

Ghana - Living Standards Survey 1987-1988

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

GHA_1987-1988_LSS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT

The Ghana Living Standards Survey (LSS) is a nationwide survey carried out by the Government of Ghana (Ghana Statistical Service) with the support of the World Bank (Social Dimensions of Adjustment Project Unit). The objective of the survey is to provide data to the government for measuring the living standards of the population and the progress made in raising them. The survey data will permit a more effective formulation and implementation of policies designed to improve the welfare of the population. The LSS was launched in September 1987 and is currently planned to be undertaken over a five-year period. The five interval ensures that a steady stream of data becomes available to monitor the impact of the Government's Economic Recovery Program, including the Program of Actions to Mitigate the Social Costs of Adjustment (PAMSCAD). LSS provides data on various aspects of the Ghanaian household economic and social activities and the interactions between these activities. Data are collected at three levels: the individual level, the household level and community level. The household questionnaire was administered to 1525 households over a six month period from September 1987 to March 1988.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

Scope

NOTES

The scope of Living Standards Survey 1987-1988 includes:

(a) HOUSEHOLD:

Household roster

Housing

Education

Health

Economic activities

Migration

Agro-pastoral activities

Non-farm self-employment

Expenditure and inventory of durable goods

Food expenses and home production

Fertility

Other income

Credit and savings

Anthropometrics

Cognitive skills

(b) COMMUNITY:

Demographic information

Economy and infrastructure

Education

Health

Agriculture

(c) PRICE:

Food

Pharmaceutical

Non-food

TOPICS

| Topic | Vocabulary | URI |
|----------------------------------|------------|-----|
| Health | FAO | |
| Financial Sector | FAO | |
| Access to Finance | FAO | |
| Migration & Remittances | FAO | |
| Agriculture & Rural Development | FAO | |
| Food (production, crisis) | FAO | |
| Nutrition | FAO | |
| Population & Reproductive Health | FAO | |
| Labor | FAO | |
| Infrastructure | FAO | |
| Prices statistics | 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 |
|----------------|-------------|----------------------|
| The World Bank | | Technical assistance |

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

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

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

GHA_1987-1988_LSS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_GHA_1987-1988_LSS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The methodology that was used reflects the purpose of the survey. To balance the desire for a large, representative sample with the expense of a long, detailed survey instrument, a sample size of 3,200 households was selected. The households were to be chosen in such a manner that each household had an equal probability of being selected. At the same time, the logistics of locating the households and conducting all interviews within a specific time frame required that the households be grouped into "workloads" of 16 households each. A final concern was that all three of the country's ecological zones (coastal, forest and savannah), and each of urban, semi-urban and rural areas (population greater than 5000, 1500 to 5000, and less than 1500, respectively) form the same proportion in the sample as they do in the national population. To achieve the three objectives simultaneously, a stratified selection process was used. For the 1984 Census, all of Ghana was divided into approximately 13,000 enumeration areas (EAs). From this list it was determined what proportion of the 200 GLSS workloads should be selected from each of the nine zone/urban categories. Two hundred sampling areas were then selected from the enumeration areas in the sub-divided list. For each enumeration area, the probability of being selected was proportional to the number of households contained in that area.

After the 200 sampling areas were selected, households in those areas were enumerated in 1987. Therefore, it was possible to take into account changes in the number of households and preserve the self-weighting nature of the sample. The 200 workloads were assigned among the 200 sampling areas with probability equal to the number of households in that area in 1987 divided by the number of households in that area in 1984 and multiplied by the total number of households in 1984 divided by the total number of households in 1987. That is, sampling areas that had greater than average increases in size had a greater than one chance of being selected. Thus, each sampling area was assigned zero, one, two, or even three workloads of sixteen households. The households (sixteen selected and four replacement for each workload) were then chosen randomly from the household list for each sampling area. The resulting list is 3200 households and 800 replacement households in something less than 200 sampling areas (specifically 178 in 1987-88 and 170 in 1988-89). Each group of 16, 32 or 48 households within a sampling area is referred to as a cluster in the GLSS data sets and in this document.

Weighting

Weights are not computed because there wasn't enough information on how the weights were imputed against the variables. This is a self-weighting sample (with equal probability of selection for each household in Ghana).

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

| Start | End | Cycle |
|---------|---------|-------|
| 1987-09 | 1988-08 | N/A |

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Processing

Data Editing

The quality control of the data collection occurred at three instances. First, on the field, the supervisor randomly visited 25% of the households already surveyed to verify the answers to some key questions. In addition, the supervisor periodically attended interviews conducted by each interviewer. Second, in the regional office, the data entry computer package used performed consistency checks, so that inconsistencies and errors in data collected during the first round were immediately reported to the interviewers for verification during the second round. Finally, daily supervisory checks of the data entry process were performed. The data capture at GSS took the following forms:

1. Manual data entry
2. Scanning

Data editing of the captured data consisted of:

1. Verification or double entry
2. Consistency checks
3. Structure edits
4. Quality Control

Data Appraisal

No content available