

Ghana - Ghana Living Standard Survey (GLSS 7) 2017

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)

Report generated on: October 2, 2018

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
DDI-GHA-GSS-GLSS7-2017-v1

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
v1

Overview

ABSTRACT

Since 1987, the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) has been conducting the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS) with the aim of measuring the living conditions and well-being of the population. The GLSS has been useful to policy makers and other stakeholders as it

provides timely and reliable information about trends in poverty and helps identify priority areas for policy interventions that aim at improving the lives of the population. It has, over the years, served as one of the primary tools used in monitoring progress on poverty reduction strategies in the country. Monitoring poverty is an essential part of the struggle to end it.

The survey provides the required data at the regional and urban/rural levels for examining poverty and associated indicators for households and the population. The data also allow for decomposition of poverty changes between different groupings: urban/rural, locality, region, and socioeconomic status.

Since the fifth round of the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS5) in 2005, the Ghanaian economy benefited from the production of crude oil in commercial quantities and strong economic growth in 2011, leading to the achievement of lower-middle-income status for the country. Economic growth decreased thereafter to a low of 3.7 percent in 2016 but increased in 2017. However, it remains to be seen whether this growth has benefitted all sections of society, including the poorest. Several social intervention programs, including the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), Capitation Grant and School Feeding Programme, and now the Free Senior High School Programme started in 2017, have been implemented with the aim of alleviating poverty among the vulnerable population.

Poverty has many dimensions and is characterized by low income, malnutrition, ill-health, illiteracy, and insecurity, among others. The impact of the different factors could combine to keep households, and sometimes whole communities, in abject poverty. To address these, reliable information is required to develop and implement policies that would have an impact on the lives of the poor and vulnerable.

This report is based on the seventh round of the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS7) conducted in 2016/17. Previous rounds of the survey were conducted in 1987/88, 1988/89, 1991/92, 1998/99, 2005/06, and 2012/13. The method used to estimate poverty rates in this report is identical to that used in the last two surveys, thus making it possible to compare poverty rates over time. The current survey uses the 2012/13 basket. The report assumes what would happen to poverty if a similar, or the same, basket of goods defined in 2012/13 was consumed in 2005/06 and 2016/17, and the same methodology was used to derive deflators for 2005/06 and 2016/17 to deflate the consumption per capita adult equivalent expenditure.

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
National

Regional

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)	

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Ghana Statistical Service			Compiling, reviewing and archiving the survey

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-GHA-GSS-GLSS7-2017-v01

Sampling

No content available

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available