

## **ABOUT MORTALITY DATA FOR SPAIN**

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### **GENERAL**

The collection of official demographic statistics for Spain began in 1856 with the formation of the Royal General Commission of Statistics (*Comisión de Estadística General del Reino*). In 1857, the commission became officially designated *Junta General de Estadística*, and the first modern population census was conducted on May 21<sup>st</sup> of that same year. In 1873, the agency was renamed *Instituto Geográfico y Estadístico*, and in 1931, again renamed *Instituto Geográfico Catastral y Estadístico*. Finally, in 1945 the entity was split into the *Instituto Geográfico Nacional* and the *Instituto Nacional de Estadística* (INE). The latter is the current official statistical office for Spain and is in charge of conducting censuses as well as collecting and publishing other official demographic, social, and economic statistics. Since 1989, INE has been responsible for coordination with the *Comunidades Autonomas* (regions within Spain having autonomous governments), and since then, INE has supervised all the state statistical services within the General State Administration (INE, 2003).

Censuses have been conducted approximately every ten years since 1860; census have been taken in the years 1857, 1860, 1877, 1887, 1897, every ten years starting in 1900 and until 1970, and again in 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011. Prior to 1970, censuses were generally conducted on December 31<sup>st</sup>, but in 1981 the timing was changed to March 1<sup>st</sup> because many Spaniards are away from home during the Christmas and New Year's holidays (Reher & Valero Lobo, 1995: p. 23). The most recent census was conducted on November 1<sup>st</sup> of 2011.

Starting in 1564, parish registries were required to collect vital statistics data (i.e., births, deaths, marriages), although registries of baptisms and marriages often existed much earlier. Death registries became more common after 1600, but these were often fraught with data quality problems. The most important problem was the under-registration of infant deaths. In 1870, a civil registry was established by law, making available a continuous series of vital statistics data. Nonetheless, problems of data reliability persisted until the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. After 1900, data from the civil registry were almost always of better quality than the parish registries, and data since 1870 can be considered of comparable quality to other countries in the region (Reher & Valero Lobo, 1995: pp. 85-86).

In 1878, Spain began publishing vital statistics data (based on the civil registry) in a series called *Movimiento Natural de la Población* (MNP). Since 1900, this series has been published annually.

In 1975, a number of changes were introduced that substantially improved data quality (Del Campo and Navarro López, 1987). The definition of a live birth was changed to conform to the international standard. In addition, the population covered by vital statistics was changed from the *de facto* population (i.e., *de hecho*, based on place of birth/death) to the *de jure* population (i.e., *de derecho*, based on permanent legal residence). Furthermore, deaths were then first classified by both the completed age and the birth cohort and the World Health Organization's classification started being used for the cause of death.

### **Source of Data**

Death and birth counts come from the official statistics published in *Movimiento Natural de la Población*. Population counts are based on published census counts. For more recent years, these data are available in computerized files published on the INE website ([http://www.ine.es/inebmenu/mnu\\_dinamicapob.htm](http://www.ine.es/inebmenu/mnu_dinamicapob.htm)). The format of the data varies over time (see Appendix I for details).

### **Specific Episodes in Spain's Demographic History**

Nadal (1976) noted that the mortality decline associated with the demographic transition began later in Spain than in other European countries. During the late 19th century, there were several historical events that had an important effect on demographic statistics. These include a cholera epidemic in 1884 and the Spanish-American War ("*La Guerra de Cuba*") in 1898. Events that affected demographic trends in the 20<sup>th</sup> century include the 1918 influenza epidemic and the Spanish Civil War (1936-39, and post-war period 1941-42).

Spain experienced a baby boom from 1957 to 1967, and after 1975, the total fertility rate (TFR) began to decline at a faster rate. By 1981, the TFR was below replacement level and in 2014 it was 1.32, one of the lowest rates in the world.

During the 1960s and up to 1974, many people emigrated from Spain to other countries. This trend reversed around 1976-1980. Since then, immigrants have come largely from other parts of Europe. Starting in the mid-1990s, the flow of immigrants from outside the European community increased, then net migration peaked around 2007, turning negative sometime around 2010. The net migration rate as calculated by INE is still negative as of the end of 2014.

### **TERRITORIAL COVERAGE**

The national territory of Spain during the period covered by the Human Mortality Database (HMD) includes the peninsula, the Balearic and Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla (Argüeso, 2003). Death and birth counts cover this same territory throughout the

period from 1861 to the present. Prior to 1975, the North African territories of Ceuta and Melilla (which form a very small part of the total population of Spain) were included in the Cadiz and Malaga (or Granada) provinces, respectively. Since 1975, they have been listed as separate regions. Currently, Spain is divided into 50 provinces in 17 *Comunidades Autonomas* (autonomous regions) and two autonomous towns (Ceuta and Melilla).

The published census counts typically cover this same territory, but in 1940, 1950 and 1960 the data by sex and age do not include Ceuta and Melilla. Thus, the census counts have been adjusted for the HMD so that they are consistent with the death counts (see Appendix II). The population counts for all other census years cover the same territory as the death counts (Argüeso, 2003).

Although there have been no territorial changes during this period, there was a change in population coverage in 1975 (as noted earlier): the collection of vital statistics data changed from covering the *de facto* to the *de jure* population. Although this change is not a territorial change, it is treated as such here in order to make the appropriate adjustments in the formulas that calculate the population estimates and death rates.

Table 1. Periods covered by the *de jure* and by the *de facto* population concepts

Dates	Population Coverage	Area Code†
1908-1974	Vital statistics (births, deaths) cover the <i>de facto</i> population.	10
1975-present	In 1975, the vital statistics collection system began to cover the <i>de jure</i> (usually resident) population rather than the <i>de facto</i> population. Adjustment are made for this change in population coverage as described in Appendix D of the Methods Protocol.	20

† The area code is an arbitrary number used in the raw data files (Input Database) to denote the geographic area covered by the data.

## **DEATH COUNT DATA**

### ***Coverage and Completeness***

As noted earlier, death data prior to 1975 refer to the *de facto* population. Since 1975, data refer to the *de jure* (usually resident) population. Death counts include military deaths that occurred within the Spanish territory (e.g. during the civil war), but deaths to Spaniards residing outside of Spain are not included in the vital statistics.

In general, data are considered to be of good quality, although there are some problems. In the first part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, there may have been some under-registration of births and deaths (Reher & Valero Lobo, 1995: p. 90). There were also some data problems as a result of the civil war (1936-39), during which registration for some deaths was delayed until 1941. The data appear to be reasonably good except during a few specific periods (e.g., during the civil war and immediately after), and for some age-heaping problems prior to the 1960s, which are worse for females than for males (see section below). By 1975, many of the problems were resolved, and the MNP

is now considered a complete and reliable source of vital statistics (Del Campo and Navarro López, 1987).

### ***Specific Details***

Prior to 1975, infant deaths were under-registered because the legal definition of a live birth excluded newborns who died within the first 24 hours of life (for more details, see the section on “Birth Count Data”) (Gómez Redondo, 1992: pp. 4-5). This problem was less important early in the century because infant mortality was high and these “false stillbirths” formed a smaller proportion of the total number of infant deaths. Yet, as infant mortality declined, the omitted infant deaths began to represent a substantial proportion of all infant deaths. Since 1930, the *Movimiento Natural de la Población* has provided data on infant deaths in the first 24 hours of life, making it possible to correct for these false stillbirths. Based on these data, under-registration of deaths in the first year of life is estimated at about 5% in 1930 but reached 30% by 1974 (Gómez Redondo, 1992: pp. 9-10). Infant death counts for 1930-74 have been corrected in the HMD to include the “false stillbirths” (see Appendix II).

## **POPULATION COUNT DATA**

### ***Coverage and Completeness***

Prior to 1960, most of the published census data referred to the *de facto* population. Since 1960, most census data refer to the *de jure* (usually resident) population. Because death counts refer to the *de facto* population until 1975, the *de facto* census counts are used here until 1970 and the *de jure* counts starting with the 1981 census.

Prior to 1900, census data were affected by under-counting, particularly for children of a young age and, in some cases, for women aged 50 and older. There may also have been under-counts for men of military age and problems of age heaping (the tendency to report ages ending in “0” or “5”). From 1900 to 1920, the census data progressively improved, and the 1930 census counts are considered to be of good quality. In 1940, however, a tendency to over-count due to duplications began, which continued until the 1981 census. For the 1981 and 1991 censuses, there is some suspicion of under-counting. The degree of underestimation has diminished over time (Reher & Valero Lobo, 1995: pp. 27-28).

Despite these problems, Reher and Valero Lobo (1995: p.29) argue that Spanish census data are of good quality and as reliable as those of other countries in the region.

### ***Specific Details***

**1960 & 1970 Census Counts:** Special adjustments are made to the *de facto* census counts in order to obtain estimates by single year of age for the national territory at that time (see Appendix II for details).

**2002-2015 Population estimates:** For the intercensal period from 2002 until 2011, the population estimates used in the HMD are official intercensal estimates, followed by official postcensal estimates for the years 2012-2019. These take account of migration (very important for this decade) and are believed to be of high quality.

In December 2016, INE decided to break with their previous policy of publishing population counts up to the open age interval 110+ years: the population counts for ages 100+ have been adjusted and top coded at 105+ retroactively. The corrected estimates are reflected in the 2018, 2020 and 2022 HMD updates for years 2016-2021. Prior years were not changed in the HMD, since the totals between the two sources sum up correctly and the age distribution of the population up to age 105 is consistent with the previous updates.

## **BIRTH COUNT DATA**

### ***Coverage and Completeness***

As already noted, birth data covered the *de facto* population prior to 1975, whereas they have covered the *de jure* population since 1975. The definition of a live birth also changed in 1975. Prior to that time, a live birth was counted by law only if the newborn survived at least 24 hours after birth. In 1975, the statistical definition of a live birth was changed to conform to the international standard (Gomez Redondo, 1992: p. 5). There may have been some under-registration of births in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Leasure, 1963), but as the century progressed, data quality improved (Reher & Valero Lobo, 1995: p. 90).

### ***Specific Details***

As noted in the section on “Death Count Data”, data are available on infant deaths in the first 24 hours of life for 1930-74. The birth counts included in the HMD reflect those that have been corrected for these “false stillbirths” during that period. These births comprise a very small proportion ( $\approx 1\%$ ) of all live births, so this adjustment has little substantive effect. Because data on false stillbirths are not available prior to 1930, the birth counts during that early period (1908-29) have not been corrected (i.e. newborns born alive but dying within the first 24 hours were excluded).

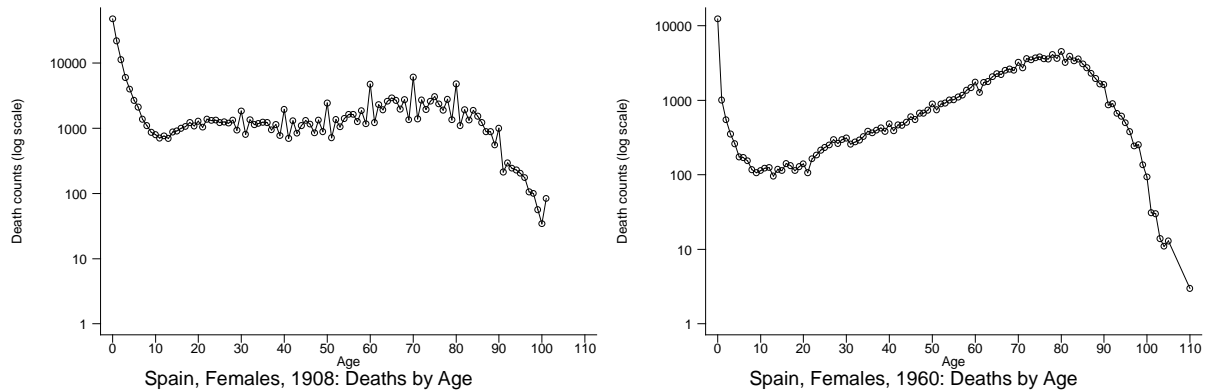
## **DATA QUALITY ISSUES**

- **The data prior to 1960 should be used with extra caution due to age heaping problems.** If the age pattern of life table functions is of interest to the user, it is advisable to use the life tables by 5-year age groups, which smooth out the age heaping, rather than the life tables by single years of age. Otherwise, one may wish to post-process rates via a smoothing procedure and recalculate the rest of the table (The HMD never smooths raw rates, except for ages above 80). Age-heaping has little leverage on summary measures such as life expectancy at birth;

in the early part of the Spanish series, the direction of bias in life expectancy at birth due to this problem in the data is likely positive but less than 0.5 years.

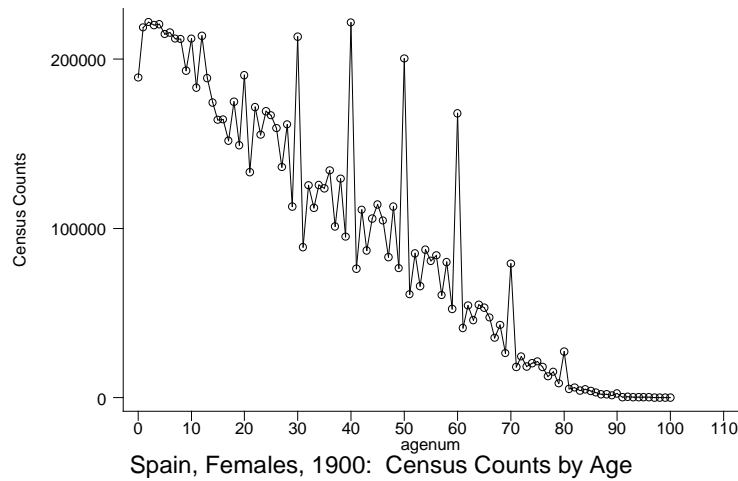
- Prior to 1960 (especially before 1945), the raw death counts exhibit patterns of age heaping at ages 30, 40,...80 (see Figure 1). By 1960, age heaping had largely disappeared.

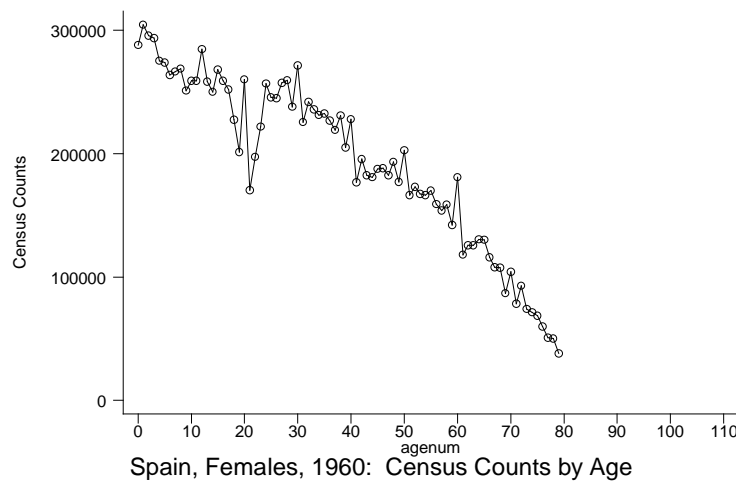
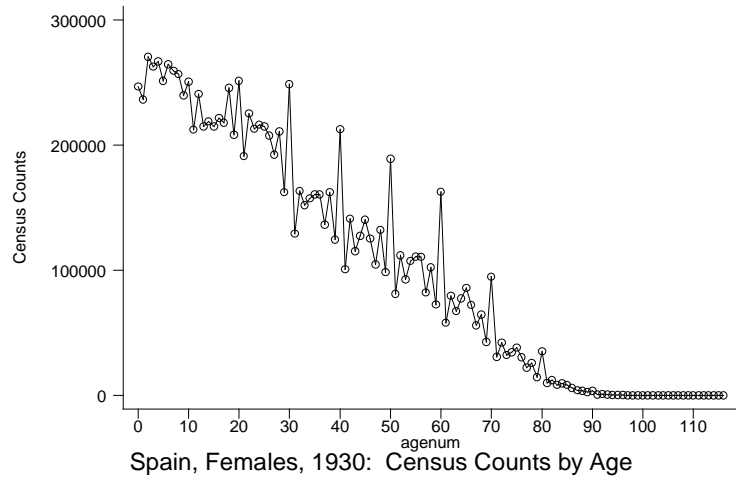
**Figure 1. Raw Death Counts by Age, Females, 1908 and 1960**



- The census counts for 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1940 also show considerable age heaping at ages 20, 30,...80 and, to some extent, at age 10 (see Figure 2). The 1950 and 1960 censuses also demonstrate some age heaping.

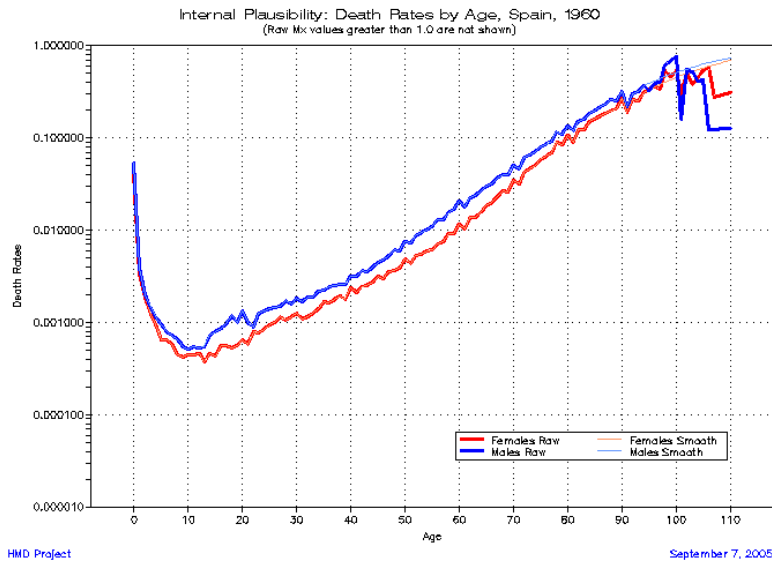
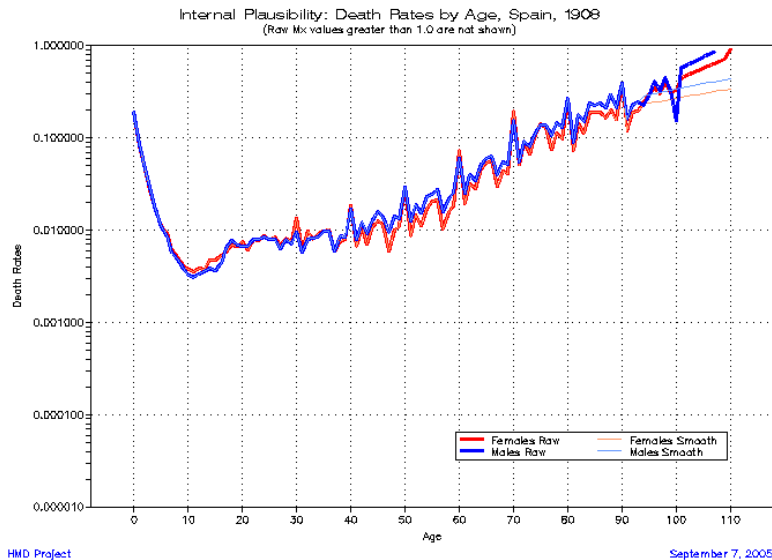
**Figure 2. Raw Census Counts by Age, Females, 1900, 1930, and 1960**





As a result, there are clear patterns of age heaping (at ages 30, 40,...90) in the death rates for the early part of the century (see Figure 3). These problems become less pronounced over time and have largely disappeared by 1960.

**Figure 3. Estimated Death Rates by Age, 1908 and 1960**



## REVISION HISTORY

### ***Changes with the April 2014 and 2016 revisions:***

**Population Counts:** The population series was extended to January 1, 2015. New official intercensal population estimates were introduced for years 2002-2010. Previously these data years were postcensal estimates, and so incur a non-trivial error when joining with the 2011 census. The 1991-2001 intercensal period was previously based on official intercensal estimates. This year-range has been



replaced with HMD standard intercensal estimates because the official estimates were smoothed over age.

**Deaths:** Deaths for years 2010-2014 were added. Deaths for years 1975-2009 were re-tabulated based only on deaths to the usual resident population for the sake of universe-consistency. This decreased death counts by a small amount. For all years (1975 to present), if "Country of Residence" was included as a variable in the microdata, this was used to filter out non-residents of Spain. Additionally, for years 1975-2008, "Province of Residence" is used to filter out nonresidents. Microdata for this tabulation were retrieved from: Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE). Ficheros de microdatos sobre defunciones, 1975-2012 [death microdata files, 1975-2012]. Madrid: INE. Retrieved 21 January 2014 [http://www.ine.es/prodyser/micro\\_mnp\\_defun.htm](http://www.ine.es/prodyser/micro_mnp_defun.htm).

Since 2009, "Place of Residence" (Spain or outside Spain) is used instead of "Province of Residence". Microdata for this tabulation were retrieved from: Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE). Ficheros de microdatos sobre defunciones, 1975-2012 [death microdata files, 1975-2012]. Madrid: INE. Retrieved 22 February 2016 [http://www.ine.es/prodyser/micro\\_mnp\\_defun.htm](http://www.ine.es/prodyser/micro_mnp_defun.htm).

**Births:** The annual birth series was extended until 2014. Births to non-residents for years 1975-2009 were removed from previous totals, for the sake of universe-consistency. This decreased birth counts by a small amount.

***Changes with the December 2017 revision:***

**Life tables:** All life tables have been recalculated using a modified methods protocol. The revised protocol (Version 6) includes two changes: 1) a more precise way to calculate  $a_0$ , the mean age at death for children dying during the first year of life and 2) the use of birth-by-month data (where and when available) to more accurately estimate population exposures. These changes have been implemented simultaneously for ALL HMD series/countries. For more details about these changes, see the revised Methods Protocol (at <http://v6.mortality.org/Public/Docs/MethodsProtocol.pdf>), particularly section 7.1 on Period life tables and section 6 and Appendix E, on death rates. The life tables calculated under the prior methods (Version 5) remain available at [v5.mortality.org](http://v5.mortality.org) but will not be further updated.

***Note about the June 2020 revision:***

With the June 2020 revision, we reverted to the death and birth counts for years 1975-2014 from the 2016 update. The most recent revisions (i.e. conducted in 2018 and in April 2020) erroneously included non-resident births and deaths. In addition, the 2015-2018 birth and death data were replaced in their entirety with the proper counts for Spanish residents only. Any notes and figures related to late-

registrations that were introduced by mistake in the documentation in 2018 and April 2020 updates were removed.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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**APPENDIX I:****Description of the original data used for HMD calculations****DEATHS**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Type of Data</b>	<b>Age Grouping</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>RefCode(s)<sup>†</sup></b>
1908-1930	Annual number of deaths ( <i>de facto</i> population) by sex and single year of age (1x1)	0,1,...100,101+, unk	Infant deaths for 1930 have been corrected to include “false stillbirths” (see Appendix 2).	17,18, 19, 20, 40
1931-1940	Annual number of deaths ( <i>de facto</i> population) by sex and single year of age (1x1)	0,1,...110,111+, unk	Infant deaths have been corrected to include “false stillbirths” (see Appendix 2).	15, 16
1941-1950	Annual number of deaths ( <i>de facto</i> population) by sex and single year of age (1x1)	0,1,...104, 105-109, 110-114, 115-119, unk	Infant deaths have been corrected to include “false stillbirths” (see Appendix 2).	15, 14
1951-1974	Annual number of deaths ( <i>de facto</i> population) by sex and single year of age (1x1)	0,1,...104, 105-109, 110-114,115+, unk	Infant deaths have been corrected to include “false stillbirths” (see Appendix 2).	13
1975-2014	Annual number of deaths ( <i>de jure</i> population) by sex, age, and birth cohort (Lexis triangles)	0,1..., max		52,64
2015-2018	Annual number of deaths ( <i>de jure</i> population) by sex, age, and birth cohort (Lexis triangles)	0,1..., 111+		76, 77
2019-2020	Annual number of deaths ( <i>de jure</i> population) by sex, age, and birth cohort (Lexis triangles)	0,1..., 110+		81

max = maximum age attained; unk=deaths of unknown age

† The reference code is used in the raw data files (Input Database) to link data with sources.

**POPULATION**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Type of Data</b>	<b>Age Grouping</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>RefCode(s)<sup>†</sup></b>
1900, 1910, 1920	Census counts ( <i>de facto</i> population) as of December 31st, by sex and age to 101+	0,1,...100,101+		29, 30, 31
1930	Census counts ( <i>de facto</i> population) as of December 31st, by sex and age to 117+	0,1,...116,117+		28
1940, 1950	Census counts ( <i>de facto</i> population) as of December 31st, by sex and age to 110+	0,1,...109,110+	Adjusted; See Appendix 2 for details.	26, 27

Period	Type of Data	Age Grouping	Comments	RefCode(s) <sup>†</sup>
1960	Census counts ( <i>de facto</i> population) as of December 31st, by sex and age to 80+	0,1,...79,80+	Adjusted; See Appendix 2 for details.	25
1970	Census counts ( <i>de facto</i> population) as of December 31st, by sex and age to 85+	0,1,...84,85+	Adjusted; Appendix 2 for details.	24
1981, 1991	Census counts ( <i>de jure</i> population) as of March 1st, by sex and age to 100+	0,1,...99,100+		22,23
2002-2011	Official intercensal population estimates for January 1st.	0,1,...99,110+		54
2012, 2013	Official postcensal population estimates for January 1st.	0,1,...99,110+		54,55
2014, 2015	Official postcensal population estimates for January 1st.	0,1,...99,110+		63
2016-2021	Official postcensal population estimates for January 1st.	0,1,...99,105+	The ages over 100+ adjusted and collapsed into 105+ category in all preceding years	67, 71, 80

## **ANNUAL BIRTHS**

**Type of data:** Annual live birth counts, by sex

Period	Type of Data	Comments	RefCode(s)
1908-1945	De facto live births by sex	corrected for stillbirths (Appendix II)	2
1946-1974	De facto live births by sex	corrected for stillbirths (Appendix II)	1
1975-2020	Resident live births by sex		53, 65, 78, 82

**Type of data:**

## **MONTHLY BIRTHS**

Type of data: total monthly birth counts.

Period	Type of Data	Comments	RefCode(s)
1900-1940	De facto live births by month		59
1941-1974	De facto live births by month		60
1975-2020	Resident live births by month		62, 66, 79, 83

## **APPENDIX II: ADJUSTMENTS TO THE ORIGINAL RAW DATA**

As noted earlier, for some years adjustments have been made to the original raw data. Below is a description of how the adjusted numbers were derived from the original data.

### **FALSE STILLBIRTHS**

Counts of false stillbirths for 1930-74 are included in the raw data (identified by *Area=130*). For 1930-31, these counts are not available by sex. Therefore, the sex distribution is estimated as follows: 1) the proportion female among all false stillbirths was computed for each year from 1932 to 1974 and 2) the mean proportion female (among the false stillbirths) across the period (1932-74) was applied to the total number of false stillbirths for 1930 and 1931. Counts of false stillbirths are not available for the period prior to 1930.

### **LIVE BIRTHS**

For 1930-45, false stillbirths (*Area=130*) are added to the original birth counts (*Area=120*) to obtain the complete live birth counts (*Area=10*). Published birth counts for 1946-74 already include false stillbirths.

### **INFANT DEATHS**

For 1930-74, false stillbirths (*Area=130*) are added to the original infant death counts (*Area=120*) to obtain complete death counts (*Area=10*).

### **POPULATION SIZE**

- **1940 Census:** The original national census counts (*Area=30*) exclude Ceuta & Melilla. Separate counts by age and sex are available for "*Posesiones del Norte y Costa Occidental de África*" (*Area=40*), which includes other possessions as well as Ceuta and Melilla. In 1940, the population of Ceuta (*Area=60*) and Melilla (*Area=70*) accounted for 98.82% of the total population of all these possessions. Therefore, the counts for all the possessions (*Area=40*) are multiplied by this proportion in order to derive estimates of the population of Ceuta & Melilla by age and sex. These are then added to those for the rest of the country (*Area=30*) to obtain the total national counts (*Area=10*).
- **1950 Census:** The original national census counts (*Area=30*) exclude Ceuta & Melilla. Census counts for these two territories are available only by sex (not by age). For each of these territories, the first step was to sum the counts (by sex) for "*residentes, presentes*" (*Area=80* for Ceuta; *Area=100* for Melilla) and "*transeúntes*" or visitors (*Area=90* for Ceuta; *Area=110* for Melilla) to obtain the *de facto* population. Next, these counts were redistributed by age (within each sex) based on the age distribution in those same territories at the time of the 1960 census (*Area=60* & *70*). The 1960 census counts in those territories included an open age interval for

those aged 80+. Therefore, after deriving an estimate of the population aged 80+ in Ceuta & Melilla in 1950, we redistributed these counts by single year of age based on the age distribution (among those aged 80+) in the rest of the country (*Area*=30). The estimated counts by age (and sex) for Ceuta & Melilla were then added to the *de facto* population for the peninsula and adjacent islands in order to estimate the total national population (*Area*=10).

- **1960 Census:** The *de facto* census counts exclude Ceuta and Melilla and are available only by sex (not by age). The *de jure* counts (*Area*=35) are available by sex and single year of age (to 80+), although they do not appear to include the population of Ceuta, Melilla, and the Balearic and Canary Islands (which account for less than 1% of the *de jure* population). First, the *de facto* counts by sex for the “*Península e Islas Baleares y Canarias*” (*Area*=30) and “*Plazas de soberanía en el Norte de Africa*” (i.e., Ceuta & Melilla) (*Area*=50) were summed in order to obtain the total *de facto* population (by sex) for the national territory (*Area*=10). To make them consistent with the death counts, these *de facto* population counts were used after being redistributed by single year of age based on the age distribution of the *de jure* counts (*Area*=35).
- **1970 Census:** The *de facto* census counts (*Area*=10) are available only for five-year age groups (to age 75+), whereas the *de jure* counts (*Area*=20) are available by single year of age (to 85+). In order to be consistent with the death counts, the *de facto* counts were used after being redistributed by single year of age based on the age distribution of the *de jure* population (within each five-year age group).

### **ORIGINAL DATA USED TO DERIVE ADJUSTED COUNTS**

The table below describes the original data upon which the adjusted numbers are based. Although these data are included in the indicated raw data file, the adjusted figures described in Appendix I are used for HMD estimates.

#### ***ESPbirth.txt***

Period	Type of Data	RefCode	AreaCode*
1930-31	False stillbirths (sex distribution is estimated)	49	130
1932-74	False stillbirths by sex	49	130
1930-45	Live births by sex; excludes false stillbirths	1, 2	120

\*A list showing the definition for each area code is given on the next page.

#### ***ESPdeath.txt***

Period	Type of Data	RefCode	AreaCode*
1930-74	Infant deaths ( <i>Age</i> =0, <i>Lexis</i> =RR) by sex; excludes false stillbirths	17	120

#### ***ESPpop.txt***

Period	Type of Data	Age Grouping	RefCode	AreaCode*
1940	<i>De facto</i> census counts for the national territory excluding Ceuta & Melilla, by sex and age	0, 1, 2, ...99, 110+	27	30
1940	<i>De facto</i> census counts for African possessions (including Ceuta & Melilla), by sex and age	0, 1, 2, ..., max	27	40

Period	Type of Data	Age Grouping	RefCode	AreaCode*
1940	<i>De facto</i> census count for Ceuta (total for all ages with both sexes combined)	n/a	27	60
1940	<i>De facto</i> census count for Melilla (total for all ages with both sexes combined)	n/a	27	70
1950	<i>De facto</i> census counts for the national territory excluding Ceuta & Melilla, by sex and age	0, 1, 2, ..., max	26	30
1950	Census counts for Ceuta " <i>residentes, presentes</i> "† (total for all ages), by sex	n/a	26	80
1950	Census counts for Ceuta "non-residents"† (total for all ages), by sex	n/a	26	90
1950	Census counts for Melilla " <i>residentes, presentes</i> "† (total for all ages), by sex	n/a	26	100
1950	Census counts for Melilla "non-residents"† (total for all ages), by sex	n/a	26	110
1960	<i>De facto</i> census counts for national territory excluding Ceuta & Melilla (total all ages), by sex	n/a	25	30
1960	<i>De facto</i> census counts for " <i>Plazas de soberanía en el Norte de Africa</i> " (i.e., Ceuta & Melilla) (total all ages), by sex	n/a	25	50
1960	<i>De facto</i> census counts for Ceuta, by sex and age	0, 1,..., 79,80+, unk	26	60
1960	<i>De facto</i> census counts for Melilla, by sex and age	0, 1,..., 79,80+, unk	26	70
1960	<i>De jure</i> census counts for the national territory excluding Ceuta & Melilla, by sex and age	0, 1,..., 79,80+, unk	25	35
1970	<i>De facto</i> census counts for the national territory, by sex and 5-year age groups	0-4, 5-9,..., 70-74, 75+, unk	24	10
1970	<i>De jure</i> census counts for the national territory, by sex and single year of age to age 85+	0, 1,..., 84,85+	24	20

n/a = Not available

† The *de facto* population comprises "*residentes, presentes*" plus non-residents.

### Area Codes

10 = National territory, *de facto* population

20 = National territory, *de jure* population

30 = National territory excluding Ceuta & Melilla, *de facto* population

35 = National territory excluding Ceuta & Melilla, *de jure* population

40 = African possessions including Ceuta & Melilla, *de facto* population

50 = Ceuta & Melilla (*de facto* population)

60 = Ceuta (*de facto* population)

70 = Melilla (*de facto* population)

80 = Ceuta ("*residentes, presentes*" population)

90 = Ceuta (non-resident population)

100 = Melilla ("*residentes, presentes*" population)

110 = Melilla (non-resident population)

120 = Excludes newborns born alive but dying within 24 hours (false stillbirths)

130 = False stillbirths