concept, there is also a question asking for the approximate number of days a year that the dwelling is used by a member of the household.

c)**Detailed formulation**

Does this household usually use a second dwelling*(either owned, rented or given freely)* **for holidays, weekends, as a second residence?**

     1 NO

     2 Q YES ....   **Where is the second dwelling?**

                                            (if you have more than one, please refer to the one you use most)

                                            1 □ In this same municipality

                                            2 □ In another municipality

                                        Municipality DDDDDDDDDDD-DDDDDDDDDDDD

                                        Province DDDDDDDDDDD

                                          4 □ In another country

                                          Approximately how many days a year does a

member of the

                                          household use the dwelling? | || | days

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D Characteristics relating to dwellings and premises

Discussed below are the characteristics to be researched for the *spaces,* in other words the dwellings, either family or group establishments, accommodation and premises.

In terms of what is concretely referred to as the characteristics of family dwellings, it is important to emphasise that except for the first question analysed, *type of dwelling,* **all the rest only refer to main dwellings,** in other words, those that constitute the regular residence of someone.

This is also a new aspect with regards the 1992 Housing Census, where the majority of the questions were asked about dwellings that are not the main dwelling. However, the lack, in many cases, of adequate informants (sometimes, there simply was no informant) caused high non-response percentages, which require excessively large imputation processes.

In any case, dwellings that are not the main dwelling can be characterised both with variables relating to the building in which they are located, as well as with the variables of the main dwellings in their building; in the majority of cases, these data are more relevant and precise than those obtained directly under the conditions mentioned from the dwellings that are not main dwellings.

In terms of the choice of variables, the panorama is much less clear than with the characteristics relating to people or to households. In effect, a review of dwelling questions in 1991 shows that many of them that were then very relevant, have become less interesting (for example, in 2001, the availability of running water or electricity will be almost universal).

It could be argued however, that knowledge of the amount and location (always respecting statistical secrecy) of marginal cases could be useful in order to make this type of cases even less frequent. The existence of statistics since

57

1990, that research (exhaustively) the characteristics of new buildings *(Construction and Housing Statistics,* Ministry of Development) makes it even more inefficient to continue asking these questions indiscriminately. For this reason, they have sometimes been completely replaced and other questions have been moved to the building data section, where they can be researched much more efficiently (the loss of information will be minimum because the majority of marginal cases are found in single dwelling buildings or affect all dwellings in a building).

Moreover, the deletion of some of these questions has left room to research other dwelling characteristics that are of more use nowadays, bearing in mind that the ultimate purpose of statistical research, and the Demographic Census in particular, is to make possible progress in society and to improve living conditions, contributing the knowledge needed to direct adequate political action. And in order to achieve this, **it is essential that the questions included in each census are adapted to the specific information requirements of the time.**

Given the aforementioned terms, the proposed Census content on households and dwellings shows a less constant focus that that applied to people (the most striking example could be considered as question C.2. relating to the availability of vehicles, or D.8. relating to problems within the dwelling or the surrounding area).

Another important new concept with regards previous Censuses is the search for optimum coordination between the questions on dwellings and those on buildings, including the resulting and important benefits: reduction in workload, an easier housing questionnaire design, practical impossibility of incoherence between both sets of information.

D.1.TYPE OF SPACE

a) **Usefulness**

The difference between family dwellings, group establishments, accommodation and premises is essential for determining the characteristics that need to be researched in each case.

b) **Collection method**

As a pre-coded variable in the **itinerary notebooks.**

c) **Detailed formulation**

TYPE OF SPACE

1 □ Family dwelling

2 □ Group establishment

3 □ Accommodation (fixed or mobile)

3 □ Active premises

4 □ Inactive premises_____

D.2. TYPE OF

PREMISES a)

Usefulness

As well as completing the information on premises, the type of building will be automatically determined in a very detailed way and all public services will be located, including those located within residential buildings. The subsequent integration of this information into a Geographic Information System will allow special analysis of great practical use to be carried out (for example, where a new school, nursery, outpatient clinic, day centre is needed).

b) **Collection method**

As a pre-coded variable in the **itinerary notebooks.**

c) **Detailed formulation**

TYPE OF PREMISES

Premises used for specific services

1 fj Health services (outpatient clinic, health centre, hospital).

2 fj Education services (college, university, nursery, school).

3: Social welfare services (old age persons' club, social services centres, day centres).

4. Cultural or sports services (theatre, cinema, museum, exhibition rooms, sports centre). **Other premises**

5 □ Commercial premises

6 □ Offices (this also includes other services)

7 □ Industrial premises

8 □ Agricultural premises

D.3 GROUP TYPE

a) **Usefulness**

Allows the number of group establishments of each type to be known, as well as the number of people living in each of them.

b) **Collection method**

As a pre-coded variable in the **itinerary notebooks.**

c) **Detailed formulation**

GROUP TYPE

1 Hotels, motels, guesthouses, cheap hotels, hostels, chalets, independent hotel apartments...

2. Halls of residence, student residences;

3. Workers residences

4. Educational institutions (boarding schools for GBE, secondary schools, VT and military schools, seminaries.

5. General hospitals

6. Psychiatric hospitals.

7. Long-stay hospitals (except psychiatric hospitals): geriatric hospitals and those for the chronically ill.

8. Asylums or old people's homes.

9. Institutions for persons with disabilities (except psychiatric).

10. Hostels for those people marginalised from society.

11. Other social assistance institutions for children, young people and adults...

12. Religious institutions not previously included (monasteries, abbeys, convents, novitiates).

13. Military establishments (barracks, official and sub-official quarters, military camps).

14. Penitentiary institutions (prisons, reformatories, correction centres).

15. Other group type

D.4. TYPE OF DWELLING

a) **Usefulness**

The distinction between main, secondary and empty dwellings is essential, both from an analytical and operational point of view (as explained above, the other variables will refer only to main dwellings)

b) **Collection method**

As a pre-coded variable in the **itinerary notebooks:** the only way of collecting the information for all dwellings without needing a specific questionnaire

c) **Detailed formulation**

TYPE OF DWELLING

1 □ Main dwelling (regular residence of at least one person)

NOT A MAIN DWELLING

2 n Secondary dwelling (used only in holidays, weekends, for temporary work).

3 □ Empty dwelling (available for sale or rent, or simply abandoned)

4 □ Other type (for example, those dwellings rented out successively for short periods of

time)

5 □ Not a main dwelling, without being able to determine whether it is 2, 3 or 4.

Category 4 will include dwellings used continuously and in a non-seasonal way (they should not therefore be considered as *secondary),* but which do not constitute the regular residence of anyone either. Category 5 aims to avoid obliging the agents to take decisions that are not well founded on the type of dwelling that is not a main dwelling when the only thing they know is that the dwelling is empty at that time and that there is nobody registered (in other words, they do not have enough information to determine whether the dwelling is secondary or empty).

D.5. NUMBER OF ROOMS

a) **Usefulness**

Put in relation to the number of residents, this is a commonly used socio-economic indicator, including in international comparisons (it's the most frequent Census question on dwellings).

b) **Collection method**

The *number of rooms* would be included as a numerical variable of two digits in the Household Questionnaire

c) **Detailed formulation**

How many rooms does the dwelling have in total? ☐ D

(as well as the bedrooms, this includes all rooms that are 4 square metres or bigger, including the kitchen)

(Does not include bathrooms or toilets, halls, corridors, open terraces).

D.6. DWELLING AREA

a) **Usefulness**

This is another indicator of the size of the dwelling without the drawback of the number of rooms, as it doesn't undervalue dwellings with *open* designs (for example, studios, apartments).

b) **Collection method**

In the Household Questionnaire as a three digit numerical variable. Nevertheless, this is one of the characteristics that features in the cadastres, which means that it would be a good idea to study to what extent it could be substituted or complemented with the cadastre data (for example, if it were decided to use this as data printed beforehand to be confirmed, it would be better to move the variable to the itinerary notebooks).

c) **Detailed formulation**

What is the approximate useful area of the dwelling?

(Does not include open terraces or gardens; nor basements, attics or storage rooms, which are not habitable)

D.7. DWELLING FACILITIES

a) **Usefulness**

Contributes information on each dwelling's equipment, which, among other things, allows the urban and residential assets of each geographical area to be valued, areas with a lack of dwellings to be detected, the social status of each household to be more precisely estimated, etc. However, this question should be designed in coordination with the equivalent question on a building level, given that many facilities can be researched more efficiently on this level.

b) **Collection method**

In the Household Questionnaire, with an independent pre-coded variable for each facility researched.

c) **Clarifications regarding the definitions**

As stated in the introduction to this section, this question is going to be made substantially simpler in relation to the 1991 Census. Outlined below is a detailed study of all the facilities that have been considered:

Pipe fed gas

It is better to research this at a building level (because if a building has gas, it is likely that all dwellings have it and because in any case, knowledge of this characteristic at this level provides enough information). As well as its lower cost and to make the household questionnaire design easier, an additional advantage of this option is that it adapts much better to municipalities where it is known in advance whether there is gas or not.

Telephone

The progressive introduction of new technologies (mobile phone, Internet) means that the landline is now not an essential item for being well connected. For this reason, it is considered more useful and efficient to restrict the questions to a building level and whether there is a telephone line or not.

Computer and Internet access

These are two very interesting characteristics, but their explosive development (particularly in terms of the Internet) advises against their inclusion in the Census (when the results are able to be disseminated, these characteristics will be completely out of date). It is better to research them in more dynamic surveys, so that they can be researched continuously.

Heating and Air Conditioning

Keep them

Fuel used for heating

Keep it

Toilets and bath or shower facilities

Given the almost universal existence of these facilities and the poor social acceptance of the question in the 1991 Census, it is replaced with the *Does not have toilet facilities (toilet and bath or shower) inside the dwelling category* of new question D.8, analysed below. The question on the *removal of waste water from buildings* will also provide related information.

Running water

This moves to the building level, where the almost universal nature of this characteristic can be taken more efficiently into account (to begin with, it will be the agents and not people who fill in this question, normally without having to ask it)

Electricity

Is not considered to be useful: its introduction, both to the *stock* of 1991 dwellings, as well as to new buildings, is almost complete (above 99.5 percent); moreover, the detecting of substandard areas can be based on other more important variables

Hot water

This variable has caused the most doubts, given that its level of introduction is very high (between 90 and 95 percent), although it is still not as universal as electricity or running water.

The sample level is perfectly covered by surveys such as the HBCS or the European Household Panel; it is also researched exhaustively.

For new buildings, the question on the buildings' *central hot water* will be taken advantage of: in single dwelling buildings, the equivalent will be to ask whether the dwelling has hot water and this seems to be enough (in buildings with more than one dwelling, availability, according to the 1994 Household Panel reaches almost 99 percent)

d) **Detailed formulation**

Does this dwelling have the following facilities?

Air-conditioning	1YES
(Mobile units are allowed not simple fans)	6 □ NO, but

Heating	1 Q YES, central heating (in buildings with just one dwelling, these are always considered to be *individual)*
	2 □ YES, individual heating
	3 □ There is no heating installed, but there is some kind of mobile or fixed apparatus that allows the temperature in some rooms to be raised (for example, electric radiators).
	4 □ There is no heating of any kind

If you answered 1, 2 or 3 to the question on heating, indicate the main fuel used to heat the dwelling:

1 □ Gas (butane, propane, natural gas).

2 □ Electricity

3 □ Oil or liquid derivations (gas oil, gas diesel oil, petrol).

4 □ Wood

5 □ Coal or derivative products

6 □ Others

D.8. PROBLEMS WITH THE DWELLING AND ITS

SURROUNDINGS

a) **Clarifications regarding the definitions**

As this is a completely new question for the Censuses, it is a good idea to start by clarifying the definition. It deals with an adequate adaptation of the following question, contained in the European Household Panel (the brackets contain the percentage of *yes's* referring to 1994):

Does your dwelling have any of the following problems or difficulties?

1 □ Lack of space (23)

2 □ Outside noise (33)

3 □ Insufficient natural light in some or all rooms (21)

4 □ Lack of adequate heating facilities (5)

5 □ Leaks (13) _____

> 6 □ Damp (25)
>
> 7 □ Poor quality wooden floors or windows (9)
>
> 8 □ Pollution, dirt or other environmental problems caused by industry or traffic (20)
>
> 9 □ Delinquency or vandalism in the area (26)

(Only 25 percent of households declared that they did not have any of the above)

b) Usefulness

Including this kind of question in the Census allows information to be obtained that is very interesting for very small geographical areas, which multiplies the possibility of its practical use in the planning of concrete actions aimed at reducing these problems. This would obviously improve living conditions in the most affected areas. There were certain doubts about including this question in some Censuses because of its subjective nature, but in the first pilot test it has been, without a doubt, the question best accepted by households. For this reason, it has been decided to put this question before others within the ensemble of questions relating to the dwelling in order to improve the overall social acceptance of the questionnaire.

c) Collection method

In the household questionnaire, treating each *problem* as a dichotomised sub-variable.

In terms of the choice of *concrete* problems to ask, those that allow the most objective versions have been omitted (for example, lack of space, which could be deduced from the comparison between the number of residents and the area) or those that are difficult to solve via action by Administrations (for example, lack of natural light). In particular, one of the most requested in suggestions arising from the draft was public facilities (schools, hospitals), which will be investigated via the *type of building* variable from the itinerary notebooks (because of the greater objectivity and because it will allow each one to be collected separately)

d) Detailed formulation

Does your dwelling have any of the following problems?	YES	NO
Outside noise	DI	D6
Pollution or bad smells caused by industry, traffic...	r1	D6
Dirty streets	DI	D6
Lack of green areas (parks, gardens).	)1	D6
Bad communications	DI	D6
Delinquency or vandalism in the area	a1	D6
Lack of toilet facilities (toilet and bath or shower) inside the dwelling	D1	D6

E   Characteristics relating to the buildings