2021 Population and Housing Census in Spain will be fully register-based

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Summary

1. Building a Population Register took 20 years

2. *Padrón*, a “different” population register

3. 2021 Census variables collected from administrative registers

4. Some conclusions
1. Building a Population Register took 20 years

A bit of census history in Spain:

- 1991. (Classical) exhaustive census. 38.9 Million inhabitants, 12 M households
- 1996. A new “continuous population Register” (Padrón) is created, for administrative purposes
- 2001 (Again classical) Census. 40.8 M Inhabitants
- 2011 Combined census: Population register (Padrón) + “10% - survey”
- 2021 Register-based census: population register (Padrón) + Admin Data
2021 Population and housing census in Spain

Statistics (Censuses)

1991: Population and housing Census
Responsible: INE
Results: 38.9 M

2001: Population and Housing Census
(Responsible: INE)
Results: 40.8 M

Administrative Data (Padrón)

1991: Annual Population count
Responsible: Municipalities (~8,000)
(Freq: yearly)
Results: 39.9 M

1996:
Municipal “padrons”
National “padron” (INE)

2001: Annual population figures
(Responsible: INE)
Results: 41.8 M
2021 Population and housing census in Spain

Statistics (Censuses)

2001-2011 Annual updates of Census figures (INE)

2011: Combined Census
Responsible: INE

Padrón + signs-of-life method + 10% survey

46.8 Million (Nov 1st 2011)

Administrative Data (Padrón)

2001-2011 Annual figures (INE)

Padrón 1-1-2012: 47.3 Million

0.5 Million

0.05 Million

2018 (annual update). 46.7

2018 (annual figure). 46.7
2. Padrón, a “different” population register

Built from 8,100 municipal registers (people get registered at municipal offices) but the central database is managed by INE…

Why “different”?

- Managed by a statistical office (not Police, not Public administr. Ministry)
- Everybody must be registered (foreigners in irregular situation, homeless, asylum seekers…)
- INE has access to direct identifiers
3. 2021 Census variables collected from administrative registers

A register-based Census is a two-dimision Project:

2. Adding variables to the Population Register (columns)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>identification</th>
<th>sex</th>
<th>age</th>
<th>nationality</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>47M</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
How many people? A signs-of-life method

Time elapsed since last registration: 2 years

They are counted, but they should not (not expired inscriptions, but no evidences of presence) = 158,858 in January 2017

Not counted, but they should (there are signs of their presence in Spain) = 131,265

Which signs?
- Tax collection agencies, social security
- Employment and unemployment registers,
- Health system...
Adding variables: an specific approach for every variable

An example: marital status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Winning Source</th>
<th>Single</th>
<th>Married</th>
<th>Widowed</th>
<th>Divorced / Separated</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax collection agency</td>
<td>15,2</td>
<td>37,1</td>
<td>0,7</td>
<td>4,1</td>
<td>57,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil register</td>
<td>0,8</td>
<td>6,0</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>0,3</td>
<td>7,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>5,5</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>5,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register of Foreign Residents</td>
<td>3,1</td>
<td>1,0</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>4,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imputation</td>
<td>25,9</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>26,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45,0</td>
<td>44,1</td>
<td>6,3</td>
<td>4,5</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some conclusions

- The job is almost done (minimum requirements already fulfilled)
- New opportunities. New variables
  - Not constrained by a census form
  - New “context” variables can also be added (not available at individual level)
- This approach is the first step into a new (continuous) system of social statistics

But also…

- We have to convince the society!!
Situación de los trabajos del censo 2021