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Country report Spain: A general
overview on statistical information
for Social Sciences.

Consorti d'Informació i
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1. INTRODUCTION

In the advanced industrial societies increasingly important systems for the collection, processing and diffusion of information are being constructed with ever greater storage and versatility in answering.

These systems can deal with information which is of international use (methodological information and international statistics) or with information whose characteristics restrict its potential use to a certain territorial area (fundamentally the applied social sciences and statistical and individual information relating to the national, regional or local ambit).

The systems which deal with information which can be classified as non-territorial have achieved in modern societies, and especially in the United States, a development parallel to the other sectors of economic activity; to a certain degree they follow the laws of the market economy since the circulation of knowledge has progressively converted itself into a market of knowledge.

On the other hand, territorial information depends upon the initiative of the public sector, because its specific juridical conditions and its limited market cause difficulties in the amortization of the resources invested and its production and accessibility therefore depend upon the activities sustained by the administrations of the respective countries concerned.

This communication will deal with a subgroup of territorial information, numerical information obtained through census operations, surveys and other administrative sub-products, which

are normally to be found in easily processed form, either in individualized format (microdata) or aggregated (statistical information).

The availability and accessibility of this information presents differential traits according to whether it is statistical or individualized information. In the case of the former, these basically depend upon the degree of development and co-ordination of the statistical system of the country. A lack of co-ordination between the different organisms which produce statistics has as its consequence a dispersion of the offer and a lack of coverage of aspects which are essential for the knowledge of social reality. Thus the compatibility of nomenclatures, codes, classifications, etc., conditions the use of sub-products of administrative action for statistical purposes. From the territorial point of view, an effective coordination, which does not logically demand centralization, would make possible the existence of aggregated and disaggregated statistics which are compatible with one another. It can be affirmed that the degree of statistical coordination produces either economies or diseconomies which condition in an important way the productivity of the resources invested in the statistical system.

The availability of statistical aggregates and even the possibility of supplying tabulations to order, do not always fully satisfy the information needs of social scientists: demographers, sociologists, economists, town planners, etc., who in many cases require copies to be obtained from archives which contain individual information, although in the greater number of cases, this will have been made anonymous.

Thus individualized information presents a specific problem deriving from the legal framework regulating information activities in each country, as well as the problems of organization and coordination which were pointed out above. Its accessibility

depends upon the degree of compromise reached between the principle of freedom of information and that of the protection of the individual, which Dr. Wynn, President of the Royal Statistical Society calls "intelligent balance".

In the seventies the organisms which produce statistics have reacted to the existing demand, increasing their programmes for the diffusion of information. Vicent Barabba said that "data that are not used are not very valuable data", and in this context, those responsible for the care of data on individuals have been more disposed to take risks, precisely because of the public interest of such data.

Naturally the rules on access cannot be the same for all the different groups of users. It is necessary to distinguish between the circulation of information through the different organisms of public administration, demands made with the aim of social investigation, and demands made for individual reasons.

Within the framework of the public administration the statistical organizations can, through coordinated action, exercise the role of watchdog over the secrecy of statistics. As for social investigation it is necessary to refer to the Bellagio Conference of August, 1977, when special attention was given to the importance of allowing access to governmental data for scientific projects, formulated as follows, in the first principle: "national statistical offices should provide researchers both inside and outside government with the broadest practicable access to information within the bounds of accepted notions of privacy and legal requirements to preserve confidentiality". Finally, as regards individual cases, the laws of various countries recognize the right of every citizen to know, and if necessary correct, the information which the administration possesses about him. The Council of Europe declared this in resolutions 22 and 29 in 1973

and 1974 respectively, and this position has been ratified recently with the approval on the 18th January 1979 of the Lewis report.

In this introductory chapter the characteristic features of the problems of availability and access have been considered in a general perspective. In the following chapters the particular situation prevailing in Spain will be analyzed.

2. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OFFER OF INFORMATION

Here the question is that of identifying what part of the existing information is to be found in machine-readable form, and therefore capable of being processed for multiple objectives by various social agents. As well, it is important to examine in this context what the institutional conditions for the circulation of information are. The answer to these questions can only be obtained through a qualitative approach, since there is not enough systematic data to allow a clear view of the technical and institutional conditions of the production and diffusion of information. (*)

While this lack of clearness completely affects the statistical files as well as those administrative files susceptible of being used for statistical investigations, in the field of sociological and opinion surveys, the Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas (CIS), (**) an autonomous state organization linked to the department of the Presidencia del Gobierno, has been undertaking the project of storing, in systematic form, all the research carried out in Spain, placing the duly documented magnetic tapes at the disposition of the scientific community.

The coverage and exhaustiveness of this source, however, leaves much to be desired since there is no specific norm or usual practice which guarantees the transmission of data obtained in the course of sociological investigations or opinion surveys to the above centre.

(*) The Interinstitutional Agreement of Regional Data Banks, subscribed to by the public institutions of differing nature (from the Instituto Nacional de Estadística to the Consorcio de Información y Documentación de Cataluña) has projected for realization in 1980, the elaboration of a systematic catalogue of the information files of public interest which exist in Spain (in collaboration with the Centro de Estudios de Ordenación del Territorio y Medio Ambiente del Ministerio de Obras Públicas y Urbanismo).

(**) See the annex CIS: A list of available research.

2.1. The stock of machine readable information.

As far as the information generated for the purpose of statistical research during the 70's is concerned, there has been a notable push towards machine readability of files of statistical content. The Censuses of Population, Buildings and Dwellings, the Agricultural Census, and more recently, the Industrial Census, have all been stored in machine-readable form (magnetic tape). The large-scale sample surveys which the Instituto Nacional de Estadística systematically carries out (Active Population, Economic consumption, Domestic consumption, etc.,) are exploited through a data machine processing approach. The different Ministries which collaborate in the task of collecting data, are able, through the exploitation of administrative statistics, to dispose of processable databases in their own Computer Centres (industrial statistics, education statistics, agricultural statistics, etc.). A continual accumulation of data in machine-readable form is being made by the central administration of the state and one of the most important databases is that of the Computer Centre of the Ministry of the Exchequer.

The richness of the continually increasing available data, independent of its real accessibility which will be dealt with in the following section, should not just be considered from the one-dimensional perspective of its potential for manipulation and treatment. Even in the case of being able to completely dispose of this information, its exploitation for investigation and research is conditioned by the limitations on the trustworthiness of the information from a double point of view.

In the first place, statistics of administrative origin suffer in some cases from imprecisions and inexactitudes because the origin of the information lies in declarations which are, on occasions, of doubtful veracity. (*)

Secondly, and this is a greater difficulty, administrative statistics, although their machine readable files contain localization indicators at the level of the municipality or smaller territorial units, are designed methodologically in order to obtain information at the level of larger aggregates (i.e. the province).

This means that the controls of exhaustivity and analysis of reliability are currently only carried out at the level of large aggregates and no systematic effort has been made to carry out such controls at the level of small areas. The result of this design is that it is difficult, if not impossible to use such information for spatial investigations based on micro-data.

The treatment and spatial analysis of statistical information also meets unsurmountable obstacles; in the case of sample surveys, and even in that of census data, due, in the case of the latter to the problems of the risk of disclosure of individual information and the effects of the principle of statistical secrecy (See 2.2).

(*) When filling out administrative paperwork, both persons and representatives of enterprises (professional, education centres, factories, etc.) are conscious of the possible negative effects of their declarations (in administrative fields, etc.).

Information created by the processes of administrative work insofar as it is stored in machine readable form, constitutes a potential information source of the first magnitude for analysis and investigation. The mechanization which has been carried out in certain areas of State administration (Social Security payments, requests and offers of employment, budget accounting of the local Corporations-Diputaciones and Town Halls - and the operations of the banking and credit systems) has given rise to the creation of numerous machine-readable archives, all potentially usable for statistical analysis and research. However there has been no policy of statistical coordination as in other countries, aimed at taking the maximum profit for research purposes from the administrative files. Therefore problems of nomenclature, of codification have arisen frequently, causing in consequence difficulties in the interpretation of data. It must be noted that machine-readable files resulting from administrative action have not all been created by the organisms of the central administration. Some Diputaciones and Town Halls have made a notable effort to put their administrative work on machine-readable files, although this has, in general, been restricted to limited areas like population, in the so-called Padrones Municipales (registers of the population with scarcely reliable up-dating). Only in exceptional cases has the machine-readability of administrative processes been carried out to what can be considered a greater degree (for example in the Diputación Foral de Alava, the Town Hall of Barcelona).

Information proceeding from sociological surveys and opinion polls, as was stated above, constitutes a special case, due to the actions of the C.I.S. (formerly called Instituto de Opinión Pública).

Information proceeding from elections merits, because of its particular nature, a separate treatment in part 5 of the present communication.

2.2. Conditions for the circulation of information

The existence of databases and stocks containing information in machine readable form constitutes a necessary condition, though not the only one, for their flexible and agile use by planners, academics and investigators. It is not enough that the information exists. For it to be used in an effective way a normative framework and institutional channels which guarantee legal security to the circulation of information between the organisms which produce information and the users are required.

In the Spanish Constitution voted by referendum on the 6th December, 1978, article 18.7, "guarantees de right...to personal privacy", and article 18.4 establishes that "the law will define the limits of the personal and family privacy of citizens and the full exercise of their rights". Within the limits established by the preceding articles, article 20.1.d., recognizes and protects the right "to communicate or receive freely truthful information by any mode of diffusion". These dispositions of the Constitution have not been developed in the corresponding Organic Laws, and at the moment there is no positive legislation on data protection and privacy or on the right to information as in other European countries. (*)

(*) See Carreño Piera, L. "Review on data protection and privacy: present and future trends in Europe", Seventh European Urban Data Management Symposium, The Hague, 23-27 April 1979.

As for the diffusion and transferral of statistical data, the law creating the Instituto Nacional de Estadística of the 31st December 1945, states in its article 11 "...Statistical data cannot be published or facilitated in any other than numerical form, without any reference of individual character." The panorama for the free circulation of information is therefore sombre. To the absence of a coherent normative framework for the protection and transferability of data must be added the restrictive interpretations of the so-called principle of statistical secrecy and the traditional practice by the organs of the State of hiding information during the last few decades (the dictatorial regime lasted until 1975).

Despite the greater democratization process and the political changes which have taken place within Spanish society in the last few years, the coordinates of the problem will remain the same until the dispositions of the Constitution are made law. Without a doubt there is a greater freedom in the supply of data, subject however to the discretion of the organisms holding the information. In fact, with only slight variations, the rules of conduct of the past are being reproduced. The absence of institutional mechanisms for the transference of data files was not an obstacle for occasional transfers through individual negotiations in every case, between different authorities and even between the public administration and private entities.

3. EXISTING COVERAGE OF THE BASIC INDICATORS

3.1. The general situation

The questionnaire on the availability of statistical information which is included in the annex is a useful point of reference for the comparison of the offer of information in different countries, temporary coverage and the form in which the existing data is stored, and presumably can be obtained in. It is not possible, nor was it designed for such a purpose, to use it as a basis for an ex-ante analysis of the thematic coverage in this country, which can be deduced in any case from a comparative analysis of the different questionnaires presented at this meeting.

A synthetic vision of the existing information coverage and, in consequence of the most important deficits in the Spanish statistical system, can easily convert itself into a simplification of reality and, perhaps for this very reason, there is not an abundance of analyses examining from a global perspective of exhaustiveness, reliability and up to dateness the statistical data offered by the different producers in this country.

There exist defects in basic information policy which logically affect the content of the information offered. If the demand for information which the different sections of society exercise on the centres of power ought to contribute towards a better knowledge of the social reality and, in consequence aid the democratic control over the actions of the Government, then it is hardly surprising that the public authorities of the long dictatorial past have not felt great enthusiasm for perfectioning our statistical apparatus.



Perhaps at this time it is better to point out the apparent lack of reaction which has been observed in the area of statistical information policy. The frequent changes of the Director of the Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), the long period of maturing which is required by every statistical operation and the need to concentrate efforts on the preparation of the new Law on Statistics which will serve as a framework for all the actions in this sector may explain why no significant changes have been observed in the last three years with respect to the previous situation.

Thus the most recent annual report on the state of the Spanish economy prepared by the OCDE, when referring to the situation of statistical information in Spain, expressed itself in the following content terms "the insufficiency of the statistical apparatus has already been criticised in previous studies of the OCDE. It must be stated that the need to introduce radical improvements in the available statistics is now very urgent".

3.2. A comparison with the Common Market

In an article elaborated by a group of economists directed by Professor Fuentes Quintana, former Vicepresidente del Gobierno Español for Economic Affairs in the first government of the democratic period, a comparative analysis was made of the existing statistical coverage in this country with respect to that of the statistical office of the Common Market (EUROSTAT). From this analysis it can be deduced that, of the ten classifications in which the information offered by EUROSTAT is divided, in only three: information on opinions in industry, financial statistics and the balance of payments, Spain is able to satisfy the European standards. Because of this the article affirms "The imbalance which exists between the techniques of economic analysis and their application to the Spanish economy is scandalous and the cause lies in the deficiencies in the available statistical information".

It is necessary to point out that in two of these sectors, the production of statistics is carried out by distinct organizations from the INE. These are the Monthly survey of the conjuncture by the Ministerio de Industria, and the publications of the Banco de España which refer to financial statistics.

Let us examine in greater detail, following the line of argument of this article, the comparison of the existing coverage in Spain with respect to the countries of the Common Market.

National Accounts.

These are published after an excessive delay, of practically three years, and their periodicity is annual. In Europe they are published every three months.

Population and employment.

The surveys of the active population by the INE cover data of general character; total number of wage-earners, female employment, employment in agriculture, industry and services. Figures broken down by sectors are not available.

Unemployment.

At global level these meet the needs of the community. It is only necessary to distinguish the figures referring to the employment of those under 25.

Indices of industrial production.

These ceased to be published in 1978. It is necessary to have available, every month, the index of industrial production, broken down by branches and sectors.

Production.

There are different statistics of physical production elaborated by the Ministerios de Industria and Agricultura, which are sufficient, in general terms, for the needs of the community. Those referring to the construction of dwellings need to be improved.

Commerce with the exterior.

There is a need for standardizing the nomenclatures, and especially, for the inclusion of import prices with the aim of finding out the real terms of interchange..

Prices and salaries.

Information on prices is in general correct. On the other hand there is practically no information on salaries.

Finally it must be stated that out of the fourteen periodical statistics -not including censuses- which are picked out as both reliable and published on time by the article cited, only two: the Index of Consumer Prices and the Three-monthly Survey of the active population are elaborated by the INE. On the other hand, the four statistics which are described as unreliable: the Index of Industrial Production, the Index of Wholesale prices, the Index of Wages and Sales in Department Stores, are elaborated by the Instituto.

Naturally this pessimistic vision of the situation of our statistics, and especially those of the INE, has received various rejoinders from the statisticians of the INE; but their replies seem to confirm our affirmations, being directed more against the author of the above criticisms, (who was formerly responsible for the INE) than against their content. Thus the President of the Asociación del Cuerpo de Estadísticos Facultativos del INE claimed "There is a lack of human and material resources and in future our needs will increase, producing more delays if these are not met. As representative of the State statisticians I must point out that solemn promises have been made to us on various occasions recently. Some during the period when Professor Quintana occupied the post of Vicepresidencia Económica of the Government."

3.3. Organisms producing statistical information

To analyze the coverage of statistical information, from the perspective of the organisms which produce it, we can use as a basic guide the statistical publications which are listed in the Inventario de Estadísticas de España which is elaborated by the Consorcio de Información y Documentación de Catalunya, and contains all the statistical publications which have been produced since 1960. Of the 753 publications summarised in this inventory and its later up-dating, 615 are elaborated by public bodies, without including the official Bank, and of these, 112 are produced by the INE and 503 by other organisms of the public administration. As for the remaining publications, the banks and savings banks (Cajas) are the most important editors, with 62 publications.

As for their periodicity, it can be pointed out that 50.4% non periodicals publications, 29.6% are annuals, 15.5% are published at intervals of less than a year, and 4.5% correspond to other forms of periodicity.

If we limit the analysis to those statistical publications which contain series at provincial level, with a minimum of five points the results hardly vary, though there is a small increase in the participation of the organisms linked to the public administration.

	<u>Statistical publications in general</u>		<u>Publications containing series at prov.level</u>	
	<u>Nº</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Nº</u>	<u>%</u>
INE	112	14.8	30	13.8
Other Organisms of Public Administration	503	66.7	157	72.3
Banks and "Cajas"	62	8.2	15	6.9
Others	76	10.3	15	7.0
	753	100 %	217	100 %

If we consider coverage from the territorial point of view, we find that out of the 217 publications which contain series at provincial level, those containing information broken down for all the municipalities do not arrive at even 5%. This gives some idea of the difficulties of territorial analysis in our country, and of the important field which the statistical organisms of the new autonomous communities will have to cover.

4. THE TERRITORIAL RESTRUCTURATION OF THE STATE AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE OFFER OF NUMERICAL INFORMATION.

Until the promulgation of the Constitution in December, 1978, the Spanish State maintained a centralized territorial organization, based on the Napoleonic model (with "provinces" corresponding to the French "departements"). (*)

The Constitution (article 2) "recognizes and guarantees the right to autonomy of the nationalities and regions which make up (the Spanish Nation) and the solidarity between all of them". In section VIII (Chapter Three) of the Constitution (articles 143 to 151) the new autonomous organization of the state is outlined. According to this, the different nationalities and regions, through the procedures established in articles 143 to 151 will be enabled to elaborate an "Estatuto" (Statute), which will allow them to exercise responsibility in numerous areas hitherto to preserve of the central State. This "power devolution" is not limited to the exercise of responsibilities, but also extends to the exercise of legislative power in certain areas through the Parliaments of the regions and nationalities.

From March-April 1980 the Parliaments of Euzkadi (The Basque Country) and of Catalonia will have been constituted, and the institutional functioning of these autonomous communities will begin, to be followed by that of the other Spanish regions (Galicia, Asturias, Andalusia, etc.).

The Spanish Constitution, in article 149, 31 establishes that the State has exclusive competence over statistics for state purposes.

(*) From the second half of 1977, Provisional Autonomous Communities were constituted, and some limited responsibilities, hitherto exercised by the State were transferred to them.

The Autonomy Statute of Catalonia, for its part in article 9, part 33, foresees as an exclusive responsibility of the Generalitat (the name of the Catalan Autonomous Community), "statistics of interest to the Generalitat". Similar formulations are to be found in the other autonomy statutes already approved or in project.

The development of the new territorial structures demands, then, a general revision of the existing statistical organization. At the V Reunión de Estudios de la Asociación Española de Ciencia Regional, held in November, 1979, the general outlines for the reorganization of the State statistical service were explained, and these will presumably be incorporated into the new law on Statistics. (*) The model proposed is similar to that of France, with the difference that it establishes Regional Statistics Councils in the Autonomous Communities.

Without prejudging the model to be adopted in future, it is certain that setting in motion of the autonomous governments will demand a profound revision of present day ideas. The development of the principle that there is no autonomy to take decisions if there is not autonomy to produce the necessary information for taking decisions, will have important consequences.

It will be necessary to institutionalize the transference of information between the State organs and the autonomous communities, circumscribing statistical secrecy on individual data to the limitations imposed by article 12 (Geheimhaltungspflicht) of the Statistics Law of the Federal Republic of Germany (3rd September, 1953) or to similar legislation. As well, the specialized organisms of the autonomous communities must have

(*) Pena Traperó, Bernardo. Estructura y organización estadística en función de una política de información regionalizada: el modelo INE, V Reunión de Estudios Regionales, A.E.C.R., Zaragoza, Nov. 1979.

facilities for demanding the necessary data for the efficient development of the tasks which they are responsible for (as much in the purely statistical field as in that of administration and management).

The progressive creation of machine-readable files at regional level, authentic regional databases, will encourage a growing transparency in the field of information, promoting a generalized access to machine-readable files within the limits imposed by the laws of data protection and privacy. This phenomenon will be assured by the State itself, anxious to ensure, at all times, its right of access to the autonomous sources of information.

It is still premature to make prognostications about the future. However, from the perspective of the circulation of information, it can be contemplated with moderate optimism. Still more so if the incorporation of Spain into the Common Market takes place, as within it the demand for transparency of information is increasingly important.



5. ARCHIVES OF ELECTORAL DATA IN SPAIN

5.1. Recent antecedents

The interruption of democratic life in our country in 1939, only slowly renewed after the death of General Franco in 1975, is the greatest handicap for the collection and analysis of electoral data.

From 1936, when the last elections of the II Republic took place, there has been a long parenthesis of forty years without competitive elections.

From 1966, when the Ley Orgánica del Estado was approved by referendum, elections to the Cortes (the name of the Francoist pseudo-parliament) were held every four years (1967-1971) electing 19% of the seats by restricted suffrage: only the heads of families and married women had the right to vote. The candidates did not represent any political party and the existence of parties was not recognised by Spanish law. They belonged, or had shown a more or less open affinity for the Movimiento Nacional, the single party of the regime.

Local elections, begun after the Ley de Régimen Local in 1955, followed a similar system.

It is obvious that in such circumstances the results of these elections were not comparable with those held during the same period in other countries with democratic régimes. Although we possess the data for these elections at provincial level we have not thought it appropriate to include them in the section corresponding to "political variables", which is designed for the case of competitive elections.

- AP.- Alianza Popular - in 1979 the name of this coalition was Coalición Democrática (right).
- UN.- Unión Nacional (extreme right)
- CDC.- Convergencia democrática de Catalunya - Regional party (centre)
- ERC.- Esquerra republicana de Catalunya - Regional party - (centre-left)
- PNV.- Partido Nacionalista Vasco - Regional party of Euzkadi - (centre)
- EE.- Euskadiko Ezkerra.- Regional coalition.- (Left)
- HB.- Herri Batasuna.- Regional coalition of Euzkadi.- (extremist nationalist party)
- PSA.- Partido socialista andaluz. Regional party of Andalusia. Not connected with the PSOE.

(1) Referenda and Elections only at regional level

ANNEX LIST B "POLITICAL VARIABLES"

ELECTIONS AND REFERENDA IN SPAIN 1976 - 1980

- 1.- Referendum Ley de Reforma Política - 1976 -
- 2.- General Elections -1977-
- 3.- Referendum Constitution -1978-
- 4.- General Elections -1979-
- 5.- Local Elections -1979-
- 6.- Referendum Estatuto de Autonomía de Euzkadi - 1979 - (1)
- 7.- Referendum Estatuto de Autonomía -de Cataluña- 1979--.(1)
- 8.- Elections to the Regional Parliament of Euzkadi -1980- (1)
- 9.- Elections to the Regional Parliament of Cataluña -1980-(1)

PRINCIPAL PARTIES AND COALITIONS

- PCE.- Partido Comunista de España
- PSUC.- Partit socialista unificat de Catalunya - Communist party in Catalonia-linked to the PCE
- PSOE.- Partido socialista obrero español
- PSC.- Partit dels socialistes de Catalunya - linked to the PSOE.
- PSP.- Partido socialista popular - since 1979 in the PSOE.
- UCD.- Unión de Centro Democrático - since 1977 es the governmental party. (centre-right)
- UCD-CC.- Centristes de Catalunya - is the UCD en Cataluña.

9.- POLITICAL VARIABLESSPAINregion : CATALUÑALevel : provincia, comarcas, municipios

Units : provincias = 4
 comarcas = 38
 municipios = 930

	<u>General Election</u>	<u>General Election</u>
	<u>1977</u>	<u>1979</u>
9.1 & 9.2 Turnout	<u>1977</u>	<u>1979</u>
Party strength		
-Communist, PSUC	<u>1977</u>	<u>1979</u>
-Socialist, PSC	<u>1977</u>	<u>1979</u>
-Center, UCD-CC	<u>1977</u>	<u>1979</u>
-Right, AP	<u>1977</u>	<u>1979</u>
-Regional party, CDC	<u>1977</u>	<u>1979</u>
-Regional party, ERC	<u>1977</u>	<u>1979</u>

Notes

- Data available on tape for all parties but here we only specify the parties with seats in the Parliament.
- PSUC, is the Catalan Communist party and PSC the Catalan Socialist party linked to the PCE - Partido comunista de España -and PSOE- Partido socialista obrero español respectively.

9.- POLITICAL VARIABLESSPAINLevel : Provinciaunits : 5 0

	<u>General Election</u> <u>1977</u>	<u>General Election</u> <u>1979</u>
9.1 & 9.2 Turnout	(1977)	(1979)
9.3 Party strenght		
-Communist, PCE	(1977)	(1979)
-Socialist, PSOE	(1977)	(1979)
-Other socialist, PSP	(1977)	-
-Centre, UCD	(1977)	(1979)
-Right, AP	(1977)	(1979)
-Extreme Right, UN	-	(1979)
-Regional party-Cataluña, CDC	(1977)	(1979)
-Regional party-Cataluña, ERC	(1977)	(1979)
-Regional party-Euskadi, PNV	(1977)	(1979)
-Regional party-Euskadi, EE	(1977)	(1979)
-Regional party-Euskadi, HB	-	(1979)
-Regional party-Andalucia, PSA	-	(1979)

Notes

- Only parties with seats in the Parliament
- Not official data
- Data not yet included in any available database
- There are multiple nuances and coalitions which have changed since 1977. However, to simplify the classification, when in coalition, we only outline the main party.
- The Local Election of 1979 not included because of the difficulty of aggregating multiple local forces at level of the provincias.

7. HEALTH AND HOUSEHOLD CONDITIONS

71. Birth rate	(1945) to (1960), <u>1961</u> to <u>1976</u>
72. Infant mortality	(1954) to (1965), <u>1966</u> to <u>1976</u>
73. Doctors per 1000 inhab.	(1950) to (1970), <u>1970</u> to <u>1977</u>
74. Hospital beds per 1000 inhab.	(1949), (1963), (1977), (1975)
75. Crowding: persons per room	(1950), (1960), (1970)
76. Own bath	(1950), <u>1960</u> , <u>1970</u> .
77. Own indoor WC	(1950), <u>1960</u> , <u>1970</u> .
78. Telephone	(1950), <u>1960</u> , <u>1970</u> .
79. Car	(1945) to (1959), <u>1960</u> to <u>1978</u>

4. EDUCATION

41. Numbers educ.beyond compulsory minimum (100%=pop. 15+) (1945) to (1965) 1966 to 1978
42. Same for MEN (1945) to (1965) 1966 to 1978
43. Same for WOMEN (1945) to (1965) 1966 to 1978
44. Number with university-level education (1945) to (1965) 1966 to 1978
45. Number of university-level institutions within unit (1945) to (1965) 1966 to 1978
46. Century of foundation: oldest university within broader region (next-level unit)

5. INCOME

51. Taxable income per cap. (problems of nation-specific definitions) (1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975)
52. Some measure of inequality of income. (1965) 1974
53. Gross internal product per cap. (problems of definition: See EUROSTAT figures) (1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975)

6. PRODUCTION

61. Primary production: crops (to be developed) (1945) to (1969) 1970 to 1977
62. Primary production: cattle (meat, milk, wool) (1945) to (1969) 1970 to 1977
63. Secondary production: predominant types of commodities (to be worked out) (1957) to (1966) 1967 to 1976
64. Largest 3 industrial corporations: types of products. 1970 to (1978)
65. Hotel beds. (1945) to (1980)

2. SETTLEMENT STRUCTURE

20. Total in administratively defined cities (1945), (1950), 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975.
21. Total in communes/settlements 1000 and above (1950), 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975.
22. Total in communes/settlements 5000 and above. (1950), 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975.
23. Size of largest city (1945), (1950), 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975.
24. - 27.
Size of four next-ranking cities (1945), (1950), 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975.
28. Checklist for infrastructure facilities (to be worked out)
- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-------|------------|
| - harbours | } | 1960, | 1970, 1975 |
| - main line rail stations | | | |
| - international air fields | | | |

3. OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

31. Total econ. active: men 1964 to 1979
32. Same: women 1964 to 1979
33. Agriculture (for some countries: sep. variables for fisheries, forestry). (1955) to (1975)
34. Mining and manufacturing (1955) to (1975)
35. Tertiary sector (1955) to (1975)
36. Banking, insurance, public administration (1955) to (1975)
37. Employees in firms/corporations of size 500+ (1970) to (1977)
38. Percentage of farms above 100 ha. (or some other bench-mark) 1962 to 1972
39. Unemployed (1964) to (1979)

LIST B.

JOINT EUROPEAN DATABASE
1945-1980
CHECKLIST FOR VARIABLES
AND TIME POINTS

SPAIN

Level : Provincia

units : 5 0

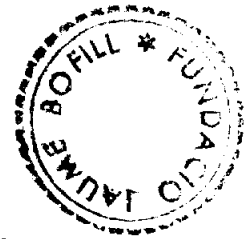
1. BASIC DEMOGRAPHY

11. Total resident population: (1950) 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975.
-men }
-women }
12. Total under 15: (1950) 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975.
-men }
-women }
13. Total over 65: (1950) 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975.
-men }
-women }
14. Total married: (1950) 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975.
-men }
-women }
15. Total divorced:
-men
-women
16. Net in-/out migration (1950) 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975.

ANNEXES



ANNEX CIS



BANCO DE DATOS

RELACION DE ESTUDIOS QUE PODRAN SER UTILIZADOS

POR INVESTIGADORES AJENOS AL C.I.S.

29 de Noviembre 1978

FECHA DE REALIZACION		TITULO DEL ESTUDIO	TIPO DE MUESTRA		TRABAJO DE CAMPO REALIZADO POR:	PUBLICACION
MES	AÑO		AMBITO	TAMAÑO REAL		
Julio	1964	MEDIOS DE COMUNICACION DE MASAS	Municipio de Madrid	1.408	I.O.P.	R.E.O.P. nº 0 pags. 145 151
Verano	1964	TURISMO 64	Turismo receptivo Turistas que visitan España	1.007	Por correo	R.E.O.P. nº 0 pags.
Noviembre	1964	JUVENTUD FEMENINA	Población Activa Femenina con residencia en Madrid	400		Habla la Mujer: resultado de un sondeo en la actualidad. Ed. Cuadernos para el Diálogo, Madrid 1964.
Noviembre	1964	POLITICA INTERNACIONAL	Población de más de 18 años residentes en Madrid	860	I.O.P.	REOP nº 0 pags. 81/109
	1964	MEDIOS DE COMUNICACION DE MASAS. INFANTILES (psicólogos)	Niños (703) Padres (663)	1.366	Aplicación de test I.O.P.	REOP nº 1-2-3-5
Enero	1965	PRENSA EXTRANJERA 1ª	Análisis de contenido de los Boletines de Noviembre de 1963 a Junio de 1964	1.947	-----	REOP nº 2 pags. 137/148
Enero	1965	EL ESPAÑOL (semanario)	Público suscriptor	690	Por correo I.O.P.	NO
Enero	1965	ACTITUDES RELIGIOSAS	Población de más de 18 años residentes en Madrid	860	I.O.P.	REOP nº 0 pags. 109/120
Marzo	1965	VUELO ESPACIAL RUSO	Mayores de 18 años residentes en Madrid	140	I.O.P.	NO

FECHA DE REALIZACION		TITULO DEL ESTUDIO	TIPO DE MUESTRA		TRABAJO DE CAMPO REALIZADO POR:	PUBLICACION
MES	AÑO		AMBITO	TAMANO REAL		
Abril	1965	PRENSA EXTRANJERA 2º	Análisis de contenido de los Boletines del 2º Semestre de 1964	1.807 Noticias	-----	REOP nº 3 pags. 243/246
Mayo	1965	GIBRALTAR	Madrid, Campo de Gibraltar, La Línea San Roque, Tarifa y Algeciras	1.530	I.O.P.	NO
Junio	1965	TEMAS DE ACTUALIDAD	Mayores de 18 años residentes en Madrid	860	I.O.P.	REOP nº 2 pags. 159/1
Septiembre	1965	PRENSA EXTRANJERA 3º	Análisis de contenido de los Boletines del 1er. semestre de 1965	2.442 Noticias	-----	REOP. nº 5 pags. 233/4
Octubre	1965	PROBLEMAS DE EDUCACION: (Enseñanza primaria y media)	Mayores de 18 años residentes en Madrid	860	I.O.P.	REOP nº 3
Noviembre	1965	PLAN DE DESARROLLO: RADIO y TVE	Nacional. Mayores de 18 años	3.535	I.O.P.	REOP nº 4 pags. 175/24
Enero/Diciembre	1965	TURISMO 65	Turistas que visitan España	8.109	Por correo	REOP nº 5 pags. 145/15
Enero	1966	PRODUCTORES DE CINE	Productores de cine (el censo)	82	Por correo	REOP nº 6 pags. 295
Febrero	1966	Distribuidores de Cine	Distribuidoras de Cine (el censo)	118	Por correo	REOP nº 11 pags. 189

FECHA DE REALIZACION		TITULO DEL ESTUDIO	TIPO DE MUESTRA		TRABAJO DE CAMPO REALIZADO POR:	PUBLICACION
MESES	AÑO		AMBITO	TAMANO REAL		
Abril	1966	LOTERIAS	Nacional, Mayores de 18 años	1.963	I.O.P.	REOP Nº 6 pag. 401 REOP Nº 7 pag. 235
Mayo	1966	EL GARRO DE LA ALEGRIA: CONVIVENCIA Y CULTURA; SORIA 66	19 localidades del norte de la provincia de Soria	380	I.O.P.	REOP nº 6 pag. 381
	1966	TRAFFICO	Gerona y Ripoll	1.023	Por correo	NO
Septiembre	1966	DIRECTORES DE CINE	Directores de cine en Madrid y Barcelona (censo)	142	I.O.P.	REOP nº 11 pag. 234
Noviembre	1966	ACTORES	20 % de los actores censados	168	I.O.P.	REOP nº 11 pag. 287
Noviembre	1966	TELEVISION, PRENSA Y EXPEDICIONADORES DE CINE	Nacional. Mayores de 18 años	2.924	I.O.P.	REOP nº 7 pag. 247 REOP nº 7 pag. 153-200
Noviembre	1966	PROBLEMAS MUNICIPALES Y ELECCIONES	Residentes en Madrid a) Muestra de mayores de 18 años b) Muestra cabezas de familia	694 670	I.O.P.	REOP nº 7 pag. 285 y ...
Diciembre	1966	REFERENDUM	Nacional. Población electoral	2.544	I.O.P.	NO
Enero / Diciembre	1966	TURISMO	Turistas que visitan España	2.000	Por correo	REOP nº 9 pag. 229

FECHA DE REALIZACION	MES	AÑO	TITULO DEL ESTUDIO	TIPO DE MUESTRA		TRABAJO DE CAMPO REALIZADO POR:	PUBLICACION
				ÁMBITO	TAMAÑO REAL		
		1966	SUPERMAN	Publicaciones de Superman desde 1958 a 1964	203 títulos	-----	REOP nº 6 pag. .217
Primavera		1967	IMAGENES DEL MUNDO EN EL AÑO 2000	Nacional, Población comprendida entre 15 y 40 años	1.841	I.O.P.	REOP nº 12 pags. 169/320 REOP nº 13 pags. 155/388
		1967	ANÁLISIS DE CONTENIDO DE LA PRENSA DIARIA	ABC, EL ALCAZAR, INFORMACIONES, MADRID PUEBLO, YA (de Madrid), DIARIO DE BARCELONA, EL CORREO CATALAN, LA VANGUARDIA, NOTICIERO UNIVERSAL, TELE-EXPRESS (de Barcelona)	648 ejemplares	-----	REOP nº 10 pag. 171
				EL NORTE DE CASTILLA (de Valladolid) EL PENSAMIENTO NAVARRRO (de Pamplona) EL IDEAL (de Granada) LA GACETA DEL NORTE (de Bilbao) LA VERDAD (de Murcia) LA VOZ DE GALICIA (de La Coruña)			
		1967	ACTITUDES ANTE EL CINE INFANTIL	Madrid (no representativo) a padres y niños de 9 a 14 años	346	I.O.P. Aplicación de test	REOP nº 11 pags. 311/348 REOP nº 20 pags. 205/262
Primavera		1967	DELINCUENCIA JUVENIL	Jóvenes de 16 a 21 años reclutados en el Reformatorio de La Coruña	208	I.O.P.	REOP nº 16 pgs. 155/280 REOP nº 17 pags. 397/427 REOP nº 18 pags. 97/178

FECHA DE REALIZACION		TITULO DEL ESTUDIO	TIPO DE MUESTRA		TRABAJO DE CAMPO REALIZADO POR:	PUBLICACION
MES	AÑO		AMBITO	TAMAÑO REAL		
Octubre	1967	ELECCIONES A PROCURADORES EN CORTES POR REPRESENTACION FAMILIAR	Municipio de Madrid Cabezas de familia y mujeres casadas	1ª fase 565 2ª fase 908	-----	NO
Enero	1968	CUESTIONES DE ACTUALIDAD - 1ª (Medidas de tipo económico)	Nacional. Mayores de 18 años	1.814	I.O.P.	REOP nº 14 pags. 153/362
Julio	1968	JUVENUD ESPAÑOLA	Nacional. Jóvenes de 15 a 29 años	1.931	I.O.P.	REOP nº 15 pags. 231/337
Octubre/ Noviembre	1968	CUESTIONES DE ACTUALIDAD - 2ª (Aspectos de política intermunicipal)	Nacional. Mayores de 18 años	1.867	I.O.P.	REOP nº 17 pags. 165/395
Marzo	1969	CUESTIONES DE ACTUALIDAD - 3ª (Situación Internacional: cuestiones políticas, especiativas económicas)	Nacional (mayores de 18 años)	1.953	I.O.P.	REOP nº 18 pag. 237/321
	1969	TELECLUBS	Monitores	101	I.O.P.	NO
A lo largo de	1969	RADIO AFICIONADOS	Región de Galicia Muestreo arraque aleatorio partiendo de la relación de Radioaficionados	217	Por correo I.O.P.	REOP nº 28
A lo largo de	1969	PROCURADORES: Consejo Nacional. Consejo Privado de D. Juan	Procuradores	533	Análisis de contenido	NO
	1969	SOCIORELIGIOSO DE GALICIA	Párrocos de Galicia	418	-----	NO

FECHA DE REALIZACION		TITULO DEL ESTUDIO	TIPO DE MUESTRA		TRABAJO DE CAMPO REALIZADO POR:	PUBLICACION
MES	AÑO		AMBITO	TAMAÑO REAL		
Primavera	1970	HABITOS DE LECTURA	Profesores de Universidad; de Enseñanza Media. Estudiantes universitarios. Hombrés de negocios. Líderes de Mass Media. Líderes políticos	- 192 - 168 - 400 - 109 - 178 - 157	I.O.P.	REOP nºs 21-22 pags. 297-367
Durante	1970	PRENSA EXTRANJERA 4º	Análisis de contenido de los Boletines de 1 de enero al 30 de junio de 1969	645 noticias	-----	REOP nº 20 pags. 175-204
Diciembre	1970	CAMBIOS DE PUESTO DE TRABAJO Y PLURIEMPLEO	Municipio de Madrid Mayores de 14 años Población activa Población inactiva	540 148	I.O.P. Trabajo de campo	REOP nº 24 pags. 155-210
Enero	1971	PROBLEMAS DEL HOMBRE EN LA GRAN CIUDAD	Mayores de 18 años residentes en Madrid Barcelona, Valencia Sevilla, Zaragoza, Bilbao y Málaga	1.999	I.O.P.	REOP nº 25 pags. 191-491 REOP nº 26 pags. 185-451
Mayo	1971	ASOCIACIONISMO POLITICO	Municipios de Madrid y Barcelona. Mayores de 18 años.	1.187	I.O.P.	NO
Junio	1971	CUESTIONES DE ACTUALIDAD: EL CARLISMO EN NAVARRA	Provincia de Navarra	618	I.O.P.	NO
Julio	1971	CUESTIONES DE ACTUALIDAD POLITICA 1º	Municipios de Madrid y Barcelona. Mayores 18 años	1.000	I.O.P.	NO
Agosto	1971	COMPORTAMIENTOS SOCIALES Y TURISMO	Residentes en zonas turísticas Trabajadores temporales Mayores de 18 años	1.814	I.O.P.	REOP nº 27 pags. 165-352

FECHA DE REALIZACION		TITULO DEL ESTUDIO	TIPO DE MUESTRA		TRABAJO DE CAMPO REALIZADO POR:	PUBLICACION
MES	AÑO		AMBITO	TAMANO REAL		
Agosto Diciembre	1971	PARADORES DE TURISMO	Turistas nacionales que visitaron en Octubre--Noviembre y Diciembre de 1971. Los Paradores.	1.805	A.T.E. Administración Judicial Española	REOP nº 28 pags. 347-39
Otoño	1971	LIBROS Y LECTORES	Público lector: mayores de 18 años ambos sexos con estudios medios y/o superiores terminados, con residencia en capitales de provincia.	1.368	I.O.P.	REOP nº 28 pags. 217-28
Noviembre	1971	CUESTIONES LABORALES	Nacional: trabajadores por cuenta a 15 categorías profesionales. Mayores 18 años	1.789	I.O.P.	Boletines del I.O.P. nº 4 pags. 1-14 nº 8 pags. 1-13
Noviembre	1971	CUESTIONES DE ACTUALIDAD POLITICA 2º (Príncipe de España) Juan Carlos de Borbón	Municipio de Madrid y Barcelona. Mayores 18 años	1.000	I.O.P.	NO
Diciembre	1971	BODA DE D. ALFONSO DE BORBON Y Mª CARMEN MARTINEZ BORDIU	Municipio de Madrid Mayores de 18 años	535	I.O.P.	NO
Junio	1972	XXXI FERIA NACIONAL DEL LIBRO 1972	Municipio de Madrid Mayores de 18 años Visitantes de Feria	1.000 350	I.O.P.	REOP nº 29 pags. 301-313
Septiembre	1972	TERRORISMO Y SECUESTROS	Municipio de Madrid Mayores de 18 años	875	I.O.P.	REOP nº 30 pags. 221-226

FECHA DE REALIZACION		TITULO DEL ESTUDIO	TIPO DE MUESTRA		TRABAJO DE CAMPO REALIZADO POR:	PUBLICACION
MES	AÑO		AMBITO	TAMANO REAL		
Noviembre	1972	ESPECTATIVAS PROFESIONALES DE LOS ESPAÑOLES	Alumnos matriculados en el último año de carrera durante el curso 1971-1972 de Enseñanza Superior y Media	1.929	I.O.P.	REOP nº 32 pag. 169/189 PEOP nº 33 pag. 267/291
Diciembre	1972	TURISMO INTERIOR	Nacional. Mayores de 18 años	2.400	I.O.P.	REOP nº 34 pag. 219/249 PEOP nº 35 pag. 165/174
Diciembre	1972	LA NAVIDAD EN DOS CIUDADES ESPAÑOLAS	Municipio de Madrid y Barcelona. Mayores de 18 años	1.620	I.O.P.	REOP nº 31 pag. 319/327
Enero/Febrero	1973	AUDIENCIA DE PRENSA Y COMENTARIOS	Municipio de Madrid y Barcelona. Mayores de 18 años	1.745	I.O.P.	NO
Mayo	1973	TEMAS DE INTERES GENERAL (OMNIBUS I)	Nacional. Mayores de 18 años	2.342	I.O.P.	NO
Octubre	1973	ELECCIONES MUNICIPALES 1973	Población electoral (cabezas de familia y mujeres casadas y mayores de 18 años emancipados) de los distritos municipales en donde se celebraron elecciones del Ayuntamiento de Barcelona.	1.000	I.O.P.	NO
Junio	1974	CUESTIONES DE ACTUALIDAD: Crisis energética y coyuntura económica. Contaminación y Me	Nacional. Mayores de 16 años	2.486	IGSA-GALLUP	REOP nº 37 pag. 329/390 PEOP nº 38 pag. 307/349


FECHA DE REALIZACION		TITULO DEL ESTUDIO	TIPO DE MUESTRA		TAMAÑO REAL	TRABAJO DE CAMPO REALIZADO POR:	PUBLICACION
MES	AÑO		AMBITO				
Septiembre	1974	SAMIARA ESPAÑOL(*)	Municipios de Madrid y Barcelona. Mayores de 15 años		1.000	I.O.P.	NO
Octubre	1974	SITUACION POLITICA DE PORTUGAL (*)	Municipios de Madrid y Barcelona. Mayores de 15 años		1.102	I.O.P.	NO
Marzo	1975	AÑO INTERNACIONAL DE LA MUJER I	Municipios de Madrid, Barcelona y Sevilla. Mayores de 15 años		1.242	I.O.P.	REOP nº 40-41 pags. 285-298
Marzo	1975	CUESTIONES DE ACTUALIDAD 1ª (Situación económica, evaluación social, situación política, TV color, contaminación etc)	Nacional. Mayores de 15 años		2.500	DATA	REOP nº 42 pag. 277/355
Marzo	1975	IMAGEN DEL PERIODISTA	Municipios de Madrid, Barcelona y Sevilla. Mayores de 15 años		1.222	I.O.P.	REOP nº 43 pags. 411-446
Mayo/Junio	1975	CUESTIONES DE ACTUALIDAD 2ª (Situación económica, evaluación social, evaluación política, evaluación de la información, religión, etc.)	Nacional. Mayores de 15 años.		2.241	I.O.P.	REOP nº 43 pags. 359-410
Junio	1975	VISITA A ESPAÑA DEL PRESIDENTE FORD	Municipios de Madrid, Barcelona y Sevilla. Mayores de 15 años		1.235	I.O.P.	NO
Junio	1975	DISCURSO DEL PRESIDENTE DEL GOBIERNO EN LAS CORTES EL 24 de Junio de 1975	Municipios de Madrid, Barcelona y Sevilla. Mayores de 15 años		1.234	I.O.P.	NO

(*) No existe cinta con los datos. Se hizo una tabulación a mano, si existe informe con los resultados.

FECHA DE REALIZACION		TITULO DEL ESTUDIO	TIPO DE MUESTRA		TAMANO REAL	TRABAJO DE CAMPO REALIZADO POR:	PUBLICACION
MES	AÑO		AMBITO				
Junio	1975	DEVOCION A SANTA GEMA	Mayores de 15 años que entraron en la Iglesia de Santa Gema, durante el 14 de Julio.		338	I.O.P.	NO
Julio	1975	ESTUDIO MULTINACIONAL SOBRE LOS PROBLEMAS ECONOMICOS Y SOCIOLOGICOS DEL TURISMO EN EUROPA	Turismo receptivo de 24 nacionalidades diferentes, según tipo de alojamiento		2.406	I.O.P.	NO
Noviembre	1975	VIAJE DEL PRINCIPE D. JUAN CARLOS DE BORBON, AL SAHARA	Municipios de Madrid, Barcelona y Sevilla. Mayores de 15 años.		1.241	I.O.P.	NO
Noviembre	1975	FALLECIMIENTO DE SU EXCELENCIA EL JEFE DEL ESTADO	Municipios de Madrid, Barcelona y Sevilla. Mayores de 15 años.		1.249	I.O.P.	NO
Diciembre	1975	PRIMERA DECLARACION DEL GOBIERNO DEL REY D. JUAN CARLOS I	Municipios de Madrid, Barcelona y Sevilla. Mayores de 15 años.		1.240	I.O.P.	NO
Diciembre	1975	AÑO INTERNACIONAL DE LA MUJER (2º) Y LA UNICEF	Municipios de Madrid, Barcelona y Sevilla. Mayores de 15 años.		1.244	I.O.P.	REOP nº 43 pag. 447/461
Enero	1976	CUESTIONES DE ACTUALIDAD 3º (Situación económica y política, evaluación social, cine etc.)	Nacional. Mayores de 15 años.		2.432	I.O.P.	REOP nº 44 pag. 281/296
Enero	1976	INDULTO Y AMNISTIA	Municipios de Madrid, Barcelona y Sevilla. Mayores de 18 años		1.250	I.O.P.	NO
Enero	1976	MERCADO COMÚN Y LA OTAN	Municipios de Madrid, Barcelona y Sevilla. Mayores de 18 años		1.250	I.O.P.	NO

FECHA DE REALIZACION	MES	AÑO	TITULO DEL ESTUDIO	TIPO DE MUESTRA		TRABAJO DE CAMPO REALIZADO POR:	PUBLICACION
				AMBITO	TAMAÑO REAL		
Enero		1976	VISITA DE KISSINGER A MADRID	Municipios de Madrid, Barcelona y Sevilla. Mayores de 18 años.	1.250	I.O.P.	NO
Enero		1976	DISCURSO DEL PRESIDENTE ARIAS EN LAS CORTES el 20 de enero de 1976	Municipios de Madrid, Barcelona y Sevilla. Mayores de 15 años.	1.243	I.O.P.	NO
Febrero		1976	DECLARACIONES DEL MINISTRO DE HACIENDA SR. VILLAR MIR EN R.T.V.E. (25.II.76)	Municipios de Madrid, Barcelona y Sevilla. Mayores de 15 años.	1.244	I.O.P.	NO
Abril		1976	VIAJE DE LOS REYES A ANDALUCIA	Municipios de Madrid, Barcelona y Sevilla. Mayores de 15 años	1.248	I.O.P.	NO
Abril		1976	ALOCUCION DEL PRESIDENTE ARIAS DIFUNDIDA POR RTVE (28-IV-76)	Municipios de Madrid, Barcelona, Sevilla y Bilbao Mayores de 15 años	1.434	I.O.P.	NO
Mayo		1976	LAS ENCUESTAS A ENCUESTA	Municipios de Madrid, Barcelona, Sevilla y Bilbao. Mayores de 15 años	1.450	I.O.P.	REOP nº 45 pags. 266-292
Mayo		1976	ACTITUDES POLITICAS DE LOS ESPAÑOLES: Oposición, Cortes Asociaciones	Municipios de Madrid, Barcelona, Sevilla y Bilbao. Mayores de 15 años	1.448	I.O.P.	NO
Mayo		1976	EVOLUCION DE LA FAMILIA ESPAÑOLA	Nacional. Mayores de 15 años	2.345	I.O.P.	NO
Junio		1976	ACTITUDES Y PARTICIPACION POLITICA	Municipios de Madrid, Barcelona, Sevilla y Bilbao. Mayores de 15 años	1.449	I.O.P.	NO

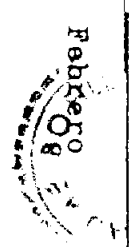
FECHA DE REALIZACION		TITULO DEL ESTUDIO	TIPO DE MUESTRA		TAMANO REAL	TRABAJO DE CAMPO REALIZADO POR:	PUBLICACION
MES	AÑO		AMBITO				
Julio	1976	CUESTIONES DE ACTUALIDAD 4ª (Evaluación social, política y económica, Medios de Comunicación Social)	Nacional Mayores de 15 años		2.438	I.O.P.	REOP nº 46 pags. 283-377
Julio	1976	CENSO ELECTORAL Y REFERENDUM	Municipios de Madrid, Barcelona, Sevilla y Bilbao, Mayores de 21 años		1.448	I.O.P.	NO
Julio	1976	INDULTO Y AMNISTIA	Municipios de Madrid, Barcelona, Sevilla y Bilbao, Mayores de 18 años		1.438	I.O.P.	NO
Julio	1976	DECLARACION PROGRAMATICA DEL GOBIERNO SUAREZ	Municipios de Madrid, Barcelona, Sevilla y Bilbao, Mayores de 18 años		1.146	I.O.P.	REOP nº 46 pags. 378-386
Julio/Agosto	1976	CONCIENCIA REGIONAL	Nacional Mayores de 18 años		6.340	DATA	C.I.S. nº 3
Agosto/ Septiembre	1976	MINUSVALIDOS	Nacional. Mayores de 18 años		2.451	I.O.P.	NO
Septiembre	1976	MEDIOS DE COMUNICACION			2.342	I.O.P.	NO
Septiembre	1976	DISCURSO DEL PRESIDENTE SUAREZ REFORMA POLITICA	Municipios de Madrid, Barcelona, Sevilla y Bilbao. Mayores de 18 años		1.146	I.O.P.	REOP nº 46 pags. 386-395

FECHA DE REALIZACION		TITULO DEL ESTUDIO	TIPO DE MUESTRA		TRABAJO DE CAMPO REALIZADO POR:		PUBLICACION
MES	AÑO		AMBITO	TAMAÑO REAL			
 Septiembre 1976		SONDEO SOBRE EL XX ANIVERSARIO DE TVE.	Municipios de Madrid, Barcelona, Sevilla y Bilbao. Mayores de 18 años	1.449	I.O.P.	REOP nº 46 pags. 396 a 413	
Septiembre 1976		EMPRESARIOS DE PEQUEÑA Y MEDIANA EMPRESA	Empresarios de pequeña y mediana empresa, de los Sectores industriales de Alimentación, Construcción, Vidrio y Cerámica, Industria químicar, Madera y Corcho, Metal, Papel Prensa, Artes gráficas y Textil en Madrid, Barcelona, Sevilla y Bilbao.	891	I.O.P.	NO	
Octubre 1976		LA NUEVA PROGRAMACION DE TVE	Municipios de Madrid, Barcelona, Sevilla y Bilbao. Mayores de 18 años	1.446	I.O.P.	REOP nº 46 pags. 420 - 428	
Noviembre 1976		CORTES: LA REFORMA POLITICA (*)	Nacional. Mayores de 21 años	1.000 (M) 976 (I)	EMOPUBLICA	REOP nº 47 pags. 243 - 245 CIS nº 2	
Noviembre/ Diciembre 1976		INTERNACIONAL (14 paises)	Alemania Bélgica y Luxemburgo Francia Gran Bretaña Holanda Irlanda Italia Noruega Dinamarca Finlandia Portugal Suecia E.F.U.U.	19.628	ICSA-GALLUP	REOP nº 49 pags. 259 - 269 CIS nº 1 "La Reforma Política" pags. 36 - 4 y 81 - 112	

FECHA DE REALIZACION		TITULO DEL ESTUDIO	TIPO DE MUESTRA		TRABAJO DE CAMPO REALIZADO POR:	PUBLICACION
MES	AÑO		AMBITO	TAMAÑO REAL		
Diciembre	1976	REFERENDUM (* * *)	Nacional. Mayores de 21 años	1.071	I.O.P.	REOP nº 47. pags. 246 - 253
Diciembre	1976	REFERENDUM (* * *)	Nacional. Mayores de 21 años	949	I.O.P.	REOP nº 47 pags. 262 - 269
Diciembre	1976	REFERENDUM (* * *)	Nacional. Mayores de 21 años	1.230	SOPEMASA	REOP nº 47 pags. 253 - 261
Diciembre	1976	SECUESTROS (Oriol)	Nacional. Mayores de 21 años	1.061	I.O.P.	REOP nº 48 pags. 347 - 350
Diciembre	1976	REFERENDUM (* * *)	Nacional. Mayores de 21 años	1.230	EMOPUBLICA	REOP nº 47 pags. 210 - 214
Diciembre	1976	POST-REFERENDUM (* * * *)	Nacional. Mayores de 21 años	1.008	I.O.P.	REOP nº 47 pags. 282 - 289
Diciembre	1976	POST-REFERENDUM (* * * *)	Nacional. Mayores de 21 años	1.179	METRA-SEIS	REOP nº 47 pags. 275 - 281

(* * *) Se ha utilizado el mismo cuestionario

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FECHA DE REALIZACION		TITULO DEL ESTUDIO	TIPO DE MUESTRA		TAMANO REAL	TRABAJO DE CAMPO REALIZADO POR:	PUBLICACION
MESES	AÑO		AMBITO				
 Febrero 1977	1977	ELECCIONES			1.198	INVENTIVA	REOP nº 48 pgs. 362-383
Febrero 1977	1977	ELECCIONES			1.200	METRA-SEIS	REOP nº 48 pag. 384-411
Febrero 1977	1977	TERRORISMO: Situación política española	Nacional Mayores de 21 años		1.389	I.O.P.	REOP nº 48 351-362
Febrero/Marzo 1977	1977	CUESTIONES DE ACTUALIDAD: Partidos políticos	Nacional Mayores de 21 años		3.200	I.O.P.	NO
Marzo 1977	1977	MEDIDAS ECONOMICAS. (Valoración del Presidente Suárez)	Nacional Mayores de 21 años		1.373	I.O.P.	REOP nº 48 pgs. 418-427
Marzo 1977	1977	ELECCIONES	Nacional Mayores de 21 años		1.164	ECO	REOP nº 49 pgs. 233-246
Marzo 1977	1977	ELECCIONES	Nacional Mayores de 21 años		2.952	TECNIA	REOP nº 49 pag. 246/247

FECHA DE REALIZACION		TITULO DEL ESTUDIO	TIPO DE MUESTRA		TRABAJO DE CAMPO REALIZADO POR:	PUBLICACION
MES	AÑO		AMBITO	TAMAÑO REAL		
Junio	1977	PANEL: Actitudes y conducta en el pro- ceso electoral (Tiempo 1) (Tiempo 2)	Nacional. Mayores de 21 años Idem muestra	2.375 1.591	I.O.P. I.O.P.	NO NO
Septiembre	1977	AMNISTIA	Dos muestras: (A) País Vasco. (B) Resto de España Mayores de 18 años.	476 1.078	I.O.P. I.O.P.	REOP nº 50 pags. 265 - 285
Octubre	1977	CUESTIONES DE ACTUALIDAD: La Generalitat	Dos muestras: (A) Cataluña (B) Resto de España Mayores de 18 años	452 1.026	I.O.P. I.O.P.	REOP nº 50 pags. 292 - 311
Noviembre/ Diciembre	1977	ELECCIONES SINDICALES: (Actitudes y expectativas de la población activa)	A dos niveles: a) Nacional. Público en general. b) Población activa	1.000 3.000	ECO	REIS nº 1 pags. 349 - 380
Diciembre	1977	COORDINADORES Y ENTREVISTADOS DEL CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES SOCIOLOGICAS	Red de entrevistados del IOP/CIS y Coordinadores provinciales	316	CIS	REIS nº 3 pags. 229 - 263
Diciembre Enero	1977 1978	DINAMICA DE GRUPO: (Situación económica, Orden Público, Pacto de la Moncloa, etc.)	Barcelona, Bilbao, Madrid, La Coruña y Sevilla. 9 grupos de 10 personas cada uno, seleccionados por clase social y edad.	90	La dinámica de Grupo por el CIS	REIS nº 1 pags. 403 - 415
Enero	1978	CUESTIONES DE ACTUALIDAD: (Problemática regional, temas económicos, elecciones municipales, Partidos, etc.)	Nacional. (Representativa a nivel regional. Mayores de 18 años.	5.653	CIS	REIS nº 2 pags. 259 - 410
Enero	1978	DIVORCIO Y PLANIFICACION FAMILIAR	Nacional. Mayores de 18 años	1.194	CIS	REIS nº 1 pags. 381 - 402

FECHA DE REALIZACION		TITULO DEL ESTUDIO	TIPO DE MUESTRA		TRABAJO DE CAMPO REALIZADO POR:	PUBLICACION
MES	AÑO		AMBITO	TAMAÑO REAL		
Enero	1978	CRIMINALIDAD (Pena de muerte, cárceles y delincuencia)	Nacional. Mayores de 18 años	1.204	EDIS	REIS nº 2 pags. 237 - 258
Marzo/Abril	1978	LOJERIA	Nacional. Mayores de 18 años	1.968	CIS	
Abril	1978	DISCURSO DEL PRESIDENTE SUAREZ A LAS CORTEES	Nacional. Mayores de 21 años	1.197	CIS	REIS nº 3 pags. 265 - 295
Mayo	1978	CANARIAS	Islas Canarias. Mayores de 18 años	1.385	CIS	REIS nº 3 pags. 297-389
Junio	1978	VICTIMIZACION	Nacional. Mayores de 18 años	5.706	CIS	REIS nº 4
Junio	1978	GENERALIAS NUCLEARES	Nacional. Mayores de 18 años	1.100	CIS	REIS nº 4