial Other workers
Wages and salaries	All payments, whether in cash or in kind, made by the employer during the year to employees, including wages and salaries, other cash payments, bonuses, cost of living allowances, wages paid during vacation and sick leave, contributions payable by employees and deducted by the employer such as Social Security and National Insurance Trust contributions, taxes etc.		
Cost of materials, fuel and supplies and industrial services	Cost of materials and supplies (both domestic and imported) plus fuels purchased plus electricity purchased plus cost of contract and commission work done by others plus cost of repair and maintenance work done by others plus cost of goods expressly bought to be sold in the same condition as purchased.		
Changes in stocks of materials, fuels and supplies	Stock of materials, supplies and fuel at the beginning of the year less stock of materials, supplies and fuel at the end of the year.		
Cost of non-industrial services	Include communications costs (telex, telephone, internet, postage costs, etc.) plus rental payments for building and machinery plus advertising cost plus bank charges plus other such costs.		
Sales and work done			
Changes in stock of finished goods, work in process and goods for resale			
Receipts of non-industrial services	Include receipts from rents, commission receipts, revenue from the operation of employee facilities, receipts for transport and warehousing services rendered to others other than delivery of own products.		
Value added	Value of output less cost of materials, fuels, supplies and industrial services.		
Gross additions to fixed assets	Capital expenditure on new, secondhand, improvements, and work done on own account of i) land ii) buildings iii) machinery and equipment iv) transport equipment less proceeds from sale of i) land ii) buildings iii) machinery and equipment iv) transport equipment		
Book value of fixed			

Statistical standards for Ghana official statistics

assets			
Depreciation of fixed assets			
Operating surplus			

Derived variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Categories and links
Sale Value	The amount of money which would be received if something is sold or the amount of money spent on products in a particular market.	
Sale Quantity	This is the differences between the actual number of unit sold and the budgeted number, multiplied by the budgeted selling price unit.	
Production Quantity	This is to determine the quantity a company or retailer should order to minimize the total inventory cost by balancing the inventory holding cost and average fixed ordering cost.	
Maximum Production Capacity	This is the total production capacity of the corporation.	
Unit of Measurement	A unit of measurement is a definite magnitude of a physical quantity defined and adopted by convention and /or by law, that is used as a standard for measurement of the same physical quantity.	
Production Value	This is an employment practice designed to make use of, or provide service across, all 24 hours of the clock each day of the week. A judgement of quality preceded by the adjectives 'high' or 'low', which represents an evaluation of how much care and money has been spent in the realization of a particular product or goods.	

Chapter 20 Transport Statistics

	<i>Updated 2013-02-05</i>	Links
Responsible agency	Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) Ministry of Roads and Highways Ministry of Transport	
Overview	<p>Transport – covers statistics on all modes of transport (air, rail, road, inland waterways, sea), includes topics like transport infrastructure, equipment, traffic flows, personal mobility, safety, energy consumption, transport enterprises, passengers and freight transport, transport sector trends, road traffic accidents.</p> <p>The Transport Indicators Database Survey (TIDS) is conducted to measure transport and other sector indicators to ascertain their contributions in the economy. The main objective of the programme is to reduce poverty through improved access to social and economic services, which contributes to Ghana’s National Road Sector Development Programme. It is also for monitoring and planning of economic and social infrastructure in the economy. The first TIDS was conducted in 2007. The second of this survey, which is part of the implementation of the Transport Sector Programme Support (TSPS) Phase II, and it is a collaboration between Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) and Ministry of Roads and Highways (MRH), is currently being conducted. Fieldwork to collect data from 6,000 households started on 19th September, 2012 and is expected to last for 70 days (10 weeks).</p>	
Coverage	The household survey data covers all private households in Ghana with households as statistical units. The administrative data mainly covers registered objects.	
Classifications	Standard goods classification for transport statistics, 2007	NST 2007
Standard methodologies	Standard two-stage sampling procedures are used for the household surveys. Ghana –National Transport Household Survey, 2007.	Glossary for transport statistics - Third edition (2003 Edition) Road freight transport methodology (2011 Edition)
Comparability		
Other quality aspects		
Time	Frequency: Annual administrative data and intermittent household data Last statistics: Next statistics:	
Access	Statistical and analytical report (2000-2009), Transport Indicator Database The Transport Indicators Database (TID)	TID

Statistical standards for Ghana official statistics

	GSS Transport and Communication Statistics Report, 2011 NATIONAL TRANSPORT HOUSEHOLD SURVEY REPORT, 2008	
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Basic variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Recommended question	Categories and links
Distance from residence to school			
Means of Transport to and from School			
Means of transport from school			
Distribution of waiting time to and from school			
Distribution of transport fare to and from school			
Main difficulties faced in going to school			
Reasons for not visiting a health facility			
Distance to the nearest health facility			
Main obstacles encountered in visiting a health facility			
Means of transport to health facility			
Transport fare to health facility			
Travel time to a health facility			
Modal share of transport trips to and from health facility			
Reliability of transport			
Average distance (km) from residence to place of work			
Means of transport from residence to workplace			
Main difficulties going to the workplace			
Daily average amount spent on transport to and from work			
Average travel time (min) to the workplace			
Main challenges faced by people actively looking for work			
Distance to the nearest market			
Main difficulty faced marketing farm produce			
Distance to the nearest motor able road			
Condition of nearest road during rainy season			
Condition of nearest road during dry season			
Convenience of bus routes			
Reasons for inconvenience of Routes			
Reason for Non-satisfaction with Bus conditions			
Average daily trips by shared taxi			
Number of trips on shared public trotro			
Number of Trips on Shared Public Transport (Boat/Canoe/Ferry)			
Distance from residence to nearest transport terminal or			

boarding point			
Time taken to walk to nearest transport terminal			
Satisfaction with transport availability			
Reasons for non-satisfaction with transport availability			
Distance to nearest market			
Usual means of transport to the market			
Main obstacles faced going to the market			
Most important transport problem faced by communities			
Reasons for inability to send the person to a health facility			

Administrative data

Variable	Definition/remarks	Categories and links
Total registered vehicles	Total population of vehicles classified and registered by DVLA	Motor Cycle Private motor vehicles up to 2000 cc Commercial motor vehicles up to 2000 cc Commercial motor vehicles above 2000cc Buses and Coaches Rigid cargo trucks up to 16 tons Rigid cargo trucks 16-22 tons Rigid cargo trucks above 22 tons Articulator trucks up to 24 tons Articulator trucks from 24-32 tons Articulator trucks above 32 tons Articulator equipment Combine harvesters Construction equipment Mining equipment
Road accidents	Number of persons killed and injured in road accidents.	
Length of Road Network by Type	A road may be defined as a 'line of communication (travelled way) using a stabilised base other than rails or air strips open to public traffic, primarily for the use of road motor vehicles running on their own wheels. Note: included are bridges, tunnels, supporting structures, junctions, crossings and interchanges. Toll roads are also included. Excluded are dedicated cycle paths.' Category of road refers to the classification of the road network according to a) administration responsible for its construction, maintenance and/or operation; b) according to design standards or, c) according to the users allowed to have access on the road. The length of all other roads should include state roads, provincial roads and communal roads.	
Total Road Network Size by Road Class		
Composition of Funding for the Road Sector		
Number of passenger cars	Passenger car: a road motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle, intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine persons (including the driver). The term 'passenger car' therefore covers micro-cars (need no permit to be driven), taxis and hired passenger cars, provided that they have less than ten seats. This category may also include pick-ups. Passenger cars exclude minibuses.	
New Registration of Vehicles		
Roadworthy certificates issued by region 2007-2010		
Road Traffic Accidents		
Length of railway network	This indicator covers the railway network. This does not include stretches of road or water even if rolling stock should be conveyed over such routes; e.g. by wagon-carrying trailers or ferries. Lines solely used for tourist purposes during the season are excluded as are railways constructed solely to serve mines; forests or other industrial or agricultural undertakings and which are not open to public traffic. The data considers the total length of lines operated for passenger transport, goods transport, or for both.	
Condition of Mainline locomotives in the Railway System		
Proportion of Rail Lines in Operation		
Passenger Traffic	Any person, excluding members of the train crew, who makes a journey by train. Passengers making a journey solely by railways operated ferry or bus services are excluded. Pkm: unit of measurement	

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	representing the transport of one rail passenger by rail over a distance of one kilometre; only the distance actually travelled should be taken into consideration. To avoid double counting in international rail transport, only the pkm performed on the respective country's territory should be counted.
Freight Carried by the Railway System (in '000 Tonnes)	The transport performance should be reported according to the 'territoriality principle'. This means that only transport performance that takes place on the territory of the country should be included. Tonne
Freight Traffic (in '000,000 Tonne-kilometres)	
Cargo Handling at Tema and Takoradi Harbours(in thousands of tonnes)	Total inward and outward. Freight loaded and unloaded in tonnes.
Principal Import Commodities ('000 tonnes)	
Principal Export Commodities ('000 tonnes)	
Ship Calls at Tema and Takoradi Harbours for the period 2007 – 2010	
VLTC Cargo, Passenger and Financial Analysis	
Domestic Air Transport Statistics	
International Air Transport Statistics	Total inward and outward (tonnes). Any freight loaded onto or unloaded from an aircraft. Direct transit freight is excluded.
Annual Passenger Distribution by Origination and Destination of Airlines	
Volume of freight transport relative to GDP	Index of inland freight transport volume relative to GDP (2000=100) This indicator is defined as the ratio between tonne-kilometres (inland modes) and GDP (chain-linked volumes, at 2000 exchange rates). It is indexed on 2000. It includes transport by road, rail and inland waterways. Rail and inland waterways transport are based on movements on national territory, regardless of the nationality of the vehicle or vessel. Road transport is based on all movements of vehicles registered in the reporting country.
Road freight transport	As a share of total inland freight transport. Percentage of road freight transport in total inland freight transport (in tonne-kilometres). The transport performance should be reported according to the 'territoriality principle'. This means that only transport performance that takes place on the territory of the country should be included. Total inland freight transport is an aggregate of inland freight transport modes: road, rail and inland waterways. Tonne-kilometre represents the movement of one tonne over a distance of one kilometre.
Passenger transport: road	The unit of measurement represents the transport of one passenger by road over one kilometre. Included are any persons who make a journey by a road vehicle. Drivers of passenger cars, excluding taxi drivers, are counted as passengers. Service staff assigned to buses, motor coaches, trolleybuses and goods road vehicles is not included as passengers. The distance to be taken into consideration is the distance actually travelled by the passenger.

TID data

Variable	Definition/remarks	Categories and links
Container Traffic (Import and Export)		
Volta Lake Transport Company Limited Operations		
VLTC Cargo Traffic		
Annual Rail Revenue		
Composition of Road Fund Revenue (2000-2008)		
Axle Loading		
Estimated Vehicle Population		
Newly Registered Vehicles		
Percentage of Vehicle Category Relative Total New Registration of Vehicles		
Estimated Percentage of Vehicle Category Relative Total Vehicle Population		
Percentage Relative to Total Vehicle Population		

Chapter 21 Tourism statistics

	<i>Updated 2013-02-18</i>	Links
Responsible agency	Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) Ghana Tourist Board	
Overview	<p>Tourism – covers statistics regarding visitor activity (such as arrivals/ departures, overnight stays, expenditures, purpose of the visit, etc.) associated to different forms of tourism (inbound, domestic and outbound), tourism industries activity and infrastructure, employment and tourism satellite accounts. Excludes prices for tourist services and environmental impacts.</p> <p>Tourism is the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.</p>	
Coverage	<i>Population, statistical units</i>	
Classifications	<i>International, regional, national classifications</i>	
Standard methodologies	The statistics are based on the Tourist module in GLSS.	International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics (2008 edition) Methodological manual for tourism statistics. Version 1.2 (2012 Edition)
Comparability		
Other quality aspects		
Time	Frequency: Intermittent surveys and annual administrative data Latest data: <i>Next data</i>	
Access		<i>Help – contact person</i>

Basic variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Data collection methods	Categories and links
Number of visits and visitors	A visitor is any person travelling to a place other than that of his/her usual environment for less than twelve months and whose main purpose of trip is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.	Has <i>name</i> visited any place outside his/her usual environment in the past 12 months? How many visits did <i>name</i> make in the past 12 months? How many same-day visits in Ghana? How many overnight visits in Ghana? How many same-day visits abroad? How many overnight visits abroad?	Domestic Outbound
Region visited		In which region was the last visit?	
Country of visit		In which country was the last visit abroad?	
Mode of travel		What was the main mode of travel in Ghana? What was the main mode of travel in Ghana?	1 Road 2 Sea/Lake 3 Air 4 Rail 5 Foot
Purpose of visit		What was the main purpose of the visit in Ghana? What was the main purpose of the visit outside Ghana?	
Duration of stay		What was the length of stay?	Hours for same-day visitors Nights for overnight visitors
Type of accommodation		What was the main type of accommodation?	
Type of tour		Was it a package tour or self-arranged?	Same-day trip Overnight trip
Type of sponsorship		Who sponsored the trip?	1 Self-sponsored 2 Household member

			3 Private organisation 4 Government 5 International organisation 6 Other, specify:
Average spent per trip			

Administrative data

Variable	Definition/remarks	Categories and links
Tourist arrivals	A tourist is a visitor who stays at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in a place or country visited. One person visiting the same place or country several time is counted each time as a new arrival.	
Receipts		
Expenditure by international tourists	Inbound tourists	
Hotels		Type of hotel Stars
Hotel rooms	Rooms in hotels	
Hotel beds		
Average bed places per establ.	The number of beds set up in the accommodation establishment, ignoring any extra bed(s) that may be set up by customer request. The term bed-place applies to a single bed, Double beds being counted as two bed-places.	
Nights spent	Number of nights spent in accommodation establishments	
Room occupancy rate	Level of utilisation of accommodation rooms-. Percentage number of room nights sold to the average number of room nights on offer for sale during a particular month.	
Tourism revenues	Revenues received from domestic tourism	
Travel agencies		Number
Tour operators		Number
Tour guides		Number
Car rentals companies		Number
Tourism density	Number of international tourist arrivals divided by residents of a destination	
Tourism intensity	Number of nights spent by non-resident tourists divided by residents	
Tourism dependence	Ratio of international tourist receipts relative to GDP	
Direct tourism employment	Employment provided by the tourism industry	
Indirect tourism employment	Employment obtained through induced tourism activities.	

Chapter 22 Price Statistics

	<i>Updated 2013-01-25</i>	Links
Responsible agency	Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)	
Overview	<p>Prices – covers any statistical activity dealing with prices, including Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) and international comparisons of GDP, covers topics like Consumer Price Indices (CPI), inflation, Producer Price Indices (PPI), price indexes for specific products and services (e.g. Information and Communication Technology products).</p> <p>The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes over time in the general price level of goods and services that households acquire for the purpose of consumption, with reference to the price level in 2002, the base year, which has an index of 100. The Consumer Price index (CPI) reflects the change in the cost of buying a fixed basket of goods and services of constant quality.</p> <p>The Producer Price Index (PPI) measures the average change over time in the prices received by domestic producers for the production of their goods and services. The PPI for Ghana reports the producer price indices with reference to September 2006, the base period.</p> <p>Prime Building Cost Index (PBCI) is using 1997 as base year</p> <p>The ongoing GLSS6 will provide data for the ICP-Africa (International Comparison Program for Africa) project for the calculation of PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) for Ghana.</p> <p>Wages can be seen as the price for labour and are measured in the GLSS for household related businesses.</p>	
Coverage	The CPI covers all regions as well as urban and rural markets. Second hand goods are excluded.	
Classifications	The Classification of Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) is a classification used to classify both household consumption expenditure and actual household consumption. CPI has an expenditure approach, not including consumption of own produced goods or owned houses (imputed rent). Differences	COICOP/HICP
Standard methodologies	<p>For each commodity group, the required number of outlets with some reserves is listed in a register. Prices are collected on paper forms Base year (CPI=100) and current basket: 2002.</p> <p>Inflation is the rate at which the general level of prices of goods and services is rising as measured by the CPI and is computed using the formula:</p> $\text{Inflation rate}_t = \frac{CPI_t - CPI_{t-1}}{CPI_{t-1}} \times 100$ <p>Where,</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">t = the current period t-1 = the previous period</p> <p>Two types of inflation are commonly used in Ghana; monthly and annual (year-on-year or point-to-point) inflation. Annual inflation rate is measured by calculating the percentage change between particular month and that of the same month in the previous year. The monthly inflation is calculated by measuring the percentage change for a particular month and the immediate preceding month.</p>	<p>Guidelines for collecting price data, 2012 ILO-CPI manual</p> <p>Eurostat-OECD Methodological Manual on Purchasing Power Parities (2012 Edition)</p>
Comparability	<i>Over time, space and sectors: No major changes or differences</i>	
Other quality aspects	Regular retraining workshops for price collectors.	
Time	Frequency: Monthly Released within the following month. Latest PBCI is from March 2011	
Access	CPI National Time Series CPI Regional TimeSeries CPI Statistical Bulletin CPI Press release	<p>http://statsghana.gov.gh/cpi.html</p> <p>Help</p>

	PPI Time Series PPI Statistical Bulletin PPI Press release Overview of PPI 2006-2010 PPI by Sector PPI by ISIC group Prime Building Cost Index (PBCI) Time Series Quarterly Digest of Price Statistics; Sept 2011	http://statsghana.gov.gh/ppi.html
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Basic variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Data collection methods	Categories and links
Weights	CPI is monitoring the prices monthly, but weights the prices together using a fixed basket reflecting their shares of the total expenditure in Ghana and the regions	The weights are derived from the Ghana Living Standard Survey (GLSS) . The basket is a list of selected and relatively fixed products and services covered by the CPI (representative items).	Classification of goods and services according to COICOP
Type of market centre	A selected location where prices of goods and services are collected. A market is urban if prices for most of the basket can be collected from 6 outlets, except fixed prices (e.g. electricity) and most of the basket are available every day.		1 Urban market 2 Rural market
Date	Date of price collection		
Outlet name		List	
Product name	With specification of the actual item to be priced	List	
Previous price	Previous month price.	List	
Current price		Paper form	
Price change code	Reason for price movement, if changed more than 25% (not food)	Request to shopkeeper	
Comments			C Comparable replacement DC price Drop Confirmed M Missing product: no comp. Replacem. N New item not comparable, but representative R Recovery: Price back to normal after special offer or sale RC Rice Confirmed T Temporary out of stock W Weight: a permanent change in weight or quantity

Derived variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Categories and links
CPI	The total inflation in Ghana, also called the headline inflation; Index and change rate.	For 1 month For 12 months
End-of-period inflation	The headline inflation rate in December	For 12 months
CPI-COICOP groups	The inflation in Ghana for each main (12) COICOP groups; Index and change rate.	For 1 month For 12 months
CPCI	Consumer Price Commodity Index measure index and change rate for Food and non-alcoholic beverages (COICOP group 1)	For 1 month For 12 months
Labour cost Index	Rate of change in the total labour cost. It also shows the labour costs relative to the base period in the selected establishments. It provides a better understanding of how specific labour markets adjust to changes in the demand and supply. The index is a timely measure of wage pressure.	

Labour costs

Wages	<p>Payment for work done per time unit (eg. an hour or a day) in cash</p> <p>Wages can either be collected for household members or in an establishment module.</p>	<p>What is <i>name's</i> wage or salary per hour, week or month?</p> <p><i>or</i></p> <p>How much is usually paid in wages/ salaries per hour, week or month for the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working proprietors - Household employees - Ghanaian employees - Non-Ghanaian employees - Full-time employees - Casual employee - Apprentices - Skilled - Unskilled 	<p>CED:.....</p>	<p>1 per hour 2 per week 3 per month</p>
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Chapter 23

Statistics on the Information Society

	<i>Updated 2013-02-14</i>	Links
Responsible agency	Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)	
Overview	<p>Information society – statistics allowing to assess the use and impact of information and communication technologies on society, includes access and use of ICTs (including Internet), ICT expenditure and investment, ICT infrastructure, telecommunication networks, electronic communications, e-government, electronic commerce, e-learning, broadband penetration, ICT services, communication tariffs, network infrastructure, revenues, expenses and investment of operators, Internet indicators, trade in telecommunication equipment.</p> <p>Science, technology and innovation – includes Research and Development (R&D), innovation, patents, human resources (in science, technology and innovation), high tech industries and knowledge based services, biotechnology, financing of R&D and innovation.</p>	
Coverage	<i>Population, statistical units</i>	
Classifications	<i>International, regional, national classifications</i>	
Standard methodologies	<p><i>Following manuals can be useful for the development of the statistics in these areas:</i></p> <p>Methodological manual for statistics on the information society (2011 Edition)</p> <p>Frascati Manual 2002: The measurement of scientific and technological activities - Proposed Standard Practice for Surveys on Research and Experimental Development (2002 Edition)</p> <p>Oslo Manual: Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data, 3rd Edition (2005)</p>	
Comparability		
Other quality aspects		
Time	<p><i>Frequency</i></p> <p><i>Latest data</i></p> <p><i>Nest data</i></p>	
Access	<p><i>Publications</i></p> <p><i>Tables</i></p> <p><i>Databases</i></p>	<i>Help – contact person</i>

Basic variables

Variable	Definition/remarks	Data collection methods	Categories and links
Households with access to radio			
Households with access to TV			
Households with access to mobile phone			
Household with access to PC			
Internet access by households			
Internet usage by households			
Individuals regularly using the Internet			
Proportion of individuals who have used the Internet for interaction with public authorities	Interaction with public authorities concerns having used the Internet for one or more of the following activities: obtaining information, downloading forms, filling-in web-forms, full electronic case handling		
Internet access and usage by enterprises			
Percentage of enterprises using the Internet to interact with public authorities			

Administrative data

Variable	Definition/remarks	Categories and links
Number of main telephone lines (fixed)	Main telephone lines are lines that connect the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched network and which have a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment.	
Number of mobile phone subscriptions	Number of subscriptions to public cellular mobile telecommunication systems include also the number of active pre-paid cards. Active pre-paid cards are treated as subscriptions. One person may have more than one subscription.	
GDP of the Information and Communication Sector at Constant 2006 Prices(in millions of Ghana Cedis)		
Telephone Subscriber Base 2007- 2010		
Postal Statistics in Ghana		
Number of Radio and TV Stations in Ghana		

Chapter 24 Statistical Activities

	<i>Updated 2013-01-25</i>	Links
Responsible agency	Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)	
Overview	Describes the framework for the statistical activities and methods for managing the statistical processes from data collection to dissemination.	

Activity	Definition/remarks	Categories and links
Institutional framework	The Statistical Service Law 1985 is the current law, but a proposed new bill is awaiting approval by the parliament. GSS is one of the public organizations, which reports to the office of the President through the Statistical Service Board. Under Statistical Service Law 1985, apart from the Statistical Service Board, there is a standing committee (NACPUS), which advises GSS on the needs of users of statistics. GSS is largely following the UN Fundamental Principles .	
Coordination	GSS is responsible for coordination of the National Statistical System, i.e. compiling the statistical work programmes of statistical organizations, coordinating the work within national and international statistical organizations (e.g. coordination of activities between headquarters and organizations in the field, coordination of decentralized statistical organizations), processes for setting up national statistical programmes, including relationship with users and respondents etc.	
Development projects	<p>The World Bank-financed Multi Donor Trust Fund Project (MDTF) is designed around four core components which have been drawn from the Ghana Statistical Development Plan (GSDP). The project will cover four main components listed below;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal and institutional reform of the GSS - Strengthening the Capacity of the GSS - Improving the quality and dissemination of statistical products - Contributing to the total solution for the 2010 Population and Housing Census data processing activities <p>The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) and the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) on 6th May 2011 signed a US\$1,000,000 record of discussion on the project for Capacity Enhancement of the Service. The objective of the project is to develop a plan for the establishment of the Ghana Statistical Training Centre, to enhance production, analysis and dissemination of quality statistical data, build the statistical capacity of the human resource of Ghanaians among others.</p>	
Planning	Ghana Statistics Development Plan 2009-2013. A National Statistical Development Strategy (NSDS) document has been completed but has not yet been adopted by the Government	
Data collection	<p>Dealing with different methods of data collection from respondents and different forms of data sources at national level. Includes activities on electronic data reporting and Internet reporting which are not directly related to specific censuses or surveys. It includes only activities that cannot be allocated to a three-digit item, as well as sources other than censuses, surveys or administrative records, such as satellite images or other observation type sources.</p> <p>Population and housing censuses; registers of population, dwellings and buildings – methodology and organization of population and housing censuses, including register based censuses, development and maintenance of statistical registers of population, buildings and dwellings covering and following the whole resident population.</p> <p>Business and agricultural censuses and registers – methodology and organization of economic and agricultural censuses, development and maintenance of statistical business and agricultural registers.</p> <p>Household surveys – methodology and organization of household sample surveys including sample designs; international surveys with direct data collection from households.</p> <p>Business and agricultural surveys – methodology and organization of business and agricultural surveys, including sampling, and international surveys with direct data collection from businesses.</p> <p>Other administrative sources – addresses the suitability of administrative sources for official statistics, the legal, organizational and conceptual problems of accessing administrative sources, the use of registers and other administrative sources in other contexts than censuses.</p> <p>Population and Housing Census (PHC)</p> <p>PHC is an official enumeration of all people in the country at a specified time (the census night, e.g. 26th September, 2010). The enumeration also implies the collection of demographic, social and economic statistics relating to the population and households. Population censuses were</p>	Censuses Sample surveys Administrative data Registers

<p>done every 10 years from 1891 (except 1941) and since independence population censuses were conducted 1960, 1970, 1984 and 2000. Before the actual censuses, the country is mapped and demarcated in enumeration areas (EA) with all houses/structures included. In the week before the census, the enumerator will check and list all houses and structure within the assigned EA.</p> <p>Industry census</p> <p>The 2003 census covered mining, manufacturing, construction, energy and water.</p> <p>Agriculture census</p> <p>The last agriculture census is from 1984 and therefore irrelevant for statistical use.</p> <p>Ghana Living Standard Survey (GLSS)</p> <p>GLSS has been conducted 1987, 1988, 1991/92, 1998/99 and 2005/2006. The fifth round is carried out</p> <p><i>The Ghana Living Standards Survey-Round Five (GLSS 5)</i>, like earlier ones, focuses on the household as a key socio-economic unit and provides valuable insights into living conditions in Ghana. Detailed information was collected on demographic characteristics of respondents and all aspects of living conditions including health, education, housing, household income, consumption and expenditure, credit, assets and savings, prices and employment. Two new sections namely Tourism and Migrants & Remittances were introduced. The GLSS5 had as its special focus Non-Farm Household Enterprises on which detailed. The field work covered a period of 12 months (September 2005 to September 2006).</p> <p>The GLSS6 includes modules on Labour force, Child labour and Household financial services.</p> <p>GLSS6 has a two-stage sample of 18,000 households in 655 rural EAs and 545 urban EAs. Each household is visited 7 times during a 35-days period and supports the data collection with diary keeping for one month. Access to services, markets and social capital is measured by a <i>Community questionnaire</i>. Prices in the sampled EAs are collected by a <i>price questionnaire</i>. A <i>Facility questionnaire</i> obtains types and quality of services from local service providers.</p> <p>Ghana Demographic and Health Survey</p> <p>Ghana Time Use Survey (GTUS) 2009</p> <p>Ghana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006</p> <p>Ghana Maternal Health Survey 2007</p> <p>Victimization Survey in Ghana 2009</p> <p>Ghana –National Transport Household Survey, 2007</p> <p>Harmonization of statistics could be strengthened with permanent household statistics system, where a core questionnaire collects basic variables and frequently needed data (e.g. employment and consumption statistics), supplemented with regular add on modules.</p> <p>Business surveys</p> <p>Ghana Enterprise Survey 2007</p> <p>Prices</p> <p>Register-based statistics</p> <p>Birth and Death Registry (BDR) has too limited coverage to be useful for vital statistics.</p> <p>GSS Business register is under development.</p> <p>Statistics from administrative sources</p> <p>Health</p> <p>Administrative data are collected through the Education Management Information System (EMIS) and GES. The 2013 EMIS Annual Schools Census was carried out (Nov 2012-March 2013).</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Labour</p> <p>Justice</p> <p>Energy</p> <p>The Ghana Energy Commission publication has been prepared with data provided by the Volta River Authority (VRA), National Petroleum Authority (NPA), Tema Oil Refinery (TOR), Public Utility Regulatory Commission (PURC), Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG), Northern Electricity Department (NED) and the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS).</p> <p>Transport</p> <p>The Transport Indicators Database Survey (TIDS) is conducted to measure transport and other sector indicators to ascertain their contributions in the economy.</p>	<p>GLSS Interviewer's manual</p>
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Data processing	Data editing and data linkage – methodological, organizational and legal issues related to data quality control at the collection phase, including data editing and imputation and use of geo-referenced data.	
Data storing		
Documentation	Metadata – covers developing, harmonising and standardising metadata models, structures and frameworks in the context of statistical information processing and dissemination, deals also with harmonising the statistical terminology and definitions.	
Data protection	Statistical confidentiality and disclosure protection – legal, organizational and technical measures to safeguard confidentiality of statistical data, methods of releasing microdata while protecting against disclosure of individual data.	
Quality management	Quality frameworks and measurement of performance of statistical systems and offices – implementation of quality models, development and use of quality management tools, harmonisation of quality assessment frameworks, performance indicators for statistical organizations.	
Analysis	Data analysis – methods of data analysis in official statistics for other purposes than editing/quality management, e.g. seasonal adjustment, methods for constructing composite indicators, identification of causal factors, extrapolation, scenario and model building etc.	
Dissemination	Dissemination, data warehousing – policies, strategies, methods and techniques of data dissemination, design and organization of output databases and data warehouses, including feedback from users, communicating with the media, work of NSO press offices, data and metadata presentation, electronic dissemination (Internet), statistical portals. Yearbooks and similar compendia Yearbooks and similar compendia – multi-domain statistical publications, databases and other data products without specific thematic or issue-oriented focus.	

Supporting document of definitions for gender issues

SEX	<p>Refers to the biological and physiological differences between males and females. These are both internal and external genetic and anatomical differences.</p> <p>Explanation: - The category in which a person is grouped in reference to their reproductive functions. Sex is fixed in nature and does not change overtime across countries or cultures. It can also refer to the act of sexual intercourse between the sexes. Peoples' control over their sexual life and choices is in turn shaped by gender related values and norms defining masculinity and femininity.</p> <p>Example:- women menstruate and men produce sperms</p>	<p>Source: 1) <i>United Nation Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP). 2) Training Manual on Gender Responsive and Economic Policy Management 2012.</i></p>
GENDER	<p>Gender is defined as socially and culturally constructed roles, behaviors, activities, attributes and associated rights and responsibilities that a given society and culture considers appropriate for men and women, boys and girls.</p> <p>Explanation: - Refers to being male or female and social attributes and opportunities that are associated with being a male or female as well as relationship between men and women, boys and girls, which make gender an acquired identity.</p> <p>Example:-In some communities women are expected to do domestic work while men are expected to be bread winners and provide protection.</p>	<p>Source:-1) <i>United Nation Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP), Training Manual On Gender Responsive and Economic Policy Management 2012. 2) Hazel Reeves and Sally Baden, 2000. Gender and Development: Concepts and Definitions, BRIDGE Reports No.55.</i></p>
GENDER NEEDS	<p>Refers to a prerequisite necessary to address inequity of access to power and status of men and women. There are two basic gender needs: practical and strategic:</p> <p>Practical Gender Needs: The immediate different needs of men and women that when met enables them to carry their socially and culturally defined roles efficiently and effectively. Practical needs generally involve issues of condition and access responding to basic needs that can improve the quality of life but does not challenge gender division of labour of men and women in society. For example, provision of a Bore Hole, Health Care, Shelter, Market, Food, etc. which benefits both men and women.</p> <p>Strategic Gender Needs: Long term needs of men, women, boys and girls that are aimed at improving their subordinate position in society. The needs which target the gaps caused by previous marginalization of women. Addressing strategic gender needs assist women and men to achieve greater equality and change existing gender roles and stereotypes. For example, legislation for equal rights, increased participation in decision making.</p>	<p>Source:-1) <i>Compendium of Statistical Concepts and Definitions, Malawi May 2012. 2) Institute of Local Government Studies (ILGS) 2010.</i></p>
GENDER IDENTITY	<p>Gender Identity is defined as a personal conception of one's self as male or female and the roles that should accompany it.</p> <p>Explanation: - Gender Identity is intimately related to the concept of gender role which is defined as the outward manifestation of personality that reflects the gender identity. Gender Identity in nearly all circumstances is self-identify, as result of a combination of inherent and extrinsic or environmental factors.</p> <p>Example: - If a person considers self as male and is most comfortable referring to his personal gender in masculine terms, then his gender Identity is male. However, his gender role is male only if he demonstrates typically male characteristics in behavior, dress, mannerism etc.</p>	<p>Source:- 1) <i>Canadian International Development Agency-Project Support Unit (CIDA-PSU).</i></p>
GENDER PLANNING	<p>A planning approach that recognizes the different roles that women and men play in society taking into consideration their specific differences and needs.</p> <p>Explanation: It refers to the process of planning development programmes and projects that are gender sensitive that take into account different gender roles and gender need of women and men in the targeted community or sector. It involves the selection of appropriate approaches to address not only women and men practical needs but also identify entry points for challenging unequal relations (i.e. strategic needs) and for enhancing the gender responsiveness of policy dialogue.</p> <p>Example: - Moser Gender Planning Framework is a tool for gender analysis and development which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. considers the gendered impact of a new policy project and program and how a change in one area may affect others in a positive or negative sense ii. looks at how welfare, equity, anti-poverty, efficiency or empowerment approaches will 	<p>Source: - 1) <i>Hazel Reeves and Sally Baden, 2000. Gender and Development: Concepts and Definitions. 2) BRIDGE Reports No.55.</i></p>

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	address practical and strategic needs.	
GENDER POLICIES	<p>Gender Policies is an instrument for the necessary changes at all levels of development and for addressing the root cause of gender inequality and the subtle way in which equality can be sustained.</p> <p>Explanation: As an instrument for change the key policy of objective and actions focus on change at the personal level and at transforming the formal and informal roles and practices of an org that are based on patriarchal norms and ideologies.</p> <p>Example: National Gender and Children’s Policy.</p> <p>There are three types of gender sensitive policies:</p> <p>Gender Blind: Failure to recognize that women and men, girls and boys have different needs. Economic and social policies which ignores the different circumstances roles, needs and interest of women and men, girls and boys. For example Drilling of boreholes may not be done in consultation with women and may not reduce the burden of unpaid care work.</p> <p>Gender Neutral: It recognizes and protects the interests of both women and men and leaves the redistribution of resources and responsibilities unchanged. Gender neutral and economic and social policy are not affected by, and do not affect, the different situations, roles, needs and interest of women men girls and boys. In reality very few policies are gender neutral, it’s just that policy makers may not be aware of the gender dimension of the policy. For example Micro-credit facility for both men and women in a rural community.</p> <p>Gender Responsiveness: - The actions or plans that are consistently sensitive to and address peculiar/specific needs of women and men within the existing distribution of resources and responsibilities. Gender responsive economic and social policies consider and address the different situations, roles, needs and interests of women, men girls and boys. For example engendering information and data management</p>	<p>Source:- 1) <i>Compendium Of Statistical Concepts and Definitions, Malawi, May 2012.</i> 2) mowac and ILGS</p>
GENDER SENSITIVITY	<p>Definition:- The willingness to address those inequalities through strategies and actions for social and economic development.</p> <p>Explanation:-It is being aware and concern that women and men have different needs and interest and perform different roles in society and planned for accordingly in programmes. Again it means understanding socially determined differences between women and men that lead to inequalities in their respective access to and control of resources and benefits.</p> <p>Example: A planning system that considers the specific needs and potential of refugee and displaced women, the provision of appropriate and adequate food for women and children at risk.</p>	<p>Source: - 1) <i>Compendium Of Statistical Concepts and Definitions, Malawi May 2012.</i> 2) <i>Gender Training Manual for DED Sector Group members on Decentralization (ILGS/DED 2010).</i></p>
GENDER DIVISION OF LABOUR	<p>Definition: - How work or roles are organized taking into consideration what are deemed appropriate for women and men.</p> <p>Explanation:-In the labour market segmentation there are more women occupying less privilege and low paying jobs and the men occupying high privilege and high paying jobs.</p> <p>Example:- When men are found in formal wage employment and women in domestic chores.</p>	<p>Source:- 1) <i>Institute Of Local Government Studies, Gender Training Manual, 2010.</i></p>
Gender main-streaming	<p>Definition:-Systematic integration of the needs of women and men in all policies programmes, projects processes, budgets, legal instruments and activities.</p> <p>Explanation:- The ultimate goal of mainstreaming is that its shifts the focus from women as the target group to gender equality as a goal. Gender Mainstreaming Service is not an objective but a strategy that involves a multiplicity of gender responsive actions seeking to address gender based inequalities. It analyzes the needs and interest of women and men and then developing interventions that increase equality between them.</p> <p>Example: - Integrating the concerns of men and women into policies, programmes, strategies and activities of an organization.</p>	<p>Source:-MOWAC</p>
GENDER RELATIONS	<p>Definition: - How women and men relate to each other and the roles they are expected to play. These relations are uneven as men have more power in making far reaching and binding decisions.</p> <p>Explanation:- It considers how women and men interact, the type of power dynamics between them, and who has access to and control over resources.</p> <p>Example:- The husband is seen as the bread winner and the decision maker while the wife takes care of the home.</p>	<p>Source:- 1) <i>Curriculum training manual for institutionalizing Gender into National Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (ILGS/GRSCP), 2011.</i></p>
GENDER BASED VIOLENCE	<p>Definition: - Any act or threat by either women or men that inflict physical, sexual or psychological harm on a woman or man because of their gender.</p> <p>Explanation: - An act that results in or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering, including threats of such acts, cohesion or arbitrarily deprivation of liberty whether occurring in private or public life.</p> <p>Example:- Nationally, 36 percent of men as compared to 52 percent of women agree that it is justifiable to beat their/partners for (i) Burning food, (ii) Refusing to have sex (iii) Going out</p>	<p>Source:-1) <i>Curriculum training manual for institutionalizing Gender into National Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (ILGS/GRSCP), 2011.</i> 2)</p>

	without permission and (iv) not caring for the children	<i>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS4) 2011. 3) GDHS 2008.</i>
SOCIAL JUSTICE	<p>Definition:- It is the fairness and equity as a right for all in the outcomes of development, through processes of social transformation.</p> <p>Explanation: - The idea of social justice as the outcome of struggles against social inequalities implies change towards a more 'fair' society. It challenges the ideologies and prejudices that legitimate social inequalities, in other to mobilize people for change</p> <p>Example: Efforts by Advocacy groups and NGOs to eliminate the 'trokosi' system and steps to abolish 'witches camps'. An Act to amend the criminal code 1960 (Act 29) of Ghana, inserts a section 69A on female circumcision/cutting.</p>	Source:- 1) BRIDGE, Gender Analysis, UNDP 2001
Discrimination	<p>Definition:- The process of making distinction for men against women in job preference , power, authority and control. The gender discrimination provides structure in support for male preferal</p> <p>Explanation:- The systematic, unfavorable treatment of individuals on the basis of their gender which denies them rights, opportunities or resources. Within the household women and girls face discrimination in the sharing of resources including food, sometimes leading to higher malnutrition and mortality indicators for women. It can also lead to son preference as a basis for inheritance.</p> <p>Example:- When the boy child is preferred over the girl child when it comes to education.</p>	Source:- 1) Gender and Development: Concepts and Definitions BRIDGE Report No.55 2000
GENDER TRAINING	<p>Definition:- A facilitated process of development awareness and capacity building on gender issues, to bring about personal or organizational change for gender equality</p> <p>Explanation:-This involves group discussion reflection on gender roles and relations, case studies of the impact of development policies and programme of gender relations, role plays and simulation games which highlight gender dynamics. A range of institutional strategies used to integrate gender into the work of development cooperation agency.</p> <p>Example:-Gender and health training, gender responsive economic policy management</p>	Source:- 1) Gender and Development: Concepts and Definitions BRIDGE Report No.55 2000
GENDER POVERTY	<p>Definition:-Poverty that arises out of gender discrimination or related issues. Gender Poverty in most cases could emanate from Gender Discrimination. It could also result from poverty leading to discrimination or combination of both.</p> <p>Explanation:- Some of the Gender Poverty emanate from inheritance practices of ownership of assets where capital assets such as buildings, land and investments are often bequeathed to nephews because biological children of deceased are female. In such circumstances the social capital including respect, network and agency where the female children should be accorded dignity are often eroded.</p> <p>Example:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Gender Discrimination in education, access to resource, justice and nutrition could increase or result to in some level of poverty as evidence by studies in both developing and developing countries ii. In situations where resources are limited and a decision as to whether a male or female child goes to school is often made by the head of household who are mainly men. 	Source:- 1) Curriculum training manual for institutionalizing Gender into National Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (ILGS/GRSCP), 2011.
FEMINISATION OF POVERTY	<p>Definition: - A condition that tend to superimpose contemporary and emerging issues as point of aggravation in increased risk of poverty for women because of ongoing changes in the Household structures, employment opportunities, social safety nets and climate change.</p> <p>Explanation: - This can be viewed from different angles and can mean different things. It is easy to think of situation in which women have the same poverty rate as men or indeed lower poverty rate than man but face higher risk of becoming poor if their situation change. When a woman has to accept the responsibility for the cost of raising children because the male partner abandoned household. There will be a significant increase the risk of poverty in such a situation. Feminization Poverty incorporation social processes and economic changes that expose women to greater risks such as HIV and AIDS will increased the burden of unpaid care work while trade liberalization can reduce the employment and income opportunities for women because they are small farm holders.</p> <p>Example:-Female share of jobs, Estimated female-to-male income ratio,</p>	Source:- 1) United Nation Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP), Training Manual On Gender Responsive and Economic Policy Management 2012.
GENDER ROLES	<p>Definition: - They are the different tasks, responsibilities and expectations society has defined and allocated to men, women, girls and boys. These may change with times and according the situation.</p> <p>Explanation:- Both men and women play multiple roles in society. The gender roles of women can be identify as production, reproductive and community management roles, while men are categorized as either productive or community politics roles. The gender role prescribed for women, or femininity, demands a submissive role, passivity in sexual and ignorance about sex. It also restrains women from seeking and receiving information related to HIV prevention. Masculinity requires men to be more dominating and experience about sex.</p>	Source:- 1) Uganda Bureau of Statistic, Hand book on Basic Concepts and Definition on Gender. 2) Hand book on basic concepts and definition on Gender, MOWAC 2012.

	<p>Example:-The role of being a mother or father includes the rights and obligations to care for children and to provide a living for the family. Female gender roles include women giving birth, preparing breakfast and fetching water. Male gender roles comprise of Men disciplining children, doing household repairing and going hunting</p> <p>TYPES OF GENDER ROLES</p> <p>i. Reproductive roles: The care and maintenance of the household and its members, including the up bring of children, preparing of food, fetching of water and fuel. It also refers to activities needed to ensure the reproduction of society's labour force. Reproductive roles are mostly done by women.</p> <p>ii. Productive roles: The production of goods and services by women and men, which have a potential direct or indirect monetary gain to an economic unit or to meet the subsistence needs of the family. For example in agriculture productive activities include planting, animal husbandry and gardening that refers to farmers themselves or for other people or employees.</p> <p>iii. Community management roles: These are roles performed within the community as part of social responsibility. For example maintenance of water source, attending community meetings and funerals. It also refers to activities undertaken primarily by women at the community level as an extension of their reproductive role, to ensure the provision and maintenance of scarce resources of collective consumption; that is water, health care and education. This is voluntary unpaid work undertaken in 'free' time.</p> <p>iv. Community politics role: Refers to activities undertaken primarily by men at the community level, organized at the formal political level often within the framework of national politics. This work is usually undertaken at the local government level by both men and women and may be paid directly or result increase power and statuses.</p> <p>v. Triple roles/Multiple burden: Refers to the fact that women tend to work longer on more fragmented days than men as they are usually involve in three different gender roles- reproductive, productive and community work.</p>	
GENDER ROLES STEROTYPING	<p>Definition: - This is the portrayal in media and books or conversations of socially assigned gender roles as normal and natural.</p> <p>Explanation: - The constant portrayal such as in the media or in the books of women and men occupying social role according to the traditional gender division of labour.</p> <p>Example: - The portrayal of a father coming home from work to a mother who has been looking after the home, and has his supper waiting for him. Stereotyping also portrays a gender division of labour which is more complete than is actually found in everyday life. For example, doctors are always portrayed as men whereas in real life some doctors are women.</p>	<p>Source: - 1) <i>Hand book on basic concepts and definition on Gender, MOWAC 2012.</i></p>
GENDER CONCERNS	<p>Definition: - Disparities which arise from different situations due to one's gender and the one affected does not often recognize it as a problem or talk about it.</p> <p>Explanation:-The importance of women unpaid work both as choice and opportunities and as itself contributing to human development.</p> <p>Example:-Caring activities, household activities</p>	<p>Source:- 1) <i>Compendium of statistical concepts Compendium of statistical concepts, Malawi May 2012.</i> 2) <i>Human Development Network discussion paper series no. 2, 1997.</i></p>
Empowerment	<p>Definition:-The process of building capacities to enable women and men boys and girls to exercise control over their lives.</p> <p>Explanation:- The process of giving voice to the disenfranchised and allowing the poor and vulnerable to have access to the tools and materials they need to forge their destinies by allowing each and every household the possibility of becoming producers of their own welfare, rather than consumers of others' charity.</p> <p>Example:- 'bottom-up' process of transforming gender power relations through individuals or books, developing awareness of women's subordination and building their capacity to challenge it.</p>	<p>Source:- 1) <i>Compendium of statistical concepts Compendium of statistical concepts Malawi May 2012.</i> <i>Human Development Network discussion paper series no. 2, 1997</i> 2012. 3) <i>Compendium of statistical concepts and definitions Uganda bureau of Statistics, 2006.</i></p>
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT (WID)	<p>Definitions:- WID- An approach that calls for greater attention to women in development policy and practice, and emphasizes the need to integrate them into the development process.</p> <p>Explanation:- The philosophy underlying this approach is that women are lacking behind in society and the gap between men and women can be bridged by corrective measures within</p>	<p>Source:- 1) <i>Gender and Development: Concepts and Definitions, BRIDGE Reports No.55.2000</i></p>

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	<p>the existing structures. It recognizes women as direct actors of social, political, cultural and economic beings who could contribute to the development of a nation. However, women's issues tendered to be increasingly excluded and relegated to marginalize programmes and isolated projects.</p> <p>Example:-Women's isolated projects like gari processing or palm kernel process for women in a community</p>	
GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT (GAD)	<p>Definitions:-An approach to people centered development that focuses on addressing unequal relationship between women and men, rich and poor that prevents equitable development and women's full participation in the development process.</p> <p>Explanation:-Its focus is not only on women as an isolated and homogeneous group, but on the roles and needs of both women and men. The approach enables women to address their strategic interest, and women and men to work together towards mutual goals and greater equality.</p> <p>Example:-Projects and programmes that increase women and men's knowledge and capacity to negotiate their rights such as Gender Responsive Skills and Community Development Project (GRSCP) under MOWAC.</p>	<p>Source: 1) <i>District Wide Assistance Project, Training Manual. (ILGS, DWAP, 2012).</i> 2) MOWAC ?</p>
PATRIARCHY	<p>Definitions:-A systematic societal structures that institutionalize male physical, social and economic power over women.</p> <p>Explanation:-A social system in which the eldest man is the head of the family and passes power and possession to the son. In this system, men hold all the power and use it to dominate in decision making and control over productive resources. Many patriarchal societies are also patrilineal; meaning property and titles are inherited by the male lineage</p> <p>Example:-In a patrilineal society eg in Ghana, inheritance is passed on to the male child even if he is not the first child.</p>	<p>Source:- 1) <i>Human Development Network discussion paper series no. 2, 1997 BRIDGE 2) Compendium of statistical concepts and definitions, Malawi May 2012.</i></p>
MATRIACHY	<p>Definition: A social system in which the eldest woman is the head of the family and passes power and possession to the daughter. However, men are still consulted when it comes to making decisions in matrilineal systems.</p> <p>Explanation: A woman who rules a family clan or tribe or a woman who dominates a group or an activity</p> <p>Example: A family, group or government controlled by woman or a group of women</p>	<p>Sources: 2) <i>Compendium of statistical concepts and definitions, Malawi May 2012.</i></p>
GENDER AWARENESS	<p>Definition:- A state of knowledge of the differences in roles and relationships of women and men and how this results in differences in power relations, status, privileges and needs.</p> <p>Explanation:- It is also the ability to identify gaps or disparities between women and men, boys and girls, in their roles, relationship or status as well as needs. The recognition that the life experiences, expectations and needs of women and men are different that many times involve inequity, and they are subject to change. In development and relief work, gender awareness refers to the perception and realization of the way in which women and men participate in the development process, how they are affected by it and how they benefit from it.</p> <p>Example: A longitudinal study in rural Guatemala revealed through statistical analysis that different in weight and height bet two groups of adolescence were due to differences established when they were three years old. The weight and height of the boys were three times better than that of the girls.</p>	<p>Source:- 1) <i>Compendium of statistical concepts and definitions, Malawi May 2012.</i> 2) <i>Human Development Network discussion paper series no. 2, 1997 2012.</i></p>
GENDER ISSUES	<p>Definition:-A situation when inequality and differences exist between women and men, boys and girls purely on the basis of being female or male.</p> <p>Explanation: - gender issues arise when there are discrepancies, discrimination and injustice.</p> <p>Example: - For example in Muslim countries, which adhere to a strict dress code for women, women who do not adhere to such dress code are ostracized and blamed for any form of violence which might befall them. The majority of girls entering indolence turn to lose interest in science, math and computer science.</p>	<p>Source: 1) <i>Compendium of statistical concepts and definitions. Malawi May 2012. Human Development Network discussion paper series no. 2, 1997</i></p>
GENDER BALANCE	<p>Definition: An equal representation and participation in decision making power of women and men, boys and girls in any intervention or development undertaken, and in access to and control over resources and services.</p> <p>Explanation: Gender Balance is also viewed as a way to empowered previously under-represented women in roles that may be highly dominated by male. It also means that for every project team or committee formed we must have equal number of men and women and that roles that were held traditionally by men can now be balance out by also being shared by women. The United Nation considers gender balance as fundamental to the achievement of equality, development and peace.</p> <p>Example: Equal representation of the right caliber of men and women in parliament or any given meeting or work place.</p>	<p>Source: 1) <i>Compendium of statistical concepts Malawi 2012. Human Development Network discussion paper series no. 2, 1997.</i></p>

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<p>GENDER STEROTYPE</p>	<p>Definition:-Gender Stereotype refers to accepted believes and perceptions of males and females attribute, which are generally accepted as true. Explanation:-They are ideas that people have on masculinity and femininity that is what men and women of all generation should be like and are capable of doing. Example: - Women are expected to be soft-spoken and men are expected to be risk takers. Female stereotype are to be submissive, should marry and give birth, and men stereotype are expected to be assertive and risk takers.</p>	<p>Source:-<i>Compendium of statistical concepts Malawi 2012. Human Development Network discussion paper series no. 2, 1997,</i></p>
<p>ENGENDERING</p>	<p>Definition: - The process of integrating gender considerations or concerns into words, actions and assessments. Explanation: - It also means to factor in gender sensitivity and responsiveness into all activities. Example:-Gender responsive planning and budgeting for an organization</p>	<p>Source:- <i>1) National gender policy, Ministry of Women and Children (MOWAC) 2012.</i></p>
<p>SEXISM</p>	<p>Definition: - The economic exploitation and social domination of members of one sex by the other, specifically on women by men. Explanation: Sexism is a set of believes claiming that real or alleged differences between women and men establishing the superiority of one sex over the other. It is also known as the discrimination or devaluation based on a person’s sex, as in restricted job opportunities, especially such discrimination directed against women. Example: An employer may want to engage a young man instead of a young woman for fear of pregnancy soon after employment.</p>	<p>Source:- online dictionary of the social sciences http://bitbucket.icapa.org/dict.pl?alpha=s</p>
<p>DOMINANT</p>	<p>Definition: The prevailing or controlling authority, ruling or governing gender. Explanation: In current cultural construct, the gender bias allows men to be dominating women. Dominant applies to what exercises principal control or authority or is unmistakably ascendant. Example: For decades, the Soviet Union was the dominant nation of Eastern Europe</p>	<p>Source: <i>1) Hand book on Basic Concepts and Definition on Gender Ministry of Women and Children (MOWAC) 2012.</i></p>
<p>GENDER INCLUSION</p>	<p>Definition: The process of examining all policies and behaviors to determine the incorporation of gender-fair programmes and procedures. Explanation: The act of inclusion means fighting against exclusion. Inclusion is about change. Fighting for inclusion also involves assuring that, all support systems are available to those who need that support. Thus inclusion in gender awareness is the act of creating access to goods, opportunities and service to women. Example: Social inclusion of persons or accommodating any person with disability, a practice that people in organization feel they belong and also students with special education spent most of or all of their time with non-disable students.</p>	<p>Source: <i>1) Hand book on Basic Concepts and Definition on Gender Ministry of Women and Children (MOWAC) 2012.</i></p>
<p>GENDER LENS</p>	<p>Definition: Gender Lens refers to the review of policies, programmes and believes and behavior with an awareness of the impact they will have on the lives of women, girls and the disadvantaged groups. Explanation:- Observing the impact of gender discrimination based on the power of gender preference that is favoring men’s needs, boy children over girls and the needs of women. Example:- Gender lens can be used for monitoring the gender sensitivity of communication tools like posters, brochures and street- theatre. Source:- Handbook on Basic Concepts and Definition on Gender MOWAC 2012</p>	
<p>FEMINISM</p>	<p>Definition: Feminism refers to a social movement that questions gender inequalities with a due to change it. It also focuses on the socially determine structure of relationship between women and men that result in having differ responsibilities, activities, access to and control of resources and different decision makes opportunities assigned. Explanation: It seeks to establish equal opportunities for women in education and employment. It promotes the understanding of the nature of gender inequalities by examining women social roles and life experience. The assumption of feminism is that women are not treated equally to men and that women are disadvantage as compare to men. Example: Admitting women into the army, increasing the pay of a female worker so as to be equal to that of a male worker and allowing women to be employees in a company.</p>	<p>Source: <i>1) Gender and economic, IDEP training programme 2012, 2) ILGS/Gender and Environment, 2012. Gender and Environment, Manual for Local Government Administration and organization (LGAO), Accra/GIZ</i></p>
<p>AFRICAN FEMINISM</p>	<p>Definition: African Feminism addresses African women’s various different situations and needs that are based on widely accepted but discriminatory conventions. It acknowledges that African women and men “suffers not only on sexism and patriarchy social structures, but are also victims of racism, neo-colonialism, cultural imperialism, religious fundamentalism, socio-economic mechanisms of oppression and dictatorial and or corrupt systems.” Explanation: African Feminism challenges the assumption that gender operation in Africa is exclusively the results of patriarchy structure of female-male social relations. It argues that</p>	<p>Source: <i>1) United Nation Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP</i></p>

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	<p>specific forms of gender operations arise from the legacy of the colonial experience and also the marginalization of women in African is largely attributed to sexist, racial class and ethnic oppression.</p> <p>Example: Discarding norms such as early marriage and female genital mutilation.</p>	
GENDER GAPS	<p>Definition: The quantitative or qualitative differences between women and men, boys and girls in terms of access and control of resources. Also refers to measures of gender inequality on any social economic indicator.</p> <p>Explanation: It refers to job opportunities and salary differences in a work place.</p> <p>Example:-the difference in pay between women and men on the same job or responsibilities.</p>	<p>Source:- 1) Compendium of statistical concepts and definitions Malawi May, 2012. 2) Human Development Network discussion paper series no. 2, 1997</p>
GENDER ANALYSIS	<p>Definition: The process of identifying and classifying the roles of women and men in a given economic activity, their relations, access to and control over resources and benefits. It also includes a systematic examination of the different impact (potential and /or actual) of development programmes of women and men.</p> <p>Explanation: It is the collection and analysis of sex disaggregated information. Men and women perform different roles and this leads them having different experiences, knowledge and needs. Therefore gender analysis explores these differences so that policies, programmes and projects can be identify to meet the different needs of women and men.</p>	<p>Source:- 1) UNESCO Gender Mainstreaming Implementation Framework,2003. 2) Compendium of statistical concepts and definitions, Malawi May 2012.2) Human Development Network discussion paper series no. 2, 1997.</p>
GENDER DISAGGREGATED DATA	<p>Definition:- Information about socially defined roles and activities of women and men of any social and economic activity.</p> <p>Explanation: Gender data ensures that all surveys and data collecting instrument are not only disaggregated data by sex, but include gender specific and related questions. This is collected which reflects roles, real situations, general conditions of women and men in every aspect of the society.</p> <p>Example:- Finding out the different conditions of women and men including changes over time on their access to education, employment etc and categorizing them.</p>	<p>Source: 1) Compendium of statistical concepts Malawi 2012. 2) Human Development Network discussion paper series no. 2, 1997, Gender disaggregate data presentation - ILGS</p>
SEX DISAGGREGATED DATA	<p>Definition: Evidence regarding the value of variables collected from both women and men as a unit of analysis. However, sex desegregated data do not adequately reflect the state of gender relations in any given society because they do not consider the difference socio-economic realities women and men face.</p> <p>Explanation: - Every data that is cross classified by sex and presented differently for women and men, boys and girls.</p> <p>Example: - Literacy rate by female or male.</p>	<p>Source: 1) ILGS, 2011; DWAP (District Wide Assistance Project) Training Manual. (ILGS, DWAP, 2011) Accra, Ghana.</p>
GENDER EQUITY	<p>Definition: - It is the state of being fair and socially just or impartial amongst all people regardless of sex in the utilization of resources and benefits.</p> <p>Explanation: - It means fairness of treatment for women and men according to their respective needs. The treatment may be different but considers equivalent in terms of rights, benefits and opportunities.</p> <p>Example:-Micro Credit facility for women.</p>	<p>Source: 1) Compendium of statistical concepts Malawi 2012. 2) Human Development Network discussion paper series no. 2, 1997 and ILGS, 2010.</p>
GENDER EQUALITY	<p>Definition: Gender Equality refers to women and men enjoying equal rights, opportunities and entitlements in civil and political life.</p> <p>Explanation: - Gender equality entails the underline causes of discrimination are systematically identified and removed in order to give women and men equal opportunities. It is also the absence of discrimination and resource allocation, power, opportunity, benefits or access to services on the grounds of a person's gender.</p> <p>Example:-Female farmers have the same access as male farmers to agriculture inputs and services that could substantially increase the yields on their farms.</p>	<p>Source:-1) Compendium of statistical concepts Malawi 2012. 2) Human Development Network discussion paper series no. 2, 1997.</p>
GENDER BIAS	<p>Definition: - Favoring one sex over or against the other.</p> <p>Explanation:-Gender Bias is a preference of prejudice towards one gender over the other. Bias can be conscious or unconscious and may manifest in many ways, both subtle and obvious. It also refers to the circumstances that permit and support the status of men over the status of women in work family and beliefs. Studies of some regions have also showed tremendous gender bias in laws, with women being subject to severe penalties, including execution, for crimes such as adultery, whereas for men, adultery may not be considered a crime at all or may have a lighter sentence.</p> <p>Example:- In some cultures, women are not allowed to drive or vote.</p>	<p>Source:- 1) Compendium of statistical concepts Malawi 2012. 2) Human Development Network discussion paper series no. 2, 1997.</p>
SOCIAL CONSTRUCT	<p>Definition:- The ways in which individuals and groups create their perceived reality. As an approach, it involves looking at the ways social phenomenon are created, institutionalized,</p>	<p>Source:- 1) Compendium of</p>

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	<p>and made into traditions by humans. Within the gender context social construct refers to how society ascribes roles, responsibilities and expectations to male and females within the cultural context.</p> <p>Explanation:-A social construct is anything that exists as a product of human social interaction instead of by virtue of objective, human-independent existence. Social Construct are said to be the result of social facts, things that are true of our social world for human existence as opposed to natural facts which are thought to exist outside of our human existence.</p> <p>Example:- Social Construct are such things as government, money , race, gender and nationality.</p>	<p><i>Statistical concepts and definitions Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2006.</i></p>
CULTURE	<p>Definition:-The distinctive patterns of ideas, beliefs and norms which characterizes the way of life and relations of a society or group within society.</p> <p>Explanation:-It describes the beliefs and practice of another society particularly where these are seen as closely linked with tradition or religion. It also shapes the ways “things are done” and our understanding of why this should be so. Cultural habits can contribute to gender bias and discrimination.</p> <p>Example: - Values, morals, customs, traditions, practices, knowledge, transmitted skills such as puberty and widowhood rites</p> <p>1.</p>	<p>1. Source:- 1) <i>World Conference on Gender Culture Policies (Mexico, 1982)</i>, 2) <i>Gender and Development: Concepts and Definitions, BRIDGE Reports No.55.2000.</i></p>
HUMAN RIGHTS	<p>Definition: Inherent claims to social arrangements that protect each and every person from abuses and deprivation that will prevent them from attaining their full potential.</p> <p>Explanation:-Human Rights are commonly understood as (inalienable fundamental rights to which person are inherently entitled simply because she or he is a human being. Human Rights are thus conceived as universal egalitarian these rights may exist as natural rights or as legal rights in both national and international law.</p> <p>Example:-Right to life, freedom from slavery, speech, movement, thought , conscience, religion etc</p>	<p>Source:1) Compendium of Statistical concepts and definitions, Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2006. 2) UN declaration on Human Rights 2011</p>
FORMAL EQUALITY	<p>Definition: It is a principle of equal treatment that is individuals who are alike should be treated alike by society in line with their actual characteristics as opposed to stereotypical assumptions made about them. It also entails an opportunity for same freedom to seek education, work, and leisure for one to develop themselves to the best of their ability to realize their potential without any cultural or societal impediments.</p> <p>Explanation: Formal equality assumes that equality is achieved if the law treats all persons alike. In fact by treating individuals as equals despite unequal access to power and resources, formal equality creates an illusion of equality while allowing real economic, legal, political and social disparities to grow.</p> <p>Example: Applying for Mortgage loan.</p> <p>1. A single mother who can only work part time, contract hours because she cannot afford full time child care. If she is able to qualify for a mortgage her monthly mortgage payment will be less than the current market rent and she will then be able to afford full time child care and will then be able to get a better paid full time job, and get a car etc. she has a perfect rental payment record</p> <p>2. a single man with on child who works full time if he qualifies, will be also be able to pay less for a mortgage than he does on rent.</p>	<p>Source: Models of Equality, Canadian Housing Equality Resources. www.equalityrights.org</p>

The process for developing the manuals

1

At the first stage all available relevant information is gathered:

- Census and survey questionnaires and manuals
 - Statistical reports and websites
 - International standards and manuals
 - International standard classifications
- The compendium with definitions of ten thematic areas

It is important to use a general search engine to find documents outside GSS and to include statistics from the whole National Statistical System.

2

At the second stage relevant and general information for each statistical area is specified:

- Responsible agency (GSS, other agency or both)
- Overview (what statics are included and the scope of the statistics)
 - Coverage (statistical population and units)
 - Classifications (international, regional and national standard classifications, easiest found at [EUROSTAT-RAMON](#))
- Standard methodology (national and/or international manuals) for data collection and compilation (international manuals easiest found at [EUROSTAT-RAMON](#)- Legislation and methodology). Variable specific methodology is described at the variable.
- Comparability: describing major differences in the statistics over time or space or between sector(e.g. production/administrative based statistics vs. user/survey based statistics)
 - Other quality aspects is for future development of the meta data (e.g. statistical accuracy)
 - Time: Frequency, latest statistics and expected next statistics
 - Access: To statistical reports, tables, data bases and a contact person for help

Links to all relevant documents and websites are created (*if the own website is unstable or not continuously updated and sustained, it can be better to link to a more stable website*).

3

Standardised variables are selected, defined and specified. To limit the number variables only regular (say at least every five years for surveys and ten years for censuses) variables are selected. It can also be checked that the variables are used in reports as basic variables or used for derived variables. To have a standardising impact, the variables should not only be defined but also specified, by recommended questions and response categories or calculation method for derived variables or sources for administrative data

4

Each manual should be carefully discussed and improved by relevant stakeholders to check:

- What can be removed as standardised variables
 - What is missing
 - What should be improved by definitions and specification
- What should be the standardized variable and recommended question in the future (*it is a good help to analyze earlier results*)

5

Always update respective manual when something has changed.

For each statistical are, one person should be responsible for the maintenance.

Annex A: List of Contributors and their respective institutions

NO	NAME	INSTITUTION	NO.	NAME	INSTITUTION
1.	Ms. Veronica Nuamah-Kutin	Ministry of Education	20.	Dr. Delali M. Badasu	Regional Institute for Population Studies
2.	Mr. Mark Detcher	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	21.	Dr. Boakye-Yiadom	Department of Economics, University of Ghana
3.	Mr. Desmond Boateng	Ministry of Communication	22.	Mr. Ebo Botchway	Department of Economics, University of Ghana
4.	Dr. Baah Boateng	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations	23.	Dr. Eric Osei-Assibey	Department of Economics, University of Ghana
5.	Ms. Effua A. Anyanful	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection	24.	Mr. James Doe-Dekpey	Judicial Service of Ghana
6.	Dr. Mawuli Gaddah	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	25.	Mr. Emmanuel Salu	Environmental Protection Agency
7.	Mr. Frank K. Dei	Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing	26.	Dr. John Kuwornu	College of Agriculture and Consumer Sciences,
8.	Mr. I.K Mensah	Ministry of Roads and Highways	27.	Mr. Ken A. Gbeve	Ghana Health Service
9.	Ambassador Yaw Adjei	Ministry of Information	28.	Mr. Sidney Nii Oko Bampoe Addo	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
10.	Mr. Ebenezer Sam	Ministry of Interior	29.	Mr. Frederick S. Lumor	Ghana Police Service
11.	Captain Patrick Donkor	National Development Planning Commission	30.	Ms. Pat Abban	World Bank, MoFEP
12.	Mr. Steve E.A Grey	National Population Council	31.	Ms. Ruth Asare	World Bank, MoFEP
13.	Mr. Edward Opong Aboagye	Local Government Service Secretariat	32.	Mr. Eric K Appiah	Ministry of Trade and Industry
14.	Mrs. Faustina Essandoh-Yeddu	Institute of Local Government Studies	33.	Ms. Abena Ofosua Dankwa	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
15.	Mr. Adam Abukari Ayamba	Ghana Education Service	34.	Mr. Richard Sowah	Ministry of Justice and Attorney General
16.	Mr. Prosper N. Adjotor	Bank of Ghana	35.	Dr. Reginald N. O Odai	Ministry of Health
17.	Prof. Kwabena A. Anaman	Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER)	36.	Mr. Tony Bediako	National Information Technology Agency
18.	Mr. Lawrence Kofi Apaloo	Centre for Economic Policy Analysis (CEPA)	37.	Mr. Kingsley Addo	Births and Deaths Registry
19.	Mr. Victor Kuvodu	Public Services Commission			

Annex B: List of Contributors from GSS

NO	NAME	INSTITUTION	NO	NAME	INSTITUTION
1.	Dr. Philomena Nyarko <i>Ag. Gov't Statistician</i>	GSS	15.	Mr. Isaac Odoom	GSS
2.	Mr. Baah Wadieh <i>Ag. Deputy Gov't Statistician (TS)</i>	GSS	16.	Mrs. Ernestina Turkson	GSS
3.	Mr. Agyemang Duah <i>Ag. Deputy Gov't Statistician (OP)</i>	GSS	17.	Mrs. Rebecca Ninson	GSS
4.	Mr. Sylvester Gyamfi	GSS	18.	Mr. Francis Dzah	GSS
5.	Mr. Henry Nii Odai	GSS	19.	Mr. John Foster Agyaho	GSS
6.	Mr. Odei Gyebi	GSS	20.	Mr. Peter Peprah	GSS
7.	Mr. Gershon Togoh	GSS	21.	Mr. Ransford Opoku	GSS
8.	Mr. Anthony Amuzu Pharin	GSS	22.	Mr. J.B.K Amankra	GSS
9.	Mr. Emmanuel Boateng	GSS	23.	Mrs. Comfort Ashitey	GSS
10.	Mr. Asuo Afram	GSS	24.	Ms. Georgina Anagli	GSS
11.	Mr. Dominic Odoom	GSS	25.	Ms. Ukachi Okpara	GSS
12.	Mr. Bright Atiase	GSS	26.	Mr. K.B Danso Manu	GSS
13.	Mr. Magnus Ebo Duncan	GSS	27.	Mr. Stephen Amoah	GSS
14.	Mr. Anthony Amuzu	GSS	28.	Mr. Francis Nyarkoh-Larbi	GSS