



Information concerning the 1987 Population Census

Why is a population census necessary?

In May 1987, a population census will once again be conducted in the Federal Republic of Germany. Population censuses are being performed in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations and the decisions of the European Community. They provide the basis for decision-finding in the fields of economic and social policy, housing, employment, environmental protection and education. The last population census in the Federal Republic of Germany was conducted 17 years ago. Much has changed since then and the available data have become outdated. It is only with up-to-date and exact statistical data, however, that reliable planning, correct decision-finding and sound economic policy-making are possible. The Federation, the Laender and the communities are dependent on a new and reliable data basis. Also as far as the questions broached by political parties, the parties to a collective agreement, trade and professional associations and many other important groups of public life, in particular science and research, are concerned, the results of the population census are indispensable. Reliable planning and correct decisions are ultimately for the benefit of every individual citizen. By answering the questions, each of us makes an important contribution to the future of our country.

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Which are the main objectives to be met by the individual census parts?

Population and occupation census: Exact population figures for the Federation, the Laender and the communities are not available at the present time. A central objective of the population census is therefore the ascertainment of the exact population figure. The data on

- sex, age and marital status,
- labour-force participation,
- occupational/professional structure as well as the structure of education and training

are an indispensable basis for decisions to be made in such fields as the labour market, education and vocational training, pension policies, transport and communications.

Census of buildings and housing: The last census of buildings and housing was conducted in 1968. These data too are outdated. A great many decisions have to be made:

- How many dwellings must be built?
- How many dwellings for senior citizens, pupils and

students, as well as for our fellow citizens of foreign extraction, are being required?

- How much of the tax revenue must be provided for the construction of individually-owned homes/dwellings and for the modernization of dwellings?
- How much money is needed for measures to save energy and to protect the environment?

For all of these decisions, there is an urgent need for up-to-date data.

Census of non-agricultural local units: The most recent comprehensive data on all non-agricultural local units and enterprises are dating from the year 1970. The data on

- the number and size of establishments,
- the people working there, and
- the sum total of wages and salaries paid

are urgently needed for making decisions in economic and social policy as well as in the field of the labour market, but they are also being needed for decisions in the transport and communication sector and for measures to protect the environment.

What is the legal foundation for the population census?

The legal foundation is the Law on a Census of Population, Occupation, Buildings, Housing and Non-Agricultural Local Units (Population Census Law

1987) voted by the Bundestag and approved by the Bundesrat, as well as the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (Federal Statistics Law).

Type and scope of the population census

The population census will be conducted as a complete enumeration with the help of enumerators. To be collected are data on all persons and households, dwellings, buildings with dwelling space and

other permanently occupied housing accommodation, as well as non-agricultural local units and enterprises, as specified in Arts. 5 to 8 of the Population Census Law.

Survey characteristics and auxiliary characteristics covered

For this population census, a distinction will be made between survey characteristics and auxiliary characteristics:

- Survey characteristics (Arts. 5 to 7 of the Population Census Law) will be statistically evaluated.

- Auxiliary characteristics (Art. 8 of the Population Census Law) are needed for the purpose of conducting the survey and will be destroyed at the earliest possible time.

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Is the answering of the questions obligatory?

According to Art. 12 of the Population Census Law in conjunction with Art. 10 of the Federal Statistics Law, it is obligatory to answer the questions. Not exempted from this obligation either are those citizens who give notice of an objection or are bringing

an action for rescission. The following data are provided on a voluntary basis: The telephone number in the household cover sheet and in the local unit questionnaire, as well as the name of the person having filled in the local unit questionnaire.

Who is liable to furnish information?

As far as the population and occupation census is concerned, all persons of legal age as well as those not being of full age who however maintain their own separate household, are liable to give information, and this also on behalf of household members of minor age. As regards adult household members who on account of a disability are unable to furnish information, other members of the household must answer the questions for them. In collective housing units or institutions, the managers are liable to provide information with regard to persons who on account of a disability or because they are under age

cannot answer the questions. In such cases, the questions may also be answered by a person of confidence. As far as the census of buildings and dwellings is concerned, the persons liable to furnish information are the owner or the manager and/or the occupant of the dwelling. Responsible for supplying data for the census of non-agricultural local units are the owners or managers of the respective establishments or enterprises. The obligation to provide information is stipulated in detail in Art. 12 of the Population Census Law.

How can the questions be answered and the questionnaires be returned?

The questions may be answered verbally to the enumerators or in writing. With the population and occupation census, the persons obliged to give information may answer the questions jointly with other household members or just for themselves. In order to safeguard the proper operation of the census, the enumerators may obtain some data, such as the names of individual household members or the number of persons and households within a dwelling, by verbal inquiry and enter them in the census forms (Art. 10, Par. 7 and Art. 13, Par. 5 of the Population Cen-

sus Law); the respondents met at home may provide the names of the remaining household members also in writing. The completed questionnaires can be handed over directly to the enumerators – also in a sealed envelope – or may be mailed to the survey office or else delivered there in person. The completed forms should be returned to the survey office within one week; to return them by mail is post-free if the official return envelope (population census letter) is used.

What are the tasks of the enumerator?

The enumerators work on an honorary basis. They have been carefully selected by the survey offices and been instructed in special courses with regard to their tasks, competences and duties. They had to enter into a written commitment to safeguard statistical secrecy and are bound to keep all data obtained during census taking confidential. This also includes the time after their activity as enumerators has been concluded. They must identify themselves to the respondents as the enumerators. The enumerators are obliged to be of help to the respondents and, if

requested to do so, they must complete the questionnaires for them according to their indications. Enumerators are not assigned to the neighbourhood of their own dwelling. It can however not be excluded that enumerators may be personally known to individual respondents. In order to avoid conflicts of interests, police officers or state attorneys, for instance, are not drawn upon as enumerators. The rights and duties of the enumerators are laid down in Art. 10 of the Population Census Law.

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How is statistical confidentiality safeguarded?

Data collected for official statistics are subject to strict confidentiality. This fundamental principle of statistics for the protection of the individual against the disclosure of his/her personal data, which goes beyond the safeguards of general data protection, is intended to maintain at the same time a relationship of trust between the respondents and the statistical offices. Data collected for the population census must be kept secret by all persons officially entrusted with its execution (e.g. enumerators, staff at the survey offices and the statistical offices). The maintain-

ing of secrecy is being supervised by the data protection commissioners. The violation of secrecy is to be punished by law. The answers provided to the topics enumerated are processed into tables. The data supplied by individual persons are no longer identifiable there for anyone. It is only by the combinative statistical evaluation that the data material is becoming suitable for utilization. Any subsequent reconstruction of information relating to individuals is explicitly prohibited (Art. 17 Population Census Law; statutory prohibition of reidentification) and punishable by law.

Is it permissible to transmit individual data?

Data from which it is possible to infer upon individual persons are not permitted to be passed on by the statistical offices of the Federation and the Laender. Everybody therefore may rest assured that his personal data will neither be disclosed to the internal revenue service, the police, nor to any other public authority or private agency.

According to Art. 14 of the Population Census Law there is an exception to this rule. Individual data exclusive of names and addresses may be transmitted to the municipalities. This, however, is only authorized if it is ensured by the laws of the Land that the statistical agencies of the municipalities provide

for the same security arrangements for guaranteeing statistical secrecy as the statistical offices of the Federation and the Laender. Whenever data are to be transmitted, a record must in addition be drawn up for examination by the data protection commissioners. Other agencies of the municipalities are not entitled to receive such individual data.

With the exception of the census of non-agricultural local units, the publication of individual data is not permitted. Some individual data relating to non-agricultural local units may be published as part of tabulations, but only down to the level of the parts of municipalities (Art. 14, Par. 5, Population Census Law).

What happens to the name and address?

Name and address are needed to ensure the completeness of the survey. They will be used by the local survey offices for instance for writing addresses of letters and queries, for checking whether all the survey forms issued have been returned and for reminders and follow-ups. The current state of processing is recorded; so it is noted, for instance, that the survey forms were announced to be returned by mail. For these tasks, data and text processing systems can be employed. Immediately upon the termination of the population census work at the local survey offices, the survey forms and the data on the inhabitants, which had been transmitted to the survey offices for organizing the census (Art. 11, Population Census Law), will be forwarded to the Land statistical office. All other personal data of the respondents existing at the survey office will be deleted. The data of persons who have not met their obligation to provide information are the only exception to this rule; these data can be passed on to the agencies responsible for carrying out irregularity or administrative enforcement proceedings.

During the further statistical processing at the Land statistical offices, the names and first names on the survey forms will be separated at the earliest possible time from the survey characteristics and not be stored on electronic data carriers. The address

(without the name) will temporarily, together with the survey characteristics, be transferred to electronic data carriers and be cancelled as soon as they have been assigned to larger spatial units, e.g. to block sides.

Independently of these regulations, data on the number of dwellings and persons, in a breakdown by municipality, street and house number, may be used for determining sampling districts for federal and Land statistics (Art. 15, Par. 5, Population Census Law).

All survey records containing data on the respondents and all numbers of survey forms transferred to data processing mediums will be destroyed or deleted, respectively, at the latest two weeks after the official number of the population of the Land has been determined. For the census of non-agricultural local units, however, special rules apply as to the separation of the names of the enterprises and of the local units, for the deletion of the number of the questionnaire and for the deletion of the address (cf. Art. 15, Pars. 1, 3 and 5, Population Census Law as well as Item 2 of the explanations for the questionnaire of the census of non-agricultural local units).

The separation and the deletion are regulated in detail in Art. 15 of the Population Census Law.

The respect of statistical secrecy and of data protection is safeguarded in all phases of the census.

For further information or additional reference material please contact your enumerator or your survey office.



Household Cover Sheet

The only purpose of the household cover sheet and its data is to help organizing the census. Your name is exclusively to ensure the completeness of the survey; it will not be stored with your data from the personal questionnaire or the dwelling questionnaire on electronic data carriers. After a seventeen-year interval, the first census of population, occupation, buildings, housing and local units will be conducted with **25 May 1987** as the census day. The **legal foundation** for this census is the Law on a Census of Population, Occupation, Buildings, Housing and Non-Agricultural Local Units (Population Census Law 1987) of 8 November 1985 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 2078) in connection with the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (Federal Statistics Law) of 14 March 1980 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 289).

Important!
A separate household cover sheet must be completed for every household.

A household comprises all persons living and keeping house together. Persons keeping house alone are regarded as separate households.

Please enter in the household cover sheet your address, the names and first names of all household members as well as the number of your household-binder (that is the number in the upper right corner of both your dwelling questionnaire and personal questionnaire). In the column for remarks you can put down any additional information, i.e. on mailing of questionnaires of the household.

In order to facilitate the completion of the survey forms, this sheet contains some general notes and explanations concerning the dwelling questionnaire and the personal questionnaire.

If you want any further information, e.g. on the necessity of the census, statistical confidentiality, the task of the enumerators or the shredding of the survey forms, please refer to the enclosed "Information concerning the 1987 Population Census".

Address: _____

Municipality _____ Part of municipality _____

Street _____ House No. _____

The indication of your telephone number is voluntary. It will help us with possible further inquiries. Telephone No. _____

Please no entry here!

List of persons

(If 11 or more persons are living in the household, please complete an additional household cover sheet)

Consecutive No. of person	Name, first name	Binder No.	Remarks
1		<input type="text"/>	
2			
3			
4			
5			
6		<input type="text"/>	
7			
8			
9			
10			

Please no entry here!

Explanatory notes for the completion of the survey forms

Please excuse that, for reasons of cleanness and readability, it has not always been possible to use the terms for both the male and the female parts of the various groups of persons.

General notes

- a) A dwelling questionnaire has to be completed for every household and a personal questionnaire for each person living in the household, i.e. also for infants, domestic staff and persons having a further dwelling or room/accommodation elsewhere (e.g. on account of their job or profession, pupils, students, persons performing basic military service and those doing civilian alternative service), even if they are not present on census day. This includes also persons living in collective housing units or institutions who are still registered in the household. For households comprising more than 5 persons, the personal questionnaires of a second household-binder have to be used. You are however not required to complete the second dwelling questionnaire again. It has to be returned as a blank.
- b) Persons having more than one dwelling in the Federal Republic of Germany incl. Berlin (West) are regarded as members of a household at each place of residence. For each of these households a household cover sheet, a dwelling questionnaire and for each person in these households a personal questionnaire have to be filled in.
- c) Persons living in collective housing units or institutions must complete there
if they keep house for themselves, both a dwelling and a personal questionnaire as well as the household cover sheet;

if they do not keep house for themselves (and do not have a further dwelling outside the collective housing unit or institution), only a personal questionnaire.

- d) In its lower section, the dwelling questionnaire also contains questions relating to the building. The owners or managers of buildings with dwelling space are required to answer these questions only if they have not already completed a building questionnaire for a pilot survey in 1986/87.

Return of the survey forms:

You may return the completed questionnaires for your entire household or only for your own person

- by handing them over, in a sealed envelope if you wish, to the enumerator,
- by forwarding or handing them over to your survey office within one week. If you use the official envelope, which is available from the enumerator upon request, mailing will be post-free.

If you return the forms in a sealed envelope, please state your name and first name as well as your municipality, street and house number on the envelope.

How to complete the forms

The dwelling and personal questionnaires will be read by machine. Please use therefore a pencil for completing the survey forms and do not crease or fold them.
In most cases, the questions are to be answered by simply marking

the reply categories provided. There are also some questions, however, which must be answered in the clear or using numerical data.

Example:

● Please state name of municipality
Wiesbaden

Please print for text
in the clear

1	Date of birth	a) Year	1941
		b) Month	1 January to 24 May . . 25 May to 31 December —
2	Sex	Male . . Female —	
3	Marital status	Single . . Married — Widowed . . Divorced . .	

Numerical data

Please mark right answer
like this (use pencil if
possible)

16 To which line of business (branch of econ. activity, *
govt. agency) belongs the establishment
(firm, office) at which you are working?
Lebensmittel-Einzelhandel

Please print for text
in the clear

* For questions marked by an asterisk * in the dwelling questionnaire and in the personal questionnaire please note the explanations on the following pages. For further information you may also ask your enumerator or call your survey office.

Explanations for data on the dwelling

Question 1: Do you occupy the dwelling/rooms as...

Households in residential homes mark category "b) Main tenant (incl. annuitant)" unless they own the dwelling.

Question 2: Is the dwelling a leisure-time accommodation?

A dwelling used as accommodation only during leisure time (e.g. on weekends, during vacation, holidays) is referred to as leisure-time dwelling. It may

- be used by the owners themselves
- be let to third parties for rent or
- be let to third parties free of charge.

Letting may be done

- by the owners
- by a hotel or some other organization.

Leisure-time dwellings may be found in any type of building (e.g. weekend and holiday house, multi-dwelling house).

Question 5: Is the dwelling mainly heated by...

a) With remote and block heating, the dwellings of several buildings are heated from one central station.

Central heating supplies the heat for the dwellings of one building only.

With floor heating, the rooms of one dwelling are heated from a source which serves only the one particular dwelling.

b) In case of remote heating, always mark "remote heat".

Question 6: How many rooms of the dwelling do at least have 6 square metres?

The dwelling also includes rooms which lie outside the confines of the dwelling proper (e.g. garret rooms), as well as converted basement and attic space.

Question 7: What is the total space of the entire dwelling?

For the total space of the dwelling, tenants can as a rule consult their contract.

- Rooms under a slanted roof or ceiling count with half of their floor space
- Balconies count with a quarter of their floor space
- Basement and garret rooms (attic storage space), unless converted into dwelling rooms, should be disregarded.

Question 8: Is the dwelling subsidized with budget funds for publicly assisted housing?

As **subsidized** with budget funds for publicly assisted housing are considered only such dwellings which have been completed after the currency reform (20 June 1948) and for which public funds (of the Federation, the Land or the municipality) for the construction of low-cost dwellings (the so-called primary assistance) were granted.

These means include inter alia

- Loans to cover the construction costs (as a rule public building loans, also known as Land building loans)
- Loans or grants to meet current expenditure (assistance in the form of annuities, grants or loans for specific expenditures, the subsidizing of interest charges).

For publicly subsidized dwellings new tenants have to submit a housing certificate from the respective municipality or "Kreis" administration (e.g. housing office, welfare office).

If the assistance funds for tenements were paid back ahead of time, most of these dwellings are still considered as publicly subsidized for up to 8 years. As far as owner-occupied houses and freehold flats are concerned, the public control as a rule ends upon repayment or redemption of the assistance funds; in the case of dwellings converted into freehold flats, the public control ends only if the owners themselves are using the flats as persons eligible according to the regulations of publicly assisted housing. On the termination of public control, owners receive a letter of confirmation from the respective agency.

Not considered as public funds in the above sense are

- Loans for expenditures according to the regional programme of the Federation (the so-called secondary assistance)
- Reconstruction loans according to the Law on the Equalization of Burdens
- Housing assistance payments for persons employed in the public service of the Federation, the Laender or the communities
- Means to further the modernization of housing or for measures designed to save heating energy
- Art. 7b depreciation allowances and other tax benefits, premiums on building loan contracts.

Main tenants who do not know whether their dwelling was subsidized with budget funds for publicly assisted housing need not answer this question.

Explanations for data on the building

Question 1: Type of building

Residential buildings are buildings used at least 50% for residential purposes; in **other buildings with space used for residential purposes** less than half of the total floor space is used for residential purposes whereas the largest part serves for commercial, social, cultural or administrative purposes.

Other types of accommodation are makeshift buildings for temporary use, including barracks, temporary homes, permanently anchored houseboats, railway construction trains and harbours.

Residential homes provide for the housing needs of certain sections of the population, e.g. students and elderly people. A building can be used exclusively as residential home, such as students' hostels, old people's homes, nurses' hostels and hostels for mother and child. There are, however, also buildings which are only partly used as residential homes (e.g. centres for elderly people).

Question 4: Are dwellings in the building subsidized with budget funds for publicly assisted housing?

See explanations for data on the dwelling (Question 8).

Explanations for personal questionnaire

Question 4: Legal affiliation with a religious denomination

Free protestant churches include, among others, the Union of Evangelical Free-Church Communities (Baptists), the Evangelical-Methodist Church, the Union of Free Evangelical Communities in Germany and the Association of German Mennonite Communities. "Other religious communities" also include the Old Catholics, the Greek Orthodox and the Seventh-Day Adventists.

Question 5: Which is your citizenship?

If, in addition to the German citizenship, there exists another citizenship, mark "German". Stateless persons or those whose citizenship is undetermined, should mark "Others/none". The "Other EC countries" include Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.

Question 6: Do you occupy a further dwelling...

The term **this dwelling** refers to the dwelling for which the present personal questionnaire is completed.

The term **another dwelling** (accommodation/room) may also refer to furnished rooms at the place of work or training/education.

For persons doing basic military service and those called up for military exercises, the barracks are not to be considered as another dwelling. Persons having a further dwelling or accommodation aboard a ship, should mark for Question 6 "No" (exception: permanently anchored houseboats).

For married persons who are not permanently living separate, the dwelling predominantly used by the family has, according to the registration law, to be considered as the main dwelling. This applies, among others, to weekend or monthly commuters and workers at distant construction sites. For all other persons (singles, widowed, divorced and married persons living permanently separate) the registration law specifies that the dwelling predominantly used is the main dwelling. In cases of doubt, the predominantly used dwelling is the one constituting the focus of a person's life.

Question 7: Are you economically active, unemployed...

As economically active are considered persons who are part of an employment/service relationship, pursue an independent trade, practise a liberal profession or work as family helpers. Persons participating in programmes aimed at further education, retraining/reeducation and rehabilitation, and being in possession of a work contract, should also mark "economically active". Services performed on an honorary basis are not considered an economic activity.

"Economically active up to 36 hours per week" should also be marked if work is performed by the hour, half days or on certain days of the week only.

Unemployed persons who are earning some money on the side, should mark in addition to "unemployed, looking for work" also "economically active up to 36 hours per week".

Juveniles in their first year of vocational training having no contract of employment/training should mark both "not economically active" and "pupil, student".

Question 8: Your main source of livelihood...

The source of subsistence which provides for the largest part of livelihood must be marked solely by direct recipients or persons entitled, but not by family members. If applicable, those should mark "Support, maintenance by parents, husband/wife, etc.". Scholarships should be marked with "Other benefits (e.g. social assistance, BAFöG = Federal Law on the Promotion of Education/Training)"; the same applies to the maintenance grants provided under the work promotion law for retraining and further education as well as for employment and occupational promotion of handicapped persons.

Question 9: Which is the highest level of general education you have completed?

For this question should be marked only the completed level of schooling. Pupils who still are attending a school of general education need not answer Question 9.

If an intermediate school or a high school was not attended up to the completion of the 10th grade, mark "Elementary school, post-primary school". If school was left after the 10th grade, but before the final high school examination, mark "Intermediate school".

Persons who have completed a course of schooling for adults to obtain high school equivalency (e.g. evening high school/institution leading to university qualification), mark according to level completed either "Intermediate school..." or "Qualifying for higher education (final high school examination)...".

Question 10: Which is the highest level at a vocational school or a university...

a) Full-time vocational schools are attended either in preparation for a specific trade or for a complete vocational training. They include, among others, commercial schools, schools for higher commercial studies, administrative schools, language schools and interpreters' schools, housekeeping schools, nursemaids' schools, schools for medical assistants, schools of arts and schools of dramatic arts.

Compulsory part-time vocational schools or special part-time vocational schools must not be indicated under "Full-time vocational school".

Advanced full-time vocational schools provide a furthergoing education for specific occupations. They may be attended on a part-time or a full-time basis.

The advanced full-time vocational schools are normally designated as "Special schools for... (occupational objective or field of interest)", e.g. advanced full-time technical schools (also schools for technicians), advanced full-time vocational schools for economics, agriculture, home economics, textiles and clothing, social pedagogics. These schools also include master schools.

The vocational colleges mainly emerged from the former engineering schools and higher advanced full-time vocational schools. Their objective is to provide an education on a scientific or artistic basis by means of schooling especially focused on practical training, thereby enabling the students to perform an independent activity in their professional life. The vocational colleges also include the administrative vocational colleges where junior staff are trained for the upper-grade non-technical service of the Federation and the Laender.

Under "Institution of higher education" are to be indicated studies at universities, teacher training colleges, theological colleges and colleges of arts as well as in scientific courses of studies at the Gesamthochschulen.

b) To be indicated here is the occupational emphasis towards which the successful completion of a full-time vocational school, advanced full-time vocational school, vocational college, university was orientated, e.g. agriculture, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, business management, economics, overground construction, underground construction, trade in goods, transport and communications, banking and insurance. If a commercial school was completed, please enter "Commercial school".

Question 11: Practical occupational training, length of training

a) As the conclusion of practical vocational training is considered the successful completion of an apprenticeship/on-the-job training, the

accomplished practical training as a nurse or male hospital attendant. Occupational promotion courses for soldiers which were concluded by passing an examination certifying the qualification as a skilled worker, journeyman, commercial clerk, should also be indicated.

Improverships, student traineeships, as well as the practical training of an official or the completion of a vocational school or college, should not be indicated.

In case of practical vocational training for more than one occupation, state only the occupation for which the last training was intended and its length.

- b) The length of training should always be rounded up to full years
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| e.g. 2 years and 1 month | = 3 years |
| 2 years and 10 months | = 3 years |
| 3 1/2 years | = 4 years |

Question 12: Name and address of your place of work or school/university

To be entered here is the complete address of the place of work where the respondent pursues his/her daily work (no matter where the administration or the head office of the establishment is located). Pupils and students enter the address of their school/university.

Persons engaged who frequently or continuously have to change the location of their activities (e.g. commercial agents, salesmen/-women) should indicate "Changing".

Persons who pursue several economic activities should enter the address of the establishment where the main activity is performed. Persons employed in the household, such as housekeepers, indicate the household as the place of work.

Pupils/students attending vocational schools and who are not in an employment or apprentice relationship, should enter the address of the vocational school.

The name of the place of work, school, university is only an auxiliary characteristic and will not be stored.

Question 13, 14: Which means of transport are you mainly using...

How much time do you normally need for your way out...

For persons with changing work locations (e.g. commercial agents, salesmen/-women) Question 13 should be marked "No means of transport..." and Question 14 "Does not apply..."

Question 15: Are you presently working as...

Homeworkers indicate in accordance with the activity pursued either "Other wage earner" or "Skilled worker". Skilled workers also include journeymen.

Trainees and improvers are considered as apprentices.

Tradesmen/-women working at home, work agents or persons having a contract for work and labour should mark "Self-employed".

Question 16: To which line of business... belongs the establishment... at which you are working?

Here it is important to state as precisely as possible the line of business (trade, government agency) to which the local unit belongs, e.g. machine tool plant (not machine plant), iron mill (not smelting works), retail trade in foodstuffs (not trade), elementary school (not public service), hospital (not municipal administration).

If the local unit has several departments with differing production programmes (e.g. foundry and construction of road vehicles) or if it is subdivided in another way (e.g. car dealership and repair service), state the principal branch of business (main activity).

Soldiers indicate "Bundeswehr".

Question 17: What kind of activity, occupation/profession do you perform?

Do not enter here the completed level of vocational education/training or the rank of your position but rather state here as precisely as possible the actual occupation performed or the actual activity pursued at present, e.g. building mechanic (not mechanic), heating fitter (not fitter), long-distance lorry driver (not driver), balance clerk or machine accountant (not book-keeper), electrical engineer (not engineer), paediatrician (not doctor), shorthand typist (not employee), post office clerk (not civil servant), soldier doing basic military service, professional soldier, soldier on a temporary basis (not soldier). Persons doing civilian alternative service please indicate "Civilian service". Apprentices should enter the profession/occupation they are trained in.

Question 18: If you pursue some additional economic activity...

This includes all further activities (also helping in the establishment of a family member) which - even if only occasionally - are performed at the present time, e.g. part-time activity of a mechanic on his own supplementary-income agricultural holding. Work in the own household is however not considered as an additional economic activity.

VOLKSZAHLUNG 1987

Personal Questionnaire

Übersetzungshilfe English/German translation
Legal foundation:
 See household cover sheet or explanatory sheet
 which are part of the questionnaires
Census day: 25 May 1987

Please state name of municipality:

1 Date of birth
 a) Year of birth
 b) Month of birth 1 Jan. to 24 May
 25 May to 31 Dec.

2 Sex
 Male
 Female

3 Marital status
 Single
 Married
 Widowed
 Divorced

4 Legal affiliation with a religious community
 Roman-Catholic Church
 Protestant Church
 Free Protestant Church
 Jewish religious community
 Islamic religious community
 Other religious communities
 No legal affiliation with a religious community

5 Which is your citizenship?
 German
 Greek
 Italian
 Other EC countries
 Yugoslav
 Turkish
 Others/none

6 Do you occupy a further dwelling (accommodation/room) in the Federal Republic of Germany, incl. Berlin (West)?
 No
 Yes

If yes:
 a) For married persons who are not permanently living separate: Is this dwelling here the one which is predominantly used by the family?
 b) For all other persons: Is this dwelling here the one which is predominantly used?
 c) Additional question for economically active persons, pupils/students: Do you predominantly go to work or school/university from this dwelling?

7 Are you economically active?
 full-time (over 36 hs²⁾ per week
 part-time (up to 36 hs²⁾ per week
 unemployed, looking for work
 not economically active
 housewife, "houseman"
 pupil, student
 1) Also farmer, family helper, apprentice, soldier, person doing civilian alternative service
 2) Based on the number of hours normally worked during a week

8 Your main source of livelihood?
 Economic/occupational activity
 Unemployment benefits or relief
 Pension etc.
 Own property, letting, leasing, provision for aged persons
 Support, maintenance by parents, husband/wife, etc.
 Other benefits (e.g. social assistance, BAFöG)

TO BE COMPLETED BY LAND STATISTICAL OFFICE ONLY:

FOR PERSONS BETWEEN 15 AND 65 YEARS

If you have completed education at a school/university of general/vocational education:

9 Which is the highest level of general education you have completed?
 Intermediate school or equivalent (e.g. completed 10th grade)
 Elementary school, post-primary school
 Qualifying for higher education (final high school exam.), qualifying for vocational college

10 a) Which is the highest level at a vocational school or a university you have completed?
 Full-time vocational school (e.g. commercial or administrative school)
 Advanced full-time vocational school
 Higher technical college (engin. school, vocational college)
 Institution of higher education (incl. teacher-training)

b) Which is the main special field of this completed education/training?

11 If you have completed a practical occupational training (e.g. apprenticeship):
 a) To which trade did this training relate?
 b) How long did this training last? Year(s):

FOR ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS, PUPILS/STUDENTS

12 Please state name and address of your place of work or school/university
 Name:
 Street/house number:
 Postal code Municipality:

13 Which means of transport are you mainly using (longest distance) on your way out to work or school/university?
 No means of transport (walking)
 Bicycle
 Car
 Underground, metropolitan, tramway
 Railway
 Bus, other means of public transport
 Others (motor-cycle, moped, motor-assisted pedal cycle)

14 How much time do you normally need for your way out to work or school/university?
 Does not apply; same premises
 Under 15 minutes
 15 to under 30 minutes
 30 to under 45 minutes
 45 to under 60 minutes
 60 minutes and over

15 Are you presently working as?
 Skilled worker
 Other wage earner
 Salaried employee
 Apprentice
 Official³⁾, judge, soldier, person doing civilian alternative service
^{3) also applicants for civil service}
 Self-employed [employing paid labour
 without paid labour
 Family helper

FOR ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS

16 To which line of business (branch of economic activity, gov. agency) belongs the establishment (firm, office) at which you are working?

17 What kind of activity, occupation/profession do you perform?

18 If you pursue some additional economic activity: Is it
 agricultural activity
 non-agricultural activity