Ghana - Socioeconomic Panel Survey: 2009-2010

Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research - University of Ghana,
Economic Growth Center - Yale University

Report generated on: January 11, 2016

Visit our data catalog at: http://microdata.worldbank.org

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The survey provides regionally representative data for the 10 regions of Ghana. In all, 5010 households from 334 Enumeration Areas (EAs) were sampled. Fifteen households were selected from each of the EAs. The distribution of the enumeration areas across the regions in Ghana is presented in Table 1. The number of EAs for each region was proportionately allocated based on estimated 2009 population share for each region. EAs for Upper East and Upper West regions, which have relatively smaller population sizes, were over sampled to allow for a reasonable number of households to be interviewed in these regions.

A two-stage stratified sample design was used for the survey. Stratification was based on the regions of Ghana. The first stage involved selecting geographical precincts or clusters from an updated master sampling frame constructed from the 2000 Ghana Population and Housing Census. A total of 334 clusters (census enumeration areas) were selected from the master sampling frame. The clusters were randomly selected from the list of EAs in each region. The selection was based on a simple random sampling technique. A complete household listing was conducted in 2009 in all the selected clusters to provide a sampling frame for the second stage selection of households.

The second stage of selection involved a simple random sampling of 15 of the listed households from each selected cluster. The primary objective of the second stage of selection was to ensure adequate numbers of completed individual interviews to provide estimates for key indicators with acceptable precision at the regional level. Other sampling objectives were to facilitate manageable interviewer workload within each sample area and to reduce the effects of intra-class correlation within a sample area on the variance of the survey estimates.

Weighting

Since the design is not self-weighting, household sample weights have been computed and applied for the estimation of the survey results. This was to facilitate estimation of the true contribution of each selected cluster in the sample.

Questionnaires

Overview

The information gathered from the survey will assist decision makers in the formulation of economic and social policies to:
- Identify target groups for government assistance
- Construct models to stimulate the impact on individual groups of the various policy options and to analyze the impact of decisions that have already been implemented
- Access the economic situation on living conditions of households
- Provide benchmark data for district assemblies

To achieve these objectives, detailed data has been collected in the following subject areas:
1. Demographic characteristics: employment, education, migration

2. Information about non-resident spouses and relatives

3. Assets:
- Household assets:
(i) Livestock (ii) Tools (iii) Durable Goods
Financial assets:
(i) Borrowing (ii) Lending (iii) In-transfers (iv) Out-transfers (v) Savings

4. Agricultural Production
- Land information:
(i) Plot background (ii) Size (iii) Fallowing information, soil type, irrigation (iv) Investment, ownership, rental status (v) Crops (vi) Chemical inputs (vii) Tractor use (viii) Seeds (ix) Labour inputs
- Sales and storage:
(ii) Revenues from crop production (ii) Crop stores

5. Non-farm Household Enterprise
- Basic Information and Assets
(i) Basic information (ii) Enterprise assets
- Information about employees
(i) Information about all employees (ii) Information about four important employees (iii) Enterprises operating in the past 1 month (iv) Enterprise in a typical month
- Accounting: General enterprise
- Accounting: Trade/wholesale enterprise
- Accounting: Food enterprise
- Accounting: Services

6. Household Health
- Insurance
- Anthropometry
- Immunization
- Activities of daily living
- Miscellaneous health
- Health in the past 2 weeks
- Health in the past 12 month

7. Womens' Health
- Fertility
- Power

8. Mens' Health
- Reproductive Health
- Power

9. Children's Module
- Young child health - children younger than 5 years old
- Digit span test- children aged 5-15
- Raven's Pattern Cognitive Assessment- children aged 5-15

- Math questions- children aged 9-26
- English questions- children aged 9-26

10. Psychology/Social Networking
- Psychology
(i) Depression (ii) Subjective social welfare (iii) Regretted consumption (iv) Townsend questions (v) Trust and solidarity (vi) Time use
- Big 5 personality questions
- Social networking
- Information seeking
(i) Interaction with organizations (ii) Extension services (iii) Volunteerism

11. Consumption Module
- Food items consumed
- Clothing and footwear
- Expenditure on other items in last 12 months
- Fuel and other lubricants

12. Housing Characteristics
- Part A - Rent, water, light, cooking, waste disposal, building materials
- Part B - Dwelling type, ownership, living conditions, power supply, surroundings

The community inventory documents a broad range of natural and institutional features of the community, including political organizations, financial institutions, the presence of various development programs, and community infrastructure. There was also a questionnaire for Districts and Municipal Assemblies. As of December 2015, Seperate documentation for the Community survey and the data will be made available later.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2009-11	2010-04	Field Work
2009-11	2010-08	Data Processing

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

Training and data collection
A 3 week (21 days) training for field enumerators was organized to prepare for the data collection (31st August - 20th September, 2009). In all 102 candidates were recruited for the training. This is made up of 35 Supervisors and 67 Interviewers. Recruitment was done with careful consideration for language proficiency and diversity. Consideration was also given to experience in the conduct of household surveys and especially participation in previous ISSER surveys. The minimum educational qualification for consideration was a diploma (Higher National Diploma). At the end of the training session 34 of the 35 Supervisors trained were selected, 17 were selected for supervisor roles and the other 17 prepared for Senior Interviewer roles. Out of the 67 participants recruited for Primary Interviewer roles, 51 were selected. All selections were based on participants' level of participation in the various activities they participated in during the training; question and answer sessions, explanation of concepts, role-playing and test assessments conducted.

Field Work
The main field work for the survey covered a 6-month period (November 2009 to April 2010) in order to ensure that enough household baseline information was gathered. Seventeen teams were involved in the data collection. Each of the teams was made up of a Supervisor, a Senior Interviewer, four Interviewers and a Driver. A number of supervisory teams from ISSER visited the field at regular intervals to enforce good quality control for field operations and also shaped the direction for the survey. Due to the length and intensity of the survey, most households were surveyed over the course of multiple visits.

The questionnaire was administered through face-to-face personal interview. Each household was visited four times to complete an interview and each visit was expected to last a maximum of two hours. At the end of every interview encounter, until the last visit, the respondent is made to understand that there will be another visit to the household. This enabled the respondent to agree to an appointment with the interviewer. A number of supervisory teams from ISSER visited the field at regular intervals to enforce good quality control for field operations.

Data confidentiality
A consent form was administered to all households interviewed. The content of the consent form was explained before the start of an interview. The respondent is given time to ask questions to make certain that he/she understands the study before deciding to participate or not. Two copies are normally endorsed by both the respondent and the interviewer; one is returned to the office for documentation and the other kept by the respondent. In the case of a respondent who cannot read, a second person chosen by the respondent, will be called in as a witness to the main respondent's declaration of participation. The use of an interpreter is discouraged as much as possible. In the event that the use of an interpreter is unavoidable, the household is often asked to choose someone (for instance, a friend, a neighbour or a relative) to interpret for the interviewer. This person should be someone who speaks English well and is trusted by the household, since the responses to the questions are confidential.

The survey completed interviews for 5009 households in all 334 enumeration areas (EAs) across the country, indicating that only one sampled household could not be included for reason of data incompleteness. The data contained 18,889 household members. The data also suggests a household size of 5; 5.4 for rural and 4.3 for urban localities.

Data Processing

Data Editing

The processing of the survey data began shortly after the fieldwork commenced. The first stage of data processing involved office editing and post-coding. Questionnaires were edited to double-check for completeness and consistency in the questionnaires returned, while the post-coding served to define new response categories to pre-coded question or define a response set for open ended questions. Once the editing and post-coding were done, the questionnaires were passed on for data entry.

The data entry program was designed in CSPro version 4.0. The entry program was designed with the necessary skip patterns and consistency checks to ensure adequate data quality and validity. All questionnaires were entered twice (100 percent verification) and the two files were compared for entry errors which were subsequently verified and corrected with the questionnaires. The data entry was completed in August of 2010. The consolidated data files in CSPro format were then converted to STATA format for further consistency checks and cleaning.

Data Appraisal

No content available

Related Materials

Questionnaires

Questionnaire - Part A (Sections 1-4)

Title	Questionnaire - Part A (Sections 1-4)
Date	2009-01-01
Country	Ghana
Language	English
Contributor(s)	Economic Growth Center (EGC), Yale University Institute of Statistical, Social & Economic Research (ISSER), University of Ghana, Legon
Description	This questionnaire is an essential tool for using the 2009-10 Ghana Socioeconomic Panel Survey data sets. In addition to the questions, it also contains codes and skip patterns
Filename	Household_questionnaire_Part_A.pdf

Questionnaire - Part B (Sections 5-12)

Title	Questionnaire - Part B (Sections 5-12)
Date	2009-01-01
Country	Ghana
Language	English
Contributor(s)	Economic Growth Center (EGC), Yale University Institute of Statistical, Social & Economic Research (ISSER), University of Ghana, Legon
Description	This questionnaire is an essential tool for using the 2009-10 Ghana Socioeconomic Panel Survey data sets. In addition to the questions, it also contains codes and skip patterns.
Filename	Household_questionnaire_Part_B.pdf

Reports

Report of the Baseline Survey

Title	Report of the Baseline Survey
Author(s)	Ernest Aryeetey Isaac Osei-Akoto Robert Darko Osei Christopher Udry3
Date	2011-11-01
Country	Ghana
Language	English
Table of contents	Introduction Demographic Characteristics Education Health Employment Migration Land Information Livestock Non-Farm Enterprises Housing Characteristics Financial Assets Social Networks, Community Participation and Volunteerism Psychological Measures References
Filename	Baseline_Descriptive_Report.pdf

Technical documents

Household Survey Data - Basic Information

Title	Household Survey Data - Basic Information
Date	2009-01-01
Country	Ghana
Language	English
Description	Describes the design of the survey and its coverage and provides general information about the characteristics of the 2009-10 Ghana Socioeconomic Panel survey. It also discusses the data files and constructed variables.
Filename	Basic_Information_Dec_2015.pdf

Codebook

Title	Codebook
Date	2009-01-01
Country	Ghana
Language	English
Description	This document contains codes not included in the questionnaire.
Table of contents	Tribes (Ethnic Groups) in Ghana Main Languages Spoken in Ghana Ingredients Codes Unit Codes Ghana Informal Sector Trade/Skills/Classification Codes International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88) International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC Rev. 3.1) Tourism Codes Product Codes Metropolitan Municipal and District Assemblies in Ghana List of Historical Events
Filename	CODE_BOOK.pdf

Interviewer's Manual

Title	Interviewer's Manual
subtitle	Household Survey
Author(s)	Economic Growth Center, Yale University (EGC) & Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER)
Date	2009-01-01
Country	Ghana
Language	English
Description	This document contains detailed information to the interviewers.
Filename	Interviewers_Manual_household_survey.pdf

Constructed consumption datasets used for analysis

Title	Constructed consumption datasets used for analysis
Country	Ghana
Language	English
Description	Documentation for Consumption Metric.do and Consumption Analysis.do
Filename	Aggregate documentation.pdf

Other materials

Consumption Analysis STATA Do-file

Title	Consumption Analysis STATA Do-file
Author(s)	Manavi Sharma
Country	Ghana
Language	English
Description	This do file uses aggregated_expenditure.dta and constructs a regional expenditure variable which aggregates household expenditure by the region, drops the top and bottom 1% outliers in total household expenditure and generates two measures of per capita expenditure. One is generated by simply dividing the expenditure by household size. The other uses an adult equivalence scale to discount for the ages of household members. The scale was used from http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PGLP/Resources/PMch2.pdf which analyses the LSMS surveys in Ghana, Peru and the Ivory Coast (page 34). This assigns a value to members of certain age ranges and then uses those values to compute a new adjusted household size from which an adjusted per capita expenditure measure is created. The data iis saved in percapita_expenditure.dta
Filename	Consumption Analysis.do

Consumption Metric STATA Do-file

Title	Consumption Metric STATA Do-file
Author(s)	Manavi Sharma
Country	Ghana
Language	English
Description	This do file creates two consumptions datasets, consumption_expenditure.dta and aggregated_expenditure.dta. The food consumption section (S11A) has a number of instances where people have reported a non-zero quantity of consumption for a particular item but the price is missing. We have imputed missing prices using market price data taken from the community survey1 for the same item - unit of consumption combination as that of the missing price. We take the median price across communities within the district, in the community data, to use for this imputation. Where market prices from the community survey are missing, we use the median price reported for that item - unit combination at the lowest of the district, regional, or national levels for which at least five observations exist.Food expenditure, money spent on giving gifts, value of own produce, expenditure on clothes, other household items and fuel were individually totaled at a household level. Along with an average monthly variable, these values can be found in consumption_expenditure.dta. A household level aggregate of all these expenditures along with expenses on education (fees, uniform, extra training, etc.), health (insurance, vaccination costs, etc.) and dwelling (water, construction, repairs, etc.) is found in aggregated_expenditure.dta.
Filename	Consumption Metric.do