How long does it normally take you to get from your home to this place?

1 □ Less than 10 minutes

2 □ Between 10 and 20 minutes

3 □ Between 20 and 30 minutes

4 □ Between 30 and 45 minutes

5 □ Between 45 minutes and 1 hour

6 □ Between 1 hour and an hour and a half

7 □ More than one and a half hours

B.25 KNOWLEDGE OF OWN LANGUAGES

a) **Usefulness**

This question or questions, already included in previous censuses, are needed for measuring the development of knowledge of own languages in certain Spanish regions and for planning and following up linguistic policies.

b) **Collection method**

In the household questionnaire in Communities with their own language.

c) **Detailed formulation**

The ideal would be to have reached a single formulation that is valid in all regions with their own language. However, this heterogeneous starting point (with three different ways of researching this topic, which differ even in the number of questions posed) and the need to prioritise the chronological series, has made this objective unfeasible, meaning that the same questions and categories as in 1991 will be used.

C   Characteristics relating to households

This section is new with regards 1991 when the only variable relating to the household was the *tenancy regime.* On this occasion, as well as this question, which continues to be essential, other questions are included for the first time, such as the availability of vehicles or second homes, as they are considered to be of special use, and advantage will be taken of the fact that in the dwelling and building sections, a fairly substantial simplification is going to be proposed. In this way, the efficiency of census information is improved by considerably increasing its practical usefulness without correlatively increasing its cost (it may actually decrease as a whole).

C.1   DWELLING TENANCY REGIME:[1]

a)**Usefulness**

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[1] This variable is included here as a household characteristic and not as a dwelling characteristic, since it is a case of determining the scheme under which the household living within is occupying said dwelling; thus it cannot be considered a variable intrinsic to the dwelling (unlike the number of rooms or the availability of certain facilities and services).

Essential for the planning and follow up of housing related policies. At the same time, it is an indicator that is used in a large amount of socio-demographic research, as it is related to social status.

b) **Collection method**

As a pre-coded variable in the questionnaire, which each household should answer just once. The questions relating to both the household and the dwelling are included (from now on called *Household Questionnaire).*

c) **Detailed formulation**

In terms of the categories considered in 1991, two of them *(Provided free for work reasons* and *Renting with furniture)* are withdrawn with the aim of making the design and answering of the question easier, given its lack of quantitative relevance (hardly exceeds 1 percent).

Dwelling tenancy regime
   Owned

1 □ Bought, completely paid

2 □ Bought, with payments pending (mortgages).

3 □ Through inheritance or donation

4 □ Rented

5 □ Granted freely or at a low price by another household or the company

6 □ Another way

C.2 AVAILABILITY OF MOTOR VEHICLES

a) **Usefulness**

Allows an estimation of the density of vehicles in very small geographical areas, making it easier to adopt measures to ease road traffic and likewise, an estimation of garage spaces in the same area facilitates measures for parking resident vehicles. It also serves as an indicator of social status. It can also be used as a stratification variable in sample mobility surveys.

b) **Collection method**

In the household questionnaire.

c) **Clarifications regarding the definitions**

Only cars, vans and similar are considered (not however motorcycles) and whenever they are used mainly as a means of personal transport (for example, a taxi, van or lorry used only for professional purposes would not be included).

d) **Detailed formulation**

Does this household have a car or van that is used mainly as a means of personal transport?

1 □ Yes, one

2 □ Yes, two

3 □ Yes, three or more

4 P No

C.3 YEAR IN WHICH DWELLING OCCUPIED

a) **Usefulness**

Complements the information on migration movement, particularly from an intra-municipality perspective. The average age of the households in your current dwelling is a very interesting indicator of the migration and real estate dynamism in each area and contributes very useful information to the household formation process.

b) **Collection method**

In the household questionnaire

c) **Clarifications regarding definitions**

When all household members have not arrived at the dwelling at the same time, a compromise needs to be made; the best solution seems to be to refer to the member that arrived first. The alternative would have been to ask the question to each resident separately, but although this would have given better results, it would not have compensated the cost in terms of the flow complication and the formulation of migratory questions, which would have needed to be answered to a greater extent and with too much repetition. On the other hand, the year of occupation of each resident is one of the most interesting longitudinal variables to be covered by the new statistical project included in the National Statistics Plan 2001-2004, titled *Longitudinal Demographic Analysis.*

d) **Detailed formulation**

How long has the household lived in this dwelling? *(if they did not all come at the same time, refer to the first to arrive)*

Since

C.4 AVAILABILITY OF SECOND DWELLING

a) **Usefulness**

Alternative to the question on *place of second residence* (finally rejected), which allows, together with the questions on place of work and study, an estimation of the new population concept that has been introduced *(linked population).* As has already been previously explained, this concept will replace the *de facto population* concept used up until now and will allow a better approximation of the *genuine* population load that each municipality must bear (*resident or de jure populations* are not usually enough for this purpose). It is also useful for tourism or mobility studies.

b) **Collection method**

As a pre-coded variable and, if the answer is yes, as literal municipality and province variables. In order to allow for a more precise estimation of the new *linked population*

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? | || | <u>days</u>

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 was simply 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 questions relating to dwellings 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