Ghana - Population and Housing Census 1984 - IPUMS Subset

Ghana Statistical Service, Minnesota Population Center - University of Minnesota

Report generated on: May 1, 2018

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

MICRODATA SOURCE: Ghana Statistical Service

SAMPLE DESIGN: Systematic sample of every tenth private dwelling drawn by the Minnesota Population Center from 100% microdata.

SAMPLE UNIT: household

SAMPLE FRACTION: 10%

SAMPLE SIZE (person records): 1,309,352

Weighting

Self-weighting (expansion factor = 10).

Questionnaires

Overview

Two enumeration forms were used. Form H, collected information on individuals living in private households, and Form G collected information on individuals living in institutions and the floating population. Some enumeration documents are dated 1982, but the census was actually conducted in March of 1984.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
1984-03-11	1984-04-12	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

De facto, CENSUS DAY: March 11, 1984

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available

File Description

Variable List

GHA1984-H-H

Content	Household record
Cases	0
Variable(s)	24
Structure	Type: relational Keys: SERIAL(Household serial number)
Version	Version 6.4, IPUMS sample
Producer	Minnesota Population Center
Missing Data	

Variables

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V1	RECTYPE	Record type	discrete	character	
V2	SAMPLE	IPUMS sample identifier	discrete	numeric	
V3	GH1984A_0001	Dwelling number	contin	numeric	Dwelling number
V4	GH1984A_0006	Number of persons in household	discrete	numeric	Number of persons in household
V5	GH1984A_0022	Record type	discrete	numeric	Record type
V6	GH1984A_0029	Type of residence	discrete	numeric	Form H Household Enumeration area No. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Detailed address of house/compound _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Name of town/village _ _ _ Town/village code (for office use) _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Serial No. of house/compound within E.A. _ _ _ Serial No. of household within house _ _ Type of residence code (for office use) _ Socio-economic code (for office use) _ _ Household pattern (for office use) _ _ Date enumeration started in household _ _ _
V7	GH1984A_0030	Socioeconomic region	discrete	numeric	Form H Household Enumeration area No. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Detailed address of house/compound _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Name of town/village _ _ _ Town/village code (for office use) _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Serial No. of house/compound within E.A. _ _ _ Serial No. of household within house _ _ Type of residence code (for office use) _ Socio-economic code (for office use) _ _ Household pattern (for office use) _ _ Date enumeration started in household _ _ _
V8	GH1984A_0031	Household pattern	discrete	numeric	Form H Household Enumeration area No. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Detailed address of house/compound _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Name of town/village _ _ _ Town/village code (for office use) _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Serial No. of house/compound within E.A. _ _ _ Serial No. of household within house _ _ Type of residence code (for office use) _ Socio-economic code (for office use) _ _ Household pattern (for office use) _ _ Date enumeration started in household _ _ _
V9	GH1984A_0032	Usual members absent on census night	discrete	numeric	Serial No. _ Full name _ _ _ _ _ _ Sex _ Age _ _ Relationship to head of household _ _ _ Address on census night _ _ _ Town/village _ _ _ Region/country How long absent? (in completed months) _ _ _ Total number of persons on list C _ _ Lists of relationships to be specified Head Temporary head Wife/husband Son Daughter Father/mother Father's brother/sister Mother's brother/sister Father's father/mother Mother's father/mother Brother Sister Brother's son/daughter Sister's son/daughter Son's son/daughter Daughter's son/daughter (Other specify)
V10	YEAR	Year	discrete	numeric	
V11	SERIAL	Household serial number	contin	numeric	

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V12	GEOLEV1	1st subnational geographic level, world [consistent boundaries over time]	discrete	numeric	
V13	GEO1_GH	Ghana, Region 1984 - 2010 [Level 1; consistent boundaries, GIS]	discrete	numeric	
V14	GEO1_GH1984	Ghana, Region 1984 [Level 1, GIS]	discrete	numeric	
V15	LOCALGH	Ghana, Local authority	discrete	numeric	
V16	GQ	Group quarters (collective dwelling) status	discrete	numeric	
V17	UNREL	Number of unrelated persons	discrete	numeric	
V18	COUNTRY	Country	discrete	numeric	
V19	REGIONW	Continent and region of country	discrete	numeric	
V20	SUBSAMP	Subsample number	discrete	numeric	
V21	HHWT	Household weight	contin	numeric	
V22	GH1984A_0040	Strata	contin	numeric	Strata
V23	STRATA	Strata identifier	contin	numeric	
V24	PERSONS	Number of person records in the household	contin	numeric	

GHA1984-P-H

Content	Person records
Cases	0
Variable(s)	53
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
V25	GH1984A_0003	Person number (within household)	discrete	numeric	Person number (within household)
V26	GH1984A_0401	Sex	discrete	numeric	Answer for each person [Questions 1-6 were asked of all persons] 2. Sex What is your sex? 1 [] Male 3 [] Female
V27	GH1984A_0402	Age (in completed years)	discrete	numeric	Answer for each person [Questions 1-6 were asked of all persons] 3. Age ____ What was your age last birthday?
V28	GH1984A_0403	Relationship to head of household	discrete	numeric	Answer for each person [Questions 1-6 were asked of all persons] 4. Relationship ____ What is your relationship to the head of the household?
V29	GH1984A_0404	Place of birth	discrete	numeric	Answer for each person [Questions 1-6 were asked of all persons] 5. Birthplace Where were you born? 00 [] In this town/village [] In another town/village in Ghana
V30	GH1984A_0405	Born in this town, village or region	discrete	numeric	Answer for each person [Questions 1-6 were asked of all persons] 5. Birthplace Where were you born? 00 [] In this town/village [] In another town/village in Ghana Specify town/village and region ____ [] Outside Ghana, specify country ____
V31	GH1984A_0406	Nationality of individual	discrete	numeric	Answer for each person [Questions 1-6 were asked of all persons] 6. Nationality What is your nationality? 00 [] Ghanaian [] If not Ghanaian, specify country ____
V32	GH1984A_0407	School attendance	discrete	numeric	Answer only for persons aged 5 years and over [Question 7 was asked of persons age 5 and older.] 7. Full-time education (a) Have you attended or are you attending school now? 0 [] Never 1 [] Now 3 [] Past
V33	GH1984A_0408	Type of school (level)	discrete	numeric	Answer only for persons aged 5 years and over [Question 7 was asked of persons age 5 and older.] 7. Full-time education (a) Have you attended or are you attending school now? 0 [] Never 1 [] Now 3 [] Past (b) If now or past in 7a, what is the highest grade (or year) attained in the regular school attended? 0 [] Kindergarten _ 1 [] Primary _ 2 [] Middle _ 3 [] Secondary _ [] Other, specify No. of years ____
V34	GH1984A_0409	Highest grade achieved (within level)	discrete	numeric	Answer only for persons aged 5 years and over [Question 7 was asked of persons age 5 and older.] 7. Full-time education (a) Have you attended or are you attending school now? 0 [] Never 1 [] Now 3 [] Past (b) If now or past in 7a, what is the highest grade (or year) attained in the regular school attended? 0 [] Kindergarten _ 1 [] Primary _ 2 [] Middle _ 3 [] Secondary _ [] Other, specify No. of years ____

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V35	GH1984A_0410	Activity during past week	discrete	numeric	Answer only for persons aged 10 years and over, the answers should, except where otherwise stated, refer to the seven days before census night [Questions 8-11 were asked of persons age 10 and older.] 8. Type of activity (a) Did you do any work for pay or profit? [] Yes [] No (b) If no, how were you mainly occupied? 2 [] Had job but did not work 3 [] Unemployed 4 [] Homemaker 5 [] Student [] Other, specify ____
V36	GH1984A_0411	Days worked past week	discrete	numeric	Answer only for persons aged 10 years and over, the answers should, except where otherwise stated, refer to the seven days before census night [Questions 8-11 were asked of persons age 10 and older.] 8. Type of activity (a) Did you do any work for pay or profit? [] Yes [] No (b) If no, how were you mainly occupied? 2 [] Had job but did not work 3 [] Unemployed 4 [] Homemaker 5 [] Student [] Other, specify ____ (c) For how many days did you work for pay or profit? [] Zero [] Number ____
V37	GH1984A_0412	Occupation, 2 digits	discrete	numeric	Answer only for the employed (including those with jobs who did not work) and the unemployed [Questions 9-11 were asked of employed and unemployed persons age 10 and older] 9. Occupation _____ If employed, what kind of work did you do? (for unemployed, last kind of work)
V38	GH1984A_0413	Occupation, 3 digits	discrete	numeric	Occupation, 3 digits
V39	GH1984A_0414	Establishment type	discrete	numeric	Answer only for the employed (including those with jobs who did not work) and the unemployed [Questions 9-11 were asked of employed and unemployed persons age 10 and older] 10. Industry (a) What is the name and address of the establishment where you worked? (for unemployed last establishment) ____ Name ____ Address (b) What was the main product or service of this establishment? ____
V40	GH1984A_0415	Industry, 1 digit	discrete	numeric	Answer only for the employed (including those with jobs who did not work) and the unemployed [Questions 9-11 were asked of employed and unemployed persons age 10 and older] 10. Industry (a) What is the name and address of the establishment where you worked? (for unemployed last establishment) ____ Name ____ Address (b) What was the main product or service of this establishment? ____
V41	GH1984A_0417	Status in employment	discrete	numeric	Answer only for the employed (including those with jobs who did not work) and the unemployed [Questions 9-11 were asked of employed and unemployed persons age 10 and older] 11. Employment status 1 [] Employee 2 [] Self-employed without employees 3 [] Self-employed and employs others 4 [] Unpaid family worker [] Other, specify ____
V42	GH1984A_0418	Region or country of birth	discrete	numeric	Answer for each person [Questions 1-6 were asked of all persons] 5. Birthplace Where were you born? 00 [] In this town/village [] In another town/village in Ghana Specify town/village and region ____ [] Outside Ghana, specify country ____
V43	GH1984A_0419	Industry, 2 digits	discrete	numeric	Answer only for the employed (including those with jobs who did not work) and the unemployed [Questions 9-11 were asked of employed and unemployed persons age 10 and older] 10. Industry (a) What is the name and address of the establishment where you worked? (for unemployed last establishment) ____ Name ____ Address (b) What was the main product or service of this establishment? ____
V44	PERNUM	Person number	contin	numeric	
V45	RELATE	Relationship to household head [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V46	RELATED	Relationship to household head [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V47	AGE	Age	discrete	numeric	

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V48	SEX	Sex	discrete	numeric	
V49	CLASSWK	Status in employment (class of worker) [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V50	CLASSWKD	Status in employment (class of worker) [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V51	BPLGH	Region of birth, Ghana	discrete	numeric	
V52	CITIZEN	Citizenship	discrete	numeric	
V53	NATIVITY	Nativity status	discrete	numeric	
V54	AGE2	Age, grouped into intervals	discrete	numeric	
V55	NATION	Country of citizenship	discrete	numeric	
V56	SCHOOL	School attendance	discrete	numeric	
V57	EDUCGH	Educational attainment, Ghana	discrete	numeric	
V58	EMPSTAT	Activity status (employment status) [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V59	EMPSTATD	Activity status (employment status) [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V60	OCCISCO	Occupation, ISCO general	discrete	numeric	
V61	OCC	Occupation, unrecoded	contin	numeric	
V62	INDGEN	Industry, general recode	discrete	numeric	
V63	IND	Industry, unrecoded	contin	numeric	
V64	EMPSECT	Sector of employment	discrete	numeric	
V65	DAYSWRK	Days worked last week	discrete	numeric	
V66	DISEMP	Employment disability	discrete	numeric	
V67	ISCO68A	Occupation, ISCO-1968, 3-digit	discrete	numeric	
V68	PERWT	Person weight	contin	numeric	
V69	BPLCOUNTRY	Country of birth	discrete	numeric	
V70	YRSCHOOL	Years of schooling	discrete	numeric	
V71	EDATTAIN	Educational attainment, international recode [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V72	EDATTAIND	Educational attainment, international recode [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V73	YEARP	Year [person version]	contin	numeric	
V74	SAMPLEP	IPUMS sample identifier [person version]	contin	numeric	
V75	SERIAL	Household serial number [person version]	contin	numeric	
V76	COUNTRYP	Country [person version]	contin	numeric	
V77	RECTYPEP	Record type [person version]	discrete	character	

Record type (RECTYPE)
File: GHA1984-H-H

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

Description

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

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

IPUMS sample identifier (SAMPLE)
File: GHA1984-H-H

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

Description

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

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

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

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

Dwelling number (GH1984A_0001)
File: GHA1984-H-H

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

Description

This variable indicates the dwelling number of the household.

Universe

All households

Literal question

Dwelling number

Number of persons in household (GH1984A_0006)
File: GHA1984-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-70	

Description

This variable indicates the number of persons in the household.

Universe

All records

Literal question

Number of persons in household

Record type (GH1984A_0022)
File: GHA1984-H-H

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

Description

This variable indicates the record type.

Universe

All households

Literal question

Record type

Type of residence (GH1984A_0029)
File: GHA1984-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-7	

Description

This variable indicates the type of residence of the household.

Universe

All households

Literal question

Type of residence (GH1984A_0029)
File: GHA1984-H-H

Form H
Household

Enumeration area No. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Detailed address of house/compound _____
Name of town/village ____
Town/village code (for office use) _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Serial No. of house/compound within E.A. _ _ _
Serial No. of household within house _ _
Type of residence code (for office use) _
Socio-economic code (for office use) _ _
Household pattern (for office use) _ _

Date enumeration started in household ____

Interviewer instructions

(g) Type of residence code (for office use)- Do not write anything in this box.

Socioeconomic region (GH1984A_0030)
File: GHA1984-H-H

Overview

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

Description

This variable indicates the socio-economic region that the household falls under.

Universe

All households

Literal question

Form H
Household

Enumeration area No. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Detailed address of house/compound _____
Name of town/village ____
Town/village code (for office use) _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Serial No. of house/compound within E.A. _ _ _
Serial No. of household within house _ _
Type of residence code (for office use) _
Socio-economic code (for office use) _ _
Household pattern (for office use) _ _

Date enumeration started in household ____

Interviewer instructions

(h) Socio-economic code (for office use)- Do not write anything in these boxes.

Household pattern (GH1984A_0031)
File: GHA1984-H-H

Overview

Household pattern (GH1984A_0031)
File: GHA1984-H-H

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-17

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the type of household pattern.

Universe

All households

Literal question

Form H
Household

Enumeration area No. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Detailed address of house/compound _____
Name of town/village ___
Town/village code (for office use) _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Serial No. of house/compound within E.A. _ _ _
Serial No. of household within house _ _
Type of residence code (for office use) _
Socio-economic code (for office use) _ _
Household pattern (for office use) _ _

Date enumeration started in household ___

Interviewer instructions

(i) Household pattern (for office use)- Do not writ anything in these boxes.

Usual members absent on census night (GH1984A_0032)
File: GHA1984-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the number of usual members absent on census night.

Universe

Private households

Literal question

Usual members absent on census night (GH1984A_0032)
File: GHA1984-H-H

Serial No. _
Full name _____
Sex _
Age _ _
Relationship to head of household ___
Address on census night

___ Town/village
___ Region/country

How long absent? (in completed months) ___

Total number of persons on list C _ _

Lists of relationships to be specified

Head
Temporary head
Wife/husband
Son
Daughter
Father/mother
Father's brother/sister
Mother's brother/sister
Father's father/mother
Mother's father/mother
Brother
Sister
Brother's son/daughter
Sister's son/daughter
Son's son/daughter
Daughter's son/daughter
(Other specify)

Year (YEAR)
File: GHA1984-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: GHA1984-H-H

Overview

Household serial number (SERIAL)
File: GHA1984-H-H

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.

1st subnational geographic level, world [consistent boundaries over time] (GEOLEV1)
File: GHA1984-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

Ghana, Region 1984 - 2010 [Level 1; consistent boundaries, GIS] (GEO1_GH)
File: GHA1984-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 6	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 288001-288010	

Description

GEO1_GH identifies the household's region within Ghana in all sample years. Regions are the first level administrative units of the country. GEO1_GH is spatially harmonized to account for political boundary changes across census years. Some detail is lost in harmonization. A GIS map (in shapefile format), corresponding to GEO1_GH can be downloaded from the GIS Boundary files page in the IPUMS International web site.

The full set of geography variables for Ghana 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.

Ghana, Region 1984 [Level 1, GIS] (GEO1_GH1984)
File: GHA1984-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 3	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-9	

Description

GEO1_GH1984 identifies the household's region within Ghana in 1984. Regions are the first level administrative units of the country. A GIS map (in shapefile format), corresponding to GEO1_GH1984 can be downloaded from the GIS Boundary files page in the IPUMS International web site.

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

Ghana, Local authority (LOCALGH)
File: GHA1984-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 3	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-933	

Description

LOCALGH identifies the household?s local authority within Ghana in 1984.

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

Group quarters (collective dwelling) status (GQ)
File: GHA1984-H-H

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

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: GHA1984-H-H

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

Description

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

Country (COUNTRY)
File: GHA1984-H-H

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

Description

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

Continent and region of country (REGIONW)
File: GHA1984-H-H

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

Continent and region of country (REGIONW)
File: GHA1984-H-H

Description

REGIONW identifies the continent and region of each country.

Subsample number (SUBSAMP)
File: GHA1984-H-H

Overview

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

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.

Household weight (HHWT)
File: GHA1984-H-H

Overview

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

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.

Strata (GH1984A_0040)
File: GHA1984-H-H

Overview

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

Strata identifier (STRATA)
File: GHA1984-H-H

Overview	
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: GHA1984-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) (GH1984A_0003)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview	

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-70

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person number of the person within the household.

Universe

All records

Literal question

Person number (within household)

Sex (GH1984A_0401)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview	

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the sex of the respondent.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

Answer for each person
[Questions 1-6 were asked of all persons]

2. Sex

What is your sex?

1 [] Male
3 [] Female

Interviewer instructions

9. Sex

Write "M" for males and "F" for females in the space provided.

It is important to ask for the sex of the person when information is being given to you by a third person. Do not infer the sex from the name or names to the person. Bear in mind that some names can be misleading in this respect. For example, some people use George as a short form for Georgina and Ben for Bernice.

Age (in completed years) (GH1984A_0402)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview

Overview

Age (in completed years) (GH1984A_0402)
File: GHA1984-P-H

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the age (in completed years) of the respondent.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

Answer for each person
[Questions 1-6 were asked of all persons]

3. Age ____

What was your age last birthday?

Interviewer instructions

Age (in completed years) (GH1984A_0402)
File: GHA1984-P-H

11a. Age on 21st March 1982.

The age of every person must be stated in completed years only. For those who know their birthdays, the age to record is the age as at last birthday. Age in completed years only means that all the ages must be recorded in full years discarding fractions of years and months. For instance 15 years 11 months should be written down as 15. Do not write down months. Only years are required. All infants who are less than one year should be recorded as being "0" years old.

11b. What to do when a person does not know his age.

For such a person, use the following method to estimate his age:
(1) (a) Ask him to name any historical event (preferably a local one) which he has been told occurred around the time of his birth.
(b) Ask him to give you an indication of how old he was when that event occurred or how many years elapsed before his birth.
(c) Then use this information to work out his age. For example, if a respondent tells you that he was about 15 years when Ghana attained her independence, this person would be 15+25 (i.e. 6th March 1957 to 21st March, 1982=40 years.)

If this method fails, you should try the foil owing approach.
2. (a) Simply estimate how old he may be.
(b) Then select from your list of local, regional or national historical events (see Appendix I)

pg. 45

some events which occurred about the time when according to your estimate, he must have been born.
(c) Ask whether he has heard about any of these events.
(d) If he has, ask him to give you an indication of how old he was when this event occurred or how many years elapsed before he was born.
(e) Then from this information work out his age.

If this second approach also does not elicit the required information, then base your estimate on biological relationships. For instance, a woman who does not know her age but who has two or three children of her own is unlikely to be less than 15 years old, however small she may look. You may then try to work out her age by the following method:

3. (a) Determine the age of her oldest child.
(b) Then assume that the average woman in Ghana gives birth to her first child at about 18. However, without further probing, you should not base your assumption on the oldest child who is at present living. There is the likelihood that in certain cases the child died later on or that the woman had miscarriages or still-born children before the oldest living child was born. Therefore if the woman tells you that she had one miscarriage or still-born before the oldest living child was born, you should make your estimation from the year of the miscarriage, stillborn or live birth.
Note also that some women do not have children early in life whilst others have children earlier than what generally obtains in the community. Therefore in every case you must find out whether she had her first child, miscarriage or still-born at the usual age before you assume she was aged 18 years at her first pregnancy.
(c) Then use the information obtained by means of (A) and (B) above to estimate her age.

4. (a) Only as a last resort, should you estimate a person's age from his physical features.

If you are obtaining information about an absent person from a third person, then obviously you have to rely on the information supplied by the third person in estimating the age in respect of the person who is absent. Under no circumstances must you leave this column blank.

Relationship to head of household (GH1984A_0403)
File: GHA1984-P-H

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

Description

Relationship to head of household (GH1984A_0403)
File: GHA1984-P-H

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

Universe

All persons

Literal question

Answer for each person
[Questions 1-6 were asked of all persons]

4. Relationship ____

What is your relationship to the head of the household?

Interviewer instructions

Relationship to head of household (GH1984A_0403)
File: GHA1984-P-H

10a. Who is the head of the household?

The head of a household is generally the person who is responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of the household. He or she is not necessarily the oldest person in the household. However, your main guide as to who is the head is whoever will be pointed out to you as the head when you ask.

pg. 43

If the head of the household was away on census night, you should ask for the person who took charge of the household when the usual head was away. This person thus becomes the "temporary head of household" and all other relationships should refer to this person and not to the usual head who was absent.

Enter the name of this person on the first line of List A and write in the relationship column temporary head and relate all other relationships to this person. For instance, if a usual head of household was away and the wife becomes the temporary head, all the relationships should refer to this wife. Thus the head (who will be recorded on the first line in List C) becomes the "husband" and his sister's son becomes "husband's sister's son" and not "sisters' Son".

10b. How to fill out the "relationship to head of household" column

What we want in the relationship column is the relationship of every member of the household, including guests and visitors to the head or temporary head of household. Most relationships are established either by blood (descent) or by marriage (affinal). This means that your brother and sister's son are your blood relatives whilst your wife, wife's mother or wife's sister are your relatives by marriage.

The relationship should always be written as if it were defined by the head himself. For example, if the head replies in the following manner:

(a) A is my son-write son
(b) B is my brother-write brother
(c) C is my wife-write wife
(d) Dis my father-write father

On the other hand, if you ask a member of the household about his or her relationship to the head of the household you have to invert the relationship before you enter it. If, for example, a person tells you that:

(a) The head is my father-you will write son or daughter (whichever is the correct one)
(b) The head is my mother's brother-you will write sister's daughter.
(c) The head is my son-you will write father or mother.

Always remember to avoid such vague terms as nephew, cousin, uncle, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, mother-in-law, etc. which do not denote exact relationships. Nephew may mean brother's son or sister's son and these should, therefore, be distinguished.

pg. 44

Make sure that the blood relationships specified are true biological relationships. A son must mean the head's own true son and not his brother's, etc. However, half-brothers, i.e. persons having one mother but different fathers, or one father but different mothers should be recorded as brothers. Similarly half-sisters should be recorded as sisters.

Any other relationships should be fully specified, e.g. adopted son, adopted daughter, etc. Other household members who are not related to the head of the household such as lodgers and unrelated servants should be recorded as such, e.g. servant, guest, friend, etc.

As a guide to the, type of relationships to be specified a list has been compiled for you at the bottom of the front page of the household questionnaire (Form H).

Note that the relationship column should be left blank for all persons in institutions and the floating population.

Place of birth (GH1984A_0404)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the place of birth of the respondent.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

Answer for each person
[Questions 1-6 were asked of all persons]

5. Birthplace

Where were you born?

00 [] In this town/village
[] In another town/village in Ghana

Interviewer instructions

Place of birth (GH1984A_0404)
File: GHA1984-P-H

5. Where were you born?

Two boxes and a dotted line have been provided in this column for recording the respondent's birthplace. In this census the birthplace of a person is the place of usual residence of the person's mother at the time of birth. For example, for a person born in (a) a hospital or maternity home outside the usual place of residence of the mother, (b) the hometown of the mother's mother or (c) some other locality where the mother had gone for a short visit, the birth place of this person will be the locality in which the mother normally lives and not the locality of the hospital, residence of the mother's mother or the place of visit.

If however, the mother's length of stay outside her locality of usual residence is six months or more or the mother has the intention of staying in the new place for six months or more the "actual place of physical birth" will be considered as the birthplace of the person in question. For example, Akua Mansa who normally resides with her husband at New Tafo went to Accra to deliver her child in her mother's house. In such a case the birthplace of her child will be New Tafo and not Accra. If, however, she stays in Accra for six months or more, then the birthplace of her child will be Accra and not New Tafo.

Put a cross in the first box marked "in this town/village" for all persons who were born in the same town or village in which you are conducting the enumeration. If, for example, you are conducting your enumeration in Bawku and the respondent was born in Bawku, you will mark this box. Remember that birthplace is not the same as hometown. In large localities like Accra, remember that the suburban localities like Madina, Akweteman, Kopevi, McCarthy Hill, Alogboshi, Kokroko and Haatso are not part.

pg. 48

of the town proper and should be treated as "in another town/village in Ghana" but in the same region.

Mark the second box -"in another town/village in Ghana"- for all respondents who were not born in the town or village in which you are conducting the enumeration, but in some other town or village in Ghana. After marking the box, you should write down the name of the town/village in which the person was born and the Region in which this locality is situated.

Note that there are nine regions in Ghana. These are:

(a) Western
(b) Central
(c) Greater Accra
(d) Eastern
(e) Volta
(f) Ashanti
(g) Brong-Ahafo
(h) Northern
(i) Upper

Remember that Greater Accra Region comprises the following council areas:

(a) Accra City Council
(b) Terna District Council
(c) Ga Local Council
(d) Dangbe Local Council
(e) Shai Local Council

In appendix 2 you will find a list of all the traditional areas in Ghana by region with the names of all the ruling Paramount Chiefs. This will enable you to determine the region in which some towns or villages lie. Ask those who do not know the Region in which they were born to give you the name of the present Paramount Chief of the area in which they were born. The information contained in this appendix will help you to determine the Region in which the person was born.

Born outside Ghana- For a person who was born in a town or village outside this country, you will specify the country but not the town in which he was born. For instance, if the respondent was born in Lome, you should write down Togo; if he was born in Lagos, write down Nigeria; if he was born in Ouagadougou, write down Upper Volta.

In the case of persons from the neighbouring French-speaking West African countries who cannot tell you the actual country in which they were born, ask them to give

pg. 49

you the name of a big town, or the headquarters of their Commandant, in the country in which they were born. Refer to appendix 3 and use it to obtain the name of the country.

Avoid the word "French" which persons from French-speaking African countries usually give in response to the above question. If you get such a reply, probe further and get the correct response, i.e. the name of the country.

Again avoid names of the continents like Africa, Europe, America, or name of regions like the Middle East. North Africa, Latin America.

Born in this town, village or region (GH1984A_0405)
File: GHA1984-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 respondent was born in the town or village he currently resides in.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

Answer for each person
[Questions 1-6 were asked of all persons]

5. Birthplace

Where were you born?

00 [] In this town/village
[] In another town/village in Ghana

Specify town/village and region ____

[] Outside Ghana, specify country ____

Interviewer instructions

Born in this town, village or region (GH1984A_0405)
File: GHA1984-P-H

5. Where were you born?

Two boxes and a dotted line have been provided in this column for recording the respondent's birthplace. In this census the birthplace of a person is the place of usual residence of the person's mother at the time of birth. For example, for a person born in (a) a hospital or maternity home outside the usual place of residence of the mother, (b) the hometown of the mother's mother or (c) some other locality where the mother had gone for a short visit, the birth place of this person will be the locality in which the mother normally lives and not the locality of the hospital, residence of the mother's mother or the place of visit.

If however, the mother's length of stay outside her locality of usual residence is six months or more or the mother has the intention of staying in the new place for six months or more the "actual place of physical birth" will be considered as the birthplace of the person in question. For example, Akua Mansa who normally resides with her husband at New Tafo went to Accra to deliver her child in her mother's house. In such a case the birthplace of her child will be New Tafo and not Accra. If, however, she stays in Accra for six months or more, then the birthplace of her child will be Accra and not New Tafo.

Put a cross in the first box marked "in this town/village" for all persons who were born in the same town or village in which you are conducting the enumeration. If, for example, you are conducting your enumeration in Bawku and the respondent was born in Bawku, you will mark this box. Remember that birthplace is not the same as hometown. In large localities like Accra, remember that the suburban localities like Madina, Akweteman, Kopevi, McCarthy Hill, Alogboshi, Kokroko and Haatso are not part.

pg. 48

of the town proper and should be treated as "in another town/village in Ghana" but in the same region.

Mark the second box -"in another town/village in Ghana"- for all respondents who were not born in the town or village in which you are conducting the enumeration, but in some other town or village in Ghana. After marking the box, you should write down the name of the town/village in which the person was born and the Region in which this locality is situated.

Note that there are nine regions in Ghana. These are:

(a) Western
(b) Central
(c) Greater Accra
(d) Eastern
(e) Volta
(f) Ashanti
(g) Brong-Ahafo
(h) Northern
(i) Upper

Remember that Greater Accra Region comprises the following council areas:

(a) Accra City Council
(b) Terna District Council
(c) Ga Local Council
(d) Dangbe Local Council
(e) Shai Local Council

In appendix 2 you will find a list of all the traditional areas in Ghana by region with the names of all the ruling Paramount Chiefs. This will enable you to determine the region in which some towns or villages lie. Ask those who do not know the Region in which they were born to give you the name of the present Paramount Chief of the area in which they were born. The information contained in this appendix will help you to determine the Region in which the person was born.

Born outside Ghana- For a person who was born in a town or village outside this country, you will specify the country but not the town in which he was born. For instance, if the respondent was born in Lome, you should write down Togo; if he was born in Lagos, write down Nigeria; if he was born in Ouagadougou, write down Upper Volta.

In the case of persons from the neighbouring French-speaking West African countries who cannot tell you the actual country in which they were born, ask them to give

pg. 49

you the name of a big town, or the headquarters of their Commandant, in the country in which they were born. Refer to appendix 3 and use it to obtain the name of the country.

Avoid the word "French" which persons from French-speaking African countries usually give in response to the above question. If you get such a reply, probe further and get the correct response, i.e. the name of the country.

Again avoid names of the continents like Africa, Europe, America, or name of regions like the Middle East. North Africa, Latin America.

Nationality of individual (GH1984A_0406)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the nationality of the respondent.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

Answer for each person
[Questions 1-6 were asked of all persons]

6. Nationality

What is your nationality?

00 [] Ghanaian
[] If not Ghanaian, specify country ____

Interviewer instructions

6. What is your nationality?

A box and a dotted line have been provided under this item and you are required to differentiate between a Ghanaian and all other nationals. A Ghanaian national is any person who falls into any of the following categories:

(a) A person born in Ghana one of whose parents is a Ghanaian citizen.
(b) A person born in Ghana, before the 6th day of March, 1957 and who within the meaning of the law in force in Ghana on that date was a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies or a British protected person. (Such a person has to register to become a Ghanaian citizen).
(c) A person born outside Ghana with at least one Ghanaian parent who acquired Ghanaian citizenship by birth or where both parents acquired Ghanaian citizenship otherwise than by birth before 22nd August, 1969.
(d) A person who acquired Ghanaian citizenship by registration.
(e) A person who acquired Ghanaian citizenship by naturalization.
(f} A person who was born in or outside Ghana if either of his parents is or was a Ghanaian citizen.
(g) Any woman who is or was married to a Ghanaian citizen and who applied to be registered as a citizen of Ghana.
(h) A child less than seven years old found in Ghana whose parents are not known.
(i) A child less than 16 years old who is adopted by a Ghanaian citizen.
(j) Any man who has been living in a monogamous marriage with a Ghanaian woman for not less than five continuous years and who has applied for a Ghanaian citizenship.

Note that if a person is aged 21 years or over and claims to be a citizen of another country, he cannot be regarded as a citizen of Ghana.

pg. 50

The dotted line marked "if not Ghanaian, specify country" is for all those who are not Ghanaian nationals, i.e., all those who do not fall into the above categories. Note that you should indicate on this dotted line the name of the country of which these persons are nationals.

School attendance (GH1984A_0407)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview

School attendance (GH1984A_0407)
File: GHA1984-P-H

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates whether the respondent attends school or has ever attended school.

Universe

Persons age 5+

Literal question

Answer only for persons aged 5 years and over
[Question 7 was asked of persons age 5 and older.]

7. Full-time education

(a) Have you attended or are you attending school now?

0 [] Never
1 [] Now
3 [] Past

Interviewer instructions

7. Full-time education.

The questions on full-time education are strictly limited, to persons aged five years and over. They refer to full-time education in an educational institution like primary, middle, secondary, commercial or technical school, teacher training college, university or similar type of school where a person spends or has spent at least four hours a day receiving general education in which the emphasis is not on vocational or trade training.

This definition excludes private tuition, correspondence courses, night schools, trade schools such as flair catering, motor driving schools, vocational training schools, etc. It also excludes on-the-job training establishments like productivity institute, auditor-general's training school, agricultural training school, forestry training school, textile training school, draughtsmanship school, military academy, police training school, survey school, labour college, etc. It also excludes ungraded schools like nurseries and the Arabic schools where nothing but the reading and writing of the Koran is taught. This does not mean that schools where Arabic is taught should automatically be excluded because there are recognized schools where Arabic and other subjects are taught.

1a. Have you attended or are you attending school now?

Three boxes marked never, past, now, are provided for this question and you should mark a cross in only one of them.

(a) Never- Mark a cross in this box if the person has never at any time received full-time education.
(b) Past- Mark a cross in this box if the person received full-time education in the past and is no longer receiving it.
(c) Now- Mark a cross in this box if the person is still receiving full-time education at the time of the Census.

Type of school (level) (GH1984A_0408)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the type of school the respondent attends (level of schooling of the respondent).

Universe

Persons age 5+ who currently attend or have ever attended school

Literal question

Type of school (level) (GH1984A_0408)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Answer only for persons aged 5 years and over
[Question 7 was asked of persons age 5 and older.]

7. Full-time education

(a) Have you attended or are you attending school now?

0 [] Never
1 [] Now
3 [] Past

(b) If now or past in 7a, what is the highest grade (or year) attained in the regular school attended?

0 [] Kindergarten _
1 [] Primary _
2 [] Middle _
3 [] Secondary _
[] Other, specify No. of years ____

Interviewer instructions

Type of school (level) (GH1984A_0408)
File: GHA1984-P-H

7. Full-time education.

The questions on full-time education are strictly limited, to persons aged five years and over. They refer to full-time education in an educational institution like primary, middle, secondary, commercial or technical school, teacher training college, university or similar type of school where a person spends or has spent at least four hours a day receiving general education in which the emphasis is not on vocational or trade training.

This definition excludes private tuition, correspondence courses, night schools, trade schools such as flair catering, motor driving schools, vocational training schools, etc. It also excludes on-the-job training establishments like productivity institute, auditor-general's training school, agricultural training school, forestry training school, textile training school, draughtsmanship school, military academy, police training school, survey school, labour college, etc. It also excludes ungraded schools like nurseries and the Arabic schools where nothing but the reading and writing of the Koran is taught. This does not mean that schools where Arabic is taught should automatically be excluded because there are recognized schools where Arabic and other subjects are taught.

1a. Have you attended or are you attending school now?

Three boxes marked never, past, now, are provided for this question and you should mark a cross in only one of them.

(a) Never- Mark a cross in this box if the person has never at any time received full-time education.
(b) Past- Mark a cross in this box if the person received full-time education in the past and is no longer receiving it.
(c) Now- Mark a cross in this box if the person is still receiving full-time education at the time of the Census.

1b. If now or past in 7a what is the highest grade (or year) attained in the regular school attended?

Boxes have been provided for recording the grade attained in the highest type of school attended by the respondent. You should therefore write in only one box for each respondent.

For a child in kindergarten write "1" in the box provided for kindergarten.

pg. 51

The following conversion table will help you to write the appropriate number in the box for respondents who attended the former "elementary" school and the comparatively new school system and reached a particular grade.

Note that the conversion should be done in terms of the "present system" [table].

[Column headings:]
(a) Old system
(b) Present system
(c) New system

Old system: Class 1
Present system: Primary 1
New system: Primary 1

Old system: Class 2
Present system: Primary 2
New system: Primary 2

Old system: Class 3
Present system: Primary 3
New system: Primary 3

Old system: Standard 1
Present system: Primary 4
New system: Primary 3

Old system: Standard 2
Present system: Primary 5
New system: Primary 4

Old system: Standard 3
Present system: Primary 6
New system: Primary 5

Old system: Standard 4
Present system: Middle 1
New system: Primary 6

Old system: Standard 5
Present system: Middle 2
New system: Primary 7

Old system: Standard 6
Present system: Middle 3
New system: Continuation 1

Old system: Standard 7
Present system: Middle 4
New system: Continuation 2

If the respondent completed middle form 4, you should write 4 in the box provided for middle. Likewise if the respondent completed continuation 1, you should write 3 in the box for middle. Similarly for a respondent who finished secondary form 5, you must write 5 in the box for secondary. For a respondent in upper sixth form in a secondary school you should write 6 in the box for secondary. It is important that you write out the figures clearly and boldly.

The dotted line marked "other specify" has been provided for recording the other types of school which do not fall into the categories above.

These include the following:

(a) Universities
(b) Teacher training colleges
(c) Commercial and technical schools
(d) Junior secondary schools

For teacher training colleges you should distinguish between the following types:

1. Cert. B
2. Cert. A (post middle)
3. Cert. A (post B)
4. Cert. A (post-secondary)
5. Specialist training college
6. Advanced teacher training, etc.

pg. 52

For these schools indicate on the dotted line marked "no. of years", the number of years spent or the highest grade attained in the school by the respondent, e.g. for those who obtained cert. A (post B) teacher's certificate write 2 in the space marked "no. of years".

Highest grade achieved (within level) (GH1984A_0409)
File: GHA1984-P-H

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

Description

This variable indicates the highest grade achieved (within level) by the respondent.

Universe

Persons age 5+ who attended primary school or above

Literal question

Answer only for persons aged 5 years and over
[Question 7 was asked of persons age 5 and older.]

7. Full-time education

(a) Have you attended or are you attending school now?

0 [] Never
1 [] Now
3 [] Past

(b) If now or past in 7a, what is the highest grade (or year) attained in the regular school attended?

0 [] Kindergarten _
1 [] Primary _
2 [] Middle _
3 [] Secondary _
[] Other, specify No. of years ____

Interviewer instructions

Highest grade achieved (within level) (GH1984A_0409)
File: GHA1984-P-H

7. Full-time education.

The questions on full-time education are strictly limited, to persons aged five years and over. They refer to full-time education in an educational institution like primary, middle, secondary, commercial or technical school, teacher training college, university or similar type of school where a person spends or has spent at least four hours a day receiving general education in which the emphasis is not on vocational or trade training.

This definition excludes private tuition, correspondence courses, night schools, trade schools such as flair catering, motor driving schools, vocational training schools, etc. It also excludes on-the-job training establishments like productivity institute, auditor-general's training school, agricultural training school, forestry training school, textile training school, draughtsmanship school, military academy, police training school, survey school, labour college, etc. It also excludes ungraded schools like nurseries and the Arabic schools where nothing but the reading and writing of the Koran is taught. This does not mean that schools where Arabic is taught should automatically be excluded because there are recognized schools where Arabic and other subjects are taught.

1a. Have you attended or are you attending school now?

Three boxes marked never, past, now, are provided for this question and you should mark a cross in only one of them.

(a) Never- Mark a cross in this box if the person has never at any time received full-time education.
(b) Past- Mark a cross in this box if the person received full-time education in the past and is no longer receiving it.
(c) Now- Mark a cross in this box if the person is still receiving full-time education at the time of the Census.

1b. If now or past in 7a what is the highest grade (or year) attained in the regular school attended?

Boxes have been provided for recording the grade attained in the highest type of school attended by the respondent. You should therefore write in only one box for each respondent.

For a child in kindergarten write "1" in the box provided for kindergarten.

pg. 51

The following conversion table will help you to write the appropriate number in the box for respondents who attended the former "elementary" school and the comparatively new school system and reached a particular grade.

Note that the conversion should be done in terms of the "present system" [table].

[Column headings:]
(a) Old system
(b) Present system
(c) New system

Old system: Class 1
Present system: Primary 1
New system: Primary 1

Old system: Class 2
Present system: Primary 2
New system: Primary 2

Old system: Class 3
Present system: Primary 3
New system: Primary 3

Old system: Standard 1
Present system: Primary 4
New system: Primary 3

Old system: Standard 2
Present system: Primary 5
New system: Primary 4

Old system: Standard 3
Present system: Primary 6
New system: Primary 5

Old system: Standard 4
Present system: Middle 1
New system: Primary 6

Old system: Standard 5
Present system: Middle 2
New system: Primary 7

Old system: Standard 6
Present system: Middle 3
New system: Continuation 1

Old system: Standard 7
Present system: Middle 4
New system: Continuation 2

If the respondent completed middle form 4, you should write 4 in the box provided for middle. Likewise if the respondent completed continuation 1, you should write 3 in the box for middle. Similarly for a respondent who finished secondary form 5, you must write 5 in the box for secondary. For a respondent in upper sixth form in a secondary school you should write 6 in the box for secondary. It is important that you write out the figures clearly and boldly.

The dotted line marked "other specify" has been provided for recording the other types of school which do not fall into the categories above.

These include the following:

(a) Universities
(b) Teacher training colleges
(c) Commercial and technical schools
(d) Junior secondary schools

For teacher training colleges you should distinguish between the following types:

1. Cert. B
2. Cert. A (post middle)
3. Cert. A (post B)
4. Cert. A (post-secondary)
5. Specialist training college
6. Advanced teacher training, etc.

pg. 52

For these schools indicate on the dotted line marked "no. of years", the number of years spent or the highest grade attained in the school by the respondent, e.g. for those who obtained cert. A (post B) teacher's certificate write 2 in the space marked "no. of years".

Activity during past week (GH1984A_0410)
File: GHA1984-P-H

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

Description

This variable indicates whether the respondent was engaged in productive activity during the past week and if not, the reason for not working.

Universe

Persons age 10+

Literal question

Answer only for persons aged 10 years and over, the answers should, except where otherwise stated, refer to the seven days before census night
[Questions 8-11 were asked of persons age 10 and older.]

8. Type of activity

(a) Did you do any work for pay or profit?

[] Yes
[] No

(b) If no, how were you mainly occupied?

2 [] Had job but did not work
3 [] Unemployed
4 [] Homemaker
5 [] Student
[] Other, specify ____

Interviewer instructions

Activity during past week (GH1984A_0410)
File: GHA1984-P-H

8. Economic characteristics.

Questions 8, 9, 10 and 11 are restricted to persons aged 10 years and over.

8a. Did you do any work for pay or profit during the seven days before census night?

Two boxes have been provided for this question and you should mark a cross in the appropriate box according to the answer you receive. If a person tells you that he did some work (as defined below) for at least one day or for unpaid family workers three days during the seven days preceding census night, you should mark a cross in the box marked yes. Otherwise you should mark a cross in in the other box marked no.

Note that whenever the yes box is marked, column 8b should be left blank. This means that as soon as you mark the yes box you must proceed to ask question 8c.

Those who worked-For the purpose of this Census the following categories of persons should be regarded as working and the yes box marked.

(a) All those aged 10 years and over who were in regular employment during the 7 days before census night but who may or may not have done any active work during the reference period.
(b) All those aged 10 years and over who worked for at least one day for pay or profit during the seven days before census night.
(c) All those aged 10 years and over who during the reference period worked on their own farms or went out to fish at least one day even though they may not have sold any produce daring the period.
(d) Domestic servants aged 10 years and over who worked for at least one day and were remunerated for their work either in kind or in money.
(e) Apprentice workers (i.e. persons learning a trade and who normally work under the supervision of qualified workers) aged 10 years and over and who worked for at least one day during the reference period.
(f) All persons aged 10 years and over who worked without pay for three days or more in an establishment or farm operated by a member of their family. This category of persons known as unpaid family workers includes the following:

pg. 53

(i) Wives who during the reference period worked in their husband's store or farm or other economic enterprise. If these wives are paid, they should not be classified as unpaid family workers or homemakers.
(ii) Children aged 10 years and over who during the reference period helped in the father's or any family member's farm or shop or assisted them in other economic activities such as cocoa selling.

Note that paid family workers should be classified as having worked in the usual way. You should also remember to exclude as family workers all persons aged 10 years and over who helped family members in their economic activities but were full-time students in educational institutions. These persons should be treated as students.

8b. If no, how were you mainly occupied?

This question is restricted to persons who did not do any work for pay or profit during the seven days before census night, i.e. those for whom the "no" box was marked. For these persons, four boxes and a dotted line have been provided and you are expected to mark a cross in one of the boxes or write down what the person did on the dotted line.

(a) Had job but did not work- Mark a cross in this box for any person who during the reference period did not do any work for pay or profit although he had a job to which he could return. Persons who come under this category may or may not be paid during their absence from their jobs and include the following who were temporarily absent from their jobs for any of the following reasons:

(i) On leave without pay but with definite instructions to return to work after a certain period. Note that persons on study leave who are receiving full-time education in an educational institution, e.g. teachers on study leave, etc. should be regarded as students.

(ii) Off-season, e.g. farmers or fishermen who did not do any work because 1t was their off-season. Note that in certain parts of the country, particularly in the northern and upper regions work on the farms takes

pg. 54

place during certain months of the year while in other months the farmers remain virtually idle. The same applies to fishermen.

(iii) Temporarily ill without pay, but would return to a fixed job after recovery, e.g. workers on sick leave or on admission at hospitals.

(iv) Labour dispute, strike or lock-out.

(v) Temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return r o work at a specific date. Such workers include permanent farm labourers, workers in various enterprises and establishments whose work has been interrupted temporarily for lack of raw materials and or other reasons.

(vi) Bad weather, i.e. persons not working because of bad weather. For example, farmers who could not go to their farms because the paths leading to their farms were flooded; fishermen who could not fish because of stormy weather, masons who did not work because of bad weather, etc.

(b) "Unemployed"- Mark a cross in this box for any person who did not work and had no fixed job during the seven days preceding census night but was actively looking for work (e.g. by visiting employment agencies, writing applications, seeing relatives for help in securing jobs, etc.). This category also includes any person who was not looking for work because he believed that no work was available for him.

Note that a person should not be classified as unemployed simply because he or she was without work during the seven days preceding census night. The person should, during the period, have been actively looking for work or should have given up looking for work because he had despaired of getting any work. Otherwise he or she should be classified as voluntarily unemployed (see below).

(c) A Homemaker- Mark a cross in this box for a person of either sex who was wholly engaged in household duties and was not paid for this work. If such a person traded one full working day in the

pg. 55

seven days preceding census night or worked regularly some hours daily or engaged in some other economic enterprise (e.g. worked on a farm or in a beer bar) or did any part-time work (e.g. typing, dressmaking) for which the person was paid or did any work on the family farm or business for three days or more without pay, the person should not be classified as homemaker but should be grouped with the working population. You should not assume that a married person who did not do any work during the reference period is necessarily a homemaker.

(d) Student- Mark a cross in .this box for a person aged 10 years or over who is pursuing full-time education in an educational institution and for whom the "now" box has been marked in question 1a.

(e) "Other specify''- An answer which does not fall into any of the above categories, i.e., homemaker, unemployed, student, should be written down on the dotted line marked "other, specify". The main types of persons who come under this group are:

(i) Vocational trainee-This refers to a trainee in an educational institution which aims at preparing the pupils solely for a trade or occupation other than teaching. For persons in this category you should record the type of trainee, e.g. vocational trainee (nurse), vocational trainee (priest). Note that vocational training differs from apprenticeship where persons work under experienced craftsmen to learn a craft or a trade, e.g. a private seamstress or a tailor's establishment where the main emphasis is on the practical aspects of the trade. Such persons should be considered as apprentice workers and treated as working.
(ii) Pensioned or retired
(iii) Living on independent income
(iv) Old
(v) Disabled
(iv) Prisoner

pg. 56

(vii) Hospital patient and not going to return to a fixed job
(viii) Voluntarily unemployed, i.e. not employed although able to work and not interested in seeking work
(ix) Too young to work

Note that the permanent and paid staff of educational institutions, hospitals, prisons and similar institutions should be regarded as working while the inmates even if they receive a small allowance should be regarded as not working and entered on the dotted line marked "other, specify".

Remember that the remaining questions, 9, 10 and 11 are for only those who during the reference period worked for pay or profit, "had jobs but did not work" and the "unemployed".

Days worked past week (GH1984A_0411)
File: GHA1984-P-H

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

Description

This variable indicates the number of days the respondent worked in the last week.

Universe

Persons age 10+ who worked

Literal question

Answer only for persons aged 10 years and over, the answers should, except where otherwise stated, refer to the seven days before census night
[Questions 8-11 were asked of persons age 10 and older.]

8. Type of activity

(a) Did you do any work for pay or profit?

[] Yes
[] No

(b) If no, how were you mainly occupied?

2 [] Had job but did not work
3 [] Unemployed
4 [] Homemaker
5 [] Student
[] Other, specify ____

(c) For how many days did you work for pay or profit?

[] Zero
[] Number ____

Interviewer instructions

Days worked past week (GH1984A_0411)
File: GHA1984-P-H

8. Economic characteristics.

Questions 8, 9, 10 and 11 are restricted to persons aged 10 years and over.

8a. Did you do any work for pay or profit during the seven days before census night?

Two boxes have been provided for this question and you should mark a cross in the appropriate box according to the answer you receive. If a person tells you that he did some work (as defined below) for at least one day or for unpaid family workers three days during the seven days preceding census night, you should mark a cross in the box marked yes. Otherwise you should mark a cross in in the other box marked no.

Note that whenever the yes box is marked, column 8b should be left blank. This means that as soon as you mark the yes box you must proceed to ask question 8c.

Those who worked-For the purpose of this Census the following categories of persons should be regarded as working and the yes box marked.

(a) All those aged 10 years and over who were in regular employment during the 7 days before census night but who may or may not have done any active work during the reference period.
(b) All those aged 10 years and over who worked for at least one day for pay or profit during the seven days before census night.
(c) All those aged 10 years and over who during the reference period worked on their own farms or went out to fish at least one day even though they may not have sold any produce daring the period.
(d) Domestic servants aged 10 years and over who worked for at least one day and were remunerated for their work either in kind or in money.
(e) Apprentice workers (i.e. persons learning a trade and who normally work under the supervision of qualified workers) aged 10 years and over and who worked for at least one day during the reference period.
(f) All persons aged 10 years and over who worked without pay for three days or more in an establishment or farm operated by a member of their family. This category of persons known as unpaid family workers includes the following:

pg. 53

(i) Wives who during the reference period worked in their husband's store or farm or other economic enterprise. If these wives are paid, they should not be classified as unpaid family workers or homemakers.
(ii) Children aged 10 years and over who during the reference period helped in the father's or any family member's farm or shop or assisted them in other economic activities such as cocoa selling.

Note that paid family workers should be classified as having worked in the usual way. You should also remember to exclude as family workers all persons aged 10 years and over who helped family members in their economic activities but were full-time students in educational institutions. These persons should be treated as students.

8b. If no, how were you mainly occupied?

This question is restricted to persons who did not do any work for pay or profit during the seven days before census night, i.e. those for whom the "no" box was marked. For these persons, four boxes and a dotted line have been provided and you are expected to mark a cross in one of the boxes or write down what the person did on the dotted line.

(a) Had job but did not work- Mark a cross in this box for any person who during the reference period did not do any work for pay or profit although he had a job to which he could return. Persons who come under this category may or may not be paid during their absence from their jobs and include the following who were temporarily absent from their jobs for any of the following reasons:

(i) On leave without pay but with definite instructions to return to work after a certain period. Note that persons on study leave who are receiving full-time education in an educational institution, e.g. teachers on study leave, etc. should be regarded as students.

(ii) Off-season, e.g. farmers or fishermen who did not do any work because 1t was their off-season. Note that in certain parts of the country, particularly in the northern and upper regions work on the farms takes

pg. 54

place during certain months of the year while in other months the farmers remain virtually idle. The same applies to fishermen.

(iii) Temporarily ill without pay, but would return to a fixed job after recovery, e.g. workers on sick leave or on admission at hospitals.

(iv) Labour dispute, strike or lock-out.

(v) Temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return r o work at a specific date. Such workers include permanent farm labourers, workers in various enterprises and establishments whose work has been interrupted temporarily for lack of raw materials and or other reasons.

(vi) Bad weather, i.e. persons not working because of bad weather. For example, farmers who could not go to their farms because the paths leading to their farms were flooded; fishermen who could not fish because of stormy weather, masons who did not work because of bad weather, etc.

(b) "Unemployed"- Mark a cross in this box for any person who did not work and had no fixed job during the seven days preceding census night but was actively looking for work (e.g. by visiting employment agencies, writing applications, seeing relatives for help in securing jobs, etc.). This category also includes any person who was not looking for work because he believed that no work was available for him.

Note that a person should not be classified as unemployed simply because he or she was without work during the seven days preceding census night. The person should, during the period, have been actively looking for work or should have given up looking for work because he had despaired of getting any work. Otherwise he or she should be classified as voluntarily unemployed (see below).

(c) A Homemaker- Mark a cross in this box for a person of either sex who was wholly engaged in household duties and was not paid for this work. If such a person traded one full working day in the

pg. 55

seven days preceding census night or worked regularly some hours daily or engaged in some other economic enterprise (e.g. worked on a farm or in a beer bar) or did any part-time work (e.g. typing, dressmaking) for which the person was paid or did any work on the family farm or business for three days or more without pay, the person should not be classified as homemaker but should be grouped with the working population. You should not assume that a married person who did not do any work during the reference period is necessarily a homemaker.

(d) Student- Mark a cross in .this box for a person aged 10 years or over who is pursuing full-time education in an educational institution and for whom the "now" box has been marked in question 1a.

(e) "Other specify''- An answer which does not fall into any of the above categories, i.e., homemaker, unemployed, student, should be written down on the dotted line marked "other, specify". The main types of persons who come under this group are:

(i) Vocational trainee-This refers to a trainee in an educational institution which aims at preparing the pupils solely for a trade or occupation other than teaching. For persons in this category you should record the type of trainee, e.g. vocational trainee (nurse), vocational trainee (priest). Note that vocational training differs from apprenticeship where persons work under experienced craftsmen to learn a craft or a trade, e.g. a private seamstress or a tailor's establishment where the main emphasis is on the practical aspects of the trade. Such persons should be considered as apprentice workers and treated as working.
(ii) Pensioned or retired
(iii) Living on independent income
(iv) Old
(v) Disabled
(iv) Prisoner

pg. 56

(vii) Hospital patient and not going to return to a fixed job
(viii) Voluntarily unemployed, i.e. not employed although able to work and not interested in seeking work
(ix) Too young to work

Note that the permanent and paid staff of educational institutions, hospitals, prisons and similar institutions should be regarded as working while the inmates even if they receive a small allowance should be regarded as not working and entered on the dotted line marked "other, specify".

Remember that the remaining questions, 9, 10 and 11 are for only those who during the reference period worked for pay or profit, "had jobs but did not work" and the "unemployed".

8c. For how many days did you work for pay or profit?

Note that what is required here is the actual number' of days the respondent worked or for which he was paid. You should mark the zero box for all those for whom the "no" box was marked in 8a.

Occupation, 2 digits (GH1984A_0412)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the occupation of the respondent.

Universe

Persons age 10+ who worked

Literal question

Answer only for the employed (including those with jobs who did not work) and the unemployed
[Questions 9-11 were asked of employed and unemployed persons age 10 and older]

9. Occupation _____

If employed, what kind of work did you do? (for unemployed, last kind of work)

Interviewer instructions

Occupation, 2 digits (GH1984A_0412)
File: GHA1984-P-H

8. Economic characteristics.

Questions 8, 9, 10 and 11 are restricted to persons aged 10 years and over.

9. If employed (i.e. worked or had job but did not work) what kind of work did you do? For unemployed, last kind of work.

Note that this question should be asked only of the employed and the unemployed.

For the unemployed we are interested in the last kind of work the person did before he became unemployed. For example if he was an accounts clerk before he became unemployed you have to write in the space provided "accounts clerk". However there are certain unemployed who have never worked before, e.g. students or vocational trainees who have just finished school or completed their period of training and who are actively looking for a job. For such persons write down in column 9 "new workers seeking employment".

Note that you should write down what work the respondent actually did daring the seven days preceding census night and not what he is trained to do or what he used to do. For instance, if the respondent has been trained as a lorry driver but actually worked as road labourer during the 7 days preceding census night, you should write down road laborer.

pg. 57

Remember to write down a detailed and exact description of the work the respondent actually did. For example, the term labourer is too vague. Hence, be more precise by indicating whether the person was office cleaner, building labourer, gardener, farm labourer, three feller, etc.

Avoid other vague terms like businessman, petty trader, malam, trader, manager, civil servant, engineer which cover several groups of persons occupying different grades and doing different kinds of work.

Therefore, always specify the exact work done by the respondent. For instance you should give the following information about teachers and engineers.

For teachers, specify the following groups:

University Lecturer
Teacher-Training tutor
Secondary School teacher
Commercial School teacher
Technical School teacher
Middle School teacher
Primary School teacher
Day-nursery teacher
Specialist teacher (Physical Education)
Teacher of deaf, blind, mentally retarded children, etc.

For engineer you should specify the type of engineer the respondent is, e.g:

Aeronautical Engineer
Civil Engineer
Electrical Engineer
Electronic Engineer
Hydraulic Engineer
Mechanical Engineer
Mining Engineer
Nautical Engineer, etc.

For members of the armed forces (i.e., army, air force and navy) you should go into greater detail to find out the actual rank and the occupational specialization of the person. A soldier may be a motor vehicle driver, tailor, wireless operator, fitter, gunner, staff nurse, etc. Similarly you should not take an officer for an answer but inquire for further details. The officer may be a teacher, an electrical engineer, a medical officer, a pilot. Soldiers and officers not having a particular trade or occupation should be entered as soldier (private), soldier (corporal), soldier (lieutenant), etc.

pg. 58

You should also distinguish between the following:

(a) Food seller
(b) Food maker
(c) Food seller and maker

Note that whenever you specify a seller or maker of a particular commodity which is only understood in the area concerned you should also write in brackets after it whether that commodity is food, drink, etc. For instance, you may write seller of aheyi (non-alcoholic drink), maker of tubani (food).

Occupation, 3 digits (GH1984A_0413)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable is an unknown column.

Universe

Persons age 10+ who worked

Literal question

Occupation, 3 digits

Establishment type (GH1984A_0414)
File: GHA1984-P-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 the establishment where the respondent works.

Universe

Persons age 10+ who worked

Literal question

Answer only for the employed (including those with jobs who did not work) and the unemployed
[Questions 9-11 were asked of employed and unemployed persons age 10 and older]

10. Industry

(a) What is the name and address of the establishment where you worked? (for unemployed last establishment)

____ Name
____ Address

(b) What was the main product or service of this establishment? ____

Interviewer instructions

Establishment type (GH1984A_0414)
File: GHA1984-P-H

8. Economic characteristics.

Questions 8, 9, 10 and 11 are restricted to persons aged 10 years and over.

10a. If employed (i.e. worked or had job but did not work) what is the name and address of the establishment where you worked? For unemployed, last establishment.

You should note that this question is restricted to the employed and the unemployed. However if a person was unemployed and you entered "new workers seeking employment" in column 9 you should leave columns 10 and 11 blank.

"Establishment" simply means the place where the respondent worked. "establishment" applies not only to the big enterprises such as Pioneer Biscuit Factory, G.N.T.C., etc., but the small ones as well, e.g. Kwesi Nimo's farm, place of petty trading in market or Amina Dagomba's kiosk "under the tree". What is required is the name and a precise address of the respondent's establishment or place of work. Do not write the respondent's postal address.

If the establishment has no name, then you must write down the name of the owner of the establishment, e.g.

(i) Addey Mensah's Farm (Name) Near Boso (Address)
(ii) Trading Place of Oku Boateng (Name), Prempeh II, Street, Kumasi (Address)
(iii) Awolo Adjo (Name) Stall No. 137, Central Market Kumasi (Address).

pg. 59

(iv) Seidu Wangara's Shop (Name), Near Opera Cinema, Accra (Address).

Where a person does not stay at one place and sell, you should write down the respondent's house address as the address of establishment.

Please note that a market consists of establishment of varying sizes and character. The name of the owner of each such establishment should be written down as in example (iii) above.

Please avoid vague addresses like:

(i) Drug Store, Bechem
(ii) Farm, Pedu
(iii) Ghana Government, Accra
(iv) School, Tamale

Never use unrecognized abbreviations like K.K.T., B.B.S., etc., which may be understood only in the areas concerned.

Note that addresses like Post and Telecommunications, City Council (Accra), United Africa Company of Ghana (Terna), etc. are not enough. With big enterprises which have two or more departments engaged in different activities, you should always specify the branch in which the respondent worked, e.g. Sanitary Branch, City Council, Accra; Vehicle Assembly Branch, U.A.C. of Ghana, Terna.

You should remember that for the unemployed you should write the name and address of the establishment where the respondent last worked. Similarly for those who "had job but did not work", we want information about the establishment where they claim to have jobs.

10b. If employed (i.e. worked or had job but did not work) or unemployed, what is the main product or service of this establishment?

This sub-item refers to the establishment where the respondent worked and not to what the respondent produced. For instance, if a carpenter who makes window frames is employed by a firm which builds houses, the major product you must write down is houses, not window frames, .since houses are produced by the establishment where he worked.

Similarly, if a carpenter gives Ambassador Hotel as the name of the establishment where he worked, you should write catering or hotel services as the major product or service of the establishment. You must also note that the major product or service of all educational institutions, e.g. the University of Ghana, Mfantsipim School, Government Technical School, is education even though the persons employed in these institutions may be doing different types

pg. 60

of jobs. However for craftsmen employed by a construction company which has undertaken a contract with an educational institution you should write down building construction but not education.

Note that the answer for this particular sub-item must be the same for all persons employed by the same establishment, or in the case of a multi-purpose establishment a department of it.

Examples of such multi-purpose establishments are City and Municipal Councils, G.I.H.O.C., some big business concerns like the G.N.T.C., U.T.C., U.A.C., etc. A City Council, for instance, may have the following functions: Local Administration, Transport Services, Education Services, Health Services, etc. Similarly G.I.H.O.C., G.N.T.C., U.T.C., etc., may have departments with the following as the main product or service:-Leather Hand-bags, Tobacco, Wholesale or Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Transport Services.

Thus for a respondent employed by such big establishments, you should record the main product or service of the particular branch in that big establishment where the respondent worked.

Another example is the market. The establishments within the market may offer different services, such as fruit-selling, hair cutting and "banku" making. Also the establishments within the market may make different types of wearing apparel, e.g. shorts, shirts and dresses. Therefore, always specify the type of wearing apparel the respondent made.

Below are five groups of examples showing some establishments and their major product or service.

[Examples on establishments and their major product or service of the original document are not presented here.]

Industry, 1 digit (GH1984A_0415)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the respondent's industry of work.

Universe

Persons age 10+ who worked

Literal question

Answer only for the employed (including those with jobs who did not work) and the unemployed
[Questions 9-11 were asked of employed and unemployed persons age 10 and older]

10. Industry

(a) What is the name and address of the establishment where you worked? (for unemployed last establishment)

___ Name
___ Address

(b) What was the main product or service of this establishment? ___

Interviewer instructions

8. Economic characteristics.

Questions 8, 9, 10 and 11 are restricted to persons aged 10 years and over.

10. Industry.
The respondent's establishment will be described by two sub-items:

(a) Name and address of establishment.
(b) Major product or service of the establishment.

These two sub-columns should be filled accurately. Not only do they provide us with information on industrial activity but they also help the census office to process the information on occupation accurately. For instance, the type of work done by a "fireman" at Ghana Railways Corporation may be different from that performed by a "fireman" in a factory and so without the correct address and the main product or service of these establishments it would be difficult to classify the two occupations.

Status in employment (GH1984A_0417)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the employment status of the respondent.

Universe

Status in employment (GH1984A_0417)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Persons age 10+ who worked

Literal question

Answer only for the employed (including those with jobs who did not work) and the unemployed
[Questions 9-11 were asked of employed and unemployed persons age 10 and older]

11. Employment status

1 [] Employee
2 [] Self-employed without employees
3 [] Self-employed and employs others
4 [] Unpaid family worker
[] Other, specify ____

Interviewer instructions

Status in employment (GH1984A_0417)
File: GHA1984-P-H

8. Economic characteristics.

Questions 8, 9, 10 and 11 are restricted to persons aged 10 years and over.

11. What was your employment status in this establishment?

Four boxes have been provided under this item and where the answer corresponds to one of these you should mark the appropriate box. Note that you should mark only one box for each respondent.

(a) Employee- Mark this box for a person who works for a public or private employer and is paid by this employer. Note that in certain establishments like the Electricity Corporation some employees work under the title "Apprentice". Such persons should be considered as employees.

(b) Self-employed without other employees- Mark this box for a person who operates his own enterprise (e.g., a farmer, kenkey seller, carpenter) and who does not employ anybody to work for him in the operation of his enterprise (except perhaps apprentices or members of his family). Note that apprentices should not be classified as employees,

pg. 72

so a carpenter or blacksmith, who works with apprentices only falls under this category. You should, however, make sure that the assistants of such a person are apprentices and not paid employees before classifying the respondent in this group.

(c) Self-employed and employs others- Mark this box for a person who operates his own enterprise directly or through another person (e.g. a manager or caretaker) and who for the operation of this enterprise hires one or more employees whom he pays. Note that the persons considered employees here exclude unpaid family workers and apprentices whether paid or unpaid.

(d) Unpaid family worker- Mark this box for a person who helps in running an economic enterprise operated by a member of his or her family without payment of wages or salary.

(e) Other, specify- To this category belong all persons who do not fall into any of the above groups. You should write down the person's employment status on the dotted line provided. Some of the types of workers you are likely to encounter here are caretaker in agriculture (Abusa, Abunu, etc.), Paramount Chief and Apprentice.

(i) Caretaker (Abusa, Abunu, etc.) should not be confused with a family worker. A Caretaker or Abusa is a person who looks after or manages another person's farm and who receives a share of the proceeds of the farm as payment for his services in operating the farm. The terms abusa (meaning one third) and abunu (one half) express the economic relationship between the land-tenant and the land-owner. You should note that this group is found only in agriculture and fishing and should not be confused with workers in other industries who are sometimes called "caretakers" e.g. a caretaker of a government rest-house, who is in fact a government employee. The Caretaker may or may not be a relative of the owner of the farm.

(ii) Chief refers to a Paramount Chief or any other chief who devotes more time to Local Administration than to any other

pg. 73

activity. Note that many chiefs have their own farms. Therefore the only criterion to use in differentiating between a chief (who may also be an employer or self-employed) is the amount of time devoted to each work.

(iii) Apprentice refers to a worker who is learning a trade and who normally works under the supervision of a qualified worker. He is given an allowance.

Region or country of birth (GH1984A_0418)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview

Region or country of birth (GH1984A_0418)
File: GHA1984-P-H

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the respondent's region of birth.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

Answer for each person
[Questions 1-6 were asked of all persons]

5. Birthplace

Where were you born?

00 [] In this town/village
[] In another town/village in Ghana

Specify town/village and region ____

[] Outside Ghana, specify country ____

Interviewer instructions

Region or country of birth (GH1984A_0418)
File: GHA1984-P-H

5. Where were you born?

Two boxes and a dotted line have been provided in this column for recording the respondent's birthplace. In this census the birthplace of a person is the place of usual residence of the person's mother at the time of birth. For example, for a person born in (a) a hospital or maternity home outside the usual place of residence of the mother, (b) the hometown of the mother's mother or (c) some other locality where the mother had gone for a short visit, the birth place of this person will be the locality in which the mother normally lives and not the locality of the hospital, residence of the mother's mother or the place of visit.

If however, the mother's length of stay outside her locality of usual residence is six months or more or the mother has the intention of staying in the new place for six months or more the "actual place of physical birth" will be considered as the birthplace of the person in question. For example, Akua Mansa who normally resides with her husband at New Tafo went to Accra to deliver her child in her mother's house. In such a case the birthplace of her child will be New Tafo and not Accra. If, however, she stays in Accra for six months or more, then the birthplace of her child will be Accra and not New Tafo.

Put a cross in the first box marked "in this town/village" for all persons who were born in the same town or village in which you are conducting the enumeration. If, for example, you are conducting your enumeration in Bawku and the respondent was born in Bawku, you will mark this box. Remember that birthplace is not the same as hometown. In large localities like Accra, remember that the suburban localities like Madina, Akweteman, Kopevi, McCarthy Hill, Alogboshi, Kokroko and Haatso are not part.

pg. 48

of the town proper and should be treated as "in another town/village in Ghana" but in the same region.

Mark the second box -"in another town/village in Ghana"- for all respondents who were not born in the town or village in which you are conducting the enumeration, but in some other town or village in Ghana. After marking the box, you should write down the name of the town/village in which the person was born and the Region in which this locality is situated.

Note that there are nine regions in Ghana. These are:

(a) Western
(b) Central
(c) Greater Accra
(d) Eastern
(e) Volta
(f) Ashanti
(g) Brong-Ahafo
(h) Northern
(i) Upper

Remember that Greater Accra Region comprises the following council areas:

(a) Accra City Council
(b) Terna District Council
(c) Ga Local Council
(d) Dangbe Local Council
(e) Shai Local Council

In appendix 2 you will find a list of all the traditional areas in Ghana by region with the names of all the ruling Paramount Chiefs. This will enable you to determine the region in which some towns or villages lie. Ask those who do not know the Region in which they were born to give you the name of the present Paramount Chief of the area in which they were born. The information contained in this appendix will help you to determine the Region in which the person was born.

Born outside Ghana- For a person who was born in a town or village outside this country, you will specify the country but not the town in which he was born. For instance, if the respondent was born in Lome, you should write down Togo; if he was born in Lagos, write down Nigeria; if he was born in Ouagadougou, write down Upper Volta.

In the case of persons from the neighbouring French-speaking West African countries who cannot tell you the actual country in which they were born, ask them to give

pg. 49

you the name of a big town, or the headquarters of their Commandant, in the country in which they were born. Refer to appendix 3 and use it to obtain the name of the country.

Avoid the word "French" which persons from French-speaking African countries usually give in response to the above question. If you get such a reply, probe further and get the correct response, i.e. the name of the country.

Again avoid names of the continents like Africa, Europe, America, or name of regions like the Middle East. North Africa, Latin America.

Industry, 2 digits (GH1984A_0419)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 11-99	

Universe

Persons age 10+ who worked

Literal question

Answer only for the employed (including those with jobs who did not work) and the unemployed
[Questions 9-11 were asked of employed and unemployed persons age 10 and older]

10. Industry

(a) What is the name and address of the establishment where you worked? (for unemployed last establishment)

___ Name
___ Address

(b) What was the main product or service of this establishment? ___

Interviewer instructions

8. Economic characteristics.

Questions 8, 9, 10 and 11 are restricted to persons aged 10 years and over.

10. Industry.
The respondent's establishment will be described by two sub-items:

(a) Name and address of establishment.
(b) Major product or service of the establishment.

These two sub-columns should be filled accurately. Not only do they provide us with information on industrial activity but they also help the census office to process the information on occupation accurately. For instance, the type of work done by a "fireman" at Ghana Railways Corporation may be different from that performed by a "fireman" in a factory and so without the correct address and the main product or service of these establishments it would be difficult to classify the two occupations.

Person number (PERNUM)
File: GHA1984-P-H

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

Description

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

Relationship to household head [general version] (RELATE)
File: GHA1984-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: GHA1984-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: GHA1984-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: GHA1984-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.

Status in employment (class of worker) [general version] (CLASSWK)
File: GHA1984-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: GHA1984-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.

Region of birth, Ghana (BPLGH)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

BPLGH indicates the person's region of birth within Ghana.

Citizenship (CITIZEN)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview

Citizenship (CITIZEN)
File: GHA1984-P-H

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

Nativity status (NATIVITY)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

NATIVITY indicates whether the person was native- or foreign-born.

Age, grouped into intervals (AGE2)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

AGE2 gives computed years of age grouped into intervals.

Country of citizenship (NATION)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

NATION indicates the person's country of citizenship.

School attendance (SCHOOL)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview

School attendance (SCHOOL)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Type: Discrete

Format: numeric

Width: 1

Decimals: 0

Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

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.

Educational attainment, Ghana (EDUCGH)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete

Format: numeric

Width: 3

Decimals: 0

Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

Description

EDUCGH indicates the person's educational attainment in terms of level of schooling and number of years completed at that level.

Activity status (employment status) [general version] (EMPSTAT)
File: GHA1984-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: GHA1984-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete

Format: numeric

Width: 3

Decimals: 0

Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

Description

Activity status (employment status) [detailed version] (EMPSTATD)
File: GHA1984-P-H

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

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

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

Occupation, ISCO general (OCCISCO)
File: GHA1984-P-H

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

Description

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

Occupation, unrecoded (OCC)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview	
Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 4	
Decimals: 0	

Description

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

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

Industry, general recode (INDGEN)
File: GHA1984-P-H

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

Description

Industry, general recode (INDGEN)
File: GHA1984-P-H

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

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

Industry, unrecoded (IND)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

Sector of employment (EMPSECT)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

EMPSECT indicates the economic sector in which the person was employed. Economic sector is defined in terms of ownership or control of the enterprise in which the person worked.

Days worked last week (DAYSWRK)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

DAYSWRK indicates the number of days worked by the person during the week preceding the enumeration.

Employment disability (DISEMP)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview

Employment disability (DISEMP)
File: GHA1984-P-H

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

DISEMP indicates if the respondent was economically inactive because of disabilities.

Occupation, ISCO-1968, 3-digit (ISCO68A)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 11-999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

Person weight (PERWT)
File: GHA1984-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.

Country of birth (BPLCOUNTRY)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

BPLCOUNTRY indicates the person's country of birth.

Years of schooling (YRSCHOOL)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview	

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

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: GHA1984-P-H

Overview	

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

Description	

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

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

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

Educational attainment, international recode [detailed version] (EDATTAIND)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview	

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

Description	

Educational attainment, international recode [detailed version] (EDATTAIND)
File: GHA1984-P-H

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: GHA1984-P-H

Overview	
Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 4	
Decimals: 0	
Description	

[This file is just a placeholder. See the household version of the variable.]

IPUMS sample identifier [person version] (SAMPLEP)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview	
Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 9	
Decimals: 0	
Description	

[This file is just a placeholder. See the household version of the variable.]

Household serial number [person version] (SERIAL)
File: GHA1984-P-H

Overview	
Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 10	
Decimals: 0	
Description	

[This file is just a placeholder. See the household version of the variable.]

Country [person version] (COUNTRYP)
File: GHA1984-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: GHA1984-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.]