

In the Project of the 1981 Population Census published by the INE, a detailed account is offered of the census methodology and the plan for publications foreseen in order to raise awareness of the census results.

Nonetheless, in the interest of user ease, the following sections briefly explain the methodological aspects of interest in the correct utilisation of the data contained in the present publication. In addition, it includes a global valuation of the results in heading 5.

1. OBJECTIVES, SCOPE AND DEFINITION OF THE BASIC UNITS OF THE 1981 POPULATION CENSUS

1.1. Objectives

The fundamental objectives of the 1981 Population Census are:

- The population count.
Through the census, the number of inhabitants is determined for the Nation, Autonomous Communities, Provinces and Municipalities.
- Knowledge of the population structure.
The census proposes to facilitate the structural image of the population in different aspects (geographical, demographic, cultural, economic and social).
- Serve as the basis for inter-census statistics.

1.2. Scope

1.2.1. Population scope

The census includes both persons who have established residence in the country, and persons who are in the country on the reference date.

Those persons with residence in Spain constitute the DE JURE POPULATION. Those persons who are in Spain on the census date constitute the DE FACTO POPULATION.

For the purpose of making the total Spanish population figures comparable with those from other countries, and in accordance with international recommendations, included in the DE JURE population are:

- Military personnel and other Spanish civil servants and their relatives, officially posted abroad.
- The Spanish personnel of the Merchant marines, of fishing vessels and aerial navigation, travelling outside Spanish territory.

- Spaniards who are temporarily working abroad and whose direct relatives remain in Spain.
- Foreign nationals resident in Spain, even if they are abroad.

Likewise, the DE FACTO population includes:

- Military personnel and other civil servants from other countries, officially posted in Spain.
- Spaniards or foreign nationals who, without being residents of Spain, are circumstantially in Spanish territory at the time of the census date.

1.2.2. Geographical scope

The research extends throughout the Spanish territory comprised of the fifty provinces and Ceuta and Melilla.

1.2.3. Time scope

The count of inhabitants is performed in reference to the census date, and the characteristics of the same refer either to said moment or to a perfectly defined period of time.

Via Royal Decree 2810/1980 of 14 November, the reference date was established as 1 March 1981. For the economic characteristics, the reference period is the week prior to that date. In other characteristics (for example, fertility), the data refers to broader periods of time.

1.3. Definition of the basic units

The basic unit of the census is the inhabitant. As the identification of the inhabitants is carried out, in general, through the identification of their respective families, the family appears as an additional census unit.

An INHABITANT is defined as any individual that can be considered in the census, considering this to be that person who, at the time of the census, has her/his residence in Spain or is in its territory.

For census purposes, the FAMILY is defined as the group of persons, generally linked by family ties, who live together, normally occupying the entirety of a dwelling. Included in the family are domestic service persons who stay overnight in the dwelling, and guests of a family nature.

2. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INHABITANTS, DEFINITION AND MODALITIES

The subjects under study in the census were selected, considering firstly the need for statistical information of the country, and

secondly, the international recommendations on the subject. This has also considered, among others, factors such as the willingness and ability of the persons to provide information, the data collection method (self-registration) and the balance in the size of the questionnaire.

Said subjects of study are designated with the name of the characteristics, which are classified as direct and derived characteristics. The former are researched through a question that appears in the census questionnaire, while the derived characteristics are obtained through a combination of the data obtained in response to a question, or taking into consideration the responses to two or more questions.

Of the characteristics studied directly in the Population Census, the following shows the definitions of those included in the tables of the present publication.

Geographical identification data

This refers to the geographical location of the population as regards Province, Municipality, District and Section.

It also includes the zone where the population entity in which the dwelling is located belongs, and the location of the same within a nucleus or disseminate.

Residence status

The census definition of this characteristic adjusts to the legal definition established in article 41 of the Local Regime Law (Revised text of 24 June 1955, reviewed by Decree 65/1971 of 14 January). Based on the previous legal precepts:

- 1) The inhabitants of any municipal district are classified as residents and non-residents.
- 2) Residents are those persons who habitually live in the municipal district.
- 3) Non-residents are those persons who, by circumstance, are in the municipal district.

On the census date, a person resident in a municipality may be PRESENT in or ABSENT from it.

The census questionnaires state to which of the three following groups each inhabitant belongs:

1. Present: RESIDENT in the municipality, and at the time of the census, PRESENT in the municipality.
2. Absent: RESIDENT in the municipality, and at the time of the census, ABSENT from the municipality.
3. Non-residents: Persons who ARE NOT RESIDENT in the municipality, but who at the time of the census, are in the municipality.

Place of birth

For those born in Spain, the municipality and province of birth are studied, and for those born abroad, the nation to which, on the census date, their place of birth corresponds is studied.

Place of residence at 31 December 1970

Information is obtained for persons over 10 years of age who arrived in the municipality of residence after 31 December 1970, collecting the municipality and the province or country of residence on that date, and the year that they began to reside in the municipality where they were registered in the census.

Sex

Inhabitants are classified as one of the two possibilities, male or female, collected in the census questionnaire.

Marital status

Inhabitants are included in one of the following four groups: single or celibate, married, widowed and divorced or separated. For census purposes, de facto situations, rather than de jure situations, are considered.

Date of birth

For each inhabitant, the day, month and year of birth are collected.

Nationality

This characteristic is aimed at the foreign population, which must state the country of which they are subjects or citizens. Stateless persons must so state.

Elementary instruction

This characteristic refers to the ability of the inhabitant to read and write. For census purposes, a person is considered to be literate if s/he is able to read, write and understand a short and simple essay of facts in her/his current life.

A person is considered to be illiterate if, at 10 years of age or older, s/he is unable to do the aforementioned. This also includes those persons who are only able to read and write some numbers and their own name, or who know how to read and write only one or several sentences that they know by heart, as well as persons who can read but not write, or vice-versa.

Current studies

This information is required of all those persons who, at the time of the census, are undertaking studies regularly throughout the normal duration of the academic year in an official or private educational centre, regardless of the class or level of studies and the educational method or modality (free, distance learning, by mail, etc.).

This also includes information on studies of a level equal to or lower than a qualification already gained. Conversely, it excludes apprenticeships in companies, which are not a part of the educational system, improvement courses shorter than one academic year, and public exams.

For each person who undertakes studies (included in the census definition shown), the class or type of studies undertaken is researched, as well as the year that the person is studying within the programme on the reference date of the census.

Studies carried out

This characteristic is researched for all persons, referring to the highest level of studies reached, irregardless of whether they were completed or not, in all cases specifying the last year passed.

The census questionnaire specifies that those inhabitants who have not undertaken studies, but who do know how to read and write, must answer "without studies".

Relationship with economic activity

The goal of this characteristics is to ascertain the relationship between a person and economic activity.

The responses to this question allow for the classification of the total population of the country as economically active population and economically inactive population, which shall be simplified to be called ACTIVE POPULATION and INACTIVE POPULATION, and whose conceptual content is defined below.

For census purposes, *the active population* is comprised of those persons, of both sexes, who aged 16 years old and over, are part of the labour force dedicated to the production of goods and services (employed active population) or are available to do so and seeking remunerated employment (unemployed active population).

The active population comprises the "civilian labour force" and the Armed Forces. The latter group, according to international recommendations, includes not only permanent members, that is, Armed Forces professionals, but also men who at the time of the census are fulfilling their military service.

In the Spanish census, the latter shall be accounted for as a separate population, by which, the same method as that used for the Economically Active Population Survey of the INE is followed, facilitating its addition to the active Spanish population when thus required for international comparisons.

The census definition of active population requires, for greater precision, expressly determining the content of the two subcategories into which it is divided: employed active population and unemployed active population.

The employed population, for census purposes, comprises those persons who, according to their statement in the census questionnaire, were in one of the following situations during the reference week:

- Working in a remunerated trade, profession or job post.

- Working in a company owned by a relative they live with, without remuneration or fixed salary, at least 15 hours per week.

Also considered to be employed are those persons who would have been included in one of the above situations, but who were absent from their work during the reference week, due to holidays, illness, labour conflict, bad weather or technical incidents.

Worth noting is that the inclusion in the census of the employed population does not take into account the characteristics or type of employment, nor does it establish a minimum amount of hours worked per week (except for unpaid family workers). The goal has been to simplify as much as possible, bearing in mind that the information collection method is self-registration.

The unemployed population comprises those person who did not work during the reference week, due to being in one of the following situations:

- Those persons who had worked previously, who did not have employment (due to dismissal, resignation, etc.) and were seeking remunerated work.
- Those persons whose work contract is temporarily or indefinitely suspended, who are available for employment and seek remunerated work.
- Those persons who, having not worked during the reference week, due to any of the aforementioned situations, were not seeking employment during that week, due to a temporary illness, or due to having gained a placement in which they were to begin working at a later date.

Those persons who, having not worked previously, seek their first employment.

Also considered to be unemployed are those persons who, being retired or having worked previously as family workers, are included in "Was unemployed and seeking employment, having worked previously".

The inactive population is comprised of those persons who, not having included themselves in any of the situations considered in the definition of active population, have included themselves in one or more of the following:

- Retired persons, pensioners, etc.
- Independently wealthy persons.
Scholars or students.
Persons dedicated to housework.
Persons permanently disabled to work.
- Other inactive persons (unschooled minors, public exam candidates, etc.).

The first are those who are in retirement, with retirement benefits, pensions, etc., paid by the State, Local Administration, Organisations, Companies (old age, disability pensions, etc.) or other aid or subsidies.

Independently wealthy persons are those persons who do not carry out a remunerated activity and

whose income is from property income or other investments (interest, dividends, insurance, rent and other revenue).

Scholars or students are those persons who undertake regular studies throughout the normal duration of the academic year, regardless of the class or level of studies and the education method or modality (free, distance-learning, etc.).

The fourth group comprises those persons who are dedicated solely to housework, for example, those persons in the family who take care of the home and the children. This does not include domestic staff, which as paid domestic employees, must be included in persons who "work in a remunerated trade or job post".

Persons are considered to be permanently disabled to work if, due to any physical and/or psychological impediment, they are unable to perform any activity.

The last group includes all those persons who are economically inactive and who are not in the aforementioned sections, such as unschooled minors, public exam candidates, persons dependent on charity-type benefits or aid, etc.

Branch of economic activity

This is the type of activity of the establishment, company or other economic unit in which the employed active person carries out her/his *main occupation* during the census week. Unemployed active persons who have worked previously, must provide the data of the company or establishment where they performed their last employment prior to the unemployment situation. If the company or establishment performs more than one activity, only the main activity is noted, this being the activity that provides the greatest income, or failing this, that which employs the greatest number of persons.

Profession or main occupation

The occupation or profession refers to the type of work performed during the reference week by an employed person, in her/his main occupation, disregarding the branch of economic activity and the professional situation (such as businessperson, employee, etc.) in which the person should be classified. For unemployed persons who have worked previously, the information referring to the last occupation is obtained.

Professional situation

This characteristic refers to the occupation situation of employed economically active persons (or unemployed persons who have worked previously) in their *main occupation* during the reference week. For those unemployed persons who have worked previously, this refers to the situation in the week prior to the unemployment situation.

The following modalities appear in the questionnaire:

1. Employer or professional that employs personnel.

2. Businessperson or professional who does not employ personnel, or self-employed worker.
3. Member of a production or trade cooperative who works there.
4. Person who permanently works for a salary, wages, commission or any other type of remuneration.
5. Person who works eventual or temporarily for a salary, wages, commission or any other type of remuneration.
6. Person who works, without regulated remuneration, in the company or business of a relative s/he lives with.
7. A situation other than those described above.

The first group comprises all those persons who manage their own company, or perform a self-employed liberal profession, trade, industry or business, and employ one or more workers, paying them a salary, wages, commission, etc.

The second group includes all persons who manage their own company, or perform a self-employed liberal profession, trade, industry or business, without employing remunerated personnel.

A member of a production or trade cooperative is any person who works there and participates in its benefits.

The fourth and fifth groups include all persons who work for a businessperson or employer, whether public or private, and receive in return a remuneration in the form of a salary, wages, commission, benefit or any other form of remuneration, distinguishing between permanent and temporary workers, according to whether their link with the company or employer is protected by a labour contract of more than one year, or not.

"Family assistance" is considered to the person who works, at least one-third of the normal working day, in the company of a relative s/he lives with, not receiving set wages or salary, in cash or in kind. S/he receives, however, maintenance, accommodation, and frequently, a small amount of money for minor expenses.

Finally, the last group includes those persons who cannot be classified in any of the previous sections.

Number of live births of children

This information shall be collected for married, widowed, divorced and separated women, who shall indicate the total number of children born to them alive, during the lives of said women, up until the time of the census.

Wedding date

Only women remaining married in their first marriage shall be studied, and of whom, only the year of the wedding shall be requested.

Of the derived characteristics, the following concepts are interesting for the purposes of this publication.

De facto and de jure populations

The de facto population of the municipality is comprised of the residents present and the non-residents present therein. The sum of present and absent residents constitutes the de jure population of the municipality.

The de facto population of the province is comprised of the sum of the residents present and the non-residents present in the municipalities therein. The sum of residents present in and absent from the municipalities of the province constitutes the de jure population of the province.

By aggregation of the provincial figures, we obtain the de facto and de jure populations of the Autonomous Communities and the Nation.

Data shall be provided, likewise for the Population Entities and for the different areas, defined as follows:

Singular population entity.- A singular population entity is considered to be any inhabitable part of the municipal district, inhabited or exceptionally uninhabited, clearly differentiated within the same, and known by a specific denomination that identifies it with no possibility of confusion.

Collective population entity.- As an intermediate unit between the singular population entity and the municipality, in some regions, there are groupings of singular entities, which comprise a collective population entity with its own personality that it is necessary to respect.

Urban zone.- Group of singular population entities with 10,001 or more de facto inhabitants.

Intermediate zone.- Group of singular population entities with 2,001 to 10,000 de facto inhabitants.

Rural zone.- Group of singular population entities with 2,000 or fewer de facto inhabitants.

Types of cohabitation

Distinction is made, regarding the types of cohabitation, between "persons who live with their family" and "persons who do not live with their family".

According to the census definition of family, persons who "live with their family" are those person who, generally linked by blood-ties, live together, normally occupying the entirety of the dwelling.

Persons who "do not live with their family" form groups that live in collective dwellings.

Migrant population

This is comprised of those persons, over 10 years of age, who having begun to reside in the municipality in which they were considered in the census after 31-XII-1970, resided on that date in another Province or Country, or residing in the same Province, in general, came from another municipality within said Province.

Age

The age of the inhabitant is the interval of time elapsed from the date of birth to the census date, expressed in years.

Level of education

For census purposes, the level of education of a person is the highest level of studies carried out or in progress, being obtained as follows:

- For those persons who are no longer studying, or those who are undertaking studies at a level equal to or lower than those already completed, with the response to the question being "Studies carried out".
- For those persons who are undertaking studies, except those who are studying at a level equal to or lower than a qualification already gained, with the response to the question being "Studies in progress". If these were numerous, the level considered would be the highest level.

3. PREPARATION PROCESS

3.1. Application of sampling to the statistical use of the Population Census

In the data collection phase, projected on the basis of a complete listing, the Manual Tabulation Notebooks are compiled based on all of the census questionnaires, on a census section level, comprehensively obtaining through their automatic process, the number of inhabitants and families, as well as their classification by residence situation and sex.

The remaining population characteristics are obtained by sampling, given the doubtless advantages, regarding the reduction of costs and the increase of data quality, that this system represents as compared with comprehensive processing.

In order to obtain the present publication, the sample has been comprised of the population registered in approximately 25 percent of family dwellings, and by the entirety of the population considered in the census in collective establishments.

3.2. Sample design and estimation method

3.2.1. Type of sampling

The population sample in family dwellings corresponds to a systematic single-stage sampling of conglomerates, with stratification of the primary units, these being the family dwellings, and the last units, the inhabitants.

3.2.2. Estimation method

Within each stratum, ratio estimators shall be applied in six domains

of study (males present, absent, non-resident, and females present, absent, non-resident), using as an auxiliary variable those census results obtained through the comprehensive recount in each domain of study.

As the census estimator of the total of class in stratum h of characteristic A target of study, the following formula shall be used:

$$\hat{A}_h = \frac{\sum_{i \in h} \sum_{j \in h} M_{hij}}{\sum_{j \in h} M_{hj}} M_{hj} = Z R_{hj} M_{hj}$$

where:

h_{ij} is the number of persons in the sample who possess the characteristic in domain y , dwelling l , stratum h .

${}^m h_{ij}$ the number of persons in the sample belonging to domain j , dwelling l , stratum h .

M_{hj} the total number of individuals in the population in domain j of stratum h .

h the number of dwellings in the sample of stratum h .

$$\text{For a stratum group: } A = \sum_h A_{h n^A}$$

3.3. Encoding of the questionnaires

The census questionnaires were designed on the basis of introducing, for the characteristics with a small number of modalities, pre-encoded answers. However, there are characteristics such as "studies", "profession" and "branch of activity", in which an extensive and complex nomenclature is used, and others, such as the geographic variables and type of nucleus, for which encoding work was necessary.

The encoding tasks of the questionnaires have been carried out in two stages, the first being performed by the Provincial Delegations of the INE, and the second by Central Services personnel.

The encoding teams in the Provincial Delegations were comprised of temporary personnel hired expressly for this task, and supervised by INE civil servants.

The Central Services proceeded, also with temporary personnel, with the encoding of all of the questionnaires of collective establishments, and with the supervision, under the control of INE Statistical Technicians with University Diplomas, of the encoding of the sample carried out in the Provincial Delegations.

As encoding material, in addition to the Encoder Manual of the 1981 Census, special editions were used, including only two-digit levels of the National Classifications of Activity and Profession, the complete National Classifications themselves, a very detailed classification of the Type of Studies compiled by the INE Section on Educational, Cultural and Research Statistics, an Alphabetical Occupations index, schematic sheets with the lists of the codes, and Memos of the Census Section, with complementary norms or clarifications for the most complex cases.

3.4. Recording

For its electronic processing, the data from the questionnaires was registered on magnetic tape.

The recording was carried out by services companies, hired by the INE through public tender, though the recording norms were prepared by the INE. The INE, likewise, performed controls to ascertain the coverage and quality of the recording.

3.5. Process

3.5.1. Detection and correction of errors in the geographical identification variables

Once the types of error for these variables were defined, the lists of errors were obtained, and were the basis for the appropriate updates or corrections that, in some cases, required a confrontation with the original documents.

3.5.2. Detection and correction of errors in the rest of the variables

The errors in the remaining variables, due to "invalid" codes or to "incompatibility" between two or more variables, have basically been corrected via an automatic imputation system called AERO, developed by the Statistical Office of Hungary and granted to the INE.

For the use of this system, it has been necessary to describe, in detail, the incompatibility relations as well as other aspects (such as correction groups, order of priority for the correction "between" groups and "within" groups).

Correction by this system is based on modifying, in the erroneous registers, due to invalidity and/or inconsistency in one or several fields, the minimum number of variables, so that combined with the rest, they provide coherent information. The system allows for deterministic assignments when the type of relation between the variables so advises.

For the collective establishment questionnaires, certain variables: age, sex and marital status, have been corrected through programs "to order", based on the philosophy of the correction system known as "Hot Deck".

3.5.3. Calculation of the elevation factors, and obtaining of the results tables

Over the filtered files, the elevation factors are calculated and assigned to each register, and the necessary codes for obtaining the tables are derived, according to the general T.P.L. tabulation system developed by the U.S. Work Statistics office, and which the INE uses in several statistics.

3.6. Description of the publication.

This BOOK I, Volume I, consists of a first group of tables in which data is provided for the total population according to the characteristics studied in the Census, and two annexes containing data regarding the population in collective dwellings and the foreign population.

The present population, as regards the results tables, is printed by computer, including headings and side intervals, having prepared the introduction with conventional typographical procedures.

Also included, and only for the fundamental characteristics, is a group of tables with the provincial distribution of the national total.

In terms of the criterion for structuring the publication and ordering the tables or the concepts within each table, it has been fundamentally, to present, firstly, the most general data, in order to proceed in degrees of detail or breakdown. Regarding the selection among the possible tables, it has been intended to offer the maximum information that the sample design allows.

4. VALUATION OF THE CENSUS DATA

For the interpretation and valuation of the results of the Population Census, it is appropriate to bear in mind, in addition to the methodological definitions and clarifications expressed in heading 2, certain aspects that we intend to clarify in this section.

Notwithstanding the results provided by the INE, at the time, regarding the quality of the census results, based on scientific evaluation methods of the coverage or content errors, it is possible to evaluate "a priori", in some way, the census results as a result of the "experience lived" of the real application of the census methodology, and from the information provided in computer lists regarding "systematic errors and no data recorded" obtained from the original magnetic table for each one of the variables.

Thus, in general, it may be stated that, the percentages of "errors and no data recorded" have been, at least normal, in a census operation, for the population that lives with their family, and higher for the population that lives in collectives (in some variables, excessively high). The explanation is the difficulty in filling out the census questionnaire in those establishments, given the number of persons and the characteristics of the population in some of them (consider, for example, a social work centre), this difficulty worsening, in part, due to the failure to adapt the census questionnaire to the characteristics of the population in collectives. An example illustrates the above: in family dwellings, the percentage of "no data recorded and errors" in the year of birth has been, on average, on a national level, 0.5

percent. This same percentage reaches, in collectives, approximately 3.5 percent. Both cases refer to the de jure population.

In family dwellings, the only questionnaire questions with a high percentage of "no data recorded" have been "Studies carried out" and "Professional situation" (around 11% and 4%, respectively, oscillating slightly from one province to another). In collectives, the question with the highest percentage of "no data recorded" has been that of "Relationship with activity" (20), followed by "Studies carried out" (18) and "Professional situation" (4.5). For the rest of the variables, the percentages are below 2 percent in family dwellings, and approximately 4 percent in collectives. Given the scant weight of the de jure population in collectives, which is less than 1 percent of the total population, imputations or assignments through logical criteria performed by the automatic filtering program will not have altered the structural characteristics of the total population significantly.

In the case of the "Studies carried out" variable, approximately one-third of the "no data recorded" came from scholars or students themselves, for whom the informant considered it unnecessary or repetitive to fill out said column after the "Studies in progress" column; thus it was possible to deterministically assign one course less than that declared in "Studies in progress".

For the population not studying, or studying but no longer a student in the strict sense of the term, the automatic filtering system, with some exceptions, will have imputed "Without studies". Thus, the figure of persons without studies includes both those who expressly stated to be so in the census questionnaire, and those others with studies that were not stated, except for due to performing a liberal or very specialised profession, it has been reasonable to impute a certain type of study.

Despite that expounded, the figure of persons "without studies" should not be significantly greater than the real figure, and almost certainly includes only part of the elderly, with incomplete primary studies.

In the case of "professional situation", the percentage of "no data recorded" seems to be due to the poor placement of the pre-encoded answers in the questionnaire. The filtering program should have assigned "wage-earner", but if there were incompatibility between this answer and profession, it assigned "another situation". This may explain the slightly elevated figure of employed population that appears as "another situation" in the professional situation, together with the fact that, in collectives, a large part of the religious employed population (that with the greatest relative weight within the population in collectives) has included itself, or assigned itself through the program, in "another situation".

The question regarding changes of residence after 31-XII-1970 has created some difficulty at the time of defining the migrant population, in the case of being incorrectly filled out. Given that this question includes three variables, which are: "province where s/he resided", "municipality where s/he resided" and "year of the change", it has been decided to consider a migrant to be any person with a valid answer in at least two of said variables, imputing the other through the HOT-DECK program.

For all of the characteristics, it must not be forgotten that the census collection method, except for a scant number of cases, is self-registration.

Thus, in the "Can you read and write?" question, despite a precise methodological definition, the reality is that the answers may be considered in the following sense: literate persons are "those who have stated to be so in the census questionnaire". In fact, the filtering program can correct "does not know how to read" if the profession and the studies are valid and incompatible with not knowing how to read, but an affirmative answer is not considered incompatible with any answer to another question and, however, does not guarantee that the individual who includes her/himself as "literate" has the ability for comprehensive reading and writing. The verification of this extreme would only be possible in specialised surveys, but not in an operation as broad as a census.

The comparison of the figure of illiterate persons with other statistical sources of the INE itself does not allow for reaching conclusions regarding the veracity of the estimation, given that in those other sources (EAPS, Household Budget, etc.), the population studied is a part of the total population. Conversely, the comparative analysis with the results of the 1970 Census allows for stating that, at least in terms of census methodology, the results are acceptable.

As regards economic characteristics, one should consider, on comparing the Census figures with other sources, in addition to the collection method (self-classification), other aspects such as the definitions and reference period.

The self-classification in the Census conditions the answers in such a way that each inhabitant tends to include her/himself in the question regarding relationship with activity, in which her/his main "status" is considered. Thus, for example, women have classified themselves in such a way that, despite the higher figure of active males in the Census than in the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS), the total active population figure is higher in the latter than the census figure.

In fact, of the women who appear as employed and in a professional situation of "family assistance" or "independent workers" (generally employed in domestic service) in the EAPS, almost fifty percent in the census have included themselves in what they basically consider their "main" status: dedicated to housework. It is advisable to note another important difference between the census and the EAPS. The census informant is, in general, the main person, whereas in the EAPS, it is usually the woman who spends the most hours in the family dwelling, and whom the agents contact. In this sense, one might adventure the hypothesis that the classification of women, in the census, is made from a male perspective, as the male is almost always considered by the members of the family group to be the main person.

5. SAMPLING ERRORS

As indicated previously, in the present Census, the use of the data has been done based on the totality of the population in collective dwellings, and the population of a sample of family dwellings from all of the census sections, with the following sampling fractions, depending on the size of the municipality (according to the de jure population):

- Municipalities with fewer than 10,001 inhabitants: 20%
- Non-capital municipalities with 10,001 to 50,000 inhabitants: 25%

Municipalities with 50,001 to 100,000 inhabitants, and capitals with fewer than 50,001: 30%
 Municipalities with 100,001 to 200,000 inhabitants: 25%
 Municipalities with 200,001 to 500,000 inhabitants: 20%
 Municipalities with 500,001 to 1,000,000 inhabitants: 20%
 Municipalities with more than 1,000,000 inhabitants: 20%
 Islands of Menorca, Ibiza, Formentera, Lanzarote, Fuerteventura, La Palma, Gomera and Hierro: 30%

The figures published in this book are therefore affected by an error that is dependent not only on the size of the sample, but also on the characteristics of the population and of the selection and estimation procedure used.

Studies carried out previously allow for stating that the errors obtained by applying the simple random sampling theory are very close to the real errors, that is, to those that would be obtained by applying the theory of the single-stage systematic sampling of conglomerates, the selection procedure actually used.

The following tables present the sampling errors that would be obtained in simple random samples with sampling fractions of 20, 25 and 30 percent, respectively, for different class totals.

Relative sampling errors or Variation coefficients (in percentages)

Totals of **Class**

V.C.

Sampling fraction 20/100

5	89.44
10	63.24
50	28.28
100	20.00
200	14.14
500	8.94
1,000	6.32
2,000	4.47
5,000	2.82
10,000	2.00
20,000	1.41
50,000	0.89
100,000	0.63
200,000	0.45
500,000	0.28
1,000,000	0.20
5,000,000	0.09

Totals of Class

V.C

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Sampling fraction 25/100

5	77.45
10	54.77
20	38.72
50	24.49
100	17.32
200	12.24
500	7.74
1,000	5.47
2,000	3.87
5,000	2.44
10,000	1.73
20,000	1.22
50,000	0.77
100,000	0.54
200,000	0.38
500,000	0.24
1,000,000	0.17
5,000,000	0.07

Sampling fraction 30/100

5	68.31
10	48.30
20	34.15
50	21.60
100	15.27
200	10.80
500	6.83
1,000	4.83
2,000	3.41
5,000	2.16
10,000	1.52
20,000	1.08
50,000	0.68
100,000	0.48
200,000	0.34
500,000	0.21
1,000,000	0.15
5,000,000	0.06