

Population and Housing Censuses 2011
Population resident in group establishments

The population resident in group establishments increases 90.3% in one decade, reaching 444,000 persons

More than 270,000 persons live in residences for elderly persons, 68.6% of whom are women

The Spanish population residing in group dwellings reached 444,101 persons, according to the data from the 2011 Population and Housing Censuses, with an increase of 90.3% as compared with that counted in 2001.

Of the total number of persons residing in group dwellings, 60.9% lived in residences for elderly persons, 14.4% in prisons, and 8.3% in institutions for persons with disabilities or social assistance institutions.

The number of women residing in group dwellings was higher than for men, although the difference decreased as compared with the 2001 census.

Population resident in group establishments.
Comparison for 2001 and 2011

	Census 2001	Census 2011	Absolute increase 2001-2011	Relative increase (%)
TOTAL	233,347	444,101	210,754	90.3%
Men	86,063	204,435	118,372	137.54%
Women	147,284	239,666	92,382	62.72%

Population by type of group establishment

	Census 2011	%
TOTAL	444,101	100%
Residences for elderly persons	270,286	60.9%
Prison institutions	64,109	14.4%
Institutions for persons with disabilities or welfare institutions for the children, young persons, etc.	36,906	8.3%
Military institutions	21,686	4.9%
Religious institutions	18,487	4.2%
Health institutions	14,915	3.4%
Other types of group establishment	17,712	4.0%

Data by Autonomous Community

The Autonomous Communities with the highest percentage of the population resident in group establishments were Castilla y León (2.01% of the population), Aragón (1.72%) and Castilla-La Mancha (1.32%).

At the other end of the spectrum were Illes Balears (0.64% of the population), Canarias (0.58%) and Región de Murcia (0.54%).

Population resident in collective establishments as compared to the total population by Autonomous Communities

	In collective establishments	Total Population	%
TOTAL NATIONAL	444,101	46,815,916	0.95%
Castilla y León	50,935	2,540,188	2.01%
Aragón	23,071	1,344,509	1.72%
Castilla - La Mancha	27,793	2,106,331	1.32%
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	7,903	640,129	1.23%
Melilla	1,001	81323	1.23%
Extremadura	12,512	1,104,499	1.13%
Rioja, La	3,598	321,173	1.12%
Cataluña	75,710	7,519,843	1.01%
País Vasco	21,798	2,185,393	1.00%
Cantabria	5,781	592542	0.98%
Madrid, Comunidad de	62,491	6,421,874	0.97%
Asturias, Principado de	10,421	1,075,183	0.97%
Ceuta	723	83,517	0.87%
Galicia	22,037	2,772,928	0.79%
Comunitat Valenciana	35,220	5009931	0.70%
Andalucía	56,052	8,371,270	0.67%
Balears, Illes	7,035	1,100,503	0.64%
Canarias	12,167	2,082,655	0.58%
Murcia, Región de	7,852	1,462,128	0.54%

Residences for elderly persons

270.286 persons resided in residences for elderly persons, with a ratio of **2.18 women to every man**. By age group, this relationship increased to more than seven women per man at ages of more than 100 years old.

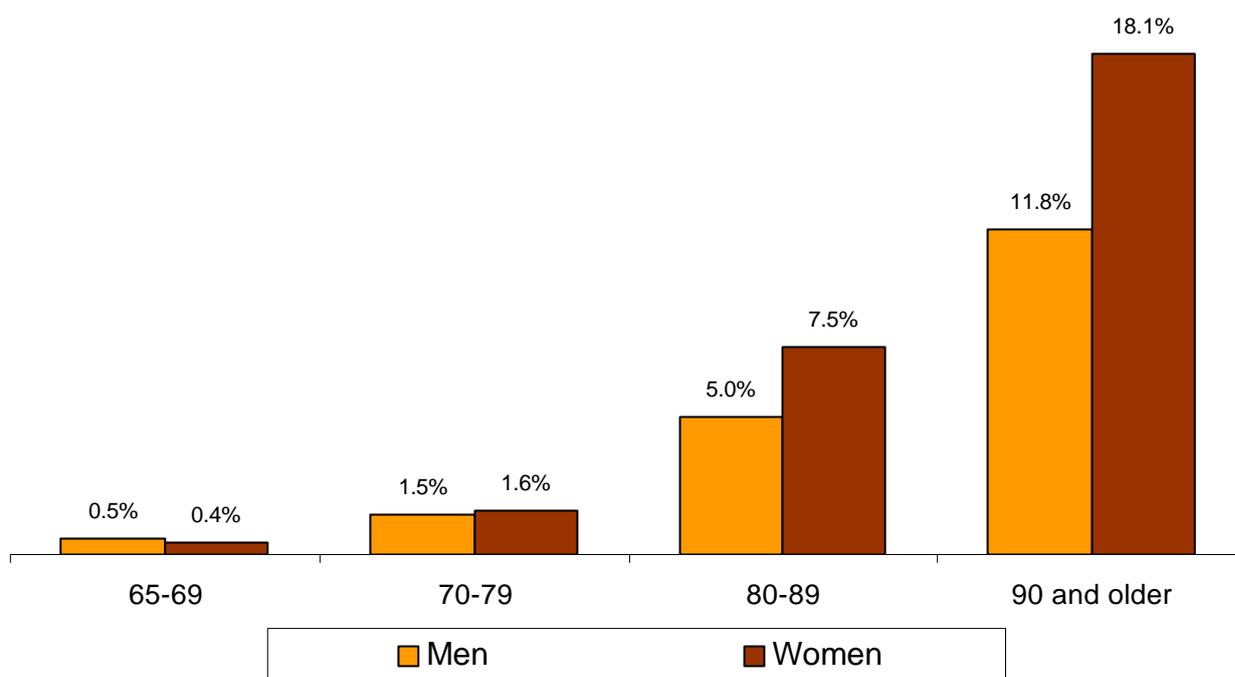
Population living in residences for elderly persons by age

	Total	Men	Women	% Men	% Women	Women/ men ratio
All ages	270,286	84,913	185,373	31.4%	68.6%	2.18
Less than 65	10,060	5,865	4,196	2.2%	1.6%	0.72
65-69	10,376	5,608	4,768	2.1%	1.8%	0.85
70-74	16,623	7,889	8,734	2.9%	3.2%	1.11
75-79	36,349	14,701	21,648	5.4%	8.0%	1.47
80-84	62,200	19,316	42,883	7.1%	15.9%	2.22
85-89	75,025	19,982	55,043	7.4%	20.4%	2.75
90-94	43,049	8,770	34,279	3.2%	12.7%	3.91
95-99	14,125	2,475	11,650	0.9%	4.3%	4.71
100 or older	2,480	307	2,172	0.1%	0.8%	7.07

If the comparison were with the total population by age and sex, it would be observed that **women were more likely to live in residences for elderly persons than men** at all ages.

As of the age of 90 years old, 11.8% of men and 18.1% of women lived in residences.

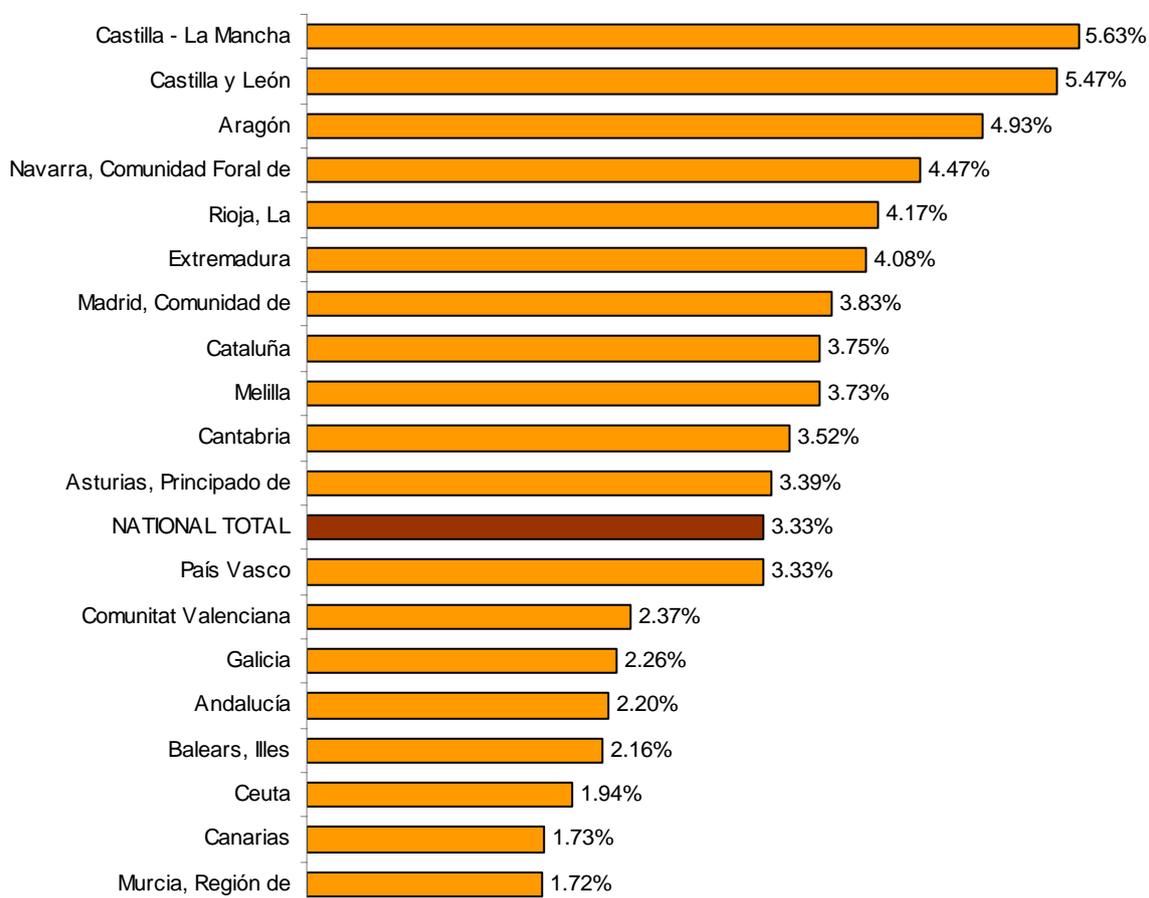
Proportion of the population living in residences for elderly persons, by sex and age, as compared with the total population.



Population living in residences for elderly persons, by Autonomous Community

Autonomous Communities	In residences	Total Population	%
NATIONAL TOTAL	270,286	46,815,916	0.58%
Castilla y León	32,001	2,540,188	1.26%
Castilla - La Mancha	20,949	2,106,331	0.99%
Aragón	13,312	1,344,509	0.99%
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	5,119	640,129	0.80%
Extremadura	8,668	1,104,499	0.78%
Rioja, La	2,503	321,173	0.78%
Asturias, Principado de	8,246	1,075,183	0.77%
Cantabria	3,964	592,542	0.67%
País Vasco	14,422	2,185,393	0.66%
Cataluña	47,988	7,519,843	0.64%
Madrid, Comunidad de	37,887	6,421,874	0.59%
Galicia	14,263	2,772,928	0.51%
Comunitat Valenciana	20,345	5,009,931	0.41%
Melilla	300	81,323	0.37%
Andalucía	28,162	8,371,270	0.34%
Balears, Illes	3,379	1,100,503	0.31%
Murcia, Región de	3,589	1,462,128	0.25%
Canarias	5,014	2,082,655	0.24%
Ceuta	177	83,517	0.21%

Population in residences for elderly persons, as compared with the total population aged 65 years old and over by Autonomous Community. (%)

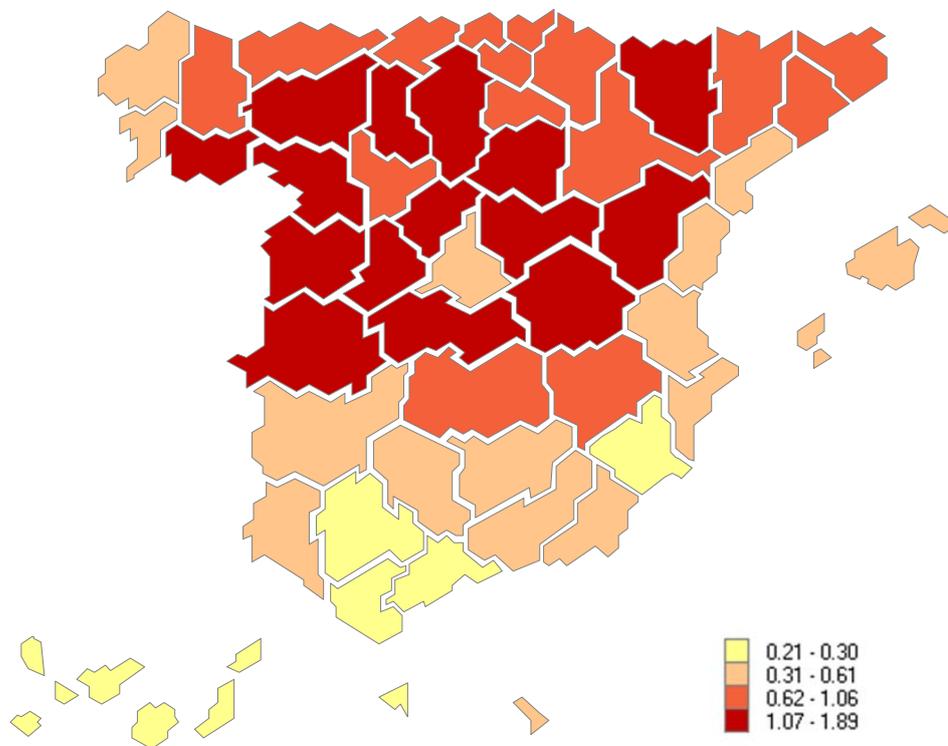


By province, the one recording the highest percentage of the population living in residences for elderly persons was Soria (1.89%), followed by other inland provinces, such as Palencia, Zamora, Ávila and Teruel.

In contrast, the provinces with the lowest percentage of the population living in residences were Las Palmas, Murcia, Málaga, Sevilla and Santa Cruz de Tenerife.

By nationality, only 1,973 persons were foreign nationals, representing 0.7% of the total persons living in residences.

Population living in residences for elderly persons, as compared with the total population by province (%)

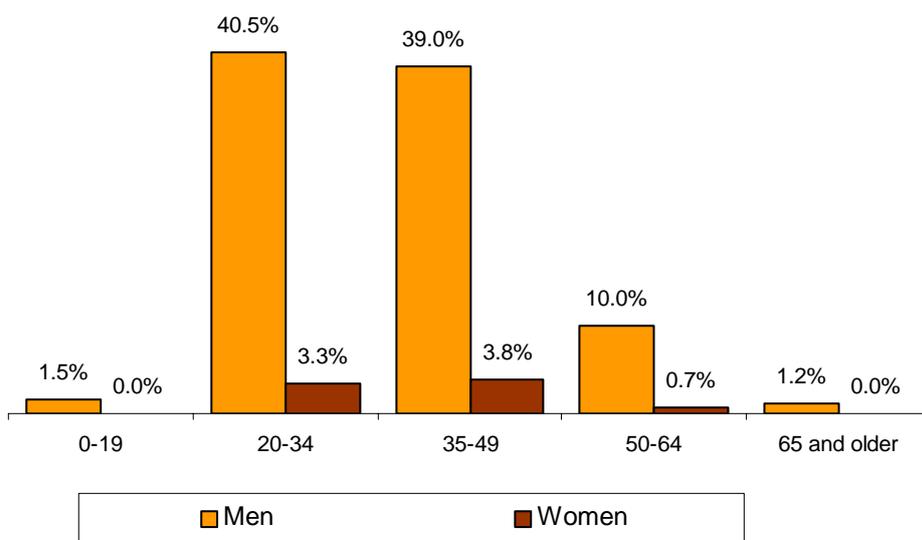


Prison institutions

The second type of group establishment, by number of persons, was that of prison institutions, in which there resided ¹ 64,109 persons.

The population resident in prisons was predominantly composed of men (there were only 5,060 women, 7.9% of the total), concentrated around the ages of 20 to 34 years old.

Percentage of the population resident in prison institutions, by sex and age group



The number of foreign nationals was 20,155, representing 31.4% of the population resident in prisons. This percentage was almost three times higher than for foreign nationals over the total population (11.2%).

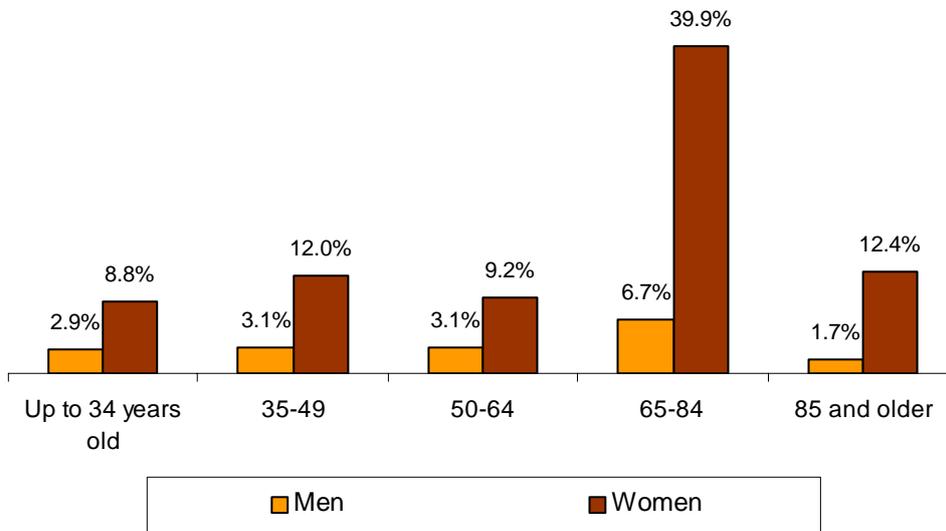
Religious institutions

The population residing in group institutions of a religious nature decreased to less than half since 2001. Specifically, it stood at 18,487 persons, as compared with the 41,137 registered in the previous census.

The population resident in religious institutions was composed predominantly of women (82.4%) and was concentrated in the oldest age brackets.

¹The concept of residence is the same as is used for all census purposes: population that has resided for more than one year, or expects to reside for at least 12 months, other than the concept of the prison population.

Percentage of the population resident in prison institutions by sex and age group



Population resident in religious institutions by sex and age

	Total	Men	Women
Population			
All ages	18,487	3,261	15,225
Up to 34 years old	2,169	545	1,625
35-49	2,806	581	2,225
50-64	2,283	579	1,702
65-84	8,617	1,235	7,383
85 and older	2,611	321	2,288

Other types of group establishment

In the case of health institutions (including psychiatric care), the population was predominantly male. 56.0% of the population resident in these institutions were men.

In military institutions, the predominance of men was greater still, since 84.1% of their population were men.

Methodological note

The data presented is from the **Group Survey**, which is a part of the set of operations constituting the 2011 Population and Housing Censuses. The census targets those persons who reside both in family dwellings and in group establishments (hotels, residences for elderly persons, barracks, convents, etc.). Due to the specific characteristics of the group establishments, these are studied using an independent fieldwork operation.

The target population of study of the Group Survey is the set of group establishments in the country with at least one resident at the census reference date, 1 November 2011. This survey enables determining the basic demographic characteristics of those persons who reside therein.

Group establishments are considered to be both the group dwellings themselves (convents, barracks, residences for elderly persons, long-stay hospitals, prisons, etc.) and hotels, pensions and similar establishments, always with at least one person regularly residing in the establishment. If at the reference date, 1 November 2011, there are no persons regularly residing therein, it is not considered a group establishment, but rather a premises. This distinction is introduced due to international recommendations, and it appears thus in the EU regulation regarding the census.

The following types of group establishment are considered: hotels and the like, worker residences, psychiatric or long-stay hospitals, residences for elderly persons, institutions for persons with disabilities, other social assistance institutions for children, young persons, etc., religious institutions (monasteries, abbeys, etc.), military establishments (barracks, etc.), penitentiary institutions (prisons, reformatories, etc.) and other types of group establishment. In particular, in the set of hotels and the like, there are frequently no persons residing there regularly, but rather just staying there seasonally. In accordance with the census definitions, in these cases, they are not considered group establishments, but rather premises.

The framework of the Group Survey

The Group Survey uses as a framework the directory of groups obtained from different sources, taking advantage of information available at the INE, both from the previous census, and from different surveys (for example, the Tourist Accommodation Occupancy Survey or the Disability Survey EDAD-08) and from directories provided by external organisations such as the Ministry of Defence.

The sample design of the operation depends on the type of group establishment. In the group establishments from the first group (hotels, pensions and the like), a module is included in the hotel occupancy surveys in the month of October 2011 carried out by the INE in order to determine whether there were persons residing in them regularly, in such a way that only those establishments were studied in the Group Survey.

A comprehensive investigation is carried out regarding this prior directory of group establishments for all types of establishment, except hotels, pensions and the like, which are studied by means of a sample. Within each group, a threshold of persons to be studied is established depending on the size (number of persons residing) of the establishment, in the cases in which the number of persons in the group exceeds that threshold, a sample of persons is selected. An elevation factor is used for the centres in order to treat non-response, and an elevation factor is used for persons.

The initial directory contained a total of 13,347 group establishments, 2,679 of which belonged to hotels and the like, from the Tourist Accommodation Survey. This directory was filtered for duplicates and for those outside of the scope (addresses that did not meet the definition of group establishment) during the data collection.

Information collection

The information collection took place between January and March 2012, mailing the questionnaire to be filled out by ordinary post, and offering several channels for sending the information: Internet, post, telephone and fax.

A questionnaire has been obtained for a total of 8,359 group establishments (62.7%), while for the remainder, different incidences have been recorded, which may be grouped as follows: duplicates (787 centres, 5.9%), outside of the scope (2,715 centres, 20.3%), absent or not contacted (1,468 centres, 11%) and refusals (18 centres, 0.1%).

The questionnaires consist of a part to be filled out by the establishment itself, and of the individual questionnaires for the persons selected, providing them with the option of filling out and posting their own questionnaire. Individual non-response was 3.6%.

Population resident and population registered in group establishments, and comparability with the 2001 census

The 2011 census introduced an important innovation at the time of counting the population resident in group establishments, which is necessary to consider for comparison with the 2001 census, and also for analysing the figures of the population resident in family dwellings.

A person is considered to be a resident in a group establishment if that person has resided, or expects to reside, there for a year, regardless of their registration situation, but persons are also asked about this situation. Thus, it is determined that, though 444,101 persons reside, only 54% of them (241,187) are registered in the group establishment, with the prisons in which barely 10% of the population resident is registered being of particular note.

Given that the population census is built using a file treatment that at the same time is generated from the municipal register, those persons resident in family dwellings are counted where registered persons appear. As a result, the 202,914 persons (the difference of the two previous figures) that, residing in group establishments, are not registered therein, are counted as residents in the family dwellings in which they appear as registered, in order to avoid counting them twice.

This fact also differentiates the 2011 census from the prior census, in that due to the data obtaining method, the figure of residents in group establishments was very close to the figure of the population registered therein, which makes comparisons difficult, the more the figure for persons registered differs from the figure for persons resident. INEbase publishes detailed figures for persons resident and persons registered, by type of establishment, in order to enable analysis.