

# Foreword

The National Statistics Institute, pursuant to the current legislation, elaborated the Population and Housing Census with a reference date 1 March 1991.

Within the long tradition of Spanish censuses, the 1991 Population and Housing Census has been undertaken with an innovative predisposition, which in many aspects means that they are original. The design of the questionnaires used, the complete exploitation of the questionnaires collected, the absence of a manual coding phase of the variables, the participation of the Autonomous Communities including specific questions in the census questionnaires, and in the recording of the data, the integration of the information corresponding to buildings, housing and persons, the dissemination of the results in various electronic formats, as well as in conventional publications, ....., clearly outlines the open nature with which the INE has undertaken the 1991 census operation,....

Amongst the objectives of the Population Census is, firstly, the recount of the population of each one of the administrative units into which Spanish territory is divided, as well as the different population settlements. To complete this objective, the National Statistics Institute published in April of 1992 the official populations, legal and factual, of all Spanish municipalities and, during the year 1993, the 50 provincial volumes of the Nomenclature of cities, towns, villages and remaining population centres, specifying their units.

Another of the main objectives of the Census is to provide knowledge on the structure of the population, which allows for the decision-making process to be directed. Thus, in 1992 the INE published the results of the processing of a sample of ten per cent of the census questionnaires, in this manner bringing forward the dissemination of the information to the moment in which it was being collected. This objective is completed with the dissemination of the results obtained from the exhaustive exploitation of the census questionnaires.

The present publication includes the methodology used in the census operation, and includes the definitions of each one of the variables, the compilation of the information, the dissemination of same, the measures adopted to guarantee the confidentiality in the dissemination of the data, and a methodological comparison with the 1981 Census 1981. It also includes the questionnaires and remaining documents used in the collection of the data, as well as the detailed classifications of all the census characteristics.

The INE would like to thank all councils and statistics services of autonomous communities for their collaboration; and specially, expresses its recognition to all citizens for the information provided and for the confidence deposited thereupon, notwithstanding the controversy initially generated against Censuses.

Finally, the INE hopes that census results will compensate all efforts carried out and help out in learning about the complex reality of the Spanish population.

**José Quevedo**

**President of the INE**

# Introduction

The Population and Housing Censuses carried out in reference to 1 March 1991 occupy the fifth place in the Housing Censuses and the fifteenth in the Population Censuses. The first Housing Census was carried out in 1950, and the officially endorsed Population Census series were started with the one carried out in 1857, with reference to 21 May, under the sponsorship of the Kingdom's General Statistics Commission, first Spanish Statistics Organism at a National level. This Census was followed by the one carried out in 1860 by the General Statistics Commission, with reference to 25 December. The censuses corresponding to 1877, 1887 and 1897 took place later. From 1900 through 1980, Population Censuses were carried out for the years ending in 0, with reference to 31 December. The 2001 census 1981 had 1 March as reference date given the difficulty entailed by the data collection process with reference to the last day of the year, and that with this new date, Spanish census periods were adapted to Community regulations, even before Spain's accession to the EC.

On another hand, as established by current legislation, councils must proceed to renew the Municipal Register of Inhabitants, public document and irrefutable to all administrative effects, every 5 years, coinciding when there is a Population Census with its reference date.

As a general rule, variables which must be included in the Municipal Register of Inhabitants are all those which are necessary for public legal relationships, together with those which are required by the State or the autonomous communities for exercising their corresponding coordination functions, provided that the respect for the fundamental rights specified in the Constitution is guaranteed. Over time, this rule has been interpreted in an increasingly wider sense, giving way to Registers with vast information richness. Therefore, and due to the existence of a Supreme Court ruling, dated 16 November 1988, regarding a motion of unconstitutionality related with certain

register questions, as they violate the necessary confidentiality of individual data which guarantees our Constitution. Law 4/1990, dated 29 June, on General State Budgets, in its additional twenty-fifth disposition, determined the data which henceforth were to be included in the Municipal Register of Inhabitants. Consequently, some questions traditionally incorporated into the Registers, such as civil status, profession,... could not be incorporated in the register sheets corresponding to the Renewal of the 1991 Municipal Register of Inhabitants as they were not data necessary for public legal relationships.

For this reason, INE set out the 1991 Population and Housing Censuses including substantial modifications compared to previous Censuses. Maybe the most important one was the decision to record and exploit all the information collected, unlike what had been undertaken up to that date through two per cent samples in order to enable obtaining Advanced Results and twenty or thirty per cent samples for the definitive exploitation. This change has allowed obtaining information on small geographic areas, information which had been previously obtained through municipal registers.

Likewise, due to an analogous cause, the possibility of including specific questions in the census questionnaire which were considered necessary for the exercise of the functions has been enabled for autonomous communities.

Also, with the purpose of making feasible in a reasonable period of time the exploitation and subsequent dissemination of results, the traditional encoding phase was eliminated, presenting the totality of questions in a pre-coded way, with the exception of those related to geographical variables where the literal was collected, but whose later treatment has been carried out through an automatic encoding process.

Another characteristic feature of these Censuses has been the importance granted to the study of these migrations, having introduced a total of five questions specifically dedicated

to this subject. The statistical gap existing up till now on this subject is thus expected to be covered sufficiently, given the increasing influence of migration phenomena on the demographic evolution of the populations.

Finally, the complementary survey of the Population Census which, under the Sociodemographic Survey name took place some months after the collection of census data, cannot be left without mention. This statistical researches, with a large sample size (about a hundred and sixty thousand persons), is intended to correct several information gaps which could not be attended, given their special nature, in the Population Census. In first place, through a retrospective research with a biographical nature, the Sociodemographic Survey provides longitudinal information with an enormous demographic and sociological value; and, in second place, by using occupation, activity and study classifications which are compatible with census classifications, allows to balance the loss of conceptual detail which the use of precoded questions has entailed, guaranteeing comparability of said characteristics with regards to previous censuses.

# Basic aspects of Population and Housing Censuses 1991

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## Definition and objectives of the censuses

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### CENSUS DEFINITION

The population census is defined as a set of operations consisting in the compilation, summarizing, assessment, analysis and publishing of demographic, cultural, economic and social data on all the inhabitants of the country and its political-administrative divisions, referred to a specific moment or period. This operation is aimed towards all persons residing in dwellings (either family dwellings or accommodations) or in collective establishments (such as hotels, residences, asylums,...).

The Housing Census is the set of operations set of operations consisting in the compilation, summarizing, assessment, analysis and publishing of data related to all the places used for human habitation that have been conceived as such (family dwellings), and listing those that were not conceived for that use but are employed for this (fixed or mobile accommodations).

The Housing Census has primarily based on the Building Census, which was conducted throughout the whole national territory with reference date 15 October 1990. As aforementioned, the Housing Census also includes any fixed or mobile accommodations (caves, shanties, shacks, trailers, boats,...) logically not included in the Building Census, which are being used at the time of the census as permanent dwelling; it also considers the dwellings comprising buildings finished after the Building Census.

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### CENSUS OBJECTIVES

The 1991 Spanish Population Census has the following basic objectives:

a) Population recount

The Population census determines the number of inhabitants in the State, Autonomous Communities, provinces and the municipalities, as well as in entities and population nuclei.

b) Information on the structure of the population

The Population census, as it investigates the geographical, demographical, cultural, economic and social characteristics of the inhabitants, provides a structural image of the population that is used as the source to compile demographic, economic and social policies that, unquestionably, use the human factor as the basic reference.

d) Provide a basis for demographic studies

The Population census allows us to obtain data that are essential to study the evolution of the population. Likewise, population census data can be used to calculate specific rates of researched characteristics in flow statistics.

d) Provide a basis for statistics

The Census provides a good framework for sample surveys. On one hand, it allows to calculate parameters for different population variables necessary to focus the sampling methodology; on another, census documentation can be used for the real selection of different statistical units (municipality, section, block, family dwelling).

e) To attend statistical needs of international nature

International bodies request information from the different countries in order to elaborate their demographic and social statistics, being Population Censuses one of the main sources used for obtaining them.

f) To attend statistical information needs of autonomous communities and councils

The reduction of information contained in municipal registers of inhabitants, which as a document of public nature should not introduce questions which could violate privacy rights, has driven the broadening of Census contents in specific fields, considered as essential by the different autonomous communities or councils for the appropriate exercise of their respective competences. In order to determine these fields, the fact of them being susceptible of being collected by the self-inscription method has been taken into account.

On another hand, the 1991 Spanish Housing Census has the following fundamental objectives:

a) *Recount of dwellings*

The Housing Census is used to determine the number of dwellings in the State, autonomous communities, provinces, municipalities, entities and population units.

b) *Information on the structure of dwellings*

The Census provides information on the structure of family dwellings considering aspects such as time of construction, surface and general characteristics, facilities and the use they are subjected to.

c) *Provide a basis for demographic studies*

This census provides a more stable framework for sample surveys and is used in multiple designs among which the General Population Survey stands out.

d) *To attend statistical needs, of international and national nature.*

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## Scope of the Censuses

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### POPULATION SCOPE

The Population Census includes both persons with affixed residence in

national territory, and those which were circumstantially found therein as of the reference date.

Persons residing in Spain constitute the de jure population. Those which as of the census date were in Spanish territory comprise the de facto population.

In order to compare Spanish population figures with those from other countries, and in line with international recommendations, the following are also included in the de facto population:

- The diplomatic staff and others Spanish civil servants and their relatives, officially posted abroad.

- Spanish merchant navy, fishing fleet and air navigation workers who were outside Spanish territory as of the census date.

- Foreigners resident in Spain, although they were temporary residing abroad.

- Spaniards residing in Spain temporarily working abroad.

Likewise, the de facto population includes:

- The diplomatic staff and other civil servants of foreign countries officially posted in Spain.

- Persons who are actually embarked in boats anchored in Spain's territorial waters.

- Spanish or foreign citizens who, not residing in Spain, were circumstantially residing in Spain at the time of the Census.

As regards the Housing Census, the population scope considers dwellings and group establishments. Dwellings are considered to be all venues used for human habitation, that are family dwellings, and those others that, although they are not designed for that purpose, are actually

inhabited on the date the Census is performed; these are called Accommodations.

This Census does not include dwellings that are under construction, unless they are inhabited at the time the census is performed or if their completion is pending on certain slight details, although they could already be occupied.

Neither does it include dwellings that are being demolished or are empty because they have been declared in state of ruin.

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## GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

The research covers the whole national territory, including Ceuta and Melilla.

## TIME SCOPE

The recount of inhabitants and dwellings has been carried out with reference to the census date, and their characteristics are referred to, either this or to a perfectly defined time period for each one of them. The census reference periods are:

- Reference date and census moment

The date of reference is the day 1 March 1991, and the census moment is zero hours of said day, established by Royal Decree 1394/1990, dated 8 November, whereby Census elaboration is stipulated, pursuant to Law 70/1980, dated 16 December, which in its 1<sup>st</sup> article establishes the following: *The National Statistics Institute will elaborate Population and Housing Censuses in the years finished with 1, with reference to a date falling between 1 March and 31 May.*

- Reference week

Collection of data on economic characteristics is carried out with reference to the seven days immediately preceding the census date.

- Other reference periods

For the CHARACTERISTICS RELATED TO MIGRATIONS, nuptiality and fertility, data have been collected with reference to certain periods of time which are specified in the corresponding sections.

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## Basic units

The basic unit used in the Population census is the inhabitant, but the identification of the inhabitant is not carried out in an individual basis, as it is necessary to consider the relationships of coexistence; therefore, the family, the household and the family unit also appear as additional basic units.

Regarding the Housing Census, the basic unit thereof is the housing.

## INHABITANT

With regards to the Population Census, any physical person which at the time of the census resides in Spain or is in its territory is considered an inhabitant.

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## FAMILY

The family is defined as a group of persons (two or more) which, residing in the same family dwelling, share some common expenses and are linked by kinship bonds, either by blood or law, independently of the degree thereof. Although from a sociological point of view it would have been convenient to limit the notion of kinship, in view of the definition of family it is easier to work with a concept that is as vast as possible and that, on the other hand, does not distort reality.

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## HOUSEHOLD

The household is defined as the group of persons residing in the same dwelling, sharing common expenses arising from the use of the dwelling and/or feeding needs. Two kind of dwellings can

be distinguished: Single-person dwellings, comprised by a single person, and multi-person dwellings, comprised by two or more persons.

The differences between dwelling and family are:

- a) The dwelling can be comprised by a single person, while the family must be comprised at least, by two members.
- b) Multi-person dwelling members do not necessarily have to be related to each other, while family members do have to.

The term dwelling substitutes what in previous censuses was called census family. Particularly, the dwelling includes both persons related to each other, and others which are not, as well as domestic service persons and permanent guests. Exceptionally, there can be more than one dwelling in a same housing (the most typical example thereof being comprised by housings inhabited by two completely autonomous dwellings, one of which resides therein as lent or sublet tenant).

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#### FAMILY UNIT

The family unit is the intermediate hierarchical unit between the inhabitant and the family. The notion of family unit corresponds to a restricted conception of the family, that is limited to the closest degrees of kinship. There are four types of family units:

- a) Married couple or couple without children.
- b) Married couple or couple with one or more children.
- c) Father with one or more children.
- d) Mother with one or more children.

In order to be part of the family unit, children must not be married or have couples.

In order to determine family unit, the two following criteria have been taken into account:

1. The father (mother)-child relationship always has preference over the child-father (mother) relationship; in other words, if a single child without a partner is also the father of a single child who is also without a partner, both form a type c) unit and, therefore, the former, although being single and without a partner is not part of his parents' unit.
2. The relationship between couples has preference over the child-father (mother) relationship.

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#### HOUSING

By housing, as far as the Census is concerned, reference is made to a structurally separate and independent venue that, given how it was constructed, reconstructed, transformed or adapted, is conceived to be inhabited by persons or, even though this is not the case, is actually and effectively inhabited as of the census date.

A venue is considered separate if it is surrounded by walls, fences, gates, ..., it is covered by a roof and allows a person, or group of persons, to be isolated from others, in order to prepare and eat food, to sleep and to find shelter from the weather and the environment.

The venue will be considered independent if it can be accessed directly from the street or public or private area, either common or individual, or from a staircase, corridor, ..., that is to say, when the persons in the dwelling can enter and exit it without having to go through a venue occupied by other persons.

In any case, the survey considers the current situation of the venue-dwelling and not the primitive state of the construction. Therefore, the groupings or subdivisions of the dwellings consider as many units as resulted from the transformation processes, as long as they fulfil the aforementioned conditions, and regardless, therefore, of the initial state of the construction.

## FAMILY DWELLING

With census purposes, a family dwelling (normal or regular) is considered to be any room or set of rooms and their annexed areas that occupy a building or a structurally separated part of the same and that, by the way in which they have been constructed, reconstructed or transformed, are destined to be inhabited by one or several persons and on the date of the census are not used totally for other purposes.

Family dwellings are included in the Housing Census, regardless of whether they are inhabited or not when the census is performed. Conversely, this does not include venues constructed initially to be used as dwellings which, in Census periods, are currently used exclusively for other purposes (dwellings that have been transformed to accommodate offices, workshops, warehouses,...)

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## ACCOMMODATION

Any building which does not totally meet the definition of family dwellings, whether this is because it is mobile, semi-permanent or improvised, or because it was not designed in principle with residential purposes but however, it makes up the regular residence of one or various persons at the time of the census is considered to be an accommodation.

The following are considered as permanent dwellings:

- Semipermanent dwellings which, although similar to family dwellings in some aspects, are used only for a limited period of time (usually under 10 years).
- Certain venues destined to be used as dwellings, constructed without any pillars and using waste material (tins, boxes,...), such as shanties, huts,...
- Other venues, destined to be used as dwellings, which have not been reconstructed nor altered to be used with residential purposes, although there are people living therein,

for example, spaces located in stables, barns, windmills, garages, warehouses, commercial , as well as caves and other natural shelters that have been fitted out to live in them. Dwellings constructed to be transported or that compose a mobile venue, and are used as a residence for one or several persons, such as tents, boats, yachts, trailers, etc. are considered to be mobile dwellings. Sections reserved for passengers in means of transport (boats, trains...) are not considered as mobile accommodations.

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## GROUP ESTABLISHMENT

Dwellings designed to accommodate a group of persons that do not compose a family, subject to a common authority or regime, or united by common personal goals or interests, are considered as group establishments.

For census purposes, both actual group dwellings (convents, barracks, institution, student halls, workers residences, hospitals, prisons, etc.), and hotels, guest houses and similar establishments are included as group establishments.

When there are family dwellings (see next definition) in a group dwelling, which are normally used for the establishment's managerial, administrative or cleaning personnel, these will be considered family dwellings and be included in a different part of the census

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## BUILDING

The definition of building is the one adopted by the Building Census, that is, any permanent construction, separate and independent, conceived to be used as a dwelling and/or to serve with agrarian or industrial purposes, for rendering services or, in general, for the development of an activity. A construction is permanent if it has been conceived and constructed to answer needs that have an indefinite duration and that, therefore, will be in the same place for over ten years. A construction is separate if it is limited by



façades or party walls and covered by a roof  
A construction is independent if it can be  
accessed directly from the street or from  
public or private grounds.

# Characteristics subject of research in the 1991 Population and Housing Census.

The Characteristics subject of research are classified into direct and derivative. The former are the ones which appear in the census questionnaire, while the derivative are obtained by combining answers to one or several of the direct characteristics.

In order to select direct characteristics, the experience gathered in previous censuses was taken into account, as well as, on one hand, the suggestions set forth by Institutions and researchers, provided these could be obtained with enough quality (taking into account that questionnaires had to be filled out by each of the families and not by specialized agents, as what happens with surveys) and, on another, by the requirements of International Organizations our Country is a member of, with the aim of obtaining comparative data between the different countries.

The characteristics researched for are included hereunder, distinguishing among direct and derivative ones. On another hand, the remaining categories appearing in publication tables are listed.

## Listing of characteristics subject of research in the censuses

### GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION CHARACTERISTICS

#### Direct characteristics

- Province
- Municipality
- District
- Section
- Collective entities
- Singular entities
- Unit or Disseminated

- Block -

Street

## General Characteristics of the Population

### PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### Direct Characteristics

- Sex
- Date of birth
- Nationality
- Residence status
- Place of residence of non-residents
- Marital status
- Place of birth

#### Derivative characteristics

-Age

### CHARACTERISTICS RELATED TO MIGRATIONS

#### Direct characteristics

- Usual place of residence one year ago (1 March 1990)
- Usual place of residence five years ago (1 April 1986)
- Usual place of residence ten years ago (1 March 1981)
- Place of origin, for migrant population in the last ten years
- Year in which residence was established in the municipality for the last time, for migrant population within the last ten years
- For foreigners and stateless persons, year of last arrival to Spain

CHARACTERISTICS RELATED WITH  
EDUCATION **Direct Characteristics**

- Current studies
- Level of education

- Rate of education.
- Illiteracy rate.
- Average age at the time of marriage.
- Average number of live births to females.
- Activity, occupation and unemployment rates.

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MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY RATES

**Direct characteristics**

- number of live births, for women that have had children.
- Year of marriage for women who remain married for the first time.

**Derivative characteristics**

- Duration of the marriage.
- Age at marriage.

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Characteristics of households

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE  
POPULATION **Direct characteristics**

- Main person in the dwelling.
- Kinship relationships.
- Other personal characteristics (sex, civil status, ongoing studies, level of education, relation with the activity...), already listed previously.

**Derivative characteristics**

- Sex of the main person.
- Age of the main person.
- Civil status of the main person.
- Nationality of the main person.
- Level of education of the main person.
- Socioeconomic condition of the main person.
- Profession of the main person,
- Relation with activity of the main person.

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CHARACTERISTICS RELATED TO  
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

**Direct characteristics**

- Relationship with the economic activity.
- Profession.
- Professional Situation.-

Establishment activity.

**Derivative characteristics**

- Economically active population.
- Economically inactive population.
- Population counted separately.
- Social and economic condition.

CHARACTERISTICS OF  
HOUSEHOLDS **Derivative  
characteristics**

- Size of the household.
- Type of household.
- Structure of household.

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OTHER CHARACTERISTICS USED IN  
TABULATIONS

- De jure and de facto population.
- Population in urban, intermediate and rural areas.
- Size of the municipality.

- Number of males and females.
- Number of active persons.
- Number of employed persons.
- Number of unemployed persons.
- Number of persons under 15 years of age.
- Number of persons between 15 and 64 years old.
- Number of persons aged 65 and older.
- Number of migrant persons in the last 10 years.
- Number of units and families.

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#### CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILY UNITS

##### **Derivative characteristics**

- Size of the unit.
- Type of unit.
- Number of children.
- Number of children under 15 years of age.
- Age of the spouses in the unit.
- Level of education of unit spouses.
- Relationship with the economic activity of the unit spouses.
- Age of the youngest child.
- Age of the oldest child.

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN RELATION WITH CHARACTERISTICS OF DWELLINGS

##### **Derivative characteristics.**

- Dwelling tenancy regime.
- Useful area of the dwelling.
- Number of rooms in the dwelling.

#### OTHER CHARACTERISTICS USED IN TABULATIONS

- Number of live births from women with couples.

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#### Characteristics of dwellings

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#### CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILY DWELLINGS

##### **Direct characteristics**

##### *Characteristics of buildings*

- Number of dwellings in the building.
- Year of construction of the dwelling.

##### *Characteristics of the dwelling*

- Type of dwelling.
- Tenancy regime.
- Dwelling area.
- Number of rooms.
- Rooms used with professional, trading or analogous purposes.
- Facilities of the dwelling: running water, hot water, air conditioning, kitchen, electric power supply, gas, telephone, heating, fuel, number of toilets, and number of bathrooms or showers.

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF GROUP ESTABLISHMENTS

- Type of establishment.
- Capacity of the establishment.
- Number of non-residents, by sex and if they are Spaniards or foreigners.

## Definition of the characteristics researched in the censuses

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### GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION CHARACTERISTICS

Makes reference to the geographic location of the population and dwellings regarding Province, Municipality, District and Section, Group Entity, Single Entity, Unit or Disseminated, Block and Way.

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## General Characteristics of the Population

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### PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### **Date of birth**

Includes day, month and year of birth, which are essential data for determining the age of the person and the cohort to which the person belongs.

#### **Nationality**

The population is classified by country of subject or citizenship. Double citizenship cases in which one of them is the Spanish one have been collected. Stateless persons are collected separately.

In nationality tables referred to a population as a whole, Spaniards with double citizenship have been considered exclusively as Spaniards.

#### **Residence status**

1. *Present*: Residing in the municipality and present therein as of the census date.
2. *Absent*: Residing in the municipality and absent therein as of the census date. These persons, if residing in Spain, appear as non-resident in the corresponding municipality.
3. *Non-residents*: Persons which are not residing in the municipality, but which were found therein as of the census date. These persons, if residing in Spain, appear as

absent residents in their municipality of residence.

#### **Place of residence of non-residents**

Makes reference to the municipality and province of usual residence of non-residents, or the country, in case their residence is affixed abroad.

#### **Marital status**

Makes reference to the de jure status, classifying population into five groups: singles, married, widow/widower, separated, divorced.

the de facto civil status had been collected in previous censuses. The decision of considering the de jure status was taken, on one hand, because the de facto civil status denomination is a contradiction in terms, as civil status is a legal term coined to define de jure situations, and, on another, following recommendations of International Organizations.

#### **Place of birth**

For persons born in Spain, the province and municipality of birth is researched for.

For persons born abroad, the country of birth.

#### **Age**

The age of the inhabitant is the time lapsed since the date of birth to the date of the census, expressed in years.

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### CHARACTERISTICS RELATED TO MIGRATIONS

Three questions have been stated regarding residence on a previous date, all three collecting the municipality and province or country of residence.

Likewise, for migrant population in the last 10 years, the country of origin has been addressed (province or municipality or country) of the last migration and the year in which residence in Spain was established for the last time.

**Usual place of residence a year ago (1 March 1990)**

Includes information on the place of residence a year before (1 March 1990) with respect to the time of census reference, classifying the answers as: *had not been born in that date, was residing in this same municipality in a different domicile, or was residing in another municipality in Spain or was residing abroad.*

If he/she was not residing in the same municipality, the previous municipality and province of residence, or country, for those residing abroad, on the date mentioned had to be consigned.

**Usual place of residence five years ago (1 April 1986)**

Covers information on the place of residence at the time of reference of the last register renewal operation (1 April 1986), classifying answers as: *had not been born in that date, was residing in this same municipality in a different domicile, or was residing in another municipality in Spain or was residing abroad.*

The last two answers required filling out municipality and province for Spain, and the country for cases of residence abroad as of the mentioned date. As can be appreciated, the adjustment as on the date of reference of the last register results in an effective period one month below the exact five years.

**Place of residence ten years ago (1 March 1981)**

Collects information on the place of residence ten years ago, as of the date of reference of the last population census (1 March 1981) classifying answers as: *had not been born in that date, was residing in this same municipality in a different domicile, or was residing in another municipality in Spain or was residing abroad.*

Municipality and province or country of residence information was filled out

exactly as in previous questions-

**Place of origin of migrant population in the last ten years**

Those persons who have moved their usual residence at least once during the last ten years have been requested to specify their place of origin in the last transfer which has implied a change of municipality. The municipality and country of origin shall be specified, or the country, if in the last transfer, the person moved from a foreign country.

**Year in which the migrant population affixed its residency for the last time in the municipality during the last ten years.**

The year of the last transfer has been requested from all persons who have changed their municipality of residence at least once during the last ten years.

**For foreigners and stateless persons, year of last arrival to Spain**

For foreigners and stateless persons, the year when they started residing in any municipality of the Spanish territory has been collected. If they have established their residency in Spain in more than one occasion, the year collected is the one of the last arrival.

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**CHARACTERISTICS RELATED WITH EDUCATION**

**Current studies**

It is only collected from persons undertaking any kind of study at the date of the census, understanding by studies, those which satisfy the characteristics mentioned in the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), in other words:

-They are aimed at achieving some kind of apprenticeship and not at merely any kind of cultural or leisure development.

-They involve an educational entity (education centres, associations, companies

organizations,...) or teaching personnel which provide the education.

-They are organized, that is, with established objectives or a syllabus.

-To be uninterrupted during a period of time.

According to these characteristics, with census purposes, both studies regulated by the Educational System as those established outside of said system are considered as studies, provided that they are taught in official or private education institutions, regardless of the education method or modality (free, distance, by correspondence) and that they aim at achieving an apprenticeship and have a syllabus for a uninterrupted period of time, which has been established at 3 months or 120 hours, at least. Professional, artistic, sporting, etc. apprenticeships are therefore included, provided they comply with the aforementioned characteristics.

The different categories of this variable are:

#### *Pre-school education*

1. Kindergarten and preschool.

#### *Primary education*

2. GBE, 1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> year (including adult education at this level).

Special education.

#### *Secondary education*

3. GBE, 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> year (including adults at that level).

4. 1<sup>st</sup> degree vocational training

5. 2<sup>nd</sup> degree professional training

6. BUP and COU (including university access exams).

7. Other secondary education: Applied arts and artistic trades, ceramics, music conservatoire and dramatic arts and dance schools, official language schools and any other study which requires having obtained the school graduate title or its equivalent before enrolling.

#### *Tertiary education*

9. Technical studies of Architecture and Engineering.

10. Other University Colleges.

11. Faculty or University College studies (1st and 2<sup>nd</sup> cycles)

12. Studies in Advanced Technical Schools (1st and 2<sup>nd</sup> cycles).

13. Doctorate studies.

14. Post-graduate or specialization studies for Undergraduates (Master, Specialist or equivalent, with a minimum duration of a school year).

15. Other tertiary education: Advanced Military Education, Navigation Education, Tourism, Physical Education and any other study which requires having completed BUP, COU, Post-Secondary Education or Secondary education before enrolling.

#### *Unclassifiable education*

16. Occupational vocational training (includes courses in the National Training and Integration Plan in INEM Centres, collaborating centres, councils, companies). Vocational Training and Integration in INEM Centres, in collaborating centres, in councils, in companies).

17. Other Teachings.

#### **Level of education**

It is collected for persons with 10 or more years; a person is considered to have reached a determined level of learning once that persons completes and passes all the academic years of that level and are therefore, eligible to obtain the corresponding degree or diploma.

The different categories of this variable are:

1. *Illiterates*: persons who do not know how to read or write, understanding it, a brief and simple presentation of facts related with his/her everyday life.

2. No education: includes persons who know how to write or read but which have not attended

school, or have done so for less than five years.

#### *Primary*

3. Primary Studies, or five GBE or equivalent school school years passed.

#### *Secondary*

education. First year

4. Elementary Post-Secondary Education (general, labour or technician), School Graduate, complete GBE or equivalent.

Second year

5. Primary vocational training <sup>2nd</sup> degree Industrial Professions.

6. Vocational Training Industrial Master's Degree.

7. Advanced post-secondary education.

8. Other intermediate qualifications: Applied Arts and other Artistic Trades, Ceramics, Music Conservatoires and Dramatic Arts and Dance Schools, Official Language Schools and any other study which requires having obtained the school graduate title or its equivalent before enrolling.

#### *Third level. 1<sup>st</sup>*

year

9. Architecture and Engineering, Technical studies or Diploma studies (full 3<sup>rd</sup> year passed) at Advanced Technical Faculties.

10. Diploma from University colleges and Diploma (full 3<sup>rd</sup> year passed) from University faculties or colleges.

Second year

11. Advanced architects and engineers.

12. University graduate. Third year

13. Higher non-university studies qualifications Advanced Military Education, Navigation Education, Tourism, Physical Education and any other study which requires having completed BUP, COU, Secondary Education or Secondary Vocational Training before enrolling.

14. Doctorate.

15. Post-graduate or Specialisation Titles for Graduates Qualifications.

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## MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY RATES

### **Number of live births for women who have had children**

This characteristics, already included in the 1981 Census aimed at married or formerly married women, has been broadened in this Census to include all women, as advised by the evolution experienced in the last years in the Spanish society.

### **Year of marriage for women who remain married for the first time**

This characteristic regarding the year of marriage of women who remain married for the first time in accordance with their legal civil status, although it does not allow analysing the phenomena related with the way cohabitation formats are established and maintained, necessary for establishing the relative importance of the phenomena deducted from Natural Population Movements.

### **Duration of the marriage**

Duration of the marriage of the woman who remains married for the first time is the interval of time lapsed from the date of the wedding and that of the census, expressed in years passed.

Having exclusively collected the year of the wedding in the questionnaire, and being the census reference date 1 March 1991, this variable has been calculated by deducting one unit from the difference between 1991 (Census year) and the wedding year, not counting marriages celebrated between January and February 1991.

### **Age at marriage**

The age of the woman at the time of getting married for the first time is the interval of time lapsed since the birth date and the wedding date, expressed in years passed; however, as the wedding date has not been collected, but just the year, the following adjustment has been made:



- For those women born in the second half of the year, that is, from July to December, both included, the variable is the difference between the wedding year and the birth year.

- For those women born in the first half of the year, that is, from January to June, both included, the variable is the result of deducting the aforementioned unit.

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## CHARACTERISTICS RELATED TO ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

### **Relationship with the economic activity**

This question is intended to find out each person's relationship with his/her economic activity. The different questions enable classifying the population in Active Population, Inactive Population and Population Counted Separately.

The headings used to record self-classification of the population with regards to the economic activity are the following:

1. Enrolled in military service.
2. Employed. People who have worked at least one hour in the reference week (from 22 through 28 February) are considered occupied. Those persons who during that week were on a temporary sick leave, on vacation,... are also considered as occupied.
3. Unemployed person, seeking first job.
4. Unemployed person, having worked before.
5. Retired (receiving a retirement or disability pension).
6. Receiving a pension which is not a retirement or disability pension.
7. Permanently disabled for work.

8. Student, school or pre-school.

9. Household chores (unpaid).

10. Another situation (minors not attending school, independently wealthy, ...).

This is a multiple choice question, up to a maximum of three. Those who answered that they were occupied, unemployed having worked before or retired, were asked questions on their current or last relationship with the economic activity, specifically, regarding their profession, activity of the establishment and professional situation. In case that the multiple answer covers two of the categories justifying the pass to complementary information, the category with lower order in the aforementioned code has been considered.

The economic characteristics referring to profession and activity of the establishment which have been traditionally included as open questions which had to be encoded at a later time, have been defined, in this Census, based on a set of headings. They have been defined with the purpose of enabling self classification of the population, of maintaining the series (including finding out the derivative characteristic socio-economic condition) and, finally, of observing national and international classifications.

### **Profession**

The occupation, profession and trade makes reference to the type of work carried out during the week of reference by an occupied person. In case the person is involved in several occupations, the main occupation is consigned. For unemployed persons who have worked previously, and for retirees, information is collected referred to the last occupation undertaken.

With the purpose of correctly understanding this question, it is necessary to insist on the fact that it is referred to the type of work conducted and not to the possible academic title obtained, nor to the professional status related with the occupation (businessman, wage earner,...). However, occasionally,

the occupation and academic title might coincide.

The different categories of this variable are:

*Professionals, Technicians and the like*

1. Professionals with degree in sciences and engineering.
2. Assistant professionals in sciences and engineering.
3. Writers, artists, and professional entertainers and sportspersons.
4. Teaching personnel and other qualified professionals not previously mentioned.
5. Managerial personnel of public administrations and companies.

*Administrative personnel*

6. Managers of administrative offices.
7. Other administrative employees.

*Sales agents, sales clerks, sales people and similar*

8. Sales agents and brokers, purchasing managers, sales representatives and similar.
9. Clerks, salespersons and the like. Workers in catering and other services.
10. Catering services workers and personal services workers.
11. Protection and security services workers
12. Other workers in the services sector.
13. workers in agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing.

*Employees in construction, industry, mining and transport*

14. Workshop foremen and managers in industrial, mining or construction companies.
15. Specialised workers in construction.

16. Workers skilled in extractive industries and metallurgy.

17. Workers skilled in textile, food processing and graphic arts industries. Other crafts persons.

18. Industrial installations and fixed or mobile machinery operators.

19. Labourers and other non-specialised workers.

20. Armed Forces Professionals.

The encoding used guarantees obtaining data at the level of large groups of the National Classification of Occupations in effect as of the census date (CNO- 79) and, at the same time abiding by the last International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88-COM).

Annex V contains all census headings and their correspondence both with ISCO-88-COM and with CNO- 79, used in the 1981 Census.

### **Professional Status**

This characteristic makes reference, for occupied persons, to the professional status in the main occupation during the reference week. For unemployed persons who have worked previously and for retirees, it makes reference to the professional status in the last job; the following self-classification headings have been considered.

1. Entrepreneur, professional or self-employed worker employs personnel.
2. Entrepreneur, professional or self-employed worker who does not employ personnel.
3. Member of an associated work cooperative who works in the same
4. Person who works without a set pay in the company or business of a relative he/she lives with.
5. Person who works on a permanent basis, paid by salary, day's wage, commission, or another type of remuneration.

6. Person who works on a temporary basis, paid by salary, day's wage, commission, or another type of remuneration.

7. Another situation.

### **Establishment activity**

This question covers the type of economic activity of the establishment in which an active occupied person develops his/her main occupation, understanding as such the one to which he/she has devoted more time during that week. Unemployed persons who have worked before and retirees must refer the answer to the activity of the establishment where they developed their last job.

Any unit producing goods or services (factory, workshop, mine, hotel,...) located in a defined physical venue and which is managed or controlled by a single company is considered to be an establishment.

The categories considered for this variable are:

1. Agriculture and livestock.
2. Fishing.

#### *Extractive Industries*

3. Extraction of fuels.
  4. Extraction of non-energetic ores.
- #### *Manufacturing Industries*
5. Food industries.
  6. Textile industry.
  7. Wood and cork industries.
  8. Paper industries. Graphic Arts.
  9. Petroleum Refinement.
  10. Manufacture of chemical products.
  11. Metal production.
  12. Manufacture of metallic products.
  13. Manufacture of electrical, electronic, and optical equipment.
  14. Manufacture of transport material.
  15. Other manufacturing industries.

16. Electrical energy, gas and water.

17. Construction.

#### *Services*

18. Motor vehicles.
19. Wholesale trade.
20. Retail trade.
21. Hotels and restaurants.
22. Transport and communications.
23. Financial institutions.
24. Company services.
25. Education.
26. Health.
27. Public administration, Defence and Social Security
28. Domestic service.
29. Other services.

The encoding is based both in the last National Classification of Economic Activities 74 (NCEA-74) as in the newly implemented one, NACE-rev1, with the purpose of enabling comparisons with intermediate aggregates used in the publications of the 1981 Census.

Variable values and their correspondence with NCEA-74 used in the previous Census and with the new NACE-rev1.

### **Economically active population**

All persons aged 16 or older who fulfil the conditions required to be included them in the category of occupied or unemployed persons, as defined hereunder, are considered to comprise the active population.

*Occupied or working persons*, are those individuals, aged 16 and older, who during the reference week have had a job working for others or have developed a freelance activity on their own.

*Unemployed persons*, are those individuals, aged 16 or older who, during the reference week, have been simultaneously:

-*Without a job*, i.e. not employed by others or working as a freelancer.

-*seeking work*, in other words, who have taken specific measures to look for a job employed by others or who have performed procedures to set up as freelancers during the previous month. For example: registration at the job centre, procedures in work centres, answering job announcements in the newspapers,...

-*Available to work in a job* for someone else or on their own.

Unemployed persons are broken down into those seeking the first employment and those who have worked previously.

# Comparison between Population and Housing Census as of 1 March 1981 and 1 March 1991.

Population and Housing Censuses, being elaborated every ten years and intended to provide a reliable measurement of different factual sociodemographic aspects, must be considered, each time they are carried out, as different censuses, adapting measurement systems used in order to make them capable of describing reality at any point in time. This adaptation is necessary basically for two reasons:

1. Social change, which implies changes in habits, ways of living and of cohabitation of the population, which needs to be reflected.

2. Technical advances, which allow setting considerably more ambitious census objectives, due to the availability of the tools required to develop them.

As a result of this factors, several differences arise between two successive censuses, both conceptually as regarding processing, which, although they still allow comparisons to be established between them, make them different, and therefore it is advisable to be aware of them, in order to properly interpret data and comparisons between both censuses.

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## Conceptual differences

The fundamental conceptual differences between Population and Housing Censuses as of 1 March 1981 and 1 March 1991, have been the following:

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### POPULATION CENSUS

#### 1. Housing and family concepts.

In the 1981 Census, the basic collection units were the inhabitant and the

family. The inhabitant was any physical person which, at the time of the Census, was residing in the Spanish territory or was located therein, an analogous concept to the one used in the 1991 Census.

The family was defined as the group of persons, generally (but not necessarily) related by kinship, which shared a common life, normally occupying the whole dwelling. Domestic workers were included in the family concept, as well as the guests which usually resided in the dwelling.

In the 1991 Census, the household was defined as the group of persons which, while residing in the same dwelling, share common expenses arising from the use of the dwelling and/or feeding needs, and the family is defined as the group of persons which, while residing in the same family dwelling, share some common expenses and are linked by kinship bonds. As it can be deduced, the housing concept substitutes what in the 1981 Census was known as family.

#### 2. Definition of Main Person.

In the 1981 Census, the main person was defined as the person who was recognized as such by the remaining family members.

In the 1991 Census, the main person is, by definition, the one which appears first in the questionnaire columns, and its purpose is to exclusively serve as a reference in order to reconstruct kinship and cohabitation within the dwelling.

#### 3. Kinship relationship.

In the 1981 Census, de facto unions were not considered, while in the 1991 Census, the spouse and couple concepts has been broadened in order to reflect this type of unions.

#### 4. Definition of civil status.

The definition of civil status shows substantial differences between the 1981 and 1991 Censuses; while in 1981, the de facto situations were registered, in 1991 the de jure situations are included, as a consequence of definition adjustments in order to have them fit international recommendations.

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#### HOUSING CENSUS

The problems arising in our country regarding dwellings and the use made thereof forces to distinguish those dwellings which, although considered in previous Censuses as empty, given that they were not normally used as usual or secondary dwellings, were instead being used continuously. In order to identify these dwellings and to learn about the dwelling catalogue which could, eventually, be available, the classification thereof into *Main, Secondary and Empty* used in the 1981 Census has been substituted by: *Main, Secondary, Empty, Other Kind and Does not appear* in the 1991, also distinguishing in both Censuses between accommodations and group establishments. Finally, dwellings included in the *Does not appear* group were distributed, depending on their characteristics, into *secondary, empty or another kind*.

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#### Differences in objectives

Although basic objectives in both Censuses are common, *recounting population and housing and gathering information on their main characteristics*, 1991 Censuses are quite more ambitious than 1981 ones.

Indeed, the main innovation in the present Census has been its exhaustive exploitation, in other words, recording, computerised treatment and tabulation of every single questionnaire collected. In this way, it has been possible to obtain data for small geographic areas (municipalities, sections, entities, population units, blocks and ways), taking appropriate measures to preserve statistical secrecy.

The fact of carrying out the exhaustive exploitation implied defining a series of enabling approaches, which thus resulted in the methodological differences explained hereunder.

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#### Methodological differences

The main methodological difference between both Censuses is the complete questionnaire precoding which has been carried out in 1991 Censuses, with the purpose of obtaining the data in a reasonable amount of time, eliminating the encoding phase, a tradition in previous Censuses.

Apart from the differences pointed out, a set of differences in the questions set forth in the questionnaires.

There are two types of differences found between 1981 and 1991 Housing and Population Census questionnaires:

1. Questions stated in 1991 Censuses and not collected in 1981 Censuses and vice versa.
2. Questions which, being common to both census, show some changes, either in the number of headings, or in the population or group towards which they are aimed at.

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Characteristics registered in 1991 census questionnaires and not in 1981 census questionnaires.

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#### POPULATION CENSUS

- Presence or absence of the spouse or couple in the household, as well as his/her order number in case he/she was present.

- Presence or absence of the father or mother in the household, as well as the order number of the one appearing first.

These two questions have the purpose of allowing to determine automatically family units.

- In order to be able to automatically figure out the number of families in each household, persons who in the question *Relationship with the Main Person* were consigned as domestic workers, guests, or another non-kinship relationship, were asked if they were related with any other person in the household. In affirmative case, they had to write down the order number of said person. If related to more than one person, they were required to provide the order number of the person appearing in first place.

- Usual place of residence one year ago (1 March 1990).

- Usual place of residence five years ago (1 April 1986, date of the last Register Renewal).

- For migrant population in the last 10 years, place of origin.

- Relation with the activity, although registered in the 1981 Census, the 1991 Census allows up to three valid answers.

- Only for foreigners and stateless persons.

Year of last arrival to Spain.

- Only for non-residents.

Place of origin.

Previous censuses stated all questions to non-residents but failed to exploit any of them. On the other hand, the 1991 Census requests far less information from non-residents, but will indeed exploit it.

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#### HOUSING CENSUS

Regarding facilities in family dwellings, three additional variables have been included:

- Kitchen.

- Electrical Energy.

- Fuel used for heating.

All in all, the main novelty regarding available information from dwellings is derivative from the aforementioned, in previous chapters, link with the Building Census, which has provided a link between building characteristics and, extensively, to housings and the persons residing therein.

## Characteristics registered in 1981 census questionnaires and not in 1991 census questionnaires

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### POPULATION CENSUS

- Place of work or study.
- Journey to place of work or study.
- Means of transport to the place of work or study.

Time of journey to place of work or study.

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### HOUSING CENSUS

- Purpose of the building
- Telephone number.

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Questions common to both censuses in which the population aimed at changes.

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### POPULATION CENSUS

- Nationality, in the 1981 Census, was only asked to foreigners; in the 1991 Census, it has also been asked to Spaniards with double citizenship.
- The number of live births, in the 1981 Census, was aimed at married or formerly married women; in this Census, said question is broadened to all women.
- The profession, professional status and activity of the establishment was aimed

included in the 1981 Census, occupied persons, and unemployed persons who had worked before. The present Census also includes said questions for retirees, who must refer the answer to the last activity undertaken.

## Differences in the computerised treatment

The different approaches adopted in both Censuses have also implied substantial differences in the computerised treatment of the files before the dissemination, among which the following are worth mentioning:

- In consonance with the absence of manual encoding, strong predominance of automatic corrections over the manuals.
- Automatic encoding of geographic literals.
- Use of the information in the Building Census in order to improve housing filtering.
- Automatic definition of housing, families and family units.
- Perfect adjustment of the de jure population deduced from Manual Tabulation Notebooks.
- Specific consideration of each type of error, regarding the design of the type of correction (deterministic, probabilistic, donor based,...) which is most appropriate for each case.
- Application of computer means in order to guarantee confidentiality of census data.
- High geographic detail of the corrections, with the purpose of enabling data dissemination in very small geographic areas.



## Differences in result dissemination

The exhaustive exploitation carried out allows to have, as specified in different sections of this book, information for small geographic areas available. This fact, along with technological advances, has implied a substantial change in the dissemination products prepared. In the 1981 Census, the information was disseminated through the different publications. The Population Census was structured in two different publications, one for the general characteristics of the population and another for the population which lives with its family. Three different volumes were obtained for each of these publications. Volume I for results at a national level, volume II with results for each autonomous community and volume III with provincial results. Likewise, three volumes were obtained from the Housing Census for results at a national level, by autonomous communities and provinces.

The rest of the dissemination has been carried out through customized requests of specific tabulations.

In this Census, apart from the publications, and as already mentioned in the result dissemination chapter, three standard products have been prepared: the CD-ROM, the SAETA tables, and the microdata files. Also, in order to attend customized requests not covered through these products, a computer program has been developed, in order to have them solved faster.