**UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST**

**SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS**

**DEPARTMENT OF DATA SCIENCE AND ECONOMIC POLICY**

COURSE: **DATA CURATION AND MANAGEMENT PLANS**

CODE: DMA 820

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**ASSIGNMENT 2**

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**SE/DMD/24/0023 - AKROFI SAMUEL DARKO**

ASSIGNMENT 2: Question 1

**6 DATA QUALITY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS RECOMMENDABLE FOR MEETING VISION OF THE GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE (GSS)**

1. Accuracy and Consistency of data

The use of tools like CSPro and STATA will assist eliminate errors such as wrong dates, duplicates, and missing values when daily error reports and consistency is checked while enumerators are still working in assigned areas during field work.

It is also recommended that survey results be validated against administrative records.

1. Timeliness of Data Collection and Reporting

Real time monitoring through the use of enumeration Tracking Dashboard which updates at least twice daily is highly recommended coupled with the fact that questionnaires completed per day and time spent per interview can concurrently be tracked. Publication on data like GDP, CPI, PPI, etc. should be made available within the shortest possible time.

1. Completeness of Coverage

GSS must essentially ensure that all structures households and individuals are comprehensively included in Census operations as well as adequate coverage of selected respondents in surveys. GSS must also ensure that all structures, households and individuals are comprehensively included in Census operations as well as adequate coverage of sampled respondents in surveys.

1. Validation Through Re-Interviews

During Field work, supervisors should conduct re-interviews to compare responses and identify inconsistencies. If discrepancies exceed 30%, further investigation and correction are to be considered and initiated.

1. Responsiveness to Field Issues

It is recommended that, the use of an Incident Response Tracker and a Survey or Census Call Centre to log and resolve issues such as refusal to participate or technical malfunctions be considered and activated. This provides a quick avenue for feedback resolution towards maintaining data integrity.

1. Post-Enumeration Quality Assurance

Checks, physical visits, and a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) in the case of a census to independently assess the accuracy and completeness of the data collected should be considered in a bid to follow acceptable international practices.

Question 2

Identifying and justifying the right administrative data points over the next five years for the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) will go a long way to enhance policy-making, resource allocation, and progress tracking. Below are five key administrative data points GSS should consider for prioritization. Justifications for each consideration are also stated.

1. Agricultural Production and Land Use

Includes: Crop yields, livestock numbers, land ownership, irrigation coverage

Justification:

• Agriculture is a backbone of Ghana’s economy—data is vital for food security

• This supports climate resilience and sustainable land management

2. Employment and Labor Market Statistics

Includes: Employment rates, informal sector data, wage levels, job vacancies

Justification:

• Essential for economic planning and poverty reduction strategies

• Informs vocational training and youth employment programs

3. Health Service Utilization and Outcomes

Includes: Hospital visits, immunization coverage, maternal and child health indicators

Justification:

• Critical for monitoring public health and planning interventions

• Supports universal health coverage and disease surveillance

4. Education Enrollment and Attainment

Includes: School enrollment rates, dropout rates, literacy levels, teacher distribution

Justification:

• Informs educational policy and infrastructure investment

• Tracks progress on SDG 4 (Quality Education)

5. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)

Includes: Births, deaths, marriages, divorces

Justification:

• Vital for population estimates and demographic planning

• Helps track progress toward SDGs, especially those related to health and gender equality