

# Ghana - Living Standard Survey 2017

**Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)**

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## Overview

### Identification

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#### ID NUMBER

GHA\_2017\_LSS\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS

### Overview

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#### 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 groups: 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.

#### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

#### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

### Scope

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#### NOTES

The scope for the survey covers

1. Household Questionnaire: Household roster; Education; Health; Economic activity; Migration; Housing; Agriculture; Household Expenditure (Food and non-food); Income transfers; Credits assets, savings and use of financial services, Governance, peace and security.
2. Community Questionnaire: Demographic information; Economy and infrastructure; Education; Health; Agriculture; Community Equivalence Scale

### Coverage

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GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE  
National Coverage

## Producers and Sponsors

### PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)	

### OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
World Bank		Technical Support

## Metadata Production

### METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS		Metadata adapted for FAM
Ghana Statistical Service	GSS		Compiling, reviewing and archiving the survey

### DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

GHA\_2017\_LSS\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_v01

### DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI\_GHA\_2017\_LSS\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_FAO

# Sampling

## Sampling Procedure

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The sampling employed a two-stage stratified sampling design. One thousand (1,000) enumeration areas (EAs) were selected to form the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). The PSUs were allocated into the 10 administrative regions using probability proportional to population size (PPS). The list of EAs from which the samples were drawn was based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The EAs were further divided into urban and rural localities of residence. A complete listing of households in the selected PSUs was undertaken to form the Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs). At the second stage, 15 households from each PSU were systematically selected. The total sample size came to 15,000 households nationwide. The sampling is discussed in detail in the appendix of the reports attached as documentation/external resources.

## Response Rate

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The response rate was 93.3%.

## Weighting

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The survey was not a self-weighting sample design because disproportionately larger samples from regions with smaller populations were drawn. Therefore, each sample household did not have the same chance of selection into the survey sample. Hence, weights were computed to reflect the different probabilities of selection in order to obtain the true contribution of each selected EA in the sample based on the first and second stage probabilities of selection. The calculation of the weights are discussed in detail in the appendix of the reports attached as documentation/external resources.

# Questionnaires

No content available

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

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<b>Start</b>	<b>End</b>	<b>Cycle</b>
2016-10-22	2017-10-17	N/A

## Data Processing

### Data Editing

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The application system for the collection of data was developed in CSPro software. All electronic data files for the GLSS7 were transferred remotely from the field (data collection locations) to GSS Head Office in Accra. Various levels of data protection measures were employed to ensure confidentiality of respondents' identification details and security of the data. Data editing, cleaning, coding and processing all started soon after data collected from the field were transferred to Head Office. The editing and cleaning included structure and consistency checks to ensure completeness of work in the field. It also included identification of outliers. Any inconsistencies identified in completed questionnaire from a particular EA were documented and reported to the team responsible to correct before they left the EA. Secondary editing, which required resolution of computer-identified inconsistencies was also undertaken. Even though most sections of the questionnaire were pre-coded some sections required coding in the office. This involved the assignment of numbers (codes) to the occupation and industry in which eligible household members worked using the detailed descriptions provided by the interviewer. Cleaning and aggregation of data were on-going as data were transferred from the field. The data processing including cleaning and aggregation started in October, 2017 and was completed in February, 2018.

# Data Appraisal

No content available