

National Population and Dwelling Census Manual of the Enumerator Long Form
Argentina 1991

[pp 1-13 omitted]

[p. 14]

Basic Concepts

These concepts are represented in the diagram.

[The instructions refer to a picture of a segment, including various households and dwellings.]
Here we have many groups. Some included in others.

The first task of enumerating that we are going to face is with the segment (group S). Here will find a group of houses that we should cover. In each house (group D) we will enumerate all the private dwellings (group V) that exist. In each one of these private dwellings, when they are inhabited, we are going to find one or more private census households. Each private household (group H) will be made up by one or more persons, one of whom is the head of the household

But **caution**, if in a dwelling we generally find a single private dwelling, there are cases in which there can be two or more private dwellings.

Through the diagram we have listed the basic concepts. We will see now how the census defines them.

Dwelling:

Premises that have been built or adapted for lodging persons. Also places not meant originally for lodging persons but used for this purpose on the day of the census should be considered a dwelling.

Two types of dwellings exist: private dwellings and collective dwellings.

The types of private dwellings are: house, shack, hut, apartment, tenement house, boarding house or hotel, place not built for habitation, mobile dwelling.

The types of collective dwellings are: nursing household, youth household, boarding school, worker camp, hospital, prison, barracks, religious household, hotel.

Private Census Household:

A group of persons, related or not, who live under the same roof in accordance with a set of family rules, that is to say, who share their food expenses. In some areas the act of sharing food expenses is called having a common pot *olla común*.

Persons who live alone are counted as a household.

To summarize: in a private household, the persons who make it up:

live under the same roof.

share food expenses.

[p. 15]

Head of the household:

Head of household is the person recognized as such by the rest of the members of the household.

Our job is to identify all the private dwellings that exist in the same house, like the households that inhabit every dwelling and the persons who make up each household.

After having analyzed the basic concepts we are ready to recognize [who we should enumerate].

Who we should enumerate: that is, when to fill out a Census Document

Among the private dwellings that we mention, there are some that have originally been built or adapted for lodging persons. They are: house, shack, hut, apartment, tenement house, hotel or boarding house.

When we find in our route any of these types of buildings we always enumerate them, even when they are unoccupied or meant for another use on the day of the Census.

To summarize, we should always enumerate: house, shack or hut, apartment, tenement house, boarding house or hotel if they are occupied or not and whatever their use on the day of the Census may be. We should also enumerate places not built for habitation and mobile dwellings if they are occupied the day of the Census.

We should not ever enumerate dwellings excluded from our sketch of the Segment, if they are unoccupied on the day of the Census, places not built for habitation and mobile dwellings.

Let us see now...

How many documents to fill out

To determine how many Documents to fill out in each private dwelling, we should keep in mind the concept of the private household.

We fill out a census document for each household that we find in the dwelling.

If in a dwelling we find a single household, we fill out a Document; if we find two households, we fill out two Documents and so on.

And if there is no household in the dwelling? If it is any of the dwellings that we should enumerate always, according to the previous chart, we fill out a Census Document.

And after having seen the basic concepts we are going to analyze the ...

Large document

Every Document consists of three parts:

Geographic location: We register information that permits us to locate each enumerated dwelling both in the geographic area as well as in the census organization.

Dwelling: We obtain information about the characteristics of the dwelling, and characteristics of habitation of the household.

Population: We ask questions about demographic, educational, economic and health characteristics to every one of the persons who makes up the household the day of the Census. Each Document permits us to register information for a maximum of 6 persons.

Important: We follow the analysis of the filling out of the questions with the Document that is found in the envelope of instruction materials.

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form]

[Geographic Location]

Before beginning the route, we should record in all the received documents the information corresponding to: Locality, Department or Administrative area, Province, Division *Fracción*, Area *Radius*, segment and Block that figures in our segment sketch.

In rural areas we fill out 000 in the column of Block No.

Upon arriving at each dwelling we write its address in the respective space specifying the

street, number, floor and number of the apartment.

When we write down the address of a dwelling we should think about facilitating its location later.

When a building does not have a number or is not on a street or road we should record it trying to use as a reference a fixed or permanent point. Any person should be able to find an enumerated dwelling.

If there are two or more dwellings at one address, we begin to enumerate the dwelling to the right of the entrance.

Now knowing how to fill out the dwelling and household columns remains for us.

The number written in this column corresponds to the order number of the private dwelling that we are enumerating. We assign it in correlative form.

[p. 16 is omitted.]

[p. 17]

We mark 01 in the Document of the first dwelling that we enumerate, 02 in the second, and so on until filling out all the dwellings of our segment.

Household column.

In each dwelling that we enumerate we number the households beginning always with 01. When in a dwelling there is only a single household, the number 01 will be written down.

If in the same dwelling more than one household exists we enumerate them in correlative order (the order for enumerating them is decided by the enumerator).

Then we mark 01 in the household column in the Census Document that we use for enumerating the first household, 02 is what we use for enumerating the second household, 03 for the third and so on.

Caution: When in the same dwelling there is more than one household, in the Dwelling column we always register the same number; because the dwelling is always the same.

If the dwelling that we enumerate is unoccupied, fill out 00 in the household column.

Finally we always keep in mind that the information about Geographic Location should consist of all the Documents that we use.

Dwelling

1. Characteristics of the dwelling for the only household or for the first household

How do we fill out question 1?

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form]

Simply registering the situation that we find, in accordance with the following chart:

Condition of occupation

Occupied (two or more households are in it)

Inhabitants present: We register this situation and apply the rest of the census

Inhabitants absent: We find out from neighbors if they can return and we will fill out geographic location in the document where it is possible. We repeat the visit until finding the inhabitants and if we do not succeed, will fill out **absent inhabitants** in question 1 and 00 in the column household and we end the enumeration.

Unoccupied (no households are in it)

It is not a usual residence of a household and no one has stayed overnight the night before the "day of the Census". We fill out the type of unoccupied dwelling, we fill out 00 in the household column and we end the enumeration.

[p. 18]

Caution: If a dwelling is under construction, we only fill out Document when the work is advanced enough that it could be inhabited the next day.

Remember: we always follow the arrows (on the census form).

We totally fill out the circle

A dwelling has inhabitants present, the first step is: determine the type of dwelling.

The objective of question 2 is to classify the dwellings according to the building characteristics.

Because we are enumerators of private dwellings, we will only fill out the type of dwelling in the column to the right "Private".

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form.]

Here are the definitions of the different types of private dwellings:

House: A dwelling with direct exit to the outside (its inhabitants do not pass through halls or corridors of common use).

[The instructions refer to a graphic of a house.]

Shack or hut: A dwelling with exit to the outside. A shack (typical in rural areas) generally has adobe walls, earthen floors, and roof of metal sheets or straw. A hut (typical in urban areas) usually is built with materials of low quality or discarded.

[The instructions refer to a graphic of a house.]

Apartment: is a dwelling with its own bath and kitchen, which one gets to through halls, elevators, stairs or interior doorways of common use.

[p. 19]

Tenement house: is a dwelling with independent exit to the outside, built or remodeled deliberately for containing many rooms that have exits to one or more spaces of common use. A tenement house has bath(s) and or kitchen(s) that are used in a shared form. Some forms are known as tenements. Each tenement house is a single dwelling, in whose interior we should recognize the private households that inhabit it.

[The instructions refer to a graphic of a house.]

Boarding house or hotel: is a dwelling where private households are lodged by pensioners, who follow a special set of rules characterized by monthly, every two week or weekly pay of the cost of lodging in furnished bedrooms. Generally they are classified under the valid legislation for this type of establishment, which is exhibited in visible places. Each boarding house or hotel is the only dwelling, in whose interior we should recognize the private households that inhabit it.

[The instructions refer to a graphic of a house.]

Premises not built for habitation: A place not meant originally for human habitation but on the day of the Census is occupied by persons. Examples of this type of dwelling are: garage, warehouse, natural lodging (bridge, expressway, cave, etc.), an abandoned building, hospitals or public buildings that have stopped fulfilling the functions for which they were originally constructed and where, on the day of the Census, persons were lodged.

[The instructions refer to a graphic of a house.]

Mobile dwelling: A dwelling that can be transported to distant places (boat, ship, railroad car, trailer, truck, tent, sled, etc.).

[The instructions refer to a graphic of a house.]

These last two types of dwelling only will be enumerated if they are occupied at the moment of the census.

[p. 20]

Let us see in a graph the difference between a house and an apartment.

We can observe that Dwelling A is a house, since it has a direct exit to outside. On the other hand dwellings B, C and D are three dwellings for apartments, since one arrives at them through a hall of common use.

[The instructions refer to a graphic of a house.]

To identify the number of households we will have to ask questions to the person talking to us and, surely, we will have to give some explanations.

[The instructions refer to a graphic of a house.]

Let us see the strategy of investigation [example given]:

Enumerator: How many persons live in this dwelling?

Enumerator: Do all the persons share the food expenses? We can make this question clear in the following manner: Do you all eat from the same pot? Do all eat together or do any of you pay for food separately?

If the person answers that all share food expenses it is a single household.

If the person responds that they do not share the expenses, we continue asking.

Enumerator: What persons or groups of persons share their food expenses separately?

Beginning with the response of the enumerated person we will recognize the number of households that there are in a dwelling.

Once households are identified, we inform who responded to us that we need to talk to the head of the household to fill out the following questions.

[p. 21]

If we are in a dwelling where there is more than one household, we inform that we will first enumerate the first household and then the other subsequent households.

Let us remember: for each household, a document, always follow the arrows and fill out the circle totally.

Let us see in the following chart what parts of a Dwelling we are going to fill out for each one of them.

Household Identification:

If, in the dwelling, there is/are

1 Household

Geographical location completed? ____

Dwelling characteristics completed? ____

Household habitation characteristics completed? ____

2 or more households (1 form per household)

1st household

Geographical location completed? ____
Dwelling characteristics completed? ____
Household habitation characteristics completed? ____

2nd household

Geographical location completed? ____
Dwelling characteristics completed? ____
Household habitation characteristics completed? ____

Then when filling out the question, we are attentive to the instructions and the orientation of the directions.

Caution: If in a dwelling with more than one household, any of them are momentarily absent, we repeat our visit, until finding them. If we are not successful, we do not fill out the Census Document for the absent household.

[p. 22]

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form including the following questions:]

4. What is the predominant material of the outer walls?

5. What is the predominant material of the outer covering of the roof?

6. What is the predominant material of the floors?

In questions 4-6 about predominant materials, we recognize information about the materials used in the construction of the largest part of the dwelling. "Predominant" is the material that is found in the largest portion. If two types of materials exist in the same proportion, we fill out the one of the largest amount. In apartment buildings the outside cover of the roof refers to the last floor.

We observe questions about the system of provision of water and water services

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form including the following questions:]

7. Does it have electricity?

8. Does it have water?

Here also we fill out only a single alternative for the response that corresponds to the source of provision of electrical energy and the system of provision and or source of water, the largest

amount.

[p. 23]

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form including the following question:]

9. Household obtains water through?

In the case of tenements and boarding houses or hotels, the information that we ask for refers to the group of the building.

And in this manner we have filled out the first page of the Large Document, Dwelling characteristics.

2. Household habitation characteristics -- for all households

In this part of the document we will know the characteristics of the part of a dwelling that a household occupies. Because of this, always, in all households we fill out this part of the Document.

Question 10 refers to the number of rooms for the exclusive use of the household.

"Room" is any environment, separated by partitions or walls from the floor to the roof, which have the capacity to put an adult bed in it.

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form]

And let us remember Bathrooms and kitchens do not count as rooms.

In cases of dwellings with more than one household, the rooms of common use are not counted.

If there is more than one household sharing a single room we fill out "None".

In cases of dwellings that are a single room, where also they cook, occupied by a single household we will fill out the circle corresponding to **one** room.

Garages, halls, and utility rooms are not considered rooms unless they are used as a place where a person sleeps.

Question 11 refers to the fuel that is principally used for cooking.

If more than one type of fuel is used for cooking, we fill out that of predominant use.

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form]

[p. 24]

We go now to questions about toilet facilities.

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form including the following questions:]

12. In the bathroom, does the dwelling have a toilet or lavatory with flushing water (with a button, chain, etc)?

13. The drain for the flush toilet has:

Here we fill out a single alternative for a response and in the case of recording the category "does not have toilet *inodoro o retrete* with drainage of water in the bathroom", we go to question 14 following the arrow.

14. The occupants are:

Question 14 permits us to know the type of relation of ownership existing between the head of Household and the enumerated dwelling.

We see the definitions of some of the alternatives:

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form including the following questions]

Owner of the dwelling and the land is one who has the right to use or to arrange the dwelling and the land, even when it is partially unpaid. Owners who have possession of the dwelling and land are included even if they have not registered. The owner of an apartment also which is of the land.

Owner of the dwelling only when one does not have possession of the land where the dwelling is located. Generally they are situated in government lands, in emergency areas. They are not legal situations of ownership.

Occupant by relation of dependence is one who receives the use of a dwelling and or land as part of a payment for their job.

Occupant by loan, cessation or permission is one who makes use of a dwelling and or land by loans to the owner (documented or not). Include situations such as "a relative loaned me it in exchange for a payment of taxes", "a friend charged me with its care", "house sitter", or "loaned for use", etc.

De facto occupant of a dwelling is one who makes use of a dwelling without authorization of its owner (whether it be private or of the state) even if some payment is made for its use by a third person. In this category all cases of "taking", "misappropriations" of dwellings, buildings are included.

[p. 25]

And in this manner, we arrive at questions 15 and 16, the last of the dwelling.
[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form including the following questions:]

15. What are the names of every one of the persons who spent the night in the household (do not forget children under one year)?

16. What is the total number of persons in the household?

The objective of these questions is to determine which and how many persons are members of this household and proceed to their inscription and ordering to facilitate the application of the part of Population. Also making sure the principal objective of the Census is to count all and each one of the persons who inhabit the country on the day of the Census.

Here it is opportune that we point out that the Census is a de factor census, which means that it tries to know the number and characteristics of persons who are present in the household without it being their place of usual residence.

Because of this, the enumerating refers to the moment of the census: which is 0 hours of the day of the census.

And we enumerate:

Persons who spent the night in the household and are present when we arrive.

[p. 26]

Persons who did not spend the night in the household, but are present when we arrive and were not enumerated in another place.

Persons who died after 0 hours of the day of the Census.

We do not enumerate:

Children who were born before 0 hours of the day of the Census, even if they are present in the household.

Let us summarize in a chart who is to be enumerated:

If a person spent the night and is present, do we enumerate them? Yes.

If a person spent the night and is absent, do we enumerate them? Yes.

If they went to work: Do we enumerate them? Yes.

If they went shopping, for a walk, etc.: Do we enumerate them? Yes.

If they are on a voyage: Do we enumerate them? Yes.

If a person did not spend the night and is present, do we enumerate them? Yes, if not enumerated in another place.

We order persons, beginning with the head of a household, in accordance with the instructions that are at the bottom of question 15. We assign a correlative number to each number beginning with 01 that always will be for the head of the household. This number will be written in the column order number. And in this order we will enumerate the persons in the part of the Population Document.

Very important: Every census document has space in question 15 for registering up to 6 persons, members of a household. Therefore, if we find a household with more than 6 persons, after writing them down in the chart, we fill out the circle that is at the bottom of question 15 and we fill out another document.

If there are more than 6 persons in a household mark the circle and use another document according to the instructions. In this case complete question 16 in the last document that you use. How do we proceed then, with this other document? We reproduce the same information of the Geographic Location that is in the first document and we fill out the circle that is in the upper left of this document and that says "When a household needs another or other documents fill out this circle starting with the second document that you use". Then we go to question 15 of the new document and we write down the members who we have not registered starting with the second line, giving numbers to persons starting with 07.

Once the annotation of the names of all the members is finished, the total number in question 16, "What is the total amount of persons in the household?", is written down.

Caution: When there are more than 6 persons in a household, we should fill out the total number of persons in the last document that we filled out.

[p. 27]

Population

Which we apply to all persons making up the household.

Each Population sheet is designed to collect information about a person who is part of the household, to whom we ask questions taking into account their age and sex. We remember also that we administer the questions following the direction of the arrow.

The first heading says ...

For all persons (do not forget children)

And ask question 10.

Before beginning with the questions we transcribe in this box the order number of the person

written down in question 15 of dwelling. And here we should pay special attention so that the total number of persons enumerated coincides with the total number of persons that we marked in question 16.

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form]

We see **question 1 Relation or relationship with the head of the household**

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form]

First we enumerate the head of the household, for whom the first page of Population is reserved.

Then we enumerate all the other members of a household following the order of question No. 15. The relationship will always refer to the head of the household.

CAUTION: If in a household there are more than 6 persons, we enumerate the 7th and the following starting with the second page of Population of the new Document that we are using. That is to say, do not use the first page because the head was already enumerated.

[p. 28]

We now go to question **2: Sex.**

We fill it out by simple observation.

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form.]

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form including the following question:]

3. What is his/her current age in completed years?

Question No. 3 refers to the **current age**. In the case of less than a year, we fill out 00 in the corresponding box and if it is a person 99 or older, we fill out 99.

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form including the following question:]

4. Does the person receive any pension or retirement payments?

Question 4 refers to public assistance. We ask it to all persons because at any age one can benefit from a pension. Remember: we follow the arrows and fill out the circle totally.

Questions 5, 6 and 7 permit us to study migrations.

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form including the following questions:]

5. Where does the person usually live?

6. Where did the person usually live 5 years ago?

7. Where was he or she born?

Important : We fill out the information completely and with details about Locality, Department, Province or foreign Country. In locality of administrative area we do not register names of neighborhoods. No line should be left blank. If something is not known we write: Not known. We register as year of arrival in Argentina the last entrance to the country.

[p. 29]

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form including the following question:]

8. Does the person have any social services?

Question No. 8 refers to social work. The adhesion to social work is obligatory for all persons who work in relation with dependence and their family members.

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form including the following question:]

9. Are you associated with any private or mutual medical plan?

Question 9 refers to private or mutual medical plan. A medical plan or mutual plan is a system characterized by the voluntary adhesion of a member.

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form including the following question:]

10. Does the person know how to read and write?

In question No. 10 about literacy, we mark the alternative "Yes" if an enumerated person knows how to read or write in any language.

We now see questions 11-16 on education. As we see in the Document, these questions are asked to all persons three years old or older.

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form including the following question:]

11. Do you attend some educational establishment?

School attendance: The attendance in an establishment of the system of formal (publicly or privately recognized) education is considered school attendance (attends or attended).

Attendance in private academies, institutes or centers for studies that do not pertain to formal levels are excluded. For example: foreign languages, musical instruments, preparatory courses, for training, and technical courses done in these institutions (hairdressers, computer science, etc.). Also attendance in post graduate courses is excluded. If an enumerated person is doing post graduate work, it is considered that they "Do not attend but attended" at the university level.

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form including the following question:]

12. What level does the person attend?

When we ask for level we are referring to the level studied in the country or abroad.

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form including the following question:]

13. What year or grade is the person attending?

We take into account here that all studies are organized into grades or years. However, always they should respond in grades or years (See conversion chart).

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form including the following questions:]

14. What is the highest level that the person attended?

15. What was the highest year or grade that the person passed at this level?

Remember: if the highest level reached was the first, we take into account the changes produced starting in 1966 in the numbering of the grades, where 1st superior was eliminated and 7th was added. For example: if a person tells us that 3rd grade was passed before 1966, we write down 4th

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form including the following question:]

16. Did you complete this level?

[p. 30]

Remember: fill out the circle totally. We follow the arrows.

We see how we register the grade or year in the following situations:

National literacy plan

Year or Grade is 1

Adult primary school center (dependent upon National Government)

Year or grade is 3 if cycle is 1

Year or grade is 5 if cycle is 2

Year or grade is 7 if cycle is 3

Adult Secondary School or Center (dependent upon National Government)

Year or grade is 2 if cycle is 1

Year or grade is 4 if cycle is 2

Year or grade is 5 if cycle is 3

The next questions (from 17 to 25) are asked to all women and men 14 years old or older

CAUTION: In order to administer these questions we take into account the sequence that the arrows indicate.

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form including the following question:]

17 During the past week, did you work, even if it was for just a few hours?

"Work" includes those who worked even if it was for one hour last week to the census week, that is, between Sunday May 5 to Saturday, May 11. It refers to those who receive a payment in money or in kind for the work that they do. It includes soldiers in active service and conscripts. It does not include those who do a job, of community or voluntarily without payment in any nature.

[Instructions omitted which refer to a graphic of the census form including the following question:]

18. Did you do anything in the house that was for outside or help anyone in a business, small farm, or work?

This question is asked to those in spite of having answered that they "did not work" in the previous question, doing jobs such as regularly helping a family member in a store, kiosk, farm, making something in the house to sell, etc., receive or not remuneration for it.

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form including the following question:]

19. Were you off work because of illness, vacation, etc.?

The leave should be for sickness, vacation, bad weather, strike, suspension, etc.

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form including the following question:]

20. During the last four weeks, did you look for work?

"Looked for work" refers to responding to public advertisements in newspapers or other means, applying for jobs, registering in employment agencies, looking for financial

resources or materials to establish a company, applying for permits and licenses to start a labor activity; asking in work places, small farms *chacras*, farms, factories, markets, and other meeting places, etc.

[p. 31]

We look at question 21: Main job.

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form including the following question:]

21. In your main job, the one where you work the most hours, what position did you have in this occupation?

"Main job" is what a person has done for the most hours of the previous week to the week of the Census. If a person answers us that he/she is an "employer" or "laborer or worker of the private sector", we are going to investigate the size of the establishment where they work.

The establishment is a physical place (factory, building) where a person does their job. If a person informs us that he/she is "laborer or worker of the public sector", we ask if it is of the National, Provincial, or Municipal Administration.

We make clear with examples the concept of "non remunerated family worker": a daughter of a grocer who works there without having an established wage; a wife or children who help a rural farmer with the harvest, without receiving a direct payment.

Now we go to question 22: Industry

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form including the following question.]

22. What does the establishment or place where the person works do or produce?

Here we register what an establishment does but not the activity the enumerated person did in it.

When we say place or establishment we are referring to one physical unit, for example a factory, a business, a school.

One should keep in mind that a company can have one or many establishments. For example, let us suppose that an oven factory has its production plant in San Luis and the administrative offices in the Federal Capital. In this case we have two different establishments and we should register the activity of the establishment where the enumerated person works; "production of ovens" or "central administration of a factory that produces ovens."

There exist persons who do all or a large part of their activities away from the establishment where they work, like for example: chauffeurs by means of transportation, distributors of soft drinks, etc. In these cases equally we want to know what is the economic activity that

the establishment carries out which the enumerated person does, for example "automobile transporter of passengers", "production of soft drinks", etc.

In the case of a worker for their own account (without employees or laborers) we register the activity of this job, since it is the same person who constitutes the establishment.

We write in as much detail as possible the response that is given to us trying to go into depth, for example, what is done, what they do, with what primary material, and for what reason or for whom they produce it or make it.

[p. 32]

We see the following examples:

1 -- Production of furniture (what they do) of wood (with what primary material) for sale to the public (for what reason and for whom do they do it).

2 -- Production and canning of preservatives, marmalade and jelly (What they do or produce and what is done).

3 -- Sale of articles of clothing (What they do or what is done) to commercial retailers (For whom they do it).

4 -- Railway transportation (What they do, what is done) of passengers (For whom they do it).

In question 23 we investigate about the principal occupation.

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form including the following question.]

23. What do you do in this job?

It interests us to know what a person does in their principal job. We should put emphasis in achieving a complete description of the occupation and of the duties that a person does.

[The original table is translated into the following text to give examples of sufficient and insufficient information.]

Insufficient information: Director.

Sufficient information: Director of the Department of Personnel and Labor Relations.

Insufficient information: Milker.

Sufficient information: Operator of a milking machine.

Insufficient information: Administrator.

Sufficient information: Administrator of disposable wages and weekly paychecks.

Insufficient information: Worker.

Sufficient information: Helper in a smelting furnace.

Insufficient information: Operator.

Sufficient information: Operator of an automatic loom.

We go to the final question of the work block.

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form including the following question.]

24. In this work, do you contribute to a retirement fund?

[p. 33]

We see now question 25 about conjugal state

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form including the following question.]

25. Currently, you are ...?

Here we mark the de facto conjugal situations at the moment of the Census, not the civil state.

If an enumerated person is male, with this question we end the interview.

The last questions of the Document are about fertility. As the sign indicates, we ask them to all women 14 years old or older (do not forget single women)

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form including the following question.]

26. How many have children you had born alive?

Here we register all children born alive, whether they are currently alive or not. And also those who had been given up for adoption.

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form including the following question.]

27. How many are currently alive?

We should include all children who are born alive of all unions, legal or de facto, and also of those had outside of union if she had them, and they live with the woman of not at the moment of the Census.

[The instructions refer to a graphic of the census form including the following question.]

28. Have you had any children born alive in the past twelve months?

We ask this question only to women of 14 to 49 years of age who have had children born alive.

[p. 34]

We see now the Operation Sections: Section No. 1 Enumeration and Summary of the Enumerator and the Enumerator's Folder.

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