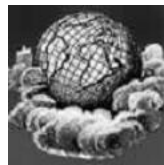




History via censuses

How we have changed in the last 150 years!





List of citizens from Sartajada (Toledo) 1515
General Simancas Archive CJH. Leg 32-35

The history of Population censuses in Spain began in the 16th and 17th centuries, with **Neighbourhoods**. The first **modern** population censuses, based on the person as a unit of analysis, began in **1768** with the one compiled by the **Count of Aranda**, and registered **9,308,804** persons.

In **1787** the **Count of Floridablanca** compiled a census with information on the population structure by sex, age and marital status. The population counted was **10,268,110**.

The following census was conducted ten years later, In **1797** on the orders of **Manuel Godoy**, registering **10,541,221** persons.

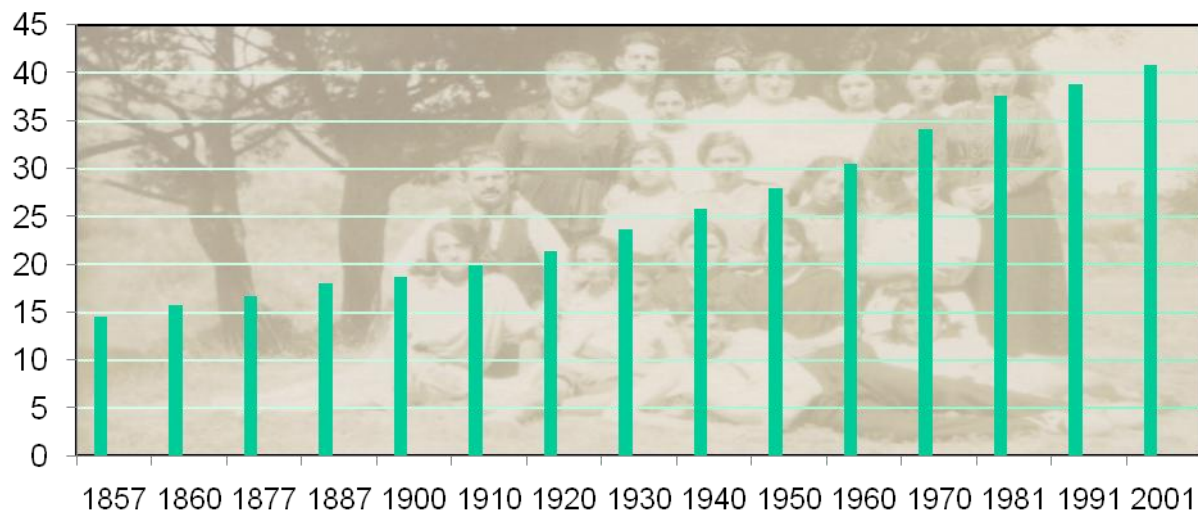
The political instability of the subsequent years resulted in there only being a series of population counts carried out. These were not very reliable and were known as **Police censuses**.

The creation of the **Kingdom's General Statistics Commission** in **1857** and the compiling of the Census the same year saw the start of a series of official censuses: **1860, 1877, 1887** and **1897**.

Since **1900** there has been a **population census every ten years**. Since **1950**, the **population and housing censuses** have been carried out jointly.

How many of us are there?

Evolution of the Spanish population (in millions of persons)



The population registered in the census in Spain in 2001 was almost triple that of 1900. Over these years, the population has grown at a different rate; whilst in some periods the annual rate exceeded 10 per thousand (1960-1981), in others it barely exceeded 3 (1981-1991).

Studying in detail the effectives registered in the census each year for each age group, sex and marital status, we see in the census a reflexion of historical events that the country has lived through:

- The 1918 influenza epidemic, which caused particularly high infant mortality
- The Civil War with the resulting decrease in the birth rate, the decrease in male effectives in some age groups, and an increase in the number of widows
- The last mass emigration of Spaniards (1959-1975), which affected over a million persons, with a different impact depending on sex and age group.

Source: Population Censuses

Where do we live?

The population density maps for 1900 and 2001 show the displacement of the population in Spain over the 20th century. The population distribution in 1900 corresponded to a country with great importance placed on agriculture, with a greater concentration in inland parts of mainland Spain.

The 2001 population density map reflects some very powerful poles of attraction on the coastal periphery, on the islands and concentration of the population in urban areas due to the greater weight of the services sector, in particular in the province of Madrid.

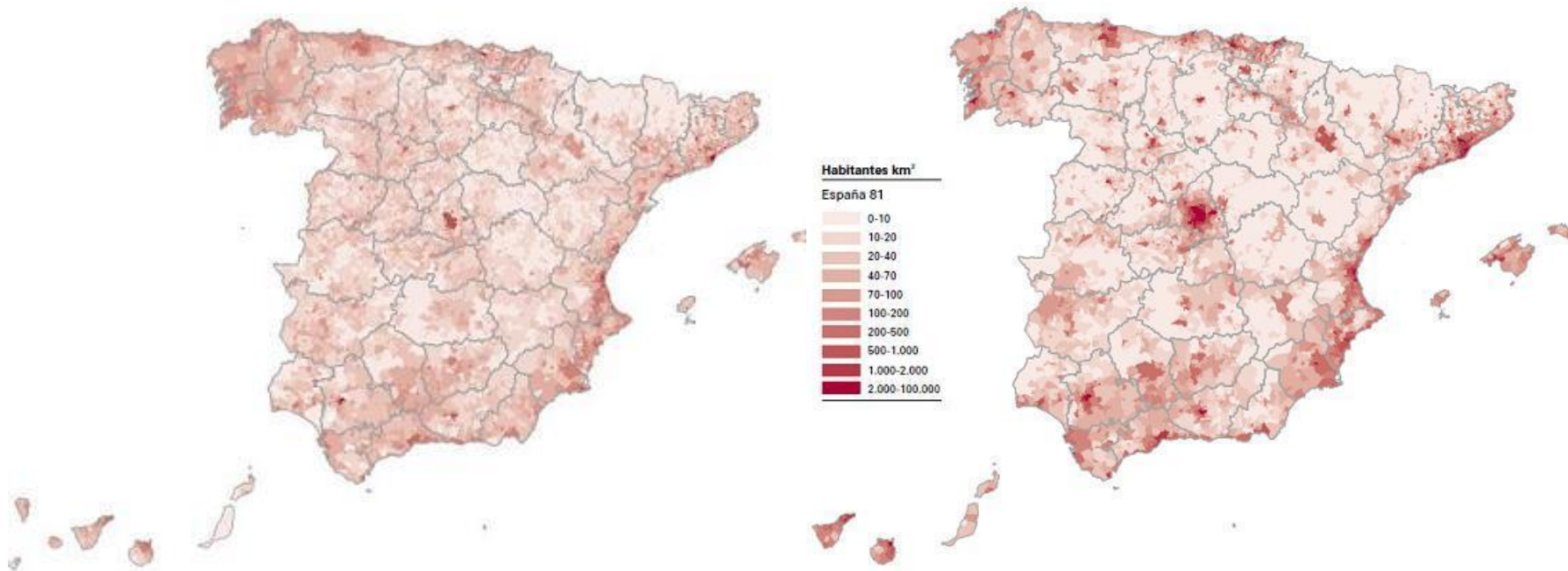
Source: Population censuses



Density of population of municipalities

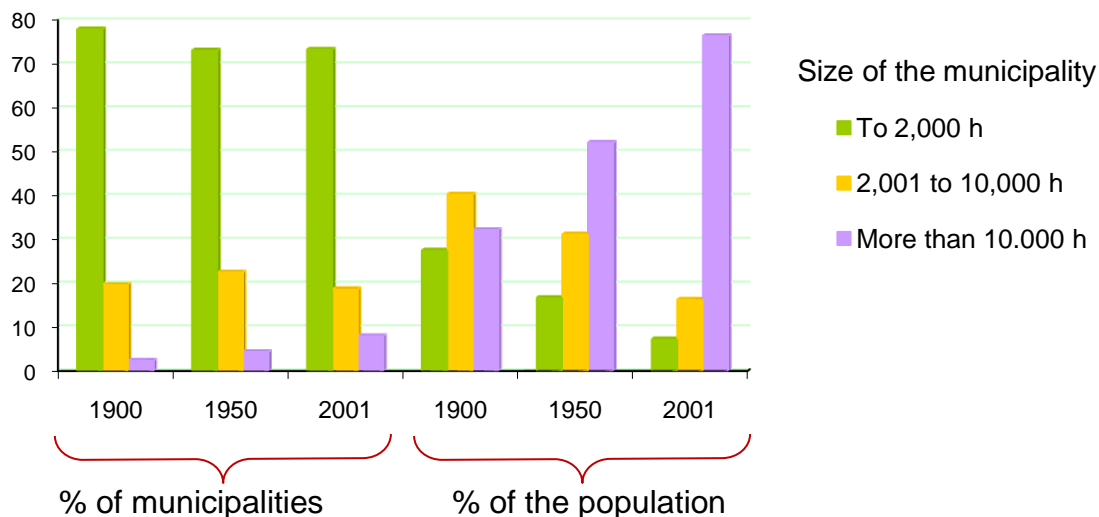
1900

2001



Where do we live?

Distribution of the population in municipalities according to their size



In 2001 almost 80% of the population was grouped in barely 10% of the total number of municipalities, a figure equaling 19% of the total land in Spain. On the other hand, in 1900 approximately 80% of the population was concentrated in 28% of the municipalities.

Source: Population censuses

Order of provinces by population

Of particular note was the importance gained by Madrid, which has moved from fifth place in 1857 to occupy first place. It is also interesting to see how A Coruña went from third place in 1857 to occupy tenth place.

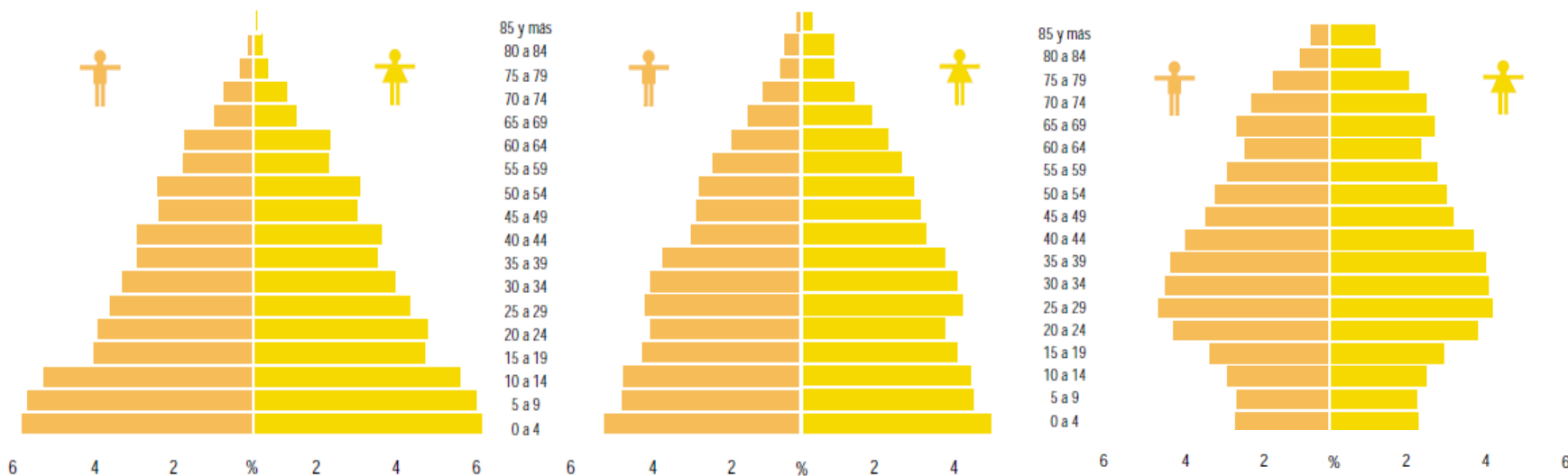
Source: Censuses Population

1857		1900		1950		2001	
Province	Inhabitants	Province	Inhabitants	Province	Inhabitants	Province	Inhabitants
Barcelona	713734	Barcelona	1052977	Barcelona	2215901	Madrid	5423384
Valencia	606608	Valencia	806347	Madrid	1823410	Barcelona	4805927
A Coruña	551989	Madrid	773011	Valencia	1344865	Valencia	2216285
Oviedo	524529	A Coruña	681895	Sevilla	1101695	Sevilla	1727603
Madrid	475785	Oviedo	637801	A Coruña	971641	Alicante	1461925
Sevilla	463486	Murcia	581455	Oviedo	895804	Málaga	1287017
Málaga	451406	Sevilla	552455	Las Palmas	879977	Murcia	1197646
Granada	444629	Málaga	520420	Almería	861769	Vizcaya	1122637
Pontevedra	428886	Badajoz	519079	Tarragona	856864	Cádiz	1116491
Lugo	424186	Pontevedra	495721	Valladolid	848185	Coruña (A)	1096027

When did Population pyramids stop being bell-shaped?

Evolution of the population pyramids shows very pronounced variations in birth rate and mortality rate over the course of the last century.

Source: Population censuses



1900

The shape is that of a pyramid, as a result of high rates of both births and mortality. Life expectancy barely exceeded 30 years and infant mortality was very high.

1960

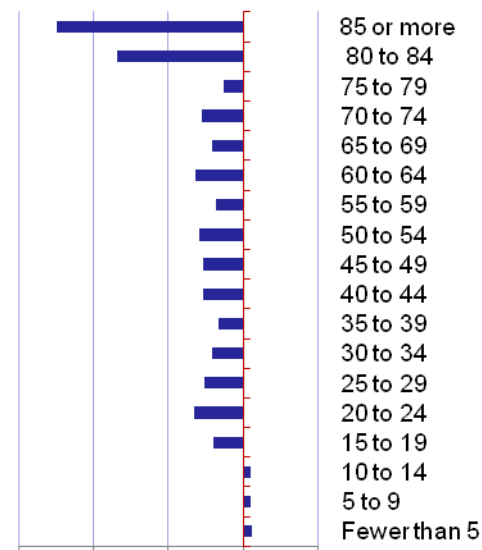
The pyramid takes on the shape of a bell, due to the decrease in mortality at early and middle ages, the effect of the civil war and the high birth rate in those years. From the age of 60 years old onward, the greater survival of women can be clearly observed.

2001

The pyramid resembles the shape of a pear: narrower base (fewer births) and a broader apex (greater life expectancy). The recovery in the birth rate results in the group aged 0 to 4 years old being somewhat larger than the group aged 5 to 9 years old. Important to highlight the arrival of immigrants.

Percentage of women according to age group

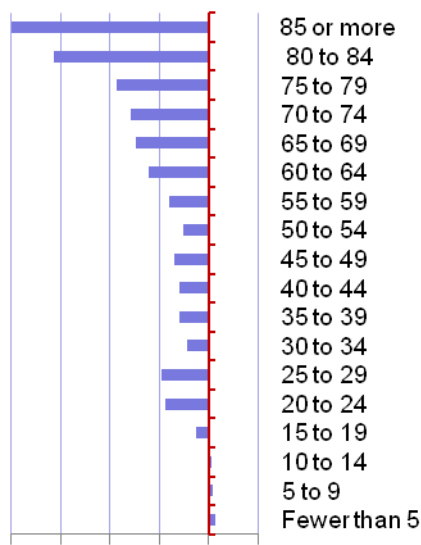
1900



65 60 55 50 45 %

$n^0 \text{ women} = n^0 \text{ men}$

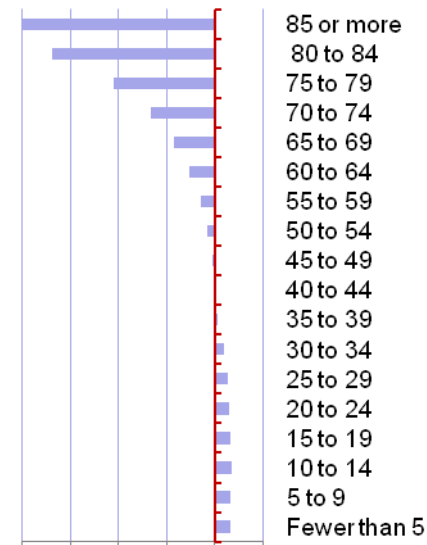
1940



70 65 60 55 50 45 %

$n^0 \text{ women} = n^0 \text{ men}$

2001



70 65 60 55 50 45 %

$n^0 \text{ women} = n^0 \text{ men}$

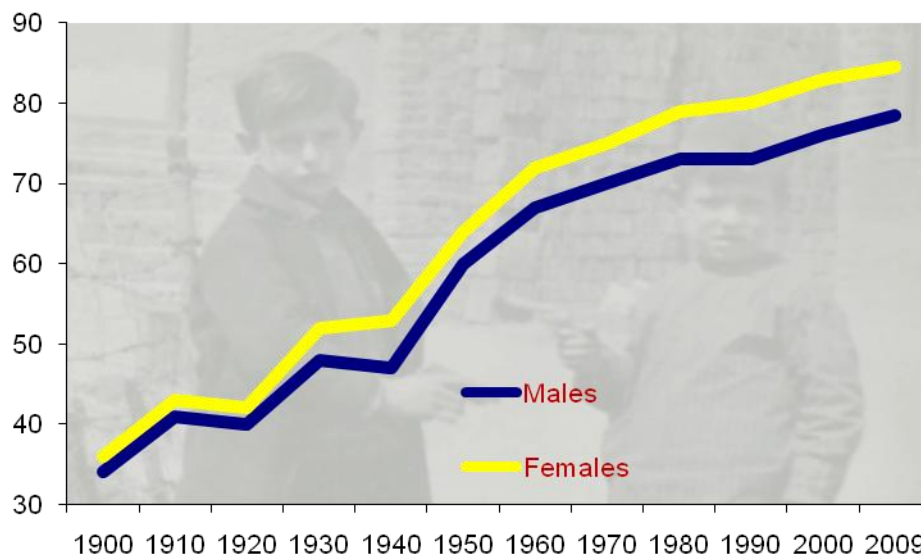
The percentage of males remains at around 48.5 %, with figures below 48% only in the 1940 Census, due to the consequences of the Civil War (1936-1939). The percentage of women starts to be slightly less than 50% as a consequence of the greater probability of a male being born; this effect is compensated for by the higher male mortality from the age of 40 years old onwards, In the 2001 Census, and at earlier ages in the previous censuses. The difference in favour of women grows gradually, due to their greater life expectancy, almost reaching 70% in the group aged 85 years old and over.

Source: Population Censuses

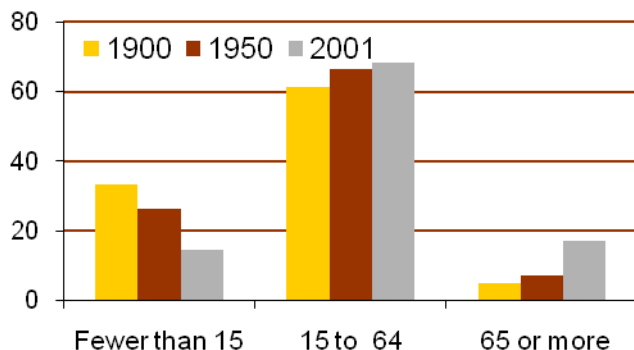
At the beginning of the 20th century, life expectancy at birth was 35.7 years for women, and was 1.85 years less for men. Over the course of the last 100 years, the improvement in living conditions was reflected in an ongoing increase in life expectancy of women and men, with the increasingly wider gap between both sexes being of note. In 2009, life expectancy for men at birth stood at 84.56 years for women and 78.54 years for men, with a difference of 6 years.

Source: Mortality tables of the population

Life expectancy at birth



Population by age group

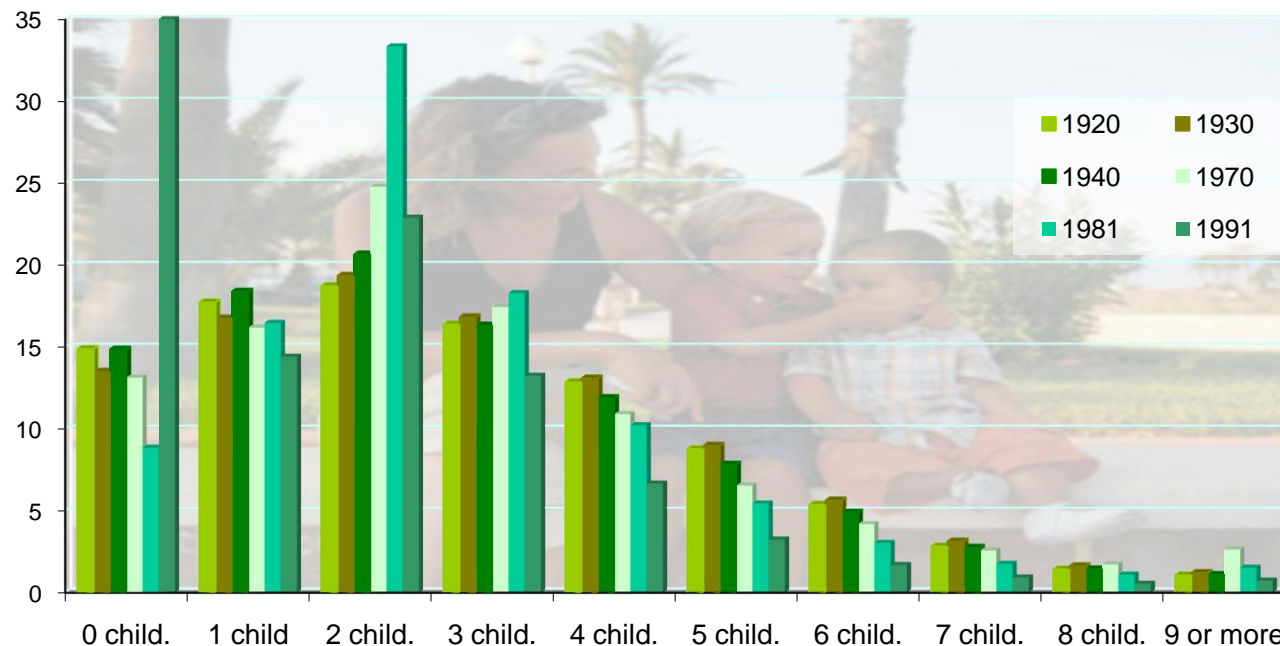


The population presents a clear aging process, due both to loss in relative weight of the population aged 15 years old (33.5% in 1900 as compared with 14.5% in 2001) and to the gain by the proportion aged over 65 years old (5.2% in 1900 as compared with 17% in 2001)

Source: Population censuses

Composition of the population

Percentage of women by number of children

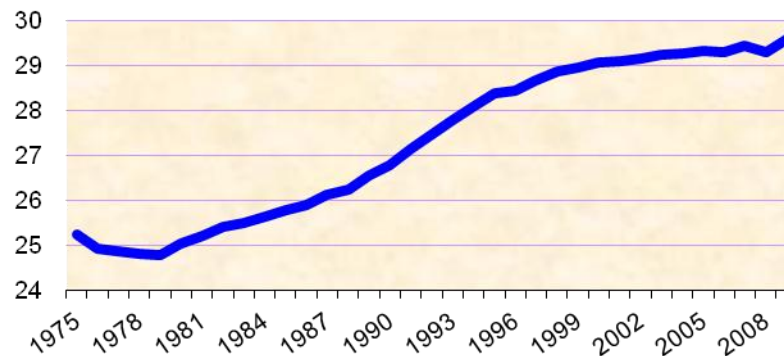


Women in Spain become mothers at more advanced ages and have fewer.

Those numerous families at the beginning of the 20th century have given way to smaller families in which it is usual to have one or two children.

Source: *Basic Demographic Indicators and Population Censuses*

Age of mothers at the birth of the first child



Marital status

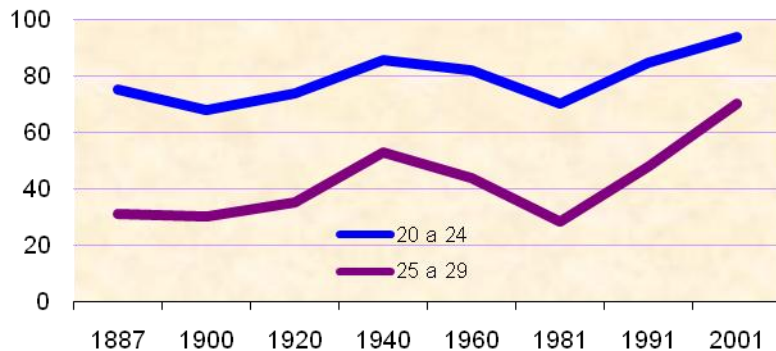


Over the years, the population structure by marital status, reflects a clear increase in the age of emancipation. Couples marry increasingly less often and at older ages. Young people emancipate later from the parental household and are single for longer. This contributes to maintaining high single persons indices for all men and women.

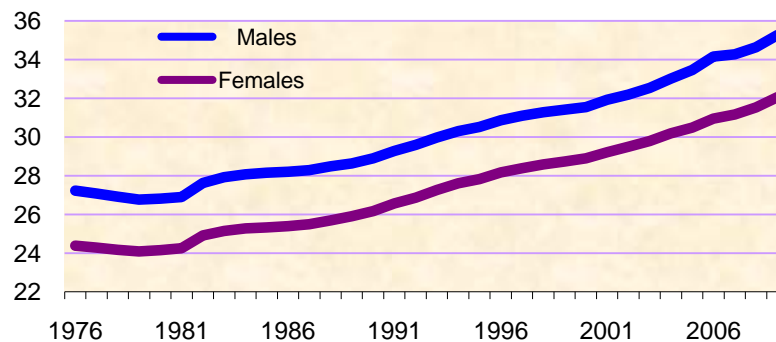
Source: Basic Demographic Indicators and Population Censuses



Percentage of single persons by age

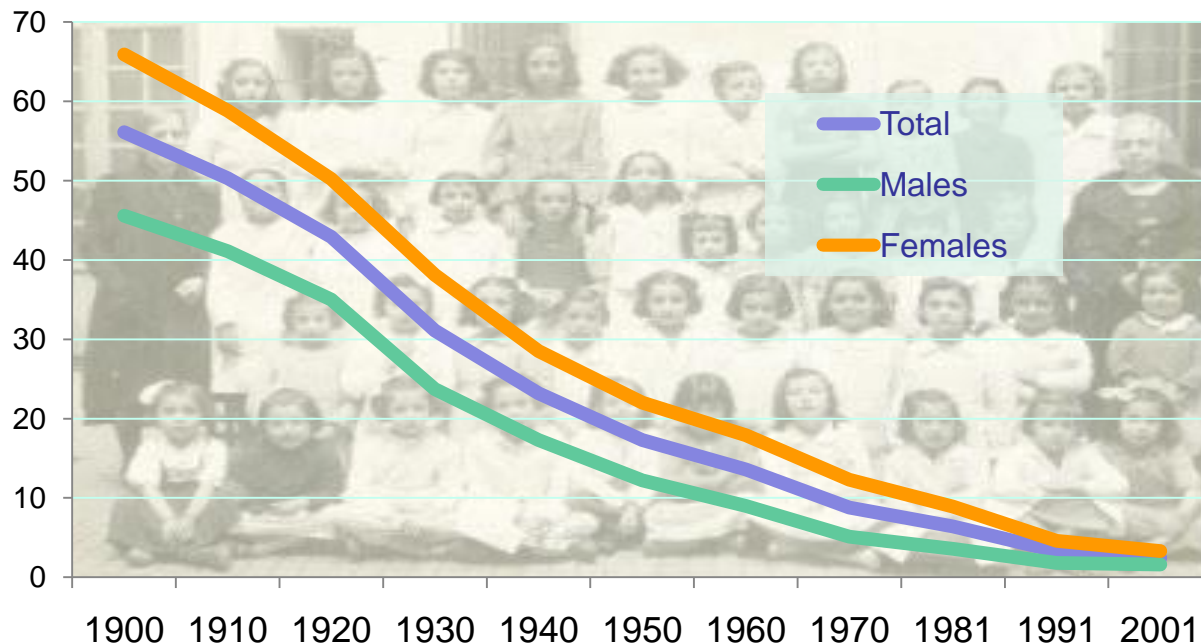


Average age at marriage



Level of education

Percentage of illiterate persons in the population aged over 10 years old



The structure of the Spanish education system has undergone notable changes in the last one hundred years. Population censuses make it possible to analyze the level of education of the population in relation to a host of variables.

Education is perhaps one of the aspects that have evolved the most in Spain during the course of the last century. Thus, if at the beginning of the 20th century more than half the population was illiterate (65% in the case of women), a hundred years later the figure has been reduced drastically, although differences between the sexes still exist (1.6% for men and 3.3% for women)

Source: Population censuses

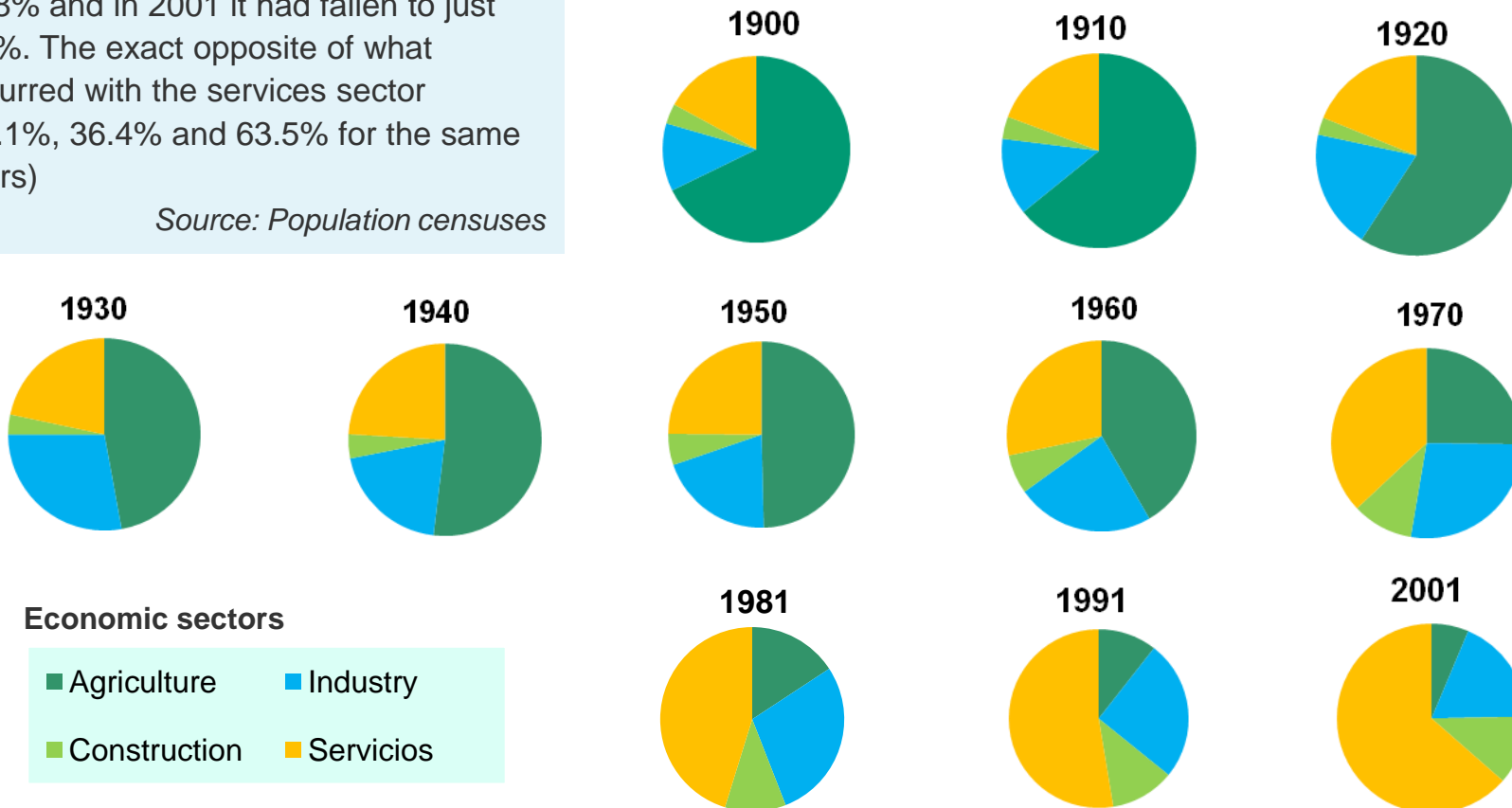


Population and work

The analysis of the active population by economic sector reveals a significant redistribution between the economically active persons dedicated to agriculture and to services. The gradual drift away from the countryside during the first half of the 20th century, and subsequently, the mass exodus of the population to cities occurring in the 1960s is reflected in the distribution of the economically active population. Thus, If in the 1900 census 60.4% of active persons worked in agriculture, in the 1970 census the figure decreased to 24.8% and in 2001 it had fallen to just 6.3%. The exact opposite of what occurred with the services sector (15.1%, 36.4% and 63.5% for the same years)

Source: Population censuses

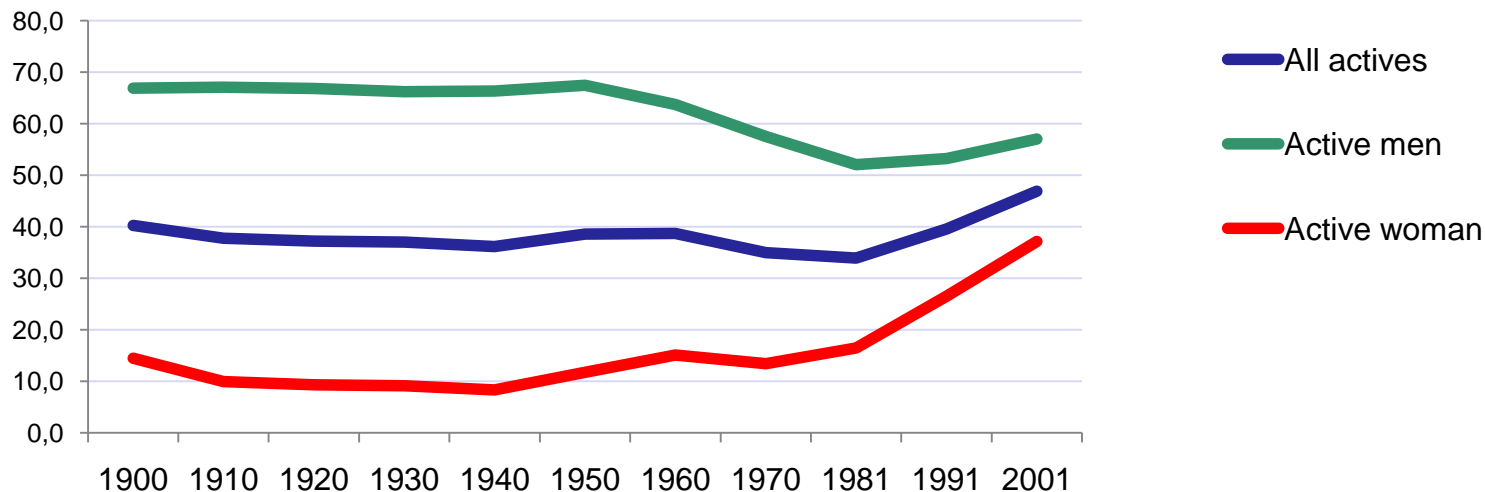
Active population by economic sector



Economic sectors

- Agriculture
- Industry
- Construction
- Servicios

Population by economic activity and sex



The most relevant changes with regard to activity have occurred with the gradual incorporation of women into the workplace. Starting with very low rates of activity at the beginning of the 20th century (barely 10%), at the end of the century the figure stood at approximately 40%.

Source: Population censuses



Censuses are more than just population counts. They provide a wealth of data referring to the features of the population: sex, age, marital status, level of education, activity, place of residence, nationality..... Furthermore, it serves as a basis for a large number of statistics

All data is available at www.ine.es