



REPUBLIC OF GHANA



ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND  
EXPENDITURE SURVEY (AHIES)



# GHANA ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY

**Highlights:**  
**2022 First and Second Quarters**  
**Report on Food Insecurity,**  
**Multidimensional Poverty and**  
**Labour Statistics**

**GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE**  
**AUGUST 2022**

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REPORT ON FOOD INSECURITY,  
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## PREFACE

The Annual Household Income and Expenditure Survey (AHIES) is the first nationally representative high-frequency household panel survey in Ghana. The AHIES is being conducted to obtain quarterly and annual data on household final consumption expenditure and a wide scope of demographic, economic and welfare variables including statistics on labour, food security, multi-dimensional poverty and health status for research, policy, and planning.

This publication presents highlights from the first and second quarter food insecurity, multidimensional poverty, and labour statistics reports. The compilation of these highlights provides a novel opportunity to view socioeconomic disadvantage across the thematic areas, dimensions, and time periods. It further, for the first time provides information on the populations with intersectional disadvantages.

The highlights provide relevant and timely statistics for Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs); Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), Development Partners, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Private Sector, Research and Academia, and the public.

The disaggregated statistics presented provide data to support the implementation and monitoring of the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies, 2017-2024: An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All and the monitoring of progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 1 to 10.

The report will thus guide research, policy, and planning to identify vulnerable households and individuals, particularly those burdened with multiple socio-economic challenges for the delivery of targeted interventions.

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# 1. OVERVIEW OF 2022 ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY

## 1.1. Introduction

Government of Ghana has committed itself to the development of an equitable society as espoused in development policies such as the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies, 2017-2024: An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All; Agenda 2063, The Africa We Want; and Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. All these bold national and international initiatives are meant to ensure that 'nobody is left behind'. In response to the need for data to support the design, implementation, and monitoring of these international and national policies, the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) is rolling out the Annual Household Income Expenditure Survey (AHIES).

The commonality between AHIES and the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies is the identification of same areas of challenges facing Ghana's national development. These are economic (trends in economic growth and income, structure of the economy, poverty, and inequality) and social (child and family welfare, education and training, employment and decent work, and disability and development).

AHIES further responds to 10 out of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 1 to 10) and will generate disaggregated data for reporting on 23 targets under these goals. Specifically, the primary rationale of AHIES, which is to improve the measurement of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) aligns with SDG8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). Indeed, an improvement in the measurement of GDP will enhance the tracking of the 20 SDG indicators using economic performance of the denominator. Pathways of using AHIES to improve the measurement of GDP include the use of 'near-real' time data to capture Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE) instead of using estimates and to generate quarterly and sub-national estimates for GDP.

The 2022 AHIES is the first in a series that will regularly provide representative panel data at the national and regional levels on expenditure, income and living conditions of households and individuals. Data collection for AHIES is quarterly and over the three-year period January 2022 to December 2024, with the sample for the second year (2023) nested in the conduct of the Ghana Living Standards Survey Eight (GLSS-8). The panel data makes it possible to understand labour mobility, and transitions in and out of poverty and food insecurity to guide the design of targeted interventions. The sub-national statistics will inform resource allocation to reduce spatial inequalities in development. The survey is collecting data on 10,800 households in 600 enumeration areas (EA).

## **1.2. Objectives of AHIES**

The Annual Household Income Expenditure Survey aims to provide nationally and regionally representative disaggregated data on the expenditure, income and living conditions of households in Ghana to support decision-making for development.

The primary objective of AHIES is to improve the measurement of GDP. The secondary objectives are to:

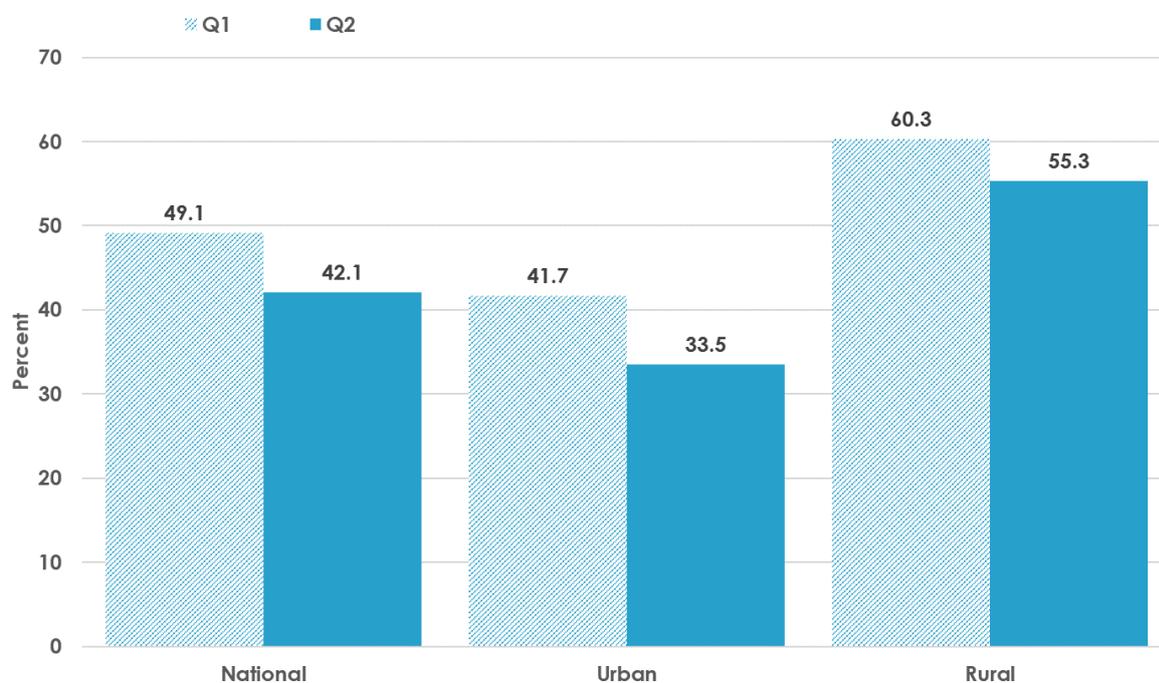
1. Measure monetary and non-monetary poverty;
2. Compute food security;
3. Estimate labour statistics;
4. Identify labour transitions; and
5. Identify households and individuals burdened with multiple socio-economic challenges (triple burdened households and individuals)

## 2. HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS

### 2.1. FOOD INSECURITY

Nearly half (49.1%) of the population representing 15.1 million people experiences food insecurity in quarter 1; this reduces to 13.0 million (42.1%) in quarter 2. The prevalence of food insecurity is higher in rural areas than urban areas.

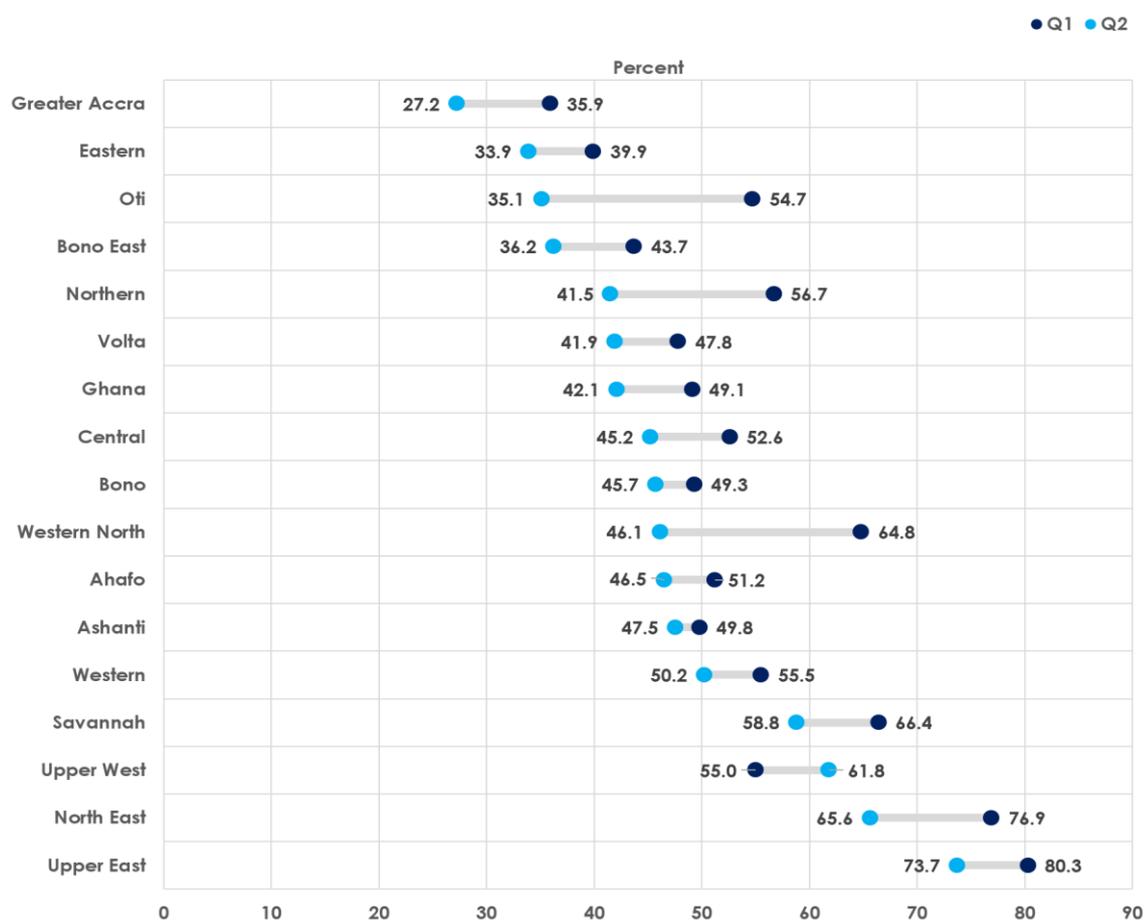
FIGURE 1: PREVALENCE OF FOOD INSECURITY



In the first quarter of 2022, the prevalence of food insecurity in four regions in the northern part of the country [Savannah (58.8%), Upper West (61.8%), North East (65.6%) and Upper East (73.7%)] are more than twice that of Greater Accra Region (27.2%).

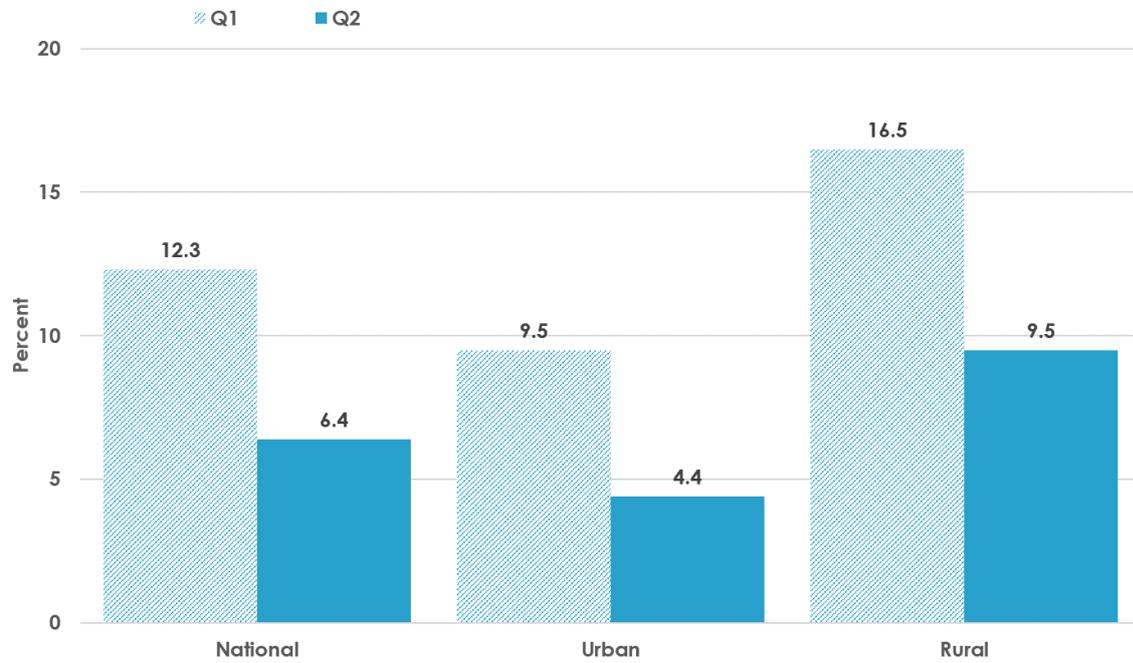
All regions experience reduction in food insecurity between quarters 1 and 2 except for Upper West Region (55.0 % to 61.8%). Oti and Western North region experienced the largest declines of 19.6 and 18.7 percentage points respectively.

FIGURE 2: PREVALENCE OF FOOD INSECURITY BY REGION



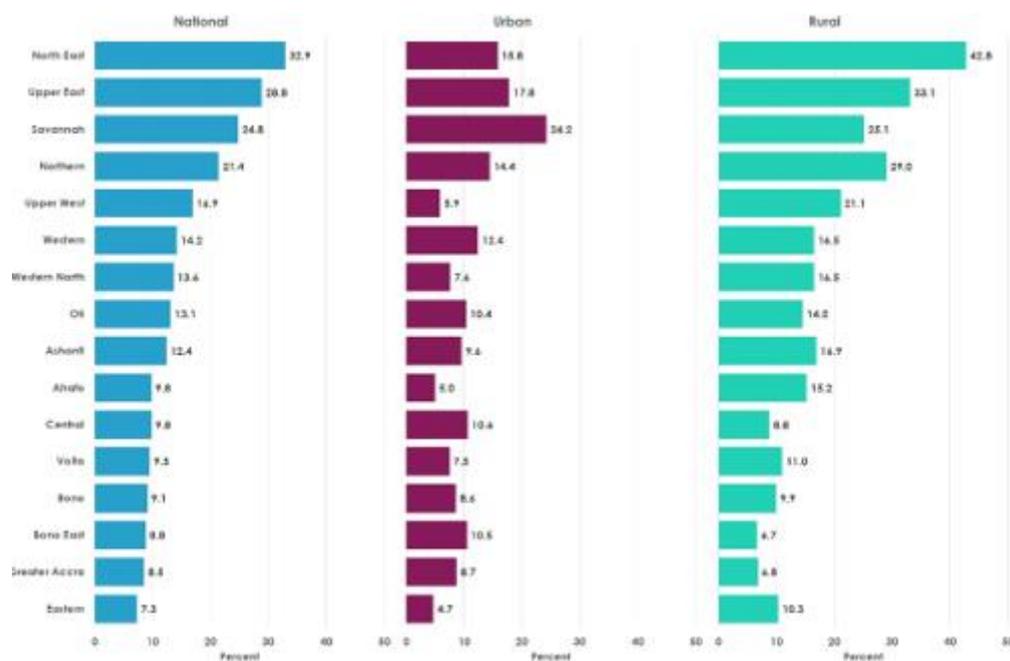
Between quarters 1 (12.3%) and 2 (6.4%), severe food insecurity reduces by almost half. The decline is higher for rural households.

FIGURE 3: PREVALENCE OF SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY BY TYPE OF LOCALITY



Prevalence of severe food insecurity is highest in North East Region (32.9%) and lowest in Eastern Region (7.3%). Nine regions record higher severe food insecurity prevalence than the national prevalence (12.3%).

FIGURE 4: PREVALENCE OF SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY, BY REGION



## 2.2. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

The population that is multidimensionally poor increases from about 13.6 (44.1%) million people in the first quarter (Q1) of 2022 to 14.4 million (46.7%) in the second quarter (Q2).

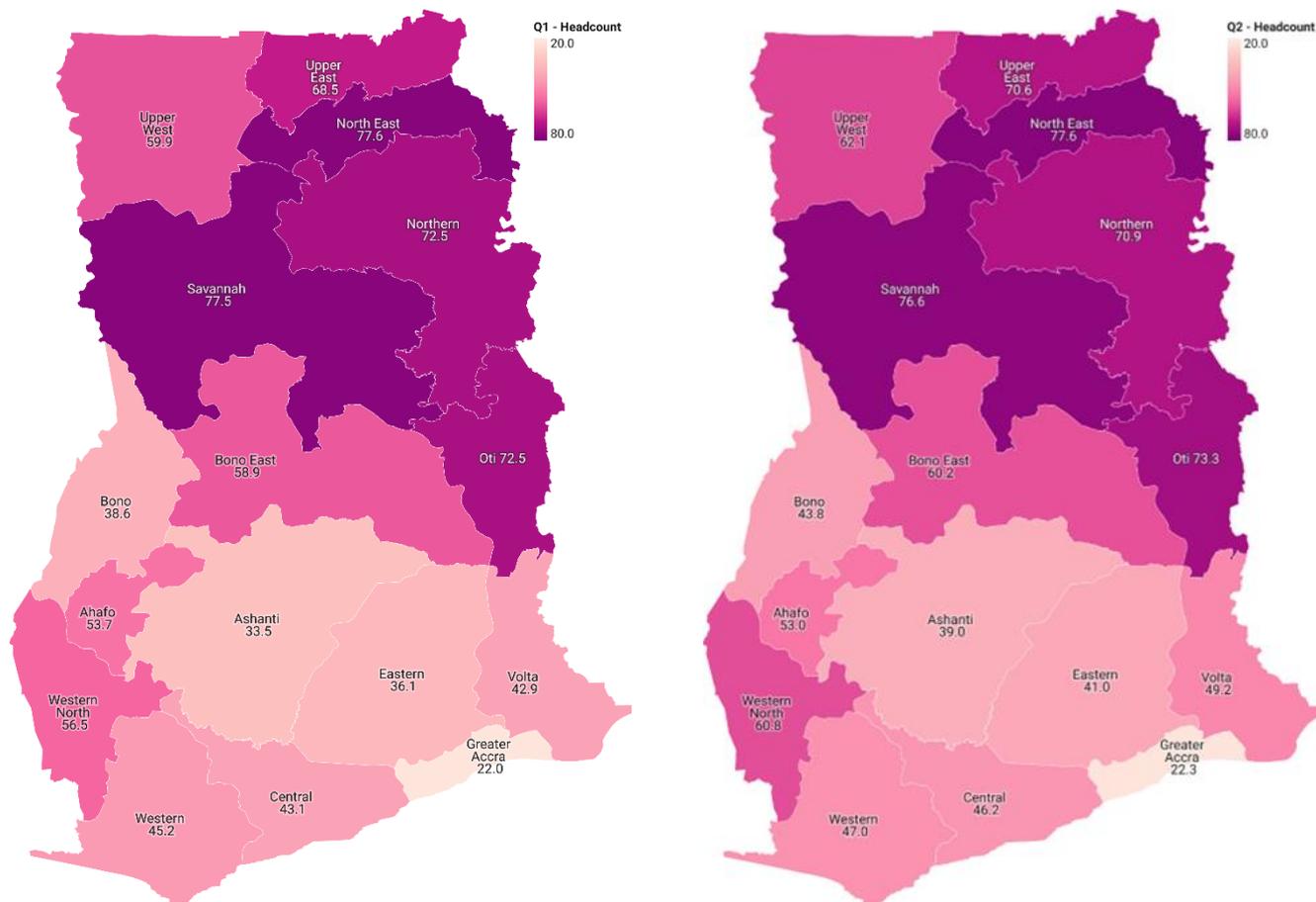
Even though about 803,000 more people are poor in Q2, the extent of poverty reduces across the two quarters.

FIGURE 5: INCIDENCE, INTENSITY, AND MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (MPI)

	Headcount ratio (H, %)		Intensity (A, %)		MPI
<b>First Quarter</b>	<b>0.441</b>	x	<b>0.473</b>	=	<b>0.209</b>
	<i>44.1 % of persons are multidimensionally poor in first quarter against 46.7 in second quarter</i>		<i>On average the poor individual is deprived in 47.3% of weighted indicators in the first quarter and 46.6% in the second</i>		<i>MPI score is a product of the headcount ratio and intensity.</i>
<b>Second Quarter</b>	<b>0.467</b>	x	<b>0.466</b>	=	<b>0.218</b>

More than half of the population in nine regions (Ahafo, Western North, Bono East, Upper East, Upper West, Oti, Northern, Savannah, and North East) are multidimensionally poor, ranging from 53.0 percent to 77.6 percent.

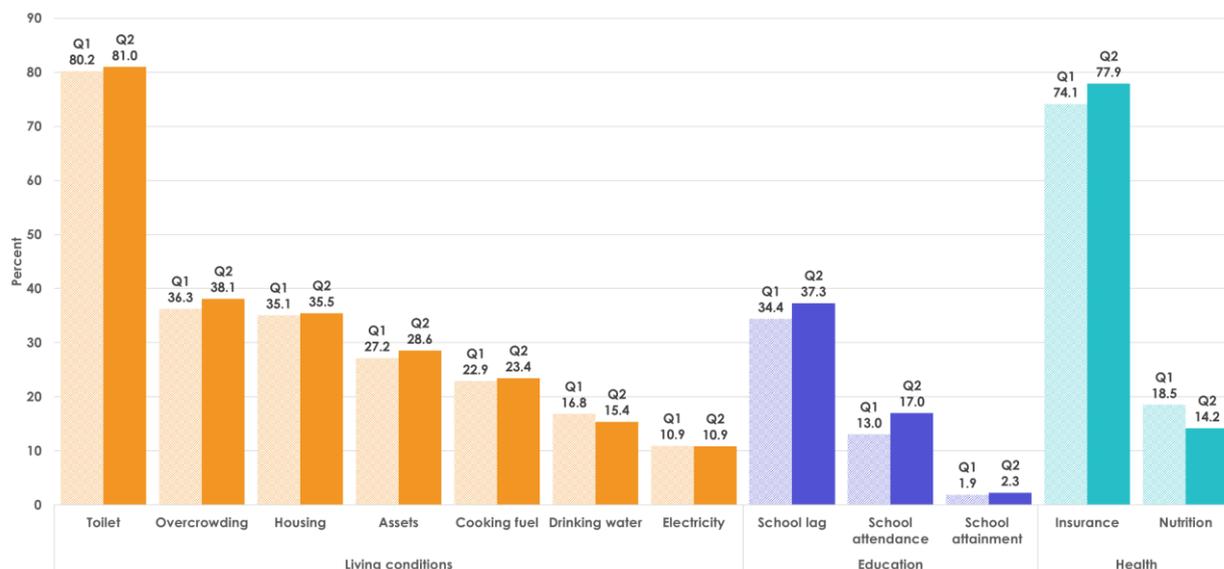
FIGURE 6: INCIDENCE OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY REGION



Among the indicators for multidimensional poverty, health insurance coverage and improved toilet facility have the highest deprivations.

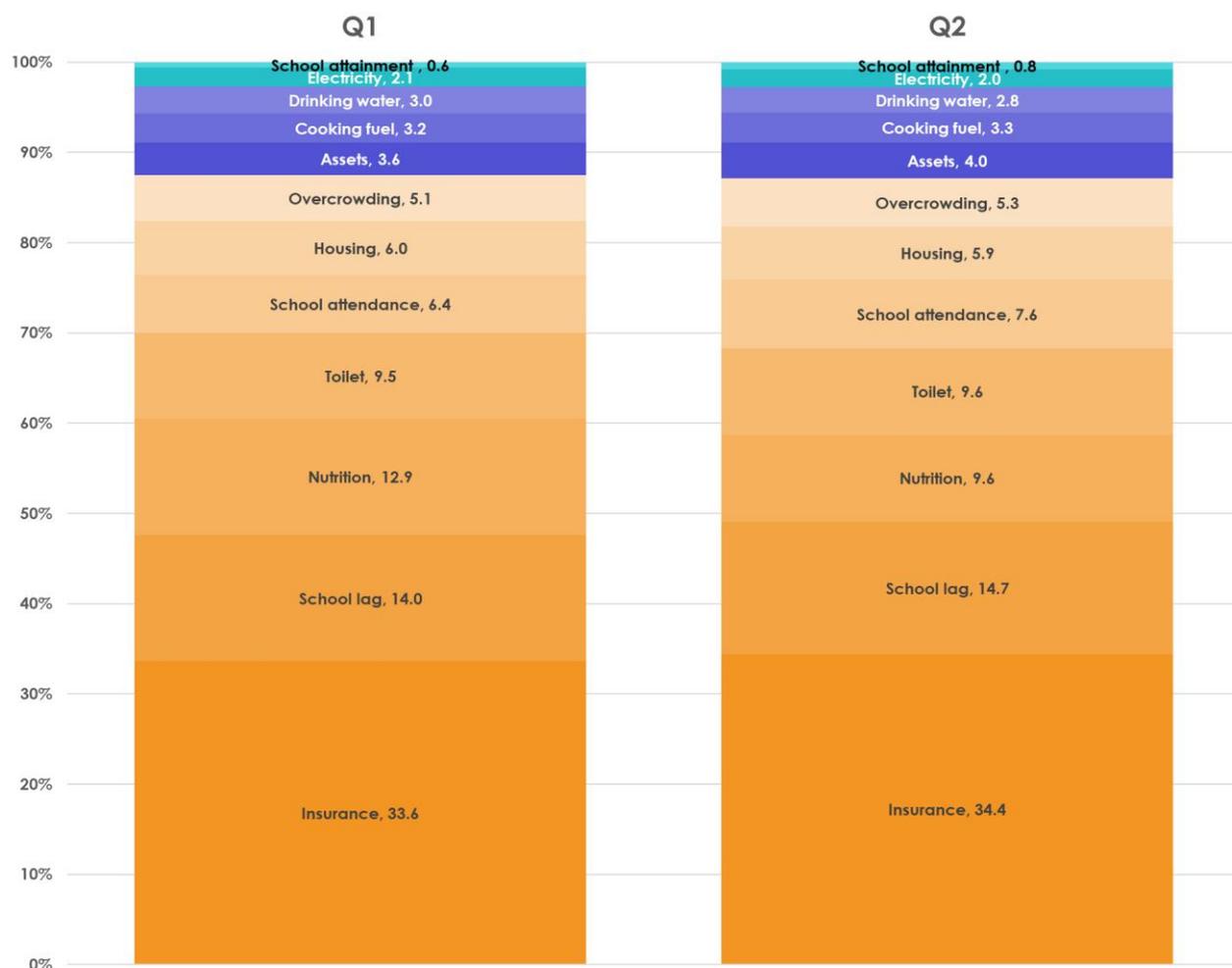
About 14 million of the population do not have health insurance coverage.

FIGURE 7: PERCENT OF INDICATOR DEPRIVATION



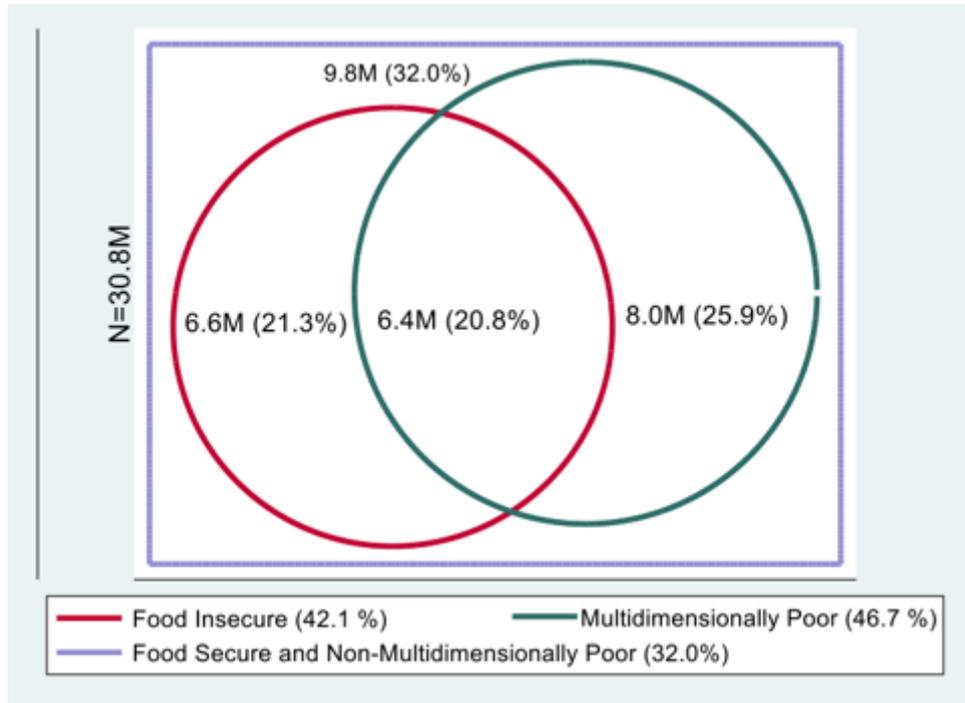
Deprivation in health insurance coverage is the largest contributor to multidimensional poverty in both quarters (34.4% in Q2 and 33.6% in Q1).

**FIGURE 8: CONTRIBUTION OF INDICATOR TO MPI (PERCENT)**



About 6.4 million persons are simultaneously food insecure and multidimensionally poor.

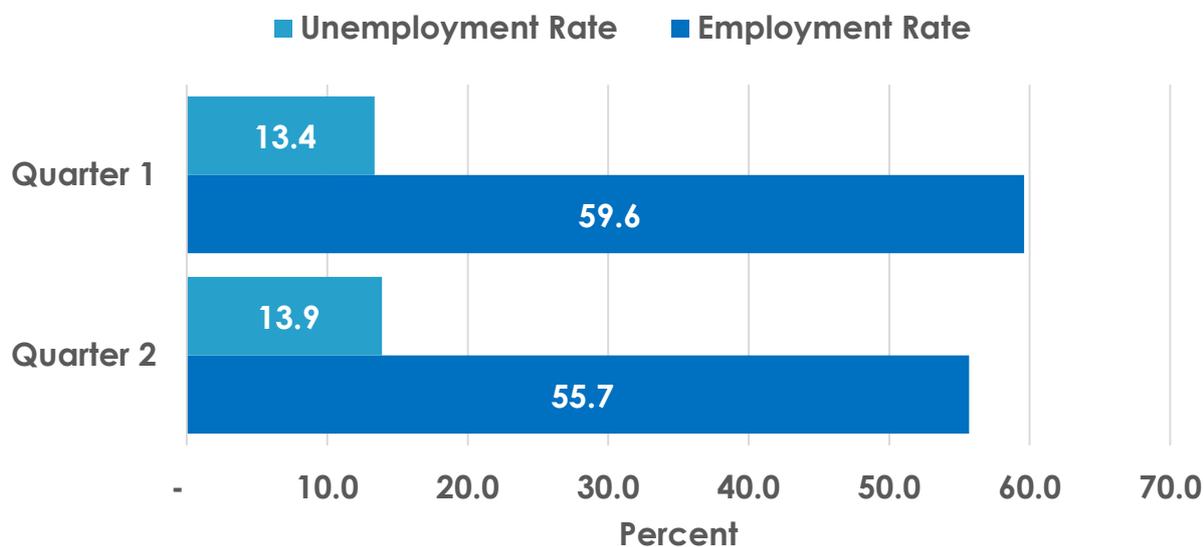
FIGURE 9: MULTIDimensionALLY POOR AND FOOD INSECURE POPULATIONS



### 2.3. LABOUR STATISTICS

Unemployment increases by 0.5 percentage points between Q1 (13.4%) and Q2 (13.9%) of 2022.

FIGURE 10: EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BETWEEN QUARTER 1 AND QUARTER 2



The unadjusted gender pay gap in Q1 is 37.3 percent, with males earning a mean hourly pay of GH¢11.00 and females GH¢6.90.

FIGURE 11: GENDER PAY GAP BY TYPE OF LOCALITY

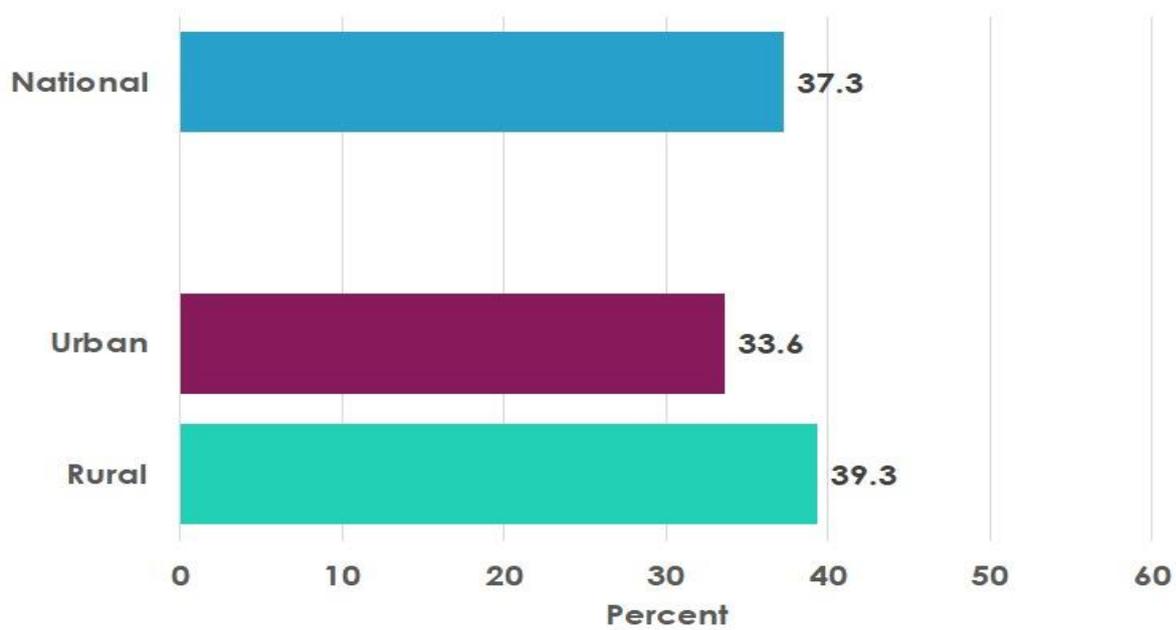
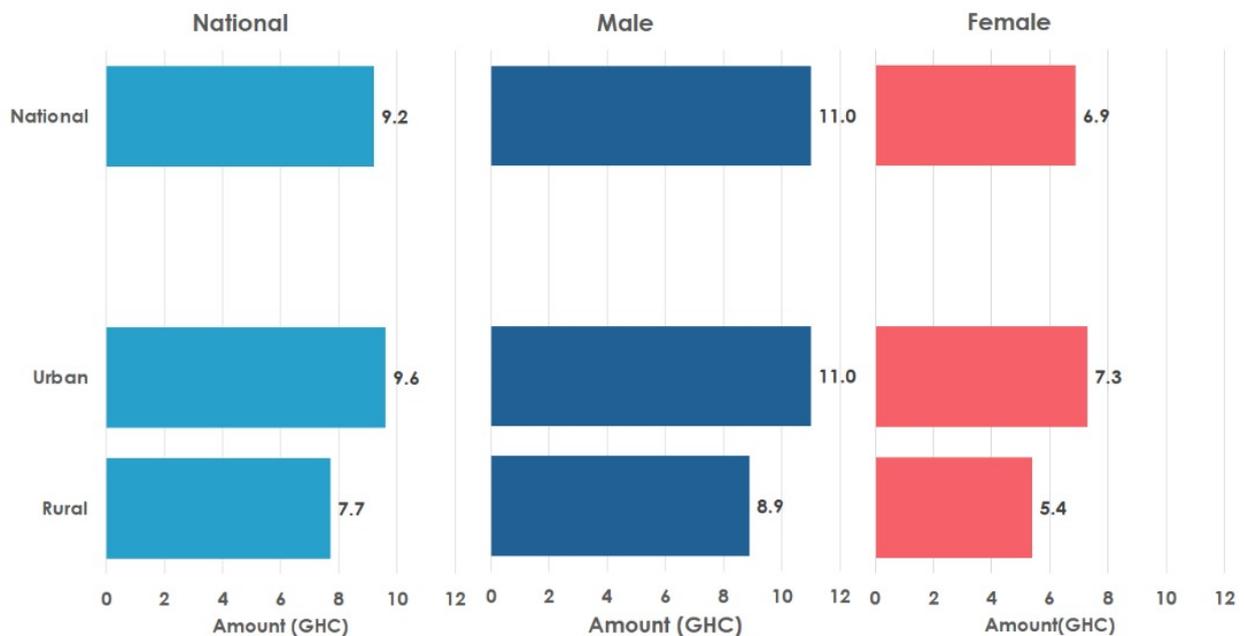
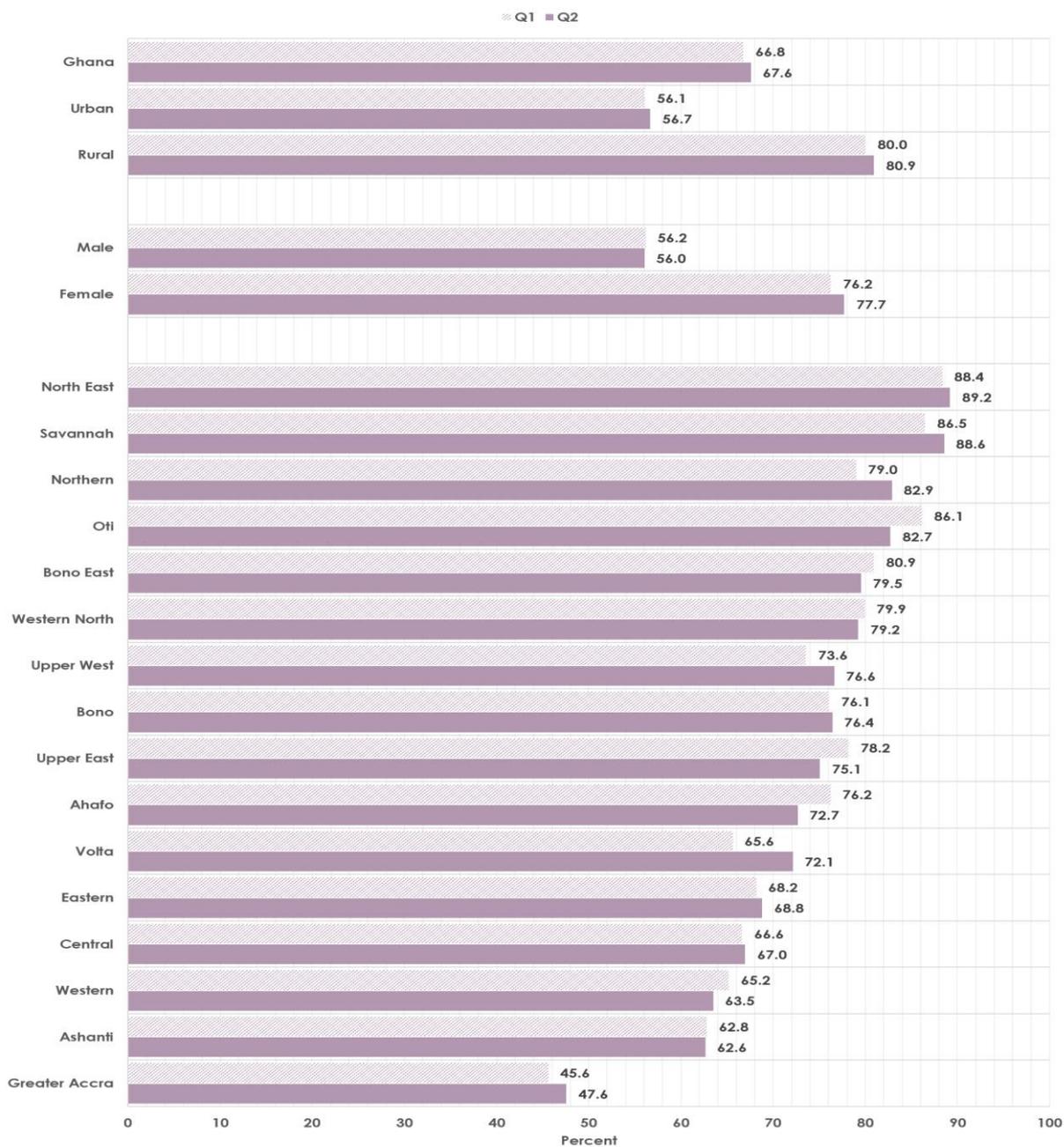


FIGURE 12: MEAN HOURLY EARNINGS, BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND SEX



About two-thirds of the employed population are engaged in vulnerable employment with significant variation across urban areas (about 56.4%) and rural (80%).

FIGURE 13: VULNERABLE EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND SEX

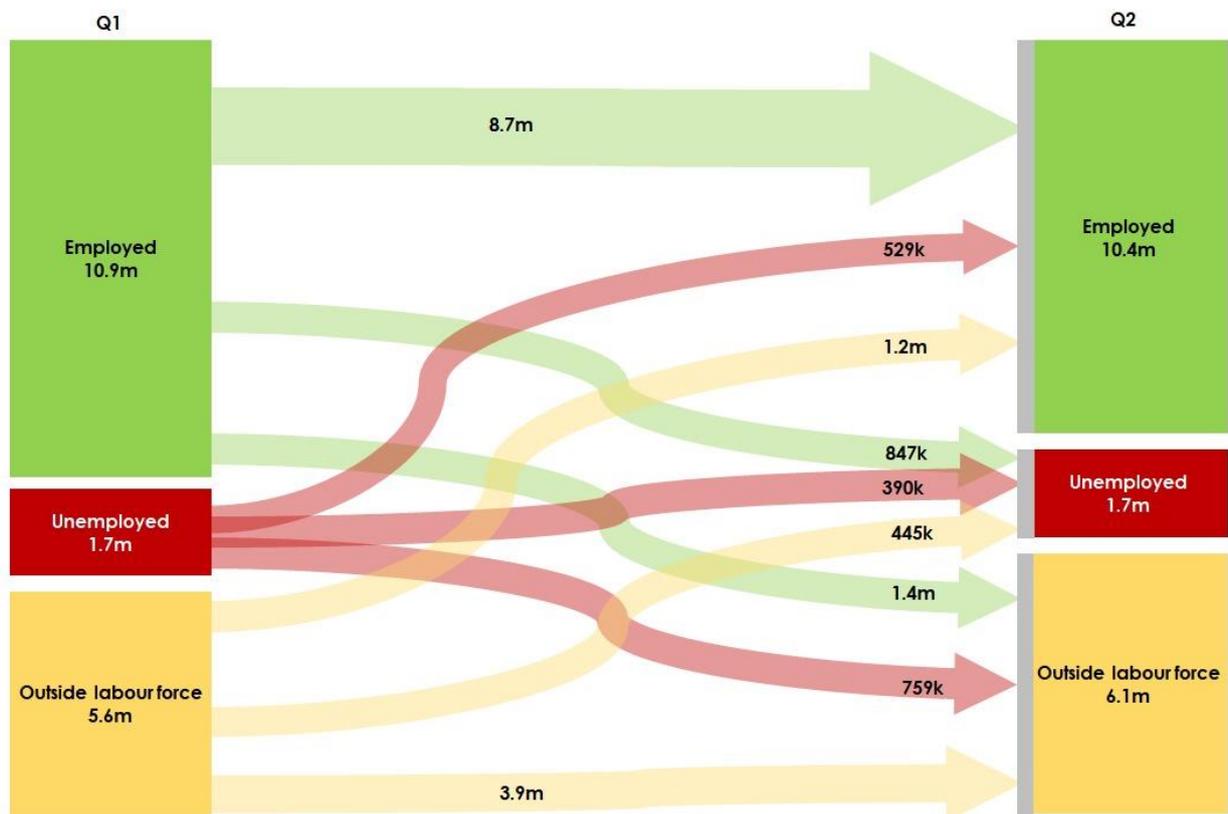


About 390,000 persons 15 years and older unemployed in quarter 1 remain unemployed in quarter 2 of 2022.

Between the first and second quarters of 2022, about 445,000 persons 15 years and older outside the labour force join the number of unemployed persons.

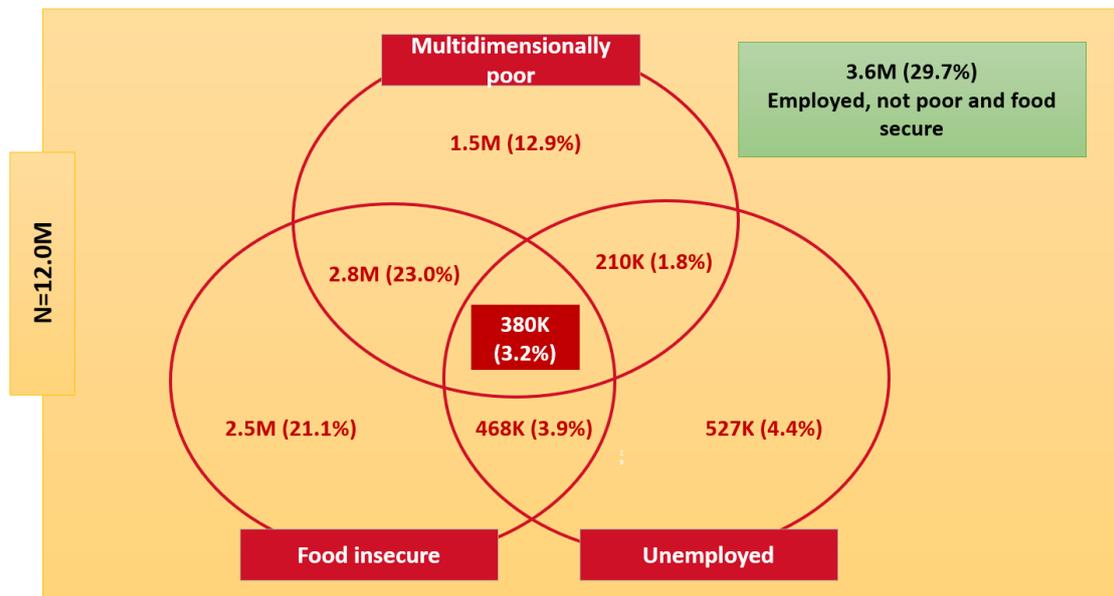
Close to 850,000 persons 15 years and older employed in quarter 1 transition to unemployment status in quarter 2 while more than 500,000 unemployed persons gain employment over the same period.

FIGURE 14: LABOUR TRANSITION BETWEEN QUARTER 1 AND QUARTER 2



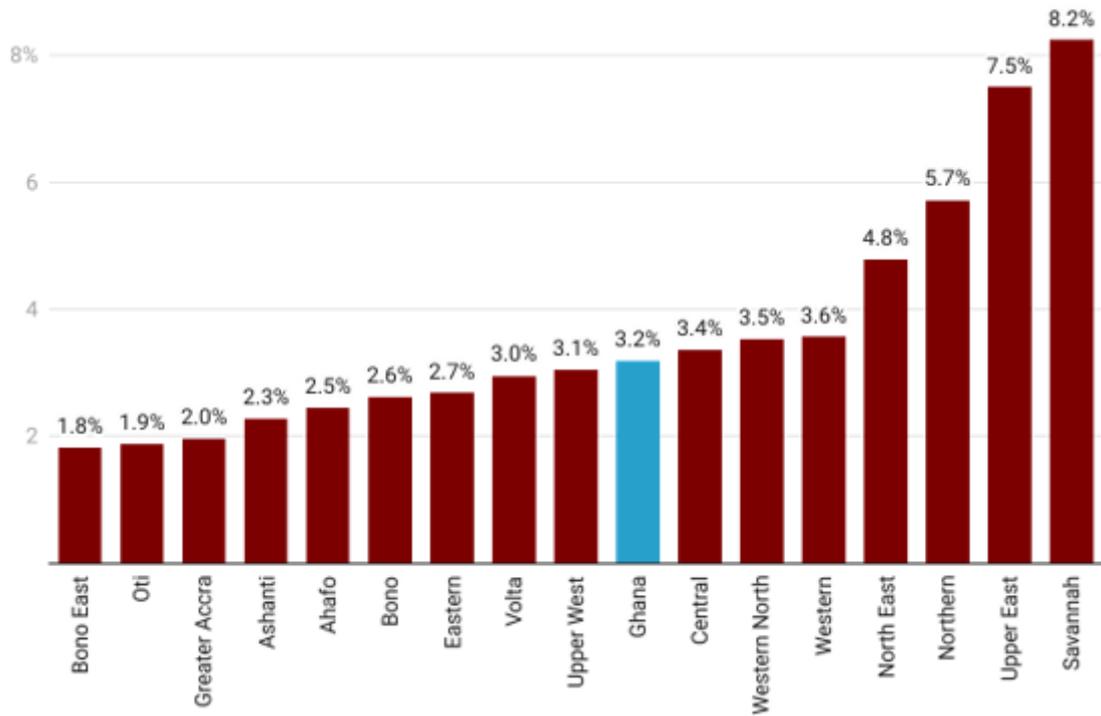
Among persons in the labour force (15 years and older) about 380,000 are simultaneously food insecure, multidimensionally poor, and unemployed.

FIGURE 15: TRIPLE BURDENED PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OLDER



Savannah Region has the highest percent of triple burdened (food insecure, multidimensionally poor, and unemployed) persons which is more than twice the national average.

FIGURE 16: TRIPLE BURDENED PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OLDER



## About the Ghana Statistical Service

The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) provides comprehensive, reliable, quality, relevant, accurate and timely statistical information to guide national development as stipulated in Section 3 of the Statistical Service Act, 2019 (Act 1003). GSS produces monthly data on important economic indicators such as inflation, Consumer Price Index (CPI), and Producer Price Index as well as population, housing, demographic and economic data at the locality, district, and national levels from routine surveys and censuses. The statistics generated by GSS are utilised by a wide cross-section of users including the public sector, businesses, academia, civil society organisations and development partners.

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