

10 April 2014

Continuous Household Survey
Year 2013. Provisional data

The average number of households in Spain is 18,217.300, with an increase of 133,600 regarding the 2011 census

The average size of households continues decreasing and it stands at 2.53 persons, compared with the 2.58 of the last census

The number of persons who live alone continues increasing and it reaches 4,412.000, 24.2% of the total households

As a novelty and in accordance to what is set out in Royal Decree 1017/2013, of 20 December, which approves the Annual Programme 2014 of the National Statistical Plan 2013-2016, INE develops and publishes for the first time the statistical operation Continuous Household Survey (inventory number 30274). The CHS was submitted for the opinion of the Permanent Commission of the High Council on Statistics¹ on December 4 2012 and it received a favourable opinion on 12 March 2013.

This new annual operation collects information on social and demographic variables of households, similar to that provided by population and household censuses, but with a greater frequency and a higher aggregation level.

Moreover, this survey will be used to support the development of other household surveys by extracting sub-samples from it and it may be used as an omnibus survey, in which it is possible to include modules that respond to requests for demographic and social information easily and efficiently.

Households

The number of households in Spain continued increasing and reached 18,217.300 as the average value in 2013, which means an increase of 133,600 regarding the last census of 1 November 2011.

In terms of household size, the most frequent households were those formed by two persons (30.5% of the total), followed by single-person households (24.2%), however the population included in the latter was only 9.6% of the total.

¹The High Council on Statistics is an advisory body of the state statistical services and social involvement of informants, producers and users of official statistics. In it, trade unions, business organisations and other social, economic and academic groups are represented, together with ministries and the National Statistics Institute.

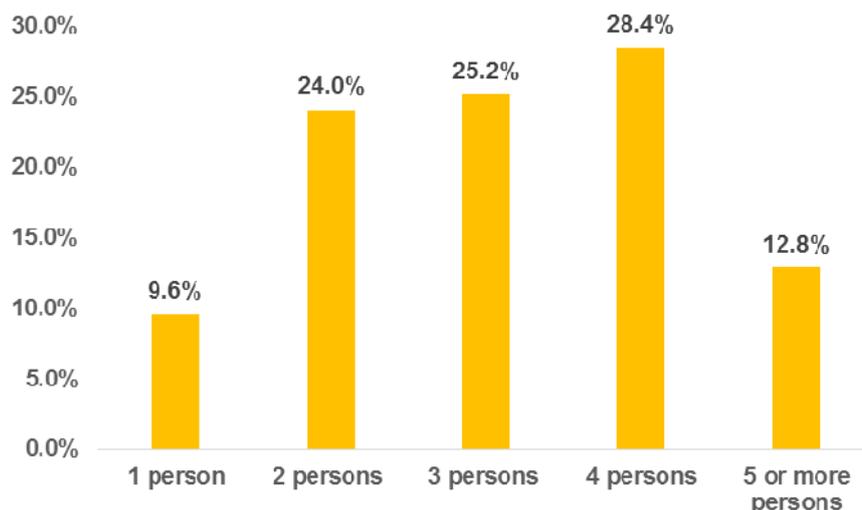
On the other hand, households with five or more persons constituted 6.1% of the total. Their average size was 5.3 persons and constituted 12.8% of the population.

Households and population, according to household size. Year 2013

	Households	%	Population(*)	%
Total	18,217,300	100.0%	46,156,400	100.0%
1 person	4,412,000	24.2%	4,412,000	9.6%
2 persons	5,547,600	30.5%	11,095,100	24.0%
3 persons	3,870,300	21.2%	11,611,000	25.2%
4 persons	3,278,600	18.0%	13,114,400	28.4%
5 or more persons	1,108,900	6.1%	5,923,900	12.8%

(*) The total population is the population resident in family dwellings; therefore, it excludes the population that resides in group establishments

Population according to the size of the household in which they live. Year 2013



Most frequent types of household Year 2013

	CHS-2013	%	Census 2011 (*)	Variation
Total	18,217,300	100.0%	18,083,700	133,600
Single-person household	4,412,000	24.2%	4,193,300	218,700
Couple without children living in the household	3,943,200	21.6%	3,804,700	138,500
Couple with children living in the household	6,362,800	34.9%	6,321,900	40,900
- With 1 child	2,980,900	16.4%	2,943,500	37,400
- With 2 children	2,795,500	15.3%	2,804,700	-9,200
- With 3 or more children	586,400	3.2%	573,700	12,700
Single-parent household (one adult with children)	1,707,700	9.4%	1,693,300	14,400
Couple or father/mother with children and other persons	473,400	2.6%	575,500	-102,100
Other (more than one family nucleus)	379,300	2.1%	404,200	-24,900
Other	938,900	5.2%	1,090,800	-151,900

(*) The data from the CHS are average values for 2013. The data from the census refers to 1 November 2011.

The figures from the 2011 census are rounded to hundredths, in order to enable comparison with the figures from the CHS

Households formed by couples

The number of households formed by couples, whether de facto or de jure, were the most numerous. In 2013 there were 10.3 million households exclusively formed by couples with or without children. If other types of households in which there were also other members are added to this figure, there were 11.5 million households in which there was at least one couple living.

Considering the number of children that lived with the couple, in Spain there were 3.94 million couples without children, 2.98 million children with one child and 2.80 million couples with two children.

On the other hand, the number of couples that lived with three or more children was less than 590,000 which represents 3.2% of the total households.

Couples. Year 2013

	Number	%
Total couples	11,456,500	
Opposite-sex	11,372,900	99.3%
Same-sex	83,500	0.7%
De jure couples	9,889,100	86.3%
De facto couples	1,567,400	13.7%

Married couples constitute 86.3% of the total and de fact couples 13.7% (in 77.3% of them, both members are single).

Heterosexual couples constitute 99.3% of the total and homosexual couples 0.7%. 56.0% of homosexual couples were formed by males and 44.0 by females.

Regarding nationality, couples in which both members have the Spanish nationality represent 86.0% of the total. Couples in which both members are foreign constitute 8.2% of the total and those formed by a Spanish person and a foreigner is 5.8%.

Single-person households

In Spain, there were 4,412.00 single-person households, that is, formed by one person.

Of this figure, 1,805.600 (4.%) correspond to persons who are 65 years of age or over and live alone. 72.5% were females (1,309.500 households)

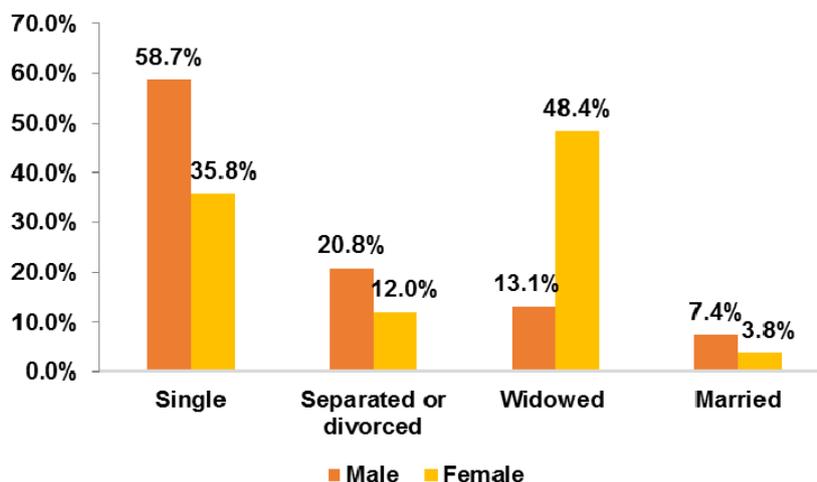
Regarding persons under 65 years of age who live alone, they were mainly males (1,557.200, being 59.7%). Females under 65 years of age who live alone were 1,049.200.

When comparing the 2013 data with the data in the census carried out in November 2011, the number of single-person households increased 5.2%. In absolute terms there were 218,700 more single-person households.

It is important to highlight that the households formed by persons who are 65 years of age or over as well as those formed by persons under 65 years of age increased, however the relative increase was higher in the first (5.6% as compared with 4.9%).

The marital status of persons who live alone is very different according to sex. Hence, in 58.7% of households in which there is one man living, he is single. On the other hand, in households in which there is one woman living, the most frequent marital status is widow (48.4%).

Single-person households by sex and marital status (% of the total by sex). Year 2013.



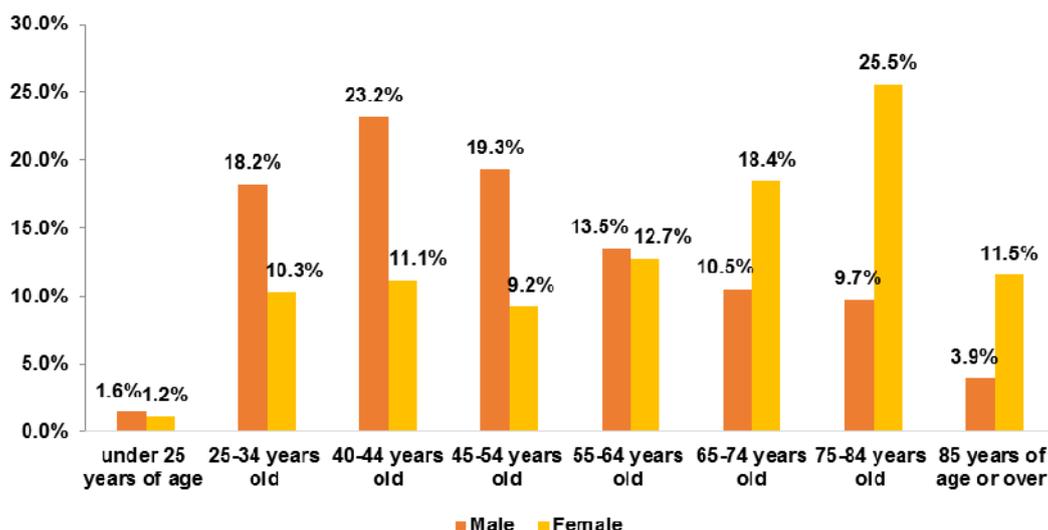
7.8% of single-person households corresponded to foreigners. Of them almost half (49.0%) were formed by males under 65 years of age.

Propensity² to live alone is different according to sex and age. Thus, it is higher in males until they reach 55 years of age, and higher in females when they reach 65 years of age.

Nearly one in four males between 40 and 44 years of age live alone. And more than one in four females between 75 and 84 years of age live alone.

At early ages (under 25 years of age) the propensity to live alone is of 1.3%.

Propensity to live alone by sex and age (% of the total by sex). Year 2013



²"Propensity" is the quotient between the number of persons in each age group that live alone and the total number of persons in that age group.

Single-parent households

Single-parent households, that is, formed by one of the parents, were mainly formed by mother with children (1,412.800, which is 82.7% of the total, compared with 294.900 of father with children).

The number of households formed by mother with children increased more than 53.000 since the 2011 census. In contrast, households formed by father with children decreased by 40.000.

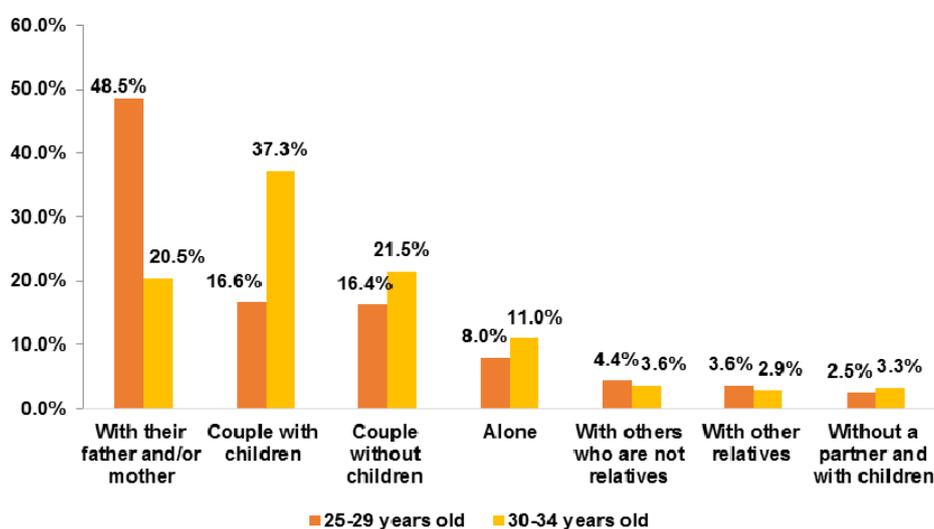
In 43.7% of households formed by mother with children the mother was a widow, in 35.7% she was separated or divorced, in 12.6% she was single and in 8.0% she was married. In 56.4% of the 178.000 households formed by single mother with children, they were formed by females who were 40 years of age or over.

Emancipation: persons between 25 and 34 years of age

Regarding the way in which young persons live, one in three of the 6.353.800 persons between 25 and 34 years of age had still not emancipated. The most usual is that they lived with both parents or with one of them (32.8%), with their partner and children (28.2%) and with their partner without children (19.2%).

Emancipation is less common among younger persons. Hence, one in two young persons between 25 and 29 years of age continued living with their parents (48.5%), compared with one in five (20.5%) persons between 30 and 34 years of age.

Types of cohabitation of persons between 25 and 34 years of age. Year 2013

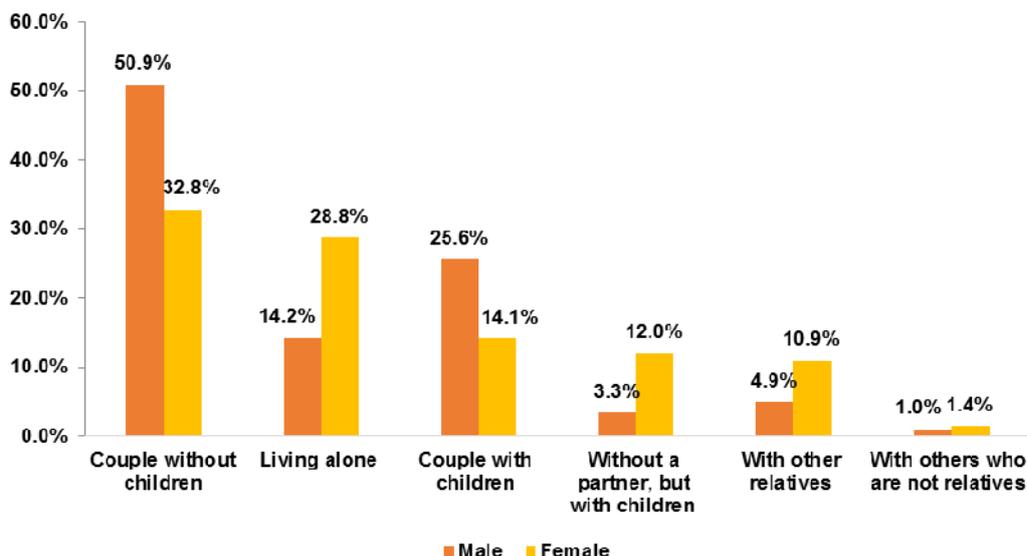


Elderly persons

The most common type of cohabitation of persons who were 65 years of age or over and lived in family dwellings was living with their couple without children in the household (40.7%), followed by alone (22.5%) and with their partner and children (19.1%).

For persons who were 85 years or over, the most common was living alone (352.900 persons, which is 34.0%), followed by with other relatives that are not their partner or children.

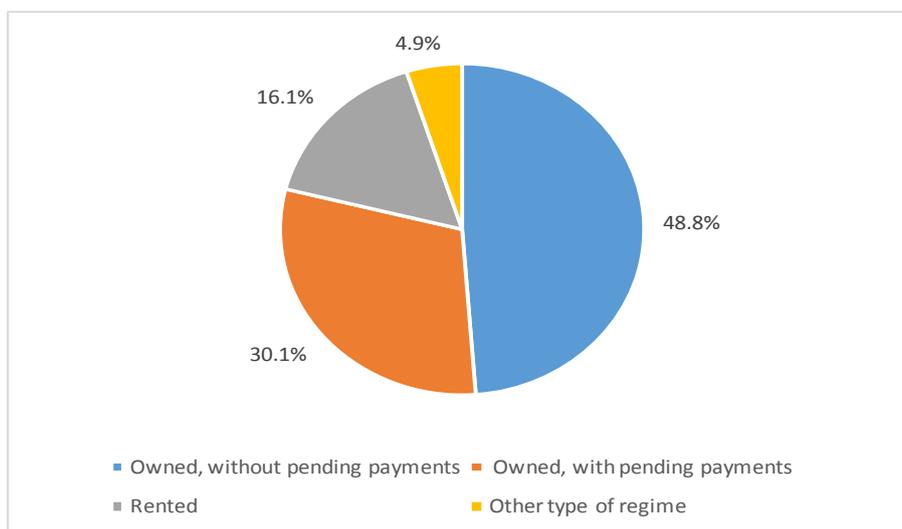
Types of cohabitation of persons 65 years of age or over



Dwelling tenancy regime

78.9% of households occupied dwellings they own, whether they had pending payments or not. This percentage is similar to the one registered in the 2011 census, but it is important to highlight that the proportion of households with pending payments reduced from 32.9% in November 2011 to 30.1% as the average value in 2013.

Households by dwelling tenancy regime



Dwelling tenancy regime varied a lot according to nationality. Thus, 56.9% of households with a foreign member were renting a dwelling, compared with 10.4% of households in which all of its members were Spanish.

The percentage of households with a foreign member that own a house but have pending payments decreased from 27.6% in the 2011 census to 21.3% in 2013. In households in which all of its members were Spanish, the decrease was less, from 33.6% in November 2011 to 31.4% as the average value in 2013.

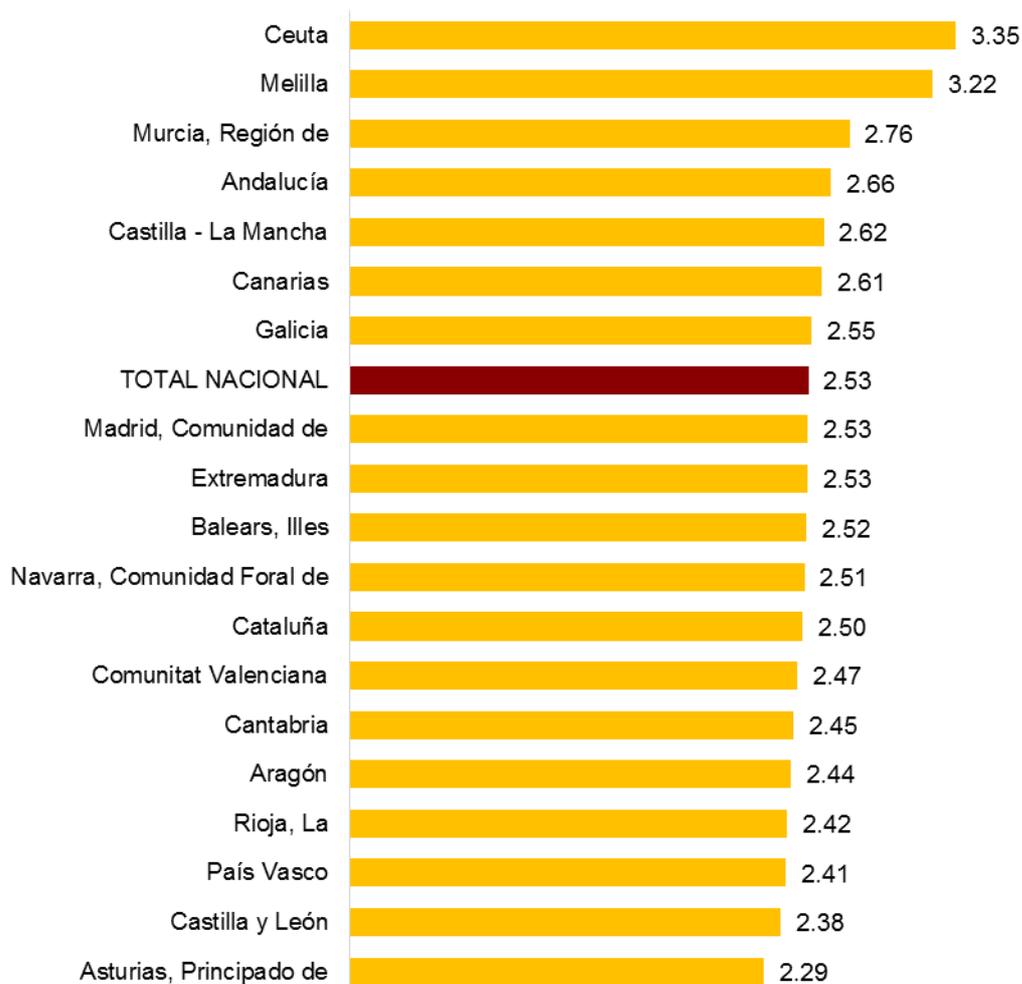
Size of the household by Autonomous Communities:

The average size of household in 2013 was 2.53 persons, therefore it maintained its downward trend. In the last census, carried out 1 November 2011, the average size was 2.58 persons.

By regions, the Autonomous Communities of Ceuta and Melilla presented the highest average household size, with more than three persons in both cases. Next was the Región de Murcia (2.76 persons) and Andalucía (2.66 persons).

On the opposite side were Principado de Asturias (2.29 persons per household), Castilla y León (2.38) and País Vasco (2.41).

**Average size of household by Autonomous Community.
Year 2013**



The Autonomous Cities of Ceuta (21.4%) and Melilla (19.6%) and Región de Murcia (9.4%) presented the highest percentages of households with five or more members.

On the opposite side were Principado de Asturias (3.4%), País Vasco (4.0%) and Castilla y León (4.1%).

Principado de Asturias was the community with the highest percentage of population living alone (28.5% of households were single-person). Next were La Rioja (27.7%) and Castilla y León (27.5%).

On the other hand, the lowest percentages of single-person household belonged to the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta (16.9%) and Melilla (15.7%) and in Región de Murcia (19.7%).

Percentage of households, according to size, by Autonomous Community Year 2013

	Size of the household				
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 or more persons
NATIONAL TOTAL	24.2	30.5	21.3	18.0	6.1
Andalucía	21.9	28.3	21.6	21.0	7.2
Aragón	26.3	31.4	20.9	16.6	4.7
Asturias, Principado de	28.5	33.8	22.4	12.0	3.4
Balears, Illes	23.9	31.9	20.7	17.0	6.5
Canarias	23.2	28.6	22.9	17.9	7.4
Cantabria	26.5	30.1	21.9	16.5	5.0
Castilla y León	27.5	32.1	20.5	15.8	4.1
Castilla - La Mancha	22.4	29.3	20.8	20.8	6.7
Cataluña	24.3	31.9	20.9	17.0	5.9
Comunitat Valenciana	25.3	31.0	21.4	17.4	5.0
Extremadura	24.4	30.0	20.6	19.6	5.4
Galicia	23.4	30.8	22.8	16.0	7.0
Madrid, Comunidad de	24.7	30.3	20.6	18.0	6.4
Murcia, Región de	19.7	28.4	21.2	21.2	9.4
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	25.7	29.7	20.1	18.7	5.8
País Vasco	26.1	32.2	21.1	16.6	4.0
Rioja, La	27.7	30.9	20.4	16.1	4.9
Ceuta	16.9	20.0	17.8	23.9	21.4
Melilla	15.7	23.1	21.4	20.3	19.6

Methodological note

The Continuous Household Survey is a continuous sample-based study that offers annual information on the basic demographic features of the population, of the households they form and the dwellings they inhabit. Data collection started in January 2013.

The CHS is considered the reference source of the INE in terms of household features, since it provides information on the number of households by size and composition as well as on the types of cohabitation of the persons.

The researched annual sample had 1.600 census sections distributed through the entire national territory and 65 postal addresses by section, of which approximately 70 % were occupied dwellings. The effective sample was of around 57,000 households in 2013.

Sampling had two stratified stages. The units of the first stage were the census sections and those of the second stage were the addresses that exist in the section.

Information was collected by means of a multi-channel sequence system that includes carrying out Computer-assisted web interviewing (CAWI), Computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI), questionnaires on paper through e-mail and Computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI).

The information collection rate through the different channels was: 23% by Internet, 34% by telephone, 18% by mail and 25% by means of visits from INE agents.

Provisional and final data

The information currently presented correspond to sample processing of a complete year (2013), therefore the data refer to the average of the year (with reference 1 July). This data, which is provided for the national and Autonomous Community total, **are provisional**.

In April 2015, the provisional data regarding the 2014 average will be published, as well as the final data regarding 1 January 2014, this way they will gather the sample of two complete years (more than 110,000 households). This sampling size also allows providing broken down data by province.

Definitions

Household: it is the person or group of persons that reside in a family dwelling.

Family nucleus: Intermediate hierarchical unit between the inhabitant and the household. There are four types: couple without children, couple with one child or more, father with one child or more, and mother with one child or more. In order to be considered part of the family nucleus, children must not have a partner or have children.

Family dwelling: A dwelling designed to be inhabited by one or more persons, not necessarily linked by family ties, and who do not constitute a group establishment.