

Ghana 2017

1 Survey Description

Survey: Ghana Living Standard Survey (GLSS 7) 2017

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

Sample: The GLSS-7 is a nation-wide household survey conducted in 2016/17. It collects detailed information on demographic characteristics of the population. The sample considered is restricted to adult individuals aged 16 to 80 with information about income, sex, religion ethnicity, birth place, father occupation, father education, mother occupation and mother education. The survey is proposed to study about 15,000 households in 1,000 Enumeration Areas (EAs), consisting of 561 (56.1%) rural EAs and 439 (43.9%) urban EAs, 59,864 individuals in the total sample and 12,503 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: 10 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).

¹consumption variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2017

	Analysis sample (N=12,503)	Total sample (N=59,864)
Gender		
1 female	12,503 (100%)	30,888 (51.6%)
2 male	0 (0%)	28,976 (48.4%)
Ethnicity		
1 Akan	4,410 (35.3%)	20,700 (34.6%)
2 All Other Tribes	146 (1.2%)	812 (1.4%)
3 Ewe	1,402 (11.2%)	6,867 (11.5%)
4 Ga-Dangme	586 (4.7%)	2,815 (4.7%)
5 Grusi	613 (4.9%)	2,788 (4.7%)
6 Guan	459 (3.7%)	2,254 (3.8%)
7 Gurma	1,023 (8.2%)	5,100 (8.5%)
8 Mande	148 (1.2%)	796 (1.3%)
9 Mole-Dagbani	3,716 (29.7%)	16,106 (26.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,626 (2.7%)
Region of birth		
1 Africa other than ECOWAS	12 (0.1%)	110 (0.2%)
2 Ashanti	1,401 (11.2%)	6,416 (10.7%)
3 BrongAhafo	1,009 (8.1%)	4,980 (8.3%)
4 Central	1,223 (9.8%)	5,378 (9.0%)
5 Eastern	1,101 (8.8%)	5,262 (8.8%)
6 Greater Accra	578 (4.6%)	3,799 (6.3%)
7 Northern	1,910 (15.3%)	8,976 (15.0%)
8 Other ECOWAS	89 (0.7%)	600 (1.0%)
9 Outside Africa	3 (0.0%)	42 (0.1%)
10 Upper East	1,588 (12.7%)	6,902 (11.5%)
11 Upper West	1,529 (12.2%)	6,816 (11.4%)
12 Volta	1,268 (10.1%)	6,003 (10.0%)
13 Western	792 (6.3%)	4,576 (7.6%)
Missing	0 (0%)	4 (0.0%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2017

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=12,503)	(N=59,864)
Father's education (levels)		
1 No school	8,783 (70.2%)	21,042 (35.1%)
2 Primary School	453 (3.6%)	1,764 (2.9%)
3 Middle School	2,561 (20.5%)	8,810 (14.7%)
4 Secondary School	314 (2.5%)	1,880 (3.1%)
5 Theacher, Nursing Trean	184 (1.5%)	582 (1.0%)
6 First Degree	170 (1.4%)	825 (1.4%)
7 Post Graduate	38 (0.3%)	155 (0.3%)
Missing	0 (0%)	24,806 (41.4%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 No school	10,185 (81.5%)	21,888 (36.6%)
2 Primary School	725 (5.8%)	1,993 (3.3%)
3 Middle School	1,364 (10.9%)	4,103 (6.9%)
4 Secondary School	125 (1.0%)	549 (0.9%)
5 Theacher, Nursing Trean	71 (0.6%)	208 (0.3%)
6 First Degree	27 (0.2%)	93 (0.2%)
7 Post Graduate	6 (0.0%)	20 (0.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	31,010 (51.8%)

Table 4: Respondant's consumption - 2017

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	12,503	134.6	130.0	101.3	0.811	2,326	0
Total sample	59,864	141.9	128.9	109.4	0.811	2,326	0

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2017

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=12,503)	(N=59,864)
Mother Occupation		
1 Sales	3,258 (26.1%)	8,930 (14.9%)
2 Administrative	22 (0.2%)	93 (0.2%)
3 Agri,Fish,Hunt	8,428 (67.4%)	17,893 (29.9%)
4 Clerical	14 (0.1%)	45 (0.1%)
5 Homeworker	209 (1.7%)	606 (1.0%)
6 Production	152 (1.2%)	415 (0.7%)
7 Professional	132 (1.1%)	389 (0.6%)
8 Service	288 (2.3%)	1,103 (1.8%)
Missing	0 (0%)	30,390 (50.8%)
Father Occupation		
1 Sales	618 (4.9%)	2,398 (4.0%)
2 Administrative	201 (1.6%)	679 (1.1%)
3 Agri,Fish,Hunt	9,273 (74.2%)	23,843 (39.8%)
4 Clerical	80 (0.6%)	241 (0.4%)
5 Homeworker	106 (0.8%)	503 (0.8%)
6 Production	258 (2.1%)	1,059 (1.8%)
7 Professional	749 (6.0%)	2,852 (4.8%)
8 Service	1,218 (9.7%)	4,912 (8.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	23,377 (39.1%)

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

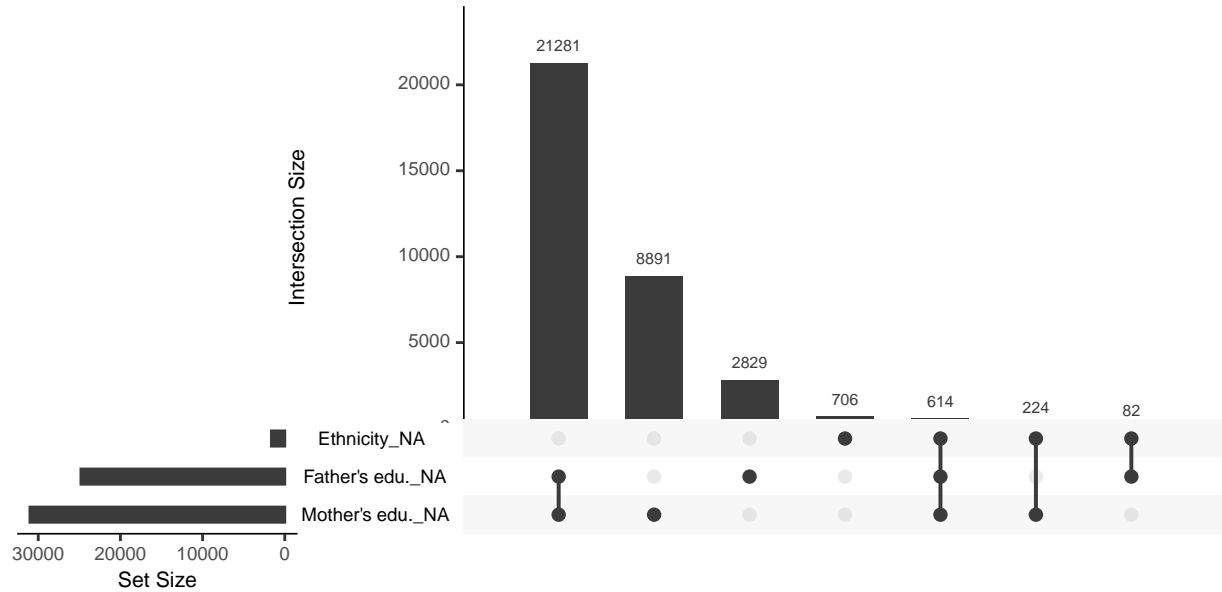


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left*: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right*: Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household consumption between samples

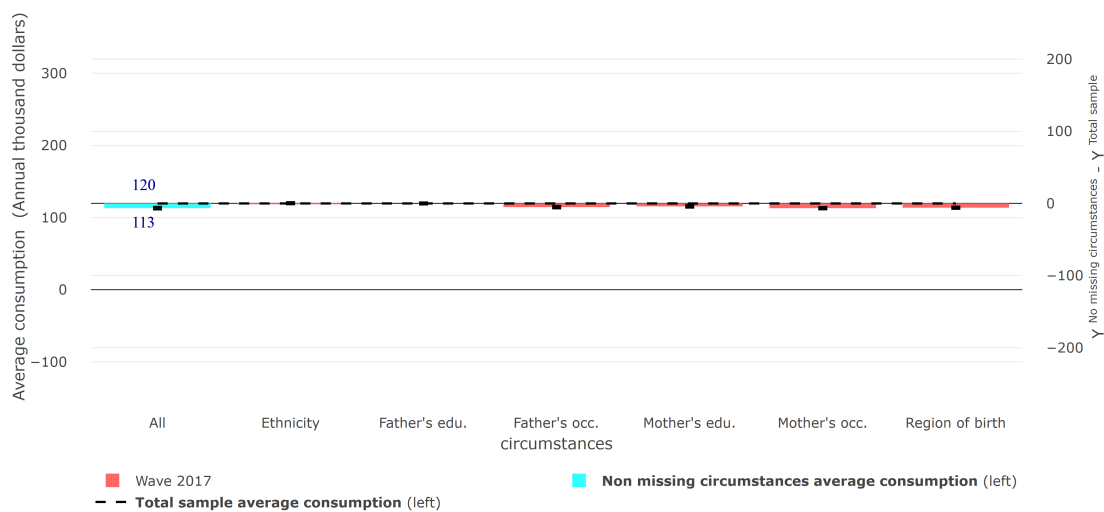


Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household consumption between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average consumption
Wave 2017	Analysis sample	0.413	0.427	0.440	113
Wave 2017	Total sample	0.402	0.420	0.428	120

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

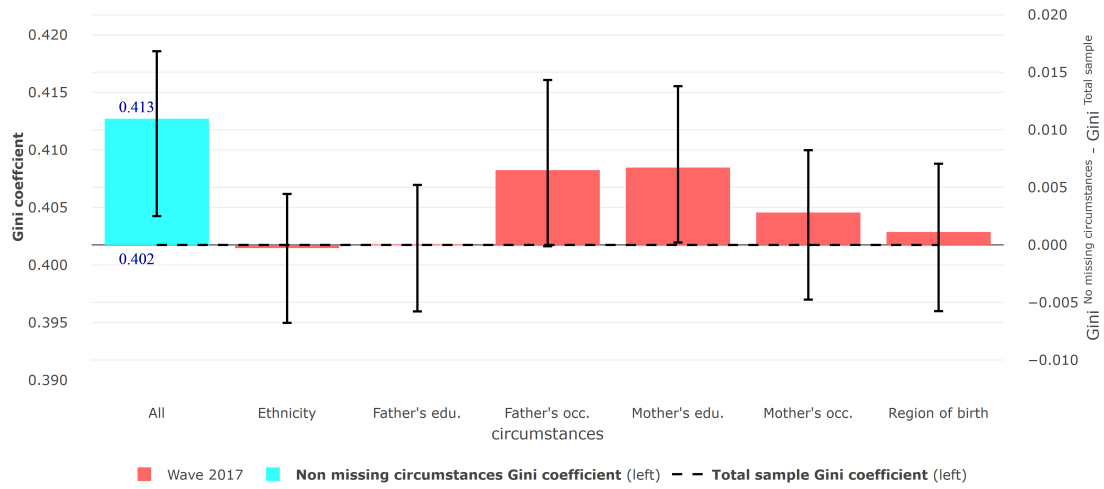


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample