Ghana 2013

1 Survey Description

Survey: Ghana Living Standard Survey (GLSS 6) 2013

Link to the document: https://www2.statsghana.gov.gh/nada/index.php/catalog/97/study-description

Sample: The GLSS-6 is a nation-wide household survey conducted in 2013. It collects detailed information on demographic characteristics of the population, The sample considered is restricted to adult individuals aged 15 to 80 with information about income, sex, religion ethnicity, birth place, father occupation, father education, mother occupation and mother education. The survey covers 16,772 were successfully enumerated leading., 72,372 individuals in the total sample and 26,559 individuals in the analysis sample. Section 3 of this document describes the prevalence and pattern of missing data.

Weights: Weights were computed to reflect the different probabilities of selection in order to obtain the true contribution of each selected EA in the sample based on the first and second stage probabilities of selection. E.g., an observation with a sampling weight of 600 represents six hundred individuals from the target population while another observation with a sampling weight of say 50 represents only fifty individuals.

Outcome: The outcome is the total consumption per household calculated as follows: total consumption per household is divided by equivalence scale provided by in the dataset and then it is adjusted for the CPI PPP value considering the PPP in 2017 and the CPI in 2017.[1]

Circumstances:

- sex (sex: male and female, described in Table 1)
- Ethnicity (Ethnicity: 9 Ethnic groups, described in Table 1)
- Region of birth (Birth_place: 13 regions, described in Table 1)
- Father's education (father_edu: 7 levels, described in Table 2)
- Mother's education (mother_edu: 7 levels, described in Table 2)
- Father's occupation (father_occ: 8 categories in Table 3)
- Mother's occupation (mother_occ: 8 categories in Table 3).

[1] consumption variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2013

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=26,559)	(N=72,372)
Gender		
1 female	14,981 (56.4%)	37,317 (51.6%)
2 male	11,578 (43.6%)	35,055 (48.4%)
Ethnicity		
1 Akan	9,529 (35.9%)	25,781 (35.6%)
2 All Other Tribes	547 (2.1%)	1,560 (2.2%)
3 Ewe	3,029 (11.4%)	8,412 (11.6%)
4 Ga-Dangme	1,546 (5.8%)	4,027 (5.6%)
5 Grusi	1,556 (5.9%)	3,856 (5.3%)
6 Guan	1,130 (4.3%)	3,159 (4.4%)
7 Gurma	1,662 (6.3%)	5,171 (7.1%)
8 Mande	322 (1.2%)	823 (1.1%)
9 Mole-DagbaniI	7,238 (27.3%)	18,880 (26.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	703 (1.0%)
Region of birth		
1 Africa other than ECOWAS	16 (0.1%)	76 (0.1%)
2 Ashanti	2,957 (11.1%)	7,946 (11.0%)
3 BrongAhafo	2,160 (8.1%)	6,569 (9.1%)
4 Central	2,300 (8.7%)	6,300 (8.7%)
5 Eastern	3,080 (11.6%)	7,613 (10.5%)
6 Greater Accra	1,478 (5.6%)	4,847 (6.7%)
7 Northern	4,087 (15.4%)	10,313 (14.3%)
8 Other ECOWAS	127 (0.5%)	503 (0.7%)
9 Outside Africa	2 (0.0%)	34 (0.0%)
10 Upper East	2,851 (10.7%)	6,895 (9.5%)
11 Upper West	3,073 (11.6%)	7,894 (10.9%)
12 Volta	2,647 (10.0%)	7,242 (10.0%)
13 Western	1,781 (6.7%)	6,113 (8.4%)
Missing	0 (0%)	27 (0.0%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2013

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=26,559)	(N=72,372)
Father's education (levels)		
1 No school	18,491 (69.6%)	24,768 (34.2%)
2 Primary School	832 (3.1%)	1,823 (2.5%)
3 Middle School	5,330 (20.1%)	10,136 (14.0%)
4 Secondary School	899 (3.4%)	2,277 (3.1%)
5 Theacher, Nursing Trean	354 (1.3%)	568 (0.8%)
6 First Degree	593 (2.2%)	1,143 (1.6%)
7 Post Graduate	60 (0.2%)	98 (0.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	31,559 (43.6%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 No school	21,782 (82.0%)	28,331 (39.1%)
2 Primary School	1,245 (4.7%)	2,144 (3.0%)
3 Middle School	3,016 (11.4%)	4,703 (6.5%)
4 Secondary School	281 (1.1%)	592 (0.8%)
5 Theacher, Nursing Trean	148 (0.6%)	193 (0.3%)
6 First Degree	82 (0.3%)	138 (0.2%)
7 Post Graduate	5 (0.0%)	11 (0.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	36,260 (50.1%)

Table 4: Respondant's consumption - 2013

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	26,559	60.44	58.16	44.01	0.6901	1,756	0
Total sample	72,372	52.21	49.47	38.88	0.6901	1,756	0

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2013

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=26,559)	(N=72,372)
Mother Occupation		
1 Sales	7,041 (26.5%)	10,598 (14.6%)
2 Administrative	62 (0.2%)	82 (0.1%)
3 Agri,Fish,Hunt	17,767 (66.9%)	22,853 (31.6%)
4 Clerical	42 (0.2%)	58 (0.1%)
5 Homeworker	456 (1.7%)	709 (1.0%)
6 Production	291 (1.1%)	457 (0.6%)
7 Professional	227 (0.9%)	373 (0.5%)
8 Service	673 (2.5%)	1,203 (1.7%)
Missing	0 (0%)	36,039 (49.8%)
Father Occupaption		
1 Sales	1,169 (4.4%)	2,571 (3.6%)
2 Administrative	567 (2.1%)	999 (1.4%)
3 Agri,Fish,Hunt	19,522 (73.5%)	28,325 (39.1%)
4 Clerical	216 (0.8%)	342 (0.5%)
5 Homeworker	204 (0.8%)	484 (0.7%)
6 Production	716 (2.7%)	1,621 (2.2%)
7 Professional	1,335 (5.0%)	2,461 (3.4%)
8 Service	2,830 (10.7%)	5,945 (8.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	29,624 (40.9%)

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

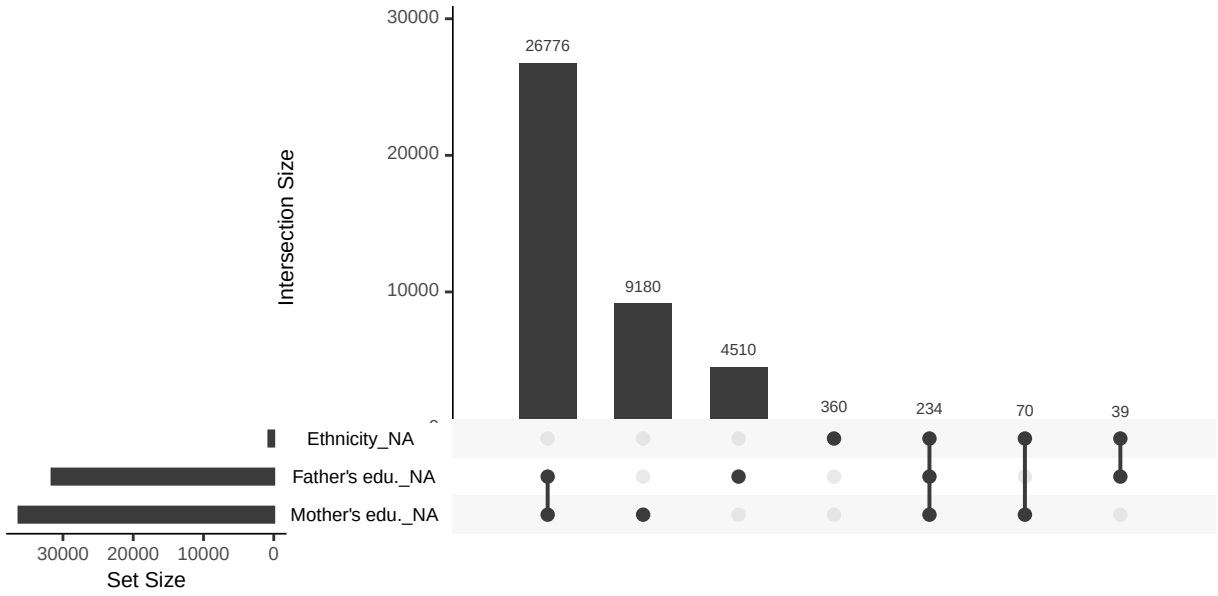

Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household consumption between samples

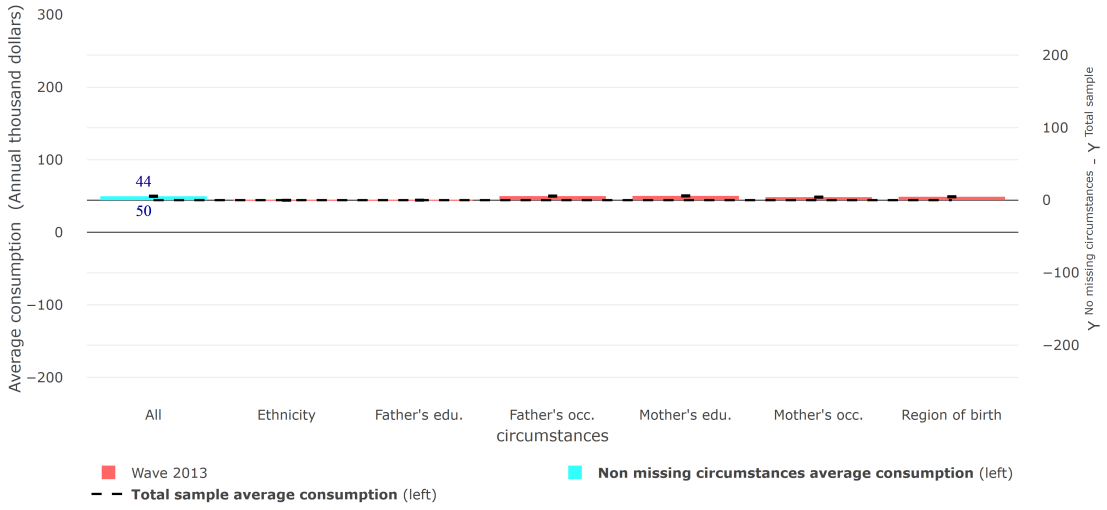

Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household consumption between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average consumption
Wave 2013	Analysis sample	0.420	0.436	0.448	49.8
Wave 2013	Total sample	0.411	0.429	0.436	44.4

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

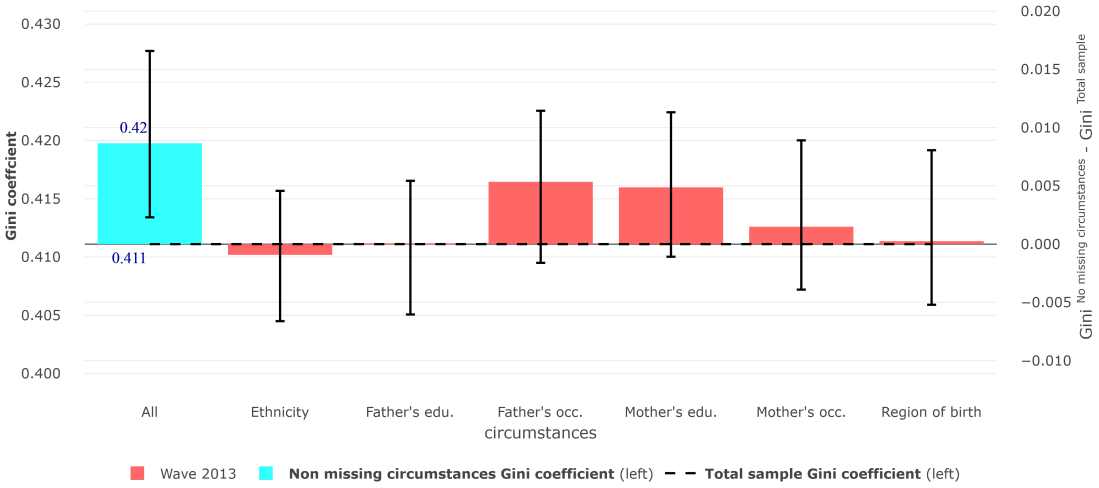

Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample