Guinea - General Census of Population and Housing 1996 - IPUMS Subset

National Census Bureau, Republic of Guinea, Minnesota Population Center - University of Minnesota

Report generated on: May 1, 2018

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

MICRODATA SOURCE: National Census Bureau, Popular Revolutionary Republic of Guinea

SAMPLE DESIGN: Systematic Sample of every 10th dwelling with a random start, drawn by MPC

SAMPLE UNIT: Dwelling

SAMPLE FRACTION: 10%

SAMPLE SIZE (person records): 729,071

Response Rate

COVERAGE: Not specified

Weighting

Self-weighting (expansion factor=10)

Questionnaires

Overview
___

"The Household questionnaire" and "The Identification and Numbering of Households and Buildings Form"

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
1996-12-01	1996-12-15	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

De facto and de jure, CENSUS DAY: December 1, 1996, FIELD WORK PERIOD: December 1-15, 1996

SUPERVISION

Direct interviews of individuals in their normal dwellings conducted by trained personnel.

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available

File Description

Variable List

GIN1996-H-H

Content	Household record
Cases	0
Variable(s)	58
Structure	Type: relational Keys: SERIAL(Household serial number)
Version	Version 6.4, IPUMS sample
Producer	Minnesota Population Center
Missing Data	

Variables

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V1	RECTYPE	Record type	discrete	character	
V2	YEAR	Year	discrete	numeric	
V3	SAMPLE	IPUMS sample identifier	discrete	numeric	
V4	SERIAL	Household serial number	contin	numeric	
V5	PERSONS	Number of person records in the household	contin	numeric	
V6	SUBSAMP	Subsample number	discrete	numeric	
V7	GQ	Group quarters (collective dwelling) status	discrete	numeric	
V8	UNREL	Number of unrelated persons	discrete	numeric	
V9	REGIONW	Continent and region of country	discrete	numeric	
V10	WATSUP	Water supply	discrete	numeric	
V11	TRASH	Trash disposal	discrete	numeric	
V12	ROOMS	Number of rooms	discrete	numeric	
V13	TOILET	Toilet	discrete	numeric	
V14	ANYMORT	Any deaths in household last year	discrete	numeric	
V15	HHTYPE	Household classification	discrete	numeric	
V16	NFAMS	Number of families in household	discrete	numeric	
V17	HEADLOC	Head's location in household	contin	numeric	
V18	URBAN	Urban-rural status	discrete	numeric	
V19	GEOLEV1	1st subnational geographic level, world [consistent boundaries over time]	discrete	numeric	
V20	GN1996A_0001	Dwelling number	contin	numeric	Dwelling number
V21	GN1996A_0006	Number of persons in household	discrete	numeric	Number of persons in household
V22	GN1996A_0016	Dwelling created by splitting apart a large dwelling or household	discrete	numeric	Dwelling created by splitting apart a large dwelling or household
V23	GN1996A_0027	Natural region	discrete	numeric	____ Natural region
V24	GN1996A_0028	Administrative region	discrete	numeric	____ Administrative region
V25	GN1996A_0029	Prefecture	discrete	numeric	____ Prefecture
V26	GN1996A_0054	Urban-rural	discrete	numeric	Urban-rural
V27	GN1996A_0035	Household type	discrete	numeric	____ Type of household

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V28	GN1996A_0036	Number of male present resident	discrete	numeric	2. Present ___ Male ___ Female
V29	GN1996A_0037	Number of male absent residents	discrete	numeric	3. Absent (RA) ___ Male ___ Female
V30	GN1996A_0038	Number of male visitors	discrete	numeric	5. Visitors (VIS) ___ Male ___ Female
V31	GN1996A_0039	Number of female present residents	discrete	numeric	2. Present ___ Male ___ Female
V32	GN1996A_0040	Number of female absent residents	discrete	numeric	3. Absent (RA) ___ Male ___ Female
V33	GN1996A_0041	Number of female visitors	discrete	numeric	5. Visitors (VIS) ___ Male ___ Female
V34	GN1996A_0042	Occupancy status	discrete	numeric	Housing characteristics H01 Mode of occupancy of the dwelling unit [] 1 Owner [] 2 Normal renter [] 3 Subsidized renter [] 4 Free housing from employer [] 5 Paid for by parent/friend [] 6 Other
V35	GN1996A_0043	Water supply	discrete	numeric	Housing characteristics H02 Source of water [] 1 Faucet water in the home [] 2 Faucet water elsewhere [] 3 Dug well [] 4 Drilled well [] 5 Developed spring [] 6 Surface water [] 7 Other
V36	GN1996A_0044	Lighting type	discrete	numeric	Housing characteristics H03 Source of lighting [] 1 Electricity [] 2 Gas [] 3 Kerosene [] 4 Wood [] 5 Candle [] 6 Other
V37	GN1996A_0045	Cooking energy	discrete	numeric	Housing characteristics H04 Energy for cooking [] 1 Electricity [] 2 Gas [] 3 Petrol [] 4 Wood [] 5 Coal [] 6 Other
V38	GN1996A_0046	Toilet type	discrete	numeric	Housing characteristics H05 Type of toilet facility [] 1 Flush toilet [] 2 Latrine [] 3 Ditch [] 4 Nature [] 5 Other
V39	GN1996A_0047	Garbage disposal	discrete	numeric	Housing characteristics H06 Garbage disposal [] 1 Public sewage service [] 2 Private collection [] 3 Burial [] 4 Flowing water [] 5 Ocean [] 6 Dumped into nature [] 7 Incineration
V40	GN1996A_0048	Waste water disposal	discrete	numeric	Housing characteristics H07 Disposal of household waste water [] 1 Backyard [] 2 Street [] 3 Pit / Cesspool [] 4 Ditch/Dry well [] 5 Nature [] 6 Flowing water [] 7 Ocean
V41	GN1996A_0049	Sewage disposal	discrete	numeric	Housing characteristics H08 Disposal of toilet waste water [] 1 Backyard [] 2 Street [] 3 Pit / Cesspool [] 4 Ditch/Dry well [] 5 Nature [] 6 Flowing water [] 7 Ocean
V42	GN1996A_0050	Number of rooms	discrete	numeric	Housing characteristics H09 Number of rooms inhabited by the household _ _
V43	GN1996A_0051	Sex of the deceased	discrete	numeric	Deaths in the past 12 months Did any resident person die within the past 12 months? [] Yes [] No Sex [] 1 Male [] 2 Female
V44	GN1996A_0052	Age of the deceased	discrete	numeric	Deaths in the past 12 months Did any resident person die within the past 12 months? [] Yes [] No Age at death _ _
V45	GN1996A_0055	Strata	contin	numeric	Strata
V46	HHWT	Household weight	contin	numeric	
V47	GEO1_GN	Guinea, Region 1983 - 1996 [Level 1; consistent boundaries, GIS]	discrete	numeric	
V48	GEO1_GNX	Guinea, Region 1983 - 1996 [Level 1; inconsistent boundaries, harmonized by name]	discrete	numeric	

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V49	GEO2_GNX	Guinea, Prefecture 1983 - 1996 [Level 2; inconsistent boundaries, harmonizedbyname]	discrete	numeric	
V50	NCOUPLES	Number of married couples in household	discrete	numeric	
V51	NMOTHERS	Number of mothers in household	discrete	numeric	
V52	NFATHERS	Number of fathers in household	discrete	numeric	
V53	COUNTRY	Country	discrete	numeric	
V54	ELECTRIC	Electricity	discrete	numeric	
V55	OWNERSHIP	Ownership of dwelling [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V56	OWNERSHIPD	Ownership of dwelling [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V57	FUELCOOK	Cooking fuel	discrete	numeric	
V58	STRATA	Strata identifier	contin	numeric	

GIN1996-P-H

Content	Person records
Cases	0
Variable(s)	102
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
V59	PERNUM	Person number	contin	numeric	
V60	MOMLOC	Mother's location in household	contin	numeric	
V61	POPLOC	Father's location in household	contin	numeric	
V62	SPLOC	Spouse's location in household	contin	numeric	
V63	PARRULE	Rule for linking parent	discrete	numeric	
V64	SPRULE	Rule for linking spouse	discrete	numeric	
V65	STEPMOM	Probable stepmother	discrete	numeric	
V66	STEPPOP	Probable stepfather	discrete	numeric	
V67	POLYMAL	Man with more than one wife linked	discrete	numeric	
V68	POLY2ND	Woman is second or higher order wife	discrete	numeric	
V69	FAMUNIT	Family unit membership	contin	numeric	
V70	FAMSIZE	Number of own family members in household	discrete	numeric	
V71	NCHILD	Number of own children in household	discrete	numeric	
V72	NCHLT5	Number of own children under age 5 in household	discrete	numeric	
V73	ELDCH	Age of eldest own child in household	discrete	numeric	
V74	YNGCH	Age of youngest own child in household	discrete	numeric	
V75	RELATE	Relationship to household head [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V76	RELATED	Relationship to household head [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V77	AGE	Age	discrete	numeric	
V78	AGE2	Age, grouped into intervals	discrete	numeric	
V79	SEX	Sex	discrete	numeric	
V80	MARST	Marital status [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V81	MARSTD	Marital status [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V82	CONSENS	Consensual union	discrete	numeric	

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V83	POLYGAM	Polygamous union	discrete	numeric	
V84	BIRTHMO	Month of birth	discrete	numeric	
V85	CHBORN	Children ever born	discrete	numeric	
V86	CHSURV	Children surviving	discrete	numeric	
V87	CHBORNF	Number of female children ever born	discrete	numeric	
V88	CHBORNM	Number of male children ever born	discrete	numeric	
V89	CHSURVF	Number of female children surviving	discrete	numeric	
V90	CHSURVM	Number of male children surviving	discrete	numeric	
V91	BPLGN	Prefecture of birth, Guinea	discrete	numeric	
V92	CITIZEN	Citizenship	discrete	numeric	
V93	NATION	Country of citizenship	discrete	numeric	
V94	LANGGN	Language of literacy, Guinea	discrete	numeric	
V95	SCHOOL	School attendance	discrete	numeric	
V96	LIT	Literacy	discrete	numeric	
V97	EDUCGN	Educational attainment, Guinea	discrete	numeric	
V98	EMPSTAT	Activity status (employment status) [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V99	EMPSTATD	Activity status (employment status) [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V100	OCCISCO	Occupation, ISCO general	discrete	numeric	
V101	OCC	Occupation, unrecoded	contin	numeric	
V102	CLASSWK	Status in employment (class of worker) [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V103	CLASSWKD	Status in employment (class of worker) [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V104	MIGGN	Prefecture of previous residence, Guinea	discrete	numeric	
V105	DISBLND	Blind or vision-impaired	discrete	numeric	
V106	DISDEAF	Deaf or hearing-impaired	discrete	numeric	
V107	DISMUTE	Mute or speech impaired	discrete	numeric	
V108	DISLOWR	Disability affecting lower extremities	discrete	numeric	
V109	DISUPPR	Disability affecting upper extremities	discrete	numeric	
V110	BIRTHYR	Year of birth	discrete	numeric	
V111	RESIDENT	Residence status: de facto, de jure	discrete	numeric	
V112	ISCO88A	Occupation, ISCO-1988, 3-digit	discrete	numeric	
V113	GN1996A_0003	Person number (within household)	discrete	numeric	Person number (within household)
V114	GN1996A_0400	Person number	discrete	numeric	P01 Person number ____

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V115	GN1996A_0401	Relationship to household head	discrete	numeric	P03 Relationship to the head of household [] 1 Head of household [] 2 Spouse [] 3 Child (son or daughter) [] 4 Parents (father or mother) [] 5 Brother or sister [] 6 Nephew / niece [] 7 Grandchild [] 8 Other relatives [] 9 Not related by blood
V116	GN1996A_0402	Sex	discrete	numeric	P04 Sex [] 1 Male [] 2 Female
V117	GN1996A_0403	Resident status	discrete	numeric	P05 Residence status [] 1 Resident and present [] 2 Resident and absent [] 3 Visitors
V118	GN1996A_0405	Month of birth	discrete	numeric	P06 Date of birth or age
V119	GN1996A_0406	Year of birth	discrete	numeric	P06 Date of birth or age
V120	GN1996A_0407	Age (raw)	discrete	numeric	P06 Date of birth or age
V121	GN1996A_0408	Prefecture or country of birth	discrete	numeric	P07 Place of birth ___
V122	GN1996A_0409	Nationality	discrete	numeric	P08 Nationality (Country of citizenship) ___
V123	GN1996A_0410	Religion	discrete	numeric	Resident Population (Present and Absent) [Questions P09 to P12 were asked of the resident population.] P09 Religion [] 0 No religion [] 1 Muslim [] 2 Christian [] 3 Animist [] 4 Other religions
V124	GN1996A_0411	Disability	discrete	numeric	Resident Population (Present and Absent) [Questions P09 to P12 were asked of the resident population.] P10 Type of major disability or handicap [This code is a concatenated code with 2nd adding] [] 1 Blind [] 2 Deaf [] 4 Mute [] 8 Disability in lower limbs [] 16 Disability in upper limbs [] 32 Multiple disability [] 64 Other [] No disability or handicap
V125	GN1996A_0412	Duration of residence	discrete	numeric	Resident Population (Present and Absent) [Questions P09 to P12 were asked of the resident population.] P11 Duration of residence [] 0 Since birth [] 1 Less than a year [] 2 1 to 4 years [] 3 5 to 9 years [] 4 10 years or more
V126	GN1996A_0413	Previous prefecture or country of residence	discrete	numeric	Resident Population (Present and Absent) [Questions P09 to P12 were asked of the resident population.] P12 Place of previous residence ___
V127	GN1996A_0414	Literacy and language	discrete	numeric	Resident population aged 6 years and above [Questions P13-P18 were asked of resident population aged 6 years and above.] P13 Literacy [This code is a concatenated code with 2nd adding] [] 0 Illiterate [] 1 National language [] 2 French [] 4 English [] 8 Arabic [] 16 Other languages _ _
V128	GN1996A_0415	Education, level completed	discrete	numeric	Resident population aged 6 years and above [Questions P13-P18 were asked of resident population aged 6 years and above.] P14 Level of education (Highest grade completed) ___ School Cycle ___ Last grade attended ___ Education attainment
V129	GN1996A_0416	Education, grade completed within level	discrete	numeric	Resident population aged 6 years and above [Questions P13-P18 were asked of resident population aged 6 years and above.] P14 Level of education (Highest grade completed) ___ School Cycle ___ Last grade attended ___ Education attainment

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V130	GN1996A_0417	Educational attainment	discrete	numeric	Resident population aged 6 years and above [Questions P13-P18 were asked of resident population aged 6 years and above.] P14 Level of education (Highest grade completed) ____ School Cycle ____ Last grade attended ____ Education attainment
V131	GN1996A_0418	Economic activity status	discrete	numeric	Resident population aged 6 years and above [Questions P13-P18 were asked of resident population aged 6 years and above.] P15 Activity status [The French text says "Individual situation with respect to the economic activity"] [] 1 Employed [] 2 Unemployed [] 3 Seeking first job [] 4 Housewife [] 5 Retired [] 6 Pensioner [] 7 Student [] 8 Other undetermined
V132	GN1996A_0419	Occupation	discrete	numeric	Resident population aged 6 years and above [Questions P13-P18 were asked of resident population aged 6 years and above.] To be filled out only for employed and available unemployed persons [Questions P16-P18 to be asked only for employed and available unemployed persons.] P16 Occupation ____ [The French text says "Occupation or economic activity practiced"]
V133	GN1996A_0420	Status in employment	discrete	numeric	Resident population aged 6 years and above [Questions P13-P18 were asked of resident population aged 6 years and above.] To be filled out only for employed and available unemployed persons [Questions P16-P18 to be asked only for employed and available unemployed persons.] P17 Employment status [] 1 Self-employed [] 2 Employer [] 3 Public administration employee [] 4 Mixed enterprise employee [] 5 Private sector employee [] 6 Cooperative [] 7 Apprentice [] 8 Family assistant
V134	GN1996A_0422	Marital status	discrete	numeric	Resident population aged 12 years and above [Question P19 was asked of persons aged 12 years and above.] P19 Marital status [] 0 Single (never married) [] 1 Married, with 1 wife [] 2 Married, with 2 wives [] 3 Married, with 3 wives [] 4 Married, with 4 wives [] 5 Married, with 5 wives [] 6 Common law union/free union [] 7 Divorced [] 8 Separated [] 9 Widowed
V135	GN1996A_0423	Number of male children ever born	discrete	numeric	Resident women aged 12 years or more [Questions 20-22 were asked of women aged 12 years or more. Questions 20-22 were related to the number of live births] P20 Total number of children ever born, by sex _ _ Males _ _ Females
V136	GN1996A_0424	Number of female children ever born	discrete	numeric	Resident women aged 12 years or more [Questions 20-22 were asked of women aged 12 years or more. Questions 20-22 were related to the number of live births] P20 Total number of children ever born, by sex _ _ Males _ _ Females
V137	GN1996A_0425	Number of surviving male children ever born	discrete	numeric	Resident women aged 12 years or more [Questions 20-22 were asked of women aged 12 years or more. Questions 20-22 were related to the number of live births] P20 Total number of children ever born, by sex _ _ Males _ _ Females
V138	GN1996A_0426	Number of surviving female children ever born	discrete	numeric	Resident women aged 12 years or more [Questions 20-22 were asked of women aged 12 years or more. Questions 20-22 were related to the number of live births] P21 Total number of children still alive, by sex _ _ Males _ _ Females

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V139	GN1996A_0427	Number of male children born in last 12 months	discrete	numeric	Resident women aged 12 years or more [Questions 20-22 were asked of women aged 12 years or more. Questions 20-22 were related to the number of live births] P21 Total number of children still alive, by sex _ _ Males _ _ Females
V140	GN1996A_0428	Number of female children born in last 12 months	discrete	numeric	Resident women aged 12 years or more [Questions 20-22 were asked of women aged 12 years or more. Questions 20-22 were related to the number of live births] P22 Number born during the past 12 months, by sex _ _ Males _ _ Females
V141	GN1996A_0429	Age	discrete	numeric	P06 Date of birth or age
V142	PERWT	Person weight	contin	numeric	
V143	DISABLED	Disability status	discrete	numeric	
V144	MIGYRS1	Years residing in current locality	discrete	numeric	
V145	YRSCHOOL	Years of schooling	discrete	numeric	
V146	MIGRATEP	Migration status, previous residence	discrete	numeric	
V147	EDATTAIN	Educational attainment, international recode [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V148	EDATTAIND	Educational attainment, international recode [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V149	RELIGION	Religion [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V150	RELIGIOND	Religion [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V151	SPEAKENG	Speaks English	discrete	numeric	
V152	BPLCOUNTRY	Country of birth	discrete	numeric	
V153	BIRTHSLYR	Number of births last year	discrete	numeric	
V154	MIGCTRYP	Country of previous residence	discrete	numeric	
V155	NATIVITY	Nativity status	discrete	numeric	
V156	YEARP	Year [person version]	contin	numeric	
V157	SAMPLEP	IPUMS sample identifier [person version]	contin	numeric	
V158	SERIAL	Household serial number [person version]	contin	numeric	
V159	COUNTRYP	Country [person version]	contin	numeric	
V160	RECTYPEP	Record type [person version]	discrete	character	

Record type (RECTYPE)
File: GIN1996-H-H

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

Description

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

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

Year (YEAR)
File: GIN1996-H-H

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

Description

YEAR gives the year in which the census was taken.

IPUMS sample identifier (SAMPLE)
File: GIN1996-H-H

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

Description

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

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

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

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

Household serial number (SERIAL)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Household serial number (SERIAL)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

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

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

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

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

Number of person records in the household (PERSONS)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

Subsample number (SUBSAMP)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Subsample number (SUBSAMP)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

Group quarters (collective dwelling) status (GQ)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

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

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

Number of unrelated persons (UNREL)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

Continent and region of country (REGIONW)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview

Continent and region of country (REGIONW)
File: GIN1996-H-H

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

REGIONW identifies the continent and region of each country.

Water supply (WATSUP)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

Trash disposal (TRASH)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

Number of rooms (ROOMS)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

Toilet (TOILET)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Toilet (TOILET)
File: GIN1996-H-H

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

Description

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

Any deaths in household last year (ANYMORT)
File: GIN1996-H-H

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

Description

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

Household classification (HHTYPE)
File: GIN1996-H-H

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

Description

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

Number of families in household (NFAMS)
File: GIN1996-H-H

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

Description

Number of families in household (NFAMS)
File: GIN1996-H-H

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

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

Head's location in household (HEADLOC)
File: GIN1996-H-H

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

Description

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

Urban-rural status (URBAN)
File: GIN1996-H-H

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

Description

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

1st subnational geographic level, world [consistent boundaries over time] (GEOLEV1)
File: GIN1996-H-H

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

Description

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

Dwelling number (GN1996A_0001)
File: GIN1996-H-H

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

Description

This variable indicates the dwelling number.

Universe

All households

Literal question

Dwelling number

Number of persons in household (GN1996A_0006)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-50	

Description

The variable indicates the number of persons in household.

Universe

All households

Literal question

Number of persons in household

Dwelling created by splitting apart a large dwelling or household (GN1996A_0016)
File: GIN1996-H-H

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

Description

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

Universe

All households

Literal question

Dwelling created by splitting apart a large dwelling or household

Natural region (GN1996A_0027)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Natural region (GN1996A_0027)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-4

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the natural region in which the household resided.

Universe

All households

Literal question

____ Natural region

Administrative region (GN1996A_0028)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the administrative region in which the household resided.

Universe

All households

Literal question

____ Administrative region

Interviewer instructions

Territorial administrative units
The Republic of Guinea is subdivided into highly structured territorial administrative units, called the Administrative Region, the Prefecture, the Sub-prefecture, the Commune, the District and the Neighborhood (Quartier). The Administrative Region is the largest administrative division in the country. There are a total of 8 of them. They are directed by a Governor. All of the services of the state are represented at the headquarters of the Administrative Region. The Administrative Region is subdivided into Prefectures. It should, however, be pointed out that the Administrative Region of Conarky, the capital of the country, is, unlike other Regions, sub-divided into Communes, which have the standing and prerogatives of a Prefecture in terms of the organization of the data collectors.

The prefectures are territorial administrative subdivisions, which are directly dependent on the administrative region. The prefecture is directed by a prefect. There are 33 prefectures in all. Each prefecture is subdivided into a certain number of sub-prefectures, each one of which is directed by a sub-prefect. The sub-prefecture is subdivided into districts. The sub-prefecture corresponding to the headquarters of the prefecture is established in common (with the prefecture). As for the commune, it is subdivided into neighborhoods. The neighborhood or the district is the smallest administrative bodies in the country. The neighborhood is under the responsibility of a neighborhood leader, whereas the district is directed by the President of the district. The district is made up essentially of rural areas (villages, hamlets) where the great majority of the farmers live. The neighborhood is generally subdivided into sectors. The territorial administrative communities which have been kept as territorial units for the census are: the administrative region, the prefecture, the commune and the sub-prefecture. For the specific needs of the data collection process in the field, the sub-prefectures and the communes have been subdivided into homogeneous territorial units and called census zones.

In rural areas, a census area may correspond to part or all of a district, just as it can overlap 2 or 3 districts within the same prefecture. In an urban setting, the status of a census zone is also variable from one commune to the next.

Prefecture (GN1996A_0029)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 10-46

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

The variable indicates the prefecture in which the household resided.

Universe

All households

Literal question

____ Prefecture

Interviewer instructions

Territorial administrative units
The Republic of Guinea is subdivided into highly structured territorial administrative units, called the Administrative Region, the Prefecture, the Sub-prefecture, the Commune, the District and the Neighborhood (Quartier). The Administrative Region is the largest administrative division in the country. There are a total of 8 of them. They are directed by a Governor. All of the services of the state are represented at the headquarters of the Administrative Region. The Administrative Region is subdivided into Prefectures. It should, however, be pointed out that the Administrative Region of Conarky, the capital of the country, is, unlike other Regions, sub-divided into Communes, which have the standing and prerogatives of a Prefecture in terms of the organization of the data collectors.

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In rural areas, a census area may correspond to part or all of a district, just as it can overlap 2 or 3 districts within the same prefecture. In an urban setting, the status of a census zone is also variable from one commune to the next.

Urban-rural (GN1996A_0054)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable identifies the urban-rural status of the household.

Universe

All households

Literal question

Urban-rural

Interviewer instructions

Urban-rural (GN1996A_0054)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Territorial administrative units
The Republic of Guinea is subdivided into highly structured territorial administrative units, called the Administrative Region, the Prefecture, the Sub-prefecture, the Commune, the District and the Neighborhood (Quartier). The Administrative Region is the largest administrative division in the country. There are a total of 8 of them. They are directed by a Governor. All of the services of the state are represented at the headquarters of the Administrative Region. The Administrative Region is subdivided into Prefectures. It should, however, be pointed out that the Administrative Region of Conarky, the capital of the country, is, unlike other Regions, sub-divided into Communes, which have the standing and prerogatives of a Prefecture in terms of the organization of the data collectors.

The prefectures are territorial administrative subdivisions, which are directly dependent on the administrative region. The prefecture is directed by a prefect. There are 33 prefectures in all. Each prefecture is subdivided into a certain number of sub-prefectures, each one of which is directed by a sub-prefect. The sub-prefecture is subdivided into districts. The sub-prefecture corresponding to the headquarters of the prefecture is established in common (with the prefecture). As for the commune, it is subdivided into neighborhoods. The neighborhood or the district is the smallest administrative bodies in the country. The neighborhood is under the responsibility of a neighborhood leader, whereas the district is directed by the President of the district. The district is made up essentially of rural areas (villages, hamlets) where the great majority of the farmers live. The neighborhood is generally subdivided into sectors. The territorial administrative communities which have been kept as territorial units for the census are: the administrative region, the prefecture, the commune and the sub-prefecture. For the specific needs of the data collection process in the field, the sub-prefectures and the communes have been subdivided into homogeneous territorial units and called census zones.

In rural areas, a census area may correspond to part or all of a district, just as it can overlap 2 or 3 districts within the same prefecture. In an urban setting, the status of a census zone is also variable from one commune to the next.

Household type (GN1996A_0035)
File: GIN1996-H-H

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

Description

This variable indicates whether the household type is ordinary or collective.

Universe

All households

Literal question

____ Type of household

Interviewer instructions

Household type (GN1996A_0035)
File: GIN1996-H-H

5.1.2 Household
The concept of household is defined taking into account the way in which people associate amongst themselves in order to provide individually or collectively for food and other basic needs.

Two types of households are distinguished: the ordinary household, and the collective household.

The ordinary household is composed of a collection of people, related or not, who recognize the authority of a single individual who is called "head of household," and who live under the same roof or in the same compound and take their daily meals together. The ordinary household is generally composed of the head of household, his spouse or spouses, and their unmarried children. In some rather common cases, the ordinary household can include married children of the head of household, relatives (parents, descendants, collaterals) of the head of the household, and sometimes, unrelated persons. The important fundamental criteria to respect in identifying the members of an ordinary household are that they:

1) Live under one roof or in the same compound
2) Recognize the authority of the head of household
3) Take their meals together.

It is important to emphasize that a person living alone, who provides for his/her own basic needs, i.e., food, lodging, clothing, etc., constitutes a household.

The collective household is composed of a group of persons without an a priori family relationship, who live together within a single institution for reasons of health, study, work, travel, punishment (discipline) or other. It is the institution which governs the conditions of their coexistence, taking into account its own objectives. The following institutions fall into this category:

[p. 26]

a) Boarding schools;
b) Military barracks;
c) Communal living establishments for beggars, and disabled people and their families;
d) Hotels;
e) Prisons;
f) Temporary construction sites;
g) Hospitals and other establishments;
h) Convents and other institutions; etc.

Ordinary and collective households are both a frame of reference in which people are identified and then counted; and statistical units of analysis. In effect, from the social, economic and demographic point of view it is very important to study certain characteristics of household, particularly those of households.

The type-of-household variable includes several modalities which are grouped at the numbering level into 2 broad categories:

1) Private household--1
2) Collective household--2

Thus for an ordinary household you would write: "Private household" and put a "1" in the corresponding box of the numbering grid. For a collective household you would write the name of the collective household as you have recorded it on the Identification and Numbering of Households and Buildings form, and then write "2" in the box of the numbering grid

Number of male present resident (GN1996A_0036)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview

Number of male present resident (GN1996A_0036)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-89

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the number of male residents present in the household.

Universe

All households

Literal question

2. Present

___ Male
___ Female

Interviewer instructions

5.1.3 Household Member
The fundamental statistical unit of observation and study in a general census of the population and dwelling is the individual household member, who is an element of the population being studied.

In effect, the individuals to be counted are identified in ordinary households and in collective households as either residents or visitors. The totality of individual residents in Guinea constitutes the legal Guinean population.

The people considered residents are all those who usually live in the household - that is, have been living there for at least six months; or all those who have the intention of living in the household for more than six months (if they don't satisfy the first condition). Residents are categorized as "present residents" if they have spent the night preceding the enumerator's visit to the household. However, they are categorized as "absent residents" (resident absent) if they have not spent the night preceding the enumerator's visit to the household. A person who is an "absent resident" in the household should, if he/she is still present in the Republic of Guinea, be classified in another household as a "visitor."

A "visitor" is any person who has spent the night preceding the enumerator's visit to the household in the household when in fact he/she does not normally reside there. The visitor is not a member of the household as such:

Please note: the distinction between "present resident" and "absent resident" rests essentially on [the individual's] presence in the household the night preceding the enumerator's visit, and not on the presence of the individual at the moment of the census. Nonetheless, if resident persons who did not spend the night in question in the household are present at the moment of the interview, it might be recommendable not to count them as absent residents (RA) so as not to offend them. You will then register them as present residents (RP).

Number of male absent residents (GN1996A_0037)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the number of male residents absent in the household.

Universe

All households

Literal question

Number of male absent residents (GN1996A_0037)
File: GIN1996-H-H

3. Absent (RA)

____ Male
____ Female

Interviewer instructions

5.1.3 Household Member
The fundamental statistical unit of observation and study in a general census of the population and dwelling is the individual household member, who is an element of the population being studied.

In effect, the individuals to be counted are identified in ordinary households and in collective households as either residents or visitors. The totality of individual residents in Guinea constitutes the legal Guinean population.

The people considered residents are all those who usually live in the household - that is, have been living there for at least six months; or all those who have the intention of living in the household for more than six months (if they don't satisfy the first condition). Residents are categorized as "present residents" if they have spent the night preceding the enumerator's visit to the household. However, they are categorized as "absent residents" (resident absent) if they have not spent the night preceding the enumerator's visit to the household. A person who is an "absent resident" in the household should, if he/she is still present in the Republic of Guinea, be classified in another household as a "visitor."

A "visitor" is any person who has spent the night preceding the enumerator's visit to the household in the household when in fact he/she does not normally reside there. The visitor is not a member of the household as such:

Please note: the distinction between "present resident" and "absent resident" rests essentially on [the individual's] presence in the household the night preceding the enumerator's visit, and not on the presence of the individual at the moment of the census. Nonetheless, if resident persons who did not spend the night in question in the household are present at the moment of the interview, it might be recommendable not to count them as absent residents (RA) so as not to offend them. You will then register them as present residents (RP).

Number of male visitors (GN1996A_0038)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-88	

Description

This variable indicates the number of male visitors in the household.

Universe

All households

Literal question

5. Visitors (VIS)

____ Male
____ Female

Interviewer instructions

Number of male visitors (GN1996A_0038)
File: GIN1996-H-H

5.1.3 Household Member
The fundamental statistical unit of observation and study in a general census of the population and dwelling is the individual household member, who is an element of the population being studied.

In effect, the individuals to be counted are identified in ordinary households and in collective households as either residents or visitors. The totality of individual residents in Guinea constitutes the legal Guinean population.

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A "visitor" is any person who has spent the night preceding the enumerator's visit to the household in the household when in fact he/she does not normally reside there. The visitor is not a member of the household as such:

Please note: the distinction between "present resident" and "absent resident" rests essentially on [the individual's] presence in the household the night preceding the enumerator's visit, and not on the presence of the individual at the moment of the census. Nonetheless, if resident persons who did not spend the night in question in the household are present at the moment of the interview, it might be recommendable not to count them as absent residents (RA) so as not to offend them. You will then register them as present residents (RP).

Number of female present residents (GN1996A_0039)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview	
Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-61	

Description

This variable indicates female residents present in the household.

Universe

All households

Literal question

2. Present

___ Male
___ Female

Interviewer instructions

Number of female present residents (GN1996A_0039)
File: GIN1996-H-H

5.1.3 Household Member
The fundamental statistical unit of observation and study in a general census of the population and dwelling is the individual household member, who is an element of the population being studied.

In effect, the individuals to be counted are identified in ordinary households and in collective households as either residents or visitors. The totality of individual residents in Guinea constitutes the legal Guinean population.

The people considered residents are all those who usually live in the household - that is, have been living there for at least six months; or all those who have the intention of living in the household for more than six months (if they don't satisfy the first condition). Residents are categorized as "present residents" if they have spent the night preceding the enumerator's visit to the household. However, they are categorized as "absent residents" (resident absent) if they have not spent the night preceding the enumerator's visit to the household. A person who is an "absent resident" in the household should, if he/she is still present in the Republic of Guinea, be classified in another household as a "visitor."

A "visitor" is any person who has spent the night preceding the enumerator's visit to the household in the household when in fact he/she does not normally reside there. The visitor is not a member of the household as such:

Please note: the distinction between "present resident" and "absent resident" rests essentially on [the individual's] presence in the household the night preceding the enumerator's visit, and not on the presence of the individual at the moment of the census. Nonetheless, if resident persons who did not spend the night in question in the household are present at the moment of the interview, it might be recommendable not to count them as absent residents (RA) so as not to offend them. You will then register them as present residents (RP).

Number of female absent residents (GN1996A_0040)
File: GIN1996-H-H

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

Description

This variable indicates the number of female residents absent in the household.

Universe

All households

Literal question

3. Absent (RA)

___ Male
___ Female

Interviewer instructions

Number of female absent residents (GN1996A_0040)
File: GIN1996-H-H

5.1.3 Household Member
The fundamental statistical unit of observation and study in a general census of the population and dwelling is the individual household member, who is an element of the population being studied.

In effect, the individuals to be counted are identified in ordinary households and in collective households as either residents or visitors. The totality of individual residents in Guinea constitutes the legal Guinean population.

The people considered residents are all those who usually live in the household - that is, have been living there for at least six months; or all those who have the intention of living in the household for more than six months (if they don't satisfy the first condition). Residents are categorized as "present residents" if they have spent the night preceding the enumerator's visit to the household. However, they are categorized as "absent residents" (resident absent) if they have not spent the night preceding the enumerator's visit to the household. A person who is an "absent resident" in the household should, if he/she is still present in the Republic of Guinea, be classified in another household as a "visitor."

A "visitor" is any person who has spent the night preceding the enumerator's visit to the household in the household when in fact he/she does not normally reside there. The visitor is not a member of the household as such:

Please note: the distinction between "present resident" and "absent resident" rests essentially on [the individual's] presence in the household the night preceding the enumerator's visit, and not on the presence of the individual at the moment of the census. Nonetheless, if resident persons who did not spend the night in question in the household are present at the moment of the interview, it might be recommendable not to count them as absent residents (RA) so as not to offend them. You will then register them as present residents (RP).

Number of female visitors (GN1996A_0041)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-72	

Description

This variable indicates the number of female visitors in the household.

Universe

All households

Literal question

5. Visitors (VIS)

___ Male
___ Female

Interviewer instructions

Number of female visitors (GN1996A_0041)
File: GIN1996-H-H

5.1.3 Household Member
The fundamental statistical unit of observation and study in a general census of the population and dwelling is the individual household member, who is an element of the population being studied.

In effect, the individuals to be counted are identified in ordinary households and in collective households as either residents or visitors. The totality of individual residents in Guinea constitutes the legal Guinean population.

The people considered residents are all those who usually live in the household - that is, have been living there for at least six months; or all those who have the intention of living in the household for more than six months (if they don't satisfy the first condition). Residents are categorized as "present residents" if they have spent the night preceding the enumerator's visit to the household. However, they are categorized as "absent residents" (resident absent) if they have not spent the night preceding the enumerator's visit to the household. A person who is an "absent resident" in the household should, if he/she is still present in the Republic of Guinea, be classified in another household as a "visitor."

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Please note: the distinction between "present resident" and "absent resident" rests essentially on [the individual's] presence in the household the night preceding the enumerator's visit, and not on the presence of the individual at the moment of the census. Nonetheless, if resident persons who did not spend the night in question in the household are present at the moment of the interview, it might be recommendable not to count them as absent residents (RA) so as not to offend them. You will then register them as present residents (RP).

Occupancy status (GN1996A_0042)
File: GIN1996-H-H

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

Description

This variable indicates the occupancy status in the housing.

Universe

Non-collective dwellings

Literal question

Housing characteristics

H01 Mode of occupancy of the dwelling unit

[] 1 Owner
[] 2 Normal renter
[] 3 Subsidized renter
[] 4 Free housing from employer
[] 5 Paid for by parent/friend
[] 6 Other

Interviewer instructions

Occupancy status (GN1996A_0042)
File: GIN1996-H-H

H01: Dwelling occupation status (statut d'occupation du logement)
The housing occupancy variable refers back to the way in which households use buildings for housing. There are several possible scenarios:
a) The household, or rather, the head of household, may be the "owner" of the [building] or [buildings] occupied by his household. Cases of co-ownership are easily assimilated in the "ownership" category.
b) the head of household is not the owner of the housing he occupies. In what capacity [does the owner] of the housing give lodging to the household?

i) The household pays rent in cash or in kind to the owner in exchange [for the lodging]. The household is a "normal renter."
ii) the household pays rent in cash, a part of which is reimbursed by the employer. In other words, part of the rent is paid by the renter, and another part by his employer. In this case it is said that "the rent is subsidized."
iii) the household is lodged by the employer on one of his premises/in his housing, (which is the case with high government officials or company executives), or else the household is lodged by the employer who pays the total amount of the rent to the owner of the housing (here it is a question of paying for 100% of the rent). In this case it is said that the household is "lodged for free by the employer," because the household does not contribute towards the cost of the rent.
iv) The household occupies a dwelling which a relative or friend has graciously made available. It is said that the household is "lodged by a relative or friend."

To get the information you seek, ask the following question of the head of household:
Are you the owner of the housing?
a) If the answer is "yes," simply circle code "1."
b) If the answer is "no," ask a series of questions to verify which of the other 5 possible answers is correct, and then circle the number of the corresponding code.

Water supply (GN1996A_0043)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

Universe

Non-collective dwellings

Literal question

Housing characteristics

H02 Source of water

[] 1 Faucet water in the home
[] 2 Faucet water elsewhere
[] 3 Dug well
[] 4 Drilled well
[] 5 Developed spring
[] 6 Surface water
[] 7 Other

Interviewer instructions

Water supply (GN1996A_0043)
File: GIN1996-H-H

H02. Water supply
The fight against poverty in our country often takes the form of increasing the percentage of the population with access to potable water. In this situation, determining the means by which households obtain water is very important information for public authorities.

Here it is a question of indicating the kind (nature) of the water normally used by the households for their drinking and other household uses (dishes, cooking, laundry, bodily care, etc.).

There are 7 possible responses, the first 6 of which are very explicit: "faucet at home" (in the lodging or in the compound) and "faucet elsewhere" (outside the compound) are 2 cases that refer to running water distributed by the Guinea Water Company. "Drilling" and "developed wells" are 2 intermediate situations which fall within the framework of the village hydraulics [plan] completed by the National Service for the Development of Water Supply Points (service national d'amnagement des points d'eau), or of NGOs, and managed by the rural populations themselves. "Ordinary well" is without doubt the oldest situation, used by populations in rural zones as well as in some urban zones and zones peripheral to urban areas. "Surface water" (rivers, creeks, lakes, ponds, pools, etc.) constitute another relatively old situation used by populations to cover their water supply needs. Ask the head of household or his representative the following question: "What is the source of the water which fulfills your household's water needs in the home?"

[p. 57]

Circle the number of the code which corresponds to the answer you receive. The head of household should give only one answer. If the household's water supply comes from several different sources at once, ask the head of household to tell you which one he believes is used most often.

Lighting type (GN1996A_0044)
File: GIN1996-H-H

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

Description

This variable indicates the source of lighting in the dwelling.

Universe

Non-collective dwellings

Literal question

Housing characteristics

H03 Source of lighting

[] 1 Electricity
[] 2 Gas
[] 3 Kerosene
[] 4 Wood
[] 5 Candle
[] 6 Other

Interviewer instructions

Lighting type (GN1996A_0044)
File: GIN1996-H-H

H03 Method of lighting
To provide for the household's domestic or personal needs at night, lighting in the household is necessary. The "method of lighting" is a variable which gives information about the principal method by which the household lights its dwelling. There are many possible situations: the household may [use] lamps or light bulbs which use "electricity;" lamps or light bulbs which use "gas;" [or] lamps which use "kerosene oil". In some cases the household may use one or many "candles;" or simply light a "wood" fire in the hut (case) in which it uses logs as lighting). Regarding this situation, ask the head of household the following question: "What type of lighting do you normally use in your lodging in the evening, when night falls? Circle the number of the code which corresponds to the answer you receive.

Cooking energy (GN1996A_0045)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the fuel used for cooking in the house.

Universe

Non-collective dwellings

Literal question

Housing characteristics

H04 Energy for cooking

[] 1 Electricity
[] 2 Gas
[] 3 Petrol
[] 4 Wood
[] 5 Coal
[] 6 Other

Interviewer instructions

HO4 Cooking fuel (energie pour la cuisine)
It is common for a household to prepare its main meals itself at home. This job always includes a phase in which the food is cooked. The purpose of the variable "cooking fuel" is to inform you about the main source of energy used for this purpose. The household may use a hotplate, an oven or a stove which uses electricity taken from the public network or produced by a generator ("electricity"). The household may also use a gas hotplate or stove ("gas"), just as it may simply use a kerosene hotplate. Often, and this is the most common, the household uses "wood" or "charcoal" as fuel to ensure that it its food is cooked in the traditional way. In all these cases, by asking the following easy question you are sure to get a correct answer: "How do you normally cook food in your household?" Only one answer is accepted; circle the number of the corresponding code.

Toilet type (GN1996A_0046)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview

Toilet type (GN1996A_0046)
File: GIN1996-H-H

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the type of toilet facility in the house.

Universe

Non-collective dwellings

Literal question

Housing characteristics

H05 Type of toilet facility

[] 1 Flush toilet
[] 2 Latrine
[] 3 Ditch
[] 4 Nature
[] 5 Other

Interviewer instructions

H05 Type of toilet facility
Toilet facilities are the places used to satisfy man's natural needs: latrines, bathroom, toilets, etc. In this instance it is both easier and more comfortable to ask the following question: "What type of toilet facility do you have in your household" Of the 4 possible answers, only one should apply to the household. If you thus obtain this answer, circle the number of the corresponding code.

Garbage disposal (GN1996A_0047)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the way of garbage disposal in the house.

Universe

Non-collective dwellings

Literal question

Housing characteristics

H06 Garbage disposal

[] 1 Public sewage service
[] 2 Private collection
[] 3 Burial
[] 4 Flowing water
[] 5 Ocean
[] 6 Dumped into nature
[] 7 Incineration

Garbage disposal (GN1996A_0047)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Interviewer instructions

H06 [Household] Waste disposal
Daily household activity always gives rise to the creation of garbage and waste which must be gotten rid of as quickly as possible to maintain a healthy environment.

In large cities, household can use a "refuse collection" service to get rid of household waste; they can pay for a "private garbage collection" service if one is available. They can also, and this is generally recommended in certain areas, dig holes to bury the household waste; this procedure is called "burial." Or [a household can] burn the garbage to ash: this is "incineration." In many cases, the household gets rid of its household waste by piling it willy-nilly along transportation routes or throwing it into the bushes or any uninhabited space: this is "disposal in nature." Households located on waterways (rivers, creeks, etc.) and on the ocean often get rid of their household waste by throwing it either into the "waterway" or into the "ocean." These are the many solutions used by households to get rid of the household waste they create. Thus we request that you ask the following question: "What do you normally do to get rid of the household waste created by your household?" To record the answer, simply circle the number of the corresponding code.

Waste water disposal (GN1996A_0048)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the method of disposal of household waste water.

Universe

Non-collective dwellings

Literal question

Housing characteristics

H07 Disposal of household waste water

[] 1 Backyard
[] 2 Street
[] 3 Pit / Cesspool
[] 4 Ditch/Dry well
[] 5 Nature
[] 6 Flowing water
[] 7 Ocean

Interviewer instructions

H07/H08 Sewage disposal
Variables H07 and H08 are related to the method of sewage disposal for water for household use and water for use in toileting and washing the body, respectively. By water for household use we mean water which has been used to wash the dishes, cook food, do laundry, clean the house, etc. There are many possibilities; you should ask the question as follows:
How do you normally get rid of waste water in your household:
a) waste water from domestic use
b) waste water from toilets and washing the body
Depending on the answers you receive, circle the corresponding code in each case.

Sewage disposal (GN1996A_0049)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Sewage disposal (GN1996A_0049)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the method of the disposal of toilet waste water.

Universe

Non-collective dwellings

Literal question

Housing characteristics

H08 Disposal of toilet waste water

[] 1 Backyard
[] 2 Street
[] 3 Pit / Cesspool
[] 4 Ditch/Dry well
[] 5 Nature
[] 6 Flowing water
[] 7 Ocean

Interviewer instructions

H07/H08 Sewage disposal
Variables H07 and H08 are related to the method of sewage disposal for water for household use and water for use in toileting and washing the body, respectively. By water for household use we mean water which has been used to wash the dishes, cook food, do laundry, clean the house, etc. There are many possibilities; you should ask the question as follows:
How do you normally get rid of waste water in your household:
a) waste water from domestic use
b) waste water from toilets and washing the body
Depending on the answers you receive, circle the corresponding code in each case.

Number of rooms (GN1996A_0050)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the number of rooms inhabited by the household.

Universe

Non-collective dwellings

Literal question

Housing characteristics

H09 Number of rooms inhabited by the household _ _

Interviewer instructions

Number of rooms (GN1996A_0050)
File: GIN1996-H-H

H09 Number of rooms inhabited by the household
The number of rooms inhabited by the household are all the inhabitable spaces bounded by walls or partitions and the totality of which makes up a lodging, specifically, in this instance, the lodging inhabited by the [household]. A bedroom, a living or family room and a kitchen, if it is large enough to possibly place an adult-sized bed, are generally included here.

The bathrooms, the showers, the toilets and the verandas are not counted in the number of [inhabitable] rooms. A household may occupy 1, 2, 3 or several neighboring buildings to house itself or [lodge] within the same compound. In this case, the number of rooms inhabited by the household is the sum of the number of inhabited rooms in each one of these buildings.

[p. 59]

Given that the variable "number of rooms occupied by the household" is [a] quantitative variable, express the answer using 2 numbers, which you should write in the numbering grid. For example:
/_0/_5/ for 5 rooms
/_0/_1/ for 1 room
/_1/_2/ for 12 rooms

Sex of the deceased (GN1996A_0051)
File: GIN1996-H-H

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

Description

This variable indicates the sex of the deceased member of the household who died in the past 12 months.

Universe

Non-collective dwellings with deaths in the past 12 months

Literal question

Deaths in the past 12 months

Did any resident person die within the past 12 months?

[] Yes
[] No

Sex

[] 1 Male
[] 2 Female

Interviewer instructions

Sex of the deceased (GN1996A_0051)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Deaths in the last 12 months
"Deaths in the last 12 months" constitutes a particular section of the questionnaire, since it is a question of a different type of data that seeks to identify the household members who have died in the preceding 12 months. You must use a great deal of tact and patience, for you are dealing with events that are painful for the household members. Nonetheless you should do everything possible so that the head of household gives you information on all the recorded deaths in the household in the last 12 months. You should also remember that this 12-month period is calculated starting from the date of your visit to the household. Thus you must make sure you manage to situate the head of household in the correct timeframe.

If the answer to the question to the head of the household is yes, put an "x" in the corresponding box and ask [additional] questions related to the sex and age of each deceased person. For sex, circle the number of the appropriate code, and record the deceased person's age at death using 2 numbers. The sequence number/rank is used to identify the information relating to a single deceased person, and also to count up the number of persons in the household who have died.

If the answer is no, put an "x" in the corresponding box and continue with the next observations.

Age of the deceased (GN1996A_0052)
File: GIN1996-H-H

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

Description

This variable indicates the age at the time of death of the deceased member of the household who died in the past 12 months.

Universe

Non-collective dwellings with deaths in the past 12 months

Literal question

Deaths in the past 12 months

Did any resident person die within the past 12 months?

[] Yes
[] No

Age at death _ _

Interviewer instructions

Deaths in the last 12 months
"Deaths in the last 12 months" constitutes a particular section of the questionnaire, since it is a question of a different type of data that seeks to identify the household members who have died in the preceding 12 months. You must use a great deal of tact and patience, for you are dealing with events that are painful for the household members. Nonetheless you should do everything possible so that the head of household gives you information on all the recorded deaths in the household in the last 12 months. You should also remember that this 12-month period is calculated starting from the date of your visit to the household. Thus you must make sure you manage to situate the head of household in the correct timeframe.

If the answer to the question to the head of the household is yes, put an "x" in the corresponding box and ask [additional] questions related to the sex and age of each deceased person. For sex, circle the number of the appropriate code, and record the deceased person's age at death using 2 numbers. The sequence number/rank is used to identify the information relating to a single deceased person, and also to count up the number of persons in the household who have died.

If the answer is no, put an "x" in the corresponding box and continue with the next observations.

Strata (GN1996A_0055)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

Household weight (HHWT)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

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

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

Guinea, Region 1983 - 1996 [Level 1; consistent boundaries, GIS] (GEO1_GN)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 6
Decimals: 0
Range: 324001-324008

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

Guinea, Region 1983 - 1996 [Level 1; consistent boundaries, GIS] (GEO1_GN)
File: GIN1996-H-H

GEO1_GN identifies the household's region within Guinea for all sample years. Regions are the first level administrative units of the country. GEO1_GN is spatially harmonized to account for political boundary changes across census years. Some detail is lost in harmonization; see the comparability discussion. A GIS map (in shapefile format), corresponding to GEO1_GN can be downloaded from the GIS Boundary files page in the IPUMS International web site.

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

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

Guinea, Region 1983 - 1996 [Level 1; inconsistent boundaries, harmonized by name] (GEO1_GNX)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-8	

Description

GEO1_GNX identifies the household's region within Guinea in all sample years. Regions are the first level administrative units of the country. GEO1_GNX is harmonized by name and does not account for boundary changes over time.

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

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

Guinea, Prefecture 1983 - 1996 [Level 2; inconsistent boundaries, harmonizedbyname] (GEO2_GNX)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 11-81	

Description

Guinea, Prefecture 1983 - 1996 [Level 2; inconsistent boundaries, harmonizedbyname] (GEO2_GNX)
File: GIN1996-H-H

GEO2_GNX identifies the household's prefecture within Guinea in all sample years. Prefectures are the second level administrative units of the country, after regions. GEO2_GNX is harmonized by name and does not account for boundary changes over time.

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

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

Number of married couples in household (NCOUPLES)
File: GIN1996-H-H

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

Description

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

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

Number of mothers in household (NMOTHERS)
File: GIN1996-H-H

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

Description

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

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

Number of fathers in household (NFATHERS)
File: GIN1996-H-H

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

Description

Number of fathers in household (NFATHERS)
File: GIN1996-H-H

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

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

Country (COUNTRY)
File: GIN1996-H-H

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

Description

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

Electricity (ELECTRIC)
File: GIN1996-H-H

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

Description

ELECTRIC indicates whether the household had access to electricity.

Ownership of dwelling [general version] (OWNERSHIP)
File: GIN1996-H-H

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

Description

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

Ownership of dwelling [detailed version] (OWNERSHIPD)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview

Ownership of dwelling [detailed version] (OWNERSHIPD)
File: GIN1996-H-H

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

Cooking fuel (FUELCOOK)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

Strata identifier (STRATA)
File: GIN1996-H-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

Person number (PERNUM)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview	

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

Mother's location in household (MOMLOC)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview	

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

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

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

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

Father's location in household (POPLOC)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview	

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

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

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

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

Spouse's location in household (SPLOC)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

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

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

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

Rule for linking parent (PARRULE)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-52	

Description

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

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

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

Rule for linking spouse (SPRULE)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-6	

Description

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

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

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

Probable stepmother (STEPMOM)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview	

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

The codes for STEPMOM are as follows:

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

See PARRULE for a description of the linking process.

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

Probable stepfather (STEPPOP)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview	

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

The codes for STEPPOP are as follows:

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

See PARRULE for a description of the linking process.

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

Man with more than one wife linked (POLYMAL)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

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

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

Woman is second or higher order wife (POLY2ND)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

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

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

Family unit membership (FAMUNIT)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

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

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

Number of own family members in household (FAMSIZE)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview
Overview

Number of own family members in household (FAMSIZE)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

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

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

Number of own children in household (NCHILD)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

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

Description

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

Number of own children under age 5 in household (NCHLT5)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

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

Description

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

Age of eldest own child in household (ELDCH)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

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

Age of eldest own child in household (ELDCH)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Description

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

ELDCH is top-coded at age 50 or older.

Age of youngest own child in household (YNGCH)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

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

YNGCH is top-coded at age 50 or older.

Relationship to household head [general version] (RELATE)
File: GIN1996-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: GIN1996-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: GIN1996-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.

Age, grouped into intervals (AGE2)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview	

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

Description

AGE2 gives computed years of age grouped into intervals.

Sex (SEX)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview	

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

Description

SEX reports the sex (gender) of the respondent.

Marital status [general version] (MARST)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview	

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

Description

[program universe for et,mz samples.

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

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

Marital status [detailed version] (MARSTD)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

[program universe for et,mz samples.

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

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

Consensual union (CONSENS)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

CONSENS indicates whether the respondent was in a consensual union -- a de facto marriage.

Polygamous union (POLYGAM)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

POLYGAM indicates whether the respondent was in a polygamous union and, in some samples, the number of wives or the rank order of the wife.

Month of birth (BIRTHMO)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

BIRTHMO indicates the person's month of birth.

Children ever born (CHBORN)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

CHBORN reports the number of children ever born to each woman of whom the question was asked. In most samples, women were to report all live births by all fathers, whether or not the child was still living.

Children surviving (CHSURV)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

CHSURV reports the number of children born to a woman who were still living at the time of the census.

Number of female children ever born (CHBORNF)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

CHBORNF indicates the number of female children ever born to a woman. Only live births are counted.

Number of male children ever born (CHBORNM)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

CHBORNM indicates the number of male children ever born to a woman. Only live births are counted.

Number of female children surviving (CHSURVF)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Number of female children surviving (CHSURVF)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

CHSURVF indicates the number of female children ever born to a woman who were still living at the time of the census.

Number of male children surviving (CHSURVM)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

CHSURVM indicates the number of male children ever born to a woman who were still living at the time of the census.

Prefecture of birth, Guinea (BPLGN)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

BPLGN indicates the person's prefecture of birth within Guinea.

Citizenship (CITIZEN)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

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

Country of citizenship (NATION)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Country of citizenship (NATION)
File: GIN1996-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.

Language of literacy, Guinea (LANGGN)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

LANGGN indicates the language or languages in which the respondent is literate: able to read and write. Illiterate persons do not report a language.

School attendance (SCHOOL)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

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.

Literacy (LIT)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

Educational attainment, Guinea (EDUCGN)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

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

Activity status (employment status) [general version] (EMPSTAT)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

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

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

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

Activity status (employment status) [detailed version] (EMPSTATD)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

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

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

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

Occupation, ISCO general (OCCISCO)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

Occupation, ISCO general (OCCISCO)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

Occupation, unrecoded (OCC)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

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

Status in employment (class of worker) [general version] (CLASSWK)
File: GIN1996-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: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

Status in employment (class of worker) [detailed version] (CLASSWKD)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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.

Prefecture of previous residence, Guinea (MIGGN)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 11-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

MIGGN indicates the person's prefecture of previous residence in Guinea.

Blind or vision-impaired (DISBLND)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

DISBLND indicates whether the person was blind or had limited vision.

Deaf or hearing-impaired (DISDEAF)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

DISDEAF indicates whether the person was deaf or had limited hearing.

Mute or speech impaired (DISMUTE)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

DISMUTE indicates if the person could not speak or had a significant speech impediment.

Disability affecting lower extremities (DISLOWR)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

DISLOWR indicates whether the person lacked use of one or both legs.

Disability affecting upper extremities (DISUPPR)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

DISUPPR indicates whether the person lacked full use of at least one arm or hand.

Year of birth (BIRTHYR)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

BIRTHYR gives the person's year of birth.

Residence status: de facto, de jure (RESIDENT)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Residence status: de facto, de jure (RESIDENT)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview	

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

Description

RESIDENT identifies whether an enumerated person is a household resident or a visitor and whether she or he was present at the time of enumeration. This variable is available only in samples that enumerated both de facto and de jure residents. It can be used to eliminate the double-counting of persons who were enumerated both at their permanent residence and at the residence they were visiting on census night.

De jure population: present residents and absent residents.

De facto population: present residents and visitors/non-residents.

Occupation, ISCO-1988, 3-digit (ISCO88A)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview	

Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 3	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 10-999	

Description

ISCO88A provides the 3-digit occupation code for the respondent using the ISCO-1988 occupation classification.

Person number (within household) (GN1996A_0003)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview	

Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-50	

Description

This variable indicates the person number (within household).

Universe

All persons

Literal question

Person number (within household)

Person number (GN1996A_0400)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview	

Person number (GN1996A_0400)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person number.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

P01 Person number ____

Interviewer instructions

Person number (GN1996A_0400)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Column P01: Sequence number/Rank (numro d'ordre)
The sequence number/rank is a two-figure number assigned according to very precise rules to all people who are enumerated in the household. These rules are defined with the single goal of facilitating the listing of household members for you and the head of household, or any adult person. Thus you should be able to save time and above all enumerate all the members of the household. What, then, are these rules?

The head of household should always be the first person listed on the household questionnaire.

The information related to him is written on the first line, which will always bear the sequence number "01." It is very definitely a two-figure number; the second person enumerated will bear the number "02," and so forth.

For persons living in the household, list first the members of the household who are residents, either present resident (RP) or absent resident (RA). When you have finished recording all of the resident persons living in the household, proceed to the recording of visitors (Vi). Whatever their family relationship to the head of household, visitors are always recorded in the last place.

Residents living in the household must be recorded according to the following schema, which is made necessary by the need to enumerate everyone living in the household without omitting anyone or counting anyone twice. The usefulness of the schema lies also in the fact that it allows the head of household to list the members of his household easily. You should thus see clearly why we have chosen to proceed in this way.

1st case: The head of household is a man:

a) Head of household;
b) Unmarried children of the head of household whose mother does not live in the household;
c) First spouse of head of household;
d) Unmarried children of the head of household's first wife;
e) Second wife of the head of household;
f) Unmarried children of the head of household's second wife
g) Third wife of head of household
h) Unmarried children of the head of household's third wife;
i) Married children of the head of household followed by their spouses and children;
j) Parents of the head of household (father and/or mother of head of household);
k) Brothers and sisters of the head of household, followed, if they are married, by their spouses and children;
l) Nephews and nieces of the head of household, followed, if they are married, by their spouses and children;
m) Grandsons and granddaughters, followed, if they are married, by their spouses and their children;
n) Other relatives of the head of household;
o) Unrelated persons

[p. 34]

Please note: To record unmarried children living in the household who have at least one parent residing in the same household, always begin with the youngest and work your way up to the oldest, while still following the rules listed above as much as possible.

2nd Case: The Head of Household Is A Woman
In this case, she is of course assigned the number "01." The preceding schema is still applicable, with the only difference being that there will no longer be a first spouse, second spouse, etc. However, her husband, if she has one who lives in the house as a resident (present resident or absent resident), should be assigned the number "02."

No matter what their family relationship to the head of household, visitors should be recorded after all the resident persons of the household.

Relationship to household head (GN1996A_0401)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

Relationship to household head (GN1996A_0401)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Type: Discrete

Format: numeric

Width: 2

Decimals: 0

Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the relationship to the household head.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

P03 Relationship to the head of household

[] 1 Head of household
[] 2 Spouse
[] 3 Child (son or daughter)
[] 4 Parents (father or mother)
[] 5 Brother or sister
[] 6 Nephew / niece
[] 7 Grandchild
[] 8 Other relatives
[] 9 Not related by blood

Interviewer instructions

Relationship to household head (GN1996A_0401)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Column P03: Family Relationship to Head of Household
In each ordinary household, the head of household is the reference person, the one who is the basis for the relationship of persons, either related or not, who live under the same roof or in the same compound, take their meals together and accept or recognize his/her authority. In the category "family relationship to head of household," specify the nature of the family relationship (blood ties, in-laws or marriage, adoption) or the absence of family relationship between each family member and the head of household. Obviously, the simplest case is the one where the household consists of a single person, who is the de facto head of household.

The variable called "Family relationship to head of household" is a pre-coded one for which there are 9 modalities. Thus your task is simplified insofar as family relationships are very specific and should not pose any major difficulties in understanding or interpreting them. Once the head of household has been identified, there are 8 ways to describe the family relationship between a member of the household and the head of household. If there is no family relationship with the head of household (by either blood or marriage), you would then give code 9, which means without family relationship (9=SLP, no family relationship); this person could be a friend, a colleague, someone you are helping out or a mere acquaintance that you are lodging, an apprentice, etc. In every other case, it will be a person who has a family relationship of some sort with the head of household, but you do not have the liberty to write down any response exactly as it is given, because you only have 7 possibilities available to you to indicate the nature of the relationship:
a) EP--2 Code "2" corresponds to a marriage relationship between the head of household and his or her spouse. All wives of the head of household have the code "Ep-2" in column P03: Relationship to Head of Household. If the head of household is a married woman and her husband lives in the household, he will have the code EP-2.
b)"Fl--3". Code "3" is reserved for children of the head of household, i.e., the sons and daughters of the head of household. Please note: Your brother's children or your sister's children are not your children -- they are your nephews or your nieces. Neither is an adopted child your son or your daughter. These cases should not be coded "FL-3."
c) "P/M--4" Code "4" is strictly reserved for the father and mother of the head of household. A maximum of 2 people can be assigned code "4" in a given household.
d) "F/S--5" Code "5" is reserved for brothers and sisters of the head of household; it is for persons born of the same father and/or mother as the head of household. Please note: Do not confuse brother/sister with first cousin, which is the child of your uncle or your aunt.
e) "Ne--6" Code "6" is reserved for nephews and nieces of the head of household, that is, the children of the brother, sister, or first cousin of the head of household. The head of household is their uncle or their aunt.
f) "PF--7" "PF" indicates a grandson or grand-daughter. Code "7" is thus reserved for the grandsons and granddaughters of the head of household, that is, the children of the sons or daughter of the head of household. The head of household is their grandfather or grandmother.
g) "AP--8" Code "8" groups all the other family relationships with the head of household that haven't yet been identified. They are without doubt numerous and it is impossible to list them all. For example, all family relationships by adoption and by marriage (with the exception of the relationship that joins 2 spouses) fall in the "AP-8" class. Examples are: adopted child, parents-in-law, etc. In this same category you should also put uncles, cousins, aunts, etc.

[p. 36]

To record the answer in the questionnaire based on the elements indicated above, simply circle the code number that corresponds to the information you receive. In the case of a collective household, there is not a [head of] household. In this case, the National Census Bureau has decided that you should apply code "9," "without family relationship," (sans lien de parent) to all members of collective households. So, you should circle code "9," "SLP," for all collective households.

Sex (GN1996A_0402)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description
This variable indicates the person's sex.

Universe
All persons

Literal question

Sex (GN1996A_0402)
File: GIN1996-P-H

P04 Sex

[] 1 Male
[] 2 Female

Interviewer instructions

Column P04: Sex
Sex is one of the easiest variables of the questionnaire to obtain in most cases. In exceptional cases of young children, don't make assumptions about the name, dress or physical appearance in determining the sex of the child. Always ask the parents if you have any doubts about the sex of their child. This pre-coded variable has 2 possible modalities:

"Masc--1" for male
"Fem--2" for female
To record the answer you receive in the questionnaire, simply circle the number of the appropriate code.

Resident status (GN1996A_0403)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the resident status.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

P05 Residence status

[] 1 Resident and present
[] 2 Resident and absent
[] 3 Visitors

Interviewer instructions

Column P05: Housing Status (situation de residence)
Members of a given ordinary household can be enumerated as present residents (PR), as absent residents (RA), or as visitors (Vi). Members of a collective household should be enumerated as present resident (RP), absent resident (RA), or as visitor (Vi) by applying the same rules as those used when deciding the case of an ordinary household. Thus, in whatever type of household you find yourself, you will ask those same questions suitable for obtaining a response that should allow you to classify the members of the household in one of the following 3 categories:

[p. 37]

Present resident: RP--1
Absent: RA--2
Visitor: VI--3

To record the appropriate response in each case, you should, again, circle the corresponding code.

Month of birth (GN1996A_0405)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

Month of birth (GN1996A_0405)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the month of birth. Most people did not provide a response.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

P06 Date of birth or age

Interviewer instructions

Month of birth (GN1996A_0405)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Column P06: Date of Birth or Age
An individual's age is a very important variable in the data analysis of the census. For this reason you should try your very best to obtain this information as accurately as possible. To do this you should try in every way possible to ensure that each individual gives you his/her date of birth, expressed as much as possible in the form of day, month and year. For example, for those who don't automatically remember the date of their birth, a national identity card, a passport, a driver's license, a vaccination form, etc., are all documents which you could resort to for information, either complete or partial, about individuals' birth dates. To record the answer in the questionnaire 2 cases should be distinguished:

a) The information related to the date of birth is complete. In this case, you know from the person whose presence you are in the day, month and year of his/her birth; for example, October 12, 1953. Convert this information to a numeric format, with the month of birth especially corresponding to an ordinal number. There are 12 months in a year, and an ordinal number is a 2-figure number from 1 to 12 (including 1 and 12), which indicates the order of the month in the year. Thus: January=01, February=02, March=03, April=04, May=05, June=06, July=07, August=08, September=09, October=10, November=11, December=12. So the 12th of October, 1953 is the same as 12/10/1953 or just 12/10/53. For the purposes of the census it is this last numerical expression of the date of birth, in which the year of birth is expressed as a function of the last 2 numbers, which should be applied. Thus, 1953=53; 1907=07; and 1996=96. A month has between 28 and 31 days. Here also, it is acceptable that the date of birth be expressed in numbers, in particular for the first 9 days of the month. Thus it is possible to fill in each of the spaces in the numbering grids reserved for the day (J), the month (M) and the year (Y) of birth. For someone born on October 12, 1953, you should record the information as follows:
/1/2/ /1/0/ /5/3/

If the information related to the date of birth is incomplete, which is generally the case of someone born around 19__ (year of only), in this case record the available information in the numbering grids as previously. Wherever the information is not available, the spaces in the corresponding numbering grid should remain empty.

[p. 38]

For all persons born in the year 1900 or earlier, for example 1896, 1892, etc., do not write anything in the space reserved for the date of birth, even if partial or complete information is available. In these cases, write "98" in the numbering grid reserved for age.

For example: an individual was born in March 1967, but no day is given; another was born around 1945, but no other information about the date is available; and a third was born around 1896. You should record the information as follows:

a) J:/_/_/ M:/0/3/ A:/_6/7/

b) J: /_/_/ M: /_/_/ A: /4/5/

c) J: /_/_/ M: /_/_/ A: /_/_/
/9/8/

Notice that the 2 spaces of the grid shown below are empty in the 2 cases where there is partial or incomplete information about the birth date when the birth date is after December 31, 1990, because this date is written in the grid space provided for that purpose.

If, however, the date of birth is prior to January 1, 1901, then simply write "98" in the grid space intended for age. You should remember this rule well.

d) In cases where, in spite of your best efforts you are not able to obtain complete or partial information related to age from the person being interviewed, you should, with his/her help or the help of a relative, estimate his/her age in complete years.

For children aged less than 10 months, write their age using 2 numbers: use 00 for 0 years old, that is, for a child of less than 1 year; use 01 for a child of 1 year; 05 for a child of 5 years, and so on.

Note: For all persons aged 98 or more or born before January 1, 1901, record the number "98" in the space in the numbering grid reserved for age. For example: for a baby of 4 months, a 9 year old individual, another aged 69, a third aged 98 and a fourth aged 103, you should write the information as follows:

[p. 39]

a) J: /_ /_ / M: /_ /_ / A: /_ /_ /
/ 0 / 0/

b) J: /_ /_ / M: /_ /_ / A: /_ /_ /
/ 0 / 9 /

c) J: /_ /_ / M: /_ /_ / A: /_ /_ /
/ 6 / 9 /

d) J: /_ /_ / M: /_ /_ / A: /_ /_ /
/ 9 / 8 /

e) J: /_ /_ / M: /_ /_ / A: /_ /_ /
/ 9 / 8 /

Note: For children younger than about 5, it is greatly desired that you get this information in the form of a birth date. You should do everything possible to help the parents give you exact information or a useful document (vaccination form, birth certificate, baptism record, etc) so that you can gather this information in the desired format.

Year of birth (GN1996A_0406)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the year of birth.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

P06 Date of birth or age

Interviewer instructions

Year of birth (GN1996A_0406)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Column P06: Date of Birth or Age

An individual's age is a very important variable in the data analysis of the census. For this reason you should try your very best to obtain this information as accurately as possible. To do this you should try in every way possible to ensure that each individual gives you his/her date of birth, expressed as much as possible in the form of day, month and year. For example, for those who don't automatically remember the date of their birth, a national identity card, a passport, a driver's license, a vaccination form, etc., are all documents which you could resort to for information, either complete or partial, about individuals' birth dates. To record the answer in the questionnaire 2 cases should be distinguished:

a) The information related to the date of birth is complete. In this case, you know from the person whose presence you are in the day, month and year of his/her birth; for example, October 12, 1953. Convert this information to a numeric format, with the month of birth especially corresponding to an ordinal number. There are 12 months in a year, and an ordinal number is a 2-figure number from 1 to 12 (including 1 and 12), which indicates the order of the month in the year. Thus: January=01, February=02, March=03, April=04, May=05, June=06, July=07, August=08, September=09, October=10, November=11, December=12. So the 12th of October, 1953 is the same as 12/10/1953 or just 12/10/53. For the purposes of the census it is this last numerical expression of the date of birth, in which the year of birth is expressed as a function of the last 2 numbers, which should be applied. Thus, 1953=53; 1907=07; and 1996=96. A month has between 28 and 31 days. Here also, it is acceptable that the date of birth be expressed in numbers, in particular for the first 9 days of the month. Thus it is possible to fill in each of the spaces in the numbering grids reserved for the day (J), the month (M) and the year (Y) of birth. For someone born on October 12, 1953, you should record the information as follows:
/1/2/ /1/0/ /5/3/

If the information related to the date of birth is incomplete, which is generally the case of someone born around 19__ (year of only), in this case record the available information in the numbering grids as previously. Wherever the information is not available, the spaces in the corresponding numbering grid should remain empty.

[p. 38]

For all persons born in the year 1900 or earlier, for example 1896, 1892, etc., do not write anything in the space reserved for the date of birth, even if partial or complete information is available. In these cases, write "98" in the numbering grid reserved for age.

For example: an individual was born in March 1967, but no day is given; another was born around 1945, but no other information about the date is available; and a third was born around 1896. You should record the information as follows:

a) J:/_/_/ M:/0/3/ A:/_6/7/

b) J: /_/_/ M: /_/_/ A: /4/5/

c) J: /_/_/ M: /_/_/ A: /_/_/
/9/8/

Notice that the 2 spaces of the grid shown below are empty in the 2 cases where there is partial or incomplete information about the birth date when the birth date is after December 31, 1990, because this date is written in the grid space provided for that purpose.

If, however, the date of birth is prior to January 1, 1901, then simply write "98" in the grid space intended for age. You should remember this rule well.

d) In cases where, in spite of your best efforts you are not able to obtain complete or partial information related to age from the person being interviewed, you should, with his/her help or the help of a relative, estimate his/her age in complete years.

For children aged less than 10 months, write their age using 2 numbers: use 00 for 0 years old, that is, for a child of less than 1 year; use 01 for a child of 1 year; 05 for a child of 5 years, and so on.

Note: For all persons aged 98 or more or born before January 1, 1901, record the number "98" in the space in the numbering grid reserved for age. For example: for a baby of 4 months, a 9 year old individual, another aged 69, a third aged 98 and a fourth aged 103, you should write the information as follows:

[p. 39]

a) J: /_ /_ / M: /_ /_ / A: /_ /_ /
/ 0 / 0/

b) J: /_ /_ / M: /_ /_ / A: /_ /_ /
/ 0 / 9 /

c) J: /_ /_ / M: /_ /_ / A: /_ /_ /
/ 6 / 9 /

d) J: /_ /_ / M: /_ /_ / A: /_ /_ /
/ 9 / 8 /

e) J: /_ /_ / M: /_ /_ / A: /_ /_ /
/ 9 / 8 /

Note: For children younger than about 5, it is greatly desired that you get this information in the form of a birth date. You should do everything possible to help the parents give you exact information or a useful document (vaccination form, birth certificate, baptism record, etc) so that you can gather this information in the desired format.

Age (raw) (GN1996A_0407)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person's age (raw). It is based on the year of birth.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

P06 Date of birth or age

Interviewer instructions

Age (raw) (GN1996A_0407)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Column P06: Date of Birth or Age

An individual's age is a very important variable in the data analysis of the census. For this reason you should try your very best to obtain this information as accurately as possible. To do this you should try in every way possible to ensure that each individual gives you his/her date of birth, expressed as much as possible in the form of day, month and year. For example, for those who don't automatically remember the date of their birth, a national identity card, a passport, a driver's license, a vaccination form, etc., are all documents which you could resort to for information, either complete or partial, about individuals' birth dates. To record the answer in the questionnaire 2 cases should be distinguished:

a) The information related to the date of birth is complete. In this case, you know from the person whose presence you are in the day, month and year of his/her birth; for example, October 12, 1953. Convert this information to a numeric format, with the month of birth especially corresponding to an ordinal number. There are 12 months in a year, and an ordinal number is a 2-figure number from 1 to 12 (including 1 and 12), which indicates the order of the month in the year. Thus: January=01, February=02, March=03, April=04, May=05, June=06, July=07, August=08, September=09, October=10, November=11, December=12. So the 12th of October, 1953 is the same as 12/10/1953 or just 12/10/53. For the purposes of the census it is this last numerical expression of the date of birth, in which the year of birth is expressed as a function of the last 2 numbers, which should be applied. Thus, 1953=53; 1907=07; and 1996=96. A month has between 28 and 31 days. Here also, it is acceptable that the date of birth be expressed in numbers, in particular for the first 9 days of the month. Thus it is possible to fill in each of the spaces in the numbering grids reserved for the day (J), the month (M) and the year (Y) of birth. For someone born on October 12, 1953, you should record the information as follows:
/1/2/ /1/0/ /5/3/

If the information related to the date of birth is incomplete, which is generally the case of someone born around 19__ (year of only), in this case record the available information in the numbering grids as previously. Wherever the information is not available, the spaces in the corresponding numbering grid should remain empty.

[p. 38]

For all persons born in the year 1900 or earlier, for example 1896, 1892, etc., do not write anything in the space reserved for the date of birth, even if partial or complete information is available. In these cases, write "98" in the numbering grid reserved for age.

For example: an individual was born in March 1967, but no day is given; another was born around 1945, but no other information about the date is available; and a third was born around 1896. You should record the information as follows:

a) J:/_/_/ M:/0/3/ A:/_6/7/

b) J: /_/_/ M: /_/_/ A: /4/5/

c) J: /_/_/ M: /_/_/ A: /_/_/
/9/8/

Notice that the 2 spaces of the grid shown below are empty in the 2 cases where there is partial or incomplete information about the birth date when the birth date is after December 31, 1990, because this date is written in the grid space provided for that purpose.

If, however, the date of birth is prior to January 1, 1901, then simply write "98" in the grid space intended for age. You should remember this rule well.

d) In cases where, in spite of your best efforts you are not able to obtain complete or partial information related to age from the person being interviewed, you should, with his/her help or the help of a relative, estimate his/her age in complete years.

For children aged less than 10 months, write their age using 2 numbers: use 00 for 0 years old, that is, for a child of less than 1 year; use 01 for a child of 1 year; 05 for a child of 5 years, and so on.

Note: For all persons aged 98 or more or born before January 1, 1901, record the number "98" in the space in the numbering grid reserved for age. For example: for a baby of 4 months, a 9 year old individual, another aged 69, a third aged 98 and a fourth aged 103, you should write the information as follows:

[p. 39]

a) J: /_ /_ / M: /_ /_ / A: /_ /_ /
/ 0 / 0/

b) J: /_ /_ / M: /_ /_ / A: /_ /_ /
/ 0 / 9 /

c) J: /_ /_ / M: /_ /_ / A: /_ /_ /
/ 6 / 9 /

d) J: /_ /_ / M: /_ /_ / A: /_ /_ /
/ 9 / 8 /

e) J: /_ /_ / M: /_ /_ / A: /_ /_ /
/ 9 / 8 /

Note: For children younger than about 5, it is greatly desired that you get this information in the form of a birth date. You should do everything possible to help the parents give you exact information or a useful document (vaccination form, birth certificate, baptism record, etc) so that you can gather this information in the desired format.

Prefecture or country of birth (GN1996A_0408)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete

Format: numeric

Width: 2

Decimals: 0

Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person's place (prefecture and country) of birth.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

P07 Place of birth ____

Interviewer instructions

Column P07: Place of Birth

For the purposes of the census, for "place of birth" you should indicate, for persons born in the Republic of Guinea, the prefecture that they were born in. For those [born] outside of the Republic of Guinea, you should indicate the name of their country of birth. Using a series of 2 questions, you should be able to gather the information you are looking for.

For example: "Were you born in the Republic of Guinea?" Yes/No

If the answer is "Yes," ask the following question: "In which prefecture?"

If the answer is "No," ask the following question: "In which country?"

Note: For all persons born in Conakry, write "Conakry." If the person does not know the answer, it is possible to use a written document (birth certificate, national identity card, passport, etc.) to obtain the information.

In particular, if such a document has already been presented to you during the data collection related to the date of birth, take advantage of this to take down the place of birth at the same time. Also take down the prefecture if the person was born in Guinea, or the country if he/she was born outside of Guinea. To record the answer you receive in the questionnaire, write out completely and very legibly the name of the prefecture of [ ] or the [name] of the country of birth in the space provided.

It is possible that an individual might indicate he/she was born in Guinea without being able to specify the prefecture in which he/she was born. In this case write: "Guinea" without any further details. In the same way, if an individual says he/she was born outside of Guinea without being able to specify which country of [birth], rather than leave the space blank (i.e., undeclared answer) write [country un]specified.

Note: To distinguish between Mali, a prefecture in Guinea, and Mali, the Republic of Mali, follow these specific guidelines:

a) For people born in the prefecture of Mali, write "pref. de Mali";

b) For people born in the Republic of Mali write "Rep. du Mali."

Nationality (GN1996A_0409)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete

Format: numeric

Width: 2

Decimals: 0

Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person's nationality.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

P08 Nationality (Country of citizenship) ____

Nationality (GN1996A_0409)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Interviewer instructions

Column P08: Nationality
Nationality is a legal concept, and is acquired by birth or naturalization.

Some legislation foresees cases of dual nationality. For the purposes of the census, the overriding objective is to be able to classify people living in Guinea as nationals (Guinean citizens) and foreigners (citizens of another country or without a country, that is, people without a nationality.) The enumerated person is at liberty to declare his/her nationality. In case of dual nationality the person should declare only one nationality, the nationality of his/her choice.

Ask the following question: "What is your nationality?" For Guinean citizens write "Guinean" in the appropriate space. For foreigners, those who are citizens of another country, write the declared nationality. For example, it may be necessary to write "Senegalese," "Ivorian," "Malian," "Russian," or "Ukrainian" to indicate the nationality of citizens of the respective countries of Senegal, Ivory Coast, Mali, Russia and the Ukraine. In the specific instance of citizens of Niger and Nigeria, simply write the name of the country, Niger or Nigeria, to avoid errors due to an error in the recording of the correct term. Please note: Do not write anything in the 2 boxes of the numbering grid located below.

Religion (GN1996A_0410)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person's religion.

Universe

Household residents

Literal question

Resident Population (Present and Absent)
[Questions P09 to P12 were asked of the resident population.]

P09 Religion

[] 0 No religion
[] 1 Muslim
[] 2 Christian
[] 3 Animist
[] 4 Other religions

Interviewer instructions

Religion (GN1996A_0410)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Column P09: Religion
Religion can be defined as the collection of beliefs and dogmas defining the relation between mankind and the sacred. For the purposes of the census, we are interested in the affiliation or non-affiliation of those enumerated with an organized group that adheres to determined religious or spiritual beliefs, especially Islam, Christianity and Animism. Ask all of the people you interview the following question:

"What religion do you practice?" or "What religion are you affiliated with?"

There are 5 possible responses:
1) The person has no religion: SRe--0
2) The person is Muslim: Mu--1
3) The person is Christian: CH--2
4) The person is Animist: AN--3
5) The person is affiliated with a religion other than the 3 preceding choices (should not be further specified): Aut--4

According to the answer you receive, circle the number of the appropriate code. In particular, if the response is "Aut--4" circle number 4. There is no need to ask for the specific religion.

Disability (GN1996A_0411)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

This variable indicates the type of major disability or handicap the person has.

Universe

Household residents

Literal question

Resident Population (Present and Absent)
[Questions P09 to P12 were asked of the resident population.]

P10 Type of major disability or handicap
[This code is a concatenated code with 2nd adding]

[] 1 Blind
[] 2 Deaf
[] 4 Mute
[] 8 Disability in lower limbs
[] 16 Disability in upper limbs
[] 32 Multiple disability
[] 64 Other
[] No disability or handicap

Interviewer instructions

Disability (GN1996A_0411)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Column P10: Type of major disability
One of the goals of the census is to produce statistics related to handicapped people which will serve as the government's basis in developing the nation's social policies. The central variable in determining if a person is handicapped is "Type of major disability." According to the International Classification on Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps (Classification International des Dficiences, Incapacits et Handicaps (CIDIH)) of the World Health Organization, "a handicap is the disadvantage for an individual resulting from an impairment or disability which limits that individual in fulfilling/exercising what would be considered a normal role for him/her, taking into account age, sex and socio-cultural factors.

An impairment is any loss or abnormality of a structure or a psychological, physiological or anatomical function. A disability is all loss or absence, due to an impairment, of the ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being."

[p. 41]

Defined in this way, the scope of handicaps is broad, and it is for this reason that for the purposes of the census the National Census Bureau has limited it to a certain number of broad categories of the following visible disabilities: complete blindness, complete deafness, being maimed, impairment of upper limbs, impairment of lower limbs, mental impairment. For all of the handicaps not mentioned above, the National Census Bureau provides for grouping them into a single group called "Other Disabilities." Thus it is possible to distinguish between people who are "handicapped" and those who are not in a given population.

If one counts carefully, the variable "Type of major disability," has 8 modalities/possibilities. An individual can be at the same time deaf, mute and blind, for example, and display several disabilities. Thus for each possible response there is a small box [in] which you should mark an "x" if the person displays the corresponding handicap. Otherwise, do not write anything in the box. The 8 modalities/possibilities are as follows:

1) Av: Blind (completely blind)
2) So: Deaf (completely deaf)
3) Mu: Mute (completely mute)
4) IMI: Impairment in one or both upper limbs
5) IMS: Impairment in one or both lower limbs
6) DM: Mental impairment
7) Aut: Other handicap
8) SH: No handicap

Example 1:
Case of a blind person
Av X
So
IMS
IMI
MU
DM
AUT
SH
/ / /

Example 2:
Case of a person with one eye and one arm
Av
So
IMS X
IMI
MU
DM
AUT X
SH
/ / /

Example 3:
Case of a normal person
Av
So
IMS
IMI
MU
DM
AUT
SH X
/ / /

When the person being enumerated is in front of you, it is possible to see if he/she is blind, deaf, mute, disabled or not during the interview. As a result your approach and the type of questions you should ask are largely determined by the circumstances of the interview.

A very easy question, one which is perhaps a little too lengthy and might often give rise to smiles, is to ask a series of 7 questions to verify if the person being enumerated is affected or not in each of the 7 categories of handicap mentioned in the questionnaire. If all of the responses are negative, all of the corresponding boxes should remain empty, and the person is normal, so put an "x" in the box corresponding to "no handicap" (SH).

Duration of residence (GN1996A_0412)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the duration of residence in the current prefecture.

Universe

Household residents

Literal question

Resident Population (Present and Absent)
[Questions P09 to P12 were asked of the resident population.]

P11 Duration of residence

[] 0 Since birth
[] 1 Less than a year
[] 2 1 to 4 years
[] 3 5 to 9 years
[] 4 10 years or more

Interviewer instructions

Column P11: Length of Residence
The variable "length of residence" refers to the time elapsed between the enumerated person's arrival in his/her current residence (prefecture of current residence) and the date of the census. Evidently, during this period the person in question did not stay in another prefecture or outside of the country for at least six months. Ultimately, the length of residence is the period of time denoted by the last change of residence. It may be the last change of residence from one prefecture to another in Guinea, or the last change in the country of residence, when moving from another country to Guinea, where the person settles in a specific prefecture until the date of the census. The notion of "length of residence" thus brings into play 2 places of residence, marking as it does a change in residence: the current place of residence or the last place of residence; and the previous place of residence or the next to last place of residence. A special case is that of persons enumerated without interruption since their birth in the prefecture of their birth. There is thus no change in place of residence as such. Strictly speaking, in this case the length of residence is equal to the individual in question. However, for the purposes of the census, in all cases where there has never been a change in the prefecture in which the person resides in the course of his/her lifetime, the appropriate response is "Dnaiss ___ 0", i.e., this individual has resided in the prefecture where he/she currently resides since birth. In this specific case, the prefecture where he/she currently resides is the one that should be [entered] in column P07, "place of birth" as well as in column P12, "Place of previous residence." That is the meaning of "Dnaiss." The other possible responses are numeric and express the length of stay in number of years. Those responses apply in the case where you have established that the individual being enumerated has changed his/her prefecture or country of residence. To obtain an appropriate response, keep in mind 2 variables at the same time-"Length of residence" and "Place of previous residence" and in light of this ask the following 2 questions:

[p. 43]

Since when have you lived in this prefecture?

In which prefecture in Guinea, or in which country, did you reside before moving to the prefecture where you currently reside.

To be more efficient you should first compare the place of current residence. In this way it will be easier for you to assess the answers and consequently to take the correct approach.

Previous prefecture or country of residence (GN1996A_0413)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Previous prefecture or country of residence (GN1996A_0413)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

This variable indicates the previous place (prefecture and country) of residence.

Universe

Household residents

Literal question

Resident Population (Present and Absent)
[Questions P09 to P12 were asked of the resident population.]

P12 Place of previous residence ____

Interviewer instructions

Column P12: Place of Previous Residence
The place of previous residence is defined with respect to the place of current residence. It refers to the prefecture or country of habitual residence before settling in the prefecture of current residence. As noted in previous paragraphs, the variables "length of" and "place of residence" are dealt with at the same time and according to the directions noted above. To record the responses you obtain in the questionnaire, write out completely and legibly the name of the prefecture or the name of the country given in the space intended for this purpose. If the length of residence is "Dnaiss--0" then write in the "Place of previous residence" column the name of the same prefecture as that carried in column P07, "Place of birth."

Please note: To distinguish Mali, the prefecture in the Republic of Guinea, and Mali the Republic of Mali, follow the specific guidelines below:
a) Write: "pref. of Mali" for prefecture of Mali
b) Write: "Rep. of Mali" for Republic of Mali

Literacy and language (GN1996A_0414)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

This variable indicates the languages the person can read and write.

Universe

Household residents age 6+

Literal question

Literacy and language (GN1996A_0414)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Resident population aged 6 years and above
[Questions P13-P18 were asked of resident population aged 6 years and above.]

P13 Literacy
[This code is a concatenated code with 2nd adding]

[] 0 Illiterate
[] 1 National language
[] 2 French
[] 4 English
[] 8 Arabic
[] 16 Other languages _ _

Interviewer instructions

Literacy and language (GN1996A_0414)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Column P13: Literacy

For the purposes of the census we take literacy to mean the result of the actions of public authorities and certain private institutions which consist of teaching populations to read and write. The reference languages are very numerous because of the presence of foreigners in Guinea. The National Census Bureau has retained 4 reference languages: the national languages (LN); French (Fr); English (En) and Arabic (Ar). All other languages have been grouped [into] a single category called "other languages," whose abbreviation is (Aut). All those who do not know how to read or write are considered illiterate, and the corresponding abbreviation is "Ill." Obviously, a person [may] be able to read or write in several of the languages given above; this is why there is a small [box] across from each of the modalities where you should mark an x if the answer so requires, or else put nothing. In any case, don't write anything in the numbering grid at the bottom. It is certainly easier to ask the following 2 questions to obtain the information you want:

a) "Do you know how to read and write?"
If the answer is no, then the person is illiterate and you should put an "x" in the box "Ill" and continue to level of instruction;

If the answer is yes, then ask the following question: "in which languages?" Or else ask the individual being enumerated to list the languages he or she read and writes, and mark an "x" in the appropriate box.

[p. 44]

A. [As an] example let's look at how to deal with the following 4 cases:
a) The individual does not know how to read or write;
A
Ill X An
LN Ar
Fr Aut
/_/_/

b) The individual knows how to read and write French, English and Russian
B
Ill An X
LN Ar
Fr X Aut X

/_/_/
c) The individual knows how to read and write Arab, French and English
C
Ill An X
LN Ar X
Fr X Aut X
/_/_/

d) The individual knows how to write Chinese, Russian and German.
D
Ill An
LN Ar
Fr X Aut X
/_/_/

You should, of course, write nothing in the numbering grid at the bottom.

Education, level completed (GN1996A_0415)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

| **Description** | |

Education, level completed (GN1996A_0415)
File: GIN1996-P-H

This variable indicates the level of education the person has completed.

Universe

Household residents age 6+

Literal question

Resident population aged 6 years and above
[Questions P13-P18 were asked of resident population aged 6 years and above.]

P14 Level of education (Highest grade completed)

____ School Cycle
____ Last grade attended
____ Education attainment

Interviewer instructions

Education, level completed (GN1996A_0415)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Column P14: Level of Education
The level of education of a given individual corresponds to the last year of studies completed, or currently being completed in the case of students who are in the highest academic cycle in the national educational system. There are 4 academic cycles, which include from 3 to 7 years of study depending on the cycle:
a) Primary education
b) Middle school education (l'enseignement secondaire du 1er)
c) [Upper/high] school education
d) Vocational Training Type A (enseignement professionel du type A)
e) Vocational Training Type B (enseignement professionel du type B)
f) Higher education

A year of studies or, more precisely, a class of studies (class d'tudes) corresponds to a level of teaching in a given cycle.

Note: The inclusion of an individual in the category "Vocational Type A" or Vocational Type B" is linked to the level of education he/she reached on leaving the general education system. Thus:
Write "Vocational Type A" for anyone who entered the vocational track at the middle school level (collge, secondaire 2) or before;
Write "Vocational Type B" for anyone who entered the vocational track at the upper school level (lyce, secondaire 2) or later.

To fill out column P14 you will need to ask a series of 3 questions:
a) "Have you attended an educational establishment (tablissement d'enseignement scolaire), either public or private?"
If the answer is no, then write "without" below the study cycle and "0" below" years of study.
If the answer is yes, then ask the following questions from b) and c), below:

[p. 45]

b) "What is the highest academic cycle you have reached?" There are six possible answers:

1) Primary school
2) Middle school (Secondaire, 1er cycle)
3) Upper/high school (Secondaire, 2me cycle)
4) Vocational A (Professionnel A)
5) Vocational B (Professionnel B)
6) Higher education (Suprieur)

Write out the appropriate answer completely.

c) "What is the last year of study which you attended, or which you attend now, from the academic cycles indicated above?" Write out the last year declared as follows:
-1st A, 2nd A, 3rd A, 4th A, 5thA, or 6th A if the individual has attended the primary cycle;
-7th A, 8th A, 9th A, or 10th A if the individual has attended the middle school cycle (secondaire 1er cycle, college);
-11th A, 12th A or 13th A if the individual has attended the upper/high school cycle (secondaire 2me cycle, lyce);
-1st A, 2nd A, 3rd A, if the individual has attended vocational [school] type A or B;
-1st A, 2nd A, 3rd A, 4th A, 5th A, 6th A, 7th A, 8th A, 9th A, 10th A if the individual has attended a university or higher education establishment.

Note: For the last year of high school (la terminale), write "13th A." Remember that studies carried out in Koranic schools should not be dealt with here; rather full-fledged teaching establishments. Use the classification of cycles and years used in general or vocational teaching to gather the corresponding information for people who have studied in or are studying in an Arabic school.

Education, grade completed within level (GN1996A_0416)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Education, grade completed within level (GN1996A_0416)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Description

This variable indicates the grade the person has completed within a given level.

Universe

Household residents age 6+ who completed any level of education

Literal question

Resident population aged 6 years and above
[Questions P13-P18 were asked of resident population aged 6 years and above.]

P14 Level of education (Highest grade completed)

____ School Cycle
____ Last grade attended
____ Education attainment

Interviewer instructions

Education, grade completed within level (GN1996A_0416)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Column P14: Level of Education
The level of education of a given individual corresponds to the last year of studies completed, or currently being completed in the case of students who are in the highest academic cycle in the national educational system. There are 4 academic cycles, which include from 3 to 7 years of study depending on the cycle:
a) Primary education
b) Middle school education (l'enseignement secondaire du 1er)
c) [Upper/high] school education
d) Vocational Training Type A (enseignement professionel du type A)
e) Vocational Training Type B (enseignement professionel du type B)
f) Higher education

A year of studies or, more precisely, a class of studies (class d'tudes) corresponds to a level of teaching in a given cycle.

Note: The inclusion of an individual in the category "Vocational Type A" or Vocational Type B" is linked to the level of education he/she reached on leaving the general education system. Thus:
Write "Vocational Type A" for anyone who entered the vocational track at the middle school level (collge, secondaire 2) or before;
Write "Vocational Type B" for anyone who entered the vocational track at the upper school level (lyce, secondaire 2) or later.

To fill out column P14 you will need to ask a series of 3 questions:
a) "Have you attended an educational establishment (tablissement d'enseignement scolaire), either public or private?"
If the answer is no, then write "without" below the study cycle and "0" below" years of study.
If the answer is yes, then ask the following questions from b) and c), below:

[p. 45]

b) "What is the highest academic cycle you have reached?" There are six possible answers:

1) Primary school
2) Middle school (Secondaire, 1er cycle)
3) Upper/high school (Secondaire, 2me cycle)
4) Vocational A (Professionnel A)
5) Vocational B (Professionnel B)
6) Higher education (Suprieur)

Write out the appropriate answer completely.

c) "What is the last year of study which you attended, or which you attend now, from the academic cycles indicated above?" Write out the last year declared as follows:
-1st A, 2nd A, 3rd A, 4th A, 5thA, or 6th A if the individual has attended the primary cycle;
-7th A, 8th A, 9th A, or 10th A if the individual has attended the middle school cycle (secondaire 1er cycle, college);
-11th A, 12th A or 13th A if the individual has attended the upper/high school cycle (secondaire 2me cycle, lyce);
-1st A, 2nd A, 3rd A, if the individual has attended vocational [school] type A or B;
-1st A, 2nd A, 3rd A, 4th A, 5th A, 6th A, 7th A, 8th A, 9th A, 10th A if the individual has attended a university or higher education establishment.

Note: For the last year of high school (la terminale), write "13th A." Remember that studies carried out in Koranic schools should not be dealt with here; rather full-fledged teaching establishments. Use the classification of cycles and years used in general or vocational teaching to gather the corresponding information for people who have studied in or are studying in an Arabic school.

Educational attainment (GN1996A_0417)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Educational attainment (GN1996A_0417)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Description

This variable indicates the education level and grade the person has completed.

Universe

Household residents age 6+

Literal question

Resident population aged 6 years and above
[Questions P13-P18 were asked of resident population aged 6 years and above.]

P14 Level of education (Highest grade completed)

____ School Cycle
____ Last grade attended
____ Education attainment

Interviewer instructions

Educational attainment (GN1996A_0417)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Column P14: Level of Education
The level of education of a given individual corresponds to the last year of studies completed, or currently being completed in the case of students who are in the highest academic cycle in the national educational system. There are 4 academic cycles, which include from 3 to 7 years of study depending on the cycle:
a) Primary education
b) Middle school education (l'enseignement secondaire du 1er)
c) [Upper/high] school education
d) Vocational Training Type A (enseignement professionel du type A)
e) Vocational Training Type B (enseignement professionel du type B)
f) Higher education

A year of studies or, more precisely, a class of studies (class d'tudes) corresponds to a level of teaching in a given cycle.

Note: The inclusion of an individual in the category "Vocational Type A" or Vocational Type B" is linked to the level of education he/she reached on leaving the general education system. Thus:
Write "Vocational Type A" for anyone who entered the vocational track at the middle school level (collge, secondaire 2) or before;
Write "Vocational Type B" for anyone who entered the vocational track at the upper school level (lyce, secondaire 2) or later.

To fill out column P14 you will need to ask a series of 3 questions:
a) "Have you attended an educational establishment (tablissement d'enseignement scolaire), either public or private?"
If the answer is no, then write "without" below the study cycle and "0" below" years of study.
If the answer is yes, then ask the following questions from b) and c), below:

[p. 45]

b) "What is the highest academic cycle you have reached?" There are six possible answers:

1) Primary school
2) Middle school (Secondaire, 1er cycle)
3) Upper/high school (Secondaire, 2me cycle)
4) Vocational A (Professionnel A)
5) Vocational B (Professionnel B)
6) Higher education (Suprieur)

Write out the appropriate answer completely.

c) "What is the last year of study which you attended, or which you attend now, from the academic cycles indicated above?" Write out the last year declared as follows:
-1st A, 2nd A, 3rd A, 4th A, 5thA, or 6th A if the individual has attended the primary cycle;
-7th A, 8th A, 9th A, or 10th A if the individual has attended the middle school cycle (secondaire 1er cycle, college);
-11th A, 12th A or 13th A if the individual has attended the upper/high school cycle (secondaire 2me cycle, lyce);
-1st A, 2nd A, 3rd A, if the individual has attended vocational [school] type A or B;
-1st A, 2nd A, 3rd A, 4th A, 5th A, 6th A, 7th A, 8th A, 9th A, 10th A if the individual has attended a university or higher education establishment.

Note: For the last year of high school (la terminale), write "13th A." Remember that studies carried out in Koranic schools should not be dealt with here; rather full-fledged teaching establishments. Use the classification of cycles and years used in general or vocational teaching to gather the corresponding information for people who have studied in or are studying in an Arabic school.

Economic activity status (GN1996A_0418)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the economic activity status of the person.

Economic activity status (GN1996A_0418)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Universe

Household residents age 6+

Literal question

Resident population aged 6 years and above
[Questions P13-P18 were asked of resident population aged 6 years and above.]

P15 Activity status
[The French text says "Individual situation with respect to the economic activity"]

[] 1 Employed
[] 2 Unemployed
[] 3 Seeking first job
[] 4 Housewife
[] 5 Retired
[] 6 Pensioner
[] 7 Student
[] 8 Other undetermined

Interviewer instructions

Economic activity status (GN1996A_0418)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Column P15 Individual's Status with Regard to Economic Activity Status (Situation Individuelle Par Rapport l'Activite Economique)

Economic activity refers to productive work, i.e., paid work or remunerative labor. Thus, a mother who works hard in the fields to grow food destined for consumption by her family engages in remunerative labor; if she sells part of her agricultural production one could say that she is paid. She can buy other goods and services used to supply her family's basic needs with this money. Obviously, the salaried worker, the store keeper, the traveling salesperson, the blacksmith, etc., [all] engage in productive work or rather, economic activity. Thus, for the purposes of the census, the terms "economic activity," "profession," "occupation," and "employment" are all synonyms, since they all refer to the exercise of "productive work," "paid work," or "remunerative work".

[p. 46]

The variable "Individual's Status with Regard to Economic Activity" attempts to distinguish what they practice, whether or not they are engaged in an economic activity during the course of the given reference period related to economic activity. In the definition of modalities of this the National Census Bureau has moreover highlighted the concern with having too many details on [an] an individual case/instance where there is no exercise of an economic activity. In effect, all these cases [are] identical. Here, one of the modalities/options is presented:

a) Employed. Anyone, male or female, who has an economic activity in the course of the data reference period is "employed."
b) Unemployed. Any worker who has stopped practicing his/her economic activity and is, in the course of the data reference period, without paid or remunerative work, and is looking for a job, is "unemployed."
c) Looking for first job. Anyone, male or female, who has never had a paid or remunerative job and who is, over the course of the data reference period, looking for his/her first paying or remunerative job, is considered to be "looking for his/her first job."
d) Housewife. A "housewife" is any woman who, over the course of the data reference period has not been engaged in any economic activity, is not looking for an economic activity, has not looked for an economic activity or gone to any learning establishment, and dedicates herself exclusively to household tasks in her own household.
e) Retired. Any person, male or female, who has stopped exercising his/her economic activity and receives any type of retirement or disability pension paid by a social security administration or the state for a previous economic activity, is "retired."
f) Independent Income. This category is for any person, male or female, who does not engage in any economic activity over the course of the data reference period; is not seeking an economic activity over the course of the data reference period; draws his/her revenue and support from a guaranteed source of income (interest due on a more or less regular basis from invested funds or funds invested in farming, such as rental of land and/or buildings, certain types of capital equipment, etc.)
g) Student. Anyone registered for and attending a scholastic institution for the purpose of a general, technical or vocational education, or anyone attending a university in order to pursue and advanced degree, is a "student."
h) Other Inactive. This category groups anyone who does not engage in any economic activity, is not looking to engage in any economic activity over the course of the data reference period, and does not fall into one of the preceding categories.

How can you ask questions that will allow you to receive the appropriate answers? In the most cases proceed as follows:

[p. 47]

"Have you worked in the last 7 days?"
Or
"Have you engaged in any paid work in the last 7 days?"
Or
"Have you engaged in any remunerative activity in the last 7 days?"

a) If the answer is yes, the person is employed.
b) If the answer is no, many answers are still possible: 7 of them, to be precise.
You should then ask a series of questions, in the order given in the questionnaire, to successively verify which of the 7 answers is the correct one, unless you have good reasons for proceeding in another way.

Specific cases
1) The reference period in rural areas is one year in order to eliminate the negative effects of farmers' normal period of inactivity (dry season, off season). Thus, all individuals (man, woman, and women not attending an educational establishment) who work in agricultural, fishing, hunting or pastoral activities in this way are employed.
2) All married women who work at any economic activity during the reference period (fields, gardens, small business or micro-business, sewing, craftwork, etc.) while at the same time working in the home as a housewife in the classical sense (cooking, collecting water, gathering firewood, caring for children, etc.) should be considered employed regardless of the magnitude and regularity of her economic activity. Apply this same rule in the case of all unmarried women who have domestic responsibilities within the household while at the same time engaging in an economic activity.
3) Children aged 6-18 who regularly attend a general, technical or vocational schooling/educational establishment full time should be considered as students, even if, during the reference week, they have engaged in an economic activity.
4) Retired workers who draw a pension should be classified as employed if they have worked in an economic activity during the reference week, or in agricultural or pastoral work in the course of the year.
5) A business executive who has been relieved of his duties and is without a new appointment, and stays at home doing nothing during the reference period, is not considered unemployed if he continues to draw a salary and figure on the list of personnel: he is employed.

Given that the individual's type of economic activity is pre-coded, circle the corresponding number once you have received the appropriate response.

Warning: 1) If the answer is "employed" or "unemployed that is, if you have code number (1) or (2), ask questions related to one of the following variables: "profession or economic activity exercised," "employment status in economic activity exercised" and "branch of economic activity," which are situated in columns P16, P17 and P18, respectively.

2) If the answer is "looking for first job," "housewife," "retired," "independent income/pensioner" (rentier), "student," or "non-active other," you should have circled one of the following numbers: (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) or (8). In these cases, do not ask any questions related to the variables: "profession or economic activity exercised," and "branch of economic activity," and therefore you won't write anything in columns P16, P17, and PIS. Go directly to the variable "marital status," (column P19).

Occupation (GN1996A_0419)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 112-999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the 3-digit code of the person's occupation.

Universe

Household residents age 6+ employed or unemployed not seeking their first job

Literal question

Resident population aged 6 years and above
[Questions P13-P18 were asked of resident population aged 6 years and above.]

To be filled out only for employed and available unemployed persons
[Questions P16-P18 to be asked only for employed and available unemployed persons.]

P16 Occupation ____
[The French text says "Occupation or economic activity practiced"]

Interviewer instructions

Occupation (GN1996A_0419)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Column P16: Profession or economic activity exercised
By profession or economic activity exercised we mean:

a) "Job employed in" or position held" in the general case of a salaried employee, or;
b) "Profession engaged in" the case of a craftsman or a self-employed manual laborer, or of a professional, or;
c) "Economic activity exercised" in the fields of retail trade; artisanship; small and medium-sized businesses; transportation; agriculture; animal rearing; fishing; and the provision of services, generally for those who are self-employed or who provide the service as employer or owner.

For an employed person, ask the following question:
"In the course of the reference period, what profession did you practice or what economic activity were you engaged in?

The answer should be related to work actually completed by the person, and not to what he knows how to do, i.e., his professional training.

If the person was engaged in more than one economic activity during the reference period, ask him to tell you which he considers the most important, and write this activity in the questionnaire. However, do not write anything in the numbering grid.

For a person acknowledged as unemployed, i.e., who has worked in the past and has been without work, and searching for work, in the course of the reference period, ask the following question:

[p. 49]

"What was the last occupation, profession, position or economic activity that you engaged in before you became unemployed?"

The rules written above are useful to get the correct answer, which should be [written out] completely [in] the questionnaire. Be as strictly precise as possible when indicating the economic activity in question. For example, you should write:

"Banana planter," but never "planter."
"Primary school teacher," "secondary school teacher," "adjunct or graduate instructor," and not "teacher."
"Prefect," "Minister," "Secretary General," National Director," etc.
"Cabinet maker," "woodworker," "blacksmith," "shoemaker," "mason," "tanner," "weaver," "[dry] cleaner," but never "artisan."
"Donut seller," "peanut seller," "kola nut seller," "fish seller," "butcher," "street vendor", but never "seller/salesperson."
"Growing food crops,", rice planter, peanut planter, cattle farmer/breeder, sheep farmer/breeder, goat farmer/breeder but never write "agricultural worker," "cultivator", "breeder," "planter."
"Auto mechanic," "motorcycle mechanic," but never write "mechanic."
"Medical doctor," "lawyer," "university professor," but never write "doctor" or "teacher."
"Electrical engineer," "statistical engineer," "agricultural engineer," "civil engineer," electro-mechanical engineer," "forest resource engineer," but do not write, "engineer," "doctor in engineering," "engineering assistant," "adjunct engineer," etc.

Status in employment (GN1996A_0420)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description
This variable indicates the employment status of the person.
Universe
Household residents age 6+ employed or unemployed not seeking their first job
Literal question

Status in employment (GN1996A_0420)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Resident population aged 6 years and above
[Questions P13-P18 were asked of resident population aged 6 years and above.]

To be filled out only for employed and available unemployed persons
[Questions P16-P18 to be asked only for employed and available unemployed persons.]

P17 Employment status

[] 1 Self-employed
[] 2 Employer
[] 3 Public administration employee
[] 4 Mixed enterprise employee
[] 5 Private sector employee
[] 6 Cooperative
[] 7 Apprentice
[] 8 Family assistant

Interviewer instructions

Status in employment (GN1996A_0420)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Column P17 Status of economic activity (Situation Dans L'activit Economique)
The status of economic activity refers to the hierarchical position of the worker in the organization, production unit or economic enterprise, familial or otherwise, in which the worker is engaged or, in the case of an unemployed person, in which he was engaged.

For the purposes of the census, the National Bureau of Statistics has identified the following possible situations: independent worker, employer, salaried civil service worker, salaried worker in a joint public/private enterprise, salaried worker of a private sector enterprise, members of a producer's cooperative, apprentice, and family helper.

a) Independent worker. An independent worker is a person who is self employed in his occupation or economic activity either alone or with the help of members of his family or unpaid apprentices.

b) Employer. An employer is a person who employs salaried workers in a [company] that belongs to him. He possesses the means of production, equipment, machines, buildings, etc.

[p. 50]

c) Salaried worker. A salaried worked is connected to an employer, either public or private, by a work contract which remunerates its employee either with room and board, or in cash for the work he does. For the purposes of the census, the National Census Bureau is also interested in the type of employer, and so differentiates: salaried worker in public administration; salaried worker of a joint public/private enterprise (entreprise mixte); and salaried worker in the private sector.

i) Salaried worker in public administration.
All civil service employees and agents of the state, including contracted workers of the Administration and of public bodies are salaried workers in public administration. Salaried workers of international bodies and foreign embassies, including all those who have diplomatic status in Guinea, are classified as "SAP."

ii) Salaried worker in a joint public/private enterprise.
All workers of companies in the joint public/private and paragovernmental (parapublic) sectors are classified in this category.

iii) Salaried worker in the private sector.
All salaried workers in companies in the private sector are grouped in this category.

d) Members of a producer's cooperative. Members of cooperatives, of groupings or associations of producers, are people who participate voluntarily and actively in a communal activity related to agricultural, commercial or artisanal production. They are not salaried workers but, on the contrary, share the profits realized according to the established rules [of the cooperative].

e) Apprentice. An apprentice is a person who is learning a manual trade within the framework of an apprenticeship, either in a workshop or in the field, with a professional. He receives no remuneration, as either room and board or in cash, for the work he does.

f) Family helper. A family helper is a person, either male or female, who works in a family business) without receiving any remuneration, either [in cash or as room and board]. By "family business," a farm, a commercial concern, a craft business, etc., belonging to a member of the family, is understood.

To figure out the question(s) you should ask to obtain the status of economic activity engaged in, rely on the nature of the economic activity engaged in by the worker to see which elements should be verified. Is it a question of:

a) work done for an employer who gives you a salary in exchange?

[p. 51]

If the answer is yes, then you are dealing with a salaried employee and need to determine the status of the employer, who may be:

i) The government, the state, a local government body, (collectivit locale) an international agency or a public agency ? SAP.
ii) A joint public/private or paragovernmental enterprise (entreprise mixte ou une enterprise parapublique)? SEM
iii) A firm, company or small business ? SPr
iv) An ordinary household ? Spr

b) a job carried out by the individual on his own behalf (the firm, workshop, shop, commercial, agricultural or industrial concern (exploitation), or provision of services belongs to him)?

If the answer is yes:

1st case: the workers has hired temporary or permanent personnel who are paid based on a contract: he is an employer -- Emp.
2nd case: The worker works alone with only members of his family or unpaid apprentices: he is independent -- Ind.

c) work carried out in the framework of a producers cooperative (artisans, shopkeepers, farmers)? If the answer is yes: the worker is a member of a cooperative ? Coop.

d) manual work carried out in the framework of an apprenticeship in a workshop or in the field (sur le tas) with a qualified person, a master tradesman (un matre) so to speak, without receiving any type of remuneration in exchange? If the answer is yes, the person who carries out such manual work is an "apprentice" -- App.

e) agricultural, commercial (buying or selling), transportation or artisanal activities, or providing a service, and carried out in a family business setting without receiving any type of remuneration in exchange? If the person answers yes, the person who carries out such economic activity is "a family helper" -- Afa.

Once you have managed to obtain an appropriate answer, circle the number of the corresponding code.

Marital status (GN1996A_0422)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete

Format: numeric

Width: 2

Decimals: 0

Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the marital status and the number of marriages the person has had.

Universe

Household residents age 12+

Literal question

Resident population aged 12 years and above

[Question P19 was asked of persons aged 12 years and above.]

P19 Marital status

[] 0 Single (never married)

[] 1 Married, with 1 wife

[] 2 Married, with 2 wives

[] 3 Married, with 3 wives

[] 4 Married, with 4 wives

[] 5 Married, with 5 wives

[] 6 Common law union/free union

[] 7 Divorced

[] 8 Separated

[] 9 Widowed

Interviewer instructions

Marital status (GN1996A_0422)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Column P19: Marital Status
The marital status of an individual is his/her status with respect to marriage. By marriage is understood any union established between a man and a woman before the state, the Church, an Imam, or concluded according to customary or traditional rules.

Thus any person declaring that he/she is married must be considered as such.

[p. 54]

For this variable, the National Census Bureau (BNR) distinguishes 6 basic modalities: single, married, co-habiting, divorced, separated and widowed.

1) A single person is anyone who has never entered into a marriage contract or a conjugal union. He/she has no spouse at the date of the census. Record this as "J Ma ____ 0."
2) A married person is any person who has been married at least once in his/her life and who, at the date of the census, has a spouse or, in the case of men, one or several spouses. Record this as "Mar_ _ _ /_ _ _/." In the box across from "Mar" indicate the number of spouses he presently has if it's a man, and if it's a woman indicate her rank in the number of spouses (i.e., 1st, 2nd, 3rd spouse of her husband).
3) Cohabitation is a consensual union in which neither party claims that they are bound by marriage. They declare themselves to be in such an arrangement.
4) A divorced person is anyone who was previously married and whose marriage was dissolved by reasons other than the death of the spouse, and who is presently without a spouse.
5) Separation is when 2 people who are bound by marriage no longer live together because of disagreement caused by a variety of reasons. It is not yet a question of divorce, properly speaking, but of a stage in married life which most often ends in divorce. Anyone in this situation is considered as separated.
6) A widow or widower, is any person who was previously married and whose marriage was dissolved following the death of the spouse, and who is currently alone without a spouse.

Please note: a polygamous man who has lost one of his wives, either through divorce or death, is still married. What changes is the number of spouses, which has decreased by one.

Ask the following question of all residents of the household aged 12 or more:

"Have you ever been married?"
a) If the answer is no, you are dealing with the case of a single person, a person who has never been married -- "J Ma--0." Circle the code "0."
b) If the answer is yes, ask for confirmation of the marriage or marriages.

"Are you still married?"
If the answer is yes, ask:
a) For men: "How many wives do you currently have?"
b) For women: "Are you the 1st, the 2nd, the 3rd . . . spouse of your current husband?

Write the number indicated in the box located across from "Mar," if the number is less than or equal to 5. If it is more than 5, write 5.

[p. 55]

If the answer is no, the person is no longer married and does not have a spouse. Ask him/her if he/she is widowed, divorced or separated and circle the number of the appropriate code.

Number of male children ever born (GN1996A_0423)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

Number of male children ever born (GN1996A_0423)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the number of male children to whom the woman has ever given birth.

Universe

Resident females age 12+

Literal question

Resident women aged 12 years or more
[Questions 20-22 were asked of women aged 12 years or more. Questions 20-22 were related to the number of live births]

P20 Total number of children ever born, by sex

_ _ Males
_ _ Females

Interviewer instructions

Columns P20, P21 and P22: Questions Related To Live Births
Columns P20, P21 and P22 are related to live births. Thus the questions should be [directed to] resident women aged 12 or older. By live birth is understood all children who were born alive, that is, the product of any conception that showed any sign of life (shouting, crying, breathing, heartbeat, etc.) after complete removal from the body of the mother. Still-born children, who will not be considered here, are children who die before complete removal from the body of the mother.

In column P21, it is a question of finding out how many of the children given birth to by the mother, from her youngest [childbearing] age to the present, are still alive at the date of the census. Gather the information according to the sex of the children.

In column P22 it is now only a question of live births who have survived through the course of the most recent annual period, that is, the 12 last months preceding the date of your visit to the household. Here you should also gather the information according to the sex of the child.

One can imagine a series of well-articulated questions to cover all three columns in the following way:

1) How many children have you given birth to, from your youngest [childbearing] age up to today? How many boys? How many girls?
2) How many children are still living today? How many boys? How many girls?
3) Over the last 12 months, how many live children have you given birth to? How many boys? How many girls?

What is in question here are quantitative variables, and so you should write the numeric responses in the numbering grids provided: 2 numbers to express the number of live-born children, the number of surviving children, and the number of live-born children in the last 12 months for each sex in columns P20, P21 and P22.

Number of female children ever born (GN1996A_0424)
File: GIN1996-P-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 female children to whom the woman has ever given birth.

Number of female children ever born (GN1996A_0424)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Universe

Resident females age 12+

Literal question

Resident women aged 12 years or more
[Questions 20-22 were asked of women aged 12 years or more. Questions 20-22 were related to the number of live births]

P20 Total number of children ever born, by sex

_ _ Males
_ _ Females

Interviewer instructions

Columns P20, P21 and P22: Questions Related To Live Births
Columns P20, P21 and P22 are related to live births. Thus the questions should be [directed to] resident women aged 12 or older. By live birth is understood all children who were born alive, that is, the product of any conception that showed any sign of life (shouting, crying, breathing, heartbeat, etc.) after complete removal from the body of the mother. Still-born children, who will not be considered here, are children who die before complete removal from the body of the mother.

In column P21, it is a question of finding out how many of the children given birth to by the mother, from her youngest [childbearing] age to the present, are still alive at the date of the census. Gather the information according to the sex of the children.

In column P22 it is now only a question of live births who have survived through the course of the most recent annual period, that is, the 12 last months preceding the date of your visit to the household. Here you should also gather the information according to the sex of the child.

One can imagine a series of well-articulated questions to cover all three columns in the following way:

1) How many children have you given birth to, from your youngest [childbearing] age up to today? How many boys? How many girls?
2) How many children are still living today? How many boys? How many girls?
3) Over the last 12 months, how many live children have you given birth to? How many boys? How many girls?

What is in question here are quantitative variables, and so you should write the numeric responses in the numbering grids provided: 2 numbers to express the number of live-born children, the number of surviving children, and the number of live-born children in the last 12 months for each sex in columns P20, P21 and P22.

Number of surviving male children ever born (GN1996A_0425)
File: GIN1996-P-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 surviving male children to whom the woman has ever given birth.

Universe

Resident females age 12+

Literal question

Number of surviving male children ever born (GN1996A_0425)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Resident women aged 12 years or more
[Questions 20-22 were asked of women aged 12 years or more. Questions 20-22 were related to the number of live births]

P20 Total number of children ever born, by sex

_ _ Males
_ _ Females

Interviewer instructions

Columns P20, P21 and P22: Questions Related To Live Births
Columns P20, P21 and P22 are related to live births. Thus the questions should be [directed to] resident women aged 12 or older. By live birth is understood all children who were born alive, that is, the product of any conception that showed any sign of life (shouting, crying, breathing, heartbeat, etc.) after complete removal from the body of the mother. Still-born children, who will not be considered here, are children who die before complete removal from the body of the mother.

In column P21, it is a question of finding out how many of the children given birth to by the mother, from her youngest [childbearing] age to the present, are still alive at the date of the census. Gather the information according to the sex of the children.

In column P22 it is now only a question of live births who have survived through the course of the most recent annual period, that is, the 12 last months preceding the date of your visit to the household. Here you should also gather the information according to the sex of the child.

One can imagine a series of well-articulated questions to cover all three columns in the following way:

1) How many children have you given birth to, from your youngest [childbearing] age up to today? How many boys? How many girls?
2) How many children are still living today? How many boys? How many girls?
3) Over the last 12 months, how many live children have you given birth to? How many boys? How many girls?

What is in question here are quantitative variables, and so you should write the numeric responses in the numbering grids provided: 2 numbers to express the number of live-born children, the number of surviving children, and the number of live-born children in the last 12 months for each sex in columns P20, P21 and P22.

Number of surviving female children ever born (GN1996A_0426)
File: GIN1996-P-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 surviving female children to whom the woman has ever given birth.

Universe

Resident females age 12+

Literal question

Number of surviving female children ever born (GN1996A_0426) File: GIN1996-P-H

Resident women aged 12 years or more
[Questions 20-22 were asked of women aged 12 years or more. Questions 20-22 were related to the number of live births]

P21 Total number of children still alive, by sex

_ _ Males
_ _ Females

Interviewer instructions

Columns P20, P21 and P22: Questions Related To Live Births
Columns P20, P21 and P22 are related to live births. Thus the questions should be [directed to] resident women aged 12 or older. By live birth is understood all children who were born alive, that is, the product of any conception that showed any sign of life (shouting, crying, breathing, heartbeat, etc.) after complete removal from the body of the mother. Still-born children, who will not be considered here, are children who die before complete removal from the body of the mother.

In column P21, it is a question of finding out how many of the children given birth to by the mother, from her youngest [childbearing] age to the present, are still alive at the date of the census. Gather the information according to the sex of the children.

In column P22 it is now only a question of live births who have survived through the course of the most recent annual period, that is, the 12 last months preceding the date of your visit to the household. Here you should also gather the information according to the sex of the child.

One can imagine a series of well-articulated questions to cover all three columns in the following way:

1) How many children have you given birth to, from your youngest [childbearing] age up to today? How many boys? How many girls?
2) How many children are still living today? How many boys? How many girls?
3) Over the last 12 months, how many live children have you given birth to? How many boys? How many girls?

What is in question here are quantitative variables, and so you should write the numeric responses in the numbering grids provided: 2 numbers to express the number of live-born children, the number of surviving children, and the number of live-born children in the last 12 months for each sex in columns P20, P21 and P22.

Number of male children born in last 12 months (GN1996A_0427) File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the number of male children to whom the woman has given birth in the last 12 months.

Universe

Resident females age 12+

Literal question

Number of male children born in last 12 months (GN1996A_0427)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Resident women aged 12 years or more
[Questions 20-22 were asked of women aged 12 years or more. Questions 20-22 were related to the number of live births]

P21 Total number of children still alive, by sex

_ _ Males
_ _ Females

Interviewer instructions

Columns P20, P21 and P22: Questions Related To Live Births
Columns P20, P21 and P22 are related to live births. Thus the questions should be [directed to] resident women aged 12 or older. By live birth is understood all children who were born alive, that is, the product of any conception that showed any sign of life (shouting, crying, breathing, heartbeat, etc.) after complete removal from the body of the mother. Still-born children, who will not be considered here, are children who die before complete removal from the body of the mother.

In column P21, it is a question of finding out how many of the children given birth to by the mother, from her youngest [childbearing] age to the present, are still alive at the date of the census. Gather the information according to the sex of the children.

In column P22 it is now only a question of live births who have survived through the course of the most recent annual period, that is, the 12 last months preceding the date of your visit to the household. Here you should also gather the information according to the sex of the child.

One can imagine a series of well-articulated questions to cover all three columns in the following way:

1) How many children have you given birth to, from your youngest [childbearing] age up to today? How many boys? How many girls?
2) How many children are still living today? How many boys? How many girls?
3) Over the last 12 months, how many live children have you given birth to? How many boys? How many girls?

What is in question here are quantitative variables, and so you should write the numeric responses in the numbering grids provided: 2 numbers to express the number of live-born children, the number of surviving children, and the number of live-born children in the last 12 months for each sex in columns P20, P21 and P22.

Number of female children born in last 12 months (GN1996A_0428)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the number of female children to whom the woman has given birth in the last 12 months.

Universe

Resident females age 12+

Literal question

Number of female children born in last 12 months (GN1996A_0428)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Resident women aged 12 years or more
[Questions 20-22 were asked of women aged 12 years or more. Questions 20-22 were related to the number of live births]

P22 Number born during the past 12 months, by sex

_ _ Males
_ _ Females

Interviewer instructions

Columns P20, P21 and P22: Questions Related To Live Births
Columns P20, P21 and P22 are related to live births. Thus the questions should be [directed to] resident women aged 12 or older. By live birth is understood all children who were born alive, that is, the product of any conception that showed any sign of life (shouting, crying, breathing, heartbeat, etc.) after complete removal from the body of the mother. Still-born children, who will not be considered here, are children who die before complete removal from the body of the mother.

In column P21, it is a question of finding out how many of the children given birth to by the mother, from her youngest [childbearing] age to the present, are still alive at the date of the census. Gather the information according to the sex of the children.

In column P22 it is now only a question of live births who have survived through the course of the most recent annual period, that is, the 12 last months preceding the date of your visit to the household. Here you should also gather the information according to the sex of the child.

One can imagine a series of well-articulated questions to cover all three columns in the following way:

1) How many children have you given birth to, from your youngest [childbearing] age up to today? How many boys? How many girls?
2) How many children are still living today? How many boys? How many girls?
3) Over the last 12 months, how many live children have you given birth to? How many boys? How many girls?

What is in question here are quantitative variables, and so you should write the numeric responses in the numbering grids provided: 2 numbers to express the number of live-born children, the number of surviving children, and the number of live-born children in the last 12 months for each sex in columns P20, P21 and P22.

Age (GN1996A_0429)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

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

Description

This variable indicates the age of the person.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

P06 Date of birth or age

Interviewer instructions

Age (GN1996A_0429)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Column P06: Date of Birth or Age

An individual's age is a very important variable in the data analysis of the census. For this reason you should try your very best to obtain this information as accurately as possible. To do this you should try in every way possible to ensure that each individual gives you his/her date of birth, expressed as much as possible in the form of day, month and year. For example, for those who don't automatically remember the date of their birth, a national identity card, a passport, a driver's license, a vaccination form, etc., are all documents which you could resort to for information, either complete or partial, about individuals' birth dates. To record the answer in the questionnaire 2 cases should be distinguished:

a) The information related to the date of birth is complete. In this case, you know from the person whose presence you are in the day, month and year of his/her birth; for example, October 12, 1953. Convert this information to a numeric format, with the month of birth especially corresponding to an ordinal number. There are 12 months in a year, and an ordinal number is a 2-figure number from 1 to 12 (including 1 and 12), which indicates the order of the month in the year. Thus: January=01, February=02, March=03, April=04, May=05, June=06, July=07, August=08, September=09, October=10, November=11, December=12. So the 12th of October, 1953 is the same as 12/10/1953 or just 12/10/53. For the purposes of the census it is this last numerical expression of the date of birth, in which the year of birth is expressed as a function of the last 2 numbers, which should be applied. Thus, 1953=53; 1907=07; and 1996=96. A month has between 28 and 31 days. Here also, it is acceptable that the date of birth be expressed in numbers, in particular for the first 9 days of the month. Thus it is possible to fill in each of the spaces in the numbering grids reserved for the day (J), the month (M) and the year (Y) of birth. For someone born on October 12, 1953, you should record the information as follows:
/1/2/ /1/0/ /5/3/

If the information related to the date of birth is incomplete, which is generally the case of someone born around 19__ (year of only), in this case record the available information in the numbering grids as previously. Wherever the information is not available, the spaces in the corresponding numbering grid should remain empty.

[p. 38]

For all persons born in the year 1900 or earlier, for example 1896, 1892, etc., do not write anything in the space reserved for the date of birth, even if partial or complete information is available. In these cases, write "98" in the numbering grid reserved for age.

For example: an individual was born in March 1967, but no day is given; another was born around 1945, but no other information about the date is available; and a third was born around 1896. You should record the information as follows:

a) J:/_/_/ M:/0/3/ A:/_6/7/

b) J: /_/_/ M: /_/_/ A: /4/5/

c) J: /_/_/ M: /_/_/ A: /_/_/
/9/8/

Notice that the 2 spaces of the grid shown below are empty in the 2 cases where there is partial or incomplete information about the birth date when the birth date is after December 31, 1990, because this date is written in the grid space provided for that purpose.

If, however, the date of birth is prior to January 1, 1901, then simply write "98" in the grid space intended for age. You should remember this rule well.

d) In cases where, in spite of your best efforts you are not able to obtain complete or partial information related to age from the person being interviewed, you should, with his/her help or the help of a relative, estimate his/her age in complete years.

For children aged less than 10 months, write their age using 2 numbers: use 00 for 0 years old, that is, for a child of less than 1 year; use 01 for a child of 1 year; 05 for a child of 5 years, and so on.

Note: For all persons aged 98 or more or born before January 1, 1901, record the number "98" in the space in the numbering grid reserved for age. For example: for a baby of 4 months, a 9 year old individual, another aged 69, a third aged 98 and a fourth aged 103, you should write the information as follows:

[p. 39]

a) J: /_ /_ / M: /_ /_ / A: /_ /_ /
/ 0 / 0/

b) J: /_ /_ / M: /_ /_ / A: /_ /_ /
/ 0 / 9 /

c) J: /_ /_ / M: /_ /_ / A: /_ /_ /
/ 6 / 9 /

d) J: /_ /_ / M: /_ /_ / A: /_ /_ /
/ 9 / 8 /

e) J: /_ /_ / M: /_ /_ / A: /_ /_ /
/ 9 / 8 /

Note: For children younger than about 5, it is greatly desired that you get this information in the form of a birth date. You should do everything possible to help the parents give you exact information or a useful document (vaccination form, birth certificate, baptism record, etc) so that you can gather this information in the desired format.

Person weight (PERWT)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

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

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

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

Disability status (DISABLED)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

DISABLED indicates whether the person reported a disability of any kind.

Years residing in current locality (MIGYRS1)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

MIGYRS1 indicates how many years the person has resided in their current locality of residence.

Years of schooling (YRSCHOOL)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description

Years of schooling (YRSCHOOL)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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.

Migration status, previous residence (MIGRATEP)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

MIGRATEP indicates whether the person's most recent move (if any) was between minor administrative units, major units, or countries.

Educational attainment, international recode [general version] (EDATTAIN)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

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

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

Educational attainment, international recode [detailed version] (EDATTAIND)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

Educational attainment, international recode [detailed version] (EDATTAIND)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

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

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

Religion [general version] (RELIGION)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

RELIGION indicates the person's religion, including "none."

Religion [detailed version] (RELIGIOND)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

RELIGION indicates the person's religion, including "none."

Speaks English (SPEAKENG)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

Speaks English (SPEAKENG)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

SPEAKENG indicates whether the respondent could speak English or if English was the respondent's language of literacy.

Country of birth (BPLCOUNTRY)
File: GIN1996-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.

Number of births last year (BIRTHSLYR)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

BIRTHSLYR indicates whether any -- and in most cases how many -- children were born to a woman in the past twelve months.

Country of previous residence (MIGCTRYP)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

MIGCTRYP indicates the country of previous residence of international migrants. Persons who never lived abroad are coded to the "non-migrant" category.

Nativity status (NATIVITY)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Nativity status (NATIVITY)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Description	

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

Year [person version] (YEARP)
File: GIN1996-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: GIN1996-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: GIN1996-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: GIN1996-P-H

Overview	

Country [person version] (COUNTRYP)
File: GIN1996-P-H

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

Record type [person version] (RECTYPEP)
File: GIN1996-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: character
Width: 1

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

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

Related Materials

Questionnaires

Guinea General Census of Population and Housing, 1996. Household Questionnaire

Title	Guinea General Census of Population and Housing, 1996. Household Questionnaire
Author(s)	National Census Bureau, Republic of Guinea
Date	1996-12-01
Country	Guinea
Language	English
Contributor(s)	Minnesota Population Center (translation)
Publisher(s)	National Census Bureau, Republic of Guinea
Filename	enum_form_gn1996_tag.pdf

Questionnaire-Menage. Identification du Menage

Title	Questionnaire-Menage. Identification du Menage
Author(s)	Ministere delegue Aupres du Premier Ministre, Charge de l'Economie, des Finances et du Plan, Direction Nationale de la Statistique, Bureau National du Recensement
Date	1996-12-01
Country	Guinea
Language	French
Publisher(s)	Direction Nationale de la Statistique, Bureau National du Recensement
Filename	enum_form_gn1996.pdf

Technical documents

Enumerator's Manual

Title	Enumerator's Manual
Author(s)	National Census Bureau, Republic of Guinea
Date	1996-12-01
Country	Guinea
Language	English
Contributor(s)	Minnesota Population Center (translation)
Publisher(s)	National Census Bureau, Republic of Guinea
Filename	enum_instruct_gn1996_tag.pdf

Manuel de l'Agent Recenseur

Title	Manuel de l'Agent Recenseur
Author(s)	Ministere delegue Aupres du Premier Ministre, Charge de l'Economie, des Finances et du Plan, Direction Nationale de la Statistique, Bureau National du Recensement
Date	1996-12-01
Country	Guinea
Language	French

Publisher(s) Direction Nationale de la Statistique, Bureau National du Recensement

Filename   enum_instruct_gn1996.pdf