Ghana - Living Standards Survey, Wave 4, 1998-1999

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
GHA_1998-1999_LSS-W4_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT
The Ghana Living Standards Survey (LSS), with its focus on the household as a key social and economic unit, provides valuable insights into living conditions in Ghana. The survey was carried out by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) over a 12-month period (April 1998 to March 1999). A representative nationwide sample of more than 5,998 households, containing over 25,000 persons, was covered in the LSS IV. The fourth round of the Ghana LSS has the following objectives:

· To provide information on patterns of household consumption and expenditure disaggregated at greater levels.

· In combination with the data from the earlier rounds to serve as a database for national and regional planning.

· To provide in-depth information on the structure and composition of the wages and conditions of work of the labour force in the country.

· To provide benchmark data for compilation of current statistics on average earnings, hours of work and time rates of wages and salaries that will indicate wage/salary differentials between industries, occupations, geographic locations and gender.

Additionally, the survey will enable policy-makers to:

· Identify vulnerable groups for government assistance;

· Analyse the impact of decisions that have already been implemented and of the economic situation on living conditions of households;

· Monitor and evaluate the employment policies and programs, income generating and maintenance schemes, vocational training and similar programs. The joint measure of employment, income and expenditure provides the basis for analysing the adequacy of employment of different categories of workers and income-generating capacity of employment-related economic development.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
Households

Scope

NOTES
The scope of Living Standards Survey 1998-1999 includes:

(a) Household:

Household roster

Education

Health

Employment and time use

Migration

Housing

Agriculture

Household expenditure

Non-farm enterprises

Income transfers

Credit

Assets and savings

(b) Community:

Demographic information

Economy and infrastructure

Education

Agriculture

(c) Price:

Food

Non-food

TOPICS

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

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
National

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)	Government of Ghana

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
European Union		Technical assistance
The World Bank		Technical assistance

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Government of Ghana		Financial assistance
World Bank	WB	Financial assistance
European Union	EU	Financial 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	Generation of DDI

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
GHA_1998-1999_LSS-W4_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI_GHA_1998-1999_LSS-W4_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

A nationally representative sample of households was selected in order to achieve the survey objectives. For the purposes of this survey the list of the 1984 population census Enumeration Areas (EAs) with population and household information was used as the sampling frame. The primary sampling units were the 1984 EAs with the secondary units being the households in the EAs. This frame, though quite old, was considered the best available at the time. Indeed, this frame was used for the earlier rounds of the GLSS. In order to increase precision and reliability of the estimates, the technique of stratification was employed in the sample design, using geographical factors, ecological zones and location of residence as the main controls. Specifically, the EAs were first stratified according to the three ecological zones namely; Coastal, Forest and Savannah, and then within each zone further stratification was done based on the size of the locality into rural or urban.

A two-stage sample was selected for the survey. At the first stage, 300 EAs were selected using systematic sampling with probability proportional to size method (PPS) where the size measure is the 1984 number of households in the EA. This was achieved by ordering the list of EAs with their sizes according to the strata. The size column was then cumulated, and with a random start and a fixed interval the sample EAs were selected. It was observed that some of the selected EAs had grown in size over time and therefore needed segmentation. In this connection, such EAs were divided into approximately equal parts, each segment constituting about 200 households. Only one segment was then randomly selected for listing of the households. At the second stage, a fixed number of 20 households was systematically selected from each selected EA to give a total of 6,000 households. Additional 5 households were selected as reserve to replace missing households. Equal number of households was selected from each EA in order to reflect the labour force focus of the survey.

Deviations from Sample Design

Out of the selected 6000 households 5999 were successfully interviewed. One household was further dropped during the data cleaning exercise because it had very few records for many of the sections in the questionnaire. This gave 5998 households. Overall, 25,694 eligible household members (unweighted) were covered in the survey.

Response Rate

99.7 percent

Weighting

The above sample selection procedure deviated slightly from that used for the earlier rounds of the Ghana LSS, as such the sample is not self-weighting. This is because:
1. given the long period between 1984 and the GLSS 4 fieldwork the number of households in the various EAs are likely to have grown at different rates.
2. the listing exercise was not properly done as some of the selected EAs were not listed completely. Moreover, it was noted that the segmentation done for larger EAs during the listing was a bit arbitrary.

A detailed mathematical weighting coefficient computation is provided in the Ghana Living Standards Survey fourth round report which is provided as external resource.

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	**End**	**Cycle**
1998-04	1999-03	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Processing

Data Editing

Training: The project had 3 experienced computer programmers responsible for the data processing. Data processing started with a 2-weeks training of 15 data entry operators out of which the best 10 were chosen and 2 identified as standby. The training took place one week after the commencement of the fieldwork.

Data entry: Each data entry operator was assigned to one field team and stationed in the regional office of the GSS. The main data entry software used to capture the data was IMPS (Integrated Microcomputer Processing System). The data capture run concurrently as the data collection and lasted for 12 months.

Tabulation/Analysis: The IMPS data was read into SAS (Statistical Analysis System), after which the analysis and generation of the statistical tables were done using SAS.

Data Editing

Data Appraisal

No content available