

**United Nations Expert Group Meeting on**  
**The Scope and Content of Social Statistics**  
9-12 September 2008  
United Nations, New York

## Labour Statistics

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# LABOUR STATISTICS

## 1. HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

The INEGI decided to revise the collection scheme and work on a new labour force survey model, which has been called the National Occupation and Employment Survey (ENOE). This new survey model not only seeks a renovation of the topics overarching the collected information, but also a renovation in the procedures' quality behind these data, which is why it is now a reference for other surveys within the sector.

### General aim

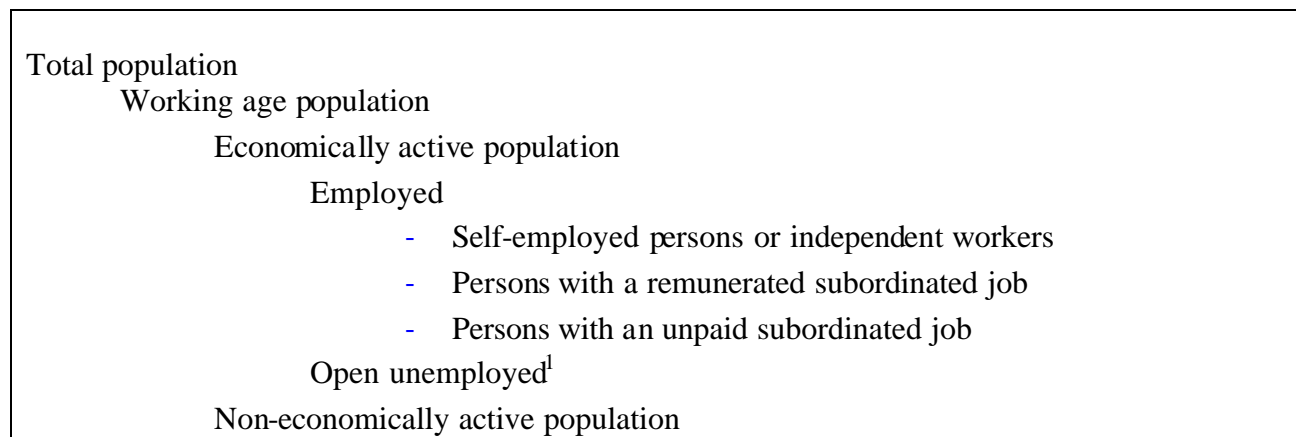
Its general aim is to provide statistical information on the population's occupational and substantive socio-demographic characteristics at the national level, so as to offer a context for work features. Among the survey's specific aims, a technological innovation for the capture, validation and exploitation processes was proposed. This would also allow for a better quality control during direct observation, re-interview and interviewers' performance evaluation.

From a conceptual view, the survey's overhaul takes into consideration the ILO reference frame, includes the OECD resolutions for a fitter international comparison and seeks consistency with the USA Labour Bureau guidelines and MERCOSUR guidelines as well. At the national context, this survey model picks up the National Accounts Systems general frame with the objective of better characterising employer units and ultimately, the labour market.

### Conceptual design

The new conceptual design keeps abreast with changes experienced by the Mexican labour scene, and incorporates important precisions to determine economic activity status, occupation, partial occupation, sub-occupation (or underemployment), open unemployment and employment.

The basic conceptual scheme is as follows:



Available for work<sup>2</sup>

- Household work
- Students
- Retired and pensioners
- Other

Unavailable for work<sup>3</sup>

- Household work
- Students
- Retired and pensioners
- Other

<sup>1</sup> Including beginners and those temporarily absent from work without neither an employment relationship nor income, but looking for work, who were previously considered as employed.

<sup>2</sup> Those that have not looked for work during the immediate reference period, but would accept a job at any time if offered. Including those temporarily absent from work, without neither an employment relationship nor income.

<sup>3</sup> Those who have not looked for work during the immediate reference period and would not accept a job even if offered.

Regarding socio-demographic information, basic characteristics on housing, household and usual residents are collected; the redesign allows a better characterization of these observation units.

### **Sample design**

Starting January 2005, the National Occupation and Employment Survey (ENOE) replaced the ENE/ENEU with similar characteristics, given that it is a continuous panel survey, with a rotation scheme of 1/5.

This survey allows referentiated geographical views of information at the national level, major civil division level (states), 32 self-represented cities, localities of 100 000 inhabitants or more, from 15 000 to 99 999 inhabitants, from 2 500 to 14 999 inhabitants and fewer than 2 500 inhabitants. Quarterly, the sample size is 120 260 dwellings.

The ENOE sampling scheme is a probability, two-phased, stratified, clustered sample; its ultimate sampling units are private dwellings (non-institutions) and its observation units are persons in selected dwellings. The sampling frame used for the ENOE is the INEGI's National Households Frame 2002, based on cartographic and demographic information from the XII General Population and Housing Census 2000. Primary sampling units (PSU) are groups of dwellings with differentiated characteristics according to the setting they belong to. Three settings were identified for this purpose: high urban, complements urban and rural, which, in turn, are divided in seven zones. Secondary sampling units (SSU) are sets of private dwellings, which are inhabited or fit for being inhabited. The sample size is computed so as to yield estimates at every coverage level of the survey; and to yield adequate accuracy for the most relevant indicators of this survey. This sample

size guarantees that the estimations made from the rest of the variables of interest are also accurate enough.

Given that the ENOE's sampling design is a probability one, it is possible to generalise the results for the whole target population, which is done using expansion factors, i.e. the dwellings' selection probability inverse.

### **Collection instruments**

Two questionnaires were prepared to collect socio-demographic and housing information. The first one replaces the traditional Household Register Card (HRC) and, similarly, is carried out during the initial interview. Updates for the variables: Residence Status, School Attendance and the rest of the variables according to age reached are obtained during the following four interviews.

The second one, the housing questionnaire, was given a wider scope in order to gather other characteristics of interest, in particular, availability of certain goods and higher accuracy for some questions already included in the former questionnaire.

Two questionnaires were also prepared to collect data on employment: a basic one with 56 questions to be filled in three trimesters. This was done with a view of reducing interviewers' workload, and allowing extra modules or surveys to be inserted. Coupled with the basic questionnaire, an extended one was prepared with 86 questions, intended only for the second trimester in which no extra module or survey would be inserted. The first one is contained in the second one so that the information is comparable between trimesters and so that, for that particular period, a larger quantity of data or more accurate data are available.

The variables included in the National Occupation and Employment Survey are as follows:

#### **• Socio-demographic variables**

- Number of occupiers in dwelling
- Number of households in dwelling
- Number of residents in household
- Domestic workers in household
- Relationship with household head
- Sex
- Age
- Place and date of birth
- Literacy
- Educational attainment
- School attendance
- Number of children
- Marital status
- Migration
- Reasons for migration
- Destination of migration

#### **• Variables regarding employed population**

**Labour context**

Main occupation  
Post in main occupation  
Type of contract  
Work benefits  
Union status

**Economic unit characteristics**

Activity sector  
Unit size  
Property sector  
Accountancy practices

**Working hours and regularity of work**

Type of working hours  
Hours worked  
Months worked

**Income and health service**

Means of pay  
Period of pay  
Income amount  
Access to health institutions

**Secondary job**

Main occupation  
Activity sector  
Access to health institutions

**Search for another job**

In or out of the country  
As an additional job or to switch jobs  
Reasons for searching another job

**Labour background**

Reasons for having left previous job  
Year in which previous job was left  
Main occupation

**Economic support**

From Government  
From relatives  
From non-relatives

**Non-economic activities**

Studying, looking after children, elderly or ill, household work (time devoted weekly to each of these activities).

- **Variables to measure occupation quality**

- Type of contract
- Income
- Work benefits
- Social security
- Hours worked
- Availability to work longer hours
- Intention and reasons for searching a change of work

Annex 1 contains a glossary of terms used in the National Occupation and Employment Survey.

## **2. GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUSES**

### **General characteristics**

The population and housing censuses aim to generate demographic, socio-economic and cartographic information needed by users all over the country, as geographically disaggregated as possible; to enhance the time series while keeping it comparable at both national and international levels; and to play as a base for sampling frames for household surveys. They are the most complete source of information regarding small areas, which enables a deeper understanding of the country's status quo. This information is most relevant for social policy and development programmes formulation, because it allows a socio-demographic overview on which actions intending to improve the population's welfare are based. Furthermore, they provide essential data for private researchers, commercial, industrial and labour organisations, as well as for estimating the demand of an ever growing variety of good and services. In Mexico, the INEGI is in charge of developing and conducting the General Population and Housing Censuses.

The Mexican censal tradition dates from 1895, when the first modern age population census was conducted in Mexico. Since then, 12 censuses have been carried out every decade during the years ending in zero, except for 1920, when it was postponed to 1921 because of political reasons. Moreover, inter-censal headcounts have been conducted in 1995 and 2005; this exercise is called Population and Housing Count.

### **Statistical and methodological design**

In Mexico there have been two types of censuses, de facto and de jure. The first one captures the population in the place where they are at the time of census, and the second one registers population according to their usual place of residence. The 1895, 1900, 1910 and 1921 census are de facto, and were implemented by self-enumeration; while since 1930 they are de jure and have been conducted by means of direct interview.

Regarding the 1990 census, its major improvement was the timeliness in producing and disseminating results, as well as more detailed data, both topic-wise and spatial-wise. These results were published in general census publications, theme-specific volumes for households, housing, educational characteristics and migration, among other special census topics. Also, detailed editions were prepared for each state and for some special areas such as the Metropolitan Zone of the Mexican Valley.

In the 1995 headcount two traditional collection methods were combined: exhaustive enumeration, characteristic of censuses, and sample survey. The exhaustive enumeration enabled the measurement of basic services availability in dwellings (piped water, drainage and electricity), sex and age of usual residents and status in indigenous tongue). This information is comparable with census data, as the headcount was conducted for the total population in Mexico.

On the other hand, the extended questionnaire targeted a sample of private dwellings and their resident population. Apart from the basic questions, this questionnaire included questions on socio-demographic and economic characteristics, such as: 1. Dwelling characteristics (construction materials, number of bedrooms, basic services, piped water, drainage, electricity), 2. Households, 3. Population characteristics (age and sex structure, internal and international migration, educational characteristics, economic characteristics, nuptiality), and 4. Other population indicators by household (social subsidies, health services, disability).

### **The XII General Population and Housing Census 2000**

Given the experience gained during the headcount, two types of questionnaire were used in the 2000 census: a basic one and an extended one. The basic one was used exhaustively in all dwellings and the second one was used in a random sample of private dwellings. The second one contains the same information as the basic one and also includes new topics: 1. Water supply is observed, as well as “age” of dwelling and disposal of rubbish, 2. Among persons, cause of disability is observed, along with use of health services, reason for emigration, reason for school drop-out, ethnicity, work benefits, place of work and additional income; also a new module was added to measure characteristics of international migration in the five years previous to the census date.

Additionally, a dwelling inventory was used to obtain data on location and identification of all dwellings.

### **Census topics in the XII General Population and Housing Census 2000**

Based on consultation, analyses, discussions and tests, the topics for the XII General Population and Housing Census 2000 were determined and grouped in three broad categories: dwelling; number of residents and households; and population demographic, social, educational and economic characteristics. Variables classified by general study category and topic are presented as follows:

#### **Dwelling**

Type and sort of dwelling  
Construction materials in walls, ceilings and floor cover up  
Room availability: total number of rooms, bedrooms and kitchen  
Availability and frequency of piped water  
Availability and exclusivity of toilet and water installation  
Availability of drainage and electricity  
Fuel used to cook  
Dwelling ownership  
Age of dwelling  
Rubbish disposal  
Goods in dwelling

Number of households

### **Households**

Total number of residents

Common expenses

### **Population**

Sex, age and relationship of each household member to household head

Fertility and mortality: number of children ever born alive, number of deceased children, number of children living, date of birth of the last live birth and whether living; in case of death, age at death.

Migration: birth place, place of residence in 1995 (state or country and municipality) and reason for emigration.

International migration: the census collected data on migration of persons that left the country between January 1995 and the time of census; also, it distinguishes between migrants that are still living outside the country and those who are back from abroad.

As a result, there is available information on sex, age, place of origin, date of emigration, country of destination, country of residence and date of return.

### **Social characteristics**

Ethnic: indigenous tongue speaking population, ability of speaking Spanish, type of tongue and ethnicity.

Religion.

Health services: availability and use of health services.

Disability: type and cause of disability.

Marital status.

### **Educational characteristics**

Literacy, school attendance, reasons for school drop-out, educational attainment, educational background and name of university major.

### **Economic characteristics**

Status of activity, main occupation, work status, activity sector, income due to work, hours worked, work benefits, place of work (municipality, state or country) and other income.

## **The II Population and Housing Count 2005**

This exercise had larger restrictions than the one in 1995; information on dwellings and households was collected similarly to the 2000 Population census. However, information on usual residents was limited to basic characteristics: relationship, sex and age; availability of health services; place of residence five years previously; indigenous tongue; type of indigenous tongue and ability of speaking Spanish; educational characteristics related to literacy, school attendance and school attainment; and fertility and mortality (number of children ever born alive y number of children living).



Additionally, information on agricultural and forest activities was collected. The labour topic was excluded. Annex 2 contains a glossary of terms used in the XII General Population and Housing Census 2000.

### 3. SURVEYS IN BUSINESS AND ESTABLISHMENTS

Surveys in business and establishments collect information on occupation. The following table shows observations units and the economic sector of some of them.

**Characteristics of Surveys**

<b>Survey</b>	<b>Observation unit</b>	<b>Economic sector covered</b>
<b>Annual industry survey</b>	Establishment	Manufacturer
<b>Monthly industry survey</b>	Establishment	Manufacturer
<b>Quarterly survey on Business Economic Activity</b>	Establishment	Manufacturer
<b>Annual Construction Industry Survey</b>	Business	Construction
<b>Construction Industry National Survey</b>	Business	Construction
<b>Annual Commerce Survey</b>	Establishment	Commerce
<b>Monthly Commercial Establishments Survey</b>	Establishment	Commerce
<b>Monthly Services Survey (Air Transportation)</b>	Business	Services
<b>Monthly Services Survey (Auto transportation)</b>	Business	Services
<b>Monthly Services Survey (Water Transportation)</b>	Business	Services
<b>National Survey on Employment, wages, Technology and Training</b>	Establishment	Manufacturer
<b>Monthly Services Survey (Services)</b>	Establishment	Services

The common variables in these surveys are those referring to employed personnel, remunerations and effective time worked. Measurement of the variables and their categories differs according to the economic activity sector and takes into account a different periodicity.

### 4. ECONOMIC CENSUSES

#### General Aim

The Economic Censuses aim to observe and process basic economic statistical information on establishments performing goods production and services provision activities, in order to inform about the economic structure of the country, i.e. distribution of types of activities performed, and productive resources (capital and labour).

### **Scheme of topics, sectors, main variables and geographical coverage**

The Economic Censuses have a national coverage, operationally, two territorial areas are identified: urban and rural. This is with a view of reducing operation costs, given that the dispersion within rural areas and their homogeneous behaviour would lead to a substantial budget increase and a minimal change in results if those areas were to be enumerated. Thus, urban areas are enumerated exhaustively while rural areas are observed by sampling.

### **Sector coverage**

The Economic Censuses are the widest statistical research on establishments, since it practically covers all non-agribusiness/forest economic activities carried out in the country's territory. Below, a list of studied activities is shown:

- Fishing and aquaculture
- Mining and oil extraction
- Manufacturer industries
- Electricity generation and supply
- Water supply
- Construction
- Commerce
- Transport and communications
- Financial services
- Real state services and rent of other goods
- Technical, professional, personal and social services

It must be noted that political and international organisations are not within the field of study of Economic Censuses, due to political sensitivity. Coupled with this, religious institutions are only enumerated, i.e., detected and geographically located.

It is also worthy of note that persons and businesses pertaining to the informal sector are not accounted for in the Economic Censuses, as these units could easily be enumerated more than once. Furthermore, their unstable operations and frequent change of activity hinder the data reliability.

### **Topics for the Economic Censuses 2004**

Each economic activity sector has specific questions; nevertheless, there is an overarching set of topics. Some of these topics are related to labour.

### **Common topics**

- Legal category
- Beginning of activities and total number of days worked

- Personnel dependent from the trade name
- Personnel not dependent from the trade name
- Remunerations
- Expenses due to goods and services consumption
- Expenses not caused by activity
- Income due to goods and services supply
- Income not caused by activity
- Stock
- Fixed assets
- Innovation and research
- Foreign capital share
- Transportation units and equipment

## 5. ADMINISTRATIVE REGISTERS

The administrative registers on labour, occupation and employment are managed by the Secretariat of Labour and Social Prevision. There is no liaison between that governmental office and the INEGI, thus, there may be deep discrepancies in concepts and definitions.

An overview of the registered information is presented below :

**Legal labour affairs services:** Advisories, conciliations, trials and legal protections: number of workers, reason of conflict and geographical distribution.

**Wages:** Mean wage for Social Security quotation, number of employees receiving a wage and registered in Social Security, establishments registered with Social Security, wage revisions, minimum wages, contract wage revisions (federal and local).

**Labour conflicts:** Collective contracts, strikes, strike summons, work conditions inspections.

**Registry of unions :** Denomination, worker centre and state.

**Employment services:** Job search support services (job bourse, employment webportal, “Chambatel”, “Chambanet”, job fairs), Work intermediation centres: received applications, vacancies, successful applications, events organised, people helped, training courses conducted, scholarships granted, business involved, benefited business.

**Employment programmes:** For disabled, elderly, local development (farm workers, migrants and productive investment projects).

## 6. STATISTICS INTEGRATION

### 6.1 Integration between household surveys

A conceptual integration has been yield between household surveys. Table 1 in annex 3 shows a comparison of socio-demographic variables, and table 2 displays a comparison variables on household characteristics; all them refer to the following surveys :

National Survey on Demographic Dynamics (ENADID)  
National Survey on Occupation and Employment (ENOE)  
Health National Survey (ENSA)  
National Survey on Household Relationship Dynamics (ENDIREH)  
National Survey on Household Income and Expenses (ENIGH)

In all cases, definitions and question wording are as close as possible to each other. Variables and questions related to labour are a subset of the whole set observed by the ENOE, thus this topic is comparable amongst surveys.

## **6.2 Integration between Population Censuses and Headcounts**

As displayed in Table 3 of Annex 4, observation on economic characteristics is very similar among the different censal events.

## **6.3 Integration between censuses and surveys**

There have been improvements in the integration of socio-demographic statistics related to censuses and surveys carried out by the INEGI. On the other hand, external surveys and administrative records are still a challenge for the SNIEG, since they respond to specific needs in each sector.

Regarding labour statistics, the administrative records are held by the Secretariat of Labour and Social Prevision; until now, it has not been possible to get familiar with its processes, not to mention evaluate them to determine their statistical quality.

The new ENOE now represents a challenge for the conceptual design of the next General Population and Housing Census 2010. Naturally, the labour topic must be included in the censal event in order to observe socio-demographic characteristics among the different population groups. However, it is impossible to have the same complexity as the one used in the ENOE, but simplifying it would mean going back to the scheme used in the 2000 census, which is proved to have some coverage flaws, e.g. with the economically active population.

If the topic-specific surveys had developed simultaneously, it might have been possible to exclude labour from the next census. The current challenge for the socio-demographic statistics system is to build bridges that enable the different sources to complement each other, supporting system integration.

## **Annex 1**

### **Glossary of the National Survey on Occupation and Employment 2005 (ENOE)**

**(Publication: A new survey for Mexico)**

#### **Economic activity**

Set of actions that contribute to generating the goods and services offer, these being legal or not, and that take place within a transaction frame that assumes consent between the parts. Includes activities in the primary sector for self-consume. Excludes re-distributive acts, whether monetary or in kind, that are not a contribution to the goods and services offer, since they are outside a transaction frame and the benefited persons do not carry out an economic activity, even if they make an income, such as those devoted to robbery, fraud, or soliciting, whether open or hidden

#### **Non-economic activity**

Set of actions performed towards the household or community daily maintenance, that are a series of tasks needed to maintain the society operation conditions, but that are not carried out within a transaction frame between the parts.

#### **Open unemployed**

See open unemployed population and Open Unemployment Rate.

#### **Employer**

Is the independent worker that employs other people in exchange of an economic remuneration, monetary or in kind.

#### **Employment**

Circumstance that gives a person the condition of being employed where a labour relationship with a higher instance, this being a person or a body, allows him/her to hold a post. Those who are employed are a specific case within those that perform an occupation.

#### **Occupation**

Is the implementation of an economic activity, whether independently or in a subordinated fashion.

#### **Unemployed population or in open unemployment**

Persons aged 14 or over that, without being employed during the reference week, actively seek to perform an economic activity at some point in time during the previous month

#### **Economically active population (EAP)**

Persons aged 14 or over that performed an economic activity during the reference period (employed population) OR actively seek to do it, and where willing to work in the reference period (open unemployed population),

#### **Non-economically active population (NEAP)**

Persons aged 14 or over that neither carried out an economic activity during the reference period, nor seek to do it during the month previous to the collection week

**Employed population**

Persons aged 14 or over that carried out any type of economic activity during the reference week, falling in any of the following situations:

Working at least one hour or one day to produce goods and/or services, whether independently or in a subordinate fashion, with or without remuneration. Absent from work without interrupting his/her employment relationship with the economic unit (leave, absence permit, illness, etc.).

**Sub-employed population**

Employed persons with availability and need to offer more work hours than their current occupation allows them.

**Post in occupation**

Classification of the employed population according to the means of production and to ownership of the goods and services generated by his/her work.

**Usual resident**

Person that occupies the dwelling normally, within which he/she sleeps, eats and gets protection from the environment, thus, he/she recognizes it as his/her place of usual residence.

**Sector of the economic activity**

Classification of the economic activities according to the type of good or service that is produced in the economic unit where the population worked during the reference period or at the last job held. Classification is done based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), version for households.

**Informal sector**

Refers to all those market economic activities that operate based on resources found in households, but that are neither rightful business with an identifiable status nor independent from such households. The operational criterion to determine the non-independent status of the production unit from the household is the lack of conventional accounting practices that would lead to an Active/Passive Balance. If there are no such practices means that there is neither a distinction between the household's and the business' patrimony nor a distinction between the household's and the business' flows (for example: electricity and phone expenses, use of vehicles, etc.).

**Sub-employment**

See sub-employed population.

**Unpaid worker (or not remunerated)**

Employed person who does not receive any payment (monetary or in kind) for his/her occupation.

**Self-account worker**

Person that performs his/her job or profession alone or associated with others, he/she does not employ remunerated workers, but he/she may have unpaid workers (relatives or not).

**Remunerated worker**

Person that receives a payment for his/her work, it can be monetary and/or in kind (with marketable merchandise).

**Subordinated and remunerated worker**

Person that is held responsible by a higher instance, from which he/she receives a payment, it may be a salary or other form of payment.

**Economic unit**

Entity (institution, enterprise, business or person) devoted to goods production, merchandise buying-selling, or public and private services provision.

## Annex 2

### Glossary of the XII General Population and Housing Census 2000

#### **Economic activity**

Action devoted to producing goods and services for the market. Includes agricultural production for self-consumption.

#### **Unemployed**

Person aged 12 or over that did not have a job during the reference week, but actively seek it.

#### **Employee or worker**

Person aged 12 or over that worked or provided his/her services in the reference week to an owner, business or private or public institution, in exchange of a wage or salary, monetary or in kind.

#### **Income due to work**

Amount of money that the person declares to receive because of his/her job(s). Includes income due to wages, fees, tips and any other receipt of money caused by an economic activity.

Income is published as monthly minimum wage.

#### **Main occupation**

Type of work, employment, post or job performed by the employed population in their main work during the reference week. Data on main occupation is coded based on the Mexican Classification of Occupations (CMO) 2000.

#### **Employed**

Person aged 12 or over that performed some economic activity, at least for an hour in the reference week, in exchange of a wage, salary or any other type of payment, monetary or in kind. Includes those who had a job but did not work during the reference week because of a temporary cause, without losing the employment relationship (annual leave, maternity leave, illness, bad weather, because they were awaiting the right time for agricultural tasks, etc).

Includes also those that helped in the family land, factory, shop or workshop without receiving a wage or salary, as well as the apprentices or assistants who worked without remuneration.

#### **Other income**

Any amount of money received regularly by the population aged 12 or over, coming from a source different than a job. Such sources are:

Support from family within the country

Support from family from other country

Retirement or pension

Procampo y Progresá (governmental subsidies)

Other: scholarships, rentals, bank interest, etc

#### **Economically active population**

Persons aged 12 or over who were employed or unemployed in the reference week.



**Economically inactive population**

Persons aged 12 or over who neither carried out an economic activity nor looked for a job in the reference week. It is classified as:

Students

People permanently disabled for work

Retirees and pensioners

People devoted to household work

Other types of inactivity

**Usual resident**

Person that normally lives in the dwelling, i.e. he/she sleeps at it, prepares his/her meals, eats and protects him/herself from the environment. Thus, he/she recognizes it as his/her place of residence.

Includes:

Domestic personnel and their families sleeping in the dwelling.

Persons who are present at the dwelling at the time of the interview and do not have other fix place to live.

**Minimum wage**

Monthly payment expressed in Mexican Pesos that compensates workers for the occupation or work performed. The minimum monthly wage is determined by the National Commission of Minimum Wages for the three geographical areas in the country.

### Annex 3

**Table1. Comparison of socio-demographic variables amongst different surveys**

<b>Socio-demographic Variables</b>	<b>ENADID</b>	<b>ENOE</b>	<b>ENSA</b>	<b>ENDIREH</b>	<b>ENIGH</b>
Number of occupiers in dwelling	?	X	X	X	?
Number of households in dwelling	?	X	X	?	?
Number of household members	X	X	X	X	X
Domestic workers in household		X			
Residence status	X	X			
Relationship with household head	X	X	X	X	X
Sex	X	X	X	X	X
Age	X	X	X	X	X
Date of birth	X	X		X	
Place of birth	X	X			
Indigenous tongue			X		
Indigenous tongue status	?			?	
Literacy	?	X	X		X
Educational attainment		X			X
Education grade	?		X		
Education level				X	
(University) Major		X			
Educational background		X		X	X
School graduation		X			
School attendance	?	X			X
Reasons for school drop-out			X		
Type of school					X
Scholarships					X
Educational loans					X
Type of scholarship or loan					X
Number of children	?	X	X		X
Marital status		X	X	X	
Marital situation					X
Marital status	?				
Place of residence	?				X
Migration	?	X			
Reasons for migration		X			
Destination of migration		X			
Place of destination	?				
<b>Activity Status</b>	?	?	X	X	?
<b>Occupation Status</b>					
<b>Situation at work</b>	?		X	X	
<b>Post in occupation</b>		?	X		?
<b>Work benefits</b>		?	X		?
<b>Income due to work</b>	?	?	X	?	?
<b>Economic activity branch</b>		?	X		?
<b>Other income</b>	?	?	X	?	?

X Variable included in the socio-demographic characteristics section

? Variable included in any other section of the survey questionnaire as part of the substantive topic.

**Table 2. Comparison of variables on dwelling characteristics amongst surveys**

<b>Variables (household characteristics)</b>	<b>ENADID</b>	<b>ENOE</b>	<b>ENSA</b>	<b>ENDIREH</b>	<b>ENIGH</b>
Walls		X	X		X
Ceilings		X	X		X
Floors	X	X	X	X	X
Dwelling's age					X
Kitchen		X	X	X	X
Exclusive kitchen			X	X	
Number of rooms		X	X	X	X
Number of bedrooms			X	X	
Surface area		X			
Fuel		X	X		X
Dwelling ownership		X			X
Water availability	X	X	X	X	X
Water supply			X		X
Water closet or Toilet	X	X	X		X
Exclusive use of toilet services	X	X			X
Water connection	X		X		X
Number of bathrooms					X
Drainage	X	X	X	X	X
Electricity	X	X	X	X	X
Number of light bulbs		X			X
Rubbish disposal					X
Rubbish collection					X
Dwelling goods		X	X	X	
Communication services		X		X	
Type of dwelling				X	
Households identification / Common expenses	X		X	X	
Equipment					X
Dengue and Malaria prevention programmes in dwelling			X		

## Annex 4

**Table 3. Comparison between variables collected by censuses and headcounts since 1990**

TOPICS AND VARIABLES	CENSUS 1990	HEADCOUNT 1995		CENSUS 2000		HEADCOUNT 2005
		ENUMERATION	SURVEY	BASIC CENSUS	EXTENDED CENSUS	
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL IDENTIFICATION</b>	×	×	×	×	×	×
<b>DWELLING ADDRESS</b>	×		×	×	×	×
<b>TYPE OF DWELLING</b>	×	×		×	×	×
<b>DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS</b>	×	×	×	×	×	×
Walls	×		×	×	×	
Ceilings	×		×	×	×	
Floors	×		×	×	×	×
Number of rooms	×		×	×	×	×
Bedrooms			×			
Kitchen	×		×	×	×	
Exclusive kitchen			×			
Water closet or toilet	×		×	×	×	×
Exclusive toilet			×	×	×	
Water availability				×	×	×
Water supply					×	
Piped water	×	×	×			
Drainage/waste water		×	×			
Grey water		×	×			
Water connection			×	×	×	
Drainage	×	×	×	×	×	×
Electricity	×	×	×	×	×	×
Fuel	×		×	×	×	
Ownership	×		×	×	×	
Age (of dwelling)					×	
Dwelling goods				×	×	×
Rubbish disposal					×	
Number of persons	×	×	×	×	×	×
Number of households	×		×	×	×	×
Common expenses			×	×	×	
Agricultural/farming and forest activities						×
List of persons	×	×	×	×	×	×
<b>GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS</b>	×	×	×	×	×	×

Relationship	×		×	×	×	×
Sex	×	×	×	×	×	×
Age	×	×	×	×	×	×
Indigenous tongue	×	×		×	×	×
Ethnicity					×	
Religion	×			×	×	
<b>NUPTIALITY</b>	×		×	×	×	
Marital status	×		×	×	×	
Number of cohabitations			×			
Age at first cohabitation			×			
Age at first dissolution			×			
<b>EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>	×	×	×	×	×	×
Literacy	×	×	×	×	×	×
Attendance	×		×	×	×	×
Attainment (Level of instruction)	×		×	×	×	×
Reasons for school drop-out					×	
Educational background				×	×	×
Name of the (university) major				×	×	
Other studies			×			
<b>FERTILITY</b>	×			×	×	×
Number of children	×			×	×	×
Children deceased				×	×	
Children living				×	×	
Date of birth				×	×	
Survival				×	×	
Age at death				×	×	
<b>ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>	×		×	×	×	
Activity status			×	×	×	
Activity status verification			×	×	×	
Occupation	×		×	×	×	
Situation at work	×		×	×	×	
Working hours	×		×	×	×	
Economic activity	×		×	×	×	
Income due to work	×		×	×	×	
Other income			×		×	
Work benefits					×	
Place of work					×	

<b>SOCIAL SUBSIDIES, HEALTH AND DISABILITY SERVICES</b>							
Social subsidies			×	×	×		×
Registered in a Social Security system			×	×	×		×
Type of disability			×	×	×		
Cause of disability					×		
Use of health services					×		
<b>MIGRATION</b>	×		×	×	×		×
Place of birth	×		×	×	×		
Residence status			×				
Migration status			×				
Place of previous residence	×		×				
Time spent in previous residence			×				
Time spent in current residence			×				
Place of residence five years ago			×	×	×		×
Municipality of residence five years ago			×	×	×		
Reasons for emigration					×		
<b>INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION</b>			×				
Migration Status			×				
Residence status			×				
Relationship			×				
Sex			×				
Age			×				
Place of origin			×				
Place of destination			×				
Date of emigration			×				
Number of emigrations			×				
Current residence			×				
Date of return			×				