

COD-PS Guinea

Update Year 2023 / Reference Year 2023

Objective of This Explanatory Technical Note

This explanatory technical note provides supplementary notes on the strengths and limitations of each Common Operational Dataset on Population Statistics (COD-PS) against the projections by the WPP 2022 Revision of the UN to enable informed humanitarian decision-making.

Structure of Supplementary Note

This supplementary note is organized into the following sections:

1. Metadata
2. Methodological Documentation
3. Intrinsic Population Growth Rates (ADM-0 & 1)
4. Population counts by age and sex (ADM-0)
5. Relative population size by age and sex (ADM-1)

1. Metadata

Item	Metadata
Country	Guinea
Source(s)	INS Guinea
Source(s) Link(s)	https://portail.sante.gov.gn/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Annexe-8_RGPH3_perspectives_demographiques.pdf
Population Data Type (Census enumeration, Direct estimate, or Population projection)	Population projection
Year of the Baseline Population	2014
Reference year of this COD-PS	2023
Publication year of this COD-PS	2023
ADM-1 Name	Région
ADM-1 Number of Units	8
ADM-1 Sex and Age Disaggregation	Sex and age disaggregated by 5-year age groups

Item	Metadata
ADM-1 Open-ended Age Group	80+
ADM-2 Name	Prefecture
ADM-2 Number of Units	34 (33 prefectures and 1 special zone, Conakry)
ADM-2 Sex and Age Disaggregation	Sex and age disaggregated by 5-year age groups
ADM-2 Open-ended Age Group	80+
General Notes	The central regions of Labe, Mamou and Farannah, the NSO projects relatively lower proportions of 15-44 year old males and 15-29 year old females and relatively higher proportions of females from 35 years old and up. It is likely that young working age populations migrated internally to the western or eastern regions in search of economic opportunities such as the mining sector or cross-border trades.
Data Limitations	The subnational projections (ADM-1, ADM-2) within this COD-PS may not reflect postcensal subnational population dynamics very well. It is because the NSO applied the cohort component method to only generate the national level (ADM-0) projections first, then simply split the subnational level (ADM-1, ADM-2) population projections by the respective share of subnational populations within the 2014 census (ratio method). In particular, the dynamics of internal migration may not be reflected at all within the projections on which this COD-PS is based, even at the regional (ADM-1) level.
COD-PS Demographic Data Quality Assessment	The COD-PS was assessed against ADM-0 estimates and projections published in the World Population Prospects (2022 Revision) by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA).

2. Methodological Documentation

Item	Methodological Documentation
Methodology Used	Cohort component method was used based on the 2014 census results to produce national level projections for the years 2014-2025 first, then simple ratio method was applied to distribute the national level projections among the subdivisions of Guinea by their respective demographic weights.
Baseline Population	2014 census
Post-enumeration survey (PES)	The INS Guinea notes in the 2014 census report that it did not carry out a post-enumeration survey (PES; Enquête post censitaire - EPC) after the 2017 census due to the Ebola epidemic ongoing at the time.

Item	Methodological Documentation
Assessment and Adjustment of the Baseline Population	The NSO assessed the age and sex distribution of the 2014 census results and adjusted for age heaping prior to projecting at the national level.
Fertility (births)	The production of national level projections also took into account historical population trends from the Guinea Demographic Survey Studies from 1954-1955; administrative enumeration of 1965; censuses from 1983 and 1996; Evaluating Impact and Building Capacity (EIBC) 1994; Demographic and Household Survey (DHS) 1992, 1999, 2005 and 2012; and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2003 and 2016.
Mortality (deaths)	With the exception of the mortality assumptions used (Coale-Demeny model life-table: North), the INS Guinea does not provide explicit details on the fertility and mortality assumptions used for the projections. It notes that the historical trends so far show a fairly significant increase in the population from 1983 to 1996 (3.1%), a significant decline in population growth from 1996 to 2014 (2.2%) and a fairly remarkable in terms of certain demographic behaviors (continuous decline in fertility and mortality levels). And, the projection scenarios are calibrated within the target objectives of the MDG framework (2015), Guinea Vision framework (2040), and African Union Agenda 2063.
International migration (net migration)	The INS Guinea explicitly states that net migration was assumed to be zero when building the projections.
Internal migration (migration within country)	It was not possible to locate the assumptions of internal migration in the NSO projection documentation on which the NSO built population projections.

3. Intrinsic Population Growth Rates (ADM-0 & 1)

At ADM-0, the implied postcensal (2014-2022) population growth rates of this COD-PS (2.79% per year: female 2.71%, male 2.87%) are relatively higher than the projected growth rates of the UN's population projections published in the World Population Prospects (WPP) 2022 Revision (highest at 2.59% in 2015-2016 during 2014-2022).

The end user should take note that the NSO predicts uniform postcensal growth rates (2.79% per year: female 2.71%, male 2.87%) across all ADM-1 regions, exactly the same at the national level. This is because, as the NSO stated in the projection report, that the NSO produced national level projections first, then applied simple ratio method to distribute the national level projections among the subdivisions of Guinea by their respective demographic weights.

ADM-1	Last Census, Female	Last Census, Male	CODPS, Female	CODPS, Male	PGR(%), Female	PGR(%), Male	PGR(%), Both
Boke	561,217	531,075	716,294	687,541	2.71	2.87	2.79

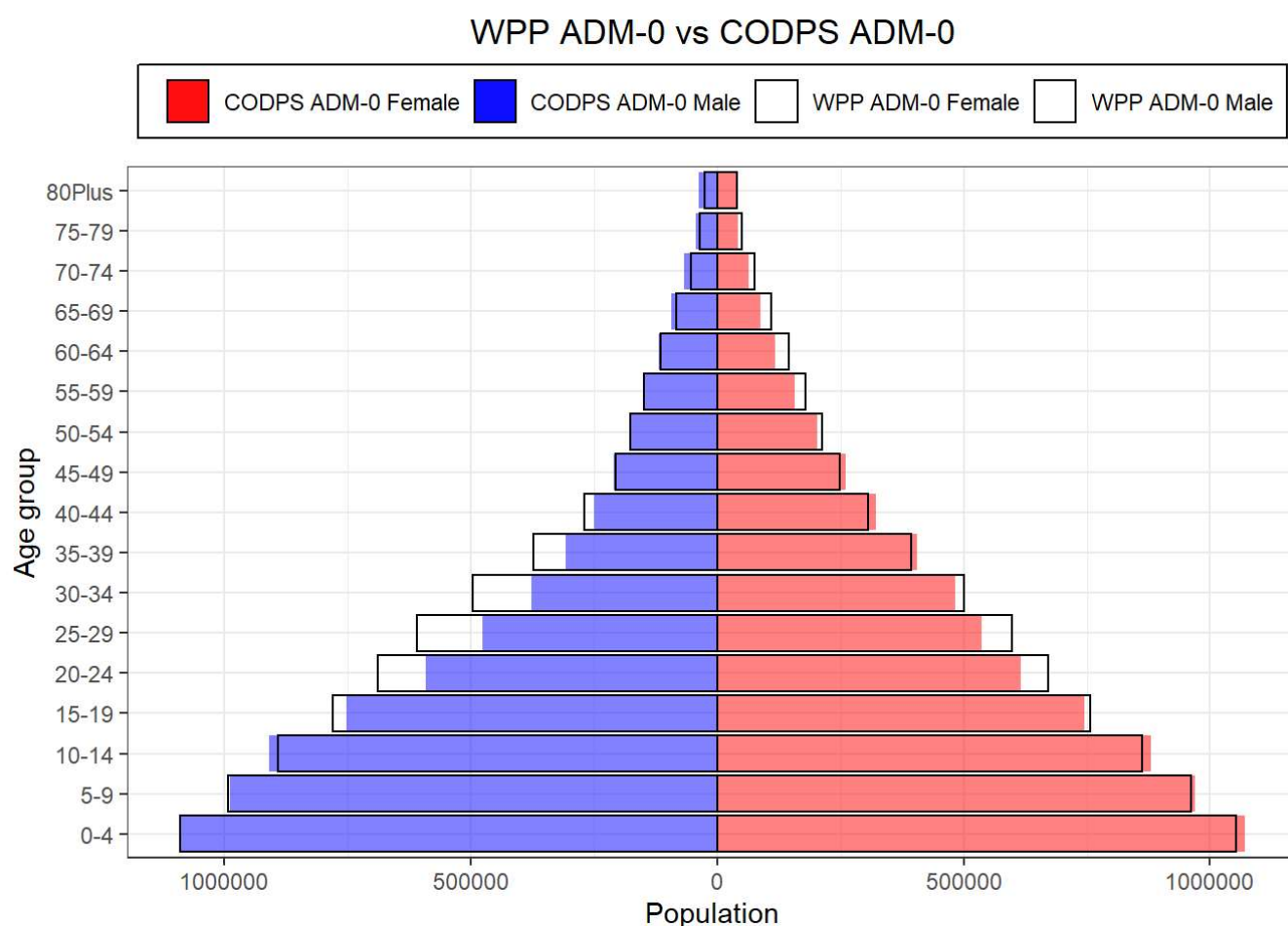
ADM-1	Last Census, Female	Last Census, Male	CODPS, Female	CODPS, Male	PGR(%), Female	PGR(%), Male	PGR(%), Both
Conakry	834,668	840,402	1,065,297	1,088,007	2.71	2.87	2.79
Faranah	495,202	454,384	632,033	588,258	2.71	2.87	2.79
Kankan	997,624	981,421	1,273,277	1,270,572	2.71	2.87	2.79
Kindia	819,385	754,297	1,045,796	976,537	2.71	2.87	2.79
Labe	550,524	450,867	702,646	583,705	2.71	2.87	2.79
Mamou	402,760	334,302	514,048	432,795	2.71	2.87	2.79
N'zerekore	823,096	768,622	1,050,526	995,074	2.71	2.87	2.79
Total	5,484,476	5,115,370	6,999,917	6,622,489	2.71	2.87	2.79

4. Population Counts by age and sex (ADM-0)

Below, we compare the population structure across sex and age groups between the NSO and WPP projections at the national level. At ADM-0, the age- and sex-specific population counts of this COD-PS are relatively lower than the WPP 2022 Revision projection. The greatest differences are where the NSO projects smaller numbers than WPP among 20-24 year olds (female: by -8.30%, male: by -14.18%), 25-29 year olds (female: by -10.21%, male: by -21.87%), 30-34 year olds (male: by -24.20%), and 35-39 year olds (male: by -17.18%).

	CODPS-WPP, Female	Difference(%)	CODPS-WPP, Male	Difference(%)
0-4	18,698	1.78	419	0.04
5-9	7,203	0.75	-4,178	-0.42
10-14	16,596	1.92	18,522	2.08
15-19	-11,826	-1.56	-29,221	-3.75
20-24	-55,680	-8.30	-97,683	-14.18
25-29	-61,112	-10.21	-133,022	-21.87
30-34	-18,192	-3.63	-120,073	-24.20
35-39	12,162	3.09	-63,814	-17.18
40-44	15,544	5.08	-19,322	-7.18
45-49	10,812	4.34	2,280	1.10
50-54	-10,202	-4.79	141	0.08
55-59	-21,820	-12.13	-1,804	-1.22
60-64	-27,766	-19.15	3,684	3.21
65-69	-21,364	-19.47	10,475	12.81

	CODPS-WPP, Female	Difference(%)	CODPS-WPP, Male	Difference(%)
70-74	-12,018	-15.86	13,255	24.84
75-79	-7,974	-16.09	8,504	24.93
80Plus	-166	-0.42	10,738	42.14



5. Relative population size by age and sex (ADM-1)

Below compares relative population proportions by sex and age between NSO ADM-1 and WPP ADM-0 projections. The NSO projects relatively higher proportions of young working age adults and lower proportions of children in the capital area, Conakry. In the opposite direction, for the central regions of Labe, Mamou and Farannah, the NSO projects relatively lower proportions of 15-44 year old males and 15-29 year old females and relatively higher proportions of females from 35 years old and up. It is likely that young working age populations migrated internally to the western or eastern regions in search of economic opportunities such as the mining sector or cross-border trades.

