

# Mexico - Population and Dwelling Count 1995 - IPUMS Subset

**Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI), Minnesota  
Population Center - University of Minnesota**

Report generated on: May 3, 2018

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# Sampling

## Sampling Procedure

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MICRODATA SOURCE: INEGI

SAMPLE DESIGN: Stratified cluster design; stratified geographically by similar socio-economic characteristics. Clusters are defined as enumeration areas (AGEB). About fifty dwellings within a cluster are included in the sample. Sample fraction depends upon demographic heterogeneity of municipalities. The sample was designed to yield representative statistics for all dwellings.

SAMPLE UNIT: Primary Sampling Unit (UPM) composed of one or more enumeration areas (AGEB)

SAMPLE FRACTION: 0.4%

SAMPLE SIZE (person records): 332,061

## Response Rate

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UNDERCOUNT: No official estimates

## Weighting

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Weights computed by census agency should be used for most types of analysis.

# Questionnaires

## Overview

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Long (f1) and short (f2) dwelling enumeration forms; long form was applied to a sample survey.

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

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<b>Start</b>	<b>End</b>	<b>Cycle</b>
1995-10-23	1995-11-18	N/A

### Time Periods

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<b>Start</b>	<b>End</b>	<b>Cycle</b>
1995-11-05	1995-11-05	N/A

### Data Collection Mode

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Face-to-face [f2f]

#### **DATA COLLECTION NOTES**

De jure, CENSUS DAY: November 5, 1995, FIELD WORK PERIOD: October 23-November 18, 1995

#### **SUPERVISION**

Direct enumeration

# Data Processing

No content available

# Data Appraisal

No content available

# File Description

# Variable List

**MEX1995-H-H**

Content	Household records
Cases	0
Variable(s)	79
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	SIZEMX	Mexico, Size of locality	discrete	numeric	
V12	INTMIG2	Number of international migrants, Mexico	discrete	numeric	
V13	WATSUP	Water supply	discrete	numeric	
V14	SEWAGE	Sewage	discrete	numeric	
V15	ROOMS	Number of rooms	discrete	numeric	
V16	KITCHEN	Kitchen or cooking facilities	discrete	numeric	
V17	TOILET	Toilet	discrete	numeric	
V18	FLOOR	Floor material	discrete	numeric	
V19	WALL	Wall or building material	discrete	numeric	
V20	ROOF	Roof material	discrete	numeric	
V21	HHTYPE	Household classification	discrete	numeric	
V22	NFAMS	Number of families in household	discrete	numeric	
V23	HEADLOC	Head's location in household	contin	numeric	
V24	GEOLEV1	1st subnational geographic level, world [consistent boundaries over time]	discrete	numeric	

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V25	MX1995A_0001	Dwelling number	contin	numeric	Dwelling number
V26	MX1995A_0002	Household number (within dwelling)	discrete	numeric	Household number (within dwelling)
V27	MX1995A_0004	Number of households in dwelling	discrete	numeric	Number of households in dwelling
V28	MX1995A_0005	Number of persons in dwelling	discrete	numeric	Number of persons in dwelling
V29	MX1995A_0006	Number of persons in household	discrete	numeric	Number of persons in household
V30	MX1995A_0023	Size of locality	discrete	numeric	Size of locality
V31	MX1995A_0026	Household number (within dwelling)	discrete	numeric	Household number (within dwelling)
V32	MX1995A_0027	Expansion factor (dwelling-wide)	contin	numeric	Expansion factor (dwelling-wide)
V33	MX1995A_0028	Expansion factor (persons with health insurance coverage or with any type of disability)	contin	numeric	Expansion factor (persons with health insurance coverage or with any type of disability)
V34	MX1995A_0029	Walls	discrete	numeric	1.1 Walls What material is the largest part of the walls of this dwelling? [ ] 1 Waste material [ ] 2 Cardboard sheets [ ] 3 Asbestos or metal sheets [ ] 4 Reed, bamboo or palm [ ] 5 Mud or adobe [ ] 6 Wood [ ] 7 Adobe [ ] 8 Brick, concrete block, stone rock from a quarry or cement
V35	MX1995A_0030	Roofs	discrete	numeric	1.2 Roofs What material is the largest part of the roof of this dwelling? [ ] 1 Waste material [ ] 2 Cardboard sheets [ ] 3 Asbestos or metal sheets [ ] 4 Palm, tile strips or wood [ ] 5 Tile [ ] 6 Concrete planks, bricks or flat roofs with joists
V36	MX1995A_0031	Floors	discrete	numeric	1.3 Floors What material is the largest part of the floor of this dwelling? [ ] 1 Earth [ ] 2 Cement or solid earth [ ] 3 Wood, mosaic or other coverings
V37	MX1995A_0032	Kitchen	discrete	numeric	1.4 Kitchen Does this dwelling have a room for cooking? [ ] 1 Yes [ ] 2 No. Go to 1.6
V38	MX1995A_0033	Exclusive kitchen	discrete	numeric	1.5 Exclusive kitchen In the room where they cook, do they sleep also? [Question 1.5 was asked of dwellings that had kitchen, per question 1.4] [ ] 3 Yes [ ] 4 No
V39	MX1995A_0034	Rooms for sleeping	discrete	numeric	1.6 Rooms for sleeping How many rooms are used for sleeping, without counting hallways? Bedrooms ____
V40	MX1995A_0035	Number of rooms	discrete	numeric	1.7 Number of rooms How many total rooms does this dwelling have, without counting hallways or bathrooms? Count the kitchen. Total number of rooms ____
V41	MX1995A_0036	Piped water	discrete	numeric	1.8 Water in a pipe Do the occupants of this dwelling have water in a pipe: Read all options. [ ] 1 Within the dwelling? [ ] 2 Away from the dwelling, but within the plot of land? [ ] 3 From a public faucet or hydrant? [ ] 4 Do not have water in a pipe?
V42	MX1995A_0037	Sanitary service	discrete	numeric	1.9 Sanitary services Do the occupants of this dwelling have: Read the options until getting an affirmative answer. [ ] 1 Lavatory or sanitary services? [ ] 2 Toilet or latrine? [ ] 3 (Septic) tank? [ ] 4 Black hole or blind well? [ ] 5 Do not have sanitary services? Go to 1.13
V43	MX1995A_0038	Exclusive sanitary service	discrete	numeric	[Questions 1.9-1.12 were asked of dwellings that had sanitary services.] 1.10 Exclusive sanitary services Do only the occupants of this dwelling use (Mention the service) [sanitary services per question 1.8]? [ ] 1 Yes [ ] 2 No

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V44	MX1995A_0039	Water connection	discrete	numeric	[Questions 1.9-1.12 were asked of dwellings that had sanitary services.] 1.11 Water connection Does (mention the service) [sanitary services per question 1.8] have a water connection? [ ] 3 Yes. Go to 1.13 [ ] 4 No
V45	MX1995A_0040	Drainage	discrete	numeric	[Questions 1.9-1.12 were asked of dwellings that had sanitary services.] 1.13 Drainage Does this dwelling have drainage: Read the options until getting an affirmative answer. [ ] 1 Connected to the public system? Go to 1.16 [ ] 2 Connected to a septic tank? Go to 1.16 [ ] 3 With a discharge to a gully or crack? Go to 1.16 [ ] 4 With discharge to a river lake (or sea)? Go to 1.16 [ ] 5 Does not have drainage? If it has sanitary services per question 1.9, go to 1.14 otherwise go to A1.15
V46	MX1995A_0041	Electricity	discrete	numeric	1.16 Electricity Is there electric light in this dwelling? [ ] 1 Yes [ ] 2 No
V47	MX1995A_0042	Fuel	discrete	numeric	1.17 Fuel Is the fuel most used for cooking food: Read the options until getting an affirmative response. [ ] 1 Gas? [ ] 2 Firewood or coal? [ ] 3 Gasoline? [ ] 4 Electricity?
V48	MX1995A_0043	Ownership	discrete	numeric	1.18 Ownership Is this dwelling: Read the options until getting an affirmative response. [ ] 1 Owned, being paid for? [ ] 2 Owned? [ ] 3 Rented? [ ] 4 Is in another situation?
V49	MX1995A_0044	Common expenses	discrete	numeric	2.2 Common expenses Do the (total number of people) who live in this dwelling share the same eating expenses? [ ] 1 Yes; go to 3.2 [ ] 2 No
V50	MX1995A_0045	Number of households with separate eating expenses in the dwelling	discrete	numeric	2.3 Number of households Then, how many groups of people or households have separate eating expenses, counting your own? Number of household ___ When there exists more than one household or group of people in a dwelling, use a questionnaire for each household, starting with question 3.2.
V51	MX1995A_0046	Type of household	discrete	numeric	Type of household
V52	MX1995A_0047	Social subsidies: milk	discrete	numeric	8.1 Social subsidies Now I am going to ask you some characteristics of the group of people who form this household. Currently, do any people of this household receive: Read all the options and circle the keys where an affirmative answer is obtained. [ ] 1 Milk? [ ] 2 Tortilla? [ ] 3 Scholarships for students? [ ] 4 School lunches? [ ] 5 Work disability grants? [ ] 6 None of the previous
V53	MX1995A_0048	Social subsidies: tortilla	discrete	numeric	8.1 Social subsidies Now I am going to ask you some characteristics of the group of people who form this household. Currently, do any people of this household receive: Read all the options and circle the keys where an affirmative answer is obtained. [ ] 1 Milk? [ ] 2 Tortilla? [ ] 3 Scholarships for students? [ ] 4 School lunches? [ ] 5 Work disability grants? [ ] 6 None of the previous
V54	MX1995A_0049	Social subsidies: scholarship for students	discrete	numeric	8.1 Social subsidies Now I am going to ask you some characteristics of the group of people who form this household. Currently, do any people of this household receive: Read all the options and circle the keys where an affirmative answer is obtained. [ ] 1 Milk? [ ] 2 Tortilla? [ ] 3 Scholarships for students? [ ] 4 School lunches? [ ] 5 Work disability grants? [ ] 6 None of the previous
V55	MX1995A_0050	Social subsidies: school lunch	discrete	numeric	8.1 Social subsidies Now I am going to ask you some characteristics of the group of people who form this household. Currently, do any people of this household receive: Read all the options and circle the keys where an affirmative answer is obtained. [ ] 1 Milk? [ ] 2 Tortilla? [ ] 3 Scholarships for students? [ ] 4 School lunches? [ ] 5 Work disability grants? [ ] 6 None of the previous

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V56	MX1995A_0051	Social subsidies: disability grant	discrete	numeric	8.1 Social subsidies Now I am going to ask you some characteristics of the group of people who form this household. Currently, do any people of this household receive: Read all the options and circle the keys where an affirmative answer is obtained. [] 1 Milk? [] 2 Tortilla? [] 3 Scholarships for students? [] 4 School lunches? [] 5 Work disability grants? [] 6 None of the previous
V57	MX1995A_0052	Social subsidies: none	discrete	numeric	8.1 Social subsidies Now I am going to ask you some characteristics of the group of people who form this household. Currently, do any people of this household receive: Read all the options and circle the keys where an affirmative answer is obtained. [] 1 Milk? [] 2 Tortilla? [] 3 Scholarships for students? [] 4 School lunches? [] 5 Work disability grants? [] 6 None of the previous
V58	MX1995A_0069	Number of people who form the household	discrete	numeric	Number of people who form the household
V59	MX1995A_0071	Has a member who migrated to another country	discrete	numeric	Condition of migration
V60	MX1995A_0072	Number of people who have migrated to another country	discrete	numeric	Condition of migration
V61	MX1995A_0073	Respondent number	discrete	numeric	Respondent number
V62	MX1995A_0074	Monthly household work income	contin	numeric	For people 12 years old or older [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11] Income for work 7.9 How much does (Name) earn for the work (activities)? Period: Once a week Every other week Once a month Once a year Does not receive an income 00000 N\$ 98000 or more Does not know 99999 Write down in new pesos 7.9A Income ____ 7.9 Period ____
V63	MX1995A_0075	Other type of monthly household income	contin	numeric	For people 12 years old or older [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11] Other incomes 7.10 (Other than the aforementioned income) does (Name) receive income from: Read all the options and write down up to three keys. [] 1 Being retired or pensioned? [] 2 Help of family members from another country? [] 3 Rent or interest from banks? [] 4 Help from Procampo? [] 5 Grant or aid from other institutions? [] 6 Another type? [] 7 None? Go to next person [] 9 Does not know Type of income 7.10A ____ 7.10B ____ 7.10 C ____ 7.11 How much does (Name) receive for (Type of income from 7.10)? Ask the question for each of the answers written down in 7.10. Period: 1. Once a week 2. Every other week 3. Once a month 4. Once a year 5. N\$ 98000 or more 98000 6. Does not know 99999 Write down in new pesos 7.11A Income ____ 7.11B Period ____ 7.11C Income ____ 7.11D Period ____ 7.11E Income ____ 7.11F Period ____
V64	MX1995A_0076	Monthly total household income	contin	numeric	For people 12 years old or older [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11] Other incomes 7.10 (Other than the aforementioned income) does (Name) receive income from: Read all the options and write down up to three keys. [] 1 Being retired or pensioned? [] 2 Help of family members from another country? [] 3 Rent or interest from banks? [] 4 Help from Procampo? [] 5 Grant or aid from other institutions? [] 6 Another type? [] 7 None? Go to next person [] 9 Does not know Type of income 7.10A ____ 7.10B ____ 7.10 C ____ 7.11 How much does (Name) receive for (Type of income from 7.10)? Ask the question for each of the answers written down in 7.10. Period: 1. Once a week 2. Every other week 3. Once a month 4. Once a year 5. N\$ 98000 or more 98000 6. Does not know 99999 Write down in new pesos 7.11A Income ____ 7.11B Period ____ 7.11C Income ____ 7.11D Period ____ 7.11E Income ____ 7.11F Period ____
V65	HHWT	Household weight	contin	numeric	

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V66	GEOLEV2	2nd subnational geographic level, world [consistent boundaries over time]	discrete	numeric	
V67	GEO1_MX	Mexico, State 1960 - 2010 [Level 1; consistent boundaries, GIS]	discrete	numeric	
V68	GEO1_MX1995	Mexico, State 1995 [Level 1, GIS]	discrete	numeric	
V69	GEO2_MX	Mexico, Municipality 1960 - 2010 [Level 2; consistent boundaries, GIS]	discrete	numeric	
V70	GEO2_MX1995	Mexico, Municipality 1995 [Level 2, GIS]	discrete	numeric	
V71	NCOUPLES	Number of married couples in household	discrete	numeric	
V72	NMOTHERS	Number of mothers in household	discrete	numeric	
V73	NFATHERS	Number of fathers in household	discrete	numeric	
V74	COUNTRY	Country	discrete	numeric	
V75	ELECTRIC	Electricity	discrete	numeric	
V76	BEDROOMS	Number of bedrooms	discrete	numeric	
V77	OWNERSHIP	Ownership of dwelling [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V78	OWNERSHIPD	Ownership of dwelling [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V79	FUELCOOK	Cooking fuel	discrete	numeric	

**MEX1995-P-H**

Content	Person records
Cases	0
Variable(s)	110
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
V80	PERNUM	Person number	contin	numeric	
V81	MOMLOC	Mother's location in household	contin	numeric	
V82	POPLOC	Father's location in household	contin	numeric	
V83	SPLOC	Spouse's location in household	contin	numeric	
V84	PARRULE	Rule for linking parent	discrete	numeric	
V85	SPRULE	Rule for linking spouse	discrete	numeric	
V86	STEPMOM	Probable stepmother	discrete	numeric	
V87	STEPPOP	Probable stepfather	discrete	numeric	
V88	POLYMAL	Man with more than one wife linked	discrete	numeric	
V89	POLY2ND	Woman is second or higher order wife	discrete	numeric	
V90	FAMUNIT	Family unit membership	contin	numeric	
V91	FAMSIZE	Number of own family members in household	discrete	numeric	
V92	NCHILD	Number of own children in household	discrete	numeric	
V93	NCHLT5	Number of own children under age 5 in household	discrete	numeric	
V94	ELDCH	Age of eldest own child in household	discrete	numeric	
V95	YNGCH	Age of youngest own child in household	discrete	numeric	
V96	RELATE	Relationship to household head [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V97	RELATED	Relationship to household head [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V98	AGE	Age	discrete	numeric	

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V99	AGE2	Age, grouped into intervals	discrete	numeric	
V100	SEX	Sex	discrete	numeric	
V101	MARST	Marital status [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V102	MARSTD	Marital status [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V103	CONSENS	Consensual union	discrete	numeric	
V104	AGEMARR	Age at first marriage or union	discrete	numeric	
V105	MARRNUM	Number of marriages or unions	discrete	numeric	
V106	BPLMX	State of birth, Mexico	discrete	numeric	
V107	SCHOOL	School attendance	discrete	numeric	
V108	LIT	Literacy	discrete	numeric	
V109	EDUCMX	Educational attainment, Mexico	discrete	numeric	
V110	EMPSTAT	Activity status (employment status) [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V111	EMPSTATD	Activity status (employment status) [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V112	OCCISCO	Occupation, ISCO general	discrete	numeric	
V113	OCC	Occupation, unrecoded	contin	numeric	
V114	INDGEN	Industry, general recode	discrete	numeric	
V115	IND	Industry, unrecoded	contin	numeric	
V116	CLASSWK	Status in employment (class of worker) [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V117	CLASSWKD	Status in employment (class of worker) [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V118	INCTOT	Total income	contin	numeric	
V119	INCEARN	Earned income	contin	numeric	
V120	INCWEL	Income from anti-poverty or welfare programs	contin	numeric	
V121	INCRET	Retirement or pension income	contin	numeric	
V122	INCFMAB	Income from family members living abroad	contin	numeric	
V123	MIGMX1	State of previous residence, Mexico	discrete	numeric	
V124	MIGMX2	State of residence 5 years ago, Mexico	discrete	numeric	
V125	DISEMP	Employment disability	discrete	numeric	

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V126	MX1995A_0003	Person number (within household)	discrete	numeric	Person number (within household)
V127	MX1995A_0400	Expansion factor	contin	numeric	Expansion factor
V128	MX1995A_0401	Registration number	discrete	numeric	Registration number
V129	MX1995A_0402	Relationship	discrete	numeric	3.4 Relationship What is (Name) to the Head of household? (What relationship does (Name) have with (Name of the Head of household?)) [The first of the ten lines has "Head" in this space. The other nine spaces are blank.]
V130	MX1995A_0403	Sex	discrete	numeric	For all people [Applies to questions 2.4 and 2.5] 2.4 Sex Is (Name) man or woman? [] ((Name) is a man) [] ((Name) is a woman) [Under the text are two boxes. The box for men is numbered 1. The box for women is numbered 2.]
V131	MX1995A_0404	Age	discrete	numeric	For all people [Applies to questions 2.4 and 2.5] 2.5 Age How many completed year old is (Name)? ____ Less than one year 000 Does not know 999 [Below the text is a box labeled "Years," and under the text are three boxes.]
V132	MX1995A_0405	Place of birth	discrete	numeric	For all the people on the list [Applies to questions 3.7 and 3.8] 3.7 Place of birth In what state of the Republic of Mexico or country was (Name) born. [] 3A Here [] 3B State or country ____
V133	MX1995A_0406	Condition of residency	discrete	numeric	For all the people on the list [Applies to questions 3.7 and 3.8] 3.8 Condition of residency Does (Name): Read the options until getting an affirmative answer. [] 1 Live in another place although is here for now? Go to 5.1 [] 2 Live in another place because of working, studying or for other reasons? Go to 5.1 [] 3 Normally live here? [] 4 Live here although for now lives in another place? [] 5 Live here temporarily, because of not having another place to live? Residence ____
V134	MX1995A_0407	National or international migration (state or country)	discrete	numeric	Condition of migration
V135	MX1995A_0409	Previous residence	discrete	numeric	Place of previous residence 4.3 In what state did (Name) live before living in (the interview location)? State or Country ____
V136	MX1995A_0410	Duration in previous residence in months	discrete	numeric	Time of previous residence 4.4 How many months or years did (Name) live in (the previous location)? Write down a single answer Less than a month 00 write down in 4.4A Does not know 99 Write down in 4.4A 4.4A Months ____ 4.4 B Years ____
V137	MX1995A_0411	Duration in previous residence in years	discrete	numeric	Time of previous residence 4.4 How many months or years did (Name) live in (the previous location)? Write down a single answer Less than a month 00 write down in 4.4A Does not know 99 Write down in 4.4A 4.4A Months ____ 4.4 B Years ____
V138	MX1995A_0412	Duration in current residence in months	discrete	numeric	Time of current residence 4.5 How many months or years has (Name) been living in (the interview location) (since coming for the last time)? Write down a single answer Less than a month 00, Write down in 4.5A Does not know 99, Write down in 4.5A 4.5A Months ____ 4.5B Years ____
V139	MX1995A_0413	Time in current residence in years	discrete	numeric	Time of current residence 4.5 How many months or years has (Name) been living in (the interview location) (since coming for the last time)? Write down a single answer Less than a month 00, Write down in 4.5A Does not know 99, Write down in 4.5A 4.5A Months ____ 4.5B Years ____
V140	MX1995A_0414	State or country of residence in 1990	discrete	numeric	For people five years old or older who are habitual residents [Applies to questions 4.6 and 4.7]
V141	MX1995A_0415	Municipality of residence in 1990	contin	numeric	For people five years old or older who are habitual residents [Applies to questions 4.6 and 4.7]

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V142	MX1995A_0416	Literacy	discrete	numeric	For people 5 years old or older [Applies to questions 5.1 to 5.4] Illiteracy 5.1 Does (Name) know how to read and write a message? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V143	MX1995A_0417	Currently attends school	discrete	numeric	For people 5 years old or older [Applies to questions 5.1 to 5.4] Attendance
V144	MX1995A_0418	Went to school in the past	discrete	numeric	For people 5 years old or older [Applies to questions 5.1 to 5.4] Attendance
V145	MX1995A_0419	Year or grade of education level completed	discrete	numeric	For people 5 years old or older [Applies to questions 5.1 to 5.4] Level of instruction 5.4 What is the last year or grade that (Name) spent or passed in school? Level: 00. None 1. Preschool or kindergarten 2. Primary 3. Secondary 4. Preparatory 5. Basic normal 6. Professional 7. Post graduate 99. Does not know 5.4A Grades ____ 5.4B Level ____
V146	MX1995A_0420	Education level completed	discrete	numeric	For people 5 years old or older [Applies to questions 5.1 to 5.4] Level of instruction 5.4 What is the last year or grade that (Name) spent or passed in school? Level: 00. None 1. Preschool or kindergarten 2. Primary 3. Secondary 4. Preparatory 5. Basic normal 6. Professional 7. Post graduate 99. Does not know 5.4A Grades ____ 5.4B Level ____
V147	MX1995A_0447	Educational attainment	discrete	numeric	For people 5 years old or older [Applies to questions 5.1 to 5.4] Level of instruction 5.4 What is the last year or grade that (Name) spent or passed in school? Level: 00. None 1. Preschool or kindergarten 2. Primary 3. Secondary 4. Preparatory 5. Basic normal 6. Professional 7. Post graduate 99. Does not know 5.4A Grades ____ 5.4B Level ____
V148	MX1995A_0421	Studies or studied a technical or commercial career	discrete	numeric	For people 12 years old or older [Applies to questions 5.5 to 5.7] 5.5 Does or did (Name) study any technical or commercial career? 1. [] Yes 2. [] No, go to 6.1 9. [] Does not know
V149	MX1995A_0422	Years of technical or commercial or commercial career passed	discrete	numeric	For people 12 years old or older [Applies to questions 5.5 to 5.7] 5.6 How many years did (Name) spend (pass) in this career? Less than a year 0 Does not know 9 Years ____
V150	MX1995A_0423	Required studies for technical or commercial career	discrete	numeric	For people 12 years old or older [Applies to questions 5.5 to 5.7] 5.7 To enter this career, what studies were requested of (Name)? 0. None 1. Primary finished 2. Secondary finished 3. Preparatory 9. Does not know Requirement ____
V151	MX1995A_0424	Marital status	discrete	numeric	VI Nuptial information For people 12 years old or older [Applies to questions 6.1 to 6.4] Civil state 6.1 Is (Name) currently: Read the options until getting an affirmative answer. [] 1 Living in free union? [] 2 Widowed? [] 3 Separated? [] 4 Divorced? [] 5 Married? [] 6 Single? Go to 7.1
V152	MX1995A_0425	Number of unions	discrete	numeric	VI Nuptial information For people 12 years old or older [Applies to questions 6.1 to 6.4] Number of unions 6.2 How many times has (Name) been married or in free union? Unions ____
V153	MX1995A_0426	Age at the first union	discrete	numeric	VI Nuptial information For people 12 years old or older [Applies to questions 6.1 to 6.4] Age at the first union 6.3 How old was (Name) when married or lived in free union (for the first time)? Age ____
V154	MX1995A_0427	Age at the first breakup of union	discrete	numeric	Number of unions 6.2 How many times has (Name) been married or in free union? Unions ____ Age at the first break up Ask: Those who are widows, separated or divorced and also those married or in free union more than one time. [Applies to question 6.4] 6.4 At what age was (Name) widowed, separated or divorced for the first time? Age ____

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V155	MX1995A_0428	Employment status	discrete	numeric	For people 12 years old or older [Applies to questions 7.1 and 7.2] Condition of activity 7.1 Last week, did (Name): Read the options until getting an affirmative answer. [] 1 Work? Go to 7.3. [] 2 Not work, but had a job? Go to 7.3. [] 3 Look for work? [] 4 (Name) a student? [] 5 Does (Name) do chores in the household? [] 6 Is (Name) retired or pensioned? [] 7 Is (Name) permanently disabled from working? Go to 7.10 [] 8 Does (Name) not work? [] 9 Does not know Condition of activity ____
V156	MX1995A_0429	Occupation	discrete	numeric	For people 12 years old or older [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11] Occupation or office
V157	MX1995A_0430	Situation in the job	discrete	numeric	For people 12 years old or older [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11] Situation in the job 7.5 Was (Name) in the job (activity) last week: Read the options until getting an affirmative response. [] 1 Employed or a worker? [] 2 A weekly or daily worker? [] 3 A boss or businessperson (who hires workers)? [] 4 A self-employed worker (does not hire workers)? [] 5 A worker without pay in a family business or plot of land? Situation ____
V158	MX1995A_0431	Hours in the job	discrete	numeric	For people 12 years old or older [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11] Hours 7.6 How many hours did (Name) work at the job(s) (activity (activities)) last week? 98. 98 hours or more 99. Does not know Hours ____
V159	MX1995A_0432	Industry	discrete	numeric	For people 12 years old or older [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11] Economic activity
V160	MX1995A_0433	Work income per period	contin	numeric	For people 12 years old or older [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11] Income for work 7.9 How much does (Name) earn for the work (activities)? Period: Once a week Every other week Once a month Once a year Does not receive an income 00000 N\$ 98000 or more Does not know 99999 Write down in new pesos 7.9A Income ____ 7.9 Period ____
V161	MX1995A_0434	Period of income from work	discrete	numeric	For people 12 years old or older [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11] Income for work 7.9 How much does (Name) earn for the work (activities)? Period: Once a week Every other week Once a month Once a year Does not receive an income 00000 N\$ 98000 or more Does not know 99999 Write down in new pesos 7.9A Income ____ 7.9 Period ____
V162	MX1995A_0435	Personal monthly working income	contin	numeric	For people 12 years old or older [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11] Income for work 7.9 How much does (Name) earn for the work (activities)? Period: Once a week Every other week Once a month Once a year Does not receive an income 00000 N\$ 98000 or more Does not know 99999 Write down in new pesos 7.9A Income ____ 7.9 Period ____
V163	MX1995A_0436	Type of non-work income (1)	discrete	numeric	For people 12 years old or older [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11] Other incomes 7.10 (Other than the aforementioned income) does (Name) receive income from: Read all the options and write down up to three keys. [] 1 Being retired or pensioned? [] 2 Help of family members from another country? [] 3 Rent or interest from banks? [] 4 Help from Procampo? [] 5 Grant or aid from other institutions? [] 6 Another type? [] 7 None? Go to next person [] 9 Does not know Type of income 7.10A ____ 7.10B ____ 7.10 C ____
V164	MX1995A_0437	Type of non-work income (2)	discrete	numeric	For people 12 years old or older [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11] Other incomes 7.10 (Other than the aforementioned income) does (Name) receive income from: Read all the options and write down up to three keys. [] 1 Being retired or pensioned? [] 2 Help of family members from another country? [] 3 Rent or interest from banks? [] 4 Help from Procampo? [] 5 Grant or aid from other institutions? [] 6 Another type? [] 7 None? Go to next person [] 9 Does not know Type of income 7.10A ____ 7.10B ____ 7.10 C ____

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V165	MX1995A_0438	Type of non-work income (3)	discrete	numeric	For people 12 years old or older [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11] Other incomes 7.10 (Other than the aforementioned income) does (Name) receive income from: Read all the options and write down up to three keys. [ ] 1 Being retired or pensioned? [ ] 2 Help of family members from another country? [ ] 3 Rent or interest from banks? [ ] 4 Help from Procampo? [ ] 5 Grant or aid from other institutions? [ ] 6 Another type? [ ] 7 None? Go to next person [ ] 9 Does not know Type of income 7.10A ____ 7.10B ____ 7.10 C ____
V166	MX1995A_0439	Amount of non-work income (1)	contin	numeric	For people 12 years old or older [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11] Other incomes 7.10 (Other than the aforementioned income) does (Name) receive income from: Read all the options and write down up to three keys. [ ] 1 Being retired or pensioned? [ ] 2 Help of family members from another country? [ ] 3 Rent or interest from banks? [ ] 4 Help from Procampo? [ ] 5 Grant or aid from other institutions? [ ] 6 Another type? [ ] 7 None? Go to next person [ ] 9 Does not know Type of income 7.10A ____ 7.10B ____ 7.10 C ____ 7.11 How much does (Name) receive for (Type of income from 7.10)? Ask the question for each of the answers written down in 7.10. Period: 1. Once a week 2. Every other week 3. Once a month 4. Once a year 5. N\$ 98000 or more 98000 6. Does not know 99999 Write down in new pesos 7.11A Income ____ 7.11B Period ____ 7.11C Income ____ 7.11D Period ____ 7.11E Income ____ 7.11F Period ____
V167	MX1995A_0440	Period of non-work income (1)	discrete	numeric	For people 12 years old or older [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11] Other incomes 7.10 (Other than the aforementioned income) does (Name) receive income from: Read all the options and write down up to three keys. [ ] 1 Being retired or pensioned? [ ] 2 Help of family members from another country? [ ] 3 Rent or interest from banks? [ ] 4 Help from Procampo? [ ] 5 Grant or aid from other institutions? [ ] 6 Another type? [ ] 7 None? Go to next person [ ] 9 Does not know Type of income 7.10A ____ 7.10B ____ 7.10 C ____ 7.11 How much does (Name) receive for (Type of income from 7.10)? Ask the question for each of the answers written down in 7.10. Period: 1. Once a week 2. Every other week 3. Once a month 4. Once a year 5. N\$ 98000 or more 98000 6. Does not know 99999 Write down in new pesos 7.11A Income ____ 7.11B Period ____ 7.11C Income ____ 7.11D Period ____ 7.11E Income ____ 7.11F Period ____
V168	MX1995A_0441	Amount of non-work income (2)	discrete	numeric	For people 12 years old or older [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11] Other incomes 7.10 (Other than the aforementioned income) does (Name) receive income from: Read all the options and write down up to three keys. [ ] 1 Being retired or pensioned? [ ] 2 Help of family members from another country? [ ] 3 Rent or interest from banks? [ ] 4 Help from Procampo? [ ] 5 Grant or aid from other institutions? [ ] 6 Another type? [ ] 7 None? Go to next person [ ] 9 Does not know Type of income 7.10A ____ 7.10B ____ 7.10 C ____ 7.11 How much does (Name) receive for (Type of income from 7.10)? Ask the question for each of the answers written down in 7.10. Period: 1. Once a week 2. Every other week 3. Once a month 4. Once a year 5. N\$ 98000 or more 98000 6. Does not know 99999 Write down in new pesos 7.11A Income ____ 7.11B Period ____ 7.11C Income ____ 7.11D Period ____ 7.11E Income ____ 7.11F Period ____

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V169	MX1995A_0442	Period of non-work income (2)	discrete	numeric	For people 12 years old or older [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11] Other incomes 7.10 (Other than the aforementioned income) does (Name) receive income from: Read all the options and write down up to three keys. [] 1 Being retired or pensioned? [] 2 Help of family members from another country? [] 3 Rent or interest from banks? [] 4 Help from Procampo? [] 5 Grant or aid from other institutions? [] 6 Another type? [] 7 None? Go to next person [] 9 Does not know Type of income 7.10A ____ 7.10B ____ 7.10 C ____ 7.11 How much does (Name) receive for (Type of income from 7.10)? Ask the question for each of the answers written down in 7.10. Period: 1. Once a week 2. Every other week 3. Once a month 4. Once a year 5. N\$ 98000 or more 98000 6. Does not know 99999 Write down in new pesos 7.11A Income ____ 7.11B Period ____ 7.11C Income ____ 7.11D Period ____ 7.11E Income ____ 7.11F Period ____
V170	MX1995A_0443	Amount of non-work income (3)	discrete	numeric	For people 12 years old or older [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11] Other incomes 7.10 (Other than the aforementioned income) does (Name) receive income from: Read all the options and write down up to three keys. [] 1 Being retired or pensioned? [] 2 Help of family members from another country? [] 3 Rent or interest from banks? [] 4 Help from Procampo? [] 5 Grant or aid from other institutions? [] 6 Another type? [] 7 None? Go to next person [] 9 Does not know Type of income 7.10A ____ 7.10B ____ 7.10 C ____ 7.11 How much does (Name) receive for (Type of income from 7.10)? Ask the question for each of the answers written down in 7.10. Period: 1. Once a week 2. Every other week 3. Once a month 4. Once a year 5. N\$ 98000 or more 98000 6. Does not know 99999 Write down in new pesos 7.11A Income ____ 7.11B Period ____ 7.11C Income ____ 7.11D Period ____ 7.11E Income ____ 7.11F Period ____
V171	MX1995A_0444	Period of non-work income (3)	discrete	numeric	For people 12 years old or older [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11] Other incomes 7.10 (Other than the aforementioned income) does (Name) receive income from: Read all the options and write down up to three keys. [] 1 Being retired or pensioned? [] 2 Help of family members from another country? [] 3 Rent or interest from banks? [] 4 Help from Procampo? [] 5 Grant or aid from other institutions? [] 6 Another type? [] 7 None? Go to next person [] 9 Does not know Type of income 7.10A ____ 7.10B ____ 7.10 C ____ 7.11 How much does (Name) receive for (Type of income from 7.10)? Ask the question for each of the answers written down in 7.10. Period: 1. Once a week 2. Every other week 3. Once a month 4. Once a year 5. N\$ 98000 or more 98000 6. Does not know 99999 Write down in new pesos 7.11A Income ____ 7.11B Period ____ 7.11C Income ____ 7.11D Period ____ 7.11E Income ____ 7.11F Period ____
V172	MX1995A_0445	Monthly other type of income of person	contin	numeric	For people 12 years old or older [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11] Other incomes 7.10 (Other than the aforementioned income) does (Name) receive income from: Read all the options and write down up to three keys. [] 1 Being retired or pensioned? [] 2 Help of family members from another country? [] 3 Rent or interest from banks? [] 4 Help from Procampo? [] 5 Grant or aid from other institutions? [] 6 Another type? [] 7 None? Go to next person [] 9 Does not know Type of income 7.10A ____ 7.10B ____ 7.10 C ____ 7.11 How much does (Name) receive for (Type of income from 7.10)? Ask the question for each of the answers written down in 7.10. Period: 1. Once a week 2. Every other week 3. Once a month 4. Once a year 5. N\$ 98000 or more 98000 6. Does not know 99999 Write down in new pesos 7.11A Income ____ 7.11B Period ____ 7.11C Income ____ 7.11D Period ____ 7.11E Income ____ 7.11F Period ____

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V173	MX1995A_0446	Monthly total income of person	contin	numeric	For people 12 years old or older [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11] Other incomes 7.10 (Other than the aforementioned income) does (Name) receive income from: Read all the options and write down up to three keys. [] 1 Being retired or pensioned? [] 2 Help of family members from another country? [] 3 Rent or interest from banks? [] 4 Help from Procampo? [] 5 Grant or aid from other institutions? [] 6 Another type? [] 7 None? Go to next person [] 9 Does not know Type of income 7.10A ____ 7.10B ____ 7.10 C ____ 7.11 How much does (Name) receive for (Type of income from 7.10)? Ask the question for each of the answers written down in 7.10. Period: 1. Once a week 2. Every other week 3. Once a month 4. Once a year 5. N\$ 98000 or more 98000 6. Does not know 99999 Write down in new pesos 7.11A Income ____ 7.11B Period ____ 7.11C Income ____ 7.11D Period ____ 7.11E Income ____ 7.11F Period ____
V174	PERWT	Person weight	contin	numeric	
V175	MIGYRS1	Years residing in current locality	discrete	numeric	
V176	YRSCHOOL	Years of schooling	discrete	numeric	
V177	MIGRATE5	Migration status, 5 years	discrete	numeric	
V178	MIGRATEP	Migration status, previous residence	discrete	numeric	
V179	EDATTAIN	Educational attainment, international recode [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V180	EDATTAIND	Educational attainment, international recode [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V181	HRSWORK1	Hours worked per week	discrete	numeric	
V182	HRSWORK2	Hours worked per week, categorized	discrete	numeric	
V183	BPLCOUNTRY	Country of birth	discrete	numeric	
V184	NATIVITY	Nativity status	discrete	numeric	
V185	YEARP	Year [person version]	contin	numeric	
V186	SAMPLEP	IPUMS sample identifier [person version]	contin	numeric	
V187	SERIAL	Household serial number [person version]	contin	numeric	
V188	COUNTRYP	Country [person version]	contin	numeric	
V189	RECTYPEP	Record type [person version]	discrete	character	



## Record type (RECTYPE)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: character	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	

### Description

RECTYPE identifies the type of record for the case: household or person.

NOTE: RECTYPE is an alphabetic (character string) variable with a value of 'H' for household records and 'P' for person records. RECTYPE will not appear as a variable in the default rectangular extracts produced by the data extract system. It is only available in hierarchical extracts, to distinguish between the two record types.

## Year (YEAR)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

### Description

YEAR gives the year in which the census was taken.

## IPUMS sample identifier (SAMPLE)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

### Description

SAMPLE identifies the IPUMS sample from which the case is drawn. Each sample receives a unique 9-digit code. The code is structured as follows:

The first 3 digits are the ISO/UN codes used in COUNTRY

The next 4 digits are the year of the census/survey

The final 2 digits identify the sample within the year. For the last two digits, censuses or large census-like surveys have a value "0" (e.g., 01) in the second-to-last digit, household surveys have a value of "2" (e.g., 21), and employment surveys have a value of "4" (e.g., 41).

## Household serial number (SERIAL)

File: MEX1995-H-H

## Household serial number (SERIAL)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 10	
Decimals: 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: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 3	
Decimals: 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: MEX1995-H-H

## Subsample number (SUBSAMP)

File: MEX1995-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: MEX1995-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: MEX1995-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: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

## Urban-rural status (URBAN)

File: MEX1995-H-H

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: MEX1995-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.

## Mexico, Size of locality (SIZEMX)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

SIZEMX identifies the population of the locality within Mexico in all sample years.

The full set of geography variables for Mexico 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 international migrants, Mexico (INTMIG2)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

INTMIG2 indicates the number of people who left to go live in another country during the five years preceding the census. It includes persons who might have migrated only for a short time or who might have already returned by the time of the census. Persons who left the country for vacation, work assignment, visits to relatives, or another reason that did not entail a change of residence were not considered migrants.

## Water supply (WATSUP)

File: MEX1995-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: MEX1995-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.

## Number of rooms (ROOMS)

File: MEX1995-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: MEX1995-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: MEX1995-H-H

## Toilet (TOILET)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

### Description

TOILET indicates whether the household had access to a toilet and, in most cases, whether it was a flush toilet or other type of installation.

## Floor material (FLOOR)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

### Description

FLOOR indicates the dwelling's predominant flooring material.

## Wall or building material (WALL)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

### Description

This variable indicates the primary material used in the construction of the dwelling, particularly the dwelling's exterior walls.

## Roof material (ROOF)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

### Description

This variable indicates the dwelling's predominant roofing material.

## Household classification (HHTYPE)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

### 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: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

### 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: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 3	
Decimals: 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: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

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

File: MEX1995-H-H

### 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 (MX1995A\_0001)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates dwelling number.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

Dwelling number

## Household number (within dwelling) (MX1995A\_0002)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates household number (within dwelling).

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

Household number (within dwelling)

## Number of households in dwelling (MX1995A\_0004)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the number of households in dwelling.

## Number of households in dwelling (MX1995A\_0004)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

Number of households in dwelling

## Number of persons in dwelling (MX1995A\_0005)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-25

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the number of persons in the dwelling.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

Number of persons in dwelling

## Number of persons in household (MX1995A\_0006)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-25

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the number of persons in the household.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

Number of persons in household

## Size of locality (MX1995A\_0023)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the size of locality.

### Universe

## Size of locality (MX1995A\_0023)

File: MEX1995-H-H

All households

### Literal question

Size of locality

## Household number (within dwelling) (MX1995A\_0026)

File: MEX1995-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.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

Household number (within dwelling)

## Expansion factor (dwelling-wide) (MX1995A\_0027)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the expansion factor for dwellings (dwelling weight).

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

Expansion factor (dwelling-wide)

## Expansion factor (persons with health insurance coverage or with any type of disability) (MX1995A\_0028)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the expansion factor for people with insurance coverage or with any type of disability

### Universe

All households

## Expansion factor (persons with health insurance coverage or with any type of disability) (MX1995A\_0028)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Literal question

Expansion factor (persons with health insurance coverage or with any type of disability)

## Walls (MX1995A\_0029)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates walls main construction material.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

1.1 Walls

What material is the largest part of the walls of this dwelling?

- 1 Waste material
- 2 Cardboard sheets
- 3 Asbestos or metal sheets
- 4 Reed, bamboo or palm
- 5 Mud or adobe
- 6 Wood
- 7 Adobe
- 8 Brick, concrete block, stone rock from a quarry or cement

### Interviewer instructions

1.1 Walls

With this question the principal material that the walls of a dwelling are made of is identified.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

[p. 64]

The question has eight answer options; circle a code according to the declared material.

When walls are made of different materials, register the one that predominates. If the amount of these materials is equal, then write down the one of lesser quality. The options appear from lesser to better quality.

So, the waste or thrown out material is classified as lesser quality because it includes cardboard, rubber, tin, plastic and other waste materials.

In some certain zones, some of the materials of the classification are known by other terms. For example, "embarro" or "bajareque" also are known as "enjarre" [adobe]. On the other hand, some materials that do not appear can be declared; in these cases circle the most similar option, according to the nature and quality. For example, if the walls are made of couite wood, register the option "Reed bamboo or palm" which is a similar material. If at this moment you do not know what material from the list is similar to what is declared, write down the exact name in observations, later investigate what is similar and circle the corresponding option.

When an informant does not understand the question, read the options until getting an affirmative answer.

## Roofs (MX1995A\_0030)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates roof main construction material.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

1.2 Roofs

What material is the largest part of the roof of this dwelling?

- 1 Waste material
- 2 Cardboard sheets
- 3 Asbestos or metal sheets
- 4 Palm, tile strips or wood
- 5 Tile
- 6 Concrete planks, bricks or flat roofs with joists

### Interviewer instructions

1.2 Roofs

This question finds the principal material with which the roof of the dwelling is built.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The question has six options in its classification; circle the code that corresponds to the declared material.

Here also the options of the materials appear from lesser to better quality.

When a roof is made of different materials, register the one that predominates. If the amount of these materials is equal, then write down the one of lesser quality. So when one material is declared that can be classified in two options, mark the lesser quality. For example, if you have doubt [p. 65] about how to classify a dwelling with pieces of wood, include it in the option "Waste material", which corresponds to the lesser quality.

Also in some zones of the country, they may know the materials of the options by other terms, or they may name a material that does not appear. In those cases, circle the similar option according to the nature and quality. For example, "guano" or "zacate" and other similar materials can be registered under the option "Palm, tile strips or wood." If at the moment of the interview you do not know which material of the list is similar to what is declared, write it down in observations and later investigate what is similar and mark the corresponding option.

When the informant has doubts, read the answer options.

## Floors (MX1995A\_0031)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates floors main construction material.

### Universe

All households

## Floors (MX1995A\_0031)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Literal question

1.3 Floors

What material is the largest part of the floor of this dwelling?

- 1 Earth
- 2 Cement or solid earth
- 3 Wood, mosaic or other coverings

### Interviewer instructions

1.3 Floors

This question identifies the material covering the floor of a dwelling. It does not ask for the floors of the patios, gardens or garage, only the rooms of the dwelling.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

Circle the code that corresponds to the answer of the informant.

When the covering of the floors is of different materials, register the predominant. If the quantity of the materials is equal, write down the lesser quality. In the options the materials appear from lesser to better quality.

A floor with a covering of brick or other clay, consider it similar to the option "Cement or solid earth." Also vinyl floor tiles, linoleum, "congleum," "azulejo," "vitropiso," "baldosa," and marble, among others, are registered under the option "Wood, mosaic or other coverings."

Ask the question and wait for an answer from the informant; if it is in doubt or not known, read the options following the established order.

## Kitchen (MX1995A\_0032)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates kitchen availability.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

1.4 Kitchen

Does this dwelling have a room for cooking?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No. Go to 1.6

### Interviewer instructions

## Kitchen (MX1995A\_0032)

### File: MEX1995-H-H

#### 1.4 Kitchen

This question finds out if a dwelling has a kitchen or not. For it, consider that a dwelling has a kitchen, when a room in the dwelling is used to prepare or heat [p. 66] food, whether or not the room is also used as living room, dining room, bedroom or has other uses.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

When the answer is Yes, circle code 1; if it is No, circle code 2.

Also a space delineated by three walls that limits the place meant for cooking, sheds or spaces that do not have walls and that only have a roof are registered as a kitchen.

Also, if a dwelling consists of a single room and in it food is prepared, it is considered that it has a kitchen. Because of this, if an informant responds that there is no kitchen, ask if food is prepared inside the room, and if the response is Yes, circle code 1, if contrary, circle code 2 and go to question 1.6 Rooms for sleeping.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

## Exclusive kitchen (MX1995A\_0033)

### File: MEX1995-H-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates availability of exclusive kitchen.

#### Universe

Dwellings with kitchen

#### Literal question

1.5 Exclusive kitchen

In the room where they cook, do they sleep also?

[Question 1.5 was asked of dwellings that had kitchen, per question 1.4]

3 Yes

4 No

#### Interviewer instructions

1.5 Exclusive kitchen

This question finds out is a dwelling has a room exclusively for cooking, that is, if the rooms where they cook is not also used for sleeping.

[p. 67]

If in a room where they cook, they also sleep, it is considered that the dwelling does not have an exclusive kitchen and code 3 is circled. When in a room where they cook, they do not sleep, consider that the dwelling has an exclusive kitchen and circle code 4, even if it has other uses.

## Rooms for sleeping (MX1995A\_0034)

### File: MEX1995-H-H

#### Overview

## Rooms for sleeping (MX1995A\_0034)

File: MEX1995-H-H

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the number of bedrooms.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

1.6 Rooms for sleeping  
How many rooms are used for sleeping, without counting hallways?

Bedrooms \_\_\_\_

### Interviewer instructions

1.6 Rooms for sleeping

This question finds out the number of rooms in a dwelling that are used for sleeping. A room is understood to be a space in a dwelling delineated normally by four fixed walls of any material, meant for the lodging of people or other uses or activities of family life.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

Write down in the corresponding boxes the information given by the informant.

Rooms of a dwelling meant for sleeping and that are only occasionally used should be included in the total number of rooms for sleeping, those that at the moment of the Counting are not used for this purpose, but rather as library, shop, wine cellar, among others, are not considered bedrooms.

The rooms that are used occasionally for sleeping and are not meant for it, are not included in the total number of rooms for sleeping, but rather only in the total number of rooms.

Wine cellar, granaries, commercial places, etc. that are used normally or habitually for sleeping should be considered room-bedrooms. If hallways or sheds are used for sleeping, do not consider them rooms.

## Number of rooms (MX1995A\_0035)

File: MEX1995-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.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

1.7 Number of rooms  
How many total rooms does this dwelling have, without counting hallways or bathrooms?

Count the kitchen.

Total number of rooms \_\_\_\_

### Interviewer instructions

## Number of rooms (MX1995A\_0035)

### File: MEX1995-H-H

#### 1.7 Number of rooms

The objective of the question is to know the total number of rooms that make up a dwelling, which are written down in the corresponding boxes.

Room is understood to be a space in a dwelling delineated normally by fixed walls of any material meant for the lodging of people and for other uses or activities of family life.

Any room that does not have four walls because they are circular (as occurs in indigenous dwellings and in some rural populations) or that [p. 68] are delineated with three walls (for example kitchens with a bar or other separation), should be considered a room.

Number of rooms refers to the total number of rooms in a dwelling used for lodging people, such as: bedrooms, living-dining room, kitchen, large room, study, service room, and in general rooms used for family life. Do not count bathrooms, hallways, garages and spaces that only have roofs (terraces, sheds and palm shelters).

[graphic of the question from the census form]

Be careful to count all rooms that a dwelling has, especially in cases where there are many dispersed rooms in a lot of land.

Wine cellars, granaries, and commercial places are counted in the total number of rooms only when any of the occupants of the dwelling sleeps regularly in this place.

Rooms that are uninhabited because they are in ruins or demolished are not counted; those being repaired are always counted when they are in condition of being inhabited.

The total number of rooms of a dwelling will always be greater or equal to the total number of bedrooms. Is this is not the case, clarify the situation with the informant and correct the figure.

## Piped water (MX1995A\_0036)

### File: MEX1995-H-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates piped water availability.

#### Universe

All households

#### Literal question

1.8 Water in a pipe

Do the occupants of this dwelling have water in a pipe:

Read all options.

- 1 Within the dwelling?
- 2 Away from the dwelling, but within the plot of land?
- 3 From a public faucet or hydrant?
- 4 Do not have water in a pipe?

#### Interviewer instructions

## Piped water (MX1995A\_0036)

### File: MEX1995-H-H

#### 1.8 Water in a pipe

The purpose of this question is to find out the availability of water in a pipe provided from a public system, whether or not it is from the government, the community or from an account from a private company.

[p. 69]

Supply network of water is an instillation of pipes that is planned and built for supplying water to dwellings, buildings and schools, among others. It can be administered by the entity, municipality, community or a private company. It is not necessarily an underground instillation at the base of pipes; it can be above land, the type of material not being important.

This question has four answer options, with the first three dwellings having the service and with the last, those that do not have it, the options are the following:

[graphic of the question from the census form]

Within the dwelling?

It is considered that water from a pipe comes from inside the dwelling, if it has at least a faucet in the inside of one of its rooms. This criterion is expressed only and exclusively when the informant has doubts.

Away from the dwelling, but within the plot of land?

When the faucet only is in the piece of land, in the garage or in the patio, a dwelling has water in a pipe away from it, but within the plot of land.

If the water comes from a private well and has an instillation of pipes planned and built to supply water to the interior of the dwelling or the plot of land, consider that the occupants do have water in a pipe, whether it is inside the dwelling or outside of it, but inside the plot of land.

From a public faucet or hydrant?

The occupants have water from a public faucet or hydrant when they get it from an irrigation channel of public use.

Does not have water in a pipe?

In the cases in which a dwelling has an instillation of pipes for water supply, but it has never worked, consider that it does not have water from a pipe. Also, [p. 70] when the water is obtained from the house of a neighbor, register that the occupants of the dwelling do not have water in a pipe.

## Sanitary service (MX1995A\_0037)

### File: MEX1995-H-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates availability of sanitary service.

#### Universe

All households

#### Literal question

## Sanitary service (MX1995A\_0037)

### File: MEX1995-H-H

#### 1.9 Sanitary services

Do the occupants of this dwelling have:

Read the options until getting an affirmative answer.

- 1 Lavatory or sanitary services?
- 2 Toilet or latrine?
- 3 (Septic) tank?
- 4 Black hole or blind well?
- 5 Do not have sanitary services? Go to 1.13

#### Interviewer instructions

##### 1.9 Sanitary services

The purpose of this question is to identify if a dwelling has an instillation or sanitary services, of the type of instillation not being important. Because of this, it is considered that dwellings that have a lavatory, sanitary services, latrine, toilet, tank, black hole or blind well, do have this service, whether or not it is found inside or outside, if it is exclusive of the occupants of a dwelling or if it is of common use with other dwellings within the same piece of land.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The question has five answer options, which let it be known if a sanitary instillation exists or not, its type not important. Because of this, the options correspond to the instillations that are used with most frequency in order to name the different types of services or sanitary instillations.

Lavatory or sanitary services have many names and do not always correspond to technical characteristics. Lavatory can be differentiated technically in the following manner:

A hydraulic work that functions or acts as a means of water, that is, an instillation that permits the elimination of residual waters, commonly called sanitary, lavatory, bathroom or WC.

A deposit of confinement, that is, it is an instillation that does not eliminate the waste, but rather they accumulate. In general, it has a limited life and is built away from rooms or the dwelling. Commonly they are called latrine, black hole, blind well or tank.

When the informant answers that there is no sanitary service, circle code 5 and go to question 1.13, Drainage.

In plots of land where there are many dwellings and they respond to you with expressions like, "we use the latrine at my father's house" or "we share the bathroom with another family," consider that the dwelling does have sanitary services.

[p. 71]

If there is a regional term for naming this service, mention it in the question as a synonym.

## Exclusive sanitary service (MX1995A\_0038)

### File: MEX1995-H-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates availability of exclusive sanitary service.

#### Universe

Dwellings with sanitary service

#### Literal question

## Exclusive sanitary service (MX1995A\_0038)

### File: MEX1995-H-H

[Questions 1.9-1.12 were asked of dwellings that had sanitary services.]

#### 1.10 Exclusive sanitary services

Do only the occupants of this dwelling use (Mention the service) [sanitary services per question 1.8]?

1 Yes

2 No

#### Interviewer instructions

##### 1.10 Exclusive sanitary service

This question differentiates the dwellings with their own or exclusive sanitary instillation from those that do not have it, that is, the occupants share the service with other dwellings located within the same piece of land.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

When asking this question, mention the type of service that the informant declared in question 1.9 (well, lavatory, etc.)

If only occupants of a dwelling use the service, circle code 1. On the contrary, circle code 2.

Also when there is more than one dwelling in the same piece of land or lot and the occupants are family members who say that the lavatory is for the use of the family, find out if a lavatory exists for each dwelling or if there is only one for all dwellings.

## Water connection (MX1995A\_0039)

### File: MEX1995-H-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete

Format: numeric

Width: 1

Decimals: 0

Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates whether the household has water connection or not.

#### Universe

Dwellings with sanitary service

#### Literal question

[Questions 1.9-1.12 were asked of dwellings that had sanitary services.]

#### 1.11 Water connection

Does (mention the service) [sanitary services per question 1.8] have a water connection?

3 Yes. Go to 1.13

4 No

#### Interviewer instructions

## Water connection (MX1995A\_0039)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### 1.11 Water connection

With this question the quality of service is known in part, since it finds out if there is a mechanism or connection (lever, chain, pedal, etc.), that activates the direct discharge of water from a deposit (box), which permits the elimination of residual waters (excrement), to the drain.

If the sanitary service has a connection of water, circle code 3, do not ask question 1.12 Admission of water, and go to question 1.13 Drainage. When the service does not have a water connection, circle code 4 and continue with the next question.

## Drainage (MX1995A\_0040)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates drainage availability.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

[Questions 1.9-1.12 were asked of dwellings that had sanitary services.]

### 1.13 Drainage

Does this dwelling have drainage:

Read the options until getting an affirmative answer.

- 1 Connected to the public system? Go to 1.16
- 2 Connected to a septic tank? Go to 1.16
- 3 With a discharge to a gully or crack? Go to 1.16
- 4 With discharge to a river lake (or sea)? Go to 1.16
- 5 Does not have drainage? If it has sanitary services per question 1.9, go to 1.14 otherwise go to A1.15

### Interviewer instructions

## Drainage (MX1995A\_0040)

### File: MEX1995-H-H

#### 1.13 Drainage

The objective of the question is to identify if dwellings have a system of eliminating residual waters (waste waters, from the lavatory, kitchen sink, etc) and classify them according to the place where the system sends them.

A drainage system is an instillation of pipes that is planned and built in a dwelling to eliminate human remains and/or water from the lavatory, sink or shower. The system can drain to a public drainage system, the sea, a gully, etc.

Collecting the drainage is asked with three questions, since the informant does not always understand what is to be learned with the first question.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

When public drain pipes at a regional level are known by other names, for example: tube, tubes, drain, sewer system, they can be mentioned as synonyms for a better understanding for the informant.

If a dwelling has drainage, circle the corresponding option, from 1 to 4 and don't ask questions 1.14 Waste water, and 1.15 Soapy waters, and continue with question 1.16 Electricity.

[p. 73]

If an informant says that a dwelling does not have drainage, consult the information of question 1.9 Sanitary service. If here it was registered that there is some type of service (options 1 to 4), ask question 1.14 Waste waters. If it is written down that it does not have sanitary service (option 5) go to question 1.15 Soapy water.

## Electricity (MX1995A\_0041)

### File: MEX1995-H-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates electricity availability.

#### Universe

All households

#### Literal question

1.16 Electricity

Is there electric light in this dwelling?

1 Yes

2 No

#### Interviewer instructions

## Electricity (MX1995A\_0041)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### 1.16 Electricity

With this question, the number of dwellings that has electric energy service for lighting the dwelling is known, without considering the source form where it is provided, which can be a storage battery, public energy service, a private plant or a solar energy plant, among others.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

If a dwelling has electric light, circle code 1, if it does not, circle code 2.

When electric energy is not used to light a dwelling, it does not have a service. For example, when the electricity is only to activate a water pump.

Dwellings connected to a public system of electricity that temporarily has the service suspended, or dwellings that receive light from a public system of an irregular manner are considered with electric light.

## Fuel (MX1995A\_0042)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the type of fuel use for cooking.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

1.17 Fuel

Is the fuel most used for cooking food:

Read the options until getting an affirmative response.

- 1 Gas?
- 2 Firewood or coal?
- 3 Gasoline?
- 4 Electricity?

### Interviewer instructions

1.17 Fuel

With this question the fuel used most frequently to heat or cook food in the dwelling is known.

[p. 75]

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The question has four options, circle only one code, according to the answer of the informant.

When more than one fuel is used, ask for the one that is used most frequently. If they are used equally, ask the informant to decide on one.

## Ownership (MX1995A\_0043)

File: MEX1995-H-H

## Ownership (MX1995A\_0043)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates ownership of the dwelling.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

1.18 Ownership  
Is this dwelling:

Read the options until getting an affirmative response.

- 1 Owned, being paid for?
- 2 Owned?
- 3 Rented?
- 4 Is in another situation?

### Interviewer instructions

1.18 Ownership

This question finds out the degree of security of occupants to remain in a dwelling and identifies the impact on the family budget when it is rented or being paid for.

Ownership is the legal or de facto situation in which occupants inhabit a dwelling.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

This question has four answer options, circle the one where the informant answers affirmatively.

An owned dwelling has two options, which are mentioned below.

Owned, paying for it? 1

When it is being covered or paid for by debit or mortgage.

Owned? 2

When the value of the house is not in debt.

If at least one of the occupants is owner of a dwelling, it is registered as owned. Only the property of the dwelling is taken into account, without that of the land being important. In [p. 76] cases of cooperative pieces of land, it is recommended to read from the option Owned? Without mentioning the option Owned being paid for?

Rented? 3

When a dwelling is occupied in exchange for a rent payment.

In another situation?

When a dwelling is loaned or ceded in exchange for personal service, domestic or other reason.

## Common expenses (MX1995A\_0044)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

## Common expenses (MX1995A\_0044)

File: MEX1995-H-H

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates whether households in the dwelling have common expenses.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

2.2 Common expenses

Do the (total number of people) who live in this dwelling share the same eating expenses?

1 Yes; go to 3.2

2 No

### Interviewer instructions

## Common expenses (MX1995A\_0044)

### File: MEX1995-H-H

#### 2.2 Common expenses

This question serves us to know if all the people who reside habitually in a dwelling, are fed from a single expense or budget, that is, if they share the same expense for food, no matter how many people collaborate to have this expense or budget. Also it identifies if one or more household exists in a dwelling.

Household is understood to be a domestic unit formed by one or more people united or not by ties of kinship, who reside habitually in the same dwelling and are supported by a common expense for food, that is, who share the same expense for food.

[p. 79]

This definition presents the following considerations:

A person who lives alone and does not share expenses with other people although living in the same dwelling, constitutes a household.

The common expense for eating can be supported by one or more people.

It is not necessary that there exist ties of kinship between members of the household.

For purposes of the Poll, the common expense is the part of the income that is meant for buying food for a group of people (or person) who form a household, and can be supported by one or more people.

Sharing a single expense means meeting contributions in a single budget for food of all people who form part of a household, including those who are characterized as dependents: children, elderly and students.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

If all people who normally live in a dwelling are fed from the same budget, it is a single household, how many people contribute to this expense or budget does not matter.

If when asking the question the answer is "yes," circle code 1 and go to question 3.2. When the answer is No," circle code 2 and ask question 2.3 to determine the number of households of how many groups of people who have separate budgets for covering food expenses.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

Guests or abandoned people are given special treatment in the Poll. In the case that an informant tells you that they reside habitually in the dwelling, take into account the following:

Guests or abandoned people do not form part of a household that belongs to an owner of a house of assistance or guesthouse because they pay for the service of lodging and on occasion also for food; because of this they should go in another questionnaire, as a separate household.

[p. 80]

If guests do not share a same food expense between them, each one constitutes a household, unless they share a same expense then they are considered a household.

If in a dwelling, servants and their families normally reside and also share food with the rest of the members of the household, they should be considered part of it, if food expenses are separate, then they are different households.

## Number of households with separate eating expenses in the dwelling (MX1995A\_0045)

### File: MEX1995-H-H

#### Overview

## Number of households with separate eating expenses in the dwelling (MX1995A\_0045)

File: MEX1995-H-H

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the number of households with separate eating expenses in the dwelling.

### Universe

Dwellings with households with separate eating expenses

### Literal question

2.3 Number of households

Then, how many groups of people or households have separate eating expenses, counting your own?

Number of household \_\_\_

When there exists more than one household or group of people in a dwelling, use a questionnaire for each household, starting with question 3.2.

### Interviewer instructions

2.3 Number of households

The purpose of this question is to determine the number of households in a dwelling.

Take into account that there can be family members who live in the same dwelling but do not share the same expense for food and therefore form different households.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

If two or more households exist in a dwelling, carry out as many interviews as households you find.

When you identify two or more households in a dwelling, before beginning the interview of the second household, transcribe the identification information in the questionnaire, leave section I Characteristics of the Dwelling, and section II Residents in the dwelling and number of households, blank and begin the interview of the second household starting with section III General information, as is indicated below:

- Identification information (fill out)
- Characteristics of the dwelling (blank)
- Residents in the dwelling and number of households (blank)
- General information (begin)

It is necessary that when finishing the interview in every household, you write down in the title page the number of the Household, and the total number of households that exist in the dwelling, also the number of questionnaires used for each household.

## Type of household (MX1995A\_0046)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the type of household.

### Universe

All households

## Type of household (MX1995A\_0046)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Literal question

Type of household

## Social subsidies: milk (MX1995A\_0047)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates whether people in the dwelling receive social subsidies in terms of milk.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

8.1 Social subsidies

Now I am going to ask you some characteristics of the group of people who form this household.

Currently, do any people of this household receive:

Read all the options and circle the keys where an affirmative answer is obtained.

- 1 Milk?
- 2 Tortilla?
- 3 Scholarships for students?
- 4 School lunches?
- 5 Work disability grants?
- 6 None of the previous

### Interviewer instructions

## Social subsidies: milk (MX1995A\_0047)

### File: MEX1995-H-H

VIII Social subsidies, health services and disability

This section has three purposes: the first is to identify the number of households that receive benefits provided by any public institutions.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The second is to know how many people are insured and have insured medical attention and finally, to identify people who suffer any type of disability and to recognize it as such.

The questions of this section are asked by household.

#### 8.1 Social subsidies

With this question the number of households that receive any benefit or support provided by any public institution (DIF, Sedesol, SEP, State government and National Employment System) are found out.

Subsidies are governmental programs that help with either monetary or material support through scholarships, breakfasts, among others that the mentioned institutions provide to the population of scarce economic resources.

Also scholarship grants that constitute a stimulate in the academic pursuits of students.

[p. 145]

[graphic of the question from the census form]

It is important to clarify that in some programs a recouping fee is paid, that is, a part of the cost (for example for school breakfasts 10 centavos is paid for breakfast); on the contrary, in others nothing is paid (grants for children in Solidarity); in both cases they are considered subsidies.

This program admits multi-responses given that in the household there can be people benefited by different programs, for which you should read all options from 1 to 5 and circle those where you get an affirmative answer; in the case that in the home they do not receive any subsidy, circle option 6 None of the previous.

The answer options are explained in the following paragraphs.

"Liconsa" milk?...1

This program is directed to families with children under 12 years old and whose income does not exceed both minimum salaries. The support consists of a card with which they obtain four liters of milk per child, 2 or 3 times a week, with a cost of 80 centavos a liter.

When an informant mentions receiving milk from Conasupo, circle this option. Also, when an informant does not identify the reference to Liconsa milk because it is known as Conasupo milk, mention this name.

tortilla?...2

The tortilla program is directed also to families whose income is not larger than both minimum salaries. The subsidy consists of a daily card or voucher (Monday to Sunday) per family for a kilo of tortillas; the voucher costs nothing.

It is important to mention that the Liconsa milk and tortilla programs only attend to the population of urban areas.

[p. 146]

scholarship for students? 3

In this option programs of scholarship grants directed to the population that attends any level of formal education (primary, secondary, preparatory, professional or post graduate) are considered, since they are a stimulate in the academic pursuit of the student and it consists of awarding them a monthly amount and/or partial or total payment of school fees.

The scholarships for studying can be awarded by the Secretary of Public Education (SEP), the State government, as well as by the scholarly institution.

Also programs of scholarships for children in Solidarity (Welfare for the family) focused on the infant population of scarce economic resources and who attend primary school to the third grade are included. The grant only is awarded to one child per family and provides a monthly economic aid and a family stimulate, as well as medical service exclusively for the child with the scholarship; the requisite for conserving the right to the scholarship beginning in the fourth grade, is that the child maintain a minimum average of 8, in which case, the child is supported until sixth grade.

It is important to clarify that scholarships awarded by the National Council of Educational Promotion (Conafe) are not considered subsidies given that a person receives a monthly amount but in exchange for doing educational activities in educational institutions and not for studying.

Also grants for trusteeship are not included since it is a title to which one is reinstated.

school breakfast?...4

This program concerns breakfasts provided to children of preschool age and those who attend primary school to the third grade in schools in rural areas or in colonies of scarce resources.

Although also breakfasts are provided to children of fourth, fifth and sixth grade who show levels of malnutrition.

For each breakfast that is distributed daily, the student has to pay a fee of 10 centavos.

Disabilities grants?...5

The grants are meant for the population of 18 to 35 years that is unemployed, they equal the minimum regional salary and are awarded during the time that the training courses last, which can be 1 to 6 months.

[p. 147]

None of the previous 6

This option is not read to the informant, it is only circled when an answer to the previous options has been "no."

Circle this option when a person mentions receiving any support but now does not have it, or that it is being arranged.

If an informant declares any program different than those in the question and that are not subsidies because they have the characteristic of a loan or credit that is reinstated (mothers on solidarity, dignified living, credit by word, grants for trusteeship or others), circle this option.

## Social subsidies: tortilla (MX1995A\_0048)

File: MEX1995-H-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates whether people in the dwelling receive social subsidies in terms of tortilla.

**Universe**

All households

**Literal question**

8.1 Social subsidies

Now I am going to ask you some characteristics of the group of people who form this household.

Currently, do any people of this household receive:

Read all the options and circle the keys where an affirmative answer is obtained.

- 1 Milk?
- 2 Tortilla?
- 3 Scholarships for students?
- 4 School lunches?
- 5 Work disability grants?
- 6 None of the previous

**Interviewer instructions**

## Social subsidies: tortilla (MX1995A\_0048)

### File: MEX1995-H-H

VIII Social subsidies, health services and disability

This section has three purposes: the first is to identify the number of households that receive benefits provided by any public institutions.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The second is to know how many people are insured and have insured medical attention and finally, to identify people who suffer any type of disability and to recognize it as such.

The questions of this section are asked by household.

#### 8.1 Social subsidies

With this question the number of households that receive any benefit or support provided by any public institution (DIF, Sedesol, SEP, State government and National Employment System) are found out.

Subsidies are governmental programs that help with either monetary or material support through scholarships, breakfasts, among others that the mentioned institutions provide to the population of scarce economic resources.

Also scholarship grants that constitute a stimulate in the academic pursuits of students.

[p. 145]

[graphic of the question from the census form]

It is important to clarify that in some programs a recouping fee is paid, that is, a part of the cost (for example for school breakfasts 10 centavos is paid for breakfast); on the contrary, in others nothing is paid (grants for children in Solidarity); in both cases they are considered subsidies.

This program admits multi-responses given that in the household there can be people benefited by different programs, for which you should read all options from 1 to 5 and circle those where you get an affirmative answer; in the case that in the home they do not receive any subsidy, circle option 6 None of the previous.

The answer options are explained in the following paragraphs.

"Liconsa" milk?...1

This program is directed to families with children under 12 years old and whose income does not exceed both minimum salaries. The support consists of a card with which they obtain four liters of milk per child, 2 or 3 times a week, with a cost of 80 centavos a liter.

When an informant mentions receiving milk from Conasupo, circle this option. Also, when an informant does not identify the reference to Liconsa milk because it is known as Conasupo milk, mention this name.

tortilla?...2

The tortilla program is directed also to families whose income is not larger than both minimum salaries. The subsidy consists of a daily card or voucher (Monday to Sunday) per family for a kilo of tortillas; the voucher costs nothing.

It is important to mention that the Liconsa milk and tortilla programs only attend to the population of urban areas.

[p. 146]

scholarship for students? 3

In this option programs of scholarship grants directed to the population that attends any level of formal education (primary, secondary, preparatory, professional or post graduate) are considered, since they are a stimulate in the academic pursuit of the student and it consists of awarding them a monthly amount and/or partial or total payment of school fees.

The scholarships for studying can be awarded by the Secretary of Public Education (SEP), the State government, as well as by the scholarly institution.

Also programs of scholarships for children in Solidarity (Welfare for the family) focused on the infant population of scarce economic resources and who attend primary school to the third grade are included. The grant only is awarded to one child per family and provides a monthly economic aid and a family stimulate, as well as medical service exclusively for the child with the scholarship; the requisite for conserving the right to the scholarship beginning in the fourth grade, is that the child maintain a minimum average of 8, in which case, the child is supported until sixth grade.

It is important to clarify that scholarships awarded by the National Council of Educational Promotion (Conafe) are not considered subsidies given that a person receives a monthly amount but in exchange for doing educational activities in educational institutions and not for studying.

Also grants for trusteeship are not included since it is a title to which one is reinstated.

school breakfast?...4

This program concerns breakfasts provided to children of preschool age and those who attend primary school to the third grade in schools in rural areas or in colonies of scarce resources.

Although also breakfasts are provided to children of fourth, fifth and sixth grade who show levels of malnutrition.

For each breakfast that is distributed daily, the student has to pay a fee of 10 centavos.

Disabilities grants?...5

The grants are meant for the population of 18 to 35 years that is unemployed, they equal the minimum regional salary and are awarded during the time that the training courses last, which can be 1 to 6 months.

[p. 147]

None of the previous 6

This option is not read to the informant, it is only circled when an answer to the previous options has been "no."

Circle this option when a person mentions receiving any support but now does not have it, or that it is being arranged.

If an informant declares any program different than those in the question and that are not subsidies because they have the characteristic of a loan or credit that is reinstated (mothers on solidarity, dignified living, credit by word, grants for trusteeship or others), circle this option.

## Social subsidies: scholarship for students (MX1995A\_0049)

File: MEX1995-H-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates whether people in the dwelling receive social subsidies in terms of a scholarship.

**Universe**

All households

**Literal question**

8.1 Social subsidies

Now I am going to ask you some characteristics of the group of people who form this household.

Currently, do any people of this household receive:

Read all the options and circle the keys where an affirmative answer is obtained.

- 1 Milk?
- 2 Tortilla?
- 3 Scholarships for students?
- 4 School lunches?
- 5 Work disability grants?
- 6 None of the previous

**Interviewer instructions**

## Social subsidies: scholarship for students (MX1995A\_0049)

### File: MEX1995-H-H

VIII Social subsidies, health services and disability

This section has three purposes: the first is to identify the number of households that receive benefits provided by any public institutions.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The second is to know how many people are insured and have insured medical attention and finally, to identify people who suffer any type of disability and to recognize it as such.

The questions of this section are asked by household.

#### 8.1 Social subsidies

With this question the number of households that receive any benefit or support provided by any public institution (DIF, Sedesol, SEP, State government and National Employment System) are found out.

Subsidies are governmental programs that help with either monetary or material support through scholarships, breakfasts, among others that the mentioned institutions provide to the population of scarce economic resources.

Also scholarship grants that constitute a stimulate in the academic pursuits of students.

[p. 145]

[graphic of the question from the census form]

It is important to clarify that in some programs a recouping fee is paid, that is, a part of the cost (for example for school breakfasts 10 centavos is paid for breakfast); on the contrary, in others nothing is paid (grants for children in Solidarity); in both cases they are considered subsidies.

This program admits multi-responses given that in the household there can be people benefited by different programs, for which you should read all options from 1 to 5 and circle those where you get an affirmative answer; in the case that in the home they do not receive any subsidy, circle option 6 None of the previous.

The answer options are explained in the following paragraphs.

"Liconsa" milk?...1

This program is directed to families with children under 12 years old and whose income does not exceed both minimum salaries. The support consists of a card with which they obtain four liters of milk per child, 2 or 3 times a week, with a cost of 80 centavos a liter.

When an informant mentions receiving milk from Conasupo, circle this option. Also, when an informant does not identify the reference to Liconsa milk because it is known as Conasupo milk, mention this name.

tortilla?...2

The tortilla program is directed also to families whose income is not larger that both minimum salaries. The subsidy consists of a daily card or voucher (Monday to Sunday) per family for a kilo of tortillas; the voucher costs nothing.

It is important to mention that the Liconsa milk and tortilla programs only attend to the population of urban areas.

[p. 146]

scholarship for students? 3

In this option programs of scholarship grants directed to the population that attends any level of formal education (primary, secondary, preparatory, professional or post graduate) are considered, since they are a stimulate in the academic pursuit of the student and it consists of awarding them a monthly amount and/or partial or total payment of school fees.

The scholarships for studying can be awarded by the Secretary of Public Education (SEP), the State government, as well as by the scholarly institution.

Also programs of scholarships for children in Solidarity (Welfare for the family) focused on the infant population of scarce economic resources and who attend primary school to the third grade are included. The grant only is awarded to one child per family and provides a monthly economic aid and a family stimulate, as well as medical service exclusively for the child with the scholarship; the requisite for conserving the right to the scholarship beginning in the fourth grade, is that the child maintain a minimum average of 8, in which case, the child is supported until sixth grade.

It is important to clarify that scholarships awarded by the National Council of Educational Promotion (Conafe) are not considered subsidies given that a person receives a monthly amount but in exchange for doing educational activities in educational institutions and not for studying.

Also grants for trusteeship are not included since it is a title to which one is reinstated.

school breakfast?...4

This program concerns breakfasts provided to children of preschool age and those who attend primary school to the third grade in schools in rural areas or in colonies of scarce resources.

Although also breakfasts are provided to children of fourth, fifth and sixth grade who show levels of malnutrition.

For each breakfast that is distributed daily, the student has to pay a fee of 10 centavos.

Disabilities grants?...5

The grants are meant for the population of 18 to 35 years that is unemployed, they equal the minimum regional salary and are awarded during the time that the training courses last, which can be 1 to 6 months.

[p. 147]

None of the previous 6

This option is not read to the informant, it is only circled when an answer to the previous options has been "no."

Circle this option when a person mentions receiving any support but now does not have it, or that it is being arranged.

If an informant declares any program different that those in the question and that are not subsidies because they have the characteristic of a loan or credit that is reinstated (mothers on solidarity, dignified living, credit by word, grants for trusteeship or others), circle this option.

## Social subsidies: school lunch (MX1995A\_0050)

File: MEX1995-H-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates whether people in the dwelling receive social subsidies in terms of school lunch.

**Universe**

All households

**Literal question**

8.1 Social subsidies

Now I am going to ask you some characteristics of the group of people who form this household.

Currently, do any people of this household receive:

Read all the options and circle the keys where an affirmative answer is obtained.

- 1 Milk?
- 2 Tortilla?
- 3 Scholarships for students?
- 4 School lunches?
- 5 Work disability grants?
- 6 None of the previous

**Interviewer instructions**

## Social subsidies: school lunch (MX1995A\_0050)

### File: MEX1995-H-H

VIII Social subsidies, health services and disability

This section has three purposes: the first is to identify the number of households that receive benefits provided by any public institutions.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The second is to know how many people are insured and have insured medical attention and finally, to identify people who suffer any type of disability and to recognize it as such.

The questions of this section are asked by household.

#### 8.1 Social subsidies

With this question the number of households that receive any benefit or support provided by any public institution (DIF, Sedesol, SEP, State government and National Employment System) are found out.

Subsidies are governmental programs that help with either monetary or material support through scholarships, breakfasts, among others that the mentioned institutions provide to the population of scarce economic resources.

Also scholarship grants that constitute a stimulate in the academic pursuits of students.

[p. 145]

[graphic of the question from the census form]

It is important to clarify that in some programs a recouping fee is paid, that is, a part of the cost (for example for school breakfasts 10 centavos is paid for breakfast); on the contrary, in others nothing is paid (grants for children in Solidarity); in both cases they are considered subsidies.

This program admits multi-responses given that in the household there can be people benefited by different programs, for which you should read all options from 1 to 5 and circle those where you get an affirmative answer; in the case that in the home they do not receive any subsidy, circle option 6 None of the previous.

The answer options are explained in the following paragraphs.

"Liconsa" milk?...1

This program is directed to families with children under 12 years old and whose income does not exceed both minimum salaries. The support consists of a card with which they obtain four liters of milk per child, 2 or 3 times a week, with a cost of 80 centavos a liter.

When an informant mentions receiving milk from Conasupo, circle this option. Also, when an informant does not identify the reference to Liconsa milk because it is known as Conasupo milk, mention this name.

tortilla?...2

The tortilla program is directed also to families whose income is not larger than both minimum salaries. The subsidy consists of a daily card or voucher (Monday to Sunday) per family for a kilo of tortillas; the voucher costs nothing.

It is important to mention that the Liconsa milk and tortilla programs only attend to the population of urban areas.

[p. 146]

scholarship for students? 3

In this option programs of scholarship grants directed to the population that attends any level of formal education (primary, secondary, preparatory, professional or post graduate) are considered, since they are a stimulate in the academic pursuit of the student and it consists of awarding them a monthly amount and/or partial or total payment of school fees.

The scholarships for studying can be awarded by the Secretary of Public Education (SEP), the State government, as well as by the scholarly institution.

Also programs of scholarships for children in Solidarity (Welfare for the family) focused on the infant population of scarce economic resources and who attend primary school to the third grade are included. The grant only is awarded to one child per family and provides a monthly economic aid and a family stimulate, as well as medical service exclusively for the child with the scholarship; the requisite for conserving the right to the scholarship beginning in the fourth grade, is that the child maintain a minimum average of 8, in which case, the child is supported until sixth grade.

It is important to clarify that scholarships awarded by the National Council of Educational Promotion (Conafe) are not considered subsidies given that a person receives a monthly amount but in exchange for doing educational activities in educational institutions and not for studying.

Also grants for trusteeship are not included since it is a title to which one is reinstated.

school breakfast?...4

This program concerns breakfasts provided to children of preschool age and those who attend primary school to the third grade in schools in rural areas or in colonies of scarce resources.

Although also breakfasts are provided to children of fourth, fifth and sixth grade who show levels of malnutrition.

For each breakfast that is distributed daily, the student has to pay a fee of 10 centavos.

Disabilities grants?...5

The grants are meant for the population of 18 to 35 years that is unemployed, they equal the minimum regional salary and are awarded during the time that the training courses last, which can be 1 to 6 months.

[p. 147]

None of the previous 6

This option is not read to the informant, it is only circled when an answer to the previous options has been "no."

Circle this option when a person mentions receiving any support but now does not have it, or that it is being arranged.

If an informant declares any program different than those in the question and that are not subsidies because they have the characteristic of a loan or credit that is reinstated (mothers on solidarity, dignified living, credit by word, grants for trusteeship or others), circle this option.

## Social subsidies: disability grant (MX1995A\_0051)

File: MEX1995-H-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates whether people in the dwelling receive social subsidies in terms of a disability grant.

**Universe**

All households

**Literal question**

8.1 Social subsidies

Now I am going to ask you some characteristics of the group of people who form this household.

Currently, do any people of this household receive:

Read all the options and circle the keys where an affirmative answer is obtained.

- 1 Milk?
- 2 Tortilla?
- 3 Scholarships for students?
- 4 School lunches?
- 5 Work disability grants?
- 6 None of the previous

**Interviewer instructions**

## Social subsidies: disability grant (MX1995A\_0051)

### File: MEX1995-H-H

VIII Social subsidies, health services and disability

This section has three purposes: the first is to identify the number of households that receive benefits provided by any public institutions.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The second is to know how many people are insured and have insured medical attention and finally, to identify people who suffer any type of disability and to recognize it as such.

The questions of this section are asked by household.

#### 8.1 Social subsidies

With this question the number of households that receive any benefit or support provided by any public institution (DIF, Sedesol, SEP, State government and National Employment System) are found out.

Subsidies are governmental programs that help with either monetary or material support through scholarships, breakfasts, among others that the mentioned institutions provide to the population of scarce economic resources.

Also scholarship grants that constitute a stimulate in the academic pursuits of students.

[p. 145]

[graphic of the question from the census form]

It is important to clarify that in some programs a recouping fee is paid, that is, a part of the cost (for example for school breakfasts 10 centavos is paid for breakfast); on the contrary, in others nothing is paid (grants for children in Solidarity); in both cases they are considered subsidies.

This program admits multi-responses given that in the household there can be people benefited by different programs, for which you should read all options from 1 to 5 and circle those where you get an affirmative answer; in the case that in the home they do not receive any subsidy, circle option 6 None of the previous.

The answer options are explained in the following paragraphs.

"Liconsa" milk?...1

This program is directed to families with children under 12 years old and whose income does not exceed both minimum salaries. The support consists of a card with which they obtain four liters of milk per child, 2 or 3 times a week, with a cost of 80 centavos a liter.

When an informant mentions receiving milk from Conasupo, circle this option. Also, when an informant does not identify the reference to Liconsa milk because it is known as Conasupo milk, mention this name.

tortilla?...2

The tortilla program is directed also to families whose income is not larger than both minimum salaries. The subsidy consists of a daily card or voucher (Monday to Sunday) per family for a kilo of tortillas; the voucher costs nothing.

It is important to mention that the Liconsa milk and tortilla programs only attend to the population of urban areas.

[p. 146]

scholarship for students? 3

In this option programs of scholarship grants directed to the population that attends any level of formal education (primary, secondary, preparatory, professional or post graduate) are considered, since they are a stimulate in the academic pursuit of the student and it consists of awarding them a monthly amount and/or partial or total payment of school fees.

The scholarships for studying can be awarded by the Secretary of Public Education (SEP), the State government, as well as by the scholarly institution.

Also programs of scholarships for children in Solidarity (Welfare for the family) focused on the infant population of scarce economic resources and who attend primary school to the third grade are included. The grant only is awarded to one child per family and provides a monthly economic aid and a family stimulate, as well as medical service exclusively for the child with the scholarship; the requisite for conserving the right to the scholarship beginning in the fourth grade, is that the child maintain a minimum average of 8, in which case, the child is supported until sixth grade.

It is important to clarify that scholarships awarded by the National Council of Educational Promotion (Conafe) are not considered subsidies given that a person receives a monthly amount but in exchange for doing educational activities in educational institutions and not for studying.

Also grants for trusteeship are not included since it is a title to which one is reinstated.

school breakfast?...4

This program concerns breakfasts provided to children of preschool age and those who attend primary school to the third grade in schools in rural areas or in colonies of scarce resources.

Although also breakfasts are provided to children of fourth, fifth and sixth grade who show levels of malnutrition.

For each breakfast that is distributed daily, the student has to pay a fee of 10 centavos.

Disabilities grants?...5

The grants are meant for the population of 18 to 35 years that is unemployed, they equal the minimum regional salary and are awarded during the time that the training courses last, which can be 1 to 6 months.

[p. 147]

None of the previous 6

This option is not read to the informant, it is only circled when an answer to the previous options has been "no."

Circle this option when a person mentions receiving any support but now does not have it, or that it is being arranged.

If an informant declares any program different than those in the question and that are not subsidies because they have the characteristic of a loan or credit that is reinstated (mothers on solidarity, dignified living, credit by word, grants for trusteeship or others), circle this option.

## Social subsidies: none (MX1995A\_0052)

File: MEX1995-H-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates whether people in the dwelling receive a social subsidy in terms of milk, tortilla, scholarship, school lunch or disability grant.

**Universe**

All households

**Literal question**

8.1 Social subsidies

Now I am going to ask you some characteristics of the group of people who form this household.

Currently, do any people of this household receive:

Read all the options and circle the keys where an affirmative answer is obtained.

- 1 Milk?
- 2 Tortilla?
- 3 Scholarships for students?
- 4 School lunches?
- 5 Work disability grants?
- 6 None of the previous

**Interviewer instructions**

## Social subsidies: none (MX1995A\_0052)

### File: MEX1995-H-H

VIII Social subsidies, health services and disability

This section has three purposes: the first is to identify the number of households that receive benefits provided by any public institutions.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The second is to know how many people are insured and have insured medical attention and finally, to identify people who suffer any type of disability and to recognize it as such.

The questions of this section are asked by household.

#### 8.1 Social subsidies

With this question the number of households that receive any benefit or support provided by any public institution (DIF, Sedesol, SEP, State government and National Employment System) are found out.

Subsidies are governmental programs that help with either monetary or material support through scholarships, breakfasts, among others that the mentioned institutions provide to the population of scarce economic resources.

Also scholarship grants that constitute a stimulate in the academic pursuits of students.

[p. 145]

[graphic of the question from the census form]

It is important to clarify that in some programs a recouping fee is paid, that is, a part of the cost (for example for school breakfasts 10 centavos is paid for breakfast); on the contrary, in others nothing is paid (grants for children in Solidarity); in both cases they are considered subsidies.

This program admits multi-responses given that in the household there can be people benefited by different programs, for which you should read all options from 1 to 5 and circle those where you get an affirmative answer; in the case that in the home they do not receive any subsidy, circle option 6 None of the previous.

The answer options are explained in the following paragraphs.

"Liconsa" milk?...1

This program is directed to families with children under 12 years old and whose income does not exceed both minimum salaries. The support consists of a card with which they obtain four liters of milk per child, 2 or 3 times a week, with a cost of 80 centavos a liter.

When an informant mentions receiving milk from Conasupo, circle this option. Also, when an informant does not identify the reference to Liconsa milk because it is known as Conasupo milk, mention this name.

tortilla?...2

The tortilla program is directed also to families whose income is not larger than both minimum salaries. The subsidy consists of a daily card or voucher (Monday to Sunday) per family for a kilo of tortillas; the voucher costs nothing.

It is important to mention that the Liconsa milk and tortilla programs only attend to the population of urban areas.

[p. 146]

scholarship for students? 3

In this option programs of scholarship grants directed to the population that attends any level of formal education (primary, secondary, preparatory, professional or post graduate) are considered, since they are a stimulate in the academic pursuit of the student and it consists of awarding them a monthly amount and/or partial or total payment of school fees.

The scholarships for studying can be awarded by the Secretary of Public Education (SEP), the State government, as well as by the scholarly institution.

Also programs of scholarships for children in Solidarity (Welfare for the family) focused on the infant population of scarce economic resources and who attend primary school to the third grade are included. The grant only is awarded to one child per family and provides a monthly economic aid and a family stimulate, as well as medical service exclusively for the child with the scholarship; the requisite for conserving the right to the scholarship beginning in the fourth grade, is that the child maintain a minimum average of 8, in which case, the child is supported until sixth grade.

It is important to clarify that scholarships awarded by the National Council of Educational Promotion (Conafe) are not considered subsidies given that a person receives a monthly amount but in exchange for doing educational activities in educational institutions and not for studying.

Also grants for trusteeship are not included since it is a title to which one is reinstated.

school breakfast?...4

This program concerns breakfasts provided to children of preschool age and those who attend primary school to the third grade in schools in rural areas or in colonies of scarce resources.

Although also breakfasts are provided to children of fourth, fifth and sixth grade who show levels of malnutrition.

For each breakfast that is distributed daily, the student has to pay a fee of 10 centavos.

Disabilities grants?...5

The grants are meant for the population of 18 to 35 years that is unemployed, they equal the minimum regional salary and are awarded during the time that the training courses last, which can be 1 to 6 months.

[p. 147]

None of the previous 6

This option is not read to the informant, it is only circled when an answer to the previous options has been "no."

Circle this option when a person mentions receiving any support but now does not have it, or that it is being arranged.

If an informant declares any program different than those in the question and that are not subsidies because they have the characteristic of a loan or credit that is reinstated (mothers on solidarity, dignified living, credit by word, grants for trusteeship or others), circle this option.

## Number of people who form the household (MX1995A\_0069)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-25	

### Description

This variable indicates the number of people who form the household.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

Number of people who form the household

## Has a member who migrated to another country (MX1995A\_0071)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

### Description

This variable indicates whether the household has a number who went to work or study in another country during the last five years.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

Condition of migration

## Number of people who have migrated to another country (MX1995A\_0072)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

### Description

This variable indicates the number of household members who have migrated to another country during the last five years.

### Universe

Households with people who migrated to another country

### Literal question

Condition of migration

## Respondent number (MX1995A\_0073)

File: MEX1995-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 respondents within the household.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

Respondent number

## Monthly household work Income (MX1995A\_0074)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the monthly household income by job and by household.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

For people 12 years old or older  
[Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11]

Income for work

7.9 How much does (Name) earn for the work (activities)?

Period:

Once a week

Every other week

Once a month

Once a year

Does not receive an income 00000

N\$ 98000 or more

Does not know 99999

Write down in new pesos

7.9A Income \_\_\_\_

7.9 Period \_\_\_\_

## Other type of monthly household income (MX1995A\_0075)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

# Other type of monthly household income (MX1995A\_0075)

## File: MEX1995-H-H

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the monthly other type of income by household.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

For people 12 years old or older  
 [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11]

Other incomes

7.10 (Other than the aforementioned income) does (Name) receive income from:

Read all the options and write down up to three keys.

- 1 Being retired or pensioned?
- 2 Help of family members from another country?
- 3 Rent or interest from banks?
- 4 Help from Procampo?
- 5 Grant or aid from other institutions?
- 6 Another type?
- 7 None? Go to next person
- 9 Does not know

Type of income

7.10A \_\_\_\_  
 7.10B \_\_\_\_  
 7.10 C \_\_\_\_

7.11 How much does (Name) receive for (Type of income from 7.10)?

Ask the question for each of the answers written down in 7.10.  
 Period:

1. Once a week
2. Every other week
3. Once a month
4. Once a year
5. N\$ 98000 or more 98000
6. Does not know 99999

Write down in new pesos

7.11A Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11B Period \_\_\_\_  
 7.11C Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11D Period \_\_\_\_  
 7.11E Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11F Period \_\_\_\_

# Monthly total household income (MX1995A\_0076)

## File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the monthly total income by household.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

For people 12 years old or older  
 [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11]

Other incomes

7.10 (Other than the aforementioned income) does (Name) receive income from:

Read all the options and write down up to three keys.

- 1 Being retired or pensioned?
- 2 Help of family members from another country?
- 3 Rent or interest from banks?
- 4 Help from Procampo?
- 5 Grant or aid from other institutions?
- 6 Another type?
- 7 None? Go to next person
- 9 Does not know

Type of income

7.10A \_\_\_\_  
 7.10B \_\_\_\_  
 7.10 C \_\_\_\_

7.11 How much does (Name) receive for (Type of income from 7.10)?

Ask the question for each of the answers written down in 7.10.

Period:

1. Once a week
2. Every other week
3. Once a month
4. Once a year
5. N\$ 98000 or more 98000
6. Does not know 99999

Write down in new pesos

7.11A Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11B Period \_\_\_\_  
 7.11C Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11D Period \_\_\_\_  
 7.11E Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11F Period \_\_\_\_

## Household weight (HHWT)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 8	
Decimals: 2	

### Description

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

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

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

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

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 9	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 32002001-888888888	

### 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.

## Mexico, State 1960 - 2010 [Level 1; consistent boundaries, GIS] (GEO1\_MX)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 6	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 484001-484032	

### Description

GEO1\_MX identifies the household's state within Mexico in all sample years. States are the first level administrative units of the country. GEO1\_MX is spatially harmonized accounting for political boundary changes across census years. Some detail is lost in harmonization; see the comparability discussion. A GIS map (in shapefile format), corresponding to GEO1\_MX can be downloaded from the GIS Boundary files page in the IPUMS International web site.

The full set of geography variables for Mexico 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.

## Mexico, State 1995 [Level 1, GIS] (GEO1\_MX1995)

### File: MEX1995-H-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 3	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-32	

#### Description

GEO1\_MX1995 identifies the household's state within Mexico in 1995. States are the first level administrative units of the country. A GIS map (in shapefile format), corresponding to GEO1\_MX1995 can be downloaded from the GIS Boundary files page in the IPUMS International web site.

The full set of geography variables for Mexico 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.

## Mexico, Municipality 1960 - 2010 [Level 2; consistent boundaries, GIS] (GEO2\_MX)

### File: MEX1995-H-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 9	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 484001001-484032999	

#### Description

GEO2\_MX identifies the household's province within Mexico in all sample years. Provinces are the second level administrative units of the country, after state. GEO2\_MX 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\_MX can be downloaded from the GIS Boundary files page in the IPUMS International web site.

The full set of geography variables for Mexico 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.

## Mexico, Municipality 1995 [Level 2, GIS] (GEO2\_MX1995)

### File: MEX1995-H-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 6	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1001-32056	

#### Description

GEO2\_MX1995 identifies the household's municipality within Mexico in 1995. Municipalities are the second level administrative units of the country, after states. A GIS map (in shapefile format), corresponding to GEO2\_MX1995 can be downloaded from the GIS Boundary files page in the IPUMS International web site.

The full set of geography variables for Mexico 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: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

### 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: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

### 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: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

### 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: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 3	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 32-894	

### 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: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

### Description

ELECTRIC indicates whether the household had access to electricity.

## Number of bedrooms (BEDROOMS)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

### Description

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

## Ownership of dwelling [general version] (OWNERSHIP)

File: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

### 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: MEX1995-H-H

### Overview

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

### 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.

# Cooking fuel (FUELCOOK)

File: MEX1995-H-H

## Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

## Description

FUELCOOK indicates the predominant type of fuel or energy used for cooking.

## Person number (PERNUM)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

### Description

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

## Mother's location in household (MOMLOC)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 3	
Decimals: 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: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 3	
Decimals: 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 STEPPOP is designed to identify some of these social relationships.

## Spouse's location in household (SPLOC)

File: MEX1995-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: MEX1995-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: MEX1995-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: MEX1995-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: MEX1995-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 STEPPPOP 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 STEPPPOP 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, STEPPPOP will always under-represent their actual number in the population.

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

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

### 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: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

### 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: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 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: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

File: MEX1995-P-H

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: MEX1995-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: MEX1995-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: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

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

File: MEX1995-P-H

### 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: MEX1995-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: MEX1995-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: MEX1995-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: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

### Description

AGE gives age in years as of the person's last birthday prior to or on the day of enumeration.

## Age, grouped into intervals (AGE2)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

### Description

AGE2 gives computed years of age grouped into intervals.

## Sex (SEX)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

### Description

SEX reports the sex (gender) of the respondent.

## Marital status [general version] (MARST)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

### Description

[program universe for et,mz samples.

MARST describes the person's current marital status according to law or custom. Individuals who remarried should report the status relevant to their most recent marriage. Census instructions rarely explicitly limit marital status to strictly legal unions.

Note regarding universe: The lowest age at which a person can be anything but "never married" varies among samples.

## Marital status [detailed version] (MARSTD)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

### Description

[program universe for et,mz samples.

MARSTD 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: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

### Description

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

## Age at first marriage or union (AGEMARR)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

### Description

AGEMARR indicates the person's age at first marriage or consensual union.

## Number of marriages or unions (MARRNUM)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

### Description

MARRNUM records the number of marital unions the respondent has ever been in.

## State of birth, Mexico (BPLMX)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

### Description

BPLMX indicates the person's state of birth (Entidad Federativa) within Mexico.

## School attendance (SCHOOL)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

### 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: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

### 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, Mexico (EDUCMX)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

### Description

EDUCMX indicates the person's educational attainment in terms of the highest level and year or grade completed.

## Activity status (employment status) [general version] (EMPSTAT)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

### 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: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

### 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: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

### 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: MEX1995-P-H

## Occupation, unrecoded (OCC)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 4	
Decimals: 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: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

### 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: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 5	
Decimals: 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: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

## Status in employment (class of worker) [general version] (CLASSWK)

File: MEX1995-P-H

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: MEX1995-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.

## Total income (INCTOT)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

Type: Continuous  
Format: numeric  
Width: 7  
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

INCTOT reports the person's total personal income from all sources in the previous month or year.

## Earned income (INCEARN)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

Type: Continuous  
Format: numeric  
Width: 8  
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

## Earned income (INCEARN)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Description

INCEARN reports the person's total income from their labor (from wages, a business, or a farm) in the previous month or year.

## Income from anti-poverty or welfare programs (INCWEL)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 6	
Decimals: 0	

### Description

INCWEL reports the monthly or annual income the respondent received from anti-poverty or welfare programs.

## Retirement or pension income (INCRET)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 6	
Decimals: 0	

### Description

INCRET reports the amount of income the respondent received from a retirement program or account, or from a pension. The amounts are provided on a monthly or annual basis, depending on the sample.

## Income from family members living abroad (INCFMAB)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 6	
Decimals: 0	

### Description

INCFMAB reports the amount of income the respondent received from family members living abroad. The amounts are provided on a monthly basis in pesos.

## State of previous residence, Mexico (MIGMX1)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

## State of previous residence, Mexico (MIGMX1)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Description

MIGMX1 indicates the person's state of previous residence within Mexico.

## State of residence 5 years ago, Mexico (MIGMX2)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

### Description

MIGMX2 indicates the person's state of residence within Mexico 5 years ago.

## Employment disability (DISEMP)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

### Description

DISEMP indicates if the respondent was economically inactive because of disabilities.

## Person number (within household) (MX1995A\_0003)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-25	

### Description

This variable indicates the person number (within household).

### Universe

All persons

### Literal question

Person number (within household)

## Expansion factor (MX1995A\_0400)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

## Expansion factor (MX1995A\_0400)

File: MEX1995-P-H

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the expansion factor. The state of Chiapas lacks data (all cases are coded "0"). Use the dwelling weight variable instead for that state.

### Universe

All persons

### Literal question

Expansion factor

## Registration number (MX1995A\_0401)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-25

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the respondent's registration number.

### Universe

All persons

### Literal question

Registration number

## Relationship (MX1995A\_0402)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the relationship with the household head.

### Universe

All persons

### Literal question

3.4 Relationship

What is (Name) to the Head of household?

(What relationship does (Name) have with (Name of the Head of household)?)  
[The first of the ten lines has "Head" in this space. The other nine spaces are blank.]

### Interviewer instructions

## Relationship (MX1995A\_0402)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

#### 3.4 Relationship

This question has as its purpose to identify the relation or relationship between the members of the household with the head and helps to classify the households into family and non family.

The relationship is established in relation to the head of household, who can be the informant or not; but who always should appear on the first line of the list.

Relationship is a link or tie of union that exists between members of a household with the head independently of that the link or tie is established by blood relation, conjugal, adoption, affinity or custom.

As was mentioned, the relations of kinship are blood relation (parents, siblings, cousins, children, grandparents, etc.), conjugal (wife, companion, concubine, etc.), adoption (adopted child), affinity (sibling-in-law, child-in-law, parent-in-law, etc.) or custom (godparents, godchildren etc.).

Also, the relations between members of a household with the head of it can be without kinship. For this, write down exactly what is declared, does not have kinship, friend, no kinship, etc.

[p. 86]

People without ties of kinship with the head of household, establish relations of coexistence because they are residents of the dwelling and above all, because they share with the members of the household expenses for food, for example friends.

In the case of the relationship to the head of household not being clear and you cannot determine the relationship, write down the answer that the informant gives. For example, brother of the wife of the head of household.

Only one head of household should exist, and if they declare more than one, leave the written down one in the first line and establish the relationship with respect to this one; write the situation in observations.

For the first person declared, that is, the head of household, ask the question as confirmation: (Name of the head) is head of household.

When starting with the second person on the list, the informant does not understand the first question, ask the second:

What relationship does (Name) have with (Name of the head of household)?

When people live in the home who do a service, write down the name of the occupation that is done in the dwelling, for example: domestic employee (servant), nanny, housekeeper, gardener, chauffeur, etc. The same situation applies to family members of these servants. In these cases, write down, for example: son of the servant, mother of the housekeeper, husband of the servant, etc.

If in the list of people of a household they continue to declare as relationship an "abandoned person," "guest," or "tenant," write it down and continue registering the information of this person.

In cases where a head does not exist, as can happen in groups of friends or students, establish the relationship in relation to the first person that you wrote down in the list; but a household should never be without a head.

When there are more than ten people in a household, in the second questionnaire cross out on the first line the word head and write the corresponding relationship.

## Sex (MX1995A\_0403)

### File: MEX1995-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.

## Sex (MX1995A\_0403)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Universe

All persons

### Literal question

For all people

[Applies to questions 2.4 and 2.5]

#### 2.4 Sex

Is (Name) man or woman?

((Name) is a man)

((Name) is a woman)

[Under the text are two boxes. The box for men is numbered 1. The box for women is numbered 2.]

### Interviewer instructions

#### 3.5 Sex

The objective of this question is to know the composition of the population by sex. Here it is indispensable to have an answer.

[p. 87]

Sex is understood to be the biological condition that distinguishes people into men and women.

Circle the code according to the sex of the person questioned.

When asking for the sex of each person, ask it in an affirmative tone if the name does not allow room for doubt, but if it is a name that can be used for both men and women, then ask the question word for word. The same thing happens with cases of names that are not common and therefore, can correspond equally to a man or woman.

Some examples of common names for both sexes are: Guadalupe, Rosario, Ins, Asuncin, Refugio, Concepcin, Nazareth, Abigail, Jess, Soledad, Cristian, Areli, etc.

Circle only one response.

## Age (MX1995A\_0404)

File: MEX1995-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

## Age (MX1995A\_0404)

File: MEX1995-P-H

For all people

[Applies to questions 2.4 and 2.5]

### 2.5 Age

How many completed year old is (Name)? \_\_\_\_

Less than one year 000

Does not know 999

[Below the text is a box labeled "Years," and under the text are three boxes.]

### **Interviewer instructions**

## Age (MX1995A\_0404)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

#### 3.6 Age

The same as the question about sex, age provides some of the most important information to know, among other things, how much the birth rate ascended, what part of the population is young, what is adult and what part is in the third age, that is the composition of the population by age. Because of this, it is indispensable to have an answer.

The age of a person is defined as the number of completed or lived years of a person, from the date of birth to the moment of the interview.

Read the whole question and ask for completed years, mentioning the name of the person. If the answer is the date of birth, calculate the age together with the informant.

If the answer is not known, help the person to get an approximate age. Remember that an answer must exist.

To calculate the age starting from the date of birth, subtract the year of birth of the person from 1995 (current year).

Example:

Juan was born in 1969, therefore he is 26 years old ( $1995-1969=26$ ). Another necessary aspect is the month of birth, to know if the age completed results in being a year off or not. Continuing the same example of Juan, he was born in April and the interview is in November, which means that he already completed [p. 88] 26 years. So the answer to the question is 26 years completed. On the contrary, if the month of birth were December, then the answer is 25 years.

When the person is less than a year old, (it is hours, days, weeks or less than 12 months old), write zeros in the spaces meant for it.

Be careful that the informant mentions the age in completed years and not the age they will be. If the answer is "I'm almost 38" or "close to 38" clarify affirming, "that is, you are 37 completed years old." One has to keep in mind that the answer normally corresponds to the age they will be and not the current one. When they answer "around 38," investigate the completed age, confirming if it 37 or 38.

If a person does not remember the age, help with some life event (marriage, birth of a child, school year passed, etc.) or ask that they show their driver's license, birth certificate, voter credentials, or another document where the date of birth appears.

Example:

On this certificate, the year of birth is 1988, subtract from 1995, and considering being born in July and the interview is in November, the answer is 07.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

[p. 89]

On this vaccination card, the date of birth is October of 1988, subtract 1995 and the result is seven, considering that the interview is in November, the year was completed and 07 is written down.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

When they show you their voter credentials, do not look directly at the age, the document was made one to four years before. To get the information, identify the month and the year of birth in the voter key and keep in mind the date that the Poll is carried out.

On this voter credential, the year of birth is 1960, which is subtracted from 1995 and the result is 35; considering that the interview is in November, the year has not been completed, the month of birth being in December, 34 should be written down.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

When the age is 98 or more write 98. 99 is used after trying to get the information by many means, finally you do not get it. It has to be emphasized that one should try to obtain an approximate age, since information with a margin of error is preferable to "does not know" as an answer.

## Place of birth (MX1995A\_0405)

File: MEX1995-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the respondent's place of birth.

**Universe**

All persons

**Literal question**

For all the people on the list  
 [Applies to questions 3.7 and 3.8]

## 3.7 Place of birth

In what state of the Republic of Mexico or country was (Name) born.

[ ] 3A Here

[ ] 3B State or country \_\_\_\_

**Interviewer instructions**

## 3.7 Place of birth

With this question the federal entity or country of birth is to be known, as well as the number of people who live in a place different then the place of birth at the moment of the interview.

Place of birth is understood to be the federal entity or country where a person was born.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

If the federal entity that an informant declares is as place of birth of that person coincides with that of the interview, circle code 1 Here in 3.7A; on the contrary, if a different state or country is declared, write down the number in 3.7B.

In the same manner if an informant gives as an answer "here" to refer to place where the interview is carried out, circle code 1.

When an informant has some doubt about the place of birth of the person, write down the entity that the informant recognizes as place of birth, not considering the time spent there.

If after having investigated, some doubts persist, write down "does not know" in the corresponding line.

In cases in which they declare the name of a municipality (delegation) or a locality instead of the name of the entity of birth, ask for the state to which [p. 91] this municipality (delegation) or locality belongs and write it down in the space meant for it; if the state is not identified write down the name of the declared municipality or locality.

It can happen that a person has been registered in a different entity than the one of birth; in these cases register the entity were born and not where registered.

If an informant responds that a person was born in Mexico or Mexico City, ask to specify if it is the Federal District or the State of Mexico.

## Condition of residency (MX1995A\_0406)

File: MEX1995-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 condition of residency, whether the current residence is temporary or permanent.

Condition of residency (MX1995A\_0406)

File: MEX1995-P-H

**Universe**

All persons

**Literal question**

For all the people on the list

[Applies to questions 3.7 and 3.8]

3.8 Condition of residency

Does (Name):

Read the options until getting an affirmative answer.

- 1 Live in another place although is here for now? Go to 5.1
- 2 Live in another place because of working, studying or for other reasons? Go to 5.1
- 3 Normally live here?
- 4 Live here although for now lives in another place?
- 5 Live here temporarily, because of not having another place to live?

Residence \_\_\_\_

**Interviewer instructions**

## Condition of residency (MX1995A\_0406)

## File: MEX1995-P-H

## 3.8 Condition of residence

This is a filter question, its objective is to specify or distinguish people on the list who are habitual residents from those who are not, with the goal of avoiding omissions or duplications of the listed people because there should always be an answer for this question.

The concept of habitual residence is the basis of this question.

Habitual residents are considered to be people who normally live in a dwelling, that is, people who sleep, prepare their food, eat and are protected from the environment and because of this recognize it as their place of residence.

Habitual residence is a specific lodging (dwelling or abode in which one sleeps and/or eats habitually) that a person has and to which he or she can return at any desired moment, that is, the place that a person gives as an answer to the question "Where do you live?"

The question is asked reading the five answer options to the informant. The first two refer to those who are not habitual residents; the three remaining options allude to habitual residents of the household.

The non habitual residents are registered in the following options:

Lives in another place, although is here for now?...1

In this option people who at the moment of the interview are visiting in the selected dwelling and do not recognized (or did not recognize) the interviewed dwelling as their place of habitual residence are registered.

[p. 92]

Lives in another place because of working, studying or other reasons?...2

People who for reasons of work, study, or for other reasons (family, economic, health reasons, etc), live in another place and do not recognized (or did not recognize) the interviewed dwelling as their place of habitual residence.

If the answer is code 1 or 2 go to question 5.1.

Habitual residents are registered in the following options according to their specific situation.

Lives here normally?...3

In this option people who being present or not at the moment of the interview, normally inhabit the dwelling are registered.

Also included in this option are people who work in the dwelling and normally sleep in it, like domestic employees and guests that recognize it as their habitual residence.

Lives here, but is in another place for now?...4

In this option people absent temporarily because of being on vacation, on a business trip, study etc are included.

Also, those people who in their job require frequent trips to other cities like rail road workers, drivers of automobiles (chauffeurs), traveling salespeople etc are included.

In these pointed out cases the people recognize (or recognized) the interviewed dwelling as their place of habitual residence.

Lives here temporarily because of not having another place to live?...5

Here people are included who are temporarily in the dwelling and who do not have another place of residence. Examples of this are relatives or friends who are looking for a house or work or are waiting for another place of residence; the father or mother who spend time with each child and at the moment of the interview live here and do not have another dwelling.

[p. 93]

For this question keep the following in mind:

If when asking the question to the first member of the list, interrupt with phrases like "live here" or "we all live here," read all the options slowly for this person and for the following, ask the question in a confirming manner: "Manuel normally lives here."

If after having read all the options the informant does not know where the person is located who is asked about, apply the following criteria, respecting the order in which they are presented:

Say to the informant: "if you directly asked this person where they live, what would they answer?" If they say "here" write down in option 4, if other dwelling is mentioned write down option 2.

If this condition of residence of the person is not cleared up with this criterion, apply the following:

Ask where the person with doubts sleeps the majority of days. If he or she sleeps the majority of time in the interviewed dwelling, write it down as habitual resident of the dwelling (option 4), on the contrary write down option 2.

Only when the other previous criteria do not resolve the doubt with respect to the condition of residence of the person, apply the following:

Ask about the time of absence of the person and if it is more or equal to six months, write down option 2.

For example, if upon finishing reading the options the informant shows doubt, keep in mind the following situation:

Informant: Well he leaves for at times to work but returns.

Interviewer: If I asked him where he lives, what would he say?

Informant: Here

Interviewer: (Write down option 4)

But is the answer is "I don't know," continue with the following criterion:

Informant: I don't know.

Interviewer: Where does he sleep the majority of days?

Informant: Well no, there.

Interviewer: Register option 2

[p. 94]

On the contrary, if the response is "here" write down option 4.

But if the answer is "I wouldn't know what to tell you," apply the last criterion:

Informant: I wouldn't know what to tell you.

Interviewer: About how long did he leave the last time?

Informant: For a year.

Interviewer: Register option 2

If the response is less than six months register it as option 4.

## 4.1 and 4.2 Condition of migration

Question 4.1 identifies the number of people who lived in a state or country different than their current residence, that is, people who at some moment in their life have had a migratory movement, even having been for a short time.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

If an informant answers yes in 4.1, circle code 1 and go to question 4.3, in the contrary case, circle code 2 and continue with 4.2.

When an informant declares never to have migrated, that is, has not lived in another federal entity or country, and the place of birth does not coincide with the entity of the interview, do not correct the written information and continue with question 4.2.

Vacation trips, commission work, visiting relatives or another cause are not considered migration, since it is not a change of residence.

When an informant doubts when considering whether the person who works or studies in another city migrates or not, ask the following questions in the order they are presented.

"If I ask (Name) where he or she lived, what would he or she say?" if the answer is the place to which they went to work or study, consider them migrants if contrary, register as non migrant.

[p. 96]

If this is not sufficient to know if a person left to live or not in this place, ask for the time absent from the household; if this is more or equal to six months, consider them migrants, if it is less do not register as migrant.

The phrase "even for a short time" refers to the movements made with the intention of leaving to live in another entity and for any reason have returned or changed residence to another entity or country and only lived there days, weeks or a few months.

Question 4.2 verifies that a person has always lived in the entity of the interview. When the answer is "yes," circle the corresponding code. In the case of the answer being "no," clarify with the informant about having lived in another entity or country. After doing this, correct question 4.1 and continue with 4.3.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

If it is not possible to get the answer because the informant reiterates "does not know," circle code 9 and continue to 4.7.

# National or international migration (state or country) (MX1995A\_0407) File: MEX1995-P-H

## Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

## Description

This variable indicates whether the respondent has lived in another state or country, even if for a short period of time, any time before the census.

## Universe

Persons residing in the dwelling

## Literal question

Condition of migration

## Interviewer instructions

# National or international migration (state or country) (MX1995A\_0407)

File: MEX1995-P-H

IV Migration

In this section the changes of habitual residence of the population from one entity to another or to a country other than Mexico are registered.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

Migration is understood to be a change in habitual residence from one entity to another or from one municipality (delegation) to another (internal migration); also from one country to another (international migration).

This section contains two focuses described below:

To investigate the state and international migration (number of people who came to or left Mexico), based on the previous place of residence (questions 4.1 to 4.5).

To know the place of residence on a set date (November 1990) and therefore the migration at the municipal and state level as well as international immigration (questions 4.6 to 4.7).

## 4.1 and 4.2 Condition of migration

Question 4.1 identifies the number of people who lived in a state or country different than their current residence, that is, people who at some moment in their life have had a migratory movement, even having been for a short time.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

If an informant answers yes in 4.1, circle code 1 and go to question 4.3, in the contrary case, circle code 2 and continue with 4.2.

When an informant declares never to have migrated, that is, has not lived in another federal entity or country, and the place of birth does not coincide with the entity of the interview, do not correct the written information and continue with question 4.2.

Vacation trips, commission work, visiting relatives or another cause are not considered migration, since it is not a change of residence.

When an informant doubts when considering whether the person who works or studies in another city migrates or not, ask the following questions in the order they are presented.

"If I ask (Name) where he or she lived, what would he or she say?" if the answer is the place to which they went to work or study, consider them migrants if contrary, register as non migrant.

[p. 96]

If this is not sufficient to know if a person left to live or not in this place, ask for the time absent from the household; if this is more or equal to six months, consider them migrants, if it is less do not register as migrant.

The phrase "even for a short time" refers to the movements made with the intention of leaving to live in another entity and for any reason have returned or changed residence to another entity or country and only lived there days, weeks or a few months.

Question 4.2 verifies that a person has always lived in the entity of the interview. When the answer is "yes," circle the corresponding code. In the case of the answer being "no," clarify with the informant about having lived in another entity or country. After doing this, correct question 4.1 and continue with 4.3.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

If it is not possible to get the answer because the informant reiterates "does not know," circle code 9 and continue to 4.7.

# Previous residence (MX1995A\_0409)

File: MEX1995-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 previous residence.

## Universe

Persons that have lived in another state or country

## Literal question

Place of previous residence

4.3 In what state did (Name) live before living in (the interview location)?

State or Country \_\_\_\_

## Interviewer instructions

## Previous residence (MX1995A\_0409)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

#### IV Migration

In this section the changes of habitual residence of the population from one entity to another or to a country other than Mexico are registered.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

Migration is understood to be a change in habitual residence from one entity to another or from one municipality (delegation) to another (internal migration); also from one country to another (international migration).

This section contains two focuses described below:

To investigate the state and international migration (number of people who came to or left Mexico), based on the previous place of residence (questions 4.1 to 4.5).

To know the place of residence on a set date (November 1990) and therefore the migration at the municipal and state level as well as international immigration (questions 4.6 to 4.7).

#### 4.3 Place of previous residence

With this question the entity of previous residence of the population is identified, in the case of interior migration in the country.

In the case of people who declare a country different than Mexico as place of previous residence, the country of origin should be known.

[p. 97]

[graphic of the question from the census form]

In this question is written the complete name of the state or country, in the space meant for it.

When they say that a person has lived in many federal entities or countries, write down the last one, in the corresponding space.

Also, when an informant mentions a municipality and does not know or remember the name of the entity to which it belongs, write down its name.

If an informant responds that a person has lived in Mexico or Mexico City, ask to specify if it is the Federal District or the State of Mexico, since it can be confused in some occasions.

In case an informant reports to not remember or not know the state or country previously lived in, write down "does not know" in the corresponding space.

## Duration in previous residence in months (MX1995A\_0410)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the time in months in the previous residence.

#### Universe

Persons that have lived in another state or country

# Duration in previous residence in months (MX1995A\_0410)

## File: MEX1995-P-H

### Literal question

Time of previous residence

4.4 How many months or years did (Name) live in (the previous location)?

Write down a single answer

Less than a month 00 write down in 4.4A

Does not know 99 Write down in 4.4A

4.4A Months \_\_\_\_

4.4 B Years \_\_\_\_

### Interviewer instructions

IV Migration

In this section the changes of habitual residence of the population from one entity to another or to a country other than Mexico are registered.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

Migration is understood to be a change in habitual residence from one entity to another or from one municipality (delegation) to another (internal migration); also from one country to another (international migration).

This section contains two focuses described below:

To investigate the state and international migration (number of people who came to or left Mexico), based on the previous place of residence (questions 4.1 to 4.5).

To know the place of residence on a set date (November 1990) and therefore the migration at the municipal and state level as well as international immigration (questions 4.6 to 4.7).

#### 4.4 Time of previous residence

It is the time that a person lived in the entity or country declared in question 4.3.

[p. 98]

The notations in this question are only made in months or years. When the answer is in years and in months, write down only the years in the corresponding space; for example, if an informant reports that a person has lived in the previous entity one year and six months, write down 01 in column 4.4B.

If they declare the time only in months, write it down in 4.4A.

In cases in which the answer is 12 months or more, convert it to years and write it down in 4.4B.

When there is doubt, clarify that it refers to the time of living in the state or country declared in 4.3.

If a person lived less than a month in a previous place, write 00 only in the column of months (4.4A).

When an informant does not remember the time of previous residence, guide by helping as in the following example:

A person is 31 years old and born in Mrida, Yucatn, who at six years old changed place of residence to the place of the interview (entity of Jalisco).

Interviewer: How many months or years did Jos live in Yucatn?

Informant: Well, he came here when he was six years old.

Interviewer: Before living in Jalisco, did he live in another entity or country?

Informant: No.

Interviewer: Then Jos lived in Yucatn for six years.

Informant: Yes, that's it.

Also, if after investigating, the time of previous residence cannot be determined, write down 99 in column 4.4A.

# Duration in previous residence in years (MX1995A\_0411)

File: MEX1995-P-H

## Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

## Description

This variable indicates the time in years in previous residence.

## Universe

Persons that have lived in another state or country

## Literal question

Time of previous residence

4.4 How many months or years did (Name) live in (the previous location)?

Write down a single answer

Less than a month 00 write down in 4.4A

Does not know 99 Write down in 4.4A

4.4A Months \_\_\_\_

4.4 B Years \_\_\_\_

## Interviewer instructions

## Duration in previous residence in years (MX1995A\_0411)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

#### IV Migration

In this section the changes of habitual residence of the population from one entity to another or to a country other than Mexico are registered.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

Migration is understood to be a change in habitual residence from one entity to another or from one municipality (delegation) to another (internal migration); also from one country to another (international migration).

This section contains two focuses described below:

To investigate the state and international migration (number of people who came to or left Mexico), based on the previous place of residence (questions 4.1 to 4.5).

To know the place of residence on a set date (November 1990) and therefore the migration at the municipal and state level as well as international immigration (questions 4.6 to 4.7).

#### 4.4 Time of previous residence

It is the time that a person lived in the entity or country declared in question 4.3.

[p. 98]

The notations in this question are only made in months or years. When the answer is in years and in months, write down only the years in the corresponding space; for example, if an informant reports that a person has lived in the previous entity one year and six months, write down 01 in column 4.4B.

If they declare the time only in months, write it down in 4.4A.

In cases in which the answer is 12 months or more, convert it to years and write it down in 4.4B.

When there is doubt, clarify that it refers to the time of living in the state or country declared in 4.3.

If a person lived less than a month in a previous place, write 00 only in the column of months (4.4A).

When an informant does not remember the time of previous residence, guide by helping as in the following example:

A person is 31 years old and born in Mrida, Yucatn, who at six years old changed place of residence to the place of the interview (entity of Jalisco).

Interviewer: How many months or years did Jos live in Yucatn?

Informant: Well, he came here when he was six years old.

Interviewer: Before living in Jalisco, did he live in another entity or country?

Informant: No.

Interviewer: Then Jos lived in Yucatn for six years.

Informant: Yes, that's it.

Also, if after investigating, the time of previous residence cannot be determined, write down 99 in column 4.4A.

## Duration in current residence in months (MX1995A\_0412)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

#### Overview

# Duration in current residence in months (MX1995A\_0412)

## File: MEX1995-P-H

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the time in months at the current residence.

### Universe

Persons that have lived in another state or country

### Literal question

Time of current residence

4.5 How many months or years has (Name) been living in (the interview location) (since coming for the last time)?

Write down a single answer

Less than a month 00, Write down in 4.5A

Does not know 99, Write down in 4.5A

4.5A Months \_\_\_\_

4.5B Years \_\_\_\_

### Interviewer instructions

IV Migration

In this section the changes of habitual residence of the population from one entity to another or to a country other than Mexico are registered.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

Migration is understood to be a change in habitual residence from one entity to another or from one municipality (delegation) to another (internal migration); also from one country to another (international migration).

This section contains two focuses described below:

To investigate the state and international migration (number of people who came to or left Mexico), based on the previous place of residence (questions 4.1 to 4.5).

To know the place of residence on a set date (November 1990) and therefore the migration at the municipal and state level as well as international immigration (questions 4.6 to 4.7).

### 4.5 Time of current residence

This question refers to the time that a person has been living in the entity of the interview.

The expression "since the last time arrived" is used when the informant declares the time lived in many occasions in the same entity. If this is the case, ask to only be reported the time past since returning the last time.

It is important to mention that the answer of this question is written down in months or years.

[p. 99]

If they give you answers like "since I arrived in 1986," calculate the time the current residence, in the following manner.

Subtract the year that the person arrived at the entity (1986) from the year of the interview (1995), (1995-1986=9), to determine that the time lived is nine years.

Reintroducing the already mentioned situation, the person born in Mrida, Yucatn, who at six years of age moved to Jalisco, in the moment of the interview has been living in the current residence (Jalisco) 25 years. Also when 99 is written down, "Does not know," it should be only in the month column (4.5A)

# Time in current residence in years (MX1995A\_0413)

File: MEX1995-P-H

## Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

## Description

This variable indicates the time in years at the current residence.

## Universe

Persons that have lived in another state or country

## Literal question

Time of current residence

4.5 How many months or years has (Name) been living in (the interview location) (since coming for the last time)?

Write down a single answer

Less than a month 00, Write down in 4.5A

Does not know 99, Write down in 4.5A

4.5A Months \_\_\_\_

4.5B Years \_\_\_\_

## Interviewer instructions

## Time in current residence in years (MX1995A\_0413)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

#### IV Migration

In this section the changes of habitual residence of the population from one entity to another or to a country other than Mexico are registered.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

Migration is understood to be a change in habitual residence from one entity to another or from one municipality (delegation) to another (internal migration); also from one country to another (international migration).

This section contains two focuses described below:

To investigate the state and international migration (number of people who came to or left Mexico), based on the previous place of residence (questions 4.1 to 4.5).

To know the place of residence on a set date (November 1990) and therefore the migration at the municipal and state level as well as international immigration (questions 4.6 to 4.7).

#### 4.5 Time of current residence

This question refers to the time that a person has been living in the entity of the interview.

The expression "since the last time arrived" is used when the informant declares the time lived in many occasions in the same entity. If this is the case, ask to only be reported the time past since returning the last time.

It is important to mention that the answer of this question is written down in months or years.

[p. 99]

If they give you answers like "since I arrived in 1986," calculate the time the current residence, in the following manner.

Subtract the year that the person arrived at the entity (1986) from the year of the interview (1995),  $(1995-1986=9)$ , to determine that the time lived is nine years.

Reintroducing the already mentioned situation, the person born in Mrida, Yucatn, who at six years of age moved to Jalisco, in the moment of the interview has been living in the current residence (Jalisco) 25 years. Also when 99 is written down, "Does not know," it should be only in the month column (4.5A)

## State or country of residence in 1990 (MX1995A\_0414)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

#### Overview

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

#### Description

This time indicates the state or country of residence in 1990.

#### Universe

Persons age 5+

#### Literal question

For people five years old or older who are habitual residents  
[Applies to questions 4.6 and 4.7]

#### Interviewer instructions

## State or country of residence in 1990 (MX1995A\_0414)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

#### IV Migration

In this section the changes of habitual residence of the population from one entity to another or to a country other than Mexico are registered.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

Migration is understood to be a change in habitual residence from one entity to another or from one municipality (delegation) to another (internal migration); also from one country to another (international migration).

This section contains two focuses described below:

To investigate the state and international migration (number of people who came to or left Mexico), based on the previous place of residence (questions 4.1 to 4.5).

To know the place of residence on a set date (November 1990) and therefore the migration at the municipal and state level as well as international immigration (questions 4.6 to 4.7).

#### 4.6 Place of residence in 1990

With this question the country or entity and municipality (delegation) where a person resided five years ago, that is, November 1990 is known.

Observe that in the upper part of the questionnaire appears the cut off age for indicating that it is asked to only habitual residents 5 years old or older.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

[p. 100]

If a person five years ago was living in a country other than Mexico, write down the name of the country in column 4.6A and go directly to question 5.1 Illiteracy.

If a declared federal entity is the same where the interview takes place, circle 4.6B Here, and ask for the municipality (delegation) where lived in it.

In the same way, if another entity is declared in the Mexican Republic different than that of the interview, write down the answer in 4.6A and ask for the name of the municipality or delegation.

Also if an informant mentions a municipality and does not know or remember the name of the entity to which it belongs, write down the name of it in 4.6A.

If an answer referred to in municipality is different than the place of the interview write it down in 4.6C. If it coincides with municipality of the interview, circle 2 (Here) in 4.6D.

When an informant does not know the name of the municipality or delegation where the person has lived, but remembers the name of the locality (colony for DF) try to find out what is the corresponding municipality (delegation) and if it can't be determined, write down what they declare to you.

When an informant does not know or remember the name of the federal entity or country where the person lived in November 1990, and after investigating it cannot be determined, write down "Does not know" in 4.6A. Do it in the same way as the case of the municipality of residence in November 1990, writing down "Does not know" 4.6C.

Next, go to question 5.1

## Municipality of residence in 1990 (MX1995A\_0415)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

#### Overview

## Municipality of residence in 1990 (MX1995A\_0415)

File: MEX1995-P-H

Type: Continuous

Format: numeric

Width: 5

Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

### **Description**

This variable indicates the municipality or delegation of residence in 1990.

### **Universe**

Persons age 5+

### **Literal question**

For people five years old or older who are habitual residents

[Applies to questions 4.6 and 4.7]

### **Interviewer instructions**

## Municipality of residence in 1990 (MX1995A\_0415)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

#### IV Migration

In this section the changes of habitual residence of the population from one entity to another or to a country other than Mexico are registered.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

Migration is understood to be a change in habitual residence from one entity to another or from one municipality (delegation) to another (internal migration); also from one country to another (international migration).

This section contains two focuses described below:

To investigate the state and international migration (number of people who came to or left Mexico), based on the previous place of residence (questions 4.1 to 4.5).

To know the place of residence on a set date (November 1990) and therefore the migration at the municipal and state level as well as international immigration (questions 4.6 to 4.7).

#### 4.6 Place of residence in 1990

With this question the country or entity and municipality (delegation) where a person resided five years ago, that is, November 1990 is known.

Observe that in the upper part of the questionnaire appears the cut off age for indicating that it is asked to only habitual residents 5 years old or older.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

[p. 100]

If a person five years ago was living in a country other than Mexico, write down the name of the country in column 4.6A and go directly to question 5.1 Illiteracy.

If a declared federal entity is the same where the interview takes place, circle 4.6B Here, and ask for the municipality (delegation) where lived in it.

In the same way, if another entity is declared in the Mexican Republic different than that of the interview, write down the answer in 4.6A and ask for the name of the municipality or delegation.

Also if an informant mentions a municipality and does not know or remember the name of the entity to which it belongs, write down the name of it in 4.6A.

If an answer referred to in municipality is different than the place of the interview write it down in 4.6C. If it coincides with municipality of the interview, circle 2 (Here) in 4.6D.

When an informant does not know the name of the municipality or delegation where the person has lived, but remembers the name of the locality (colony for DF) try to find out what is the corresponding municipality (delegation) and if it can't be determined, write down what they declare to you.

When an informant does not know or remember the name of the federal entity or country where the person lived in November 1990, and after investigating it cannot be determined, write down "Does not know" in 4.6A. Do it in the same way as the case of the municipality of residence in November 1990, writing down "Does not know" 4.6C.

Next, go to question 5.1

## Literacy (MX1995A\_0416)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

#### Overview

## Literacy (MX1995A\_0416)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates whether the respondent knows how to read and write.

#### Universe

Persons age 5+

#### Literal question

For people 5 years old or older  
 [Applies to questions 5.1 to 5.4]

#### Illiteracy

5.1 Does (Name) know how to read and write a message?

1 Yes

2 No

#### Interviewer instructions

V Educational characteristics

The objective of the section is to provide information about the educational characteristics of the population 5 years old or older starting with the variables that form the theme Illiteracy, School attendance, Level of instruction and Other studies. With it, the advances and needs in the education sector are meant to be evaluated, as well as the relation that it has with the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the population.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

#### 5.1 Illiteracy

The question is directed to the population five years old or older. With it, the ability of the population between six and fourteen years old to read and write is to be known. Also it permits us to distinguish people 15 years older or older who know how to read and write (literate) from those who do not (illiterate).

When the answer is affirmative, circle code 1, in the contrary case, circle code 2.

[p. 102]

A person knows how to read to write when he or she can read and write a message. Not knowing how to read and write is considered when a person can only write his or her name, isolated words, some numbers or can only read ads, signs his or her name and small phrases.

If an informant responds "a little," "not much," "more or less," "I write with ugly penmanship," it is necessary to know if the person can really read or write. For this, questions are asked like "can you read and write a letter?" or "Can you write something that has happened to you?"

Consider that there are people who know how to read and write and do not necessarily attend or attended school. Also, there are those who attend school yet do not know how to read or write. Because of this, whatever the answer the following questions should not be omitted.

## Currently attends school (MX1995A\_0417)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

# Currently attends school (MX1995A\_0417)

File: MEX1995-P-H

## Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

## Description

This variable indicates whether the respondent currently attends school.

## Universe

Persons age 5+

## Literal question

For people 5 years old or older  
[Applies to questions 5.1 to 5.4]

Attendance

## Interviewer instructions

## Currently attends school (MX1995A\_0417)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

#### 5.1 Illiteracy

The question is directed to the population five years old or older. With it, the ability of the population between six and fourteen years old to read and write is to be known. Also it permits us to distinguish people 15 years older or older who know how to read and write (literate) from those who do not (illiterate).

When the answer is affirmative, circle code 1, in the contrary case, circle code 2.

[p. 102]

A person knows how to read to write when he or she can read and write a message. Not knowing how to read and write is considered when a person can only write his or her name, isolated words, some numbers or can only read ads, signs his or her name and small phrases.

If an informant responds "a little," "not much," "more or less," "I write with ugly penmanship," it is necessary to know if the person can really read or write. For this, questions are asked like "can you read and write a letter?" or "Can you write something that has happened to you?"

Consider that there are people who know how to read and write and do not necessarily attend or attended school. Also, there are those who attend school yet do not know how to read or write. Because of this, whatever the answer the following questions should not be omitted.

#### 5.2 and 5.3 Attendance

These questions are asked to the population 5 years old or older to identify people who currently attend school and who did at one time. Principally it is to be known if people of school age (6 to 14 years) are attending school.

Current attendance is considered to be the fact that a person goes to school or studies in any educational establishments of the National Educational System.

Past attendance is the fact that a person has gone to school or studied in any educational establishments of the National Educational System.

Attendance can be preschool, primary, secondary, preparatory or high school, professional (university, technological, normal, etc.) or post graduate.

The school or educational establishment can be classified in the following way:

- Public or private
- Of Open Education (in which one attends only some days for consulting and/or taking exams).
- Of Special Education (where education to people with audio, visual, language or learning problems is offered).
- Of Primary and secondary Education for adults
- Of technical or commercial Studies (in which a career at a technical level is offered like in academies, private centers, among others).

[p. 103]

Question 5.2 finds out the current scholarly attendance of the population.

When the answer is they do currently attend school, circle code 3 and go to question 5.4, when the answer is no, register code 4 and go to the next question.

If the answer is affirmative, but refers only to illiteracy classes, courses given in cultural centers, university extension courses, workshops or training on the job, consider that the person does not attend school. Some of these courses can be for carpentering, beauty, English, confectionary, photography, personal development, dressmaking, etc.

Question 5.3 finds out the past scholarly attendance of the population.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

When the answer is having attended school, circle the indicated code and continue with the question of level of instruction (5.4).

If the answer is never having gone to school, circle the corresponding code and go to section VI, about Civil state, if the person is 12 years old or older, if younger than this age, continue with the next person. If this is the last of the list go to section VII of Social subsidies, health services and disability.

# Went to school in the past (MX1995A\_0418)

File: MEX1995-P-H

## Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

## Description

This variable indicates whether the respondent attended school in the past.

## Universe

Persons age 5+ that currently do not go to school

## Literal question

For people 5 years old or older  
[Applies to questions 5.1 to 5.4]

Attendance

## Interviewer instructions

## Went to school in the past (MX1995A\_0418)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

#### 5.1 Illiteracy

The question is directed to the population five years old or older. With it, the ability of the population between six and fourteen years old to read and write is to be known. Also it permits us to distinguish people 15 years older or older who know how to read and write (literate) from those who do not (illiterate).

When the answer is affirmative, circle code 1, in the contrary case, circle code 2.

[p. 102]

A person knows how to read to write when he or she can read and write a message. Not knowing how to read and write is considered when a person can only write his or her name, isolated words, some numbers or can only read ads, signs his or her name and small phrases.

If an informant responds "a little," "not much," "more or less," "I write with ugly penmanship," it is necessary to know if the person can really read or write. For this, questions are asked like "can you read and write a letter?" or "Can you write something that has happened to you?"

Consider that there are people who know how to read and write and do not necessarily attend or attended school. Also, there are those who attend school yet do not know how to read or write. Because of this, whatever the answer the following questions should not be omitted.

#### 5.2 and 5.3 Attendance

These questions are asked to the population 5 years old or older to identify people who currently attend school and who did at one time. Principally it is to be known if people of school age (6 to 14 years) are attending school.

Current attendance is considered to be the fact that a person goes to school or studies in any educational establishments of the National Educational System.

Past attendance is the fact that a person has gone to school or studied in any educational establishments of the National Educational System.

Attendance can be preschool, primary, secondary, preparatory or high school, professional (university, technological, normal, etc.) or post graduate.

The school or educational establishment can be classified in the following way:

- Public or private
- Of Open Education (in which one attends only some days for consulting and/or taking exams).
- Of Special Education (where education to people with audio, visual, language or learning problems is offered).
- Of Primary and secondary Education for adults
- Of technical or commercial Studies (in which a career at a technical level is offered like in academies, private centers, among others).

[p. 103]

Question 5.2 finds out the current scholarly attendance of the population.

When the answer is they do currently attend school, circle code 3 and go to question 5.4, when the answer is no, register code 4 and go to the next question.

If the answer is affirmative, but refers only to illiteracy classes, courses given in cultural centers, university extension courses, workshops or training on the job, consider that the person does not attend school. Some of these courses can be for carpentering, beauty, English, confectionary, photography, personal development, dressmaking, etc.

Question 5.3 finds out the past scholarly attendance of the population.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

When the answer is having attended school, circle the indicated code and continue with the question of level of instruction (5.4).

If the answer is never having gone to school, circle the corresponding code and go to section VI, about Civil state, if the person is 12 years old or older, if younger than this age, continue with the next person. If this is the last of the list go to section VII of Social subsidies, health services and disability.

Year or grade of education level completed (MX1995A\_0419)

File: MEX1995-P-H

**Overview**

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

**Description**

This variable indicates the completed year or grade of the respondent's highest education level.

**Universe**

Persons age 5+ that attended or currently attend school

**Literal question**

For people 5 years old or older  
[Applies to questions 5.1 to 5.4]

**Level of instruction**

5.4 What is the last year or grade that (Name) spent or passed in school?

**Level:**

- 00. None
- 1. Preschool or kindergarten
- 2. Primary
- 3. Secondary
- 4. Preparatory
- 5. Basic normal
- 6. Professional
- 7. Post graduate
- 99. Does not know

5.4A Grades \_\_\_\_

5.4B Level \_\_\_\_

**Interviewer instructions**

## Year or grade of education level completed (MX1995A\_0419)

File: MEX1995-P-H

## 5.1 Illiteracy

The question is directed to the population five years old or older. With it, the ability of the population between six and fourteen years old to read and write is to be known. Also it permits us to distinguish people 15 years older or older who know how to read and write (literate) from those who do not (illiterate).

When the answer is affirmative, circle code 1, in the contrary case, circle code 2.

[p. 102]

A person knows how to read to write when he or she can read and write a message. Not knowing how to read and write is considered when a person can only write his or her name, isolated words, some numbers or can only read ads, signs his or her name and small phrases.

If an informant responds "a little," "not much," "more or less," "I write with ugly penmanship," it is necessary to know if the person can really read or write. For this, questions are asked like "can you read and write a letter?" or "Can you write something that has happened to you?"

Consider that there are people who know how to read and write and do not necessarily attend or attended school. Also, there are those who attend school yet do not know how to read or write. Because of this, whatever the answer the following questions should not be omitted.

## 5.4 Level of instruction

The question is asked to all people 5 years old or older with the goal of finding out the highest level of study passed by a person.

Level of instruction is the last grade of studies passed by a person within the formal educational system (preschool or kindergarten, primary, secondary, preparatory, or high school, basic normal, professional and post graduate).

[graphic of the question from the census form]

In this question, only grades or years passed are taking into account, and are written down in column 5.4A, in 5.4B the corresponding code of educational level is registered.

Question 5.4 has the following answer options.

Preschool or kindergarten 1

Register in 5.4A grades or years passed in preschool and in 5.4B code 1 if it is the last level studied by the person.

Primary 2

Code 2 is registered in 5.4B if the person declares those that form this level (from 1st to 4th grade) as the last grade passed. For example, if the response is took the third year of primary, 2 years have been passed, for which 2 grades in level 2 should be written down.

[p. 105]

When a person takes the first year of primary school and declares to have attended it and left it not passed and unfinished, ask for the years passed in preschool. If none, register 0 in the grade column and 0 in level. If a person is 12 years old or older go to question 5.5 of Other studies, if younger than this age, continue with the next person on the list.

When it is mentioned "went until fifth," it is important to distinguish if the year mentioned was passed, was not passed or was not finished. The expression "went to fourth" means took the fourth year and, therefore, there are three passed grades in primary school.

For people who mention having completed the six grades of study of primary school in four years, and got their certificate of complete primary school because the plan is structured as such, consider that if they did finish primary school and write down 6 in grades and 2 in level.

On the other hand, when a person has completed primary school in less years then required because of studying in a program of adult education in the system of open education, and received the certificate of complete primary education, register 6 in grades and 2 in level.

For people older than 50 years who declare to have finished primary school, but did not receive the corresponding certificate since they only passed three or four years of study because there was no possibility of continuing due to the lack of teachers of school being far away, write down the years passed since it is not considered complete primary school.

Secondary 3

People who passed the last year of any of the grades of this level, even in general secondary schools, technical or tele-secondary schools are registered.

When a person declares to have studied secondary school in an open system of adult education, equate it as three years, that is, if it was completed in one year, write down 3 in grades and 3 in level.

In the case of people with any disability (cerebral palsy, mental weaknesses, etc) who have passed years of basic education (primary or secondary), in schools of special education, write down the grades passed and the level in the corresponding spaces. If a person has not or did not pass any year, write down 0 in grades and 0 in level.

[p. 106]

Preparatory or high school 4

Here people who passed the last level and grade in preparatory school, high schools, and technical schools that are equivalent are considered. When this is the situation, write down in 5.4A the grades passed and code 4 in 5.4B.

The educational centers that offer studies equivalent to preparatory or high school are the following:

- School of secondary education.
- School of Sciences and Humanities (CCH).
- Center of Secondary Industrial and Service Technology (CBTIS).
- Center of Secondary Agricultural and Livestock Technology (CBTA).
- Center of Scientific and Technological Studies (CECYT), before vocational.
- Center of Studies of the Sea (CETMar).
- Center of Technological Studies of Continental Waters (CETAC).
- Center of Secondary Forestry Technology (CBTF)
- Preparatory schools

It should be mentioned that in this level, studies done in Conlep (National School of Professional Technical Education) and CETI (Center of Technical Industrial Education) are not considered, since they are not studies equivalent to preparatory, but rather they are for technical purposes. When they tell you this type of study, write down the years passed in secondary school in question 5.4 and later, register in the question in Other studies, the information about the technical career.

Also, if a person finished preparatory school in two years and can request the certificate write down 3 in grades and 4 in level, since it is equivalent to those normally required.

Normal basic 5

This option finds out information about people who take the Normal Basic whose requisite for joining was finish secondary school. If the requisite is preparatory, then they are considered within the professional level and option 6 is written down.

When an informant declares studies of normal basic and preparatory (high school), ask to pick one and register the grades and level in the corresponding spaces.

Professional 6

Include people with studies at the degree level done in universities, technologies, polytechnics, and other institutions of superior education, public or private, whose requisite to join is preparatory or high school.

[p. 107]

Studies done in the CETAS (Center of Technological Studies in Sub-Aquatic Activities) and Unitec (Technological University) since the precedent or requisite is preparatory or high school and they are three year schools and are not granted the level of degree are not considered in level of instruction. If they declare studies done in any of these institutions, register it as years passed in preparatory in question 5.4 and later, write down the information of technical career in the questions of Other studies.

When an informant responds that the person has finished the career, but does not know how many years were passed, register 4 in grades and 6 in level.

If a case is presented in which the preparatory or degree level is divided in trimesters or semesters, make the conversion to the calendar year according to the following information:

Two semesters, three four semesters, four trimesters, or six two month semesters equal a year.

For example, if an informant declares to have taken three semesters of professional, write down 1 in grades and 6 in level and went to the fifth semester, write down 2 in grades and 6 in level.

Some careers are taken in four and a half years, that is, nine semesters; in the case of passing all of them, only register 4 in grades.

For people who studied two degrees, only register the career that the informant selects, or the one where most years were taken.

In cases of careers that last more than eight years (music in the Conservatory), register 8 in grades and 6 in level.

Social service required in all careers and internment in the case of medicine are not considered passed grades. For example, if an informant declares to have taken the medical career in 7 years, ask if social service is being considered, and if the informant says it is, register 5 in grades.

Post graduate 7

This level means the studies of master and doctorate done after completing and having obtained a degree.

In the case of people who have passed any year of doctorate, add it to the years passed in masters and register them in the corresponding columns.

It should be clear that the specialties of doctors, whose duration is three years, can be equivalent to masters. Also, the subspecialty corresponds [p. 108] with the doctorate and they are studies with the duration of one to three years, so when they declare studies of this type, register them in this option.

On the other hand, diplomas and courses of specialization remain exclusively at the level of instruction, since they are not granted and academic grade and their scholarly precedence and duration vary. When they declare this type of studies, ask for the last grade and level passed in the formal educational system.

In the same way, when a person does not know how many years have been studied due to taking it in an open system of education in parts (primary and secondary) or subject matters (preparatory), make the conversion into calendar years, according to the following scheme:

Level / Grades / Level

Primary

Finished the first part / 4 / 2

Finished the second part / 6 / 2

Secondary

Finished the first part / 1 / 3

Finished the second part / 2 / 3

Finished the third part / 3 / 3

Preparatory

From 12 to 23 subject matters passed / 1 / 4

From 24 to 35 subject matters passed / 2 / 4

36 subject matters or more / 3 / 4

When a person declares to be taking the first grade of any level, register the grades passed in the previous level. For example, if the first year of secondary school is being taken, write down 6 in grades and 2 in level, which indicates that primary school was completed; or if the first year of preparatory school is being taken, write down 3 in grades and 3 in the level that corresponds to the finished secondary school.

If any person has studied in the United States, given the closeness with Mexico, make the following equivalents:

[The column to the left is in English]

Elementary School / Primary  
Junior High / Secondary  
High school / Preparatory or high school  
College or University / Professional  
Master or Doctor / Post graduate

When a person studied in any other country, ask what educational level corresponds to their studies with the levels included in the question. Also, investigate the total number of years passed.

[p. 109]

Does not know 99

Finally, if an informant does not know the information about any of the people on the list, register 9 in grades and 9 in level (Does not know).

## Education level completed (MX1995A\_0420)

File: MEX1995-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the highest educational level of the year or grade the respondent passed.

**Universe**

Persons age 5+ that attended or currently attend school

**Literal question**

For people 5 years old or older  
[Applies to questions 5.1 to 5.4]

**Level of instruction**

5.4 What is the last year or grade that (Name) spent or passed in school?

**Level:**

- 00. None
- 1. Preschool or kindergarten
- 2. Primary
- 3. Secondary
- 4. Preparatory
- 5. Basic normal
- 6. Professional
- 7. Post graduate
- 99. Does not know

5.4A Grades \_\_\_\_

5.4B Level \_\_\_\_

**Interviewer instructions**

## Education level completed (MX1995A\_0420)

File: MEX1995-P-H

## 5.1 Illiteracy

The question is directed to the population five years old or older. With it, the ability of the population between six and fourteen years old to read and write is to be known. Also it permits us to distinguish people 15 years older or older who know how to read and write (literate) from those who do not (illiterate).

When the answer is affirmative, circle code 1, in the contrary case, circle code 2.

[p. 102]

A person knows how to read to write when he or she can read and write a message. Not knowing how to read and write is considered when a person can only write his or her name, isolated words, some numbers or can only read ads, signs his or her name and small phrases.

If an informant responds "a little," "not much," "more or less," "I write with ugly penmanship," it is necessary to know if the person can really read or write. For this, questions are asked like "can you read and write a letter?" or "Can you write something that has happened to you?"

Consider that there are people who know how to read and write and do not necessarily attend or attended school. Also, there are those who attend school yet do not know how to read or write. Because of this, whatever the answer the following questions should not be omitted.

## 5.4 Level of instruction

The question is asked to all people 5 years old or older with the goal of finding out the highest level of study passed by a person.

Level of instruction is the last grade of studies passed by a person within the formal educational system (preschool or kindergarten, primary, secondary, preparatory, or high school, basic normal, professional and post graduate).

[graphic of the question from the census form]

In this question, only grades or years passed are taking into account, and are written down in column 5.4A, in 5.4B the corresponding code of educational level is registered.

Question 5.4 has the following answer options.

Preschool or kindergarten 1

Register in 5.4A grades or years passed in preschool and in 5.4B code 1 if it is the last level studied by the person.

Primary 2

Code 2 is registered in 5.4B if the person declares those that form this level (from 1st to 4th grade) as the last grade passed. For example, if the response is took the third year of primary, 2 years have been passed, for which 2 grades in level 2 should be written down.

[p. 105]

When a person takes the first year of primary school and declares to have attended it and left it not passed and unfinished, ask for the years passed in preschool. If none, register 0 in the grade column and 0 in level. If a person is 12 years old or older go to question 5.5 of Other studies, if younger than this age, continue with the next person on the list.

When it is mentioned "went until fifth," it is important to distinguish if the year mentioned was passed, was not passed or was not finished. The expression "went to fourth" means took the fourth year and, therefore, there are three passed grades in primary school.

For people who mention having completed the six grades of study of primary school in four years, and got their certificate of complete primary school because the plan is structured as such, consider that if they did finish primary school and write down 6 in grades and 2 in level.

On the other hand, when a person has completed primary school in less years then required because of studying in a program of adult education in the system of open education, and received the certificate of complete primary education, register 6 in grades and 2 in level.

For people older than 50 years who declare to have finished primary school, but did not receive the corresponding certificate since they only passed three or four years of study because there was no possibility of continuing due to the lack of teachers of school being far away, write down the years passed since it is not considered complete primary school.

Secondary 3

People who passed the last year of any of the grades of this level, even in general secondary schools, technical or tele-secondary schools are registered.

When a person declares to have studied secondary school in an open system of adult education, equate it as three years, that is, if it was completed in one year, write down 3 in grades and 3 in level.

In the case of people with any disability (cerebral palsy, mental weaknesses, etc) who have passed years of basic education (primary or secondary), in schools of special education, write down the grades passed and the level in the corresponding spaces. If a person has not or did not pass any year, write down 0 in grades and 0 in level.

[p. 106]

Preparatory or high school 4

Here people who passed the last level and grade in preparatory school, high schools, and technical schools that are equivalent are considered. When this is the situation, write down in 5.4A the grades passed and code 4 in 5.4B.

The educational centers that offer studies equivalent to preparatory or high school are the following:

- School of secondary education.
- School of Sciences and Humanities (CCH).
- Center of Secondary Industrial and Service Technology (CBTIS).
- Center of Secondary Agricultural and Livestock Technology (CBTA).
- Center of Scientific and Technological Studies (CECYT), before vocational.
- Center of Studies of the Sea (CETMar).
- Center of Technological Studies of Continental Waters (CETAC).
- Center of Secondary Forestry Technology (CBTF)
- Preparatory schools

It should be mentioned that in this level, studies done in Conlep (National School of Professional Technical Education) and CETI (Center of Technical Industrial Education) are not considered, since they are not studies equivalent to preparatory, but rather they are for technical purposes. When they tell you this type of study, write down the years passed in secondary school in question 5.4 and, later, register in the question in Other studies, the information about the technical career.

Also, if a person finished preparatory school in two years and can request the certificate write down 3 in grades and 4 in level, since it is equivalent to those normally required.

Normal basic 5

This option finds out information about people who take the Normal Basic whose requisite for joining was finish secondary school. If the requisite is preparatory, then they are considered within the professional level and option 6 is written down.

When an informant declares studies of normal basic and preparatory (high school), ask to pick one and register the grades and level in the corresponding spaces.

Professional 6

Include people with studies at the degree level done in universities, technologies, polytechnics, and other institutions of superior education, public or private, whose requisite to join is preparatory or high school.

[p. 107]

Studies done in the CETAS (Center of Technological Studies in Sub-Aquatic Activities) and Unitec (Technological University) since the precedent or requisite is preparatory or high school and they are three year schools and are not granted the level of degree are not considered in level of instruction. If they declare studies done in any of these institutions, register it as years passed in preparatory in question 5.4 and later, write down the information of technical career in the questions of Other studies.

When an informant responds that the person has finished the career, but does not know how many years were passed, register 4 in grades and 6 in level.

If a case is presented in which the preparatory or degree level is divided in trimesters or semesters, make the conversion to the calendar year according to the following information:

Two semesters, three four semesters, four trimesters, or six two month semesters equal a year.

For example, if an informant declares to have taken three semesters of professional, write down 1 in grades and 6 in level and went to the fifth semester, write down 2 in grades and 6 in level.

Some careers are taken in four and a half years, that is, nine semesters; in the case of passing all of them, only register 4 in grades.

For people who studied two degrees, only register the career that the informant selects, or the one where most years were taken.

In cases of careers that last more than eight years (music in the Conservatory), register 8 in grades and 6 in level.

Social service required in all careers and internment in the case of medicine are not considered passed grades. For example, if an informant declares to have taken the medical career in 7 years, ask if social service is being considered, and if the informant says it is, register 5 in grades.

Post graduate 7

This level means the studies of master and doctorate done after completing and having obtained a degree.

In the case of people who have passed any year of doctorate, add it to the years passed in masters and register them in the corresponding columns.

It should be clear that the specialties of doctors, whose duration is three years, can be equivalent to masters. Also, the subspecialty corresponds [p. 108] with the doctorate and they are studies with the duration of one to three years, so when they declare studies of this type, register them in this option.

On the other hand, diplomas and courses of specialization remain exclusively at the level of instruction, since they are not granted and academic grade and their scholarly precedence and duration vary. When they declare this type of studies, ask for the last grade and level passed in the formal educational system.

In the same way, when a person does not know how many years have been studied due to taking it in an open system of education in parts (primary and secondary) or subject matters (preparatory), make the conversion into calendar years, according to the following scheme:

Level / Grades / Level

Primary

Finished the first part / 4 / 2

Finished the second part / 6 / 2

Secondary

Finished the first part / 1 / 3

Finished the second part / 2 / 3

Finished the third part / 3 / 3

Preparatory

From 12 to 23 subject matters passed / 1 / 4

From 24 to 35 subject matters passed / 2 / 4

36 subject matters or more / 3 / 4

When a person declares to be taking the first grade of any level, register the grades passed in the previous level. For example, if the first year of secondary school is being taken, write down 6 in grades and 2 in level, which indicates that primary school was completed; or if the first year of preparatory school is being taken, write down 3 in grades and 3 in the level that corresponds to the finished secondary school.

If any person has studied in the United States, given the closeness with Mexico, make the following equivalents:

[The column to the left is in English]

Elementary School / Primary  
Junior High / Secondary  
High school / Preparatory or high school  
College or University / Professional  
Master or Doctor / Post graduate

When a person studied in any other country, ask what educational level corresponds to their studies with the levels included in the question. Also, investigate the total number of years passed.

[p. 109]

Does not know 99

Finally, if an informant does not know the information about any of the people on the list, register 9 in grades and 9 in level (Does not know).

## Educational attainment (MX1995A\_0447)

File: MEX1995-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the respondent's educational attainment by level and grade.

**Universe**

Persons age 5+ that attended or currently attend school

**Literal question**

For people 5 years old or older  
[Applies to questions 5.1 to 5.4]

**Level of instruction**

5.4 What is the last year or grade that (Name) spent or passed in school?

**Level:**

- 00. None
- 1. Preschool or kindergarten
- 2. Primary
- 3. Secondary
- 4. Preparatory
- 5. Basic normal
- 6. Professional
- 7. Post graduate
- 99. Does not know

5.4A Grades \_\_\_\_

5.4B Level \_\_\_\_

**Interviewer instructions**

## Educational attainment (MX1995A\_0447)

File: MEX1995-P-H

## 5.1 Illiteracy

The question is directed to the population five years old or older. With it, the ability of the population between six and fourteen years old to read and write is to be known. Also it permits us to distinguish people 15 years older or older who know how to read and write (literate) from those who do not (illiterate).

When the answer is affirmative, circle code 1, in the contrary case, circle code 2.

[p. 102]

A person knows how to read to write when he or she can read and write a message. Not knowing how to read and write is considered when a person can only write his or her name, isolated words, some numbers or can only read ads, signs his or her name and small phrases.

If an informant responds "a little," "not much," "more or less," "I write with ugly penmanship," it is necessary to know if the person can really read or write. For this, questions are asked like "can you read and write a letter?" or "Can you write something that has happened to you?"

Consider that there are people who know how to read and write and do not necessarily attend or attended school. Also, there are those who attend school yet do not know how to read or write. Because of this, whatever the answer the following questions should not be omitted.

## 5.4 Level of instruction

The question is asked to all people 5 years old or older with the goal of finding out the highest level of study passed by a person.

Level of instruction is the last grade of studies passed by a person within the formal educational system (preschool or kindergarten, primary, secondary, preparatory, or high school, basic normal, professional and post graduate).

[graphic of the question from the census form]

In this question, only grades or years passed are taking into account, and are written down in column 5.4A, in 5.4B the corresponding code of educational level is registered.

Question 5.4 has the following answer options.

Preschool or kindergarten 1

Register in 5.4A grades or years passed in preschool and in 5.4B code 1 if it is the last level studied by the person.

Primary 2

Code 2 is registered in 5.4B if the person declares those that form this level (from 1st to 4th grade) as the last grade passed. For example, if the response is took the third year of primary, 2 years have been passed, for which 2 grades in level 2 should be written down.

[p. 105]

When a person takes the first year of primary school and declares to have attended it and left it not passed and unfinished, ask for the years passed in preschool. If none, register 0 in the grade column and 0 in level. If a person is 12 years old or older go to question 5.5 of Other studies, if younger than this age, continue with the next person on the list.

When it is mentioned "went until fifth," it is important to distinguish if the year mentioned was passed, was not passed or was not finished. The expression "went to fourth" means took the fourth year and, therefore, there are three passed grades in primary school.

For people who mention having completed the six grades of study of primary school in four years, and got their certificate of complete primary school because the plan is structured as such, consider that if they did finish primary school and write down 6 in grades and 2 in level.

On the other hand, when a person has completed primary school in less years then required because of studying in a program of adult education in the system of open education, and received the certificate of complete primary education, register 6 in grades and 2 in level.

For people older than 50 years who declare to have finished primary school, but did not receive the corresponding certificate since they only passed three or four years of study because there was no possibility of continuing due to the lack of teachers of school being far away, write down the years passed since it is not considered complete primary school.

Secondary 3

People who passed the last year of any of the grades of this level, even in general secondary schools, technical or tele-secondary schools are registered.

When a person declares to have studied secondary school in an open system of adult education, equate it as three years, that is, if it was completed in one year, write down 3 in grades and 3 in level.

In the case of people with any disability (cerebral palsy, mental weaknesses, etc) who have passed years of basic education (primary or secondary), in schools of special education, write down the grades passed and the level in the corresponding spaces. If a person has not or did not pass any year, write down 0 in grades and 0 in level.

[p. 106]

Preparatory or high school 4

Here people who passed the last level and grade in preparatory school, high schools, and technical schools that are equivalent are considered. When this is the situation, write down in 5.4A the grades passed and code 4 in 5.4B.

The educational centers that offer studies equivalent to preparatory or high school are the following:

- School of secondary education.
- School of Sciences and Humanities (CCH).
- Center of Secondary Industrial and Service Technology (CBTIS).
- Center of Secondary Agricultural and Livestock Technology (CBTA).
- Center of Scientific and Technological Studies (CECYT), before vocational.
- Center of Studies of the Sea (CETMar).
- Center of Technological Studies of Continental Waters (CETAC).
- Center of Secondary Forestry Technology (CBTF)
- Preparatory schools

It should be mentioned that in this level, studies done in Conlep (National School of Professional Technical Education) and CETI (Center of Technical Industrial Education) are not considered, since they are not studies equivalent to preparatory, but rather they are for technical purposes. When they tell you this type of study, write down the years passed in secondary school in question 5.4 and, later, register in the question in Other studies, the information about the technical career.

Also, if a person finished preparatory school in two years and can request the certificate write down 3 in grades and 4 in level, since it is equivalent to those normally required.

Normal basic 5

This option finds out information about people who take the Normal Basic whose requisite for joining was finish secondary school. If the requisite is preparatory, then they are considered within the professional level and option 6 is written down.

When an informant declares studies of normal basic and preparatory (high school), ask to pick one and register the grades and level in the corresponding spaces.

Professional 6

Include people with studies at the degree level done in universities, technologies, polytechnics, and other institutions of superior education, public or private, whose requisite to join is preparatory or high school.

[p. 107]

Studies done in the CETAS (Center of Technological Studies in Sub-Aquatic Activities) and Unitec (Technological University) since the precedent or requisite is preparatory or high school and they are three year schools and are not granted the level of degree are not considered in level of instruction. If they declare studies done in any of these institutions, register it as years passed in preparatory in question 5.4 and later, write down the information of technical career in the questions of Other studies.

When an informant responds that the person has finished the career, but does not know how many years were passed, register 4 in grades and 6 in level.

If a case is presented in which the preparatory or degree level is divided in trimesters or semesters, make the conversion to the calendar year according to the following information:

Two semesters, three four semesters, four trimesters, or six two month semesters equal a year.

For example, if an informant declares to have taken three semesters of professional, write down 1 in grades and 6 in level and went to the fifth semester, write down 2 in grades and 6 in level.

Some careers are taken in four and a half years, that is, nine semesters; in the case of passing all of them, only register 4 in grades.

For people who studied two degrees, only register the career that the informant selects, or the one where most years were taken.

In cases of careers that last more than eight years (music in the Conservatory), register 8 in grades and 6 in level.

Social service required in all careers and internment in the case of medicine are not considered passed grades. For example, if an informant declares to have taken the medical career in 7 years, ask if social service is being considered, and if the informant says it is, register 5 in grades.

Post graduate 7

This level means the studies of master and doctorate done after completing and having obtained a degree.

In the case of people who have passed any year of doctorate, add it to the years passed in masters and register them in the corresponding columns.

It should be clear that the specialties of doctors, whose duration is three years, can be equivalent to masters. Also, the subspecialty corresponds [p. 108] with the doctorate and they are studies with the duration of one to three years, so when they declare studies of this type, register them in this option.

On the other hand, diplomas and courses of specialization remain exclusively at the level of instruction, since they are not granted and academic grade and their scholarly precedence and duration vary. When they declare this type of studies, ask for the last grade and level passed in the formal educational system.

In the same way, when a person does not know how many years have been studied due to taking it in an open system of education in parts (primary and secondary) or subject matters (preparatory), make the conversion into calendar years, according to the following scheme:

Level / Grades / Level

Primary

Finished the first part / 4 / 2

Finished the second part / 6 / 2

Secondary

Finished the first part / 1 / 3

Finished the second part / 2 / 3

Finished the third part / 3 / 3

Preparatory

From 12 to 23 subject matters passed / 1 / 4

From 24 to 35 subject matters passed / 2 / 4

36 subject matters or more / 3 / 4

When a person declares to be taking the first grade of any level, register the grades passed in the previous level. For example, if the first year of secondary school is being taken, write down 6 in grades and 2 in level, which indicates that primary school was completed; or if the first year of preparatory school is being taken, write down 3 in grades and 3 in the level that corresponds to the finished secondary school.

If any person has studied in the United States, given the closeness with Mexico, make the following equivalents:

[The column to the left is in English]

Elementary School / Primary  
 Junior High / Secondary  
 High school / Preparatory or high school  
 College or University / Professional  
 Master or Doctor / Post graduate

When a person studied in any other country, ask what educational level corresponds to their studies with the levels included in the question. Also, investigate the total number of years passed.

[p. 109]

Does not know 99

Finally, if an informant does not know the information about any of the people on the list, register 9 in grades and 9 in level (Does not know).

# Studies or studied a technical or commercial career (MX1995A\_0421)

File: MEX1995-P-H

## Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

## Description

This variable indicates whether the respondent studies or studied a technical or commercial career.

## Universe

Persons age 12+

## Literal question

For people 12 years old or older

[Applies to questions 5.5 to 5.7]

5.5 Does or did (Name) study any technical or commercial career?

1.  Yes
2.  No, go to 6.1
9.  Does not know

## Interviewer instructions

## Studies or studied a technical or commercial career (MX1995A\_0421)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

#### 5.5, 5.6 and 5.7 Other studies

This section is applied to only to people 12 years old or older. Its objective is to find out technical or commercial studies and their academic precedence.

Other studies are understood to be technical or commercial careers of terminal character, that is, those that do not have a scholarly requisite to continue studying a higher level, like degree or professional and that have as a requisite for joining the finishing of primary, secondary or preparatory school.

Training courses for and on the job are not considered other studies, because it is not the objective of the Poll to know which population does these type of courses.

Academic precedence or scholarly requisite is a study done to join a higher educational level; for example, the scholarly requisite to join Conlep is completed or finished secondary school. Also those careers that do not require an academic precedence are distinguished.

In question 5.5 whether a person studies or studied any technical or commercial career or not is found out. These studies are offered in educational centers like the following:

Private commercial academies, that offer studies like secretary, private accountant, executive assistant, bank technician, etc in which the scholarly requisite is finished primary or secondary school.

Educational centers that offer technical careers. Like automobile technician, radio technician, refrigeration technician among others, and their scholarly requisite also can be finished primary or secondary school.

Universities or private schools that offer or offered careers of the technical level like social work, nursing, graphic design, and any other, whose scholarly requisite is or was finished secondary school.

[p. 110]

The Conalep (National School of Professional Technical Education) and the CETIS (Center of Technological, Industrial and Service Studies), are for technical purposes in many areas, and their scholarly requisite is secondary school.

Institutions at the superior level that prepare specialized technicians, like technical universities (Unitec) and the Center of Technological Studies in Sub-Aquatic Activities (CETAS), where the scholarly requisite for joining is finished preparatory school, even if its level does not equal a degree, since the studies do not permit joining any masters programs.

The duration of these technical and commercial studies varies between one and three years.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

If an informant declares training courses for or on the job, circle option 2.

When in 5.5 the answer is Yes, that is, study or studied some technical or commercial career, circle code 1 and continue with the following two questions (5.6 and 5.7).

In the case of the answer No, circle code 2 or if the answer is Does not know, circle code 9 and go to section VI Civil state.

[p. 111]

In question 5.6 the years passed in technical or commercial career are registered, if less than one year is declared (11 months, 10 weeks, etc) write down 0. In the case of an answer of years passed in semesters, trimesters, or others, convert the information to school years, two semesters, four trimesters, three four month semesters, or six 2 month semesters being the equivalent to a year.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

In question 5.7 the code that corresponds to the scholarly requisite of the technical or commercial career is written down. The answer options are none specified, primary, secondary or preparatory school finished.

When an informant does not know the information about years passed or the precedence of studies, register code 9 in the corresponding space (not known), since it is in 5.6 or 5.7.

Check that the level given in 5.7 as scholarly requisite is not bigger that that declared in question 5.4 Level of instruction, since it should be equal or lower. That is, in 5.4 last year passed is declared the first year of preparatory school, in 5.7 the only requisite can be none studied (0), finished primary (1), or finished secondary (2) but not preparatory because it has not been completed. If this happens, clarify the situation with the informant.

[p. 112]

In the case of a person declaring to have done more than one technical or commercial career, ask the informant to select one and register the corresponding information about it.

# Years of technical or commercial or commercial career passed (MX1995A\_0422) File: MEX1995-P-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 years of technical or commercial career the person completes or completed.

**Universe**

Persons that studied or currently study a technical career

**Literal question**

For people 12 years old or older

[Applies to questions 5.5 to 5.7]

5.6 How many years did (Name) spend (pass) in this career?

Less than a year 0  
Does not know 9

Years \_\_\_\_

**Interviewer instructions**

## Years of technical or commercial or commercial career passed (MX1995A\_0422)

File: MEX1995-P-H

5.5, 5.6 and 5.7 Other studies

This section is applied to only to people 12 years old or older. Its objective is to find out technical or commercial studies and their academic precedence.

Other studies are understood to be technical or commercial careers of terminal character, that is, those that do not have a scholarly requisite to continue studying a higher level, like degree or professional and that have as a requisite for joining the finishing of primary, secondary or preparatory school.

Training courses for and on the job are not considered other studies, because it is not the objective of the Poll to know which population does these type of courses.

Academic precedence or scholarly requisite is a study done to join a higher educational level; for example, the scholarly requisite to join Conlep is completed or finished secondary school. Also those careers that do not require an academic precedence are distinguished.

In question 5.5 whether a person studies or studied any technical or commercial career or not is found out. These studies are offered in educational centers like the following:

Private commercial academies, that offer studies like secretary, private accountant, executive assistant, bank technician, etc in which the scholarly requisite is finished primary or secondary school.

Educational centers that offer technical careers. Like automobile technician, radio technician, refrigeration technician among others, and their scholarly requisite also can be finished primary or secondary school.

Universities or private schools that offer or offered careers of the technical level like social work, nursing, graphic design, and any other, whose scholarly requisite is or was finished secondary school.

[p. 110]

The Conalep (National School of Professional Technical Education) and the CETIS (Center of Technological, Industrial and Service Studies), are for technical purposes in many areas, and their scholarly requisite is secondary school.

Institutions at the superior level that prepare specialized technicians, like technical universities (Unitec) and the Center of Technological Studies in Sub-Aquatic Activities (CETAS), where the scholarly requisite for joining is finished preparatory school, even if its level does not equal a degree, since the studies do not permit joining any masters programs.

The duration of these technical and commercial studies varies between one and three years.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

If an informant declares training courses for or on the job, circle option 2.

When in 5.5 the answer is Yes, that is, study or studied some technical or commercial career, circle code 1 and continue with the following two questions (5.6 and 5.7).

In the case of the answer No, circle code 2 or if the answer is Does not know, circle code 9 and go to section VI Civil state.

[p. 111]

In question 5.6 the years passed in technical or commercial career are registered, if less than one year is declared (11 months, 10 weeks, etc) write down 0. In the case of an answer of years passed in semesters, trimesters, or others, convert the information to school years, two semesters, four trimesters, three four month semesters, or six 2 month semesters being the equivalent to a year.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

In question 5.7 the code that corresponds to the scholarly requisite of the technical or commercial career is written down. The answer options are none specified, primary, secondary or preparatory school finished.

When an informant does not know the information about years passed or the precedence of studies, register code 9 in the corresponding space (not known), since it is in 5.6 or 5.7.

Check that the level given in 5.7 as scholarly requisite is not bigger that that declared in question 5.4 Level of instruction, since it should be equal or lower. That is, in 5.4 last year passed is declared the first year of preparatory school, in 5.7 the only requisite can be none studied (0), finished primary (1), or finished secondary (2) but not preparatory because it has not been completed. If this happens, clarify the situation with the informant.

[p. 112]

In the case of a person declaring to have done more than one technical or commercial career, ask the informant to select one and register the corresponding information about it.

# Required studies for technical or commercial career (MX1995A\_0423)

## File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the required studies for technical or commercial career.

### Universe

Persons that studied or currently study a technical career

### Literal question

For people 12 years old or older

[Applies to questions 5.5 to 5.7]

5.7 To enter this career, what studies were requested of (Name)?

- 0. None
- 1. Primary finished
- 2. Secondary finished
- 3. Preparatory
- 9. Does not know

Requirement \_\_\_\_

### Interviewer instructions

## Required studies for technical or commercial career (MX1995A\_0423) File: MEX1995-P-H

### 5.5, 5.6 and 5.7 Other studies

This section is applied to only to people 12 years old or older. Its objective is to find out technical or commercial studies and their academic precedence.

Other studies are understood to be technical or commercial careers of terminal character, that is, those that do not have a scholarly requisite to continue studying a higher level, like degree or professional and that have as a requisite for joining the finishing of primary, secondary or preparatory school.

Training courses for and on the job are not considered other studies, because it is not the objective of the Poll to know which population does these type of courses.

Academic precedence or scholarly requisite is a study done to join a higher educational level; for example, the scholarly requisite to join Conlep is completed or finished secondary school. Also those careers that do not require an academic precedence are distinguished.

In question 5.5 whether a person studies or studied any technical or commercial career or not is found out. These studies are offered in educational centers like the following:

Private commercial academies, that offer studies like secretary, private accountant, executive assistant, bank technician, etc in which the scholarly requisite is finished primary or secondary school.

Educational centers that offer technical careers. Like automobile technician, radio technician, refrigeration technician among others, and their scholarly requisite also can be finished primary or secondary school.

Universities or private schools that offer or offered careers of the technical level like social work, nursing, graphic design, and any other, whose scholarly requisite is or was finished secondary school.

[p. 110]

The Conalep (National School of Professional Technical Education) and the CETIS (Center of Technological, Industrial and Service Studies), are for technical purposes in many areas, and their scholarly requisite is secondary school.

Institutions at the superior level that prepare specialized technicians, like technical universities (Unitec) and the Center of Technological Studies in Sub-Aquatic Activities (CETAS), where the scholarly requisite for joining is finished preparatory school, even if its level does not equal a degree, since the studies do not permit joining any masters programs.

The duration of these technical and commercial studies varies between one and three years.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

If an informant declares training courses for or on the job, circle option 2.

When in 5.5 the answer is Yes, that is, study or studied some technical or commercial career, circle code 1 and continue with the following two questions (5.6 and 5.7).

In the case of the answer No, circle code 2 or if the answer is Does not know, circle code 9 and go to section VI Civil state.

[p. 111]

In question 5.6 the years passed in technical or commercial career are registered, if less than one year is declared (11 months, 10 weeks, etc) write down 0. In the case of an answer of years passed in semesters, trimesters, or others, convert the information to school years, two semesters, four trimesters, three four month semesters, or six 2 month semesters being the equivalent to a year.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

In question 5.7 the code that corresponds to the scholarly requisite of the technical or commercial career is written down. The answer options are none specified, primary, secondary or preparatory school finished.

When an informant does not know the information about years passed or the precedence of studies, register code 9 in the corresponding space (not known), since it is in 5.6 or 5.7.

Check that the level given in 5.7 as scholarly requisite is not bigger that that declared in question 5.4 Level of instruction, since it should be equal or lower. That is, in 5.4 last year passed is declared the first year of preparatory school, in 5.7 the only requisite can be none studied (0), finished primary (1), or finished secondary (2) but not preparatory because it has not been completed. If this happens, clarify the situation with the informant.

[p. 112]

In the case of a person declaring to have done more than one technical or commercial career, ask the informant to select one and register the corresponding information about it.

## Marital status (MX1995A\_0424)

File: MEX1995-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 marital status.

### Universe

Persons age 12+

### Literal question

VI Nuptial information

For people 12 years old or older  
[Applies to questions 6.1 to 6.4]

Civil state

6.1 Is (Name) currently:

Read the options until getting an affirmative answer.

- 1 Living in free union?
- 2 Widowed?
- 3 Separated?
- 4 Divorced?
- 5 Married?
- 6 Single? Go to 7.1

### Interviewer instructions

## Marital status (MX1995A\_0424)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

#### VI Civil State

With this section, the distribution of the population according to its current civil state, number of unions (marriages or free unions), age of the first union, and average time in the first union are known.

This section is applied to all people 12 years old or older.

#### 6.1 Civil state

The goal of this question is to identify the conjugal situation or civil state that the person currently has.

Civil state permits us to distinguish the population 12 years old or older being found currently united (by marriage or free union), not united (by death, separation or divorce) or single.

Read each of the options and upon receiving an affirmative answer, register the code that corresponds in the box meant for it. Respect the order of the six options and do not presuppose the civil state of people.

If a person has double civil state (one legal and one de facto), the current one is registered or the one corresponding to the moment of the interview.

[p. 113]

Below the options that this question has are mentioned.

Lives in free union?...1

It refers to people who live as a pair without legally or religiously formalizing their union.

Is widowed?...2

They are people whose pair or companion has died and have not been married again, nor live in free union with a companion.

Is separated?...3

It refers to people who do not live with their pair or companion, without getting divorced, including those who have lived in free union and currently do not live with their pair.

When the dynamic of the interview permits you to know that a person has lived in free union and declares him or herself as single because of not living with the pair, clarify it with the informant, saying "ok, but you told me before that you lived in free union;" if the response is "yes but we separated" then register it in this option.

Is divorced?...4

It alludes to people who legally separated from their pair or companion and currently do not live with another pair or have not married again.

Is married?...5

Corresponds to people who are married, either legally, religiously or both.

People married only civilly, only by the church or both, should be classified in this option.

Is single?

They are people who have not married (civil or religiously) and never have lived in free union.

[p. 114]

When writing this option down, go to 7.1.

In this question, consider that a precedent exists of which a person because of being asked has a pair, because the informant said so, ask the question with option 1, if the answer is "no" continue with option 5, for example: Currently does (Name) live in free union?

Wait for the answer; if it is "yes" write down number 1, on the contrary, continue: Is (Name) married?

If the answer is yes, write down code 5.

# Number of unions (MX1995A\_0425)

File: MEX1995-P-H

## Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

## Description

This variable indicates how many times the respondent has been married or in free union.

## Universe

Persons age 12+ that are not single

## Literal question

VI Nuptial information

For people 12 years old or older  
[Applies to questions 6.1 to 6.4]

Number of unions  
6.2 How many times has (Name) been married or in free union?

Unions \_\_\_\_

## Interviewer instructions

## Number of unions (MX1995A\_0425)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

VI Civil State

With this section, the distribution of the population according to its current civil state, number of unions (marriages or free unions), age of the first union, and average time in the first union are known.

This section is applied to all people 12 years old or older.

#### 6.2 Number of unions

The goal of this question is to know the number of unions (legal or not) that each person has had until the moment of the interview, including the current or last union.

Unions are matrimonies (civil, religious or both), and consensual or free unions that each person has had up to the moment of the interview.

Read the complete question and write down the answer in the respective space, considering that 1 to 8 correspond to the number of unions, if more exist, write down 8.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

[p. 115]

9 is for when an informant declares "does not know" and is registered after trying all other possibilities.

Here it is important to consider the following aspects:

When a situation is presented in which a person has lived in free union with a pair, but later this union becomes legal, religious or both, it is considered a single union.

If an informant tells you that the person has been united or married with a pair, but that also they have been separated for some time (one or more occasions), consider that this person has only had one union.

If when asking the question for the first time, it is not understood, it can be adapted only in the following cases:

#### Case 1

If civil state corresponds to a free union and the informant does not understand question 6.2, adapt it as follows:

"Apart from this union, have you had any other?"

#### Case 2

If the civil state is married and the informant does not understand question 6.2, ask it in the following way:

"Apart from this marriage, have you had any other union?"

In both cases, if the answer is "yes" ask:

How many unions?

If an informant responds "one" write down the current, plus the previous, that is, 2.

If the answer is "no" write down 1, that is, a single union.

## Age at the first union (MX1995A\_0426)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

#### Overview

# Age at the first union (MX1995A\_0426)

File: MEX1995-P-H

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

## Description

This variable indicates the respondent's age at the first union.

## Universe

Ever-married persons age 12+

## Literal question

VI Nuptial information

For people 12 years old or older  
[Applies to questions 6.1 to 6.4]

Age at the first union

6.3 How old was (Name) when married or lived in free union (for the first time)?

Age \_\_\_\_

## Interviewer instructions

## Age at the first union (MX1995A\_0426)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

VI Civil State

With this section, the distribution of the population according to its current civil state, number of unions (marriages or free unions), age of the first union, and average time in the first union are known.

This section is applied to all people 12 years old or older.

#### 6.3 Age at the first union

This question has as its objective to know the age at which people formed a union or married for the first time, given that it marks an important change in the life of individuals in demographic, economic and social terms.

[p. 116]

The age at the first union is understood to be the number of completed years that a person has when married (religious or civilly) or formed a union for the first time.

Write down the declared age in the corresponding space.  
[graphic of the question from the census form]

It is necessary to keep in mind the following considerations:

If the answer in 6.1 is any code from 1 to 5 and only has had one union, this question is asked without including the final phrase in parenthesis (for the first time).

Keep in mind the answers of 6.1 and 6.2 to adapt the sentence "married or formed a union." For example:

##### Case 1

If the civil state is free union and only has had one union (6.2 = 1), ask:

"How old was (Name) when a union was formed?"

##### Case 2

If the civil state is married or divorced and only has had one union (6.2 = 1), ask:

[p. 117]

"How old was (Name) when married?"

In the rest of the cases, ask the complete question.

When an informant responds that this age is not know, ask to relate it with some event that took place around this date.

For example, ask in what year did the first union occur and revise the current age. If someone is 30 years old and their first union was in 1988, subtract this from the current year (1995) which gives the result of 7; and the current age (30) subtracting 7, is 23, that is, the age of the first union.

If after trying to get an answer by many means and not getting it, as a last recourse write down 99, "does not know."

Once the question is asked, if a person is married or united and only had one union, go to question 7.1, therefore leave 6.4 blank.

## Age at the first breakup of union (MX1995A\_0427)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

#### Overview

# Age at the first breakup of union (MX1995A\_0427)

File: MEX1995-P-H

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

## Description

This variable indicates at what age the respondent was widowed, separated or divorced for the first time?

## Universe

Persons who are widowed, separated or divorced, or married or free union more than one time

## Literal question

Number of unions

6.2 How many times has (Name) been married or in free union?

Unions \_\_\_\_

Age at the first break up

Ask: Those who are widows, separated or divorced and also those married or in free union more than one time.

[Applies to question 6.4]

6.4 At what age was (Name) widowed, separated or divorced for the first time?

Age \_\_\_\_

## Interviewer instructions

## Age at the first breakup of union (MX1995A\_0427)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

VI Civil State

With this section, the distribution of the population according to its current civil state, number of unions (marriages or free unions), age of the first union, and average time in the first union are known.

This section is applied to all people 12 years old or older.

#### 6.4 Age at the first break up

Relating this question with 6.3, the average duration of the first union of those people who united one time who have separated, divorced or become widowed, whether remarried (formed another union) or not is mean to be known. Because of this, this question applies to those who:

Those who currently are widowed, separated or divorced.

Those who currently are married or in a union with more than one union (2, 3, etc.).

For this reason a box appears in the question of the questionnaire with this indication.

The age at the first break up is understood to be the number of completed years that the person was when widowed, divorced, or separated for the first time.

Write down the declared age in the corresponding space.

In this question the following aspects are presented:

It is necessary to emphasize that this age is that which the person was when the dissolving or break up of the first union took place.

[p. 118]

Before answers like "it lasted 6 years with him or her." Add this amount to the answer from 6.3 (age of the first union) and make this result known to the informant in order to confirm if this age is true.

#### Example

If in 6.4 they answered, "I spent 6 years with him," and in 6.3 you know that the person married at 20 years; then to calculate the age that the person had when separated, add 20 (age of the first union) + 6 (years spent with the pair), which give 26 is the result, which is the age the person was when separated, that is, the answer to question 6.4.

Only to confirm, ask "Then (Name) was 26 years old when separated or divorced?"

When all possibilities of getting the information are exhausted, not even an approximate age, write down code 99 "Does not know."

## Employment status (MX1995A\_0428)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

#### Overview

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

#### Description

This variable indicates the respondent's employment status.

#### Universe

Persons age 12+

#### Literal question

Employment status (MX1995A\_0428)

File: MEX1995-P-H

For people 12 years old or older  
[Applies to questions 7.1 and 7.2]

Condition of activity  
7.1 Last week, did (Name):

Read the options until getting an affirmative answer.

- 1 Work? Go to 7.3.
- 2 Not work, but had a job? Go to 7.3.
- 3 Look for work?
- 4 (Name) a student?
- 5 Does (Name) do chores in the household?
- 6 Is (Name) retired or pensioned?
- 7 Is (Name) permanently disabled from working? Go to 7.10
- 8 Does (Name) not work?
- 9 Does not know

Condition of activity \_\_\_\_

**Interviewer instructions**

## Employment status (MX1995A\_0428)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

#### VII Economic characteristics

In this section some of the economic characteristics of the population of work age (12 years old or older) are found out; which are related to socio-demographic and cultural information about the population, that permit us to know the socioeconomic situation of people and households.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The information obtained in this section permits us to know, in a specific reference period (the week before the interview), how the work force [p. 119] in the country is formed, that is, who worked or looked for work; about the first jobs, what is done in the occupation, how many hours are worked, what are the incomes, the relation with the employer, etc.

Also in the population of 12 years old or older it is meant to distinguish who receives income by different sources at the job and the importance of these perceptions.

#### 7.1 Condition of activity

With this question, people 12 completed years old or older, who have done any economic activity in the week before the interview are distinguished from those who did not because they did non-economic activities.

Economic activity is understood to be every action meant to produce goods (growing corn, raising animals, growing trees, extracting minerals, making furniture, clothes, machinery, etc) and doing any service for the market (repairing vehicles, teaching classes, selling and distributing different products, preparing and serving food, transporting people and cargo, generating and distributing water and electricity, offering medical services, etc.) Also, agricultural production and the raising of animals for the consumption of members of the household are included.

Non-economic activity is understood to be those done to satisfy personal and family needs, like studying, doing domestic chores in their own household, among others. Also activities of personal interest (free services or volunteers in the community, participation in clubs, workshops or recreation associations) are included here also not doing anything for many reasons.

When an informant declares that the person did economic activities and also non --economic, register the information referring to the economic activity that was done. For example, if it is a homemaker who, as well as doing chores in the household, works, register that the person worked. So also, write down option 3 in the case of a student who the week before the interview, aside from studying, actively looked for a job.

[p. 120]

Below the nine answer options in this question are described.

Worked?...1

In this option, people who worked or helped to work at least an hour a week the week before the date of the interview, in an institution, company, business or family piece of land, in the street, among others, are classified, it is not important if they received a payment or remuneration or not.

Also in this option students who did social service in the reference week are classified, receiving a remuneration or bonus or not for the activity they did.

Also, include people who helped in agricultural activities or in the raising of animals for their sale, work in the field or consumption by members of the household.

Also in this category people who in the reference week attended their business, even when no one has hired their service or bought their products.

Did not work, but had a job?...2

It is understood to be people who have a job but did not work in the reference week for any of the following reasons:

- Sickness or accident (temporary incapacity).
- On leave, on military leave, or vacation for a definite time (for example a person on maternity leave).
- Strike or work stoppage in the place of work.
- Breakdown of machinery, equipment, instruments or work vehicles.
- Lack of primary material for doing a job.
- Interruption of work because of bad weather, lack of rain, etc.
- Waiting for the beginning or season of harvest or other agricultural labor.

The characteristic of people classified here is that their absence did not break the tie with their employer (that is, they are not unemployed) and because of that, they have the security of returning to their place of work as soon as the days of leave, vacation, incapacity, restarting the agricultural cycle (seeding, growing and harvesting), of waiting to receive material or resources for production are concluded.

Also in this option those who in the week before the interview carried out a community or social activity and because of it did not work but did have a job, are included. For example: farmers who form part of any commission in their cooperative or community.

[p. 121]

When an informant gives an affirmative answer to option 1 (worked) or option 2 (did not work, but did have a job), write down the corresponding code and go to question 7.3 Occupation or office.

Looked for work?...3

It refers to people who during the week before the date of the interview, actively looked for work, like looking in the newspaper, visiting companies or employment agencies, asking friends about any jobs, doing procedures to begin or open a business, etc.

Also the following people are included in this option:

Those who have looked for work, but during the reference week did not do it for any reason: for example: got sick, cared for a family member, etc.

Those who are about to begin to work or have begun to work the week of the interview, although in the reference week had not looked for work.

Is a student?...4

It finds the people who are enrolled in or attend an educational institution with the goal of receiving education, either in the basic system of education (primary and secondary), middle (high school), or superior (professional) or in any level of technical or commercial education.

Does chores in the household?...5

It is understood to be people who are dedicated to the care and attention of their household. Also in this option family members who help in the labors of the household are classified.

Is retired or pensioned?...6

They are people who receive an income or pension (because of years of work, advanced age, or because they had a work accident) by part of any social security institution (like IMSS or IMSSSTE) or companies where they provided their services and currently do not work.

Is permanently disabled from working?...7

They are people who cannot do a job or economic activity because of a physical or mental problem or impediment.

[p. 122]

When an informant gives an affirmative answer to this option, write down the corresponding number and go to question 7.10 Other incomes.

Does not work?...8

In this option they are understood to be people who did not do any economic activity among which the following can be found:

People of an advance age who are not retired or pensioned.

People who live from rents or bank interests. If they mention to you that the person lives from the rent of houses, buildings, tenement houses, among others, but also does administration of its goods other its business (collects rent, writes bills, arranges permits, etc) classify in option 1 worked?

People who support in a voluntary form beneficiary activities (National volunteer) or affiliates of any political, social, religious or civil organization. If the activity is done as work and they receive a payment, they are classified in option 1 worked?

People who ask for charity and do not do anything (bums), did not look for work.

Classify in option 1, people who give as an answer any situation like, did domestic chores in their household, but also sold fruit; studied in the morning and helped a carpenter in the afternoon; is pensioned, but sells cosmetics. Give preference to the condition of economic activity, even when the person does few hours or did not receive income for the work done.

Does not know 9

If after reading all options, the person does not know the information, write down code 9 Does not know.

It is important to point out that when an informant selects any of the options 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 or 9, ask question 7.2 Verification of condition of activity

Occupation (MX1995A\_0429)

File: MEX1995-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 occupation.

**Universe**

Persons age 12+ that worked the week before the census, or did not work but had a job

**Literal question**

For people 12 years old or older  
[Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11]

Occupation or office

**Interviewer instructions**

## Occupation (MX1995A\_0429)

File: MEX1995-P-H

VII Economic characteristics

In this section some of the economic characteristics of the population of work age (12 years old or older) are found out; which are related to socio-demographic and cultural information about the population, that permit us to know the socioeconomic situation of people and households.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The information obtained in this section permits us to know, in a specific reference period (the week before the interview), how the work force [p. 119] in the country is formed, that is, who worked or looked for work; about the first jobs, what is done in the occupation, how many hours are worked, what are the incomes, the relation with the employer, etc.

Also in the population of 12 years old or older it is meant to distinguish who receives income by different sources at the job and the importance of these perceptions.

## 7.3 and 7.4 Occupation and office

The objective to these questions is to know the occupation of employed people, that is, the type of work or office they had and the duties they carried out the week before the date of the interview.

In question 7.3, write down the office or position that the person had at the job. When the person had more than one job, write only the office that the informant considers more important.

[p. 126]

When the answer corresponds to very general offices, like teacher, assistant, operator, supervisor, owner, among others, it is indispensable that they give you more details about the occupation, since the description can refer to different occupations. For example:

[Below the text are two columns of occupations. I will translate each section, from left to right.]

A teacher can be:  
Teacher of primary school  
Carpenter teacher  
Mechanical teacher  
Bricklaying teacher  
Teacher of dance, etc.

On operator can be:  
Operator of motor loader  
Operator of cranes  
Truck operator  
Mill operator  
Lathe operator

A vendor can be:  
Street salesperson  
Vendor in a store  
Food vendor  
House vendor

A driver can be:  
Taxi driver  
Metro driver  
Cargo truck driver  
Rail road train driver

An assistant can be:  
Bricklayer's assistant  
Mechanic's assistant  
Miner's assistant  
Cook's assistant

A director can be:  
Hospital director  
Bank director  
School director  
Movie theater director  
Newspaper director

[p. 127]

A manager can be:  
Hotel manager  
Bank manager  
Airline manager  
Commercial store manager  
Automobile agency manager

A government employee can be:  
Municipal president  
Secretary of state  
Head of transportation  
Treasurer of a government office

Answers like worker and employee are common; in these cases ask the informant to clarify what the occupation is.

[Below the text are two columns listing occupations. I will translate the columns left to right.]

Example  
Teller  
Salesclerk in a jewelry store  
Secretary  
Clinical lab worker  
Collector  
Messenger  
Automobile mechanic  
Food distributor  
Electrician  
Oiler of machinery  
Tinsmith  
Bread baker  
Cane cutter

When in 7.1 Condition of activity they mention the office, position, or charge of the person, when arriving at this question, confirm with the informant the selected office, like in the following example:

Interviewer: Did Juan work last week?  
Informant: Yes, he's a taxi driver  
Interviewer: Then Juan's occupation is taxi driver?  
Informant: Yes

Question 7.4 has as its objective to know duties or activities that the person does in the occupation registered in the previous question, for example:

[p. 128]

[Question 7.3, Office, position or charge, and question 7.4 Duties or functions are listed side by side. I will translate each position, then its duty.]

Bricklayer contractor  
Controls assistants and heads of the job  
Supervisor of quality control  
Supervises the making of clothes  
Stevadore  
Arranges boxes in a winery  
Technicians in electronics  
Repairs electric domestic appliances  
Owner in a pharmacy  
Administers the pharmacy  
Farmer  
Grows corn and beans  
Rancher  
Raises cows  
Foreman  
Organizes ranching activities  
Vulcanizer  
Repairs tires

[graphic of the question from the census form]

Write in the corresponding line the duties or functions that they mention, when the informant indicates that the week before the date of the interview, no work was done because of being on vacation, on strike, on leave or military leave, waiting for the beginning of an agricultural cycle or season of harvest, ask what office or position is done.

Register in 7.4 the duties or functions that the informant does in the job, making sure they are as explicit as possible.

Do not forget that when a person had more than one job, only the duties that correspond to the office or charge that the informant pointed out as principle are registered.

[p. 129]

Remember that when in the question about verification of condition of activity (7.2), mark a code 1 to 6 continue with the question about duties or functions (7.4). For these cases ask the question use the term "activity" instead of "work;" for example, What are the duties or functions that Juan has in his activity?"

If after investigating, the informant does not know the office or position (question 7.3) or the duties done in the job (question 7.4), write "Does not know," according to what it corresponds to.

## Situation in the job (MX1995A\_0430)

File: MEX1995-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates class of worker.

**Universe**

Persons age 12+ that worked the week before the census, or did not work but had a job

**Literal question**

For people 12 years old or older  
[Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11]

Situation in the job

7.5 Was (Name) in the job (activity) last week:

Read the options until getting an affirmative response.

- 1 Employed or a worker?
- 2 A weekly or daily worker?
- 3 A boss or businessperson (who hires workers)?
- 4 A self-employed worker (does not hire workers)?
- 5 A worker without pay in a family business or plot of land?

Situation \_\_\_\_

**Interviewer instructions**

## Situation in the job (MX1995A\_0430)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

#### VII Economic characteristics

In this section some of the economic characteristics of the population of work age (12 years old or older) are found out; which are related to socio-demographic and cultural information about the population, that permit us to know the socioeconomic situation of people and households.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The information obtained in this section permits us to know, in a specific reference period (the week before the interview), how the work force [p. 119] in the country is formed, that is, who worked or looked for work; about the first jobs, what is done in the occupation, how many hours are worked, what are the incomes, the relation with the employer, etc.

Also in the population of 12 years old or older it is meant to distinguish who receives income by different sources at the job and the importance of these perceptions.

#### 7.5 Situation in the job

The objective of this question is to identify the position or relation that the person had in the job, the week before the interview.

The situation in the job permits us to classify the working population according to being salaried (employer or worker, weekly or daily worker), independent worker (boss or business person, self employed worker) or worker without pay.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

It should be clarified that if a person has done more than one occupation, you should ask for the one registered in 7.3.

[p. 130]

This question has five option answers, which are described below.

##### Employee or worker?...1

It is a person who worked in exchange for a paycheck, salary or in kind for a boss, company, business, institution or public or private dependency the week before the interview.

Generally, the job of people classified in this option is controlled by a contract, written or spoken.

People who receive a paycheck and also a commission for their work are classified in this option.

People who only receive commission for their sales or services that they do, are considered in option 4 self employed worker (does not hire workers)?

Also government authorities are included here, no matter their level (President of the Republic, governors, secretaries of state, etc.)

##### Weekly or daily worker?...2

It is a person who worked for a boss in exchange for a biweekly, daily or weekly salary. Generally these people are hired to do agricultural, livestock or construction activities.

##### Boss or business person (hires workers)?...3

It is a person who is owner of a business, company or establishment that hires one or more employees or workers. When an informant does not understand this option, clarify that bosses or business people hire workers in exchange for a salary.

##### Self employed worker (does not hire workers)?...4

It is a person who worked in an independent form (alone) in his or her own business and did not hire workers (employees or workers).

When people only receive a commission for the sales or services they do, they are considered in this option.

[p. 131]

In this option people who work in an independent manner and receive help from a family member who does not pay in exchange for work are also considered. In the case that they give them a salary or paycheck, they are classified as bosses.

In the case of farmers and members of cooperatives who in the reference week have not hired salaried workers, they are classified in this option, in the contrary case, consider them bosses (option 3).

When an informant declares that a person "is a partner," ask if workers are hired; if the answer is "no" write down code 4. Only in the case of hiring workers, assign code 3.

##### Worker without payment in a business or family plot of land? 5

It is a person who in the week of reference worked without receiving a salary in a family business (plot, workshop, ranch, parcel, etc). People who work without receiving salary in a non family business, also are classified in this option.

If after reading the options to an informant, he or she remains silent, doubting to give an answer or response with an occupation like: contractor, subcontractor, commission agent or sales agent, find out with questions like: "Did you work for another person?" or "Do you receive a salary for your work?" In the case of the answer being "yes" write down code 1 of employee and worker, if it is "no" investigate if workers are hired. If so, write down code 3 boss or business person (hires workers); if workers are not hired, register code 4 self employed worker (does not hire workers)?

If a person has his or her own business, ask if workers are hired. When the answer is "yes," write down code 3 of boss or business person and if it is "no," register option 4 of self employed workers, like in the following example:

Interviewer: Was Carmen in her job an employee or worker?

Informant: No, she worked with a partner.

Interviewer: Did Carmen and her partner hire workers?

Informant: No, she attended to the business in the morning and the partner in the afternoon.

Interviewer: Then Carmen was self employed?

Informant: I think so, yes.

If after exhausting all possibilities to get an answer, an informant does not know the information, write down code 9.

## Hours in the job (MX1995A\_0431)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates how many hours the respondent worked the week before the census.

### Universe

Persons age 12+ that worked the week before the census, or did not worked but have a job

### Literal question

For people 12 years old or older  
[Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11]

Hours

7.6 How many hours did (Name) work at the job(s) (activity (activities)) last week?

98. 98 hours or more

99. Does not know

Hours \_\_\_\_

### Interviewer instructions

## Hours in the job (MX1995A\_0431)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

#### VII Economic characteristics

In this section some of the economic characteristics of the population of work age (12 years old or older) are found out; which are related to socio-demographic and cultural information about the population, that permit us to know the socioeconomic situation of people and households.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The information obtained in this section permits us to know, in a specific reference period (the week before the interview), how the work force [p. 119] in the country is formed, that is, who worked or looked for work; about the first jobs, what is done in the occupation, how many hours are worked, what are the incomes, the relation with the employer, etc.

Also in the population of 12 years old or older it is meant to distinguish who receives income by different sources at the job and the importance of these perceptions.

#### 7.6 Hours

This question has the objective of knowing the total number of hours that a person worked in the week before the date of the interview.

[p. 132]

Hours are understood to be the time that a person does the job or an economic activity, as it can be the sale of merchandise, making of products, rendering of a service, etc.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

Write down the hours that an informant tells you. If a person has two or more jobs, ask the question in the following manner: "How many hours did Pedro work at his jobs last week?"

Consider the following within hours worked:

Extra hours worked in the reference week.

Time dedicated to buying materials used in the activity or job, that is, buying primary material for doing an activity done in the established work schedule, is counted within the work week. Also time used by self employed workers for the buying, production and sale of articles, clothes, food, etc is counted here.

Do not consider the following aspects as hours working:

The time a person uses to eat. For example, employees who work a discontinued schedule (from 9 to 2 and 4 to 8 hours) who use one or two hours eating.

[p. 133]

The time that a person uses going from place of residence to work and the return to the dwelling.

For a person who in question 7.1 Condition of activity, indicated not working but had a job (code 2) the reference week, ask the number of hours that are habitually worked.

In cases where they declare only the schedule of work or the hour of arriving and leaving work, calculate with the informant the hours worked daily and the days worked, to get the total number of hours worked the week before the interview.

When an informant gives as an answer "works from time to time" or "does not have a schedule," which is the case of people who do not have a fixed place to work or they work in their own home, investigate the estimated daily time and the number of days worked in the week before the interview.

Example:

Interviewer: How many hours did Mara work at her activity last week?

Informant: She works a little while during the day, then she only watches animals in the afternoon.

Interviewer: Approximately how much time does she watch them?

Informant: About two hours.

Interviewer: How many days last week did she go to watch the animals?

Informant: Only three days

Interviewer: So she worked six hours last week?

Informant: Yes, that's right.

When the total number of hours that people work is equal to or higher than 98, write down 98 in the corresponding fields.

If after exhausting all possibilities to get an estimation, an informant does not know the hours worked, write down 99.

## Industry (MX1995A\_0432)

File: MEX1995-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 of the respondent's main economic activity.

**Universe**

Persons age 12+ that worked the week before the census, or did not work but had a job

**Literal question**

For people 12 years old or older  
[Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11]

Economic activity

**Interviewer instructions**

## Industry (MX1995A\_0432)

## File: MEX1995-P-H

## VII Economic characteristics

In this section some of the economic characteristics of the population of work age (12 years old or older) are found out; which are related to socio-demographic and cultural information about the population, that permit us to know the socioeconomic situation of people and households.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The information obtained in this section permits us to know, in a specific reference period (the week before the interview), how the work force [p. 119] in the country is formed, that is, who worked or looked for work; about the first jobs, what is done in the occupation, how many hours are worked, what are the incomes, the relation with the employer, etc.

Also in the population of 12 years old or older it is meant to distinguish who receives income by different sources at the job and the importance of these perceptions.

## 7.7 and 7.8 Type of activity

The objective of these questions is to know the distribution of the working population by sector of economic activity.

Question 7.7 has the goal of knowing the type of place where the employed person worked the week before the interview. This place can be a factory, an [p. 134] X-ray laboratory, a dressmaking shop, in the street, in the market, in the house, at a construction site, etc.

For people who had two or more jobs in the week before the interview, the type of activity of the place where the principal work was done should be known, which is the one that the informant selected and was written down in 7.3.

This question has two ways to write down the answer: the first, when the answer of the informant is equal to one of the options; in these cases write down the code that corresponds in column 7.7 A and go to question 7.9 about income. The second way is applied when the answer is not equal to the listed options; if this is so, write down the answer as such and also describe it in column 7.7B and ask question 7.8 Type of activity.

It is important to point out that the eight answer options included in this question, do not pretend to cover all places of work. These are listed because they are those declared most frequently and result in repeatedly asking for the type of activity, when it is already known. For example, in a school classes are offered, in a hospital health services are provided, in a grocery store groceries are sold, etc.

Some of the establishments or businesses declared by an informant, different then the listed options and that should be written down exactly in 7.7B are the following:

[p. 135]

Agriculture or livestock:

Plot of land, livestock ranch, pig farm, agricultural farm, vegetable garden, coffee plantation, etc.

Industry:

Factory, process center, bottling factory, machine shop, bakery, mine, petrol-chemical complex, refinery, carpenter's shop, dressmaker's shop, etc.

Commerce:

Auto shop, mall, general store, paper store, market, hardware store, butcher store, superette, etc.

Services:

Clinic, doctor's office, drycleaners, cleaners, beauty salon, public bathrooms, gymnasium, hairdressers, tinsmith shop, office for lawyers, accountants, private investigation, photocopying, etc.

Along with the previous, also it is possible that an informant declare generic places like: in the street (street salesperson), on the road (transportation worker), etc. In these cases it is necessary that in the following question (7.8) the activity done in the declared place is written in detail.

When an informant declares the registered name of an institution, establishment, business or company, register the complete name, unless they have an abbreviation known at the national level, for example: INEGI, Pemex, IMSS, ISSSTE, DIF, SARH, SEP, among others.

In the cases in which an answer is the name of a person, investigate if this person has an establishment or place to work which is the name. If you cannot determine it, write the name that informant gives you, for example: "with their father," "with Misses Mara" etc.

When any doubt is present with a hired worker for a company, which does its duties in another company's installations, write down the place of work corresponding to the establishment where hired. For example, in the case of cleaning workers of AQUALIM who do their job in a public office it should be written down in column 7.7B that they work in a cleaning company.

When an informant mentions in occupation questions the establishment where the person works, ask the question in a confirming manner:

Interviewer: What is the office or position that Carmen has in her job?  
Informant: She is a seller in a butcher's shop.  
Interviewer: So, you are telling me Carmen worked in a butcher's shop?  
Informant: Yes, that's right.

[p. 136]

Question 7.8 Type of activity, corresponds to what is done or produced in the place or establishment, written down in 7.7B where the occupied person works.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

When two or more activities are done in the place or job, for example: making of milk and coffee, sports clothing and balls, among others, ask the informant to indicate the principal one.

In an informant tells you that in the place of work any product is produced or made, ask to point out the principle material used, for example, they make furniture of wood, they make toys from plastic, they make hats from palm, they make metal desks, etc.

In the same way, where any service is declared, ask for more details, for example: they do legal or company procedures, they do photography studies, they do laboratory studies, they produce radio programs, etc. Remember that the information of this question is written down in detail.

Frequently the duties described in the occupation question, particularly those of self employed workers, correspond to the activity of the business of these workers. In these cases, ask the question to confirm in the following manner:

Interviewer: What is the office or position that Juan has at his job?  
Informant: He works as a tinsmith.

[p. 137]

Interviewer: What are the duties or functions that Juan has in his job?  
Informant: He fixes wrecked cars.  
Interviewer: In his job is Juan an employee or worker?  
Informant: No, he is self employed.  
Interviewer: Where does Juan work?  
Informant: In his body workshop.  
Interviewer: Then, in Juan's workshop wrecked cars are fixed?  
Informant: Yes.

Ask the question in a confirming manner for people who declare to work in the street, at the home of their clients, from door to door, that is, for those who do not have a place or establishment. In these cases the activity of the business or place of work, generally corresponds to the duties declared in 7.4.

For example, if an informant declared as occupation selling candy and fruit in the street, confirm that it is the sale of the mentioned products.

Also if it was declared that the person cleans and irons someone else's clothes in a private house, confirm that the activity corresponds to this occupation.

If after exhausting all possibilities, the person does not know the information about any member of the family, write "does not know," in 7.7B and/or 7.8.

## Work income per period (MX1995A\_0433)

File: MEX1995-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the respondent's work income per unit of time described in MX95A434.

**Universe**

Persons age 12+ that worked the week before the census, or did not work but had a job

**Literal question**

For people 12 years old or older  
 [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11]

Income for work

7.9 How much does (Name) earn for the work (activities)?

Period:

Once a week

Every other week

Once a month

Once a year

Does not receive an income 00000

N\$ 98000 or more

Does not know 99999

Write down in new pesos

7.9A Income \_\_\_\_

7.9 Period \_\_\_\_

**Interviewer instructions**

## Work income per period (MX1995A\_0433)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

#### VII Economic characteristics

In this section some of the economic characteristics of the population of work age (12 years old or older) are found out; which are related to socio-demographic and cultural information about the population, that permit us to know the socioeconomic situation of people and households.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The information obtained in this section permits us to know, in a specific reference period (the week before the interview), how the work force [p. 119] in the country is formed, that is, who worked or looked for work; about the first jobs, what is done in the occupation, how many hours are worked, what are the incomes, the relation with the employer, etc.

Also in the population of 12 years old or older it is meant to distinguish who receives income by different sources at the job and the importance of these perceptions.

#### 7.9 Income for work

This question has the objective of knowing the total number of monetary income that people get for doing their job or economic activity.

It is applied to people who worked or did any economic activity, like: teller in a bank, repairing computers, selling spare car parts, among others, also those who declared to not have worked in the reference week, but who did have a job, as is the case with women who do not work because of being on maternity leave.

Income is understood to be the total value of money that people receive for doing their job.

The answer to the question is registered in the following manner: in column 7.9A, the total value of income is written down; in column 7.9B, the period in which the income is received, which can be weekly, biweekly, [p. 138] by month or by year. For example, if an informant declares income of two thousand pesos a month, in the column of Income write down the amount and in the column of Period, write down code 3, corresponding to month.

When doubt exists by the part of an informant, about whether part of the income of salaried workers should be considered, clarify that also from a paycheck or salary, payment for working extra hours, expense vouchers, additional salary compensations in the reference week are included. Do not include as part of this income profit sharing, Christmas bonuses, compensation, closeout sales, vacation premium, bonuses, etc.

For people who get their income from earnings by the sale of products, ask to not include expenses or payments made for the buying of prime materials, paychecks or salaries of workers, rent of the place, among others.

When you know beforehand that the person does more than one job, ask the question in plural form: "How much does Jos make in his jobs?"

Frequently, for some workers the income they receive is not fixed, that is, they depend on sales or number of clients attended to. In these cases, ask that the informant gives you an approximate income or average of what is gained each week, month or year. For example: a farmer or member of a cooperative who is self employed, get the income only for the sale of the crop. For these cases, ask to calculate or estimate how much is earned or will be earned by its sale this year.

Another example is the case of people who work only for commission, since their income depends on finished sales. Because of this, what they earn is generally variable. In these cases, also ask for an estimation of what the person earns in a week, biweekly or month.

In an informant declares to not have received income, as is the case of family workers without pay, write down 00000 in the column Income and another 0 in the column Period.

For people who in question 7.5 were found to be family workers without pay and declare to receive income, write them down in the corresponding columns and explain the case in observations. Also do not correct the answer of 7.5.

If an informant declares that the person did not work the reference week, but did have a job, ask for the normal income for the work and register it in the corresponding space.

When they declare an amount in dollars, make the conversion to Mexican pesos, because of it ask the informant how much they give him for a dollar.

[p. 139]

Write down the income in whole numbers and in new pesos. If an answer is in old pesos, make the conversion recording the point three places to the left, for example, for a textile worker they tell you monthly income of three hundred and seventy five thousand four hundred fifty pesos, the answer is in old pesos and for it you should write down:

[Below the text is a filled out form.]

When the declaration refers to daily income, investigate the total number of days worked in the reference week and make the calculation multiplying the income by the number of days worked, then register the result and write down code 1 in the one corresponding to period.

When an informant declares an annual income equal or more than 98000 new pesos, write down "98000" in Income and write the code that corresponds to the pointed out period.

If an informant does not know or remember how much the occupied person earns, ask to estimate the average of income obtained and only after exhausting all possibilities, write down 99999 in the column for incomes and 9 in the period column.

## Period of income from work (MX1995A\_0434)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the period of income from work.

### Universe

Persons age 12+ that worked the week before the census, or did not worked but have a job

### Literal question

For people 12 years old or older  
 [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11]

Income for work

7.9 How much does (Name) earn for the work (activities)?

Period:

Once a week  
 Every other week  
 Once a month  
 Once a year  
 Does not receive an income 00000  
 N\$ 98000 or more  
 Does not know 99999

Write down in new pesos

7.9A Income \_\_\_\_

7.9 Period \_\_\_\_

### Interviewer instructions

## Period of income from work (MX1995A\_0434)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

#### VII Economic characteristics

In this section some of the economic characteristics of the population of work age (12 years old or older) are found out; which are related to socio-demographic and cultural information about the population, that permit us to know the socioeconomic situation of people and households.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The information obtained in this section permits us to know, in a specific reference period (the week before the interview), how the work force [p. 119] in the country is formed, that is, who worked or looked for work; about the first jobs, what is done in the occupation, how many hours are worked, what are the incomes, the relation with the employer, etc.

Also in the population of 12 years old or older it is meant to distinguish who receives income by different sources at the job and the importance of these perceptions.

#### 7.9 Income for work

This question has the objective of knowing the total number of monetary income that people get for doing their job or economic activity.

It is applied to people who worked or did any economic activity, like: teller in a bank, repairing computers, selling spare car parts, among others, also those who declared to not have worked in the reference week, but who did have a job, as is the case with women who do not work because of being on maternity leave.

Income is understood to be the total value of money that people receive for doing their job.

The answer to the question is registered in the following manner: in column 7.9A, the total value of income is written down; in column 7.9B, the period in which the income is received, which can be weekly, biweekly, [p. 138] by month or by year. For example, if an informant declares income of two thousand pesos a month, in the column of Income write down the amount and in the column of Period, write down code 3, corresponding to month.

When doubt exists by the part of an informant, about whether part of the income of salaried workers should be considered, clarify that also from a paycheck or salary, payment for working extra hours, expense vouchers, additional salary compensations in the reference week are included. Do not include as part of this income profit sharing, Christmas bonuses, compensation, closeout sales, vacation premium, bonuses, etc.

For people who get their income from earnings by the sale of products, ask to not include expenses or payments made for the buying of prime materials, paychecks or salaries of workers, rent of the place, among others.

When you know beforehand that the person does more than one job, ask the question in plural form: "How much does Jos make in his jobs?"

Frequently, for some workers the income they receive is not fixed, that is, they depend on sales or number of clients attended to. In these cases, ask that the informant gives you an approximate income or average of what is gained each week, month or year. For example: a farmer or member of a cooperative who is self employed, get the income only for the sale of the crop. For these cases, ask to calculate or estimate how much is earned or will be earned by its sale this year.

Another example is the case of people who work only for commission, since their income depends on finished sales. Because of this, what they earn is generally variable. In these cases, also ask for an estimation of what the person earns in a week, biweekly or month.

In an informant declares to not have received income, as is the case of family workers without pay, write down 00000 in the column Income and another 0 in the column Period.

For people who in question 7.5 were found to be family workers without pay and declare to receive income, write them down in the corresponding columns and explain the case in observations. Also do not correct the answer of 7.5.

If an informant declares that the person did not work the reference week, but did have a job, ask for the normal income for the work and register it in the corresponding space.

When they declare an amount in dollars, make the conversion to Mexican pesos, because of it ask the informant how much they give him for a dollar.

[p. 139]

Write down the income in whole numbers and in new pesos. If an answer is in old pesos, make the conversion recording the point three places to the left, for example, for a textile worker they tell you monthly income of three hundred and seventy five thousand four hundred fifty pesos, the answer is in old pesos and for it you should write down:

[Below the text is a filled out form.]

When the declaration refers to daily income, investigate the total number of days worked in the reference week and make the calculation multiplying the income by the number of days worked, then register the result and write down code 1 in the one corresponding to period.

When an informant declares an annual income equal or more than 98000 new pesos, write down "98000" in Income and write the code that corresponds to the pointed out period.

If an informant does not know or remember how much the occupied person earns, ask to estimate the average of income obtained and only after exhausting all possibilities, write down 99999 in the column for incomes and 9 in the period column.

# Personal monthly working income (MX1995A\_0435)

File: MEX1995-P-H

## Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

## Description

This variable indicates monthly income by job and by person.

## Universe

Persons age 12+ that worked the week before the census, or did not work but had a job

## Literal question

For people 12 years old or older  
[Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11]

Income for work

7.9 How much does (Name) earn for the work (activities)?

Period:

Once a week

Every other week

Once a month

Once a year

Does not receive an income 00000

N\$ 98000 or more

Does not know 99999

Write down in new pesos

7.9A Income \_\_\_\_

7.9 Period \_\_\_\_

## Interviewer instructions

## Personal monthly working income (MX1995A\_0435)

### File: MEX1995-P-H

#### VII Economic characteristics

In this section some of the economic characteristics of the population of work age (12 years old or older) are found out; which are related to socio-demographic and cultural information about the population, that permit us to know the socioeconomic situation of people and households.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The information obtained in this section permits us to know, in a specific reference period (the week before the interview), how the work force [p. 119] in the country is formed, that is, who worked or looked for work; about the first jobs, what is done in the occupation, how many hours are worked, what are the incomes, the relation with the employer, etc.

Also in the population of 12 years old or older it is meant to distinguish who receives income by different sources at the job and the importance of these perceptions.

#### 7.9 Income for work

This question has the objective of knowing the total number of monetary income that people get for doing their job or economic activity.

It is applied to people who worked or did any economic activity, like: teller in a bank, repairing computers, selling spare car parts, among others, also those who declared to not have worked in the reference week, but who did have a job, as is the case with women who do not work because of being on maternity leave.

Income is understood to be the total value of money that people receive for doing their job.

The answer to the question is registered in the following manner: in column 7.9A, the total value of income is written down; in column 7.9B, the period in which the income is received, which can be weekly, biweekly, [p. 138] by month or by year. For example, if an informant declares income of two thousand pesos a month, in the column of Income write down the amount and in the column of Period, write down code 3, corresponding to month.

When doubt exists by the part of an informant, about whether part of the income of salaried workers should be considered, clarify that also from a paycheck or salary, payment for working extra hours, expense vouchers, additional salary compensations in the reference week are included. Do not include as part of this income profit sharing, Christmas bonuses, compensation, closeout sales, vacation premium, bonuses, etc.

For people who get their income from earnings by the sale of products, ask to not include expenses or payments made for the buying of prime materials, paychecks or salaries of workers, rent of the place, among others.

When you know beforehand that the person does more than one job, ask the question in plural form: "How much does Jos make in his jobs?"

Frequently, for some workers the income they receive is not fixed, that is, they depend on sales or number of clients attended to. In these cases, ask that the informant gives you an approximate income or average of what is gained each week, month or year. For example: a farmer or member of a cooperative who is self employed, get the income only for the sale of the crop. For these cases, ask to calculate or estimate how much is earned or will be earned by its sale this year.

Another example is the case of people who work only for commission, since their income depends on finished sales. Because of this, what they earn is generally variable. In these cases, also ask for an estimation of what the person earns in a week, biweekly or month.

In an informant declares to not have received income, as is the case of family workers without pay, write down 00000 in the column Income and another 0 in the column Period.

For people who in question 7.5 were found to be family workers without pay and declare to receive income, write them down in the corresponding columns and explain the case in observations. Also do not correct the answer of 7.5.

If an informant declares that the person did not work the reference week, but did have a job, ask for the normal income for the work and register it in the corresponding space.

When they declare an amount in dollars, make the conversion to Mexican pesos, because of it ask the informant how much they give him for a dollar.

[p. 139]

Write down the income in whole numbers and in new pesos. If an answer is in old pesos, make the conversion recording the point three places to the left, for example, for a textile worker they tell you monthly income of three hundred and seventy five thousand four hundred fifty pesos, the answer is in old pesos and for it you should write down:

[Below the text is a filled out form.]

When the declaration refers to daily income, investigate the total number of days worked in the reference week and make the calculation multiplying the income by the number of days worked, then register the result and write down code 1 in the one corresponding to period.

When an informant declares an annual income equal or more than 98000 new pesos, write down "98000" in Income and write the code that corresponds to the pointed out period.

If an informant does not know or remember how much the occupied person earns, ask to estimate the average of income obtained and only after exhausting all possibilities, write down 99999 in the column for incomes and 9 in the period column.

## Type of non-work income (1) (MX1995A\_0436)

File: MEX1995-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the first source of non-work income.

**Universe**

Persons age 12+

**Literal question**

For people 12 years old or older  
[Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11]

Other incomes

7.10 (Other than the aforementioned income) does (Name) receive income from:

Read all the options and write down up to three keys.

- 1 Being retired or pensioned?
- 2 Help of family members from another country?
- 3 Rent or interest from banks?
- 4 Help from Procampo?
- 5 Grant or aid from other institutions?
- 6 Another type?
- 7 None? Go to next person
- 9 Does not know

Type of income

7.10A \_\_\_\_  
7.10B \_\_\_\_  
7.10 C \_\_\_\_

**Interviewer instructions**

## Type of non-work income (1) (MX1995A\_0436)

File: MEX1995-P-H

VII Economic characteristics

In this section some of the economic characteristics of the population of work age (12 years old or older) are found out; which are related to socio-demographic and cultural information about the population, that permit us to know the socioeconomic situation of people and households.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The information obtained in this section permits us to know, in a specific reference period (the week before the interview), how the work force [p. 119] in the country is formed, that is, who worked or looked for work; about the first jobs, what is done in the occupation, how many hours are worked, what are the incomes, the relation with the employer, etc.

Also in the population of 12 years old or older it is meant to distinguish who receives income by different sources at the job and the importance of these perceptions.

## 7.10 and 7.11 Other income

The objective of these questions is to distinguish people 12 years old or older who receive income through retirement, pension, help from family members outside of the country, support from Procampo, grants or help from other institutions, rent or interests from banks in regular or habitual form.

Other income is considered those that the person receives regularly, in a weekly, bi weekly, monthly, every other month, four monthly or annually form. Although occasionally the time period can vary with what is given (for example, help from family members who live abroad), but continue being regular.

Do not consider the following cases as other income:

- What a person receives and is obliged to pay back like: loans, mortgages, money withdrawn from credit cards, credits, etc.
- Money provided from the sale of properties: houses, land, furniture, among others or of savings, like: canceling savings accounts, group income, prizes, lotteries, etc.

[p. 140]

- The income provided from family members of the same household or who live within the country to avoid a duplication of incomes
- What people receive very occasionally or one time in their life.
- Income received for maintenance (food, clothing, education, of children because of a separation or divorce).

Question 7.10 has seven answer options, which should be read to the informant to find out if the person received any income or more than one. Because of this, the asking of the question permits us to register up to a maximum of three options (columns 7.10A, 7.10B, 7.10C). The options are described below.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

retired or pensioned?...1

It is understood to be people who receive an income from any institution of social security like IMSS or ISSSTE, because they have finished their years of work, by age or because they had a professional accident (from working) and because of that have been retired or pensioned.

Also include pensioned family members (spouse or small children) who receive an orphan, widowed or pension, or another when the worker has died.

[p. 141]

help from family members from another country?...2

It is understood to be people who regularly receive economic help from family members who live outside of the country (United States, Canada, etc.) like children, parents, brothers and other family members.

Do not take into account income the people receive from family members who live in the country or in the same household.

rent or interest from bank?...3

It refers to people who receive a regular income for the renting of any property like: houses, land, pieces of land, among others or by interests derived from banking accounts.

Income by interests from banks is always considered to be what the person receives from the bank regularly.

aid from Procampo?...4

It is understood to be people (agriculture producers of basic cultivation) who receive economic support for being incorporated into the Program of direct support to the field (Procampo). This income is only considered if the person has received it and knows for certain that it will be received again.

grant or aid from other institutions?...5

It is understood to be people who regularly receive monetary income from a grant, to support studying expenses, (from the basic level to specialization). For example: scholarships to students awarded by the Secretary of Public Education (SEP) or other public or private, national or international organizations like: National Council of Science and Technology (Conacyt), Ford Foundation, among others.

other type?...6

It is understood to be people who receive monetary income in a regular manner, provided from other sources different than the ones previously mentioned. Remember not to include people who receive pension for maintaining children of separated or divorced parents, also the help of family members who live in the country.

When you write this code, specify the type of income that the person receives in the part for observations.

[p. 142]

None?...7

It is understood to be people who do not receive monetary income from any of the sources mentioned. When this is the case, go to the next person and if the last of the list, continue with section VIII Social subsidies, health services and disability.

If a person does not know or remember the source from which the income is received, write down 9 in column 7.10A.

Question 7.11 has the goal of finding out the income received and the period for each one of the options written down in question 7.10.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The question can register information for three types of income. Each time you ask the question, replace the parenthesis for the option marked in 7.10 and ask for the period in which each income was received.

For example: if the person in 7.10 declares to receive income for retirement from IMSS and also economic aid from his son who lives in the United States, ask the question in the following manner:

Interviewer: How much does Mara receive from retirement.

Informant: 800 monthly

Interviewer: How much does Mara receive from the help that her son in United States sends her?

Informant: 100 dollars a month.

Interviewer: How much do they give her for each dollar?

Informant: Six pesos for a dollar.

[p. 143]

Then the information should be registered as below:

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The same as question 7.9 Income for work, this one includes four periods, (once a week, once every other week, once a month and once a year), to register the time period in which the income is received.

If a person says that the money or income is received in a different period than those considered, make the conversion of the amount to refer to it in one of the marked periods.

Example

A student receives income from a scholarship and the value is \$720.00, corresponding to four months. To register the information, convert one of the indicated periods, in this case it can be annually or monthly. If you opt for annually, multiply 720 x 3 and register 2160 in the Income column and 4 (year) in the Period column. In the case of choosing monthly, divide 720 by 4 and write down 180 in the Income column and 3 (month) in the Period column.

When an informant declares an income equal to or bigger than 98000 new pesos, write down "98000."

If an informant does not remember or can not say exactly the value of income, ask for an estimate. If it is not possible to determine it, write down 99999 in the income column and 9 in the period column.

## Type of non-work income (2) (MX1995A\_0437)

File: MEX1995-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the second source of non-work income.

**Universe**

Persons age 12+ with two sources of non-work income

**Literal question**

For people 12 years old or older  
[Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11]

Other incomes

7.10 (Other than the aforementioned income) does (Name) receive income from:

Read all the options and write down up to three keys.

- 1 Being retired or pensioned?
- 2 Help of family members from another country?
- 3 Rent or interest from banks?
- 4 Help from Procampo?
- 5 Grant or aid from other institutions?
- 6 Another type?
- 7 None? Go to next person
- 9 Does not know

Type of income

7.10A \_\_\_\_  
7.10B \_\_\_\_  
7.10 C \_\_\_\_

**Interviewer instructions**

## Type of non-work income (2) (MX1995A\_0437)

File: MEX1995-P-H

VII Economic characteristics

In this section some of the economic characteristics of the population of work age (12 years old or older) are found out; which are related to socio-demographic and cultural information about the population, that permit us to know the socioeconomic situation of people and households.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The information obtained in this section permits us to know, in a specific reference period (the week before the interview), how the work force [p. 119] in the country is formed, that is, who worked or looked for work; about the first jobs, what is done in the occupation, how many hours are worked, what are the incomes, the relation with the employer, etc.

Also in the population of 12 years old or older it is meant to distinguish who receives income by different sources at the job and the importance of these perceptions.

## 7.10 and 7.11 Other income

The objective of these questions is to distinguish people 12 years old or older who receive income through retirement, pension, help from family members outside of the country, support from Procampo, grants or help from other institutions, rent or interests from banks in regular or habitual form.

Other income is considered those that the person receives regularly, in a weekly, bi weekly, monthly, every other month, four monthly or annually form. Although occasionally the time period can vary with what is given (for example, help from family members who live abroad), but continue being regular.

Do not consider the following cases as other income:

- What a person receives and is obliged to pay back like: loans, mortgages, money withdrawn from credit cards, credits, etc.
- Money provided from the sale of properties: houses, land, furniture, among others or of savings, like: canceling savings accounts, group income, prizes, lotteries, etc.

[p. 140]

- The income provided from family members of the same household or who live within the country to avoid a duplication of incomes
- What people receive very occasionally or one time in their life.
- Income received for maintenance (food, clothing, education, of children because of a separation or divorce).

Question 7.10 has seven answer options, which should be read to the informant to find out if the person received any income or more than one. Because of this, the asking of the question permits us to register up to a maximum of three options (columns 7.10A, 7.10B, 7.10C). The options are described below.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

retired or pensioned?...1

It is understood to be people who receive an income from any institution of social security like IMSS or ISSSTE, because they have finished their years of work, by age or because they had a professional accident (from working) and because of that have been retired or pensioned.

Also include pensioned family members (spouse or small children) who receive an orphan, widowed or pension, or another when the worker has died.

[p. 141]

help from family members from another country?...2

It is understood to be people who regularly receive economic help from family members who live outside of the country (United States, Canada, etc.) like children, parents, brothers and other family members.

Do not take into account income the people receive from family members who live in the country or in the same household.

rent or interest from bank?...3

It refers to people who receive a regular income for the renting of any property like: houses, land, pieces of land, among others or by interests derived from banking accounts.

Income by interests from banks is always considered to be what the person receives from the bank regularly.

aid from Procampo?...4

It is understood to be people (agriculture producers of basic cultivation) who receive economic support for being incorporated into the Program of direct support to the field (Procampo). This income is only considered if the person has received it and knows for certain that it will be received again.

grant or aid from other institutions?...5

It is understood to be people who regularly receive monetary income from a grant, to support studying expenses, (from the basic level to specialization). For example: scholarships to students awarded by the Secretary of Public Education (SEP) or other public or private, national or international organizations like: National Council of Science and Technology (Conacyt), Ford Foundation, among others.

other type?...6

It is understood to be people who receive monetary income in a regular manner, provided from other sources different than the ones previously mentioned. Remember not to include people who receive pension for maintaining children of separated or divorced parents, also the help of family members who live in the country.

When you write this code, specify the type of income that the person receives in the part for observations.

[p. 142]

None?...7

It is understood to be people who do not receive monetary income from any of the sources mentioned. When this is the case, go to the next person and if the last of the list, continue with section VIII Social subsidies, health services and disability.

If a person does not know or remember the source from which the income is received, write down 9 in column 7.10A.

Question 7.11 has the goal of finding out the income received and the period for each one of the options written down in question 7.10.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The question can register information for three types of income. Each time you ask the question, replace the parenthesis for the option marked in 7.10 and ask for the period in which each income was received.

For example: if the person in 7.10 declares to receive income for retirement from IMSS and also economic aid from his son who lives in the United States, ask the question in the following manner:

Interviewer: How much does Mara receive from retirement.

Informant: 800 monthly

Interviewer: How much does Mara receive from the help that her son in United States sends her?

Informant: 100 dollars a month.

Interviewer: How much do they give her for each dollar?

Informant: Six pesos for a dollar.

[p. 143]

Then the information should be registered as below:

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The same as question 7.9 Income for work, this one includes four periods, (once a week, once every other week, once a month and once a year), to register the time period in which the income is received.

If a person says that the money or income is received in a different period than those considered, make the conversion of the amount to refer to it in one of the marked periods.

Example

A student receives income from a scholarship and the value is \$720.00, corresponding to four months. To register the information, convert one of the indicated periods, in this case it can be annually or monthly. If you opt for annually, multiply 720 x 3 and register 2160 in the Income column and 4 (year) in the Period column. In the case of choosing monthly, divide 720 by 4 and write down 180 in the Income column and 3 (month) in the Period column.

When an informant declares an income equal to or bigger than 98000 new pesos, write down "98000."

If an informant does not remember or can not say exactly the value of income, ask for an estimate. If it is not possible to determine it, write down 99999 in the income column and 9 in the period column.

## Type of non-work income (3) (MX1995A\_0438)

File: MEX1995-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the third source of non-work income.

**Universe**

Persons age 12+ with three sources of non-work income

**Literal question**

For people 12 years old or older  
[Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11]

Other incomes

7.10 (Other than the aforementioned income) does (Name) receive income from:

Read all the options and write down up to three keys.

- 1 Being retired or pensioned?
- 2 Help of family members from another country?
- 3 Rent or interest from banks?
- 4 Help from Procampo?
- 5 Grant or aid from other institutions?
- 6 Another type?
- 7 None? Go to next person
- 9 Does not know

Type of income

7.10A \_\_\_\_  
7.10B \_\_\_\_  
7.10 C \_\_\_\_

**Interviewer instructions**

## Type of non-work income (3) (MX1995A\_0438)

File: MEX1995-P-H

VII Economic characteristics

In this section some of the economic characteristics of the population of work age (12 years old or older) are found out; which are related to socio-demographic and cultural information about the population, that permit us to know the socioeconomic situation of people and households.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The information obtained in this section permits us to know, in a specific reference period (the week before the interview), how the work force [p. 119] in the country is formed, that is, who worked or looked for work; about the first jobs, what is done in the occupation, how many hours are worked, what are the incomes, the relation with the employer, etc.

Also in the population of 12 years old or older it is meant to distinguish who receives income by different sources at the job and the importance of these perceptions.

## 7.10 and 7.11 Other income

The objective of these questions is to distinguish people 12 years old or older who receive income through retirement, pension, help from family members outside of the country, support from Procampo, grants or help from other institutions, rent or interests from banks in regular or habitual form.

Other income is considered those that the person receives regularly, in a weekly, bi weekly, monthly, every other month, four monthly or annually form. Although occasionally the time period can vary with what is given (for example, help from family members who live abroad), but continue being regular.

Do not consider the following cases as other income:

- What a person receives and is obliged to pay back like: loans, mortgages, money withdrawn from credit cards, credits, etc.
- Money provided from the sale of properties: houses, land, furniture, among others or of savings, like: canceling savings accounts, group income, prizes, lotteries, etc.

[p. 140]

- The income provided from family members of the same household or who live within the country to avoid a duplication of incomes
- What people receive very occasionally or one time in their life.
- Income received for maintenance (food, clothing, education, of children because of a separation or divorce).

Question 7.10 has seven answer options, which should be read to the informant to find out if the person received any income or more than one. Because of this, the asking of the question permits us to register up to a maximum of three options (columns 7.10A, 7.10B, 7.10C). The options are described below.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

retired or pensioned?...1

It is understood to be people who receive an income from any institution of social security like IMSS or ISSSTE, because they have finished their years of work, by age or because they had a professional accident (from working) and because of that have been retired or pensioned.

Also include pensioned family members (spouse or small children) who receive an orphan, widowed or pension, or another when the worker has died.

[p. 141]

help from family members from another country?...2

It is understood to be people who regularly receive economic help from family members who live outside of the country (United States, Canada, etc.) like children, parents, brothers and other family members.

Do not take into account income the people receive from family members who live in the country or in the same household.

rent or interest from bank?...3

It refers to people who receive a regular income for the renting of any property like: houses, land, pieces of land, among others or by interests derived from banking accounts.

Income by interests from banks is always considered to be what the person receives from the bank regularly.

aid from Procampo?...4

It is understood to be people (agriculture producers of basic cultivation) who receive economic support for being incorporated into the Program of direct support to the field (Procampo). This income is only considered if the person has received it and knows for certain that it will be received again.

grant or aid from other institutions?...5

It is understood to be people who regularly receive monetary income from a grant, to support studying expenses, (from the basic level to specialization). For example: scholarships to students awarded by the Secretary of Public Education (SEP) or other public or private, national or international organizations like: National Council of Science and Technology (Conacyt), Ford Foundation, among others.

other type?...6

It is understood to be people who receive monetary income in a regular manner, provided from other sources different than the ones previously mentioned. Remember not to include people who receive pension for maintaining children of separated or divorced parents, also the help of family members who live in the country.

When you write this code, specify the type of income that the person receives in the part for observations.

[p. 142]

None?...7

It is understood to be people who do not receive monetary income from any of the sources mentioned. When this is the case, go to the next person and if the last of the list, continue with section VIII Social subsidies, health services and disability.

If a person does not know or remember the source from which the income is received, write down 9 in column 7.10A.

Question 7.11 has the goal of finding out the income received and the period for each one of the options written down in question 7.10.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The question can register information for three types of income. Each time you ask the question, replace the parenthesis for the option marked in 7.10 and ask for the period in which each income was received.

For example: if the person in 7.10 declares to receive income for retirement from IMSS and also economic aid from his son who lives in the United States, ask the question in the following manner:

Interviewer: How much does Mara receive from retirement.

Informant: 800 monthly

Interviewer: How much does Mara receive from the help that her son in United States sends her?

Informant: 100 dollars a month.

Interviewer: How much do they give her for each dollar?

Informant: Six pesos for a dollar.

[p. 143]

Then the information should be registered as below:

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The same as question 7.9 Income for work, this one includes four periods, (once a week, once every other week, once a month and once a year), to register the time period in which the income is received.

If a person says that the money or income is received in a different period than those considered, make the conversion of the amount to refer to it in one of the marked periods.

Example

A student receives income from a scholarship and the value is \$720.00, corresponding to four months. To register the information, convert one of the indicated periods, in this case it can be annually or monthly. If you opt for annually, multiply 720 x 3 and register 2160 in the Income column and 4 (year) in the Period column. In the case of choosing monthly, divide 720 by 4 and write down 180 in the Income column and 3 (month) in the Period column.

When an informant declares an income equal to or bigger than 98000 new pesos, write down "98000."

If an informant does not remember or can not say exactly the value of income, ask for an estimate. If it is not possible to determine it, write down 99999 in the income column and 9 in the period column.

## Amount of non-work income (1) (MX1995A\_0439)

File: MEX1995-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the amount in pesos of the first source of non-work income.

**Universe**

Persons age 12+ with non-work income

**Literal question**

For people 12 years old or older  
 [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11]

## Other incomes

7.10 (Other than the aforementioned income) does (Name) receive income from:

Read all the options and write down up to three keys.

- 1 Being retired or pensioned?
- 2 Help of family members from another country?
- 3 Rent or interest from banks?
- 4 Help from Procampo?
- 5 Grant or aid from other institutions?
- 6 Another type?
- 7 None? Go to next person
- 9 Does not know

Type of income

7.10A \_\_\_\_  
 7.10B \_\_\_\_  
 7.10 C \_\_\_\_

7.11 How much does (Name) receive for (Type of income from 7.10)?

Ask the question for each of the answers written down in 7.10.

Period:

- 1. Once a week
- 2. Every other week
- 3. Once a month
- 4. Once a year
- 5. N\$ 98000 or more 98000
- 6. Does not know 99999

Write down in new pesos

7.11A Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11B Period \_\_\_\_  
 7.11C Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11D Period \_\_\_\_  
 7.11E Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11F Period \_\_\_\_

**Interviewer instructions**

## Amount of non-work income (1) (MX1995A\_0439)

File: MEX1995-P-H

VII Economic characteristics

In this section some of the economic characteristics of the population of work age (12 years old or older) are found out; which are related to socio-demographic and cultural information about the population, that permit us to know the socioeconomic situation of people and households.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The information obtained in this section permits us to know, in a specific reference period (the week before the interview), how the work force [p. 119] in the country is formed, that is, who worked or looked for work; about the first jobs, what is done in the occupation, how many hours are worked, what are the incomes, the relation with the employer, etc.

Also in the population of 12 years old or older it is meant to distinguish who receives income by different sources at the job and the importance of these perceptions.

## 7.10 and 7.11 Other income

The objective of these questions is to distinguish people 12 years old or older who receive income through retirement, pension, help from family members outside of the country, support from Procampo, grants or help from other institutions, rent or interests from banks in regular or habitual form.

Other income is considered those that the person receives regularly, in a weekly, bi weekly, monthly, every other month, four monthly or annually form. Although occasionally the time period can vary with what is given (for example, help from family members who live abroad), but continue being regular.

Do not consider the following cases as other income:

- What a person receives and is obliged to pay back like: loans, mortgages, money withdrawn from credit cards, credits, etc.
- Money provided from the sale of properties: houses, land, furniture, among others or of savings, like: canceling savings accounts, group income, prizes, lotteries, etc.

[p. 140]

- The income provided from family members of the same household or who live within the country to avoid a duplication of incomes
- What people receive very occasionally or one time in their life.
- Income received for maintenance (food, clothing, education, of children because of a separation or divorce).

Question 7.10 has seven answer options, which should be read to the informant to find out if the person received any income or more than one. Because of this, the asking of the question permits us to register up to a maximum of three options (columns 7.10A, 7.10B, 7.10C). The options are described below.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

retired or pensioned?...1

It is understood to be people who receive an income from any institution of social security like IMSS or ISSSTE, because they have finished their years of work, by age or because they had a professional accident (from working) and because of that have been retired or pensioned.

Also include pensioned family members (spouse or small children) who receive an orphan, widowed or pension, or another when the worker has died.

[p. 141]

help from family members from another country?...2

It is understood to be people who regularly receive economic help from family members who live outside of the country (United States, Canada, etc.) like children, parents, brothers and other family members.

Do not take into account income the people receive from family members who live in the country or in the same household.

rent or interest from bank?...3

It refers to people who receive a regular income for the renting of any property like: houses, land, pieces of land, among others or by interests derived from banking accounts.

Income by interests from banks is always considered to be what the person receives from the bank regularly.

aid from Procampo?...4

It is understood to be people (agriculture producers of basic cultivation) who receive economic support for being incorporated into the Program of direct support to the field (Procampo). This income is only considered if the person has received it and knows for certain that it will be received again.

grant or aid from other institutions?...5

It is understood to be people who regularly receive monetary income from a grant, to support studying expenses, (from the basic level to specialization). For example: scholarships to students awarded by the Secretary of Public Education (SEP) or other public or private, national or international organizations like: National Council of Science and Technology (Conacyt), Ford Foundation, among others.

other type?...6

It is understood to be people who receive monetary income in a regular manner, provided from other sources different than the ones previously mentioned. Remember not to include people who receive pension for maintaining children of separated or divorced parents, also the help of family members who live in the country.

When you write this code, specify the type of income that the person receives in the part for observations.

[p. 142]

None?...7

It is understood to be people who do not receive monetary income from any of the sources mentioned. When this is the case, go to the next person and if the last of the list, continue with section VIII Social subsidies, health services and disability.

If a person does not know or remember the source from which the income is received, write down 9 in column 7.10A.

Question 7.11 has the goal of finding out the income received and the period for each one of the options written down in question 7.10.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The question can register information for three types of income. Each time you ask the question, replace the parenthesis for the option marked in 7.10 and ask for the period in which each income was received.

For example: if the person in 7.10 declares to receive income for retirement from IMSS and also economic aid from his son who lives in the United States, ask the question in the following manner:

Interviewer: How much does Mara receive from retirement.

Informant: 800 monthly

Interviewer: How much does Mara receive from the help that her son in United States sends her?

Informant: 100 dollars a month.

Interviewer: How much do they give her for each dollar?

Informant: Six pesos for a dollar.

[p. 143]

Then the information should be registered as below:

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The same as question 7.9 Income for work, this one includes four periods, (once a week, once every other week, once a month and once a year), to register the time period in which the income is received.

If a person says that the money or income is received in a different period than those considered, make the conversion of the amount to refer to it in one of the marked periods.

Example

A student receives income from a scholarship and the value is \$720.00, corresponding to four months. To register the information, convert one of the indicated periods, in this case it can be annually or monthly. If you opt for annually, multiply 720 x 3 and register 2160 in the Income column and 4 (year) in the Period column. In the case of choosing monthly, divide 720 by 4 and write down 180 in the Income column and 3 (month) in the Period column.

When an informant declares an income equal to or bigger than 98000 new pesos, write down "98000."

If an informant does not remember or can not say exactly the value of income, ask for an estimate. If it is not possible to determine it, write down 99999 in the income column and 9 in the period column.

## Period of non-work income (1) (MX1995A\_0440)

File: MEX1995-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the period of the first source of non-work income.

**Universe**

Persons age 12+ with non-work income

**Literal question**

For people 12 years old or older  
 [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11]

## Other incomes

7.10 (Other than the aforementioned income) does (Name) receive income from:

Read all the options and write down up to three keys.

- 1 Being retired or pensioned?
- 2 Help of family members from another country?
- 3 Rent or interest from banks?
- 4 Help from Procampo?
- 5 Grant or aid from other institutions?
- 6 Another type?
- 7 None? Go to next person
- 9 Does not know

## Type of income

7.10A \_\_\_\_  
 7.10B \_\_\_\_  
 7.10 C \_\_\_\_

7.11 How much does (Name) receive for (Type of income from 7.10)?

Ask the question for each of the answers written down in 7.10.  
 Period:

- 1. Once a week
- 2. Every other week
- 3. Once a month
- 4. Once a year
- 5. N\$ 98000 or more 98000
- 6. Does not know 99999

Write down in new pesos

7.11A Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11B Period \_\_\_\_  
 7.11C Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11D Period \_\_\_\_  
 7.11E Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11F Period \_\_\_\_

**Interviewer instructions**

## Period of non-work income (1) (MX1995A\_0440)

File: MEX1995-P-H

VII Economic characteristics

In this section some of the economic characteristics of the population of work age (12 years old or older) are found out; which are related to socio-demographic and cultural information about the population, that permit us to know the socioeconomic situation of people and households.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The information obtained in this section permits us to know, in a specific reference period (the week before the interview), how the work force [p. 119] in the country is formed, that is, who worked or looked for work; about the first jobs, what is done in the occupation, how many hours are worked, what are the incomes, the relation with the employer, etc.

Also in the population of 12 years old or older it is meant to distinguish who receives income by different sources at the job and the importance of these perceptions.

### 7.10 and 7.11 Other income

The objective of these questions is to distinguish people 12 years old or older who receive income through retirement, pension, help from family members outside of the country, support from Procampo, grants or help from other institutions, rent or interests from banks in regular or habitual form.

Other income is considered those that the person receives regularly, in a weekly, bi weekly, monthly, every other month, four monthly or annually form. Although occasionally the time period can vary with what is given (for example, help from family members who live abroad), but continue being regular.

Do not consider the following cases as other income:

- What a person receives and is obliged to pay back like: loans, mortgages, money withdrawn from credit cards, credits, etc.
- Money provided from the sale of properties: houses, land, furniture, among others or of savings, like: canceling savings accounts, group income, prizes, lotteries, etc.

[p. 140]

- The income provided from family members of the same household or who live within the country to avoid a duplication of incomes
- What people receive very occasionally or one time in their life.
- Income received for maintenance (food, clothing, education, of children because of a separation or divorce).

Question 7.10 has seven answer options, which should be read to the informant to find out if the person received any income or more than one. Because of this, the asking of the question permits us to register up to a maximum of three options (columns 7.10A, 7.10B, 7.10C). The options are described below.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

retired or pensioned?...1

It is understood to be people who receive an income from any institution of social security like IMSS or ISSSTE, because they have finished their years of work, by age or because they had a professional accident (from working) and because of that have been retired or pensioned.

Also include pensioned family members (spouse or small children) who receive an orphan, widowed or pension, or another when the worker has died.

[p. 141]

help from family members from another country?...2

It is understood to be people who regularly receive economic help from family members who live outside of the country (United States, Canada, etc.) like children, parents, brothers and other family members.

Do not take into account income the people receive from family members who live in the country or in the same household.

rent or interest from bank?...3

It refers to people who receive a regular income for the renting of any property like: houses, land, pieces of land, among others or by interests derived from banking accounts.

Income by interests from banks is always considered to be what the person receives from the bank regularly.

aid from Procampo?...4

It is understood to be people (agriculture producers of basic cultivation) who receive economic support for being incorporated into the Program of direct support to the field (Procampo). This income is only considered if the person has received it and knows for certain that it will be received again.

grant or aid from other institutions?...5

It is understood to be people who regularly receive monetary income from a grant, to support studying expenses, (from the basic level to specialization). For example: scholarships to students awarded by the Secretary of Public Education (SEP) or other public or private, national or international organizations like: National Council of Science and Technology (Conacyt), Ford Foundation, among others.

other type?...6

It is understood to be people who receive monetary income in a regular manner, provided from other sources different than the ones previously mentioned. Remember not to include people who receive pension for maintaining children of separated or divorced parents, also the help of family members who live in the country.

When you write this code, specify the type of income that the person receives in the part for observations.

[p. 142]

None?...7

It is understood to be people who do not receive monetary income from any of the sources mentioned. When this is the case, go to the next person and if the last of the list, continue with section VIII Social subsidies, health services and disability.

If a person does not know or remember the source from which the income is received, write down 9 in column 7.10A.

Question 7.11 has the goal of finding out the income received and the period for each one of the options written down in question 7.10.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The question can register information for three types of income. Each time you ask the question, replace the parenthesis for the option marked in 7.10 and ask for the period in which each income was received.

For example: if the person in 7.10 declares to receive income for retirement from IMSS and also economic aid from his son who lives in the United States, ask the question in the following manner:

Interviewer: How much does Mara receive from retirement.

Informant: 800 monthly

Interviewer: How much does Mara receive from the help that her son in United States sends her?

Informant: 100 dollars a month.

Interviewer: How much do they give her for each dollar?

Informant: Six pesos for a dollar.

[p. 143]

Then the information should be registered as below:

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The same as question 7.9 Income for work, this one includes four periods, (once a week, once every other week, once a month and once a year), to register the time period in which the income is received.

If a person says that the money or income is received in a different period than those considered, make the conversion of the amount to refer to it in one of the marked periods.

Example

A student receives income from a scholarship and the value is \$720.00, corresponding to four months. To register the information, convert one of the indicated periods, in this case it can be annually or monthly. If you opt for annually, multiply 720 x 3 and register 2160 in the Income column and 4 (year) in the Period column. In the case of choosing monthly, divide 720 by 4 and write down 180 in the Income column and 3 (month) in the Period column.

When an informant declares an income equal to or bigger than 98000 new pesos, write down "98000."

If an informant does not remember or can not say exactly the value of income, ask for an estimate. If it is not possible to determine it, write down 99999 in the income column and 9 in the period column.

## Amount of non-work income (2) (MX1995A\_0441)

File: MEX1995-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the amount in pesos of the second source of non-work income.

**Universe**

Persons age 12+ with two sources of non-work income

**Literal question**

For people 12 years old or older  
 [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11]

## Other incomes

7.10 (Other than the aforementioned income) does (Name) receive income from:

Read all the options and write down up to three keys.

- 1 Being retired or pensioned?
- 2 Help of family members from another country?
- 3 Rent or interest from banks?
- 4 Help from Procampo?
- 5 Grant or aid from other institutions?
- 6 Another type?
- 7 None? Go to next person
- 9 Does not know

## Type of income

7.10A \_\_\_\_  
 7.10B \_\_\_\_  
 7.10 C \_\_\_\_

7.11 How much does (Name) receive for (Type of income from 7.10)?

Ask the question for each of the answers written down in 7.10.  
 Period:

1. Once a week
2. Every other week
3. Once a month
4. Once a year
5. N\$ 98000 or more 98000
6. Does not know 99999

Write down in new pesos

7.11A Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11B Period \_\_\_\_  
 7.11C Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11D Period \_\_\_\_  
 7.11E Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11F Period \_\_\_\_

**Interviewer instructions**

## Amount of non-work income (2) (MX1995A\_0441)

File: MEX1995-P-H

VII Economic characteristics

In this section some of the economic characteristics of the population of work age (12 years old or older) are found out; which are related to socio-demographic and cultural information about the population, that permit us to know the socioeconomic situation of people and households.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The information obtained in this section permits us to know, in a specific reference period (the week before the interview), how the work force [p. 119] in the country is formed, that is, who worked or looked for work; about the first jobs, what is done in the occupation, how many hours are worked, what are the incomes, the relation with the employer, etc.

Also in the population of 12 years old or older it is meant to distinguish who receives income by different sources at the job and the importance of these perceptions.

## 7.10 and 7.11 Other income

The objective of these questions is to distinguish people 12 years old or older who receive income through retirement, pension, help from family members outside of the country, support from Procampo, grants or help from other institutions, rent or interests from banks in regular or habitual form.

Other income is considered those that the person receives regularly, in a weekly, bi weekly, monthly, every other month, four monthly or annually form. Although occasionally the time period can vary with what is given (for example, help from family members who live abroad), but continue being regular.

Do not consider the following cases as other income:

- What a person receives and is obliged to pay back like: loans, mortgages, money withdrawn from credit cards, credits, etc.
- Money provided from the sale of properties: houses, land, furniture, among others or of savings, like: canceling savings accounts, group income, prizes, lotteries, etc.

[p. 140]

- The income provided from family members of the same household or who live within the country to avoid a duplication of incomes
- What people receive very occasionally or one time in their life.
- Income received for maintenance (food, clothing, education, of children because of a separation or divorce).

Question 7.10 has seven answer options, which should be read to the informant to find out if the person received any income or more than one. Because of this, the asking of the question permits us to register up to a maximum of three options (columns 7.10A, 7.10B, 7.10C). The options are described below.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

retired or pensioned?...1

It is understood to be people who receive an income from any institution of social security like IMSS or ISSSTE, because they have finished their years of work, by age or because they had a professional accident (from working) and because of that have been retired or pensioned.

Also include pensioned family members (spouse or small children) who receive an orphan, widowed or pension, or another when the worker has died.

[p. 141]

help from family members from another country?...2

It is understood to be people who regularly receive economic help from family members who live outside of the country (United States, Canada, etc.) like children, parents, brothers and other family members.

Do not take into account income the people receive from family members who live in the country or in the same household.

rent or interest from bank?...3

It refers to people who receive a regular income for the renting of any property like: houses, land, pieces of land, among others or by interests derived from banking accounts.

Income by interests from banks is always considered to be what the person receives from the bank regularly.

aid from Procampo?...4

It is understood to be people (agriculture producers of basic cultivation) who receive economic support for being incorporated into the Program of direct support to the field (Procampo). This income is only considered if the person has received it and knows for certain that it will be received again.

grant or aid from other institutions?...5

It is understood to be people who regularly receive monetary income from a grant, to support studying expenses, (from the basic level to specialization). For example: scholarships to students awarded by the Secretary of Public Education (SEP) or other public or private, national or international organizations like: National Council of Science and Technology (Conacyt), Ford Foundation, among others.

other type?...6

It is understood to be people who receive monetary income in a regular manner, provided from other sources different than the ones previously mentioned. Remember not to include people who receive pension for maintaining children of separated or divorced parents, also the help of family members who live in the country.

When you write this code, specify the type of income that the person receives in the part for observations.

[p. 142]

None?...7

It is understood to be people who do not receive monetary income from any of the sources mentioned. When this is the case, go to the next person and if the last of the list, continue with section VIII Social subsidies, health services and disability.

If a person does not know or remember the source from which the income is received, write down 9 in column 7.10A.

Question 7.11 has the goal of finding out the income received and the period for each one of the options written down in question 7.10.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The question can register information for three types of income. Each time you ask the question, replace the parenthesis for the option marked in 7.10 and ask for the period in which each income was received.

For example: if the person in 7.10 declares to receive income for retirement from IMSS and also economic aid from his son who lives in the United States, ask the question in the following manner:

Interviewer: How much does Mara receive from retirement.

Informant: 800 monthly

Interviewer: How much does Mara receive from the help that her son in United States sends her?

Informant: 100 dollars a month.

Interviewer: How much do they give her for each dollar?

Informant: Six pesos for a dollar.

[p. 143]

Then the information should be registered as below:

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The same as question 7.9 Income for work, this one includes four periods, (once a week, once every other week, once a month and once a year), to register the time period in which the income is received.

If a person says that the money or income is received in a different period than those considered, make the conversion of the amount to refer to it in one of the marked periods.

Example

A student receives income from a scholarship and the value is \$720.00, corresponding to four months. To register the information, convert one of the indicated periods, in this case it can be annually or monthly. If you opt for annually, multiply 720 x 3 and register 2160 in the Income column and 4 (year) in the Period column. In the case of choosing monthly, divide 720 by 4 and write down 180 in the Income column and 3 (month) in the Period column.

When an informant declares an income equal to or bigger than 98000 new pesos, write down "98000."

If an informant does not remember or can not say exactly the value of income, ask for an estimate. If it is not possible to determine it, write down 99999 in the income column and 9 in the period column.

## Period of non-work income (2) (MX1995A\_0442)

File: MEX1995-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the period of the second source of non-work income.

**Universe**

Persons age 12+ with two sources of non-work income

**Literal question**

For people 12 years old or older  
 [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11]

## Other incomes

7.10 (Other than the aforementioned income) does (Name) receive income from:

Read all the options and write down up to three keys.

- 1 Being retired or pensioned?
- 2 Help of family members from another country?
- 3 Rent or interest from banks?
- 4 Help from Procampo?
- 5 Grant or aid from other institutions?
- 6 Another type?
- 7 None? Go to next person
- 9 Does not know

## Type of income

7.10A \_\_\_\_  
 7.10B \_\_\_\_  
 7.10 C \_\_\_\_

7.11 How much does (Name) receive for (Type of income from 7.10)?

Ask the question for each of the answers written down in 7.10.  
 Period:

1. Once a week
2. Every other week
3. Once a month
4. Once a year
5. N\$ 98000 or more 98000
6. Does not know 99999

Write down in new pesos

7.11A Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11B Period \_\_\_\_  
 7.11C Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11D Period \_\_\_\_  
 7.11E Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11F Period \_\_\_\_

**Interviewer instructions**

## Period of non-work income (2) (MX1995A\_0442)

File: MEX1995-P-H

VII Economic characteristics

In this section some of the economic characteristics of the population of work age (12 years old or older) are found out; which are related to socio-demographic and cultural information about the population, that permit us to know the socioeconomic situation of people and households.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The information obtained in this section permits us to know, in a specific reference period (the week before the interview), how the work force [p. 119] in the country is formed, that is, who worked or looked for work; about the first jobs, what is done in the occupation, how many hours are worked, what are the incomes, the relation with the employer, etc.

Also in the population of 12 years old or older it is meant to distinguish who receives income by different sources at the job and the importance of these perceptions.

### 7.10 and 7.11 Other income

The objective of these questions is to distinguish people 12 years old or older who receive income through retirement, pension, help from family members outside of the country, support from Procampo, grants or help from other institutions, rent or interests from banks in regular or habitual form.

Other income is considered those that the person receives regularly, in a weekly, bi weekly, monthly, every other month, four monthly or annually form. Although occasionally the time period can vary with what is given (for example, help from family members who live abroad), but continue being regular.

Do not consider the following cases as other income:

- What a person receives and is obliged to pay back like: loans, mortgages, money withdrawn from credit cards, credits, etc.
- Money provided from the sale of properties: houses, land, furniture, among others or of savings, like: canceling savings accounts, group income, prizes, lotteries, etc.

[p. 140]

- The income provided from family members of the same household or who live within the country to avoid a duplication of incomes
- What people receive very occasionally or one time in their life.
- Income received for maintenance (food, clothing, education, of children because of a separation or divorce).

Question 7.10 has seven answer options, which should be read to the informant to find out if the person received any income or more than one. Because of this, the asking of the question permits us to register up to a maximum of three options (columns 7.10A, 7.10B, 7.10C). The options are described below.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

retired or pensioned?...1

It is understood to be people who receive an income from any institution of social security like IMSS or ISSSTE, because they have finished their years of work, by age or because they had a professional accident (from working) and because of that have been retired or pensioned.

Also include pensioned family members (spouse or small children) who receive an orphan, widowed or pension, or another when the worker has died.

[p. 141]

help from family members from another country?...2

It is understood to be people who regularly receive economic help from family members who live outside of the country (United States, Canada, etc.) like children, parents, brothers and other family members.

Do not take into account income the people receive from family members who live in the country or in the same household.

rent or interest from bank?...3

It refers to people who receive a regular income for the renting of any property like: houses, land, pieces of land, among others or by interests derived from banking accounts.

Income by interests from banks is always considered to be what the person receives from the bank regularly.

aid from Procampo?...4

It is understood to be people (agriculture producers of basic cultivation) who receive economic support for being incorporated into the Program of direct support to the field (Procampo). This income is only considered if the person has received it and knows for certain that it will be received again.

grant or aid from other institutions?...5

It is understood to be people who regularly receive monetary income from a grant, to support studying expenses, (from the basic level to specialization). For example: scholarships to students awarded by the Secretary of Public Education (SEP) or other public or private, national or international organizations like: National Council of Science and Technology (Conacyt), Ford Foundation, among others.

other type?...6

It is understood to be people who receive monetary income in a regular manner, provided from other sources different than the ones previously mentioned. Remember not to include people who receive pension for maintaining children of separated or divorced parents, also the help of family members who live in the country.

When you write this code, specify the type of income that the person receives in the part for observations.

[p. 142]

None?...7

It is understood to be people who do not receive monetary income from any of the sources mentioned. When this is the case, go to the next person and if the last of the list, continue with section VIII Social subsidies, health services and disability.

If a person does not know or remember the source from which the income is received, write down 9 in column 7.10A.

Question 7.11 has the goal of finding out the income received and the period for each one of the options written down in question 7.10.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The question can register information for three types of income. Each time you ask the question, replace the parenthesis for the option marked in 7.10 and ask for the period in which each income was received.

For example: if the person in 7.10 declares to receive income for retirement from IMSS and also economic aid from his son who lives in the United States, ask the question in the following manner:

Interviewer: How much does Mara receive from retirement.

Informant: 800 monthly

Interviewer: How much does Mara receive from the help that her son in United States sends her?

Informant: 100 dollars a month.

Interviewer: How much do they give her for each dollar?

Informant: Six pesos for a dollar.

[p. 143]

Then the information should be registered as below:

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The same as question 7.9 Income for work, this one includes four periods, (once a week, once every other week, once a month and once a year), to register the time period in which the income is received.

If a person says that the money or income is received in a different period than those considered, make the conversion of the amount to refer to it in one of the marked periods.

Example

A student receives income from a scholarship and the value is \$720.00, corresponding to four months. To register the information, convert one of the indicated periods, in this case it can be annually or monthly. If you opt for annually, multiply 720 x 3 and register 2160 in the Income column and 4 (year) in the Period column. In the case of choosing monthly, divide 720 by 4 and write down 180 in the Income column and 3 (month) in the Period column.

When an informant declares an income equal to or bigger than 98000 new pesos, write down "98000."

If an informant does not remember or can not say exactly the value of income, ask for an estimate. If it is not possible to determine it, write down 99999 in the income column and 9 in the period column.

## Amount of non-work income (3) (MX1995A\_0443)

File: MEX1995-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the amount in pesos of the third source of non-work income.

**Universe**

Persons age 12+ with three sources of non-work income

**Literal question**

For people 12 years old or older  
 [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11]

## Other incomes

7.10 (Other than the aforementioned income) does (Name) receive income from:

Read all the options and write down up to three keys.

- 1 Being retired or pensioned?
- 2 Help of family members from another country?
- 3 Rent or interest from banks?
- 4 Help from Procampo?
- 5 Grant or aid from other institutions?
- 6 Another type?
- 7 None? Go to next person
- 9 Does not know

## Type of income

7.10A \_\_\_\_  
 7.10B \_\_\_\_  
 7.10 C \_\_\_\_

7.11 How much does (Name) receive for (Type of income from 7.10)?

Ask the question for each of the answers written down in 7.10.  
 Period:

- 1. Once a week
- 2. Every other week
- 3. Once a month
- 4. Once a year
- 5. N\$ 98000 or more 98000
- 6. Does not know 99999

Write down in new pesos

7.11A Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11B Period \_\_\_\_  
 7.11C Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11D Period \_\_\_\_  
 7.11E Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11F Period \_\_\_\_

**Interviewer instructions**

## Amount of non-work income (3) (MX1995A\_0443)

File: MEX1995-P-H

VII Economic characteristics

In this section some of the economic characteristics of the population of work age (12 years old or older) are found out; which are related to socio-demographic and cultural information about the population, that permit us to know the socioeconomic situation of people and households.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The information obtained in this section permits us to know, in a specific reference period (the week before the interview), how the work force [p. 119] in the country is formed, that is, who worked or looked for work; about the first jobs, what is done in the occupation, how many hours are worked, what are the incomes, the relation with the employer, etc.

Also in the population of 12 years old or older it is meant to distinguish who receives income by different sources at the job and the importance of these perceptions.

## 7.10 and 7.11 Other income

The objective of these questions is to distinguish people 12 years old or older who receive income through retirement, pension, help from family members outside of the country, support from Procampo, grants or help from other institutions, rent or interests from banks in regular or habitual form.

Other income is considered those that the person receives regularly, in a weekly, bi weekly, monthly, every other month, four monthly or annually form. Although occasionally the time period can vary with what is given (for example, help from family members who live abroad), but continue being regular.

Do not consider the following cases as other income:

- What a person receives and is obliged to pay back like: loans, mortgages, money withdrawn from credit cards, credits, etc.
- Money provided from the sale of properties: houses, land, furniture, among others or of savings, like: canceling savings accounts, group income, prizes, lotteries, etc.

[p. 140]

- The income provided from family members of the same household or who live within the country to avoid a duplication of incomes
- What people receive very occasionally or one time in their life.
- Income received for maintenance (food, clothing, education, of children because of a separation or divorce).

Question 7.10 has seven answer options, which should be read to the informant to find out if the person received any income or more than one. Because of this, the asking of the question permits us to register up to a maximum of three options (columns 7.10A, 7.10B, 7.10C). The options are described below.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

retired or pensioned?...1

It is understood to be people who receive an income from any institution of social security like IMSS or ISSSTE, because they have finished their years of work, by age or because they had a professional accident (from working) and because of that have been retired or pensioned.

Also include pensioned family members (spouse or small children) who receive an orphan, widowed or pension, or another when the worker has died.

[p. 141]

help from family members from another country?...2

It is understood to be people who regularly receive economic help from family members who live outside of the country (United States, Canada, etc.) like children, parents, brothers and other family members.

Do not take into account income the people receive from family members who live in the country or in the same household.

rent or interest from bank?...3

It refers to people who receive a regular income for the renting of any property like: houses, land, pieces of land, among others or by interests derived from banking accounts.

Income by interests from banks is always considered to be what the person receives from the bank regularly.

aid from Procampo?...4

It is understood to be people (agriculture producers of basic cultivation) who receive economic support for being incorporated into the Program of direct support to the field (Procampo). This income is only considered if the person has received it and knows for certain that it will be received again.

grant or aid from other institutions?...5

It is understood to be people who regularly receive monetary income from a grant, to support studying expenses, (from the basic level to specialization). For example: scholarships to students awarded by the Secretary of Public Education (SEP) or other public or private, national or international organizations like: National Council of Science and Technology (Conacyt), Ford Foundation, among others.

other type?...6

It is understood to be people who receive monetary income in a regular manner, provided from other sources different than the ones previously mentioned. Remember not to include people who receive pension for maintaining children of separated or divorced parents, also the help of family members who live in the country.

When you write this code, specify the type of income that the person receives in the part for observations.

[p. 142]

None?...7

It is understood to be people who do not receive monetary income from any of the sources mentioned. When this is the case, go to the next person and if the last of the list, continue with section VIII Social subsidies, health services and disability.

If a person does not know or remember the source from which the income is received, write down 9 in column 7.10A.

Question 7.11 has the goal of finding out the income received and the period for each one of the options written down in question 7.10.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The question can register information for three types of income. Each time you ask the question, replace the parenthesis for the option marked in 7.10 and ask for the period in which each income was received.

For example: if the person in 7.10 declares to receive income for retirement from IMSS and also economic aid from his son who lives in the United States, ask the question in the following manner:

Interviewer: How much does Mara receive from retirement.

Informant: 800 monthly

Interviewer: How much does Mara receive from the help that her son in United States sends her?

Informant: 100 dollars a month.

Interviewer: How much do they give her for each dollar?

Informant: Six pesos for a dollar.

[p. 143]

Then the information should be registered as below:

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The same as question 7.9 Income for work, this one includes four periods, (once a week, once every other week, once a month and once a year), to register the time period in which the income is received.

If a person says that the money or income is received in a different period than those considered, make the conversion of the amount to refer to it in one of the marked periods.

Example

A student receives income from a scholarship and the value is \$720.00, corresponding to four months. To register the information, convert one of the indicated periods, in this case it can be annually or monthly. If you opt for annually, multiply 720 x 3 and register 2160 in the Income column and 4 (year) in the Period column. In the case of choosing monthly, divide 720 by 4 and write down 180 in the Income column and 3 (month) in the Period column.

When an informant declares an income equal to or bigger than 98000 new pesos, write down "98000."

If an informant does not remember or can not say exactly the value of income, ask for an estimate. If it is not possible to determine it, write down 99999 in the income column and 9 in the period column.

## Period of non-work income (3) (MX1995A\_0444)

File: MEX1995-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the period of the third source of non-work income.

**Universe**

Persons age 12+ with three sources of income different from working income

**Literal question**

For people 12 years old or older  
 [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11]

## Other incomes

7.10 (Other than the aforementioned income) does (Name) receive income from:

Read all the options and write down up to three keys.

- 1 Being retired or pensioned?
- 2 Help of family members from another country?
- 3 Rent or interest from banks?
- 4 Help from Procampo?
- 5 Grant or aid from other institutions?
- 6 Another type?
- 7 None? Go to next person
- 9 Does not know

## Type of income

7.10A \_\_\_\_  
 7.10B \_\_\_\_  
 7.10 C \_\_\_\_

7.11 How much does (Name) receive for (Type of income from 7.10)?

Ask the question for each of the answers written down in 7.10.

Period:

- 1. Once a week
- 2. Every other week
- 3. Once a month
- 4. Once a year
- 5. N\$ 98000 or more 98000
- 6. Does not know 99999

Write down in new pesos

7.11A Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11B Period \_\_\_\_  
 7.11C Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11D Period \_\_\_\_  
 7.11E Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11F Period \_\_\_\_

**Interviewer instructions**

## Period of non-work income (3) (MX1995A\_0444)

File: MEX1995-P-H

VII Economic characteristics

In this section some of the economic characteristics of the population of work age (12 years old or older) are found out; which are related to socio-demographic and cultural information about the population, that permit us to know the socioeconomic situation of people and households.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The information obtained in this section permits us to know, in a specific reference period (the week before the interview), how the work force [p. 119] in the country is formed, that is, who worked or looked for work; about the first jobs, what is done in the occupation, how many hours are worked, what are the incomes, the relation with the employer, etc.

Also in the population of 12 years old or older it is meant to distinguish who receives income by different sources at the job and the importance of these perceptions.

### 7.10 and 7.11 Other income

The objective of these questions is to distinguish people 12 years old or older who receive income through retirement, pension, help from family members outside of the country, support from Procampo, grants or help from other institutions, rent or interests from banks in regular or habitual form.

Other income is considered those that the person receives regularly, in a weekly, bi weekly, monthly, every other month, four monthly or annually form. Although occasionally the time period can vary with what is given (for example, help from family members who live abroad), but continue being regular.

Do not consider the following cases as other income:

- What a person receives and is obliged to pay back like: loans, mortgages, money withdrawn from credit cards, credits, etc.
- Money provided from the sale of properties: houses, land, furniture, among others or of savings, like: canceling savings accounts, group income, prizes, lotteries, etc.

[p. 140]

- The income provided from family members of the same household or who live within the country to avoid a duplication of incomes
- What people receive very occasionally or one time in their life.
- Income received for maintenance (food, clothing, education, of children because of a separation or divorce).

Question 7.10 has seven answer options, which should be read to the informant to find out if the person received any income or more than one. Because of this, the asking of the question permits us to register up to a maximum of three options (columns 7.10A, 7.10B, 7.10C). The options are described below.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

retired or pensioned?...1

It is understood to be people who receive an income from any institution of social security like IMSS or ISSSTE, because they have finished their years of work, by age or because they had a professional accident (from working) and because of that have been retired or pensioned.

Also include pensioned family members (spouse or small children) who receive an orphan, widowed or pension, or another when the worker has died.

[p. 141]

help from family members from another country?...2

It is understood to be people who regularly receive economic help from family members who live outside of the country (United States, Canada, etc.) like children, parents, brothers and other family members.

Do not take into account income the people receive from family members who live in the country or in the same household.

rent or interest from bank?...3

It refers to people who receive a regular income for the renting of any property like: houses, land, pieces of land, among others or by interests derived from banking accounts.

Income by interests from banks is always considered to be what the person receives from the bank regularly.

aid from Procampo?...4

It is understood to be people (agriculture producers of basic cultivation) who receive economic support for being incorporated into the Program of direct support to the field (Procampo). This income is only considered if the person has received it and knows for certain that it will be received again.

grant or aid from other institutions?...5

It is understood to be people who regularly receive monetary income from a grant, to support studying expenses, (from the basic level to specialization). For example: scholarships to students awarded by the Secretary of Public Education (SEP) or other public or private, national or international organizations like: National Council of Science and Technology (Conacyt), Ford Foundation, among others.

other type?...6

It is understood to be people who receive monetary income in a regular manner, provided from other sources different than the ones previously mentioned. Remember not to include people who receive pension for maintaining children of separated or divorced parents, also the help of family members who live in the country.

When you write this code, specify the type of income that the person receives in the part for observations.

[p. 142]

None?...7

It is understood to be people who do not receive monetary income from any of the sources mentioned. When this is the case, go to the next person and if the last of the list, continue with section VIII Social subsidies, health services and disability.

If a person does not know or remember the source from which the income is received, write down 9 in column 7.10A.

Question 7.11 has the goal of finding out the income received and the period for each one of the options written down in question 7.10.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The question can register information for three types of income. Each time you ask the question, replace the parenthesis for the option marked in 7.10 and ask for the period in which each income was received.

For example: if the person in 7.10 declares to receive income for retirement from IMSS and also economic aid from his son who lives in the United States, ask the question in the following manner:

Interviewer: How much does Mara receive from retirement.

Informant: 800 monthly

Interviewer: How much does Mara receive from the help that her son in United States sends her?

Informant: 100 dollars a month.

Interviewer: How much do they give her for each dollar?

Informant: Six pesos for a dollar.

[p. 143]

Then the information should be registered as below:

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The same as question 7.9 Income for work, this one includes four periods, (once a week, once every other week, once a month and once a year), to register the time period in which the income is received.

If a person says that the money or income is received in a different period than those considered, make the conversion of the amount to refer to it in one of the marked periods.

Example

A student receives income from a scholarship and the value is \$720.00, corresponding to four months. To register the information, convert one of the indicated periods, in this case it can be annually or monthly. If you opt for annually, multiply 720 x 3 and register 2160 in the Income column and 4 (year) in the Period column. In the case of choosing monthly, divide 720 by 4 and write down 180 in the Income column and 3 (month) in the Period column.

When an informant declares an income equal to or bigger than 98000 new pesos, write down "98000."

If an informant does not remember or can not say exactly the value of income, ask for an estimate. If it is not possible to determine it, write down 99999 in the income column and 9 in the period column.

## Monthly other type of income of person (MX1995A\_0445)

File: MEX1995-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the monthly amount of the alternative sources of income.

**Universe**

Persons age 12+ with non-work income

**Literal question**

For people 12 years old or older  
 [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11]

## Other incomes

7.10 (Other than the aforementioned income) does (Name) receive income from:

Read all the options and write down up to three keys.

- 1 Being retired or pensioned?
- 2 Help of family members from another country?
- 3 Rent or interest from banks?
- 4 Help from Procampo?
- 5 Grant or aid from other institutions?
- 6 Another type?
- 7 None? Go to next person
- 9 Does not know

Type of income

7.10A \_\_\_\_  
 7.10B \_\_\_\_  
 7.10 C \_\_\_\_

7.11 How much does (Name) receive for (Type of income from 7.10)?

Ask the question for each of the answers written down in 7.10.

Period:

1. Once a week
2. Every other week
3. Once a month
4. Once a year
5. N\$ 98000 or more 98000
6. Does not know 99999

Write down in new pesos

7.11A Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11B Period \_\_\_\_  
 7.11C Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11D Period \_\_\_\_  
 7.11E Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11F Period \_\_\_\_

**Interviewer instructions**

## Monthly other type of income of person (MX1995A\_0445)

File: MEX1995-P-H

VII Economic characteristics

In this section some of the economic characteristics of the population of work age (12 years old or older) are found out; which are related to socio-demographic and cultural information about the population, that permit us to know the socioeconomic situation of people and households.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The information obtained in this section permits us to know, in a specific reference period (the week before the interview), how the work force [p. 119] in the country is formed, that is, who worked or looked for work; about the first jobs, what is done in the occupation, how many hours are worked, what are the incomes, the relation with the employer, etc.

Also in the population of 12 years old or older it is meant to distinguish who receives income by different sources at the job and the importance of these perceptions.

### 7.10 and 7.11 Other income

The objective of these questions is to distinguish people 12 years old or older who receive income through retirement, pension, help from family members outside of the country, support from Procampo, grants or help from other institutions, rent or interests from banks in regular or habitual form.

Other income is considered those that the person receives regularly, in a weekly, bi weekly, monthly, every other month, four monthly or annually form. Although occasionally the time period can vary with what is given (for example, help from family members who live abroad), but continue being regular.

Do not consider the following cases as other income:

- What a person receives and is obliged to pay back like: loans, mortgages, money withdrawn from credit cards, credits, etc.
- Money provided from the sale of properties: houses, land, furniture, among others or of savings, like: canceling savings accounts, group income, prizes, lotteries, etc.

[p. 140]

- The income provided from family members of the same household or who live within the country to avoid a duplication of incomes
- What people receive very occasionally or one time in their life.
- Income received for maintenance (food, clothing, education, of children because of a separation or divorce).

Question 7.10 has seven answer options, which should be read to the informant to find out if the person received any income or more than one. Because of this, the asking of the question permits us to register up to a maximum of three options (columns 7.10A, 7.10B, 7.10C). The options are described below.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

retired or pensioned?...1

It is understood to be people who receive an income from any institution of social security like IMSS or ISSSTE, because they have finished their years of work, by age or because they had a professional accident (from working) and because of that have been retired or pensioned.

Also include pensioned family members (spouse or small children) who receive an orphan, widowed or pension, or another when the worker has died.

[p. 141]

help from family members from another country?...2

It is understood to be people who regularly receive economic help from family members who live outside of the country (United States, Canada, etc.) like children, parents, brothers and other family members.

Do not take into account income the people receive from family members who live in the country or in the same household.

rent or interest from bank?...3

It refers to people who receive a regular income for the renting of any property like: houses, land, pieces of land, among others or by interests derived from banking accounts.

Income by interests from banks is always considered to be what the person receives from the bank regularly.

aid from Procampo?...4

It is understood to be people (agriculture producers of basic cultivation) who receive economic support for being incorporated into the Program of direct support to the field (Procampo). This income is only considered if the person has received it and knows for certain that it will be received again.

grant or aid from other institutions?...5

It is understood to be people who regularly receive monetary income from a grant, to support studying expenses, (from the basic level to specialization). For example: scholarships to students awarded by the Secretary of Public Education (SEP) or other public or private, national or international organizations like: National Council of Science and Technology (Conacyt), Ford Foundation, among others.

other type?...6

It is understood to be people who receive monetary income in a regular manner, provided from other sources different than the ones previously mentioned. Remember not to include people who receive pension for maintaining children of separated or divorced parents, also the help of family members who live in the country.

When you write this code, specify the type of income that the person receives in the part for observations.

[p. 142]

None?...7

It is understood to be people who do not receive monetary income from any of the sources mentioned. When this is the case, go to the next person and if the last of the list, continue with section VIII Social subsidies, health services and disability.

If a person does not know or remember the source from which the income is received, write down 9 in column 7.10A.

Question 7.11 has the goal of finding out the income received and the period for each one of the options written down in question 7.10.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The question can register information for three types of income. Each time you ask the question, replace the parenthesis for the option marked in 7.10 and ask for the period in which each income was received.

For example: if the person in 7.10 declares to receive income for retirement from IMSS and also economic aid from his son who lives in the United States, ask the question in the following manner:

Interviewer: How much does Mara receive from retirement.

Informant: 800 monthly

Interviewer: How much does Mara receive from the help that her son in United States sends her?

Informant: 100 dollars a month.

Interviewer: How much do they give her for each dollar?

Informant: Six pesos for a dollar.

[p. 143]

Then the information should be registered as below:

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The same as question 7.9 Income for work, this one includes four periods, (once a week, once every other week, once a month and once a year), to register the time period in which the income is received.

If a person says that the money or income is received in a different period than those considered, make the conversion of the amount to refer to it in one of the marked periods.

Example

A student receives income from a scholarship and the value is \$720.00, corresponding to four months. To register the information, convert one of the indicated periods, in this case it can be annually or monthly. If you opt for annually, multiply 720 x 3 and register 2160 in the Income column and 4 (year) in the Period column. In the case of choosing monthly, divide 720 by 4 and write down 180 in the Income column and 3 (month) in the Period column.

When an informant declares an income equal to or bigger than 98000 new pesos, write down "98000."

If an informant does not remember or can not say exactly the value of income, ask for an estimate. If it is not possible to determine it, write down 99999 in the income column and 9 in the period column.

## Monthly total income of person (MX1995A\_0446)

File: MEX1995-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the respondent's total monthly income.

**Universe**

Persons age 12+

**Literal question**

For people 12 years old or older  
 [Applies to questions 7.3 to 7.11]

## Other incomes

7.10 (Other than the aforementioned income) does (Name) receive income from:

Read all the options and write down up to three keys.

- 1 Being retired or pensioned?
- 2 Help of family members from another country?
- 3 Rent or interest from banks?
- 4 Help from Procampo?
- 5 Grant or aid from other institutions?
- 6 Another type?
- 7 None? Go to next person
- 9 Does not know

Type of income

7.10A \_\_\_\_  
 7.10B \_\_\_\_  
 7.10 C \_\_\_\_

7.11 How much does (Name) receive for (Type of income from 7.10)?

Ask the question for each of the answers written down in 7.10.

Period:

1. Once a week
2. Every other week
3. Once a month
4. Once a year
5. N\$ 98000 or more 98000
6. Does not know 99999

Write down in new pesos

7.11A Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11B Period \_\_\_\_  
 7.11C Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11D Period \_\_\_\_  
 7.11E Income \_\_\_\_  
 7.11F Period \_\_\_\_

**Interviewer instructions**

## Monthly total income of person (MX1995A\_0446)

File: MEX1995-P-H

VII Economic characteristics

In this section some of the economic characteristics of the population of work age (12 years old or older) are found out; which are related to socio-demographic and cultural information about the population, that permit us to know the socioeconomic situation of people and households.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The information obtained in this section permits us to know, in a specific reference period (the week before the interview), how the work force [p. 119] in the country is formed, that is, who worked or looked for work; about the first jobs, what is done in the occupation, how many hours are worked, what are the incomes, the relation with the employer, etc.

Also in the population of 12 years old or older it is meant to distinguish who receives income by different sources at the job and the importance of these perceptions.

### 7.10 and 7.11 Other income

The objective of these questions is to distinguish people 12 years old or older who receive income through retirement, pension, help from family members outside of the country, support from Procampo, grants or help from other institutions, rent or interests from banks in regular or habitual form.

Other income is considered those that the person receives regularly, in a weekly, bi weekly, monthly, every other month, four monthly or annually form. Although occasionally the time period can vary with what is given (for example, help from family members who live abroad), but continue being regular.

Do not consider the following cases as other income:

- What a person receives and is obliged to pay back like: loans, mortgages, money withdrawn from credit cards, credits, etc.
- Money provided from the sale of properties: houses, land, furniture, among others or of savings, like: canceling savings accounts, group income, prizes, lotteries, etc.

[p. 140]

- The income provided from family members of the same household or who live within the country to avoid a duplication of incomes
- What people receive very occasionally or one time in their life.
- Income received for maintenance (food, clothing, education, of children because of a separation or divorce).

Question 7.10 has seven answer options, which should be read to the informant to find out if the person received any income or more than one. Because of this, the asking of the question permits us to register up to a maximum of three options (columns 7.10A, 7.10B, 7.10C). The options are described below.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

retired or pensioned?...1

It is understood to be people who receive an income from any institution of social security like IMSS or ISSSTE, because they have finished their years of work, by age or because they had a professional accident (from working) and because of that have been retired or pensioned.

Also include pensioned family members (spouse or small children) who receive an orphan, widowed or pension, or another when the worker has died.

[p. 141]

help from family members from another country?...2

It is understood to be people who regularly receive economic help from family members who live outside of the country (United States, Canada, etc.) like children, parents, brothers and other family members.

Do not take into account income the people receive from family members who live in the country or in the same household.

rent or interest from bank?...3

It refers to people who receive a regular income for the renting of any property like: houses, land, pieces of land, among others or by interests derived from banking accounts.

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It is understood to be people who receive monetary income in a regular manner, provided from other sources different than the ones previously mentioned. Remember not to include people who receive pension for maintaining children of separated or divorced parents, also the help of family members who live in the country.

When you write this code, specify the type of income that the person receives in the part for observations.

[p. 142]

None?...7

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If a person does not know or remember the source from which the income is received, write down 9 in column 7.10A.

Question 7.11 has the goal of finding out the income received and the period for each one of the options written down in question 7.10.

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The question can register information for three types of income. Each time you ask the question, replace the parenthesis for the option marked in 7.10 and ask for the period in which each income was received.

For example: if the person in 7.10 declares to receive income for retirement from IMSS and also economic aid from his son who lives in the United States, ask the question in the following manner:

Interviewer: How much does Mara receive from retirement.

Informant: 800 monthly

Interviewer: How much does Mara receive from the help that her son in United States sends her?

Informant: 100 dollars a month.

Interviewer: How much do they give her for each dollar?

Informant: Six pesos for a dollar.

[p. 143]

Then the information should be registered as below:

[graphic of the question from the census form]

The same as question 7.9 Income for work, this one includes four periods, (once a week, once every other week, once a month and once a year), to register the time period in which the income is received.

If a person says that the money or income is received in a different period than those considered, make the conversion of the amount to refer to it in one of the marked periods.

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A student receives income from a scholarship and the value is \$720.00, corresponding to four months. To register the information, convert one of the indicated periods, in this case it can be annually or monthly. If you opt for annually, multiply 720 x 3 and register 2160 in the Income column and 4 (year) in the Period column. In the case of choosing monthly, divide 720 by 4 and write down 180 in the Income column and 3 (month) in the Period column.

When an informant declares an income equal to or bigger than 98000 new pesos, write down "98000."

If an informant does not remember or can not say exactly the value of income, ask for an estimate. If it is not possible to determine it, write down 99999 in the income column and 9 in the period column.

## Person weight (PERWT)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 8	
Decimals: 2	

### Description

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

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

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

## Years residing in current locality (MIGYRS1)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

### Description

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

## Years of schooling (YRSCHOOL)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

### 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: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

## Migration status, 5 years (MIGRATE5)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### 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.

## Migration status, previous residence (MIGRATEP)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

### Description

MIGRATEP indicates whether the person's most recent move (if any) was between minor administrative units, major units, or countries.

## Educational attainment, international recode [general version] (EDATTAIN)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

### 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: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

## Educational attainment, international recode [detailed version] (EDATTAIND)

File: MEX1995-P-H

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.

## Hours worked per week (HRSWORK1)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

HRSWORK1 indicates the number of hours the respondent worked per week at all jobs.

## Hours worked per week, categorized (HRSWORK2)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

HRSWORK2 indicates the number of hours the respondent worked per week at all jobs, categorized into intervals.

## Country of birth (BPLCOUNTRY)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

## Country of birth (BPLCOUNTRY)

File: MEX1995-P-H

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: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

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

## Year [person version] (YEARP)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

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

## IPUMS sample identifier [person version] (SAMPLEP)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

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

## Household serial number [person version] (SERIAL)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

## Household serial number [person version] (SERIAL)

File: MEX1995-P-H

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

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

## Country [person version] (COUNTRYP)

File: MEX1995-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

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

## Record type [person version] (RECTYPEP)

File: MEX1995-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.]

## Related Materials

### Questionnaires

#### Conteo de Población y Vivienda 1995. Enumeración. Cuadernillo de Cuestionarios

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Title            Conteo de Población y Vivienda 1995. Enumeración. Cuadernillo de Cuestionarios  
 Author(s)       Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI)  
 Date            1995-11-05  
 Country         Mexico  
 Language       Spanish  
 Publisher(s)    Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI)  
 Filename        mx1995ef\_mexico\_enumeration\_forms.es.pdf

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#### Population and Dwelling Count II, 1995

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Title            Population and Dwelling Count II, 1995  
 Author(s)       National Institute of Geographic and Computing Statistics, United Mexican States  
 Date            1995-11-05  
 Country         Mexico  
 Language       English  
 Contributor(s)  Minnesota Population Center (translation)  
 Publisher(s)    National Institute of Geographic and Computing Statistics, United Mexican States  
 Filename        enum\_form\_mx1995\_tag.pdf

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### Technical documents

#### Population and Dwelling count 95 Survey. Interviewer's Manual

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Title            Population and Dwelling count 95 Survey. Interviewer's Manual  
 Author(s)       National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Information Services  
 Date            1995-11-05  
 Country         Mexico  
 Language       English  
 Contributor(s)  Minnesota Population Center (translation)  
 Publisher(s)    National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Information Services  
 Filename        enum\_instruct\_mx1995\_tag.pdf

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#### Encuesta. Manual del Entrevistador

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Title            Encuesta. Manual del Entrevistador  
 Author(s)       Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI)  
 Date            1995-11-05  
 Country         Mexico  
 Language       Spanish  
 Publisher(s)    Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI)  
 Filename        enum\_instruct\_mx1995.pdf

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