

S69 CENSUS DATA IN THE 21ST CENTURY

ENUMERATION STRUCTURE AND UNITS OF ANALYSIS OF
THE ITALIAN 2001 POPULATION CENSUS

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1. Introduction

The analysis carried out within the planning of the 2001 Census of Population has suggested substantial modifications and innovations as far as the units of analysis are concerned. The experimentation has been carried out through two subsequent Pilot Surveys. This piece of work is aimed at outlining the “new” units of analysis planned, the analytic process leading to the determination of these units as well as the results of the experimentation performed.

The census of population hinges on the survey of the individuals residing in the municipality, defined, according to the Registry Regulation, as the individuals having their usual residence in the municipality². Moreover, in order to meet the objective pertaining to the exhaustiveness of the estimation of the population present on the Italian territory at the date of the census, the census traditionally estimates also the number of the individuals present in a municipality at the date of the census.

The units of survey of the census are the households and the registry cohabitations (education institutions, health care institutions, preventive and penal institutions, ecclesiastical institutions, etc.)³. Therefore, the questionnaires arranged beforehand for the survey (self - filled in) are delivered by the surveyors at each private household (Private Household Sheet) and at each institutional household (Istitutional Household Sheet).

The definition of a household applied to the census is that included in the Registry Regulation: “For the registry purposes, by household one means the whole of the individuals linked by bonds of matrimony, blood ties, affinities, adoptions, guardianship or bonds of affection, cohabiting and having their usual residence in the same Municipality. A household can be also made up of one person only”⁴.

The definition of cohabitation is also included in the Registry Regulation and it is the following: “For the registry purposes, by cohabitation one means the whole of the individuals usually cohabiting for religious, medical treatment, care, military, penal reasons and the like, having their usual residence in the same municipality”⁵.

In 1991, with the Section II of the Household Sheet it was possible to estimate the *Information on the members of the household* – they were usually resident by definition – while with the Section III of the same Sheet it was possible to estimate the *Information on the individuals not usually residing but temporarily present in the house*. Similarly, at the cohabitation, the estimate included both the so-called permanent members of the cohabitation (or the individuals having their usual residence at the cohabitation at the date of the census) and the temporary members present at the cohabitation at the date of the census.

² Cf. art. 3 paragraph 1 of the President’s Decree 30th May 1989, n. 223 “ Approval of the new registry regulation of the resident population”.

³ In this document, the survey of the cohabitation will be only shortly mentioned since it was not the subject of an experimentation within the two Pilot Surveys reported in the document itself.

⁴ Cf. art. 4 paragraphs 1 and 2 of the President’s Decree 30th May 1989, n. 223 “Approval of the new registry regulation of the resident population”.

⁵ Cf. art. 5 paragraph 1 of the President’s Decree 30th May 1989, n. 223 “Approval of the new registry regulation of the resident population”.

2. The 1991 Census of Population: resident population and present population

Given the unit of survey: private household, the “elementary” units of analysis were the following:

- the private household itself;
- the single members of the household (usually residing in the house, who do not cease to belong to their own household even if they are temporarily present in another house or cohabitation at the reference date of the census);
- the people not usually residing but temporarily present at the date of the census (including the foreigners not residing in Italy or the people temporarily present in the house, of foreign citizenship or stateless and usually residing abroad).

Given the unit of survey: institutional household, the “elementary” units of analysis were the following:

- the institutional household itself;
- the permanent members of the cohabitation (that do not cease to belong to the cohabitation even if they are temporarily absent at the reference date of the census);
- the temporary members of the institutional household (also in this case, like for the individuals temporarily present in the household, the foreigners not residing in Italy are included i.e. the individuals temporarily present in the institutional household, of foreign citizenship or stateless and usually residing abroad).

Beginning from the above-said units of survey and analysis, it was possible to estimate, for each Municipality, the aggregate pieces of data relevant to the *resident population* and the *present population*.

The *resident population* of each Municipality is made up of the individuals who have their usual residence in the municipality and who are present there at the date of the Census and of the individuals who have their usual residence in the Municipality as well but were absent at the date of the Census.

On the contrary, the *present population* is made up of the individuals present in the Municipality at the date of the census and that have their usual residence there as well as of the individuals present in the Municipality at the date of the Census but who have their usual residence in another Municipality or abroad.

As it has already been said, the census of population is hinged on the survey of the resident population. The difficulties that hinder residence mobility and the intensity of the bonds of affection among the members of the households have progressively contributed to the identification of a new social subject: the “mobile” households or those having a “variable arrangement”. This phenomenon concerns the people at any age and both males and females, although it seems to be more prevalent among the young than among the elderly and more among men than among women. The figure of the “household commuter” can be partly compared to that of the residents temporarily staying in a house which is not their usual *residence* (and not to that of the individuals temporarily residing that will be described afterwards).

Up to now, we have analysed the phenomenon of the “temporary residence in a house which is not that of the usual residence” from the point of view of the residents, or from the traditional point of view of the census that, as we have repeatedly said, is hinged on the survey of the resident population. Nevertheless, it is obviously possible to analyse the phenomenon from a speculation point of view. In fact, the city dwellers represent, to an ever increasing extent, a composite population in which, besides the population of those who traditionally *live* in the city (they reside, work, sleep there), there is an ever growing number of those who stay there for more or less prolonged periods although they do not reside there, of those who work there although they do not live there, of those who *use* the city though they do not work and they do not live there, etc. This population, that was not estimated in the past, has always existed but its size seems to have definitely increased over the last

decade and such an increase went hand in hand with the increase in the related information requirements.

By nature, a census is not able to estimate the whole of the above-mentioned populations, but it could have the objective of estimating, besides the *resident population* of a municipality, also the *population that “stands” on the territory* of the municipality itself. By adopting Martinotti’s terminology (1993), we could define this population as that of the “inhabitants” meant as the whole of those (resident and not resident) who *live* (work, study, ..., and at the same time use public transportation, consume, sleep) in a given municipality in a non-occasional way with regard to a reference period. Moreover, the combination of pieces of information concerning the *population that “stands” on the territory* and the daily systematic displacements could allow to produce and analyse information with regard to the users of infrastructures (for ex. public transport). The fundamental objective of the census would anyhow continue to be the determination of the *resident population* (determining, in turn, the legal population) while the determination of the *population “standing” on the territory* would be the subject of a “parallel” survey carried out within the census itself.

3. The First Pilot Survey: the introduction of a new unit of analysis

Beginning from these considerations, one of the product innovations that was decided to experiment through the First Pilot Survey⁶ concerned the introduction of a new “elementary” unit of analysis precisely aimed at allowing us to determine, for each Municipality, a further aggregate piece of data (the above-mentioned population that “stands” on the territory) to be connected with the traditional pieces of macrodata relevant to the *resident population* and to the *present* one. The unit of analysis in question is made up of the individuals *not usually residing but temporarily staying in the house* at the date of the Survey.

Therefore, the “elementary” units of analysis of the First Pilot Survey were the following:

- the household;
- the single members of the household (usually residing in the house, who do not cease to belong to their own household even if they are temporarily residing or occasionally present in another house or cohabitation at the reference date of the Survey);
- the individuals not usually residing but temporarily staying in the house at the date of the Survey (of Italian or foreign citizenship or stateless, usually residing in another house in the same Municipality, in another Municipality or abroad);
- the individuals not usually residing but occasionally present in the house at the date of the Survey (of Italian or foreign citizenship or stateless, usually residing in another house in the same Municipality, in another Municipality or abroad).

The definition of the traditional aggregates (*resident population* and *present population*) continued to be unchanged while the aggregate of the population “standing” on the territory was defined in the following way:

- the population that “stands” on the territory of a municipality is made up of the individuals who have their usual residence in the Municipality and that are not temporarily residing in another municipality or abroad at the date of the Survey and of the

⁶ The survey (whose reference date was October, the 25th 1998) was carried out on a “reasoned sample” of six municipalities having the population and organisational characteristics useful for the experimental objectives arranged for the survey. Three big Municipalities (Florence, Milan and Palermo) took part in the Survey as well as three Municipalities with 2000 inhabitants each (Calvello - Potenza, Camigliano – Caserto, Castello Lavazzo – Belluno). For the municipalities of Florence, Milan and Palermo, the survey was carried out with reference to some sections of census arranged with the Municipalities on the basis of the topographic plans of 1991, involving nearly 1500 households for each municipality. Instead, for the municipalities of Calvello, Camigliano and Castello Lavazzo, the survey involved the whole municipal surface.

individuals temporarily residing in the municipality but usually staying in another municipality or abroad.

In order to determine this aggregate, as it has already been said, it was expected that three categories of individuals had to be estimated for each house:

- a) the individuals usually residing in the house or the single members of the household (hereafter referred to as *resident individuals*);
- b) the individuals not usually residing but temporarily present in the house at the date of the Survey (hereafter referred to as *temporarily residing individuals*);
- c) the individuals not usually residing but occasionally present in the house at the date of the Survey (hereafter referred to as *occasionally present individuals*).

The definition of the units of analysis which were already included in the 1991 census (we remind that the occasionally present individuals coincide with those defined as temporarily present in 1991, although the temporary stay has been “named again” as an occasional stay) did not create special problems. However, in order to avoid possible misunderstandings on the part of the people interviewed, it was considered advisable to make explicit the link between the census and the census-registry office comparison, by integrating the definition of a *resident individual* with the reference to the registration at the registry office.

Thus, the individuals defined as residents were *those usually resident and registered at the registry office (or those who want to register themselves at the registry office) at that house* (the one in which the Household Sheet is being filled in).

Instead, the notion of “temporarily resident individuals” proved to be rather problematic and difficult to define, although the concept itself of *the population “standing” on a territory* is rather intuitive.

Therefore, it was decided to use the First Pilot Survey also to test, through the two versions of the questionnaires expressly arranged, two different definitions of “temporarily resident individuals”. In both cases, the *people temporarily residing* were defined as those who spend their own life in two (or more) places. Yet, this concept was differently specified according to the case considered:

- in the first case, the individuals defined as temporarily residing were

those who are spending at the moment (in the reference period of the Survey) the whole week or most of it at that house (the one in which the Household Sheet is being filled in) which is not their residence, coming back periodically to their own residence;

- in the second case, the individuals defined as temporarily residing were

those who, with reference to the last twelve months, spent more than 6 months (even if not consecutively) in that house (the one in which the Household Sheet is being filled in) which is not their residence and continue using it as their temporary residence.

The first definition is referred to a *typical week* of the interviewees in the period of the Survey (at the moment) and provided that the individuals interviewed “commutes” between his/her place of residence and another one, without taking into account which of the two was the place where the interviewee mostly resided over the year. On the contrary, the second definition is referred to a prevalence criterion concerning the stay in a given house (that of residence or another one) over the reference period indicated or over the last twelve months⁷.

⁷ Each of the two definitions has some pros and cons. The *subjective* definition depends by its nature on the discretionary power of the interviewed: the same situation can give rise to different answers and, vice versa, the same answer can be given with reference to different situations. Moreover, the given answer is affected by the contingent situation: for ex., the people who reside abroad every year for a certain period of time, would not be estimated as people temporarily residing at a house which is not their residence if the period of residence abroad did not coincide with that of the survey. Nevertheless, this is an intuitive criterion and, thus, it is presumably

In order to estimate for each house, the resident individuals, the temporarily residing individuals and the occasionally present individuals at the date of the survey, a questionnaire was arranged, which was made up of several parts, and precisely:

- one part including three individual lists (List A for the resident people, List B for the temporarily residing people and List C for the occasionally present people at the date of the Survey), each of which is followed by two lists of “cases” (relevant, respectively, to those who had to place themselves and to those who did not have to place themselves within each list) aimed at making easier for the interviewee the identification of the list corresponding to their own situation with regard to their house;
- one Section including the information on the house (Section I);
- one Section including the information on the members of the household residing at the house (Section II), with some questions aimed at determining and characterising the resident people temporarily staying elsewhere and some specific questions for the foreign citizens;
- one Section including the information on the people temporarily residing at the house (Section III), approximately comprising, besides some specific questions for the people temporarily residing (for ex., the place of residence), the same questions of Section II (even if, in some cases – educational qualification, economic activity – they are formulated in a less detailed way), including some specific questions for the foreign citizens.

Therefore, it was expected that the individuals residing in the house would fill in List A and Section II, the individuals temporarily staying but not residing in the house would fill in List B and Section III and the individuals occasionally present in the house at the date of the survey would fill in List C. Moreover, for each Household Sheet it was necessary to fill in Section I relative to the house: this was done by the surveyor for the unoccupied dwellings and by the dwelling users in case of occupied dwellings.

Moreover, it is necessary to highlight that this structure of the survey implies that a person temporarily staying in Milan but residing in Palermo fills in List B and Section III of the Household Sheet delivered at the house where he/she is temporarily staying in Milan and List A and Section II of the Household Sheet delivered at the house where he/she resides in Palermo (as far as the Pilot Survey is concerned, actually, this was only a theoretical possibility).

Finally, as we can infer from the above-listed units of analysis, the introduction of the new unit of analysis made unnecessary the arrangement of a special form for the foreigners not resident in Italy. In fact, the foreign citizens present for any reason in a house at the date of the Survey were estimated as resident, temporarily staying or occasionally present at that house if they were usually staying in Italy (according to the same definitions applied to the Italian citizens) and as temporarily staying or occasionally present if they were usually staying abroad. For the later, in order to distinguish the occasional stays (for leisure, on business, etc.) from those with a migratory connotation, although a recent one (or the «non-rooted» of 1991), it was decided to adopt a criterion based on the reasons for the stay in Italy. Beginning from the definitions of long-term migrants, short-term migrants and visitors included in the Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, the foreign citizens residing abroad and being present in Italy for work, for educational purposes or for other non-occasional reasons were defined as temporarily staying while the foreign citizens residing

easier to apply on the part of the interviewed, also considering the fact that the questionnaire of census is self-filled up. The *objective* definition is not suitable for a discretionary interpretation, since it is exactly based on an objective and measurable criterion but it could prove to be difficult to be understood by the interviewed; moreover, the estimate could be difficult to be carried out and be influenced by events occurred during the reference period (for ex., the moves made in the last few months: the people whose temporary stay at a house which is not their residence lasts for less than six months would not be estimated as temporarily residents, although the move is being still under way at the moment of the survey).

abroad and present in Italy for leisure, for business or for other occasional reasons (visits to friend and relatives, medical treatment of short duration and religious pilgrimages) were defined as occasionally present.

As far as the outcome of the Survey is concerned, it is advisable to notice, first of all, that the two definitions of a temporarily staying individual were not presented to the same individuals (they received, in a casual way, one or the other version of the Household Sheet) or, given the limited extent of the Survey (six Municipalities were involved) there were not any interviewees who filled in the questionnaire in both in his/her place of residence and in his/her temporary house. In general, the estimated number of the temporarily staying people seemed satisfying (the estimated ratio of the temporarily staying people to the resident ones was 2.4%), taking into account also the fact that three out of the six municipalities participating in the Survey were small municipalities (with approximately 2,000 inhabitants), it was expected that they had a small number of temporarily staying people.

As we have already hinted at, in order to estimate the population “standing” on the territory, in Section II (the one addressed to residents), a question was introduced aimed at determining the residents temporarily staying in a house which was not their residence. Given the two definitions of a temporary house experimented in the two versions of the questionnaire, two formulations of the question were arranged identifying actually two different types of temporary houses in a dwelling which is not the place of residence⁸.

As far as the reasons for the temporary stay are concerned, the main reasons were professional, educational purposes and the presence of some relatives (in the same order, although to a slightly different extent for the two questionnaires), followed by conscription/community service and by health care reasons. Speculation questions to these about the reasons and the place of temporary stay asked to the residents were asked to the temporarily staying people and concerned the place of residence and the reason for their presence in the house of temporary stay. As far as the place of residence is concerned, we noticed even in this case the substantial prevalence of the mode: “in another Italian municipality” but there was also a very high percentage of residents in the same municipality of temporary stay. Instead, as far as the reasons for the stay are concerned, we noticed that the educational purposes and the presence of some relatives, differently from what estimated for the residents, were the main reasons for the stay in the house, followed by professional purposes. Therefore, this survey particularly highlighted the presence of those students not residing in the town where they studied and of people visiting their relatives.

However, the experience of the first Pilot Survey confirmed the difficulties (met during the planning) in determining a *positive* definition in order not to “discourage” the people interviewed because of its difficulty and being “unambiguous” at the same time. In fact, during the survey both definitions were often replaced by the surveyors appointed to illustrate the structure of the Household Sheet to the interviewee with a *negative* definition of a temporarily staying person (*a person that does not reside but anyhow lives in the house*) that proved to be more immediate and easier to be understood.

In general, on the basis of the results of the survey, it was considered appropriate to continue the experimentation regarding the estimate of the population that “stands” on the territory within the Second Pilot Survey. The Census Commission⁸ herself agrees with it, but she has

⁸ The question included in the CP1 – A is the following: “Indicate if the person is spending at the moment the whole week or most of it: a) in this house (residence); b) in another house (temporary house). The question included in the CP1 – B is the following: “Make reference to the last twelve months: is there a house differing from the one in which you have been residing for more than six months altogether (even if not consecutively)? a) no, I have been residing in this house only; b) no, I have been residing in another house for less than six months; c) yes, I have been residing in another house for more than six months (even if not consecutively) but I reside no longer there; d) yes, I have been residing in a house which is not this one for more than six months (even if not consecutively) and I continue to use it as a temporary house”.

⁹ Commission of Study with the task of making proposals regarding the technical and methodological aspects of the 14th General Population Census and of the General Census of Residences.

asked for a modification of the definitions of *resident individuals and temporarily staying individuals*.

4. The Second Pilot Survey: a new definition of the unit of analysis *temporarily staying individual*

As for the definition of *resident individual* included in the Household Sheet arranged beforehand for the Second Pilot Survey, in order to emphasize the *objective* component of the residence (the usual house – the *subjective* component is constituted by the will to reside in a certain municipality) and to avoid the possibility of double counting, it was decided to emphasize on the requirement of the usual lodging instead of on the one declared in the registry and to eliminate the reference to the intention to be registered in the registry.

As for the definition of *temporarily staying individual*, a new definition was elaborated. This definition does not match with the “subjective” nor with the “objective” definitions already tested. In fact, it was preferred to “generalize” the definition, further specifying the list of “cases” that come with List B (the one addressed to *temporarily staying individuals*) putting examples of the different types of “temporarily staying individuals”. In the same way, the question aimed at singling out the *residents temporarily staying in a lodging which is not their usual residence* (necessarily a “speculation” to the adopted definition of temporarily staying individual) was “generalized”⁹. And it was also decided to deepen into the times of use of a possible lodging which is not the usual residence with a further question¹⁰.

The definitions of *resident individual*, *temporarily staying individual* and *occasionally present individual*, used within the Second Pilot Survey are the following:

- by **resident individuals** we mean those individuals (with Italian or foreign citizenship or stateless individuals) usually residing in this lodging – *that is to say the one in which they are filling in the Household Sheet*, registered in the Registry Office (in this same lodging) or those who have the requirements to be registered in the Registry Office;
- By **temporarily staying individuals** we mean those individuals (with Italian or foreign citizenship or stateless individuals residing in Italy) who are using this lodging at present – *i.e. that in which the Household Sheet is being filled in* – (which is not their residence) as a temporary lodging and who are periodically coming back to their own residence;
- by **occasionally present individuals** we mean those individuals (with Italian citizenship, or foreign citizens or stateless individuals residing in Italy) who, at the date of the survey (April 2nd 2000), are present in this lodging – *i.e. the one in which the Household Sheet is being filled in* – for occasional reasons (tourism, a visit to relatives or friends, business, etc.).

As for the foreign citizens who are not residing in Italy, it was considered appropriate to use a “combined” criterion (based on the reason and on the duration of the stay) in order to distinguish between temporarily staying and occasionally present individuals.

Therefore it was established to consider as:

- *temporarily staying individuals* those foreign citizens (who are not resident in Italy) who have been present in Italy for over three months or for less than three months for reasons which are not occasional (i.e. reasons which are not tourism, short periods of holidays, visits to the family or to friends, short courses, business, occasional business trips, short term medical treatment, religious pilgrimages)

whereas the following individuals were considered as:

¹⁰ the question contained in the household sheet if the second pilot survey is the following: “to indicate if the individual uses a lodging which is not this one as a temporary residence”.

¹¹ “To indicate if the individual uses a temporary lodging: a) consecutively for several months during the year; b) systematically during the week”. NB.: in this case, differently from most of the questions, the interviewee was given the possibility of choosing both answers.

- *occasionally present* those foreign citizens (not resident in Italy) but present in Italy for less than three months for occasional reasons.

In general, as far as the results are concerned, the estimated amount of temporarily staying individuals does not seem to be absolutely satisfying (the ratio of temporarily staying individuals to residents is 1.4%, which is lower than the one estimated during the First Survey –2.4%)¹¹, and it represents an example of the more general difficulties encountered by surveyors and municipal operators during the survey. These difficulties are in part due to the lack of interest on the side of the interviewees in participating in statistical surveys. Nevertheless, in part it's possible to think that the “low coverage” of the survey regarding the temporarily staying individuals is due to the too “burdensome” task assigned to the interviewees, that is to say, the dimension of the instructions (definitions and the corresponding lists of “cases”) that the interviewees who do not reside in the lodging should have read in order to identify the List in which to include themselves.

Instead, as for the temporarily staying residents in a lodging which is not their residence, the data estimated within the Second Pilot Survey seems consistent with the data estimated within the First Pilot Survey (accounting in both cases for 2.5% - cf. *Para 3*). In fact, the amount of those who declared to use as temporary residence a lodging which is not the one in which they filled in the Household Sheet is 3.9%. Therefore, temporarily staying in a lodging which is not the usual residence seems to be an important factor.

5. The 2001 Population Census

On the basis of the results of the Second Pilot Survey and in order to make less burdensome the task of the interviewee (“forced” to analyze definitions and long lists of “cases” to identify the List in which to include him/herself), it was considered appropriate to simplify the structure of the analysis experienced on the occasion of the Pilot Survey.

As far as the private household, therefore, it was decided to substitute the three Lists used in both Pilot Surveys (List A for the usual residents, List B for the temporary residents, List C for the occasionally present individuals), with two Lists that are easier to use based on the distinction between:

➤ **Individuals who usually reside in the lodging** (members of the household) – who fill in List A and Section II of the Household Sheet –

and

➤ **Individuals who do not usually reside in a lodging**, that is to say that they live temporarily or that they are occasionally present in the lodging –who fill in List B and Section III of the Household Sheet.

Therefore, the interviewees are not asked anymore to classify themselves (only on the basis of the simple and immediate distinction between individuals who usually reside in a lodging and those who do not usually reside in the lodging), and it's no longer necessary to define the concepts of “temporarily staying individual” and “occasionally present individual” in the introductory pages of the questionnaire because List B includes the temporary residents as well as the occasionally present individuals.

In any case, a List of “cases” is used to explain who has to fill in List A (that is to say Section II) and who has to fill in List B (i. e. Section III).

As far as List A is concerned, there are two “cases” under study:

- a) Italian citizens usually staying in the lodging;

¹² even though three of the municipalities participating in the survey are small. Therefore, the amount of temporary staying individuals was expected to be small. The survey, (whose reference date was april the 2th 2000) was carried out on a “reasoned” sample of six municipalities which have the population and organisational characteristics useful for the experimental objectives arranged for the survey. In particular, three big municipalities (Foggia, Genoa and Rome) and three municipalities whose population ranged from 1,500 and 2,200 inhabitants were involved (Caraffa di Catanzaro - cz, marano lagunare - ud, rocca di mezzo - aq).

b) Foreign citizens usually staying in the lodging and with a “Stay Permit”;

Whereas, as far as List B is concerned there are four types that derive from two main “cases”, that is to say:

- a) Italian or foreign citizens (or stateless individuals) who live in the lodging due to reasons regarding study, work, etc., who go back periodically to their usual residence, even if they are absent at the date of the census;
- b) Italian or foreign citizens (or stateless individuals) occasionally present in the lodging at the date of the Tourism Census, short holidays periods, visits to relatives or friends, short courses, business, occasional work trips, short term health treatments, etc.

In Section II three questions have been inserted that will allow, in the elaboration phase, to single out the *residents temporarily staying somewhere else* (which have to be subtracted from the resident population in order to identify the population “standing” on the territory).

The temporary stay in a lodging which is not the usual residence (that is to say the lack of a usual residence) is analyzed taking into account a twelve month reference period (the twelve months preceding the census) included to facilitate the interviewees. The question at issue is the following: “to indicate if during the last twelve months the individual has lived in one or more lodgings or cohabitations (for example, a second home for work or study reasons, barracks, hospital, house of friends) different than the one mentioned”. Through the successive question, the interviewees are asked to indicate for how many days in the whole they have lived in one or more lodgings which are not their usual residence.

Due to the fact that the aim is to single out the residents temporarily staying somewhere else, and thus to analyze the lack of a usual residence, it was considered appropriate to specify that a temporary stay can be carried out in one or more lodgings (this is due to a kind of theoretical asymmetry- concerning the requirements “needed” to subtract and to “add” for the estimation of the population “standing” on the territory –which will be explained further on). Moreover, due to the introduction of a “past” reference period, it became necessary to introduce a question that allows the distinction between those who at the time of the census continue using a lodging which is not their usual residence and those who, even though they have used a lodging which is not normal lodging in the twelve months preceding the census, do not use it anymore.

In Section III we have introduced two filtering-questions regarding the duration and the reason of the stay in the lodging in order to determine who goes on answering questions about work and about systematic daily commutation. These questions will allow determining *afterwards* the *temporary residents* (to include in the population “standing” on the territory). For the usual residents as well as for those who do not usually reside, the main filtering-question regards the twelve months preceding the census. The question at issue is the following: “to indicate if during the last twelve months the individual has lived in this lodging altogether for: a) up to 90 days; b) from 91 to 180 days; from 181 to 270 days; from 271 to 365 days”. Those who affirm to have lived in the lodging up to 90 days do not go on filling in the questionnaire. Instead, those who affirm to have lived in the lodging for more than 90 days answer to the next filtering-question about the main reason why they used the lodging. And furthermore, those who affirm to have used the lodging for holidays do not go on filling in the questionnaire, whereas those who indicate different reasons than holidays answer to the next questions regarding work and daily systematic commutation.

To summarize, in order to make an estimate of the population that “stands” on the territory, and subsequently in the planning phase, we will single out the individuals temporarily staying in lodgings which are not their usual residence and those individuals temporarily staying in the lodging, who have respectively filled in section II (regarding the individuals who have their usual residence in the lodging) and those who have filled in section III (regarding the individuals who DO NOT usually reside in the lodging).

The individuals who usually reside in the lodging will be classified as individuals (residents) temporarily staying in lodgings which are not their usual residence:

- Those who affirmed to have lived in one or more lodgings which are not their usual residence for more than 270 days in the last 12 months if at the time of the census they keep using a lodging which is not their usual residence.

Those individuals who do not usually reside in the lodging will be classified as individuals temporarily staying in the lodging:

- The individuals who have affirmed to have lived in a temporary lodging for more than 90 days in the last twelve months for a reason which is not holidays.

In this case, it is necessary to keep in mind the theoretical asymmetry mentioned above and regarding the aggregates formed by both, the individuals (residents) temporarily absent because they are staying in lodgings which are not their usual residence and by those individuals (non residents) temporarily staying in the lodging (which is not their usual residence), which cannot match according to the definition.

In fact, we include in the first aggregate (the one made up of the temporarily absent residents because they are staying in lodgings which are not their usual residence) all those individuals who in the twelve months preceding the census have been absent from their usual residence¹² for more than 270 days, using one or more temporary lodgings.

Instead, we include in the second one (the one made up of the non-residents who are temporarily staying in the lodging) only those who have been living in the temporary lodging (in which they are registered in the census because they are individuals who do not usually reside in the lodging) for more than 90 days.

Therefore, those who have been subtracted from the population “standing” on the territory of their usual residence in the municipality in which they reside because they have spent more than 270 days absent from their usual residence using two or more temporary lodging, are not part of the population that “stands” on the territory of another municipality if they have not spent at least 90 days in one of the lodgings used.

Moreover, in Section II (regarding the individuals who usually reside in the lodging) as well as in Section III (regarding the individuals who DO NOT usually reside in the lodging), the question about where they were at the date of the census allows to single out the *individuals present in the lodging at the time of the census* and therefore to estimate the population present.

Also, as far as the institutional household are concerned, the “elementary” type units of analysis will be two:

- individuals who usually reside in the institutional household;
- and
- individuals who DO NOT usually reside in the institutional household, that is to say that they live temporarily or that they are temporarily present in the institutional household.

The first ones will fill in List A and Section I of the institutional household Sheet and the second ones Section II of the institutional household Sheet (in this case, due to the large number of individuals who do not have a usual residence present in some types of institutional household, a List B is not foreseen and the individuals who do not have their usual residence in the institutional household must fill in Section II directly).

Also in this case, the individuals whose usually reside in a institutional household *as well as* those individuals who do not usually reside in the cohabitation, the following individuals will be singled out according to the same criteria used for the population in a household:

- individuals who temporarily live in lodgings which are not the institutional household in which they usually reside
- and
- individuals temporarily residing in a institutional household in which they do not usually reside

¹⁴ And at the time of the survey they still lived in one or more lodging which were not their usual residence.

Which are to be subtracted or added respectively to the resident population in order to single out the population “standing” on the territory (cf. *Infra*) and, thanks to the question regarding where they were at the date of the census, the *individuals present at the date of the census* to be included in the present population.

This structure of the estimation allows the use of the private and institutional Household Sheet for the estimations regarding foreign citizens who do not reside in Italy (for whom there will not be an specific model). These citizens will be registered in the census as individuals who do not usually reside in the lodging or in the institutional household. The distinction between “non-rooted” foreigners and occasionally present foreigners (according to the terminology from 1991) will be made afterwards (differently from what is foreseen in the two Pilot Surveys) on the basis of the answers given regarding the usual residence and, for those foreigners who are abroad, on the basis of the answers given to the question regarding the duration of their stay in Italy.

As for foreigners who usually reside (in the lodging and therefore in Italy), besides information concerning Italian citizens, information about the duration of the stay and the reason of changing their usual residence to Italy will be taken into account. The latter will concern only foreign citizens and stateless individuals who were born abroad.

As for foreigners who do not usually reside in the lodging, we will gather information about sex, age, civil status, citizenship, and usual residence (and, for the residents abroad, about the duration and the reason of their stay in Italy) and if possible (about those who declare to have used a lodging for more than 90 days for reasons which were not vacation), about their professional situation (and, for the employees, about their business area) and about systematic daily displacements. Therefore, those foreigners who do not reside in Italy will be classified as temporarily staying individuals or occasionally present individuals (in the lodging) according to their stay in the lodging and not according to their stay in Italy. However, according to the information about the duration of their stay in Italy, it will be possible to reconstruct the aggregates from 1991.

The difference between those who usually reside in the lodging and those who do not usually reside in the lodging implies a “double” (or multiple) filling in of the Household Sheet by the individuals (residing in Italy) who usually reside in a lodging and temporarily reside in other lodgings (or who are present at the date of the census).

Therefore, each interviewee has to fill in as many Household Sheets as the number of houses in which he/she lives, filling in one single List for each Household Sheet. Those who reside in Italy (Italian or foreign citizens) are required to fill in a single List A (with the corresponding Section), in their usual residence, and one or more Lists B (and the corresponding Section), in the temporary lodging –or lodgings at issue. Those who do not reside in Italy will have to fill in one or more Lists B (and the corresponding Section) in the lodging or lodgings ‘used’ at the time of the census.

As for the estimations regarding those who do not usually reside in the lodging, the general need to simplify pointed out by the Pilot Research, the difficulties encountered during the estimations regarding temporarily resident individuals and foreign citizens, the ‘double’ filling in (in the usual residence and in the temporary residence) required from the ‘users’ of a lodging which was not their usual residence were an additional burden for the interviewees. Therefore, it was considered appropriate to limit the objectives of the estimation itself (differently from the Pilot Surveys). For this aim, the survey will focus on a) systematic daily displacements and b) stay of non-resident foreigners. In fact, this data characterize the population that “stands” on the territory, according to the meaning we have chosen as prevalent.

Therefore, on the basis of the so-defined survey units, the data gathered about resident population, staying population, and population that “stands” on the territory will be analyzed.

The *present population* of each municipality consists in:

- those who reside in the municipality, even though at the date of the census they were absent because they were temporarily staying or occasionally present in another Italian municipality or abroad.

The *staying population* of each municipality consists in:

- those who reside in the municipality and those who were there at the date of the census;
- those who temporarily reside in the municipality and who were there at the date of the census;
- those who were occasionally present in the municipality at the date of the census (who reside in another Italian municipality or abroad).

The *population that “stands” on the territory* of a municipality consists in:

- The residents of the municipality who are not temporarily staying in another municipality or abroad;
- The individuals temporarily staying in the municipality but who reside in another municipality or abroad