

Population and Housing Censuses 2011 Detailed data

Main results

- The average number of members per household decreases to 2.58 persons in 2011, as compared with 2.86 persons in 2001.
- Households with one, two, three or four persons accounted for 9.0%, 23.4%, 25.2% and 28.8% of the total population, respectively.
- The number of single-person households in Spain increases by 1,316,747 and reaches 4.193.319.
- The number of households with one person of 65 years and over residing alone is 1,709,186, which represents an increase of 25.8% as compared with 10 years ago. In three out of four of this households the person is a women.
- The number of households formed by a couple with three or more children decreases 32.8% and stands at 573,732. Households formed by couples without children have increased by 1,356,135 and reach almost four millions.
- Out of the 7,060,230 couples with children, 496.135 have at least one child from a previous relationship (reconstituted families). This figure doubles that of 10 years ago
- The number of legal couples increases nearly one million and reaches 9,806,022, whereas that of de facto couples increases 195.8% and stands at 1,667,512.
- The number of persons who work in their own home increases to 1,727,914, three times more than in 2001.
- The percentage of owned dwellings has decreased in the last ten years, and reaches 78.9%, whereas the percentage of dwellings that are rented has increased, and stands at 13.5%
- The number of dwellings that are rented has grown by 51.1% in a decade and stands at 2,438,574 dwellings.
- Almost six millions of main dwellings (one out of three) have outstanding payments (mortgages...), almost twice as much as in the previous census
- The number of persons with third-level studies has increased in almost three million in the last ten years and reaches 7,487,685.

Main indicators

2011 Indicators and variation as compared with 2001

	Census 2001	Census 2011	Absolute variation 2001-2011	Relative Variation 2001-2011
Number of households	14,187,169	18,083,692	3,896,523	27.5%
Single occupancy households	2,876,572	4,193,319	1,316,747	45.8%
Average household size	2.86	2.58	-0.29	-10.0%
Persons living alone aged between 25 and 34	443,675	607,806	164,131	37.0%
Persons living in couple without children aged between 25 and	1,003,329	1,394,865	391,536	39.0%
Persons aged 65 years old or over	6,796,936	7,933,773	1,136,837	16.7%
Persons living alone aged 65 years old or over	1,358,937	1,709,186	350,249	25.8%
Number of partners	9,510,817	11,473,534	1,962,717	20.6%
Couples without children	3,042,409	4,413,304	1,370,895	45.1%
Couples with 3 or more children	994,665	631,186	-363,479	-36.5%
Legal couples	8,947,032	9,806,022	858,990	9.6%
De facto couples	563,785	1,667,512	1,103,727	195.8%
Reconstituted families	235,385	496,135	260,750	110.8%
Main dwellings for rent	1,614,221	2,438,574	824,353	51.1%
Main dwellings with outstanding payments (mortgages...)	3,237,268	5,940,928	2,703,660	83.5%

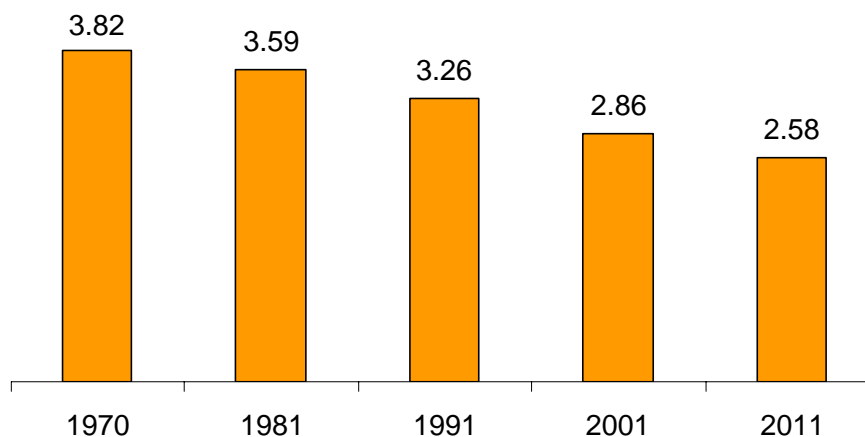
Size of the household

The number of households in Spain reached 18,083,692, according to the Population and Housing Censuses of 2011, representing an increase of 27.5%, as compared with the year 2001.

In the last decade, there have been important modifications in both the composition and the size of the household.

The number of members per household has decreased considerably in the past 40 years, from almost four persons per household in 1970 to 2.58 in 2011. This trend is due to the decrease in the birth rate and to the greater weight of single-person households.

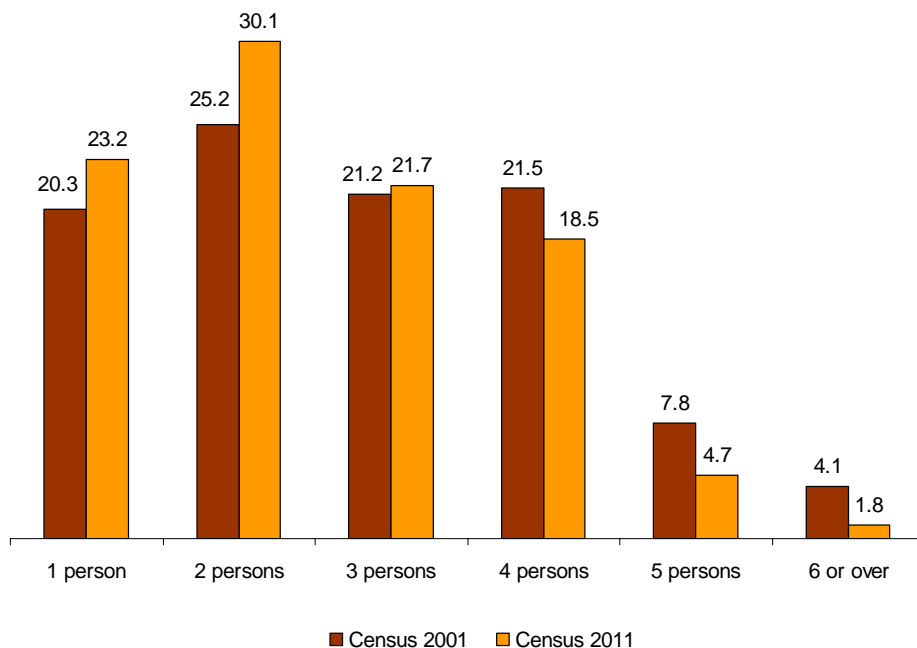
Evolution of the average size of the members of the household



The most frequent households were those formed by two persons (30.1% of the total), as in 2001. This group of households has also been the one that has registered the greatest increase in the decade, from 3.5 to almost 5.5 millions of households.

In turn, households formed by five or more persons have decreased notably, accounting from 11.8% of the total to 6.5%.

Percentage of households according to the number of members in 2001 and 2011

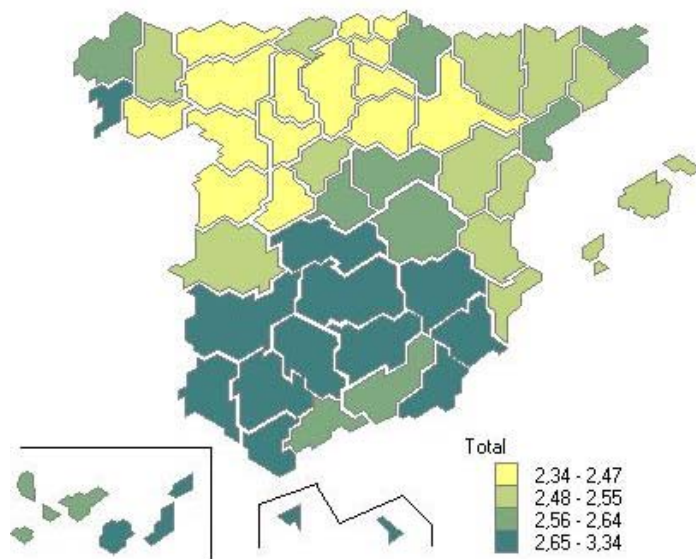


Size of the household: data by provinces

In general, the provinces with the greatest average size of the household were located in the southern part of the peninsula. The most noteworthy are Murcia and Cádiz, with more than 2.75, as compared with the national average, which stood at 2.58

Among the provinces with a smaller number of persons per household, worth noting the three Basque provinces and eight out of the nine provinces of Castilla y León.

Average size of the household by province



Type of household

The number of households has increased by 27.5% in the last 10 years. Households formed by a single person under 65 years old have increased by 63.7%. Those constituted by a father with his children did so by 59.7% and those formed by a couple without children 55.4%.

In contrast, the number of households formed by a couple with three or more children has decreased by 32.8% as compared to the year 2001.

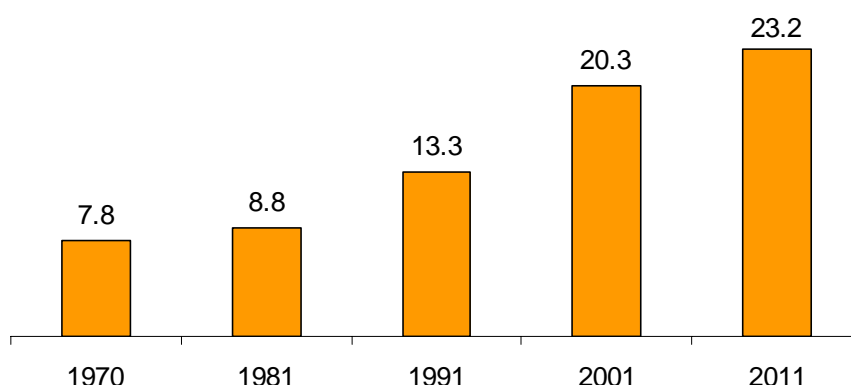
Households according to structure

	Households		Variation
	Census 2011	Percentage 2011	Relative increase 2001-2011
TOTAL	18,083,692	100%	27.5%
Household with one person under 65 years of age	2,484,133	13.7%	63.7%
Household with one person aged 65 years old or over	1,709,186	9.5%	25.8%
Household made up of couple without children	3,804,677	21.0%	55.4%
Household made up of couple with 1 child	2,943,475	16.3%	34.8%
Household made up of couple with 2 children	2,804,715	15.5%	11.6%
Household made up of couple with 3 or more children	573,732	3.2%	-32.8%
Household made up of mother with children	1,359,376	7.5%	44.8%
Household made up of father with children	333,882	1.8%	59.7%
Household made up of at least two persons that do not a family	246,835	1.4%	77.3%
Another type of household	1,823,680	10.1%	-9.9%

Type of household. Single person households

Single person households maintained their upward trend of the last four decades, and already represented 23.2% of the total. However, its population only accounted for 9.0% of the total.

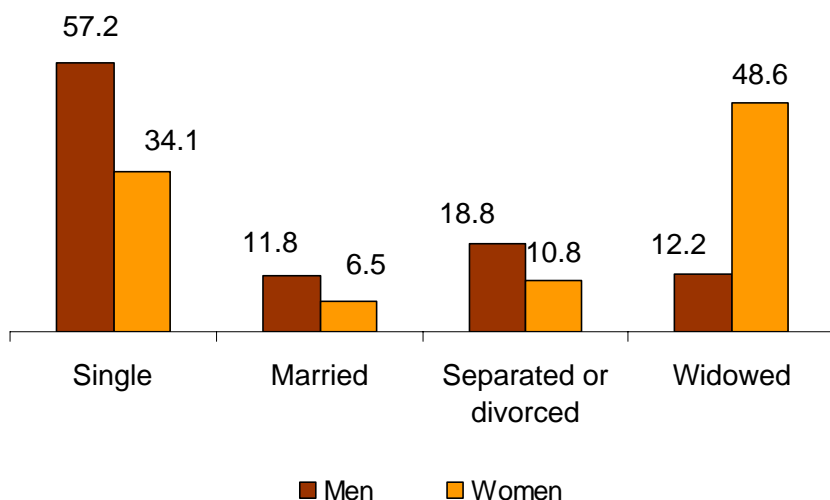
Evolution of single person households (%)



The most frequent marital status of the persons who live in single person households varies according to their sex.

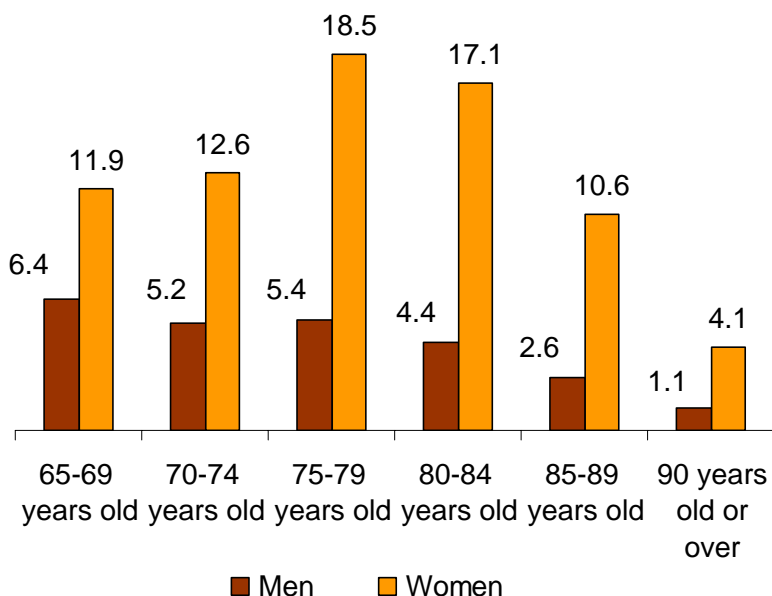
Thus, in single person households formed by men, the marital status with the greatest weight was single (57.2%), whereas in the case of those formed by women was widowed (48.6%)

Single person households according to sex and marital status (% by sex)



The number of households formed by one women of 65 years old or over reached 1,279,486. In the case of men, this figure was 429,700 households.

Households formed by one person of 65 years old or over by sex and age (%)

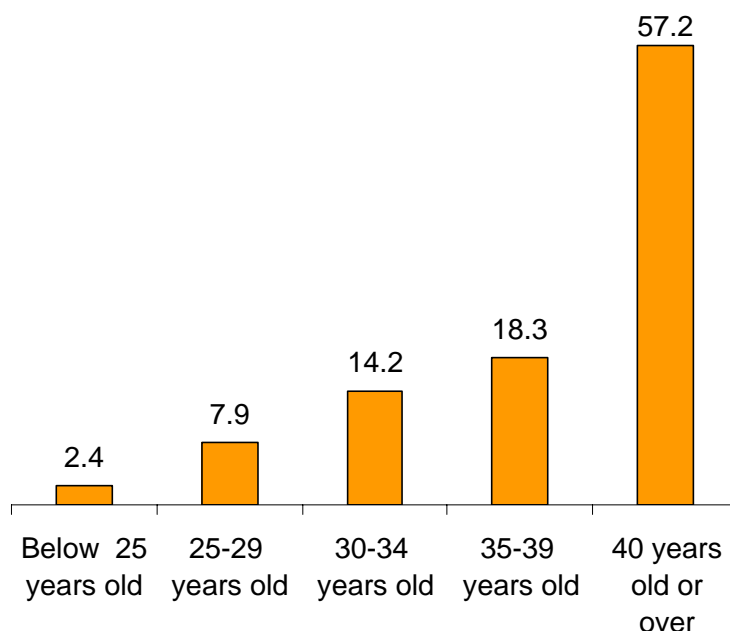


Type of household. Mother with children

As compared with the 333,882 households formed by a father with children, those formed by a mother with children stood at 1,359,376, with an increase of 44.8% in 10 years.

43.0% of households constituted by a mother with children corresponded to a widowed women, 31.9% to separated or divorced women, 13.8% to married women and 11.3% to single women. Among the last groups, 57.2% were formed by mothers that were 40 years old or over.

Households formed by a single mother with children by the age of the mother (%)



Type of household. Persons between 25 and 34 years old

The majority of persons aged between 25 and 34 years old lived with their partner (42%) or parents (36.4%). Only 8.7% of the persons within this age range lived alone.

Persons between 25 and 34 years old

	Census 2011	Percentage 2011
TOTAL	6,964,591	100.0%
Persons living alone aged between 25 and 34	607,806	8.7%
Persons living in couple without children aged between 25 and 34	1,394,865	20.0%
Persons living in couple with children aged between 25 and 34	1,530,087	22.0%
Persons between 25 and 34 years old who live with their father/mother or spouse	2,536,870	36.4%
Other situation	894,964	12.9%

Type of household. Reconstituted families

Out of the 7,060,230 couples with children, almost half a million had some child from a previous relationship. In the last 10 years this figure has increased a 110.8% due to the increase of marriage dissolutions.

Couples

The number of legal couples was still greater than that of de facto couples. In the last 10 years there has been a significant increase in the number of de facto couples. Thus, de facto couples with its two members single have registered in increase of 249.5%. In turn, the other type registered an increase of 136.4%.

Type of couple (de facto and legal)

	Couples				Variation Relative increase 2001 - 2011
	Census 2001	Percentage 2001	Census 2011	Percentage 2011	
TOTAL	9,510,817	100.0%	11,473,534	100.0%	20.6%
Legal couple	8,947,032	94.1%	9,806,022	85.5%	9.6%
De facto couple (both single)	295,989	3.1%	1,034,513	9.0%	249.5%
De facto couple (other type)	267,796	2.8%	632,998	5.5%	136.4%

99.5% of couples are formed by partners of different sex. In turn, same-sex couples were multiplied by five in the last 10 years and stood at 54,920. Same-sex male couples were still more than twice as much as female couples.

Nuclei according to type. Couples according to sex.

	Couples				Variation Relative increase 2001-2011
	Census 2001	Percentage 2001	Census 2011	Percentage 2011	
TOTAL	9,510,817	100.0%	11,473,534	100.0%	20.6%
Partner of a different gender	9,500,343	99.9%	11,418,614	99.5%	20.2%
Partner of the same gender, female	3,478	0.0%	17,067	0.1%	390.7%
Partner of the same gender, male	6,996	0.1%	37,853	0.3%	441.1%

Foreign couples have increased in the last 10 years and already represent 8.9% of the total. In turn, couples in which one of the partners is Spanish accounted for 5.0% of the total.

In 46% of the couples constituted by a Spanish man and a foreign partner, said partner came from a country of South America or Central America. On the other hand, in 45% of the couples formed by a Spanish women and a foreign partner, said partner came from a country within the European Union.

Types of couple by nationality (Spanish/Foreigner)

	Nuclei	
	Census 2001	Percentage 2011
TOTAL	11,162,937	100.0%
Father with baby(s)	322,160	3.4%
Mother with baby(s)	1,329,960	12.8%
Couples with 1 child	2,606,233	24.5%
Couples with 2 children	2,867,510	22.4%
Couples with 3 or more children	994,665	4.6%
Couples without children	3,042,409	32.2%

The detailed data of the Population and Housing Censuses that are published today also include new information on population. Nevertheless, it is worth mentioning that said information only refers to persons resident in family dwellings. In other words, it does not take into account those persons that reside in group establishments (residences for elderly persons, penitentiary, religious or military institutions...).

Migrations

70.1% of the population resided in the same municipality as 10 years ago. In the Census of 2001 this percentage was 78.1%.

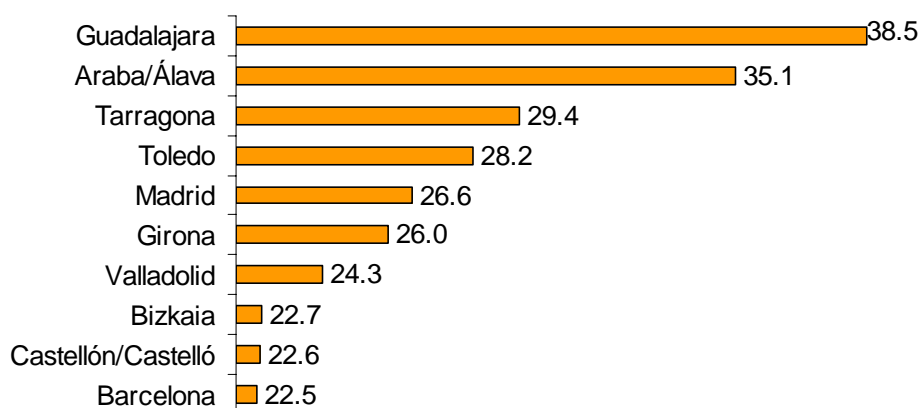
On the other hand, the percentage of persons resident abroad 10 years ago has been multiplied by three as compared with the previous census. Thus, persons resident abroad represented 2.4% of the population in 2001 and 7.3% in 2011.

Relation between place of residence 1991-2001 (Census 2001) and 2001 - 2011 (Census 2011)

	Census 2001		Census 2011	
	Relation between place of residence in 1991 and in 2001	Percentage	Relation between place of residence in 2001 in 2011	Percentage
TOTAL	40,595,861	100.0%	46,574,726	100.0%
Had not been born	4,095,954	10.1%	4,868,547	10.5%
Same municipality	31,721,086	78.1%	32,629,428	70.1%
- Different municipality of the same province	2,483,477	6.1%	3,568,379	7.7%
- Different province of the same community	340,114	0.8%	459,560	1.0%
Another community	976,818	2.4%	1,630,814	3.5%
Lived abroad	978,412	2.4%	3,417,998	7.3%

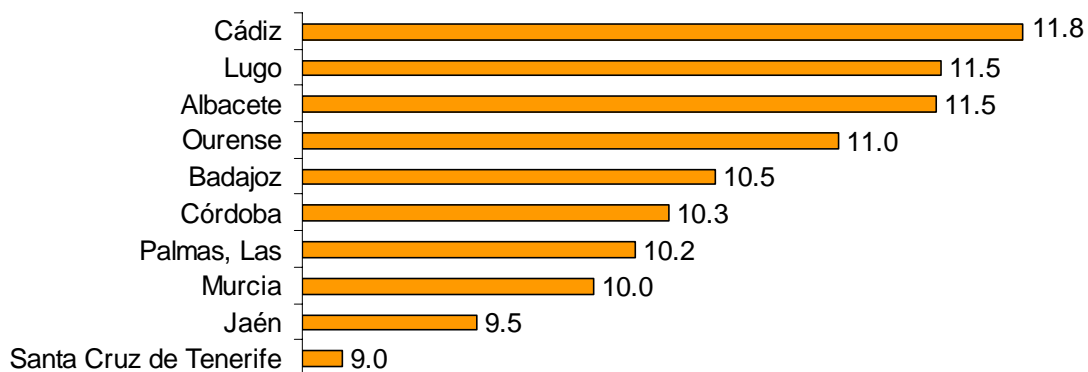
According to the Census 2011, the provinces with the highest percentage of domestic immigrants resident (in other words, residents who were born in another province) were Guadalajara (38.5%), Araba/Álava (35.1%) and Tarragona (29.4%).

The 10 provinces with the highest percentage of domestic immigration(%)



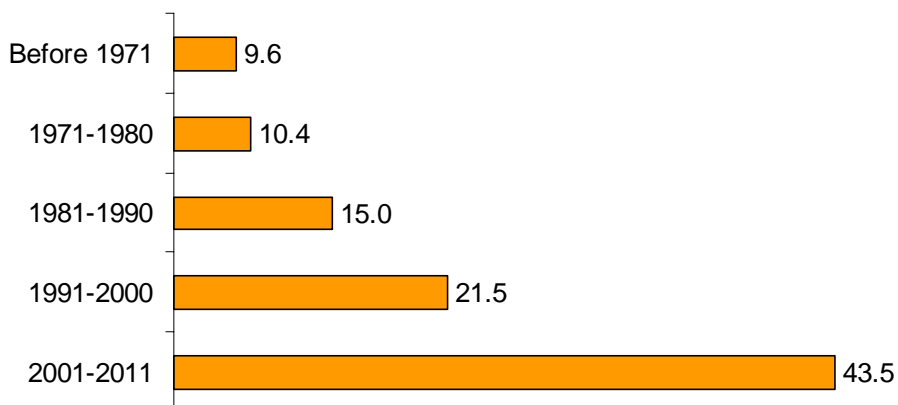
On the other hand, the provinces with the lowest percentage of persons resident that were born in another province were Santa Cruz de Tenerife (9.0%), Jaén (9.5%) and Murcia (10.0%).

The 10 provinces with the lowest percentage of domestic immigration (%)



Regarding the time of residence, 43.5% of the persons of 16 years old or over have lived in their current dwelling for 10 years or less. This percentage was only 9.6% in the case of persons that arrived at their current dwelling before 1971.

Percentage of persons aged 16 years old or over by year of arrival at the dwelling



Second generation immigrants

Of the total number of persons born in Spain, 1,364,849 had a father born abroad and 1,410,248 a mother born abroad.

In both cases, the most frequent countries of origin of the parents were Morocco (with percentages around the 20%) and, to a lesser extent, France, Romania and Ecuador.

Persons born in Spain with a father or mother born abroad

Country of birth of father or of the mother	Persons with father born abroad		Persons with mother born abroad	
		Percentage		Percentage
TOTAL	1,364,849	100.0%	1,410,248	100.0%
Morocco	289,893	21.2%	271,497	19.3%
France	98,073	7.2%	116,725	8.3%
Romania	87,363	6.4%	93,431	6.6%
Ecuador	85,208	6.2%	90,270	6.4%
Argentina	73,485	5.4%	68,500	4.9%
Another Country	730,827	53.5%	769,824	54.6%

The number of persons born in Spain with both parents born abroad is 797,289. In 81.7% of the cases, the country of origin of both the mother and the father was the same, being Morocco, Romania and Ecuador the most common countries of origin.

Persons born in Spain with parents born Abroad

	Country of birth of the father and or of the mother	Percentage
TOTAL	797,289	100.0%
Same country	651,412	81.7%
Morocco	205,686	31.6%
Romania	71,549	11.0%
Ecuador	64,698	9.9%
Colombia	33,400	5.1%
Argentina	25,986	4.0%
Other	250,093	38.4%
Different country	145,877	18.3%

Place of work

The number of persons working in their own home was multiplied by three in the last decade, from 3.2% to 9.9%.

On the other hand, the percentage of persons not working in their home but working in their municipality of residence decreased from 59.2% to 46.9%. Nevertheless, this category was still the one with the greatest weight.

Relation between place of residence and workplace

	Census 2001		Census 2011	
	Persons	Percentage	Persons	Percentage
TOTAL	16,329,713	100.0%	17,514,552	100.0%
Own residence	518,385	3.2%	1,727,914	9.9%
Other municipalities	997,187	6.1%	1,523,283	8.7%
Same municipality of the residence	9,669,524	59.2%	8,218,107	46.9%
Different municipality of the same province	4,489,355	27.5%	5,300,456	30.3%
Different province of the same community	243,759	1.5%	290,383	1.7%
Other community	346,739	2.1%	382,269	2.2%
In other country	64,764	0.4%	72,140	0.4%

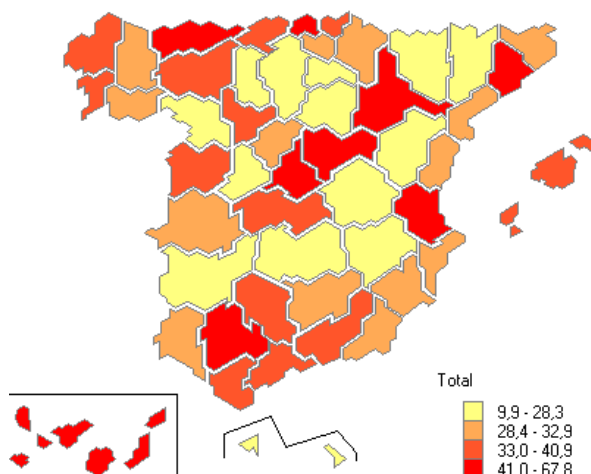
Average time to get to the place of work

The percentage of persons taking 20 minutes or more to get to their place of work varied considerably in different provinces.

Thus, in Madrid, 67.8% of the persons took 20 minutes or more to get to their place of work. This province registered the highest percentage, followed by Barcelona (55.0%) and Bizkaia (49.4%).

In contrast, Huesca, Soria and Teruel were the provinces that registered the lowest percentages. In these provinces only one out of five persons took 20 minutes or more to get to their place of work.

Percentage of persons taking 20 minutes or more to get to their place of work (%)



Place of study

The number of persons aged 16 years old or over that studied some type of studies and did not work has increased slightly over the last decade, and reached 3.2 million persons.

People who studied in their own home has tripled, from accounting for 3.5% to 11.1% of the total.

In turn, the percentage of persons who did not study at home, but studied in their municipality of residence, decreased from the 56.1% to the 47.7%.

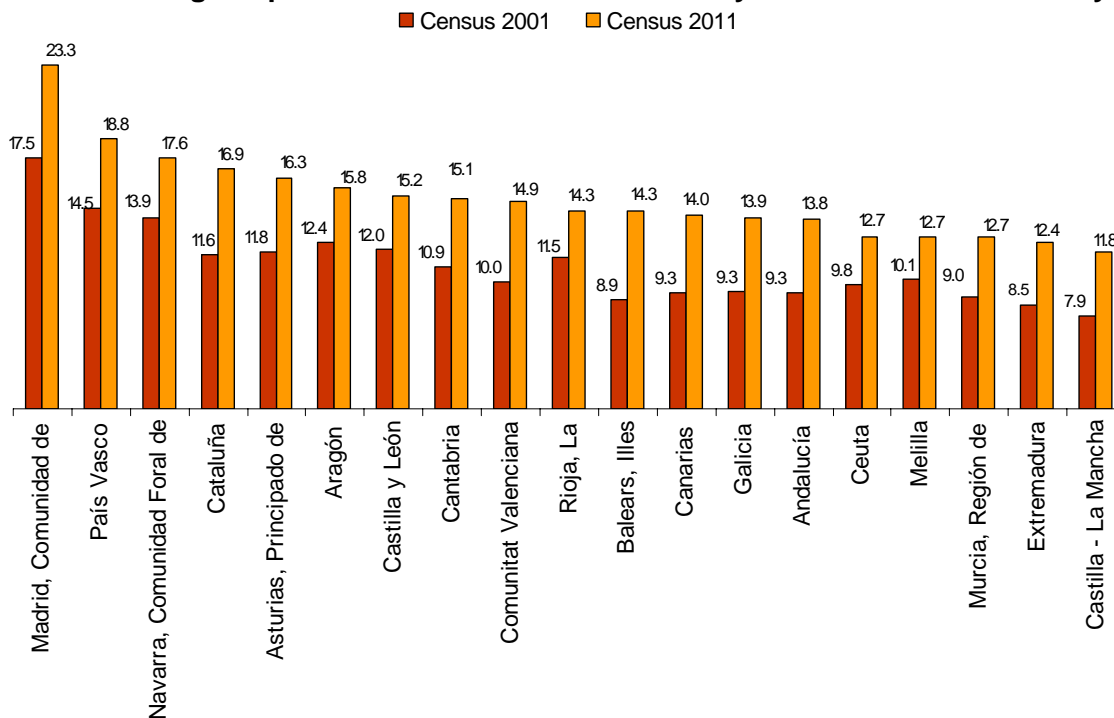
Persons by relation between place of study and place of residence

	Census 2001		Census 2011	
	Persons	Percentage	Persons	Percentage
TOTAL	3,018,399	100.0%	3,241,935	100.0%
Own residence	104,563	3.5%	360,733	11.1%
Other municipalities	5,631	0.2%	71,429	2.2%
Same municipality than that of residence	1,691,949	56.1%	1,547,497	47.7%
- A different municipality of the same province	885,703	29.3%	899,293	27.7%
Different province from the same community	178,160	5.9%	151,220	4.7%
Another community	127,052	4.2%	164,792	5.1%
In another country	25,341	0.8%	46,970	1.4%

Level of education

As in the 2011 Census, the Autonomous Communities with a highest percentage of persons with third-level studies¹ were Comunidad de Madrid (23.3%), País Vasco (18.8%) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (17.6%).

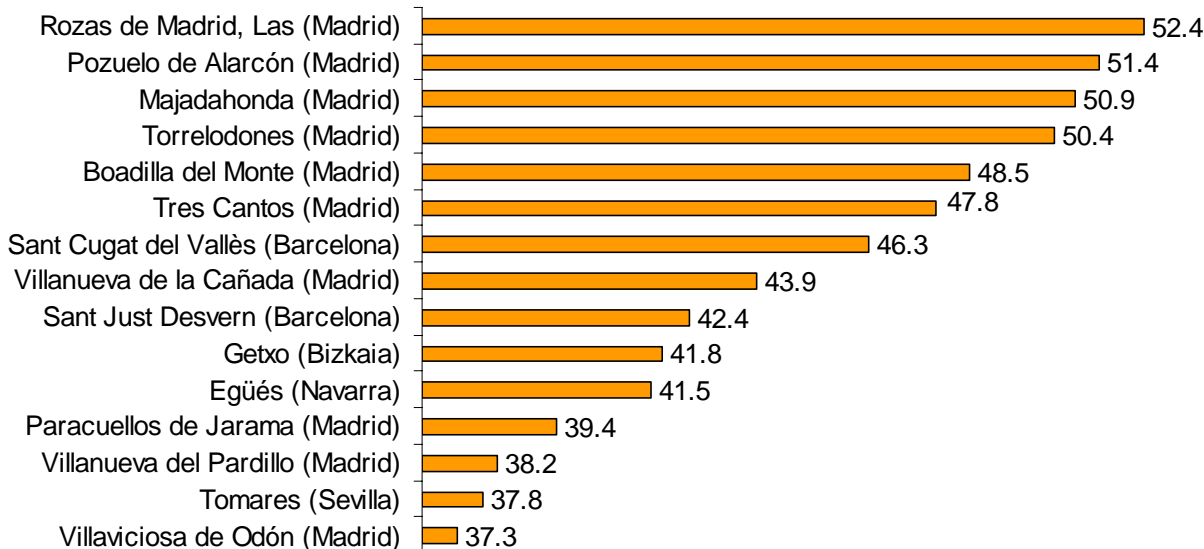
Percentage of persons with third-level studies by Autonomous Community



¹ **Third-level studies:** Diploma Degree, Technical Architecture or Engineering, University Degree, University Graduate Qualification, Architecture, Engineering, Official University Master's Degree, Medical specialities or Doctorate..

Municipalities with more than 10.000 inhabitants with the highest percentage of persons aged 16 years old or over with third level studies were concentrated on the outskirts of Madrid. In Las Rozas de Madrid, Pozuelo de Alarcón, Majadahonda and Torrelodones the percentages were higher than 50%.

The 15 municipalities with more than 10.000 inhabitants with a higher percentage of persons aged 16 years old or over with third level studies

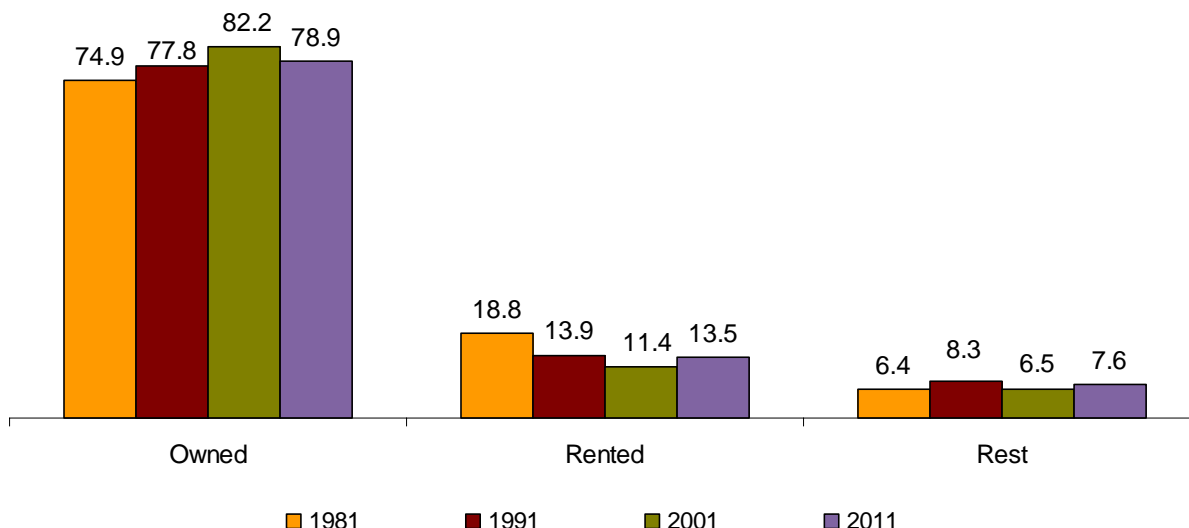


Main dwellings

Tenancy regime of the main dwellings

The upward trend registered since 1981 in the percentage of dwellings owned has been interrupted over the last decade, from the 82.2% to the 78.9%.

Evolution of the tenancy regime of the dwellings (%)



The number of main dwellings with outstanding payments (mortgages...) has almost duplicated, from little more than three million to close to six. On the other hand, dwellings that were rented registered an increase of 51.1%.

The number of households residing in dwellings totally paid has registered a decrease of 2.4% in 10 years.

Comparison of the tenancy regime in 2001 and 2011

	Households				Variation
	Census 2001	Percentage	Census 2011	Percentage	Relative increase 2001-2011
TOTAL	14,184,026	100.0%	18,083,692	100.0%	27.5%
Owned, by purchase, totally paid	7,197,098	50.7%	7,026,578	38.9%	-2.4%
Owned, by purchase, dwellings with outstanding payments (mortgages)	3,237,268	22.8%	5,940,928	32.9%	83.5%
Owned by inheritance or donation	1,220,013	8.6%	1,307,481	7.2%	7.2%
Rented	1,614,221	11.4%	2,438,574	13.5%	51.1%
Free transfer or low cost (by other household, payed by the company) or other alternatives	915,426	6.5%	1,370,130	7.6%	49.7%

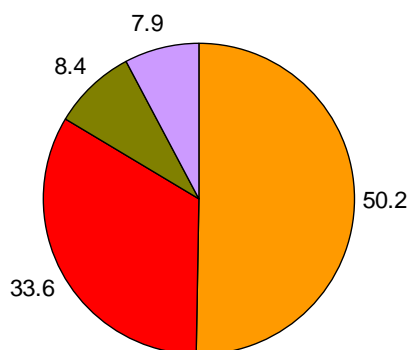
The type of tenancy regime varied according to the nationality of the persons residing in the dwelling.

Thus, in the households where all the members have Spanish nationality, the most frequent type of tenancy regime was that of property owned by purchase free and clear, or by inheritance or donation (50.2%). In these households, dwellings that were rented represented a 8.4%.

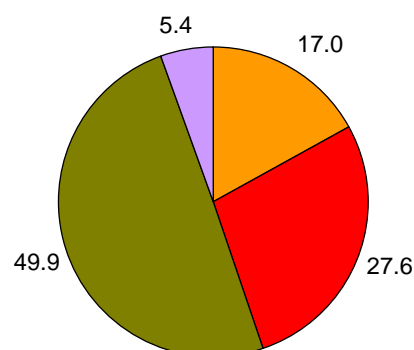
On the other hand, in the households with some member with foreign nationality, the most frequent type of tenancy regime was renting (49.9%) and dwellings owned by purchase free and clear, or by inheritance or donation represented the 17.0%.

Tenancy regime by nationality of persons of the household (%)

Households with all members of Spanish nationality (%)



Households with some member of Foreign nationality (%)

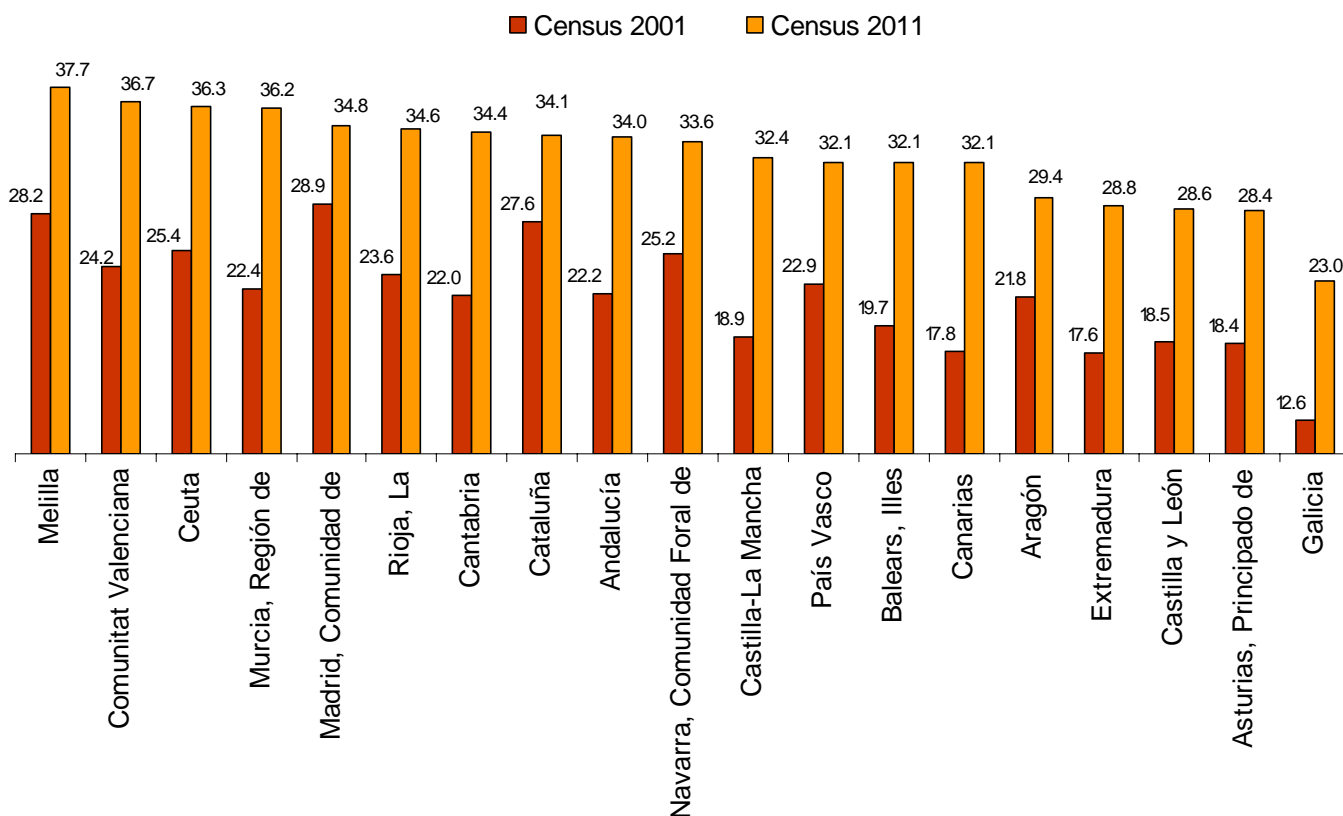


- Owned, by purchase, totally paid or by inheritance or donation
- Owned, by purchase, dwellings with outstanding payments (mortgages)
- Rented
- Other alternatives

Tenancy regime: data by Autonomous Community and province

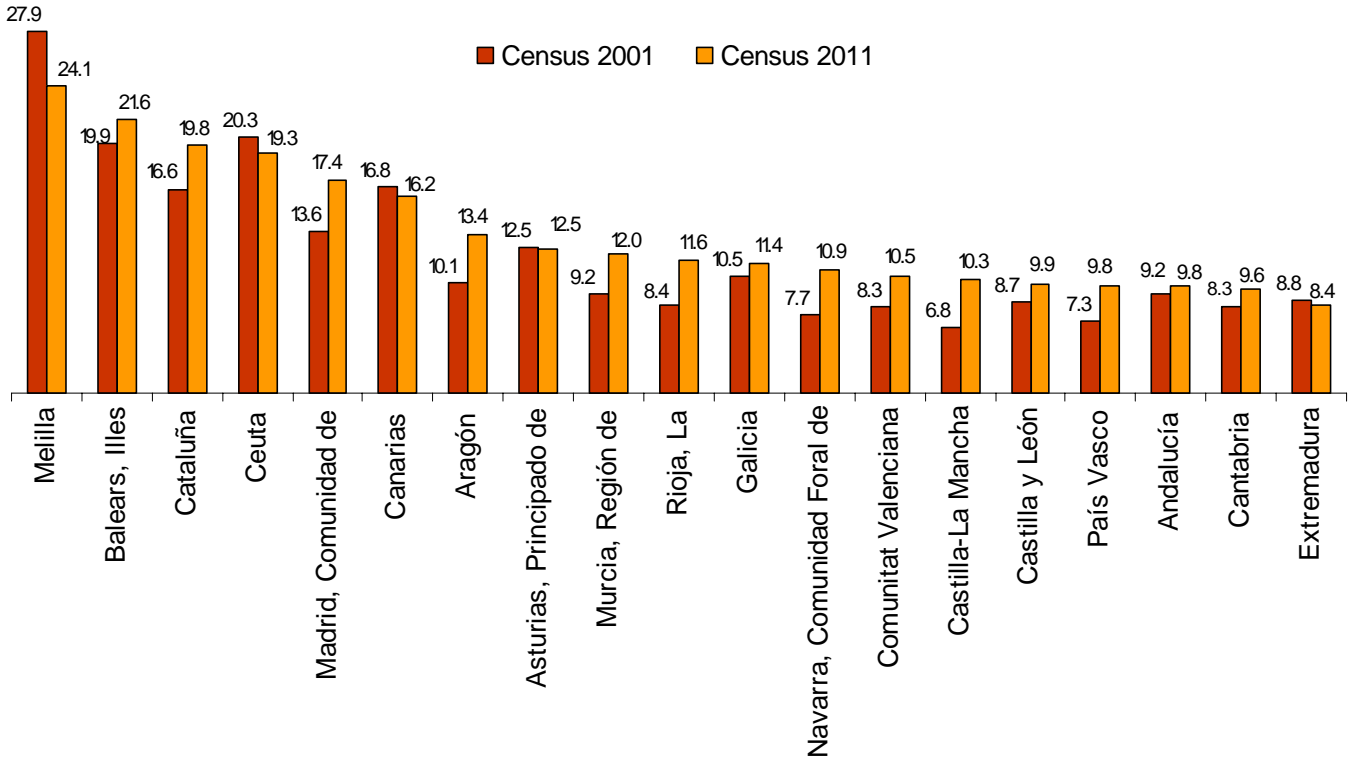
The percentage of households that have outstanding payments in their dwellings (mortgages...) has increased in all the Autonomous Communities. The greatest increase over the last decade has been registered in Canarias (from 17.8% to 32.1%).

Percentage of main dwellings with outstanding payments (mortgages...)



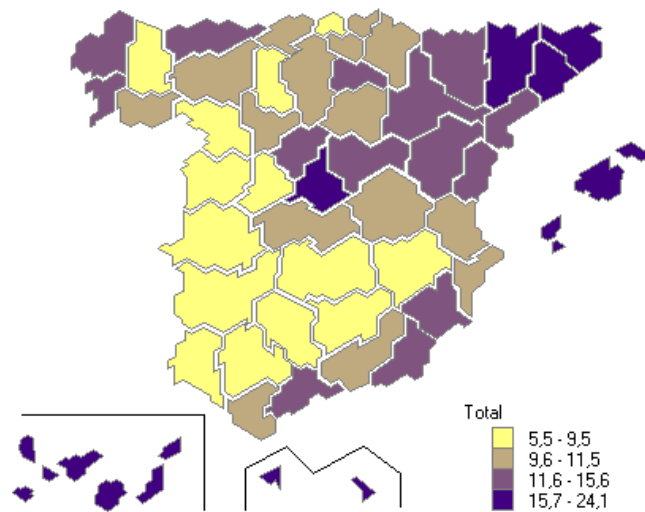
The percentage of main dwellings for rent has increased in almost every Autonomous Community over the last decade. Castilla-La Mancha (from 6.8% to 10.3%) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (from 7.7% to 10.9%) were those that registered the greatest increase.

Percentage of main dwellings for rent



Regarding the percentage of dwellings that are rented by province, Melilla (24.1%), Girona (22.0%) and Illes Balears (21.6%) registered the highest percentages, whereas Jaén (5.5%), Zamora (6.2%) and Córdoba (7.4%) registered the lowest.

Percentage of dwellings for rent by province

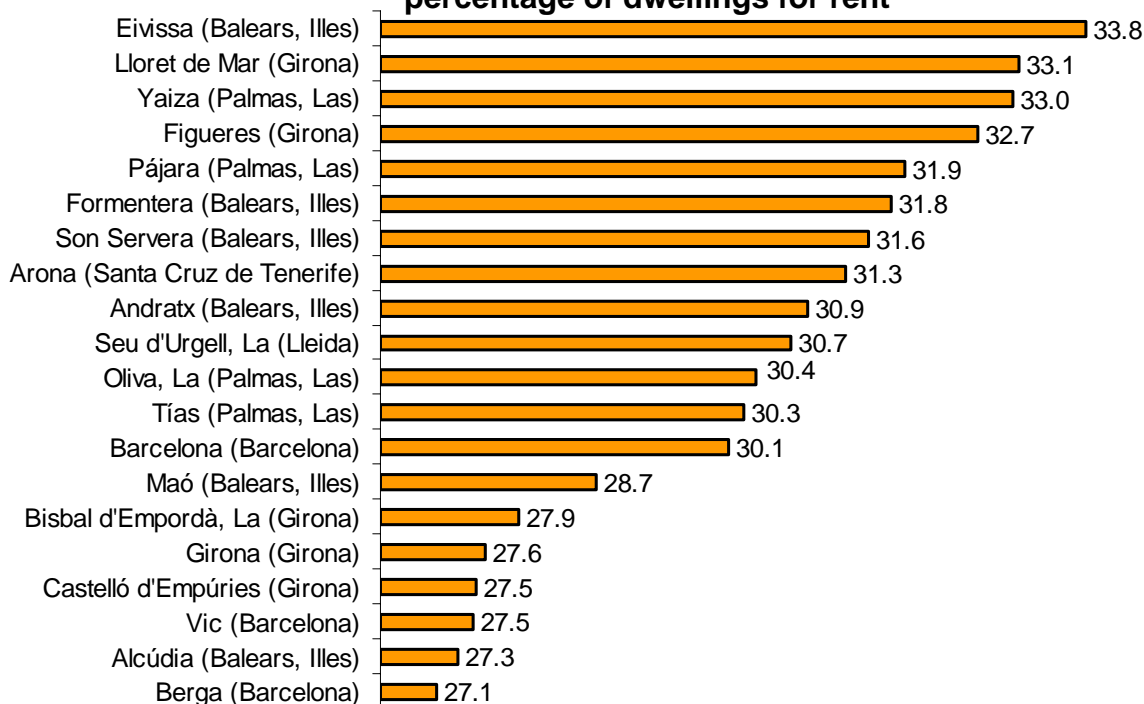


Tenancy regime of main dwellings: municipal data

The municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants with the highest percentages of dwellings for rent were mainly located in coastal locations. Six out of the 20 first were located in Illes Balears.

According to the data from the Census 2011, Eivissa (33.8%), Lloret de Mar (33.1%) and Yaiza (33.0%) were the municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants that registered the greatest percentages of dwellings with a rental tenancy regime.

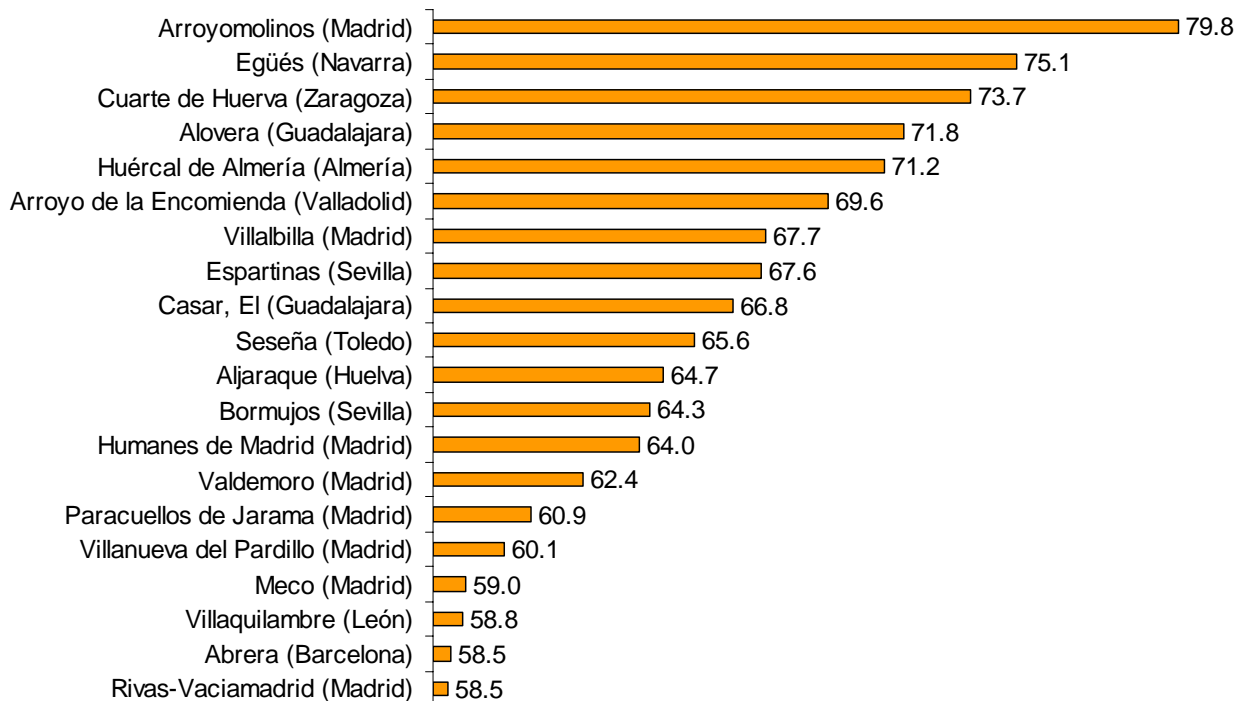
The 20 municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants with the highest percentage of dwellings for rent



On the other hand, the municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants that registered the highest percentages of dwellings with outstanding payments (mortgages...) were those that experienced a great increase of the population over the last decade. Eight out of the 20 first were located in Comunidad de Madrid.

Those that registered the highest percentages of main dwellings with outstanding payments were Arroyomolinos (79.8%), Egüés (75.1%) and Cuarte de Huerva (73.7%).

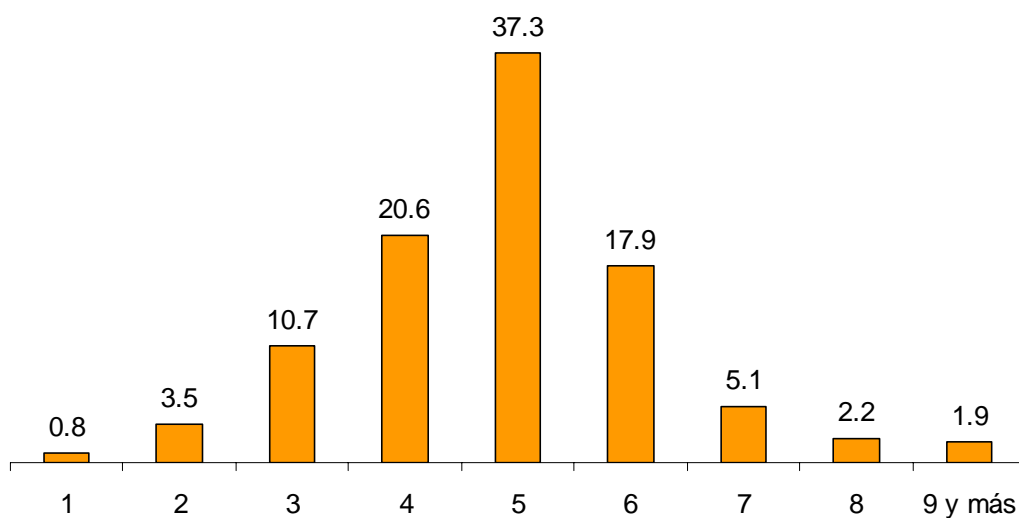
The 20 municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants with a higher percentage of main dwellings with outstanding payments (mortgages...)



Number of rooms and useful area of the main dwellings

86.5% of the main dwellings had between three and six bedrooms. The most frequent number of rooms was five² (in 37.3% of households).

Percentage of main dwellings according to the number of bedrooms



² **Number of rooms:** This includes, apart from bedrooms, all the rooms with 4 square metres or more, including the kitchen but without including bathrooms, halls, nor open terraces

The distribution of the main dwellings according to their useful area has barely changed in the 10 last years. The majority of them had between 76 and 90 m².

Number of main dwellings by useful area in 2001 and 2011

	Households			
	Census 2001	Percentage	Census 2011	Percentage
TOTAL	14,184,026	100.0%	18,083,692	100.0%
Up to 30 m ²	55,797	0.4%	50,438	0.3%
30 - 45 m ²	427,630	3.0%	535,426	3.0%
46 - 60 m ²	1,527,792	10.8%	1,969,210	10.9%
61 - 75 m ²	2,652,889	18.7%	3,360,926	18.6%
76 - 90 m ²	4,162,623	29.3%	5,354,922	29.6%
91 - 105 m ²	2,276,807	16.1%	2,461,922	13.6%
106 - 120 m ²	1,315,680	9.3%	1,650,776	9.1%
121 - 150 m ²	919,379	6.5%	1,310,374	7.2%
151 - 180 m ²	363,975	2.6%	568,273	3.1%
Over 180 m ²	481,454	3.4%	821,427	4.5%

Facilities of the main dwellings

The percentage of dwellings with heating has increased in the last 10 years from the 48.0% to the 56.9%. Almost all the dwellings had running water supply.

Dwellings by type of heating in 2011

	Households			
	Census 2001	Percentage	Census 2011	Percentage
TOTAL	14,184,026	100.0%	18,083,692	100.0%
Group heating and central heating	1,338,519	9.4%	1,910,376	10.6%
Individual	5,467,998	38.6%	8,372,653	46.3%
Do not have heating installation but have other heating appliances (for example: electrical radiators)	5,319,745	37.5%	5,330,678	29.5%
Do not have heating	2,057,764	14.5%	2,469,985	13.7%

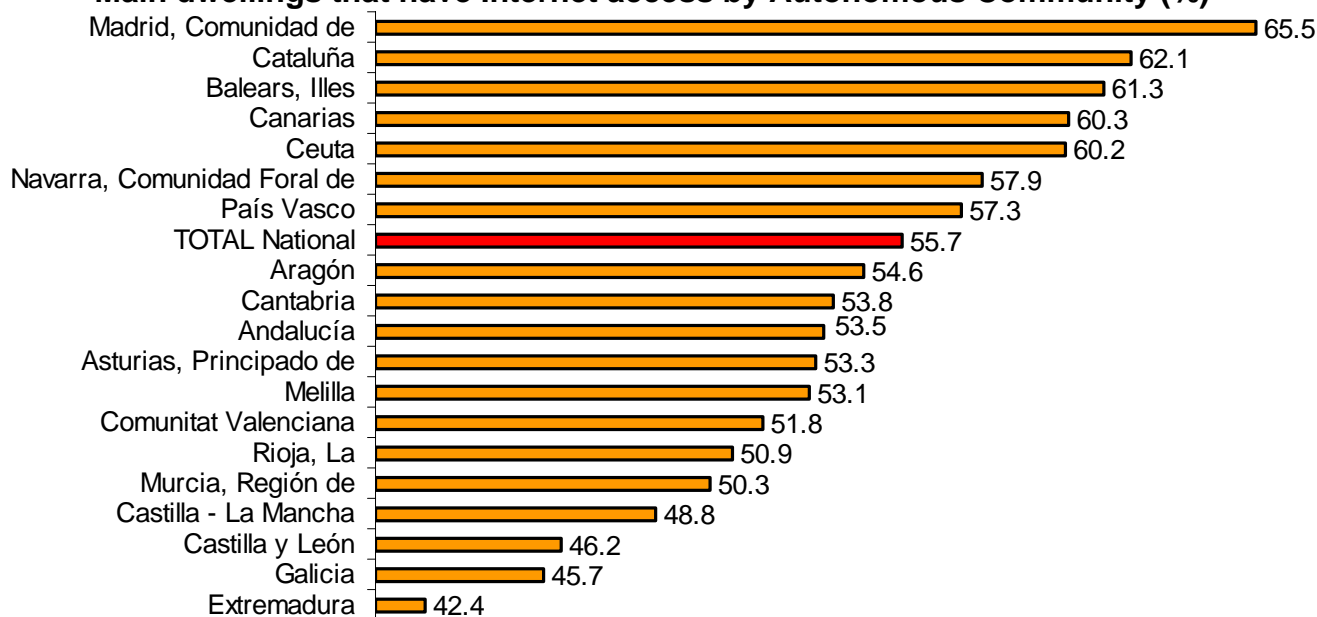
Dwellings by type of water supply in 2011

	Households			
	Census 2001	Percentage	Census 2011	Percentage
TOTAL	14,184,026	100.0%	18,083,692	100.0%
Public running water supply	13,543,306	95.5%	17,096,684	94.5%
Private or particular running water supply of the building	540,728	3.8%	957,802	5.3%
Do not have running water	99,992	0.7%	29,207	0.2%

55.7% of the Spanish main dwellings had Internet access. The Autonomous Communities with the highest percentages were Comunidad de Madrid (65.5%), Cataluña (62.1%) and Illes Balears (61.3%).

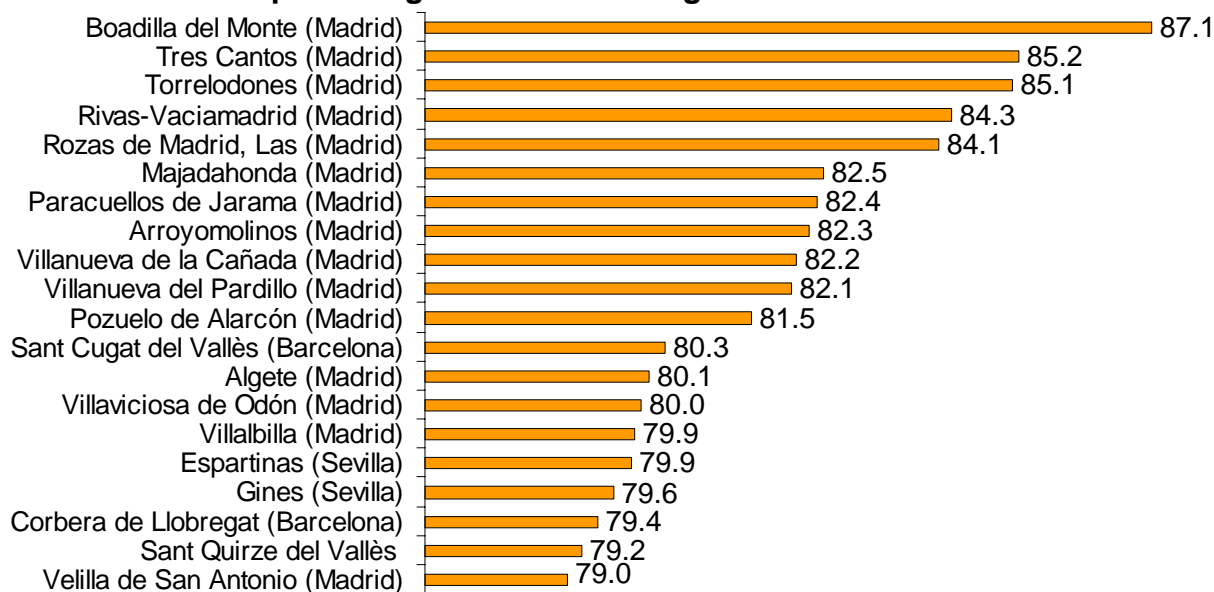
In contrast, Extremadura (42.4%), Galicia (45.7%) and Castilla y León (46.2%) registered the lowest percentages.

Main dwellings that have Internet access by Autonomous Community (%)



Out of the 20 municipalities with the highest percentages of main dwellings with Internet, 15 were located in Comunidad de Madrid. Boadilla del Monte, Tres Cantos and Torrelodones registered percentages higher than 85%.

The 20 municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants with a higher percentage of main dwellings with Internet



Methodological note

The data presented is from the Population and Housing Censuses 2011. For the first time, the census has been developed under a European Union regulation (see Regulation No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council), which, apart from implementing the legal obligation to carry out the census during the year 2011, ensures the comparability of results within the European Union.

The methodology of the Census 2011 combines the use of administrative registers with the information of a great sample formed by 1,621,643 households and 4,107,465 persons.

In order to obtain a representative sample, information from all Spanish municipalities has been collected (8,116). The national sampling fraction³ for the population is close to the 9.0%.

The information related to persons (migrations, studies, mobility, relationships...), households (composition of the household) and family nuclei is obtained from the treatment of the information collected in the individual questionnaire.

On the other hand, information related to the characteristics of the main dwellings (tenancy regime, heating, hygiene, bath or shower, Internet, water supply system, useful area and number of bedrooms) comes from the dwelling questionnaire.

Census file and sample of households

The past 14 December 2012, information on the population and their basic characteristics from the census file were disseminated

This file was elaborated using a cross of administrative registers, taking the Municipal Register as the central element. The population figures were obtained through the count of registers contained in the *census file*, weighted (when necessary) with *counting factors*.

Conversely, the rest of disseminated information (persons, households, family nuclei and dwellings) comes exclusively from the information of the sample.

Comparability between both sources: the calibration process

In order to guarantee the coherence between the figures published in December 2012 and those published today, a statistical procedure known as calibration is conducted. This implies that the information obtained from the sample matches with the figure obtained from the census file (without including the persons registered in group dwellings) up to a certain breakdown level.

The calibration of the information has been carried out in every municipality, and, according to the size of each of them, specific variables and breakdowns have been used. Specifically:

³The sampling fraction is not uniform for all municipalities, because, as the population decreases, this fraction increases, even reaching the 100% in the smallest municipalities.

Population of the municipality	Calibrated information
Less than 51 inhabitants	Total population
Municipalities between 51 and 200 inhabitants	Total population Breakdown by sex
Municipalities between 201 and 2,000 inhabitants	Total population Breakdown by sex and ages in large groups
Municipalities between 2,001 and 10,000 inhabitants	Total population Breakdown by sex and by ten-year age groups
Municipalities between 10,001 and 50,000 inhabitants	Total population Breakdown by sex and by ten-year age groups Breakdown by sex and by nationality (Spanish/foreign)
Municipalities between 50,001 and 100,000 inhabitants	Total population Breakdown by sex and by five-year age groups Breakdown by sex and by nationality (Spanish/foreign)
Municipalities with more than 100.00 inhabitants	Total population Breakdown by sex and by five-year age groups Breakdown by sex and by most frequent nationalities

When a consultation is carried out for a certain geographical level of more detailed variables than those calibrated or of basic variables that do not intervene in it, coherence between the sample information and that obtained from the census file cannot be guaranteed without including the persons registered in group dwellings.

The field operation

At the end of September 2011, the delivery of letters began to some 2.2 million households, requesting that they fill out the census questionnaire online. In November, the delivery of reminders began, and in December, letters with printed questionnaire began to be sent to those households that had not responded online.

At the end of November, census personnel began to be hired, this staff consisting of 4,000 agents, 800 group supervisors and 160 regional supervisors. The completion dates were different for each province, but the average stood at 17.5 work weeks (lasting until approximately the end of March 2012).

The data collection rate for main dwellings via the different channels has been: 37.6% online, 52.2% in print format and 10.2% by personal interview.

Definitions

Domestic immigration: Characteristic of those born in a province which is different from the residence province (those that were born abroad are not accounted).

Third-level studies : It is considered that a person has third-level studies when he/she has finished a Diploma Degree, Technical Architecture or Engineering, University Degree, University Graduate Qualification, Architecture, Engineering, (persons that have completed three courses of a University Graduate Qualification, Engineering or Architecture are also included), Official University Master's Degree, Medical specialities or Doctorate.

Family: Group of persons (two or more) who, living in the same family dwelling, are linked through relationship whether blood or political, and independently of their degree.

Reconstituted family: Couple in which there is at least one child from a previous relationship.

Household: A household is considered to be the group of persons who regularly reside in the same dwelling. This definition is equivalent to that of main dwelling.

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

Number of rooms: This includes, apart from bedrooms, all the rooms with 4 square metres or more, including the kitchen but without including bathrooms, halls, nor open terraces.

Legal couple: Two persons compose a legal couple when being a couple, both belong to the category of married persons according to the marital status variable

De facto couple: Two persons compose a de facto couple when being a couple, any of them does not belong to the category of married persons according to the marital status variable

Second generation immigrants: Children of a father or mother born abroad and resident in Spain.

Useful area: This refers to the surface area, measured in the inside of the external walls of the dwelling, not including basements, lofts, lumber rooms and uninhabitable attics. This does not include open terraces or gardens either.

Size of the household: The number of persons who reside in the household.

Main dwelling: Dwelling used all or most of the year as the regular residence of one or more persons.

For further information see INEbase-www.ine.es/en/welcome_en.htm
www.ine.es/en/prensa/prensa_en.htm

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