

# Ghana - Living Standards Survey, 2008

**Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research**

Report generated on: October 26, 2020

Visit our data catalog at: <https://microdata.fao.org/index.php>

## Overview

### Identification

---

#### ID NUMBER

GHA\_2008\_LSS\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS

### Overview

---

#### ABSTRACT

The objective of the study is to provide information on patterns of household consumption and expenditure at a greater level of disaggregation and to provide the baseline information to support long-term monitoring of the Millennium Development program. This information will help Institute of Social and Statistical Economic Research (ISSER) and other institutions to track the long-term evolution of living standards and economic opportunities in Ghana.

#### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

#### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

### Scope

---

#### NOTES

The scope for the survey includes:

- Demographic Characteristics
- Education and Skills / Training
- Health and Fertility Behavior
- Employment and Time Use
- Housing and Housing Conditions
- Land Ownership and Land Transactions
- Agriculture
- Prices of Consumer Items
- Non-farm Household Enterprises; and
- Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure

#### KEYWORDS

Ghana, Household survey

### Coverage

---

#### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Regional Coverage

## UNIVERSE

Households in 23 districts in the Northern Agriculture Zone (Northern Region), the Afram Basin Zone (Ashanti and Eastern regions), and the Southern Horticultural Belt (South-East Coastal Plains).

## Producers and Sponsors

## PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research	University of Ghana

## FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Millennium Challenge Corporation	MCC	Funding

## Metadata Production

## METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata adapted for FAM
Millennium Challenge Corporation	MCC		Metadata Producer

## DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

GHA\_2008\_LSS\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_v01

## DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI\_GHA\_2008\_LSS\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_FAO

# Sampling

## Sampling Procedure

---

A two-stage sample design was used for the survey. The first stage involved selecting sample points or clusters from an updated master sampling frame constructed from the 2000 Ghana Population and Housing Census in the second half of 2007. A total of 621 clusters (census enumeration areas) were selected from the master sampling frame. The clusters were selected using systematic sampling with probability proportional to size. A complete household listing second stage selection of households.

The second stage of selection involved the systematic sampling of 15 of the households listed in each cluster. The primary objectives of the second stage of selection were to ensure adequate numbers of completed individual interviews to provide estimates for key indicators with acceptable precision at the district level. Other sampling objectives were to facilitate manageable interviewer workload within each sample area and to reduce the effects of intra-class correlation within a sample area on the variance of the survey estimates.

## Deviations from Sample Design

---

The survey used the district boundary lines existing in 2008.

## Weighting

---

Since the design is not self-weighting, household sample weights were computed and applied for the estimation of the survey results. This was to facilitate estimation of the true contribution of each selected cluster in the sample.

## Questionnaires

No content available

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

---

Start	End	Cycle
2008-04	2008-09	N/A

### Data Collection Mode

---

Face-to-face paper [f2f]

### Data Collectors

---

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Ghana Statistical Service	GSS	Government of Ghana

## Data Processing

### Data Editing

---

The processing of the survey data began shortly after the fieldwork commenced. Completed questionnaires were returned periodically from the field to the GSS office in Accra, where they were edited by office editors and entered by data entry personnel who were specially trained for this task. Data were entered using CSPro version 3.3. All data were entered twice (100 percent verification). The concurrent processing of the data was to serve as a distinct advantage for data quality, because GSS could have had the opportunity to advise field teams of problems detected during data entry. However, administrative and logistical challenges prevented the team from making full use of this opportunity and it eventually led to several weeks of unanticipated post-entry editing.

## Data Appraisal

No content available