Ethiopia - Population and Housing Census 2007 - IPUMS Subset

Central Statistical Agency, Minnesota Population Center

Report generated on: August 27, 2019

Visit our data catalog at:

Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
ETH_2007_PHC_v01_M_v01_A_IPUMS

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
Version 6.4. The datasets contain selected variables from the original census microdata plus harmonized variables from the IPUMS-International database.

In v6.4, the research team continued to carry out improvements to geography, providing harmonized geographic units for the second administrative level for roughly half the countries. More information about IPUMS geography variables is available here <https://international.ipums.org/international/geography_variables.shtml>. Also, approximately 100 integrated variables were renamed. Affected variables with their current and previous names are listed here <https://international.ipums.org/international/resources/misc_docs/renamed_variables_sept2015.pdf>. Geography variable also underwent wholesale renaming.

In this update, IPUMS added 19 new samples for Armenia, Austria, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Mozambique, Paraguay, Portugal, Puerto Rico, South Africa, and Spain. Ethiopia, Mozambique, and Paraguay were newly added countries to IPUMS. Samples for other countries extend pre-existing series for those countries.

PRODUCTION DATE
2016-04-25

Overview

ABSTRACT
IPUMS-International is an effort to inventory, preserve, harmonize, and disseminate census microdata from around the world. The project has collected the world's largest archive of publicly available census samples. The data are coded and documented consistently across countries and over time to facillitate comparative research. IPUMS-International makes these data available to qualified researchers free of charge through a web dissemination system.

The IPUMS project is a collaboration of the Minnesota Population Center, National Statistical Offices, and international data archives. Major funding is provided by the U.S. National Science Foundation and the Demographic and Behavioral Sciences Branch of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Additional support is provided by the University of Minnesota Office of the Vice President for Research, the Minnesota Population Center, and Sun Microsystems.

KIND OF DATA
Census/enumeration data [cen]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
Household

Scope

NOTES
UNITS IDENTIFIED:

- Dwellings: No

- Vacant units: No

- Households: Yes

- Individuals: Yes

- Group quarters: Yes

UNIT DESCRIPTIONS:

- Dwellings: A housing unit is a separate and independent part of the whole of a building or a group of buildings used or intended to be used for habitation by a household, or if not so, used or intended to be used for a combination of habitation and commercial activity, or commercial activity only.

- Households: A group of persons who live in the same housing unit or in connected premises and have common arrangements for cooking and eating their food. A household could consist of a single person, but usually, it consists of a husband, his wife, his children, relatives and non-relatives. The non-relatives could be friends, servants, employees, etc. As long as household members have the same arrangement for food it includes servants and guards, too.

- Group quarters: Premises (housing units, buildings, or compounds) in which a number of unrelated or related persons reside together, and share common facilities. It includes, hotels, hostels, boarding schools, home for the aged , children's home, prisons, military barracks, monasteries, work camps, rehabilitation centers, children?s home, etc. It is important to note that in the premises of some collective quarters there may be private households.

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Technical Household Variables -- HOUSEHOLD	IPUMS	
Geography: A-L Variables -- HOUSEHOLD	IPUMS	
Group Quarters Variables -- HOUSEHOLD	IPUMS	
Dwelling Characteristics Variables -- HOUSEHOLD	IPUMS	
Utilities Variables -- HOUSEHOLD	IPUMS	
Appliances, Mechanicals, Other Amenities Variables -- HOUSEHOLD	IPUMS	
Other Household Variables -- HOUSEHOLD	IPUMS	
Household Economic Variables -- HOUSEHOLD	IPUMS	
Technical Person Variables -- PERSON	IPUMS	
Demographic Variables -- PERSON	IPUMS	
Ethnicity and Language Variables -- PERSON	IPUMS	
Disability Variables -- PERSON	IPUMS	
Migration Variables -- PERSON	IPUMS	
Fertility and Mortality Variables -- PERSON	IPUMS	
Education Variables -- PERSON	IPUMS	
Work Variables -- PERSON	IPUMS	
Other Person Variables -- PERSON	IPUMS	
Constructed Household Variables -- HOUSEHOLD	IPUMS	
Constructed Family Interrelationship Variables -- PERSON	IPUMS	
Geography: Global Variables -- HOUSEHOLD	IPUMS	

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
National coverage

GEOGRAPHIC UNIT
Wereda

UNIVERSE
All housing units and households; all individuals who passed the night of the census date in the dwelling

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Central Statistical Agency	Government of Ethiopia
Minnesota Population Center	University of Minnesota

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Minnesota Population Center	MPC	University of Minnesota	Integration Harmonization Documentation
Development Data Group	DECDG	World Bank	DDI editing

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION
2016-04-25

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
- v6.4 (April 2016)

Documentation of census data and harmonized variables as found in IPUMS-International. The International Household Survey Network (IHSN) contracted IPUMS-International for generating DDI and Dublin Core-compliant metadata related to population and housing census datasets from developing countries. The objective was to provide countries with detailed metadata in a format compatible with the DDI standard used by most of these countries, with a view to guarantee the preservation of the data and metadata, and the publishing of metadata.

The intellectual rights (including copyright) for the data and metadata in IPUMS are retained by the countries under a Memorandum of Understanding with the contributing countries. IPUMS-International has distribution rights to the metadata and data. The XML documents generated by this process are viewed as a distribution of the metadata.

Fields edited by the World Bank are: DDI ID and study ID to match World Bank study naming convention, as well as DDI Document Version and Version Description to reflect changes included in version 6.4.

Previous version documented in the World Bank Microdata Library:

- v6.3 (August 2014)

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI_ETH_2007_PHC_v01_M_v01_A_IPUMS

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

MICRODATA SOURCE: Central Statistical Agency

SAMPLE DESIGN: Systematic sample of every 10th household with a random start, drawn by the country. NOTE: The sample includes data from both the short and the long questionnaire. Only one-fifth of household received the long questionnaire, thus only 20% of the population have responses for most variables.

SAMPLE UNIT: household

SAMPLE FRACTION: 10%

SAMPLE SIZE (person records): 7,434,086

Weighting

Weights computed by census agency should be used for most types of analysis. The weight applies to long form respondents only (short form respondents have a weight of zero). Use of the weight is essential for most analyses and yields point estimates that correspond closely to published reports for all variables.

Questionnaires

Overview

Two census questionnaires, a short form and a long form, collected information in five sections: 1) Area identification, 2) Type of residence and housing identification, 3) Details of persons in the household, 4) Deaths in the household during the last 12 month, and 5) Information on housing unit. The long questionnaire was administerd to 1 in 5 households in each enumeration area. The short questionnaire with a subset of the long questionnaire items corresponding to basic demographic and social characteristics (population size, sex, age, religion, mother tongue, ethnic group, disability and orphanage) was administered to the remaining (non-sample) households.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start
2007-05-28

End
2007-12-13

Cycle
N/A

Time Periods

Start
2007-05-28

End
2007-11-28

Cycle
N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Collection Notes

De jure (only age, sex, relate are collected for visitors), CENSUS DAY: May 28, 2007 for all regions except Afar and Somali, which were enumerated November 28, 2007

Questionnaires

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Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available

File Description

Variable List

ETH2007-H-H

Content	Household record
Cases	0
Variable(s)	86
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	ET2007A_0001	Dwelling number	contin	numeric	Dwelling number
V2	ET2007A_0006	Number of persons in household	discrete	numeric	Number of persons in household
V3	ET2007A_0016	Dwelling created by splitting apart a large dwelling or household	discrete	numeric	Dwelling created by splitting apart a large dwelling or household
V4	ET2007A_0031	Urban status	discrete	numeric	Urban status
V5	ET2007A_0032	Form type	discrete	numeric	Form type
V6	ET2007A_0033	Household type	discrete	numeric	Section 2: Type of residence and housing identification 1. Type of residence [] 1 Conventional household [] 2 Hotel/hostel [] 3 Orphanage [] 4 Boarding school/college/university [] 5 Correctional facility [] 6 Other collective [] 7 Pasturalist [] 8 Homeless
V7	ET2007A_0037	Household information collected	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit 1. Enumerator: in accordance with the instruction, housing information will be: [] 1 Collected for the unit [] 2 Skipped
V8	ET2007A_0038	Years since construction of household	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit 2. How many years age was this housing unit built? [] 1 Less than 5 years [] 2 5-9 years [] 3 10-14 years [] 4 15-19 years [] 5 20 years or more
V9	ET2007A_0039	Number of rooms in the household	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit 3. How many rooms are in the housing unit? _ _
V10	ET2007A_0040	Source of drinking water	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit 4. What is the main source of drinking water for the members of this housing unit? [] 1 Tap inside the house [] 2 Tap in compound, private [] 3 Tap in compound, shared [] 4 Tap outside compound/from private tap, public tap, other organization (bought or free of charge) [] 5 Protected well or spring [] 6 Unprotected well or spring [] 7 River/lake/pond
V11	ET2007A_0041	Type of toilet	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit 5. What type of toilet facility does the housing unit have? [] 1 No toilet facility [] 2 Flush toilet [] 3 VIP latrine [] 4 Pit latrine

V12	ET2007A_0042	Shared toilet	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit 6. Does the household share the toilet with other households? If coded 2-4 only in Question 5. [Question 6 was asked for households that had a toilet facility.] [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V13	ET2007A_0043	Type of bathroom	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit 7. What type of bathing facility does the housing unit have? [] 1 No bathing facility [] 2 Bathtub private [] 3 Bathtub shared [] 4 Shower private [] 5 Shower shared [] 6 A room prepared for bathing
V14	ET2007A_0044	Type of kitchen	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit 8. What type of kitchen does the housing unit have? [] 1 No kitchen [] 2 A room used for traditional kitchen inside the housing unit [] 3 A room used for traditional kitchen outside the housing unit [] 4 A room used for modern kitchen inside the housing unit [] 5 A room used for modern kitchen outside the housing unit
V15	ET2007A_0045	Shared kitchen	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit 9. Does the household share the kitchen with other households? If coded 2-5 only in Question 8. [Question 9 was asked of households that had a kitchen.] [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V16	ET2007A_0046	Use of electricity for cooking	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit 10. Do members of the housing unit use mostly: Electricity for cooking [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V17	ET2007A_0047	Use of gas or cylinder for cooking	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit 10. Do members of the housing unit use mostly: Gas/cylinder for cooking [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V18	ET2007A_0048	Use of kerosene for cooking	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit 10. Do members of the housing unit use mostly: Kerosene for cooking [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V19	ET2007A_0049	Use of charcoal for cooking	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit 10. Do members of the housing unit use mostly: Charcoal for cooking [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V20	ET2007A_0050	Use of firewood, leaves, or sawdust for cooking	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit 10. Do members of the housing unit use mostly: Firewood/leaves/sawdust for cooking [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V21	ET2007A_0051	Use of dung or manure for cooking	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit 10. Do members of the housing unit use mostly: Dung/manure for cooking [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V22	ET2007A_0052	Use of bio-gas for cooking	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit 10. Do members of the housing unit use mostly: Bio-gas for cooking [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V23	ET2007A_0053	Use of other items not listed above	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit 10. Do members of the housing unit use mostly: Other items than listed above [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V24	ET2007A_0054	Type of lighting	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit 11. What type of lighting does the housing unit have? [] 1 Electricity/meter private [] 2 Electricity/meter shared [] 3 Electricity from generator (no meter) [] 4 Solar energy [] 5 Lantern [] 6 Bio-gas [] 7 Kerosene [] 8 Candle/wax candle [] 9 Firewood
V25	ET2007A_0055	Radio in working condition	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit 12. Does the housing unit have: Working radio [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V26	ET2007A_0056	Landline	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit 12. Does the housing unit have: Fixed telephone/wireless telephone excluding mobile phone [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V27	ET2007A_0057	Television in working condition	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit 12. Does the housing unit have: Working television [] 1 Yes [] 2 No

V28	ET2007A_0058	Trash disposal	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit 13. How does the housing unit dispose of solid waste? [] 1 Collected by municipality (public dump) [] 2 Collected by private establishments/individuals [] 3 Dumped in street/open space [] 4 Dumped in river [] 5 Burned/buried solid waste [] 6 Other
V29	ET2007A_0059	Livestock in sleeping rooms	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit 14. Do livestock spend the night in the room(s) where members spend the night? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No [] 3 No livestock
V30	ET2007A_0060	Dwelling tenure	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit 15. What is the type of tenure of the housing unit? [] 1 Owner occupied [] 2 Rent free [] 3 Rented from Kebele [] 4 Rented from agency of rented houses [] 5 Rented from other organization [] 6 Rented from private household [] 7 Occupied by paying rent difference
V31	ET2007A_0061	Dwelling type	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit For Questions 16-20, please mark by observation and/or asking. 16. What is the type of housing unit? [] 1 Conventional [] 2 Improvised [] 3 Mobile [] 4 Other
V32	ET2007A_0062	Walls major material	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit For Questions 16-20, please mark by observation and/or asking. 17. What is the major material used for the construction of the wall of the housing unit? [] 1 Wood and mud [] 2 Wood and thatch/wood only [] 3 Stone and mud [] 4 Stone and cement [] 5 Plastered hollow blocks [] 6 Unplastered hollow blocks [] 7 Bricks [] 8 Corrugated iron [] 9 Reed/bamboo [] 10 Mud bricks [] 11 Other
V33	ET2007A_0063	Ceiling major material	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit For Questions 16-20, please mark by observation and/or asking. 18. What is the major material used for the construction of the ceiling of the housing unit? [] 1 None [] 2 Fabrics [] 3 Bamboo/reed [] 4 Chip wood/hardboard [] 5 Parquet or polished wood [] 6 Wood planks [] 7 Concrete/cement [] 8 Polythene sheet "Madaberia" [] 9 Other
V34	ET2007A_0064	Roof major material	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit For Questions 16-20, please mark by observation and/or asking. 19. What is the major material used for the construction of the major part of the roof of the housing unit? [] 1 Corrugated iron sheet [] 2 Concrete or cement [] 3 Thatch [] 4 Wood and mud [] 5 Bamboo or reed [] 6 Plastic/shera [] 7 Asbestos [] 8 Other
V35	ET2007A_0065	Floor major material	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit 15. What is the type of tenure of the housing unit? [] 1 Owner occupied [] 2 Rent free [] 3 Rented from Kebele [] 4 Rented from agency of rented houses [] 5 Rented from other organization [] 6 Rented from private household [] 7 Occupied by paying rent difference 20. What is the major material used for the construction of the major part of the floor of the housing unit? [] 1 Mud [] 2 Bamboo/reed [] 3 Wood planks [] 4 Parquet or polished wood [] 5 Cement screed/cement screed not applied [] 6 Plastic tiles [] 7 Cement tile/brick tile [] 8 Ceramic/marble tiles [] 9 Other
V36	ET2007A_0066	Deceased in the household (last 12 months)	discrete	numeric	Section 4: Deaths in the household during the last 12 months 1. Did a death occur in the household since 29 May 2006? If yes, record number of deaths in the box on the right and further details below. If no, record "0" and go to Section 5 (Housing). _

V37	ET2007A_0067	Household weight (long form hh respondents)	contin	numeric	Household weight (long form hh respondents)
V38	ET2007A_0072	Household unit information collected	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit 1. Enumerator: in accordance with the instruction, housing information will be: [] 1 Collected for the unit [] 2 Skipped
V39	ET2007A_0073	Years since construction of household unit	discrete	numeric	Section 5: Information on housing unit 2. How many years age was this housing unit built? [] 1 Less than 5 years [] 2 5-9 years [] 3 10-14 years [] 4 15-19 years [] 5 20 years or more
V40	RECTYPE	Record type	discrete	character	
V41	SAMPLE	IPUMS sample identifier	discrete	numeric	
V42	YEAR	Year	discrete	numeric	
V43	SERIAL	Household serial number	contin	numeric	
V44	TV	Television set	discrete	numeric	
V45	RADIO	Radio in household	discrete	numeric	
V46	HEADLOC	Head's location in household	contin	numeric	
V47	GEOLEV1	1st subnational geographic level, world [consistent boundaries over time]	discrete	numeric	
V48	GEOLEV2	2nd subnational geographic level, world [consistent boundaries over time]	discrete	numeric	
V49	GEO1_ET	Ethiopia, Region 1994 - 2007 [Level 1; consistent boundaries, GIS]	discrete	numeric	
V50	GEO1_ET2007	Ethiopia, Region 2007 [Level 1, GIS]	discrete	numeric	
V51	GEO2_ET	Ethiopia, Zone 1994 - 2007 [Level 2; consistent boundaries, GIS]	discrete	numeric	
V52	GEO2_ET2007	Ethiopia, Zone 2007 [Level 2, GIS]	discrete	numeric	
V53	WERDET	Ethopia, Wereda 1994 - 2007 [Level 3; inconsistent boundaries, harmonized by name]	discrete	numeric	
V54	GQ	Group quarters (collective dwelling) status	discrete	numeric	
V55	UNREL	Number of unrelated persons	discrete	numeric	
V56	URBAN	Urban-rural status	discrete	numeric	
V57	WATSUP	Water supply	discrete	numeric	
V58	PHONE	Telephone availability	discrete	numeric	

V59	TRASH	Trash disposal	discrete	numeric	
V60	NFAMS	Number of families in household	discrete	numeric	
V61	NCOUPLES	Number of married couples in household	discrete	numeric	
V62	NMOTHERS	Number of mothers in household	discrete	numeric	
V63	NFATHERS	Number of fathers in household	discrete	numeric	
V64	COUNTRY	Country	discrete	numeric	
V65	ELECTRIC	Electricity	discrete	numeric	
V66	OWNERSHIP	Ownership of dwelling [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V67	OWNERSHIPD	Ownership of dwelling [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V68	FUELCOOK	Cooking fuel	discrete	numeric	
V69	ROOMS	Number of rooms	discrete	numeric	
V70	MORTNUM	Number of deaths in household last year	discrete	numeric	
V71	ANYMORT	Any deaths in household last year	discrete	numeric	
V72	BATH	Bathing facilities	discrete	numeric	
V73	REGIONW	Continent and region of country	discrete	numeric	
V74	FORMTYPE	Questionnaire type received by household	discrete	numeric	
V75	SUBSAMP	Subsample number	discrete	numeric	
V76	KITCHEN	Kitchen or cooking facilities	discrete	numeric	
V77	TOILET	Toilet	discrete	numeric	
V78	FLOOR	Floor material	discrete	numeric	
V79	ROOF	Roof material	discrete	numeric	
V80	HHTYPE	Household classification	discrete	numeric	
V81	HHWT	Household weight	contin	numeric	
V82	AGESTRUCT2	Age of structure, coded from intervals	discrete	numeric	
V83	ET2007A_0104	Strata	contin	numeric	Strata
V84	WALL	Wall or building material	discrete	numeric	
V85	STRATA	Strata identifier	contin	numeric	
V86	PERSONS	Number of person records in the household	contin	numeric	

ETH2007-P-H

Content	Person records
Cases	0
Variable(s)	105
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
V87	ET2007A_0003	Person number (within household)	discrete	numeric	Person number (within household)
V88	ET2007A_0401	Residence status	discrete	numeric	Section 3: Details of persons in the household 3. Residence status [] Resident present on census day [] Resident absent on census day [] Visitor on census day
V89	ET2007A_0402	Relationship to household head	discrete	numeric	Section 3: Details of persons in the household 4. Relationship to the head of household [] 1 Head [] 2 Spouse [] 3 Son/daughter of the head and/or spouse [] 4 Mother or father of head/spouse [] 5 Sister or brother of head/spouse [] 6 Nephew or niece [] 7 Grandchild of head/spouse [] 8 Other relatives (adopted, godchild etc.) [] 9 Non relatives
V90	ET2007A_0403	Sex	discrete	numeric	Section 3: Details of persons in the household 5. What is [the respondent]'s sex? [] 1 Male [] 2 Female
V91	ET2007A_0404	Age	discrete	numeric	Section 3: Details of persons in the household 6. Age What is [the respondent]'s age? Recorded in completed years. If less than one year, record '00.' _ _
V92	ET2007A_0405	Religion	discrete	numeric	Section 3: Details of persons in the household 7. Religion What is [the respondent]'s religion? [] 1 Orthodox [] 2 Protestant [] 3 Catholic [] 4 Muslim/Islam [] 5 Traditionalist [] 6 Others
V93	ET2007A_0406	Mother tongue	discrete	numeric	Section 3: Details of persons in the household 8. What is [the respondent]'s mother tongue? ____
V94	ET2007A_0407	Ethnic group	discrete	numeric	Section 3: Details of persons in the household 9. What is [the respondent]'s ethnic group? ____
V95	ET2007A_0408	Disability status	discrete	numeric	Section 3: Details of persons in the household Disability status 10. Does [the respondent] have seeing, hearing, speaking, standing/walking/sitting, body movement, non-functional upper and lower limbs? Or learning difficulties, mental, problem or other mental/physical damage? If not disabled, mark 2 and skip to 16. [] 1 Yes [] 2 No

V96	ET2007A_0409	Type of disability	discrete	numeric	Section 3: Details of persons in the household Disability status 11. If yes, what is [the respondent]'s type of difficulty or problem? [] 1 Blind [] 2 Seeing difficulty [] 3 Deaf [] 4 Hearing difficulty [] 5 Unable to speak [] 6 Speaking difficulty [] 7 Dear and unable to speak [] 8 No functional upper limbs [] 9 No functional lower limbs [] 10 Body movement problem [] 11 Learning difficulties [] 12 Mental problem (go to 13) [] 13 Other
V97	ET2007A_0410	Cause of disability	discrete	numeric	Section 3: Details of persons in the household Disability status 12. What was the cause of [the respondent]'s disability? [] 1 Car accident [] 2 Other accident [] 3 Polio [] 4 Hanson disease [] 5 Other diseases (after delivery) [] 6 During pregnancy (at delivery) [] 7 War/mines [] 8 Others (not listed in codes 1-7) [] 9 Not known
V98	ET2007A_0411	Years of continuous residence in town or rural part of wereda	discrete	numeric	Section 3: Details of persons in the household 13. What is the number of years [the respondent] has continuously lived in this town or the rural part of this Wereda? [] 1 Below 1 year [] 2 1 year [] 3 2 years [] 4 3 years [] 5 4 years [] 6 5-6 years [] 7 7-9 years [] 8 10 years and above [] 9 Since birth
V99	ET2007A_0412	Urban or rural status of previous residence	discrete	numeric	Section 3: Details of persons in the household [Questions 14 and 15 were only asked of persons who had lived in their current locality for less than 10 years.] 14. Was [the respondent]'s previous address urban or rural? ____ Previous residence____
V100	ET2007A_0414	Biological mother alive	discrete	numeric	Section 3: Details of persons in the household [Questions 16 and 17 were asked for household members age 0-17.] 16. Is [the respondent]'s biological mother alive? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V101	ET2007A_0415	Biological father alive	discrete	numeric	Section 3: Details of persons in the household [Questions 16 and 17 were asked for household members age 0-17.] 17. Is [the respondent]'s biological father alive? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V102	ET2007A_0416	Literacy	discrete	numeric	Section 3: Details of persons in the household [Questions 18-20 were asked of long form respondents age 5+.] 18. Is [the respondent] literate? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V103	ET2007A_0417	Current school attendance (level and grade)	discrete	numeric	Section 3: Details of persons in the household [Questions 18-20 were asked of long form respondents age 5+.] 19. Is [the respondent] currently attending school? If "yes," enter the code for the grade. If not attending, ask if attended before. _ _ [] 97 Attended school in the past [] 98 Never attended school (skip to question 21)
V104	ET2007A_0418	Highest level and grade completed	discrete	numeric	Section 3: Details of persons in the household [Questions 18-20 were asked of long form respondents age 5+.] 20. What is the highest grade [the respondent] completed? _ _
V105	ET2007A_0419	Any economic activity (at least 4 hours during the last 7 days)	discrete	numeric	Section 3: Details of persons in the household [Questions 21-25 were asked of long form respondents' age 10+.] 21. Is [the respondent] engaged in productive activity for at least 4 hours during the last 7 days? [] 1 Yes (go to Q23) [] 2 Have job but not worked (go to Q23) [] 3 No

V106	ET2007A_0420	Available to work next month	discrete	numeric	Section 3: Details of persons in the household [Questions 21-25 were asked of long form respondents' age 10+.] 22. Is [the respondent] available to work during the coming month? If "yes," record 01. If "no," record the reason. [] 1 Available [] 2 Personal/family affair [] 3 Student/training [] 4 Homemaking [] 5 Disabled [] 6 Injury/illness [] 7 Too young [] 8 Old age/pensioner/remittance [] 9 Other
V107	ET2007A_0421	Economic activity (for most of last 2 months)	discrete	numeric	Section 3: Details of persons in the household [Questions 21-25 were asked of long form respondents' age 10+.] 23. Was [the respondent] engaged in productive activity during most of the last 12 months? If "yes," record 01. If "no," code main reason. [] 1 Engaged in productive activity [] 2 Unemployed with work experience [] 3 Unemployed without work experience [] 4 Student/training [] 5 Homemaking [] 6 Disabled [] 7 Injury/illness [] 8 Too young [] 9 Old age/pensioner/remittance [] 10 Begging [] 11 Other
V108	ET2007A_0422	Class of worker (main job)	discrete	numeric	Section 3: Details of persons in the household [Questions 21-25 were asked of long form respondents' age 10+.] 24. What was [the respondent]'s employment status in the main job? [] 1 Employee - government [] 2 Employee - government parastatal [] 3 Employee - private organization [] 4 Employee - NGO/international org. [] 5 Employee - Domestic [] 6 Employee Â– Others [] 7 Self employed [] 8 Unpaid family worker [] 9 Apprentice [] 10 Member of cooperative [] 11 Employer [] 12 Other
V109	ET2007A_0423	Marital status	discrete	numeric	Section 3: Details of persons in the household [Questions 21-25 were asked of long form respondents' age 10+.] 25. What is [the respondent]'s current marital status? [] 1 Never married [] 2 Married [] 3 Divorced [] 4 Separated [] 5 Widowed [] 6 Cohabiting/living together
V110	ET2007A_0424	Number of sons living at home	discrete	numeric	Section 3: Details of persons in the household [Questions 26-29 were asked of long form respondents 10+.] 26. Of the children you have borne, how many sons and daughters are now living with you? Record "0" if none. Record "0" for women who have no child at all. _ _ Male _ _ Female
V111	ET2007A_0425	Number of daughters living at home	discrete	numeric	Section 3: Details of persons in the household [Questions 26-29 were asked of long form respondents 10+.] 26. Of the children you have borne, how many sons and daughters are now living with you? Record "0" if none. Record "0" for women who have no child at all. _ _ Male _ _ Female
V112	ET2007A_0426	Number of sons living elsewhere	discrete	numeric	Section 3: Details of persons in the household [Questions 26-29 were asked of long form respondents 10+.] 27. Of the children you have borne, how many sons and daughters are living elsewhere? Record "0" if none. Record "0" for women who have no child at all. _ _ Male _ _ Female

V113	ET2007A_0427	Number of daughters livingelsewhere	discrete	numeric	Section 3: Details of persons in the household [Questions 26-29 were asked of long form respondents 10+.] 27. Of the children you have borne, how many sons and daughters are living elsewhere? Record "0" if none. Record "0" for women who have no child at all. _ _ Male _ _ Female
V114	ET2007A_0428	Number of sons dead	discrete	numeric	Section 3: Details of persons in the household [Questions 26-29 were asked of long form respondents 10+.] 28. Did you have children who have died? If "yes," how many are males and how many are females. Record "0" if none. Record "0" for women who have no child at all. _ _ Male _ _ Female
V115	ET2007A_0429	Number of daughters dead	discrete	numeric	Section 3: Details of persons in the household [Questions 26-29 were asked of long form respondents 10+.] 28. Did you have children who have died? If "yes," how many are males and how many are females. Record "0" if none. Record "0" for women who have no child at all. _ _ Male _ _ Female
V116	ET2007A_0430	Number of live births last year (May 29, 2006 to May 28, 2007)	discrete	numeric	Section 3: Details of persons in the household [Questions 26-29 were asked of long form respondents 10+.] 29. Did [the respondent] have any live births between 29 May 2006 and 28 May 2007? If yes, record number of children. If no, record "0." _ _
V117	ET2007A_0431	Person weight	contin	numeric	Person weight
V118	PERNUM	Person number	contin	numeric	
V119	MOMLOC	Mother's location in household	contin	numeric	
V120	POPLOC	Father's location in household	contin	numeric	
V121	SPLOC	Spouse's location in household	contin	numeric	
V122	PARRULE	Rule for linking parent	discrete	numeric	
V123	SPRULE	Rule for linking spouse	discrete	numeric	
V124	STEPMOM	Probable stepmother	discrete	numeric	
V125	STEPPOP	Probable stepfather	discrete	numeric	
V126	POLYMAL	Man with more than one wife linked	discrete	numeric	
V127	POLY2ND	Woman is second or higher order wife	discrete	numeric	
V128	FAMUNIT	Family unit membership	contin	numeric	
V129	FAMSIZE	Number of own family members in household	discrete	numeric	
V130	NCHILD	Number of own children in household	discrete	numeric	
V131	NCHLT5	Number of own children under age 5 in household	discrete	numeric	
V132	ELDCH	Age of eldest own child in household	discrete	numeric	
V133	YNGCH	Age of youngest own child in household	discrete	numeric	

V134	RELATE	Relationship to household head [general version]	discrete	numeric
V135	RELATED	Relationship to household head [detailed version]	discrete	numeric
V136	AGE	Age	discrete	numeric
V137	SEX	Sex	discrete	numeric
V138	MARST	Marital status [general version]	discrete	numeric
V139	MARSTD	Marital status [detailed version]	discrete	numeric
V140	CONSENS	Consensual union	discrete	numeric
V141	CHBORN	Children ever born	discrete	numeric
V142	POLYGAM	Polygamous union	discrete	numeric
V143	CLASSWK	Status in employment (class of worker) [general version]	discrete	numeric
V144	CLASSWKD	Status in employment (class of worker) [detailed version]	discrete	numeric
V145	CHBORNF	Number of female children ever born	discrete	numeric
V146	CHBORNM	Number of male children ever born	discrete	numeric
V147	CHSURVF	Number of female children surviving	discrete	numeric
V148	CHSURVM	Number of male children surviving	discrete	numeric
V149	CHDEAD	Number of children dead	discrete	numeric
V150	MORTMOT	Mortality status of mother	discrete	numeric
V151	MORTFAT	Mortality status of father	discrete	numeric
V152	HOMEFEM	Number of own female children in household	discrete	numeric
V153	AWAYFEM	Number of own female children living elsewhere	discrete	numeric
V154	AWAYMALE	Number of own male children living elsewhere	discrete	numeric
V155	HOMEMALE	Number of own male children in household	discrete	numeric
V156	RELIGION	Religion [general version]	discrete	numeric
V157	RELIGIOND	Religion [detailed version]	discrete	numeric
V158	BIRTHSLYR	Number of births last year	discrete	numeric
V159	HOMECHILD	Number of own children in household	discrete	numeric
V160	AWAYCHILD	Number of own children living elsewhere	discrete	numeric
V161	CHDEADFEM	Number of female children dead	discrete	numeric
V162	CHDEADMALE	Number of male children dead	discrete	numeric

V163	AGE2	Age, grouped into intervals	discrete	numeric
V164	SCHOOL	School attendance	discrete	numeric
V165	LIT	Literacy	discrete	numeric
V166	EMPSTAT	Activity status (employment status) [general version]	discrete	numeric
V167	EMPSTATD	Activity status (employment status) [detailed version]	discrete	numeric
V168	DISEMP	Employment disability	discrete	numeric
V169	DISBLND	Blind or vision-impaired	discrete	numeric
V170	DISDEAF	Deaf or hearing-impaired	discrete	numeric
V171	DISMUTE	Mute or speech impaired	discrete	numeric
V172	DISLOWR	Disability affecting lower extremities	discrete	numeric
V173	DISUPPR	Disability affecting upper extremities	discrete	numeric
V174	DISMNTL	Mental disability	discrete	numeric
V175	DISPSYC	Psychological disability	discrete	numeric
V176	DISORIG	Origin of disability	discrete	numeric
V177	DISABLED	Disability status	discrete	numeric
V178	MIGYRS1	Years residing in current locality	discrete	numeric
V179	RESIDENT	Residence status: de facto, de jure	discrete	numeric
V180	PERWT	Person weight	contin	numeric
V181	EDUCET	Educational attainment, Ethiopia	discrete	numeric
V182	MTONGET	Mother tongue, Ethiopia	discrete	numeric
V183	CHSURV	Children surviving	discrete	numeric
V184	YRSCHOOL	Years of schooling	discrete	numeric
V185	EDATTAIN	Educational attainment, international recode [general version]	discrete	numeric
V186	EDATTAIND	Educational attainment, international recode [detailed version]	discrete	numeric
V187	YEARP	Year [person version]	contin	numeric
V188	SAMPLEP	IPUMS sample identifier [person version]	contin	numeric
V189	SERIAL	Household serial number [person version]	contin	numeric
V190	COUNTRYP	Country [person version]	contin	numeric
V191	RECTYPEP	Record type [person version]	discrete	character

Dwelling number (ET2007A_0001)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview	
Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 7	
Decimals: 0	

Description

This variable indicates the dwelling ID number.

Universe

All records

Literal question

Dwelling number

Number of persons in household (ET2007A_0006)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-30	

Description

This variable indicates the number of persons within the household.

Universe

All records

Literal question

Number of persons in household

Dwelling created by splitting apart a large dwelling or household (ET2007A_0016)
File: ETH2007-H-H

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

Description

This variable indicates if the household was created by splitting apart a large dwelling or household.

Universe

All records

Literal question

Dwelling created by splitting apart a large dwelling or household

Urban status (ET2007A_0031)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the urban/rural status of the area where the household is located.

Universe

All households

Literal question

Urban status

Form type (ET2007A_0032)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the form type (long or short).

Universe

All households

Literal question

Form type

Interviewer instructions

Chapter Four

Method of selection of households administered by long questionnaire and how to fill forms used for supervising enumeration areas (EAs)

For the 2007 population and Housing Census of Ethiopia two types of questionnaires, namely; short and long are used. The long questionnaire is a detailed one which will be administered to sample households. The short questionnaire with a subset of the long questionnaire items corresponding to basic demographic and social characteristics (population size, sex, age, religion, mother tongue, ethnic group, disability and orphanage) are administered to the remaining (non sample) households.

The rationale for administering long questionnaire in the census on a sample basis is to improve timeliness in data collection, processing and decrease costs associated with data collection and processing by reducing volume of the data and consequently improve quality of the data. In each EA of all regions a one in five (20 Percent) households are systematically selected for the administration of the long questionnaire.

A. selection of sample households administered by long questionnaire

For selecting sample households in each EA the sampling frame is form 1 which is used for listing housing units and households. The selection will be done using column 12 and 13 in section 2 of form 1. Before starting sample household selection, the enumerator needs to make sure that the listing is completed in each EA without omission. In addition, he should have to check that the running numbers in column 12, which are given for household, are done without omission and duplication. Since all hotel/hostels and collective quarters residents are administered by long questionnaire without selection, make a tick in column 14 corresponding to them to distinguish them from the others. Next, by using column 12 of form 1 select one household from each of the intervals 001 - 005, 006 - 010, 011 - 015...etc. To do this the enumerator will be given a "random start" number by his/her field supervisor to carry out the selection of households which lie between 1 - 5 including 1 and 5.

This random start number helps the enumerator to decide (Know) which households are going to be selected from his EA. The household with serial number in the list corresponding to the random start number is taken as the first sample household to receive the long questionnaire. The remaining sample households in the EA are determined by adding "five" consecutively on serial number of the current sample household. This process continued until the list of households is exhausted in each EA.

If the random start number 1 assigned to an enumerator by his/her supervisor the household corresponds to household serial number serial number 001 in column12 will be the first selected household in that EA. And also if another enumerator gets random start number 2, the household corresponds serial number 002 is the first selected household for long questionnaire. The same will apply for enumerators who get 3, 4 and 5 as a starting number.

To get the second sample household each enumerator should have to add 5 on the serial number of the first selected household and to get the third sample household they have to add 5 on the second selected household serial number and continue in that fashion to get the last sample household.

For example:- an enumerator whose assigned 1 as a starting number, households corresponds to serial numbers 001, 006, 011, 016, 021, 031...etc. in column 12 will be the sample households. Similarly, enumerators who get 2 as a starting number will select households with serial numbers 002, 007, 012, 017... etc. to fill the long questionnaire. Then a tick mark should be made in column 14.

While, doing the selection the enumerator should have to understand that all selected samples are regular households. Whenever, the sample lay on collective quarters or hotel/hostel skip it and take the next household. Remember all residents of collective quarters and Hotel/Hostels are administered by long questionnaire.

For example: - Suppose the starting number given to an enumerator is 2 and if on form 1 in column 12 serial number 002 is a collective quarter which is ticked on column 14, then leave that and take the household with serial number 003 as the first and to get the second selected household add 5 on the first. Continue this procedure until the list of households is exhausted.

B. Form for supervising enumeration area (EA).

This form used to check how many of short and long questionnaire are filled in correctly by the enumerator.

In addition, on this form identification number for the enumerator is available. Every enumerator should have to know and remember this number any time. This form is will be filled in after the enumerator completed the enumeration for every household using short and long questionnaire.

First, the enumerator records the identification particulars of the EA on the left side of this form by taking it from the EA map. Then, on the right side under the box, which says "number of completed questionnaires", the enumerator records the number of short and long questionnaires he completely filled in the information.

After making every correction, the enumerator will write his name put his signature and date on the form. In addition, the supervisor will do the same after checking the correctness of the information on the questionnaires. Then the form should send to head office with completed short and long questionnaires.

Household type (ET2007A_0033)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-8

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the household type.

Universe

All households

Literal question

Section 2: Type of residence and housing identification

1. Type of residence

[] 1 Conventional household
[] 2 Hotel/hostel
[] 3 Orphanage
[] 4 Boarding school/college/university
[] 5 Correctional facility
[] 6 Other collective
[] 7 Pasturalist
[] 8 Homeless

Interviewer instructions

Section 2:- Type of Residence and Housing Identification

In this section the type of residence, housing unit serial number and serial number of the household should be filled in and appropriately shaded.

Question 1:- Type of residence

Data in this question will be collected to identify type of residence i.e. whether they are conventional household members, inmates of hotels/hostels, Orphanages, inmates of boarding school (including universities and colleges which have lodging services) inmates of correctional facilities, inmates of other collective quarters, pastoralists who are wandering from place to place in search of water and grass, and homeless persons who live at verandas, streets, ... etc.

In addition, conventional households who reside in collective quarters (those who are given separated household serial number and housing unit number in the listing form) should be shaded code 1 in this question. By identifying types of residence of the household or individuals to be interviewed, it is necessary to shade the appropriate code from the codes given below

-Conventional household
-Hotels/hostels
-Orphanages
-Boarding schools (including universities and colleges which have lodging facilities)
-Correctional facilities
-Other collective quarters
-Pastoralists who move from place to place in search of grass and water
-Homeless persons

Household information collected (ET2007A_0037)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates whether the household information was collected.

Universe

All households

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

1. Enumerator: in accordance with the instruction, housing information will be:

[] 1 Collected for the unit
[] 2 Skipped

Interviewer instructions

Question 1:- (Enumerator), Will housing information be collected?

1= Will be collected
2= Will not be collected

As mentioned earlier if more than one household are found in one housing unit, information regarding the housing unit is collected by asking only one of the household. In this question, code "1" is marked for the household for which housing information shall be collected. On the other hand for the other household living in the same housing unit and inmates of collective quarters and hotel/hostel, code "2" will be marked and the rest housing questions (question 2 - 20) are left blank.

Years since construction of household (ET2007A_0038)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the number of years since construction of the dwelling.

Universe

Households that responded to the long form

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

2. How many years age was this housing unit built?

[] 1 Less than 5 years
[] 2 5-9 years
[] 3 10-14 years
[] 4 15-19 years
[] 5 20 years or more

Interviewer instructions

Question 2:- How many years ago was this housing unit built?

In this question the interest is to know the number of years since the housing unit was built. The enumerator is expected to mark the correct code correspond to the right year or interval. If respondents fail to know the exact number of years, the numerator should urge them to give him an approximate year. If some part of the housing unit is built at a certain time and the other part is built at some other time, the enumerator should take the period during which a larger part of the housing unit was built.

1= less than 5 years
2= 5 to 9 years
3= 10 to 14 years
4= 15 to 19 years
5= 20 years and above

Number of rooms in the household (ET2007A_0039)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-99	

Description

This variable indicates the number of rooms in the household.

Universe

Households that responded to the long form

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

3. How many rooms are in the housing unit?

_ _

Interviewer instructions

Question 3:- How many rooms are in the housing unit?

A room in a housing unit is said to be a room if it is surrounded by wails, if it has a height of at least 2 meters measures from its floor to its roof, and if it has an area of at least 4 square meters that can accommodate an adult's bed. In this question the total number of rooms that the household is used for various purposes is required and thus, the enumerator should note that the definition given above is valid for housing units having more than one room.

Therefore, bedrooms, living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, and others, are considered as rooms. However bath rooms, toilets, corridors, and verandas should not be considered as rooms even if they satisfy the definition of a room. In addition, a manger is also not considered as a room.

For housing units used for both residence and enterprise, the rooms, serving both purposes are considered excluding the one used for enterprise purpose only.

A space to write the number of rooms is provided in the questionnaire and the enumerator should at the same time mark the corresponding number. The answer for this question shall never be "0" since the housing unit the household is residing is considered as a housing unit if it has at least one room in it.

Source of drinking water (ET2007A_0040)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the main source of drinking water.

Universe

Households that responded to the long form

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

4. What is the main source of drinking water for the members of this housing unit?

[] 1 Tap inside the house
[] 2 Tap in compound, private
[] 3 Tap in compound, shared
[] 4 Tap outside compound/from private tap, public tap, other organization (bought or free of charge)
[] 5 Protected well or spring
[] 6 Unprotected well or spring
[] 7 River/lake/pond

Interviewer instructions

Question 4:- What is the main source of drinking water for the members of this housing unit?

The purpose of this question is to know the major source from which the household gets its drinking water. If the sources are more than one, the enumerator should further ask the respondent to identify the main one and he should mark the correct code among the possible alternatives given below.

1 = Tap inside the house
2 = Tap in compounded, private
3 = Tap in compounded, shared
4 = Tap outside the compound (from private tap, from public tap or other organizations paid or for free)
5 = Protected well or spring
6 = Unprotected well or spring
7 = River/lake/ pond.

N.B:- We call a well/spring protected if it satisfies the following.

-Its surrounding should be properly built by stone and cement
-If it is a well the building should be at least 2 - 4 meters deep in the ground and about 70 cm above the ground level.
-If it is a spring the building should go deeper until a rock or a strong soil as found to serve as the base of the building and the height of the building above the ground level can vary depending on the situations. It should however have an outlet pipe on one side of the building.
-The well/ spring must have a cover which is made of cement or any other strong material.
-There should be a properly made diversion to protect the will/ spring from any water flowing towards it.
-The distance mentioned above should be by far larger if such contaminating facilities are stalked in higher position reliance to the well/spring.

Thus, if the household gets its drinking water from well/spring satisfying the above points, the enumerator shall mark code 5. Unless it is tap water, any water fetched from rivers or lakes is generally considers as unprotected and code 6 marked. If the household is using tap water as the source of drinking water, the enumerator should ask the respondents as to where the tap is located and he, marks the appropriate answer from the given 4 alternatives. The enumerator should note that the water may be fetched from the source by using human labor or other means.

Type of toilet (ET2007A_0041)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the type of toilet.

Universe

Households that responded to the long form

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

5. What type of toilet facility does the housing unit have?

[] 1 No toilet facility
[] 2 Flush toilet
[] 3 VIP latrine
[] 4 Pit latrine

Interviewer instructions

Question 5:- What type of toilet facility does the housing unit have?

In this question, the interest is to know the type of toilet facility that the housing units have and also to know the distribution of housing units that do not have such facilities. It is a known fact that the availability of toilet faculty is a very crucial element to prevent and control disease transmission and to improve the health status of the society. The data generated from this question can thus be used as an important health indicator.

Therefore, the enumerator shall mark the appropriate code from the given choice if a housing unit has both pit latrine and a toilet with flush, the enumerator should mark the code given for a toilet with flush. In addition, if a toilet facility is no more functioning for various reasons and it is not in a position to be maintained and put back to service then the housing unit is considered as not having the facility.

1 = No toilet facility
2 = Toilet with flush
3 = Pit latrine, ventilated
4 = Pit latrine, without ventilation

N.B
Toilet faculty with flush is one that let the waste to be swept away by water to the pit.
Ventilated pit latrine (VIP) is one with additional out let for the release of gas.

Shared toilet (ET2007A_0042)
File: ETH2007-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 toilet is shared.

Universe

Households that responded to the long form reporting availabiliy of toilet

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

6. Does the household share the toilet with other households?

If coded 2-4 only in Question 5.
[Question 6 was asked for households that had a toilet facility.]
[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Question 6:- Is the toilet facility shared? (If codes 2 - 4 are marked for question 5)

This question will be asked for housing units which are given Codes 2 - 4 in Question 5. A toilet facility may be privately owned or may be shared with other households. Thus if the toilet is shared code 1 will be marked and if it is privately owned code 2 will be marked.

1 = Yes
2 = No

Type of bathroom (ET2007A_0043)
File: ETH2007-H-H

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

Description

This variable indicates the type of bathroom.

Universe

Households that responded to the long form

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

7. What type of bathing facility does the housing unit have?

[] 1 No bathing facility
[] 2 Bathtub private
[] 3 Bathtub shared
[] 4 Shower private
[] 5 Shower shared
[] 6 A room prepared for bathing

Interviewer instructions

Question 7:- What type of bathing facility does the housing unit have?

In this question data regarding the type of bathing facility of the housing unit is collected in addition to data on whether this facility is shared or not is also collected.

A bathing facility is said to be private if the bath/shower is used by one or more households residing in the housing unit, and a bathing facility is said to be shared if it is shared with other households residing outside the housing unit.

1 = No bathing facility
2 = Private bath
3 = Shared bath
4 = Private shower
5 = Shared shower
6 = An empty room reserved for bathing

If a housing unit has a bath and a shower, priority is given to the bath. If the housing unit has a separate room purposely built to serve as a bath room and the household members bring water from somewhere else because the room does not get have the facility, the enumerator should mark code 6. However, if the household uses the toilet that was neither a bath nor a shower the bed room, the kitchen or any room that has not been built to serve as a bath room, the housing unit is considered as not having a bathing facility and the enumerator should mark code 1 among the given alternatives.

Type of kitchen (ET2007A_0044)
File: ETH2007-H-H

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

Description

This variable indicates the type of kitchen.

Universe

Households that responded to the long form

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

8. What type of kitchen does the housing unit have?

[] 1 No kitchen
[] 2 A room used for traditional kitchen inside the housing unit
[] 3 A room used for traditional kitchen outside the housing unit
[] 4 A room used for modern kitchen inside the housing unit
[] 5 A room used for modern kitchen outside the housing unit

Interviewer instructions

Question 8:- What type of kitchen does the housing unit have?

A housing unit is said to have a kitchen if it has a room primarily built to serve as a kitchen. Even though such a room at the same time serves men and animals to spend the night as long as it is primarily built to serve as a kitchen and is mostly used as a kitchen, the housing unit shall be considered as having a kitchen. However, if the housing unit has only one room that serves the household members to live in and at the sometime to cook their food, then the housing unit is considered as not having a kitchen. In order to assess the health impact of sharing the same room for living and cooking purposes, the enumerator should given emphasis as to where the kitchen is situated.

In Ethiopia, especially in urban areas, we can find both traditional and modern kitchens. Thus, the enumerator should have a clear understanding of the distinctions between the two, as given below, so as to mark the correct code of the given answer.

Private kitchen:- A kitchen is said to be private if it serves one or more households residing in the housing unit.

Shared kitchen:- A kitchen is said to be shared if it is shared with households residing in another housing unit.

Modern kitchen:- A kitchen is said to be modern if it at least has a pipe water and a sink and in addition if it has one or more of the following items for cooking; electric stove, butane stove, modern wood/charcoal stove,...etc.

Traditional kitchen:- A kitchen is said to be traditional if it has an open or closed stove with/ without a climery and wood, cow dung, charcoal, leaves,...etc. are used as cooking energy. A traditional kitchen does not have a pipe water and a sink.

The enumerator is, thus, required to mark the correct code among the given alternatives taking the above points into consideration.

1 = No kitchen
2 = A room used for traditional kitchen inside the housing unit
3 = A room used for traditional kitchen outside the housing unit
4 = A room used for modern kitchen inside the housing unit
5 = A room used for traditional kitchen outside the housing unit

Shared kitchen (ET2007A_0045)
File: ETH2007-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 kitchen is shared.

Universe

Households that responded to the long form reporting availabiliy of kitchen

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

9. Does the household share the kitchen with other households?

If coded 2-5 only in Question 8.
[Question 9 was asked of households that had a kitchen.]
[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Question 9:- Is the kitchen shared? (If codes 2 - 5 are marked for question 8)

A kitchen may serve one or more households residing in the housing unit or it may be shared with households residing in another housing unit. This question is, thus, asked to find out whether the kitchen facility is shared or not.

1 = Yes
2 = No

Use of electricity for cooking (ET2007A_0046)
File: ETH2007-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 uses electricity for cooking.

Universe

Households that responded to the long form

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

10. Do members of the housing unit use mostly:

Electricity for cooking

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Question 10:- What type of the cooking energy does the members of the housing unit used?

Most of the time uses electricity

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses butane stove/ cylinder

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses kerosene stove

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses charcoal

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses wood/leaves/ saw dust

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses dung/ manure

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses bio-gas

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses fuel other than those mentioned above

1 = Yes
2 = No

The type of fuel that the household is using can give an indication on the socio-economic status of the household. In addition some of the fuels mentioned above are harmful to health; such data can also be used to know the health status of the household.

Therefore the enumerator shall mark code 1 for the type of fuel that the household most of the time uses and code 2 for the ones it does not use. If the household does not cook or does not use any fuel at all, code 2 should be marked for all types of fuels listed above.

Use of gas or cylinder for cooking (ET2007A_0047)
File: ETH2007-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 uses gas or a cylinder for cooking.

Universe

Households that responded to the long form

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

10. Do members of the housing unit use mostly:

Gas/cylinder for cooking

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Question 10:- What type of the cooking energy does the members of the housing unit used?

Most of the time uses electricity

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses butane stove/ cylinder

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses kerosene stove

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses charcoal

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses wood/leaves/ saw dust

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses dung/ manure

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses bio-gas

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses fuel other than those mentioned above

1 = Yes
2 = No

The type of fuel that the household is using can give an indication on the socio-economic status of the household. In addition some of the fuels mentioned above are harmful to health; such data can also be used to know the health status of the household.

Therefore the enumerator shall mark code 1 for the type of fuel that the household most of the time uses and code 2 for the ones it does not use. If the household does not cook or does not use any fuel at all, code 2 should be marked for all types of fuels listed above.

Use of kerosene for cooking (ET2007A_0048)
File: ETH2007-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 uses kerosene for cooking.

Universe

Households that responded to the long form

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

10. Do members of the housing unit use mostly:

Kerosene for cooking

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Question 10:- What type of the cooking energy does the members of the housing unit used?

Most of the time uses electricity

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses butane stove/ cylinder

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses kerosene stove

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses charcoal

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses wood/leaves/ saw dust

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses dung/ manure

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses bio-gas

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses fuel other than those mentioned above

1 = Yes
2 = No

The type of fuel that the household is using can give an indication on the socio-economic status of the household. In addition some of the fuels mentioned above are harmful to health; such data can also be used to know the health status of the household.

Therefore the enumerator shall mark code 1 for the type of fuel that the household most of the time uses and code 2 for the ones it does not use. If the household does not cook or does not use any fuel at all, code 2 should be marked for all types of fuels listed above.

Use of charcoal for cooking (ET2007A_0049)
File: ETH2007-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 uses charcoal for cooking.

Universe

Households that responded to the long form

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

10. Do members of the housing unit use mostly:

Charcoal for cooking

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Question 10:- What type of the cooking energy does the members of the housing unit used?

Most of the time uses electricity

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses butane stove/ cylinder

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses kerosene stove

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses charcoal

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses wood/leaves/ saw dust

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses dung/ manure

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses bio-gas

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses fuel other than those mentioned above

1 = Yes
2 = No

The type of fuel that the household is using can give an indication on the socio-economic status of the household. In addition some of the fuels mentioned above are harmful to health; such data can also be used to know the health status of the household.

Therefore the enumerator shall mark code 1 for the type of fuel that the household most of the time uses and code 2 for the ones it does not use. If the household does not cook or does not use any fuel at all, code 2 should be marked for all types of fuels listed above.

Use of firewood, leaves, or sawdust for cooking (ET2007A_0050)
File: ETH2007-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 uses firewood, leaves, or sawdust for cooking.

Universe

Households that responded to the long form

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

10. Do members of the housing unit use mostly:

Firewood/leaves/sawdust for cooking

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Question 10:- What type of the cooking energy does the members of the housing unit used?

Most of the time uses electricity

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses butane stove/ cylinder

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses kerosene stove

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses charcoal

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses wood/leaves/ saw dust

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses dung/ manure

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses bio-gas

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses fuel other than those mentioned above

1 = Yes
2 = No

The type of fuel that the household is using can give an indication on the socio-economic status of the household. In addition some of the fuels mentioned above are harmful to health; such data can also be used to know the health status of the household.

Therefore the enumerator shall mark code 1 for the type of fuel that the household most of the time uses and code 2 for the ones it does not use. If the household does not cook or does not use any fuel at all, code 2 should be marked for all types of fuels listed above.

Use of dung or manure for cooking (ET2007A_0051)
File: ETH2007-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 uses dung or manure for cooking.

Universe

Households that responded to the long form

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

10. Do members of the housing unit use mostly:

Dung/manure for cooking

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Question 10:- What type of the cooking energy does the members of the housing unit used?

Most of the time uses electricity

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses butane stove/ cylinder

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses kerosene stove

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses charcoal

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses wood/leaves/ saw dust

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses dung/ manure

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses bio-gas

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses fuel other than those mentioned above

1 = Yes
2 = No

The type of fuel that the household is using can give an indication on the socio-economic status of the household. In addition some of the fuels mentioned above are harmful to health; such data can also be used to know the health status of the household.

Therefore the enumerator shall mark code 1 for the type of fuel that the household most of the time uses and code 2 for the ones it does not use. If the household does not cook or does not use any fuel at all, code 2 should be marked for all types of fuels listed above.

Use of bio-gas for cooking (ET2007A_0052)
File: ETH2007-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 uses bio-gas for cooking.

Universe

Households that responded to the long form

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

10. Do members of the housing unit use mostly:

Bio-gas for cooking

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Question 10:- What type of the cooking energy does the members of the housing unit used?

Most of the time uses electricity

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses butane stove/ cylinder

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses kerosene stove

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses charcoal

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses wood/leaves/ saw dust

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses dung/ manure

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses bio-gas

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses fuel other than those mentioned above

1 = Yes
2 = No

The type of fuel that the household is using can give an indication on the socio-economic status of the household. In addition some of the fuels mentioned above are harmful to health; such data can also be used to know the health status of the household.

Therefore the enumerator shall mark code 1 for the type of fuel that the household most of the time uses and code 2 for the ones it does not use. If the household does not cook or does not use any fuel at all, code 2 should be marked for all types of fuels listed above.

Use of other items not listed above (ET2007A_0053)
File: ETH2007-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 uses other fuels, not elsewhere classified, for cooking.

Universe

Households that responded to the long form

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

10. Do members of the housing unit use mostly:

Other items than listed above

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Question 10:- What type of the cooking energy does the members of the housing unit used?

Most of the time uses electricity

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses butane stove/ cylinder

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses kerosene stove

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses charcoal

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses wood/leaves/ saw dust

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses dung/ manure

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses bio-gas

1 = Yes
2 = No

Most of the time uses fuel other than those mentioned above

1 = Yes
2 = No

The type of fuel that the household is using can give an indication on the socio-economic status of the household. In addition some of the fuels mentioned above are harmful to health; such data can also be used to know the health status of the household.

Therefore the enumerator shall mark code 1 for the type of fuel that the household most of the time uses and code 2 for the ones it does not use. If the household does not cook or does not use any fuel at all, code 2 should be marked for all types of fuels listed above.

Type of lighting (ET2007A_0054)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the type of lighting available in the household.

Universe

Households that responded to the long form

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

11. What type of lighting does the housing unit have?

[] 1 Electricity/meter private
[] 2 Electricity/meter shared
[] 3 Electricity from generator (no meter)
[] 4 Solar energy
[] 5 Lantern
[] 6 Bio-gas
[] 7 Kerosene
[] 8 Candle/wax candle
[] 9 Firewood

Interviewer instructions

Question 11:- What type of lighting does the housing unit have?

Since lighting is one of the basic services that should be made available. The objective of this question is to assess the distribution of electricity all over the country and also to identify the type of lighting that housing units have. The enumerator shall mark the correct code of the type of lighting that the housing unit have among the given alternatives;-

1 = Electricity, Meter private
2 = Electricity, Meter shared
3 = Electricity from generator (No meter)
4 = Solar energy
5 = Lantern
6 = Bio-gas
7 = Kerosene lamp
8 = Candle/ wax candle
9 = Firewood

N.B:- In some small towns electricity is supplied without a meter simply because the service is charged by the number and watt of bulbs that the customers are using. In such a case code 3 should be marked who so ever the service provider is, be it private providers or the Ethiopian Electric Power Corporation.

Radio in working condition (ET2007A_0055)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the availability of a working radio in the household.

Universe

Households that responded to the long form

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

12. Does the housing unit have:

Working radio

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Question 12:- Does the housing unit have the following (properly functioning)?

In this question, data on their extent and distribution shall be collected. The data regarding the extent and distribution of such media convey a strong message as to the exposure of the population to the various information, education and communication activities.

Therefore, the availability of such items in the housing unit should be asked one by one and the respective code should be marked, i.e. code 1 should be marked if the item is available in the housing unit and code 2 should be marked if not.

A. Is there a functioning radio

1 = Yes
2 = No

B. Is there a fixed telephone/wireless telephone (Cell/mobile phones are not considered)

1 = Yes
2 = No

C. Is there a functioning television

1 = Yes
2 = No

N.B:- A housing unit is said to have a radio, television or a telephone if such items are a functioning ones. If not, they should be in a position to be maintained and put back to service in a short period of time. The enumerator should also note that the telephone mentioned above does not include cell/ mobile phones.

Landline (ET2007A_0056)
File: ETH2007-H-H

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

Description

This variable indicates the availability of landline, fixed or wireless phone in the household.

Universe

Households that responded to the long form

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

12. Does the housing unit have:

Fixed telephone/wireless telephone excluding mobile phone

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Question 12:- Does the housing unit have the following (properly functioning)?

In this question, data on their extent and distribution shall be collected. The data regarding the extent and distribution of such media convey a strong message as to the exposure of the population to the various information, education and communication activities.

Therefore, the availability of such items in the housing unit should be asked one by one and the respective code should be marked, i.e. code 1 should be marked if the item is available in the housing unit and code 2 should be marked if not.

A. Is there a functioning radio

1 = Yes
2 = No

B. Is there a fixed telephone/wireless telephone (Cell/mobile phones are not considered)

1 = Yes
2 = No

C. Is there a functioning television

1 = Yes
2 = No

N.B:- A housing unit is said to have a radio, television or a telephone if such items are a functioning ones. If not, they should be in a position to be maintained and put back to service in a short period of time. The enumerator should also note that the telephone mentioned above does not include cell/ mobile phones.

Television in working condition (ET2007A_0057)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the availability of a working television in the household.

Universe

Households that responded to the long form

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

12. Does the housing unit have:

Working television

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Question 12:- Does the housing unit have the following (properly functioning)?

In this question, data on their extent and distribution shall be collected. The data regarding the extent and distribution of such media convey a strong message as to the exposure of the population to the various information, education and communication activities.

Therefore, the availability of such items in the housing unit should be asked one by one and the respective code should be marked, i.e. code 1 should be marked if the item is available in the housing unit and code 2 should be marked if not.

A. Is there a functioning radio

1 = Yes
2 = No

B. Is there a fixed telephone/wireless telephone (Cell/mobile phones are not considered)

1 = Yes
2 = No

C. Is there a functioning television

1 = Yes
2 = No

N.B:- A housing unit is said to have a radio, television or a telephone if such items are a functioning ones. If not, they should be in a position to be maintained and put back to service in a short period of time. The enumerator should also note that the telephone mentioned above does not include cell/ mobile phones.

Trash disposal (ET2007A_0058)
File: ETH2007-H-H

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

Description

This variable indicates the type of solid waste disposal.

Universe

Households that responded to the long form

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

13. How does the housing unit dispose of solid waste?

[] 1 Collected by municipality (public dump)
[] 2 Collected by private establishments/individuals
[] 3 Dumped in street/open space
[] 4 Dumped in river
[] 5 Burned/buried solid waste
[] 6 Other

Interviewer instructions

Question 13:- How does the housing unit dispose of solid waste?

In this question the major way of solid waste disposal used by the housing unit is asked and the appropriate code is marked among the given alternatives.

1 = Collected by municipality/ public dump
2 = Collected by private establishments/ individuals
3 = Dumped in street/ Open space
4 = Dumped in river
5 = Burned/ Buried solid waste
6 = Other

Livestock in sleeping rooms (ET2007A_0059)
File: ETH2007-H-H

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

Description

This variable indicates whether livestock spend the night in sleeping rooms of household members.

Universe

Households that responded to the long form

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

14. Do livestock spend the night in the room(s) where members spend the night?

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No
[] 3 No livestock

Interviewer instructions

Question 14:- Do domestic animals spend the night in the room(s) where the members of the housing units spend the night?

This question helps to measure the health status of the household and to know the extent to which the household is exposed to transmitted diseases primarily caused by animals /chicken, livestock, sheep and goats, horses, donkeys, mules, etc./

Therefore, whether or not members of the household and animals share the same room to spend the night is asked and code 1 is marked if they do, code 2 is marked if not, and code 3 is marked if they don't have animals at all.

1 = Yes
2 = No
3 = Don't have animals at all.

If a shepherd or somebody else spends the night in the room purposely built for the animals for protection purpose, code 2 should be marked.

Dwelling tenure (ET2007A_0060)
File: ETH2007-H-H

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

Description

This variable indicates the type of dwelling tenure.

Universe

Households that responded to the long form

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

15. What is the type of tenure of the housing unit?

[] 1 Owner occupied
[] 2 Rent free
[] 3 Rented from Kebele
[] 4 Rented from agency of rented houses
[] 5 Rented from other organization
[] 6 Rented from private household
[] 7 Occupied by paying rent difference

Interviewer instructions

Question 15:- What is the type of tenure of the housing unit?

This refers to how the residents hold the housing unit and there are various possibilities for such a case. A housing unit is said to be privately owned by the members of the household/residents of none of them pay any money in the form of rent. The housing unit may be rented from Kebele, Rental Houses Agency or from other organization or individual and, therefore, the codes 3 - 6 should be marked accordingly. A case may also arise where individuals pay a rent difference due to the reason that the rent of the housing unit is which they are currently residing is higher than the rent of the housing unit they used to live in before. In such a case the enumerator should mark code 7.

A housing unit is also said to be held free of rent if it is given to the household without any rent from kebele, government, or other organizations or from relatives, friends, etc.
The enumerator is thus, expected to mark the correct code from the given alternatives.

1 = Privately owned by the members of the household/ residents
2 = Free of rent
3 = Rented from kebele
4 = Rented from Rental Houses Agency
5 = Rented from other organization
6 = Rented from private household
7 = Occupied difference in rent

Dwelling type (ET2007A_0061)
File: ETH2007-H-H

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

Description

This variable indicates the dwelling type.

Universe

Households that responded to the long form

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

For Questions 16-20, please mark by observation and/or asking.

16. What is the type of housing unit?

[] 1 Conventional
[] 2 Improvised
[] 3 Mobile
[] 4 Other

Interviewer instructions

Note:- The questions 16 - 20 require personal observation apart from interrogating the respondent.

Question 16: What is the type of the housing unit?

In Ethiopia the way housing units are built vary from place to place and, thus, the enumerator should seriously consider the description provided below in this regards.

1= Permanent housing unit:- A housing unit is said to be permanent if it is built from stone, bricks, hollow bricks or other materials to serve for many years.

2 = Temporary housing unit:- A housing unit is said to be temporary if it is built for temporary residence by using wood poles and with walls and roofs made from items such as cartoon, plastic sheet, corrugated iron, etc. An example of temporary housing unit could be a tent, if there are households residing in it. The enumerator should be very cautious not skip temporary housing units and the households residing in them.

3 = Mobile housing unit:- A housing unit is said to be mobile if it is built in such a way that the household residing in it can carry it from place to place. Housing units of nomadic people can be taken as an example.

4 = Others: - If the housing unit is different from the ones listed above, the enumerator should mark this code.

Walls major material (ET2007A_0062)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-99	

Description
This variable indicates the walls major material.

Universe
Households that responded to the long form

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

For Questions 16-20, please mark by observation and/or asking.

17. What is the major material used for the construction of the wall of the housing unit?

[] 1 Wood and mud
[] 2 Wood and thatch/wood only
[] 3 Stone and mud
[] 4 Stone and cement
[] 5 Plastered hollow blocks
[] 6 Unplastered hollow blocks
[] 7 Bricks
[] 8 Corrugated iron
[] 9 Reed/bamboo
[] 10 Mud bricks
[] 11 Other

Interviewer instructions

Note:- The questions 16 - 20 require personal observation apart from interrogating the respondent.

Question 17:- What is the major material used for the construction of the wall of the housing unit?

In this question the material with which the wall of the housing unit is majority built is asked and the correct code among the given alternatives is marked. If the type of material with which the wall is made is not found among the given alternatives, the enumerator shall mark code 11.

1 = Wood and mud
2 = Wood and grass or wood only
3 = Stone and mud
4 = Stone and cement
5 = Plastered hollow bricks
6 = Unplastered hollow bricks
7 = Bricks
8 = Corrugated iron
9 = Bamboo/reed
10 = Mud brick
11 = Others

Ceiling major material (ET2007A_0063)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-99	

Description
This variable indicates the ceiling major material.

Universe
Households that responded to the long form

Literal question
Section 5: Information on housing unit

For Questions 16-20, please mark by observation and/or asking.

18. What is the major material used for the construction of the ceiling of the housing unit?

[] 1 None
[] 2 Fabrics
[] 3 Bamboo/reed
[] 4 Chip wood/hardboard
[] 5 Parquet or polished wood
[] 6 Wood planks
[] 7 Concrete/cement
[] 8 Polythene sheet "Madaberia"
[] 9 Other

Interviewer instructions

Note:- The questions 16 - 20 require personal observation apart from interrogating the respondent.

Question 18:- What is the major material used for the construction of the major part of the ceiling of the housing unit?

In this question the material with which the ceiling of the housing unit is mostly built is asked and the correct code among the given alternatives is marked. If the ceiling is made of more than one item, the item constituting the largest part should be taken. However, if all or most of the rooms of the housing unit do not have a ceiling code one shall be marked. If the item with which the ceiling is made of is other than the ones listed, code 9 shall be marked.

1 = None
2 = Fabrics
3 = Bamboo/Reed
4 = Chip wood/Hardboard
5 = Parquet or polished wood
6 = Wood planks
7 = Concrete/cement
8 = polythene sheet or "Madaberia"
9 = Others

Roof major material (ET2007A_0064)
File: ETH2007-H-H

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

Description
This variable indicates the roof major material.

Universe
Households that responded to the long form

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

For Questions 16-20, please mark by observation and/or asking.

19. What is the major material used for the construction of the major part of the roof of the housing unit?

[] 1 Corrugated iron sheet
[] 2 Concrete or cement
[] 3 Thatch
[] 4 Wood and mud
[] 5 Bamboo or reed
[] 6 Plastic/shera
[] 7 Asbestos
[] 8 Other

Interviewer instructions

Note:- The questions 16 - 20 require personal observation apart from interrogating the respondent.

Question 19:- What is the major material used for the construction of the major part of the roof of the housing unit?

The roof is the upper part and cover of the housing unit resting on the walls, which protects the housing unit from rain, wind, etc. In this question, the material with which the majority of the roof of the housing unit is made is asked and the correct code among the given alternatives is marked. If the material with which the roof is made is other than the ones listed, code 8 should be marked. If the housing unit is a multi-storied one, the material with which the roof of the top story is made should be taken for all the housing units beneath.

1 = Corrugated iron sheet
2 = Concrete/Cement
3 = Thatch
4 = Wood or mud
5 = Bamboo/Reed
6 = Plastic
7 = Asbestos
8 = Others

Floor major material (ET2007A_0065)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-99	

Description

This variable indicates the floor major material.

Universe

Households that responded to the long form

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

15. What is the type of tenure of the housing unit?

[] 1 Owner occupied
[] 2 Rent free
[] 3 Rented from Kebele
[] 4 Rented from agency of rented houses
[] 5 Rented from other organization
[] 6 Rented from private household
[] 7 Occupied by paying rent difference

20. What is the major material used for the construction of the major part of the floor of the housing unit?

[] 1 Mud
[] 2 Bamboo/reed
[] 3 Wood planks
[] 4 Parquet or polished wood
[] 5 Cement screed/cement screed not applied
[] 6 Plastic tiles
[] 7 Cement tile/brick tile
[] 8 Ceramic/marble tiles
[] 9 Other

Interviewer instructions

Note:- The questions 16 - 20 require personal observation apart from interrogating the respondent.

Question 20:- What is the major material used for the construction of the major part of the floor of the housing unit?

In this question the material with which the floor of the housing unit is made is asked and the correct case among the given alternatives is marked. If the floor is made of more than one material, the one constituting the longest part should be taken. And if the material with which the floor is made of is other than the ones listed, code 9 shall be marked.

1 = Mud
2 = Bamboo/Reed
3 = Wood planks
4 = Parquet or polished wood
5= Cement screed/cement screed not applied
6 = Plastic tiles
7 = Cement tile/brick tile
8 = Ceramic/Marble tile
9 = Others

NB:- Plastic tile refers to a four sided colored tile and not the plastic sheet.

Deceased in the household (last 12 months) (ET2007A_0066) File: ETH2007-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 deceased household members in the past 12 months.

Universe

Households that responded to the long form

Literal question

Section 4: Deaths in the household during the last 12 months

1. Did a death occur in the household since 29 May 2006?

If yes, record number of deaths in the box on the right and further details below.
If no, record "0" and go to Section 5 (Housing).

_

Interviewer instructions

Section 4:- About a death occur in the household during the last 12 months.

The information to be collected under this section is about the mortality experience of a given household during the last 12 months, prior to date of enumeration. Hence the question to be asked should refer to the mortality condition at the household rather than individual level. Therefore, enumerators should bear in mind while collecting the required information. The question to be asked must be phrased as, is there any member who died during the last 12 months in your household?

The question is designed to get raw data about number of death occurrences in the household age wise for the countries like Ethiopia which don't have a vital statistics (birth, death, marriage and divorce etc...).

Question 1:- Did a death occur in the household during the last 12 months (i.e. from May 29, 2006 to May 28, 2007)

If there were deaths occurred in the household during the last 12 month, fill the number of death occurrences on the space provided but if there is no death the enumerator should assign and shade code "0" on the give space provided in the questionnaire.

Household weight (long form hh respondents) (ET2007A_0067)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview	
Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 8	
Decimals: 5	

Description

This variable provides the weight for household unit respondents of the long form. It should be used only for analyses at the household level.

Universe

Households that responded to the long form

Literal question

Household weight (long form hh respondents)

Household unit information collected (ET2007A_0072)
File: ETH2007-H-H

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

Description

This variable indicates whether the household unit information is collected.

Universe

All households

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

1. Enumerator: in accordance with the instruction, housing information will be:

[] 1 Collected for the unit
[] 2 Skipped

Interviewer instructions

Question 1:- (Enumerator), Will housing information be collected?

1= Will be collected
2= Will not be collected

As mentioned earlier if more than one household are found in one housing unit, information regarding the housing unit is collected by asking only one of the household. In this question, code "1" is marked for the household for which housing information shall be collected. On the other hand for the other household living in the same housing unit and inmates of collective quarters and hotel/hostel, code "2" will be marked and the rest housing questions (question 2 - 20) are left blank.

Years since construction of household unit (ET2007A_0073)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview	

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the number of years since construction of the household unit.

Universe

Household units that responded to the long form

Literal question

Section 5: Information on housing unit

2. How many years age was this housing unit built?

[] 1 Less than 5 years
[] 2 5-9 years
[] 3 10-14 years
[] 4 15-19 years
[] 5 20 years or more

Interviewer instructions

Question 2:- How many years ago was this housing unit built?

In this question the interest is to know the number of years since the housing unit was built. The enumerator is expected to mark the correct code correspond to the right year or interval. If respondents fail to know the exact number of years, the numerator should urge them to give him an approximate year. If some part of the housing unit is built at a certain time and the other part is built at some other time, the enumerator should take the period during which a larger part of the housing unit was built.

1= less than 5 years
2= 5 to 9 years
3= 10 to 14 years
4= 15 to 19 years
5= 20 years and above

Record type (RECTYPE)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: character
Width: 1

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

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.

IPUMS sample identifier (SAMPLE)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 9
Decimals: 0
Range: 32197001-894201001

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

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).

Year (YEAR)
File: ETH2007-H-H

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

Description

YEAR gives the year in which the census was taken.

Household serial number (SERIAL)
File: ETH2007-H-H

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.

Television set (TV)
File: ETH2007-H-H

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

Description

TV indicates whether the household had a television.

Radio in household (RADIO)
File: ETH2007-H-H

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

Description

RADIO indicates whether the household had a radio.

Head's location in household (HEADLOC)
File: ETH2007-H-H

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

Description

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

1st subnational geographic level, world [consistent boundaries over time] (GEOLEV1)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	**Valid cases: 0**
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 6	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 32002-894010	

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.

2nd subnational geographic level, world [consistent boundaries over time] (GEOLEV2)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	**Valid cases: 0**
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 9	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 32002001-888888888	

Description

GEOLEV2 indicates the second 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. Second administrative units in GEOLEV2 have been spatio-temporally harmonized to provide spatially consistent boundaries across samples in each country.

Ethiopia, Region 1994 - 2007 [Level 1; consistent boundaries, GIS] (GEO1_ET)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	**Valid cases: 0**
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 6	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 231001-231017	

Description

GEO1_ET identifies the household's region within Ethiopia from 1994 to present. Regions are the first level administrative units of the country. GEO1_ET 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_ET can be downloaded from the GIS Boundary files page in the IPUMS International web site.

The full set of geography variables for Ethiopia 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.

Ethiopia, Region 2007 [Level 1, GIS] (GEO1_ET2007)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-17

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

GEO1_ ET2007 identifies the household's region within Ethiopia in 2007. Regions are the first level administrative units of the country. A GIS map (in shapefile format), corresponding to GEO1_ ET2007 can be downloaded from the GIS Boundary files page in the IPUMS International web site.

The full set of geography variables for Ethiopia 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.

Ethiopia, Zone 1994 - 2007 [Level 2; consistent boundaries, GIS] (GEO2_ET)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 9
Decimals: 0
Range: 231001001-231017003

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

GEO2_ET identifies the household's zone within Ethiopia from 1994 to present. Zones are the second level administrative units of the country, after regions. GEO2_ET 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 GEO2_ET can be downloaded from the GIS Boundary files page in the IPUMS International web site.

The full set of geography variables for Ethiopia 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.

Ethiopia, Zone 2007 [Level 2, GIS] (GEO2_ET2007)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 6
Decimals: 0
Range: 1001-17003

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

GEO2_ ET2007 identifies the household's zones within Ethiopia in 2007. Zones are the second level administrative units of the country, after regions. A GIS map (in shapefile format), corresponding to GEO2_ ET2007 can be downloaded from the GIS Boundary files page in the IPUMS International web site.

The full set of geography variables for Ethiopia 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.

Ethiopia, Wereda 1994 - 2007 [Level 3; inconsistent boundaries, harmonized by name] (WERDET)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 6
Decimals: 0
Range: 10101-179999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

WERDET identifies the household's wereda within Ethiopia in 1994 and 2007. Weredas are the third level administrative units of the country, after zones. WERDET is harmonized by name and does not account for boundary changes over time.

The full set of geography variables for Ethiopia 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.

Group quarters (collective dwelling) status (GQ)
File: ETH2007-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: ETH2007-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.

Urban-rural status (URBAN)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

URBAN indicates whether the household was located in a place designated as urban or as rural.

Water supply (WATSUP)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

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.

Telephone availability (PHONE)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

PHONE indicates the availability of a telephone in the dwelling.

Trash disposal (TRASH)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates whether the household's waste or garbage is collected by a sanitation service or disposed of in some other manner.

Number of families in household (NFAMS)
File: ETH2007-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.

Number of married couples in household (NCOUPLES)
File: ETH2007-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: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

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: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

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: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 32-894

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

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: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

ELECTRIC indicates whether the household had access to electricity.

Ownership of dwelling [general version] (OWNERSHIP)
File: ETH2007-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: ETH2007-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.

Cooking fuel (FUELCOOK)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

FUELCOOK indicates the predominant type of fuel or energy used for cooking.

Number of rooms (ROOMS)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

Number of deaths in household last year (MORTNUM)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

MORTNUM indicates the number of deaths in the household in the past year.

Any deaths in household last year (ANYMORT)
File: ETH2007-H-H

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

Description

ANYMORT indicates whether there were any deaths in the household in the past year.

Bathing facilities (BATH)
File: ETH2007-H-H

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

Description

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

Continent and region of country (REGIONW)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 11-54	

Description

REGIONW identifies the continent and region of each country.

Questionnaire type received by household (FORMTYPE)
File: ETH2007-H-H

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

Description

FORMTYPE indicates the type of census questionnaire received by the household.

Subsample number (SUBSAMP)
File: ETH2007-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.

Kitchen or cooking facilities (KITCHEN)
File: ETH2007-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: ETH2007-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.

Floor material (FLOOR)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

FLOOR indicates the dwelling's predominant flooring material.

Roof material (ROOF)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the dwelling's predominant roofing material.

Household classification (HHTYPE)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

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.

Household weight (HHWT)
File: ETH2007-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.

Age of structure, coded from intervals (AGESTRUCT2)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

AGESTRUCT2 gives the estimated age of the structure.

Strata (ET2007A_0104)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable is the strata identifier for the sample. Strata is a constructed variable that 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 Estimation page.

Universe

All households

Literal question

Strata

Wall or building material (WALL)
File: ETH2007-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the primary material used in the construction of the dwelling, particularly the dwelling's exterior walls.

Strata identifier (STRATA)
File: ETH2007-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.

Number of person records in the household (PERSONS)
File: ETH2007-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.

Person number (within household) (ET2007A_0003)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-30	

Description

This variable indicates the person number within the household.

Universe

All records

Literal question

Person number (within household)

Residence status (ET2007A_0401)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-3	

Description

This variable indicates the person's residence status (present, absent, or visitor.)

Universe

All persons

Literal question

Section 3: Details of persons in the household

3. Residence status

[] Resident present on census day
[] Resident absent on census day
[] Visitor on census day

Interviewer instructions

A. Usual member of a household

A person is said to be a usual member of the household if he/she lives at least six months continuously with the household. In addition, a person is considered to be a usual member of the household if he /she has intention to live with the household forever even though he/she lived with the household less than six months. Persons who left their household temporarily for less than six months are considered as usual member of their households. However, persons are not considered as usual members of the household if they left their households for six months or above, or who left their households for less than six months but they have intention to stay there for more than six months.

The following members of the household are considered as usual household members.

-All persons who lived with the household for at least six month during the census day.

-All persons who have intention to stay with the household for six months and above even though they stayed with the household for less than six months. For example, a woman married to a man and went to her husband home, during the census day, she is considered as a usual member of her husband's household even though the time since she has started to live with the husband is less than six months. In addition, a person who got job went to live with other household forever, he is considered as the usual member of this household where he is found during the census even through he is living with this household for less than six months.

House maids who usually stay the nights with the household and who do not have another residence.

-Persons who left their household temporary for less than six months: for example persons who are at annual leave, persons who went to another place for holiday, inpatient persons, persons who went to visit relatives and persons who went to other places in related to their businesses.

-All persons who don't have permanent residence and who live with the household during the census: For example if individuals do not have permanent residence but they live in various houses, they are considered to be usual member of the house hold where they are found during the enumeration day.

-Students:- Students who left their households, relatives or usual place of residence to attending their education in regular schools, colleges, universities, ... etc. should be counted in the place where they are attending their learning. During the enumeration, if the students went back to their households or relatives due to learning break, they should be enumerated by considering as usual members of their households. Student who are attending their education by hiring service houses or who live with relatives far away their usual households, they should be enumerated in areas they actually live during the census even though they commute weekly or monthly to bring their ration or to visit their households. However, students who commute daily to attend their education are considered as usual members of their households

.

Orphanages, Boarding school students/ inmates of correctional facilities and other collective quarters.

Inmates of orphanages, Boarding school (including universities and colleges, which have lodging facilities), correctional facilities and other collective quarters (example: home for aged, monasteries ... etc.) should be enumerated as a member of the collective quarters during the census. However, person who are detained temporary in police station or in other temporal prison place should be counted as usual members of their households regardless the length of the time in these places.

B. Visitors

A visitor is any relative or non-relative person who is not a usual member of the household but spent the census night in the household.

Question 3:- Residence status

The residence status of all members of the household and visitors should be asked and the appropriate code should be shaded. The choices of the codes are given below.

-Resident present at the census day (usual member of the household who was present at the census day)
-Resident absent at the censes day (Usual member of the household who was absent at the census day
-Visitor (person who was not usual member of the household but spent the night with the household at the census day)

Remark:- Visitors should be listed after all usual members of the household has been listed and data for visitors will be collected only residence status, relationship, sex and age. The remaining questions (Questions) 7-32 and section 4) do not concern the visitors and should not record anything.

Relationship to household head (ET2007A_0402)
File: ETH2007-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 relationship to the household head.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

Section 3: Details of persons in the household

4. Relationship to the head of household

[] 1 Head
[] 2 Spouse
[] 3 Son/daughter of the head and/or spouse
[] 4 Mother or father of head/spouse
[] 5 Sister or brother of head/spouse
[] 6 Nephew or niece
[] 7 Grandchild of head/spouse
[] 8 Other relatives (adopted, godchild etc.)
[] 9 Non relatives

Interviewer instructions

C. Head of household

A head of household is a person who is usual member (male or female) in the household acknowledged as head by the other members. If a man has two or more wives who live in separate households, he will be enumerated as head of the household with his old alive wife (first married) if he is recognized as head. Other wives will be enumerated with their households as head or member of the households.

Question 4:- What is the relationship of [the respondent] to the head of the household?

Always the head of the household should be listed in the first line in question 2. For question 4, the person listed in the first line is the head of the household and code 1 that is the head of the household code should be shaded. Then by asking the respondent the code of the relationship of each member of the household to the head should be shaded by selection the appropriate code from the choices of the codes given under this question.

For example:- If the wife is listed next to the head of the household code 2, the code given in front of the spouse, should be shaded. If the head has more than one wife, code 2 should be shaded for all his wives. Concerning the children, code 3, the code given for the child of the head and/or spouse i.e. a child of both the head and the spouse, the child of the head only or the child of the spouse only should be shaded.

The relationship of the usual members of the household should be correctly identified and the appropriate code of the relationship for each member of the household should be selected from the codes given under this question. The choices of the relationship codes listed under this question are given below.

-Head
-Spouse (wife/husband)
-Son/daughter of the head and/or spouse
-Mother or father of head/spouse
-Sister or brother of head./spouse
-Nephew or niece
-Grandchild of head/spouse
-Other relative (adopted child, godchild... etc)
-Non - relatives

The codes of all inmates of hotel/hostel, inmates of other collective quarters and homeless persons should be code 9.

Sex (ET2007A_0403)
File: ETH2007-P-H

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

Description

This variable indicates the person's gender.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

Section 3: Details of persons in the household

5. What is [the respondent]'s sex?

[] 1 Male
[] 2 Female

Interviewer instructions

Question 5:- What is [the respondent]'s Sex?

In this question, the appropriate code of the sex of each member of the household according to their names listed in question 2 should be shaded. For example, if the member is male, code 1 should be shaded across the name of the member and if the member is female, code 2 should be shaded across the name of the member of the household. The codes of the sexes should not be shaded by guessing the sexes based on the names of the persons because the names of some persons use for box sexes. In addition to this, great care should be taken while shading the codes of the members' sexes because, in some areas, males are named by females' name and females are named by males' name.

Age (ET2007A_0404)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-97	

Description	

This variable indicates the person's age.

Universe	

All persons

Literal question	

Section 3: Details of persons in the household

6. Age

What is [the respondent]'s age? Recorded in completed years. If less than one year, record '00.'

– –

Interviewer instructions	

Question 6:- What is [the respondent]'s Age in Years?

The correct age in completed years of each member of the household during the enumeration should be recorded in the boxes provided in this question and the appropriate code should be shaded. Age in completed years means recording the completed years by ignoring the months and days after the completed years. For example, if the age of a person is 15 years, 11 months and 29 days, only "15" should be recorded and shaded. If the age of an infant is less than one year, code 00 should be recorded and shaded in this question, and if the age of a person is 97 years and above Code "97" should be recorded and shaded in the space provided under this question.

It is expected to meet persons who do not know their ages exactly or who are not voluntary to tell their ages. In this case, great effort should be done without being fed up to get exact age of each members of the household as far as possible. To solve these problems, some of the possible techniques are given below.

Probing ages by mentioning historical events

It is necessary to estimate the age of the person by asking the respondent if there is a historical events occurred known nationally or specifically in that area when the person was born or by asking the respondent what was the age of the person during the occurrence of the event or by asking the respondent how long was the occurrence of the even before the person was born. For example, if the age of a person was 10 years during the eruption of the revolution in 1974, the age of the person in 2007 is almost 43 years (2007 - 1974 +10 = 43) and this code should be recorded and shaded. Therefore, it is possible to estimate the age of a person by relating the year in which the person was born with the year that the historical event was occurred and the list of the years in which the main events occurred is attached in appendix 2 of this enumerators' manual.

Computing age based on members who know their ages.

Some of the members of the household or neighbors may know their ages. In this case it is possible to estimate the age of a person by relating with the persons' ages who knew their age exactly.

It may be possible to estimate the ages of the members of the household if the exact age of a person among the members is known. For example, if the age of the first child of a household is known to be 13 years, it is possible to estimate the age of his mother to be at least 31 years. This estimation is done based on the expectation that mothers usually give birth to their first baby at the age of 18 years old and the age of the mother can be estimated as 18+13 = 31 years. It can be possible to estimate the ages of the persons who are relatives by comparing the age of one person to others. For example, mothers give birth to their children usually in two years interval. The age of the older child may be 9 years if the age of the younger child is exactly 7 years. Sometimes aged people exaggerate their ages. The ages of these people can be estimated by comparing with the ages of their first child and grandchildren's ages. Therefore, as far as possible appropriately estimated age of the member should be recorded if the age of one member of the household is exactly known.

In addition to this, it is possible to estimate the age of a member of the household if he/she knows the age at marriage and the number of years after marriage up to the time of the census. Some people want to tell their ages in 0 or 5 ending digits. Even though the respondents want to tell their ages in these digits, enumerators should make great effort to get exact ages of the respondents by using the above probing techniques. The ages of some people may off course, be 10, 15, 20, 25, ... etc.

Parents can easily remember specially the ages of their babies and children under age 10 years and these ages should be appropriately recorded in completed years. But sometimes there is a situation that is not possible to get the ages of infants easily, and in this case, great efforts should be done to estimate the appropriate age by applying the above probing techniques.

Based on the above appropriate probing techniques of getting ages and posing appropriate question to the respondent, the age of each members of the household in completed years should be recorded in the space provided in question 6 and the codes should be correctly shaded.

Remarks:- It is necessary to mention the name of the each member of the household when posing questions that have names in the questionnaire. For example, for the member of the household named Chaltu, the question "What is NAME's' age in years" should be asked as "What is Chaltu's age in years?"

Religion (ET2007A_0405)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person's religion.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

Section 3: Details of persons in the household

7. Religion

What is [the respondent]'s religion?

[] 1 Orthodox
[] 2 Protestant
[] 3 Catholic
[] 4 Muslim/Islam
[] 5 Traditionalist
[] 6 Others

Interviewer instructions

Question 7:- What is [the respondent]'s Religion?

Religion is an affiliation with a group having specific religious or spiritual tenet. The code of the religion for each member of the household should be shaded by asking each member of the household. If the answer for the region question is "Christian", the appropriate code should be selected from the codes "1-3" that are given for the codes of Christian religions under this question and this code should be appropriately shaded. The religion of a baby who was born from Christian parents and his/ her age is not reached to baptize during the enumeration should be shaded the code of his/her parents' religion. By asking each member of the household, the appropriate code of the religion for each member of the household should be shaded. If any other religion is mentioned other than the religion listed from the codes "1-5", code 6 should be shaded.

It is not the appropriate way to try to guess the religions of all members of the household by taking the religion of the head of the household. Therefore, by asking each member of the household, the code of the religion for each member of the household should be shaded by selecting the appropriate code from the listed codes of religions given under this question. Spouses may have different religion and therefore religion question for each of them should be asked separately and the appropriate code should be shaded.

The religion for infants should be shaded the same religion as their parents. The religion of infants who was born from parents of different religions, should be shaded the code of the religion that his /her parents think that his/her religion will be in the future. The choices of the religion codes are given below.

1. Orthodox (Tewahido, Kibat, Tsega)
2. Protestant (Seventh Day Adventist, Pentecost, Lutheran, MekaneYesus, Baptist, Mennonite, Anglican, Presbyterian, Meserete Kirnstos, MuluWengel, KaleHiywot, etc.)
3. Catholic
4. Muslim (Islam)
5. Traditional beliefs
6. Other (for example:-Jehovah, Baha'i, Jewish, Hindu, ...etc)

Mother tongue (ET2007A_0406)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-93

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person's mother tongue.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

Section 3: Details of persons in the household

8. What is [the respondent]'s mother tongue?

Interviewer instructions

Question 8:- What is [the respondent]'s Mother Tongue?

Mother tongue is the language that the person used to communicate with his household or parents during childhood. By asking the mother tongue of the person, the appropriate code should be recorded in the boxes provided based on the list of the codes of the language prepared in this manual and this code should be shaded appropriately.

To identify easily the names and codes of the languages, two lists of languages, that is, "list of names and codes for the main languages "and" list of names and codes for the branch languages" are given in pages 47 to 50 of this manual. The recording of the codes on the languages will be as follows.

The code of the language responded by the respondent should be recorded in the boxes provided and this code should be appropriately shaded. If there are people who do not want to tell their mother tongue, please, as far as possible, try to get the right answers by asking the respondents politely.

The appropriate code of the language responded by the respondent should be recorded in the boxes provided by taking the code from the list of the main languages. If it is difficult to find the code of the language from this list, it is possible to find the code of the language from the list of names and codes of branch languages.

A. List of names and codes of main languages

All languages are listed in this list and their settings are based on the main languages. The related languages and branch languages of the main language are given in bracket because they are given the same code. For example, "Chehagna", "Ezhagna", "Gumerigna" and "Enamorigna" are given in bracket under the main language "Guragigna" which is written outside the bracket because these languages are the branch languages of "Guragigna". To identify easily from the list, the main languages are listed in alphabetical order.

B. List of names and codes of branch languages

This list is prepared to list down alphabetically the related languages or branch languages of the main language listed in bracket under "the list of names and codes of the Main Languages" (For example, Chehagna, Ezhagna, Gumerigna, Enamorigna). The main languages (for example Afarigna, Welaytigna) written outside the bracket alphabetically in the list of name and codes of the main languages are not listed again is this list.

The respondent responded may be the main or the branch language. If the response is main language, the code of the main language will be recorded, but if the response is branch language, the code of the main language should be recorded by identifying which one is its main or stem language. For example, if the response is "Chehagna" code "36" should be recorded in the boxes provided because the stem language of "Chehagna" is "Guragigna" and this code should be appropriately shaded.

If any other language is mentioned out of the list of the languages given, code "91" the code for "Other Ethiopian Languages" should be recorded in the space provided and this code should be appropriately shaded.

For infants or for persons who could not speak, the code of the language that is usually spoken in the household will be recorded.

If there are people who have forgotten totally their mother tongue or who could speak other language more than their mother tongue, the code of the language of their mother tongue should be recorded in the boxes provided.

For foreign language, if the mother tongue of the respondent is English, code "92" should be recorded in the boxes provided but if the mother tongue is another foreign language other than English, code "93" the code given for "other foreign language" should be recorded and this code should be appropriately shaded.

Remarks:-
Letters from "A" to "Z" listed in the list of the languages are used to facilitate the identification of the language from the list but they will not be recorded with the codes of the languages.
Code "13" should be recorded in this question for the people reside in Benishangul-Gumuz region and whose mother tongues are Arabic Language. But code "93" should be recorded for the people reside in other areas and whose mother tongues are Arabic language.

List of Names and Codes of Main Languages (For question 8)

Language, Code

Afarigna, 01
Agew-Awinigigna (konfeligna), 02
Agew-Kamyrigna (Kamtangigna), 03
Alabigna, 04
Amarigna, 05
Anyieakigna (yembogna), 06
Argobigna, 07
Arigna (Bakogna,shangamogna), 08
Arborigna (Arbore,ulde), 09
Bachagna (Ganjuligna), 10
Basketigna (masketigna,Angiligna,Dolegna,Tamigna), 11
Benchigna (Benchenon), 12
Bertagna (bebelawigna,Benishanguligna,Wutawutigna, Shogaligna,Meyugna,Undugna,Gebetogna, Fakarogna,Fakashigna,
Fakusmankumigna, Arabigna), 13
Bodigna (Tumer), 14
Brayligna, 15
Burijgna (Dashigna,Bambaligna,Algagna), 16
Charignat(Tsarigna,Zaragna), 18
Dasenechigna (Geletigna, Marlegna), 19
Dawurogna (Ometegna, Dometegna,Kulogna), 20
Debosigna, 21
Derashigna, 22
Dimegna, 23
Dizigna (maligna), 24
Dongigna, 25
Dorsigna, 29
Fedashigna, 28
Gamogna, 29
Gebatogna, 30
Gewadigna (Kuligna,Gobezegna Werziegna,Alie), 21
Gedeogna, 31
Gedichogna, 32
Gedoligna (Darashatigna,Dirashagna,Draytaligna,Durategna), 33
Goffigna (Genugna), 34
Gumuzigna (Ganzagna,Ganzogna,Begagna,Bagagna,Sayigna,Seseqna), 35
Guragigna (Subat-Bet Chehagna,Enerigna,Enemorigna,Ezyagna,Gumerigna, Guragna,Megarebigna, Mugerigna,muherigna, Sodogna-Welenegna, Kistanigna,
Meskanigna,Wachogna), 36
Guagupna (Kuagugna), 37
Hadiyigna, 38
Harenegna (Aderigna), 39
Hamerigna (Bashadigna, Banagna, Qarogna) , 40
Irobigna (Sahogna, Shahogna), 41
Keffagna (Keffcho), 42
Kembatagna, 43
Kontigna, 44
Komigna (Hayahayagna, medin,Akuama), 45
Konsogna (Karategna, Komosgna, Garategna), 46
Koregna, 47
Koygogna, 48
Koyrigna (Amaro, Amaricho,Baditi), 49
Kunamigna, 50
Maliegna, 53
Maogna (Anfiliogna,Gewamigna,Komagna), 54
Marekogna (Labidigna), 55
Mashiligna, 56
Merigna, 57
Me'entgna (me'entgna, Mekenigna,Damigna), 58
Mellogna, 34
Messengogna, Mejenegerigna, Majangigna,Ujangigna), 59
Messigna(Bussagna), 61
Mursygna (Munigna,Muzzugna, Muridi,Nyicalabongigna), 62
Murliegna, 63
Naogna (Nahogna,Tologna), 64
Nuwerigna, 65
Nyangatomigna (Turkanagna, Bumegna, Men, Bum, Rogegano, Tobola), 66
Oromigna, 67
Oydigna, 68
Qeberigna, 69
Qechernigna(Qachenogna, Gatsamigna,Harurogna),70
Qewarigna, 71
Shekopna (Shako), 73
Shegna , 79
Shinashigna (Borogna, Shinichogna, Dengebogna), 74
Sidamigna, 75
Siltigna (Azernet, Berbere, Enekorgna, AlichonaWeriro,Werabe), 76
Somaligna, 77
Surmigna (Surigna, Tirmagna, Damagna, Zilmamigna, Chimagna), 78
Shelicho (Mochagna) , 72
Tigrigna, 80
Timbarogna, 81
Tsemayigna (Tsamagna,Dumegna, Kuweligna), 82
Welaltigna, 84
Yemsagna (Yemigna, Yanagarogna), 86
Zeysegna, 87
Zerguligna, 89
Zilmamigna (Bele), 88
Other Ethiopian Languages, 91
English, 92
Other foreign Languages, 93
Karagna, 51
Kusumegna, 52
MMezhengerigna, 60
Banagna, 17

List of Names and Codes of Branch Languages (For Question 8)

Language, Code

Aderigna, 39
Akuama, 45
Alichona weriro, 76
Ale, 21
Algagna, 16
Amaricho, 49
Amaro, 49
Anfiliogna, 54
Arabigna, 13
Angiligna, 11
Arboregna, 09
Azernet, 76
Baditi, 49
Bagagna, 35
Bakogna, 08
Bambaligna, 16
Banagna, 40
Bashadigna, 40
Begagna, 35
Benchenon, 12
Benishanguligna, 13
Bele, 88
Berbere, 79
Borogna, 74
Bum, 66
Bumegna, 66
Bussagna, 61
Chehagna, 36
Chimagna, 78
Damagna, 78
Dirashagna, 33
Darashatigna, 33
Dashigna, 16
Damigna, 58
Dengebogna, 74
Draytaligna, 33
Dolegna, 11
Dometegna, 20
Dimegna, 26
Duratigna, 33
Endeaggn, 36
Enekorgna, 76
Enerigna, 36
Enemorigna, 36
Ezyagna, 36
Fakarogna, 13
Fakashign, 13
Fakumkumigna, 13
Ganzagna, 35
Ganzogna, 35
Ganjuligna, 10
Garategna, 46
Gatsamigna, 70
Gebetogna, 13
Gelebigna, 19
Genugna, 34
Gewamigna, 54
Gobezegna, 21
Gumerigna, 36
Guragna, 36
Harurogna, 70
Hayahayagna, 45
Jebelawigna, 13
Kamtangigna, 03
Karategna, 46
Keffcho, 42
Komagna, 54
Komosgna, 46
Konfeligna, 02
Kistanigna, 36
Kuligna, 21
Kulogna, 20
Kuagugna, 37
Kaweligna, 82
Labigna, 55
Langogna, 90
Majangigna, 59
Majigna, 24
Marlegna, 19
Medingna, 45
Megarigna, 36
Mugerigna, 36
Men, 66
Me'entigna, 58
Mekenigna, 58
Meskanigna, 36
Meskelsigna, 11
Meyugna, 13
Mejengerigna, 60
Muherigna, 36
Muridi, 62
Munigna, 62
Murzugna, 62
Mochagna, 72
Nahogna, 64
Nyicalabongigna, 62
Ometegna, 20
Qarogna, 51
Qachenogna, 70
Qewarigna, 71
Rogegano, 66
Sahogna, 41
Sayigna, 35
Sebat Bet, 36
Seseqna, 35
Sitagna , 90
Sodogna, 36
Surigna, 78
Shahogna, 41
Shako, 73
Shangamogna, 08
Shelicho, 72
Shogaligna, 13
Shinichogna, 74
Tamigna, 11
Tigrawi, 80
Tirmagna, 78
Tobola , 67
Tologna, 64
Tsarigna, 18
Tsamagna, 82
Tumer, 14
Turkanagna, 66
Ujangigna, 59
Ulde, 09
Undugna, 13
Wachogna, 36
Welenegna, 36
Werabe, 76
Werziegna, 21
Wotawutigna, 13
Yangarogna, 86
Yembogna, 06
Yemigna, 86
Zaragna, 18
Zilmamigna, 88

85

Ethnic group (ET2007A_0407)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person's ethnic group.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

Section 3: Details of persons in the household

9. What is [the respondent]'s ethnic group?

Interviewer instructions

Ethnic group (ET2007A_0407)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person's ethnic group.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

Section 3: Details of persons in the household

9. What is [the respondent]'s ethnic group?

Question 9- What is (the respondent's) Ethnic Group?

By asking the types of Ethnic group of each member of the household, the appropriate code taken from the list of Ethnic Group should be recorded in the boxes provided and this code should be appropriately shaded. If the respondent could not tell his Ethnic Group, by confusing the meaning of Ethnic Group, additional explanation about ethnic group should be given, by saying "what is your race, origin, clan, tribe?." To identify the names and codes of Ethnic Groups easily, two lists, that is, "Names and codes of the main Ethnic Group list" and "the list for names and codes of the branch Ethnic Group" are given in pages 53 to 56. Based on this the recording of the codes of Ethnic group will be as follows.

The code of the Ethnic Group responded by the respondent should be recorded in the boxes provided and this code should be appropriately shaded. If there are people who do not want to tell their Ethnic Group, try to get the appropriate answer by asking the people politely as far as possible.

The appropriate code of the Ethnic Group responded by the respondent should be recorded in the boxes provided by referring the code from the list of the main Ethnic Groups and this code should be appropriately shaded. If it is difficult to obtain the code of the Ethnic Group from this list, it is possible to find the code of the Ethnic Group from the "list of names and codes of branch Ethnic Groups"

The respondent's response may be the main or the branch of Ethnic Group. If the response is the main Ethnic Group, the code of the main Ethnic Group will be recorded, and if the response is branch of the Ethnic Group, the code of the main Ethnic Group should be recorded by identifying which is its main/stem Ethnic Group. For example, If the response of the respondent is "Saynte", code "05" will be recorded in the space provided because the stem of "Saynte" is "Amara", and the code for Amharan Ethnic Group is "05". In the same thing, if the response of the respondent is "Cheha", code "36" should be recorded in the boxes provided because the stem of "Cheha" is "Gurage", and this code should be appropriately shaded.

A. List of names and codes of the main Ethnic Groups

Based on the main Ethnic Groups, all Ethnic Groups are listed in the list provided. The related names and branches of the main Ethnic Group are given in bracket because they are given one and the same code. For example, "Gondere", "Tegulete", "Saynte", "Menze" are listed in bracket under the main Ethnic Group "Amhara" which is written outside the bracket because these Groups are the branches of "Amhara" Ethnic Group. To identify easily from the list, the main /stem Ethnic Groups are listed in alphabetical order.

B. List of names and codes of branch Ethnic Groups

This list is prepared to list down alphabetically all the related or branches of the main Ethnic Group listed in bracket (for example, "Eribore", "Ulde", "Mursie") under "the list of names and codes of the main Ethnics group". The main Ethnic Groups (for example, "Afar", "Welayta") written outside the bracket alphabetically in the list of names and codes of the main Ethnic Groups are not listed again in this list.

If any other Ethnic Group is mentioned by the respondents out of the list of the Ethnic Group given, code "91" the code for "other Ethiopian Ethnic Groups" should be recorded in the space provided and this code should be appropriately shaded.

Persons who are born from parents of different Ethiopian Ethnic Groups or from Ethiopian and foreign citizens, and if their ages are 18 years and above, the code of the Ethnic Groups they choose should be recorded in the space provided. If they are below 18 years old, the codes of the Ethnic Groups that will be chosen by their parents should be recorded in the space provided and these codes should be shaded.

Person who were born from parents of different Ethiopian Ethnic Groups and if he/she does not want to tell ethnic group of either of his/her parents, code "92", the code for "person born from different ethnic group" should be recorded and shaded appropriately. But if he/she is voluntary to tell either of his/her parents Ethnic groups, the appropriate code should be recorded and shaded.

Code "93" should be recorded in the space provide and shaded for all Eritrean and code "94" should be given for Djiboutian. Code "95" should be recorded for citizens of Somalia. But for Ethiopian Somalis, code "77" should be recorded. Code "96" for Sudanese and code "98" for other foreign Africans should be recorded and shaded.

List of Names and codes of main Ethnic Groups (Question-9)

Ethnic Group , Code

Affar, 01
Agew-Awi (Konfele), 02
Agew-Kamyr (Kamtang), 03
Alaba, 04
Amara (Gondere, Gayente, Saynte, Farte, Gojjame, Dawunte, Walde, Laste, hewe, Tegulete, Jinuye, Yifate, Menze, Minjare, Bulge), 05
Anyiwak (Yembo), 06
Argoba , 07
Ari (Bako,Ara,Shangamo), 08
Arbone (Arbore, Ulde), 09
Bacha(Ganjule), 10
Basketo (Mesketo, Anjila, Dolo, Tama), 11
Bench, 12
Berta (Jebelawi, Benshangul, Wutawut, shogo,Undu,Meyu, Gebeto, Fakaro, Fakashi, Fukamkum), 13
Bodi (Tumer), 14
Brayle, 15
Burji (Dashi, Bambala, Alga), 16
Charra (Tsara, Zara), 18
Dawenech (Geleb, Geleba, Marle), 19
Daeuro (Omete ,Domete, Kulo), 20
Derashe, 22
Dime, 23
Dizi (Maji), 24
Donga, 25
Gamo (Dorze, Zargula), 29
Gebato, 30
Gewada (Kule, Gobeze, Werzie, Alie), 21
Gedo, 31
Gedicho, 32
Gidole (Darashiat, Dirasha, Draytait, Durate), 33
Goffa (Genu, Melu), 34
Gumuz (Ganza, Ganzo, Bega, Baga, Say, Sese), 35
Guragie (shebat Bet-Cheha, Endegay, Ener, Enemor, Ezya, Gumer, Gura, Megareb, mugger, Muher, Sodo- Kistane, Meskan, Welene, Wacho), 36
Guagu (Icaegu), 37
Hadiya, 38
Hareri (Adere) , 39
Hamer (Bashada, Bana, Karo), 40
Irob (Saho, Shaho), 41
Keffa (Keffcho), 42
Kembata, 43
Konta, 44
Komo (Koma, Hayahaya, Medin, Akuama), 45
Konso (Karate,Komso, Garate), 46
Kore, 47
Koygo, 48
Koyra (Amaro, Amaricho, Baditu), 49
Kunama, 50
Malie, 53
Mao (Anfilo, Geasami, Bambishi, Koman), 54
Mareko (Libidi), 55
Mashola, 56
Mer, 57
Ma'anit (Meken, Daim), 58
Messengo (Majang, Ujang), 59
Shekicho (Mocha), 72
Mossiya (Bussa), 61
Mursi (Mursu, Mun, Murdi, Murzu, Nyichalabong), 62
Murle, 63
Nao (Naho, Tobo), 64
Nuwer (Abigar), 65
Bana, 17
Karo, 51
Kusume, 52
Mezhenger, 60
Nyangatom (Turkana, Bume, Men, Bum, Rogegeno, Tobola), 66
Oromo (Guji, Borena, Tulema, Karayu, Gelan, Lika, Becho, Abichu, Selale, Arsi, Rayya, Mecha, Gerri, Ittu, Jille), 67
Oyda, 68
Qebena, 69
Qechem (Qecheno, Gatsam, Haruro), 70
Qewama, 71
Sheko (shako), 73
Shinasha (Boro, Shinichi, Dengebo), 74
Sidama, 75
Silte (Asemet, Berbere, Enekor, Alichona Weriro, Werabe), 76
Somalie, 77
Surma (Suri, Tirma, Dama, Zilmam, Chima), 78
Tigre (Tigrawy), 80
Timbaro (Rambaro), 81
Tsemay (Tsamay, Dume, Kuwele), 82
Upo, 83
Welaita, 84
Werji (Tigre Werji), 85
Yem (Yemsa, Yangaro), 86
Zeyse, 87
Zilmam (Bele), 88
Other Ethiopian National Groups, 91
From different parents , 92
Eritrean, 93
Djiboutian, 94
Somalian, 95
Kenyan, 96
Sudanese, 97
Other foreigners, 98

List of Names and Codes of Branch Ethnic Groups (Question-9)

Ethnic Group, Code

Abichu , 67
Abigar , 65
Adere, 39
Alichona Weriro, 76
Akuama, 45
Ale, 21
Alga, 16
Amaricho, 49
Amaro, 49
Anfilo, 54
Anjila, 11
Ara, 08
Arbore, 09
Arsi, 67
Asemet, 79
Baga, 35
Baditi, 49
Bako, 08
Bambala, 16
Bambishi, 54
Bashada, 40
Bana, 17
Becho, 67
Bele, 88
Bega, 35
Benshangul, 13
Berbere, 76
Borena , 67
Boro, 74
Bulge, 05
Bum, 66
Burme, 66
Bussa, 61
Cheha, 36
Chima, 78
Dama, 78
Darashat, 33
Dashi, 16
Daim, 58
Dawunte, 05
Dirasha, 33
Dengebo, 74
Draytait , 33
Dolo, 11
Domete, 20
Dime, 26
Durate, 33
Endegayo, 36
Enekor, 76
Ener, 36
Enemor, 36
Ezya, 36
Fakaro, 13
Fakashi, 13
Farte, 05
Fukomkum, 13
Ganza, 35
Ganzo, 35
Ganjule, 10
Garate, 46
Gayente, 05
Gatsam, 70
Gebeto , 13
Gelan, 67
Geleb, 19
Geleba, 19
Genu, 34
Geri, 67
Geasami, 54
Gobeze, 21
Gojjame, 05
Gondere, 05
Guji, 67
Gumer, 36
Gura, 36
Haruro, 70
Hayahaya, 45
Ittu, 67
Jebelawi, 13
Jille, 67
Jinuye, 05
Kamtang, 03
Karate, 46
Karo, 51
Keffcho, 42
Karayu , 67
Koma, 45
Koman , 54
Komso, 46
Konfele, 02
Kistane, 36
Kule, 21
Kulo, 20
Kuagu, 37
Kuwele, 82
Laste, 05
Libido, 55
Lika, 67
Majang, 59
Maji, 24
Marle, 19
Medin, 45
Megareb, 36
Muger, 36
Man, 66
Menze, 05
Meken, 58
Meskan, 36
Mesketo, 11
Meyu, 13
Mejenger, 60
Mecha, 67
Minjare, 05
Muhur, 36
Murdi, 62
Mun, 62
Murzu, 62
Naho, 64
Nyicalabong, 62
Omete, 20
Qambara, 81
Qecheno, 70
Raya, 67
Rogegeno, 66
Saho, 41
Say, 35
Saynte, 05
Selale, 67
Sebat bet, 36
Sese, 35
Sodo, 36
Suri, 78
Shaho, 41
Shako, 73
Shangamo, 08
Shogo, 13
Shekicho, 72
Shewe, 05
Shinicho, 74
Tama, 11
Tegulete, 05
Tigrawi, 80
Tigre werji, 85
Tirma, 78
Tobola, 66
Tobo, 64
Tsara, 18
Tsamay, 82
Tulema, 67
Tumer, 14
Turkana, 66
Ujang, 59
Ulde, 09
Wacho, 36
Walde, 05
Welene, 36
Werabe, 76
Werzie, 21
Wutawut, 13
Yangaro, 86
Yembo, 06
Yemsa, 86
Yifate, 05
Zara, 18
Zilmam, 88
Zargula, 29
Dorze, 29
Hako, 73

Disability status (ET2007A_0408)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person's disability status.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

Section 3: Details of persons in the household

Disability status

10. Does [the respondent] have seeing, hearing, speaking, standing/walking/sitting, body movement, non-functional upper and lower limbs? Or learning difficulties, mental, problem or other mental/physical damage?

If not disabled, mark 2 and skip to 16.
[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Question 10 - 12: Disability and Mental Problem

These three questions will be asked to collect information on disability, type of disability and cause of disability as well as mental problem. Question 10 will be asked to identify whether each member of a household is disabled or has mental problem and for members of the household who are disabled type and cause of disability codes will be marked under question 11and 12 respectively. For members who have mental problems however, after recording types of disability question 12 will be skipped to question 13 as this question is not relevant for them. But those household members who have both problems meaning disability and mental problem are considered as disabled and code related to disability will be marked for them.

Question 10:- Does [the respondent] have seeing, hearing, speaking, standing, walking, sitting, body movement, non functional upper and lower limbs difficulties, mental problem or other mental/physical damage?

This question is used to verify whether or not each household members of the household has disability or mental problem. Since the question above is too long and the space is not adequate it is not provided on the questionnaire. Hence, note is given on questionnaire against its question number. Based on the note provided enumerators should read word by word for each respondents while interviewing from the inside cover of enumerator's manual or from laminated code folder. Though it is not difficult to identify persons who have mental problems, identification of the disabled members in each household is difficult and needs great care as it is not an easy task to verify whether there are disabled persons or not.

A person is called disabled if during birth or after birth his body part or his mental is damaged, lack of body part or congenital malformation and fails to do activities that other persons who have no such problems could do. In other expression, disabled are blinds or who have seeing problem, those who cannot totally hear or have hearing problems, who cannot totally speak or have speaking problems, who have body movement problem, non functional upper and lower limbs and includes those who has mental problems. Leprosy and epilepsy diseases are not on their own considered as disability. However, it should be noted that leprosy and epilepsy diseases could be causes of disability.

Though damage, lack of body part or congenital malformation are causes of disability, it should be noted that defects or lack of body part may not always lead to disability.

Example:
Even though it is a lack of body part, one eye blind person will not be considered as disabled if he/she has no seeing difficulty in the remaining one eye;
A person who does not totally hear with one of his/her ears will not be considered as disabled if hears clearly with other ear.
A person whose one his/her figure is cut is not regarded as disabled unless he/she has difficulty of walking due to this problem event though it is clearly a lack of body part.

Therefore, during data collection on disability enumerators should clearly explain to the respondents about disability using examples.

The word disability may not be clear for the respondents and they may regard as a disability those damages or lack of body part that might cause a disability. For instance, they may respond as disabilities body part problems which could cause of disability such as one eye blindness or seeing difficulty, one ear deafness or hearing problem, etc. Hence, enumerators should make great effort by posing additional questions and by probing respondents `to avoid not to wrongly record as disabled those who shouldn't and not to omit persons who are disabled.

Enumerators should address question 11 to each members of the household in person in order to identify household members with disability or ask a legible person, who can give complete information about the whole household members, to verify whether each one is disabled or not by mentioning their name one by one and then mark the correct code.

In addition, experiences obtained from other countries show that to simplify further the problem associated with the administration of question 10 mentioned above, inserting the name of each member in the space provided and explicitly addressing the question to the respondent is found to be useful. Hence, enumerators are expected to make efforts to collect adequate information on disability using this method.

Thus, as indicated above after addressing the question to each household member for those who have disability corresponding to the alternative response Yes mark code 1 then the next question meaning type of disability will be asked ; for those who has no disability mark code 2 corresponding to the alternative response No and then pass to question 13.

Note: Persons who couldn't perform some activities due to old age shouldn't be considered as disabled. But it should be born in mind that amongst the aged people there could be disabled persons.

Type of disability (ET2007A_0409)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person's type of disability.

Universe

Persons with disabilities

Literal question

Section 3: Details of persons in the household

Disability status

11. If yes, what is [the respondent]'s type of difficulty or problem?

[] 1 Blind
[] 2 Seeing difficulty
[] 3 Deaf
[] 4 Hearing difficulty
[] 5 Unable to speak
[] 6 Speaking difficulty
[] 7 Dear and unable to speak
[] 8 No functional upper limbs
[] 9 No functional lower limbs
[] 10 Body movement problem
[] 11 Learning difficulties
[] 12 Mental problem (go to 13)
[] 13 Other

Interviewer instructions

Question 11:- Type of Disability or Problem?

For each household members that are identified as disabled or having mental problem under question 10, type of disability or problem should be identified and the correct code should be marked for this question. Enumerators should mark a correct response for those identified as disabled or having mental problem by associating the type of disability mentioned by respondents with the explanations given below.

List of the Type of Disability or Problem is provided below

1 = Blind:- Code 1 will be marked for those household members who mentioned that both of their eyes are blind due to accident occurred during or after birth.

2 = Have Seeing Difficulties
This refers to persons whose both eyes partly see because of the defects occurred to them during or after birth. Persons who have seeing difficulties are those who cannot count fingers with both of their eyes at a distance of two meters or those who cannot identify the feature of a person standing four meters away from them.

Note: Members who became one eye blind due to defects occurred to them and have similar problems mentioned above with the remaining eye are regarded as persons having seeing difficulties. Therefore, code 2 should be marked for disabled persons whose both eyes partly see.

3 = Deaf and those who can speak
For persons who were exposed to the problem of not hearing with both ears due to the defects occurred to them during or after birth meaning those who cannot even hear loud noise but can speak shade/mark code 3.

4 = Who have Hearing Difficulties
Code 4 will be shaded for persons who are not totally hearing with one ear and partly hear with other ear or those who hear partly with both ears due to defects that had occurred to them during or after birth Partly hearing means hearing only loud noise or not clearly hear.

5 = Dumb and those who can hear
Code 5 should be shaded for persons who became dumb/ totally unable to speak/ due to defects occurred to them during or after birth but who can hear.

6 = Have speaking Problem
Code 6 should be shaded for persons who does not speak like what normal person does or those who couldn't be clearly heard when they are speaking due to defects that had occurred to them during or after birth.

7 = Deaf and Unable to Speak
Code 7 should be shaded for persons who became deaf and dumb due to defects that had occurred to them during or after birth.

8 = Non Functioning Upper Limbs/Gripping; Stretching, .../
This refers to household members whose hands not functioning due to defects that had occurred to them during or after birth. It includes unable to use hands / for example for grasping, for writing/ due to lack of strength or weakness; feebleness, paralysis and others. These problems could be caused by problems of Nervous system, malformation of bone muscle, extremely shortened or elongated of hands. Therefore, based this explation code 8 will be shaded for those who mentioned problems related to hands or mainly related to hands.

9 = Non functioning Lower Limbs/Standing; Walking . .../
This refers to household members who cannot use their legs for various functions due to defects that had occurred to them during or after birth. It includes unable to use legs due to lack of strength or weakness; feebleness, paralysis and others. These problems could be caused by problems of nervous system, malformation of bone muscle, extremely shortened or elongated of legs. Therefore, based on this explanation code 9 will be shaded for those who mentioned problems related to legs or mainly related to legs.

10 = Body Movement Difficulties
This includes household members who due to defects that occurred to them during or after birth lost body balance for sitting, stagger, severe jerking unable to stand or move from place to place, unable to coordinate body movement /for instance eye and hand, turning neck/, unable to use body due to lack of strength,. It includes unable to use legs due to lack of strength or weakness; feebleness, paralysis and others. These problems may be caused by problems of nervous system, malformation of bone muscle, lack or extremely shortened or elongated of legs. Therefore, except problems of upper and lower limbs that are mentioned above code 10 will be shaded for those who mentioned body movement difficulties.

11= Mental Retardation
This refers to persons whose level of cognition, understanding of their surrounding social relationships and intelligence are extremely low compared to what is expected of their age. Among such people there are differences due to variations in the type and extent of injuries. Mentally retarded persons can be classified into three categories depending on their leaning capacities.

Learning Capacities
Children under this category though they have mental retardation, they can read, write and do mathematics and other subjects/ until limited grade level/. Studies show that they can attend formal education up to junior secondary level. Usually most of them cannot go beyond primary school level. Except their retardation in academic learning there are not significantly different from others.

Training Capacities
Though children under this category generally have mental retardation problem, they may have the capacity of training different skills of assisting themselves and developing social relationships. For this they need continuous training. However, it is not appropriate to force them to learn reading and writing skills as they lack the capacity.

Unable to train
This includes persons who can't help themselves and who always seek continuous and full assistances of others. They need the assistances of others in day to day routine activities such as feeding, wearing clothes and others. Besides thinking problem, some may have problems of usage of words, movement, social and emotional. Because of this, it is difficult for them to train on practical activities. After relating the situation of members' mental problem with the explanations given for mental retardation enumerators should shade code 11 if the case is verified to be mental retardation.

12 = Mental Disturbance
These are members who have no disability but have different cases related to mental problems. Thus, in question 12 enumerators should immediately shade code 12 for members identified to have mental disturbance in question 11. Enumerators should be cautious that members with mental retardation and epilepsy problems will not be considered as having mental disturbance.

13 = Others
Code 13 should be shaded for members who found to have other type of disability different from those mentioned above.

Note: When you encounter members who mention more than one disability probe the respondent to identify one which is the most severe and then shade the appropriate code.

Cause of disability (ET2007A_0410)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-99	

Description

This variable indicates the cause of the person's disability.

Universe

Persons with disabilities except mental problems

Literal question

Section 3: Details of persons in the household

Disability status

12. What was the cause of [the respondent]'s disability?

[] 1 Car accident
[] 2 Other accident
[] 3 Polio
[] 4 Hanson disease
[] 5 Other diseases (after delivery)
[] 6 During pregnancy (at delivery)
[] 7 War/mines
[] 8 Others (not listed in codes 1-7)
[] 9 Not known

Interviewer instructions

Question 12:-Cause of Disability/Problem?

In this question cause of disability/ problem will be asked for those members who mentioned the type of disability in question 12. Therefore, identify and shade an appropriate code for each member from the alterative codes of cause of disability given below. For household members who have mental disturbance (in question 12 for whom code 12 was recorded) remember to skip to questions 14 since cause of disability is not applicable for them.

Cause of Disability/Problem:

1 = Vehicle accidents: Car, train, bicycle, motor bicycle, car accidents;
2 = Other accident: (falling, animal biting, falling from or kicked by animals, accident during work, electricity accident, being beaten, accidents caused by artilleries outside war front meaning bullet, , sharp edges, bomb accidents, ,land mines, accidents caused by hammering bomb and land mines, -gun fire, and other accidents.
3 = Polio
4 = Hanson Diseases
5 = Other Diseases (after birth) except Polio and Hanson / for instance: measles, small pox, meningitis, diabetes, heart attack, hypertension, STDs, etc./
6 = Accidents in the Uterus / after birth
7 = In the war/land mines: Lost their body parts in the war by any type of weapons such as bullet, bomb, buried land mines, sharp edges, etc. and regarding the accidents caused by buried land mines it can be in the war or anywhere outside war.
8 = Do Not Know/ If a respondent unable to state the cause/.
9 = Others / different from code1- code8/

Years of continuous residence in town or rural part of wereda (ET2007A_0411)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person's number of years of continuous residence in a town or the rural part of a Wereda.

Universe

Long form respondents

Literal question

Section 3: Details of persons in the household

13. What is the number of years [the respondent] has continuously lived in this town or the rural part of this Wereda?

[] 1 Below 1 year
[] 2 1 year
[] 3 2 years
[] 4 3 years
[] 5 4 years
[] 6 5-6 years
[] 7 7-9 years
[] 8 10 years and above
[] 9 Since birth

Interviewer instructions

Question 13-15:- Migration

Prior to collecting the required information on migration, it is very important to have a knowledge regarding what the concept migration stands for. Question like how a given individual is considered to be a migrant in a given locality during a census period and setting up the criteria to respond the question is so crucial. Based on the type of place of residence i.e urban and rural areas, different meanings and criteria are set to define migration or a person as a migrant. Therefore, before executing the actual data collection, it is necessary and mandatory to understand the meanings and criteria used to define the term migration or a migrant person for both urban and rural settings. Hence the detail on the meaning and criteria used to define migration for both rural and urban areas are different and given as follows.

In Rural Areas:
A person is considered to be a migrant during the time of the census if he/she is found to have crossed the defined boundary of the "woreda" where he/she was previously residing. Moreover, even though the person does not cross the boundary of the woreda but found to have shifted his/her usual place of residence from a given rural kebele to an urban area of the same woreda during the time of the census, he/she will be taken as a migrant. Nonetheless, an individual is not regarded as a migrant in condition where a person is found to have changed his/her usual place of residence from a given rural kebele or farmer association to another rural kebele of the same woreda.

In addition to the above criteria, the following cases have to be considered to identify whether an individual is a migrant or not in rural settings.

Whether the person decides to return back or stay where he/she is, if the individual reports that the length of duration from the period he/she left the woreda where he/she previously residing to the time of the census is six months or more, he/she will be considered as a migrant.
Even though the length of duration from the period the individual left the woreda where he/she previously residing to the time of the enumeration is less than six months and if he/she has no any intention to return back to his/her previous place of residence (woreda), the person will be considered as a migrant.

However, the person will not be considered as a migrant if the length of duration from the period the individual left the woreda where he/she previously residing to the time of the enumeration is less than six months and he/she has decided to return back to his/her previous place of residence (woreda).

In Urban Areas:
In urban areas a person will be enumerated as a migrant if the individual fulfills the following criteria;

The person is a migrant if the individual was born in or came from any other urban or rural dwellings of the country or if his/her previous usual place of residence was any urban areas of the same woreda or another woreda and the length of duration from the period he/she left his/her previous place of residence to the time of the census is six months or more.
Even though the length of duration from the period the individual left his/her previous place of residence to the time of enumeration is less than six months and if he/she has no any intention to return back to his/her previous place of residence, the person will be taken as a migrant.
However, the person will not be considered as a migrant if the length of duration from the period the individual left his/her previous place of residence to the time of enumeration is less than six months and he/she has decided to return back to his/her previous place of residence.

Question 13:- About Duration of Migration

For urban areas: What is the number of years [the respondent] has continuously lived in this urban area?

For rural areas: What is the number of years [the respondent] has continuously lived in this rural woreda?

The ways to present this question to the respondent are different according to the place where the area of enumerations is found. For the respondent residing in an urban enumeration area, the question will be asked as, "for how long you used to live continuously in this urban area?" However, if the place of enumeration is found in rural areas the question will be presented to the respondent as follows; "for how long you used to live continuously in this rural woreda?"

All members of a given household will be asked the question and the necessary code from the given options will be shaded for each member based on the response provided by the respondent.

In addition to what is stated previously, the following cases are imperative to have a clear understanding so as to collect the required information on migration during the period of census.

In some cases there are conditions where a person is born in a hospital or health service giving institution which is located out of the woreda in which his/her household is residing. Under this situation the place of birth of the person is considered to be the place where his/her household is residing rather than the hospital or health service giving institution. Because of this, the individual is not considered as a migrant during enumeration.

In a similar condition where a woman gave birth to a child in a residence of her parents or relatives and return back to her household, the place of birth of the child is the place where the mother and her household is living, not the residence of her parents or relatives.

There are conditions when individuals did not use to live in a rural part of a woreda or an urban area since birth but after sometimes they started to live continuously in that rural area of the woreda or urban area. Under this circumstance, such members of a household will be asked for how long they start to live continuously in the rural woreda or urban area and the necessary code will be assigned based on the information to be obtained. The information to be filled will be in completed years. For instance, if the information given is 3 years and one month, the number of years to be considered will be 3 years.

In order to clearly state the criteria given earlier to define migration or a migrant person and to enhance the understandings of the enumerator, the following examples are provided.

A. During enumeration persons who did not use to live in a rural part of the woreda (place of enumeration) since birth are divided in to two categories
Those who were born in any rural and urban areas of another woreda or urban areas of the same woreda;

Those who were born in the same rural area of a given woreda but after sometime they left they place of birth and stayed in other woreda or urban area of the same woreda but return back to their place of birth. This refers to those who returned back after stayed for six months or more away from their place of birth

For example,
A person called Megerssa Tullu was born in Chefa rural kebele of Ginir Woreda and he used to live in his place of birth continuously for 15 years since birth. Shortly he left his place of birth and started to live in Ginir town of the same woreda for 5 consecutive years. But the person returned back to his place of birth 2 years prior to the time of the census. Under this situation the number of years Megerssa Tullu have lived continuously in the woreda (area of enumeration) is the duration from the time he retuned back to Chefa rural kebele from Ginir town to the period of the census, two years. The fifteen years he used to live continuously in his place of birth after he was born is not considered.

B. At the time of census, persons who do not continuously live since the time of birth in the urban area are also grouped in to two.

Those who were born away from the place of enumeration: This refers to those who were born in other urban areas or any rural areas of the country.

Those who were born in the present area of enumeration but for some periods of time they had lived in other urban areas or any rural localities and shortly returned back to their place of birth or the current place of enumeration. This refers to those who once upon a time used to live continuously in other urban areas or any rural dwellings for six months or more but found to be in their place of birth during enumeration.

For example,
A man named Tesfaye Kebede was born in place of enumeration called Goro town of Goro woreda and he used to live in his place of birth continuously for 8 years since birth. Later on he left his place of birth and started to live in Meliyu town of the same woreda for 5 consecutive years. But the person is found to have returned back to his place of birth at the time of census. Under this condition the number of years individual has lived continuously in the area of enumeration is the duration from the time he retuned back to his place of birth or from Meliyu town to the period of the census. The 8 years he used to live continuously in his place of birth before he went to Meliyu town is not considered.

A person called Yimer Ali used to live continuously in his place of birth, Dessie town from the time of birth to age of 8. Shortly he left his place of birth and started to live in Nekemte town of Oromia Region for 5 years and later on he returned back to his place of birth 3 months prior to the time of census. Under this situation the number of years the person has lived continuously in the Dessie town (area of enumeration) is the duration from the time he retuned back to Dessie town from Nekemte town to the period of the census, i.e. only three months.
Based on the above given detailed examples and criteria, the codes for the possible responses for question 13 are given as follows:

0 = for those who used to live continuously for less than a year in the place of enumeration; i.e. either urban or rural area of the woreda

1 = for those who used to live continuously for 1 year in the place of enumeration; i.e. either urban or rural area of the woreda

2 = for those who used to live continuously for 2 years in the place of enumeration; i.e. either urban or rural area of the woreda

3 = for those who used to live continuously for 3 years in the place of enumeration; i.e. either urban or rural area of the woreda

4 = for those who used to live continuously for 4 years in the place of enumeration; i.e. either urban or rural area of the woreda

5 = for those who used to live continuously for 5 to 6 years in the place of enumeration; i.e. either urban or rural area of the woreda

6 = for those who used to live continuously for 7 to 9 years in the place of enumeration; i.e. either urban or rural area of the woreda

7 = for those who used to live continuously for 10 years or more in the place of enumeration; i.e. either urban or rural area of the woreda

8 = for those who used to live continuously since birth in the place of enumeration; i.e. either urban or rural area of the woreda.

Hence, based on the response obtained from the respondent the necessary code from the given alternative will be taken and marked. For example, for a person who reports that he used to live continuously in the area of enumeration for less than a year, code 0 will be marked. Similarly, code 5 will be marked for those have been living for 5 to 6 years in the place of enumeration continuously etc...

Urban or rural status of previous residence (ET2007A_0412)
File: ETH2007-P-H

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

Description

This variable indicates the urban or rural status of the person's previous residence.

Universe

Long form respondents who ever moved

Literal question

Section 3: Details of persons in the household

[Questions 14 and 15 were only asked of persons who had lived in their current locality for less than 10 years.]

14. Was [the respondent]'s previous address urban or rural? ____

Previous residence____

Interviewer instructions

Question 14:- Was [the respondent] previous address urban or rural?

This question will be asked to respondents who are given codes from 0 to 7 in question 13. After asking respondent about the last place of residence he/she used to live before starting to reside in the current place of enumeration, code 1 and code 2 will be assigned to those who report their last previous place of residence an urban and a rural area, respectively. For those who will be given code 8 in question 13, the enumerators should skip to question 16 without asking them question 13.

Biological mother alive (ET2007A_0414)
File: ETH2007-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 person's biological mother is alive.

Universe

Persons 17 years old or less

Literal question

Section 3: Details of persons in the household

[Questions 16 and 17 were asked for household members age 0-17.]

16. Is [the respondent]'s biological mother alive?

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Question 16-17:- About Maternal or Paternal Orphanhood

Empirical research findings in developing countries show that the number of orphans is increasing chillingly through time. This results a greater social and economic pandemonium in the society. Particularly an escalating number of children and youth become victims of the death of either one of their parents because of HIV/AIDS. To investigate the volume of the impact two successive questions are incorporated in the census questionnaire. These questions are referring to children and youth aged 0 to 17 years.

Question 16:- Is [the respondent]'s biological mother alive?

This question is regarding the survivorship status of the biological mother of children aged 0-17 years. All members of the household aged 0-17 years are eligible to this question. Based on the response to be obtained, code 1 will be given and marked to those children whose biological mothers are alive at the time of enumeration. For those children whose biological mothers are reported to have died, code 2 will be assigned. Enumerators should bear in mind that the question refers to only the biological mothers and it does not consider survivorship status of guardians or adopting mothers.

Biological father alive (ET2007A_0415)
File: ETH2007-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's biological father is alive.

Universe

Persons 17 years old or less

Literal question

Section 3: Details of persons in the household

[Questions 16 and 17 were asked for household members age 0-17.]

17. Is [the respondent]'s biological father alive?

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Question 16-17:- About Maternal or Paternal Orphanhood

Empirical research findings in developing countries show that the number of orphans is increasing chillingly through time. This results a greater social and economic pandemonium in the society. Particularly an escalating number of children and youth become victims of the death of either one of their parents because of HIV/AIDS. To investigate the volume of the impact two successive questions are incorporated in the census questionnaire. These questions are referring to children and youth aged 0 to 17 years.

Question 17:- Is [the respondent]'s biological father alive?

This question is regarding the survivorship status of the biological father of children aged 0-17 years. All members of the household aged 0-17 years are eligible to this question. Based on the response to be obtained, code 1 will be given and marked to those children whose biological fathers are still alive at the time of enumeration. For those children whose biological fathers are reported to have died, code 2 will be assigned. In this case, enumerators should bear in mind that the question refers to only the biological fathers and it does not consider survivorship status of guardians or adopting fathers.

Note: - for those children aged 0-17 years whose mothers or fathers survivorship status is not known, code 2 should be taken and shaded on questions 16 and 17.

Literacy (ET2007A_0416)
File: ETH2007-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 is literate.

Universe

Long form respondents age 5+

Literal question

Section 3: Details of persons in the household

[Questions 18-20 were asked of long form respondents age 5+.]

18. Is [the respondent] literate?

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Question 18-20:- About Literacy and Educational Status of Persons Aged 5 Years and Above.

Questions from 18-20 refer to only members of a given household aged 5 years and over. During the time of enumeration information on the ability of the person to read and write with the language he/she speaks, the school attendance status of the person and the highest grade the individual has completed will be asked and collected. All questions refer to the literacy and educational status of individuals aged 5 years and over at the period of the census.

Question 18:- Can [the respondent] read and write?

This question is about the literacy status of members of the household aged 5 years and over. All eligible persons will be asked whether they can read and write with the language they speak. For those who report that they can read and write, code 1 will be given and marked on the given box on the questionnaire. In other words for persons who are found to be unable to read and write, code 2 will be assigned. A person is considered to be literate if he/she can read and write clearly with any language. Those who can read and write only their names and numbers are not taken as literate. Moreover, those who can read and write some statements or words, which they know before through memorization, are not considered as literate.

Current school attendance (level and grade) (ET2007A_0417)
File: ETH2007-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 current school attendance (level and grade).

Universe

Long form respondents age 5+

Literal question

Section 3: Details of persons in the household

[Questions 18-20 were asked of long form respondents age 5+.]

19. Is [the respondent] currently attending school?

If "yes," enter the code for the grade.
If not attending, ask if attended before.

__ __
[] 97 Attended school in the past
[] 98 Never attended school (skip to question 21)

Interviewer instructions

Question 18-20:- About Literacy and Educational Status of Persons Aged 5 Years and Above.

Questions from 18-20 refer to only members of a given household aged 5 years and over. During the time of enumeration information on the ability of the person to read and write with the language he/she speaks, the school attendance status of the person and the highest grade the individual has completed will be asked and collected. All questions refer to the literacy and educational status of individuals aged 5 years and over at the period of the census.

Question 19:- Is [the respondent] currently attending school?

For those members of a household who are reported to be attending school at the time of the census, the grade levels they are attending will be asked and the information obtained will be filled in the given questionnaire and shaded. For those persons who are not attending school during the time of the census but had attended sometime in the past, code 97 will be assigned. For individuals who have never attended code 98 will be given and the enumerator should skip to question 21 without asking question 20.

This question refers to the current school attendance status of persons aged 5 year and over. All eligible persons will be asked and based on the information obtained the appropriate code will be assigned from the given list of codes. Persons who are currently attending school (those attends school at the time of enumeration) are those who are attending formal education in schools, training institutions, universities, colleges and etc... and persons who attend informal education like religious education at the time of enumeration. The education can be given by either paid or unpaid/volunteer persons/teachers.

Persons who are trying to adopt some skills during spare time with the help of their relatives or persons whom they know are not considered as individuals who are attending school such as, daily laborers who try to acquire some skills about carpentry, mechanical works and sewing while working. Nevertheless, those who are acquiring skills in training institutions at the time of the census are taken as persons who are attending school.

For those who attend in the formal educational institutions are given codes from "00" to "14" and from "20" to "22". For individuals who are reported to be attending informal education such as religious education, skill development like typing, carpentry, mechanical works, driving, sewing and etc..., code 96 will be assigned and shaded. Moreover for persons who are found to be attending adult education, code 95 will be given.

Persons who are not attending school at the time of enumeration are divided in to two categories.
Those who are not reported to be attending at the time of enumeration, but had attended sometime in the past and;
Those who have never attended school.

Those who are stated under category 1 are individuals who attended school at some point of time in the past but currently found to be not attending because of dropout or completion of the programme. For those cases code 97 will be given. However, member of a given household who stated under category 2 are the one who have never attended any form of education and for them code 98 will be assigned. However persons who were attending school but reported to be not attending at the time of the census due to the end of academic year or vacation should be considered as cases, which attend school. For instance, students who had attended grade 8 or 10 during the academic year and taken exam prior to the time of census but found to be not attending due to the end of the academic year are given code that corresponds to persons attending grade 8 or 10.

For the purpose of enabling the enumerators to assign and mark the necessary codes to the information obtained, the list of level of grades which the respondents attend at the time of census with their corresponding list of codes are given below.

A: - Grade Levels With Codes for Those Attending School at the Time of Enumeration.

Grade level, Code, Description
Preschool, 00, for persons who are attending kindergarten or schools below grade 1

Grade 1, 01, for persons who are attending grade 1

Grade 2, 02, for persons who are attending grade 2

Grade 3, 03, for persons who are attending grade 3

Grade 4, 04, for persons who are attending grade 4

Grade 5, 05, for persons who are attending grade 5

Grade 6, 06, for persons who are attending grade 6

Grade 7, 07, for persons who are attending grade 7

Grade 8, 08, for persons who are attending grade 8

Grade 9, 09, for persons who are attending grade 9

Grade 10, 10, for persons who are attending grade 10

First year preparatory, 11, for persons who are attending the first year preparatory program which enables them to join higher educational institution

Second year preparatory, 12, for persons who are attending the second year preparatory program which enables them to join higher educational institution

10+1, 13, for persons who are attending the 10+1 vocational and technical educational program that is designed to graduate students with certificate

10+2, 14, for persons who are attending the 10+2 vocational and technical educational program that is designed to graduate students with certificate.

College diploma or 10+3, 20, for persons who are attending the 10+3 vocational and technical educational program which is designed to graduate students with diploma

Degree, 21, for persons who attends program in higher institution which is designed to graduate students with degree such as B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., M.D.

Post graduate, 22, for persons who are attending post graduate program which is designed to graduate students with post graduate degree such as M.Sc., M.A. or Ph.D.

Adult Education, 95, for persons who are attending adult education

Non formal education, 96, for persons who are attending non-formal education like religious education at the time enumeration.

For Those Who Had Attended before but are Not Attending at the Time of Census

Dropout cases or those who attended before

Code: 97
Description: For persons who had attended any form of education either in the formal or non-formal educational institutions before but currently found to be not attending at the time of enumeration.

Those Who Never Attended Before

Never attended before

Code: 98
Description: For persons who have never attended any form of education either in the formal or non- formal educational institutions before

Highest level and grade completed (ET2007A_0418)
File: ETH2007-P-H

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

Description
This variable indicates the person's highest level of education completed.

Universe
Long form respondents who ever attended school

Literal question
Section 3: Details of persons in the household

[Questions 18-20 were asked of long form respondents age 5+.]

20. What is the highest grade [the respondent] completed?

_ _

Interviewer instructions

Question 18-20:- About Literacy and Educational Status of Persons Aged 5 Years and Above.

Questions from 18-20 refer to only members of a given household aged 5 years and over. During the time of enumeration information on the ability of the person to read and write with the language he/she speaks, the school attendance status of the person and the highest grade the individual has completed will be asked and collected. All questions refer to the literacy and educational status of individuals aged 5 years and over at the period of the census.

Question 20:- What is the highest grade [the respondent] completed?

This question will be asked to persons who are reported to be attending school at the time of enumeration and to those who were attending some times in the past. The level of educational attainment or highest grade the person has completed refers to the highest grade level he/she has completed within the most advanced level attended in the educational system either in the new or the former educational system of the country where the education was received. For example, a person who is found to be attending in grade 7 at the time of enumeration is considered to have completed grade 6 in question 20. Therefore, codes 7 and 6 will be assigned to the individual on questions 19 and 20 respectively. However the person may not attend at the time of the census but reported to have taken exam in grade 8 and passed, under this circumstance the person is considered as the one who completed grade 8.

For the purpose of enabling the enumerators to assign and mark the necessary codes to the information obtained, the list of level of grades which the respondents has completed at the time of census with their corresponding list of codes are given below.

B: - Highest Grade Levels the Individuals Have Completed at the Time of Census with Their Corresponding Codes

Grade level the person has completed, Code, Description
Preschool, 00, for persons who have completed kindergarten or schools below grade 1

Grade 1, 01, for persons who have completed grade 1 in both former and new curriculums

Grade 2, 02, for persons who have completed grade 2 in both former and new curriculums

Grade 3, 03, for persons who have completed grade 3 in both former and new curriculums

Grade 4, 04, for persons who have completed grade 4 in both former and new curriculums

Grade 5, 05, for persons who have completed grade 5 in both former and new curriculums

Grade 6, 06, for persons who have completed grade 6 in both former and new curriculums

Grade 7, 07, for persons who have completed grade 7 in both former and new curriculums

Grade 8, 08, for persons who have completed grade 8 in both former and new curriculums

Grade 9, 09, for persons who have completed grade 9 in both former and new curriculums

Grade 10, 10, for persons who have complete grade 10 in both former and new curriculums

Grade 11, 11, for persons who have completed grade 11 in both former and new curriculums

Grade 12, 12, for persons who have completed grade 12 in both former and new curriculums

Certificate, 13, for those who graduated with certificate from formal education providing institutions which are above grade 12 (colleges and universities or similar institutions)

Those who do not complete diploma program, 14, for those who are attending in institutions above grade 12 and have completed at least the first year of the program which is designed to graduate persons in Diploma program but they have not graduated with Diploma

Those who do not complete degree program, 15, for those who are attending in institutions above grade 12 and have completed at least the first year of the program which is designed to graduate persons in degree but they have not graduated with Bachelors degree

People with Collage diploma, 16, for those who have completed the program which is designed to graduate persons in diploma and have graduated with diploma from higher institutions

People with first Degree, 17, for those who have completed the program which is designed to graduate persons in first degree and have graduated with first degree from higher institutions such as B.A., B.Sc. M.D., LL.B etc...

Persons in Post graduate program, 18, for those who are attending in higher educational institutions have completed at least the first year of post graduate program which is designed to graduate persons in degree of Master but they have not graduated

Persons with Degree of Master, 19, for those who have completed the post graduate program which is designed to graduate persons in second degree and have graduated with degree of Master from higher institutions such as M.A., M.Sc. M.A.D., M.LL., M.B.A etc..

Persons with Ph. Degree, 20, for those who have completed the post graduate program which is designed to graduate persons in Ph. Degree (doctorate degree) and have graduated with degree of Philosophy or Ph.D. from higher institutions

Grade 9, 21, for persons who have completed grade 9 in the new educational system

Grade 10, 22, for persons who have completed grade 10 in the new educational system

First year preparatory, 23, for persons who have completed the first year preparatory program which is designed to enable students to join higher educational institution

Second year preparatory, 24, for persons who have completed the second year preparatory program which is designed to enable students to join higher educational institution

10+1 and certificate, 25, for persons who have completed the 10+1 vocational and technical educational program and graduated with certificate

First year in 10+2, 26, for persons who have completed the first year of the 10+2 vocational and technical educational program

10+2 and certificate, 27, for persons who have completed the 10+2 vocational and technical educational program graduated with certificate.

First year in 10+3, 28, for persons who have completed the first year of the 10+3 vocational and technical educational program

Second year in 10+3, 29, for persons who have completed the second year of the 10+3 vocational and technical educational program

College diploma or 10+3, 30, for persons who have completed the 10+3 vocational and technical educational program graduated with diploma

Adult Education, 95, for persons who have completed adult education and not continued to attend in any other educational program

Non formal education, 96, for persons who are attending non-formal education like religious education at the time of enumeration or for those who are given code 96 on questions 19.

Any economic activity (at least 4 hours during the last 7 days) (ET2007A_0419)
File: ETH2007-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 person performs any economic activity (at least 4 hours during the past 7 days).

Universe

Long form respondents age 10+

Literal question

Section 3: Details of persons in the household

[Questions 21-25 were asked of long form respondents' age 10+.]

21. Is [the respondent] engaged in productive activity for at least 4 hours during the last 7 days?

[] 1 Yes (go to Q23)
[] 2 Have job but not worked (go to Q23)
[] 3 No

Interviewer instructions

Question 21 - 24:- Economic Activity

In this section the enumerators collect data regarding the economic activities and indicators of unemployment characteristics during the last seven days and the last twelve months prior to the date of enumeration.

Question 21:- Has [the respondent] engaged in productive activity for at least 4 hours during the last 7 days (paid or unpaid family work)?

Economic activity is asked by using moving reference period.

Every members of the household aged ten years and above is asked whether they were engaged at least four hours in productive activities in the last 7 days prior to the date of enumeration. The question should not be asked like "have you engaged in productive activity?" Rather have you been engaged in productive activity such as work for payment or family gain profit or produce own consumption. If the respondents do not understand, ask the respondents like" what have you been doing in the last seven days?" and mark the response/answer of the respondent according to the definitions of productive activities. Mark code 1 if a person was engaged in at least one of the activities mentioned; mark code 2 if a person had a job but not worked; mark code 3 if he/she did not work. If code 1 or 2 is marked for this question (question 21), skip to question 23, and if code 3 is answered, ask the next question (question 22).

Examples of those who count as absentees from work for the last seven days include those who took annual leave, maternal leave, sick leave, education or training, or those who did not work due to the termination of the job for the time being, (for instance, because of shortage of raw materials, absence of power supply, etc...) but expected to return back to work after the problem is solved. Those who had a job but did not work refer to those who had a permanent job at the time of enumeration but did not work during the last seven days. Note also that daily laborers, seasonal and unpaid family workers, etc if they did not work during the last seven days, they would not be taken as absentee from work. It is essential to understand the definition of productive activity / work so as to fill /mark the required data on the space provided. Thus, the definitions and explanations of productive activities are given as follows.

General definition of productive activity

For the purpose of the census, productive activity is defined as work, which involves the production of goods and/or services for sale or exchange and production of certain products for own consumption. According to the above general definition, economic/productive activity covers production of goods and services intended for sale on the market - aiming at generating incomes. Those include production of items or services for market (cash) or in exchange for other items. In other words, productive activities includes paid employment in household, private, governmental, agricultural activities, engagement in production of goods for sale, working in household enterprise and agricultural sectors without payment and apprentices as well. The remuneration might be daily, weekly, monthly or according to the amount of work done. It also includes unpaid family workers.

The following list of production of goods and services are included as productive activities.

Production of items for sale: For instance, industrial products, production of pottery, etc... and persons providing services for generating income for example, barbers, selling local drinks like "Tella" and "Katikalla" and weaving, brokers, .etc..

Paid employment activities in governmental, other households or organizations: for example physicians, teachers, employed farmers, shepherd, etc... It also includes unpaid communal work, for example, food for work, planting trees (forestry), communal labour, etc.
Producing items for own consumption or for sale or production of durable goods for domestic use, these are:

1. Activities involving in primary production for own consumption:
Example, producing agricultural products, (crops like cereals/pulses, fruits and vegetables, cotton, etc.); hunting, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying are the components of primary production. Growing or gathering agricultural primary products, etc.; animal husbandry/ poultry, hunting, fishing and cutting or collecting of fire woods, charcoal or for other purpose from own holdings. Collecting thatching and weaving materials and Burning charcoal - mining salt cutting peat, digging of soil for house or household utensils, digging or collecting sand and stone, etc.

2. Processing of Primary Commodities for own Consumption
It covers activities such as milling grain, making butter, cheese and other dairy products, sinning and tanning, making baskets and hats and constructing wooden furniture and fixture
Note: It should be emphasized that these various activities are considered as economic activity only if they involve the processing of primary products. Thus, pounding "teff" (a primary product) to make "injera" is included; thus-using flour (a processed product) to make "injera" is excluded. It should further be noted that only the processing of primary commodities by the producers of these items, which means that the processing for own consumption of primary commodities by those who do not produce them is excluded. Thus, for example making flour of "teff" but at the market is not included but making flour of "teff" Produced by oneself is counted

Processing those above mentioned products to finished or semi-finished products for own consumption. Example: - Spinning, making butter or cheese, grinding corns or cereals. Producing furniture, like, tables, chairs, containers, etc... However, processing those finished or semi-finished items to other forms for own consumption cannot be considered as a productive activity.

3. Processing of primary commodities (goods and services) for sale also are productive activity

Example, making local drinks (like "Tella") for sale and partially used for own consumption. It can also be considered if the drink is partially used for home.

4. Production fixed assets for own use (those fixed assets should at least one year service)

Example, Construction of dwellings, construction of farm buildings, clearing land for cultivation production of agricultural tools, etc.

Non Productive / economic activities
While the SNA definition of the production of goods and services covers a wide range of activities many other activities still remain outside its scope.

a) Unpaid activities such as domestic tasks are taken as non-productive/ economic activities do not count as economic activity. For example, water fetching for domestic use, collecting firewood/ dung from field or forest (not from own holding) and spinning of cotton for own consumption of primary commodities who do not produce them.

b) Unpaid domestic activities do not count as economic activity. Examples are preparing food for household consumption, nursing of children and current repair and maintenance of dwelling and farm buildings and unpaid community and volunteer services, and voluntary service in international or national centers or local organizations, etc...

c) Even though one receive money, but do not earn it: Who are pensions only, Who are earning money by renting a house only, i.e. by not involving in any activity, Those who are earning money by begging ,and gamblers, are not considered as economic activity.

d) Others, like engaged in apprentice-to get experience working in offices, garage and in various sectors without participation of in relation to training /education also considered non- economic activity.

Note: During the census day those who are not work due to preparing/ clearing working area, buying goods, or in the process of having working license are considered as participated in the productive activities.

Available to work next month (ET2007A_0420)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview	

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person is available for work the next month following the Census.

Universe

Long form respondents 10+ not engaged in economic activity

Literal question

Section 3: Details of persons in the household

[Questions 21-25 were asked of long form respondents' age 10+.]

22. Is [the respondent] available to work during the coming month?

If "yes," record 01. If "no," record the reason.
[] 1 Available
[] 2 Personal/family affair
[] 3 Student/training
[] 4 Homemaking
[] 5 Disabled
[] 6 Injury/illness
[] 7 Too young
[] 8 Old age/pensioner/remittance
[] 9 Other

Interviewer instructions

Question 21 - 24:- Economic Activity

In this section the enumerators collect data regarding the economic activities and indicators of unemployment characteristics during the last seven days and the last twelve months prior to the date of enumeration.

Question 22:- Is [the respondent] available to work during the coming month?

Question 22 concern the availability criterion. It is formulated in conditional terms, asking whether the person would have been able and ready to start work, if an opportunity for work had been offered during the reference period. This question should be appropriately amended to refer to ability and readiness to start work within 3 weeks. Regular students are said to be ready to work if and only if they are full time available to work. Even though the part time students claim to ready, they will not be taken as they were ready to work and asked reasons for that and choice code 3 education/ training.

This question presents for those who replied code 3 in question 21, refer for those did not have any work for payment or self-employment but available to work in the coming month including the weeks of enumeration. If they are ready to work, choose code 1; If not available to work, choose any one from code 2-9 alternatives provided.

1 = Available
2 = Personal/ family affairs
3 = Student/ Training
4 = Home making without payment
5 = Disabled
6 = Injury/ Illness
7 = Too young
8 = Old age/Pensioned/Remittance
9 = Others (instance: Delivery/pregnancy etc...)

Note: Additional notes can be found from Question No. 23 for above alternative answers.

Economic activity (for most of last 2 months) (ET2007A_0421)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-99	

Description

This variable indicates the person's economic activity for most of the past 2 months.

Universe

Long form respondents age 10+

Literal question

Section 3: Details of persons in the household

[Questions 21-25 were asked of long form respondents' age 10+.]

23. Was [the respondent] engaged in productive activity during most of the last 12 months?

If "yes," record 01. If "no," code main reason.
[] 1 Engaged in productive activity
[] 2 Unemployed with work experience
[] 3 Unemployed without work experience
[] 4 Student/training
[] 5 Homemaking
[] 6 Disabled
[] 7 Injury/illness
[] 8 Too young
[] 9 Old age/pensioner/remittance
[] 10 Begging
[] 11 Other

Interviewer instructions

Question 21 - 24:- Economic Activity

In this section the enumerators collect data regarding the economic activities and indicators of unemployment characteristics during the last seven days and the last twelve months prior to the date of enumeration.

Question 23:- Was [the respondent] engaged in productive activity during most of the last 12 months? If not what was the main reason?

The last 12 months means the day before the enumerator reached the respondents house back to 12 months (one year or 52 weeks before the enumeration date).Suppose that the enumerator reached the household on 2 June 2007, then the last 12 month covers the period between 2 June 2006 and 1 June 2007. Thus, every members of the household aged 10 years and above were asked whether they were engaged in or not in productive activity for most of the last 12 months prior to the date of enumeration. If the respondent(s) engaged in the productive activities, then mark (shade) the space corresponding to code 1. If not, shade any one of the choice from code 2 - 11 as given by the respondent.

NB: The definition and explanation given for productive activity in question 21 is also applicable here. The difference is only the reference period. So, enumerators should take it into considerations.

What do we mean by most of the last 12 months?
A person is to be classified as most of the last 12 months active (engaged in productive activity) usually if he/she has been economically active (engaged in productive activity) for more than 6 months or 26 weeks or above during the last 12 months. The above clarification is general definition/ concept. But engagement in productive activity for most of the last 12 months depends on the type and nature of activity they were involved and vary from country to country. The following three examples elaborate how most of the last 12 months are applicable.

a) If a person is engaged in agriculture, he/she was decided to consider him/her as being engaged in economic activity during most of the last 12 months if he/she has worked during most of the main agricultural seasons of the reference year in that area/ locality.

For example
Suppose that the main agricultural season for a particular area is 8 months. A person in this particular area is said to be engaged in most of the last 12 months if he/she has worked for 4 months and more. Agricultural season includes the main and the "Belg" Season and the time from preparing the land to harvesting (seeding, ploughing, sawing, weeding, harvesting and collecting).

b) If a person is engaged in other agricultural activity, like livestock, poultry, cattle rearing... etc. for 6 months or more in the last 12 months, then that person is considered as he is engaged for most of the last 12 months.

c) Those who are working in rural or urban areas of the country engaged either non-agricultural sectors like, trade, weaving, something Government organization etc...., if they were worked for more than 6 months and above in the last 12 months , then these people were at work for most of the last 12 months.

Based on the above three explanations every member of the household aged 10 years and above were asked whether they engaged in productive activities or not in the last 12 months, then shade/mark the response accordingly the codes (1 -11) listed below.

-Engaged in productive activity:- if he/she was engaged in productive/ economic active or employed during most of the last 12 months.

-Unemployed with work experience:-Even though these people had a job some time before a year but due to lack of job they were not engaged in any productive activity during most of the last 12 months. This people may seek or may not to get jobs. But if opportunity comes, they were ready to work.

-Unemployed without work experience:- These people were not engaged in productive activity during most of the last 12 months and they have no job before 12 months and they may or may not seek to get a job during the reference time. If opportunity comes, they are ready to work.

-Student/ Training:- The category includes all persons, aged 10 years and above who, during most of the last 12 months do not engaged in productive activity due to attending school/training during day time. But those students who engaged in productive activity during most of the last 12 months are not included in this code

-Homemaking:- All persons, male or female, who are aged 10 years and above, and who, during most of the last 12 months were not engaged in productive activity due to domestic activities like preparing food for family,...etc. For example, housemaid. It is important to note that those persons may or may not engage in economic activity during the last 12 months.

-Disabled:- These persons were not working in the economic activity most of the last 12 months because of their disability or handicap ness.
Note:- Disabled or handicapped persons who were engaged in productive activity (in Que.21) should not be included here.

-Injury/ Illness/ mental problem/ retardation:- Those persons who were not working in the economic activities most of the last 12 months because of their injury/ illness.

-Too young:- All persons (male or female) who are aged 10 years and above and who, during most of the last 12 months were not engaged in productive /economic activity because they are too young. For those persons who are aged 15 and above were not included in this code. For those persons who are attending school should be given code 4, rather than code 8

-Old age/ retired/ remittance: These are persons who were not engaged in productive /economic activity during most of the last 12 months because of old age/retired or remittance or renting a house.
Remark: In addition to remittance, pensions and earning money from renting housing if they are engaged in economic activity during most of the last 12 months should not be included here;

-Begging:- Those persons who were not working in the productive activity during most of the last 12 months because they spent their time on begging.

-Others such as delivery/pregnancy....etc.:-Those persons who were not working in the productive activity during most of the last 12 months because of delivery/ pregnancy and were not classified from code 1-10 are grouped here.
Remark: Unemployed students are those students attending school during the night and seeking job and were not engaged in any productive activity during the day should be included either in code 2 or 3.

Class of worker (main job) (ET2007A_0422)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-99	

Description

This variable indicates the person's class of worker in the main job.

Universe

Long form respondents 10+ employed or unemployed with work experience

Literal question

Section 3: Details of persons in the household

[Questions 21-25 were asked of long form respondents' age 10+.]

24. What was [the respondent]'s employment status in the main job?

[] 1 Employee - government
[] 2 Employee - government parastatal
[] 3 Employee - private organization
[] 4 Employee - NGO/international org.
[] 5 Employee - Domestic
[] 6 Employee Â– Others
[] 7 Self employed
[] 8 Unpaid family worker
[] 9 Apprentice
[] 10 Member of cooperative
[] 11 Employer
[] 12 Other

Interviewer instructions

Question 21 - 24:- Economic Activity

In this section the enumerators collect data regarding the economic activities and indicators of unemployment characteristics during the last seven days and the last twelve months prior to the date of enumeration.

Question 24:- What was [the respondent's] employment status in the main job?

This question is asked for those who answered code 1 or 2 in question 23 (who has engaged in economic activity for most of the last 12 month and unemployed with work experience). The main activity refers to what a person has been doing for the longest period within the last 12 months.

Note: Employment status for unemployed persons with work experience is the status of the main job just before they left their work. Before filling the status, one has to understand well the following list and explanation of employment status.

1 = Government employee:-This category includes those who, for most of the last 12 months worked on permanent or contractual basis, and paid on daily or weekly bases, and were paid from the government institutions such as hospitals, schools, defense forces....etc.

2 = Parastatal employee:-This category include those who for most of the last 12 months worked for government parastatal, and paid on permanent, contract, weekly or daily basis. These categories include government factories, state farms, etc. The parastatal may be fully or partly owned by the Government.

3 = Private employee:-These include those who, for most of the last 12 months, worked for a private employer and were paid either wages, salary in cash or in kind by the employer. The employments may be permanent or contract. The employer may pay them monthly, fortnightly, weekly, or daily.

4 = NGO's employee (including local and International non government Organizations.) Those include who for most of the last 12 months, worked for NGOs, International organization (UN). They were paid on monthly, weekly, daily or hourly basis. The terms of employment may be permanent or contract.

5 = Domestic employee:-These include maidservants, guards of the house, drivers...etc., who for most of the last 12 months, worked for private household. They were paid in cash or in kind. Their main job is preparing food, fetching water, washing cloth, cleaning the house for private households, etc.

6 = Other employee:-For most of the last 12 months they worked for non-profitable organizations such as churches, mosques, etc.

7 = Self-employed:-These are own-account workers who operate their own economic enterprise or engage independently in a profession or trade, and hire no employees. They worked a productive activity for most of the last 12 months in their enterprise.

8 = Unpaid family workers:-Those members of household (living in the same household) who worked for most of the last 12 months without pay for families.

9 = Apprentice:-These persons were the new entrants to the labour force, they may or may not trained in some specific field of study. They may be paid or not, who are practicing during most of the last 12 months in the productive activities.

10 = Members of co-operative:-Who is an active member of a producers' co-operative and worked for most of the last 12 months. But those of the employees of the cooperatives should be included under code 3.

11 = Employer:-A person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engaged independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees during most of the last 12 months. This person may or may not participate in the production processes.

12 = Other (Specify):-For those whose employment status is different from the above mentioned (7-11) and who worked for most the last 12 months are grouped in this code (code 12).

Marital status (ET2007A_0423)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Description

This variable indicates the person's marital status.

Universe

Long form respondents age 10+

Literal question

Section 3: Details of persons in the household

[Questions 21-25 were asked of long form respondents' age 10+.]

25. What is [the respondent]'s current marital status?

[] 1 Never married
[] 2 Married
[] 3 Divorced
[] 4 Separated
[] 5 Widowed
[] 6 Cohabiting/living together

Interviewer instructions

Question 25:- What is [the respondent's] current marital status?

Every member of the household whose age is 10 years and above are asked currently married or not. People who live together as husband and wife and who regard themselves as husband and wife should be recorded as married. The marriage may be taken place either legal, religious or traditional basis or those married persons should live together as husband and wife. The answer for this question must be accepted as given by the respondent and not to question the legal aspect of the marital status. Thus, it is the respondent who defines his/her marital status. The relevant codes to be marked for the various marital status categories are:

1 = Never married: - Are persons who have never married before the census date.

2 = Married:- Are persons who at the reference time (May 28, 2007) had marriage partners whether they were staying in the same house or not. The marriage may be both under the legal system of the country, religious or the customs of the local area.

3 = Divorced:- For all persons who at the reference time have had their marriage formally annulled either in court or by custom and have not married again during the census time.

4 = Separated :- For all persons who because of dispute or other reasons were no longer staying in the same house as "married partners " but whose marriage had not declared culturally or legally dissolved. At the enumeration date if the husband and wife full fill this condition then mark this code (code 4).

5 = Widowed:- For all persons who at the reference time have had lost their marriage partners through death and have not remarried.

6 = Living together/Cohabiting:- Are persons who at the reference time (May, 2007) living together as husband and wife. The marriage is not in the legal system of the country or the customs of the local area. These persons may or may not have had common child.

Number of sons living at home (ET2007A_0424)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the female's number of sons living at home.

Universe

Long form female respondents age 10+

Literal question

Section 3: Details of persons in the household

[Questions 26-29 were asked of long form respondents 10+.]

26. Of the children you have borne, how many sons and daughters are now living with you?

Record "0" if none.
Record "0" for women who have no child at all.
_ _ Male
_ _ Female

Interviewer instructions

Question 26-29:- Are questions referring the fertility experience of women aged 10 years and over.

Question 26-28:- The number of children the respondent has ever born

This question is going to be asked for member of a given household who are females aged 10 years and above regarding the number of children they have ever born during life time (which includes children who are living with them, children who are dead and children who are living in other places). Nevertheless, Females whose age is less than ten years and members who are males of any age are excluded from being asked this question.

Before forwarding the question to the respondent, the enumerator should understand the concept of being "born alive". Being "born alive" means without considering the number of months the fetus stayed in its mother's womb, if the child breaths at the time of birth or if he/she shows life before or after the umbilical chord is cut; such as when the child experiences a heart beat, umbilical chord beat, crying, muscle movement etc..., it is only under this condition we come to say that the child is "born alive." What should be noted here is that if the child shows life even for a very little time and die soon no matter how long the pregnancy lasted, the child will be considered to be "born alive". However, in situation when the fetus dead in the womb and abortion cases are not taken in to an account.

Traditionally, some mothers consider their adopted children as their own biological children, so due attention must be taken while asking the question to the respondent. What is required to collect is the information regarding the number of children ever born by their biological parents. For this purpose three separate questions (questions regarding children who are living with their parents, who are not living with them and who are dead) are built to collect the required information on the number of children ever born by a given respondent. This method helps parents to remember their entire biological children; so we can get the exact information on the number of ever born children. But adopted children are not counted and therefore enumerators should take care while collecting the information.

Question 26:- How many children have you borne who are now living with you (Male, Female)?

For women age 10 years and above the question concerning the number of children they ever born and currently are living with them will be asked. The information (the number of ever born children who are living with their mothers) to be collected will be filled and marked separately by sex on the spaces provided. Under this question children who are included are:

- If the respondent is currently married, the children who are born from the current spouse and living with them now.
- If the respondent was married before current marriage, children who were born before current marriage and living with their mothers in the current household.
- In addition, children born out of marriage or born before their first marriage and are living with their mothers in the current household.

Nevertheless, children who are born from the husband and any other women or children who are not born from the respondent are not included. For females who are 10 years and over but don't have children with them or never born before code "0" will be filled and marked.

Number of daughters living at home (ET2007A_0425)
File: ETH2007-P-H

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

Description
This variable indicates the female's number of daughters living at home.

Universe
Long form female respondents age 10+

Literal question

Section 3: Details of persons in the household

[Questions 26-29 were asked of long form respondents 10+.]

26. Of the children you have borne, how many sons and daughters are now living with you?

Record "0" if none.
Record "0" for women who have no child at all.
_ _ Male
_ _ Female

Interviewer instructions

Question 26-29:- Are questions referring the fertility experience of women aged 10 years and over.

Question 26-28:- The number of children the respondent has ever born

This question is going to be asked for member of a given household who are females aged 10 years and above regarding the number of children they have ever born during life time (which includes children who are living with them, children who are dead and children who are living in other places). Nevertheless, Females whose age is less than ten years and members who are males of any age are excluded from being asked this question.

Before forwarding the question to the respondent, the enumerator should understand the concept of being "born alive". Being "born alive" means without considering the number of months the fetus stayed in its mother's womb, if the child breaths at the time of birth or if he/she shows life before or after the umbilical chord is cut; such as when the child experiences a heart beat, umbilical chord beat, crying, muscle movement etc..., it is only under this condition we come to say that the child is "born alive." What should be noted here is that if the child shows life even for a very little time and die soon no matter how long the pregnancy lasted, the child will be considered to be "born alive". However, in situation when the fetus dead in the womb and abortion cases are not taken in to an account.

Traditionally, some mothers consider their adopted children as their own biological children, so due attention must be taken while asking the question to the respondent. What is required to collect is the information regarding the number of children ever born by their biological parents. For this purpose three separate questions (questions regarding children who are living with their parents, who are not living with them and who are dead) are built to collect the required information on the number of children ever born by a given respondent. This method helps parents to remember their entire biological children; so we can get the exact information on the number of ever born children. But adopted children are not counted and therefore enumerators should take care while collecting the information.

Question 26:- How many children have you borne who are now living with you (Male, Female)?

For women age 10 years and above the question concerning the number of children they ever born and currently are living with them will be asked. The information (the number of ever born children who are living with their mothers) to be collected will be filled and marked separately by sex on the spaces provided. Under this question children who are included are:

- If the respondent is currently married, the children who are born from the current spouse and living with them now.
- If the respondent was married before current marriage, children who were born before current marriage and living with their mothers in the current household.
- In addition, children born out of marriage or born before their first marriage and are living with their mothers in the current household.

Nevertheless, children who are born from the husband and any other women or children who are not born from the respondent are not included. For females who are 10 years and over but don't have children with them or never born before code "0" will be filled and marked.

Number of sons living elsewhere (ET2007A_0426)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the female's number of sons living elsewhere.

Universe

Long form female respondents age 10+

Literal question

Section 3: Details of persons in the household

[Questions 26-29 were asked of long form respondents 10+.]

27. Of the children you have borne, how many sons and daughters are living elsewhere?

Record "0" if none.
Record "0" for women who have no child at all.
_ _ Male
_ _ Female

Interviewer instructions

Question 26-29:- Are questions referring the fertility experience of women aged 10 years and over.

Question 26-28:- The number of children the respondent has ever born

This question is going to be asked for member of a given household who are females aged 10 years and above regarding the number of children they have ever born during life time (which includes children who are living with them, children who are dead and children who are living in other places). Nevertheless, Females whose age is less than ten years and members who are males of any age are excluded from being asked this question.

Before forwarding the question to the respondent, the enumerator should understand the concept of being "born alive". Being "born alive" means without considering the number of months the fetus stayed in its mother's womb, if the child breaths at the time of birth or if he/she shows life before or after the umbilical chord is cut; such as when the child experiences a heart beat, umbilical chord beat, crying, muscle movement etc..., it is only under this condition we come to say that the child is "born alive." What should be noted here is that if the child shows life even for a very little time and die soon no matter how long the pregnancy lasted, the child will be considered to be "born alive". However, in situation when the fetus dead in the womb and abortion cases are not taken in to an account.

Traditionally, some mothers consider their adopted children as their own biological children, so due attention must be taken while asking the question to the respondent. What is required to collect is the information regarding the number of children ever born by their biological parents. For this purpose three separate questions (questions regarding children who are living with their parents, who are not living with them and who are dead) are built to collect the required information on the number of children ever born by a given respondent. This method helps parents to remember their entire biological children; so we can get the exact information on the number of ever born children. But adopted children are not counted and therefore enumerators should take care while collecting the information.

Question 27: - How many children have you borne who are now living elsewhere (Male, Female)?

The question refers to children who are "born alive" and currently residing in other places rather than with their families. The separate questions will be asked by sex so that the number of children who are not living with their mothers by sex will be obtained. And the information to be collected will be filled and shaded on the space provided. If the respondent have no children who are living in other places and never born before, the space provided must be filled with "0" for both sexes. Under this question children who are included are:

- If the respondent is currently married, the children who are born from the current husband and living in other places.
- If the respondent was married before the current marriage, children who are born before the current marriage and living in other place.
-In addition children born out of marriage or born before their first marriage and are living in other place.

Number of daughters livingelsewhere (ET2007A_0427)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the female's number of daughters living elsewhere.

Universe

Long form female respondents age 10+

Literal question

Section 3: Details of persons in the household

[Questions 26-29 were asked of long form respondents 10+.]

27. Of the children you have borne, how many sons and daughters are living elsewhere?

Record "0" if none.
Record "0" for women who have no child at all.
_ _ Male
_ _ Female

Interviewer instructions

Question 26-29:- Are questions referring the fertility experience of women aged 10 years and over.

Question 26-28:- The number of children the respondent has ever born

This question is going to be asked for member of a given household who are females aged 10 years and above regarding the number of children they have ever born during life time (which includes children who are living with them, children who are dead and children who are living in other places). Nevertheless, Females whose age is less than ten years and members who are males of any age are excluded from being asked this question.

Before forwarding the question to the respondent, the enumerator should understand the concept of being "born alive". Being "born alive" means without considering the number of months the fetus stayed in its mother's womb, if the child breaths at the time of birth or if he/she shows life before or after the umbilical chord is cut; such as when the child experiences a heart beat, umbilical chord beat, crying, muscle movement etc…, it is only under this condition we come to say that the child is "born alive." What should be noted here is that if the child shows life even for a very little time and die soon no matter how long the pregnancy lasted, the child will be considered to be "born alive". However, in situation when the fetus dead in the womb and abortion cases are not taken in to an account.

Traditionally, some mothers consider their adopted children as their own biological children, so due attention must be taken while asking the question to the respondent. What is required to collect is the information regarding the number of children ever born by their biological parents. For this purpose three separate questions (questions regarding children who are living with their parents, who are not living with them and who are dead) are built to collect the required information on the number of children ever born by a given respondent. This method helps parents to remember their entire biological children; so we can get the exact information on the number of ever born children. But adopted children are not counted and therefore enumerators should take care while collecting the information.

Question 27: - How many children have you borne who are now living elsewhere (Male, Female)?

The question refers to children who are "born alive" and currently residing in other places rather than with their families. The separate questions will be asked by sex so that the number of children who are not living with their mothers by sex will be obtained. And the information to be collected will be filled and shaded on the space provided. If the respondent have no children who are living in other places and never born before, the space provided must be filled with "0" for both sexes. Under this question children who are included are:

- If the respondent is currently married, the children who are born from the current husband and living in other places.
- If the respondent was married before the current marriage, children who are born before the current marriage and living in other place.
-In addition children born out of marriage or born before their first marriage and are living in other place.

Number of sons dead (ET2007A_0428)
File: ETH2007-P-H

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

Description
This variable indicates the female's number of sons dead.

Universe
Long form female respondents age 10+

Literal question

Section 3: Details of persons in the household

[Questions 26-29 were asked of long form respondents 10+.]

28. Did you have children who have died?

If "yes," how many are males and how many are females.
Record "0" if none.
Record "0" for women who have no child at all.
_ _ Male
_ _ Female

Interviewer instructions

Question 26-29:- Are questions referring the fertility experience of women aged 10 years and over.

Question 26-28:- The number of children the respondent has ever born

This question is going to be asked for member of a given household who are females aged 10 years and above regarding the number of children they have ever born during life time (which includes children who are living with them, children who are dead and children who are living in other places). Nevertheless, Females whose age is less than ten years and members who are males of any age are excluded from being asked this question.

Before forwarding the question to the respondent, the enumerator should understand the concept of being "born alive". Being "born alive" means without considering the number of months the fetus stayed in its mother's womb, if the child breaths at the time of birth or if he/she shows life before or after the umbilical chord is cut; such as when the child experiences a heart beat, umbilical chord beat, crying, muscle movement etc..., it is only under this condition we come to say that the child is "born alive." What should be noted here is that if the child shows life even for a very little time and die soon no matter how long the pregnancy lasted, the child will be considered to be "born alive". However, in situation when the fetus dead in the womb and abortion cases are not taken in to an account.

Traditionally, some mothers consider their adopted children as their own biological children, so due attention must be taken while asking the question to the respondent. What is required to collect is the information regarding the number of children ever born by their biological parents. For this purpose three separate questions (questions regarding children who are living with their parents, who are not living with them and who are dead) are built to collect the required information on the number of children ever born by a given respondent. This method helps parents to remember their entire biological children; so we can get the exact information on the number of ever born children. But adopted children are not counted and therefore enumerators should take care while collecting the information.

Question 28:- Did you have children who have died? If yes, record how many died (Male, Female).

By asking the respondent that among the children who are "born alive" how many of them died, the information will be filled on the space provided. But if there is no child dead the space will be filled with code "0" for both sexes. When the enumerator fills this question you should remember that children ever dead mean, children who are born alive but dead after some time. As mentioned earlier it is important to remember that children who are dead include children born with marriage and died or children born out of marriage and died.

Number of daughters dead (ET2007A_0429)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the female's number of daughters dead.

Universe

Long form female respondents age 10+

Literal question

Section 3: Details of persons in the household

[Questions 26-29 were asked of long form respondents 10+.]

28. Did you have children who have died?

If "yes," how many are males and how many are females.
Record "0" if none.
Record "0" for women who have no child at all.
_ _ Male
_ _ Female

Interviewer instructions

Question 26-29:- Are questions referring the fertility experience of women aged 10 years and over.

Question 26-28:- The number of children the respondent has ever born

This question is going to be asked for member of a given household who are females aged 10 years and above regarding the number of children they have ever born during life time (which includes children who are living with them, children who are dead and children who are living in other places). Nevertheless, Females whose age is less than ten years and members who are males of any age are excluded from being asked this question.

Before forwarding the question to the respondent, the enumerator should understand the concept of being "born alive". Being "born alive" means without considering the number of months the fetus stayed in its mother's womb, if the child breaths at the time of birth or if he/she shows life before or after the umbilical chord is cut; such as when the child experiences a heart beat, umbilical chord beat, crying, muscle movement etc..., it is only under this condition we come to say that the child is "born alive." What should be noted here is that if the child shows life even for a very little time and die soon no matter how long the pregnancy lasted, the child will be considered to be "born alive". However, in situation when the fetus dead in the womb and abortion cases are not taken in to an account.

Traditionally, some mothers consider their adopted children as their own biological children, so due attention must be taken while asking the question to the respondent. What is required to collect is the information regarding the number of children ever born by their biological parents. For this purpose three separate questions (questions regarding children who are living with their parents, who are not living with them and who are dead) are built to collect the required information on the number of children ever born by a given respondent. This method helps parents to remember their entire biological children; so we can get the exact information on the number of ever born children. But adopted children are not counted and therefore enumerators should take care while collecting the information.

Question 28:- Did you have children who have died? If yes, record how many died (Male, Female).

By asking the respondent that among the children who are "born alive" how many of them died, the information will be filled on the space provided. But if there is no child dead the space will be filled with code "0" for both sexes. When the enumerator fills this question you should remember that children ever dead mean, children who are born alive but dead after some time. As mentioned earlier it is important to remember that children who are dead include children born with marriage and died or children born out of marriage and died.

Number of live births last year (May 29, 2006 to May 28, 2007) (ET2007A_0430)
File: ETH2007-P-H

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

Description

This variable indicates the female's number of live births during the past year (May 29, 2006 to May 28, 2007).

Universe

Long form female respondents age 10+

Literal question

Section 3: Details of persons in the household

[Questions 26-29 were asked of long form respondents 10+.]

29. Did [the respondent] have any live births between 29 May 2006 and 28 May 2007?

If yes, record number of children. If no, record "0."

_ _

Interviewer instructions

Question 29:- Did [the respondent] have any live births during the past 12 months (since May 29, 2006)?

The respondent will be asked whether they gave birth to a child who is "born alive" during the 12 month prior to the date of enumeration i.e. from 29 May 2006 - May 28, 2007 and the answer will be marked on the space provided.

To understand the concept "born alive" it is important to note the explanation given in question 26 - 28. Moreover, in question 29 children who are counted must be born during the reference period (the 12 months prior to the date of enumeration i.e. from 29 May 2006 - May 28, 2007). Sometimes respondents may tell all of their children without taking in to an account the given reference period. Therefore it is crucial for the enumerator to explain all these concepts to the respondent.

If the respondent gave birth to a child during the last 12 months prior to the census date, the number of children will be filled and marked on the space provided. However, if they didn't, code "0" will be given to the respondent and the code will be shaded on the questionnaire. Most of the time women give birth only once in a year so fill code"1" but in condition when a woman gives birth to a twin children during the reference period code "2" will be assigned.

Even if this question is asked for women aged 10 years and over, for those aged 50 and above years, this question must not be forwarded.

Person weight (ET2007A_0431)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 8
Decimals: 5

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person weight for long form de jure residents. The long form sample in IPUMSI International contains approximately 2% of the population. Short form respondents and visitors are weighted zero. This weight produces tabular results that most closely approximate published census totals.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

Person weight

Person number (PERNUM)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 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: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 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: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 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: ETH2007-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: ETH2007-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-52	

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: ETH2007-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-6	

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: ETH2007-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-6	

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: ETH2007-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-3	

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: ETH2007-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: ETH2007-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: ETH2007-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: ETH2007-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-99	

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: ETH2007-P-H

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

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: ETH2007-P-H

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

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: ETH2007-P-H

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

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: ETH2007-P-H

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

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: ETH2007-P-H

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

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: ETH2007-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 4	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1000-9999	

Description	

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

Age (AGE)
File: ETH2007-P-H

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

Description	

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

Sex (SEX)
File: ETH2007-P-H

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

Description

SEX reports the sex (gender) of the respondent.

Marital status [general version] (MARST)
File: ETH2007-P-H

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: ETH2007-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.

Consensual union (CONSENS)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

CONSENS indicates whether the respondent was in a consensual union -- a de facto marriage.

Children ever born (CHBORN)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

CHBORN reports the number of children ever born to each woman of whom the question was asked. In most samples, women were to report all live births by all fathers, whether or not the child was still living.

Polygamous union (POLYGAM)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

POLYGAM indicates whether the respondent was in a polygamous union and, in some samples, the number of wives or the rank order of the wife.

Status in employment (class of worker) [general version] (CLASSWK)
File: ETH2007-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: ETH2007-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.

Number of female children ever born (CHBORNF)
File: ETH2007-P-H

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

Description	

CHBORNF indicates the number of female children ever born to a woman. Only live births are counted.

Number of male children ever born (CHBORNM)
File: ETH2007-P-H

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

Description	

CHBORNM indicates the number of male children ever born to a woman. Only live births are counted.

Number of female children surviving (CHSURVF)
File: ETH2007-P-H

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

Description	

CHSURVF indicates the number of female children ever born to a woman who were still living at the time of the census.

Number of male children surviving (CHSURVM)
File: ETH2007-P-H

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

Description	

CHSURVM indicates the number of male children ever born to a woman who were still living at the time of the census.

Number of children dead (CHDEAD)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Description

CHDEAD reports how many of the children ever born to a woman were no longer living at the time of the census. Women were to consider all live births by all fathers; they were to exclude still births.

Mortality status of mother (MORTMOT)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Description

MORTMOT indicates whether the person's biological mother was still living at the time of the census.

Mortality status of father (MORTFAT)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Description

MORTFAT indicates whether the person's biological father was still living.

Number of own female children in household (HOMEFEM)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Description

HOMEFEM indicates the number of female children born living in the household with their mother (the respondent).

Number of own female children living elsewhere (AWAYFEM)
File: ETH2007-P-H

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

Description

AWAYFEM indicates the number of surviving biological female children not living in the household with their mother (the respondent).

Number of own male children living elsewhere (AWAYMALE)
File: ETH2007-P-H

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

Description

AWAYMALE indicates the number of surviving biological male children not living in the household with their mother (the respondent).

Number of own male children in household (HOMEMALE)
File: ETH2007-P-H

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

Description

HOMEMALE indicates the number of male children born living in the household with their mother (the respondent).

Religion [general version] (RELIGION)
File: ETH2007-P-H

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

Description

RELIGION indicates the person's religion, including "none."

Religion [detailed version] (RELIGIOND)
File: ETH2007-P-H

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

Description

RELIGION indicates the person's religion, including "none."

Number of births last year (BIRTHSLYR)
File: ETH2007-P-H

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

Description

BIRTHSLYR indicates whether any -- and in most cases how many -- children were born to a woman in the past twelve months.

Number of own children in household (HOMECHILD)
File: ETH2007-P-H

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

Description

HOMECHILD indicates the number of surviving biological children living in the household with their mother (the respondent) at the time of the census.

Number of own children living elsewhere (AWAYCHILD)
File: ETH2007-P-H

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

Description

AWAYCHILD indicates the number of surviving biological children not living in the household with their mother (the respondent) at the time of the census.

Number of female children dead (CHDEADFEM)
File: ETH2007-P-H

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

Description

CHDEADFEM indicates the number of female children ever born to a woman who are no longer living. Stillbirths are not counted.

It is possible to calculate total child deaths for samples that have both the "Female children ever born" and "Female children surviving" variables. That is not done in CHDEADFEM, which includes only the samples that directly reported the information in the appropriate form.

Number of male children dead (CHDEADMALE)
File: ETH2007-P-H

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

Description

CHDEADMALE indicates the number of male children ever born to a woman who are no longer living. Stillbirths are not counted.

It is possible to calculate total child deaths for samples that have both the "Male children ever born" and "Male children surviving" variables. That is not done in CHDEADMALE, which includes only the samples that directly reported the information in the appropriate form.

Age, grouped into intervals (AGE2)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	**Valid cases: 0**
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-98	

Description

AGE2 gives computed years of age grouped into intervals.

School attendance (SCHOOL)
File: ETH2007-P-H

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

Description

SCHOOL indicates whether or not the person attended school at the time of the census or within some specified period of time prior to the census.

Literacy (LIT)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

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.

Activity status (employment status) [general version] (EMPSTAT)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

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: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

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".

Employment disability (DISEMP)
File: ETH2007-P-H

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

| **Description** | |

DISEMP indicates if the respondent was economically inactive because of disabilities.

Blind or vision-impaired (DISBLND)
File: ETH2007-P-H

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

| **Description** | |

DISBLND indicates whether the person was blind or had limited vision.

Deaf or hearing-impaired (DISDEAF)
File: ETH2007-P-H

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

| **Description** | |

DISDEAF indicates whether the person was deaf or had limited hearing.

Mute or speech impaired (DISMUTE)
File: ETH2007-P-H

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

| **Description** | |

DISMUTE indicates if the person could not speak or had a significant speech impediment.

Disability affecting lower extremities (DISLOWR)
File: ETH2007-P-H

| **Overview** | |

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

DISLOWR indicates whether the person lacked use of one or both legs.

Disability affecting upper extremities (DISUPPR)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

DISUPPR indicates whether the person lacked full use of at least one arm or hand.

Mental disability (DISMNTL)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

DISMNTL indicates whether the person suffered a mental disability in the form of diminished capacity.

Psychological disability (DISPSYC)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

DISPSYC indicates whether the person was disabled due to mental illness.

Origin of disability (DISORIG)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

DISORIG indicates the cause or origin of a person's stated disability.

Disability status (DISABLED)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

DISABLED indicates whether the person reported a disability of any kind.

Years residing in current locality (MIGYRS1)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

MIGYRS1 indicates how many years the person has resided in their current locality of residence.

Residence status: de facto, de jure (RESIDENT)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

RESIDENT identifies whether an enumerated person is a household resident or a visitor and whether she or he was present at the time of enumeration. This variable is available only in samples that enumerated both de facto and de jure residents. It can be used to eliminate the double-counting of persons who were enumerated both at their permanent residence and at the residence they were visiting on census night.

De jure population: present residents and absent residents.

De facto population: present residents and visitors/non-residents.

Person weight (PERWT)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

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.

Educational attainment, Ethiopia (EDUCET)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-998

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

Mother tongue, Ethiopia (MTONGET)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

MTONGET indicates the respondent's mother tongue. For infants or for persons who cannot speak, the language usually spoken in the household was recorded as mother tongue.

Children surviving (CHSURV)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

CHSURV reports the number of children born to a woman who were still living at the time of the census.

Years of schooling (YRSCHOOL)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

YRSCHOOL indicates the highest grade/level of schooling the person had completed, in years. Only formal schooling is counted. YRSCHOOL accounts for the number of years of study, regardless of the track or kind of study. Information on degree and/or technical track is available in EDATTAIN. Years of schooling for Israel, categorized into intervals, are given in YRSCHOOL2.

Users should pay close attention to the top-codes in each sample, as discussed in the comparability section.

Educational attainment, international recode [general version] (EDATTAIN)
File: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

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: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

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.

Year [person version] (YEARP)
File: ETH2007-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: ETH2007-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: ETH2007-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: ETH2007-P-H

Overview

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: ETH2007-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.]

Documentation

Questionnaires

Population and Housing Census 2007, Questionnaire

Title	Population and Housing Census 2007, Questionnaire
Author(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Date	2007-05-01
Country	Ethiopia
Language	English
Filename	Questionnaire_2007.pdf

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Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, National

Title	Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, National
Author(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Date	2010-07-01
Country	Ethiopia
Language	English
Publisher(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Filename	National_Statistical.pdf

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Title	Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, Addis Ababa Region
Author(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Date	2010-07-01
Country	Ethiopia
Language	English
Publisher(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Filename	Addis_Ababa_Statistical.pdf

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Title	Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, Dire Dawa Region
Author(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Date	2010-07-01
Country	Ethiopia
Language	English
Publisher(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Filename	Dire_Dawa_Statistical.pdf

Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, Harari Region

Title	Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, Harari Region
Author(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Date	2010-07-01
Country	Ethiopia
Language	English
Publisher(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Filename	Harari_Statistical.pdf

Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, Gambela Region

Title	Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, Gambela Region
Author(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Date	2010-07-01
Country	Ethiopia
Language	English
Publisher(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Filename	Gambella_Statistical.pdf

Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, Benishangul-Gumuz Region

Title	Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, Benishangul-Gumuz Region
Author(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Date	2010-07-01
Country	Ethiopia
Language	English
Publisher(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Filename	Benishangu_Gumuz_Statistical.pdf

Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, Somali Region

Title	Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, Somali Region
Author(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Date	2010-07-01
Country	Ethiopia
Language	English
Publisher(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Filename	Somali_Statistical.pdf

Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, Tigray Region

Title	Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, Tigray Region
Author(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Date	2010-07-01
Country	Ethiopia
Language	English
Publisher(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Filename	Tigray_Statistical.pdf

Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, Afar Region

Title	Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, Afar Region
Author(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Date	2010-07-01
Country	Ethiopia
Language	English
Publisher(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Filename	Affar_Statistical.pdf

Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, Amhara, Part I: Population Size and Characteristics

Title	Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, Amhara, Part I: Population Size and Characteristics
Author(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Date	2010-07-01
Country	Ethiopia
Language	English
Publisher(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Filename	Statistical_Amhara_PartI.pdf

Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, Amhara, Part II: Educational Characteristics And Economic Activity Status

Title	Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, Amhara, Part II: Educational Characteristics And Economic Activity Status
Author(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Date	2010-07-01
Country	Ethiopia
Language	English
Publisher(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Filename	Statistical_Amhara_PartII.pdf

Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, Amhara, Part III: Population Dynamics (Fertility, Mortality And Migration)

Title	Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, Amhara, Part III: Population Dynamics (Fertility, Mortality And Migration)
Author(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Date	2010-07-01
Country	Ethiopia
Language	English
Publisher(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Filename	Statistical_Amhara_PartIII.pdf

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Title	Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, Amhara, Part IV: Housing Characteristics And Conditions
Author(s)	Central Statistical Agency

Date	2010-07-01
Country	Ethiopia
Language	English
Publisher(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Filename	Statistical_Amhara_PartIV.pdf

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Title	Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, Oromiya, Part I: Population Size and Characteristics
Author(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Date	2010-07-01
Country	Ethiopia
Language	English
Publisher(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Filename	Statistical_Oromiya_PartI.pdf

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Date	2010-07-01
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Language	English
Publisher(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Filename	Statistical_Oromiya_PartII.pdf

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Title	Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, Oromiya, Part III: Population Dynamics (Fertility, Mortality And Migration)
Author(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Date	2010-07-01
Country	Ethiopia
Language	English
Publisher(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Filename	Statistical_Oromiya_PartIII.pdf

Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, Oromiya, Part IV: Housing Characteristics And Conditions

Title	Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, Oromiya, Part IV: Housing Characteristics And Conditions
Author(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Date	2010-07-01
Country	Ethiopia
Language	English
Publisher(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Filename	Statistical_Oromiya_PartIV.pdf

Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, Oromiya, Part V: Population Size of Kebeles

Title	Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, Oromiya, Part V: Population Size of Kebeles
Author(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Date	2010-07-01
Country	Ethiopia
Language	English
Publisher(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Filename	Statistical_Oromiya_PartV.pdf

Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, SNNPR, Part I: Population Size and Characteristics

Title	Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, SNNPR, Part I: Population Size and Characteristics
Author(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Date	2010-07-01
Country	Ethiopia
Language	English
Publisher(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Filename	Statistical_SNNPR_PartI.pdf

Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, SNNPR, Part II: Educational Characteristics And Economic Activity Status

Title	Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, SNNPR, Part II: Educational Characteristics And Economic Activity Status
Author(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Date	2010-07-01
Country	Ethiopia
Language	English
Publisher(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Filename	Statistical_SNNPR_PartII.pdf

Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, SNNPR, Part III: Population Dynamics (Fertility, Mortality And Migration)

Title	Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, SNNPR, Part III: Population Dynamics (Fertility, Mortality And Migration)
Author(s)	Central Statistical Agency
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Country	Ethiopia
Language	English
Publisher(s)	Central Statistical Agency
Filename	Statistical_SNNPR_PartIII.pdf

Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, SNNPR, Part IV: Housing Characteristics And Conditions

Title	Population and Housing Census 2007 Report, SNNPR, Part IV: Housing Characteristics And Conditions

Author(s)   Central Statistical Agency
Date   2010-07-01
Country   Ethiopia
Language   English
Publisher(s)   Central Statistical Agency
Filename   Statistical_SNNPR_PartIV.pdf

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Population and Housing Census 2007, Enumerators Manual

Title   Population and Housing Census 2007, Enumerators Manual
Author(s)   Central Statistical Agency
Country   Ethiopia
Language   Amharic
Publisher(s)   Central Statistical Agency
Filename   Enumerators_manual.pdf

Population and Housing Census 2007, Supervisor Manual

Title   Population and Housing Census 2007, Supervisor Manual
Author(s)   Central Statistical Agency
Country   Ethiopia
Language   Amharic
Publisher(s)   Central Statistical Agency
Filename   Supervisors_Manual.pdf

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Title   Population and Housing Census 2007, Historical Events
Author(s)   Central Statistical Agency
Country   Ethiopia
Language   Amharic
Publisher(s)   Central Statistical Agency
Filename   Historical_Events_2007.pdf

Population and Housing Census 2007, Codebook

Title   Population and Housing Census 2007, Codebook
Author(s)   Central Statistical Agency
Country   Ethiopia
Language   Amharic
Publisher(s)   Central Statistical Agency
Filename   Code_for_Region_Zone_Wereda_Kebele.pdf