Greece - National Population Housing Census 1971 - IPUMS Subset

National Statistical Service of Greece, Minnesota Population Center - University of Minnesota

Report generated on: May 1, 2018

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

MICRODATA SOURCE: National Statistical Service of Greece

SAMPLE DESIGN: Systematic Sampling (random start, then 1 out of every 2.5 private households from the processed 25% households) by MPC.

SAMPLE UNIT: Household

SAMPLE FRACTION: 10%

SAMPLE UNIVERSE: Microdata are available for 25% of the population.

SAMPLE SIZE (person records): 845,473

Response Rate

COVERAGE: 100%

Weighting

Self-weighting (expansion factor=10)

Questionnaires

Overview

P1 for private households

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
1971-03-14	1971-03-14	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

De facto, CENSUS DAY: March, 14 1971, FIELD WORK PERIOD: Mapping stage begins three to four months before the Census day. All the households are interviewed during the Census day

SUPERVISION

Direct enumeration

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available

File Description

Variable List

GRC1971-H-H

Content	Household record
Cases	0
Variable(s)	57
Structure	Type: relational Keys: SERIAL(Household serial number)
Version	Version 6.4, IPUMS sample
Producer	Minnesota Population Center
Missing Data	

Variables

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V1	RECTYPE	Record type	discrete	character	
V2	YEAR	Year	discrete	numeric	
V3	SAMPLE	IPUMS sample identifier	discrete	numeric	
V4	SERIAL	Household serial number	contin	numeric	
V5	PERSONS	Number of person records in the household	contin	numeric	
V6	SUBSAMP	Subsample number	discrete	numeric	
V7	GQ	Group quarters (collective dwelling) status	discrete	numeric	
V8	UNREL	Number of unrelated persons	discrete	numeric	
V9	REGIONW	Continent and region of country	discrete	numeric	
V10	ENUTS1	NUTS1 Region, Europe	discrete	numeric	
V11	ENUTS2	NUTS2 Region, Europe	discrete	numeric	
V12	ENUTS3	NUTS3 Region, Europe	discrete	numeric	
V13	WATSUP	Water supply	discrete	numeric	
V14	SEWAGE	Sewage	discrete	numeric	
V15	ROOMS	Number of rooms	discrete	numeric	
V16	KITCHEN	Kitchen or cooking facilities	discrete	numeric	
V17	TOILET	Toilet	discrete	numeric	
V18	BATH	Bathing facilities	discrete	numeric	
V19	HHTYPE	Household classification	discrete	numeric	
V20	NFAMS	Number of families in household	discrete	numeric	
V21	HEADLOC	Head's location in household	contin	numeric	
V22	HHDONATE	Donated household	discrete	numeric	
V23	GEOLEV1	1st subnational geographic level, world [consistent boundaries over time]	discrete	numeric	
V24	GR1971A_0001	Dwelling number	contin	numeric	Dwelling number

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V25	GR1971A_0006	Number of persons in household	discrete	numeric	Number of persons in household
V26	GR1971A_0025	Donated dwelling	discrete	numeric	Donated dwelling
V27	GR1971A_0026	Donation strata: strata number	contin	numeric	Donation strata: strata number
V28	GR1971A_0055	Department	discrete	numeric	___ Nomos _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Geographical code ___ Province _ _ _ _ Sector ___ Municipality or Commune _ _ Section ___ Locality (town or village) _ _ _ _ Block number ___ Street and number _ _ Sequential number of the dwelling (within the section) ___ If there is no street, indicate the location and number or the owner and the building's number [] 1 Within the locality [] 2 Outside the locality
V29	GR1971A_0037	Municipality	discrete	numeric	___ Nomos _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Geographical code ___ Province _ _ _ _ Sector ___ Municipality or Commune _ _ Section ___ Locality (town or village) _ _ _ _ Block number ___ Street and number _ _ Sequential number of the dwelling (within the section) ___ If there is no street, indicate the location and number or the owner and the building's number [] 1 Within the locality [] 2 Outside the locality
V30	GR1971A_0039	Type of dwelling	discrete	numeric	1. Type of dwelling [] 1 Regular dwelling [] 2 Other building intended for housing [] 3 Other building not intended for housing [] 4 Mobile home [] 5 Dwelling within collective residence
V31	GR1971A_0040	Main residence	discrete	numeric	If it is a regular dwelling, ask all the following questions. If not, go to question 10. 2. The regular dwelling is: Occupied: [] 1 Main residence [] 2 Second residence [] 3 Vacation residence Vacant: [] 1 For rent [] 2 For sale [] 3 Due to migration or immigration [] 4 Vacation residence ___ Other reason (state) _ _ Number of regular rooms, except kitchen _ _ Of these, how many are used exclusively for professional purposes
V32	GR1971A_0041	Number of rooms	discrete	numeric	If it is a regular dwelling, ask all the following questions. If not, go to question 10. 2. The regular dwelling is: Occupied: [] 1 Main residence [] 2 Second residence [] 3 Vacation residence Vacant: [] 1 For rent [] 2 For sale [] 3 Due to migration or immigration [] 4 Vacation residence ___ Other reason (state) _ _ Number of regular rooms, except kitchen _ _ Of these, how many are used exclusively for professional purposes
V33	GR1971A_0042	Number of rooms used for professional purposes	discrete	numeric	If it is a regular dwelling, ask all the following questions. If not, go to question 10. 2. The regular dwelling is: Occupied: [] 1 Main residence [] 2 Second residence [] 3 Vacation residence Vacant: [] 1 For rent [] 2 For sale [] 3 Due to migration or immigration [] 4 Vacation residence ___ Other reason (state) _ _ Number of regular rooms, except kitchen _ _ Of these, how many are used exclusively for professional purposes
V34	GR1971A_0043	Kitchen	discrete	numeric	If it is a regular dwelling, ask all the following questions. If not, go to question 10. 3. Is there a separate room intended for cooking (kitchen)? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No 3a) If yes, does it meet the requirements of a regular room? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No 3b) If no, are there any cooking facilities? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V35	GR1971A_0044	Is kitchen a regular room	discrete	numeric	If it is a regular dwelling, ask all the following questions. If not, go to question 10. 3. Is there a separate room intended for cooking (kitchen)? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No 3a) If yes, does it meet the requirements of a regular room? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No 3b) If no, are there any cooking facilities? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V36	GR1971A_0045	If no kitchen, are there any cooking facilities	discrete	numeric	If it is a regular dwelling, ask all the following questions. If not, go to question 10. 3. Is there a separate room intended for cooking (kitchen)? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No 3a) If yes, does it meet the requirements of a regular room? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No 3b) If no, are there any cooking facilities? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V37	GR1971A_0046	Electricity	discrete	numeric	If it is a regular dwelling, ask all the following questions. If not, go to question 10. 4. Electricity? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V38	GR1971A_0047	Bathing facilities, bath or shower	discrete	numeric	If it is a regular dwelling, ask all the following questions. If not, go to question 10. 5. Bathing facilities. Is there a bath or shower? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V39	GR1971A_0048	Water supply	discrete	numeric	If it is a regular dwelling, ask all the following questions. If not, go to question 10. 6. Water supply [] 1 In the dwelling, from public network [] 2 In the dwelling, from private network [] 3 Outside the dwelling but in the building, from public network [] 4 Outside the dwelling but in the building, from private network [] 5 There is no water supply in the building
V40	GR1971A_0049	Toilet	discrete	numeric	If it is a regular dwelling, ask all the following questions. If not, go to question 10. 7. Toilet [] 1 Inside the dwelling [] 2 Outside the dwelling but in the building, private [] 3 Outside the dwelling but in the building, shared [] 4 No toilet available If there is a toilet, is it a flush toilet? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V41	GR1971A_0050	Toilet is a flush toilet	discrete	numeric	If it is a regular dwelling, ask all the following questions. If not, go to question 10. 7. Toilet [] 1 Inside the dwelling [] 2 Outside the dwelling but in the building, private [] 3 Outside the dwelling but in the building, shared [] 4 No toilet available If there is a toilet, is it a flush toilet? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V42	GR1971A_0051	Sewage disposal system	discrete	numeric	If it is a regular dwelling, ask all the following questions. If not, go to question 10. 8. Sewage disposal system [] 1 Sewage network [] 2 Other system (sink, etc.) [] 3 No sewage available
V43	GR1971A_0052	Owner of the dwelling	discrete	numeric	If it is a regular dwelling, ask all the following questions. If not, go to question 10. 9. Ownership. The owner of the dwelling is: [] 1 Individual person [] 2 Legal Entity of Private Law [] 3 The State or Legal Entity of Public Law
V44	GR1971A_0053	Household tenure	discrete	numeric	The householder or member of the household occupies the dwelling as: [] 1 Owner [] 2 Renter [] 3 Other
V45	GR1971A_0054	Flag for type of dwelling	discrete	numeric	Flag for type of dwelling
V46	GR1971A_0056	Strata	contin	numeric	Strata
V47	HHWT	Household weight	contin	numeric	
V48	GEO1_GR	Greece, Department 1971 - 2001 [Level 1; consistent boundaries, GIS]	discrete	numeric	
V49	GEO2_GRX	Greece, Municipality 1971-2001 [Level 2; inconsistent boundaries, harmonized by name]	discrete	numeric	
V50	NCOUPLES	Number of married couples in household	discrete	numeric	
V51	NMOTHERS	Number of mothers in household	discrete	numeric	
V52	NFATHERS	Number of fathers in household	discrete	numeric	
V53	COUNTRY	Country	discrete	numeric	
V54	ELECTRIC	Electricity	discrete	numeric	

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V55	OWNERSHIP	Ownership of dwelling [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V56	OWNERSHIPD	Ownership of dwelling [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V57	STRATA	Strata identifier	contin	numeric	

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V55	OWNERSHIP	Ownership of dwelling [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V56	OWNERSHIPD	Ownership of dwelling [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V57	STRATA	Strata identifier	contin	numeric	

GRC1971-P-H

Content	Person records
Cases	0
Variable(s)	80
Structure	Type: relational Keys: PERNUM(Person number), SERIAL(Household serial number [person version])
Version	Version 6.4, IPUMS sample
Producer	Minnesota Population Center
Missing Data	

Variables

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V58	PERNUM	Person number	contin	numeric	
V59	MOMLOC	Mother's location in household	contin	numeric	
V60	POPLOC	Father's location in household	contin	numeric	
V61	SPLOC	Spouse's location in household	contin	numeric	
V62	PARRULE	Rule for linking parent	discrete	numeric	
V63	SPRULE	Rule for linking spouse	discrete	numeric	
V64	STEPMOM	Probable stepmother	discrete	numeric	
V65	STEPPOP	Probable stepfather	discrete	numeric	
V66	POLYMAL	Man with more than one wife linked	discrete	numeric	
V67	POLY2ND	Woman is second or higher order wife	discrete	numeric	
V68	FAMUNIT	Family unit membership	contin	numeric	
V69	FAMSIZE	Number of own family members in household	discrete	numeric	
V70	NCHILD	Number of own children in household	discrete	numeric	
V71	NCHLT5	Number of own children under age 5 in household	discrete	numeric	
V72	ELDCH	Age of eldest own child in household	discrete	numeric	
V73	YNGCH	Age of youngest own child in household	discrete	numeric	
V74	RELATE	Relationship to household head [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V75	RELATED	Relationship to household head [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V76	ERELATE	Relationship to head, Europe	discrete	numeric	
V77	AGE	Age	discrete	numeric	
V78	AGE2	Age, grouped into intervals	discrete	numeric	

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V79	SEX	Sex	discrete	numeric	
V80	MARST	Marital status [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V81	MARSTD	Marital status [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V82	EMARST	Marital status, Europe	discrete	numeric	
V83	BIRTHYR	Year of birth	discrete	numeric	
V84	CITIZEN	Citizenship	discrete	numeric	
V85	NATION	Country of citizenship	discrete	numeric	
V86	LIT	Literacy	discrete	numeric	
V87	EDUCGR	Educational attainment, Greece	discrete	numeric	
V88	EMPSTAT	Activity status (employment status) [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V89	EMPSTATD	Activity status (employment status) [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V90	OCCISCO	Occupation, ISCO general	discrete	numeric	
V91	OCC	Occupation, unrecoded	contin	numeric	
V92	INDGEN	Industry, general recode	discrete	numeric	
V93	IND	Industry, unrecoded	contin	numeric	
V94	CLASSWK	Status in employment (class of worker) [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V95	CLASSWKD	Status in employment (class of worker) [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V96	MIGGR2	Department of residence 5 year ago, Greece	discrete	numeric	
V97	ISCO68A	Occupation, ISCO-1968, 3-digit	discrete	numeric	
V98	GR1971A_0003	Person number (within household)	discrete	numeric	Person number (within household)
V99	GR1971A_0400	Person number, within household	discrete	numeric	1. Line numbers of household members currently present, visitors to the household, or temporarily absent members of the household. Household members currently present or visitors to the household: [Space is provided for information on up to 7 such household members.] Temporarily absent members of the household: [Space is provided for information on up to 2 such household members.]
V100	GR1971A_0401	Present and temporarily absent members of the household	discrete	numeric	3. Kinship or relation to the householder. For currently present household members or visitors-line number 1-householder: [] 1 Present [] 0 _ _ Absent For currently present household members or visitors, line numbers 2-7, and temporarily absent household members, line numbers 1-2: ___ _ _ Kinship or relation
V101	GR1971A_0402	Relationship to the householder	discrete	numeric	3. Kinship or relation to the householder. For currently present household members or visitors-line number 1-householder: [] 1 Present [] 0 _ _ Absent For currently present household members or visitors, line numbers 2-7, and temporarily absent household members, line numbers 1-2: ___ _ _ Kinship or relation

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V102	GR1971A_0403	Sex	discrete	numeric	5. Sex [] 1 Male [] 2 Female
V103	GR1971A_0404	Marital status	discrete	numeric	6. Legal Marital Status [] 1 Single [] 2 Married [] 3 Widowed [] 4 Divorced
V104	GR1971A_0405	Year of birth	discrete	numeric	8. Year of birth (For persons born in 1969, 1970, or 1971, also write the month of birth.) For the householder, line number 1: ___ Year For the remaining persons, currently present household members and visitors on line numbers 2-7 and temporarily absent household members, line numbers 1-2: ___ Year ___ Month
V105	GR1971A_0406	Citizenship	discrete	numeric	9. Citizenship: If he/she is a citizen of two countries, specify both of them. [] Greece [] Without nationality [] Other country ___ _ _ Which country
V106	GR1971A_0407	Place of registration	discrete	numeric	10. If a Greek citizen, in which Municipality or Commune is he or she registered? [] At the enumeration municipality or commune Other municipality or commune (specify): ___ Municipality or commune __ _ _ _ _ _ _ Province
V107	GR1971A_0408	Department, prefecture and municipality of registration	discrete	numeric	10. If a Greek citizen, in which Municipality or Commune is he or she registered? [] At the enumeration municipality or commune Other municipality or commune (specify): ___ Municipality or commune __ _ _ _ _ _ _ Province
V108	GR1971A_0409	Place of usual residence	discrete	numeric	11. Place of usual residence: In which town or village does he/she usually reside? [] 1 At the place of enumeration Other, where he/she lives: [] 2 a) with his/her family [] 3 b) alone ___ Town or village-commune __ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Province or foreign country
V109	GR1971A_0410	Department, prefecture and municipality of usual residence	discrete	numeric	11. Place of usual residence: In which town or village does he/she usually reside? [] 1 At the place of enumeration Other, where he/she lives: [] 2 a) with his/her family [] 3 b) alone ___ Town or village-commune __ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Province or foreign country
V110	GR1971A_0411	Place of usual residence in December 1965	discrete	numeric	12. In which municipality or commune did he/she reside in December 1965? (No answer for children born after January 1, 1966.) [] At the enumeration municipality or commune Other: ___ Municipality or commune __ _ _ _ _ _ _ Province or Foreign country
V111	GR1971A_0412	Department, prefecture and municipality in December 1965	discrete	numeric	12. In which municipality or commune did he/she reside in December 1965? (No answer for children born after January 1, 1966.) [] At the enumeration municipality or commune Other: ___ Municipality or commune __ _ _ _ _ _ _ Province or Foreign country
V112	GR1971A_0413	Usually works or is seeking work	discrete	numeric	The following questions 13-24 should only be completed for persons born in 1960 or earlier. The following questions (13-16) refer to the person's usual occupation during the last twelve months (March 1970-February 1971). 13. Does he/she usually work? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No _ _ If yes, how many months did he/she work during the last twelve months?
V113	GR1971A_0414	Employment status previous week	discrete	numeric	The following questions 13-24 should only be completed for persons born in 1960 or earlier. The following questions (13-16) refer to the person's usual occupation during the last twelve months (March 1970-February 1971). 15. What was his/her occupational status in the establishment, farm, enterprise, or service where he/she was working? [] 1 Employer [] 2 Self-employed [] 3 Assistant in the family business [] 4 Employee or wage-earner 16. If he/she is not usually working, what is the reason? [] 1 Pupil [] 2 Student [] 3 Household activities [] 4 Sickness or disability [] 5 Conscript [] 6 Other reason

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V114	GR1971A_0415	Hours of weekly employment	discrete	numeric	The following questions 13-24 should only be completed for persons born in 1960 or earlier. The following questions (17-20) refer to the person's occupation during the previous week (7-13 March 1971), regardless of whether or not the person usually works. If he/she worked during the previous week (questions 17-19): 17. How many hours did he/she work? _ _ Hours If zero or less than 10 hours, was he/she seeking work? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No [] 3 New worker (seeking first job)
V115	GR1971A_0416	Occupation	discrete	numeric	The following questions 13-24 should only be completed for persons born in 1960 or earlier. The following questions (17-20) refer to the person's occupation during the previous week (7-13 March 1971), regardless of whether or not the person usually works. If he/she worked during the previous week (questions 17-19): ___ _ _ _ 18. a) What type of work was he/she doing?
V116	GR1971A_0417	Industry	discrete	numeric	The following questions 13-24 should only be completed for persons born in 1960 or earlier. The following questions (17-20) refer to the person's occupation during the previous week (7-13 March 1971), regardless of whether or not the person usually works. If he/she worked during the previous week (questions 17-19): ___ _ _ _ 18. b) In what type of establishment, farm, enterprise, or service was he/she working?
V117	GR1971A_0418	Class of worker	discrete	numeric	The following questions 13-24 should only be completed for persons born in 1960 or earlier. The following questions (17-20) refer to the person's occupation during the previous week (7-13 March 1971), regardless of whether or not the person usually works. If he/she worked during the previous week (questions 17-19): 19. What was his/her occupational status in the establishment, farm, enterprise, or service where he/she was working? [] 1 Employer [] 2 Self-employed [] 3 Assistant in the family business [] 4 Employee or wage-earner
V118	GR1971A_0419	Reasons for lesser employment	discrete	numeric	The following questions 13-24 should only be completed for persons born in 1960 or earlier. The following questions (17-20) refer to the person's occupation during the previous week (7-13 March 1971), regardless of whether or not the person usually works. 20. If he/she did not work the previous week or worked less than 10 hours and is not seeking work, the reason for not working was: [] 1 Sickness [] 2 Leave [] 3 Vacation [] 4 Absent without leave [] 5 Machine mending [] 6 Weather conditions ___ Other reason
V119	GR1971A_0420	Main source of livelihood	discrete	numeric	The following questions 13-24 should only be completed for persons born in 1960 or earlier. 21. What is his/her main source of livelihood (regardless of whether or not he/she is working)? [] 1 Work [] 2 Capital income [] 3 Pension [] 4 Benefits or relief [] 5 Support from the household members or other persons
V120	GR1971A_0421	Does person know how to read and write?	discrete	numeric	The following questions 13-24 should only be completed for persons born in 1960 or earlier. 22. Does he/she know how to read and write? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V121	GR1971A_0422	Level of education	discrete	numeric	The following questions 13-24 should only be completed for persons born in 1960 or earlier. 23. Level of education [] 1 Degree from university or other school of higher education [] 2 Now attending university or other school of higher education [] 3 Secondary education certificate [] 4 Lower secondary school certificate [] 5 Primary school certificate [] 6 Dropped out of primary school
V122	GR1971A_0423	University or higher education school (Greece)	discrete	numeric	The following questions 13-24 should only be completed for persons born in 1960 or earlier. 24. For those having attained a higher education degree, write: ___ _ _ _ a) the field of study ___ _ _ _ b) the educational institution

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V123	GR1971A_0424	Age	discrete	numeric	8. Year of birth (For persons born in 1969, 1970, or 1971, also write the month of birth.) For the householder, line number 1: ___ Year For the remaining persons, currently present household members and visitors on line numbers 2-7 and temporarily absent household members, line numbers 1-2: ___ Year ___ Month
V124	PERWT	Person weight	contin	numeric	
V125	MIGRATE5	Migration status, 5 years	discrete	numeric	
V126	EDATTAIN	Educational attainment, international recode [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V127	EDATTAIND	Educational attainment, international recode [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V128	EEDATTAIN	Educational attainment, Europe	discrete	numeric	
V129	EEMPSTAT	Activity status (employment status), Europe	discrete	numeric	
V130	ECLASSWK	Status in employment (class of worker), Europe	discrete	numeric	
V131	HRSWORK1	Hours worked per week	discrete	numeric	
V132	HRSWORK2	Hours worked per week, categorized	discrete	numeric	
V133	YEARP	Year [person version]	contin	numeric	
V134	SAMPLEP	IPUMS sample identifier [person version]	contin	numeric	
V135	SERIAL	Household serial number [person version]	contin	numeric	
V136	COUNTRYP	Country [person version]	contin	numeric	
V137	RECTYPEP	Record type [person version]	discrete	character	

Record type (RECTYPE)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: character	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	

Description

RECTYPE identifies the type of record for the case: household or person.

NOTE: RECTYPE is an alphabetic (character string) variable with a value of 'H' for household records and 'P' for person records. RECTYPE will not appear as a variable in the default rectangular extracts produced by the data extract system. It is only available in hierarchical extracts, to distinguish between the two record types.

Year (YEAR)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 4	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1960-2011	

Description

YEAR gives the year in which the census was taken.

IPUMS sample identifier (SAMPLE)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 9	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 32197001-894201001	

Description

SAMPLE identifies the IPUMS sample from which the case is drawn. Each sample receives a unique 9-digit code. The code is structured as follows:

The first 3 digits are the ISO/UN codes used in COUNTRY

The next 4 digits are the year of the census/survey

The final 2 digits identify the sample within the year. For the last two digits, censuses or large census-like surveys have a value "0" (e.g, 01) in the second-to-last digit, household surveys have a value of "2" (e.g., 21), and employment surveys have a value of "4" (e.g., 41).

Household serial number (SERIAL)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Household serial number (SERIAL)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview	
Overview	

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 10
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

SERIAL is an identifying number unique to each household in a given sample. All person records are assigned the same serial number as the household record that they follow. (Person records also have their own unique identifiers -- see PERNUM.) The combination of SAMPLE and SERIAL provides a unique identifier for every household in the IPUMS-International database; SAMPLE, SERIAL and PERNUM uniquely identify every person in the database.

SERIAL can be used to identify dwellings in some samples. In these samples, the first 7 digits of SERIAL provide the dwelling number common to all households that were sampled from the same structure. The last three digits give the sequence of the household within the dwelling. The following is a list of samples in which dwellings can be inferred:

Chile 1970, 1992, 2002
Colombia 1993, 2005
Costa Rica 1984, 2000
Cuba 2002
Dominican Republic 1981, 2002, 2010
Ecuador 1990, 2001
Germany 1971
Hungary 1980, 1990, 2001
Jamaica 1982, 1991, 2001
Malaysia 1970, 1991, 2000
Mexico 1995, 1990, 2000, 2005
Nigeria 2006
Panama 2000
Peru 1993, 2007
Portugal 1981, 1991, 2001
Spain 1991
Uruguay 2011
Venezuela 1990, 2001
Vietnam 1989

In all other samples, the last 3 digits are always zeroes.

SERIAL was constructed for IPUMS-International, and has no relation to the serial number in the original datasets.

Number of person records in the household (PERSONS)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

PERSONS indicates how many person records are included in the household (i.e., the number of person records associated with the household record in the sample). These person records will all have the same serial number (SERIAL) as the household record. The information contained in the household record will normally apply to all of these persons.

Subsample number (SUBSAMP)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Subsample number (SUBSAMP)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

SUBSAMP allocates each case to one of 100 subsample replicates, randomly numbered from 0 to 99. Each subsample is nationally representative and preserves any stratification of the sample from which it is drawn. Users who need a representative subset of a sample can use SUBSAMP to select their cases. For example, to randomly extract 10% of the cases from a sample, select any 10 of the 100 subsamples.

Group quarters (collective dwelling) status (GQ)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

GQ identifies households as vacant dwellings, group quarters, or private households. Group quarters -- collective dwellings -- are generally institutions and other group living arrangements such as rooming houses and boarding schools.

Institutions often retain persons under formal supervision or custody, such as correctional institutions, military barracks, asylums, or nursing homes. Educational and religious group dwellings (e.g., boarding schools, convents, monasteries, etc.) are also included in the institutional classification.

Group quarter designations are often useful for understanding the universe of households that answered questions about household characteristics. Censuses will often exclude group quarters from such questions.

Number of unrelated persons (UNREL)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

UNREL indicates the number of persons in the household who are unrelated to the head.

Continent and region of country (REGIONW)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Continent and region of country (REGIONW)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 11-54

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

REGIONW identifies the continent and region of each country.

NUTS1 Region, Europe (ENUTS1)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 4
Decimals: 0
Range: 101-9999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

ENUTS1 identifies the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) within Europe in which the household was enumerated. NUTS1 is the first level territorial units within countries. NUTS is a standard administrative division of the European Union, and was developed by the EU. The European Free Trade Association extends the NUTS system to several additional countries outside of the EU, and they are also incorporated into this variable.

The code labels include the standard code for the NUTS1 system and the name of the NUTS1 region, separated by a slash.

The full set of geography variables for the countries can be found in the IPUMS International Geography variables list. For cross-national geographic analysis on the first and second major administrative level refer to GEOLEV1, and GEOLEV2. More information on IPUMS-International geography can be found here.

NUTS2 Region, Europe (ENUTS2)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 4
Decimals: 0
Range: 111-3407

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

ENUTS2 identifies the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) within Europe in which the household was enumerated. NUTS2 is the second level territorial units within countries. NUTS is a standard administrative division of the European Union, and was developed by the EU. The European Free Trade Association extends the NUTS system to several additional countries outside of the EU, and they are also incorporated into this variable.

The code labels include the standard code for the NUTS2 system and the name of the NUTS2 region, separated by a slash.

The full set of geography variables for the countries can be found in the IPUMS International Geography variables list. For cross-national geographic analysis on the first and second major administrative level refer to GEOLEV1, and GEOLEV2. More information on IPUMS-International geography can be found here.

NUTS3 Region, Europe (ENUTS3)
File: GRC1971-H-H

NUTS3 Region, Europe (ENUTS3)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 5	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1111-34070	

Description

ENUTS3 identifies the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) within Europe in which the household was enumerated. NUTS3 is the third level territorial units within countries. NUTS is a standard administrative division of the European Union, and was developed by the EU. The European Free Trade Association extends the NUTS system to several additional countries outside of the EU, and they are also incorporated into this variable.

The code labels include the standard code for the NUTS3 system and the name of the NUTS3 region, separated by a slash.

The full set of geography variables for the countries can be found in the IPUMS International Geography variables list. For cross-national geographic analysis on the first and second major administrative level refer to GEOLEV1, and GEOLEV2. More information on IPUMS-International geography can be found here.

Water supply (WATSUP)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-99	

Description

WATSUP describes the physical means by which the housing unit receives its water. The primary distinction is whether or not the household had piped (running) water.

Sewage (SEWAGE)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-99	

Description

SEWAGE indicates whether the household has access to a sewage system or septic tank.

Number of rooms (ROOMS)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-99	

Number of rooms (ROOMS)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Description

ROOMS indicates the number of rooms occupied by the housing unit.

Kitchen or cooking facilities (KITCHEN)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

KITCHEN indicates whether the household had a kitchen, cooking facilities, or room dedicated to food preparation.

Toilet (TOILET)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

TOILET indicates whether the household had access to a toilet and, in most cases, whether it was a flush toilet or other type of installation.

Bathing facilities (BATH)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

BATH indicates whether the household had access to bathing facilities and, in most cases, whether it had exclusive access.

Household classification (HHTYPE)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Household classification (HHTYPE)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Description

HHTYPE is a constructed variable that describes the composition of households.
HHTYPE is constructed from information in RELATE (relationship to head), from the constructed pointer variables SPLOC, MOMLOC, and POPLOC (location of spouse, mother, and father), and from information on group quarters status, GQ.

Number of families in household (NFAMS)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

NFAMS is a constructed variable that indicates the number of families within each household. A "family" is any group of persons related by blood, adoption, or marriage. An unrelated individual within the household is considered a separate family. Thus, a household consisting of a widow and her servant contains two families; a household consisting of a large, multiple-generation extended family with no lodgers or servants would count as a single family.

NFAMS is constructed from information in RELATE (relationship to head) and from the constructed pointer variables SPLOC, MOMLOC, and POPLOC (location of spouse, mother, and father). See those variable descriptions for more detail.

Head's location in household (HEADLOC)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

HEADLOC gives the person number of the head of household in samples in which persons are organized into households.

Donated household (HHDONATE)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-1

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

HHDONATE identifies households that were donated during the IPUMS data editing process.

1st subnational geographic level, world [consistent boundaries over time] (GEOLEV1)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 6
Decimals: 0
Range: 32002-894010

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

GEOLEV1 indicates the major administrative unit in which the household was enumerated. The variable incorporates the geographies for every country, to enable cross-national geographic analysis over time. First administrative units in GEOLEV1 have been spatiotemporally harmonized to provide spatially consistent boundaries across samples in each country.

Dwelling number (GR1971A_0001)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 6
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates dwelling number in the census.

Universe

All households

Literal question

Dwelling number

Number of persons in household (GR1971A_0006)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-18

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates number of persons in household.

Universe

All households

Literal question

Number of persons in household

Donated dwelling (GR1971A_0025)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Donated dwelling (GR1971A_0025)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-1

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates donated dwelling.

Universe

All households

Literal question

Donated dwelling

Donation strata: strata number (GR1971A_0026)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates strata number of the donated strata.

Universe

All households

Literal question

Donation strata: strata number

Department (GR1971A_0055)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-104

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

Indicates the department in which household is located. Because of its small population, Aghion Oros has been combined with Chalkidiki.

Universe

All households

Literal question

Department (GR1971A_0055)
File: GRC1971-H-H

___ Nomos
_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Geographical code
___ Province
_ _ _ _ Sector
___ Municipality or Commune
_ _ Section
___ Locality (town or village)
_ _ _ _ Block number
___ Street and number
_ _ Sequential number of the dwelling (within the section)
___ If there is no street, indicate the location and number or the owner and the building's number
[] 1 Within the locality
[] 2 Outside the locality

Municipality (GR1971A_0037)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 5
Decimals: 0
Range: 103-10499

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the municipality in which the household was located.

Places smaller than 20,000 population are only identifiable at the department level. The departments Aghion Oros and Chalkidiki are combined because of the small population of the former.

Universe

All households

Literal question

___ Nomos
_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Geographical code
___ Province
_ _ _ _ Sector
___ Municipality or Commune
_ _ Section
___ Locality (town or village)
_ _ _ _ Block number
___ Street and number
_ _ Sequential number of the dwelling (within the section)
___ If there is no street, indicate the location and number or the owner and the building's number
[] 1 Within the locality
[] 2 Outside the locality

Type of dwelling (GR1971A_0039)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates type of dwelling.

Type of dwelling (GR1971A_0039)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Universe

All households

Literal question

1. Type of dwelling

[] 1 Regular dwelling
[] 2 Other building intended for housing
[] 3 Other building not intended for housing
[] 4 Mobile home
[] 5 Dwelling within collective residence

Interviewer instructions

Type of dwelling (GR1971A_0039)
File: GRC1971-H-H

I. Basic definitions useful for the Housing Census

26. Edifice: is an group of buildings or structures built on the same independent plot, having access to the street, regardless of the number of legal owners of the plot (e.g., a block of flats).
Consequently, an edifice may include one, two, or more than two buildings, e.g. a farm with a storehouse and stables on the same plot.

[p. 14]

27. Building: is each permanent and independent structure with walls and a roof, composed of one or more rooms or other space. As a rule, buildings have four (4) walls. But a permanent structure that is open on one or two sides is also considered a building, as long as it is roofed.

28. Dwelling: is defined, in general, as a place constructed to be distinct and independent, built for or converted to use as housing, or, if not intended for housing, actually used for housing during the time of the census.

Places intended for housing, but used during the time of the census for purposes other than housing, should not to be considered dwellings.

Consequently, as a dwelling may consist of:

a) An occupied or vacant dwelling, flat, room, or series of rooms.
b) An occupied hut, shed, gypsy caravan, boat, tent, hotel, collective residence, etc.
c) A storehouse, mill, cave or any other roofed place used for housing during the time of the census.

The defining element of a dwelling is its distinct and independent character. A space is considered distinct if it is surrounded by walls, fences, etc. and is covered by a roof, so that the individual or group of persons may be isolated from other persons to sleep or prepare and consume meals or be protected from the elements.

A space is considered independent if it has a direct entrance from the street, or has a common staircase, a passage or an arcade, so that the inhabitants may come and go without having to pass through the space occupied by another household.

29. Dwellings are classified as regular, irregular or collective.

30. Regular dwelling: is a permanent and independent structure, composed of at least one regular room, that is intended for use as a residence for a household.

31. Regular room: is considered a space inside the building with walls at least 2 meters high, with an area of at least 4 square meters, with a shape that can accommodate a regular bed, and that has a window or window-paned door for light to enter from the outside.

32. Irregular dwellings: the following types of [irregular] dwellings are to be included in the census.

a) Other spaces intended for housing: are structures (such as sheds and huts) built, without any formal design, out of salvaged and cheap material, which should be included if they are inhabited at the time of the census.

[p. 15]

b) Other spaces not intended for housing: are spaces such as stables, barns, mills, garages, storehouses, offices, shops and basements which are not regular dwellings and which were neither constructed for or converted to that purpose, but which were inhabited at the time of the census by one or more households.
Caves inhabited during the time of the census are included in this category.
c) Mobile home: is a type of lodging suitable for transport due to its construction (caravan or tent) or used as a mode of transport (ship, yacht, boat, barge, or rover's wagon), which was intended for housing and was inhabited at the time of the census.
Gypsies' encampments are included in this category.

33. Collective dwellings: hotels (a), collective residences (b), and temporary quarters (c) are included in this category. [omitted, detailed definitions of a, b and c].

43. Question 1, Type of dwelling

[Omitted, question 1 is repeated]

The definitions of each type of dwelling are given in paragraphs 28-33.

[Bottom of p. 19 and top of 20 omitted]

Dwellings of types 2 through 5 [that is, dwellings other than regular dwellings] are to be enumerated only if they are inhabited. In these cases, only questions 1-10 should be completed.
Give only a single answer to question 1.

Main residence (GR1971A_0040)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicatess whether it was the main residence or secondary residence.

Universe

Regular dwellings

Literal question

If it is a regular dwelling, ask all the following questions. If not, go to question 10.

2. The regular dwelling is:

Occupied:
[] 1 Main residence
[] 2 Second residence
[] 3 Vacation residence

Vacant:
[] 1 For rent
[] 2 For sale
[] 3 Due to migration or immigration
[] 4 Vacation residence
___ Other reason (state)

_ _ Number of regular rooms, except kitchen
_ _ Of these, how many are used exclusively for professional purposes

Interviewer instructions

Main residence (GR1971A_0040)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Questions 2-9 should not be completed for irregular dwellings.

44. Question 2, Regular dwelling is [Type of occupancy]

[Omitted, question 2 is repeated]

[p. 21]

Occupied Regular Dwellings

45. For case 1 of regular occupied dwellings select only if the dwelling is the main residence for the household.

A main residence is defined as the housing unit where the household resides for the majority of the year. As a rule, the main residence is located close to the workplaces of the household members, and it is considered by them to be the center of their professional and social activities.

The main residence is occupied:

a) If, on Saturday night to Sunday morning (March 13 to 14, 1971), one or more persons slept there or
b) Or the residence is generally occupied but the inhabitants did not sleep there from Saturday night to Sunday morning (March 13 to 14), because they were temporarily absent (e.g., on vacation, away on business, attending a party, working at night, ill, etc.).
In cases where the household uses two or more residences for more or less the same period of time, the main residence is considered to be the dwelling where they reside during the winter, with the rest to be considered vacation or secondary residences.

In cases where these residences are used at the same time by a multi-member or well-off household and the residences are located close to each other, they should be treated as a single main residence (e.g., two flats in the same apartment building or two separate dwellings on a single plot used by a single household).

46. In case 2, select this response for occupied secondary residences.
Secondary A dwelling that is used at the same time as the main residence, and which is not a vacation home, is considered a secondary residence.

The main types of secondary residences are:

a) A dwelling close to the workplace, which is either used throughout the year or during certain periods or seasons, by a member or members of the household (along with the main residence) for professional reasons (e.g., a businessowner's residence close to the business or farm, a rancher's residence far from the main residence, the summer residence of a nomadic stock farmer, etc.).
b) A residence used by the household or by a member of a household at certain periods, instead of their main residence (e.g., a residence in Athens for a household whose main residence is in the country).

47. In case 3, select this response for occupied vacation residences.
Vacation residence is a regular dwelling usually located far from the main residence of the household (e.g., on a mountain, near the sea, in a mountain or seaside villages, near a spa, etc.) and is used for relaxation or variety (during summertime or at intervals during all seasons).

[p. 22]

Secondary and vacation residences should be considered occupied if, on the night of March 13-14,1971, one or more persons were spent the night there.

Vacant Regular Dwellings

48. For the vacant dwellings, select a single answer from the five options given for the second part of question 2.
Vacant dwelling is defined as a dwelling intended for housing that is either usually vacant (e.g., due to immigration or the former inhabitants settling elsewhere) or is vacant during the census enumeration for other reasons (e.g., a recently-constructed building, a vacant house for sale or for rent, a vacation dwelling, etc.).

49. For rent or for sale refers to a dwelling that is, for either of these reasons, vacant on the day of the census enumeration.

Dwellings that are inhabited on census day but that will soon be vacant and that are advertised as being for rent or for sale should be classified as occupied, not as intended for rent or sale. Always consider vacant buildings as being for rent or for sale if they have signs advertising this fact.

If there are no such signs, then record an answer from a respondent about whether the vacant building is for rent or for sale.

50-51. [Omitted].

52. For the last option, record the any other reason why the building is vacant (e.g., recently-constructed, unoccupied farm, vacant secondary dwelling).
Pay special attention to dwellings that immigrants' acquired after departure..

These dwellings are usually used during vacations or are intended for use as housing after the immigrant returns from abroad. These cases should be included in the "other reason" category, with the notation, "immigrant's vacant dwelling."

53. For the question on the "number of regular rooms", the number of regular rooms in the dwelling, except for the kitchen, should be recorded in the spaces provided.

For this question, there must always be an answer, since it is not possible to be a regular dwelling without having at least one (1) regular room. Regular rooms are considered to be bedrooms, dining rooms, drawing-rooms, habitable basements, attics, servants' rooms, and other separate spaces used or intended for housing. Kitchens, storerooms, corridors and halls are considered to be rooms if they satisfy the conditions defining a regular room (i.e., an area of at least 4 square meters, of suitable shape and with a source of outside light).

[p. 23]

Laundries, baths and toilets are not considered to be rooms, even if they occupy a large amount of space and have a source of outside light.

Regular rooms inside the dwelling that are used for professional reasons (e.g., a workshop, storerooms for agricultural goods, etc.) are included in the number of rooms.

If the dwelling has only one regular room that simultaneously serves all needs of the household (i.e., used for sleeping, preparing meals, dining, etc.), then count this room and note, in question 3, that there is no kitchen.

54. For the last element of the question, record the number of regular rooms used exclusively for professional purposes. These rooms must only be used for professional purposes, and must not simultaneously or during certain periods be used for regular domestic purposes (e.g., for sleeping, dining, or as a drawing room, etc.).

Regular rooms are considered to be used exclusively for professional purposes if they house a workshop in operation to produce, repair, or assemble goods, or a shop supplying services (e.g., a hairdressing salon, etc.), or the office of a professional (such as a lawyer, engineer, doctor, etc.), or serve as a storage room for goods or for materials needed by a professional.

Special spaces in farms (such as cellars) that are constructed for use as storerooms (for agricultural, commercial, etc. purposes) should not be counted as regular rooms and should not be considered rooms used for professional purposes..

If there is not a regular room used for professional purposes, record an (-) in this space.

Number of rooms (GR1971A_0041)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the number of rooms in the house.

Universe

Regular dwellings

Literal question

If it is a regular dwelling, ask all the following questions. If not, go to question 10.

2. The regular dwelling is:

Occupied:
[] 1 Main residence
[] 2 Second residence
[] 3 Vacation residence

Vacant:
[] 1 For rent
[] 2 For sale
[] 3 Due to migration or immigration
[] 4 Vacation residence
___ Other reason (state)

_ _ Number of regular rooms, except kitchen
_ _ Of these, how many are used exclusively for professional purposes

Interviewer instructions

Number of rooms (GR1971A_0041)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Questions 2-9 should not be completed for irregular dwellings.

44. Question 2, Regular dwelling is [Type of occupancy]

[Omitted, question 2 is repeated]

[p. 21]

Occupied Regular Dwellings

45. For case 1 of regular occupied dwellings select only if the dwelling is the main residence for the household.

A main residence is defined as the housing unit where the household resides for the majority of the year. As a rule, the main residence is located close to the workplaces of the household members, and it is considered by them to be the center of their professional and social activities.

The main residence is occupied:

a) If, on Saturday night to Sunday morning (March 13 to 14, 1971), one or more persons slept there or
b) Or the residence is generally occupied but the inhabitants did not sleep there from Saturday night to Sunday morning (March 13 to 14), because they were temporarily absent (e.g., on vacation, away on business, attending a party, working at night, ill, etc.).
In cases where the household uses two or more residences for more or less the same period of time, the main residence is considered to be the dwelling where they reside during the winter, with the rest to be considered vacation or secondary residences.

In cases where these residences are used at the same time by a multi-member or well-off household and the residences are located close to each other, they should be treated as a single main residence (e.g., two flats in the same apartment building or two separate dwellings on a single plot used by a single household).

46. In case 2, select this response for occupied secondary residences.
Secondary A dwelling that is used at the same time as the main residence, and which is not a vacation home, is considered a secondary residence.

The main types of secondary residences are:

a) A dwelling close to the workplace, which is either used throughout the year or during certain periods or seasons, by a member or members of the household (along with the main residence) for professional reasons (e.g., a businessowner's residence close to the business or farm, a rancher's residence far from the main residence, the summer residence of a nomadic stock farmer, etc.).
b) A residence used by the household or by a member of a household at certain periods, instead of their main residence (e.g., a residence in Athens for a household whose main residence is in the country).

47. In case 3, select this response for occupied vacation residences.
Vacation residence is a regular dwelling usually located far from the main residence of the household (e.g., on a mountain, near the sea, in a mountain or seaside villages, near a spa, etc.) and is used for relaxation or variety (during summertime or at intervals during all seasons).

[p. 22]

Secondary and vacation residences should be considered occupied if, on the night of March 13-14,1971, one or more persons were spent the night there.

Vacant Regular Dwellings

48. For the vacant dwellings, select a single answer from the five options given for the second part of question 2.
Vacant dwelling is defined as a dwelling intended for housing that is either usually vacant (e.g., due to immigration or the former inhabitants settling elsewhere) or is vacant during the census enumeration for other reasons (e.g., a recently-constructed building, a vacant house for sale or for rent, a vacation dwelling, etc.).

49. For rent or for sale refers to a dwelling that is, for either of these reasons, vacant on the day of the census enumeration.

Dwellings that are inhabited on census day but that will soon be vacant and that are advertised as being for rent or for sale should be classified as occupied, not as intended for rent or sale. Always consider vacant buildings as being for rent or for sale if they have signs advertising this fact.

If there are no such signs, then record an answer from a respondent about whether the vacant building is for rent or for sale.

50-51. [Omitted].

52. For the last option, record the any other reason why the building is vacant (e.g., recently-constructed, unoccupied farm, vacant secondary dwelling).
Pay special attention to dwellings that immigrants' acquired after departure..

These dwellings are usually used during vacations or are intended for use as housing after the immigrant returns from abroad. These cases should be included in the "other reason" category, with the notation, "immigrant's vacant dwelling."

53. For the question on the "number of regular rooms", the number of regular rooms in the dwelling, except for the kitchen, should be recorded in the spaces provided.

For this question, there must always be an answer, since it is not possible to be a regular dwelling without having at least one (1) regular room. Regular rooms are considered to be bedrooms, dining rooms, drawing-rooms, habitable basements, attics, servants' rooms, and other separate spaces used or intended for housing. Kitchens, storerooms, corridors and halls are considered to be rooms if they satisfy the conditions defining a regular room (i.e., an area of at least 4 square meters, of suitable shape and with a source of outside light).

[p. 23]

Laundries, baths and toilets are not considered to be rooms, even if they occupy a large amount of space and have a source of outside light.

Regular rooms inside the dwelling that are used for professional reasons (e.g., a workshop, storerooms for agricultural goods, etc.) are included in the number of rooms.

If the dwelling has only one regular room that simultaneously serves all needs of the household (i.e., used for sleeping, preparing meals, dining, etc.), then count this room and note, in question 3, that there is no kitchen.

54. For the last element of the question, record the number of regular rooms used exclusively for professional purposes. These rooms must only be used for professional purposes, and must not simultaneously or during certain periods be used for regular domestic purposes (e.g., for sleeping, dining, or as a drawing room, etc.).

Regular rooms are considered to be used exclusively for professional purposes if they house a workshop in operation to produce, repair, or assemble goods, or a shop supplying services (e.g., a hairdressing salon, etc.), or the office of a professional (such as a lawyer, engineer, doctor, etc.), or serve as a storage room for goods or for materials needed by a professional.

Special spaces in farms (such as cellars) that are constructed for use as storerooms (for agricultural, commercial, etc. purposes) should not be counted as regular rooms and should not be considered rooms used for professional purposes..

If there is not a regular room used for professional purposes, record an (-) in this space.

Number of rooms used for professional purposes (GR1971A_0042)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-9	

Description

This variable indicates the number of rooms used for professional purposes.

Universe

Regular dwellings

Literal question

If it is a regular dwelling, ask all the following questions. If not, go to question 10.

2. The regular dwelling is:

Occupied:
[] 1 Main residence
[] 2 Second residence
[] 3 Vacation residence

Vacant:
[] 1 For rent
[] 2 For sale
[] 3 Due to migration or immigration
[] 4 Vacation residence
___ Other reason (state)

_ _ Number of regular rooms, except kitchen
_ _ Of these, how many are used exclusively for professional purposes

Interviewer instructions

Number of rooms used for professional purposes (GR1971A_0042)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Questions 2-9 should not be completed for irregular dwellings.

44. Question 2, Regular dwelling is [Type of occupancy]

[Omitted, question 2 is repeated]

[p. 21]

Occupied Regular Dwellings

45. For case 1 of regular occupied dwellings select only if the dwelling is the main residence for the household.

A main residence is defined as the housing unit where the household resides for the majority of the year. As a rule, the main residence is located close to the workplaces of the household members, and it is considered by them to be the center of their professional and social activities.

The main residence is occupied:

a) If, on Saturday night to Sunday morning (March 13 to 14, 1971), one or more persons slept there or
b) Or the residence is generally occupied but the inhabitants did not sleep there from Saturday night to Sunday morning (March 13 to 14), because they were temporarily absent (e.g., on vacation, away on business, attending a party, working at night, ill, etc.).
In cases where the household uses two or more residences for more or less the same period of time, the main residence is considered to be the dwelling where they reside during the winter, with the rest to be considered vacation or secondary residences.

In cases where these residences are used at the same time by a multi-member or well-off household and the residences are located close to each other, they should be treated as a single main residence (e.g., two flats in the same apartment building or two separate dwellings on a single plot used by a single household).

46. In case 2, select this response for occupied secondary residences.
Secondary A dwelling that is used at the same time as the main residence, and which is not a vacation home, is considered a secondary residence.

The main types of secondary residences are:

a) A dwelling close to the workplace, which is either used throughout the year or during certain periods or seasons, by a member or members of the household (along with the main residence) for professional reasons (e.g., a businessowner's residence close to the business or farm, a rancher's residence far from the main residence, the summer residence of a nomadic stock farmer, etc.).
b) A residence used by the household or by a member of a household at certain periods, instead of their main residence (e.g., a residence in Athens for a household whose main residence is in the country).

47. In case 3, select this response for occupied vacation residences.
Vacation residence is a regular dwelling usually located far from the main residence of the household (e.g., on a mountain, near the sea, in a mountain or seaside villages, near a spa, etc.) and is used for relaxation or variety (during summertime or at intervals during all seasons).

[p. 22]

Secondary and vacation residences should be considered occupied if, on the night of March 13-14,1971, one or more persons were spent the night there.

Vacant Regular Dwellings

48. For the vacant dwellings, select a single answer from the five options given for the second part of question 2.
Vacant dwelling is defined as a dwelling intended for housing that is either usually vacant (e.g., due to immigration or the former inhabitants settling elsewhere) or is vacant during the census enumeration for other reasons (e.g., a recently-constructed building, a vacant house for sale or for rent, a vacation dwelling, etc.).

49. For rent or for sale refers to a dwelling that is, for either of these reasons, vacant on the day of the census enumeration.

Dwellings that are inhabited on census day but that will soon be vacant and that are advertised as being for rent or for sale should be classified as occupied, not as intended for rent or sale. Always consider vacant buildings as being for rent or for sale if they have signs advertising this fact.

If there are no such signs, then record an answer from a respondent about whether the vacant building is for rent or for sale.

50-51. [Omitted].

52. For the last option, record the any other reason why the building is vacant (e.g., recently-constructed, unoccupied farm, vacant secondary dwelling).
Pay special attention to dwellings that immigrants' acquired after departure..

These dwellings are usually used during vacations or are intended for use as housing after the immigrant returns from abroad. These cases should be included in the "other reason" category, with the notation, "immigrant's vacant dwelling."

53. For the question on the "number of regular rooms", the number of regular rooms in the dwelling, except for the kitchen, should be recorded in the spaces provided.

For this question, there must always be an answer, since it is not possible to be a regular dwelling without having at least one (1) regular room. Regular rooms are considered to be bedrooms, dining rooms, drawing-rooms, habitable basements, attics, servants' rooms, and other separate spaces used or intended for housing. Kitchens, storerooms, corridors and halls are considered to be rooms if they satisfy the conditions defining a regular room (i.e., an area of at least 4 square meters, of suitable shape and with a source of outside light).

[p. 23]

Laundries, baths and toilets are not considered to be rooms, even if they occupy a large amount of space and have a source of outside light.

Regular rooms inside the dwelling that are used for professional reasons (e.g., a workshop, storerooms for agricultural goods, etc.) are included in the number of rooms.

If the dwelling has only one regular room that simultaneously serves all needs of the household (i.e., used for sleeping, preparing meals, dining, etc.), then count this room and note, in question 3, that there is no kitchen.

54. For the last element of the question, record the number of regular rooms used exclusively for professional purposes. These rooms must only be used for professional purposes, and must not simultaneously or during certain periods be used for regular domestic purposes (e.g., for sleeping, dining, or as a drawing room, etc.).

Regular rooms are considered to be used exclusively for professional purposes if they house a workshop in operation to produce, repair, or assemble goods, or a shop supplying services (e.g., a hairdressing salon, etc.), or the office of a professional (such as a lawyer, engineer, doctor, etc.), or serve as a storage room for goods or for materials needed by a professional.

Special spaces in farms (such as cellars) that are constructed for use as storerooms (for agricultural, commercial, etc. purposes) should not be counted as regular rooms and should not be considered rooms used for professional purposes..

If there is not a regular room used for professional purposes, record an (-) in this space.

Kitchen (GR1971A_0043)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates whether the household has a kitchen.

Universe

Regular dwellings

Literal question

If it is a regular dwelling, ask all the following questions. If not, go to question 10.

3. Is there a separate room intended for cooking (kitchen)?
[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

3a) If yes, does it meet the requirements of a regular room?
[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

3b) If no, are there any cooking facilities?
[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Questions 2-9 should not be completed for irregular dwellings.

55. Question 3, Kitchen

[Omitted, question 3 is repeated]

Kitchen is a separate space, equipped and intended, since its construction or renovation, to be used for preparing the household's meals.

[p. 24]

This space must be used for the aforementioned purpose, regardless of whether it is used for other purposes as well (i.e., dining, sleeping, etc.).

The space should be considered equipped for meal preparation if there is an appliance permanently installed for this purpose (i.e., fireplace, electric or gas stove).

If a kitchen meeting the above description exists, record an answer about whether the kitchen meets the requirements laid down for a regular room.

Mark response 3b if there is no kitchen available in the dwelling.

Even if the permanently-installed facilities for cooking (e.g., gas) occupy part of a space or room intended and mainly used for other purposes, count this as a kitchen,
so long as the space is roofed, even if it is in the courtyard.

Is kitchen a regular room (GR1971A_0044)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates whether the kitchen is a regular room.

Universe

Regular dwellings with kitchen

Literal question

If it is a regular dwelling, ask all the following questions. If not, go to question 10.

3. Is there a separate room intended for cooking (kitchen)?
[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

3a) If yes, does it meet the requirements of a regular room?
[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

3b) If no, are there any cooking facilities?
[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Questions 2-9 should not be completed for irregular dwellings.

55. Question 3, Kitchen

[Omitted, question 3 is repeated]

Kitchen is a separate space, equipped and intended, since its construction or renovation, to be used for preparing the household's meals.

[p. 24]

This space must be used for the aforementioned purpose, regardless of whether it is used for other purposes as well (i.e., dining, sleeping, etc.).

The space should be considered equipped for meal preparation if there is an appliance permanently installed for this purpose (i.e., fireplace, electric or gas stove).

If a kitchen meeting the above description exists, record an answer about whether the kitchen meets the requirements laid down for a regular room.

Mark response 3b if there is no kitchen available in the dwelling.

Even if the permanently-installed facilities for cooking (e.g., gas) occupy part of a space or room intended and mainly used for other purposes, count this as a kitchen,
so long as the space is roofed, even if it is in the courtyard.

If no kitchen, are there any cooking facilities (GR1971A_0045)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates whether the household has any cooking facilities for those households that do not have a kitchen.

Universe

Regular dwellings without kitchen

Literal question

If it is a regular dwelling, ask all the following questions. If not, go to question 10.

3. Is there a separate room intended for cooking (kitchen)?
[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

3a) If yes, does it meet the requirements of a regular room?
[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

3b) If no, are there any cooking facilities?
[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Questions 2-9 should not be completed for irregular dwellings.

55. Question 3, Kitchen

[Omitted, question 3 is repeated]

Kitchen is a separate space, equipped and intended, since its construction or renovation, to be used for preparing the household's meals.

[p. 24]

This space must be used for the aforementioned purpose, regardless of whether it is used for other purposes as well (i.e., dining, sleeping, etc.).

The space should be considered equipped for meal preparation if there is an appliance permanently installed for this purpose (i.e., fireplace, electric or gas stove).

If a kitchen meeting the above description exists, record an answer about whether the kitchen meets the requirements laid down for a regular room.

Mark response 3b if there is no kitchen available in the dwelling.

Even if the permanently-installed facilities for cooking (e.g., gas) occupy part of a space or room intended and mainly used for other purposes, count this as a kitchen,
so long as the space is roofed, even if it is in the courtyard.

Electricity (GR1971A_0046)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview	
Overview	

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates whether the household has electricity.

Universe

Regular dwellings

Literal question

If it is a regular dwelling, ask all the following questions. If not, go to question 10.

4. Electricity?
[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Questions 2-9 should not be completed for irregular dwellings.

56. Question 4, Electricity

[Omitted, question 4 is repeated]

Answer "yes" if there is electricity, even if it is available for only a few hours per day, and regardless of its source.

Bathing facilities, bath or shower (GR1971A_0047)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates whether the house has a bath or shower.

Universe

Regular dwellings

Literal question

If it is a regular dwelling, ask all the following questions. If not, go to question 10.

5. Bathing facilities. Is there a bath or shower?
[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Bathing facilities, bath or shower (GR1971A_0047)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Questions 2-9 should not be completed for irregular dwellings.

57. Question 5, Bathing facilities

[Omitted, question 5 is repeated]

Answer "yes" if the dwelling contains a permanently-installed bath or shower and if, outside the building, there is a hydraulic installation supplying water for a flush toilet and for the household's water supply.

Water supply (GR1971A_0048)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-9	

Description

This variable indicates the source of water supply in the house.

Universe

Regular dwellings

Literal question

If it is a regular dwelling, ask all the following questions. If not, go to question 10.

6. Water supply
[] 1 In the dwelling, from public network
[] 2 In the dwelling, from private network
[] 3 Outside the dwelling but in the building, from public network
[] 4 Outside the dwelling but in the building, from private network
[] 5 There is no water supply in the building

Interviewer instructions

Water supply (GR1971A_0048)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Questions 2-9 should not be completed for irregular dwellings.

58. Question 6, Water supply

[Omitted, question 6 is repeated]

The question refers to the household's drinking water, regardless of its quality.

[p. 25]

Record one, and only one, answer, even if the respondents declare that "they do not have drinking water.".

The hydraulic installation (pipes and tap) must be permanent and connected to a water supply network.

A public water supply network is inspected and controlled by a department of public services.

Any other (non-public) water supply network should be classified as private.

The drinking water supply is considered to be inside the dwelling when the tap is in an interior space (e.g., in the kitchen, in another room, in a corridor, etc.) of the dwelling, not in communal space or open space in the building or in the courtyard or inside another housing unit in the building.

If the tap is outside the dwelling but inside the building (i.e., in communal space, in the courtyard, or on the building site), select response 3 or 4.

Select response 5 if the tap is on the pavement, in a public square, or otherwise away from the building.

Response 5 includes any other means of supplying water, such as.:

a) Well or spring, regardless of whether the household owns it;
b) River, rivulet or lake, without a network;
c) Cistern, collecting rainfall;
d) Cask, regardless of the original water source, etc.

Toilet (GR1971A_0049)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-9	

Description
This variable indicates whether the household has a toilet.

Universe
Regular dwellings

Literal question

Toilet (GR1971A_0049)
File: GRC1971-H-H

If it is a regular dwelling, ask all the following questions. If not, go to question 10.

7. Toilet
[] 1 Inside the dwelling
[] 2 Outside the dwelling but in the building, private
[] 3 Outside the dwelling but in the building, shared
[] 4 No toilet available

If there is a toilet, is it a flush toilet?
[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Questions 2-9 should not be completed for irregular dwellings.

59. Question 7, Toilet

[Omitted, question 7 is repeated]

Toilet refers to a space built so that sewage is directly disposed of in a sink or sewage network.

To qualify as a flush toilet, the water supply must be through pipes and the system for disposing of the sewage must be outside the dwelling.

[p. 26]

For responses 1 and 2, the relevant definitions given in paragraph 58 apply here as well.

Select response 3 (shared toilet) if the toilet is outside the dwelling but inside the building, and if it is used by households residing in one or more dwellings.

Select response 4 if the household is using a toilet outside the building or none at all.

Toilet is a flush toilet (GR1971A_0050)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates whether the house has a flush toilet.

Universe

Regular dwellings with a toilet

Literal question

Toilet is a flush toilet (GR1971A_0050)
File: GRC1971-H-H

If it is a regular dwelling, ask all the following questions. If not, go to question 10.

7. Toilet
[] 1 Inside the dwelling
[] 2 Outside the dwelling but in the building, private
[] 3 Outside the dwelling but in the building, shared
[] 4 No toilet available

If there is a toilet, is it a flush toilet?
[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Questions 2-9 should not be completed for irregular dwellings.

59. Question 7, Toilet

[Omitted, question 7 is repeated]

Toilet refers to a space built so that sewage is directly disposed of in a sink or sewage network.

To qualify as a flush toilet, the water supply must be through pipes and the system for disposing of the sewage must be outside the dwelling.

[p. 26]

For responses 1 and 2, the relevant definitions given in paragraph 58 apply here as well.

Select response 3 (shared toilet) if the toilet is outside the dwelling but inside the building, and if it is used by households residing in one or more dwellings.

Select response 4 if the household is using a toilet outside the building or none at all.

Sewage disposal system (GR1971A_0051)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates whether the household has sewage disposal system in the house.

Universe

Regular dwellings

Literal question

Sewage disposal system (GR1971A_0051)
File: GRC1971-H-H

If it is a regular dwelling, ask all the following questions. If not, go to question 10.

8. Sewage disposal system
[] 1 Sewage network
[] 2 Other system (sink, etc.)
[] 3 No sewage available

Interviewer instructions

Questions 2-9 should not be completed for irregular dwellings.

60. Question 8, Sewage disposal system

[Omitted, question 8 is repeated]

Select only one answer.

Select response 1 if the sewage disposal system is connected to the sewage network.

Select response 2 if the sewage disposal system is a sink or other system.

Sewage in a sink refers to cases in which the sink is located away from the toilet but is connected to it by a pipe, or cases in which the sink is directly underneath the toilet, as in some agricultural areas. For the latter case, include sewage that flows directly into the sea or a river.

Select response 3 if sewage is not directed into a sink or sewage network or into a river or the sea.

Owner of the dwelling (GR1971A_0052)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the ownership of the dwelling.

Universe

Regular dwellings

Literal question

If it is a regular dwelling, ask all the following questions. If not, go to question 10.

9. Ownership. The owner of the dwelling is:
[] 1 Individual person
[] 2 Legal Entity of Private Law
[] 3 The State or Legal Entity of Public Law

Interviewer instructions

Owner of the dwelling (GR1971A_0052)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Questions 2-9 should not be completed for irregular dwellings.

61. Question 9 Ownership

[Omitted, question 9 is repeated]

[p. 27]

Select response 1 if the owner of the dwelling is an individual, such as the householder, any other member of the household, or any other person who is not a member of the household. Select response 2 if the owner is a Legal Entity of Private Law (e.g., a company, a union, etc.). Select response 3 if the owner is the State or a Legal Entity of Public Law (e.g., Municipality, University, School, Hospital, Asylum, or any other legal entity of public law).

The owner of the dwelling is the individual or legal entity that the dwelling belongs to, not the tenant who resides there and who either pays rent, is squatting, or has permission to use the dwelling without payment of rent.

Household tenure (GR1971A_0053)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-9	

Description

This variable indicates the tenure status of the house .

Universe

All households

Literal question

The householder or member of the household occupies the dwelling as:

[] 1 Owner
[] 2 Renter
[] 3 Other

Flag for type of dwelling (GR1971A_0054)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-2	

Description

This variable indicates whether dwelling record is normal or imputed/replaced.

Universe

All households

Literal question

Flag for type of dwelling

Strata (GR1971A_0056)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 5
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable is the strata identifier for the sample. Strata is a constructed variable that is captures implicit geographic stratification resulting from the sample design. It is created by assigning a unique identifier to groups of between 10 and 19 adjacent households. Additional documentation is available on the Variance Estimationpage.

Universe

All households

Literal question

Strata

Household weight (HHWT)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 8
Decimals: 2

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

HHWT indicates the number of households in the population represented by the household in the sample.

For the samples that are truly weighted (see the comparability discussion), HHWT must be used to yield accurate household-level statistics.

NOTE: HHWT has 2 implied decimal places. That is, the last two digits of the eight-digit variable are decimal digits, but there is no actual decimal in the data.

Greece, Department 1971 - 2001 [Level 1; consistent boundaries, GIS] (GEO1_GR)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 6
Decimals: 0
Range: 300001-300104

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

Greece, Department 1971 - 2001 [Level 1; consistent boundaries, GIS] (GEO1_GR)
File: GRC1971-H-H

GEO1_GR identifies the household's department within Greece in all sample years. Departments are the first level administrative units of the country. GEO1_GR is spatially harmonized to account for political boundary changes across census years. Some detail is lost in harmonization; see the comparability discussion. A GIS map (in shapefile format), corresponding to GEO1_GR can be downloaded from the GIS Boundary files page in the IPUMS International web site.

The full set of geography variables for Greece can be found in the IPUMS International Geography variables list. For cross-national geographic analysis on the first and second major administrative level refer to GEOLEV1, and GEOLEV2. More information on IPUMS-International geography can be found here.

At the present moment, IPUMS International is only releasing integrated geography for the first level of geography for Greece. Year specific geography and maps along with variables that are spatially harmonized at the second level of geography and account for political boundary changes across census years will become available in the near future.

Greece, Municipality 1971-2001 [Level 2; inconsistent boundaries, harmonized by name] (GEO2_GRX)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 5
Decimals: 0
Range: 103-10499

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

GEO2_GRX identifies the household's municipality within Greece in all sample years. Municipalities are the second level administrative units of the country, after departments. GEO2_GRX is harmonized by name and does not account for boundary changes over time.

The full set of geography variables for Greece can be found in the IPUMS International Geography variables list. For cross-national geographic analysis on the first and second major administrative level refer to GEOLEV1, and GEOLEV2. More information on IPUMS-International geography can be found here.

At the present moment, IPUMS International is only releasing integrated geography for the first level of geography for Greece. Year specific geography and maps along with variables that are spatially harmonized at the second level of geography and account for political boundary changes across census years will become available in the near future.

Number of married couples in household (NCOUPLES)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

NCOUPLES is a constructed variable indicating the number of married/in-union couples within a household.

NCOUPLES is constructed using the IPUMS-International pointer variable SPLOC (spouse's location in the household).

Number of mothers in household (NMOTHERS)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-9	

Description

NMOTHERS is a constructed variable indicating the number of mothers -- of persons of any age -- within a household.

NMOTHERS is constructed using the IPUMS-International pointer variable MOMLOC (mother's location in the household).

Number of fathers in household (NFATHERS)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-9	

Description

NFATHERS is a constructed variable indicating the number of fathers -- of persons of any age -- within a household.

NFATHERS is constructed using the IPUMS-International pointer variable POPLOC (father's location in the household).

Country (COUNTRY)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 3	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 32-894	

Description

COUNTRY gives the country from which the sample was drawn. The codes assigned to each country are those used by the UN Statistics Division and the ISO (International Organization for Standardization).

Electricity (ELECTRIC)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-9	

Description

ELECTRIC indicates whether the household had access to electricity.

Ownership of dwelling [general version] (OWNERSHIP)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

OWNERSHIP indicates whether a member of the household owned the housing unit. Households that acquired their unit with a mortgage or other lending arrangement were understood to "own" their unit even if they had not yet completed repayment. For those that did not own their housing unit, several options were possible: renting (from various types of owners), subletting, usufruct, and de facto occupation.

Ownership of dwelling [detailed version] (OWNERSHIPD)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

OWNERSHIP indicates whether a member of the household owned the housing unit. Households that acquired their unit with a mortgage or other lending arrangement were understood to "own" their unit even if they had not yet completed repayment. For those that did not own their housing unit, several options were possible: renting (from various types of owners), subletting, usufruct, and de facto occupation.

Strata identifier (STRATA)
File: GRC1971-H-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 12
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable is the strata identifier for the sample. The STRATA variable provides information about the sample design that can be used to improve estimation.

Person number (PERNUM)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 3	
Decimals: 0	

Description

PERNUM numbers all persons within each household consecutively (starting with "1" for the first person record of each household). When combined with SAMPLE and SERIAL, PERNUM uniquely identifies each person in the IPUMS-International database.

Mother's location in household (MOMLOC)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 3	
Decimals: 0	

Description

MOMLOC is a constructed variable that indicates whether or not the person's mother lived in the same household and, if so, gives the person number of the mother (see PERNUM). MOMLOC makes it easy for researchers to link the characteristics of children and their (probable) mothers.

The method by which probable child-mother links are identified is described in PARRULE.

The general design of MOMLOC and other constructed variables follows the methods developed for IPUMS-USA "Family Interrelationships," but the details vary significantly.

Note: MOMLOC identifies social relationships (such as stepmother and adopted mother) as well as biological relationships. The variable STEPMOM is designed to identify some of these social relationships.

Father's location in household (POPLOC)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 3	
Decimals: 0	

Description

POPLOC is a constructed variable that indicates whether or not the person's father lived in the same household and, if so, gives the person number of the father (see PERNUM). POPLOC makes it easy for researchers to link the characteristics of children and their (probable) fathers.

The method by which probable child-father links are identified is described in PARRULE.

The general design of POPLOC and other constructed variables follows the methods developed for IPUMS-USA "Family Interrelationships," but the details vary significantly.

Note: POPLOC identifies social relationships (such as stepfather and adopted father) as well as biological relationships. The variable STEPPOP is designed to identify some of these social relationships.

Spouse's location in household (SPLOC)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

SPLOC is a constructed variable that indicates whether or not the person's spouse lived in the same household and, if so, gives the person number (PERNUM) of the spouse. SPLOC makes it easy for researchers to link the characteristics of (probable) spouses.

The method by which probable spouse-spouse links are identified is described in SPRULE.

The general design of SPLOC and other constructed variables is modeled on the methods developed for IPUMS-USA "Family Interrelationships", but the details vary significantly.

Rule for linking parent (PARRULE)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-52

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

PARRULE describes the criteria by which the IPUMS-International variables MOMLOC and POPLOC linked the person to a probable mother and/or father.

IPUMS-International establishes child-parent links according to five basic rules, and PARRULE gives the number of the rule that applied to the link in question. A link to any parent automatically generates a second link to that parent's spouse or partner, so only one rule is needed to describe both MOMLOC and POPLOC.

The design of the interrelationship variables is described in this paper on IPUMSI family linking methodology.

Rule for linking spouse (SPRULE)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-6

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

SPRULE explains the criteria by which the IPUMS-International variable SPLOC linked the person to his/her probable spouse.

IPUMS-International establishes spouse-spouse links according to five basic rules, and SPRULE gives the number of the rule that applied to the link in question. A sixth rule identifies sample-specific linking procedures only imposed in selected instances.

The design of the interrelationship variables is described in this paper on IPUMSI family linking methodology.

Probable stepmother (STEPMOM)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-6

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

STEPMOM indicates whether a person's mother, as identified by MOMLOC, was most probably not the person's biological mother. Non-zero values of STEPMOM explain why it is probable that the person's mother was a step- or adopted mother. A value of 0 indicates no likely stepmother because (1) the mother identified in MOMLOC was probably the biological mother or (2) there is no mother of this person present in the household.

The codes for STEPMOM are as follows:

0 = Biological mother or no mother of this person present in household.
1 = Mother has no children borne or surviving.
2 = Child reports mother is deceased.
3 = Explicitly identified relationship (stepchild, adopted child, child of unmarried partner, stepchild/child-in-law).
4 = Mother reports no children in the home.
5 = Age difference between mother and child was less than 12 or greater than 54 years.
6 = Child exceeds known fertility of mother.

See PARRULE for a description of the linking process.

Users should note that there are many stepmothers and adopted mothers in the population that cannot be identified with information available in the censuses. Therefore, STEPMOM will always under-represent their actual number in the population.

Probable stepfather (STEPPOP)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-3

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

STEPPOP indicates whether a person's father, as identified by POPLOC , was most probably not the person's biological father. Non-zero values of STEPPOP explain why it is probable that the person's father was a step- or adopted father. A value of 0 indicates no likely stepfather because (1) the father identified in POPLOC was probably the biological father or (2) there is no father of this person present in the household.

The codes for STEPPOP are as follows:

0 = Biological father or no father of this person present in household.
1 = Child reports father is deceased.
2 = Explicitly identified relationship (stepchild, adopted child, child of unmarried partner; stepchild/child-in-law).
3 = Age difference between father and child was less than 12 or greater than 54 years.

See PARRULE for a description of the linking process.

Users should note that there are many stepfathers and adopted fathers in the population that cannot be identified with information available in the censuses. Therefore, STEPPOP will always under-represent their actual number in the population.

Man with more than one wife linked (POLYMAL)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-1	

Description

POLYMAL indicates if a man had more than one wife linked to him in the constructed IPUMS variable SPLOC -- Spouse's Location in Household.

The point of POLYMAL is to facilitate using SPLOC in samples that identify polygamy. Some statistical matching procedures expect to find only one matching record for each subject record.

Woman is second or higher order wife (POLY2ND)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-1	

Description

POLY2ND indicates if a woman was the second or higher order wife linked to a husband in the constructed IPUMS variable SPLOC -- Spouse's Location in Household. The variable does not suggest the actual marital order of wives, only their relative positions in the person order of the household as it was enumerated.

The point of POLY2ND is to facilitate using SPLOC in samples that identify polygamy. Some statistical matching procedures expect to find only one matching record for each subject record.

Family unit membership (FAMUNIT)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	

Description

FAMUNIT is a constructed variable indicating to which family within the household a person belongs.

All persons related to the household head receive a 1 (see RELATE). Each secondary family or secondary individual receives a higher code. For purposes of FAMUNIT, secondary families are individuals or groups of persons linked together by the IPUMS constructed pointer variables SPLOC, MOMLOC, and POPLOC (location of spouse, mother, and father).

Number of own family members in household (FAMSIZE)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Number of own family members in household (FAMSIZE)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

FAMSIZE counts the number of the person's own family members living in the household with her/him, including the person her/himself. These include all persons related to the person by blood, adoption, or marriage as indicated by the census forms or inferred from them.

FAMSIZE is calculated from the units identified in the IPUMS constructed variable FAMUNIT (family unit membebership). The primary family is defined as all persons related to the head in the RELATE variable. Secondary families are individuals or groups of persons linked together by the IPUMS constructed pointer variables SPLOC, MOMLOC, and POPLOC (location of spouse, mother, and father).

Number of own children in household (NCHILD)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

NCHILD provides a count of the person's own children living in the household with her or him. These include all children linked to the person via the constructed IPUMS pointer variables MOMLOC or POPLOC -- mother's and father's location in the household.

Number of own children under age 5 in household (NCHLT5)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

NCHLT5 provides a count of the person's own children under age five living in the household with her or him. These include all children linked to the person via the constructed IPUMS pointer variables MOMLOC or POPLOC -- mother's and father's location in the household.

Age of eldest own child in household (ELDCH)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Age of eldest own child in household (ELDCH)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Description

ELDCH gives the age of the person's oldest own child living in the household with her or him. These include all children linked to the person via the constructed IPUMS pointer variables MOMLOC or POPLOC -- mother's and father's location in the household.

ELDCH is top-coded at age 50 or older.

Age of youngest own child in household (YNGCH)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

YNGCH gives the age of the person's youngest own child living in the household with her or him. These include all children linked to the person via the constructed IPUMS pointer variables MOMLOC or POPLOC -- mother's and father's location in the household.

YNGCH is top-coded at age 50 or older.

Relationship to household head [general version] (RELATE)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

RELATE describes the relationship of the individual to the head of household (sometimes called the householder or reference person).

Relationship to household head [detailed version] (RELATED)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 4
Decimals: 0
Range: 1000-9999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

RELATE describes the relationship of the individual to the head of household (sometimes called the householder or reference person).

Relationship to head, Europe (ERELATE)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 10-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

ERELATE describes for the European samples the relationship of the individual to the head of household -- sometimes called the householder or reference person.

ERELATE has been classified according to the recommendations of the Conference of European Statisticians for the 2010 Population and Housing Censuses.

Age (AGE)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

AGE gives age in years as of the person's last birthday prior to or on the day of enumeration.

Age, grouped into intervals (AGE2)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-98

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

AGE2 gives computed years of age grouped into intervals.

Sex (SEX)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

SEX reports the sex (gender) of the respondent.

Marital status [general version] (MARST)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Overview	

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

[program universe for et,mz samples.

MARST describes the person's current marital status according to law or custom. Individuals who remarried should report the status relevant to their most recent marriage. Census instructions rarely explicitly limit marital status to strictly legal unions.

Note regarding universe: The lowest age at which a person can be anything but "never married" varies among samples.

Marital status [detailed version] (MARSTD)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

[program universe for et,mz samples.

MARST describes the person's current marital status according to law or custom. Individuals who remarried should report the status relevant to their most recent marriage. Census instructions rarely explicitly limit marital status to strictly legal unions.

Note regarding universe: The lowest age at which a person can be anything but "never married" varies among samples.

Marital status, Europe (EMARST)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

EMARST describes for the European samples the person's current marital status according to law or custom. Individuals who remarried should report the status relevant to their most recent marriage. European census instructions generally limit marital status to legal unions, but there are exceptions.

EMARST has been classified according to the recommendations given by the Conference of European Statisticians for the 2010 Population and Housing Censuses.

Year of birth (BIRTHYR)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Year of birth (BIRTHYR)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 4	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-9999	

Description

BIRTHYR gives the person's year of birth.

Citizenship (CITIZEN)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-9	

Description

CITIZEN indicates the person's citizenship status within the country in which they were enumerated.

Country of citizenship (NATION)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 5	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-99999	

Description

NATION indicates the person's country of citizenship.

Literacy (LIT)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-9	

Description

LIT indicates whether or not the respondent could read and write in any language. A person is typically considered literate if he or she can both read and write. All other persons are illiterate, including those who can either read or write but cannot do both.

Educational attainment, Greece (EDUCGR)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-99	

Description

EDUCGR indicates the person's educational attainment in terms of the level of schooling completed.

Activity status (employment status) [general version] (EMPSTAT)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-9	

Description

EMPSTAT indicates whether or not the respondent was part of the labor force -- working or seeking work -- over a specified period of time. Depending on the sample, EMPSTAT can also convey further information.

The first digit of EMPSTAT is fully comparable, and classifies the population into three groups: employed, unemployed, and inactive. The combination of employed and unemployed yields the total labor force. The second and third digits of EMPSTAT preserve additional information available for some countries and census years but not for others.

Employment status is sometimes referred to in other sources as "activity status".

Activity status (employment status) [detailed version] (EMPSTATD)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 3	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-999	

Description

EMPSTAT indicates whether or not the respondent was part of the labor force -- working or seeking work -- over a specified period of time. Depending on the sample, EMPSTAT can also convey further information.

The first digit of EMPSTAT is fully comparable, and classifies the population into three groups: employed, unemployed, and inactive. The combination of employed and unemployed yields the total labor force. The second and third digits of EMPSTAT preserve additional information available for some countries and census years but not for others.

Employment status is sometimes referred to in other sources as "activity status".

Occupation, ISCO general (OCCISCO)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	

Occupation, ISCO general (OCCISCO)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

OCCISCO records the person's primary occupation, coded according to the major categories in the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) scheme for 1988. For someone with more than one job, the primary occupation is typically the one in which the person had spent the most time or earned the most money.

Occupation, unrecoded (OCC)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 4
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

OCC records the person's primary occupation, classified according to the system used by the respective national census office at the time. For someone with more than one job, the primary occupation is usually the one in which the person spent the most time or earned the most money, although this may not have been explicit in the instructions for a specific census.

To ensure confidentiality, very small occupations are recoded to a residual category indicating the persons had an occupation, but the job title is not identified. The number of cases recoded should be too small to affect analyses.

Industry, general recode (INDGEN)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

INDGEN recodes the industrial classifications of the various samples into twelve groups that can be fairly consistently identified across all available samples. The groupings roughly conform to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). The third digit of INDGEN retains important detail among the service industries that could not be consistently distinguished in all samples.

"Industry" refers to the activity or product of the establishment or sector in which a person worked.

Industry, unrecoded (IND)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 5
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Industry, unrecoded (IND)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Description

"Industry" refers to the activity or product of the establishment or sector in which the person worked. IND is classified according to the system used by the respective national census office at the time, and is not recoded by IPUMS-International.

Status in employment (class of worker) [general version] (CLASSWK)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

CLASSWK refers to the status of an economically active person with respect to his or her employment -- that is, the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment with other persons or organizations that the person has in his/her job. In general, the variable indicates whether a person was self-employed, or worked for someone else, either for pay or as an unpaid family worker. CLASSWK is related to EMPSTAT, which is used to define the universe in many samples.

Class of worker is often referred to as "status in employment" in other sources.

Status in employment (class of worker) [detailed version] (CLASSWKD)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

CLASSWK refers to the status of an economically active person with respect to his or her employment -- that is, the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment with other persons or organizations that the person has in his/her job. In general, the variable indicates whether a person was self-employed, or worked for someone else, either for pay or as an unpaid family worker. CLASSWK is related to EMPSTAT, which is used to define the universe in many samples.

Class of worker is often referred to as "status in employment" in other sources.

Department of residence 5 year ago, Greece (MIGGR2)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

Department of residence 5 year ago, Greece (MIGGR2)
File: GRC1971-P-H

MIGGR2 indicates the person's department of residence five year ago within Greece.

Occupation, ISCO-1968, 3-digit (ISCO68A)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 3	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 11-999	

Description

ISCO68A provides the 3-digit occupation code for the respondent using the ISCO-1968 occupation classification.

Person number (within household) (GR1971A_0003)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-18	

Description

This variable indicates person number within household.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

Person number (within household)

Person number, within household (GR1971A_0400)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-18	

Description

This variable indicates person's number within household.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

Person number, within household (GR1971A_0400)
File: GRC1971-P-H

1. Line numbers of household members currently present, visitors to the household, or temporarily absent members of the household.

Household members currently present or visitors to the household: [Space is provided for information on up to 7 such household members.]

Temporarily absent members of the household: [Space is provided for information on up to 2 such household members.]

Present and temporarily absent members of the household (GR1971A_0401)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-2

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates whether the person is present or temporarily absent.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

3. Kinship or relation to the householder.

For currently present household members or visitors-line number 1-householder:
[] 1 Present
[] 0 _ _ Absent

For currently present household members or visitors, line numbers 2-7, and temporarily absent household members, line numbers 1-2:
___ _ _ Kinship or relation

Interviewer instructions

Question 3, Relationship to householder [omitted]

125. [omitted]

126. Kinship or relation to the householder is to be completed (see paragraph 119) as follows:

Spouse, son, daughter, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, father, mother, brother, nephew, grandson, servant, boarder. The relatives following nephews are to be recorded as "other relatives". The children from the first marriage of the householder or his spouse are to be recorded as "stepsons" [or stepdaughters]. Care must be applied avoiding any vagueness.

Relationship to the householder (GR1971A_0402)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-10

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Relationship to the householder (GR1971A_0402)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Description

This variable indicates the relationship of the person to the head of household.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

3. Kinship or relation to the householder.

For currently present household members or visitors-line number 1-householder:
[] 1 Present
[] 0 _ _ Absent

For currently present household members or visitors, line numbers 2-7, and temporarily absent household members, line numbers 1-2:
___ _ _ Kinship or relation

Interviewer instructions

Question 3, Relationship to householder [omitted]

125. [omitted]

126. Kinship or relation to the householder is to be completed (see paragraph 119) as follows:

Spouse, son, daughter, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, father, mother, brother, nephew, grandson, servant, boarder. The relatives following nephews are to be recorded as "other relatives". The children from the first marriage of the householder or his spouse are to be recorded as "stepsons" [or stepdaughters]. Care must be applied avoiding any vagueness.

Sex (GR1971A_0403)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-2

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the gender of the person.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

5. Sex

[] 1 Male
[] 2 Female

Marital status (GR1971A_0404)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Marital status (GR1971A_0404)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Description

This variable indicates the legal marital status.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

6. Legal Marital Status

[] 1 Single
[] 2 Married
[] 3 Widowed
[] 4 Divorced

Year of birth (GR1971A_0405)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 4
Decimals: 0
Range: 1871-9999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the year of birth of the person.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

8. Year of birth (For persons born in 1969, 1970, or 1971, also write the month of birth.)

For the householder, line number 1:
___ Year

For the remaining persons, currently present household members and visitors on line numbers 2-7 and temporarily absent household members, line numbers 1-2:
___ Year
___ Month

Citizenship (GR1971A_0406)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the citizenship of the person.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

Citizenship (GR1971A_0406)
File: GRC1971-P-H

9. Citizenship: If he/she is a citizen of two countries, specify both of them.
[] Greece
[] Without nationality
[] Other country

___ _ _   Which country

Interviewer instructions

Question 9: Citizenship. If they are citizen of another country write both answers.

133. Citizenship (nationality) is ascertained by official documents. If not, the respondent's answer is inserted. Married women usually have their spouses' citizenship. The under age children have their fathers' citizenship. Greek immigrants have often double citizenship (Greek-Americans, Greek-Canadians, Greek and British citizenship etc.).

Persons "without nationality" are to be met in cases of immigrants or gypsies.

Place of registration (GR1971A_0407)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-4	

Description

This variable indicates whether the place of registration was in the same enumeration stratum or different stratum, department, or country.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

10. If a Greek citizen, in which Municipality or Commune is he or she registered?

[] At the enumeration municipality or commune

Other municipality or commune (specify):
___ Municipality or commune
__ _ _ _ _ _ _ Province

Interviewer instructions

Place of registration (GR1971A_0407)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Question 10: If Greek citizen, in which Municipality or Commune is he or she registered

134. Every Greek citizen is registered in a Municipality or Commune.

Greek adult citizens, men or women, are registered in a Municipality or Commune, regardless of where they vote. If they are not registered in a Municipality or Commune, they are to be considered as citizens of the place where they voted. Those that they did not vote are considered as citizens of the Municipality or Commune of their usual residence.

[p. 42]

d. Married women might have changed their Municipality or Commune registration after their marriage by application and are registered in the Municipality or Commune where their husband is registered.

135 Minors regardless of their sex:

1) If lawful children, they have the citizenship of their father. 2) If unlawful children, they have the citizenship of their mother. 3) If children of unknown parents are considered as registered in the Municipality or Commune of the enumeration place.

[Omitted how the question is to be completed]

136. According to the above the citizenship of the adults is recorded as an answer to the relevant question and not to be ascertained by out of date official documents.

Department, prefecture and municipality of registration (GR1971A_0408)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 5	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 103-99999	

Description

This variable indicates the municipality or commune of registration.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

10. If a Greek citizen, in which Municipality or Commune is he or she registered?

[] At the enumeration municipality or commune

Other municipality or commune (specify):
___ Municipality or commune
___ _ _ _ _ _ _ Province

Interviewer instructions

Department, prefecture and municipality of registration (GR1971A_0408)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Question 10: If Greek citizen, in which Municipality or Commune is he or she registered

134. Every Greek citizen is registered in a Municipality or Commune.

Greek adult citizens, men or women, are registered in a Municipality or Commune, regardless of where they vote. If they are not registered in a Municipality or Commune, they are to be considered as citizens of the place where they voted. Those that they did not vote are considered as citizens of the Municipality or Commune of their usual residence.

[p. 42]

d. Married women might have changed their Municipality or Commune registration after their marriage by application and are registered in the Municipality or Commune where their husband is registered.

135 Minors regardless of their sex:

1) If lawful children, they have the citizenship of their father. 2) If unlawful children, they have the citizenship of their mother. 3) If children of unknown parents are considered as registered in the Municipality or Commune of the enumeration place.

[Omitted how the question is to be completed]

136. According to the above the citizenship of the adults is recorded as an answer to the relevant question and not to be ascertained by out of date official documents.

Place of usual residence (GR1971A_0409)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-9	

Description

This variable indicates whether the usual residence is the municipality where one is enumerated, or a different municipality, department or country.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

11. Place of usual residence: In which town or village does he/she usually reside?

[] 1 At the place of enumeration

Other, where he/she lives:
[] 2 a) with his/her family
[] 3 b) alone
___ Town or village-commune
__ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Province or foreign country

Interviewer instructions

Place of usual residence (GR1971A_0409)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Question 11, Place of usual residence

[Omitted, as in the form]

138. [...]
As place of usual is considered the place where the household or the collective residence were living where they are members.

139. [...]
Temporarily absent members of the household for recreational or professional reasons, sickness, detention or visiting relatives are to declare as their usual place of residence that where their household resides and to which they are to return. [Examples omitted]

[p. 43]

Most temporarily absent individuals that are to declare different place of usual residence than the one they are enumerated would be clients of hotels and boarding houses, or hospitalized (apart from sanatorium, asylum, psychiatric clinic that are collective residences).

140. Students or workers living in a different city or village than that of their families are separate households or members of other households or residences where they reside as boarders and in this sense their usual place of residence is where they study or work.

[Examples omitted]

Conscripts visiting their families on leave are to declare as place of their usual residence where they serve.

141. Households having two residences (one in town and in the country) they are to declare as place of their usual residence where they spend most of their time.

142. Households residing in Communes having a winter and a summer location, they are to declare as place of their usual residence the winter location.

143. Individuals residing in collective residences are to declare the place where the collective residence is located.

144. Nomads and roving are considered to have their usual place of residence at the enumeration place.

145. [Omitted, how to insert the answers]

Department, prefecture and municipality of usual residence (GR1971A_0410)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete Format: numeric Width: 5 Decimals: 0 Range: 103-99999	Valid cases: 0 Invalid: 0
Description	
This variable indicates the municipality or commune of usual residence.	
Universe	
All persons	
Literal question	

Department, prefecture and municipality of usual residence (GR1971A_0410)
File: GRC1971-P-H

11. Place of usual residence: In which town or village does he/she usually reside?

[] 1 At the place of enumeration

Other, where he/she lives:
[] 2 a) with his/her family
[] 3 b) alone
___ Town or village-commune
__ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Province or foreign country

Interviewer instructions

Question 11, Place of usual residence

[Omitted, as in the form]

138. [...]
As place of usual is considered the place where the household or the collective residence were living where they are members.

139. [...]
Temporarily absent members of the household for recreational or professional reasons, sickness, detention or visiting relatives are to declare as their usual place of residence that where their household resides and to which they are to return. [Examples omitted]

[p. 43]

Most temporarily absent individuals that are to declare different place of usual residence than the one they are enumerated would be clients of hotels and boarding houses, or hospitalized (apart from sanatorium, asylum, psychiatric clinic that are collective residences).

140. Students or workers living in a different city or village than that of their families are separate households or members of other households or residences where they reside as boarders and in this sense their usual place of residence is where they study or work.

[Examples omitted]

Conscripts visiting their families on leave are to declare as place of their usual residence where they serve.

141. Households having two residences (one in town and in the country) they are to declare as place of their usual residence where they spend most of their time.

142. Households residing in Communes having a winter and a summer location, they are to declare as place of their usual residence the winter location.

143. Individuals residing in collective residences are to declare the place where the collective residence is located.

144. Nomads and roving are considered to have their usual place of residence at the enumeration place.

145. [Omitted, how to insert the answers]

Place of usual residence in December 1965 (GR1971A_0411)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete   Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric   Invalid: 0
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Place of usual residence in December 1965 (GR1971A_0411)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Description

This variable indicates whether the usual residence in December 1965 was the municipality one is enumerated now, or a different municipality, department or country (if abroad).

Universe

All persons

Literal question

12. In which municipality or commune did he/she reside in December 1965? (No answer for children born after January 1, 1966.)

[] At the enumeration municipality or commune

Other:
___ Municipality or commune
__ _ _ _ _ _ _ Province or Foreign country

Interviewer instructions

Question 12, Municipality or commune of residence in December 1965 [omitted]

Department, prefecture and municipality in December 1965 (GR1971A_0412)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 5
Decimals: 0
Range: 103-99999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the municipality or commune of usual residence in December 1965.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

12. In which municipality or commune did he/she reside in December 1965? (No answer for children born after January 1, 1966.)

[] At the enumeration municipality or commune

Other:
___ Municipality or commune
__ _ _ _ _ _ _ Province or Foreign country

Interviewer instructions

Question 12, Municipality or commune of residence in December 1965 [omitted]

Usually works or is seeking work (GR1971A_0413)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Usually works or is seeking work (GR1971A_0413)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates whether the person usually works or is seeking a job.

Universe

Persons born in 1960 or before

Literal question

The following questions 13-24 should only be completed for persons born in 1960 or earlier.

The following questions (13-16) refer to the person's usual occupation during the last twelve months (March 1970-February 1971).

13. Does he/she usually work?

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No
_ _ If yes, how many months did he/she work during the last twelve months?

Interviewer instructions

Usually works or is seeking work (GR1971A_0413)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Questions 13-16, Usual occupation during the last twelve months (March 1970-February 1971)

148. Questions 13-24 should only be completed only for persons of age 10 and more.

[Omitted, definitions and instructions]

149. An individual is to be considered as working at if he has a job that provides his and the household's livelihood. That is, that the individual is working in order to profit, or for pay (salary, a day's wages, contract work) or assist in the family business even without pay apart from his livelihood as a member of the family.

150. Working individuals may be distinguished in two categories: Those that are always working at the same job and those that that are working in various jobs.

151. Usual occupation is the work that the individual is specialized or is working for the most part of the year. E.g. tailor, shoe-maker, builder, miner, loader, tobacco worker, land worker etc.

Question 13, Does he usually work?

152. Yes will be recorded for those that are usually working regardless of whether during the census taking are working or not. That is, during the census taking the enumerated may be on leave, or is unemployed, i.e. dismissed from his work and is seeking work, or sick, did not work due to the mending of the machine he were operating etc. but usually he is working. Yes will be also recorded for the individuals that have just started working. As in the case of a Gymnasium graduate that started working only a few days before. No will be recorded for those that have stopped working due to old age, illness or other reason and do not intend in the future to work, as in the case of a person that was five days age a civil servant and now a pensioner.

153. Yes will be also recorded for the managers not involved in bodily work of a small or large business, e.g. the head of a large agricultural land or the aged widow owing a small farm, for the cultivation of which two waged workers are being employed, but they do not work themselves in their land.

[p. 45]

154. Yes will be also recorded for those working seasonally (except those employed in family business without pay, see paragraph 156) as during the Christmas or Easter holidays, the cultivation or harvest, but are working for 6 or more hours per day.

155. Yes will be also recorded for those working daily for a few hours in a small family business or outside their dwelling (e.g. office or shop cleaners), as long as they are working at least 1/3 of the regular working time.

156. As working are also considered the family members assisting without pay (e.g. housewife, pupil, etc.) as long as they are systematically working in the family business. As systematic is considered the work where the individual is working for a 1/3 of the regular working time.

157. No will be recorded for the housewives, pupils and students, as long as they do not belong in the before mentioned cases, old persons no longer working, unable to work due to old age, sickness or handicap, apprentices in another business, that are working without any sort of pay since they are not usually working.

158. No will be recorded as well for those serving as conscripts or reserves and those that are under imprisonment. Officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers are working and YES will be recorded.

159. [Omitted]

Employment status previous week (GR1971A_0414)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Employment status previous week (GR1971A_0414)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the employment status during the previous week.

Universe

Persons born in 1960 or before

Literal question

The following questions 13-24 should only be completed for persons born in 1960 or earlier.

The following questions (13-16) refer to the person's usual occupation during the last twelve months (March 1970-February 1971).

15. What was his/her occupational status in the establishment, farm, enterprise, or service where he/she was working?

[] 1 Employer
[] 2 Self-employed
[] 3 Assistant in the family business
[] 4 Employee or wage-earner

16. If he/she is not usually working, what is the reason?

[] 1 Pupil
[] 2 Student
[] 3 Household activities
[] 4 Sickness or disability
[] 5 Conscript
[] 6 Other reason

Interviewer instructions

Employment status previous week (GR1971A_0414)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Questions 13-16, Usual occupation during the last twelve months (March 1970-February 1971)

148. Questions 13-24 should only be completed only for persons of age 10 and more.

[Omitted, definitions and instructions]

149. An individual is to be considered as working at if he has a job that provides his and the household's livelihood. That is, that the individual is working in order to profit, or for pay (salary, a day's wages, contract work) or assist in the family business even without pay apart from his livelihood as a member of the family.

150. Working individuals may be distinguished in two categories: Those that are always working at the same job and those that that are working in various jobs.

151. Usual occupation is the work that the individual is specialized or is working for the most part of the year. E.g. tailor, shoe-maker, builder, miner, loader, tobacco worker, land worker etc.

Question 15, Occupational status

167. Employer is considered the owner of an establishment (either by himself or with partners) and is employing salaried or wage earning staff.

168. Self-employed is the one that does not employ salaried or wage earning staff apart maybe a member of his family without pay.

169. Assistant in the family business is the family member working in the family business without pay, except his livelihood.

170. Employee or wage earner is the person who for his work is having a salary or a day's wage or by contract.

The employee or wage earner that works on contract but has the materials is considered as employer (if he employs staff) or self-employed (if not employing staff).

Employee is considered as well the one working for percentages on sales but the one working for percentages on profit is considered as businessman.

[p. 49]

Question 16, Reason for not working [omitted]

Hours of weekly employment (GR1971A_0415)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-99	

Description

This variable indicates the hours the person worked during the previous week.

Universe

Persons born in 1960 or before who were working or seeking work

Literal question

Hours of weekly employment (GR1971A_0415)
File: GRC1971-P-H

The following questions 13-24 should only be completed for persons born in 1960 or earlier.

The following questions (17-20) refer to the person's occupation during the previous week (7-13 March 1971), regardless of whether or not the person usually works.

If he/she worked during the previous week (questions 17-19):

17. How many hours did he/she work?
_ _ Hours

If zero or less than 10 hours, was he/she seeking work?
[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No
[] 3 New worker (seeking first job)

Interviewer instructions

[Questions 17-20 refer to the person's occupation during the previous week (7-13 March 1971) regardless of whether they usually work or not]

Question 17, Hours worked the previous week [omitted]

174. Those having worked Zero or less than 10 hours the previous of the census taking week must also answer whether they were "seeking work"

The enumerator must be very careful. Many working would rather prefer a different work but this does not mean that are seeking work. Job seeker is considered the person that is not working or will not have work when today has finished his work and so tomorrow is to look for work e.g. whitewasher finishing a room in a day and tomorrow is to seek work.

The worker dismissed from his work and is seeking work etc.

[p. 50]

The enumerated individual not working until the census taking day either as assistant in the family business or at all, but is seeking work is to be recorded as "young", man or woman finishing gymnasium and wishing to work.

Occupation (GR1971A_0416)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 3	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 11-999	

Description

This variable indicates the person's primary occupation.

Universe

Persons born in 1960 or before who were working or seeking work

Literal question

Occupation (GR1971A_0416)
File: GRC1971-P-H

The following questions 13-24 should only be completed for persons born in 1960 or earlier.

The following questions (17-20) refer to the person's occupation during the previous week (7-13 March 1971), regardless of whether or not the person usually works.

If he/she worked during the previous week (questions 17-19):

___ _ _ _ 18. a) What type of work was he/she doing?

Interviewer instructions

[Questions 17-20 refer to the person's occupation during the previous week (7-13 March 1971) regardless of whether they usually work or not]

Questions 18, Type of work and establishment of work [omitted]
Question 19, Occupational status [omitted]
Question 20, Reason for not working [omitted]

Industry (GR1971A_0417)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 3	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 11-999	

Description

This variable indicates the industry the person is associated with.

Universe

Persons born in 1960 or before who were working or seeking work

Literal question

The following questions 13-24 should only be completed for persons born in 1960 or earlier.

The following questions (17-20) refer to the person's occupation during the previous week (7-13 March 1971), regardless of whether or not the person usually works.

If he/she worked during the previous week (questions 17-19):

___ _ _ _ 18. b) In what type of establishment, farm, enterprise, or service was he/she working?

Industry (GR1971A_0417)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Interviewer instructions

[Questions 17-20 refer to the person's occupation during the previous week (7-13 March 1971) regardless of whether they usually work or not]

Questions 18, Type of work and establishment of work [omitted]
Question 19, Occupational status [omitted]
Question 20, Reason for not working [omitted]

Class of worker (GR1971A_0418)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person's employment status as employer, employee, self-employed, worked for someone else, either for pay or as an unpaid family worker.

Universe

Persons born in 1960 or before who were working or seeking work

Literal question

The following questions 13-24 should only be completed for persons born in 1960 or earlier.

The following questions (17-20) refer to the person's occupation during the previous week (7-13 March 1971), regardless of whether or not the person usually works.

If he/she worked during the previous week (questions 17-19):

19. What was his/her occupational status in the establishment, farm, enterprise, or service where he/she was working?

[] 1 Employer
[] 2 Self-employed
[] 3 Assistant in the family business
[] 4 Employee or wage-earner

Interviewer instructions

[Questions 17-20 refer to the person's occupation during the previous week (7-13 March 1971) regardless of whether they usually work or not]

Questions 18, Type of work and establishment of work [omitted]
Question 19, Occupational status [omitted]
Question 20, Reason for not working [omitted]

Reasons for lesser employment (GR1971A_0419)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Overview	
Type: Discrete	**Valid cases: 0**
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-9	

Description

This variable indicates the reasons for not working or working less than 15 hours.

Universe

Persons born in 1960 or before who were not working or working less than 10 hours

Literal question

The following questions 13-24 should only be completed for persons born in 1960 or earlier.

The following questions (17-20) refer to the person's occupation during the previous week (7-13 March 1971), regardless of whether or not the person usually works.

20. If he/she did not work the previous week or worked less than 10 hours and is not seeking work, the reason for not working was:
[] 1 Sickness
[] 2 Leave
[] 3 Vacation
[] 4 Absent without leave
[] 5 Machine mending
[] 6 Weather conditions
___ Other reason

Interviewer instructions

[Questions 17-20 refer to the person's occupation during the previous week (7-13 March 1971) regardless of whether they usually work or not]

Questions 18, Type of work and establishment of work [omitted]
Question 19, Occupational status [omitted]
Question 20, Reason for not working [omitted]

Main source of livelihood (GR1971A_0420)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Overview	
Type: Discrete	**Valid cases: 0**
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-9	

Description

This variable indicates the persons' main financial source for living.

Universe

Persons born in 1960 or before

Literal question

Main source of livelihood (GR1971A_0420)
File: GRC1971-P-H

The following questions 13-24 should only be completed for persons born in 1960 or earlier.

21. What is his/her main source of livelihood (regardless of whether or not he/she is working)?
[] 1 Work
[] 2 Capital income
[] 3 Pension
[] 4 Benefits or relief
[] 5 Support from the household members or other persons

Interviewer instructions

Question 21 Main source of livelihood

179. Main source of livelihood is the basic source that the person depends on for his livelihood during a twelve month.

180. All persons over 10 years of age are to answer regardless of whether they are working or not.

181. If the enumerated individual has more than one source he is to declare the main one. His income includes not only money but goods as well, e.g. a landowner instead of rent is receiving part of the crop.

182. Source of livelihood is considered the pay for work, e.g. the salary that the enumerated is receiving for his work, a day's wages, fees, percentages on sales, tips, payment with goods etc. income that results from his economic activity.

183. Income from fortune will be considered as main source of livelihood when it is his basic source, rents, interests, dividends, rights on mines or quarries etc.

[184-185 omitted examples on pensions]

186. From the household or other person live those not mentioned before. In this category are included the minors, the non working spouse, pupils and students, unable to work, divorced women that are receiving alimonies etc.

Does person know how to read and write? (GR1971A_0421)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates whether the person knows how to read and write.

Universe

Persons born in 1960 or before

Literal question

The following questions 13-24 should only be completed for persons born in 1960 or earlier.

22. Does he/she know how to read and write?
[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Does person know how to read and write? (GR1971A_0421)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Question 22, Knows how to read and write [omitted]

Question 23, Level of education

188. The highest degree is to be recorded [examples omitted].

[p. 52]

Question 24, Higher degree of education [omitted]

[Rest of the document was not translated into English]

Level of education (GR1971A_0422)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-9	

Description

This variable indicates the person's highest level of educational attainment.

Universe

Persons born in 1960 or before

Literal question

The following questions 13-24 should only be completed for persons born in 1960 or earlier.

23. Level of education
[] 1 Degree from university or other school of higher education
[] 2 Now attending university or other school of higher education
[] 3 Secondary education certificate
[] 4 Lower secondary school certificate
[] 5 Primary school certificate
[] 6 Dropped out of primary school

Interviewer instructions

Question 22, Knows how to read and write [omitted]

Question 23, Level of education

188. The highest degree is to be recorded [examples omitted].

[p. 52]

Question 24, Higher degree of education [omitted]

[Rest of the document was not translated into English]

University or higher education school (Greece) (GR1971A_0423)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

University or higher education school (Greece) (GR1971A_0423)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the higher educational institution by university and department where the person graduated.

Universe

Persons born in 1960 or before who were attending/had university or higher education degree

Literal question

The following questions 13-24 should only be completed for persons born in 1960 or earlier.

24. For those having attained a higher education degree, write:
__ _ _ _ a) the field of study
__ _ _ _ b) the educational institution

Interviewer instructions

Question 22, Knows how to read and write [omitted]

Question 23, Level of education

188. The highest degree is to be recorded [examples omitted].

[p. 52]

Question 24, Higher degree of education [omitted]

[Rest of the document was not translated into English]

Age (GR1971A_0424)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person's age, in years.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

8. Year of birth (For persons born in 1969, 1970, or 1971, also write the month of birth.)

For the householder, line number 1:
___ Year

For the remaining persons, currently present household members and visitors on line numbers 2-7 and temporarily absent household members, line numbers 1-2:
___ Year
___ Month

Person weight (PERWT)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 8	
Decimals: 2	

Description

PERWT indicates the number of persons in the actual population represented by the person in the sample.

For the samples that are truly weighted (see the comparability discussion), PERWT must be used to yield accurate statistics for the population.

NOTE: PERWT has 2 implied decimal places. That is, the last two digits of the eight-digit variable are decimal digits, but there is no actual decimal in the data.

Migration status, 5 years (MIGRATE5)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-99	

Description

MIGRATE5 indicates the person's place of residence 5 years ago. The first digit records movement across major administrative divisions and countries. The second digit reports movement across minor administrative divisions, for samples in which that detail is available.

Educational attainment, international recode [general version] (EDATTAIN)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-9	

Description

EDATTAIN records the person's educational attainment in terms of the level of schooling completed (degree or other milestone). The emphasis on level completed is critical: a person attending the final year of secondary education receives the code for having completed lower secondary only -- and in some samples only primary.

EDATTAIN does not necessarily reflect any particular country's definition of the various levels of schooling in terms of terminology or the number of years of schooling. EDATTAIN is an attempt to merge -- into a single, roughly comparable variable -- samples that provide degrees, ones that provide actual years of schooling, and those that have some of both. In addition to EDATTAIN, a country-specific education classification is provided which loses no information and reflects the particular educational system of that country (for example EDUCBR for Brazil, EDUCCL for Chile, and EDUCUS for the United States). As always, users can refer to the original education source variables for each sample, if they wish.

Many samples also give single years of schooling completed, recorded in YRSCHOOL. Some samples provide educational information in a form that could not be incorporated into EDATTAIN.

Educational attainment, international recode [detailed version] (EDATTAIND)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	**Valid cases: 0**
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 3	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-999	

Description

EDATTAIN records the person's educational attainment in terms of the level of schooling completed (degree or other milestone). The emphasis on level completed is critical: a person attending the final year of secondary education receives the code for having completed lower secondary only -- and in some samples only primary.

EDATTAIN does not necessarily reflect any particular country's definition of the various levels of schooling in terms of terminology or the number of years of schooling. EDATTAIN is an attempt to merge -- into a single, roughly comparable variable -- samples that provide degrees, ones that provide actual years of schooling, and those that have some of both. In addition to EDATTAIN, a country-specific education classification is provided which loses no information and reflects the particular educational system of that country (for example EDUCBR for Brazil, EDUCCL for Chile, and EDUCUS for the United States). As always, users can refer to the original education source variables for each sample, if they wish.

Many samples also give single years of schooling completed, recorded in YRSCHOOL. Some samples provide educational information in a form that could not be incorporated into EDATTAIN.

Educational attainment, Europe (EEDATTAIN)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	**Valid cases: 0**
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-99	

Description

EEDATTAIN records the person's educational attainment in terms of the level of schooling completed (degree or other milestone) for the European samples. The emphasis on level completed is critical: a person attending the final year of secondary education receives the code for having completed lower secondary only -- and in some samples only primary. All education that was relevant to the completion of a level should be taken into account even if it was provided outside of schools and universities.

EEDATTAIN does not necessarily reflect any particular country's definition of the various levels of schooling in terms of terminology or the number of years of schooling. EEDATTAIN is an attempt to merge -- into a single, roughly comparable variable -- samples that provide degrees, ones that provide actual years of schooling, and those that have some of both. In addition to EEDATTAIN, a country-specific education classification is provided which loses no information and reflects the particular educational system of that country.

Hungary 1980 and 1990 also give single years of schooling completed, recorded in YRSCHOOL.

EEDATTAIN has been classified according to the recommendations of the Conference of European Statisticians for the 2010 Population and Housing Censuses. EEDATTAIN presents a less detailed version of EDATTAIN for the European Samples.

Activity status (employment status), Europe (EEMPSTAT)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Activity status (employment status), Europe (EEMPSTAT)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

EEMPSTAT indicates for the European samples whether or not the respondent was part of the labor force -- working or seeking work -- over a specified period of time. Depending on the sample, EEMPSTAT can also convey further information.

EEMPSTAT has been classified according to the recommendations given by the Conference of European Statisticians for the 2010 Population and Housing Censuses. "Employment Status" is referred to as "Activity Status" in the CES recommendations, but the former term is used to maintain consistency with IPUMS practices.

The economically active population constitutes the total labor force: employed and unemployed persons.

Status in employment (class of worker), Europe (ECLASSWK)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

ECLASSWK refers in European Samples to the status of an economically active person with respect to his or her employment -- that is, the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment with other persons or organizations that the person has in his/her job. In general, the variable indicates whether a person was self-employed, or worked for someone else, either for pay or as an unpaid family worker.

ECLASSWK is related to EEMPSTAT (employment status), which is used to define the universe for the variable in many samples.

ECLASSWK has been classified according to the recommendations given by the Conference of European Statisticians for the 2010 Population and Housing Censuses. "Class of worker" is referred to as "Status in Employment" in the CES recommendations. The former term is used to maintain concordance with IPUMS practice.

Hours worked per week (HRSWORK1)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

HRSWORK1 indicates the number of hours the respondent worked per week at all jobs.

Hours worked per week, categorized (HRSWORK2)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Hours worked per week, categorized (HRSWORK2)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

HRSWORK2 indicates the number of hours the respondent worked per week at all jobs, categorized into intervals.

Year [person version] (YEARP)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 4
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

[This file is just a placeholder. See the household version of the variable.]

IPUMS sample identifier [person version] (SAMPLEP)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 9
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

[This file is just a placeholder. See the household version of the variable.]

Household serial number [person version] (SERIAL)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 10
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

[This file is just a placeholder. See the household version of the variable.]

Country [person version] (COUNTRYP)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Country [person version] (COUNTRYP)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

[This file is just a placeholder. See the household version of the variable.]

Record type [person version] (RECTYPEP)
File: GRC1971-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: character
Width: 1

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

[This file is just a placeholder. See the household version of the variable.]

Related Materials

Questionnaires

Census 1971 Household Questionnaire

Title   Census 1971 Household Questionnaire
Author(s)   National Statistical Service of Greece
Country   Greece
Language   Greek, Modern (1453-)
Filename   enum_form_gr1971a.pdf

Technical documents

Census 1971 Enumerator's Manual

Title   Census 1971 Enumerator's Manual
Author(s)   National Statistical Service of Greece
Country   Greece
Language   Greek, Modern (1453-)
Filename   enum_instruct_gr1971a.pdf