Ghana - Ghana Living Standards Survey 2:1988-1989, Second round

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
GHA-GSS-GLSS2-2008-v2.0

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
v2.0: Edited, anonymous dataset for public distribution.

PRODUCTION DATE
1993-08-04

Overview

ABSTRACT
The Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS) was first conducted in 1987-1988. This nationwide survey gathered individual and household level data using a multi-purpose household questionnaire. Community level data were collected using a Community questionnaire in rural areas and a price questionnaire was used in both urban and rural areas. In 1988-89 the household, community and price questionnaires were repeated. Additional community level data were collected through a health and family planning facilities questionnaire, a pharmacy questionnaire, and a school questionnaire. Additional household and individual level data relevant to education were also collected, including testing of household members' mathematics, reading and abstract thinking skills.

The household survey contains modules (sections) to collect data on household demographic structure, housing conditions, schooling, health, employment, migration, expenditure and income, household non-agricultural businesses, agricultural activities, fertility and contraceptive use, savings and credit, and anthropometric (height and weight) measures. Half of the households in the 1988-89 phase also participated in the collection of cognitive test scores.

The individual designated by the household members as the household head provided responses to questions on general household information, or indicated which member would know the answer. If the household head was not available, a member of the household who was able to provide information on household affairs was selected. In most sections of the questionnaire, each member of the household was asked to respond for himself or herself, except that parents were allowed to respond for younger children.

The household questionnaire was completed in two interviews two weeks apart: Sections 0-8, 16A, 17A and 17C were conducted in the first interview.1 Sections 9-15, 16B and 17B were conducted in the second interview. The survey was designed so that more sensitive issues such as fertility and savings were discussed near the end. The content of each module is described in details in 'GH88BIF' document.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
Individual, Household, Community, Health Facility, Pharmacy and School

Scope

NOTES
The survey covered information on community, price, family planning, pharmacy and school. The detail information collected with the household questionnaire is as follows:

SECTION 0: SURVEY INFORMATION

0A HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND RESPONDENT INFORMATION

0B SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

0C OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS

SECTION 1: HOUSEHOLD MEMBERSHIP

1A HOUSEHOLD ROSTER

1B INFORMATION ON PARENTS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

1C CHILDREN RESIDING ELSEWHERE

SECTION 2: HOUSING

2A TYPE OF DWELLING

2B HOUSING EXPENSES

SECTION 3: SCHOOLING

3I ATTENDANCE

3II EXPENSES

SECTION 4: HEALTH

Individual members and parents of children were asked to respond to the health questions in Section 4. The respondent reported on at most one illness or injury, if any, sustained in the last four weeks, the type, location and cost of any care sought, and the amount spent in the last twelve months on vaccinations, Maternal and Child Health or other health consultations. Women age 15 and older were asked how many live births they have had.

SECTION 5: ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

5A TIME USE AND JOB SEARCH

5B MAIN JOB DURING THE PAST SEVEN DAYS

5C SECONDARY JOB DURING THE PAST SEVEN DAYS

5D SEARCH FOR ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT

5E MAIN JOB DURING THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS

5F EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

5G SECONDARY JOB DURING THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS

5H OTHER ACTIVITIES

SECTION 6: MIGRATION

All household members age seven or older also responded to the questions on migration in Section 6: If not born at current residence, was place of birth a village, town, city, or other? How old were the individuals when they left? What was the main reason for leaving? What was the main reason for coming to the current place of residence? From what region did the person come to the current place, was it a village, town or city? In how many places has the person lived for periods of more than three months in his or her life?

SECTION 7: RESPONDENTS CHOSEN FOR ROUND TWO (the second interview)

In Section 7, the principal respondent was asked to identify 1) the household member who knows the most about all the agricultural and livestock activities of the household, 2) the household member who shops for food and 3) the household member who knows the most about the other household expenses, income and savings of household members. The respondent was also asked to identify the three most important businesses and trades belonging to the household. Finally, a woman was selected at random from among the women in the household between the ages of 15 and 50 to respond to the fertility module. All these women would then be interviewed in the second round (interview) of the survey.

SECTION 8: CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING

Section 8 notes the construction material of the household's dwelling's walls, flooring, roof and windows, and the floor area in square meters.

SECTION 9: AGRO-PASTORAL ACTIVITIES (BEGINNING OF SECOND INTERVIEW)

9A LAND

9B CROPS

9C AGE OF TREE CROPS

9D FARM INPUTS

9E SALES OF FOOD PRODUCTS MADE FROM HOMEGROWN CROPS

9F LIVESTOCK

9G ANIMAL PRODUCTS

9H EXTENSION CONTACTS FOR LIVESTOCK

9I LIVESTOCK EXPENDITURES

9J HAND TOOLS

9K FARMING EQUIPMENT

SECTION 10: NON-FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT

10A WORKING CONDITIONS

10B EXPENDITURES

10C REVENUES

10D BUSINESS ASSETS

SECTION 11: NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES & INVENTORY OF DURABLE GOODS

11A DAILY EXPENSES

11B ANNUAL EXPENSES

11C INVENTORY OF DURABLE GOODS

11D EXPENSES FOR REMITTANCES

SECTION 12: FOOD EXPENSES AND HOME PRODUCTION

12A FOOD EXPENSES

12B CONSUMPTION OF HOME PRODUCTION

SECTION 13: FERTILITY

13A FERTILITY HISTORY

13B FAMILY PLANNING

SECTION 14: OTHER INCOME

14A INCOME FROM REMITTANCES

14B MISCELLANEOUS INCOME

SECTION 15: CREDIT AND SAVING

15A MONEY AND GOODS LENT AND BORROWED

15B LOANS CONTRACTED

15C SAVINGS

SECTION 16: ANTHROPOMETRICS

16A ROUND ONE

16B ROUND TWO

SECTION 17: COGNITIVE SKILLS TESTS (1988-89 ONLY)

17A ROUND ONE: EASY READING, EASY MATH AND RAVEN TEST SCORES

17B ROUND TWO: ADVANCED READING AND ADVANCED MATH TEST SCORES

17C HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
consumption/consumer behaviour [1.1]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
employment [3.1]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
in-job training [3.2]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
unemployment [3.5]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
working conditions [3.6]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
basic skills education [6.1]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
teaching profession [6.6]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
vocational education [6.7]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
accidents and injuries [8.1]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
childbearing, family planning and abortion [8.2]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
health care and medical treatment [8.5]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
housing [10.1]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
land use and planning [10.2]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
fertility [14.2]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
migration [14.3]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common

KEYWORDS
Survey information, Housing, Household roster, Education, Health, Employment, Job, Migration, Land, Crop, Farm, Sale, Livestock, Animal product, Hand tool, Equipment, Non-farm, Expenditure, Revenue, Business Asset, Expenses, Durable goods, Remittance, Consumption, Fertility, Family planning, Income, Credit, Money, Savings, Loans, Anthropometry, Water, Dwelling, Fuel, Region, Religion, Language, Work, Grade, Degree, Expense, Rent, Garbage, Toilet, Fuel, School, Illness, Injury, Consult, Transport, Acres, Sharecrop, Lease, Harvest, Cost, Proportion, Seed, Fertilizer, Manure, Insecticide, Herbicide, Production, Business, Wage, Percentage, Goods, Relation, Food, Method, Sex, Cash

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE (1)
National

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE (2)
Regional

UNIVERSE
The survey covered all household members in the nationally representative sample. Different sections of the instruments have individual universes.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)	Office of the President

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Government of Ghana	GoG	Funding
The World Bank	WB	Funding and Technical Assistance

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Ghana Statistical Service	GSS	Office of the President	Compiling, reviewing and archiving the survey

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION
2008-08-01

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
Version 2.0 (November 2008)

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI-GHA-GSS-GLSS2-2008-v2.0

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The methodology that was chosen 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.

A detailed description of the sample design could be found in the Basic Information Document in external resource.

Response Rate

The data contain 170 clusters, 3,192 households and 14,924 individuals. All intended clusters were surveyed, and only eight households were missed out of the 3200.

Weighting

Sample weights were calculated for each of the household interviewed.

Questionnaires

Overview

1. Household
2. Community
3. Price
4. Health and Family Planning Services
5. Drugstores, Pharmacies and Drug Vendors
6. Primary School
7. Middle/Junior Secondary School
8. Education module

Data Collection

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Collection Notes

In each year, the survey was conducted by 10 six member teams. Each team included 2 household interviewers, one anthropometrist, one data-entry operator (with a personal computer), one driver (with a Land Rover) and one supervisor. In 1988-89 five test administrators were added, one each to five teams, as explained below. The teams were based in the eight regional offices of the Ghana Statistical Service; two teams each were based in Accra and Kumasi, with others at Cape Coast, Ho, Koforidua, Sekondi, Sunyani and Tamale. The field work was decentralized with guidance from the central office. To minimize the disadvantages of the decentralized system, all ten teams were brought together for refresher training sessions, during which experiences were shared to ensure that the teams worked as efficiently as possible towards the same objective.

Questionnaires

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Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Ghana Statistical Service	GSS	

Supervision

There was a supervisor in each team to ensure that quality work was done. The supervisor was responsible for administering the community questionnaire. The supervisor also sat in on some interviews and randomly revisited 25 percent of the households to verify the answers to some key questions to provide quality control. The teams were based in the eight regional
offices of the Ghana Statistical Service; two teams each were based in Accra and Kumasi, with others at Cape Coast, Ho, Koforidua, Sekondi, Sunyani and Tamale.The field work was decentralized with guidance from the central office. The teams were also visited by upper management through all cycles.

Data Processing

Data Editing

The GSS data editing occurs at three levels:

1. Field editing by interviewers and supervisors
2. Office editing
3. Data cleaning and imputation

Other Processing

The data capture at GSS takes the following forms:

1. Manual data entry
2. Scanning

Data editing of the captured data usually consists of:

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

For GLSS2 Data was captured manually. Data entry was decentralized for the first time in Ghana's survey history. This made an important contribution to the accuracy and efficiency of the data collection and processing. To minimize the disadvantages of the decentralized system, all ten teams were brought together for refresher training sessions, during which experiences were shared to ensure that the teams worked as efficiently as possible towards the same objective.

Data Appraisal

Other forms of Data Appraisal

The data entry was decentralized. Responses from all household questionnaires were entered in regional offices in the week between the two rounds of interviews. The data entry program performed range and consistency checks on all responses and produced lists of questions that needed to be readministered for each household in the cluster. This allowed for correction of first interview discrepancies during the second round. Each team conducted both rounds of interviews, entered the responses for 32 households, and had one week off in each five week period.