

Ghana - Living Standards Survey III 1991-1992

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

GHA_1991-1992_LSS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT

Following the pattern set in the first two rounds of the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS), the questionnaire used for the third round again covered a wide spectrum of topics such as education, health, housing, employment, income and expenditure, which affect the living standards of households. GLSS III thus provides data on various aspects of Ghanaian household economic and social activities, which are of help for monitoring the impact of the Government's Economic Recovery Programme. GLSS III differed from the two previous rounds, however, in concentrating particularly on the income, consumption and expenditure of households at a much more disaggregated level than previously. As a result, GLSS III provides more accurate estimates of income and expenditure, including the imputed value of home produced food which is consumed by households. The data on household expenditure are also being used to derive the weights needed for rebasing the Consumer Price Index. The GLSS data on income, consumption and expenditure, together with other individual, household and community level data collected in GLSS III, will also provide a valuable database for national and regional planning purposes. Detailed anthropometric data had been collected in GLSS I and GLSS II, involving the need to include an anthropometric in each survey team. This topic had to be dropped from GLSS III, so that the expanded income, consumption and expenditure data could be collected.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

Scope

NOTES

The scope of Living Standards Survey 1991-1992 includes:

- Household:
 - o Household roster
 - o Education
 - o Health
 - o Employment and time use
 - o Migration
 - o Housing
 - o Agriculture
 - o Household expenditure
 - o Non-farm enterprise
 - o Income transfers

- o Credit- asset and savings
- Community:
- o Demographic information
- o Economy and infrastructure
- o Education
- o Agriculture
- Price:
- o Food
- o Non-food
- o Pharmaceutical

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agriculture & Rural Development	FAO	
Food (production, crisis)	FAO	
Access to Finance	FAO	
Migration & Remittances	FAO	
Prices statistics	FAO	

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)	

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
The World Bank		Technical assistance

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Adoption of metadata for FAM
Development Economics Data Group	DECDG	The World Bank	Documentation of the DDI

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

GHA_1991-1992_LSS-W3_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_GHA_1991-1992_LSS-W3_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

A multi-stage sampling technique was used in selecting the GLSS sample. Initially, 4565 households were selected for GLSS III, spread around the country in 407 small clusters. In general, 15 households were taken in an urban cluster and 10 households in a rural cluster. The actual achieved sample was 4552 households. Because of the sample design used, and the very high response rate, the sample can be considered as being self-weighting, though in the case of expenditure data, weighting of the expenditure values is required.

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
1991-09	1992-09	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Processing

Data Editing

The data collected in this survey were entered directly onto microcomputers which had been installed in the eight regional capitals. Kumasi and Accra had two PCs each, while Tamale, Sunyani, Koforidua, Ho, Cape Coast and Sekondi/Takoradi had one each. Special interactive software programs had been prepared for data entry and checking, using the software package Rode-PC. Data entry was done in two rounds. In both urban and rural clusters interviewers completed Part A of the questionnaire by the end of the fifth visit to each household; and after checking them, the supervisor took these questionnaires straight away to the regional capital, where the data entry operator began keying in. Once Part B had been completed, the supervisor took these questionnaires to the regional capital, and returned with the Part A questionnaires, plus detailed printouts showing what errors had been discovered by the editing program during the keying in operation. These errors were then corrected in the field. By the time the data entry operator had finished keying in the second batch of questionnaires (Part B), the team would have moved from those clusters to the next set of clusters. However, the next set of clusters were very close to the previous ones, so going back to correct errors detected in the second round involved travelling only a short distance. This arrangement made field reconciliation fairly easy. In addition, each set of clusters had been chosen close together so as to make supervision relatively easy. Finally, clusters in areas that were hardly accessible during the rainy season were scheduled to be covered during the dry season. At regular intervals during the fieldwork the diskettes containing the GLSS III data for each completed cycle were returned to the headquarters in Accra. Final tabulations were produced using the SAS software package.

Data Appraisal

No content available