

Ghana - Living Standards Survey I 1987-1988

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

GHA_1987_GLSS_v02_M

Overview

ABSTRACT

The Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS) 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 GLSS 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). GLSS 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

- Household
- Individual
- Community
- Commodity

Scope

NOTES

The scope of Living Standards Survey I 1987-1988 includes:

- 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
- Community: Demographic information, Economy and infrastructure, Education, Health, Agriculture
- Price: Food, Pharmaceutical, Non-food

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
Development Economics Data Group	DEC DG	The World Bank	Documentation of the DDI

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2010-06-22

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 01 (May 2015)

Version 02 (October 2019). This version is identical to version 01, except for the Datasets which were updated.

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_GHA_1987_GLSS_v02_M_WB

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

Overview

- 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.
- The community questionnaire collected data on the population of the community, a list of principal ethnic groups and religions, the length of time the community has existed and whether or not it has grown, principal economic activities, access to a motorable road, electricity, pipe-borne water, restaurant or food stall, post office, bank, daily market and public transport, employment, migration for jobs, existence of community development projects, schools and how far from the community, information is obtained on whether it is public or private, data on distance and travel time to the nearest of each of several types of health post, dispensary, pharmacy, maternity home, family planning clinic, type of crops grown in the community, how often and when they are planted and harvested, and how the harvest is generally sold.
- Price questionnaire collected information on prices from up to three vendors i.e. food, pharmaceutical and other non-food items.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

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

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Questionnaires

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- The community questionnaire collected data on the population of the community, a list of principal ethnic groups and religions, the length of time the community has existed and whether or not it has grown, principal economic activities, access to a motorable road, electricity, pipe-borne water, restaurant or food stall, post office, bank, daily market and public transport, employment, migration for jobs, existence of community development projects, schools and how far from the community, information is obtained on whether it is public or private, data on distance and travel time to the nearest of each of several types of health post, dispensary, pharmacy, maternity home, family planning clinic, type of crops grown in the community, how often and when they are planted and harvested, and how the harvest is generally sold.

- Price questionnaire collected information on prices from up to three vendors i.e. food, pharmaceutical and other non-food items.

Supervision

The GLSS survey was conducted by ten teams. Each of the ten teams included a supervisor, two interviewers, an anthropometrist, a data entry clerk stationed at the regional office, and a driver (with a landrover).

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.

Other Processing

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

Documentation

Questionnaires

Ghana Living Standards Survey 1987-1988: Household Questionnaire

Title	Ghana Living Standards Survey 1987-1988: Household Questionnaire
Author(s)	Ghana Statistical Service
Country	Ghana
Language	English
Description	This questionnaire is an essential tool for using the 1987/88 as well as 1988/89 GLSS data sets. In addition to the questions, it also contains codes and skip patterns. This document is common to both the 1987/88 and 1988/89 GLSS surveys.
Filename	GHA_1987_GLSS_Questionnaire_EN.pdf

Ghana Living Standards Survey 1987-1988: Community Questionnaire

Title	Ghana Living Standards Survey 1987-1988: Community Questionnaire
Author(s)	Ghana Statistical Service
Country	Ghana
Language	English
Description	This document contains the community questionnaire used to collect community level information. This document is common to both the 1987/88 and 1988/89 GLSS surveys.
Filename	GHA_1987_GLSS_Community_Questionnaire_EN.pdf

Ghana Living Standards Survey 1987-1988: Price Questionnaire

Title	Ghana Living Standards Survey 1987-1988: Price Questionnaire
Author(s)	Ghana Statistical Service
Country	Ghana
Language	English
Description	This document contains the community questionnaire used to collect community level information. This document is common to both the 1987/88 and 1988/89 GLSS surveys.
Filename	GHA_1987_GLSS_Price_Questionnaire_EN.pdf

Reports

Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS), 1987-88: Preliminary Results

Title	Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS), 1987-88: Preliminary Results
Author(s)	The World Bank Social Dimensions of Adjustment Project Unit
Date	1988-10-01
Country	Ghana
Language	English
Description	This document contains information on the preliminary survey results for the 1987/88 GLSS.
Filename	GHA_1987_GLSS_Preliminary_Report_EN.pdf

Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS), 1987-88: First Year Report

Title Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS), 1987-88: First Year Report
 Author(s) Republic of Ghana Statistical Service
 Date 1989-08-01
 Country Ghana
 Language English
 Filename GHA_1987_GLSS_Firstyear_Report_EN.pdf

The Distribution of Welfare in Ghana 1987-88

Title The Distribution of Welfare in Ghana 1987-88
 Author(s) Paul Glewwe and Kwaku A. Twum-Baah
 Date 1991-01-01
 Country Ghana
 Language English
 Description This paper describes the distribution of welfare in Ghana in 1987-88, as measured by consumption expenditures. The data used are from the first year of the Ghana Living Standards Survey. While primarily descriptive, the paper contains information with clear policy implications. Several findings stand out. First, rural residents are, on average, clearly worse off than urban residents. The poorest group are residents of the rural savannah while the wealthiest are those who live in the capital, Accra. Second, education of the household head is strongly positively correlated with household welfare. Third, households where the head is self-employed, especially in agriculture, are generally found at the lower end of the distribution of welfare, while those headed by a wage earner, either in the private or public sector, are better off. Fourth, unemployment among household heads is not correlated with household welfare. Finally, although the poorer groups are less likely to seek medical help when they are ill, malnutrition among young children in these groups is not much higher than that among the better off groups.
 Filename Distribution_of_Welfare.pdf

Poverty Trends in Ghana in the 1990s

Title Poverty Trends in Ghana in the 1990s
 Author(s) Ghana Statistical Service
 Date 2000-10-01
 Country Ghana
 Language English
 Filename Poverty_Trends_in_1990s.pdf

Ghana Poverty Past, Present and Future

Title Ghana Poverty Past, Present and Future
 Author(s) World Bank
 Date 1995-06-29
 Country Ghana
 Language English
 Filename Poverty_Past_Present_Future.pdf

GLSS1 - Gender and Economic Adjustment in Ghana

Title GLSS1 - Gender and Economic Adjustment in Ghana
 Author(s) Lawrence Haddad, Development Economics Research Centre
 Date 1989-12-01
 Country Ghana

Language English
 Filename Gender_and_Economic_Adjustment.pdf

Ghana's Labor Market (1987-92)

Title Ghana's Labor Market (1987-92)
 Author(s) Sudharshan Canagarajah and Saji Thomas
 Date 1997-04-01
 Country Ghana
 Language English
 Filename Ghana_Labor_Market.pdf

Extended Poverty Study (PPA Phase 3)

Title Extended Poverty Study (PPA Phase 3)
 subtitle Access and Utilization of Basic Social Services by the Poor in Ghana
 Author(s) David Korboe
 Date 1995-01-01
 Country Ghana
 Language English
 Filename Extended_Poverty_Study.pdf

A Poverty Profile for Ghana, 1987-88

Title A Poverty Profile for Ghana, 1987-88
 Author(s) E. Oti Boateng Kodwo Ewusi Ravi Kanbur K4drew McKay
 Date 1990-01-01
 Country Ghana
 Language English
 Filename Poverty_Profile.pdf

Technical documents

Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS), 1987-88 and 1988-89: Basic Information

Title Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS), 1987-88 and 1988-89: Basic Information
 Author(s) Poverty and Human Resources Division, The World Bank
 Date 1999-03-01
 Country Ghana
 Language English
 Description Describes the design of the survey and its coverage for potential users and provides general information about the general characteristics of the 1987/88 and 1988/89 GLSS surveys. It also discusses the data files and constructed variables. This document is common to both the 1987/88 and 1988/89 GLSS surveys.
 Filename GHA_1987_GLSS_Basicinfo_EN.pdf

Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS), 1987-88: Supervisor's Instruction Manual

Title Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS), 1987-88: Supervisor's Instruction Manual

Author(s)	Ghana Statistical Service
Date	1987-07-01
Country	Ghana
Language	English
Description	This document contains the instructions to be followed by the survey supervisors. This document is common to both the 1987/88 and 1988/89 GLSS surveys.
Filename	GHA_1987_GLSS_Supervisor_EN.pdf

Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS), 1987-88: Data Entry Operator's Instruction Manual

Title	Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS), 1987-88: Data Entry Operator's Instruction Manual
Author(s)	Ghana Statistical Service
Date	1987-08-01
Country	Ghana
Language	English
Description	This document contains detailed information to the data entry operators. This document is common to both the 1987/88 and 1988/89 GLSS surveys.
Filename	GHA_1987_GLSS_Dataentry_EN.pdf

Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS), 1987-88: Interviewer's Instruction Manual

Title	Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS), 1987-88: Interviewer's Instruction Manual
Author(s)	Ghana Statistical Service
Date	1987-08-01
Country	Ghana
Language	English
Description	This document contains detailed information to the interviewers. This document is common to both the 1987/88 and 1988/89 GLSS surveys.
Filename	GHA_1987_GLSS_Interviewer_EN.pdf

Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS), 1987-88: Anthropometrists's Instruction Manual

Title	Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS), 1987-88: Anthropometrists's Instruction Manual
Author(s)	Ghana Statistical Service
Date	1987-08-01
Country	Ghana
Language	English
Description	This document contains additional instructions for anthropometrists, supervisors, interviewers and data entry personnel. This document is common to both the 1987/88 and 1988/89 GLSS surveys.
Filename	GHA_1987_GLSS_Antropometrist_EN.pdf

Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS), 1987-88: Additional Instructions

Title	Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS), 1987-88: Additional Instructions
Author(s)	Ghana Statistical Service
Date	1987-11-01
Country	Ghana
Language	English

Description	The document contains additional instructions for various of the other manuals described above. Be sure to read through this entire document. This document is common to both the 1987/88 and 1988/89 GLSS surveys.
Filename	GHA_1987_GLSS_Additional_EN.pdf

Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS), 1987-88: Flowchart of Preliminary Activities

Title	Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS), 1987-88: Flowchart of Preliminary Activities
Date	1987-01-01
Country	Ghana
Language	English
Filename	GHA_1987_GLSS_Flowchart_EN.pdf

Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS), 1987-88 and 1988-89: Mean Tables

Title	Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS), 1987-88 and 1988-89: Mean Tables
Author(s)	Poverty and Human Resources Division, The World Bank
Date	1993-08-01
Country	Ghana
Language	English
Description	This document contains means, standard deviations, minimum and maximum values, and the number of observations for each variable in each file in the GLSS 1987/88 survey.
Filename	GHA_1987_GLSS_Means.pdf

Ghana in Figures 1987

Title	Ghana in Figures 1987
Author(s)	Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)
Date	1988-02-01
Country	Ghana
Language	English
Description	This is the first edition of "Ghana in Figures" compiled by the Statistical Service of Ghana. The handbook contains important statistical information on the socio-economic conditions in Ghana and is intended to provide users with a quick source of essential data on the country. Graphical illustrations have been used in many subject areas to enhance the clarity of presentation of the data.
Filename	GHA_1987_GLSS_Figures.pdf