

Chile 1992

Enumerator Manual, XVI National Population Census and V Housing Census

[p. 2]

2. Concepts and Basic Census Definitions

Time of the Census

For the purposes of the XVI National Population Census and V Housing Census, the Time of the Census includes from 0:00 hours on the 22nd to 0:00 hours on the 23rd of April, 1992.

Dwelling

It is any premises constructed, converted or prepared for permanently or temporarily housing people, as well as any type of accommodation, stationary or mobile, occupied as a place of usual residence.

Dwellings can be private or collective.

Usual Residence

It is the dwelling where a person normally resides the majority of the time. Each person has only one usual residence.

Private Household

It is made up of a group of 2 or more people who, whether or not they are related, are economically independent, meaning they participate in the formation and/or utilization of a common budget, sharing food and living in the same dwelling or part of it. A private household may also be made up of a single person.

Also considered members of a private household are boarders, up to a maximum of five, in dwellings that don't have a Boardinghouse license and domestic servants who lodge in the dwelling (live-in worker).

Remember that you should always check for the possible existence of more than one household in each dwelling.

[p. 3]

Collective Household

It is one which is made up of a group of unrelated people who share a dwelling or part of one and live together for reasons of health, work, religion, study, discipline, etc. Among others, the following are collective households: hospitals, convents, boarding schools, barracks, correctional establishments, hotels, boarding houses with a municipal license, regardless of the number of boarders they have, and those households which in principle are "private," but have six or more boarders.

Enumeration Sector

Census division that should be enumerated by one person during a normal work day. In Cities and Towns they are made up of a Block or part of one; in rural areas, by a Population Entity or part of one.

[Translator's note: see comment at beginning of translation.]

[p. 12]

Data about the Dwelling (Questions 1 to 10)

Don't forget that for the purposes of the census, a dwelling is any separate and independent place of habitation constructed, converted or prepared for permanently or temporarily housing people, as well as any type of accommodation, stationary or mobile, occupied as a place of residence.

[1.] Indicate the type of dwelling:

Mr. Enumerator, in this question indicate, by filling in the corresponding circle, the type of dwelling in question. In order to help you we will specify the characteristics for some of the types of dwellings mentioned in the Census Questionnaire, which can be Private or Collective.

A. Private Dwelling

1. House: A permanent building with a direct entrance from the street, garden, or lot (cottage, duplex, hut, summerhouse, country house, etc.)
2. Apartment in a building: A dwelling located in a building with a separate entrance from a hallway, stairway, or other common space.
3. Rooms in an old house or high-density slum dwelling: Is a room or group of rooms that make up an independent dwelling. They are located along a common-use hallway and have shared facilities.

Also considered within this alternative are buildings rented by rooms or groups of rooms and which have shared facilities.

[p. 13]

4. Improved shack, hut with a slanted roof [*mediagua*]: Is a semi-permanent building made of light material (wood). It is normally made up of one or more rooms, generally with a dirt or wood floor. The roof can have more than one slope and the toilet facilities (W.C.) generally are located outside the dwelling.
5. Shack, cabin or rustic hut: is typically a rural building, separate or independent, made of light materials (clay with straw, reeds, sticks and mud, dried stone [*pirca*], etc.).

B. Collective Dwelling

Indicate, by filling in the corresponding circle, the type of collective dwelling in question (Boardinghouse, Hotel, Boarding School, etc.) and continue immediately to section III People in the Household.

Don't forget that a collective dwelling is any premises used as a place of lodging by a group of unrelated people who share the dwelling or part of it and live together for reasons of health, work, religion, study, discipline, etc.

Remember that, in a building where you find a collective dwelling, in addition to the collective household one or more private households may exist, and these households can correspond to private dwellings. If this should occur, use separate questionnaires for each dwelling, giving them different numbers.

Example: Hotel Administrator, School Headmaster, etc.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 1 in this section of the enumeration form.]

[p. 14]

2. Indicate if the dwelling is:

As in the previous question, you should indicate if the dwelling is

A. Occupied

1. Occupied with People Present: Fill in this circle if, upon visiting the dwelling, the occupants report to you that they slept there the night before.
2. Occupied with People Absent: If there are indications that the dwelling is occupied, but no one answers. In this case, investigate with the neighbors the reason for the absence. If it is momentary, you should leave it pending, noting the order number of the dwelling on the corresponding Census Questionnaire, and return as many times as necessary.

If, upon returning, you are able to do the interview and determine that there is more than one dwelling at the same address, then proceed in the following manner:

Use the already "reserved" Census Questionnaire for the first dwelling.

For the other dwelling(s), assign it the number following the last one you filled in on your route, and always record the whole address on the Census Questionnaire.

If, at the end, you aren't able to enumerate it, leave a properly filled out Citation and fill in the circle With people absent on the Census Questionnaire.

B. Unoccupied

3. Unoccupied: It is a dwelling that permanently is not inhabited: For rent or sale. New ones (dwellings being finished or recently finished) that are awaiting their first inhabitants. Temporarily unoccupied (vacation or summer dwellings), for workers that occupy them seasonally, to be demolished, for any other reason.

Remember that if anyone slept in one of these dwellings the night before, it automatically becomes an Occupied Dwelling.

If the dwelling is found unoccupied and you have completed questions 1 and 2, finish the interview and continue on to next dwelling in your Sector.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 2 in this section of the enumeration form.]

[p. 15]

Questions 3 to 11 will only be asked for Occupied Private Dwellings

3. The dwelling that you occupy is:

This questions seeks to establish if the dwelling occupied by the household is owned, rented, or in another ownership condition.

1. Owned (totally paid for).
2. Owned (being paid for in installments)
3. Rented
4. Given in return for services: This is a dwelling, occupied by a household, that has been assigned to that household in exchange for services or work done by one of the members of that household.

The following are found in this condition: school and high school headmasters, Armed Forces and Law personnel, employees and managers, administrators, butlers, doormen, etc.

5. Free: A dwelling occupied without any payments being made
6. Another Condition: Any type of dwelling that doesn't conform to the ownership conditions indicated above; please specify.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 3 in this section of the enumeration form.]

[p. 16]

4. The predominant construction material is:

Specify the predominant construction material used in the construction of exterior walls, roofs, and floors. When in doubt, consult with the occupants of the dwelling. If more than one material was used in the construction, reference only the one used in greatest proportion. For example, if the roof has 1/4 slate covering and 3/4 tiles, mark only "Tiles."

A. In the exterior walls: Indicate the predominant material, taking into account all of the exterior walls of the dwelling.

B. In the roof covering: Do as in the previous case. For buildings more than one story tall, indicate the covering of the building's roof.

C. In the floor: Indicate the predominant material, taking into account all of the floors in all the rooms in the dwelling.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 4 in this section of the enumeration form.]

5. The electric lighting is from

Fill in the circle that corresponds to the source of electric lighting the dwelling has: 1. Public Network, 2. Generator (private or community), 3. Other. In this last case, specify what it is, for example: battery. If there is more than one type of lighting, fill in the circle that corresponds to the one most used. If there is no electric lighting, fill in the circle for option 4.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 5 in this section of the enumeration form.]

[p. 17]

6. The water that this dwelling uses is from:

Fill in the circle that corresponds to the source of the water that the dwelling uses: 1. Public Network, 2. Well or Water Wheel [*noria*], 3. River, Runoff, Brook, 4. Other, specify its origin.

If the dwelling has more than one source of water, fill in the circle that corresponds to the one most used.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 6 in this section of the enumeration form.]

7. Water arrives at this dwelling by:

1. Pipes inside the dwelling.
2. Pipes outside the dwelling, but onsite.
3. Doesn't have piped water. If the dwelling gets water offsite it will be understood that it doesn't have piped water, and therefore you should fill in the circle for option 3.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 7 in this section of the enumeration form.]

8. The Toilet services (W.C.) are:

1. Connected to a Sewer or Septic Tank. When the toilet drains into the public network's system, or into a deep well system that is similar to the sewer for purposes of drainage.
2. Outhouse [*cajón*] above a Pit. Generally this type of toilet is found in camp dwellings or dwellings under construction. It is also typical of rural dwellings.
3. Outhouse over an Irrigation Ditch or Canal. The same as the previous, but located above an irrigation ditch or canal.
4. Connected to another system. Fill in this circle if the emptying of the toilet takes place through a system that is different from those previously described. Example: chemical (Port O'let).
5. Doesn't have toilet facilities.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 8 in this section of the enumeration form.]

[p. 18]

9. Does it have a shower and/or bathtub?

If it has a shower and/or bathtub, you should fill in the corresponding circle.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 9 in this section of the enumeration form.]

10. Without taking into account the bathroom(s), how many total rooms does this dwelling have? (Don't forget the kitchen).

First, fill in the circle that corresponds to the total quantity of rooms that the dwelling has, including the kitchen.

You should not include: bathroom, pantry [*bodega*], hallway or balconies [*galerías*], except when people permanently lodge in them.

Then, indicate for each room, its use, whether it be as a bedroom, living-dining room (together), living room and dining room (separate), kitchen, for compensated work (cobbler, office, accounting, etc.), or another use (game room, library, etc.). Each room can have one or more uses.

Don't forget that the number of rooms reported according to their use must coincide with the Total Number of Rooms filled in at the beginning of this question.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 10 in this section of the enumeration form.]

[p. 19]

11. How many groups of people (households) cook separately?

In order to have the correct answer to this question, we should remember the definition of census household.

The Census Household is made up of a group of related or unrelated people who live together. It corresponds to the common and current idea of a family. Let us remember also that a person who lives alone can make up a census household.

Fill in the appropriate circle, according to the number of households that there are in the dwelling.

If there is more than one household in the dwelling, remember that you should use separate questionnaires for each one of them.

For the first (principal) household you will fill in all of the questions on the Census Questionnaire about the dwelling, for the second and subsequent households in the same dwelling, fill in only questions 12 to 16 (data about the household), in order to not duplicate the data about the dwelling.

Don't forget to repeat the data about Geographic and Census Identification and Dwelling No. that you filled in for the principal household.

Respect the instructions that appear in the Census Questionnaire for question 11.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 11 in this section of the enumeration form.]

[p. 20]

Data about the Household (Questions 12 to 16)

12. What is the principal fuel used for cooking?

Fill in the appropriate circle, according to the fuel that is used.

If more than one fuel is used, fill in the one most used.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 12 in this section of the enumeration form.]

13. How many rooms does this household use only for sleeping?

Fill in the appropriate circle. If a household has one or more rooms and these are not exclusively for sleeping (shared with another use), fill in zero.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 13 in this section of the enumeration form.]

14. Does the household have any of the following devices?

Ask the informant if the household has any of the devices mentioned in the Census Questionnaire, reading each of the alternatives in the indicated order and filling in the appropriate circles, according to the Yes and No responses given by the informant.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 14 in this section of the enumeration form.]

[p. 21]

15. Does this household have any of the following vehicles meant only for private use?

Ask the informant if the household has a vehicle used exclusively by the household; read, in the indicated order, each of the alternatives and fill in the circles Yes and No accordingly.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 15 in this section of the enumeration form.]

16. Does this household have any of the following vehicles meant for work purposes?

Ask the informant if the household has a vehicle meant, the majority of the time, for work purposes; read, in the indicated order, each of the alternatives and fill in the circles Yes and No accordingly.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 16 in this section of the enumeration form.]

[p. 22]

Members of the Census Household

[The instructions refer to a picture of two parts of the enumeration form. Part A. is used to record the number, first and last name, and relationship to the head of each member of the household. Part B. is used to record the number of men, women, and total people in the household.]

[p. 23]

III. People in the Household (questions 1 to 19)

[The instructions refer to a picture of the top of this section of the enumeration form, showing a space to record a person's number and name.]

Remember that you have just recorded in box A. People in the Household all the people that you should enumerate. In the same order that you recorded them, fill in, for each one of them, a page of the Census Questionnaire with their characteristics.

In the upper part of each page, copy the order number, first name, and last name for each one of them.

For all people.

1. What is your family relationship to the head of household?

Every private household must necessarily have a Head, who is the person recognized as such by the other members of the household.

A private household can be made up of a group of unrelated people who lodge and eat together. In these cases, someone should be recognized as Head by the group, unless it is a collective household.

If, because of absence, the Head is not to be enumerated in that household, another member should take their place (spouse, oldest son, brother, etc.). In these cases, the family relationships of the other members will be established with respect to the replacement.

Whether the head is male or female, their partner should be enumerated second, regardless of if they are legally married.

Under Other Relative record: brothers and sisters, aunts and uncles, nieces and nephews, cousins, brothers- and sisters-in-law of the Head of household.

Considered Non-Relatives are: other people who live in the household. For example: boarders (up to 5) and domestic service personnel when they live and sleep in the household.

If the household that you are enumerating is collective, fill in the circle corresponding to choice 12. member of the collective household right away and don't establish a family relationship.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 1 in this section of the enumeration form.]

[Translator's note: It appears p. 24 should come before the page p. 22 in this document.]

A. People that make up the Household

Enumerator: The key question that you should ask is: What are the first and last names of each of the people who slept here last night?

Remember that the Census is De Facto, which is to say that people should be enumerated in the place (dwelling) where they slept the night of the Census, whether or not they usually reside in that dwelling.

In each household you should enumerate:

Everyone who lodged or slept in the dwelling the night prior to April 22, even though they may not be present at the time you arrive at the household. The Census is interested in all the people who slept in that dwelling that night.

People who, being absent from the household that night due to work, returned or will return in the morning on the day of the Census, for example: night watchmen, physicians, nurses on-call, police officers, midwives, etc.

All babies that were born before midnight and everyone who died after midnight on the day of the Census, as long as they slept part of the night in the dwelling, since if they were born or died in Hospitals or Clinics they will be enumerated in those places.

In the box for this question you should record everyone who should be enumerated in that household, following the order indicated on the Questionnaire, giving them successive numbers, first and last names and their family relationship with whomever has been recorded, in the first place, as Head of Household.

Don't forget to ask about Babies and the Elderly, since there is an unintentional tendency to omit them.

B. Number of people in the household

Once the list of People in the Household is completed, count them and record the number of men, women, and the sum of the two.

If you have used more than one Questionnaire (more than 6 people in the household), record the total number of people only on the last of these Census Questionnaires, since what is of interest here is the total number of people that make up a given household.

Finally, write your complete name in clear handwriting and sign it.

[Translator's note: It appears that p. 25 should come after the page p. 23 in this document.]

2. Sex

Fill in the oval that corresponds to the sex of the person being enumerated, judging by their name. Only when the name is subject to confusion should you ask the question.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 2 in this section of the enumeration form.]

3. How old are you in completed years?

Fill in the circles that correspond to the person's age in completed years on the date of the census, not the number of years that will be completed [at the next birthday].

For people who are less than 1 year old, fill in circles 0 and 0.

For people younger than 10, fill in 0 for the first circle and the age reported by the informant for the second. Ex: 06

For people 10 and older, fill in 10, 19, 23, 46, 54, 85, etc., as appropriate.

For people over 99, fill in circles 9 and 9.

If the person doesn't remember their age, record the year of their birth in the corresponding box without calculating their age.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 3 in this section of the enumeration form.]

4. Do you have any of the following characteristics?

Read alternatives 1 to 5 to the person being surveyed and fill in the corresponding circles. If the person doesn't have any of the characteristics listed, fill in circle 6. none.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 4 in this section of the enumeration form.]

[p. 26]

5. What municipality was your mother living in when you were born?

If their mother was living in the same municipality where the person is being enumerated, fill in the corresponding circle, 1. "In this municipality".

If the person reports that when they were born their mother was living in another municipality, record the name of the municipality and/or place and the province to which it belongs.

If the person being enumerated was born abroad and their mother resided there, record the name of the country and, in the box, the year in which the person arrived in Chile, but don't fill in the circles that are found underneath this question.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 5 in this section of the enumeration form.]

6. Do you usually live in this municipality?

The municipality where a person usually lives is the one in which the person has established themselves because of work, business, family life or other, for a period of six months or more, even though the person may have no intention of settling in that municipality, or for a lesser period if the person has come with the intention of settling in the municipality.

If the person lives in the same municipality that you are enumerating, fill in the circle corresponding to 1. Yes.

If the person is in that municipality by chance, since they usually live in another municipality, fill in circle 2. and write down the name of the municipality or place where the person usually lives and the province to which it belongs.

If the person usually lives abroad, write down only the name of the country.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 6 in this section of the enumeration form.]

[p. 27]

For everyone 5 and older

7. In what municipality or place were you living in April of 1987 (5 years ago)?

If, in April of 1987, the person was living in the same municipality that you are enumerating, fill in the circle corresponding to 1. In This Municipality. If the person was living in another municipality, record the name of the municipality or place where they were living and the province to which it belongs.

If the person was living abroad 5 years ago, write down the name of the country.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 7 in this section of the enumeration form.]

8. What is the last level that you passed in regular school?

Both for those who currently attend and those who attended, ask about the last level passed in regular instruction, and not the one they are currently in or one they didn't manage to pass.

Fill in the circles corresponding to the level and type of Instruction reported by the informant.

For those who are going to school, whether it be preschool, kindergarten, or the first year of elementary, for the first time this year of 1992, you should mark the circle corresponding to option 0: Never attended.

If the informant has doubts, read the different response choices.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 8 in this section of the enumeration form.]

9. Do you know how to read and write?

Ask this question only of those who answered Never Attended or those who passed the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd

year of primary school.

If the person only reads or only writes, fill in circle 2. No.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 9 in this section of the enumeration form.]

[p. 28]

For everyone 14 and older

10. What is your marital status?

Read the options in the order in which they appear on the questionnaire, asking about the current marital status of the person being enumerated.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 10 in this section of the enumeration form.]

11. In which of these situations did you find yourself last week?

These questions should refer to the activity done during the period of time between Monday and Sunday of the week prior to the day of the Census, that is, between April 13 and 19, 1992.

When asking the question, read the alternatives in order just as they appear on the questionnaire, until you get an affirmative response. If the person did two or more activities, always choose the one to which the person dedicated the majority of their time.

1. Working for income: If the person performed a job for which they received monetary payment.

2. Didn't Work, but has a job: A person who has a job, but didn't perform it last week because of: vacation, sickness, temporary suspension of activities, etc.

3. Working for a relative without monetary payment: A wife who usually helps out her husband; a son who works with his father without receiving monetary payment, etc.

4. Looking for work and has worked before: A person who, having worked before, now has no employment or job, but has made definite efforts to get it on the date of the Census. (Unemployed)

[p. 29]

Important: If you get a response of any of the options in the first group (1 through 4), Continue to question 12 and the subsequent questions; otherwise, continue probing with the following alternatives.

5. Looking for work for the first time: A person who has never before worked but wants to work and has made definite efforts to get it on the date of the Census.

6. Has household duties: A person who was totally dedicated to the care of the household. It does not include domestic service, which should be considered under the alternative Working for income.

7. Studying without working: A person who, the majority of the time last week, attended classes in a teaching establishment.

Important: Since this question refers to Economic Activity, if the person works the majority of the time and also studies, you should register the information under the alternative Working for income or Working for a relative without monetary payment, as appropriate.

8. Pensioner or Retired who doesn't work: A person who lives only off of their retirement funds, pension, or dependent's pension and doesn't perform any compensated activity.

9. Permanently unable to work: A person who is permanently impeded from working. For example: disabled people, the mentally ill, etc.

10. Other situation: This alternative includes those people who can't be classified under any of the previous alternatives. Example: a temporarily ill person who doesn't work and doesn't have a job; a prisoner who doesn't work, etc.

Important: If you get a response of any of the options in the second group (5 through 10) and the person being surveyed is a woman, you should continue on to question 15 and the subsequent questions. If it is

a man, you should ask him only questions 15 and 16 and then end the interview, continuing with the next member of the household.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 11 in this section of the enumeration form.]

[p. 30]

12. Indicate the occupation or type of work that you perform (or performed if unemployed)

It's very important that the answer to this question be requested with the greatest detail, since general answers don't provide the required information.

For the occupation, trade, or type of work a complete description is needed. This is especially important when talking about little known activities, for which it is nonetheless necessary to add details that specify them.

In a figurative sense this is: "What do you do in your job?"

The examples that are on the questionnaire and these others will help you achieve greater precision in the response: insurance agent, crane operator, car washer, journalist, upholsterer, stenographer, mail carrier, mechanical engineer, mine technician, veterinarian, fashion designer, waiter, geologist, galvanizer, stucco worker, dent remover for metal bodywork, civil construction worker, surveyor, attorney, fisherman, pediatrician, dietician, hairdresser, elementary school teacher, television reporter, etc.

If the person has more than one occupation, write down the occupation to which the person devotes the majority of their time.

If the person has two or more occupations to which they devote an equal number of hours, write down the occupation that the person considers to be the principal one.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 12 in this section of the enumeration form.]

[p. 31]

13. In this job are you (or were you)?

The goal of this question is to specify the position of the person being enumerated in carrying out the job, trade, or type of work reported in the previous question.

The conditions 1. Boss or Employer, 4. Salaried Worker (Employee, Manual Laborer, Day Laborer) are understood on their own and don't need further comments.

On the other hand, the conditions 2. Own-Account Worker, 3. Household Domestic Service Worker, 5. Uncompensated Family Member, can cause some difficulties and for that reason some explanation will be given:

2. Own-Account Worker: Is a person who works independently and without employing compensated personnel; runs their own business or practices a profession or trade on their own. The person may work alone or in association and may have the help of family members who are not monetarily compensated: independent professionals and technicians, a store owner without employees, a taxi driver, street vendors, etc.

3. Household Domestic Service Worker: A person who does work related to the house and for which they are paid a wage or salary. These people should be included in the household that is being enumerated only if they have their usual residence there (live-in worker [*puertas adentro*]) and slept there the night prior to the day of the Census. People who do this type of work and usually sleep in their own houses (live-out worker [*puertas afuera*]) will be enumerated in their own households.

5. Uncompensated Family Member: A person who doesn't receive a salary or wage for the work that they do in a relative's company or business; this person works at least three days of a normal work week.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 13 in this section of the enumeration form.]

[p. 32]

14. What does the establishment, company, business, factory, etc. where you work (or worked if unemployed) principally do?

Give a specific idea of the activity of the establishment, business, factory, etc., avoiding general terms.

If they tell you an industry, ask the type of industry (textile, metallurgic, plastics, etc.).

If they respond with a factory, ask the category (footwear, clothing, candy, etc.).

If they tell you a clinic, ask what the specialty is (maternity, traumatology, etc.).

If they respond with a store, ask the type of products (merchandise, cosmetics, groceries, etc.).

If they answer a large farm, ask if it is for livestock, lumber, dairy, agriculture, etc.

In the case of companies that have establishments dedicated to different activities, for example: production and commerce, the activity performed by the unit where the person being enumerated works should be recorded.

If the person does not employ their services in one of the places mentioned above, as in the case of street vendors or workers who perform their services in the home (without having any establishment), taxi drivers or hauling contractors who use their own vehicle, etc., you should ask them to describe what they produce, repair, clean, transport, etc. For example: household appliance repair, woolen fabrics, made by machine or by hand [*a palillos*], transportation of cargo, animals, passengers, etc.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 14 in this section of the enumeration form.]

[p. 33]

15. What religion do you profess?

Consult the person being surveyed regarding the religion that they profess and fill in the corresponding circle.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 15 in this section of the enumeration form.]

[16.] If you are Chilean, do you consider yourself to belong to any of the following cultures?

Ask the question, filling in the corresponding circle.

If they answer you that they don't consider themselves to belong to any of those cultures, fill in circle 4. None of the above.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 16 in this section of the enumeration form.]

For all women 14 and older

[17.] How many children born alive have you had?

Born alive means one who, at the moment of being born, showed signs of life (cried, breathed, moved). If the child died after the birth, it should still be considered born alive.

Circle 0 should be filled in when the woman reports none, then end the interview for this person and continue with the next member of the household, if appropriate.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 17 in this section of the enumeration form.]

[p. 34]

18. Of these, how many are currently alive?

Fill in the circle corresponding to the number of children currently alive reported to you.

You should fill in the circle for 0 if the woman reports that, of the children born alive that she had, none is currently alive.

[The above directions refer to a picture of question 18 in this section of the enumeration form.]

19. When was your last child born alive born?

Inquire as to the month and year of birth of the last child born alive had by the woman whose data you are requesting. Don't forget that this refers to the last child born alive, even if after the birth the child died, after having shown signs of life.

Record only the month and year of Birth and don't fill in the circles that are found at the end of the question.

[Pp. 35-40 were not translated into English.]
