

# Costa Rica - Censos Nacionales. Octavo Censo Nacional de Población. Cuarto Censo Nacional de Vivienda 1984 - IPUMS Subset

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

Report generated on: August 27, 2019

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## Overview

### Identification

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#### ID NUMBER

CRI\_1984\_PHC\_v01\_M\_v03\_A\_IPUMS

### Version

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#### 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 [here](https://international.ipums.org/international/geography_variables.shtml). Also, approximately 100 integrated variables were renamed. Affected variables with their current and previous names are listed [here](https://international.ipums.org/international/resources/misc_docs/renamed_variables_sept2015.pdf). 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

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#### 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 facilitate 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]

#### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Dwelling

#### UNITS IDENTIFIED:

- Dwellings: Yes

- Vacant units: Yes

- Households: Yes

- Individuals: Yes

- Group quarters: Yes

#### UNIT DESCRIPTIONS:

- Dwellings: Any independent premises within the total installation that has been equipped to lodge persons and permits them to reside there for many reasons (they are watchpersons or guards of an industry for example).

- Group quarters: Those places, buildings and houses in which the sick, police, prisoners for various crimes, young or children delinquents, workers, students, religious persons, the elderly or other groups that carry out or live together under the same roof. These places, buildings or houses in which groups of persons live without family ties between them, or that is, who being NON FAMILY groups, have been designated by the government, by a private company or other institution, to resolve problems or social necessities like health, discipline, security, social adaptation, work in places far from the family dwelling, old age, being orphaned, poverty, study or religious life, etc.

#### TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Technical Household Variables -- HOUSEHOLD	IPUMS	
Group Quarters Variables -- HOUSEHOLD	IPUMS	
Geography: Global Variables -- HOUSEHOLD	IPUMS	
Utilities Variables -- HOUSEHOLD	IPUMS	
Appliances, Mechanicals, Other Amenities Variables -- HOUSEHOLD	IPUMS	
Dwelling Characteristics Variables -- HOUSEHOLD	IPUMS	
Constructed Household Variables -- HOUSEHOLD	IPUMS	
Technical Person Variables -- PERSON	IPUMS	
Constructed Family Interrelationship 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	
Geography: A-L Variables -- HOUSEHOLD	IPUMS	
Household Economic Variables -- HOUSEHOLD	IPUMS	
Other Person Variables -- PERSON	IPUMS	
Work: Occupation Variables -- PERSON	IPUMS	
Work: Industry Variables -- PERSON	IPUMS	

## Coverage

#### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National coverage

#### GEOGRAPHIC UNIT

Cantons with 20,000+ population in 2000; combined as necessary by MPC

#### UNIVERSE

All live individuals at midnight June 11, 1970 (i.e. between June 10 and June 11)

## Producers and Sponsors

### PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Dirección General de Estadísticas y Censos, Ministerio de Economía y Comercio	
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\_CRI\_1984\_PHC\_v01\_M\_v03\_A\_IPUMS

# Sampling

## Sampling Procedure

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MICRODATA SOURCE: Celade

SAMPLE DESIGN: Systematic sample of every 10th dwelling.

SAMPLE UNIT: Dwelling

SAMPLE FRACTION: 10%

SAMPLE SIZE (person records): 241,220

# Questionnaires

## Overview

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A single enumeration form requested information on the dwelling and household, and a single enumeration form requested information of the individuals.

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Mode

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Face-to-face [f2f]

### Data Collection Notes

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De jure, CENSUS DAY: June 11, 1984 at 0 hours

### Questionnaires

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A single enumeration form requested information on the dwelling and household, and a single enumeration form requested information of the individuals.

### Supervision

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Face to face interview (direct enumeration) conducted by trained personnel.

## Data Processing

No content available

## Data Appraisal

No content available

## **File Description**

## Variable List

**CRI1984-H-H**

Content	Household records
Cases	0
Variable(s)	95
Structure	Type: relational Keys: SERIAL(Household serial number)
Version	Version 6.4, IPUMS sample
Producer	Minnesota Population Center
Missing Data	

**Variables**

ID	NAME	LABEL	TYPE	FORMAT	QUESTION
V1	RECTYPE	Record type	discrete	character	
V2	YEAR	Year	discrete	numeric	
V3	SAMPLE	IPUMS sample identifier	discrete	numeric	
V4	SERIAL	Household serial number	contin	numeric	
V5	PERSONS	Number of person records in the household	contin	numeric	
V6	SUBSAMP	Subsample number	discrete	numeric	
V7	GQ	Group quarters (collective dwelling) status	discrete	numeric	
V8	UNREL	Number of unrelated persons	discrete	numeric	
V9	URBAN	Urban-rural status	discrete	numeric	
V10	REGIONW	Continent and region of country	discrete	numeric	
V11	WATSUP	Water supply	discrete	numeric	
V12	SEWAGE	Sewage	discrete	numeric	
V13	PHONE	Telephone availability	discrete	numeric	
V14	AUTOS	Automobiles available	discrete	numeric	
V15	REFRIG	Refrigerator	discrete	numeric	
V16	TV	Television set	discrete	numeric	
V17	RADIO	Radio in household	discrete	numeric	
V18	ROOMS	Number of rooms	discrete	numeric	
V19	KITCHEN	Kitchen or cooking facilities	discrete	numeric	
V20	TOILET	Toilet	discrete	numeric	
V21	BATH	Bathing facilities	discrete	numeric	
V22	FLOOR	Floor material	discrete	numeric	
V23	HHTYPE	Household classification	discrete	numeric	
V24	NFAMS	Number of families in household	discrete	numeric	

V25	HEADLOC	Head's location in household	contin	numeric	
V26	GEOLEV1	1st subnational geographic level, world [consistent boundaries over time]	discrete	numeric	
V27	CR1984A_0001	Dwelling number	contin	numeric	___ Province ___ Canton ___ District ___ Address ___ Segment ___ Dwelling number ___ Household [] 1
V28	CR1984A_0002	Household number (within dwelling)	discrete	numeric	___ Province ___ Canton ___ District ___ Address ___ Segment ___ Dwelling number ___ Household [] 1
V29	CR1984A_0003	Number of households in dwelling	discrete	numeric	___ Province ___ Canton ___ District ___ Address ___ Segment ___ Dwelling number ___ Household [] 1
V30	CR1984A_0067	Number of persons in dwelling	discrete	numeric	Number of persons in dwelling
V31	CR1984A_0005	Number of persons in household	discrete	numeric	Number of persons in household
V32	CR1984A_0073	Dwelling created by splitting apart a large dwelling or household	discrete	numeric	Dwelling created by splitting apart a large dwelling or household
V33	CR1984A_0074	Number of persons in large dwelling before it was split	discrete	numeric	Number of persons in large dwelling before it was split
V34	CR1984A_0075	Number of persons in large household before it was split	discrete	numeric	Number of persons in large household before it was split
V35	CR1984A_0017	Region	discrete	numeric	Region
V36	CR1984A_0018	Urban-rural	discrete	numeric	Urban-rural
V37	CR1984A_0019	Dwelling type	discrete	numeric	1. Type Private Dwelling [] 1 Regular [] 2 Mobile [] 3 Small room/shack (tugurio) [] 4 Temporary [] 5 Collective dwelling (Name) ___
V38	CR1984A_0020	Occupancy and ownership	discrete	numeric	2. Occupancy-Tenure-Rent Occupied [] 1 Rented ___ (monthly) [] 2 Owned [] 3 Other Unoccupied [] 4 For rent or sale [] 5 Under construction or repair [] 6 Summer home [] 7 Other If 4 - 7 are selected, end the interview here
V39	CR1984A_0021	Monthly rent	contin	numeric	2. Occupancy-Tenure-Rent Occupied [] 1 Rented ___ (monthly) [] 2 Owned [] 3 Other Unoccupied [] 4 For rent or sale [] 5 Under construction or repair [] 6 Summer home [] 7 Other If 4 - 7 are selected, end the interview here
V40	CR1984A_0022	Wall material and condition	discrete	numeric	Predominant Material and Condition 3. Exterior walls Wood [] 01 Good [] 02 Fair [] 03 Poor Brick-cement block [] 04 Good [] 05 Fair [] 06 Poor Adobe-cane with earth (bahareque) [] 07 Good [] 08 Fair [] 09 Poor Other [] 10 Good [] 11 Fair [] 12 Poor
V41	CR1984A_0023	Roof material and condition	discrete	numeric	Predominant Material and Condition 4. Roof Clay tiles [] 01 Good [] 02 Fair [] 03 Poor Metal sheet [] 04 Good [] 05 Fair [] 06 Poor Asbestos - cement [] 07 Good [] 08 Fair [] 09 Poor Other [] 10 Good [] 11 Fair [] 12 Poor
V42	CR1984A_0024	Floor material and condition	discrete	numeric	Predominant Material and Condition 5. Floor Wood [] 01 Good [] 02 Fair [] 03 Poor Tile [] 04 Good [] 05 Fair [] 06 Poor Other [] 07 Good [] 08 Fair [] 09 Poor None (earth) [] 10

V43	CR1984A_0025	Total number of rooms	discrete	numeric	6. Number and use of rooms __ Total rooms __ Exclusively for sleeping __ Living-dining __ Exclusively kitchen __ Kitchen-dining __ Other uses
V44	CR1984A_0026	Number of bedrooms	discrete	numeric	6. Number and use of rooms __ Total rooms __ Exclusively for sleeping __ Living-dining __ Exclusively kitchen __ Kitchen-dining __ Other uses
V45	CR1984A_0027	Number of living and dining rooms	discrete	numeric	6. Number and use of rooms __ Total rooms __ Exclusively for sleeping __ Living-dining __ Exclusively kitchen __ Kitchen-dining __ Other uses
V46	CR1984A_0028	Number of rooms used only as kitchens	discrete	numeric	6. Number and use of rooms __ Total rooms __ Exclusively for sleeping __ Living-dining __ Exclusively kitchen __ Kitchen-dining __ Other uses
V47	CR1984A_0029	Number of kitchen/dining rooms	discrete	numeric	6. Number and use of rooms __ Total rooms __ Exclusively for sleeping __ Living-dining __ Exclusively kitchen __ Kitchen-dining __ Other uses
V48	CR1984A_0030	Number of other rooms	discrete	numeric	6. Number and use of rooms __ Total rooms __ Exclusively for sleeping __ Living-dining __ Exclusively kitchen __ Kitchen-dining __ Other uses
V49	CR1984A_0031	Water supply	discrete	numeric	7. Water supply By pipe Public system [] 1 Only for this dwelling [] 2 For this and other dwellings Private system [] 3 Only for this dwelling [] 4 For this and other dwellings By other means [] 5 Well with pump [] 6 Well without pump [] 7 River or stream [] 8 Public tap [] 9 Rain and other means
V50	CR1984A_0032	Continuity of water supply in summer	discrete	numeric	8. Continuity of water supply All day [] 1 Summer [] 1 2 Winter During the morning [] 2 Summer [] 2 3 Winter During the afternoon [] 3 Summer [] 3 4 Winter At night [] 4 Summer [] 4 Winter Almost never arrives [] 5 Summer [] 5 Winter
V51	CR1984A_0033	Continuity of water supply in winter	discrete	numeric	8. Continuity of water supply All day [] 1 Summer [] 1 2 Winter During the morning [] 2 Summer [] 2 3 Winter During the afternoon [] 3 Summer [] 3 4 Winter At night [] 4 Summer [] 4 Winter Almost never arrives [] 5 Summer [] 5 Winter
V52	CR1984A_0034	Bathroom	discrete	numeric	9. Bath facilities [] 1 Only for this dwelling [] 2 For this and other dwellings [] 3 None
V53	CR1984A_0035	Type and use of toilet facilities	discrete	numeric	10. Type and use of toilet facilities Sewer or septic tank [] 1 Only for this dwelling [] 2 For this and other dwellings Concrete pit toilet [] 3 Only for this dwelling [] 4 For this and other dwellings Wooden pit toilet [] 5 Only for this dwelling [] 6 For this and other dwellings Other [] 7 Only for this dwelling [] 8 For this and other dwellings [] 9 None
V54	CR1984A_0036	Type of lighting	discrete	numeric	11. Type of lighting [] 1 Electricity from public system [] 2 Electricity from private generator [] 3 Kerosene/petrol (canfín) [] 4 Other [] 5 None
V55	CR1984A_0037	Cooking fuel	discrete	numeric	12. Fuel used for cooking [] 1 Electricity [] 2 Gas [] 3 Kerosene/petrol (canfín) [] 4 Charcoal [] 5 Wood [] 6 Other [] 7 None (no cooking)
V56	CR1984A_0038	Radio	discrete	numeric	13. Appliances in the dwelling Radio [] 1 Has [] 2 Does not have
V57	CR1984A_0039	Stove	discrete	numeric	13. Appliances in the dwelling Stove [] 1 Has [] 2 Does not have
V58	CR1984A_0040	Electric iron	discrete	numeric	13. Appliances in the dwelling Electric iron [] 1 Has [] 2 Does not have
V59	CR1984A_0041	Black and white television	discrete	numeric	13. Appliances in the dwelling Black and white television [] 1 Has [] 2 Does not have

V60	CR1984A_0042	Color TV	discrete	numeric	13. Appliances in the dwelling Color television [] 1 Has [] 2 Does not have
V61	CR1984A_0043	Refrigerator	discrete	numeric	13. Appliances in the dwelling Refrigerator [] 1 Has [] 2 Does not have
V62	CR1984A_0044	Washing machine	discrete	numeric	13. Appliances in the dwelling Washing machine [] 1 Has [] 2 Does not have
V63	CR1984A_0045	Water heater for shower	discrete	numeric	13. Appliances in the dwelling Hot water heater for bath (in shower head) [] 1 Has [] 2 Does not have
V64	CR1984A_0046	Telephone	discrete	numeric	13. Appliances in the dwelling Telephone [] 1 Has [] 2 Does not have
V65	CR1984A_0047	Vacuum cleaner	discrete	numeric	13. Appliances in the dwelling Vacuum cleaner [] 1 Has [] 2 Does not have
V66	CR1984A_0048	Hot water tank	discrete	numeric	13. Appliances in the dwelling Hot water tank [] 1 Has [] 2 Does not have
V67	CR1984A_0049	Vehicle	discrete	numeric	13. Appliances in the dwelling Vehicle (not for work) [] 1 Has [] 2 Does not have
V68	CR1984A_0050	Number of households in the dwelling	discrete	numeric	___ Province ___ Canton ___ District ___ Address ___ Segment ___ Dwelling number ___ Household [] 1
V69	CR1984A_0054	Ownership of appliances	discrete	numeric	13. Appliances in the dwelling Radio [] 1 Has [] 2 Does not have Stove [] 1 Has [] 2 Does not have Electric iron [] 1 Has [] 2 Does not have Black and white television [] 1 Has [] 2 Does not have Color television [] 1 Has [] 2 Does not have Refrigerator [] 1 Has [] 2 Does not have Washing machine [] 1 Has [] 2 Does not have Hot water heater for bath (in shower head) [] 1 Has [] 2 Does not have Telephone [] 1 Has [] 2 Does not have Vacuum cleaner [] 1 Has [] 2 Does not have Hot water tank [] 1 Has [] 2 Does not have Vehicle (not for work) [] 1 Has [] 2 Does not have
V70	CR1984A_0055	Crowding in the dwelling	discrete	numeric	Crowding in the dwelling
V71	CR1984A_0056	Dwelling adequacy	discrete	numeric	Dwelling adequacy
V72	CR1984A_0057	Condition of the dwelling	discrete	numeric	Condition of the dwelling
V73	CR1984A_0058	Sequence number of household	discrete	numeric	___ Province ___ Canton ___ District ___ Address ___ Segment ___ Dwelling number ___ Household [] 1
V74	CR1984A_0062	Household type	discrete	numeric	Household type
V75	CR1984A_0063	Agricultural activity/crops	discrete	numeric	Does any person in this household: 1. Have a farm or grow crops between May 1st 1983 and April 30th 1984? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No If at least one of the two responses is affirmative, use as many of the National Agricultural Census forms as necessary.
V76	CR1984A_0064	Livestock	discrete	numeric	Does any person in this household: 2. Own livestock (cattle or pork), or poultry? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No If at least one of the two responses is affirmative, use as many of the National Agricultural Census forms as necessary.
V77	CR1984A_0084	Strata	contin	numeric	Strata
V78	HHWT	Household weight	contin	numeric	
V79	GEOLEV2	2nd subnational geographic level, world [consistent boundaries over time]	discrete	numeric	

V80	GEO1_CR	Costa Rica, Province 1963 - 2011 [Level 1; consistent boundaries, GIS]	discrete	numeric
V81	GEO1_CR1984	Costa Rica, Province 1984 [Level 1, GIS]	discrete	numeric
V82	GEO2_CR	Costa Rica, Canton 1963 - 2011 [Level 2; consistent boundaries, GIS]	discrete	numeric
V83	GEO2_CR1984	Costa Rica, Canton 1984 [Level 2, GIS]	discrete	numeric
V84	REGNCR	Costa Rica, Region	discrete	numeric
V85	NCOUPLES	Number of married couples in household	discrete	numeric
V86	NMOTHERS	Number of mothers in household	discrete	numeric
V87	NFATHERS	Number of fathers in household	discrete	numeric
V88	COUNTRY	Country	discrete	numeric
V89	ELECTRIC	Electricity	discrete	numeric
V90	OWNERSHIP	Ownership of dwelling [general version]	discrete	numeric
V91	OWNERSHIPD	Ownership of dwelling [detailed version]	discrete	numeric
V92	HOTWATER	Hot water heater	discrete	numeric
V93	BEDROOMS	Number of bedrooms	discrete	numeric
V94	ROOF	Roof material	discrete	numeric
V95	STRATA	Strata identifier	contin	numeric

**CRI1984-P-H**

Content	Person records
Cases	0
Variable(s)	85
Structure	Type: relational Keys: PERNUM(Person number), SERIAL(Household serial number [person version])
Version	Version 6.4, IPUMS sample
Producer	Minnesota Population Center
Missing Data	

**Variables**

ID	NAME	LABEL	TYPE	FORMAT	QUESTION
V96	PERNUM	Person number	contin	numeric	
V97	MOMLOC	Mother's location in household	contin	numeric	
V98	POPLOC	Father's location in household	contin	numeric	
V99	SPLOC	Spouse's location in household	contin	numeric	
V100	PARRULE	Rule for linking parent	discrete	numeric	
V101	SPRULE	Rule for linking spouse	discrete	numeric	
V102	STEPMOM	Probable stepmother	discrete	numeric	
V103	STEPPOP	Probable stepfather	discrete	numeric	
V104	POLYMAL	Man with more than one wife linked	discrete	numeric	
V105	POLY2ND	Woman is second or higher order wife	discrete	numeric	
V106	FAMUNIT	Family unit membership	contin	numeric	
V107	FAMSIZE	Number of own family members in household	discrete	numeric	
V108	NCHILD	Number of own children in household	discrete	numeric	
V109	NCHLT5	Number of own children under age 5 in household	discrete	numeric	
V110	ELDCH	Age of eldest own child in household	discrete	numeric	
V111	YNGCH	Age of youngest own child in household	discrete	numeric	
V112	RELATE	Relationship to household head [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V113	RELATED	Relationship to household head [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V114	AGE	Age	discrete	numeric	
V115	AGE2	Age, grouped into intervals	discrete	numeric	
V116	SEX	Sex	discrete	numeric	
V117	MARST	Marital status [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V118	MARSTD	Marital status [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	

V119	CONSENS	Consensual union	discrete	numeric	
V120	CHBORN	Children ever born	discrete	numeric	
V121	CHSURV	Children surviving	discrete	numeric	
V122	BPLCR	Province of birth, Costa Rica	discrete	numeric	
V123	CITIZEN	Citizenship	discrete	numeric	
V124	NATION	Country of citizenship	discrete	numeric	
V125	YRIMM	Year of immigration	discrete	numeric	
V126	YRSIMM	Years since immigrated	discrete	numeric	
V127	YRSIMM2	Years since immigrated, categorized	discrete	numeric	
V128	SCHOOL	School attendance	discrete	numeric	
V129	LIT	Literacy	discrete	numeric	
V130	EDUCCR	Educational attainment, Costa Rica	discrete	numeric	
V131	EMPSTAT	Activity status (employment status) [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V132	EMPSTATD	Activity status (employment status) [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V133	OCCISCO	Occupation, ISCO general	discrete	numeric	
V134	OCC	Occupation, unrecoded	contin	numeric	
V135	INDGEN	Industry, general recode	discrete	numeric	
V136	IND	Industry, unrecoded	contin	numeric	
V137	CLASSWK	Status in employment (class of worker) [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V138	CLASSWKD	Status in employment (class of worker) [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V139	HRSMAIN	Hours worked in main occupation	discrete	numeric	
V140	MIGCR2	Canton of residence 5 years ago, Costa Rica	discrete	numeric	
V141	CR1984A_0004	Person number (within household)	discrete	numeric	Person number (within household)
V142	CR1984A_0400	Relationship to household head	discrete	numeric	1. Relationship to head [] 1 Head [] 2 Spouse or partner [] 3 Son or daughter [] 4 Son- or daughter-in-law [] 5 Grandchild [] 6 Parents or parents-in-law [] 7 Other relatives [] 8 Domestic servants and their families [] 9 Other non-relatives
V143	CR1984A_0401	Sex	discrete	numeric	2. Sex [] 1 Male [] 2 Female
V144	CR1984A_0402	Age	discrete	numeric	3. Age in years completed [] 00 Under one year __ Years
V145	CR1984A_0403	Canton of birth, recode	discrete	numeric	4. Place of birth [] 8 Here ___ District ___ Canton ___ Province If born abroad: ___ Country _____ Year of arrival in Costa Rica
V146	CR1984A_0405	Year of arrival in Costa Rica	discrete	numeric	4. Place of birth [] 8 Here ___ District ___ Canton ___ Province If born abroad: ___ Country _____ Year of arrival in Costa Rica
V147	CR1984A_0406	Citizenship	discrete	numeric	5. Nationality Costa Rican by: [] 7 Birth [] 8 Naturalization [] 9 Other nationality ___

V148	CR1984A_0408	Social Security	discrete	numeric	6. Social Security (Insurance?) [] 1 Direct [] 2 Volunteer [] 3 Family member [] 4 Other [] 5 Not insured
V149	CR1984A_0409	Different canton of residence 5 years ago	discrete	numeric	Only for those 5 years of age and older [Applies to questions 7 - 9] 7. Place of residence 5 years ago Where did you live in June of 1979? [] 8 Here Canton ____ Province ____ [] 988 Abroad
V150	CR1984A_0410	Canton of residence 5 years ago	discrete	numeric	Only for those 5 years of age and older [Applies to questions 7 - 9] 7. Place of residence 5 years ago Where did you live in June of 1979? [] 8 Here Canton ____ Province ____ [] 988 Abroad
V151	CR1984A_0411	School attendance	discrete	numeric	Only for those 5 years of age and older [Applies to questions 7 - 9] 8. School enrollment Are you enrolled in any institution of regular schooling? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V152	CR1984A_0412	Last year completed, regular schooling	discrete	numeric	Only for those 5 years of age and older [Applies to questions 7 - 9] 9. Educational level What is the last year or grade of regular schooling completed? [] 0 None [] 1 Primary ____ [] 2 Secondary ____ [] 3 University ____
V153	CR1984A_0413	Educational level	discrete	numeric	Only for those 5 years of age and older [Applies to questions 7 - 9] 9. Educational level What is the last year or grade of regular schooling completed? [] 0 None [] 1 Primary ____ [] 2 Secondary ____ [] 3 University ____
V154	CR1984A_0414	Literacy	discrete	numeric	Only for those 10 years of age and older [Applies to question 10 - 11] 10. Are you able to read and write? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V155	CR1984A_0415	Marital status	discrete	numeric	Only for those 10 years of age and older [Applies to question 10 - 11] 11. Marital Status [] 1 Consensual union [] 2 Separated [] 3 Married [] 4 Widowed [] 5 Divorced [] 6 Single
V156	CR1984A_0416	Employment status	discrete	numeric	Only for those 12 years of age and older [Applies to questions 12-16] 12. Economic activity What did you do the week of the 3rd to the 9th of June? [] 1 Worked or had a job [] 2 Was unemployed [] 3 Looked for work for the first time [] 4 Pensioned or rentier [] 5 Student [] 6 Household duties [] 7 Other If 4 - 7 are selected, end the interview here
V157	CR1984A_0417	Occupation, 3 digits	discrete	numeric	Only for those 12 years of age and older [Applies to questions 12-16] 13. Principal occupation What occupation or type of work did you perform during the week of the 3rd tot the 9th of June, or in your last job? ____ [3 blank lines]
V158	CR1984A_0418	Occupation, 2 digits	discrete	numeric	Only for those 12 years of age and older [Applies to questions 12-16] 13. Principal occupation What occupation or type of work did you perform during the week of the 3rd tot the 9th of June, or in your last job? ____ [3 blank lines]

V159	CR1984A_0419	Occupation, 1 digit	discrete	numeric	Only for those 12 years of age and older [Applies to questions 12-16] 13. Principal occupation What occupation or type of work did you perform during the week of the 3rd tot the 9th of June, or in your last job? ___ [3 blank lines]
V160	CR1984A_0420	Class of worker	discrete	numeric	Only for those 12 years of age and older [Applies to questions 12-16] 14. Occupational category [] 1 Salaried [] 2 Self-employed [] 3 Owner/Employer [] 4 Unpaid family worker
V161	CR1984A_0421	Industry, 4 digits	discrete	numeric	Only for those 12 years of age and older [Applies to questions 12-16] 15. Industry What does your place of work (or where you worked the last time) primarily do? ___ [4 blank lines]
V162	CR1984A_0423	Industry, 2 digits	discrete	numeric	Only for those 12 years of age and older [Applies to questions 12-16] 15. Industry What does your place of work (or where you worked the last time) primarily do? ___ [4 blank lines]
V163	CR1984A_0424	Industry, 1 digit	discrete	numeric	Only for those 12 years of age and older [Applies to questions 12-16] 15. Industry What does your place of work (or where you worked the last time) primarily do? ___ [4 blank lines]
V164	CR1984A_0425	Hours worked	discrete	numeric	Only for those 12 years of age and older [Applies to questions 12-16] 16. Hours worked How many hours do you usually work per week? __ Hours
V165	CR1984A_0426	Children ever born	discrete	numeric	Only for women 15 years of age and older [Applies to questions 17 - 18] 17. Children born alive [] 00 None __ Children
V166	CR1984A_0427	Childrensurviving	discrete	numeric	Only for women 15 years of age and older [Applies to questions 17 - 18] 18. Children currently alive [] 00 None __ Children
V167	CR1984A_0428	Type of household	discrete	numeric	Type of household
V168	CR1984A_0431	Years of schooling	discrete	numeric	9. Educational level What is the last year or grade of regular schooling completed? [] 0 None [] 1 Primary ___ [] 2 Secondary ___ [] 3 University ___
V169	PERWT	Person weight	contin	numeric	
V170	YRSCHOOL	Years of schooling	discrete	numeric	
V171	MIGRATE5	Migration status, 5 years	discrete	numeric	
V172	EDATTAIN	Educational attainment, international recode [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V173	EDATTAIND	Educational attainment, international recode [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V174	BPLCOUNTRY	Country of birth	discrete	numeric	
V175	NATIVITY	Nativity status	discrete	numeric	
V176	YEARP	Year [person version]	contin	numeric	
V177	SAMPLEP	IPUMS sample identifier [person version]	contin	numeric	

V178	SERIAL	Household serial number [person version]	contin	numeric
V179	COUNTRYP	Country [person version]	contin	numeric
V180	RECTYPEP	Record type [person version]	discrete	character



## Record type (RECTYPE)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: character  
Width: 1

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### 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: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 4  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1960-2011

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

YEAR gives the year in which the census was taken.

## IPUMS sample identifier (SAMPLE)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 9  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 32197001-894201001

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### 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: CRI1984-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: CRI1984-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: CRI1984-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: CRI1984-H-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

**Description**

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

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

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

## Number of unrelated persons (UNREL)

File: CRI1984-H-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

**Description**

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

## Urban-rural status (URBAN)

File: CRI1984-H-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

**Description**

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

## Continent and region of country (REGIONW)

File: CRI1984-H-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

#### Description

REGIONW identifies the continent and region of each country.

## Water supply (WATSUP)

File: CRI1984-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: CRI1984-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.

## Telephone availability (PHONE)

File: CRI1984-H-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

#### Description

PHONE indicates the availability of a telephone in the dwelling.

## Automobiles available (AUTOS)

File: CRI1984-H-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

AUTOS records whether a member of the household owned or had use of a vehicle and, in many samples, the number of such vehicles.

## Refrigerator (REFRIG)

File: CRI1984-H-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

REFRIG indicates whether the household had a refrigerator.

## Television set (TV)

File: CRI1984-H-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

TV indicates whether the household had a television.

## Radio in household (RADIO)

File: CRI1984-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: CRI1984-H-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

**Description**

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

## Kitchen or cooking facilities (KITCHEN)

File: CRI1984-H-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

**Description**

KITCHEN indicates whether the household had a kitchen, cooking facilities, or room dedicated to food preparation.

## Toilet (TOILET)

File: CRI1984-H-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

**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: CRI1984-H-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

**Description**

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

## Floor material (FLOOR)

File: CRI1984-H-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

### Description

FLOOR indicates the dwelling's predominant flooring material.

## Household classification (HHTYPE)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

### Description

HHTYPE is a constructed variable that describes the composition of households.

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

## Number of families in household (NFAMS)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

### Description

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

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

## Head's location in household (HEADLOC)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

### Description

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

## 1st subnational geographic level, world [consistent boundaries over time] (GEOLEV1)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 6  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 32002-894010

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### 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 (CR1984A\_0001)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

Type: Continuous  
Format: numeric  
Width: 6  
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the dwelling number.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

\_\_\_ Province  
\_\_\_ Canton  
\_\_\_ District  
\_\_\_ Address

\_\_\_ Segment  
\_\_\_ Dwelling number  
\_\_\_ Household  
[] 1

## Household number (within dwelling) (CR1984A\_0002)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the household number within the dwelling.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

\_\_\_ Province  
 \_\_\_ Canton  
 \_\_\_ District  
 \_\_\_ Address

----- Segment  
 \_\_\_ Dwelling number  
 \_\_\_ Household  
 [] 1

## Number of households in dwelling (CR1984A\_0003)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

### Description

This variable indicates the number of households in a dwelling. Zero (0) means the dwelling was vacant during the census.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

\_\_\_ Province  
 \_\_\_ Canton  
 \_\_\_ District  
 \_\_\_ Address

----- Segment  
 \_\_\_ Dwelling number  
 \_\_\_ Household  
 [] 1

## Number of persons in dwelling (CR1984A\_0067)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-30	

### Description

This variable indicates the number of persons in dwelling.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

Number of persons in dwelling

## Number of persons in household (CR1984A\_0005)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
 Format: numeric  
 Width: 2  
 Decimals: 0  
 Range: 0-29

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the number of persons in a household. Zero (0) means the dwelling was vacant during the census.

**Universe**

All households

**Literal question**

Number of persons in household

## Dwelling created by splitting apart a large dwelling or household (CR1984A\_0073)

File: CRI1984-H-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

**Description**

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

**Universe**

All households

**Literal question**

Dwelling created by splitting apart a large dwelling or household

## Number of persons in large dwelling before it was split (CR1984A\_0074)

File: CRI1984-H-H

**Overview**

Type: Discrete  
 Format: numeric  
 Width: 3  
 Decimals: 0  
 Range: 0-837

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the number of persons in large dwelling before it was split.

**Universe**

All households

**Literal question**

Number of persons in large dwelling before it was split

## Number of persons in large household before it was split (CR1984A\_0075)

File: CRI1984-H-H

**Overview**

Type: Discrete  
 Format: numeric  
 Width: 3  
 Decimals: 0  
 Range: 0-837

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the number of persons in large household before it was split.

**Universe**

All households

**Literal question**

Number of persons in large household before it was split

## Region (CR1984A\_0017)

File: CRI1984-H-H

**Overview**

Type: Discrete  
 Format: numeric  
 Width: 1  
 Decimals: 0  
 Range: 1-7

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the region where the household was located.

**Universe**

All households

**Literal question**

Region

## Urban-rural (CR1984A\_0018)

File: CRI1984-H-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates whether the household was located in an urban or rural area.

**Universe**

All households

**Literal question**

Urban-rural

## Dwelling type (CR1984A\_0019)

File: CRI1984-H-H

**Overview**

Type: Discrete  
 Format: numeric  
 Width: 1  
 Decimals: 0  
 Range: 1-5

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the dwelling type (regular house, mobile home, collective, etc).

**Universe**

All households

**Literal question**

1. Type

Private Dwelling

- 1 Regular
- 2 Mobile
- 3 Small room/shack (tugurio)
- 4 Temporary

5 Collective dwelling (Name) \_\_\_\_\_

**Interviewer instructions**

Question 1: Type of Dwelling

This question is concerned with identifying if the dwelling is individual or collective. If it is individual, find out if it is the ordinary or common type, if it concerns a mobile dwelling, a hovel or a temporary dwelling. In this case what you the enumerator should do is mark with an X the circle that corresponds to the type of dwelling that is found.

(See the illustration on the next page)

For census purposes dwelling have been classified into two principal types, which we define below:

Private Dwelling

Separate and independent premises that are meant to lodge a single person (Private Dwelling) or a group of persons (one or many households) that can have family ties or not, but that are distinguished because they live together and because they prepare and consume their own food.

[p. 24]

A dwelling is not considered individual when the household established here has six or more persons considered as "Others non family" (Pensioned, etc.) agreeing with question 1 of the Population Census form. We can distinguish the following classes of private dwellings:

{Types of Private Dwelling}

Ordinary Dwelling

It is what we commonly perceive or consider as such because it has been built following a functional, structural or architectural design preconceived in terms of a habitual residence. It concerns a room or group of rooms and their dependents, located in a house, building or permanent place (permanent because it has a durability of 10 years or more) and that has been built with long lasting materials like cement, stone, concrete block, bricks, wood, etc., without its current state being important. This type of dwelling includes in addition to houses that we all know as such, apartments that are grouped in buildings or constructions named apartment buildings, apartment hotels or aparthotels. Also grouped here are shacks, which are ordinary in warm zones.

{An important observation with respect to apartments}

The reason for which we consider apartments within this classification, is because the occupants can develop the same style of life as occupants of a house, that is to say, residing for long periods of time, preparing food within the premises and living a common life independent of other premises (in this case apartments). Each apartment is a dwelling since it has direct access.

{Definition of a Shack}

With respect to shacks, it is advisable to remember that they are considered ordinary dwellings because their construction merits the use of materials of a certain durability and of a complete idea of the procedure adapting to the construction according to the usable material.

Shacks have walls and roof partially or totally built with materials like straw, palm, cane, etc. Although these materials can appear combined with wood and zinc sheets.

In this manner huts in which already many of our indigenous persons and some persons from costal regions principally live constitute as examples of shacks.

Mobile Dwelling

It is a premises that can be moved by its own design. Examples of mobile dwellings are the following: camping tents, trailers or a premises equipped as such in boats, ships, railroad cars, trucks, etc.

Hovel

A hovel is a premises built with discarded material. These dwellings are built, generally, with the purpose of responding to a need of immediate lodging. They are always found on banks of rivers, under bridges over rivers, in the outskirts cities, in overrun lands, of state or private property, etc.

Temporary

This other class or category of private dwelling includes that type of premises that has been available or meant for dwelling in:

a) Buildings or permanent places that normally fulfill other functions and that originally were not made to lodge persons. We refer here to a room or groups of rooms used for living like houses within mechanical workshops, wine cellars, granaries, factories, garages, stores, offices, guard houses, etc.

[p. 25]

b) Places that, by their configuration can be adapted as human dwellings and are bring used in this form on the day of enumeration. Here we can mention for example caves or any other natural refuge.

{Important Observation}

When we are found with a natural refuge (cave, hole in the trunk of a tree, etc.) that is possible to consider as a temporary dwelling, we only consider it as such if on the day of the visit there are clear indications that it is occupied as a residence.

Collective Dwelling

If the option of response to the question about the Type of Dwelling is Collective Dwelling you should take into account those places, buildings and houses in which the sick, police, prisoners for various crimes, young or children delinquents, workers, students, religious persons, the elderly or other groups that carry out or live together under the same roof. These places, buildings or houses in which groups of persons live without family ties between them, or that is, who being Non Family groups, have been designated by the government, by a private company or other institution, to resolve problems or social necessities like health, discipline, security, social adaptation, work in places far from the family dwelling, old age, being orphaned, poverty, study or religious life, etc.

We can cite the following as clear examples of this type of dwelling: hospitals, clinics and sanitariums in which exist the mentally sick or those who suffer diseases that have them weakened, barracks, jails, reformatories or centers of social adaptation, boarding houses, residence halls or students quarters, hospitals for orphans, asylums or retirement households for the elderly and convents.

{Something To Remember}

Caution: In a building or place meant to be a Collective Dwelling it is possible to find one or more private dwellings. You should be very careful about this. They are in hotels, jails, hospitals, convents, when any special group (owners, employees, managers, superintendents, etc.) has a dwelling with an entrance independent for them.

When in the dwelling form you should mark a Collective Dwelling (marking with an X the circle followed by the number 5) begin then to specify the name that the institution organization or place is known as in the line that follows the word "Name".

Immediately after beginning with the next thing, go to fill out the population forms for persons who correspond to it, as we will explain in the following unit.

## Occupancy and ownership (CR1984A\_0020)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the occupancy and ownership status of the dwelling.

### Universe

Private dwellings

### Literal question

2. Occupancy-Tenure-Rent

Occupied

1 Rented

\_\_\_\_\_ (monthly)

2 Owned

3 Other

Unoccupied

4 For rent or sale

5 Under construction or repair

6 Summer home

7 Other

If 4 - 7 are selected, end the interview here

### Interviewer instructions

Question 2: Occupancy-Tenure-Rent

(See Illustration on Page 22)

This second question of the dwelling form has the purpose of knowing if the private dwelling is found Occupied or Unoccupied. In the case in which the dwelling is found to be Occupied with respect to the Census Moment, that is to say, it has been inhabited before 12:00 the night of June 10 or 0 hours of June 11, 1984, you should make a distinction between those that are in it because the persons who reside in it pay a rent (Renters), and those occupied by a family that is its owner (Owners). The questionnaire leaves open the possibility that Occupied Dwellings will be found by other means, (for example: being poor or because it was ceded for reasons of work to the inhabitants, etc.) fact that should not be specified.

[p. 26]

In the end, you should mark with an X the alternative that corresponds, and only in the case that it is the first (Rented dwelling) write down the monthly amount in colones that is paid for rent.

In the case that the dwelling is found to be Unoccupied before the Census Moment, an X is marked in the circle that corresponds to the reason that explains why it is uninhabited, that is to say, "for rent or for sale", "under construction or repair", "for the summer", and "other" with the response not included in the previous ones and which it isn't specified in written form.

## Monthly rent (CR1984A\_0021)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

Type: Continuous  
 Format: numeric  
 Width: 6  
 Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the monthly rent (colones) paid for the dwelling.

### Universe

Private dwellings for which rent was paid

### Literal question

2. Occupancy-Tenure-Rent

Occupied

1 Rented  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (monthly)  
 2 Owned  
 3 Other

Unoccupied

4 For rent or sale  
 5 Under construction or repair  
 6 Summer home  
 7 Other

If 4 - 7 are selected, end the interview here

### Interviewer instructions

Question 2: Occupancy-Tenure-Rent

(See Illustration on Page 22)

This second question of the dwelling form has the purpose of knowing if the private dwelling is found Occupied or Unoccupied. In the case in which the dwelling is found to be Occupied with respect to the Census Moment, that is to say, it has been inhabited before 12:00 the night of June 10 or 0 hours of June 11, 1984, you should make a distinction between those that are in it because the persons who reside in it pay a rent (Renters), and those occupied by a family that is its owner (Owners). The questionnaire leaves open the possibility that Occupied Dwellings will be found by other means, (for example: being poor or because it was ceded for reasons of work to the inhabitants, etc.) fact that should not be specified.

[p. 26]

In the end, you should mark with an X the alternative that corresponds, and only in the case that it is the first (Rented dwelling) write down the monthly amount in colones that is paid for rent.

In the case that the dwelling is found to be Unoccupied before the Census Moment, an X is marked in the circle that corresponds to the reason that explains why it is uninhabited, that is to say, "for rent or for sale", "under construction or repair", "for the summer", and "other" with the response not included in the previous ones and which it isn't specified in written form.

## Wall material and condition (CR1984A\_0022)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the material and condition of the dwelling's walls.

**Universe**

Private, occupied dwellings

**Literal question**

Predominant Material and Condition

3. Exterior walls

Wood

01 Good

02 Fair

03 Poor

Brick-cement block

04 Good

05 Fair

06 Poor

Adobe-cane with earth (bahareque)

07 Good

08 Fair

09 Poor

Other

10 Good

11 Fair

12 Poor

**Interviewer instructions**

## Section: Predominant Material and Condition of \_\_\_\_

The three questions that follow in the dwelling form refer, each one, to the Predominant Material and Condition of: the Outside Walls (question 3) The Roof (question 4) and The Floor (question 5). It concerns in these cases observing of which materials are built the walls, the floor and the roof of the dwelling in the census moment, to register its state, according to which part it corresponds to.

## Question 3: Predominant Material and Condition of the Outside Walls

[Below the text is a form]

## The Most Predominant Material Possible

As you can observe, question 3 refers to the predominant material in the construction of the outside walls of a Dwelling. It can be about "Wood" of any kind; of "Brick" which is all materials cemented and plastered, like brick, cement block, stone, etc. (outside walls of adobe and bahareque [local tree] that have been cemented should be included here also) and finally those of "Adobe-bahareque" which are blocks of earth in this case of adobe, and the structures formed by wooden beams, cane, mud and pieces of tile (bahareque). Always the "other" options is left for the case in which the predominant material is not any of the previous (for example: straw, palm, sticks, zinc sheets, etc.).

When we refer to the Predominant Material of the Outside Walls, we mean that material that covers or constitutes the largest area or surface of them, according to an appraisal of the front, sides and back of the dwelling.

The condition of the predominant material:

In each case you should make an appraisal that permits you to judge in what state is each material found, that is to say:

"Good": if you estimate that the Predominant Material of the outside walls does not present any deterioration (cracks, holes, etc.) and that also do not show any defect in its structure.

"Fair": when you observe that the predominant materials in the walls present any deterioration or structural defect that requires any necessary repairs but not a total replacement (some damaged planks, some missing bricks, etc.).

"Bad": In the case of the predominant materials that according to your appraisal are found to be in a bad state. ("Bad"), it is clear that you will have to had observed in them much deterioration, that means that there are cracks, holes, etc. and above all that part or all should be replaced for the protection and security for its use.

It is important to hear the opinion of the enumerated person, since they can know details that you cannot know from a simple look.

{The Case of Walls of Straw}

Of course, you will have to adapt to the circumstances to define with the most precision possible the state of the predominant material. So in the case in which the exterior walls are predominantly of straw or palm, as happens with Shacks, it is advisable to suggest the following to you:

"Good": if the walls have no holes, only the spaces without material of this type, are completely waterproof (without deterioration caused by rain), there is no evidence of an attack of insects or other animals and there are no deteriorations of any other type.

## Roof material and condition (CR1984A\_0023)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the material and condition of the dwelling's roof.

**Universe**

Private, occupied dwellings

**Literal question**

Predominant Material and Condition

4. Roof

Clay tiles

- 01 Good
- 02 Fair
- 03 Poor

Metal sheet

- 04 Good
- 05 Fair
- 06 Poor

Asbestos - cement

- 07 Good
- 08 Fair
- 09 Poor

Other

- 10 Good
- 11 Fair
- 12 Poor

**Interviewer instructions**

## Section: Predominant Material and Condition of \_\_\_\_

The three questions that follow in the dwelling form refer, each one, to the Predominant Material and Condition of: the Outside Walls (question 3) The Roof (question 4) and The Floor (question 5). It concerns in these cases observing of which materials are built the walls, the floor and the roof of the dwelling in the census moment, to register its state, according to which part it corresponds to.

## Question 4: Predominant Material and Condition of the Roof

[Below the text is a form.]

## The Most Predominant Material

The roofs of Costa Rican houses are built mostly with metal sheets or with "mud tile". Of course, surely you will find some with asbestos, cement, or other type of material for the roof, although there are exceptions; for those last cases we have reserved, as in question 3, a space in which you will have to mark with an X the alternative that has been named "Other" (in which are included, for example: cement, mud tiles, wooden tiles, plastic sheets, palm, etc.).

We do not insist too much inasmuch as "tiles of mud" because it concerns that which we all know is made from baked mud and is found in the traditional farming dwelling, or rural villages or in recent mansions. The same goes for roofs made with "sheets of metal", which we know as sheets of zinc, although the possibility of finding a house where the tiles are only constitute a decorative element must be kept in mind, and under these are the sheets of zinc, that by being the predominant material of the roof will be marked as an alternative. For such a better possibility, verify from the resident of the dwelling or the Enumerated Person about this respect.

Also we call your attention inasmuch as the roofs made with a base of "asbestos-cement", which is a material used recently and known generally as "Ricalit", which is the brand that seems to have been used most. Asbestos-cement is as its name indicates, a material made with as its base a mixture of asbestos and cement. In addition to the type "Ricalit" of which we have spoken, other similar ones exist with other brand names. The important thing is that you know that you will find it generally in cases of recent urbanizations, principally those named "prefabricated".

[p. 28]

The state of the predominant material:

To evaluate the state in which the predominant material is found, we turn to the three categories that we have used in the previous question, saying:

"Good": when the roof does not show any defects or sagging.

"Fair": if the roof requires repairs of some importance, since it shows damages in its materials, although it does not constitute any imminent danger for the inhabitants of the dwelling.

"Bad": when the roof is in such a state that, is demands to be substituted almost completely, both because it leaves the inhabitants at the mercy of the rain, in danger of falling over or other possible mishaps.

## Floor material and condition (CR1984A\_0024)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the material and condition of the dwelling's floor.

### Universe

Private, occupied dwellings

### Literal question

Predominant Material and Condition

5. Floor

Wood

- 01 Good
- 02 Fair
- 03 Poor

Tile

- 04 Good
- 05 Fair
- 06 Poor

Other

- 07 Good
- 08 Fair
- 09 Poor

None (earth)  10

**Interviewer instructions**

Section: Predominant Material and Condition of \_\_\_\_

The three questions that follow in the dwelling form refer, each one, to the Predominant Material and Condition of: the Outside Walls (question 3) The Roof (question 4) and The Floor (question 5). It concerns in these cases observing of which materials are built the walls, the floor and the roof of the dwelling in the census moment, to register its state, according to which part it corresponds to.

Question 5: Predominant Materials and State of the Floor

[Below the text is a form.]

The Most Predominant Material Possible

Here you have to register the material that is found in the majority of the floors of the rooms, sleeping quarters or bedrooms of the dwelling, that is to say, that covers a greater area of these.

If the floors in the majority are made of "Wood", the class of this material that is used and the form (for example, parquet) is not important. When the majority of the floors are "Mosaic", you should take into account in this classification also what is known as terrazzo, terracín [type of tile], palladian, and as it occurs with the other questions that we have examined up to now, also is left the possibility that the Predominant Material of the floor is made of "Other" type for example, rug over cement, rug over wood, polished cement, brick, other, etc.

[p. 29]

On the other hand it can be that the floor of the Dwelling is made of earth, that is to say, there is artificially built material over it. In this case you should mark the response that says "Does not have (dirt floor)".

{Polished floors are those that have been scrubbed and covered, generally with red or green ocher.}

The State of the Predominant Material

In the effort of establishing certain norms so that you evaluate the predominant material in the floors, in the manner that your judgments coincide with that of you fellow enumerators, and with those of technical statistics, we mention the following criteria to be used.

"Good": When the predominant material in the Floor does not show any deterioration such as a crack, hole, sagging base, etc.

"Fair": if the predominant material requires repairs of some importance, by having damages in its components or in its base.

"Bad": The floor is required to be substituted by having sagging or rotten bases, with evident danger for the inhabitants of the dwelling.

When the floor is made of earth the state is not established.

{An observation with respect to the state of predominant materials}

It can be that with a simple view the predominant materials both in the outside walls as well as in the floor and in the roof of the dwelling give the impression of being found in a good state. Because of this, it is advisable that you do not trust superficial observations and that you try to investigate with these enumerated persons if there exist problems with the material of which the outside walls, the floors and the roofs are constructed in the greatest form.

In addition to some places where there have been tremors and even earthquakes, many things can occur that change your judgments about the state of the predominant materials in the dwelling. For example, it is possible that in some houses you see cracks in the walls and floors; nevertheless, you should be careful about the time of classifying as good, average, or bad, the state of these materials.

Example No. 1: It results that many of the cracks are only superficial and that many families have asked for the evaluation of an engineer or an expert in construction to know if these apparent damages are serious or not.

Example No. 2: In many cases, a technical report has been clear in expressing that they only are cracks without importance, that the only thing that they require is a superficial repair, more than anything so that they are not seen as "ugly".

Example No. 3: In other cases, on the other hand, the opinion of the architect or engineer is that repairs of some consideration or structural repairs like changing or reinforcing columns, materials should be made. In the first example you should classify the predominant material as "good"; in the second as "average" and in the third as "bad". Consequently, you should explore with more detail when these situations present themselves to form a more exact opinion that will permit you to classify the material of these cases.

## Total number of rooms (CR1984A\_0025)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the number of rooms in the dwelling, excluding work areas, bathrooms and other non-living spaces.

### Universe

Private, occupied dwellings

### Literal question

6. Number and use of rooms

-- Total rooms

- Exclusively for sleeping
- Living-dining
- Exclusively kitchen
- Kitchen-dining
- Other uses

### Interviewer instructions

## Question 6: Number and Use of Rooms

(See Illustration on Page 22)

Every dwelling has one or many rooms whose inhabitants use for different purposes: sleeping, cooking food, eating, relaxing, or receiving visitors, watching television, listening to the radio, etc. Of course not all dwellings have areas so different it includes that in some cases some area single room that is used for all, what in popular speech people called and at times now call a round room (cuarto redondo).

[p. 30]

This question has been designed precisely to know the number of rooms, bedrooms or sleeping quarters that the Costa Rican dwellings have and which of them are occupied for sleeping, preparing food, relaxing, etc. All rooms or bedrooms of the dwelling that are used for exclusively professional, commercial, industrial or service purposes should be excluded, such as lawyer's office, offices, local stores or grocery stores, barber shops or beauty shops, "cantinas [bars]" or bars, workshops, etc. Also halls, porches, bathrooms, inner patios, depots or garages, etc.

{How to register the number and use of the rooms of the dwelling}

In the open boxes placed at the right side of question number 6 (Number and Use of Rooms), you should register the information turning to the use of two digits or numbers. This operation has to be done first to indicate the number of rooms. For example: in a dwelling that has 10 rooms (four bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, television room, breakfast room, and a room for the servant, you should write down the total in the following manner:

[Below the text is a filled out form.]

Once you have registered the number of rooms of the dwelling it is necessary that you indicate how many are used for sleeping (remember that the room for the servant is where she sleeps), how many like living/dining room, how many for only cooking, how many for cooking and eating at the same time, and how many are meant to be for "other uses" without you having to write down what is specifically done in them.

Nevertheless, those dwellings exist that have a single room that its inhabitants use at the same time for sleeping, cooking, eating, and receiving visitors. You should consider them dwellings without bedroom, that is to say with "zero" (0) bedrooms, except in the case that this single room is used exclusively for sleeping. Then you should mark the digits 01 in the cells meant for indicating the number of rooms, such {0}{1} in those reserved for the concept "only for sleeping" it will have been indicated in the following form: {0}{1} that means something like "01 bedroom". The places used for commercial, professional, industrial or service purposes and that also serve as a residence for one or more persons are not considered as "only for sleeping" they are only registered as dwelling and as if it did not have a number of rooms, that is to say by what are referred to as rooms that are used as living room and dining room (living/dining room) and kitchen and dining room (kitchen-dining room) as a result obviously serve to fulfill two of the purposes that they indicate. Nor does any doubt exist when one talks about a room that is only for cooking ("only-kitchen"); although in this case it can happen that any person or persons sleep in the kitchen (on the floor or on benches), but is considered as "only kitchen".

Caution. In the countryside it is possible to find that the kitchen is a "separate" construction from the rest of the dwelling. In this case it is taken as an integral part of the dwelling.

Finally, it remains for us to make some comment about rooms meant for different uses to those pointed out previously ("other uses"). Generally it concerns spaces or rooms that residents use as places or recreation and service. For example: Living room, dining room, study, recreation room, bedroom where also they cook.

Remember that no open box should be left without annotation, because of this, when there are no rooms of any of the specified classes, write down {0}{0} according to what it corresponds to.

## Number of bedrooms (CR1984A\_0026)

File: CRI1984-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 rooms exclusively used as bedrooms (sleeping rooms) in the dwelling.

**Universe**

Private, occupied dwellings

**Literal question**

6. Number and use of rooms

\_\_ Total rooms

\_\_ Exclusively for sleeping

\_\_ Living-dining

\_\_ Exclusively kitchen

\_\_ Kitchen-dining

\_\_ Other uses

**Interviewer instructions**

Question 6: Number and Use of Rooms

(See Illustration on Page 22)

Every dwelling has one or many rooms whose inhabitants use for different purposes: sleeping, cooking food, eating, relaxing, or receiving visitors, watching television, listening to the radio, etc. Of course not all dwellings have areas so different it includes that in some cases some area single room that is used for all, what in popular speech people called and at times now call a round room (cuarto redondo).

[p. 30]

This question has been designed precisely to know the number of rooms, bedrooms or sleeping quarters that the Costa Rican dwellings have and which of them are occupied for sleeping, preparing food, relaxing, etc. All rooms or bedrooms of the dwelling that are used for exclusively professional, commercial, industrial or service purposes should be excluded, such as lawyer's office, offices, local stores or grocery stores, barber shops or beauty shops, "cantinas [bars]" or bars, workshops, etc. Also halls, porches, bathrooms, inner patios, depots or garages, etc.

{How to register the number and use of the rooms of the dwelling}

In the open boxes placed at the right side of question number 6 (Number and Use of Rooms), you should register the information turning to the use of two digits or numbers. This operation has to be done first to indicate the number of rooms. For example: in a dwelling that has 10 rooms (four bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, television room, breakfast room, and a room for the servant, you should write down the total in the following manner:

[Below the text is a filled out form.]

Once you have registered the number of rooms of the dwelling it is necessary that you indicate how many are used for sleeping (remember that the room for the servant is where she sleeps), how many like living/dining room, how many for only cooking, how many for cooking and eating at the same time, and how many are meant to be for "other uses" without you having to write down what is specifically done in them.

Nevertheless, those dwellings exist that have a single room that its inhabitants use at the same time for sleeping, cooking, eating, and receiving visitors. You should consider them dwellings without bedroom, that is to say with "zero" (0) bedrooms, except in the case that this single room is used exclusively for sleeping. Then you should mark the digits 01 in the cells meant for indicating the number of rooms, such {0}{1} in those reserved for the concept "only for sleeping" it will have been indicated in the following form: {0}{1} that means something like "01 bedroom". The places used for commercial, professional, industrial or service purposes and that also serve as a residence for one or more persons are not considered as "only for sleeping" they are only registered as dwelling and as if it did not have a number of rooms, that is to say by what are referred to as rooms that are used as living room and dining room (living/dining room) and kitchen and dining room (kitchen-dining room) as a result obviously serve to fulfill two of the purposes that they indicate. Nor does any doubt exist when one talks about a room that is only for cooking ("only-kitchen"); although in this case it can happen that any person or persons sleep in the kitchen (on the floor or on benches), but is considered as "only kitchen".

Caution. In the countryside it is possible to find that the kitchen is a "separate" construction from the rest of the dwelling. In this case it is taken as an integral part of the dwelling.

Finally, it remains for us to make some comment about rooms meant for different uses to those pointed out previously ("other uses"). Generally it concerns spaces or rooms that residents use as places or recreation and service. For example: Living room, dining room, study, recreation room, bedroom where also they cook.

Remember that no open box should be left without annotation, because of this, when there are no rooms of any of the specified classes, write down {0}{0} according to what it corresponds to.

## Number of living and dining rooms (CR1984A\_0027)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the number of living- and dining-rooms in the dwelling.

### Universe

Private, occupied dwellings

### Literal question

6. Number and use of rooms

-- Total rooms

- Exclusively for sleeping
- Living-dining
- Exclusively kitchen
- Kitchen-dining
- Other uses

### Interviewer instructions

## Question 6: Number and Use of Rooms

(See Illustration on Page 22)

Every dwelling has one or many rooms whose inhabitants use for different purposes: sleeping, cooking food, eating, relaxing, or receiving visitors, watching television, listening to the radio, etc. Of course not all dwellings have areas so different it includes that in some cases some area single room that is used for all, what in popular speech people called and at times now call a round room (cuarto redondo).

[p. 30]

This question has been designed precisely to know the number of rooms, bedrooms or sleeping quarters that the Costa Rican dwellings have and which of them are occupied for sleeping, preparing food, relaxing, etc. All rooms or bedrooms of the dwelling that are used for exclusively professional, commercial, industrial or service purposes should be excluded, such as lawyer's office, offices, local stores or grocery stores, barber shops or beauty shops, "cantinas [bars]" or bars, workshops, etc. Also halls, porches, bathrooms, inner patios, depots or garages, etc.

{How to register the number and use of the rooms of the dwelling}

In the open boxes placed at the right side of question number 6 (Number and Use of Rooms), you should register the information turning to the use of two digits or numbers. This operation has to be done first to indicate the number of rooms. For example: in a dwelling that has 10 rooms (four bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, television room, breakfast room, and a room for the servant, you should write down the total in the following manner:

[Below the text is a filled out form.]

Once you have registered the number of rooms of the dwelling it is necessary that you indicate how many are used for sleeping (remember that the room for the servant is where she sleeps), how many like living/dining room, how many for only cooking, how many for cooking and eating at the same time, and how many are meant to be for "other uses" without you having to write down what is specifically done in them.

Nevertheless, those dwellings exist that have a single room that its inhabitants use at the same time for sleeping, cooking, eating, and receiving visitors. You should consider them dwellings without bedroom, that is to say with "zero" (0) bedrooms, except in the case that this single room is used exclusively for sleeping. Then you should mark the digits 01 in the cells meant for indicating the number of rooms, such {0}{1} in those reserved for the concept "only for sleeping" it will have been indicated in the following form: {0}{1} that means something like "01 bedroom". The places used for commercial, professional, industrial or service purposes and that also serve as a residence for one or more persons are not considered as "only for sleeping" they are only registered as dwelling and as if it did not have a number of rooms, that is to say by what are referred to as rooms that are used as living room and dining room (living/dining room) and kitchen and dining room (kitchen-dining room) as a result obviously serve to fulfill two of the purposes that they indicate. Nor does any doubt exist when one talks about a room that is only for cooking ("only-kitchen); although in this case it can happen that any person or persons sleep in the kitchen (on the floor or on benches), but is considered as "only kitchen".

Caution. In the countryside it is possible to find that the kitchen is a "separate" construction from the rest of the dwelling. In this case it is taken as an integral part of the dwelling.

Finally, it remains for us to make some comment about rooms meant for different uses to those pointed out previously ("other uses"). Generally it concerns spaces or rooms that residents use as places or recreation and service. For example: Living room, dining room, study, recreation room, bedroom where also they cook.

Remember that no open box should be left without annotation, because of this, when there are no rooms of any of the specified classes, write down {0}{0} according to what it corresponds to.

## Number of rooms used only as kitchens (CR1984A\_0028)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the number of rooms used exclusively as a kitchen (i.e., for cooking purposes).

**Universe**

Private, occupied dwellings

**Literal question**

6. Number and use of rooms

\_\_ Total rooms

\_\_ Exclusively for sleeping

\_\_ Living-dining

\_\_ Exclusively kitchen

\_\_ Kitchen-dining

\_\_ Other uses

**Interviewer instructions**

Question 6: Number and Use of Rooms

(See Illustration on Page 22)

Every dwelling has one or many rooms whose inhabitants use for different purposes: sleeping, cooking food, eating, relaxing, or receiving visitors, watching television, listening to the radio, etc. Of course not all dwellings have areas so different it includes that in some cases some area single room that is used for all, what in popular speech people called and at times now call a round room (cuarto redondo).

[p. 30]

This question has been designed precisely to know the number of rooms, bedrooms or sleeping quarters that the Costa Rican dwellings have and which of them are occupied for sleeping, preparing food, relaxing, etc. All rooms or bedrooms of the dwelling that are used for exclusively professional, commercial, industrial or service purposes should be excluded, such as lawyer's office, offices, local stores or grocery stores, barber shops or beauty shops, "cantinas [bars]" or bars, workshops, etc. Also halls, porches, bathrooms, inner patios, depots or garages, etc.

{How to register the number and use of the rooms of the dwelling}

In the open boxes placed at the right side of question number 6 (Number and Use of Rooms), you should register the information turning to the use of two digits or numbers. This operation has to be done first to indicate the number of rooms. For example: in a dwelling that has 10 rooms (four bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, television room, breakfast room, and a room for the servant, you should write down the total in the following manner:

[Below the text is a filled out form.]

Once you have registered the number of rooms of the dwelling it is necessary that you indicate how many are used for sleeping (remember that the room for the servant is where she sleeps), how many like living/dining room, how many for only cooking, how many for cooking and eating at the same time, and how many are meant to be for "other uses" without you having to write down what is specifically done in them.

Nevertheless, those dwellings exist that have a single room that its inhabitants use at the same time for sleeping, cooking, eating, and receiving visitors. You should consider them dwellings without bedroom, that is to say with "zero" (0) bedrooms, except in the case that this single room is used exclusively for sleeping. Then you should mark the digits 01 in the cells meant for indicating the number of rooms, such {0}{1} in those reserved for the concept "only for sleeping" it will have been indicated in the following form: {0}{1} that means something like "01 bedroom". The places used for commercial, professional, industrial or service purposes and that also serve as a residence for one or more persons are not considered as "only for sleeping" they are only registered as dwelling and as if it did not have a number of rooms, that is to say by what are referred to as rooms that are used as living room and dining room (living/dining room) and kitchen and dining room (kitchen-dining room) as a result obviously serve to fulfill two of the purposes that they indicate. Nor does any doubt exist when one talks about a room that is only for cooking ("only-kitchen"); although in this case it can happen that any person or persons sleep in the kitchen (on the floor or on benches), but is considered as "only kitchen".

Caution. In the countryside it is possible to find that the kitchen is a "separate" construction from the rest of the dwelling. In this case it is taken as an integral part of the dwelling.

Finally, it remains for us to make some comment about rooms meant for different uses to those pointed out previously ("other uses"). Generally it concerns spaces or rooms that residents use as places or recreation and service. For example: Living room, dining room, study, recreation room, bedroom where also they cook.

Remember that no open box should be left without annotation, because of this, when there are no rooms of any of the specified classes, write down {0}{0} according to what it corresponds to.

## Number of kitchen/dining rooms (CR1984A\_0029)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the number of rooms used jointly as kitchen and dining-room.

### Universe

Private, occupied dwellings

### Literal question

6. Number and use of rooms

-- Total rooms

-- Exclusively for sleeping  
-- Living-dining  
-- Exclusively kitchen  
-- Kitchen-dining  
-- Other uses

### Interviewer instructions

## Question 6: Number and Use of Rooms

(See Illustration on Page 22)

Every dwelling has one or many rooms whose inhabitants use for different purposes: sleeping, cooking food, eating, relaxing, or receiving visitors, watching television, listening to the radio, etc. Of course not all dwellings have areas so different it includes that in some cases some area single room that is used for all, what in popular speech people called and at times now call a round room (cuarto redondo).

[p. 30]

This question has been designed precisely to know the number of rooms, bedrooms or sleeping quarters that the Costa Rican dwellings have and which of them are occupied for sleeping, preparing food, relaxing, etc. All rooms or bedrooms of the dwelling that are used for exclusively professional, commercial, industrial or service purposes should be excluded, such as lawyer's office, offices, local stores or grocery stores, barber shops or beauty shops, "cantinas [bars]" or bars, workshops, etc. Also halls, porches, bathrooms, inner patios, depots or garages, etc.

{How to register the number and use of the rooms of the dwelling}

In the open boxes placed at the right side of question number 6 (Number and Use of Rooms), you should register the information turning to the use of two digits or numbers. This operation has to be done first to indicate the number of rooms. For example: in a dwelling that has 10 rooms (four bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, television room, breakfast room, and a room for the servant, you should write down the total in the following manner:

[Below the text is a filled out form.]

Once you have registered the number of rooms of the dwelling it is necessary that you indicate how many are used for sleeping (remember that the room for the servant is where she sleeps), how many like living/dining room, how many for only cooking, how many for cooking and eating at the same time, and how many are meant to be for "other uses" without you having to write down what is specifically done in them.

Nevertheless, those dwellings exist that have a single room that its inhabitants use at the same time for sleeping, cooking, eating, and receiving visitors. You should consider them dwellings without bedroom, that is to say with "zero" (0) bedrooms, except in the case that this single room is used exclusively for sleeping. Then you should mark the digits 01 in the cells meant for indicating the number of rooms, such {0}{1} in those reserved for the concept "only for sleeping" it will have been indicated in the following form: {0}{1} that means something like "01 bedroom". The places used for commercial, professional, industrial or service purposes and that also serve as a residence for one or more persons are not considered as "only for sleeping" they are only registered as dwelling and as if it did not have a number of rooms, that is to say by what are referred to as rooms that are used as living room and dining room (living/dining room) and kitchen and dining room (kitchen-dining room) as a result obviously serve to fulfill two of the purposes that they indicate. Nor does any doubt exist when one talks about a room that is only for cooking ("only-kitchen"); although in this case it can happen that any person or persons sleep in the kitchen (on the floor or on benches), but is considered as "only kitchen".

Caution. In the countryside it is possible to find that the kitchen is a "separate" construction from the rest of the dwelling. In this case it is taken as an integral part of the dwelling.

Finally, it remains for us to make some comment about rooms meant for different uses to those pointed out previously ("other uses"). Generally it concerns spaces or rooms that residents use as places or recreation and service. For example: Living room, dining room, study, recreation room, bedroom where also they cook.

Remember that no open box should be left without annotation, because of this, when there are no rooms of any of the specified classes, write down {0}{0} according to what it corresponds to.

## Number of other rooms (CR1984A\_0030)

File: CRI1984-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 other rooms in the dwelling (excluding bedrooms, kitchens, dining-, or living-rooms).

**Universe**

Private, occupied dwellings

**Literal question**

6. Number and use of rooms

\_\_ Total rooms

\_\_ Exclusively for sleeping

\_\_ Living-dining

\_\_ Exclusively kitchen

\_\_ Kitchen-dining

\_\_ Other uses

**Interviewer instructions**

Question 6: Number and Use of Rooms

(See Illustration on Page 22)

Every dwelling has one or many rooms whose inhabitants use for different purposes: sleeping, cooking food, eating, relaxing, or receiving visitors, watching television, listening to the radio, etc. Of course not all dwellings have areas so different it includes that in some cases some area single room that is used for all, what in popular speech people called and at times now call a round room (cuarto redondo).

[p. 30]

This question has been designed precisely to know the number of rooms, bedrooms or sleeping quarters that the Costa Rican dwellings have and which of them are occupied for sleeping, preparing food, relaxing, etc. All rooms or bedrooms of the dwelling that are used for exclusively professional, commercial, industrial or service purposes should be excluded, such as lawyer's office, offices, local stores or grocery stores, barber shops or beauty shops, "cantinas [bars]" or bars, workshops, etc. Also halls, porches, bathrooms, inner patios, depots or garages, etc.

{How to register the number and use of the rooms of the dwelling}

In the open boxes placed at the right side of question number 6 (Number and Use of Rooms), you should register the information turning to the use of two digits or numbers. This operation has to be done first to indicate the number of rooms. For example: in a dwelling that has 10 rooms (four bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, television room, breakfast room, and a room for the servant, you should write down the total in the following manner:

[Below the text is a filled out form.]

Once you have registered the number of rooms of the dwelling it is necessary that you indicate how many are used for sleeping (remember that the room for the servant is where she sleeps), how many like living/dining room, how many for only cooking, how many for cooking and eating at the same time, and how many are meant to be for "other uses" without you having to write down what is specifically done in them.

Nevertheless, those dwellings exist that have a single room that its inhabitants use at the same time for sleeping, cooking, eating, and receiving visitors. You should consider them dwellings without bedroom, that is to say with "zero" (0) bedrooms, except in the case that this single room is used exclusively for sleeping. Then you should mark the digits 01 in the cells meant for indicating the number of rooms, such {0}{1} in those reserved for the concept "only for sleeping" it will have been indicated in the following form: {0}{1} that means something like "01 bedroom". The places used for commercial, professional, industrial or service purposes and that also serve as a residence for one or more persons are not considered as "only for sleeping" they are only registered as dwelling and as if it did not have a number of rooms, that is to say by what are referred to as rooms that are used as living room and dining room (living/dining room) and kitchen and dining room (kitchen-dining room) as a result obviously serve to fulfill two of the purposes that they indicate. Nor does any doubt exist when one talks about a room that is only for cooking ("only-kitchen"); although in this case it can happen that any person or persons sleep in the kitchen (on the floor or on benches), but is considered as "only kitchen".

Caution. In the countryside it is possible to find that the kitchen is a "separate" construction from the rest of the dwelling. In this case it is taken as an integral part of the dwelling.

Finally, it remains for us to make some comment about rooms meant for different uses to those pointed out previously ("other uses"). Generally it concerns spaces or rooms that residents use as places or recreation and service. For example: Living room, dining room, study, recreation room, bedroom where also they cook.

Remember that no open box should be left without annotation, because of this, when there are no rooms of any of the specified classes, write down {0}{0} according to what it corresponds to.

# Water supply (CR1984A\_0031)

File: CRI1984-H-H

## Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

## Description

This variable indicates the source of water for the dwelling.

## Universe

Private, occupied dwellings

## Literal question

7. Water supply

By pipe

Public system

- 1 Only for this dwelling
- 2 For this and other dwellings

Private system

- 3 Only for this dwelling
- 4 For this and other dwellings

By other means

- 5 Well with pump
- 6 Well without pump
- 7 River or stream
- 8 Public tap
- 9 Rain and other means

## Interviewer instructions

## Question 7: Water Supply

There exist many forms by which people are supplied water. In question 7 you can observe that in this page two principal types of supplying are mentioned: "Piped", and "By Other Means". As you know, in the country different types of piped systems exist for the supply of water to dwellings, but also with these piped systems, other traditional means, such as water from rivers, rain, which is channeled through a "public-source" (fuente pública), and wells with or without a pump.

[To the left of the text is a form.]

[p. 31]

Seven other possibilities of supplying water exist, two of them through means of pipes and five through other mechanisms or procedures. The piped system is connected to a "public system" or is part of a "private system", and in each one of these cases the inhabitants of the dwellings can receive the water only for service of their dwelling or they can receive it for their dwellings and other dwellings. You have to note one of these two possibilities when you investigate if the Dwelling receives water by pipes. If it is through this means, you have to find out if the pipe is part of a "public system" or a "private system". Finally you should indicate in each case in the pipe is "Only for this dwelling" or if it is "for this and other dwellings".

On the other hand, when the residents of a dwelling receive water through other means it is not specified if it is only for the dwelling or [not], because of not having interest in this detail. That is to say, it concerns:

A "Well with pump", when water is extracted from underground through the use of a pump. It is indicated when it is of exclusive use of an private dwelling.

A "Well without a pump", when water is extracted from underground through a bucket or recipient tied to the end of a rope. It is indicated when it is of exclusive use of the residents of an private dwelling.

A "River or stream", when the water used in the dwelling is obtained from a river or gully (initially obtained from a small hold made in the side of the river bed).

A "Public tap", when it is taken from a public place for use of a community, for example, a well (with or without pump), pipe from a public system, or a source that all the inhabitants of the community have access to.

"Rain" and other means, when the largest part of the water used is caught by any means of rainfall. Examples of this are tin pans connected to gutters of the roof, to catch rain water and the supply of water through cistern trucks.

Remember

You should mark with an "X" only one of the circles and only one response, since the alternatives that are shown in this case are mutually exclusive. If a dwelling has two or more sources (piped and well, etc.) write down the most used (principal) source as the only source.

{Mutually exclusive means that it is impossible that two or more simultaneous alternatives are given as a response.}

## Continuity of water supply in summer (CR1984A\_0032)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the continuity of water supply during the summer season.

### Universe

Private, occupied dwellings

### Literal question

## 8. Continuity of water supply

All day

- 1 Summer  
 2 Winter

During the morning

- 2 Summer  
 2 Winter

During the afternoon

- 3 Summer  
 3 Winter

At night

- 4 Summer  
 4 Winter

Almost never arrives

- 5 Summer  
 5 Winter

**Interviewer instructions**

Question 8: Continuity of Water Service

[Below the text is a form.]

With this question you try to know the regularity with which the Private dwelling receives drinkable water service, independent of the form about supply that you have.

You should mark with an "X" the alternative that indicates the period of time in which generally (predominant period) water service lasts without interruptions, or if it is the case, there is almost a lack of it (last alternative).

This question, like the others that are included in the Dwelling form, is very important. You know that in our country not all people have continuous drinkable water service and that this causes problems to many people. Because of this we need to know with clarity how many dwellings and persons have water service.

[p. 32]

"All day" or that is, that they receive it without interruption for 24 hours of a day; only "In the morning" which means that they receive it regularly or intermittently during the morning hours (since the inhabitants of the dwelling get up until the noontime hours); only "In the afternoon" when the water supply does not have interruptions, although it does not arrive in the morning if they receive it in the afternoon, after noon; exclusively "At night" after six or seven; and finally how many dwellings and households "water almost never arrives (to them)", that is to say, how many count on a very sporadic, or irregular water service and how many barely receive it.

As you can see it is necessary to write down a response for summer and another for winter. We all know that places in the country and in the cities exist where the water supply is different in summer than in winter: some dwellings for example receive water "all day" in the rainy season, while they almost never receive it during the summer; other dwellings only have water at night during the summer and winter, etc. For these reasons you should ask about the availability of water that the enumerated dwelling has, both in the summer season, as well as the rainy season. For this begin to mark with an "X" a response that corresponds to the summer and the other to the winter.

In the case of supply by other means (not piped) this question should also be answered. If there are doubts write them down in "observations".

## Continuity of water supply in winter (CR1984A\_0033)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the continuity of water supply during the winter season.

### Universe

Private, occupied dwellings

### Literal question

8. Continuity of water supply

All day

1 Summer  
 2 Winter

During the morning

2 Summer  
 2 Winter

During the afternoon

3 Summer  
 3 Winter

At night

4 Summer  
 4 Winter

Almost never arrives

5 Summer  
 5 Winter

### Interviewer instructions

## Question 8: Continuity of Water Service

[Below the text is a form.]

With this question you try to know the regularity with which the Private dwelling receives drinkable water service, independent of the form about supply that you have.

You should mark with an "X" the alternative that indicates the period of time in which generally (predominant period) water service lasts without interruptions, or if it is the case, there is almost a lack of it (last alternative).

This question, like the others that are included in the Dwelling form, is very important. You know that in our country not all people have continuous drinkable water service and that this causes problems to many people. Because of this we need to know with clarity how many dwellings and persons have water service.

[p. 32]

"All day" or that is, that they receive it without interruption for 24 hours of a day; only "In the morning" which means that they receive it regularly or intermittently during the morning hours (since the inhabitants of the dwelling get up until the noontime hours); only "In the afternoon" when the water supply does not have interruptions, although it does not arrive in the morning if they receive it in the afternoon, after noon; exclusively "At night" after six or seven; and finally how many dwellings and households "water almost never arrives (to them)", that is to say, how many count on a very sporadic, or irregular water service and how many barely receive it.

As you can see it is necessary to write down a response for summer and another for winter. We all know that places in the country and in the cities exist where the water supply in different in summer than in winter: some dwellings for example receive water "all day" in the rainy season, while they almost never receive it during the summer; other dwellings only have water at night during the summer and winter, etc. For these reasons you should ask about the availability of water that the enumerated dwelling has, both in the summer season, as well as the rainy season. For this begin to mark with an "X" a response that corresponds to the summer and the other to the winter.

In the case of supply by other means (not piped) this question should also be answered. If there are doubts write them down in "observations".

## Bathroom (CR1984A\_0034)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the existence of bathroom services and the exclusivity of their use.

### Universe

Private, occupied dwellings

### Literal question

9. Bath facilities

- 1 Only for this dwelling  
 2 For this and other dwellings  
 3 None

### Interviewer instructions

Question 9: Bath Services

Not all dwellings of our country have bath services, that is, a place adapted in some way for washing, cleaning or grooming the body through the use of water. Also, in many cases when dwellings have a bath, this service is not exclusive for one dwelling, but rather is shared by two or more of them. So question 9 includes three alternatives of response that you can observe in the illustration that we offer below:

Bath services is only for the Dwelling that is being enumerated ; it is shared by this and other dwellings and finally it can be that the dwelling has no bath, in which you have to mark with an "X" circle 3.

## Type and use of toilet facilities (CR1984A\_0035)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the existence of toilet facilities and the exclusivity of their use.

### Universe

Private, occupied dwellings

### Literal question

10. Type and use of toilet facilities

Sewer or septic tank

- 1 Only for this dwelling
- 2 For this and other dwellings

Concrete pit toilet

- 3 Only for this dwelling
- 4 For this and other dwellings

Wooden pit toilet

- 5 Only for this dwelling
- 6 For this and other dwellings

Other

- 7 Only for this dwelling
- 8 For this and other dwellings

- 9 None

### Interviewer instructions

## Question 10: Type and use of toilet facilities

Something similar to bath services occurs with "toilet facilities". In some areas of cities and, principally, in rural areas, it is possible to find that dwellings do not have toilet facilities, that is to say, a space adapted in some manner for depositing urine and excreta.

On the other hand when you find that the dwelling that you are to enumerate has toilet services, of course it is not always the same type, also, in some cases it is only for the dwelling that is being enumerated and in others of more than one dwelling. You can see a faithful reproduction of question 10, such as it is included in the dwelling form.

As you will be able to see, for this question, 9 possible responses exist, according to the type or class of toilet facilities, that they have. Among these options are included dwellings that have no toilet facilities. If it has more than one class, write down the one of greatest use.

[To the right of the text is a form.]

[p. 33]

### Definition Of Concepts

{Types of toilet facilities}

It is possible that all types or classes of toilet facilities that exist in the dwelling of the country are familiar to you. Nevertheless, it is not bad to review what consists of each class of toilet facilities.

#### Sewer or septic tank

##### Sewer

It concerns a system that consists of a toilet bowl connected to a sewer system through which fecal material is eliminated.

##### Septic tank

It concerns a toilet bowl that is connected to a concrete or reinforced concrete tank, connected to drainage areas by means of which human residues are eliminated (urine and excreta). Generally a "septic tank" is in the patio of the house, with a simple glance there is no difference between facilities by sewer or by septic tank, which is the reason why they appear as a single category.

##### Concrete pit toilet

Commonly we call it in our country "pit toilet". It concerns a more or less deep hole over which is constructed a hut, in which the floor and base that serves as a toilet bowl is built of cement or concrete.

##### Wooden Pit Toilet

:

This case we also know commonly in our country as "pit toilet". It is similar to what we described previously, only that the floor or the base are wooden.

##### "Other" type of toilet services

Those toilet services that have a "bowl" or any object that does the function of it, connected to a waste pipe, irrigation ditch, (ditch), river, the sea etc. are classified here. That is to say, the form of discarding excreta is a natural current of water or a ditch built to give passage to water in an improvised manner or at times to the earth from some given height.

"Does Not Have" toilet facilities, that is to say, that there is no form of eliminating the human excreta and urine similar to those previously cited. Generally grown ups go to the woods (al monte) to do their necessities and children do it near the house.

## Type of lighting (CR1984A\_0036)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

### Description

This variable indicates the type of lighting available in the dwelling.

### Universe

Private, occupied dwellings

### Literal question

11. Type of lighting

- 1 Electricity from public system
- 2 Electricity from private generator
- 3 Kerosene/petrol (canfín)
- 4 Other
- 5 None

### Interviewer instructions

Question 11: Type of Lighting

Great are the advances that our country has achieved in the matter of electric energy for the illumination of streets, buildings and dwellings. Nevertheless, many dwellings still remain that are illuminated by other means, such as kerosene, gas from small lamps, candles, etc.

[p. 34]

In the reproduction of question 11 of the dwelling form, it will concern the fact that 5 possible responses exist to the question "With what do we Costa Ricans illuminate ourselves?" The first refers to "Electric from a public service" illumination, that is to say, that type of illumination that entities of public service provide, like The Costa Rican Institute of Electricity, The National Company of Power and light, The Administrative Group of Municipal Electrical Services of Cartago, Heredia etc., the electricity cooperatives or persons who are in charge of supplying this type of service in public form to the dwelling. In such a situation, mark with an "X" the circle followed by number 1.

[To the left of the text is a form.]

The second response classifies "Type of illumination" as "Electric from privately generated plant". Here you should register with an "X" in the corresponding number 2, the dwellings that receive illumination from an electric service of private use supplied by a plant, dynamo etc. Dwellings that enjoy this service due to the fact that its occupants work on a farm, factory, mine etc. that owns a private service are included, whether it is free or not is not important.

Some use the fuel named "kerosene" to illuminate themselves. In such a case it is necessary to mark with an X circle number 3 of question 11. Finally, the form leaves open two more possibilities of response. Through these options can be classified those dwellings that have a type of illumination that is not kerosene or electricity, in whose case you should mark with an X the circle that says "Other" without detailing what this "Other" type of illumination consist of (for example, illumination from a gas lamp). On the other hand, the last alternative is for dwellings that do not possess any type of illumination and what the form figures as "Does not have".

## Cooking fuel (CR1984A\_0037)

File: CRI1984-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 commonly used in the dwelling.

### Universe

Private, occupied dwellings

### Literal question

12. Fuel used for cooking

- 1 Electricity
- 2 Gas
- 3 Kerosene/petrol (canfín)
- 4 Charcoal
- 5 Wood
- 6 Other
- 7 None (no cooking)

### Interviewer instructions

Question 12: Cooking Fuel

At least five types of fuel are used in Costa Rican dwellings for cooking: electricity, gas, kerosene, coal from wood (plant coal), and firewood itself. For this question only one of the five categories should be marked with an X, given that it interests us to know which fuel is used most frequently even in the possibility that two or more classes of fuel are used. Nevertheless, as it is possible to find other possible sources of cooking fuel, the form has reserved an alternative for this "Other" material. On the other hand, also an alternative for dwellings and households in which they do not cook has been reserved "None" (do not cook) and, therefore they do not use any type of inflammable material for cooking. In this place dwellings should be registered in which in spite of having a kitchen, a burner, or other cooking facility, its inhabitants do not cook their meals there.

Examine well the reproduction of question 12 of the form that is included below.

## Radio (CR1984A\_0038)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates if there was a radio in the dwelling.

### Universe

Private, occupied dwellings

### Literal question

13. Appliances in the dwelling

Radio

- 1 Has
- 2 Does not have

### Interviewer instructions

## Question 13 Appliances of the Dwelling

The last question of the Dwelling form has the intention of knowing most exactly the socioeconomic level of the household or the households that reside in the dwelling you are enumerating. The specialists in social science and statistics have come to the conclusion that one of the best ways of measuring the social and economic level of persons who inhabit a dwelling is through the registering of the appliances like radio, stove, electric iron, black and white television set, color television set, refrigerator, washer, bath warmer, telephone, vacuum cleaner, hot water tank, automobile vehicle that is not used for work or is principally for recreation. It is supposed that together with the evaluation of the state of the dwelling and the measuring of the education level, establishing if the households possess or not this type of appliances is a good indication of the social and economic level of the people who compromise the respective household.

As you will observe, it concerns those appliances that can be owned by one or more members of the household in question, but that are used by all of them. You should mark with an X, in each case, if in the household exists or not each one of the mentioned appliances.

[To the left of the text is a form.]

{Definitions respective of each type of appliance that is included in question 13}

In the case of the appliance radio or television in black and white or in color you should register if they "have" it or they "do not have" it in each household the type, size and number of them not being important. About the stove you should be careful that it concerns an appliance or mechanism made with the purpose of cooking or heating food. This means that an electric or gas grill, for example, or portable stove, a collection of stones or logs used in an improvised manner by the residents of a dwelling each time they want to eat, with the purpose of heating or cooking food is not taken to be a stove.

By what is referred to as "electric iron", it is clear that you should register only irons that work via electricity.

The refrigerator is found in a large amount of Costa Rican households due to, among other things, the increase of populations or human settlements that have electricity service. Nevertheless, refrigerators that work with other types of energy exist. In the case of those that are run on for example butane gas, consequently, you should register as "refrigerator" the appliance that is used to store in the cold food or materials that are perishable, the type of energy that it needs so that its motor works is not important. All this does not concern a freezer or other appliances that people use to keep their food cold, in which case you should indicate that the dwelling does not have a "refrigerator".

The washer does not offer major problems in comprehension since it only is an electric or gas machine that washes clothes.

The same thing does not occur with mechanisms that are employed to heat water that the members of a census household use both to bathe as well as to clean equipment. Two types of appliances exist that are used in dwellings to heat water: "bath heater" that is also known as "termo-hit", and the "hot water tank". The first is an electric appliance that is placed near the spraying or water exit and is connected to it to heat this water once it is connected by means of a "switch", to interrupt or connect to the electrical current.

[p. 36]

On the other hand the "hot water tank" is a deposit of metal of other material that is used to heat a good amount of water and keeping it hot during a more or less long time of the day. This appliance is generally electric but the case can be given that you will find tanks for heating water by other means of energy. The "hot water tanks" are connected generally to the pipe that brings water to the baths and kitchens. Two different lines exist to write down what refers to "Bath heaters" and "Hot water tanks". If it has only a tank do not write down heater and if it has only a heater do not write down tank; it can be that it has both or it does not.

As to what "telephone" refers to, simply register if the dwelling that you enumerate "has" or "does not have" this service by the ICE.

The "vacuum cleaner" does not exist in all the houses in our country, but it is very probable that you will find in your segment dwellings households that have this type of appliance.

Finally, something about the "vehicle (not for work)". It is important to emphasize that here only those automotive vehicles not used for work of the Census Household should be included. In other words, you only should say yes if in the household there exists any automobile, "jeep", van, "station wagon", etc. that the family members use basically for moving from one place to another be it in pursuit of fun or pastimes be it for shopping or going to their place of work. But careful with confusing a vehicle that is used simply for going to work and from there back household or any other place! When it is specified that it concerns a "vehicle (but not for work)", it is because you should ignore those automobiles, "picks ups", "jeeps", trucks, vans, etc. that the household uses for work and with which the head of the household or any other member of the household works (transporting products, distributing articles of consumption, carrying people, etc.

## Stove (CR1984A\_0039)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates if there was a stove in the dwelling.

### Universe

Private, occupied dwellings

### Literal question

13. Appliances in the dwelling

Stove

[ ] 1 Has

[ ] 2 Does not have

### Interviewer instructions

## Question 13 Appliances of the Dwelling

The last question of the Dwelling form has the intention of knowing most exactly the socioeconomic level of the household or the households that reside in the dwelling you are enumerating. The specialists in social science and statistics have come to the conclusion that one of the best ways of measuring the social and economic level of persons who inhabit a dwelling is through the registering of the appliances like radio, stove, electric iron, black and white television set, color television set, refrigerator, washer, bath warmer, telephone, vacuum cleaner, hot water tank, automobile vehicle that is not used for work or is principally for recreation. It is supposed that together with the evaluation of the state of the dwelling and the measuring of the education level, establishing if the households possess or not this type of appliances is a good indication of the social and economic level of the people who compromise the respective household.

As you will observe, it concerns those appliances that can be owned by one or more members of the household in question, but that are used by all of them. You should mark with an X, in each case, if in the household exists or not each one of the mentioned appliances.

[To the left of the text is a form.]

{Definitions respective of each type of appliance that is included in question 13}

In the case of the appliance radio or television in black and white or in color you should register if they "have" it or they "do not have" it in each household the type, size and number of them not being important. About the stove you should be careful that it concerns an appliance or mechanism made with the purpose of cooking or heating food. This means that an electric or gas grill, for example, or portable stove, a collection of stones or logs used in an improvised manner by the residents of a dwelling each time they want to eat, with the purpose of heating or cooking food is not taken to be a stove.

By what is referred to as "electric iron", it is clear that you should register only irons that work via electricity.

The refrigerator is found in a large amount of Costa Rican households due to, among other things, the increase of populations or human settlements that have electricity service. Nevertheless, refrigerators that work with other types of energy exist. In the case of those that are run on for example butane gas, consequently, you should register as "refrigerator" the appliance that is used to store in the cold food or materials that are perishable, the type of energy that it needs so that its motor works is not important. All this does not concern a freezer or other appliances that people use to keep their food cold, in which case you should indicate that the dwelling does not have a "refrigerator".

The washer does not offer major problems in comprehension since it only is an electric or gas machine that washes clothes.

The same thing does not occur with mechanisms that are employed to heat water that the members of a census household use both to bathe as well as to clean equipment. Two types of appliances exist that are used in dwellings to heat water: "bath heater" that is also known as "termo-hit", and the "hot water tank". The first is an electric appliance that is placed near the spraying or water exit and is connected to it to heat this water once it is connected by means of a "switch", to interrupt or connect to the electrical current.

[p. 36]

On the other hand the "hot water tank" is a deposit of metal of other material that is used to heat a good amount of water and keeping it hot during a more or less long time of the day. This appliance is generally electric but the case can be given that you will find tanks for heating water by other means of energy. The "hot water tanks" are connected generally to the pipe that brings water to the baths and kitchens. Two different lines exist to write down what refers to "Bath heaters" and "Hot water tanks". If it has only a tank do not write down heater and if it has only a heater do not write down tank; it can be that it has both or it does not.

As to what "telephone" refers to, simply register if the dwelling that you enumerate "has" or "does not have" this service by the ICE.

The "vacuum cleaner" does not exist in all the houses in our country, but it is very probable that you will find in your segment dwellings households that have this type of appliance.

Finally, something about the "vehicle (not for work)". It is important to emphasize that here only those automotive vehicles not used for work of the Census Household should be included. In other words, you only should say yes if in the household there exists any automobile, "jeep", van, "station wagon", etc. that the family members use basically for moving from one place to another be it in pursuit of fun or pastimes be it for shopping or going to their place of work. But careful with confusing a vehicle that is used simply for going to work and from there back household or any other place! When it is specified that it concerns a "vehicle (but not for work)", it is because you should ignore those automobiles, "picks ups", "jeeps", trucks, vans, etc. that the household uses for work and with which the head of the household or any other member of the household works (transporting products, distributing articles of consumption, carrying people, etc.

## Electric iron (CR1984A\_0040)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates if there was an electric iron in the dwelling.

### Universe

Private, occupied dwellings

### Literal question

13. Appliances in the dwelling

Electric iron

[ ] 1 Has

[ ] 2 Does not have

### Interviewer instructions

## Question 13 Appliances of the Dwelling

The last question of the Dwelling form has the intention of knowing most exactly the socioeconomic level of the household or the households that reside in the dwelling you are enumerating. The specialists in social science and statistics have come to the conclusion that one of the best ways of measuring the social and economic level of persons who inhabit a dwelling is through the registering of the appliances like radio, stove, electric iron, black and white television set, color television set, refrigerator, washer, bath warmer, telephone, vacuum cleaner, hot water tank, automobile vehicle that is not used for work or is principally for recreation. It is supposed that together with the evaluation of the state of the dwelling and the measuring of the education level, establishing if the households possess or not this type of appliances is a good indication of the social and economic level of the people who compromise the respective household.

As you will observe, it concerns those appliances that can be owned by one or more members of the household in question, but that are used by all of them. You should mark with an X, in each case, if in the household exists or not each one of the mentioned appliances.

[To the left of the text is a form.]

{Definitions respective of each type of appliance that is included in question 13}

In the case of the appliance radio or television in black and white or in color you should register if they "have" it or they "do not have" it in each household the type, size and number of them not being important. About the stove you should be careful that it concerns an appliance or mechanism made with the purpose of cooking or heating food. This means that an electric or gas grill, for example, or portable stove, a collection of stones or logs used in an improvised manner by the residents of a dwelling each time they want to eat, with the purpose of heating or cooking food is not taken to be a stove.

By what is referred to as "electric iron", it is clear that you should register only irons that work via electricity.

The refrigerator is found in a large amount of Costa Rican households due to, among other things, the increase of populations or human settlements that have electricity service. Nevertheless, refrigerators that work with other types of energy exist. In the case of those that are run on for example butane gas, consequently, you should register as "refrigerator" the appliance that is used to store in the cold food or materials that are perishable, the type of energy that it needs so that its motor works is not important. All this does not concern a freezer or other appliances that people use to keep their food cold, in which case you should indicate that the dwelling does not have a "refrigerator".

The washer does not offer major problems in comprehension since it only is an electric or gas machine that washes clothes.

The same thing does not occur with mechanisms that are employed to heat water that the members of a census household use both to bathe as well as to clean equipment. Two types of appliances exist that are used in dwellings to heat water: "bath heater" that is also known as "termo-hit", and the "hot water tank". The first is an electric appliance that is placed near the spraying or water exit and is connected to it to heat this water once it is connected by means of a "switch", to interrupt or connect to the electrical current.

[p. 36]

On the other hand the "hot water tank" is a deposit of metal of other material that is used to heat a good amount of water and keeping it hot during a more or less long time of the day. This appliance is generally electric but the case can be given that you will find tanks for heating water by other means of energy. The "hot water tanks" are connected generally to the pipe that brings water to the baths and kitchens. Two different lines exist to write down what refers to "Bath heaters" and "Hot water tanks". If it has only a tank do not write down heater and if it has only a heater do not write down tank; it can be that it has both or it does not.

As to what "telephone" refers to, simply register if the dwelling that you enumerate "has" or "does not have" this service by the ICE.

The "vacuum cleaner" does not exist in all the houses in our country, but it is very probable that you will find in your segment dwellings households that have this type of appliance.

Finally, something about the "vehicle (not for work)". It is important to emphasize that here only those automotive vehicles not used for work of the Census Household should be included. In other words, you only should say yes if in the household there exists any automobile, "jeep", van, "station wagon", etc. that the family members use basically for moving from one place to another be it in pursuit of fun or pastimes be it for shopping or going to their place of work. But careful with confusing a vehicle that is used simply for going to work and from there back household or any other place! When it is specified that it concerns a "vehicle (but not for work)", it is because you should ignore those automobiles, "picks ups", "jeeps", trucks, vans, etc. that the household uses for work and with which the head of the household or any other member of the household works (transporting products, distributing articles of consumption, carrying people, etc.

## Black and white television (CR1984A\_0041)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates if there was a black-and-white television in the dwelling.

### Universe

Private, occupied dwellings

### Literal question

13. Appliances in the dwelling

Black and white television

[ ] 1 Has

[ ] 2 Does not have

### Interviewer instructions

## Question 13 Appliances of the Dwelling

The last question of the Dwelling form has the intention of knowing most exactly the socioeconomic level of the household or the households that reside in the dwelling you are enumerating. The specialists in social science and statistics have come to the conclusion that one of the best ways of measuring the social and economic level of persons who inhabit a dwelling is through the registering of the appliances like radio, stove, electric iron, black and white television set, color television set, refrigerator, washer, bath warmer, telephone, vacuum cleaner, hot water tank, automobile vehicle that is not used for work or is principally for recreation. It is supposed that together with the evaluation of the state of the dwelling and the measuring of the education level, establishing if the households possess or not this type of appliances is a good indication of the social and economic level of the people who compromise the respective household.

As you will observe, it concerns those appliances that can be owned by one or more members of the household in question, but that are used by all of them. You should mark with an X, in each case, if in the household exists or not each one of the mentioned appliances.

[To the left of the text is a form.]

{Definitions respective of each type of appliance that is included in question 13}

In the case of the appliance radio or television in black and white or in color you should register if they "have" it or they "do not have" it in each household the type, size and number of them not being important. About the stove you should be careful that it concerns an appliance or mechanism made with the purpose of cooking or heating food. This means that an electric or gas grill, for example, or portable stove, a collection of stones or logs used in an improvised manner by the residents of a dwelling each time they want to eat, with the purpose of heating or cooking food is not taken to be a stove.

By what is referred to as "electric iron", it is clear that you should register only irons that work via electricity.

The refrigerator is found in a large amount of Costa Rican households due to, among other things, the increase of populations or human settlements that have electricity service. Nevertheless, refrigerators that work with other types of energy exist. In the case of those that are run on for example butane gas, consequently, you should register as "refrigerator" the appliance that is used to store in the cold food or materials that are perishable, the type of energy that it needs so that its motor works is not important. All this does not concern a freezer or other appliances that people use to keep their food cold, in which case you should indicate that the dwelling does not have a "refrigerator".

The washer does not offer major problems in comprehension since it only is an electric or gas machine that washes clothes.

The same thing does not occur with mechanisms that are employed to heat water that the members of a census household use both to bathe as well as to clean equipment. Two types of appliances exist that are used in dwellings to heat water: "bath heater" that is also known as "termo-hit", and the "hot water tank". The first is an electric appliance that is placed near the spraying or water exit and is connected to it to heat this water once it is connected by means of a "switch", to interrupt or connect to the electrical current.

[p. 36]

On the other hand the "hot water tank" is a deposit of metal of other material that is used to heat a good amount of water and keeping it hot during a more or less long time of the day. This appliance is generally electric but the case can be given that you will find tanks for heating water by other means of energy. The "hot water tanks" are connected generally to the pipe that brings water to the baths and kitchens. Two different lines exist to write down what refers to "Bath heaters" and "Hot water tanks". If it has only a tank do not write down heater and if it has only a heater do not write down tank; it can be that it has both or it does not.

As to what "telephone" refers to, simply register if the dwelling that you enumerate "has" or "does not have" this service by the ICE.

The "vacuum cleaner" does not exist in all the houses in our country, but it is very probable that you will find in your segment dwellings households that have this type of appliance.

Finally, something about the "vehicle (not for work)". It is important to emphasize that here only those automotive vehicles not used for work of the Census Household should be included. In other words, you only should say yes if in the household there exists any automobile, "jeep", van, "station wagon", etc. that the family members use basically for moving from one place to another be it in pursuit of fun or pastimes be it for shopping or going to their place of work. But careful with confusing a vehicle that is used simply for going to work and from there back household or any other place! When it is specified that it concerns a "vehicle (but not for work)", it is because you should ignore those automobiles, "picks ups", "jeeps", trucks, vans, etc. that the household uses for work and with which the head of the household or any other member of the household works (transporting products, distributing articles of consumption, carrying people, etc.

## Color TV (CR1984A\_0042)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates if there was a color television in the dwelling.

### Universe

Private, occupied dwellings

### Literal question

13. Appliances in the dwelling

Color television

[ ] 1 Has

[ ] 2 Does not have

### Interviewer instructions

## Question 13 Appliances of the Dwelling

The last question of the Dwelling form has the intention of knowing most exactly the socioeconomic level of the household or the households that reside in the dwelling you are enumerating. The specialists in social science and statistics have come to the conclusion that one of the best ways of measuring the social and economic level of persons who inhabit a dwelling is through the registering of the appliances like radio, stove, electric iron, black and white television set, color television set, refrigerator, washer, bath warmer, telephone, vacuum cleaner, hot water tank, automobile vehicle that is not used for work or is principally for recreation. It is supposed that together with the evaluation of the state of the dwelling and the measuring of the education level, establishing if the households possess or not this type of appliances is a good indication of the social and economic level of the people who compromise the respective household.

As you will observe, it concerns those appliances that can be owned by one or more members of the household in question, but that are used by all of them. You should mark with an X, in each case, if in the household exists or not each one of the mentioned appliances.

[To the left of the text is a form.]

{Definitions respective of each type of appliance that is included in question 13}

In the case of the appliance radio or television in black and white or in color you should register if they "have" it or they "do not have" it in each household the type, size and number of them not being important. About the stove you should be careful that it concerns an appliance or mechanism made with the purpose of cooking or heating food. This means that an electric or gas grill, for example, or portable stove, a collection of stones or logs used in an improvised manner by the residents of a dwelling each time they want to eat, with the purpose of heating or cooking food is not taken to be a stove.

By what is referred to as "electric iron", it is clear that you should register only irons that work via electricity.

The refrigerator is found in a large amount of Costa Rican households due to, among other things, the increase of populations or human settlements that have electricity service. Nevertheless, refrigerators that work with other types of energy exist. In the case of those that are run on for example butane gas, consequently, you should register as "refrigerator" the appliance that is used to store in the cold food or materials that are perishable, the type of energy that it needs so that its motor works is not important. All this does not concern a freezer or other appliances that people use to keep their food cold, in which case you should indicate that the dwelling does not have a "refrigerator".

The washer does not offer major problems in comprehension since it only is an electric or gas machine that washes clothes.

The same thing does not occur with mechanisms that are employed to heat water that the members of a census household use both to bathe as well as to clean equipment. Two types of appliances exist that are used in dwellings to heat water: "bath heater" that is also known as "termo-hit", and the "hot water tank". The first is an electric appliance that is placed near the spraying or water exit and is connected to it to heat this water once it is connected by means of a "switch", to interrupt or connect to the electrical current.

[p. 36]

On the other hand the "hot water tank" is a deposit of metal of other material that is used to heat a good amount of water and keeping it hot during a more or less long time of the day. This appliance is generally electric but the case can be given that you will find tanks for heating water by other means of energy. The "hot water tanks" are connected generally to the pipe that brings water to the baths and kitchens. Two different lines exist to write down what refers to "Bath heaters" and "Hot water tanks". If it has only a tank do not write down heater and if it has only a heater do not write down tank; it can be that it has both or it does not.

As to what "telephone" refers to, simply register if the dwelling that you enumerate "has" or "does not have" this service by the ICE.

The "vacuum cleaner" does not exist in all the houses in our country, but it is very probable that you will find in your segment dwellings households that have this type of appliance.

Finally, something about the "vehicle (not for work)". It is important to emphasize that here only those automotive vehicles not used for work of the Census Household should be included. In other words, you only should say yes if in the household there exists any automobile, "jeep", van, "station wagon", etc. that the family members use basically for moving from one place to another be it in pursuit of fun or pastimes be it for shopping or going to their place of work. But careful with confusing a vehicle that is used simply for going to work and from there back household or any other place! When it is specified that it concerns a "vehicle (but not for work)", it is because you should ignore those automobiles, "picks ups", "jeeps", trucks, vans, etc. that the household uses for work and with which the head of the household or any other member of the household works (transporting products, distributing articles of consumption, carrying people, etc.

## Refrigerator (CR1984A\_0043)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates if there was a refrigerator in the dwelling.

### Universe

Private, occupied dwellings

### Literal question

13. Appliances in the dwelling

Refrigerator

[ ] 1 Has

[ ] 2 Does not have

### Interviewer instructions

## Question 13 Appliances of the Dwelling

The last question of the Dwelling form has the intention of knowing most exactly the socioeconomic level of the household or the households that reside in the dwelling you are enumerating. The specialists in social science and statistics have come to the conclusion that one of the best ways of measuring the social and economic level of persons who inhabit a dwelling is through the registering of the appliances like radio, stove, electric iron, black and white television set, color television set, refrigerator, washer, bath warmer, telephone, vacuum cleaner, hot water tank, automobile vehicle that is not used for work or is principally for recreation. It is supposed that together with the evaluation of the state of the dwelling and the measuring of the education level, establishing if the households possess or not this type of appliances is a good indication of the social and economic level of the people who compromise the respective household.

As you will observe, it concerns those appliances that can be owned by one or more members of the household in question, but that are used by all of them. You should mark with an X, in each case, if in the household exists or not each one of the mentioned appliances.

[To the left of the text is a form.]

{Definitions respective of each type of appliance that is included in question 13}

In the case of the appliance radio or television in black and white or in color you should register if they "have" it or they "do not have" it in each household the type, size and number of them not being important. About the stove you should be careful that it concerns an appliance or mechanism made with the purpose of cooking or heating food. This means that an electric or gas grill, for example, or portable stove, a collection of stones or logs used in an improvised manner by the residents of a dwelling each time they want to eat, with the purpose of heating or cooking food is not taken to be a stove.

By what is referred to as "electric iron", it is clear that you should register only irons that work via electricity.

The refrigerator is found in a large amount of Costa Rican households due to, among other things, the increase of populations or human settlements that have electricity service. Nevertheless, refrigerators that work with other types of energy exist. In the case of those that are run on for example butane gas, consequently, you should register as "refrigerator" the appliance that is used to store in the cold food or materials that are perishable, the type of energy that it needs so that its motor works is not important. All this does not concern a freezer or other appliances that people use to keep their food cold, in which case you should indicate that the dwelling does not have a "refrigerator".

The washer does not offer major problems in comprehension since it only is an electric or gas machine that washes clothes.

The same thing does not occur with mechanisms that are employed to heat water that the members of a census household use both to bathe as well as to clean equipment. Two types of appliances exist that are used in dwellings to heat water: "bath heater" that is also known as "termo-hit", and the "hot water tank". The first is an electric appliance that is placed near the spraying or water exit and is connected to it to heat this water once it is connected by means of a "switch", to interrupt or connect to the electrical current.

[p. 36]

On the other hand the "hot water tank" is a deposit of metal of other material that is used to heat a good amount of water and keeping it hot during a more or less long time of the day. This appliance is generally electric but the case can be given that you will find tanks for heating water by other means of energy. The "hot water tanks" are connected generally to the pipe that brings water to the baths and kitchens. Two different lines exist to write down what refers to "Bath heaters" and "Hot water tanks". If it has only a tank do not write down heater and if it has only a heater do not write down tank; it can be that it has both or it does not.

As to what "telephone" refers to, simply register if the dwelling that you enumerate "has" or "does not have" this service by the ICE.

The "vacuum cleaner" does not exist in all the houses in our country, but it is very probable that you will find in your segment dwellings households that have this type of appliance.

Finally, something about the "vehicle (not for work)". It is important to emphasize that here only those automotive vehicles not used for work of the Census Household should be included. In other words, you only should say yes if in the household there exists any automobile, "jeep", van, "station wagon", etc. that the family members use basically for moving from one place to another be it in pursuit of fun or pastimes be it for shopping or going to their place of work. But careful with confusing a vehicle that is used simply for going to work and from there back household or any other place! When it is specified that it concerns a "vehicle (but not for work)", it is because you should ignore those automobiles, "picks ups", "jeeps", trucks, vans, etc. that the household uses for work and with which the head of the household or any other member of the household works (transporting products, distributing articles of consumption, carrying people, etc.

## Washing machine (CR1984A\_0044)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates if there was a washing machine in the dwelling.

### Universe

Private, occupied dwellings

### Literal question

13. Appliances in the dwelling

Washing machine

1 Has

2 Does not have

### Interviewer instructions

## Question 13 Appliances of the Dwelling

The last question of the Dwelling form has the intention of knowing most exactly the socioeconomic level of the household or the households that reside in the dwelling you are enumerating. The specialists in social science and statistics have come to the conclusion that one of the best ways of measuring the social and economic level of persons who inhabit a dwelling is through the registering of the appliances like radio, stove, electric iron, black and white television set, color television set, refrigerator, washer, bath warmer, telephone, vacuum cleaner, hot water tank, automobile vehicle that is not used for work or is principally for recreation. It is supposed that together with the evaluation of the state of the dwelling and the measuring of the education level, establishing if the households possess or not this type of appliances is a good indication of the social and economic level of the people who compromise the respective household.

As you will observe, it concerns those appliances that can be owned by one or more members of the household in question, but that are used by all of them. You should mark with an X, in each case, if in the household exists or not each one of the mentioned appliances.

[To the left of the text is a form.]

{Definitions respective of each type of appliance that is included in question 13}

In the case of the appliance radio or television in black and white or in color you should register if they "have" it or they "do not have" it in each household the type, size and number of them not being important. About the stove you should be careful that it concerns an appliance or mechanism made with the purpose of cooking or heating food. This means that an electric or gas grill, for example, or portable stove, a collection of stones or logs used in an improvised manner by the residents of a dwelling each time they want to eat, with the purpose of heating or cooking food is not taken to be a stove.

By what is referred to as "electric iron", it is clear that you should register only irons that work via electricity.

The refrigerator is found in a large amount of Costa Rican households due to, among other things, the increase of populations or human settlements that have electricity service. Nevertheless, refrigerators that work with other types of energy exist. In the case of those that are run on for example butane gas, consequently, you should register as "refrigerator" the appliance that is used to store in the cold food or materials that are perishable, the type of energy that it needs so that its motor works is not important. All this does not concern a freezer or other appliances that people use to keep their food cold, in which case you should indicate that the dwelling does not have a "refrigerator".

The washer does not offer major problems in comprehension since it only is an electric or gas machine that washes clothes.

The same thing does not occur with mechanisms that are employed to heat water that the members of a census household use both to bathe as well as to clean equipment. Two types of appliances exist that are used in dwellings to heat water: "bath heater" that is also known as "termo-hit", and the "hot water tank". The first is an electric appliance that is placed near the spraying or water exit and is connected to it to heat this water once it is connected by means of a "switch", to interrupt or connect to the electrical current.

[p. 36]

On the other hand the "hot water tank" is a deposit of metal of other material that is used to heat a good amount of water and keeping it hot during a more or less long time of the day. This appliance is generally electric but the case can be given that you will find tanks for heating water by other means of energy. The "hot water tanks" are connected generally to the pipe that brings water to the baths and kitchens. Two different lines exist to write down what refers to "Bath heaters" and "Hot water tanks". If it has only a tank do not write down heater and if it has only a heater do not write down tank; it can be that it has both or it does not.

As to what "telephone" refers to, simply register if the dwelling that you enumerate "has" or "does not have" this service by the ICE.

The "vacuum cleaner" does not exist in all the houses in our country, but it is very probable that you will find in your segment dwellings households that have this type of appliance.

Finally, something about the "vehicle (not for work)". It is important to emphasize that here only those automotive vehicles not used for work of the Census Household should be included. In other words, you only should say yes if in the household there exists any automobile, "jeep", van, "station wagon", etc. that the family members use basically for moving from one place to another be it in pursuit of fun or pastimes be it for shopping or going to their place of work. But careful with confusing a vehicle that is used simply for going to work and from there back household or any other place! When it is specified that it concerns a "vehicle (but not for work)", it is because you should ignore those automobiles, "picks ups", "jeeps", trucks, vans, etc. that the household uses for work and with which the head of the household or any other member of the household works (transporting products, distributing articles of consumption, carrying people, etc.

## Water heater for shower (CR1984A\_0045)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates if there was a water heater for the shower.

### Universe

Private, occupied dwellings

### Literal question

13. Appliances in the dwelling

Hot water heater for bath (in shower head)

[ ] 1 Has

[ ] 2 Does not have

### Interviewer instructions

## Question 13 Appliances of the Dwelling

The last question of the Dwelling form has the intention of knowing most exactly the socioeconomic level of the household or the households that reside in the dwelling you are enumerating. The specialists in social science and statistics have come to the conclusion that one of the best ways of measuring the social and economic level of persons who inhabit a dwelling is through the registering of the appliances like radio, stove, electric iron, black and white television set, color television set, refrigerator, washer, bath warmer, telephone, vacuum cleaner, hot water tank, automobile vehicle that is not used for work or is principally for recreation. It is supposed that together with the evaluation of the state of the dwelling and the measuring of the education level, establishing if the households possess or not this type of appliances is a good indication of the social and economic level of the people who compromise the respective household.

As you will observe, it concerns those appliances that can be owned by one or more members of the household in question, but that are used by all of them. You should mark with an X, in each case, if in the household exists or not each one of the mentioned appliances.

[To the left of the text is a form.]

{Definitions respective of each type of appliance that is included in question 13}

In the case of the appliance radio or television in black and white or in color you should register if they "have" it or they "do not have" it in each household the type, size and number of them not being important. About the stove you should be careful that it concerns an appliance or mechanism made with the purpose of cooking or heating food. This means that an electric or gas grill, for example, or portable stove, a collection of stones or logs used in an improvised manner by the residents of a dwelling each time they want to eat, with the purpose of heating or cooking food is not taken to be a stove.

By what is referred to as "electric iron", it is clear that you should register only irons that work via electricity.

The refrigerator is found in a large amount of Costa Rican households due to, among other things, the increase of populations or human settlements that have electricity service. Nevertheless, refrigerators that work with other types of energy exist. In the case of those that are run on for example butane gas, consequently, you should register as "refrigerator" the appliance that is used to store in the cold food or materials that are perishable, the type of energy that it needs so that its motor works is not important. All this does not concern a freezer or other appliances that people use to keep their food cold, in which case you should indicate that the dwelling does not have a "refrigerator".

The washer does not offer major problems in comprehension since it only is an electric or gas machine that washes clothes.

The same thing does not occur with mechanisms that are employed to heat water that the members of a census household use both to bathe as well as to clean equipment. Two types of appliances exist that are used in dwellings to heat water: "bath heater" that is also known as "termo-hit", and the "hot water tank". The first is an electric appliance that is placed near the spraying or water exit and is connected to it to heat this water once it is connected by means of a "switch", to interrupt or connect to the electrical current.

[p. 36]

On the other hand the "hot water tank" is a deposit of metal of other material that is used to heat a good amount of water and keeping it hot during a more or less long time of the day. This appliance is generally electric but the case can be given that you will find tanks for heating water by other means of energy. The "hot water tanks" are connected generally to the pipe that brings water to the baths and kitchens. Two different lines exist to write down what refers to "Bath heaters" and "Hot water tanks". If it has only a tank do not write down heater and if it has only a heater do not write down tank; it can be that it has both or it does not.

As to what "telephone" refers to, simply register if the dwelling that you enumerate "has" or "does not have" this service by the ICE.

The "vacuum cleaner" does not exist in all the houses in our country, but it is very probable that you will find in your segment dwellings households that have this type of appliance.

Finally, something about the "vehicle (not for work)". It is important to emphasize that here only those automotive vehicles not used for work of the Census Household should be included. In other words, you only should say yes if in the household there exists any automobile, "jeep", van, "station wagon", etc. that the family members use basically for moving from one place to another be it in pursuit of fun or pastimes be it for shopping or going to their place of work. But careful with confusing a vehicle that is used simply for going to work and from there back household or any other place! When it is specified that it concerns a "vehicle (but not for work)", it is because you should ignore those automobiles, "picks ups", "jeeps", trucks, vans, etc. that the household uses for work and with which the head of the household or any other member of the household works (transporting products, distributing articles of consumption, carrying people, etc.

## Telephone (CR1984A\_0046)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates if there was a telephone in the dwelling.

### Universe

Private, occupied dwellings

### Literal question

13. Appliances in the dwelling

Telephone

[ ] 1 Has

[ ] 2 Does not have

### Interviewer instructions

## Question 13 Appliances of the Dwelling

The last question of the Dwelling form has the intention of knowing most exactly the socioeconomic level of the household or the households that reside in the dwelling you are enumerating. The specialists in social science and statistics have come to the conclusion that one of the best ways of measuring the social and economic level of persons who inhabit a dwelling is through the registering of the appliances like radio, stove, electric iron, black and white television set, color television set, refrigerator, washer, bath warmer, telephone, vacuum cleaner, hot water tank, automobile vehicle that is not used for work or is principally for recreation. It is supposed that together with the evaluation of the state of the dwelling and the measuring of the education level, establishing if the households possess or not this type of appliances is a good indication of the social and economic level of the people who compromise the respective household.

As you will observe, it concerns those appliances that can be owned by one or more members of the household in question, but that are used by all of them. You should mark with an X, in each case, if in the household exists or not each one of the mentioned appliances.

[To the left of the text is a form.]

{Definitions respective of each type of appliance that is included in question 13}

In the case of the appliance radio or television in black and white or in color you should register if they "have" it or they "do not have" it in each household the type, size and number of them not being important. About the stove you should be careful that it concerns an appliance or mechanism made with the purpose of cooking or heating food. This means that an electric or gas grill, for example, or portable stove, a collection of stones or logs used in an improvised manner by the residents of a dwelling each time they want to eat, with the purpose of heating or cooking food is not taken to be a stove.

By what is referred to as "electric iron", it is clear that you should register only irons that work via electricity.

The refrigerator is found in a large amount of Costa Rican households due to, among other things, the increase of populations or human settlements that have electricity service. Nevertheless, refrigerators that work with other types of energy exist. In the case of those that are run on for example butane gas, consequently, you should register as "refrigerator" the appliance that is used to store in the cold food or materials that are perishable, the type of energy that it needs so that its motor works is not important. All this does not concern a freezer or other appliances that people use to keep their food cold, in which case you should indicate that the dwelling does not have a "refrigerator".

The washer does not offer major problems in comprehension since it only is an electric or gas machine that washes clothes.

The same thing does not occur with mechanisms that are employed to heat water that the members of a census household use both to bathe as well as to clean equipment. Two types of appliances exist that are used in dwellings to heat water: "bath heater" that is also known as "termo-hit", and the "hot water tank". The first is an electric appliance that is placed near the spraying or water exit and is connected to it to heat this water once it is connected by means of a "switch", to interrupt or connect to the electrical current.

[p. 36]

On the other hand the "hot water tank" is a deposit of metal of other material that is used to heat a good amount of water and keeping it hot during a more or less long time of the day. This appliance is generally electric but the case can be given that you will find tanks for heating water by other means of energy. The "hot water tanks" are connected generally to the pipe that brings water to the baths and kitchens. Two different lines exist to write down what refers to "Bath heaters" and "Hot water tanks". If it has only a tank do not write down heater and if it has only a heater do not write down tank; it can be that it has both or it does not.

As to what "telephone" refers to, simply register if the dwelling that you enumerate "has" or "does not have" this service by the ICE.

The "vacuum cleaner" does not exist in all the houses in our country, but it is very probable that you will find in your segment dwellings households that have this type of appliance.

Finally, something about the "vehicle (not for work)". It is important to emphasize that here only those automotive vehicles not used for work of the Census Household should be included. In other words, you only should say yes if in the household there exists any automobile, "jeep", van, "station wagon", etc. that the family members use basically for moving from one place to another be it in pursuit of fun or pastimes be it for shopping or going to their place of work. But careful with confusing a vehicle that is used simply for going to work and from there back household or any other place! When it is specified that it concerns a "vehicle (but not for work)", it is because you should ignore those automobiles, "picks ups", "jeeps", trucks, vans, etc. that the household uses for work and with which the head of the household or any other member of the household works (transporting products, distributing articles of consumption, carrying people, etc.

## Vacuum cleaner (CR1984A\_0047)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates if there was a vacuum cleaner [cepillo eléctrico] in the dwelling.

### Universe

Private, occupied dwellings

### Literal question

13. Appliances in the dwelling

Vacuum cleaner

1 Has

2 Does not have

### Interviewer instructions

## Question 13 Appliances of the Dwelling

The last question of the Dwelling form has the intention of knowing most exactly the socioeconomic level of the household or the households that reside in the dwelling you are enumerating. The specialists in social science and statistics have come to the conclusion that one of the best ways of measuring the social and economic level of persons who inhabit a dwelling is through the registering of the appliances like radio, stove, electric iron, black and white television set, color television set, refrigerator, washer, bath warmer, telephone, vacuum cleaner, hot water tank, automobile vehicle that is not used for work or is principally for recreation. It is supposed that together with the evaluation of the state of the dwelling and the measuring of the education level, establishing if the households possess or not this type of appliances is a good indication of the social and economic level of the people who compromise the respective household.

As you will observe, it concerns those appliances that can be owned by one or more members of the household in question, but that are used by all of them. You should mark with an X, in each case, if in the household exists or not each one of the mentioned appliances.

[To the left of the text is a form.]

{Definitions respective of each type of appliance that is included in question 13}

In the case of the appliance radio or television in black and white or in color you should register if they "have" it or they "do not have" it in each household the type, size and number of them not being important. About the stove you should be careful that it concerns an appliance or mechanism made with the purpose of cooking or heating food. This means that an electric or gas grill, for example, or portable stove, a collection of stones or logs used in an improvised manner by the residents of a dwelling each time they want to eat, with the purpose of heating or cooking food is not taken to be a stove.

By what is referred to as "electric iron", it is clear that you should register only irons that work via electricity.

The refrigerator is found in a large amount of Costa Rican households due to, among other things, the increase of populations or human settlements that have electricity service. Nevertheless, refrigerators that work with other types of energy exist. In the case of those that are run on for example butane gas, consequently, you should register as "refrigerator" the appliance that is used to store in the cold food or materials that are perishable, the type of energy that it needs so that its motor works is not important. All this does not concern a freezer or other appliances that people use to keep their food cold, in which case you should indicate that the dwelling does not have a "refrigerator".

The washer does not offer major problems in comprehension since it only is an electric or gas machine that washes clothes.

The same thing does not occur with mechanisms that are employed to heat water that the members of a census household use both to bathe as well as to clean equipment. Two types of appliances exist that are used in dwellings to heat water: "bath heater" that is also known as "termo-hit", and the "hot water tank". The first is an electric appliance that is placed near the spraying or water exit and is connected to it to heat this water once it is connected by means of a "switch", to interrupt or connect to the electrical current.

[p. 36]

On the other hand the "hot water tank" is a deposit of metal of other material that is used to heat a good amount of water and keeping it hot during a more or less long time of the day. This appliance is generally electric but the case can be given that you will find tanks for heating water by other means of energy. The "hot water tanks" are connected generally to the pipe that brings water to the baths and kitchens. Two different lines exist to write down what refers to "Bath heaters" and "Hot water tanks". If it has only a tank do not write down heater and if it has only a heater do not write down tank; it can be that it has both or it does not.

As to what "telephone" refers to, simply register if the dwelling that you enumerate "has" or "does not have" this service by the ICE.

The "vacuum cleaner" does not exist in all the houses in our country, but it is very probable that you will find in your segment dwellings households that have this type of appliance.

Finally, something about the "vehicle (not for work)". It is important to emphasize that here only those automotive vehicles not used for work of the Census Household should be included. In other words, you only should say yes if in the household there exists any automobile, "jeep", van, "station wagon", etc. that the family members use basically for moving from one place to another be it in pursuit of fun or pastimes be it for shopping or going to their place of work. But careful with confusing a vehicle that is used simply for going to work and from there back household or any other place! When it is specified that it concerns a "vehicle (but not for work)", it is because you should ignore those automobiles, "picks ups", "jeeps", trucks, vans, etc. that the household uses for work and with which the head of the household or any other member of the household works (transporting products, distributing articles of consumption, carrying people, etc.

## Hot water tank (CR1984A\_0048)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates if there was a hot water tank in the dwelling.

### Universe

Private, occupied dwellings

### Literal question

13. Appliances in the dwelling

Hot water tank

[ ] 1 Has

[ ] 2 Does not have

### Interviewer instructions

## Question 13 Appliances of the Dwelling

The last question of the Dwelling form has the intention of knowing most exactly the socioeconomic level of the household or the households that reside in the dwelling you are enumerating. The specialists in social science and statistics have come to the conclusion that one of the best ways of measuring the social and economic level of persons who inhabit a dwelling is through the registering of the appliances like radio, stove, electric iron, black and white television set, color television set, refrigerator, washer, bath warmer, telephone, vacuum cleaner, hot water tank, automobile vehicle that is not used for work or is principally for recreation. It is supposed that together with the evaluation of the state of the dwelling and the measuring of the education level, establishing if the households possess or not this type of appliances is a good indication of the social and economic level of the people who compromise the respective household.

As you will observe, it concerns those appliances that can be owned by one or more members of the household in question, but that are used by all of them. You should mark with an X, in each case, if in the household exists or not each one of the mentioned appliances.

[To the left of the text is a form.]

{Definitions respective of each type of appliance that is included in question 13}

In the case of the appliance radio or television in black and white or in color you should register if they "have" it or they "do not have" it in each household the type, size and number of them not being important. About the stove you should be careful that it concerns an appliance or mechanism made with the purpose of cooking or heating food. This means that an electric or gas grill, for example, or portable stove, a collection of stones or logs used in an improvised manner by the residents of a dwelling each time they want to eat, with the purpose of heating or cooking food is not taken to be a stove.

By what is referred to as "electric iron", it is clear that you should register only irons that work via electricity.

The refrigerator is found in a large amount of Costa Rican households due to, among other things, the increase of populations or human settlements that have electricity service. Nevertheless, refrigerators that work with other types of energy exist. In the case of those that are run on for example butane gas, consequently, you should register as "refrigerator" the appliance that is used to store in the cold food or materials that are perishable, the type of energy that it needs so that its motor works is not important. All this does not concern a freezer or other appliances that people use to keep their food cold, in which case you should indicate that the dwelling does not have a "refrigerator".

The washer does not offer major problems in comprehension since it only is an electric or gas machine that washes clothes.

The same thing does not occur with mechanisms that are employed to heat water that the members of a census household use both to bathe as well as to clean equipment. Two types of appliances exist that are used in dwellings to heat water: "bath heater" that is also known as "termo-hit", and the "hot water tank". The first is an electric appliance that is placed near the spraying or water exit and is connected to it to heat this water once it is connected by means of a "switch", to interrupt or connect to the electrical current.

[p. 36]

On the other hand the "hot water tank" is a deposit of metal of other material that is used to heat a good amount of water and keeping it hot during a more or less long time of the day. This appliance is generally electric but the case can be given that you will find tanks for heating water by other means of energy. The "hot water tanks" are connected generally to the pipe that brings water to the baths and kitchens. Two different lines exist to write down what refers to "Bath heaters" and "Hot water tanks". If it has only a tank do not write down heater and if it has only a heater do not write down tank; it can be that it has both or it does not.

As to what "telephone" refers to, simply register if the dwelling that you enumerate "has" or "does not have" this service by the ICE.

The "vacuum cleaner" does not exist in all the houses in our country, but it is very probable that you will find in your segment dwellings households that have this type of appliance.

Finally, something about the "vehicle (not for work)". It is important to emphasize that here only those automotive vehicles not used for work of the Census Household should be included. In other words, you only should say yes if in the household there exists any automobile, "jeep", van, "station wagon", etc. that the family members use basically for moving from one place to another be it in pursuit of fun or pastimes be it for shopping or going to their place of work. But careful with confusing a vehicle that is used simply for going to work and from there back household or any other place! When it is specified that it concerns a "vehicle (but not for work)", it is because you should ignore those automobiles, "picks ups", "jeeps", trucks, vans, etc. that the household uses for work and with which the head of the household or any other member of the household works (transporting products, distributing articles of consumption, carrying people, etc.

## Vehicle (CR1984A\_0049)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates if there was a vehicle for private use in the dwelling.

### Universe

Private, occupied dwellings

### Literal question

13. Appliances in the dwelling

Vehicle (not for work)

[ ] 1 Has

[ ] 2 Does not have

### Interviewer instructions

## Question 13 Appliances of the Dwelling

The last question of the Dwelling form has the intention of knowing most exactly the socioeconomic level of the household or the households that reside in the dwelling you are enumerating. The specialists in social science and statistics have come to the conclusion that one of the best ways of measuring the social and economic level of persons who inhabit a dwelling is through the registering of the appliances like radio, stove, electric iron, black and white television set, color television set, refrigerator, washer, bath warmer, telephone, vacuum cleaner, hot water tank, automobile vehicle that is not used for work or is principally for recreation. It is supposed that together with the evaluation of the state of the dwelling and the measuring of the education level, establishing if the households possess or not this type of appliances is a good indication of the social and economic level of the people who compromise the respective household.

As you will observe, it concerns those appliances that can be owned by one or more members of the household in question, but that are used by all of them. You should mark with an X, in each case, if in the household exists or not each one of the mentioned appliances.

[To the left of the text is a form.]

{Definitions respective of each type of appliance that is included in question 13}

In the case of the appliance radio or television in black and white or in color you should register if they "have" it or they "do not have" it in each household the type, size and number of them not being important. About the stove you should be careful that it concerns an appliance or mechanism made with the purpose of cooking or heating food. This means that an electric or gas grill, for example, or portable stove, a collection of stones or logs used in an improvised manner by the residents of a dwelling each time they want to eat, with the purpose of heating or cooking food is not taken to be a stove.

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The washer does not offer major problems in comprehension since it only is an electric or gas machine that washes clothes.

The same thing does not occur with mechanisms that are employed to heat water that the members of a census household use both to bathe as well as to clean equipment. Two types of appliances exist that are used in dwellings to heat water: "bath heater" that is also known as "termo-hit", and the "hot water tank". The first is an electric appliance that is placed near the spraying or water exit and is connected to it to heat this water once it is connected by means of a "switch", to interrupt or connect to the electrical current.

[p. 36]

On the other hand the "hot water tank" is a deposit of metal of other material that is used to heat a good amount of water and keeping it hot during a more or less long time of the day. This appliance is generally electric but the case can be given that you will find tanks for heating water by other means of energy. The "hot water tanks" are connected generally to the pipe that brings water to the baths and kitchens. Two different lines exist to write down what refers to "Bath heaters" and "Hot water tanks". If it has only a tank do not write down heater and if it has only a heater do not write down tank; it can be that it has both or it does not.

As to what "telephone" refers to, simply register if the dwelling that you enumerate "has" or "does not have" this service by the ICE.

The "vacuum cleaner" does not exist in all the houses in our country, but it is very probable that you will find in your segment dwellings households that have this type of appliance.

Finally, something about the "vehicle (not for work)". It is important to emphasize that here only those automotive vehicles not used for work of the Census Household should be included. In other words, you only should say yes if in the household there exists any automobile, "jeep", van, "station wagon", etc. that the family members use basically for moving from one place to another be it in pursuit of fun or pastimes be it for shopping or going to their place of work. But careful with confusing a vehicle that is used simply for going to work and from there back household or any other place! When it is specified that it concerns a "vehicle (but not for work)", it is because you should ignore those automobiles, "picks ups", "jeeps", trucks, vans, etc. that the household uses for work and with which the head of the household or any other member of the household works (transporting products, distributing articles of consumption, carrying people, etc.

## Number of households in the dwelling (CR1984A\_0050)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-7	

### Description

This variable indicates the number of households in the dwelling.

### Universe

Occupied dwellings

### Literal question

\_\_\_ Province  
 \_\_\_ Canton  
 \_\_\_ District  
 \_\_\_ Address

\_\_\_ Segment  
 \_\_\_ Dwelling number  
 \_\_\_ Household  
 [] 1

## Ownership of appliances (CR1984A\_0054)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

### Description

This variable indicates if the household owned one or more of the specified appliances.

### Universe

Private, occupied dwellings

### Literal question

13. Appliances in the dwelling

Radio

- 1 Has
- 2 Does not have

Stove

- 1 Has
- 2 Does not have

Electric iron

- 1 Has
- 2 Does not have

Black and white television

- 1 Has
- 2 Does not have

Color television

- 1 Has
- 2 Does not have

Refrigerator

- 1 Has
- 2 Does not have

Washing machine

- 1 Has
- 2 Does not have

Hot water heater for bath (in shower head)

- 1 Has
- 2 Does not have

Telephone

- 1 Has
- 2 Does not have

Vacuum cleaner

- 1 Has
- 2 Does not have

Hot water tank

- 1 Has
- 2 Does not have

Vehicle (not for work)

- 1 Has
- 2 Does not have

**Interviewer instructions**

## Question 13 Appliances of the Dwelling

The last question of the Dwelling form has the intention of knowing most exactly the socioeconomic level of the household or the households that reside in the dwelling you are enumerating. The specialists in social science and statistics have come to the conclusion that one of the best ways of measuring the social and economic level of persons who inhabit a dwelling is through the registering of the appliances like radio, stove, electric iron, black and white television set, color television set, refrigerator, washer, bath warmer, telephone, vacuum cleaner, hot water tank, automobile vehicle that is not used for work or is principally for recreation. It is supposed that together with the evaluation of the state of the dwelling and the measuring of the education level, establishing if the households possess or not this type of appliances is a good indication of the social and economic level of the people who compromise the respective household.

As you will observe, it concerns those appliances that can be owned by one or more members of the household in question, but that are used by all of them. You should mark with an X, in each case, if in the household exists or not each one of the mentioned appliances.

[To the left of the text is a form.]

{Definitions respective of each type of appliance that is included in question 13}

In the case of the appliance radio or television in black and white or in color you should register if they "have" it or they "do not have" it in each household the type, size and number of them not being important. About the stove you should be careful that it concerns an appliance or mechanism made with the purpose of cooking or heating food. This means that an electric or gas grill, for example, or portable stove, a collection of stones or logs used in an improvised manner by the residents of a dwelling each time they want to eat, with the purpose of heating or cooking food is not taken to be a stove.

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The refrigerator is found in a large amount of Costa Rican households due to, among other things, the increase of populations or human settlements that have electricity service. Nevertheless, refrigerators that work with other types of energy exist. In the case of those that are run on for example butane gas, consequently, you should register as "refrigerator" the appliance that is used to store in the cold food or materials that are perishable, the type of energy that it needs so that its motor works is not important. All this does not concern a freezer or other appliances that people use to keep their food cold, in which case you should indicate that the dwelling does not have a "refrigerator".

The washer does not offer major problems in comprehension since it only is an electric or gas machine that washes clothes.

The same thing does not occur with mechanisms that are employed to heat water that the members of a census household use both to bathe as well as to clean equipment. Two types of appliances exist that are used in dwellings to heat water: "bath heater" that is also known as "termo-hit", and the "hot water tank". The first is an electric appliance that is placed near the spraying or water exit and is connected to it to heat this water once it is connected by means of a "switch", to interrupt or connect to the electrical current.

[p. 36]

On the other hand the "hot water tank" is a deposit of metal of other material that is used to heat a good amount of water and keeping it hot during a more or less long time of the day. This appliance is generally electric but the case can be given that you will find tanks for heating water by other means of energy. The "hot water tanks" are connected generally to the pipe that brings water to the baths and kitchens. Two different lines exist to write down what refers to "Bath heaters" and "Hot water tanks". If it has only a tank do not write down heater and if it has only a heater do not write down tank; it can be that it has both or it does not.

As to what "telephone" refers to, simply register if the dwelling that you enumerate "has" or "does not have" this service by the ICE.

The "vacuum cleaner" does not exist in all the houses in our country, but it is very probable that you will find in your segment dwellings households that have this type of appliance.

Finally, something about the "vehicle (not for work)". It is important to emphasize that here only those automotive vehicles not used for work of the Census Household should be included. In other words, you only should say yes if in the household there exists any automobile, "jeep", van, "station wagon", etc. that the family members use basically for moving from one place to another be it in pursuit of fun or pastimes be it for shopping or going to their place of work. But careful with confusing a vehicle that is used simply for going to work and from there back household or any other place! When it is specified that it concerns a "vehicle (but not for work)", it is because you should ignore those automobiles, "picks ups", "jeeps", trucks, vans, etc. that the household uses for work and with which the head of the household or any other member of the household works (transporting products, distributing articles of consumption, carrying people, etc.

## Crowding in the dwelling (CR1984A\_0055)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the crowding of the dwelling in terms of persons per bedroom. The threshold to indicate crowding is undocumented.

### Universe

Private, occupied dwellings

### Literal question

Crowding in the dwelling

## Dwelling adequacy (CR1984A\_0056)

File: CRI1984-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 dwelling was deemed inadequate, deficient, acceptable, or adequate. The criteria for adequacy is undocumented.

**Universe**

Private, occupied dwellings

**Literal question**

Dwelling adequacy

## Condition of the dwelling (CR1984A\_0057)

File: CRI1984-H-H

**Overview**

Type: Discrete

Valid cases: 0

Format: numeric

Invalid: 0

Width: 1

Decimals: 0

Range: 1-9

**Description**

This variable indicates if the condition of the dwelling was poor, fair, or good.

**Universe**

Private, occupied dwellings

**Literal question**

Condition of the dwelling

## Sequence number of household (CR1984A\_0058)

File: CRI1984-H-H

**Overview**

Type: Discrete

Valid cases: 0

Format: numeric

Invalid: 0

Width: 1

Decimals: 0

Range: 0-7

**Description**

This variable indicates the sequence number of the household.

**Universe**

Occupied dwellings

**Literal question**

\_\_\_ Province

\_\_\_ Canton

\_\_\_ District

\_\_\_ Address

\_\_\_ Segment

\_\_\_ Dwelling number

\_\_\_ Household

[ ] 1

## Household type (CR1984A\_0062)

File: CRI1984-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 type (i.e., the household's composition).

**Universe**

Occupied dwellings

**Literal question**

Household type

## Agricultural activity/crops (CR1984A\_0063)

File: CRI1984-H-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates whether any person in the household farmed or grew crops the previous year.

**Universe**

Occupied dwellings

**Literal question**

Does any person in this household:

1. Have a farm or grow crops between May 1st 1983 and April 30th 1984?

1 Yes

2 No

If at least one of the two responses is affirmative, use as many of the National Agricultural Census forms as necessary.

## Livestock (CR1984A\_0064)

File: CRI1984-H-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates whether any person in the household owned livestock or poultry.

**Universe**

Occupied dwellings

### Literal question

Does any person in this household:

2. Own livestock (cattle or pork), or poultry?

1 Yes

2 No

If at least one of the two responses is affirmative, use as many of the National Agricultural Census forms as necessary.

## Strata (CR1984A\_0084)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

Type: Continuous

Format: numeric

Width: 4

Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable is the strata identifier for the sample. Strata is a constructed variable that captures the implicit geographic stratification resulting from the sample design. It is created by assigning a unique identifier to groups of between 10 and 19 adjacent households. Additional documentation is available on the Variance Estimation page.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

Strata

## Household weight (HHWT)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

Type: Continuous

Format: numeric

Width: 8

Decimals: 2

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

### Description

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

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

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

## 2nd subnational geographic level, world [consistent boundaries over time] (GEOLEV2)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 9  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 32002001-88888888

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

GEOLEV2 indicates the second 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. Second administrative units in GEOLEV2 have been spatio-temporally harmonized to provide spatially consistent boundaries across samples in each country.

## Costa Rica, Province 1963 - 2011 [Level 1; consistent boundaries, GIS] (GEO1\_CR)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 6  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 188001-188007

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

GEO1\_CR identifies the household's province within Costa Rica in all sample years. Provinces are the first level administrative units of the country. GEO1\_CR is spatially harmonized to account for political boundary changes across census years. Some detail is lost in harmonization. A GIS map (in shapefile format), corresponding to GEO1\_CR can be downloaded from the GIS Boundary files page in the IPUMS International web site.

The full set of geography variables for Costa Rica 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.

## Costa Rica, Province 1984 [Level 1, GIS] (GEO1\_CR1984)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 3  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-7

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

GEO1\_CR1984 identifies the household's province within Costa Rica in 1984. Provinces are the first level administrative units of the country. A GIS map (in shapefile format), corresponding to GEO1\_CR1984 can be downloaded from the GIS Boundary files page in the IPUMS International web site.

The full set of geography variables for Costa Rica 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.

## Costa Rica, Canton 1963 - 2011 [Level 2; consistent boundaries, GIS] (GEO2\_CR) File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 9  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 188001001-188007003

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

GEO2\_CR identifies the household's canton within Costa Rica in all sample years. Cantons are the second level administrative units of the country, after provinces. GEO2\_CR is spatially harmonized to account for political boundary changes across census years. Some detail is lost in harmonization; see the comparability discussion. A GIS map (in shapefile format), corresponding to GEO2\_CR can be downloaded from the GIS Boundary files page in the IPUMS International web site.

The full set of geography variables for Costa Rica 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.

## Costa Rica, Canton 1984 [Level 2, GIS] (GEO2\_CR1984) File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 6  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1001-7003

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

GEO2\_CR1984 identifies the household's canton within Costa Rica in 1984. Cantons are the second level administrative units of the country, after provinces. A GIS map (in shapefile format), corresponding to GEO2\_CR1984 can be downloaded from the GIS Boundary files page in the IPUMS International web site.

The full set of geography variables for Costa Rica 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.

## Costa Rica, Region (REGNCR) File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-7

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

REGNCR identifies the region within Costa Rica in all sample years. REGNCR is harmonized by name and does not account for boundary changes over time.

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

## Number of married couples in household (NCOUPLES)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

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

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

## Number of mothers in household (NMOTHERS)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

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

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

## Number of fathers in household (NFATHERS)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

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

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

## Country (COUNTRY)

File: CRI1984-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: CRI1984-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: CRI1984-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: CRI1984-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: CRI1984-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.

## Number of bedrooms (BEDROOMS)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

BEDROOMS indicates the number of rooms available to members of the household for sleeping.

## Roof material (ROOF)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the dwelling's predominant roofing material.

## Strata identifier (STRATA)

File: CRI1984-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

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

## Person number (PERNUM)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

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

## Mother's location in household (MOMLOC)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

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

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

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

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

## Father's location in household (POPLOC)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

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

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

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

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

## Spouse's location in household (SPLOC)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

### Description

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

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

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

## Rule for linking parent (PARRULE)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

### Description

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

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

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

## Rule for linking spouse (SPRULE)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

### Description

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

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

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

## Probable stepmother (STEPMOM)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

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

The codes for STEPMOM are as follows:

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

See PARRULE for a description of the linking process.

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

## Probable stepfather (STEPPOP)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

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

The codes for STEPPOP are as follows:

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

See PARRULE for a description of the linking process.

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

## Man with more than one wife linked (POLYMAL)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

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

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

## Woman is second or higher order wife (POLY2ND)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

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

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

## Family unit membership (FAMUNIT)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

Type: Continuous  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

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

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

## Number of own family members in household (FAMSIZE)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

#### Description

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

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

## Number of own children in household (NCHILD)

File: CRI1984-P-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

#### Description

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

## Number of own children under age 5 in household (NCHLT5)

File: CRI1984-P-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

#### Description

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

## Age of eldest own child in household (ELDCH)

File: CRI1984-P-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

#### Description

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

ELDCH is top-coded at age 50 or older.

## Age of youngest own child in household (YNGCH)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

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

YNGCH is top-coded at age 50 or older.

## Relationship to household head [general version] (RELATE)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### 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: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 4  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1000-9999

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

RELATED describes the relationship of the individual to the head of household (sometimes called the householder or reference person).

## Age (AGE)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

#### 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: CRI1984-P-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

#### Description

AGE2 gives computed years of age grouped into intervals.

## Sex (SEX)

File: CRI1984-P-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

#### Description

SEX reports the sex (gender) of the respondent.

## Marital status [general version] (MARST)

File: CRI1984-P-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

#### 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: CRI1984-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

**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: CRI1984-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

**Description**

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

## Children ever born (CHBORN)

File: CRI1984-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

**Description**

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

## Children surviving (CHSURV)

File: CRI1984-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

**Description**

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

## Province of birth, Costa Rica (BPLCR)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

### Description

BPLCR indicates the province in Costa Rica in which the person was born.

## Citizenship (CITIZEN)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

### Description

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

## Country of citizenship (NATION)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 5	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-99999	

### Description

NATION indicates the person's country of citizenship.

## Year of immigration (YRIMM)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

### Description

YRIMM indicates the calendar year that a foreign-born person came to live in the country in which they were enumerated.

## Years since immigrated (YRSIMM)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

#### Description

YRSIMM indicates the number of years since a foreign-born person immigrated to their country of enumeration.

## Years since immigrated, categorized (YRSIMM2)

File: CRI1984-P-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

#### Description

YRSIMM2 indicates the number of years since a foreign-born person immigrated to the country. The number of years is grouped into intervals.

## School attendance (SCHOOL)

File: CRI1984-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: CRI1984-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, Costa Rica (EDUCCR)

File: CRI1984-P-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

### Description

EDUCCR 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: CRI1984-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: CRI1984-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: CRI1984-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: CRI1984-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: CRI1984-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: CRI1984-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: CRI1984-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: CRI1984-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.

## Hours worked in main occupation (HRSMAN)

### File: CRI1984-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

**Description**

HRSMAN indicates the number of hours the respondent worked per week in jobs related to their primary occupation.

## Canton of residence 5 years ago, Costa Rica (MIGCR2)

### File: CRI1984-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

**Description**

MIGCR2 indicates the person's canton of residence 5 years prior to the census.

## Person number (within household) (CR1984A\_0004)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-30

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the person number within a household. Zero (0) is used to indicate a household record.

### Universe

All persons

### Literal question

Person number (within household)

## Relationship to household head (CR1984A\_0400)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the person's relationship to the head of the household.

### Universe

All persons

### Literal question

1. Relationship to head

- 1 Head
- 2 Spouse or partner
- 3 Son or daughter
- 4 Son- or daughter-in-law
- 5 Grandchild
- 6 Parents or parents-in-law
- 7 Other relatives
- 8 Domestic servants and their families
- 9 Other non-relatives

### Interviewer instructions

First block of questions: for all persons

Question 1: Relationship to the head

[Below the text is a form]

This question considers the relation or tie that exists between each one of the members of the household (or non family group) with the respective head.

The head is the person considered as such by the rest of the members of the household, who is generally the one who supports the largest part of the economic resources of the household and has the most responsibility in making of decisions there. In non family groups whose members do not have any family relationship, the head will be the person who has the most authority, who carries out the administration, the one who has lived there the longest or the oldest.

If a person lives alone, that person is the head.

Before enumerating the head in the first two columns (first population form) find out who is the person considered as such. You should not accept as head a person who is not a resident in the household, even if they are the economic support of it and are being enumerated with the members of this household. Also do not write down as heads, persons under 15 years of age. Once the head has been identified, the resident members will be written down in the following forms (following columns), ordering them according to the family relation that each one of them has with the head of the household.

[p. 46]

The relation order is the same that appears in question 1 of the formula, that is spouse or companion, son or daughter, son/daughter-in-law, grandchildren, parents or in-laws, other family members, domestic service and their family members, other non family members.

In all the cases only a circle marked with an X should appear.

## Sex (CR1984A\_0401)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the respondent's sex.

### Universe

All persons

### Literal question

2. Sex

1 Male  
 2 Female

### Interviewer instructions

First block of questions: for all persons

Question 2: Sex

This question is very simple you should only mark if the person is Man or Woman.

[Below the text is a form]

If the person is not present you should ask man or woman, since there are many names that can be used for both sexes, such is the case of Raquel, Concepción, Carmen, etc; also there can be the case of a name in any foreign language.

## Age (CR1984A\_0402)

File: CRI1984-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 age.

### Universe

All persons

### Literal question

3. Age in years completed

[ ] 00 Under one year  
\_\_ Years

### Interviewer instructions

First block of questions: for all persons

Question 3: Age in years completed

This question investigates the age in complete years of persons, not those that they are going to be. Ask specifically: How old are you in complete years? (or how old is another member of the group). Remember that it concerns the age in complete years on the date of the census moment, and not the date of the visit. Simple in appearance, this question presents problems in reality. It is possible that the persons do not know their exact age, or that of another member of the household; in many cases they will give you an approximate age that can be higher or lower than their real age. Also it is very common that persons who do not remember ages tend to give this number ended in "0" or in "5" like for example: 5, 10, 15, 30, 40 years, etc. (phenomena known as preferred digits).

[Below the text is a form]

For students who do not remember their exact age of some members of the household, it is convenient that you help the person. Ask that they please look for any document that can offer the precise information (for example: birth certificate, identity bond, Social Security card), ask them to remember any significant event that has happened in any precise moment of their life, whether personal or of the locality where they live, or it concerns events that occurred in the country and that can serve as precise points of reference to determine the age.

{How the age in completed years should be written down}

If the person who you ask is less than 1 year old, mark an X in the circle that corresponds. Write down the other ages in the respective little boxes, always with two digits, that is to say, if a person claims to be 3 years old, write down 03. If someone is 100 or more years old, write down 99, but write down in observations the exact age: 101, 103, etc.

## Canton of birth, recode (CR1984A\_0403)

File: CRI1984-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates whether the respondent was born in the canton of current residence or elsewhere.

**Universe**

All persons

**Literal question**

4. Place of birth

[ ] 8 Here

\_\_\_ District

\_\_\_ Canton

\_\_\_ Province

If born abroad:

\_\_\_ Country

\_\_\_ Year of arrival in Costa Rica

**Interviewer instructions**

First block of questions: for all persons

## Question 4: Place of Birth

This question supplies information about the geographic place where the person was born, considered this, as the place where the mother of the person resided habitually when they were born.

[p. 47]

Convenient that you ask specifically in what district, canton and province the mother resided in at the moment of birth and not simply asking about where they were born, since the majority of persons are born in hospitals, clinics, etc. that generally are not found in the same place in which the mother resided.

[Below the text is a form]

Write down the response according to the following instructions:

1. Mark the circle "here", as when being born, the mother resided in the district, canton and province where the person is found to be enumerated in your segment.
2. If at the moment of birth the mother resided in another district, write down legibly the name of the district, canton and province. If you cannot obtain the information about the canton or province, write down the district and locality.
3. If the mother resided abroad, write down the name of the country. In this case, you should ask for the year of arrival to the country and write down the four digits in the four boxes put there for this purpose.

## Year of Arrival in Costa Rica

When a person was born abroad, it does not matter what country, it is defined as year of arrival in Costa Rica, which corresponds to the arrival with the purpose of establishing themselves in the country.

## Year of arrival in Costa Rica (CR1984A\_0405)

File: CRI1984-P-H

**Overview**

Type: Discrete  
 Format: numeric  
 Width: 4  
 Decimals: 0  
 Range: 1885-9999

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the year of arrival in Costa Rica of foreign-born persons.

**Universe**

Foreign-born persons

**Literal question**

4. Place of birth

[ ] 8 Here

\_\_\_ District

\_\_\_ Canton

\_\_\_ Province

If born abroad:

\_\_\_ Country

\_\_\_ Year of arrival in Costa Rica

**Interviewer instructions**

First block of questions: for all persons

## Question 4: Place of Birth

This question supplies information about the geographic place where the person was born, considered this, as the place where the mother of the person resided habitually when they were born.

[p. 47]

Convenient that you ask specifically in what district, canton and province the mother resided in at the moment of birth and not simply asking about where they were born, since the majority of persons are born in hospitals, clinics, etc. that generally are not found in the same place in which the mother resided.

[Below the text is a form]

Write down the response according to the following instructions:

1. Mark the circle "here", as when being born, the mother resided in the district, canton and province where the person is found to be enumerated in your segment.
2. If at the moment of birth the mother resided in another district, write down legibly the name of the district, canton and province. If you cannot obtain the information about the canton or province, write down the district and locality.
3. If the mother resided abroad, write down the name of the country. In this case, you should ask for the year of arrival to the country and write down the four digits in the four boxes put there for this purpose.

## Year of Arrival in Costa Rica

When a person was born abroad, it does not matter what country, it is defined as year of arrival in Costa Rica, which corresponds to the arrival with the purpose of establishing themselves in the country.

## Citizenship (CR1984A\_0406)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates whether the respondent is Costa Rican by birth or naturalization.

### Universe

All persons

### Literal question

5. Nationality

Costa Rican by:

- 7 Birth
- 8 Naturalization
- 9 Other nationality \_\_\_\_

### Interviewer instructions

First block of questions: for all persons

#### Question 5: Nationality

The objective of this question is to obtain the nationality of every person. Legal nationality is understood to be the national or foreign condition that every person has with respect to the country where the census is being fulfilled.

[Below the text is a form]

Ask the question in the following manner: What nationality are you? (or is such and such other person) and write down the response of the enumerated person conforming to the following rules:

If one is Costa Rican by birth mark with an X the corresponding circle.

If one is Costa Rican by naturalization, mark with an X circle 8.

If one is Another Nationality, clearly write down the corresponding nationality.

If a person is an expatriate, write it down. If their situation is not well defined clarify it in observations. If the person has dual nationality, ask which is preferred and write that down.

{Who are Costa Rican by birth or by naturalization}

So that you have no doubts regarding if a person who you enumerate is Costa Rican by birth or by naturalization, the following articles 13 and 14 of the Political Constitution are transcribed.

[p. 48]

Article 13. They are Costa Rican by birth:

- 1) The child of a Costa Rican father and mother born in the territory of the republic.
- 2) The child of a Costa Rican by birth father and mother, who was born abroad, and is registered as such in the Civil Registry, by the will of the Costa Rican birth parent, even while at a young age, or by the child after 25 years of age.
- 3) The child of foreigners born in Costa Rica that is registered as Costa Rican, by the will of either of the birth parents even while at a young age, or by the child after 25 years of age.
- 4) An infant, of unknown parents, found in Costa Rica.

Article 14. They are Costa Rican by naturalization:

- 1) Those who have acquired this quality by virtue of previous laws.
- 2) Nationals of other Central American countries, of good conduct and with a year of residence in the republic at least, who declare before the Civil Registry their decision to be Costa Rican.
- 3) Spaniards or Latin Americans by birth who obtain the respective letter before the Civil Registry, always who have had their house in the country during previous years at their request.
- 4) Central Americans, Latin Americans or Spaniards who are not citizens by birth and other foreigners who have had their house in Costa Rica for the minimum term of five years immediately before the request of naturalization, according to the requirements that the law indicates.
- 5) A foreign woman who when marrying a Costa Rican, loses her nationality or who claims her desire to be Costa Rican.
- 6) One who receives an honorable nationality from the Legislative Assembly.

## Social Security (CR1984A\_0408)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 1  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-5

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the respondent's nature of social security (public health access).

**Universe**

All persons

**Literal question**

6. Social Security (Insurance?)

- 1 Direct
- 2 Volunteer
- 3 Family member
- 4 Other
- 5 Not insured

**Interviewer instructions**

First block of questions: for all persons

#### Question 6: Social Security

The question should be asked to all persons in the whole country. Through it what is wanted to be known is the grade in which the population of the country is protected by the benefits of Social Security in any of its types.

[Below the text is a form.]

The first thing you should do in this case is ask the question: Are you (or is such and such other person) insured with any type of insurance that the Costa Rican Social Security Bank offers? Clarify to the interviewed person that you are asking about Social Security and not about any other type of insurance (for example, those that the National Institute of Insurances offers: for life, health (preinversión), against robbery, for automobiles, etc.).

If the persons responds that yes they are insured in any type of the two types or in both, (Sickness and Maternity and Invalid, Old Age and Death) then you should specify the type of insurance that they have as they appear in question 6.

Because in many cases persons do not know if it is for Direct, Family of Voluntary Insurance and also do not know that other types of insurance exists, it is convenient that we review the meaning of each one of these types of insurance.

{Types of Social Security that the Bank has}

#### Direct Insurance:

In this category should be the workers who receive a wage or salary and who by law have to pay monthly to the Costa Rican Social Security Bank. This payment is formed by a part of the wage or salary that these workers yield which is retained by the employer. Thanks to the employer, the worker receives in exchange medical attention for the worker and family members (parents, children and in some cases for other persons especially when they depend economically on the direct insurance.

[p. 49]

You should keep in mind that Direct Insurance can benefit from the Sickness and Maternity Benefits or from Invalid, Old Age and Death Benefits or both. This type of insurance is obligatory, but some regions or with respect to some workers the employers do not insure them, which is why one cannot always relate being insured with being salaried.

#### Voluntary Insurance:

This classification corresponds to persons who because of their occupational category, are not obliged to pay for the benefits of Social Security and who voluntarily signed a contract with the Costa Rican Social Security Bank, in virtue of promising to make payments.

Persons who have Voluntary Insurance can be attached to Sickness and Maternity Benefits only. Nevertheless, through an increase in their fee they can be protected, if they want, by both benefits at the same time, that is to say, by Sickness and Maternity and by Invalid, Old Age and Death.

#### Family Insurance:

This type of insurance protects persons in the following cases:

Spouse or children younger than 18 years old and are dependents of the Directly Insured person.

Single and who do not earn a salary.

Children and dependents between 18 and 25 years old, who are students at an education center.

Dependent children who are invalid or disabled, and also the parents of the Directly Insured person when they depend economically on them.

#### Other types of insurances:

They are registered in circle number 4 (Other). Old directly insured (and their family members) who are pensioned and persons who claim to be attached to the non contributed designated benefit, which is an insurance of investments for a person who, being 65 years old, is invalid and has no family members who can look after them. Also included in this category are designated workers for the account of the State, that is, indigent persons who have no families that can look after them, according how it is established in the Family Code, and who never had the opportunity or possibility of paying for Invalid, Old Age and Death benefits. This type of insurance is financed by a fund that the Law of Family Assignments provides.

If the answer to the question: Are you insured by any of the benefits of Costa Rican Social Security Bank? is negative, you should fill out circle 5 for "not insured".

## Different canton of residence 5 years ago (CR1984A\_0409)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates whether the respondent lived in their current canton of residence 5 years ago.

### Universe

Persons age 5+

### Literal question

Only for those 5 years of age and older  
[Applies to questions 7 - 9]

7. Place of residence 5 years ago

Where did you live in June of 1979?

8 Here

Canton \_\_\_\_

Province \_\_\_\_

988 Abroad

### Interviewer instructions

Second block of questions: only for persons 5 years old or older

As was said when beginning this thematic division, the second block of the population questionnaire is formed by questions 7, 8 and 9.

All of these questions are applied only to members of the household who are 5 years old or older. If a person that you enumerate is less than 5 years old, you should cross out the whole block with two diagonally crossed lines and marked in such a manner that it crosses from corner to corner the whole block, continuing to fill out the population form corresponding to the following person.

Question 7: Place of residence 5 years ago

What is of interest here is information about the habitual residence of persons in June 1979. If you wish you can extend the question in the following manner:

In what canton and province did you (or such and such other person) reside in June 1979, that is, 5 years ago?

[Below the text is a form.]

[p. 50]

If a person about whom you received information lived 5 years ago or more, in the canton and is found in the Segment in which you are working, then simply mark with an X the circle that follows the word "Here". On the other hand, if they lived away from the canton which they currently inhabit, then you should write down legibly the name of the canton which it concerns and the province where it is located. Finally, if a person in the process of enumeration resided abroad, then mark only with an X the circle that is found to the right of the words "Away from the country".

## Canton of residence 5 years ago (CR1984A\_0410)

File: CRI1984-P-H

**Overview**

Type: Discrete  
 Format: numeric  
 Width: 3  
 Decimals: 0  
 Range: 101-999

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the respondent's canton of residence 5 years ago.

**Universe**

Persons age 5+

**Literal question**

Only for those 5 years of age and older  
 [Applies to questions 7 - 9]

7. Place of residence 5 years ago

Where did you live in June of 1979?

8 Here

Canton \_\_\_\_

Province \_\_\_\_

988 Abroad

**Interviewer instructions**

Second block of questions: only for persons 5 years old or older

As was said when beginning this thematic division, the second block of the population questionnaire is formed by questions 7, 8 and 9.

All of these questions are applied only to members of the household who are 5 years old or older. If a person that you enumerate is less than 5 years old, you should cross out the whole block with two diagonally crossed lines and marked in such a manner that it crosses from corner to corner the whole block, continuing to fill out the population form corresponding to the following person.

Question 7: Place of residence 5 years ago

What is of interest here is information about the habitual residence of persons in June 1979. If you wish you can extend the question in the following manner:

In what canton and province did you (or such and such other person) reside in June 1979, that is, 5 years ago?

[Below the text is a form.]

[p. 50]

If a person about whom you received information lived 5 years ago or more, in the canton and is found in the Segment in which you are working, then simply mark with an X the circle that follows the word "Here". On the other hand, if they lived away from the canton which they currently inhabit, then you should write down legibly the name of the canton which it concerns and the province where it is located. Finally, if a person in the process of enumeration resided abroad, then mark only with an X the circle that is found to the right of the words "Away from the country".

## School attendance (CR1984A\_0411)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates whether the respondent was enrolled in school at the time of the census.

### Universe

Persons age 5+

### Literal question

Only for those 5 years of age and older  
[Applies to questions 7 - 9]

### 8. School enrollment

Are you enrolled in any institution of regular schooling?

- 1 Yes  
 2 No

### Interviewer instructions

Second block of questions: only for persons 5 years old or older

As was said when beginning this thematic division, the second block of the population questionnaire is formed by questions 7, 8 and 9.

All of these questions are applied only to members of the household who are 5 years old or older. If a person that you enumerate is less than 5 years old, you should cross out the whole block with two diagonally crossed lines and marked in such a manner that it crosses from corner to corner the whole block, continuing to fill out the population form corresponding to the following person.

### Question 8: School enrollment

This question is asked to get information about if the interviewed person attends or does not attend any establishment of the regular educational system of the country.

[Below the text is a form.]

Ask the question to all persons 5 years old or older. Ask it as it is in the form - Are you enrolled in any regular education center?, or ask it in the following manner: Do you attend school, secondary school or the university?, and write down response be it affirmative or negative. If a person attends a center that does not from part of regular education of the country, they are not considered, for census purposes, "school attendance", as for example "equivalence high school degree"(bachillerato por madurez), classes of the INA, classes of business schools.

## Last year completed, regular schooling (CR1984A\_0412)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the highest grade of schooling completed by the respondent.

**Universe**

Persons age 5+

**Literal question**

Only for those 5 years of age and older  
[Applies to questions 7 - 9]

9. Educational level

What is the last year or grade of regular schooling completed?

- 0 None
- 1 Primary \_\_\_\_
- 2 Secondary \_\_\_\_
- 3 University \_\_\_\_

**Interviewer instructions**

Second block of questions: only for persons 5 years old or older

As was said when beginning this thematic division, the second block of the population questionnaire is formed by questions 7, 8 and 9.

All of these questions are applied only to members of the household who are 5 years old or older. If a person that you enumerate is less than 5 years old, you should cross out the whole block with two diagonally crossed lines and marked in such a manner that it crosses from corner to corner the whole block, continuing to fill out the population form corresponding to the following person.

Question 9: Educational level

The level of instruction of a person corresponds to the highest passed year of study within the highest education cycle that has been studied in the regular system of education.

[Below the text is a form.]

It is advisable that you ask the question as it is asked in the form, but you can add a "that is to say" or a "that is" and continue the question according to the case. What is the last year or grade that you took in school, secondary school or the university?

You should find out what was the last year or grade that they really passed and not what they are taking in school, secondary school or the university. If the person tells you none, then simply mark the circle preceded by the words "No grade". If they tell you the first grade of school or the second or the third, etc. then you should mark with an X the circle that follows the word "Primary" and write down the number 1, 2, 3, etc. in the open little box that follows. As you know here you should only write down up to the number 6, since primary school only goes to the sixth grade. In the case of "Secondary or middle education", the number of years up to 5 or 6 and in "University" it can go up to 9 years. In each situation you should always mark with an X the corresponding circle and then the number of the year passed. If the highest level is "equivalence" (bachillerato por madurez), "25" is written down.

In a similar manner certificates of primary education are written down.

The equivalence in the current system of education is the following:

[p. 51]

Preschool.  
Primary:

I Cycle: First, second and third grade.  
II Cycle: Fourth, fifth and sixth grade.

Secondary:

III Cycle: First, second and third year.  
IV Cycle or diversified education: Fourth, fifth and sixth year.

Cycles I, II and III constitute "General Basic Education".

Educational level (CR1984A\_0413)

File: CRI1984-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 highest level of educational attainment.

**Universe**

Persons age 5+

**Literal question**

Only for those 5 years of age and older  
[Applies to questions 7 - 9]

9. Educational level

What is the last year or grade of regular schooling completed?

- 0 None
- 1 Primary \_\_\_\_
- 2 Secondary \_\_\_\_
- 3 University \_\_\_\_

**Interviewer instructions**

Second block of questions: only for persons 5 years old or older

As was said when beginning this thematic division, the second block of the population questionnaire is formed by questions 7, 8 and 9.

All of these questions are applied only to members of the household who are 5 years old or older. If a person that you enumerate is less than 5 years old, you should cross out the whole block with two diagonally crossed lines and marked in such a manner that it crosses from corner to corner the whole block, continuing to fill out the population form corresponding to the following person.

Question 9: Educational level

The level of instruction of a person corresponds to the highest passed year of study within the highest education cycle that has been studied in the regular system of education.

[Below the text is a form.]

It is advisable that you ask the question as it is asked in the form, but you can add a "that is to say" or a "that is" and continue the question according to the case. What is the last year or grade that you took in school, secondary school or the university?

You should find out what was the last year or grade that they really passed and not what they are taking in school, secondary school or the university. If the person tells you none, then simply mark the circle preceded by the words "No grade". If they tell you the first grade of school or the second or the third, etc. then you should mark with an X the circle that follows the word "Primary" and write down the number 1, 2, 3, etc. in the open little box that follows. As you know here you should only write down up to the number 6, since primary school only goes to the sixth grade. In the case of "Secondary or middle education", the number of years up to 5 or 6 and in "University" it can go up to 9 years. In each situation you should always mark with an X the corresponding circle and then the number of the year passed. If the highest level is "equivalence" (bachillerato por madurez), "25" is written down.

In a similar manner certificates of primary education are written down.

The equivalence in the current system of education is the following:

[p. 51]

Preschool.

Primary:

I Cycle: First, second and third grade.

II Cycle: Fourth, fifth and sixth grade.

Secondary:

III Cycle: First, second and third year.

IV Cycle or diversified education: Fourth, fifth and sixth year.

Cycles I, II and III constitute "General Basic Education".

Literacy (CR1984A\_0414)

File: CRI1984-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 was able to read and write.

### Universe

Persons age 10+

### Literal question

Only for those 10 years of age and older  
 [Applies to question 10 - 11]

10. Are you able to read and write?

- 1 Yes  
 2 No

### Interviewer instructions

Third block of questions: only for persons 10 years old or older

The two questions that form this block should be asked only to persons who have ages of 10 years or more. If a person is found who is not this old, then you should cross out the whole block with diagonal crossed lines and go to the next person.

Question 10: Are you able to read and write

[Below the text is a form.]

Information here is gathered about illiteracy, that is to say, whether a person knows how to read and write.

It is understood that you should repeat the question to each and every one of the members of the household that you are enumerating.

Knowing how to read and write is, for census purposes, not only being able to do it with texts of a certain complexity (newspapers, books, magazines), but rather also when it concerns very simple texts in the first language of the interviewed person (be it Spanish, English, French or any other language). You know that persons exist who know how to read and write but only very simple texts, those needed to face common situations of everyday life.

Consequently, if the person tells you that the person being referred to only reads and writes what is needed, then you should mark with an X the circle that follows the word "Yes". Of course, you should do it also in all the rest of the cases of persons that read and write correctly in levels that go from the most simple to the most complex (writers, professionals, etc.) The response is "No" when you are told that the person about whom you are gathering information falls into one of the following possibilities:

- a) Does not know how to read or write a simple paragraph in their first language.
- b) Only knows how to read.
- c) Only know how to sign or write their name.
- d) At one time knew how to read and write, but in the moment of the interview they tell you that it was forgotten.

Marital status (CR1984A\_0415)

File: CRI1984-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**

Persons age 10+

**Literal question**

Only for those 10 years of age and older  
[Applies to question 10 - 11]

11. Marital Status

- 1 Consensual union
- 2 Separated
- 3 Married
- 4 Widowed
- 5 Divorced
- 6 Single

**Interviewer instructions**

Third block of questions: only for persons 10 years old or older

The two questions that form this block should be asked only to persons who have ages of 10 years or more. If a person is found who is not this old, then you should cross out the whole block with diagonal crossed lines and go to the next person.

#### Question 11: Marital Status

The objective of this question for census purposes is to get the marital situation of the persons in relation with the marriage laws and customs of the country.

[Below the text is a form.]

[p. 52]

Ask this question in the following manner: "What is the current marital state?"

Remember that it refers to the person about whom you are requesting information.

The question offers 6 possibilities of response: "United", "Separated", "Married", "Widowed", "Divorced" and "Single".

{Types of Marital Status}

Below we will review the 6 types of Marital Status that you can find with reference to the census moment. We will try to make it so each concept is clear to you so that you carry out a correct enumeration.

1. Consensual union: A person who lives in marital state without having been legally married with someone they coexist with.
2. Separated: A person who lives separated from their spouse and does not live in a de facto union.
3. Married: A person who has been legally married and lives with the spouse, that is to say, who has not been widowed, nor has been divorced or separated.
4. Widowed: A person who after the death of their spouse has not been married again and does not live in a de facto union.
5. Divorced: A person who having dissolved their marriage by legal means has not married again and does not live in a de facto union.
6. Single: A person who has never been married and who does not live in a de facto union.

If you find a person who says that their last or only marriage was annulled, classify them according to the marital state that they had before beginning the annulled marriage.

## Employment status (CR1984A\_0416)

File: CRI1984-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 employment status at the time of the census.

### Universe

Persons age 12+

### Literal question

Only for those 12 years of age and older  
[Applies to questions 12-16]

## 12. Economic activity

What did you do the week of the 3rd to the 9th of June?

- 1 Worked or had a job
- 2 Was unemployed
- 3 Looked for work for the first time
  
- 4 Pensioned or rentier
- 5 Student
- 6 Household duties
- 7 Other

If 4 - 7 are selected, end the interview here

**Interviewer instructions**

Fourth block of questions: only for persons 12 years old or more

This block of questions is formed by questions 12 to 16 and should be asked only to persons 12 years old and older. If a person that you enumerate does not meet this requirement, you should cross out the whole block with two diagonally crossed lines and go to the next person. This part has some complexity because of this it is recommended to put much care to each one of the concepts noted here. This block has as its objective gathering information about the work characteristics of the interviewed persons to attain correct information and a good understanding of the questions it is necessary that you keep in mind the following concepts:

1. Working age population

It is the group of persons 12 years old or older.

2. Work Force or Economically Active Population

It is the group of persons 12 years old or older who work, look for work.

3. Economically Inactive Population

It is the group of persons 12 years old or older who do not work and do not look for work.

4. Work

Work is understood to be a labor activity that has as its goal the production of goods and services with economic value in the market.

Question 12: Economic activity

The condition of activity or type of activity, is the relation that exists between each person and the current economic activity that is done within our country, in and of its sectors (industrial, agricultural or livestock, services, etc).

[Below the text is a form.]

[p. 53]

To determine the condition of every interviewed person, you should ask each person 12 years old or older: What did you do the week of June 3 to 9? (last week). The question refers to what the person did during this week, because of this it you need to know if the interviewed person was working, was a student, or any of the situations that appear in the question. Once you have asked the question begin to read each of the alternatives and mark with an X for that which the person answered affirmatively. It is recommended to make an effort to get information about the economic activity of women; many times women tend to be classified that they are in their house as "domestic craft", nevertheless, some of them carry out another type of economic activity in their house (sew, make cigars, make handicrafts, etc).

In the case of the agricultural work for self-consumption, do not consider persons who carry out these activities, within the category of "work". Some following basic concepts are given so that you can correctly fill out question 12. Nevertheless, before going to it is necessary to give a warning. The categories corresponding to "condition of activity" are not mutually exclusive, that is to say, a person can be working and at the same time looking for work or studying; also the case is given of women who work and attend the domestic work of their household. Then, to answer this question adequately, the first condition that the person has should be written down as the response according to the order established for the categories (for example if a person worked and studied, they remain classified as worked).

Definition of useful terms for correctly filling out question 12

[1. ]Worked or had a job: In this category a person who during the week of June 3 to 9 worked at least one hour or was in possession of a job is included, even if they are on vacation, incapacitated, on strike or in a similar situation. They could in exchange for the job: Have received remuneration in money, in kind or in both forms. Have had incomes or not. Have not had remuneration or income (family worker without wage).

2. Was unemployed :refers to a person having the capacity to work, who in the reference week did not work but looked for work and has worked at another time.

By looking for work it is understood to be the fact of trying to find a job through friends or relatives, answering ads in the newspaper or visiting places in search for a position. It includes also one who waits for responses to applications made recently or one who stopped looking for work momentarily because of a passing sickness. A person who already had obtained a job, but will begin to work after June 9, also is considered as being unemployed (or looking for the first time if they had no labor experience).

3. Looked for work for the first time: refers to a person with the capacity to work, who never has done it but during the week of June 3 to 9 was looking for it.

4. Pensioned or rentier: refers to a person who has a pension or investments and did not work or look for work. They should be considered in this category even though they do chores in the household.

5. Student: refers to a person dedicated to studying, without working or looking for work during the reference week.

6. Household duties: refers to a person who carried out household duties, such as washing, cleaning, cooking, etc. in their own house and does not fall into the previous categories.

7. Other: is understood to be persons not classified in the previous points, for example: residents permanently in jails; convents; asylums, hospitals; blind; beggars; disabled persons (always who do not have any occupation); older persons; tramps; those who already finished their primary education and do not attend school, and who do not look for work for the first time.

## Occupation, 3 digits (CR1984A\_0417)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the respondent's occupation in 3 digits (full detail).

### Universe

Persons age 12+ who worked or were seeking work and had worked in the past

### Literal question

Only for those 12 years of age and older  
[Applies to questions 12-16]

13. Principal occupation

What occupation or type of work did you perform during the week of the 3rd tot the 9th of June, or in your last job?

\_\_\_\_ [3 blank lines]

### Interviewer instructions

Fourth block of questions: only for persons 12 years old or more

This block of questions is formed by questions 12 to 16 and should be asked only to persons 12 years old and older. If a person that you enumerate does not meet this requirement, you should cross out the whole block with two diagonally crossed lines and go to the next person. This part has some complexity because of this it is recommended to put much care to each one of the concepts noted here. This block has as its objective gathering information about the work characteristics of the interviewed persons to attain correct information and a good understanding of the questions it is necessary that you keep in mind the following concepts:

1. Working age population

It is the group of persons 12 years old or older.

2. Work Force or Economically Active Population

It is the group of persons 12 years old or older who work, look for work.

3. Economically Inactive Population

It is the group of persons 12 years old or older who do not work and do not look for work.

4. Work

Work is understood to be a labor activity that has as its goal the production of goods and services with economic value in the market.

Question 13: Principal Occupation

Occupation is understood as the type of specific work that the employed person carried out in the reference period or did, for the first time, if unemployed, whatever the economic industry is that forms a part of the category they have.

[p. 54]

[On the top of the page is a form.]

The information about the occupation is gathered for those who were working the week before the census and also for those who were unemployed, even if for these cases the occupation will be what they did in their last job.

Ask the question such as it appears in the form, that is: What occupation or class of work did you do during the week of June 3 to 9 or in your last job?

The class of job should be written down as completely as possible, indicating the specialty of the occupation, for example, it is not enough to write professor, you should write professor of primary, professor of secondary, university professor, etc.

Also, do not confuse the principal occupation with the profession or craft. Doctors, lawyers or engineers, although they usually work in their profession, can do administrative work in a hospital, as well as judges, as well as managers of companies. Examples of the following "incorrect" and "correct" annotations are given to you that will help you understand better what has been said.

[Below are two columns, one marked "Incorrect annotation" and one marked "Correct annotation". I am going to translate them without using two columns.]

Incorrect Annotation

Professor

Correct Annotation

Professor of Primary

Professor of Secondary

Incorrect Annotation

Mechanic

Correct Annotation

Automobile Mechanic

Thresher Mechanic

Incorrect Annotation

Worker

Correct Annotation

Agricultural Worker

Milker

Quarry Worker

Poultry Farm Worker

Incorrect Annotation

Doctor

Correct Annotation

Medical director of a hospital

Head of surgery of a hospital

Medical investigator

Professor of Pathology in the Medical Faculty

Incorrect Annotation

Lawyer

Correct Annotation

Lawyer, professor in the Faculty of Law

First Judge of a Lower Court

Judicial Advisor of a Ministry

Price Comptroller

If a person does not indicate the name of their job, tell them to describe the principal job they do and write it: managing a machine that stamps sheets, feeding animals at a farm, etc.

If the interviewed person had more than one job, write down only the principal one, considering as such the occupation where the largest amount of time was spent.

When a person about whom you are asking for information is absent, investigate their occupation with the remaining members of the household.

## Occupation, 2 digits (CR1984A\_0418)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the occupation of the respondent in 2 digits (out of 3).

### Universe

Persons age 12+ who worked or were seeking work and had worked in the past

### Literal question

Only for those 12 years of age and older  
[Applies to questions 12-16]

13. Principal occupation

What occupation or type of work did you perform during the week of the 3rd tot the 9th of June, or in your last job?  
\_\_\_\_ [3 blank lines]

### Interviewer instructions

Fourth block of questions: only for persons 12 years old or more

This block of questions is formed by questions 12 to 16 and should be asked only to persons 12 years old and older. If a person that you enumerate does not meet this requirement, you should cross out the whole block with two diagonally crossed lines and go to the next person. This part has some complexity because of this it is recommended to put much care to each one of the concepts noted here. This block has as its objective gathering information about the work characteristics of the interviewed persons to attain correct information and a good understanding of the questions it is necessary that you keep in mind the following concepts:

1. Working age population

It is the group of persons 12 years old or older.

2. Work Force or Economically Active Population

It is the group of persons 12 years old or older who work, look for work.

3. Economically Inactive Population

It is the group of persons 12 years old or older who do not work and do not look for work.

4. Work

Work is understood to be a labor activity that has as its goal the production of goods and services with economic value in the market.

Question 13: Principal Occupation

Occupation is understood as the type of specific work that the employed person carried out in the reference period or did, for the first time, if unemployed, whatever the economic industry is that forms a part of the category they have.

[p. 54]

[On the top of the page is a form.]

The information about the occupation is gathered for those who were working the week before the census and also for those who were unemployed, even if for these cases the occupation will be what they did in their last job.

Ask the question such as it appears in the form, that is: What occupation or class of work did you do during the week of June 3 to 9 or in your last job?

The class of job should be written down as completely as possible, indicating the specialty of the occupation, for example, it is not enough to write professor, you should write professor of primary, professor of secondary, university professor, etc.

Also, do not confuse the principal occupation with the profession or craft. Doctors, lawyers or engineers, although they usually work in their profession, can do administrative work in a hospital, as well as judges, as well as managers of companies. Examples of the following "incorrect" and "correct" annotations are given to you that will help you understand better what has been said.

[Below are two columns, one marked "Incorrect annotation" and one marked "Correct annotation". I am going to translate them without using two columns.]

Incorrect Annotation

Professor

Correct Annotation

Professor of Primary

Professor of Secondary

Incorrect Annotation

Mechanic

Correct Annotation

Automobile Mechanic

Thresher Mechanic

Incorrect Annotation

Worker

Correct Annotation

Agricultural Worker

Milker

Quarry Worker

Poultry Farm Worker

Incorrect Annotation

Doctor

Correct Annotation

Medical director of a hospital

Head of surgery of a hospital

Medical investigator

Professor of Pathology in the Medical Faculty

Incorrect Annotation

Lawyer

Correct Annotation

Lawyer, professor in the Faculty of Law

First Judge of a Lower Court

Judicial Advisor of a Ministry

Price Comptroller

If a person does not indicate the name of their job, tell them to describe the principal job they do and write it: managing a machine that stamps sheets, feeding animals at a farm, etc.

If the interviewed person had more than one job, write down only the principal one, considering as such the occupation where the largest amount of time was spent.

When a person about whom you are asking for information is absent, investigate their occupation with the remaining members of the household.

## Occupation, 1 digit (CR1984A\_0419)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the occupation (1-digit) of the respondent.

### Universe

Persons age 12+ who worked or were seeking work and had worked in the past

### Literal question

Only for those 12 years of age and older  
[Applies to questions 12-16]

13. Principal occupation

What occupation or type of work did you perform during the week of the 3rd tot the 9th of June, or in your last job?  
\_\_\_\_ [3 blank lines]

### Interviewer instructions

Fourth block of questions: only for persons 12 years old or more

This block of questions is formed by questions 12 to 16 and should be asked only to persons 12 years old and older. If a person that you enumerate does not meet this requirement, you should cross out the whole block with two diagonally crossed lines and go to the next person. This part has some complexity because of this it is recommended to put much care to each one of the concepts noted here. This block has as its objective gathering information about the work characteristics of the interviewed persons to attain correct information and a good understanding of the questions it is necessary that you keep in mind the following concepts:

1. Working age population

It is the group of persons 12 years old or older.

2. Work Force or Economically Active Population

It is the group of persons 12 years old or older who work, look for work.

3. Economically Inactive Population

It is the group of persons 12 years old or older who do not work and do not look for work.

4. Work

Work is understood to be a labor activity that has as its goal the production of goods and services with economic value in the market.

Question 13: Principal Occupation

Occupation is understood as the type of specific work that the employed person carried out in the reference period or did, for the first time, if unemployed, whatever the economic industry is that forms a part of the category they have.

[p. 54]

[On the top of the page is a form.]

The information about the occupation is gathered for those who were working the week before the census and also for those who were unemployed, even if for these cases the occupation will be what they did in their last job.

Ask the question such as it appears in the form, that is: What occupation or class of work did you do during the week of June 3 to 9 or in your last job?

The class of job should be written down as completely as possible, indicating the specialty of the occupation, for example, it is not enough to write professor, you should write professor of primary, professor of secondary, university professor, etc.

Also, do not confuse the principal occupation with the profession or craft. Doctors, lawyers or engineers, although they usually work in their profession, can do administrative work in a hospital, as well as judges, as well as managers of companies. Examples of the following "incorrect" and "correct" annotations are given to you that will help you understand better what has been said.

[Below are two columns, one marked "Incorrect annotation" and one marked "Correct annotation". I am going to translate them without using two columns.]

Incorrect Annotation

Professor

Correct Annotation

Professor of Primary

Professor of Secondary

Incorrect Annotation

Mechanic

Correct Annotation

Automobile Mechanic

Thresher Mechanic

Incorrect Annotation

Worker

Correct Annotation

Agricultural Worker

Milker

Quarry Worker

Poultry Farm Worker

Incorrect Annotation

Doctor

Correct Annotation

Medical director of a hospital

Head of surgery of a hospital

Medical investigator

Professor of Pathology in the Medical Faculty

Incorrect Annotation

Lawyer

Correct Annotation

Lawyer, professor in the Faculty of Law

First Judge of a Lower Court

Judicial Advisor of a Ministry

Price Comptroller

If a person does not indicate the name of their job, tell them to describe the principal job they do and write it: managing a machine that stamps sheets, feeding animals at a farm, etc.

If the interviewed person had more than one job, write down only the principal one, considering as such the occupation where the largest amount of time was spent.

When a person about whom you are asking for information is absent, investigate their occupation with the remaining members of the household.

## Class of worker (CR1984A\_0420)

File: CRI1984-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 occupational category (class).

### Universe

Persons age 12+ who worked or were seeking work and had worked in the past

### Literal question

Only for those 12 years of age and older  
[Applies to questions 12-16]

14. Occupational category

- 1 Salaried
- 2 Self-employed
- 3 Owner/Employer
- 4 Unpaid family worker

### Interviewer instructions

Fourth block of questions: only for persons 12 years old or more

This block of questions is formed by questions 12 to 16 and should be asked only to persons 12 years old and older. If a person that you enumerate does not meet this requirement, you should cross out the whole block with two diagonally crossed lines and go to the next person. This part has some complexity because of this it is recommended to put much care to each one of the concepts noted here. This block has as its objective gathering information about the work characteristics of the interviewed persons to attain correct information and a good understanding of the questions it is necessary that you keep in mind the following concepts:

1. Working age population

It is the group of persons 12 years old or older.

2. Work Force or Economically Active Population

It is the group of persons 12 years old or older who work, look for work.

3. Economically Inactive Population

It is the group of persons 12 years old or older who do not work and do not look for work.

4. Work

Work is understood to be a labor activity that has as its goal the production of goods and services with economic value in the market.

#### Question 14: Occupational Category

The occupational category refers to the condition according to what the employed person did during the reference period, or did in the last occupation if they were unemployed. This question indicates if the person is or has been: salaried, worker on their own account, employer or family worker without wage.

[Below the text is a form.]

Ask the question in the following manner: Under what condition did you work in your principal occupation last week or during your last job? So that you are able to correctly write down the responses that they give you, you will have to be very clear with the following concepts:

1. Salaried worker: is considered as such, one who depends on an employer and receives a payment for the job. This payment appears under the form of wage, salary, day's wages, by the job or in kind.

2. Self Employed Worker: is considered as one who works (alone or with associates) without establishing a relationship of dependence with an employer and without hiring salaried personnel. They can, in some cases, have under their dependency one or many non remunerated workers (generally family members).

3. Owner/employer: is considered such as the owner or active member of a company that by carrying out their job hire one or more salaried workers.

4. Unpaid family worker: is considered as one who manages a job in relation with a member of the household of a farm, business, etc. of a family that resides in the household, and who does not receive payment (neither in money nor in kind).

Paying attention to the concepts related to this question that were expressed previously, you should be very sure of the occupational category of the interviewed person, before writing down the information in the box. Do not accept the first response they give you, since it can be not correct. Overall in the case of independent workers (employers and own account).

Industry, 4 digits (CR1984A\_0421)

File: CRI1984-P-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the industry in which the respondent works or had worked (4 digits).

#### Universe

Persons age 12+ who worked or were seeking work and had worked in the past

#### Literal question

Only for those 12 years of age and older  
[Applies to questions 12-16]

15. Industry

What does your place of work (or where you worked the last time) primarily do?  
\_\_\_\_ [4 blank lines]

**Interviewer instructions**

Fourth block of questions: only for persons 12 years old or more

This block of questions is formed by questions 12 to 16 and should be asked only to persons 12 years old and older. If a person that you enumerate does not meet this requirement, you should cross out the whole block with two diagonally crossed lines and go to the next person. This part has some complexity because of this it is recommended to put much care to each one of the concepts noted here. This block has as its objective gathering information about the work characteristics of the interviewed persons to attain correct information and a good understanding of the questions it is necessary that you keep in mind the following concepts:

1. Working age population

It is the group of persons 12 years old or older.

2. Work Force or Economically Active Population

It is the group of persons 12 years old or older who work, look for work.

3. Economically Inactive Population

It is the group of persons 12 years old or older who do not work and do not look for work.

4. Work

Work is understood to be a labor activity that has as its goal the production of goods and services with economic value in the market.

Question 15: Industry

The economic industry is determined by the activity of the establishment in which the person had the occupation selected as principal occupation, or worked the last time if the person is unemployed.

[Below the text is a form.]

You should ask: What is done in the place of work or where you worked last? You should write down in clear and specific terms the activity that the establishment does, what the person did; a school teacher would answer: Public Education Center, of primary education. You should avoid generic terms like "work shop", "factory", "club", "store", etc. [omitted phrase: "se trata"] [p. 56] The name of the place is of help in the description: Warehouse (Estanco) of the National Committee of Production, etc.

Below you can see the "incorrect" and "correct" forms of doing the enumeration in this case.

[Below are two columns, one marked Incorrect and one marked Correct. I am going to translate them without using two columns.]

[For the first category there is nothing in the Incorrect column]

Correct

Automobiles repair Workshop  
Dental Mechanic Workshop  
Taylor Workshop

Incorrect

Factory

Correct

Shoe factory  
Woman's clothes factory  
Plastic wrap factory  
Cardboard box factory

Incorrect

Store

Correct

Grocery store  
Wholesale store  
Clothing store

Incorrect

Industry

Correct

Food industry  
Textile industry  
Electronic industry  
Automobile industry

Incorrect

Laboratory

Correct

Dental laboratory  
Clinical laboratory  
Chemical-Pharmaceutical laboratory

Incorrect

[Nothing in this column]

Correct

Football club  
Social club  
Night club

Incorrect

Warehouse

Correct

Wood warehouse  
Construction materials warehouse  
Liquor warehouse

Incorrect

Stores

Correct

Sports equipment store  
Fishing equipment store  
Boutique  
Department store (La Gloria, La Universal, El Globo, etc.)

Incorrect

Ministry

Correct

Ministry of Public Works  
Ministry of Education  
Ministry of Culture

If the person works for a company that manages more than one activity in which she performs the occupation written down before. When it concerns a commercial establishment, specify if it is Wholesale or Retail.

## Industry, 2 digits (CR1984A\_0423)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the industry (2-digit) in which the respondent works or had worked.

### Universe

Persons age 12+ who worked or were seeking work and had worked in the past

### Literal question

Only for those 12 years of age and older  
[Applies to questions 12-16]

15. Industry

What does your place of work (or where you worked the last time) primarily do?  
\_\_\_\_ [4 blank lines]

### Interviewer instructions

Fourth block of questions: only for persons 12 years old or more

This block of questions is formed by questions 12 to 16 and should be asked only to persons 12 years old and older. If a person that you enumerate does not meet this requirement, you should cross out the whole block with two diagonally crossed lines and go to the next person. This part has some complexity because of this it is recommended to put much care to each one of the concepts noted here. This block has as its objective gathering information about the work characteristics of the interviewed persons to attain correct information and a good understanding of the questions it is necessary that you keep in mind the following concepts:

1. Working age population

It is the group of persons 12 years old or older.

2. Work Force or Economically Active Population

It is the group of persons 12 years old or older who work, look for work.

3. Economically Inactive Population

It is the group of persons 12 years old or older who do not work and do not look for work.

4. Work

Work is understood to be a labor activity that has as its goal the production of goods and services with economic value in the market.

Question 15: Industry

The economic industry is determined by the activity of the establishment in which the person had the occupation selected as principal occupation, or worked the last time if the person is unemployed.

[Below the text is a form.]

You should ask: What is done in the place of work or where you worked last? You should write down in clear and specific terms the activity that the establishment does, what the person did; a school teacher would answer: Public Education Center, of primary education. You should avoid generic terms like "work shop", "factory", "club", "store", etc. [omitted phrase: "se trata"] [p. 56] The name of the place is of help in the description: Warehouse (Estanco) of the National Committee of Production, etc.

Below you can see the "incorrect" and "correct" forms of doing the enumeration in this case.

[Below are two columns, one marked Incorrect and one marked Correct. I am going to translate them without using two columns.]

[For the first category there is nothing in the Incorrect column]

Correct

Automobiles repair Workshop  
Dental Mechanic Workshop  
Taylor Workshop

Incorrect

Factory

Correct

Shoe factory  
Woman's clothes factory  
Plastic wrap factory  
Cardboard box factory

Incorrect

Store

Correct

Grocery store  
Wholesale store  
Clothing store

Incorrect

Industry

Correct

Food industry  
Textile industry  
Electronic industry  
Automobile industry

Incorrect

Laboratory

Correct

Dental laboratory  
Clinical laboratory  
Chemical-Pharmaceutical laboratory

Incorrect

[Nothing in this column]

Correct

Football club  
Social club  
Night club

Incorrect

Warehouse

Correct

Wood warehouse  
Construction materials warehouse  
Liquor warehouse

Incorrect

Stores

Correct

Sports equipment store  
Fishing equipment store  
Boutique  
Department store (La Gloria, La Universal, El Globo, etc.)

Incorrect

Ministry

Correct

Ministry of Public Works  
Ministry of Education  
Ministry of Culture

If the person works for a company that manages more than one activity in which she performs the occupation written down before. When it concerns a commercial establishment, specify if it is Wholesale or Retail.

Industry, 1 digit (CR1984A\_0424)

File: CRI1984-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the industry (1-digit) in which the respondent works or had worked.

**Universe**

Persons age 12+ who worked or were seeking work and had worked in the past

**Literal question**

Only for those 12 years of age and older  
[Applies to questions 12-16]

15. Industry

What does your place of work (or where you worked the last time) primarily do?  
\_\_\_\_ [4 blank lines]

**Interviewer instructions**

Fourth block of questions: only for persons 12 years old or more

This block of questions is formed by questions 12 to 16 and should be asked only to persons 12 years old and older. If a person that you enumerate does not meet this requirement, you should cross out the whole block with two diagonally crossed lines and go to the next person. This part has some complexity because of this it is recommended to put much care to each one of the concepts noted here. This block has as its objective gathering information about the work characteristics of the interviewed persons to attain correct information and a good understanding of the questions it is necessary that you keep in mind the following concepts:

1. Working age population

It is the group of persons 12 years old or older.

2. Work Force or Economically Active Population

It is the group of persons 12 years old or older who work, look for work.

3. Economically Inactive Population

It is the group of persons 12 years old or older who do not work and do not look for work.

4. Work

Work is understood to be a labor activity that has as its goal the production of goods and services with economic value in the market.

Question 15: Industry

The economic industry is determined by the activity of the establishment in which the person had the occupation selected as principal occupation, or worked the last time if the person is unemployed.

[Below the text is a form.]

You should ask: What is done in the place of work or where you worked last? You should write down in clear and specific terms the activity that the establishment does, what the person did; a school teacher would answer: Public Education Center, of primary education. You should avoid generic terms like "work shop", "factory", "club", "store", etc. [omitted phrase: "se trata"] [p. 56] The name of the place is of help in the description: Warehouse (Estanco) of the National Committee of Production, etc.

Below you can see the "incorrect" and "correct" forms of doing the enumeration in this case.

[Below are two columns, one marked Incorrect and one marked Correct. I am going to translate them without using two columns.]

[For the first category there is nothing in the Incorrect column]

Correct

Automobiles repair Workshop

Dental Mechanic Workshop

Taylor Workshop

Incorrect

Factory

Correct

Shoe factory

Woman's clothes factory

Plastic wrap factory

Cardboard box factory

Incorrect

Store

Correct

Grocery store

Wholesale store

Clothing store

Incorrect

Industry

Correct

Food industry

Textile industry

Electronic industry

Automobile industry

Incorrect

Laboratory

Correct

Dental laboratory

Clinical laboratory

Chemical-Pharmaceutical laboratory

Incorrect

[Nothing in this column]

Correct

Football club

Social club

Night club

Incorrect

Warehouse

Correct

Wood warehouse

Construction materials warehouse

Liquor warehouse

Incorrect

Stores

Correct

Sports equipment store

Fishing equipment store

Boutique

Department store (La Gloria, La Universal, El Globo, etc.)

Incorrect

Ministry

Correct

Ministry of Public Works

Ministry of Education

Ministry of Culture

If the person works for a company that manages more than one activity in which she performs the occupation written down before. When it concerns a commercial establishment, specify if it is Wholesale or Retail.

## Hours worked (CR1984A\_0425)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the number of hours the respondent usually worked per week.

### Universe

Persons age 12+ who worked or were seeking work and had worked in the past

### Literal question

Only for those 12 years of age and older  
[Applies to questions 12-16]

16. Hours worked

How many hours do you usually work per week?

\_\_ Hours

### Interviewer instructions

Fourth block of questions: only for persons 12 years old or more

This block of questions is formed by questions 12 to 16 and should be asked only to persons 12 years old and older. If a person that you enumerate does not meet this requirement, you should cross out the whole block with two diagonally crossed lines and go to the next person. This part has some complexity because of this it is recommended to put much care to each one of the concepts noted here. This block has as its objective gathering information about the work characteristics of the interviewed persons to attain correct information and a good understanding of the questions it is necessary that you keep in mind the following concepts:

1. Working age population

It is the group of persons 12 years old or older.

2. Work Force or Economically Active Population

It is the group of persons 12 years old or older who work, look for work.

3. Economically Inactive Population

It is the group of persons 12 years old or older who do not work and do not look for work.

4. Work

Work is understood to be a labor activity that has as its goal the production of goods and services with economic value in the market.

#### Question 16: Hours Worked

This question investigates the number of hours that the person usually works and not necessarily those that they worked during the reference week; for unemployed persons, write down the number of hours usually worked in their last job; revising this is very important in order to obtain the information that is wanted.

[p. 57]

[At the top of the page is a form.]

Ask the question as it appears in the form, stressing that they are the hours that are usually worked in the principal occupation. Write down the information in two digits in the corresponding boxes

In some occupations, for example farmers, it is always difficult to determine this information. There are times of very intense work, especially in the harvests, times of little activity. The desired response is the number of hours that were worked in the majority of the weeks in which they are employed. Some persons are going to tell you: "it varies", "it depends", "it is difficult to know", etc. do not comply with this; you should help the enumerated person specify the information, for example asking the time when they start work every day and the time when they end their labors.

## Children ever born (CR1984A\_0426)

File: CR1984-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete

Format: numeric

Width: 2

Decimals: 0

Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the number of children born alive.

### Universe

Females age 15+

### Literal question

Only for women 15 years of age and older  
 [Applies to questions 17 - 18]

#### 17. Children born alive

[ ] 00 None  
 \_\_ Children

#### Interviewer instructions

Fifth block of questions: only for women 15 years old and older

This is the last block of questions of the Population Form. They are written as you can see in the questionnaire as two questions, 17 and 18, and only should be applied to women 15 years old or older.

#### Question 17: Children born alive

The information about the number of children born alive should cover all children born alive had by each woman 15 years old or older to the date of the census, without the marital state of the woman being important; keep in mind that this number does not include still births.

[Below the text is a form.]

Referring to the person that is being enumerated at the moment, ask the person: How many children born alive have you had? Write down the number of children according to the following lines: always put two digits, that is to say, if it is one, write 01; if it is two children, 02 and so on.

Before making the annotation, keep the following in mind:

- All boys and girls born alive will be included even if they died immediately after the birth.
- All boys and girls of all marriages or unions that the mother has had should be considered, in case she had some children while single.
- Do not forget children who do not currently live with their mother.

{Definition of Born Alive}

Consider a child born alive as one who upon being born breathes or makes any other sign of life independently of dying moments after being born.

## Childrensurviving (CR1984A\_0427)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the number children still alive at the time of the census.

### Universe

Females age 15+

### Literal question

Only for women 15 years of age and older  
[Applies to questions 17 - 18]

18. Children currently alive

[ ] 00 None  
\_\_ Children

#### Interviewer instructions

Fifth block of questions: only for women 15 years old and older

This is the last block of questions of the Population Form. They are written as you can see in the questionnaire as two questions, 17 and 18, and only should be applied to women 15 years old or older.

Question 18: Children currently alive

After having written down the total amount of children born alive, you will ask: Of the children that you told me were born alive, how many of them are currently alive?

[p. 58]

[At the top of the page is a form.]

Before making the annotation, keep in mind that:

- a. They are children that are currently alive, from the total the was declared in the first question.
- b. Do not forget to include children born alive but do not reside with the mother (because they work in another place, because they are married or because they live outside of the country).

Once you are sure of the exact number of children that the enumerated person has at the census moment, you should write down the information in the corresponding boxes. If none are alive on the date of the census, then simply mark with an X the circle corresponding to "None".

## Type of household (CR1984A\_0428)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-14

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the respondent's type of household (nuclear, extended, etc.).

### Universe

All persons

### Literal question

Type of household

## Years of schooling (CR1984A\_0431)

File: CRI1984-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 total years of schooling.

**Universe**

Persons age 5+

**Literal question**

9. Educational level

What is the last year or grade of regular schooling completed?

- 0 None
- 1 Primary \_\_\_\_
- 2 Secondary \_\_\_\_
- 3 University \_\_\_\_

**Interviewer instructions**

Second block of questions: only for persons 5 years old or older

As was said when beginning this thematic division, the second block of the population questionnaire is formed by questions 7, 8 and 9.

All of these questions are applied only to members of the household who are 5 years old or older. If a person that you enumerate is less than 5 years old, you should cross out the whole block with two diagonally crossed lines and marked in such a manner that it crosses from corner to corner the whole block, continuing to fill out the population form corresponding to the following person.

Question 9: Educational level

The level of instruction of a person corresponds to the highest passed year of study within the highest education cycle that has been studied in the regular system of education.

[Below the text is a form.]

It is advisable that you ask the question as it is asked in the form, but you can add a "that is to say" or a "that is" and continue the question according to the case. What is the last year or grade that you took in school, secondary school or the university?

You should find out what was the last year or grade that they really passed and not what they are taking in school, secondary school or the university. If the person tells you none, then simply mark the circle preceded by the words "No grade". If they tell you the first grade of school or the second or the third, etc. then you should mark with an X the circle that follows the word "Primary" and write down the number 1, 2, 3, etc. in the open little box that follows. As you know here you should only write down up to the number 6, since primary school only goes to the sixth grade. In the case of "Secondary or middle education", the number of years up to 5 or 6 and in "University" it can go up to 9 years. In each situation you should always mark with an X the corresponding circle and then the number of the year passed. If the highest level is "equivalence" (bachillerato por madurez), "25" is written down.

In a similar manner certificates of primary education are written down.

The equivalence in the current system of education is the following:

[p. 51]

Preschool.

Primary:

I Cycle: First, second and third grade.

II Cycle: Fourth, fifth and sixth grade.

Secondary:

III Cycle: First, second and third year.

IV Cycle or diversified education: Fourth, fifth and sixth year.

Cycles I, II and III constitute "General Basic Education".

## Person weight (PERWT)

### File: CRI1984-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 of schooling (YRSCHOOL)

File: CRI1984-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, 5 years (MIGRATE5)

File: CRI1984-P-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

#### Description

MIGRATE5 indicates the person's place of residence 5 years ago. The first digit records movement across major administrative divisions and countries. The second digit reports movement across minor administrative divisions, for samples in which that detail is available.

## Educational attainment, international recode [general version] (EDATTAIN)

File: CRI1984-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: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

EDATTAIN records the person's educational attainment in terms of the level of schooling completed (degree or other milestone). The emphasis on level completed is critical: a person attending the final year of secondary education receives the code for having completed lower secondary only -- and in some samples only primary.

EDATTAIN does not necessarily reflect any particular country's definition of the various levels of schooling in terms of terminology or the number of years of schooling. EDATTAIN is an attempt to merge -- into a single, roughly comparable variable -- samples that provide degrees, ones that provide actual years of schooling, and those that have some of both. In addition to EDATTAIN, a country-specific education classification is provided which loses no information and reflects the particular educational system of that country (for example EDUCBR for Brazil, EDUCCL for Chile, and EDUCUS for the United States). As always, users can refer to the original education source variables for each sample, if they wish.

Many samples also give single years of schooling completed, recorded in YRSCHOOL. Some samples provide educational information in a form that could not be incorporated into EDATTAIN.

## Country of birth (BPLCOUNTRY)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 5  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-99999

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

BPLCOUNTRY indicates the person's country of birth.

## Nativity status (NATIVITY)

File: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

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

**Description**

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

## Year [person version] (YEARP)

File: CRI1984-P-H

**Overview**

Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 4	
Decimals: 0	

**Description**

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

## IPUMS sample identifier [person version] (SAMPLEP)

File: CRI1984-P-H

**Overview**

Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 9	
Decimals: 0	

**Description**

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

## Household serial number [person version] (SERIAL)

File: CRI1984-P-H

**Overview**

Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 10	
Decimals: 0	

**Description**

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

## Country [person version] (COUNTRYP)

File: CRI1984-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: CRI1984-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete

Format: character

Width: 1

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

### Description

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

## Documentation

### Questionnaires

#### Censos Nacionales 1984

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Title Censos Nacionales 1984  
 Author(s) Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, República de Costa Rica  
 Date 1984-06-11  
 Country Costa Rica  
 Language Spanish  
 Publisher(s) Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, República de Costa Rica  
 Filename enum\_form\_cr1984.pdf

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#### VIII Population Census, IV Housing Census 1984

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Title VIII Population Census, IV Housing Census 1984  
 Author(s) General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses, Republic of Costa Rica  
 Date 1984-06-11  
 Country Costa Rica  
 Language English  
 Contributor(s) Minnesota Population Center (translation)  
 Publisher(s) General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses, Republic of Costa Rica  
 Filename enum\_form\_cr1984\_tag.pdf

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### Technical documents

#### Manual para el Enumerador

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Title Manual para el Enumerador  
 Author(s) Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, República de Costa Rica, Centro Latinoamericano y Caribeño de Demografía (CELADE)  
 Date 1984-06-11  
 Country Costa Rica  
 Language Spanish  
 Publisher(s) Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, República de Costa Rica, Centro Latinoamericano y Caribeño de Demografía (CELADE)  
 Filename Doc/Technical/enum\_instruct\_cr1984.pdf

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#### Instructions for the Enumerator. National 1984 Population, Dwelling, Agriculture and Livestock Censuses

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Title Instructions for the Enumerator. National 1984 Population, Dwelling, Agriculture and Livestock Censuses  
 Author(s) General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses, Republic of Costa Rica  
 Date 1984-06-11  
 Country Costa Rica  
 Language English

Contributor(s) Minnesota Population Center (translation)

Publisher(s) General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses, Republic of Costa Rica

Filename enum\_instruct\_cr1984\_tag.pdf

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## Manual de Procedimientos de Revisión y Codificación

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Title Manual de Procedimientos de Revisión y Codificación

Author(s) Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, República de Costa Rica, Ministerio de Economía y Comercio

Date 1984-12-01

Country Costa Rica

Language Spanish

Publisher(s) Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, República de Costa Rica, Ministerio de Economía y Comercio

Filename post\_enum\_coding\_cr1984.pdf

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