# Chile - XIII Censo General de Población. II Censo de Vivienda 1960 - IPUMS Subset

**Dirección de Estadísticas y Censos, Ministerio de Economía, Minnesota Population Center**

Report generated on: August 26, 2019

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# Overview

## **Identification**

ID NUMBER
CHL_1960_PHC_v01_M_v03_A_IPUMS

## **Version**

VERSION DESCRIPTION
Version 6.4. The datasets contain selected variables from the original census microdata plus harmonized variables from the IPUMS-International database.

In v6.4, the research team continued to carry out improvements to geography, providing harmonized geographic units for the second administrative level for roughly half the countries. More information about IPUMS geography variables is available <a href='https://international.ipums.org/international/geography_variables.shtml'>here</a>. Also, approximately 100 integrated variables were renamed. Affected variables with their current and previous names are listed <a href='https://international.ipums.org/international/resources/misc_docs/renamed_variables_sept2015.pdf'>here</a>. Geography variable also underwent wholesale renaming.

In this update, IPUMS added 19 new samples for Armenia, Austria, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Mozambique, Paraguay, Portugal, Puerto Rico, South Africa, and Spain. Ethiopia, Mozambique, and Paraguay were newly added countries to IPUMS. Samples for other countries extend pre-existing series for those countries.

PRODUCTION DATE
2016-04-25

## **Overview**

ABSTRACT
IPUMS-International is an effort to inventory, preserve, harmonize, and disseminate census microdata from around the world. The project has collected the world's largest archive of publicly available census samples. The data are coded and documented consistently across countries and over time to facillitate comparative research. IPUMS-International makes these data available to qualified researchers free of charge through a web dissemination system.

The IPUMS project is a collaboration of the Minnesota Population Center, National Statistical Offices, and international data archives. Major funding is provided by the U.S. National Science Foundation and the Demographic and Behavioral Sciences Branch of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Additional support is provided by the University of Minnesota Office of the Vice President for Research, the Minnesota Population Center, and Sun Microsystems.

KIND OF DATA
Census/enumeration data [cen]

## **Scope**

NOTES
UNITS IDENTIFIED:

- Dwellings: Not available in microdata sample

- Vacant units: Not available in microdata sample

- Households: Not available in microdata sample

- Individuals: Yes

- Group quarters: Yes

UNIT DESCRIPTIONS:

- Dwellings: Any functionally separate and independent premises or enclosure that has been constructed, made, converted, or prepared for purposes of permanent or temporary lodging of people, as well as any type of accommodation, stationary or mobile, occupied as a place of lodging on the date of the census. Therefore, the following constitute a dwelling: a) A house, apartment, flat, room or group of rooms, shack, etc., that is independent and meant for providing lodging to a group or people or a single person; b) a craft (boat), vehicle, boxcar, tent, etc. as well as any other type of accommodation (granary, shed), occupied as a place of lodging on the date of the census.

- Group quarters: This type of dwelling is used or meant to be used as a place of lodging for a group of people who are not necessarily related, but who generally live together for reasons of discipline, health, teaching, military or religious life, work, etc. Other such dwellings in this category are: correctional facilities, military barracks, hospitals, boarding schools, hotels, convents, boarding houses, retirement homes, workers camps, etc.

TOPICS

| Topic | Vocabulary | URI |
|---|---|---|
| Technical Household Variables -- HOUSEHOLD | IPUMS | |
| Group Quarters Variables -- HOUSEHOLD | IPUMS | |
| Geography: Global Variables -- HOUSEHOLD | IPUMS | |
| Geography: A-L Variables -- HOUSEHOLD | IPUMS | |
| Utilities Variables -- HOUSEHOLD | IPUMS | |
| Appliances, Mechanicals, Other Amenities Variables -- HOUSEHOLD | IPUMS | |
| Dwelling Characteristics Variables -- HOUSEHOLD | IPUMS | |
| Technical Person Variables -- PERSON | IPUMS | |
| Demographic Variables -- PERSON | IPUMS | |
| Fertility and Mortality Variables -- PERSON | IPUMS | |
| Nativity and Birthplace Variables -- PERSON | IPUMS | |
| Education Variables -- PERSON | IPUMS | |
| Work Variables -- PERSON | IPUMS | |
| Migration Variables -- PERSON | IPUMS | |
| Household Economic Variables -- HOUSEHOLD | IPUMS | |
| Constructed Household Variables -- HOUSEHOLD | IPUMS | |
| Ethnicity and Language Variables -- PERSON | IPUMS | |
| Work: Occupation Variables -- PERSON | IPUMS | |
| Work: Industry Variables -- PERSON | IPUMS | |

# Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
National coverage

GEOGRAPHIC UNIT
Municipalities with 20,000+ population in 2002 combined by MPC

UNIVERSE

All people residing in the country at midnight November 29, 1960 (i.e. between November 28 and 29). In particular, every person that spent the night in the enumerated household. Including members of the family which for job related or special reasons slept away or were absent at midnight (e.g. guards, physicians, nurses, policemen, absent due to a party or funeral).

## Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

| Name | Affiliation |
|------|-------------|
| Dirección de Estadísticas y Censos, Ministerio de Economía | |
| Minnesota Population Center | University of Minnesota |

## Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

| Name | Abbreviation | Affiliation | Role |
|------|--------------|-------------|------|
| Minnesota Population Center | MPC | University of Minnesota | Integration Harmonization Documentation |

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION
2016-04-25

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
- v6.4 April 2016

Documentation of census data and harmonized variables as found in IPUMS-International. The International Household Survey Network (IHSN) contracted IPUMS International for generating DDI and Dublin Core-compliant metadata related to population and housing census datasets from developing countries. The objective was to provide countries with detailed metadata in a format compatible with the DDI standard used by most of these countries, with a view to guarantee the preservation of the data and metadata, and the publishing of metadata.

The intellectual rights (including copyright) for the data and metadata in IPUMS are retained by the countries under a Memorandum of Understanding with the contributing countries. IPUMS-International has distribution rights to the metadata and data. The XML documents generated by this process are viewed as a distribution of the metadata.

Fields edited by the World Bank are: DDI ID and study ID to match World Bank study naming convention, as well as DDI Document Version and Version Description to reflect changes included in version 6.4.

Previous version documented in the World Bank Microdata Library:

- v6.3 (August 2014)

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI_CHL_1960_PHC_v01_M_v03_A_IPUMS

# Sampling

## Sampling Procedure

MICRODATA SOURCE: Celade

SAMPLE DESIGN: Unknown

SAMPLE UNIT: Individual

SAMPLE FRACTION: 1.2%

SAMPLE SIZE (person records): 88,184

# Questionnaires

## Overview

Single enumeration form, which requested information on dwellings and individuals.

# Data Collection

## Data Collection Dates

**Start**
1960-11-29

**End**
1960-11-29

**Cycle**
N/A

## Time Periods

**Start**
1960-11-29

**End**
1960-11-29

**Cycle**
N/A

## Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

## Data Collection Notes

De facto, CENSUS DAY: November 29, 1960, FIELD WORK PERIOD: November 29, 1960

## Questionnaires

Single enumeration form, which requested information on dwellings and individuals.

## Supervision

Face to face interview (direct enumeration). Enumerators were appointed by the communal commissions of the Republic, and preference was given to public servants, teachers, members of the armed forces, members of social and cultural entities, notable neighbors, students of the highest learning courses ("alumnos de los cursos superiores de enseñanza"), etc. Once chosen, enumerators were trained.

# Data Processing

No content available

# Data Appraisal

No content available

# File Description

# Variable List

# CHL1960-H-H

| | |
|---|---|
| Content | Household records |
| Cases | 0 |
| Variable(s) | 57 |
| Structure | Type: relational<br>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 | URBAN | Urban-rural status | discrete | numeric | |
| V9 | REGIONW | Continent and region of country | discrete | numeric | |
| V10 | MUNICL2 | Chile, Municipality 1960-1970 | discrete | numeric | |
| V11 | WATSUP | Water supply | discrete | numeric | |
| V12 | SEWAGE | Sewage | discrete | numeric | |
| V13 | RADIO | Radio in household | discrete | numeric | |
| V14 | ROOMS | Number of rooms | discrete | numeric | |
| V15 | TOILET | Toilet | discrete | numeric | |
| V16 | BATH | Bathing facilities | discrete | numeric | |
| V17 | FLOOR | Floor material | discrete | numeric | |
| V18 | GEOLEV1 | 1st subnational geographic level, world [consistent boundaries over time] | discrete | numeric | |
| V19 | CL1960A_0053 | Dwelling number | contin | numeric | Dwelling number |
| V20 | CL1960A_0054 | Household number | discrete | numeric | Household number |
| V21 | CL1960A_0018 | Province | discrete | numeric | 1. ___ Province |
| V22 | CL1960A_0024 | Urban-rural | discrete | numeric | Urban-rural |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| V23 | CL1960A_0025 | Group quarters status | discrete | numeric | 8. [] 1 Private or family household [] 2 Non-family group or collective |
| V24 | CL1960A_0026 | Type of dwelling | discrete | numeric | 1. Dwelling type Places intended for habitation: a) Family dwellings [] 01 Private house [] 02 Apartment in an apartment building [] 03 Shack (casita de cité) [] 04 Apartment or room in a house [] 05 Apartment or room in a school, factory, workshop, collective dwelling, etc. [] 06 Room in a high-density slum dwelling [] 07 Improvised dwelling (callampa, squatter settlements) [] 08 Shack in a farm (rancho), Indian dwelling, rustic huts [] 09 Trailer, boat, boxcar [] 10 Others (tents, parked cars, etc.) b) Collective dwellings [] 11 Boardinghouse or guesthouse [] 12 Hotel [] 13 Lodge [] 14 Hospitals and asylums [] 15 Convent [] 16 Boarding school [] 17 Regiment or military camp [] 18 Prison [] 19 Workers' camps, cabins, etc. [] 20 Others Other places used as dwellings: [] 21 ____ Granaries, warehouses, garages, etc. |
| V25 | CL1960A_0027 | Wall material | discrete | numeric | a) Exterior walls Material [] 1 Concrete [] 2 Brick, cement block or stone [] 3 Mortared adobe [] 4 Wood [] 5 Exterior brick covered with galvanized, asbestos/cement or other type of siding boards bricks. [] 6 Bricks placed on edge. Flat adobe, or cement brick [] 7 Stick-and-mud, clay, straw, waste materials, tin, cardboard [] 8 Other material Condition [] 1 Very good [] 2 Acceptable [] 3 Poor |
| V26 | CL1960A_0028 | Wall condition | discrete | numeric | a) Exterior walls Material [] 1 Concrete [] 2 Brick, cement block or stone [] 3 Mortared adobe [] 4 Wood [] 5 Exterior brick covered with galvanized, asbestos/cement or other type of siding boards bricks. [] 6 Bricks placed on edge. Flat adobe, or cement brick [] 7 Stick-and-mud, clay, straw, waste materials, tin, cardboard [] 8 Other material Condition [] 1 Very good [] 2 Acceptable [] 3 Poor |
| V27 | CL1960A_0029 | Roof material | discrete | numeric | b) Roof covering Material [] 1 Zinc, copper, or galvanized iron [] 2 Clay or cement roof-tile [] 3 Asbestos/Cement boards [] 4 Wooden tile [] 5 Tar corrugated paper sheets [] 6 Reeds stick-and-mud, cardboard, tin or wood waste material [] 7 Other material Condition [] 1 Very good [] 2 Acceptable [] 3 Poor |
| V28 | CL1960A_0030 | Roof condition | discrete | numeric | b) Roof covering Material [] 1 Zinc, copper, or galvanized iron [] 2 Clay or cement roof-tile [] 3 Asbestos/Cement boards [] 4 Wooden tile [] 5 Tar corrugated paper sheets [] 6 Reeds stick-and-mud, cardboard, tin or wood waste material [] 7 Other material Condition [] 1 Very good [] 2 Acceptable [] 3 Poor |
| V29 | CL1960A_0031 | Floor material | discrete | numeric | c) Floor Material [] 1 Wood floor or parquet [] 2 Paving stone or polished cement [] 3 Brick [] 4 Plastic, linoleum, rubber, etc [] 5 Other material [] 5 Earth Condition [] 1 Very good [] 2 Acceptable [] 3 Poor |
| V30 | CL1960A_0032 | Floor condition | discrete | numeric | c) Floor Material [] 1 Wood floor or parquet [] 2 Paving stone or polished cement [] 3 Brick [] 4 Plastic, linoleum, rubber, etc [] 5 Other material [] 5 Earth Condition [] 1 Very good [] 2 Acceptable [] 3 Poor |
| V31 | CL1960A_0033 | Water supply | discrete | numeric | 3. Water supply a) The dwelling is supplied with water: [] 1 By pipe [] 2 By tank truck b) The water comes from: [] 1 Public potable water system [] 2 Well or chain pump [] 3 Other source |

| V32 | CL1960A_0034 | Water source | discrete | numeric | 3. Water supply a) The dwelling is supplied with water: [] 1 By pipe [] 2 By tank truck b) The water comes from: [] 1 Public potable water system [] 2 Well or chain pump [] 3 Other source |
|-----|--------------|--------------|----------|---------|------|
| V33 | CL1960A_0035 | Bath | discrete | numeric | 4. Bath facilities a) The dwelling has an installed bath with: [] 1 Hot water [] 2 Cold water only [] 3 Doesn't have a bath b) The bath is used: [] 1 Exclusively by this family [] 2 By two or more families |
| V34 | CL1960A_0036 | Bath use | discrete | numeric | 4. Bath facilities a) The dwelling has an installed bath with: [] 1 Hot water [] 2 Cold water only [] 3 Doesn't have a bath b) The bath is used: [] 1 Exclusively by this family [] 2 By two or more families |
| V35 | CL1960A_0037 | Sewage | discrete | numeric | 5. Toilet facilities a) System of waste removal [] 1 Sewer installation [] 2 Septic tank [] 3 Pit/latrine [] 4 Drain to irrigation canal (acequia) [] 5 Other system [] 6 None b) The toilet is used: [] 1 Exclusively by this family [] 2 By two or more families |
| V36 | CL1960A_0038 | Toilet use | discrete | numeric | 5. Toilet facilities a) System of waste removal [] 1 Sewer installation [] 2 Septic tank [] 3 Pit/latrine [] 4 Drain to irrigation canal (acequia) [] 5 Other system [] 6 None b) The toilet is used: [] 1 Exclusively by this family [] 2 By two or more families |
| V37 | CL1960A_0039 | Lighting | discrete | numeric | 6. Lighting [] 1 Electric [] 2 Other |
| V38 | CL1960A_0040 | Radio in dwelling | discrete | numeric | Does this dwelling have a radio receiver? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No |
| V39 | CL1960A_0041 | Cooking fuel | discrete | numeric | 7. Cooking a) Fuel [] 1 Piped gas [] 2 Liquid gas [] 3 Electricity [] 4 Paraffin (kerosene) [] 5 Charcoal [] 6 Wood [] 7 Other |
| V40 | CL1960A_0042 | Sleep in kitchen | discrete | numeric | b) Is the cooking stove in a room or place where people sleep? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No |
| V41 | CL1960A_0043 | Ownership | discrete | numeric | 8. Tenure [] 1 Owner [] 2 Renter or subletter [] 3 Usufructuary [] 4 Other |
| V42 | CL1960A_0044 | Number of rooms | discrete | numeric | 9. Rooms ____ Write the number of rooms in the dwelling, but without including the kitchen, bathroom, porches, garage, nor rooms used exclusively for commercial or industrial purposes. |
| V43 | CL1960A_0045 | Rent | discrete | numeric | 10. Monthly rent 1. Unfurnished ____ $ (in pesos) 2. Furnished ____ $ (in pesos) |
| V44 | CL1960A_0046 | Unfurnished rental | discrete | numeric | 10. Monthly rent 1. Unfurnished ____ $ (in pesos) 2. Furnished ____ $ (in pesos) |
| V45 | CL1960A_0047 | Domestic industry | discrete | numeric | 11. Home-based industry (family production done at home) ____ Write the articles produced for sale. [3 lines] |
| V46 | CL1960A_0048 | Number of males | discrete | numeric | Number of males |
| V47 | CL1960A_0049 | Number of females | discrete | numeric | Number of females |
| V48 | CL1960A_0050 | Total number of people | discrete | numeric | Total number of people |
| V49 | HHWT | Household weight | contin | numeric | |
| V50 | GEO1_CL | Chile, Region 1960 - 2002 [Level 1; consistent boundaries, GIS] | discrete | numeric | |

| V51 | GEO1_CLX | Chile, Region 1960 - 2002 [Level 1; inconsistent boundaries, harmonized by name] | discrete | numeric | |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|
| V52 | GEO2_CLX | Chile, Province 1960 - 2002 [Level 2; inconsistent boundaries, harmonized by name] | 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 | HOTWATER | Hot water heater | discrete | numeric | |

# CHL1960-P-H

| Content | Person records |
|---|---|
| Cases | 0 |
| Variable(s) | 56 |
| Structure | Type: relational<br>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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| V58 | PERNUM | Person number | contin | numeric | |
| V59 | RELATE | Relationship to household head [general version] | discrete | numeric | |
| V60 | RELATED | Relationship to household head [detailed version] | discrete | numeric | |
| V61 | AGE | Age | discrete | numeric | |
| V62 | AGE2 | Age, grouped into intervals | discrete | numeric | |
| V63 | SEX | Sex | discrete | numeric | |
| V64 | MARST | Marital status [general version] | discrete | numeric | |
| V65 | MARSTD | Marital status [detailed version] | discrete | numeric | |
| V66 | CONSENS | Consensual union | discrete | numeric | |
| V67 | CHBORN | Children ever born | discrete | numeric | |
| V68 | BPLCL2 | Province of birth, Chile, 1960-2002 | discrete | numeric | |
| V69 | SCHOOL | School attendance | discrete | numeric | |
| V70 | LIT | Literacy | discrete | numeric | |
| V71 | EDUCCL | Educational attainment, Chile | discrete | numeric | |
| V72 | EMPSTAT | Activity status (employment status) [general version] | discrete | numeric | |
| V73 | EMPSTATD | Activity status (employment status) [detailed version] | discrete | numeric | |
| V74 | OCCISCO | Occupation, ISCO general | discrete | numeric | |
| V75 | OCC | Occupation, unrecoded | contin | numeric | |
| V76 | INDGEN | Industry, general recode | discrete | numeric | |
| V77 | IND | Industry, unrecoded | contin | numeric | |

| V78 | CLASSWK | Status in employment (class of worker) [general version] | discrete | numeric | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| V79 | CLASSWKD | Status in employment (class of worker) [detailed version] | discrete | numeric | |
| V80 | MIGCL1 | Province of previous residence, Chile | discrete | numeric | |
| V81 | CL1960A_0055 | Person number | discrete | numeric | Person number |
| V82 | CL1960A_0409 | Sex | discrete | numeric | 2. Sex. ____ Write H if male and M if female. |
| V83 | CL1960A_0410 | Relationship to household head | discrete | numeric | 3. Relationship ____ On the first line the word "head" is already printed following the spaces for name and sex of the person recognized as head of the family. For the rest, write the relationship that person has to the above-specified head. Examples: wife, son, uncle, guest, boarder, domestic servant, etc. |
| V84 | CL1960A_0411 | Age in years and months | discrete | numeric | 4. Age. ____ Write the age in years completed. For those under 1 year write the months completed. For those under 1 month write 0 months. Example: 0 months 1 month 2 months 3 months |
| V85 | CL1960A_0412 | Marital status | discrete | numeric | 5. Marital status ____ Write as appropriate: S single, C married, CV consensual union, V widowed, SP separated de facto or legally, A annulled . |
| V86 | CL1960A_0413 | Number of live births | discrete | numeric | 6. Number of children. ____ For women 12 years of age and older. Write the number of children born alive, excluding those stillborn. |
| V87 | CL1960A_0414 | Place of birth | discrete | numeric | 7. Place of birth. ____ If the person was born in Chile, write the province where born. If born abroad, write the name of the country where born. |
| V88 | CL1960A_0415 | Number of years person has lived in place of enumeration | discrete | numeric | 8. Year ____ Write the year in which the person came to live in the place of enumeration. If the person has always lived in the place of enumeration, write "always." If the person is a resident in transit, write "in transit." |
| V89 | CL1960A_0416 | Previous residence | discrete | numeric | 9. Previous residence ____ Write the name of the province or country of where you came from. Examples: Valdivia Tarapacá Magallanes Argentina España If the person changed residence due to earthquakes add the letter "D." |
| V90 | CL1960A_0417 | Urban status of previous residence | discrete | numeric | 10. Area ____ If migrating from a city, town or village, write "U." If migrating from a rural area (countryside), write "R." |
| V91 | CL1960A_0418 | Religion | discrete | numeric | 11. Religion ____ Write the religion as given by the informant. If the person doesn't have a religion, write "none." |
| V92 | CL1960A_0419 | Literacy | discrete | numeric | 12. Literacy ____ If able to read and write, write "yes." If unable to read and write, write "no." |
| V93 | CL1960A_0420 | Educational attainment | discrete | numeric | 13. Educational level ____ For all individuals, write the highest course completed and the type of instruction received. Examples: 2nd year Feminine technical 1st year High school or primary 2nd year Business school 4th year Medical 2nd year Social sciences 3rd year Law |

| V94 | CL1960A_0421 | School attendance | discrete | numeric | 14. School attendance ____ For those currently attending an educational establishment, write the level and type of instruction receiving. Examples: 3rd year High school or primary 2nd year Technical or trade school 3rd year Social sciences 3rd year Civil engineering 3rd year Business school 2nd year Metallurgy/mining technician |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| V95 | CL1960A_0422 | Employment status | discrete | numeric | For all individuals 12 years of age and older. [applies to questions 15-18] 15. Type of activity ____ Write as appropriate: OC = Employed CE = Unemployed BT = Looking for work for the first time QH = Domestic duties ES = Student RT = Rentier (rentista) JB = Retired or pensioner IR = Disabled or confined OT = Others |
| V96 | CL1960A_0423 | Occupation | discrete | numeric | For all individuals 12 years of age and older. [applies to questions 15-18] 16. Occupation ____ Only for those Employed, Unemployed, and Looking for work for the first time. If an Employed person has more than one job, write the one that produces the greatest income. For those Unemployed, write the last occupation held. For those Looking for work for the first time, write the profession, or if none, write "none." Avoid using vague terms, like "professional," "worker," and so on. Give concrete occupations such as Lawyer, Bricklayer, Taxi driver, Doctor, Soldier, Cashier, etc. |
| V97 | CL1960A_0424 | Industry | discrete | numeric | For all individuals 12 years of age and older. [applies to questions 15-18] 17. Industry ____ Only for those Employed and Unemployed. Specify clearly the type of establishment in which the employed person works or, if unemployed, the last place of employment, such as: Boys' school, wool blanket factory, commercial bank, general store, nail factory, livestock ranch, children's hospital, postal and telegraph office, armed forces, police, etc. Avoid vague terms such as: factory, office, workshop, etc. |
| V98 | CL1960A_0425 | Class of worker | discrete | numeric | For all individuals 12 years of age and older. [applies to questions 15-18] 18. Occupational category [employment status] ____ Only for those Employed and Unemployed. Write the Occupational category in the following manner: ER = Employer TCP = Own-account worker EM = Professional employee OB = Manual laborer ED = Domestic employee FR = Paid family worker FNR = Unpaid family worker OT = Other |
| V99 | CL1960A_0426 | Age | discrete | numeric | 4. Age. ____ Write the age in years completed. For those under 1 year write the months completed. For those under 1 month write 0 months. Example: 0 months 1 month 2 months 3 months |
| V100 | PERWT | Person weight | contin | numeric | |
| V101 | MIGYRS1 | Years residing in current locality | discrete | numeric | |
| V102 | YRSCHOOL | Years of schooling | discrete | numeric | |
| V103 | MIGRATEP | Migration status, previous residence | discrete | numeric | |
| V104 | EDATTAIN | Educational attainment, international recode [general version] | discrete | numeric | |

| V105 | EDATTAIND | Educational attainment, international recode [detailed version] | discrete | numeric |
| V106 | RELIGION | Religion [general version] | discrete | numeric |
| V107 | RELIGIOND | Religion [detailed version] | discrete | numeric |
| V108 | NATIVITY | Nativity status | discrete | numeric |
| V109 | YEARP | Year [person version] | contin | numeric |
| V110 | SAMPLEP | IPUMS sample identifier [person version] | contin | numeric |
| V111 | SERIAL | Household serial number [person version] | contin | numeric |
| V112 | COUNTRYP | Country [person version] | contin | numeric |
| V113 | RECTYPEP | Record type [person version] | discrete | character |

# Record type (RECTYPE)
# File: CHL1960-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: CHL1960-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: CHL1960-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: CHL1960-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: CHL1960-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: CHL1960-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: CHL1960-H-H

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

#### Description

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

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

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

## Urban-rural status (URBAN)
## File: CHL1960-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.

## Continent and region of country (REGIONW)
## File: CHL1960-H-H

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

#### Description

REGIONW identifies the continent and region of each country.

## Chile, Municipality 1960-1970 (MUNICL2)
## File: CHL1960-H-H

| **Overview** |
| --- |

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 4
Decimals: 0
Range: 101-9999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

MUNICL2 indicates the municipality in Chile where the household was enumerated. It is the smallest-scale geographic identifier available in the Chile samples. MUNICL2 is harmonized by name and does not account for boundary changes overtime. See MUNICL for a variable that codes the 1982-2002 samples into present day geographic classification of municipalities.

The full set of geography variables for Chile 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.

# Water supply (WATSUP)
# File: CHL1960-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.

# Sewage (SEWAGE)
# File: CHL1960-H-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

SEWAGE indicates whether the household has access to a sewage system or septic tank.

# Radio in household (RADIO)
# File: CHL1960-H-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

RADIO indicates whether the household had a radio.

# Number of rooms (ROOMS)
## File: CHL1960-H-H

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

| **Description** |
|---|

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

# Toilet (TOILET)
## File: CHL1960-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.

# Bathing facilities (BATH)
## File: CHL1960-H-H

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

| **Description** |
|---|

BATH indicates whether the household had access to bathing facilities and, in most cases, whether it had exclusive access.

# Floor material (FLOOR)
## File: CHL1960-H-H

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

| **Description** |
|---|

FLOOR indicates the dwelling's predominant flooring material.

# 1st subnational geographic level, world [consistent boundaries over time] (GEOLEV1)
## File: CHL1960-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 (CL1960A_0053)
## File: CHL1960-H-H

| Overview | |
|---|---|

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

| Description | |
|---|---|

This variable indicates the dwelling number of the household.

| Universe | |
|---|---|

All households

| Literal question | |
|---|---|

Dwelling number

# Household number (CL1960A_0054)
## File: CHL1960-H-H

| Overview | |
|---|---|

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

| Description | |
|---|---|

This variable indicates the household number within dwelling.

| Universe | |
|---|---|

All households

| Literal question | |
|---|---|

Household number

# Province (CL1960A_0018)
## File: CHL1960-H-H

| Overview | |
|---|---|

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the household's province.

#### Universe

All households

#### Literal question

1. ____ Province

# Urban-rural (CL1960A_0024)
# File: CHL1960-H-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

#### Description

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

#### Universe

All households

#### Literal question

Urban-rural

# Group quarters status (CL1960A_0025)
# File: CHL1960-H-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the group quarter status (i.e., private vs. collective dwellings).

#### Universe

All households

#### Literal question

8.

[] 1 Private or family household
[] 2 Non-family group or collective

#### Interviewer instructions

1. Type of Dwelling

Under this heading information will be collected on premises and enclosures identified as dwellings from the point of view of the following general characteristics: (a) purpose (constructed as lodging or not) and actual use (used for habilitation [sic]); (b) relationship of those living together (private household or community); (c) similar structural elements (house, apartment, rustic hut, etc.)

Within this definition, under the heading premises meant as dwellings, information will be collected by marking an (x) in the appropriate square located under each of the following subgroups: (a) family dwellings, and (b) collective dwellings. And under the heading: other premises that function as dwellings on the date of the census, information will be recorded on the corresponding dotted line.

Premises meant as dwellings. The options indicated within the subgroup family dwellings include almost all of the distinct types of family dwellings that actually exist in the country. As can be observed, both types of dwelling predominant in urban areas (houses, apartments, etc.) and those predominant in rural areas (shacks, rustic huts, etc.) have been listed, including also types of clandestine dwellings such as squatter settlements, mobile dwellings (trailers, boats) and others. Within the subgroup Collective Dwellings, as in the previous case, premises corresponding to the various types of institutions are listed with sufficient completeness.

Finally, under the heading other premises that function as dwellings on the date of the census, no list has been included. This space is reserved for specific notations on those premises that were not meant, constructed, built, adapted, or transformed to be lived in, but which in fact are used as a place of lodging on the day of the census. In the case of, for example, stables, granaries, garages, etc.

The following definitions will help to record each case properly:

Family Dwellings:

a) Private House. Private house, or more commonly "house," refers to a building or construction that contains only one family dwelling. Chalets, bungalows, duplexes and, in general, all buildings, whatever their style, along a street that constitute the abode of a private domicile should be recorded, therefore, as "house" or "private house."

[p. 23]

b) An apartment in an apartment building is the room or group of rooms which, inside a building, constitute a family dwelling, but occupy only part of the building. The building is always made up of various living units.

c) A hut (casita de cite) is a building that is part of an enclosed area, within which small, independent houses meant for family dwellings are distributed.

d) An apartment or room in a house is a room or group of rooms that, in compliance with the requirements of the definition of "dwelling" (see definition), are located inside a "house" or "private house."

e) An apartment or room in a school, factory, workshop, collective dwelling, etc. is a room or group of rooms that, in compliance with the requirements of the definition of "dwelling" are located inside the building or premises of a school, industrial workshop, factory, collective dwelling, etc., such as apartments or rooms meant for the use of doormen, security guards, directors of the institution or business or community, or some of its employees.

f) A room in a tenement (high-density slum) is a room among other similar rooms, located within a building that has shared bathroom facilities. A room generally constitutes a family dwelling.

g) An improvised dwelling (squatter settlement) is an edification made of waste materials, on uncultivated land belonging to others, where there is no urban infrastructure nor hygienic conditions for habitability. They generally make up settlements.

h) A shack, rustic hut, or cabin is a typical rural edification made of lightweight material. In the city, isolated dwellings put up to supervise a construction site or project, in which the supervisor usually lives with his family, should be recorded in this category.

i) A trailer, boat, boxcar is a type of dwelling constructed on a mobile structure for the purpose of recreation or because of convenience for work.

j) Others (tents, parked vehicles, etc.) are types of unstable, more or less temporary dwellings, or dwellings that have been specially adapted. Parked vehicle means the upper part of streetcars, boxcars, buses, etc. that was initially meant for the use of passengers but that, whether removed or not from the wheels, has been immobilized in some place through being used as place to live.

Collective Dwellings.

Reading this definition and that of particular types of collective dwellings will help greatly in notating [this section].

a) A boarding house or guest house is a dwelling with six or more boarders, considering as such even those who only pay for a room [not meals]. If there are five or fewer boarders, the dwelling should be considered a private dwelling. This definition should not be confused with that of apartment or room in a house, previously explained [p. 24], and which is an independent dwelling within a private house, and therefore a family dwelling.

b) A hotel is a dwelling in which temporary or permanent lodging is provided with food or without it.

c) A lodge is a dwelling generally meant to provide nighttime lodging.

Note: The rest of the collective dwellings listed don't need any definition. Just remember that in any type of collective dwelling there can be one or more family dwellings.

Premises that function as dwellings on the date of the census. Record the appropriate information, specifying the name of the premises (garage, granary, etc.)

# Type of dwelling (CL1960A_0026)
## File: CHL1960-H-H

| **Overview** | |
|---|---|

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the type of dwelling.

**Universe**

Households in which the head was sampled

**Literal question**

1. Dwelling type


Places intended for habitation:


a) Family dwellings


[] 01 Private house
[] 02 Apartment in an apartment building
[] 03 Shack (casita de cité)
[] 04 Apartment or room in a house
[] 05 Apartment or room in a school, factory, workshop, collective dwelling, etc.
[] 06 Room in a high-density slum dwelling
[] 07 Improvised dwelling (callampa, squatter settlements)
[] 08 Shack in a farm (rancho), Indian dwelling, rustic huts
[] 09 Trailer, boat, boxcar
[] 10 Others (tents, parked cars, etc.)


b) Collective dwellings


[] 11 Boardinghouse or guesthouse
[] 12 Hotel
[] 13 Lodge
[] 14 Hospitals and asylums
[] 15 Convent
[] 16 Boarding school
[] 17 Regiment or military camp
[] 18 Prison
[] 19 Workers' camps, cabins, etc.
[] 20 Others


Other places used as dwellings:


[] 21 ____ Granaries, warehouses, garages, etc.

**Interviewer instructions**

1. Type of Dwelling

Under this heading information will be collected on premises and enclosures identified as dwellings from the point of view of the following general characteristics: (a) purpose (constructed as lodging or not) and actual use (used for habilitation [sic]); (b) relationship of those living together (private household or community); (c) similar structural elements (house, apartment, rustic hut, etc.)

Within this definition, under the heading premises meant as dwellings, information will be collected by marking an (x) in the appropriate square located under each of the following subgroups: (a) family dwellings, and (b) collective dwellings. And under the heading: other premises that function as dwellings on the date of the census, information will be recorded on the corresponding dotted line.

Premises meant as dwellings. The options indicated within the subgroup family dwellings include almost all of the distinct types of family dwellings that actually exist in the country. As can be observed, both types of dwelling predominant in urban areas (houses, apartments, etc.) and those predominant in rural areas (shacks, rustic huts, etc.) have been listed, including also types of clandestine dwellings such as squatter settlements, mobile dwellings (trailers, boats) and others. Within the subgroup Collective Dwellings, as in the previous case, premises corresponding to the various types of institutions are listed with sufficient completeness.

Finally, under the heading other premises that function as dwellings on the date of the census, no list has been included. This space is reserved for specific notations on those premises that were not meant, constructed, built, adapted, or transformed to be lived in, but which in fact are used as a place of lodging on the day of the census. In the case of, for example, stables, granaries, garages, etc.

The following definitions will help to record each case properly:

Family Dwellings:

a) Private House. Private house, or more commonly "house," refers to a building or construction that contains only one family dwelling. Chalets, bungalows, duplexes and, in general, all buildings, whatever their style, along a street that constitute the abode of a private domicile should be recorded, therefore, as "house" or "private house."

[p. 23]

b) An apartment in an apartment building is the room or group of rooms which, inside a building, constitute a family dwelling, but occupy only part of the building. The building is always made up of various living units.

c) A hut (casita de cite) is a building that is part of an enclosed area, within which small, independent houses meant for family dwellings are distributed.

d) An apartment or room in a house is a room or group of rooms that, in compliance with the requirements of the definition of "dwelling" (see definition), are located inside a "house" or "private house."

e) An apartment or room in a school, factory, workshop, collective dwelling, etc. is a room or group of rooms that, in compliance with the requirements of the definition of "dwelling" are located inside the building or premises of a school, industrial workshop, factory, collective dwelling, etc., such as apartments or rooms meant for the use of doormen, security guards, directors of the institution or business or community, or some of its employees.

f) A room in a tenement (high-density slum) is a room among other similar rooms, located within a building that has shared bathroom facilities. A room generally constitutes a family dwelling.

g) An improvised dwelling (squatter settlement) is an edification made of waste materials, on uncultivated land belonging to others, where there is no urban infrastructure nor hygienic conditions for habitability. They generally make up settlements.

h) A shack, rustic hut, or cabin is a typical rural edification made of lightweight material. In the city, isolated dwellings put up to supervise a construction site or project, in which the supervisor usually lives with his family, should be recorded in this category.

i) A trailer, boat, boxcar is a type of dwelling constructed on a mobile structure for the purpose of recreation or because of convenience for work.

j) Others (tents, parked vehicles, etc.) are types of unstable, more or less temporary dwellings, or dwellings that have been specially adapted. Parked vehicle means the upper part of streetcars, boxcars, buses, etc. that was initially meant for the use of passengers but that, whether removed or not from the wheels, has been immobilized in some place through being used as place to live.

Collective Dwellings.

Reading this definition and that of particular types of collective dwellings will help greatly in notating [this section].

a) A boarding house or guest house is a dwelling with six or more boarders, considering as such even those who only pay for a room [not meals]. If there are five or fewer boarders, the dwelling should be considered a private dwelling. This definition should not be confused with that of apartment or room in a house, previously explained [p. 24], and which is an independent dwelling within a private house, and therefore a family dwelling.

b) A hotel is a dwelling in which temporary or permanent lodging is provided with food or without it.

c) A lodge is a dwelling generally meant to provide nighttime lodging.

Note: The rest of the collective dwellings listed don't need any definition. Just remember that in any type of collective dwelling there can be one or more family dwellings.

Premises that function as dwellings on the date of the census. Record the appropriate information, specifying the name of the premises (garage, granary, etc.)

# Wall material (CL1960A_0027)
## File: CHL1960-H-H

| Overview | |
|---|---|
| **Overview** | |

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the wall construction material.

**Universe**

Households in which the head was sampled

**Literal question**

a) Exterior walls

Material

[] 1 Concrete
[] 2 Brick, cement block or stone
[] 3 Mortared adobe
[] 4 Wood
[] 5 Exterior brick covered with galvanized, asbestos/cement or other type of siding boards bricks.
[] 6 Bricks placed on edge. Flat adobe, or cement brick
[] 7 Stick-and-mud, clay, straw, waste materials, tin, cardboard
[] 8 Other material


Condition

[] 1 Very good
[] 2 Acceptable
[] 3 Poor

**Interviewer instructions**

Exterior walls. The material of the exterior walls of the dwelling, those that bear the weight of the roof or the upper floors, will be considered. Make the appropriate notations according to the following definitions:

a) Concrete wall. Like walls made of brick masonry or cement blocks or stone, they are easily recognizable when they are not stuccoed. When they are stuccoed, they are recognizable: a) by their thickness of no less than twenty centimeters (a hand, more or less, measured in the doorway); b) because, upon knocking on them, they should not sound hollow, but rather as if made of stone.

b) Mortared adobe. When uncovered, it is easily recognized by its appearance of dried mud. Covered, it should measure thirty-five or sixty-five centimeters. The sound is especially muted.

c) Exterior partition covered with sheets of galvanized iron, slate, or other siding. Constructed of wooden posts (placed vertically) and covered on one or both sides by flat or corrugated planks or sheets of galvanized iron or slate, or by sheets of pressed wood or plywood. On the interior, these walls [p. 25] can be covered by sheets of plaster, ebonite, or paper. Their thickness fluctuates between ten and twenty centimeters, and when knocked on they sound hollow.

d) Brick walls, vertical (parado) adobe, or cement partition. The characteristic thing about this type of partition is its lack of thickness: approximately ten centimeters. The bricks are placed on edge, that is, standing up.

e) Partitions of sticks and mud, rammed earth, waste materials, tin, cardboard, etc. These low-quality walls are generally uncovered and the enumerator can easily recognize them.

f) Other material. Here any other material not mentioned in the previous items should be recorded.

# Wall condition (CL1960A_0028)
## File: CHL1960-H-H

| Overview |
|---|
| **Overview** |

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the wall condition.

**Universe**

Households in which the head was sampled

**Literal question**

a) Exterior walls

Material

[] 1 Concrete
[] 2 Brick, cement block or stone
[] 3 Mortared adobe
[] 4 Wood
[] 5 Exterior brick covered with galvanized, asbestos/cement or other type of siding boards bricks.
[] 6 Bricks placed on edge. Flat adobe, or cement brick
[] 7 Stick-and-mud, clay, straw, waste materials, tin, cardboard
[] 8 Other material


Condition

[] 1 Very good
[] 2 Acceptable
[] 3 Poor

**Interviewer instructions**

State of repair of the walls

a) Very good. Without any apparent defects.

b) Acceptable. Walls that have defects in their appearance, perhaps of some seriousness, but which in no way affect their strength. Examples: water stains, some stucco falling off, some superficial cracks.

c) Bad. Walls that have many cracks, are not square (crooked), are totally or partially detached from other walls in the dwelling, with holes, pieces that are detached, soaked, or eaten away at the base, rotten wood, tilted (azumagadas) at the lower end, especially the (vertical) posts. In general, it is of interest to know the condition of the walls, preferably with respect to their strength or grade of firmness. The enumerator should not judge exclusively by the appearance of the exterior nor by easily reparable deterioration, such as defects in the paint or stucco. A wall should not be classified as bad simply because of being in an old building.


# Roof material (CL1960A_0029)
# File: CHL1960-H-H

| **Overview** |
| --- |

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the roof construction material.

**Universe**

Households in which the head was sampled

**Literal question**

b) Roof covering

Material

[] 1 Zinc, copper, or galvanized iron
[] 2 Clay or cement roof-tile
[] 3 Asbestos/Cement boards
[] 4 Wooden tile
[] 5 Tar corrugated paper sheets
[] 6 Reeds stick-and-mud, cardboard, tin or wood waste material
[] 7 Other material


Condition

[] 1 Very good
[] 2 Acceptable
[] 3 Poor

**Interviewer instructions**

Roof covering

a) Zinc, copper, or galvanized iron. Sheets of various dimensions whose general characteristic is undulation or corrugation. The sheets of galvanized iron, zinc, and slate are a whitish gray. The galvanized steel, when it is rusty, is dark red or brown. The enumerator must be careful not to confuse these sheets with phonolite sheets, which will be defined later on. In other cases, iron, zinc, and copper sheets are flat with joints that stick out every eighty centimeters following the slope of the roof.

b) Clay or cement roof tiles. The tiles have dimensions no larger than twenty by thirty centimeters; they can be curved or flat. The normal color of the cement tiles is red or gray and the clay tiles have the characteristic brick color, specific to baked clay.

[p. 26]

c) Wooden tiles. Generally made of reddish-brown larch wood. The apparent size of each tile is ten by twenty centimeters. These roofs are characterized by the steep slope that they need for water drainage.

d) Phonolite. Phonolite is a small sheet of black, corrugated tar paper.

e) Reeds, cane and mud, cardboard, waste material composed of tin or wood. All of these materials can be recognized upon sight and generally are part of improvised roofs of bad quality.

f) Others. Because of their small number, terraces and flat roofs will be grouped under this category. Three types will be distinguished:
i) Tiled terraces, that are generally in modern buildings
ii) Flat roofs, black, also found in modern buildings and houses
iii) The system of roofs commonly used in the Great North (Norte Grande) of the country, also called a terrace, which is a flat, wooden platform covered with mud and any other material that fundamentally keeps out the heat.


# Roof condition (CL1960A_0030)
# File: CHL1960-H-H

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

**Description**

This variable indicates the roof condition.

**Universe**

Households in which the head was sampled

**Literal question**

b) Roof covering

Material

[] 1 Zinc, copper, or galvanized iron
[] 2 Clay or cement roof-tile
[] 3 Asbestos/Cement boards
[] 4 Wooden tile
[] 5 Tar corrugated paper sheets
[] 6 Reeds stick-and-mud, cardboard, tin or wood waste material
[] 7 Other material

Condition

[] 1 Very good
[] 2 Acceptable
[] 3 Poor

**Interviewer instructions**

State of repair of the roofs

a) Very good. Without any apparent defects.

b) Acceptable. Roofs with repaired or repairable defects; without holes, advanced rust, or unevenness. Example: broken roof tiles, unscrewed sheets, occasional drips, or drips from the chimney or sewer system vent.

c) Bad. Uneven or sunken roofs, with holes or partial destruction; sheets eaten away by rust, a large number of broken tiles, beams rotting, sheets not adequately held down (stones on top of the roof).

# Floor material (CL1960A_0031)
# File: CHL1960-H-H

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

**Description**

This variable indicates the floor construction material.

**Universe**

Households in which the head was sampled

**Literal question**

c) Floor

Material

[] 1 Wood floor or parquet
[] 2 Paving stone or polished cement
[] 3 Brick
[] 4 Plastic, linoleum, rubber, etc
[] 5 Other material
[] 5 Earth

Condition

[] 1 Very good
[] 2 Acceptable
[] 3 Poor

**Interviewer instructions**

Floors

a) Parquet or wood platform

Platform:
i) Made up of mortised boards between five and fifteen centimeters wide, nailed onto wooden joists, and have a hollow sound when stepped on.

ii) Parquet: Small wooden boards attached on top of a mix of cement. It is a compact floor upon which footsteps do not sound hollow.

b) Floor tiles or polished cement:

i) Floor tiles: Made up of polished, square elements of different colors (gray, red, black, with pictures), generally twenty centimeters by twenty centimeters.

ii) Polished cement. Flat floor made on site, which can be colored or gray. Appearance similar to that of a tiled floor.

c) Brick. Made up of small clay tiles of a characteristic brick color.

d) Plastic, rubber, linoleum, etc. These floors are characterized by their varied or combined (streaked) colors and their soft consistency which absorbs the noise of footsteps.

e) Dirt. Floors without a covering, composed entirely of packed and leveled dirt.

# Floor condition (CL1960A_0032)
# File: CHL1960-H-H

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

**Description**

This variable indicates the floor condition.

**Universe**

Households in which the head was sampled

**Literal question**

c) Floor

Material

[] 1 Wood floor or parquet
[] 2 Paving stone or polished cement
[] 3 Brick
[] 4 Plastic, linoleum, rubber, etc
[] 5 Other material
[] 5 Earth


Condition

[] 1 Very good
[] 2 Acceptable
[] 3 Poor

**Interviewer instructions**

State of repair of the floors

a) Very good. Without any apparent defects.

b) Acceptable. Floor coverings that have fixable defects, such as detachments, burns, cracks, breaks in the canes (palmetas), as long as there aren't dangerous breaks, uneven spots, visible moisture, decay. A dirt floor is acceptable as long as it's firm, quite level, and doesn't have moisture (mud).

c) Bad. Dangerously uneven floors that move when walked upon by a person. Rotten or worm-eaten boards. Pieces of floor covering missing, holes, moisture or mud for dirt floors.

# Water supply (CL1960A_0033)
# File: CHL1960-H-H

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

| **Description** |
| --- |
| This variable indicates the water supply. |

| **Universe** |
| --- |
| Households in which the head was sampled |

| **Literal question** |
| --- |

3. Water supply

a) The dwelling is supplied with water:

[] 1 By pipe
[] 2 By tank truck


b) The water comes from:

[] 1 Public potable water system
[] 2 Well or chain pump
[] 3 Other source

| **Interviewer instructions** |
| --- |

3. Water Supply

Verify whether the dwelling has water service provided through pipes that come from a public supply network or from a private facility.

In cases where the dwelling doesn't have pipes for their water supply, verify if the water is hauled in.

Mark the appropriate situation with an "X" in the corresponding box.

Whatever the system that provides the water supply to the dwelling, be it through pipes or hauled in, the origin must also be indicated, in other words, whether it comes from a public network of pipes, from a well or a water wheel (noria), or from some other source (spring, river, irrigation channel, etc.)

[p. 28]

A well or water wheel is a hole in the ground through which potable, subterranean water is collected. Mark an "X" in the corresponding box, depending on where the water used in the dwelling comes from.

Note that in all cases one box should be marked under the heading "The dwelling receives water" and another under the heading "The water comes from".

For example: in the case of a landlord's dwelling (casa patronal) in the middle of a rural area that has pipes for water service, with the water coming from a well, from which it is extracted by means of a pump. In this case, under the first heading box one will be checked, and under the second heading box two [will be checked].

In the case of a squatter settlement where the dwellings don't have pipes installed, but whose residents haul the water from a faucet or tap, or spout, fed by a pipe from a public network, under the first heading box two will be checked, and under the second heading box one [will be checked].

# Water source (CL1960A_0034)
# File: CHL1960-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 water.

**Universe**

Households in which the head was sampled

**Literal question**

3. Water supply

a) The dwelling is supplied with water:

[] 1 By pipe
[] 2 By tank truck

b) The water comes from:

[] 1 Public potable water system
[] 2 Well or chain pump
[] 3 Other source

**Interviewer instructions**

3. Water Supply

Verify whether the dwelling has water service provided through pipes that come from a public supply network or from a private facility.

In cases where the dwelling doesn't have pipes for their water supply, verify if the water is hauled in.

Mark the appropriate situation with an "X" in the corresponding box.

Whatever the system that provides the water supply to the dwelling, be it through pipes or hauled in, the origin must also be indicated, in other words, whether it comes from a public network of pipes, from a well or a water wheel (noria), or from some other source (spring, river, irrigation channel, etc.)

[p. 28]

A well or water wheel is a hole in the ground through which potable, subterranean water is collected. Mark an "X" in the corresponding box, depending on where the water used in the dwelling comes from.

Note that in all cases one box should be marked under the heading "The dwelling receives water" and another under the heading "The water comes from".

For example: in the case of a landlord's dwelling (casa patronal) in the middle of a rural area that has pipes for water service, with the water coming from a well, from which it is extracted by means of a pump. In this case, under the first heading box one will be checked, and under the second heading box two [will be checked].

In the case of a squatter settlement where the dwellings don't have pipes installed, but whose residents haul the water from a faucet or tap, or spout, fed by a pipe from a public network, under the first heading box two will be checked, and under the second heading box one [will be checked].

# Bath (CL1960A_0035)
# File: CHL1960-H-H

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

**Description**

This variable indicates the availability of a bath.

**Universe**

Households in which the head was sampled

**Literal question**

4. Bath facilities

a) The dwelling has an installed bath with:

[] 1 Hot water
[] 2 Cold water only
[] 3 Doesn't have a bath


b) The bath is used:

[] 1 Exclusively by this family
[] 2 By two or more families

**Interviewer instructions**

4. Bath Services

Bath services means bathing facilities, be they a shower or a bathtub. As the case may be, mark with an "X" whether the bath has hot water (box 1) or only cold water (box 2).

In cases where no bath facilities exist, mark box 3.

Note that a dwelling should not be considered to have bath facilities simply because it has a wash basin (batea) or laundry room.

Finally, make the appropriate notation according to whether the bath facilities (bathtub or shower) are for the exclusive use of the family (box 1) or are used by more than one family (box 2).

# Bath use (CL1960A_0036)
# File: CHL1960-H-H

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

**Description**

This variable indicates whether the bath is for exclusively use by the household.

**Universe**

Households in which the head was sampled

**Literal question**

4. Bath facilities

a) The dwelling has an installed bath with:

[] 1 Hot water
[] 2 Cold water only
[] 3 Doesn't have a bath


b) The bath is used:

[] 1 Exclusively by this family
[] 2 By two or more families

**Interviewer instructions**

4. Bath Services

Bath services means bathing facilities, be they a shower or a bathtub. As the case may be, mark with an "X" whether the bath has hot water (box 1) or only cold water (box 2).

In cases where no bath facilities exist, mark box 3.

Note that a dwelling should not be considered to have bath facilities simply because it has a wash basin (batea) or laundry room.

Finally, make the appropriate notation according to whether the bath facilities (bathtub or shower) are for the exclusive use of the family (box 1) or are used by more than one family (box 2).

# Sewage (CL1960A_0037)
# File: CHL1960-H-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the availability of sewage.

**Universe**

Households in which the head was sampled

**Literal question**

5. Toilet facilities

a) System of waste removal

[] 1 Sewer installation
[] 2 Septic tank
[] 3 Pit/latrine
[] 4 Drain to irrigation canal (acequia)
[] 5 Other system
[] 6 None

b) The toilet is used:

[] 1 Exclusively by this family
[] 2 By two or more families

**Interviewer instructions**

5. Toilet Facilities

Under this heading information will be collected only: a) about the system for elimination of human waste, and b) about the exclusive use, or lack thereof, of the toilet facilities (lavatory, toilet, (excusados lavables), etc.), generically referred to as "toilets."

Take note of the following definitions of systems for elimination of human waste:

a) Sewer system. This term is used when the dwelling's facilities drain into the general receptacles of the sewer system.

b) Septic tank or well. This is used only when a sewer system isn't present. This term is used when the drain leads to a closed concrete tank, where [p. 29] a process of decanting and rotting takes place. These tanks drain, ultimately by overflow, into an absorption well.

c) Pit/latrine. Or absorbent well, is a hole, without further specifications, where waste materials end up.

The rest of the systems mentioned in the document don't need further clarification.

Mark the appropriate response for each of the two types of information requested.

# Toilet use (CL1960A_0038)
# File: CHL1960-H-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates whether the toilet is exclusively used by the household.

**Universe**

Households in which the head was sampled

**Literal question**

5. Toilet facilities

a) System of waste removal

[] 1 Sewer installation
[] 2 Septic tank
[] 3 Pit/latrine
[] 4 Drain to irrigation canal (acequia)
[] 5 Other system
[] 6 None


b) The toilet is used:

[] 1 Exclusively by this family
[] 2 By two or more families

**Interviewer instructions**

5. Toilet Facilities

Under this heading information will be collected only: a) about the system for elimination of human waste, and b) about the exclusive use, or lack thereof, of the toilet facilities (lavatory, toilet, (excusados lavables), etc.), generically referred to as "toilets."

Take note of the following definitions of systems for elimination of human waste:

a) Sewer system. This term is used when the dwelling's facilities drain into the general receptacles of the sewer system.

b) Septic tank or well. This is used only when a sewer system isn't present. This term is used when the drain leads to a closed concrete tank, where [p. 29] a process of decanting and rotting takes place. These tanks drain, ultimately by overflow, into an absorption well.

c) Pit/latrine. Or absorbent well, is a hole, without further specifications, where waste materials end up.

The rest of the systems mentioned in the document don't need further clarification.

Mark the appropriate response for each of the two types of information requested.


# Lighting (CL1960A_0039)
# File: CHL1960-H-H

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

**Description**

This variable indicates the availability of lighting in the dwelling.

**Universe**

Households in which the head was sampled

**Literal question**

6. Lighting

[] 1 Electric
[] 2 Other

**Interviewer instructions**

6. Lighting

Note whether or not the dwelling has electric lighting, even if it has been temporarily interrupted.

If the dwelling doesn't have electric lighting and instead uses another system of illumination, it's sufficient to put an "X" in box 2 without including any further details.

# Radio in dwelling (CL1960A_0040)
## File: CHL1960-H-H

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

**Description**

This variable indicates availability of a radio in the dwelling.

**Universe**

Households in which the head was sampled

**Literal question**

Does this dwelling have a radio receiver?

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

# Cooking fuel (CL1960A_0041)
## File: CHL1960-H-H

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

**Description**

This variable indicates the cooking fuel used by the household.

**Universe**

Households in which the head was sampled

**Literal question**

7. Cooking

a) Fuel

[] 1 Piped gas
[] 2 Liquid gas
[] 3 Electricity
[] 4 Paraffin (kerosene)
[] 5 Charcoal
[] 6 Wood
[] 7 Other

**Interviewer instructions**

7. Kitchen

Make a notation in the appropriate box according to the type of fuel used by the family for cooking.

Also, take care to record in the appropriate box whether the cooking device (kerosene stove, gas stove, wood stove, etc.) is in a room where someone sleeps.

# Sleep in kitchen (CL1960A_0042)
## File: CHL1960-H-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates whether or not any person in the household sleeps in the kitchen.

**Universe**

Households in which the head was sampled

**Literal question**

b) Is the cooking stove in a room or place where people sleep?

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

**Interviewer instructions**

7. Kitchen

Make a notation in the appropriate box according to the type of fuel used by the family for cooking.

Also, take care to record in the appropriate box whether the cooking device (kerosene stove, gas stove, wood stove, etc.) is in a room where someone sleeps.

# Ownership (CL1960A_0043)
# File: CHL1960-H-H

| Overview |
| --- |

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the ownership of dwelling.

**Universe**

Households in which the head was sampled

**Literal question**

8. Tenure

[] 1 Owner
[] 2 Renter or subletter
[] 3 Usufructuary
[] 4 Other

**Interviewer instructions**

8. Ownership

Write down how the dwelling is occupied, according to the following definitions:

a) Owner. If the dwelling belongs to the head of the family or to one of its members that resides there.

b) Tenant. If the family or group occupies and uses the dwelling through an agreement between the owner and the tenant, in exchange for a predetermined payment.

c) Sublessor. If the head of the family, a member of the family that lives in the dwelling, or the group that occupies the dwelling, rented it from someone else who, in turn, rented it from the owner.

d) Usufructuary. If the family or group that lives in a dwelling uses it with the permission of the owner, without paying rent.

e) Other

[p. 30]

Note that box 2 should be used both for "tenants" and "sublessors."

When any other type of occupancy is specified, in these cases mark box 4.

Make the notation according to what is indicated on the form.

# Number of rooms (CL1960A_0044)
## File: CHL1960-H-H

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

**Description**

This variable indicates the number of rooms in the dwelling.

**Universe**

Households in which the head was sampled

**Literal question**

9. Rooms

____ Write the number of rooms in the dwelling, but without including the kitchen, bathroom, porches, garage, nor rooms used exclusively for commercial or industrial purposes.

# Rent (CL1960A_0045)
## File: CHL1960-H-H

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

**Description**

This variable indicates the monthly rent paid by the household.

**Universe**

Households in which the head was sampled

**Literal question**

10. Monthly rent

1. Unfurnished
___ $ (in pesos)
2. Furnished
___ $ (in pesos)

**Interviewer instructions**

10. Monthly Rent

The sum, in pesos, that the family pays monthly for the dwelling that they rent or sublet should be recorded in this category.

If that sum, in pesos, is for renting an unfurnished dwelling, record it on the first dotted line; if it is for renting a furnished dwelling, record it on the second dotted line.

## Unfurnished rental (CL1960A_0046)
## File: CHL1960-H-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates whether the dwelling is unfurnished when rented.

**Universe**

Households in which the head was sampled

**Literal question**

10. Monthly rent

1. Unfurnished
___ $ (in pesos)
2. Furnished
___ $ (in pesos)

**Interviewer instructions**

10. Monthly Rent

The sum, in pesos, that the family pays monthly for the dwelling that they rent or sublet should be recorded in this category.

If that sum, in pesos, is for renting an unfurnished dwelling, record it on the first dotted line; if it is for renting a furnished dwelling, record it on the second dotted line.

## Domestic industry (CL1960A_0047)
## File: CHL1960-H-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates domestic industry.

**Universe**

Households in which the head was sampled

**Literal question**

11. Home-based industry (family production done at home)
___ Write the articles produced for sale. [3 lines]

**Interviewer instructions**

11. Domestic industry

A domestic industry is one that is practiced in the dwelling, on one's own, in addition to household chores, making products for sale. Specify, according to the situation, the type or types of products produced, using the following examples as a guide: machine- or hand-woven fabrics {specifying, where possible, the types of articles woven}; jams, pastries, dress-making/tailoring, wicker baskets, farming tools, clay figurines and any other type of ceramics, etc.

## Number of males (CL1960A_0048)
## File: CHL1960-H-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates number of males in the household.

**Universe**

Households in which the head was sampled

**Literal question**

Number of males

## Number of females (CL1960A_0049)
## File: CHL1960-H-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the number of females in the household.

**Universe**

Households in which the head was sampled

**Literal question**

Number of females

## Total number of people (CL1960A_0050)
## File: CHL1960-H-H

**Overview**

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the total number of persons in the household.

**Universe**

Households in which the head was sampled

**Literal question**

Total number of people

# Household weight (HHWT)
## File: CHL1960-H-H

| **Overview** | |
|---|---|
| Type: Continuous | Valid cases: 0 |
| Format: numeric | Invalid: 0 |
| Width: 8 | |
| Decimals: 2 | |

**Description**

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

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

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

# Chile, Region 1960 - 2002 [Level 1; consistent boundaries, GIS] (GEO1_CL)
## File: CHL1960-H-H

| **Overview** | |
|---|---|
| Type: Discrete | Valid cases: 0 |
| Format: numeric | Invalid: 0 |
| Width: 6 | |
| Decimals: 0 | |
| Range: 152002-152099 | |

**Description**

GEO1_CL identifies the household's region within Chile for all sample years. Regions are the first level administrative units of the country. GEO1_CL is spatially harmonized accounting 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_CL can be downloaded from the GIS Boundary files page in the IPUMS International web site.

The full set of geography variables for Chile 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 Chile. 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.

# Chile, Region 1960 - 2002 [Level 1; inconsistent boundaries, harmonized by name] (GEO1_CLX)
## File: CHL1960-H-H

**Overview**

Type: Discrete

Format: numeric

Width: 2

Decimals: 0

Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

**Description**

GEO1_CLX identifies the household's region within Chile in all sample years. Regions are the first level administrative units of the country. GEO1_CLX is harmonized by name and does not account for boundary changes over time.

The full set of geography variables for Chile 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 Chile. 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.

# Chile, Province 1960 - 2002 [Level 2; inconsistent boundaries, harmonized by name] (GEO2_CLX)
# File: CHL1960-H-H

**Overview**

Type: Discrete

Format: numeric

Width: 2

Decimals: 0

Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

**Description**

GEO2_CLX identifies the household's province within Chile from 1970 to 2002. Provinces are the second level administrative units of the country, after regions. GEO2_CLX is harmonized by name and does not account for boundary changes over time.

The full set of geography variables for Chile 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 Chile. 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.

# Country (COUNTRY)
# File: CHL1960-H-H

**Overview**

Type: Discrete

Format: numeric

Width: 3

Decimals: 0

Range: 32-894

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

**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: CHL1960-H-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

ELECTRIC indicates whether the household had access to electricity.

# Ownership of dwelling [general version] (OWNERSHIP)
## File: CHL1960-H-H

**Overview**

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

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.

# Ownership of dwelling [detailed version] (OWNERSHIPD)
## File: CHL1960-H-H

**Overview**

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.

# Hot water heater (HOTWATER)
## File: CHL1960-H-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

HOTWATER indicates whether the housing unit had a water heater.

# Person number (PERNUM)
## File: CHL1960-P-H

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

| **Description** |
|---|

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

# Relationship to household head [general version] (RELATE)
## File: CHL1960-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: CHL1960-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: CHL1960-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: CHL1960-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: CHL1960-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: CHL1960-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: CHL1960-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: CHL1960-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.

# Children ever born (CHBORN)
## File: CHL1960-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.

# Province of birth, Chile, 1960-2002 (BPLCL2)
## File: CHL1960-P-H

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

### Description

BPLCL2 indicates the province in Chile in which the person was born. All samples from1960 to 2002 are coded into the pre-1974 geographic system of provinces.

See BPLCL for a comparable variable using the modern province classification for 1982-2002.

# School attendance (SCHOOL)
## File: CHL1960-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: CHL1960-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, Chile (EDUCCL)
# File: CHL1960-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

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

# Activity status (employment status) [general version] (EMPSTAT)
# File: CHL1960-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

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

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

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

# Activity status (employment status) [detailed version] (EMPSTATD)
## File: CHL1960-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

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

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

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

# Occupation, ISCO general (OCCISCO)
## File: CHL1960-P-H

**Overview**

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: CHL1960-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.

# Industry, general recode (INDGEN)
## File: CHL1960-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

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

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

## Industry, unrecoded (IND)
## File: CHL1960-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

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

## Status in employment (class of worker) [general version] (CLASSWK)
## File: CHL1960-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: CHL1960-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

CLASSWK refers to the status of an economically active person with respect to his or her employment -- that is, the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment with other persons or organizations that the person has in his/her job. In general, the variable indicates whether a person was self-employed, or worked for someone else, either for pay or as an unpaid family worker. CLASSWK is related to EMPSTAT, which is used to define the universe in many samples.

Class of worker is often referred to as "status in employment" in other sources.

## Province of previous residence, Chile (MIGCL1)
## File: CHL1960-P-H

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

**Description**

MIGCL1 indicates the person's province of previous residence in 1960.

## Person number (CL1960A_0055)
## File: CHL1960-P-H

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

**Description**

This variable indicates the person number of the individual in the household.

**Universe**

All persons

**Literal question**

Person number

## Sex (CL1960A_0409)
## File: CHL1960-P-H

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

**Description**

This variable indicates the respondent's sex.

**Universe**

All persons

**Literal question**

2. Sex. ____

Write H if male and M if female.

**Interviewer instructions**

Column 2: Sex. Write down the appropriate sex.

# Relationship to household head (CL1960A_0410)
# File: CHL1960-P-H

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

**Description**

This variable indicates the respondent's relationship to the household head.

**Universe**

All persons

**Literal question**

3. Relationship ____

On the first line the word "head" is already printed following the spaces for name and sex of the person recognized as head of the family. For the rest, write the relationship that person has to the above-specified head. Examples: wife, son, uncle, guest, boarder, domestic servant, etc.

**Interviewer instructions**

Column 3: Family relationship or other relationship to the head. The title "head" is already printed on the first line of the form. On the following lines, that correspond to the rest of the family members, write down the family or other relationship that connects them to the "head," for example: wife, son, son-in-law, domestic employee, etc.

If the family is based on a consensual union, write it down as a reciprocal relationship between the man and the woman: or conviviente [partner, companion].

In the case of relatives of workers, boarders, close friends, guests, domestic employees, etc., write down: son of boarder, son of domestic employee, nephew of close friend, as the case may be. In the case of unrelated or institutional groups, write in this column the person's rank, in other words, whatever rank was used to determine the order in which you wrote their name in column 1; in other words, in the case of the heads of the institution: Director, Alcalde [generally a mayor, but can be used also for other director/leadership/administrative positions], Superintendent, Inspector, etc., and for the rest of the group: patient, asilado [person living in a retirement/nursing home], inmate, boarder [in a boarding school, for example], etc., as the case may be. If two or more people who are not relatives occupy the same dwelling, record one of them as the "head" and the other(s) as "companion(s)".

# Age in years and months (CL1960A_0411)
# File: CHL1960-P-H

| **Overview** | |
|---|---|
| Type: Discrete | Valid cases: 0 |
| Format: numeric | Invalid: 0 |
| Width: 3 | |
| Decimals: 0 | |
| Range: 1-999 | |

**Description**

This variable indicates the respondent's age.

**Universe**

All persons

**Literal question**

4. Age. ____

Write the age in years completed. For those under 1 year write the months completed. For those under 1 month write 0 months.

Example:
0 months
1 month
2 months
3 months

**Interviewer instructions**

Column 4: Age. Age in completed years means the age that the person reached upon their last birthday. One way to verify the correctness of the age stated by the person being enumerated is to ask for their date of birth, if they are able to provide that information.

The enumerator must take into account the common tendency of people to round their age, particularly to figures that end in zero or five. It is especially important to find out the date of birth in these cases.

If the person doesn't know their age, and you can't find any way to determine it, be it by using documents belonging to the individual or references from neighbors, make an estimate of their age. If not present, use information from people present who know the person being enumerated. For those under one year of age, don't forget to write the word "month(s)" immediately after the corresponding number. So, 1 month, 3 months, etc.

## Marital status (CL1960A_0412)
## File: CHL1960-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the respondent's marital status.

**Universe**

All persons

**Literal question**

5. Marital status ____

Write as appropriate: S single, C married, CV consensual union, V widowed, SP separated de facto or legally, A annulled
.

**Interviewer instructions**

Column 5: Marital Status. Write down [the appropriate status for] each case, according to the following definitions:

Single: One who has ever been married and doesn't live in a marital situation [maritalmente].

Married: One who has established marital bonds (civil or religious, or both) and continues in that state.

Consensual Union: One who, without having married another person, lives in a marital union with that person.

Widow/er: One who, having been married, has had their spouse die and who has not remarried nor lives in a marital union.

De facto separated: A married person who lives separately from their spouse without a judicial ruling of legal separation or annulment of the marriage.

Legally separated: One who, having been married, lives separately, temporarily or transitionally, from their spouse due to a judicial ruling and who does not live in a marital situation.

Annulled: One who ceased to be married because their marriage was annulled by a judicial ruling, and who does not live in a marital situation.

If the first and last name of a woman who declares herself to be married don't include the last name of her spouse, the enumerator should make sure that this is the true marital status. Nevertheless, this question should be asked very discretely, as in any case where there is doubt about the reported marital status.

# Number of live births (CL1960A_0413)
## File: CHL1960-P-H

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

| **Description** |
|---|

This variable indicates the respondent's number of live births.

| **Universe** |
|---|

Females age 12+

| **Literal question** |
|---|

6. Number of children. ____

For women 12 years of age and older.

Write the number of children born alive, excluding those stillborn.

| **Interviewer instructions** |
|---|

Column 6: Number of children. This question should be asked only of all women 12 years old or older. Record the total number of children born alive, including children who have died and excluding both aborted children and stillborn children. If one reports not to have had any children born alive or who have died, draw a short horizontal line. The question should be asked of all women over the age specified [12 or over], without taking into account the marital status they have reported.

It should be noted that there is a tendency to forget or not report live-born children who are not at home with the mother, because of living at teaching establishments or living with other relatives, which tends to happen with children from previous marriages and consensual unions.

For this reason, the enumerator should try to obtain the most precise figure possible of the total number of live-born children the mothers have had. At the same time, they must use extreme courtesy and discretion when asking the question. Despite everything, just because someone refuses to answer or criticizes the enumerator's questions about possible children of a single mother, this should not be a reason to stop asking the same question in all households to be enumerated, explaining that this is a necessary piece of data in order to know the fertility in our country.

# Place of birth (CL1960A_0414)
## File: CHL1960-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the respondent's place of birth.

### Universe

All persons

### Literal question

7. Place of birth. ____

If the person was born in Chile, write the province where born. If born abroad, write the name of the country where born.

### Interviewer instructions

Column 7: Place of birth. For those born in the country, record the name of the province where they were born. If the person being enumerated doesn't know the name of the province, record the name of the municipality, and if that name is not known either, record the name of the locality or town where they were born. For those born abroad, record the name of the country in accordance with the borders and name of the country on the date of the Census. If the person doesn't know or has doubts about the name of their country [of birth] on the date of the census, record the name of the country on the date of the person's birth, but in this case it should appear in the "Observations" section.

# Number of years person has lived in place of enumeration (CL1960A_0415)
## File: CHL1960-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 when the respondent arrived at the locality he/she is currently living (at the moment of the census). The name of the variable is year of residence.

### Universe

All persons

### Literal question

8. Year ____

Write the year in which the person came to live in the place of enumeration. If the person has always lived in the place of enumeration, write "always." If the person is a resident in transit, write "in transit."

### Interviewer instructions

Column 8: Year. Record the year in which the person came to live or reside at the place being enumerated.

# Previous residence (CL1960A_0416)
## File: CHL1960-P-H

### Overview

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

**Description**

This variable indicates the name of the province or country where the respondent was living before his/her current residence (at the moment of the census).

**Universe**

Migrants

**Literal question**

9. Previous residence ____

Write the name of the province or country of where you came from.

Examples:
Valdivia
Tarapacá
Magallanes
Argentina
España

If the person changed residence due to earthquakes add the letter "D."

**Interviewer instructions**

Column 9: Previous Residence. Province or country resided in prior to the stated year. Only for anyone who reported having settled in the place of enumeration in a certain year (Column 8), write down the name of the province or country they came from.

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If the person migrated within or outside of the province because of the earthquakes last May, add a "D" (Displaced), even if the person stated in column 8 that they moved temporarily.

# Urban status of previous residence (CL1960A_0417)
# File: CHL1960-P-H

**Overview**

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

**Description**

This variable indicates if the respondent's previous residence was an urban or rural zone.

**Universe**

Migrants

**Literal question**

10. Area ____

If migrating from a city, town or village, write "U." If migrating from a rural area (countryside), write "R."

**Interviewer instructions**

Column 10: Area. Locality resided in prior to the stated year. If the person being enumerated came from a city, town, or village, put U for Urban; in all other cases, put R for Rural.

# Religion (CL1960A_0418)
# File: CHL1960-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the respondent's religion.

**Universe**

All persons

**Literal question**

11. Religion ____

Write the religion as given by the informant. If the person doesn't have a religion, write "none."

**Interviewer instructions**

Column 11: Religion. According to what each person states, record the religion professed, be it Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, Muslim, etc. If a person states that they don't practice any religion, record: None.

# Literacy (CL1960A_0419)
## File: CHL1960-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates if the respondent is literate.

**Universe**

Persons age 5+

**Literal question**

12. Literacy ____

If able to read and write, write "yes." If unable to read and write, write "no."

**Interviewer instructions**

Education: The following three questions should be answered by all people five years or older.

Column 12: Literacy. Find out whether the person knows how to read and write, and write yes or no, as the case may be. If the person only knows how to read or only knows how to sign their name, record no in both cases.

# Educational attainment (CL1960A_0420)
## File: CHL1960-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the respondent's educational attainment.

**Universe**

Persons age 5+

**Literal question**

13. Educational level ___

For all individuals, write the highest course completed and the type of instruction received.

Examples:
2nd year Feminine technical
1st year High school or primary
2nd year Business school
4th year Medical
2nd year Social sciences
3rd year Law

**Interviewer instructions**

Education: The following three questions should be answered by all people five years or older.

Column 13: Educational Attainment. Information should be collected on the last grade or the most advanced year of studies that the person has passed, not the grade that they are currently in or studying, nor the grade that they've been in or studied, but without having passed. Record, for example: 2nd [year of] primary [school]; 5th [year of] secondary [school]; 3rd [year of] law school, etc.

In the case of a person who has studied and passed courses abroad, record the equivalent grade or year in the corresponding Chilean educational system.

For those who have never attended school, record: "O". [Translator's note: this appears to be the letter "O" and not the number "0".]

# School attendance (CL1960A_0421)
# File: CHL1960-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the respondent's school attendance status.

**Universe**

Persons age 5+

**Literal question**

14. School attendance ___

For those currently attending an educational establishment, write the level and type of instruction receiving.

Examples:
3rd year High school or primary
2nd year Technical or trade school
3rd year Social sciences
3rd year Civil engineering
3rd year Business school
2nd year Metallurgy/mining technician

**Interviewer instructions**

Column 14: School Attendance. The person will be asked if they are attending a regular teaching establishment, with the grade or year being attended and type of instruction being received will be recorded.

Regular teaching refers to that given in public and private teaching establishments under a teaching plan or program that has been officially approved in the country.

Take into account, therefore, schools, primary schools [colegios], high schools [liceos], universities, academies, institutes, night schools, "popular" universities [universidades populares], home-schooling, etc.

In accordance with this definition, record the year or grade and the type of instruction that is being received, for example: 3rd year of high school; 4th year of Social Sciences, etc.

Nothing will be recorded for people who are only taking correspondence courses or piano, cooking, or embroidery classes, or shorthand or typing classes by [p. 36] the hour, as a complement to the education they've received. Both for these people and for those who don't attend any center for regular teaching, record "Doesn't attend".

# Employment status (CL1960A_0422)
# File: CHL1960-P-H

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

| **Description** |
| --- |

This variable indicates the respondent's employment status.

| **Universe** |
| --- |

Persons age 12+

| **Literal question** |
| --- |

For all individuals 12 years of age and older. [applies to questions 15-18]

15. Type of activity ____

Write as appropriate:

OC = Employed
CE = Unemployed
BT = Looking for work for the first time
QH = Domestic duties
ES = Student
RT = Rentier (rentista)
JB = Retired or pensioner
IR = Disabled or confined
OT = Others

| **Interviewer instructions** |
| --- |

Column 15: Employment Status. The employment status or occupational situation of people on the "Day of the Census" will be recorded in this column, with the different situations being distinguished by various groups identified by the letters indicated in the header row [of this column]. The type of people that make up each group is specified below:

Group "OC": (Employed). Includes all people employed on the day of the census, that is, that have a job.

The following classes can be distinguished:

a) People that work for another person who is not a relative, receiving monetary (salary, commission, etc.) compensation or payment in kind (house, food, etc.), whatever the type of work they do;

[p. 36]

b) People who work on a large farm, in a business or industry, or practicing a profession, be it by themselves or with the help of one or more people they pay;

c) People who work for a member of their family on a large farm, in a business, industry, or office, etc., with or without compensation.

In this last situation (without compensation), the person must work at least three hours per day, or its equivalent of two eight-hour days per week.

Also included in group "OC," that is, considered to be employed, will be those people who, on the date of the Census, are not working because of health reasons, vacation, strike, a temporary interruption of their job, or any other reason other than having permanently left [the job].

Group "CE": (Unemployed). Includes people who, on the date of the Census, do not have an occupation or paid job, but who have worked and who are looking for work. Also included are those who aren't looking for work because they have gotten a job that will start after the date of the census.

Group "BT": (Seeking work). Includes people who have never worked and who are seeking their first job.

Group "QH": (Household duties). Includes people who devote themselves to household duties in their own households.

When this work is compensated (monetarily or in kind), as is the case with domestic workers, the person in question will be recorded as employed within group "OC."

Group "ES": (Student). Includes students who devote themselves exclusively to studying.

If a person devoted to "household duties" or a "student" has a compensated occupation on the date of the Census, the person will in fact be part of the group "OC."

[Translator's note: please see comment at beginning of document]

Group "RT": [from Rentista] (Rentier). Includes those who don't work at any compensated activity and live off the profits of their capital.

Group "JB": (Retiree or Pensioner). Includes those people who don't work at any compensated activity and who, because of having done so before under certain conditions, receive a pension. Also included in this group are widows and other people who receive a dependent's pension or a granted pension [pensión de gracia].

Group "IR": (Disabled or Imprisoned). Includes all those people who are unable to work at a compensated activity because of a physical or mental handicap, living a cloistered lifestyle, or because of their legal situation (prisoners). If the handicap is temporary, the person will be classified under the group "OC," as long as the person has some form of work secured.

[p. 38]

Group "OT": (Others). Includes all people that can't be classified in any of the previous groups, like minors that don't attend school, the elderly without any economic resources, etc.

Once the information for each case has been recorded in this column, continue with the information pertinent to the next column, column 16, only for those who have been classified in the groups: "OC," "CE," and "BT."

For the rest of the people who belong to any one of the other groups ("QH," "ES," "RT," "JB, "m" [sic, census form states "IR" instead of "m"], and "OT"), that is the end of the census and a horizontal line should be drawn across columns 16, 17, and 18 for the corresponding entries on the enumeration form.

# Occupation (CL1960A_0423)
# File: CHL1960-P-H

## Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 4
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

## Description

This variable indicates the respondent's occupation.

## Universe

Persons age 12+

## Literal question

For all individuals 12 years of age and older. [applies to questions 15-18]

16. Occupation ____

Only for those Employed, Unemployed, and Looking for work for the first time.

If an Employed person has more than one job, write the one that produces the greatest income.

For those Unemployed, write the last occupation held.

For those Looking for work for the first time, write the profession, or if none, write "none."

Avoid using vague terms, like "professional," "worker," and so on. Give concrete occupations such as Lawyer, Bricklayer, Taxi driver, Doctor, Soldier, Cashier, etc.

## Interviewer instructions

Column 16: Occupation on the day of the Census. Write down the specific profession, trade, or type of job practiced on the day of the census, only for people classified in the previous column (Column 15), under one of the following groups: "Employed" (OC), "Unemployed" (CE), and "Seeking work for the first time" (BT).

Avoid vague designations such as: assistant, manual laborer, machinist, office worker, seller, etc.; instead, use designations that give the best possible idea of the person's occupation, for example: agricultural engineer, movie projectionist, fruit vendor, travel agent, cobbler's apprentice, etc.

There are some manual labor, artisan, and professional occupations that are precise simply by nature of their name, like: carpenter, bricklayer, plumber, physician, attorney, etc.

Certain commercial occupations, however, require more specific information, such as: selling agent, counter attendant, etc. Also, in the case of office workers, clarify if the person is a typist, cashier, treasurer, accountant, filing-clerk, etc.

In the case of professionals like physicians, attorneys, engineers, etc., that profession should normally be recorded. However, there are cases where these people don't practice those professions and instead devote themselves to other activities. For example, an attorney who works solely in bank management; a physician who devotes himself exclusively to teaching in a university. In these cases, record the latter profession, such as manager or university professor, as the case may be. For government employees write down their specific occupations, in accordance with the examples given previously, avoiding the designation "public employee."

If the person is a member of the armed forces, (not including police officers), whatever the class or rank, record "Military."

For domestic workers, it should be specified whether they are, for example, a cook, launderer, nanny, butler, etc. Likewise, for those who perform agricultural activities, the term "farmer" should be reserved for those who operate a farming/livestock facility, and not for those who perform general activities in the capacity of administrators, [p. 39] cowboys, shepherds, tractor-operators, cheesemakers, milkers, unskilled laborers, etc., for whom should be written down their specific occupation.

For unemployed people (Group "CE"), record the last occupation practiced.

For people who are seeking work for the first time (Group "BT"), record the profession, trade, or type of work for which they are qualified or prepared or, if they are not qualified or prepared for any, simply record: "none." Once this notation has been made, the census has ended for this group of people. Draw a horizontal line across columns 17 and 18 of the corresponding entries on the enumeration form for these people.

# Industry (CL1960A_0424)
# File: CHL1960-P-H

| **Overview** | |
|---|---|
| Type: Discrete | Valid cases: 0 |
| Format: numeric | Invalid: 0 |
| Width: 3 | |
| Decimals: 0 | |
| Range: 11-999 | |

| **Description** |
|---|

This variable indicates the industry where the respondent works.

| **Universe** |
|---|

Persons age 12+ who have ever worked

| **Literal question** |
|---|

For all individuals 12 years of age and older. [applies to questions 15-18]

17. Industry ___

Only for those Employed and Unemployed.

Specify clearly the type of establishment in which the employed person works or, if unemployed, the last place of employment, such as:

Boys' school, wool blanket factory, commercial bank, general store, nail factory, livestock ranch, children's hospital, postal and telegraph office, armed forces, police, etc.

Avoid vague terms such as: factory, office, workshop, etc.

**Interviewer instructions**

Column 17: Industry. Industry means the type of business, establishment, office, organization, company, institution, etc., where the person practices the previously-mentioned occupation.

Write down this information only for those who have an occupation recorded in the previous column (Column 16) and who belong to either group "OC" (Employed) or "CE" (Unemployed).

As in the case of occupation, try to record as specifically as possible, avoiding unclear terms, the type of establishment in which the person works or worked (if unemployed). So avoid terms like workshop, office, store, factory, business, etc., and instead specify in the following way: shoe factory, radio repair shop, electronics warehouse, carpet store, air transport company, etc.

Avoid using terms that specify only the name of the establishment, like "La Violeta" factory, "Casa Fénix", etc.

If the person is a fiscal, semifiscal, municipal, or public service employee, on the other hand, record the proper name of the ministerial division, government agency, office, or service in which the person being enumerated practices their profession.

If a person practices the same profession in more than one business or industry, the type of establishment from which greater compensation is received should be recorded. For example, in the case of a commercial accountant who does the books for a glass factory, a store, and a transportation company, receiving the greatest income from the glass factory, this [the glass factory] should be recorded as the industry.

If the person practices their profession in a company that carries out two or more different industrial activities, the industrial activity to which the person is directly tied should be recorded, as long as this is a main, not a secondary, activity. [p. 40] For example, in the case of a company that has a refrigerator and a furniture factory, an employee's industry should be recorded as refrigerator factory or furniture factory, depending on whether the employee works in the first or second of these.

For domestic workers, "family house" or "community house" should be recorded.

# Class of worker (CL1960A_0425)
# File: CHL1960-P-H

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

**Description**

This variable indicates the respondent's occupational category.

**Universe**

Persons age 12+ who were employed or seeking work

**Literal question**

For all individuals 12 years of age and older. [applies to questions 15-18]

18. Occupational category [employment status] ____

Only for those Employed and Unemployed.

Write the Occupational category in the following manner:

ER = Employer
TCP = Own-account worker
EM = Professional employee
OB = Manual laborer
ED = Domestic employee
FR = Paid family worker
FNR = Unpaid family worker
OT = Other

**Interviewer instructions**

Column 18: Occupational Category. The information about occupational categories should be obtained based on the following definitions:

Group "ER": (Employer). A person who runs their own company or who practices a profession or trade on their own and who has one or more compensated workers, not counting domestic workers. [Translator's note: In the value labels (categories 1 and 3) employee (employee) appears twice due to a typo. In this case, it definitely refers to the employer, corresponding to category 3 in the value labels.]

Group "TCP": (Self-employed Worker). A person who runs their own company or who practices a profession or trade on their own, but does not employ any compensated workers. Can work by themselves or in association with others.

Group "EM": (Employee). A person who uses more mental than physical effort in their job and who is compensated for work done for a public or private employer of whose census household that person is not a member. Also considered to be employees are managers, administrators, and other managerial personnel. Some special laws assign the designation of employee to people in certain professions, such as hairdressers, chauffeurs, etc., according the welfare system [previsión social] to which the person being enumerated has recourse.

Group "OB": (Manual Laborer). A person who performs a predominantly manual activity and is compensated for work done for a public or private employer of whose census household that person is not a member. When there are doubts about classifying someone as a manual laborer, refer to the welfare system to which the person being enumerated has recourse.

Group "ED": (Domestic Worker). A person devoted to activities related to household service (waiter, butler, cook, servant girl, cook, housekeeper, nanny) and who is compensated for work done for a public or private employer of whose census household that person is not a member. This category of people have "family house" as their industry.

Group "FR": (Paid Family Worker). A person who is compensated for work done for a company run by a member of their family.

Group "FNR": (Unpaid Family Worker). A person who is not compensated for work done for a company run by a member of their family, and who practices that profession at least three hours a day (two days a week).

Record this information for all people whose occupation has been recorded and who belong to either Group "OC" (Employed) or Group "CE" (Unemployed).

[p. 41]

Summary: Once the enumeration is finished, make sure that you haven't forgotten to enumerate anyone, and write down separately the number of men, the number of women, and the total number of people.

# Age (CL1960A_0426)
# File: CHL1960-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the age in years. This variable cleans up the original age variable that combined months and years of age using non-numeric characters.

**Universe**

All persons

**Literal question**

4. Age. ____

Write the age in years completed. For those under 1 year write the months completed. For those under 1 month write 0 months.

Example:
0 months
1 month
2 months
3 months

**Interviewer instructions**

Column 4: Age. Age in completed years means the age that the person reached upon their last birthday. One way to verify the correctness of the age stated by the person being enumerated is to ask for their date of birth, if they are able to provide that information.

The enumerator must take into account the common tendency of people to round their age, particularly to figures that end in zero or five. It is especially important to find out the date of birth in these cases.

If the person doesn't know their age, and you can't find any way to determine it, be it by using documents belonging to the individual or references from neighbors, make an estimate of their age. If not present, use information from people present who know the person being enumerated. For those under one year of age, don't forget to write the word "month(s)" immediately after the corresponding number. So, 1 month, 3 months, etc.

# Person weight (PERWT)
# File: CHL1960-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

PERWT indicates the number of persons in the actual population represented by the person in the sample.

For the samples that are truly weighted (see the comparability discussion), PERWT must be used to yield accurate statistics for the population.

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

# Years residing in current locality (MIGYRS1)
# File: CHL1960-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

MIGYRS1 indicates how many years the person has resided in their current locality of residence.

## Years of schooling (YRSCHOOL)
## File: CHL1960-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

YRSCHOOL indicates the highest grade/level of schooling the person had completed, in years. Only formal schooling is counted. YRSCHOOL accounts for the number of years of study, regardless of the track or kind of study. Information on degree and/or technical track is available in EDATTAIN. Years of schooling for Israel, categorized into intervals, are given in YRSCHOOL2.

Users should pay close attention to the top-codes in each sample, as discussed in the comparability section.

## Migration status, previous residence (MIGRATEP)
## File: CHL1960-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: CHL1960-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: CHL1960-P-H

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

**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: CHL1960-P-H

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

**Description**

RELIGION indicates the person's religion, including "none."

# Religion [detailed version] (RELIGIOND)
## File: CHL1960-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."

# Nativity status (NATIVITY)
## File: CHL1960-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

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

# Year [person version] (YEARP)
## File: CHL1960-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

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

# IPUMS sample identifier [person version] (SAMPLEP)
## File: CHL1960-P-H

**Overview**

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 9
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

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

# Household serial number [person version] (SERIAL)
## File: CHL1960-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

**Description**

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

# Country [person version] (COUNTRYP)
## File: CHL1960-P-H

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

**Description**

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


# Record type [person version] (RECTYPEP)
## File: CHL1960-P-H

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

**Description**

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

# Documentation

## Questionnaires

### XIII Censo General de Población, II Censo de Vivienda

| | |
|---|---|
| Title | XIII Censo General de Población, II Censo de Vivienda |
| Author(s) | Dirección de Estadística y Censos, Ministerio de Economía, República de Chile |
| Date | 1960-11-29 |
| Country | Chile |
| Language | Spanish |
| Publisher(s) | Dirección de Estadística y Censos, Ministerio de Economía, República de Chile |
| Filename | enum_form_cl1960.pdf |

### XIII General Population Census, II Housing Census

| | |
|---|---|
| Title | XIII General Population Census, II Housing Census |
| Author(s) | Dirección de Estadística y Censos, Ministerio de Economía, República de Chile |
| Date | 1960-11-29 |
| Country | Chile |
| Language | English |
| Contributor(s) | Minnesota Population Center (translation) |
| Publisher(s) | Dirección de Estadística y Censos, Ministerio de Economía, República de Chile |
| Filename | enum_form_cl1960_tag.pdf |

## Reports

### Censo Población 1960. Resumen País.

| | |
|---|---|
| Title | Censo Población 1960. Resumen País. |
| Author(s) | Dirección de Estadística y Censos, República de Chile |
| Date | 1960-11-29 |
| Country | Chile |
| Language | Spanish |
| Publisher(s) | Dirección de Estadística y Censos, República de Chile |
| Filename | cl1960fr_final_results.es.pdf |

## Technical documents

### Manual de Consulta del Empadronador. XIII Censo General de Población, II Censo de Vivienda, IV Agropecuario

| | |
|---|---|
| Title | Manual de Consulta del Empadronador. XIII Censo General de Población, II Censo de Vivienda, IV Agropecuario |
| Author(s) | Dirección de Estadística y Censos, Ministerio de Economía |
| Date | 1960-11-29 |
| Country | Chile |

Language    Spanish
Publisher(s) Dirección de Estadística y Censos, Ministerio de Economía
Filename    enum_instruct_cl1960.pdf

## Código Alfabético por Comunas

Title        Código Alfabético por Comunas
Author(s)   Dirección de Estadística y Censos, Ministerio de Economía
Date        1960-11-29
Country    Chile
Language   Spanish
Publisher(s) Dirección de Estadística y Censos, Ministerio de Economía
Filename    geog_code_cl1960.pdf

## Rama de Actividad Económica, Chile Censo de 1960. Clasificación Industrial Internacional Uniforme de Todas las Actividades Económicas. (Naciones Unidos, Serie M, N141 01 Rev.1)

Title        Rama de Actividad Económica, Chile Censo de 1960. Clasificación Industrial Internacional Uniforme de Todas las Actividades Económicas. (Naciones Unidos, Serie M, N141 01 Rev.1)
Author(s)   Dirección de Estadística y Censos, Centro Latinoamericano y Caribeño de Demografía (CELADE)
Date        1960-11-29
Country    Chile
Language   Spanish
Publisher(s) Dirección de Estadística y Censos, Centro Latinoamericano y Caribeño de Demografía (CELADE)
Filename    ind_code_cl1960.pdf

## Clasificación Ocupacional

Title        Clasificación Ocupacional
Author(s)   Dirección de Estadística y Censos, Centro Latinoamericano y Caribeño de Demografía (CELADE)
Date        1960-11-29
Country    Chile
Language   Spanish
Publisher(s) Dirección de Estadística y Censos, Centro Latinoamericano y Caribeño de Demografía (CELADE)
Filename    occ_code_cl1960.pdf