

**THE 1989 ESTONIAN POPULATION
AND HOUSING CENSUS**
Data description

Kalev Katus Allan Puur

RU Series A No 33

TAILINN 1993

Kalev Katus, Allan Puur. THE 1989 ESTONIAN POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS. DATA DESCRIPTION. Tallinn: EKDK, 1993. 21 pp.

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Eesti Kõrgkoolidevaheline Demouuringute Keskus

ISBN 9985-820-08-8

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The paper gives a short overview on the 1989 Estonian Census data, available on case by case on PC. Definitions and concepts as well as the coding scheme of the data is given. For those interested in more detailed information on procedural aspects of the census, references to the instruction materials and codebooks are included.

Currently, the 1989 Estonian census data are available for the individual level processing at the Estonian Interuniversity Population Research Centre.

I GENERAL INFORMATION ON CENSUS DATA

The most recent Estonian census in 1989 was carried out as a part of the Census of the Soviet Union. The census was prepared and supervised by the State Statistical Committee of the USSR in Moscow, local statistical units followed directly its instructions. All publications reflecting the methodological and procedural aspects of the 1989 all-Soviet Union census are relevant to Estonia in most cases.

Census date and data collection method. The 1989 census reflects the state of the population as on midnight, January 11. The data were collected through direct interviews during the period from January 12 to January 19. During that period enumerators visited every dwelling unit, asked questions and filled up the questionnaires. The main field period was followed by the post-enumeration survey taken between January 20-24.

During the census the territory of Estonia was divided into ca 4000 enumeration districts each covering approximately 400 inhabitants. The enumeration districts were combined into instructor's districts including 4-6 enumeration districts, the latter were combined into the units of higher hierarchical level coinciding with the administrative boundaries.

Population. In the 1989 census two basic categories of population, permanent and present population, were distinguished in relation to the place of residence. Both of these categories were based on actual rather than legal residence.

Permanent population consisted of permanent residents in a given area regardless actually present at the time of census or temporarily absent. As a rule, the duration of temporary absence was limited to six months. In case of temporary absence the answers to census questions were given by other members of the household.

Present population was defined as consisting of persons present in a given area at the time of the census. Present population consisted of permanent residents present at the time of a census as well as temporary residents. Temporary absentees were not included in the present population. Normally, the duration of temporary residence was limited to six month.

Detailed guidelines for distinguishing between permanent and present population can be found in the enumerator's instructions. However, the treatment of some special categories of population is considered worth of attention.

Convicts in punitive institutions were enumerated and included in the permanent population of the area where such institutions were located.

Conscripts serving at the armed forces were meant to be included in the permanent population by the place of residence prior to military service. Census enumeration forms of

the Estonian conscripts that had been filled up in the army units all over the Soviet Union were sent to the Statistics Estonia. However, as these forms lacked the detailed data about the location of the permanent residence prior to military service, conscripts were included in the permanent population proportionately to the number of male inhabitants in administrative units.

Re-enlistees, officers and their family members, as well as conscripts in the troops of KGB and the Ministry of Interior, were included in the permanent population by the place of their actual service.

Data content of the census. In the 1989 census two types of questionnaires were used. The first one including 20 questions was addressed to all respondents. In every fourth dwelling unit a longer questionnaire with 5 additional questions was used, extra questions were addressed to permanent residents only. The main topics covered by the two questionnaires are shown in the following table.

Data entry and data processing. The 1989 census used a non-manual procedure for the data entry. It was preceded by logical control, and coding of the questions on place of birth, industry, ethnicity, mother tongue and second language, occupation, and questions with numeric answers (date of birth, number of the spouse and number of the mother, the year permanently residing from, number of ever-born and surviving children, floor area, number of the census list). The coding was done in the Statistics Estonia, code numbers were written into the census list. The rest of the questions was coded by enumerators in the machine-readable format.

After that procedure the census list were machine-read by special electronic device. The resulting data were controlled for logical errors, discovered errors were corrected by comparing the data with the original census lists. The data were written on the PC-floppy disks, and transferred to the mainframe computer tapes. The tapes were sent to the Central Statistical Office of the USSR in Moscow where the data processing was done, resulting tabulations were sent to Estonia. A small selection of the tables has been published by Statistics Estonia.

In cooperation with Statistics Estonia the copy of the 1989 census tapes was asked from Moscow by the Estonian Interuniversity Population Research Centre in 1991. The data were transferred into the PC-format files. The Population Research Centre, University of Michigan provided the hard- and software that made the PC-based data processing feasible.

The data are organized into the SPSS system files, data on every county in separate file. There are two parallel sets of these county files with one set including the data for the 25 percent sample of the population, and the other the 100 percent coverage. The variables that are available for the 25 percent sample population are not included in the latter set.

Besides the described sets of files there is also a superfile including the data for all Estonia. However, the technical limitations resulting from the size of the file do not allow for all types

of processing routines. Due to this reason the county files have been used as the basis for the analysis in most cases.

Data files have been reorganized in the way that permits to link the file record to the corresponding census list archived in Statistics Estonia. The linkage is based on the number of census list (numeration starts from one within each enumeration district) and the number of the enumeration district. Census lists include the names of individuals and their addresses at the moment of the census. Taking an advantage of this linkage the census data can be used as the sampling frame.

TOPICS COVERED BY THE 1989 CENSUS

	Total population	Coverage 25 percent sample
PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Basic demographic characteristics	*	
Residence category	*	
Sex	*	
Age	*	
Date of birth	*	
Marital status	*	
Ethnic characteristics		
Ethnicity/citizenship	*	
Mother tongue	*	
Second language	*	
Educational characteristics		
Educational status	*	
Whether completed vocational school	*	
Type of school currently attended	*	
Economic characteristics		
Sources of livelihood	*	
Industry		*
Occupation		*
Social status		*
Migration characteristics		
Place of birth	*	
Duration of residence		*
Previous place of residence (urban/rural)		*
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS		
Period of construction of the house	*	
Construction material	*	
Ownership of the house	*	
Type of dwelling	*	
Conveniences	*	
Number of rooms	*	
Floor space	*	

II CENSUS QUESTIONS: CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Question 1: Family status

In the 1989 census family served as the unit of enumeration, the concept of the household was not used. Family was defined as a unit consisting of persons (1) related by blood, adoption, marriage or kin. (2) sharing the same dwelling and (3) common family budget.

All persons consisting a family were enumerated consecutively by the enumerator. Persons having no family as well as persons living permanently apart from their families were regarded as *non-family members*. Persons living permanently apart from their families, but maintaining regular economic ties with the family were considered as *separately living family members*.

Compared to the widely used household concept the family is used here in a somewhat narrower sense due excluding the households consisting of non-relatives.

In order to link the families family status was recorded for all persons. The categories used to classify persons by family status were as follows:

- (1) Family member enumerated first
- (2) Non-family member
- (3) Family member living apart from the family
- (4) Spouse
- (5) Child
- (6) Parent
- (7) Sibling
- (8) Father-in-law, mother-in-law
- (9) Son-in-law, daughter-in-law
- (10) Grandparent
- (11) Grandchild
- (12) Other

Category (1) refers to a person the enumeration of family members started from. As a rule, the enumeration started from some adult member of the family. It should be noted that the first enumerated person cannot be interpreted as the head of the household because the corresponding concept was not applied in the census. Normally, the person enumerated first was followed by his/her spouse and unmarried children. In case a family consisted of more than one married couple, the enumeration started from one couple with children, then proceeded to second etc.

Categories (2) and (3) refer to persons not living in families, other categories refer to persons living in families.

For persons included in the 25 percent sample population the number of the spouse and the number of the (foster)mother was recorded additionally. These numbers refer to the order in which the family members were enumerated. The number for mother was recorded for children regardless of their age and marital status. In case there was no mother but a father present in the family the number of father was recorded.

Question 2. Sex

Question 3. Temporarily absent

Question 4. Temporarily present

Question 5. Date of birth

For each person the day, month and year of birth was recorded. On the basis of birth date the exact age was determined for each person by the enumerator.

Question 6. Place of birth

The place of birth was asked on level of republics, their capitals and major administrative units (oblasts). For persons born in Estonia it is possible to distinguish between Tallinn and the rest of Estonia only.

Question 7. Marital status

By marital status the persons were classified into following categories:

- (1) Married
- (2) Single
- (3) Widowed
- (4) Divorced, separated

Both legally and de facto married persons were regarded as married. Correspondingly, persons who had never been neither legally nor de facto married were regarded as single. The category *widowed* included persons whose legal or de facto marriage had been dissolved by the death of a spouse, and who had not been remarried. The category *divorced, separated* included previously legally or de facto married persons whose marriage had been dissolved by reasons other than the death of a spouse. Persons were classified as divorced irrespective of the legal registration of divorce.

As a rule, the question on marital status was addressed to the persons aged 16 and over only. However, in case the person under that age reported not being single, information on marital status was recorded.

Question 8. Ethnicity

The ethnicity refers to the national origin of the persons as self-determined by the respondents. For children under age 16 the ethnicity was recorded as determined by their parents. For citizens of the countries other than USSR the information on the country of citizenship was recorded in addition to the ethnicity. Stateless persons were recorded as stateless.

The ethnicity was coded according to the *Codebook of nationalities and languages* listing more than 190 categories. To distinguish citizens of the countries other than USSR and stateless persons dummy variable was included in the data files.

Question 9. Mother tongue

Mother tongue referred to the language the respondent used to speak in childhood. In case the respondent could not decide about his/her mother tongue, the language respondent spoke the best, or the language usually spoken in his/her family was recorded.

For children under age 16 (including those not yet able to speak) the mother tongue was determined by the parents. In case the parents faced difficulties in deciding about the mother tongue of their children, the language usually spoken in the family was recorded. In respect to the deaf-and-dumb the mother tongue was defined as the language they were able read and write the best. In case the latter rule did not permit to establish the mother tongue, the language usually spoken in the family (in the institution) was recorded.

The categories of mother tongue used for coding of the Estonian data were as follows:

- (1) Language of the nationality the respondent belongs to
- (2) Russian
- (3) Estonian
- (4) Ukrainian
- (5) Bielorrussian
- (6) Latvian
- (7) Estonian
- (8) Other

Question 9. Second language

The second language was defined as the language of the nationalities of the USSR (except mother tongue of the respondent) the person reported to speak fluently. For persons who, besides mother tongue, reported to speak fluently several languages the language person spoke the best was recorded as the second language. Language of nationalities other than USSR the respondent spoke fluently were not counted.

The categories of the second language used for coding of the Estonian data were as follows:

- (1) Language of the nationality the respondent belongs to
- (2) Russian
- (3) Estonian

- (4) Ukrainian
- (5) Bielorussian
- (6) Latvian
- (7) Estonian
- (8) Other

Question 10. Education

The education refers to the highest level of completed education, field of education and the major subject matter was not reflected in the census. According to the level of education persons were classification into the following categories:

- (1) Higher education
- (2) Incomplete higher education
- (3) Specialized secondary education
- (4) General secondary education
- (5) Incomplete secondary education
- (6) Primary education
- (7) No primary education
- (8) Illiterate

The category *higher education* included persons graduated from higher educational establishments. Incomplete higher education was recorded for persons who had passed at least half of the studies in some higher educational establishment. *Specialized secondary education* referred to persons graduated from tehnikums, pedagogical, medical and other schools providing specialized secondary education. *General secondary education* refers to persons who had received secondary education. *Incomplete secondary education* referred to persons who had completed at least 7 grades prior to 1961, or at least 8 grades since that. *Primary education* referred to persons who had completed primary school prior to 1972, or at least 3 grades since that year. *No primary education* was recorded for persons who had not completed primary education but who were able at least to read in some language. *Illiterate* refers to persons aged 6 years and over who were unable to read.

The question about education was addressed to all persons aged 6 years or over.

Question 11. Vocational training

The question refers to whether a person had graduated from some school providing vocational training except from higher and specialized secondary educational establishment. The question was addressed to all persons aged 15 years or over.

Question 12. Type of education currently attended

The question refers to the type of educational establishment currently attended. The breakdown of educational establishments was the following:

- (1) Educational establishments providing higher education
- (2) Educational establishments providing specialized secondary education
- (3) Educational establishments providing general education

- (4) Educational establishments providing vocational education
- (5) Other educational establishments

Educational establishments providing higher education included universities, institutes and other types of educational establishments providing higher education. *Educational establishments providing specialized secondary education* included pedagogical schools, medical schools, art schools and other educational establishments providing specialized secondary education. *Educational establishments providing general education* included schools providing general secondary, basic and primary education. *Educational establishments providing vocational education* included educational establishments providing vocational training combined with general secondary education. *Other educational establishments* included schools providing vocational training not combined with general secondary education, so-called schools of Marxism and Leninism, and various courses with duration of 6 month or over.

In case a person attended simultaneously more than one educational establishment, the highest level of study was recorded. The question about the type of educational establishment was addressed to persons aged 6 years and over.

Question 13. Sources of livelihood

The question refers to the sources persons receive their income from. For every person up to two sources were recorded. The classification used is as follows:

- (1) Employment in enterprises and organizations
- (2) Employment in collective farms
- (3) Employment in cooperatives
- (4) Employment at private persons
- (5) Self-employment
- (6) Individual subsidiary farming
- (7) Pension, allowance
- (8) Study grant
- (9) Other type of state provision
- (10) Dependency on family members
- (11) Other source

Employment in enterprises or organizations was recorded in case of persons who received income by working in enterprises and organizations except in collective farms. This category was used also for freelance authors, composers, painters etc receiving income from professional activities. Persons working permanently in collective farms were included in the category *Employment in the collective farmers*.

The two abovementioned categories also included (1) pensioners and study grant receivers having permanent employment, (2) persons currently absent from their work due to training courses, (3) seasonal workers regardless of their current employment status, (4) women at maternity leave (until the child reaches 18 months of age), (5) persons who are out of work for a period up to three weeks in connection to job change.

Employment in cooperatives referred to persons receiving income from cooperatives registered at municipalities. *Employment at private persons* includes those receiving income through employment by private persons. *Self-employment* was used in case of persons running private farms, and those engaged in so-called individual work. *Individual subsidiary farming* included persons receiving income from small-scale private agricultural production, belonging to that category did not presupposed production for market.

Pension, allowance refers to old-age, disability, widow/widowers pension or other type of pension, state allowance (maternity leave allowance, allowance for low-income families, allowance for single mothers and other allowances) as the source of income. The pension or allowance referred to the persons who had actually been granted the pension or allowance rather than persons who were actually paid. *Other type of state provision* included (1) persons in children's homes, (2) vocational secondary or boarding schools who did not receive study grants, (3) persons in the homes for aged and disabled persons, and (4) other persons receiving state provision.

Dependency on family members referred to persons maintained by their family members. Children receiving alimony, dependent children and housewives having no income were included in this category.

Other source included persons receiving their income from renting their rooms, selling their property, and persons living on their savings. This category also included clergymen and persons who have been out of work more than 21 days in relation to job change.

Information on income sources can be used to establish the main type of activity for the person. Persons belonging to categories (1)–(6) can be regarded as economically active, the rest of can be considered as economically passive, the coding implies that activity status can be determined on the basis of first source of income solely.

In case a respondent had mentioned two sources of income one cannot distinguish between primary and secondary source of income.

Question 14. Industry

A persons industry was determined according to the industry of his or her place of work. For self-employed, persons employed by private persons, and those receiving income from the individual subsidiary farming, the industry was determined in accordance of the nature of his or her activity. For persons reporting their source of livelihood as belonging to the categories (7)–(11) no industry was recorded.

For persons employed in enterprises, organizations, collective farms or cooperatives, the exact name of the organization was recorded literally. In case the organization included different economic activities, the division or department the person was working was

recorded additionally. For persons employed in several organizations simultaneously, the name for the organization regarded by a respondent as a principal work-place was recorded.

The name of the organization, and the name division of the division served as a basis for coding the industry. The coding was assisted by the lists of enterprises, organizations and cooperatives prepared earlier. The coding was performed in accordance with the *Dictionary of the types of industries, enterprises, establishments and organizations by branches of economy*. In total, the industries were classified into 70 categories.

Question 15. Occupation

Occupation refers to the activity or work engaged in by a person in order to earn income. In recording the data on occupation source of livelihood reported by a person served for a point of departure. For those who reported categories (1) to (6) as the source of livelihood the main occupation was recorded literally. For persons who reported their source of livelihood as belonging to the categories (7)-(11) no occupation was recorded.

The occupational title was used for later coding of the occupations. The coding was performed in accordance with the *Dictionary of the occupations*. In total, the occupations were classified into 260 categories.

Question 16. Social group

The social group of a person was determined on the basis of industry and place of work of their own or of the persons they were dependent on. According to social group persons were classified into the following categories:

- (1) Blue-collar workers
- (2) White-collar worker
- (3) Collective farmers
- (4) Self-employed
- (5) Clergymen

Persons who reported employment in enterprises and organizations, employment in cooperatives, employment at private persons were classified as blue-collar or white-collar workers, depending on their current occupation. The members of the collective farms permanently working in collective farms were recorded as collective farmers. Persons who reported their source of livelihood as self-employment were recorded as self-employed. In case of persons who reported their source of livelihood as individual subsidiary farming, pension, allowance or study grant, the social class was determined according to their previous occupation. For those who had never worked, the social group of the persons whom they were dependent on was recorded.

For persons currently dependent on their family members the social class was of their family members was recorded.

Question 17. Duration of residence

This question consisted of three subquestions. (1) The first sub-question established whether a person had lived continuously from birth in the same urban/rural municipality. Continuous residence was defined as actual rather than legal residence without interruptions longer than 6 months, except for compulsory military service or staying abroad.

Persons who had not resided in the same settlement from birth were asked (2) the year since residing continuously in this urban/rural municipality and (3) the previous residence. The previous residence refers only to the type of settlement (urban versus rural) the person had lived before moving into the current place of residence. The question referred to the type of the settlement during the period the respondent had lived there, later administrative transfers were not taken into account.

Question 18. Fertility

For women the questions about ever-born and surviving children were asked. The number of live born children referred to all children born alive regardless of (1) whether they were born out of marriage (2) whether they were living or had deceased at the time of the census (3) where they may be living.

The number of surviving children referred to children born alive and living at the time of census regardless of (1) whether they were born out of marriage (2) where they may be living.

Normally, the data were collected for woman aged 16 years and over. In case a woman under that age had given birth, the number of her live-born children was recorded as well.

Question 19. Period of the construction of the house

Period of the construction of the house starts the series of the questions on housing conditions. The information on housing conditions was recorded only in respect to the first member of the family, for the rest of the family members this information was not repeatedly recorded. The latter holds also in respect to the data files. For temporary residents no information concerning housing conditions was recorded.

To persons enumerated first within each dwelling an additional code was attributed, the concept of dwelling is explained below. The amount of information recorded depended on the type of dwelling. For families residing in the non-conventional dwellings (mobile houses, ships etc) and subtenants, the information concerning housing was limited to the type of dwelling.

In respect to the period of construction houses were classified into the following categories:

- (1) Built before 1918

- (2) Built in 1918–1940
- (3) Built in 1941–1950
- (4) Built in 1951–1960
- (5) Built in 1961–1970
- (6) Built in 1971–1980
- (7) Built in 1981–1988

The period of the construction refers to the year the building was completed. In case the house had been rebuilt, the period of the construction refers to the year of initial completion.

Question 20. Construction material

In accordance with construction material houses were classified into the following categories:

- (1) Brick, stone
- (2) Concrete, block
- (3) Wood
- (4) Mixed
- (5) Beaten cob
- (6) Other material

The construction material refers to the material the exterior walls. In case a wooden house had been lined with bricks, the construction material for walls was still considered wood. In case several materials had been used simultaneously, the material of construction refers to the material exceedingly used. Mixed material was recorded in case a house was built from wood and brick.

Question 21. Ownership of the house

In accordance to the ownership of the house dwellings were classified into following categories:

- (1) Municipality, enterprise, organization
- (2) Housing cooperative
- (3) Private

Question 22. Type of dwelling

In accordance with the type dwellings were classified as follows:

- (1) One-family house
- (2) Part of one-family house
- (3) Apartment
- (4) Part of apartment
- (5) Dormitory
- (6) Subtenant's dwelling
- (7) Other dwelling

A dwelling was considered one-family in case the house was not divided into several apartments, and was occupied by one family, separately living family member, or non-family member. In case one-family house was occupied by more than family, separately living family member, or non-family member, the type of dwelling was considered as a part of one-family house. In case a family, separately living family member or non-family member occupied an apartment in a multi-apartment house, the type of dwelling was considered an apartment. In case an apartment was occupied by more than one family, separately living family member or non-family member, the type of dwelling was considered a part of apartment.

In case of persons living in the in student's and worker's dormitories the type of dwelling was recorded dormitory. In addition to the latter, the type of dwelling was defined dormitory also in case of persons living in the institutions for the care of the elderly and disabled.

For individuals renting the dwelling from private persons, the type of dwelling was considered subtenant's dwelling. The category *other dwelling* refers to various non-conventional dwellings (mobile houses, ships etc).

Question 23. Presence of conveniences

In the census the presence of the following conveniences was recorded:

- (1) Electricity
- (2) Central heating
- (3) Piped water
- (4) Sewerage
- (5) Hot water
- (6) Fixed gas stove
- (7) Fixed electric stove
- (8) Bath or shower

Question 24. Number of living rooms

The number of living rooms referred to the total number of living rooms at the disposal of a family, separately living family member or non-family member that were accommodated for year-round living. Kitchens, pantries, bathrooms, corridors and other auxiliary rooms were not counted as living rooms.

In case a family, separately living family member or non-family member had only one living room shared with other persons, part of the living room as a distinct category was used.

In case a family, separately living family member or non-family member rented some part of the dwelling to other individuals, the number of rooms were counted as if all were used by the owner or principal tenant. As stated above in case of subtenant's dwelling the recorded housing information was limited to the type of dwelling.

Question 25. Floor area

In respect of floor area both living and useful floor space was recorded. The *useful floor space* referred to the surface of all rooms including kitchens, bathrooms, corridors and other auxiliary rooms. In dormitories the useful floor space included also the a part of the floor space of the rooms used in common, proportional to the number of family members. The floor space of entrance halls, staircases, elevators etc was not reflected in the useful floor space.

In case there was more than one family, separately living family member or non-family member living in the same dwelling then the floor space referred to the part of the dwelling actually occupied by the family, separately living family member or non-family member.

In case a family, separately living family member or non-family member rented a part of its dwelling to other persons, the floor space of the rented rooms was recorded as used by the owner principal tenant. Subtenant's housing information recorded was limited to the type of dwelling.

Living floor space referred to the surface of all living rooms, living floor space did not include the surface of kitchens, bathrooms, corridors, built-in closets and other auxiliary rooms.

As in case of useful floor space, if there was more than one family, separately living family member or non-family member living in the same dwelling then the floor space referred to the part of the dwelling actually occupied by the family, separately living family member or non-family member.

In case a family, separately living family member or non-family member rented a part of its dwelling to other persons, the floor space of the rented rooms was recorded as used by the owner principal tenant. subtenant's recorded housing information was limited to the type of dwelling.

Additional code. Type of family

The type of the family was not asked from the respondents. The data on the type of family was imputed on the basis of the family status of individuals:

- (1) Married couple without children under 18 years of age
- (2) Married couple with children under 18 years of age
- (3) Married couple without children under 18 years of age, with one parent of spouses
- (4) Married couple with children under 18 years of age, with one parent of spouses
- (5) Married couple without children under 18 years of age, with or without one parent of spouses, and with other relative(s)
- (6) Married couple with children under 18 years of age, with or without one parent of spouses, and with other relative(s)
- (7) Two or more married couples without children under 18 years of age, with or without one parent of spouses, and with or without other relatives

- (8) Two or more married couples with children under 18 years of age, with or without one parent of spouses, and with or without other relatives
- (9) Mother with children aged 18 years or over
- (10) Mother with children under 18 years of age
- (11) Father with children aged 18 years or over
- (12) Father with children under 18 years of age
- (13) Mother with children aged 18 years or over, with one parent
- (14) Mother with children under 18 years of age, with one parent
- (15) Father with children aged 18 years or over, with one parent
- (16) Father with children under 18 years of age, with one parent
- (17) Other families without children under age 18
- (18) Other families with children under age 18

III LIST OF VARIABLES IN THE ORIGINAL DATA FILE

Name	Length	Content
Asukoht	11	Code of the territorial unit
Kooda	1	Technical variable
Lltuup	1	Type of census questionnaire (long versus short)
Llnr	5	Number of the census list within enumeration district
Pea	2	Family status
Sugu	1	Sex
Elamkat	1	Population category (permanent, temporary absent, temporary present)
Snp	2	Day of birth
Sk	2	Month of birth
Sa	3	Year of birth
Skoht	4	Place of birth
Ablisus	1	Marital status
Rahvus	3	Ethnicity
Emakeel	1	Mother tongue
Teinkeel	1	Second language
Haridus	1	Education
Ametkool	1	Vocational training
Kooltuup	1	Type of education currently attended
Elvahen1	2	Source of livelihood, first
Elvahen2	2	Source of livelihood, second
Asutus	2	Industry
Amet	3	Occupation
Ukruhm	1	Social group
Ranne	1	Duration of residence (since birth versus other)
Kust	1	Previous residence
Misaastal	3	Year from which residing in the settlement
Mitulast	2	Number of live-born children
Mituelus	2	Number of surviving children
Majaehit	1	Period of construction of the house
Materjal	1	Construction material
Kuuluvus	1	Ownership of the house
Majatuup	1	Type of dwelling
Elekter	1	Electricity
Keskutte	1	Central heating
Vesivaru	1	Piped water
Kanalis	1	Sewerage

continued

Kuumvesi	1	Hot water
Gaas	1	Fixed gas stove
Elpliit	1	Fixed electric stove
Eiole	1	No mentioned conveniences
Tubaarv	1	Number of living rooms
Uldpind	1	Useful floor space
Elupind	1	Living floor space
Toaalgu	1	Person enumerated first in the dwelling
Valismaa	1	Citizen of the foreign-country
Abiknr	2	Number of the spouse within a family
Emanr	2	Number of mother within a household
Vanus	3	Age
Elaeg	3	Duration of continuous residence
Peretuup	2	Type of family
Tuhik	4	Technical variable

RELATED DOCUMENTATION OF THE STATE COMMITTEE FOR STATISTICS OF
THE USSR

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