Manual – Gold Coast Regiment

Variable	Description	Do file
Round	Data was collected in two rounds Round 1: September 2006 - February 2007 Round 2: April 2007 – January 2008	
CASEID	Unique ID identifier	
Reg_No	Regimental Number. The regimental number is not a unique ID.	

Digital Copy	Is there a digital copy of the attestation paper available?
	
	yes
	no
	
	Digital copies of attestation papers were made for data quality controlling purposes.
	Originally, it was planned to choose a random sample of attestations papers. Later it was decided to make digital copies from those cases, where geographic coordinates of recruit's place of birth (variable **PoBirth**) could not be retrieved. See notes on GEONET Names data base GEO data file**.** Putting emphasis on these cases helped to reduce missing values in **UFI, DMS_Long, DMS_Lat** (about 35% of the birth places could be identified with a digital copy of the attestation paper at hand).
	Due to this selection, digital copies are overrepresented for
	    a) cases where handwritings were difficult to read
	    b) recruits of non-Ghanaian origin, where place names are often misspelled (because spellings of place names were agreed late and followed French rules).
	
	A general quality control was done after **Round** 1 and again after **Round** 2.
	It turned out that data in-putters had difficulties coding literacy variable **Signed**. After round 1, the variable was completely re-done. On this occasion, additional variables were collected including **District_familiar, District_add, Name_chief, Chief_residence** and **cause_discharge.**
	No major problems were detected in the check after **Round** 2.
	
	Note that the data in-putters were trained in Accra, Ghana. They were also given a list of instructions (available on request).	

Variable	Description	Do file
Check_RA	The observation was cross-checked by a Research Assistant who has a PhD in African Studies yes	
Name1	First name of recruit **Note: The correct spelling of names was not a main concern in the data in-putting process. Names are only used as a second identifier to check cross-references in the data.** **Frequent typos should be expected in names.**	
Name2	Surname of recruit	
Religion	Religion of recruit as recorded on the attestation paper. **Religion** has a considerable number of categories. The variable was recoded subsequently. See do.file.	**religion.do**
Tribe	'Tribe' of recruit as recorded on the attestation paper. There were no standardized answers. Ethnic.do recodes this variable.	**ethnic.do**
Occ_recruit	Occupation of recruit as recorded on the attestation paper.	**occupation. do**
Signed	Indicator of literacy. Recruits were required to sign the attestation paper. This was not feasible for recruits who could not write. In these cases a thumbprint or an 'x' were taken in its place. The signature might be also entirely missing. **Signed** has the following categories: x Recruit signed with an x mark. Thumbprint A thumbrint was found on place of signature Signed The attestation paper was signed. NA Field left blank The variable should be treated with care. In most cases the handwritten name of the recruit can be found on the attestation papers. If the recruit was illiterate, it is the attesting officer who wrote the recruit's name and let the recruit express his agreement with an x mark. The recruit's name filled in by the attestation officers can be easily mistaken as the recruit's signature (see notes on **Digital Copy** and instructions to data in-putters).	
Served before	Served before (re-enlisted) as recorded on the attestation paper	**Service.do**

Variable	Description	Do file
	Previous Service does not need to be in the GCR. It can also be other units of the RWAFF like 'Nigeria Regiment', Police, and even civil administration.	
Warder	Warder before	
Prison	Prison sentences	
name1_father	Father's name	
name2_father		
Occ_father	Father's occupation as recorded on the attestation paper	
Name_kin	Name of next of kin as recorded on the attestation paper	
Kinship	Next of kin's relationship to the recruit	
occ_kin	Occupation of kin	
address_kin	Address of kin	
Term	Term of enlistment (time agreed to spend in the military). Note: Actual time of military service might deviate. See **cause of discharge**.	**Service.do**
enlist_day	Day of enlistment	**Service.do**
enlist_month	Month of enlistment	**Service.do**
enlist_year	Year of enlistment After a change in the attestation form, the date of enlistment was not recorded on the attestation paper anymore. In these cases the field was coded as missing value (blank or NA). The date of attestation comes very close to the date of enlistment though. **attest_day, attest_month, attest_year** can therefore serve as date of recruitment.	**Service.do**
attest_day	Day of attestation recorded on the attestation paper.	**Service.do**
attest_month	Month of attestation recorded on the attestation paper	**Service.do**
attest_year	Year of attestation recorded on the attestation paper	**Service.do**
place of certificate	Place of certificate	
place of medical certificate	Place of medical certificate	
age_years	Age of recruit at enlistment (years)	
age_months	Age of recruit at enlistment (months). For a few cases, the age was nearer specified by giving the months. In the great majority of the attestation papers, this field was left blank.	
height_feet	Height in feet	**Anthro.do**
height_inches	Height in inches For total height **height_feet** and **height_inches** need to be added. This is done in the Anthro.do file.	**Anthro.do**

Variable	Description	Do file
	Note that officers seldom entered "0" inches (5'0' and 6"0'). Instead they recorded **height_feet** and left **height_inches** blank. In these cases a missing value in **height_inches** should therefore be read as 0 inches. Height is genuinely missing, if **height_inches** is missing (4, 5, 6 feet). Anthro.do generates ready-to-use anthropometric variables.	
chest_inches	Chest circumference in inches The chest circumference is not used in anthropometrics. Roderick Floud said that chest circumference is useless. Bernard Harris suggested that chest expansion may indicate incidences of tuberculosis. Obviously, military officers believed in this indicator, see for example Pignet, „Du coefficient de robusticité", in *Bull.Médical* 15 (1901), p.373-376.	
chest_expansion	Chest expansion in inches	
marks_tribal	Tribal marks as reported on the attestation paper. Obviously, 'tribal and other marks' were important for identification and officers described them in very detail.	
marks_other	Other than tribal marks. These are meant to be scars other than for 'decorative purposes' including smallpox marks, vaccination scars and wounds. 'Attestation form 2' (attestation forms used ca. 1920-1945) had two separate headings: "Tribal Marks" and "Other than tribal marks". Note that 'form1' (attestation forms used 1904 - ca. 1920) did not distinguish between 'tribal' and 'other' marks. Hence, both, tribal and other marks can be found in **marks_tribal**. It was not attempted to separate them during the data in-putting process except for the case of smallpox marks, which is easily identified as 'non-tribal'. The variables **Tribal marks dummy, eye, wound, smallpox, vac_marks** and **vac_no** were retrieved from the entries in **marks_tribal** and **marks_other.**	
Tribal marks dummy	Tribal marks 'dummy' Yes No NA: not specified under **marks_tribal**	

Variable	Description	Do file
eye	Defective eye Yes Only 13 recruits had eye problems. Usually, this is a cause of rejection.	
wound	Wounds yes1: Wound recorded in **marks_other** yes2: Wound recorded in **marks_tribal** Note that some of the other scars recorded on the attestation paper may be the result of injuries.	
Smallpox	Small pox scars Yes Note that smallpox does not always leave scars.	
Vac_marks	Vaccination marks Yes The vaccinations were probably against smallpox. Note that not every vaccination leaves scars.	
Vac_no	Number of vaccination scars -9: Vaccination mark(**Vac_marks=yes**), but information on number of scars is missing	
place of birth	The following variables indicate the recruit's place of birth/ place of origin	
province	Province of birth as recorded on the attestation paper. **Note that this variable is <u>extremely misleading</u> if considered on its own. For example, 'Eastern' could refer to the Eastern part/province of Ashanti, the Gold Coast Colony, Northern Territories or Nigeria.** **<u>The variable is informative when considered together with District.</u>**	
district	District of birth as recorded on the attestation paper. **Note that entries may be internally inconsistent, because names and borders of provinces/districts changed. For example, the district in the north-eastern corner of Ghana is alternatively named Bawku, Kusasi and Mamprussi North.**	
village	Village of origin/ place of birth as recorded on the attestation paper.	

Variable	Description	Do file
	Variable **village** is marred by misspellings. There were no agreed spellings, e.g. "Navarro" and "Navrongo" or "Bolga" and "Bolgatanga" or the British forced their spellings upon 'French' places, e.g. Wagadugu instead of Ouagadougou. Note that the GEONET data base offers alternative spellings/names that were in use over some time (so unequal **pob** have the same **UFI**)	
pob	Village of origin/ place of birth corrected for spellings. In some cases it was reasonable to assume that today's agreed spelling differs from the one in **village,** e.g. the recruit with **CASEID** 6124 was born in "Abtifi" but "Abetifi" is probably the correct spelling. "Abtifi" may be a typo or it is a misspelling in the original source. You can filter those cases with "**village**<>**pob**" and check the approach.	
UFI	A place ID that links the case to the place in the GEONET Names data base. Places with alternative spellings have the same UFI. For example, Wagadugu and Ougadougou have an identical UFI.	
DMS_LAT	Latitude in decimals (from the GEONET Names data base).	
DMS_LONG	Longitude in decimals (from the GEONET Names data base). -999 Missing value in **village** and **pob** x The place could not be identified in the GEONET Names data base	
confidence	A variable that expresses the confidence in the accuracy of **UFI.** 0 **Village** could not be located in the GEONET Names data base with any degree of certainty 1 A place was identified in the GEONET Names data base, which probably agrees with the true place of birth. Still, there is a higher likelihood that geographic coordinates are wrongly coded. Typically, "confidence equal to one" is coded if there was more than one place with that name or the spelling was unclear and modifications of the spelling led to more than one place. 2 The probability of an error in the coding is rather small (places like Accra, Usher Town, Kumasi, and Cape Coast).	
Alternatives	Alternative places that could correspond to **village.**	

Variable	Description	Do file
UFI_al1 **DMS_LAT_al1** **DMS_LONG_al1**	Geographic coordinates of first alternative	
UFI_al2 **DMS_LAT_al2** **DMS_LONG_al2**	Geographic coordinates of second alternative	
country	Country of birth Sometimes, the exact place of origin is unknown, but it is rather clear from which country/region the recruit came, e.g. if "Nigeria" or description like "Gabis near Zuarungu" were entered under **village**. Nigeria Nigeria Ashanti Ashanti Benin Benin Cameroon Cameroon Gambia Gambia Guinea Guinea Lebanon Lebanon Lesotho Lesotho Liberia Liberia Mali Mali Niger Niger Nigeria Nigeria Senegal Senegal Senegambia Senegambia Togo Togo gcc Gold Coast Colony gh Ghana ivo Ivory Coast nt Northern Territories sl Sierra Leone uv Upper Volta (Burkina Faso) Note that **country** was left blank if **confidence**=2. In these cases, the country of birth can be easily retrieved from **UFI, DMS_Long, DMS_Lat.**	
Cause_discharge	Cause of discharge as recorded on the recruitment file	**service.do**
Day_discharge	Day of discharge as recorded on the recruitment file	**service.do**
Month_discharge	Month of discharge as recorded on the recruitment file	**service.do**
Year_discharge	Year of discharge as recorded on the recruitment file	**service.do**
served_years	Duration of service (years) as recorded on the recruitment file	**service.do**
served_months	Duration of service (months in addition to **served_years**) as recorded on the recruitment file	**service.do**
served_days	Duration of service (days in addition to **served_months** and **served_years**) as recorded on the	**service.do**

Variable	Description	Do file
	recruitment file	

form1:	The questions on attestation papers changed over the years. There were three major changes.
	   a) Form1: 1904-1920
	   b) Form2: 1918-1945
	   c) Form3: 1947-1958
	
	The following variables are only available on the early attestation 'form1'.	

Name_Bringer	Name of bringer as recorded on attestation paper The GCR had a referral system in ~1908-1920, where bringer/referees received a monetary compensation when they referred physically fit recruits to the GCR. Name and other characteristics of the bringer were recorded on the attestation paper of the new recruit. Note that this information is <u>not</u> apparent from the records of the bringers. The following variables recode this information in a systematic way.	
Bringer	Recruit acted as a referee If the soldier was not acting as a referee, **Bringer** was left blank (missing value). If the soldier brought a new recruit, a case ID was given, which usually corresponds to the regimental number of the **Bringer** or identification number of the Bringer (if outside the army) noted down on the attestation paper of the newly enlisted recruit. <u>Negative values</u> in the range between -9000 and -9300 indicate that the **Bringer** could not be identified, because no Regimental number or other ID was recorded on the attestation paper. Negative values were also given for duplicate regimental numbers (one regimental number but two different people). Reasons, Bringer could not be identified (note that linking bringer and recruit must fail in these cases): a) Bringer/Referee is not a member of the GCR. Note that the **Unit_Bringer** variable gives a valuable clue on this, e.g. if **Unit_Bringer** is NTC, Police, Transport, etc. b) Bringer/Referee is a member of the GCR, but was not sampled. This is the case with soldiers/bringers recruited prior to 1910 (regimental numbers lower	

Variable	Description	Do file
	than 6700 – most of the bringers with regimental numbers between 0 and 6700 indicate the draft in WWI which were assigned regimental numbers from A 0 to A 4000 – note the 'A' prefix) c) Bringer may be in the data set, but the regimental number was not recorded on the attestation paper. For example, members of the Reserve obviously were in the army before joining the Reserve. However, the ID recorded for members of the Reserve is not the regimental number from their times of active service, but probably refers to some document in the Reserve. Also, there might be some crossover between the units such as Police and NTC. I refrained from using the name of the bringer as identifier. Given the frequency of duplicate names, mismatches would be very likely. About 300 bringers from a total of about 1200 bringers were found in the data set.	
ID_Bringer	Equals **Bringer** The missing values were replaced with IDs running from 20000 to ca. 45000.	
Brought_by	Recruit was referred by a member of the GCR/NT Constabulary/ Police Force. The relationship between soldiers becomes apparent by using both, **Bringer** and **Brought_by.** Example: | Case_Id	Reg_No	Name	Bringer	Brought_by
---	---	---	---	---
5104	10135	Agbo Toom		10008
12619	10008	Gatto Konkomba	10008	5475 | **Brought_by=10008:** Agbo Toom was referred by Gatto Konkomba (who had regimental number 10008). **Bringer** field is missing: Agbo Toom did not refer anybody **Bringer**=10008: Gatto Konkomba acted as a bringer (of Agbo Toom) **Brought_by=5475:** Gatto Konkomba himself was brought by a soldier with regimental number 5475. As there is no other case where **Brought_by** equals 10008, Agbo Toom was the only recruit referred by Gatto Konkomba. About 3000 recruits were referred. Bringers tend to refer only one recruit, but there are cases where	

Variable	Description	Do file
	bringers referred more than one recruit. The frequency table is as follows: | Number of recruits referred	Frequency
---	---
1	764
2	180
3	75
4	35
5	36
6	28
7	11
8	6
9	9
10	7
11	5
12	2
13	2
14	3
15	2
16	2
17	4
18	2
19	2
20	1
22	2
23	2
24	2
25	2
26	1
28	1
32	1
36	1
39	1
43	1
56	1
109	1 | For information on other kinds of referrals, by Chief or voluntary enlistment, see **referral_other.**	
ID_Brought_by	Equals **Brought_by** The missing values in **Brought_by** were replaced with IDs running from 50000 to ca. 72200.	
Rank_bringer	Military rank of bringer, if recorded on the attestation paper (of the refereed recruit). Note that the rank of the bringer does not need to be constant for every bringer, as the bringer could have been promoted over the years. For example, Bukare Basempari (**Recruit**: -9129) was promoted from CSM to RSM.	**Rank.do**

Variable	Description	Do file
	The coding is as follows -9 Not available BM BSM Band Sergeant Major Band Major Band Sgt Band Sergeant CSM Company Sergeant Major Civilian Constable Cook Coy Pay Clerk Cpl Corporal Cpt Captain Drum Boy Drum Major GC Gun Carrier Gunner Headman Headwoman L/Sgt L/c Lance Corporal Malam Islamic clergy/teacher Mechanic Orderly Room Clerk Orderly Room Sergeant Paymaster's Clerk Coy Pay Clerk Priest Prison Warder Pte Private QMS RSM Regimental Sergeant Major Sgt Sergeant I read that the ranks in the band (BSM, Drum Major, etc.) are not military ranks in the strict sense.	
Unit_bringer	Unit of the bringer, if recorded on the attestation paper (of the refereed recruit). A 'A' Company Ashanti Coy B 'B' Company Band Battery C D Depot Detail F G HQ Headquarter J MG Platoon	

Variable	Description	Do file
	MT Motorised Transport NTC Northern Territory Constabulary Pioneer Police Reserve Signals Training Transport Warder	
referral_other	Other referrals. Recruit was sent by the Chief chief DC District Commissioner NA Not available Referee other Referee Transport Transport Department Volunteer Volunteered himself The NA category indicates that the **Name_bringer** field was left blank.	
Name_chief	Name of chief.	
chief_residence	Chief's residence.	
District_familiar	District with which familiar. Note that this is <u>not</u> necessarily the district of birth.	
District_add	Districts entered in addition to **District_familiar** Note that this field can have multiple entries. Districts are comma separated in **District_add**.	
district2 **district3** **district4** **district5** **district6** **district7** **district8** **district9**	Variables **district2** to **district9** break down the information in **District_add.** Every variable contains one district only while the order in **District_add** is maintained. In other words, **district2** shows the district, which the recruit reported to be familiar with in addition to **District_familiar**. **district3** gives the third district from the list of districts to be familiar.	
Form3:	The following variables are only available on 'form 3'. These attestation forms were introduced ca. 1947.	
Reserve	Agreement to join the Reserve for x years. Recruits agreed to join the Reserve after completion of service in the GCR. The duration of service in the Reserve is 3 years. Apparently, there is no variation in this variable.	
Miltary Conduct	Military conduct. The military files at Burma Camp contain descriptions	

Variable	Description	Do file
	about conduct. Unfortunately, the files were not copied.	
weight	Recruit's weight (in lb)	**Anthro.do**
Date of birth	Year of birth of recruit as recorded on the attestation paper.	
School	Education ('Education record prior to enlistment') Name and place of the school NA – No entry (no education)	
Edu_from	Year of enrolment in **School**	**edu.do**
Edu_to	Year school left	**edu.do**
STD_reached	Educational attainment ('Standard reached')	**edu.do**
School_Cert	School certificate	**edu.do**
Med_cat	Summary score of the result of the medical examination Certificate of medical examination 'Certified that the recruit was medically examined at (place) on (date) and was recorded in being category … on AFB 178 and that he does not present any of the causes for rejection.'	
Father's address	Father's address	
Nationality	Recruit's nationality	
Colony_birth	Colony of birth (recruit)	

Variables that are generated by the .do files

	Ethnic.do
Variable	**Description**
ethnic1	Variable **tribe** represents the original entry as found on the attestation paper. Variable **ethnic1** corrects for typos, obsolete spellings, abbreviations and different names, but keeps the highly disaggregated nature of **tribe** intact.
ethnic2	Some of the entries in **tribe** are not ethnic groups at all, but places or families (within the Fante / Akan group). **Ethnic2** indicates whether **ethnic1** is an Area Clan District Family Place
ethnic3	Ethnic3 aggregates and standardizes **ethnic1**. • Larger ethnic groups were not pooled, e.g. Yoruba, Bazabarimi, Mendi • Some smaller ethnic groups were pooled and summarised under their country of settlement (ivo=Ivory Coast, sl=Sierra Leone, uv=Upper Volta) • Smaller ethnic groups from Ghana were maintained **Ethnic3** has still more than 100 categories.
ethnic3_gh	Recruit belongs to an ethnic group, which can be predominantly found in Ghana 0　　　　No 1　　　　Yes Note that the variable is a very rough. Several ethnic groups settle across borders, e.g. Ewe, Lobi, Grunshi. The variables **UFI, DMS_Long, DMS_Lat** give GIS coordinates of place of birth and therefore more accurate information on place of birth**.** However, their disadvantage is that the place of birth could not be identified in about 20% of the cases (somewhat less for ethnic groups in Ghana and higher for ethnic groups outside of Ghana). Thus, the ethnic variable gives a valuable clue of the recruit's origin if GIS coordinates of place of birth are missing.

	Anthro.do
Variable	**Description**
ht_inch	Height (in inches)
ht_cm	Height (in cm)
wt_kg	Weight (in kg)
bmi	Body Mass Index

	religion.do
Variable	**Description**
religion_cleaned	Variable **Religion** represents the original entry as found on the attestation paper. Variable **religion_cleaned** corrects for typos, abbreviations and different names, but keeps the differentiation within the Christian religion. Category Absolute Frequency 7th Day Adventist 22 Apostolic 23 Baptist 6 Basel Mission 29 Bremen Mission 9 Christian 3,140 Church of England 168 ECM 143 Methodist 772 Mohammedan 4,540 NA 2,169 Other Christian 26 Pagan 11,480 Presbyterian 903 Protestant 66 Roman Catholic 1,308 SPG 8 Salvation Army 26 Scottish Mission 6 Weseleyan Church 199 Zion Church 64
religion3	A string variable that summarizes the various Christian beliefs. Thus, the variable gives only three religions plus the code for missing values (NA) Christian Mohammedan NA Pagan

	Occupation.do
Variable	**Description**
occgr	Numerical categories indicating the skills needed in the occupation 0 Unclear 1 Unskilled 2 Semiskilled 3 Skilled 4 Semiprof 5 Prof

Occupation.do	
Variable	**Description**

Service.do	
Variable	**Description**
in_day	Day of service entry
in_month	Month of service entry
in_year	Year of service entry The three variables pool date of enlistment (**enlist_day, enlist_month, enlist_year**) and date of attestation (**attest_day, attest_month, attest, year**).
in_cmc	Date of entry expressed in terms of century month codes. A century month code (CMC) is the number of the month since the start of the millennium. For example, January 1900 is CMC 22801, January 1901 is CMC 22813, January 1950 is CMC 23401, August 1914 is CMC 22976. The CMC for a date is calculated from the month, year and day as follows: $CMC = (YYYY * 12) + MM + (Day/30.5)$ for month MM in year YYYY.
date_imputed	For about 350 observations, the date of enlistment was reconstructed from the date of enlistment of recruits with adjacent regimental number. 1=yes 0=no
out_cmc	Date of exit (discharge) expressed in terms of century month codes.
length_serv	Length of service (in years) The variable was constructed by differencing date of entry and date of exit (**length_service=out_cmc-in_cmc**)
length_serv_al	Alternative measure of length of service (in years) This variable was **served_years, served_months, served_days** There is no perfect but a strong agreement between **length_serv** and **length_serv_al**.
discharge	Cause of discharge Recoded from **cause_discharge.** There are a number of unknown categories - those cases where the cause of discharge was given on the attestation paper by referring to sections of the 1936 ordinance.
reenlisted	Was the recruit enlisted before? 0=no 1=yes 2=date of entry and regimental number indicates re-enlistment

	Service.do
Variable	**Description**
	Re-enlistments occurred especially at the beginning of WWII when the reserve force was called upon and after WWII when demobilisation came to an end. The variable was retrieved from **Served before**. Note that only soldiers who did the service in the RWAFF/GCR were coded as re-enlisted. French soldiers, GC police and civil servants were coded 0. Additionally, date of entry and regimental number can indicate re-enlistment. Apparently in the 1930s, the GCR started to give servicemen their old regimental number on re-enlistment. Hence, if soldiers with adjacent regimental numbers have a hugely different year of entry (>3 years) can be taken as a hint of re-enlistment. This approach produces good results a) there is a 70% agreement with **Served_before**. b) category 1 and 2 in **reenlisted** follow the same trend with peaks in 1939/40 & 1947. c) age at enlistment of soldiers where **reenlisted**=2 is high
ww1	Recruit was recruited during WWI (August 1914-November 1918) 1=yes 0=no
ww2	Recruit was recruited during WWII (September 1939- August 1945) 1=yes 0=no

	Edu.do
Variable	**Description**

GIS Variables

	The following variables are based on the longitude and latitude of the village of birth (**ufi**, **dms_long, dms_lat).** The regions and districts correspond with the boundaries of the 1931 & 2001 Census.		
cntry_2000	Country of birth Benin Burkina Faso Cameroon Cote d'Ivoire Gambia Ghana Guinea Liberia Mali Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Togo		
adm1_2000	Name of 1st level administrative unit (region level) as of 2000 There are 10 administrative regions: Ashanti Brong Ahafo Central Eastern Greater Accra Northern Upper East Upper West Volta Western		
admin2_2000	Name of 2nd level administrative unit (District level) as of 2000 There are 110 districts: Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese Accra Adansi East Adansi West Afigya Sekyere Agona Ahafo Ano North Ahafo Ano South Ahanta West Ajumako Enyan Akatsi Akwapim North Akwapim South Amansie East		

	Amansie West	19
	Aowin Suaman	
	Asante Akim North	
	Asante Akim South	
	Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa	
	Assin	
	Asunafo	
	Asuogyaman	
	Asutifi	
	Atebubu	
	Atwima	
	Awutu/Efutu/Senya	
	Bawku East	
	Bawku West	
	Berekum	
	Bibiani Anhwiaso-Bekwai	
	Birim North	
	Birim South	
	Bole	
	Bolgatanga	
	Bongo	
	Bosomtwi Kwanwoma	
	Builsa	
	Cape Coast	
	Dangbe East	
	Dangbe West	
	Dormaa	
	East Akim	
	East Gonja	
	East Mamprusi	
	Ejura-Sekyedumasi	
	Ejusu/Juaben	
	Fanteakwa	
	Ga	
	Gomoa	
	Gushiegu/Karaga	
	Ho	
	Hohoe	
	Jaman	
	Jasikan	
	Jirapa/Lambussie	
	Jomoro	
	Juabeso-Bia	
	Kadjebi	
	Kasena/Nankani	
	Keta	
	Kete-Krachi	
	Ketu	
	Kintampo	
	Komenda/Edina Aguafo	
	Kpandu	
	Kumasi	
	Kwabere	
	Kwaebibirem	
	Kwahu South	

	Lawra Manya Krobo Mfantsiman Mpohor Wassa Nadowli Nanumba New Juaben Nkoranza Nkwanta North Tongu Nzema East Offinso Saboba/Chereponi Savelgu/Nanton Sefwi-Wiawso Sekyere East Sekyere West Sene Shama Ahanta East Sissala South Tongu Suhum/Kraboa/Coaltar Sunyani Tamale Tano Techiman Tema Tolon/Kumbungu Twifu Heman/Lower Denkyira Upper Denkyira Wa Wassa Amenfi Wassa West Wenchi West Akim West Gonja West Mamprusi Yendi Yilo Krobo Zabzugu/Tatale	
adm2_1931	Name of 2nd level administrative unit (district) as of 1931 There are 40 districts: 　Accra 　Ahafo 　Akwapim 　Ankobra 　Aowin 　Ashanti Akim 　Axim 　Birim 　Cape Coast 　Eastern Dagomba 　Eastern Gonja	

	Ho Keta-Ada Kete-Krachi Kintampo Kumasi Kusasi Kusasi (Togoland) Lawra-Tumu Mampong Mamprusi (Togoland) Mamprusi South Navrongo New Juaben Obuasi Saltpond Sefwi Sekondi-Dixcove Sunyani Tarkwa Volta River Wa Wenchi Western Akim Western Dagomba Western Gonja Winneba Zuarungu	21
sweight_geo	Sample weight	
Sweight_ethnic	Sample weight	