

United Nations Statistics Division: Demographic Yearbook
Questionnaire on Metadata for Population and Housing Census

Reporting country: **SPAIN**

Population census date: 01/01/2021

Housing census date: 01/01/2021

A. General population census information

1. Census - taking methodological approaches

<p>(1) Traditional census - full field enumeration</p> <p>If yes, please circle the mode of data collection among options (a) to (f) listed below:</p> <p>(a) paper questionnaire only</p> <p>(b) paper questionnaire and tablet computers</p> <p>(c) tablet computers only</p> <p>(d) tablet computers and internet</p> <p>(e) internet and paper questionnaires</p> <p>(f) other (please describe)</p>	<p align="center"><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>(2) Combined census</p> <p>If yes, please circle the method of census taking among the options (a) to (c) listed below:</p> <p>(a) register(s)* and ad-hoc surveys</p> <p>(b) register(s)* and existing surveys</p> <p>(c) other (please describe)</p> <p>*Please list the register or registers that are used.</p>	<p align="center"><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>(3) Fully register based census</p>	<p align="center">x</p>

(4) Rolling census	<input type="checkbox"/>
(5) Other, please specify	

2. Type of population count and coverage

Type of population count	
(a) Present / de facto population	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Usual resident population	
<p>(c) Other, please specify</p> <p>We use the registered population in our population register, Padrón.</p> <p>All residents are obliged to register in the municipal Padrón of the municipality where they live for most of the year, even registering people who might at first appear to be difficult to access, such as people without legal residence or those registered in non-conventional dwellings, including homeless people.</p> <p>Since the implementation more than 25 years ago of the continuous Padrón, with the INE as the coordinating body for the more than 8,000 municipal registers, the Padrón has matured greatly as a population register, establishing, among other things, procedures for expiry and periodic verification of the residence of foreigners.</p> <p>From Padron, as an administrative population register, a statistical population register is constructed that provides us with a much more precise count of the resident population than a purely administrative count. For this purpose, the method of "signs of life" or "signs of presence" is used. It is only applied to foreign residents (11,4% of the total population) and essentially consists of assessing the plausibility of each person's residence on the basis of their presence in other registers, so that for each individual it is decided whether they are counted as a resident or not.</p> <p>In the signs of presence method applied in the 2021 Census, registers on employment and education topics have been used.</p> <p>Specific details of the signs of life process can be found on page 18 of the General Census Methodology https://www.ine.es/censos2021/censos2021_meto.pdf</p> <p>Additionally, for specific groups such as centenarians, or children aged 0 and 1, processes are carried out to correct the occasional imperfections associated with the administrative management of the census.</p>	x

3. Geospatial information for this census

- (a) Is this census a geospatial census? Yes
- (b) If Yes, is it polygon or point-based? Point-based

Describe the enumeration units: All census units (persons, households, dwellings) are geo-referenced.

Georeferencing is based on the geographic coordinates of the building in the Cadastres (which is normally the centroid of the parcel).

(c) Are there gaps or overlaps in enumeration units? No

4. Please specify whether the following population groups were enumerated in the census:

As described in point 2, if a person is registered in our population register, it is implicit that resides in Spain most of the time. On this basis we can consider that the following population groups are or are not counted in the census population

Population group	Included	Excluded	Not applicable
(a) Nomads and persons living in areas to which access is difficult	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Civilian residents temporarily absent from the country	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Civilian foreigners who do not cross a border daily and are in the country temporarily	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e) Military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located outside the country	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
(f) Foreign military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located in the country	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g) Civilian foreigners who cross a border daily to work in the country	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
(h) Civilian residents who cross a border daily to work in another country	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(i) Merchant seafarers and fishers resident in the country but at sea at the time of the census	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(j) Homeless or roofless persons, vagrants and persons with no concept of usual residence	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(k) Persons living in buildings with restricted access	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(l) Stateless persons	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. In case the enumeration was performed according to the 'usual resident population' concept, please complete the following additional table.

For each of the population groups listed in the following table, please indicate whether they were included, excluded, or not applicable in the usual resident population count.

Population group	Included	Excluded	Not applicable
(a) Persons found at the moment of enumeration that cannot identify their place of usual residence, such as those who move often;		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) National military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families, located outside the country;		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Foreign persons working for international organizations (not including foreign diplomats or military forces), provided that they meet the criteria for usual residence in the country;		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Merchant seafarers and fishers usually resident in the country but at sea at the time of the census (including those who have no place of residence other than their quarters aboard ship);		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e) Persons who may be illegal, irregular or undocumented migrants, as well as asylum seekers and persons who have applied for or been granted refugee status or similar types of international protections, provided that they meet the criteria for usual residence in the country;		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(f) Persons who cross a frontier daily or weekly to work or study in another country, provided that they meet the criteria for usual residence in the country;		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g) Children born in the 12 months before the census reference time and whose		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

families are usually resident in the country at the census reference time;			
(h) Persons of minor age studying abroad for one year or more to attain the primary or secondary level of education, regardless of the frequency of return to the family home located within the country. If the person is also working abroad, the same rules for cross-border workers apply;	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
(i) Persons who regularly live in more than one country during a year, if they are present in the country at the moment of the enumeration.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(j) Foreign military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families, located in the country, regardless of their place of usual residence;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(k) Persons of minor age attending the primary or secondary level of education whose family home is located abroad, regardless of the duration of their stay. However, if these persons are also working in the country, then the identification of the place of usual residence follows the same rules as for cross-border workers;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(l) Third-level students who are absent from the country for one year or more;	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
(m) Persons who regularly live in more than one country during a year, if they are not present in the country at the moment of the enumeration.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. Estimated census coverage

No specific census population coverage studies have been carried out. In our opinion a fieldwork operation such as a post-enumeration survey would not provide more quality to the process but more uncertainty. But the overage quality and in particular the census coverage is assessed in many ways during the process of building the census. For instance, a homeless survey carried out in early 2022 shows that 85% of homeless people are correctly registered.

When linking household surveys with the Padrón, which is made very often for different purposes we find that the number of people surveyed but not found in registers is negligible (less than 1% in any case).

Estimated coverage:	Both sexes	Male	Female
(a) Census under-enumeration / omissions (specify unit: <input type="text"/>)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(b) Census over-enumeration / erroneous inclusions and duplications (specify unit: <input type="text"/>)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(c) Net coverage error (specify unit: <input type="text"/>)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(d) Net coverage error rate			

Base denominator for computing net coverage error rate is:	
(a) Enumerated population	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Estimated "complete" population	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>

Method(s) used in estimating coverage error:	
(a) Post Enumeration Survey (PES)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Date conducted: <input type="text"/>	
Size of sample (specify unit: <input type="text"/>):	
For total area: <input type="text"/>	
For urban areas: <input type="text"/>	
For rural areas: <input type="text"/>	

Population groups excluded: <input type="checkbox"/>	
(b) Demographic analysis, please specify: <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Other methods, please specify: <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. Definition of urban/rural

The definition of urban areas for this census is:

The methodology used is the DEGURBA classification proposed by Eurostat. DEGURBA is based on the proportion of the population living in urban clusters and urban centres. It classifies Local Administrative Units (LAUs or municipalities) into three types of areas:

Towns (densely populated areas)
Towns and suburbs (intermediate density areas)
Rural areas (sparsely populated areas)

The definition of rural areas for this census is:

The methodology used is the DEGURBA classification proposed by Eurostat. DEGURBA is a classification that indicates the character of an area. Based on the proportion of the local population living in urban clusters and urban centres, it classifies Local Administrative Units (LAUs or municipalities) into three types of areas:

Towns (densely populated areas)
Towns and suburbs (intermediate density areas)
Rural areas (sparsely populated areas)

8. Definition of cities

The definition of a city proper for this census is:

We follow the Methodological manual on city statistics (2017 edition) from Eurostat.

The definition of urban agglomeration for this census is:

We follow the Methodological manual on city statistics (2017 edition) from Eurostat.

9. Definition of locality

The definition of a locality for this census is:

10. Definition of literacy

The definition of “literate” and “illiterate” for this census is:

Illiterate persons are considered to be persons aged 16 and over who, taking into account any language of the world, meet comply with:

- are not able to read or write;
- are able to read but not to write;
- are able to read and write only one or several sentences that they remember by heart;
- 13
- are able to read and write only numbers or their own name.

11. Educational attainment

Do you follow the International Standard Classification for Education (ISCED) for tabulating the population by educational attainment?

Yes

If yes, which revision? [ISCED 2011](#)

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data according to ISCED? Please specify revision number.

If no, please point out the major deviations from ISCED. Please specify revision number.

B. Economic characteristics

12. Activity status / labour force status

What is the lower age limit for the collection of information on activity status in this census?

15

Is there a maximum age limit for collection of information on activity status for this census?

No

What reference period do you use to establish the activity status (labour force status) of a person?

[The working week immediately preceding the reference date](#)

13. Please specify whether the groups of persons listed in the following table are included or excluded in the ‘in employment’ category in your census, by marking the appropriate box below.

	Included	Excluded	Not applicable
(a) Persons with a job for pay or profit who, during the reference period, were on training or skills enhancement activities required by their job or for another job in the same economic unit;	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Apprentices, interns or trainees who work for pay in cash or in kind;	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Persons who work for pay or profit through employment promotion programs;	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Persons who work in their own economic units to produce goods intended <i>mainly</i> for sale or barter, even if part of the output is consumed by the household or family;	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e) Persons with seasonal jobs during the off season, if they continue to perform some tasks and duties of the job, excluding, however, fulfilment of legal or administrative obligations (for example pay taxes);	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(f) Regular members of the armed forces and persons on military or alternative civilian service who perform this work for pay in cash or in kind;	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g) Apprentices, interns and trainees who work <i>without</i> pay in cash or in kind (that is, unpaid trainee work);	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(h) Participants in skills training or retraining schemes within employment promotion programs, when <i>not</i> engaged in the production process of an economic unit;	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(i) Persons who are required to perform work as a condition of continued receipt of a government social benefit such as unemployment insurance;	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(j) Persons with seasonal jobs during the off season, if they <i>cease</i> to perform the tasks and duties of the job;	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
(k) Persons who retain a right to return to the same economic unit but who were absent (for reasons such as parental leave, educational leave, care for others, other personal reasons, temporary lay-off, suspension of work), when the total duration of the absence exceeds the specified threshold or if the test of receipt of remuneration is not fulfilled;	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
(l) Persons on indefinite lay-off who do not have an assurance of return to employment with the same economic unit;	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
(m) Persons who work to produce goods intended <i>mainly</i> or <i>exclusively</i> for consumption or use by the household or family, even if a surplus or part of the output is sold or bartered (that is, own-use production of goods);	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
(n) Household members who provide <i>unpaid</i> services for consumption or use by their household (that is, own-use provision of services);	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
(o) Persons who work voluntarily and <i>without</i> pay to produce goods or services through or for other economic units, including market, non-market units and households (that is, volunteer work).	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>

14. Status in Employment

Based on the International Standard Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93), the status in employment may be classified as follows:

- (a) Employees;
- (b) Self-employed:
 - i. Employers;

- ii. Own-account workers;
 - iii. Members of producers' cooperatives;
 - iv. Contributing family workers;
- (c) Persons not classifiable by status.

Do you follow the above structure, for the classification of the Status in Employment in your country?

No. Members of cooperatives and family workers are included in the category Other status.

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data according to the above structure?

No

If no, please point out the major deviations from ICSE-93.

Members of cooperatives and family workers are included in the category Other status

15. Occupation

Do you follow the International Standard Classification for Occupations (ISCO) for tabulating the employed population by occupation?

Yes

If yes, which revision? CIUO-08

If any other or national classification is used, are you able to provide data according to ISCO? Please specify revision number.

If no, point out the major deviations from ISCO. Please specify revision number.

16. Industry

Do you follow the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) for tabulating the employed population by industry?

Yes

If yes, which revision? [CIU rev4](#)

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data according to ISIC?
Please specify revision number.

If no, please point out the major deviations from ISIC. Please specify revision number.

C. Household characteristics

17. Definitions

General definition of a household for this census is:

We use the household-dwelling concept. According to the household-dwelling concept, all persons living in a housing unit are considered members of the same household

General definition of a family nucleus for this census is:

The family nucleus is defined as two or more persons who belong to the same household and who are related as husband and wife, as partners in a registered partnership, as partners in a consensual union, or as parent and child. Thus a family comprises a couple without children, or a couple with one or more children, or a lone parent with one or more children.

18. Head of household / reference person of household

Which one among the following options was used to determine the relationships between household members?

The concept of "head of household" or "reference person" in the census does not apply.

For each of the members of the household, information is sought in all the available administrative records (birth certificates, marriage, tax files, foreigners' files, national identity card files, etc.) on who their father, mother or possible spouse or partner is. And from this information all the relationships between the members of the household are constructed.

Please select one.

- a) Head of household
- b) Reference person
- c) Other; please describe

Regarding your answer to the previous question, please provide the definition of head of household or reference person that was used in the Census.

D. Housing census characteristics

19. Housing information

The general definition applied in this census for housing unit is:

A housing unit is considered any structurally separate and independent premise which,

by the manner in which it has been constructed, reconstructed, altered or adapted, is designed for human habitation or, even if not so designed, is the usual residence of a person at the time of the census.

The general definition applied in this census for conventional dwelling is:

A conventional dwelling is considered any structurally separate and independent premise which, by the manner in which it has been constructed, reconstructed, altered or adapted, is designed for human habitation

Are vacant units included in the enumerated conventional dwellings?

Yes

The general definition applied in this census for room is:

Not applicable

20. Definition of cities

(as referred to in the Housing Census Questionnaire: City Data)

General definition of a city in the reporting country for this census is:

Densely populated areas: at least 50% of the population lives in urban centres. Based on Eurostat's DEGURBA methodology.

City 1 (Capital City) – Territory refers to:

Madrid

City 2 – Territory refers to:

Barcelona

City 3 – Territory refers to:

Valencia

City 4 – Territory refers to:

Sevilla

E. Bibliography of Population and Housing Statistics

Please list publications that contain results of your latest population census and your latest housing census:

https://www.ine.es/dyngs/INEbase/es/operacion.htm?c=Estadistica_C&cid=1254736176992&menu=resultados&idp=1254735572981#!tabs-1254736195710