SUPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Field rules and bias in random surveys with quota samples. An assessment of CIS surveys

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Index

ESTIMATION OF THE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND GENDER (INTER-QUOTAS) OF THE 1995 REGISTER

According to the information in Table 1, the 1995 Municipal Register of inhabitants was used in 98 barometers, from 1997 to 2005 (excluding September 2005). The Municipal Continuous Register statistic (which is the only Register figures currently offered by the INE, on its website or by demand) was first published in 1996, initially referenced on May 1. Thereafter, it is published on a regular basis every year since 1998, but with the reference date changing to January 1. Before the Continuous Register, there was a register developed by municipal councils every 5 years (in the middle of the inter-censual period), to which the Spanish National Statistics Institute (INE) made an "amendment". The 1995 Register was a special register[1]. Regrettably, such census figures do not seem to be currently available, neither in the INE nor in the CIS. Given this situation, and in order to have an approximation of the (percentage) distribution by age and gender group (inter-quota distribution) used in such barometers, we have performed a statistical exercise for its estimation. For this, we rely on the Population Now-Cast estimates.

In addition to the Register statistics, the INE provides biannually (January 1 and July 1) the so-called Population Now-Cast estimates. These figures, available since 1971, are estimates of the resident population. They obtained using censuses and other statistical sources such as variations in the Municipal Registers[2]. Hence, to approximate the 1995 Municipal Register figures, we have compared the demographic structures of the total resident population of the Municipal Registers available for 1996 and from 1998 to 2016 with the corresponding distributions of the Population Now-Cast estimates for the same years[3].

As seen in Figure S1, which shows the values of both series for each year and all the age and gender groups, both statistics are very close in relative terms and, for almost all years and age groups, have similar distributions. Further examination of the differences (in percentage terms) in the inter-quota distributions derived from the Register statistics and the Population Now-Cast estimates reveals them to be, on the whole, very small (see Figure S2). The biggest differences, related to the figures from 1995, are found in the group of men aged between 25 and 34 and the group of women aged 65 and over. In fact, for 1996, the year closest to 1995, the greatest differences are detected for the group of men aged between 25 and 34, with a difference of 0.19% (10.41% in the Population Now-Cast estimates and 10.22% in the Register), followed by the group of women aged over 64, with a difference of -0.11% (10.36% vs. 10.47%). The average difference for the rest of groups being 0.05%, in absolute value.

In light of the comparisons made, we consider that an acceptable estimate of the relative sizes of the age and gender quotas for 1995 would be to take the corresponding inter-quota distribution that is derived from the Population Now-Cast estimates of January 1, 1995, and

[1] Valentín C. Martínez (technical advisor of the CIS research department) informed us, through a personal communication, that the 1995 Municipal Register represented a special exploitation of municipal records made by INE to CIS.

[2] http://www.ine.es/daco/daco43/epoba/cifras.pdf

[3] For the comparison, we have taken the Population Now-Cast estimates corresponding to July 1 for the year 1996 and for the rest of years those corresponding to January 1. The 1996 Register figures refer to May 1, while for the rest of the years they refer to January 1.

make a downward correction of -0.11% for the group of men between 25 and 34 years old and an upward correction of the same amount for the group of women over 64 years of age. The resulting distribution is the one presented in Table S1.

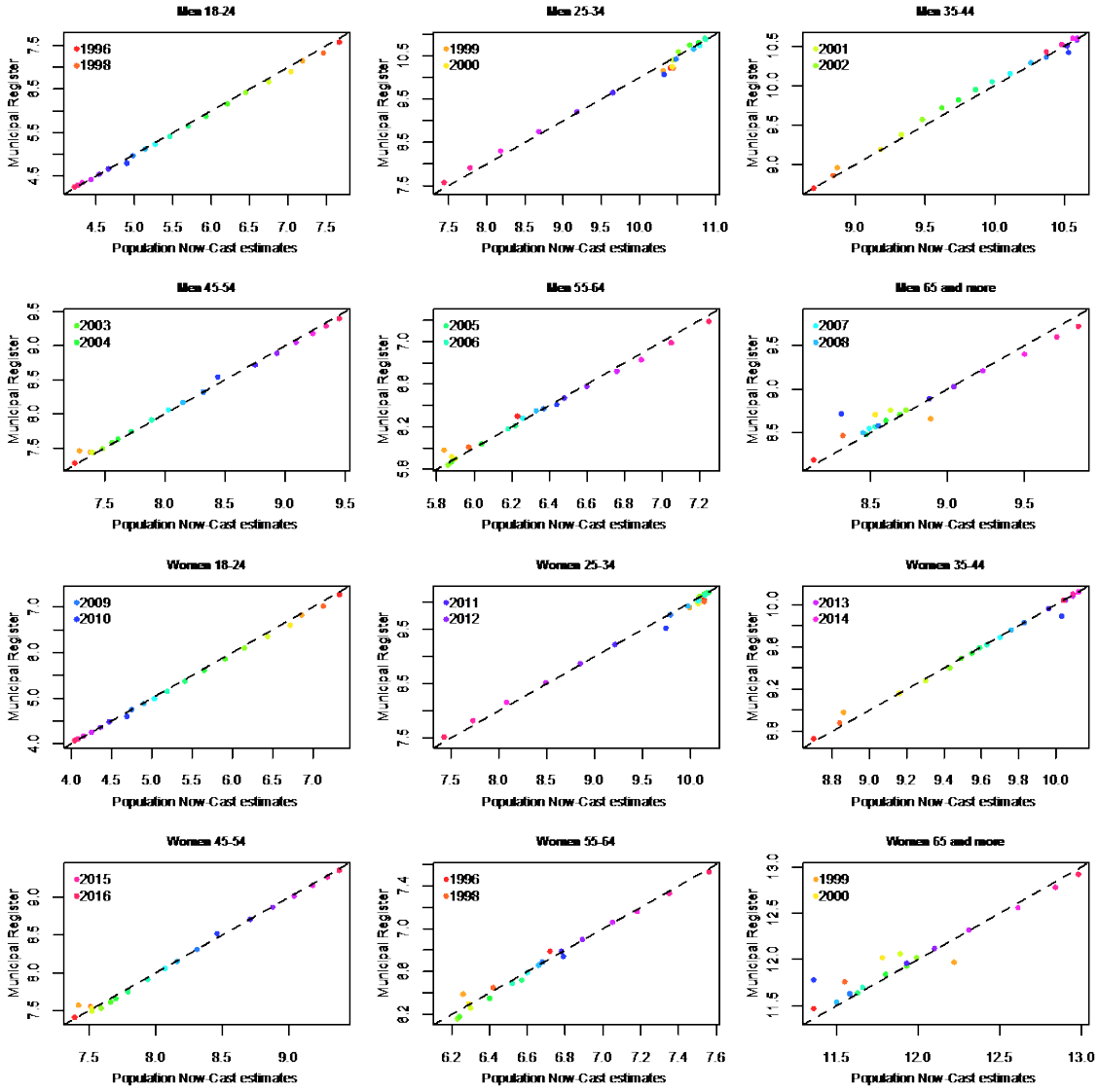

Figure S1. Comparison between the population percentages derived from the Municipal Registers and Population Now-Cast estimates for the groups defined by the age and gender quotas used by the CIS in their barometers. For the year 1996, the Population Now-Cast estimates correspond to July 1 while for the rest of the years they correspond to January 1. The 1996 Register figures refer to May 1 while for the rest of the years they refer to January 1. A dashed line marks the diagonal. The distance from a point to the diagonal gives an idea of the distance between the percentages that correspond to that group and year between the two statistical sources. All the correlations exceed 99%, except for the correlation of the group of women aged 65 and over, which is 96%. Source: Own elaboration from Register statistics and Population Now-Cast estimates available at www.ine.es.

Table S1. Estimates (in percentages) of the inter-quota distribution for the 1995 Register.

Men						Women					
18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	≥65	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	≥65
7.79	10.29	8.52	7.3	6.39	7.94	7.45	10.17	8.51	7.43	6.92	11.29

Source: Own elaboration from Register statistics and Population Now-Cast estimates the available at www.ine.es.

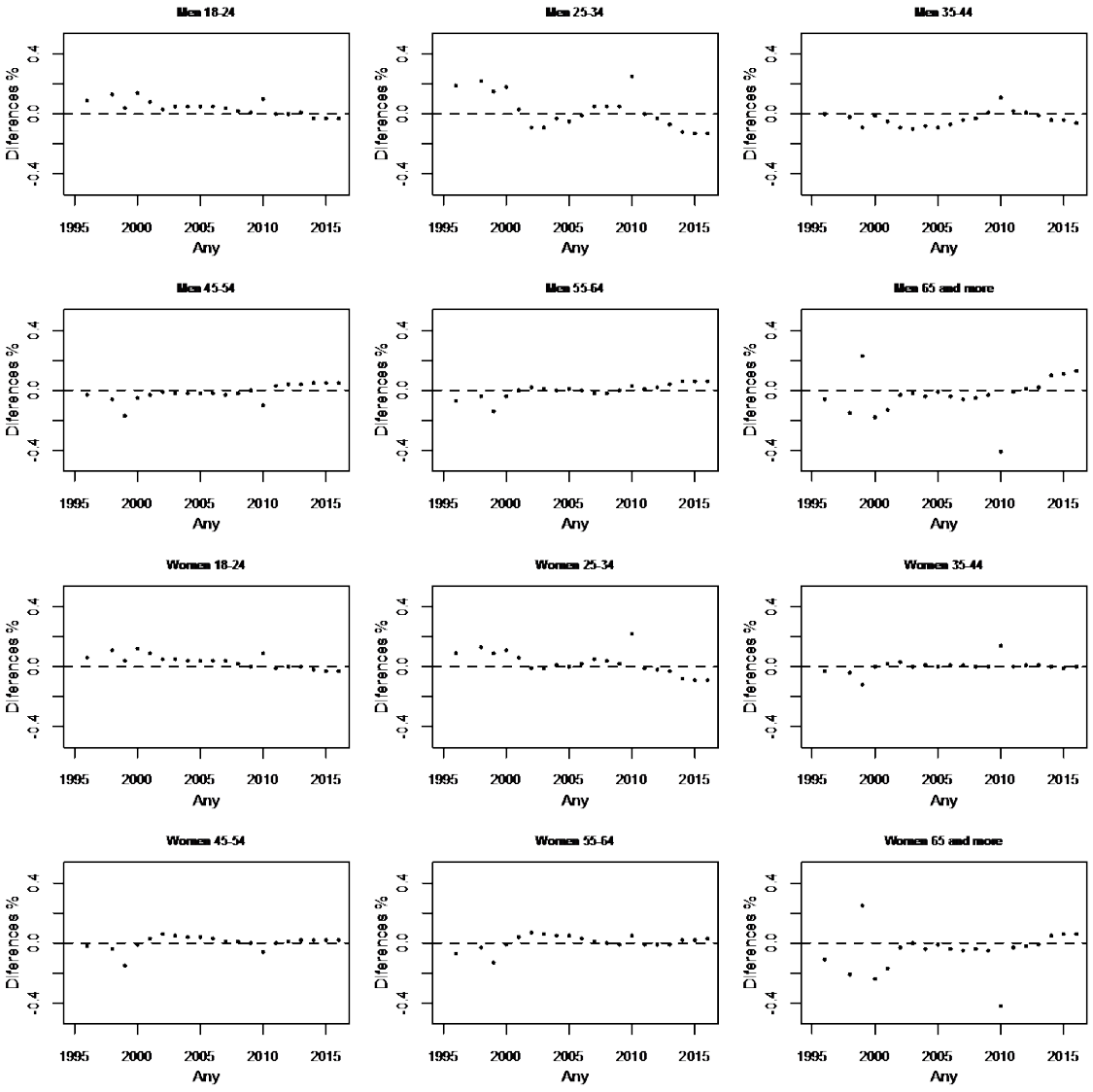

Figure S2. Differences between the population percentages derived from Population Now-Cast estimates and Municipal Registers figures (Population less Registers figures) for the age and gender quotas used by the CIS in their barometers. For the year 1996, the Population Now-Cast estimates correspond to July 1 while for the rest of the years they correspond to January 1. The 1996 Municipal Registers figures refer to May 1 while for the rest of the years they refer to January 1. A dashed line marks zero difference. The distance of a point to this line gives an idea of the difference between the percentages that correspond to that group and year between the two statistical sources. Source: Own elaboration from Register statistics and Population Now-Cast estimates available at www.ine.es.

ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF THE ROUNDING EFFECT ON INTER-QUOTA DISTRIBUTIONS

In order to replicate the same demographic structure in the sample that exists in the reference population (the one used for the design of the survey), the CIS determines in advance (by design) the number of people in each gender and age group (quota) that must be interviewed in each barometer.

Currently, as of July 2015, the distribution of sample among quotas (inter-quota distribution) is carried out at a national level through proportional allocation. The 2,500 people to be interviewed in each barometer are divided among the quotas proportional to the size of each quota in the total reference population. Under these conditions, the rounding effect is practically negligible given that the total sample size to be distributed, 2,500 units, is large enough for there to be significant differences between the theoretical inter-quota distribution (prior to the allocation) and the inter-quota distribution that is obtained after the operations of allocation, rounding and relativization. In fact, comparing both distributions, the maximum discrepancies (in absolute value) never exceed 0.02% and the average discrepancies are 0.09‰ for barometers using the 2014 Register and 0.07‰ for those using the 2015 Register.

Until June 2015, however, the process was more complex. Instead of setting the inter-quota sample at a national level, it was carried out at a regional level. First, the sample was distributed among Autonomous Communities (CC.AA) and, later, the determination of the size (number of people to be interviewed) in each quota was carried out independently in each CC.AA in proportion to the size of the quotas in each CC.AA. Thus, the total number of people to be interviewed in each quota at a national level in each barometer was equal to the sum of the number of people to be interviewed within each quota in each CC.AA.

Obviously, the sample sizes in each CC.AA are much smaller than the corresponding national size, so the expected effects of rounding will be much greater. What could happen, therefore, is that due to the rounding effect there would be significant differences between the theoretical inter-quota distributions (both at a national level and at CC.AA level) and the design inter-quota distributions obtained after the corresponding processes of distribution (among CC.AA), allocation with rounding and aggregation. In order to analyse the magnitude of this effect, in this section the corresponding analysis is carried out for the reference populations associated with the Registers from 2004 to 2013. We decide to exclude from this analysis the population corresponding to the 1995 Register, since this would have required values of the quota sizes for this census at the CC.AA level and, since they were not available (as was mentioned in the previous section), this would have meant estimating them from the Population Now-Cast estimates. A summary of such analyses is presented in Table S2, which shows, for each Register (from 2004 to 2014) and each CC.AA, the maximum discrepancies detected for each set of 12 age and gender groups among the distributions of theoretical design quotas and distributions obtained after allocating, rounding and relativizing.

From the data in Table S2, it can be seen that, due to the rounding effect, there may be notable discrepancies (even greater than 3%) at the CC.AA level between some of the theoretical design inter-quotas and their practical implementations, these discrepancies being greater the smaller the CC.AA. It is inferred here that in a comparison at CC.AA level between inter-quota distributions (derived from the CIS designs) and theoretical (derived from the

reference populations) we may observe statistically significant differences that could not be attributed to the effect of R2 but could be due to the effect of rounding. Hence, in order to be able to make the appropriate comparison at the CC.AA level and to see if the R2 rule has any significant statistical effect on the inter-quota distributions at autonomous region level, it would be necessary to calculate the theoretical distributions after the rounding operations. Hence, given that the main objective of this research is to assess the effect of R1 and R2 in the intra-quota distributions, we do not pursue this issue here in order to keep the presentation of results as simple as possible, limiting ourselves to evaluate the adjustments of the inter-quota distributions at the aggregate level, i.e. for the whole of Spain.

Table S2. Maximum discrepancy in absolute value, per year and by CC.AA, between the set of design quotas and the corresponding set of quotas after rounding. (Units: percentages).

CC.AA.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Andalucía	0.10	0.13	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.09	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.11
Aragón	0.76	0.67	0.65	0.56	0.79	0.65	0.59	0.59	0.67	0.77
Asturias, Principado de	1.02	0.53	0.77	0.92	0.89	0.76	0.63	0.73	0.70	0.72
Balears, Illes	1.09	0.99	0.91	0.84	0.74	0.80	0.80	0.69	0.65	0.80
Canarias	0.39	0.51	0.43	0.44	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.47	0.40	0.44
Cantabria	0.93	1.06	1.32	1.52	1.34	1.17	1.00	0.99	1.35	1.54
Castilla y León	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.41	0.33	0.41	0.36	0.32	0.31
Castilla - La Mancha	0.47	0.50	0.30	0.47	0.45	0.42	0.47	0.47	0.44	0.49
Catalunya	0.08	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.15	0.12	0.11	0.10
Comunitat Valenciana	0.14	0.19	0.17	0.19	0.15	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.13	0.17
Extremadura	0.90	0.80	0.82	0.64	0.78	0.82	0.69	0.76	0.67	0.84
Galicia	0.27	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.27	0.35	0.33	0.31
Madrid, Comunidad de	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.16	0.14
Murcia, Región de	0.70	0.74	0.61	0.60	0.71	0.60	0.58	0.74	0.50	0.36
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	1.21	1.37	1.16	1.24	1.29	1.51	1.55	1.77	1.71	1.70
País Vasco	0.35	0.36	0.40	0.38	0.41	0.43	0.41	0.43	0.42	0.31
Rioja, La	2.46	2.58	2.77	2.94	3.09	3.22	3.17	3.22	3.20	2.83
Spain (aggregate)	0.10	0.13	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.09

Source: compiled by the authors from Register statistics available at www.ine.es.

In fact, when the analysis is carried out at the aggregate level, that is, after adding the sizes of the quotas to be sampled in each CC.AA and making the comparison with the corresponding theoretical values at the national level, we observe different results. Aggregation causes a compensating effect. The maximum discrepancies, for each set of the 12 age and gender groups, between the national distributions of the theoretical design quotas and the distributions obtained after dividing out to each CC.AA, distributing by quotas within each CC.AA, rounding off, adding together the CC.AA and relativizing, do not usually exceed 0.10%. These maximum differences are therefore of a smaller entity, so in aggregate terms we can conclude that the rounding effect does not appreciably modify the theoretical inter-quota distributions that are derived from the reference (design) populations.

COMPARATIVE OF EMPIRICAL AND THEORETICAL INTRA-QUOTA DISTRIBUTIONS GROUPED BY YEAR

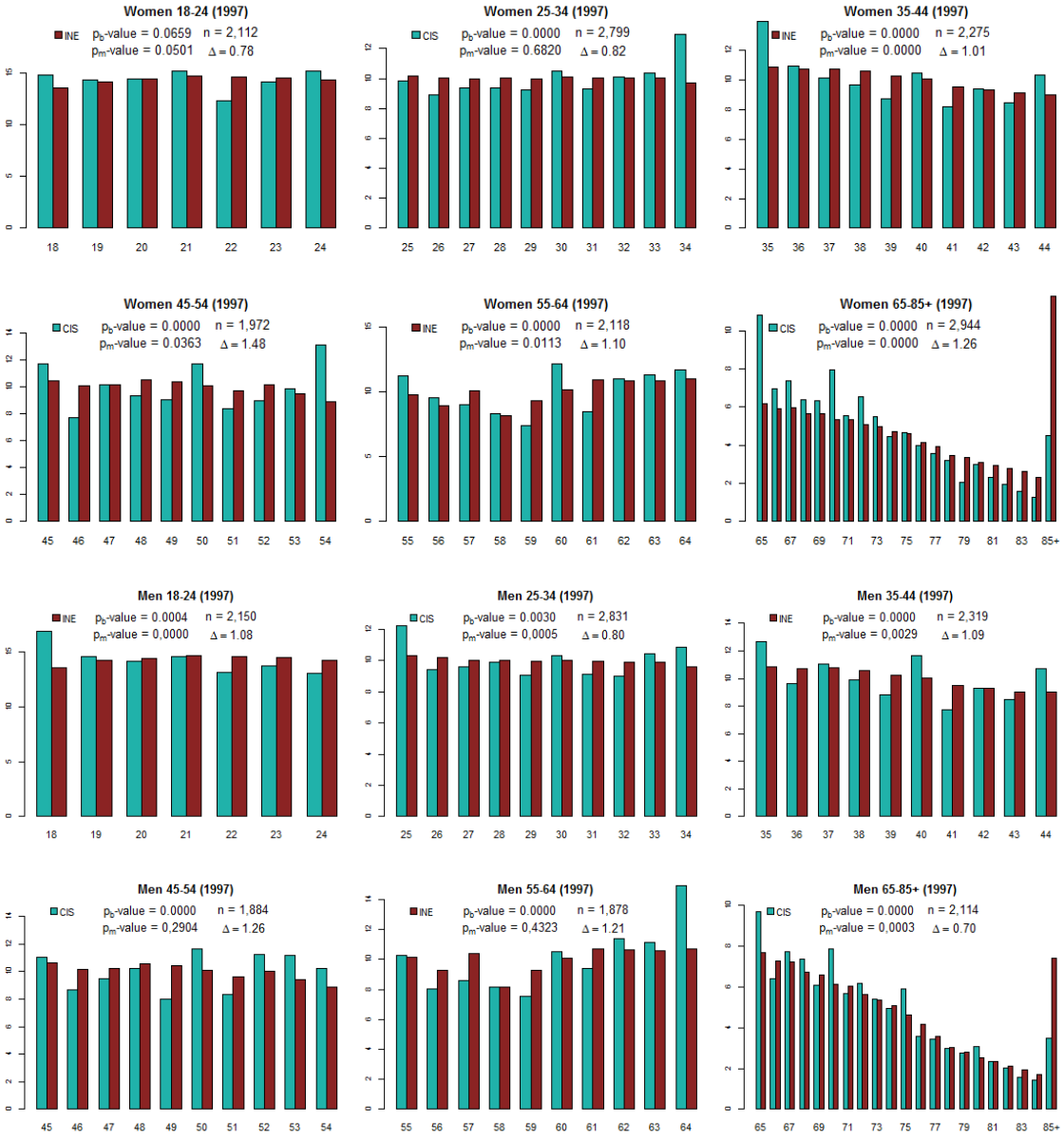

Figure S3. Comparison for the year 1997 between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

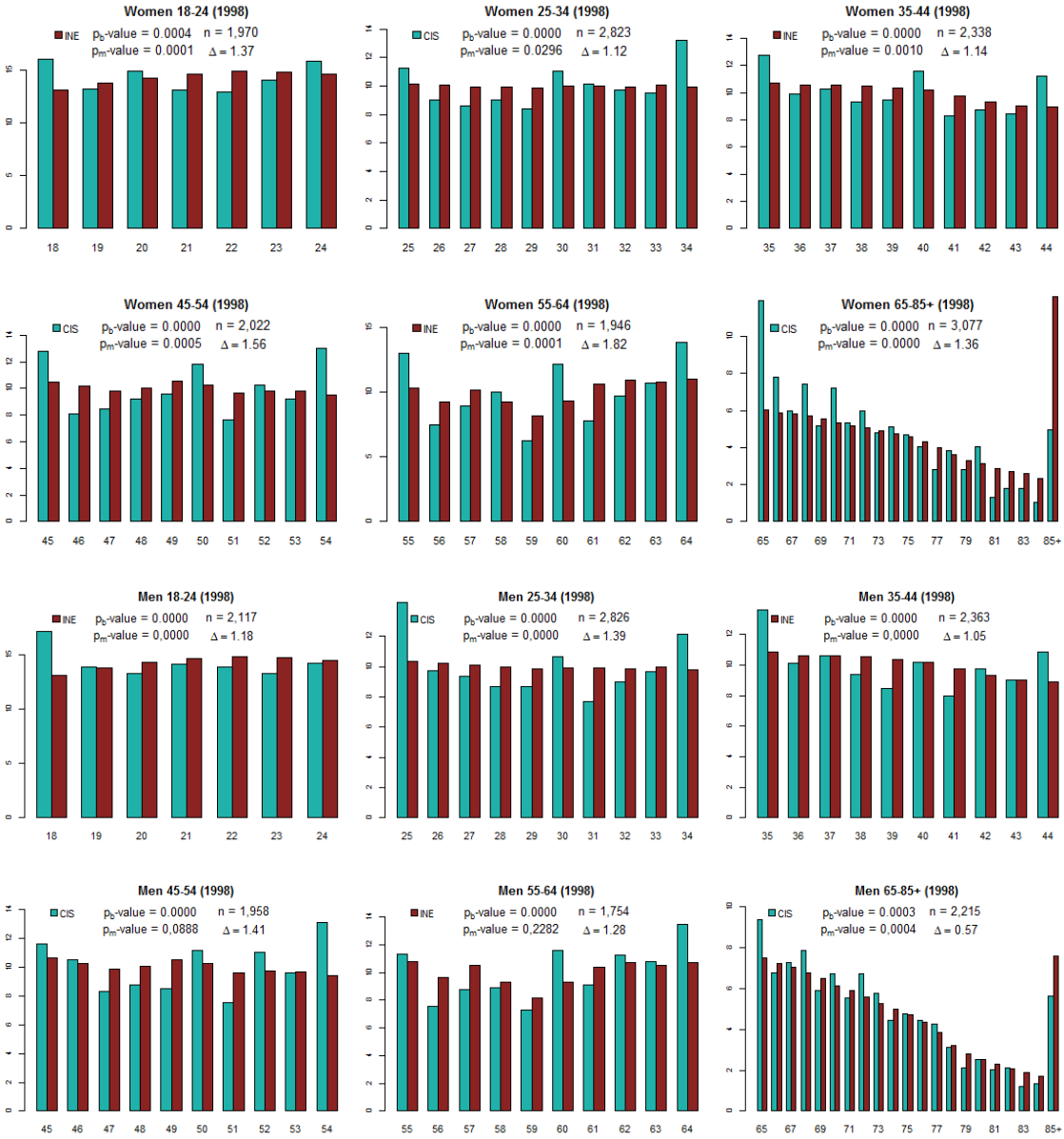

Figure S4. Comparison for the year 1998 between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

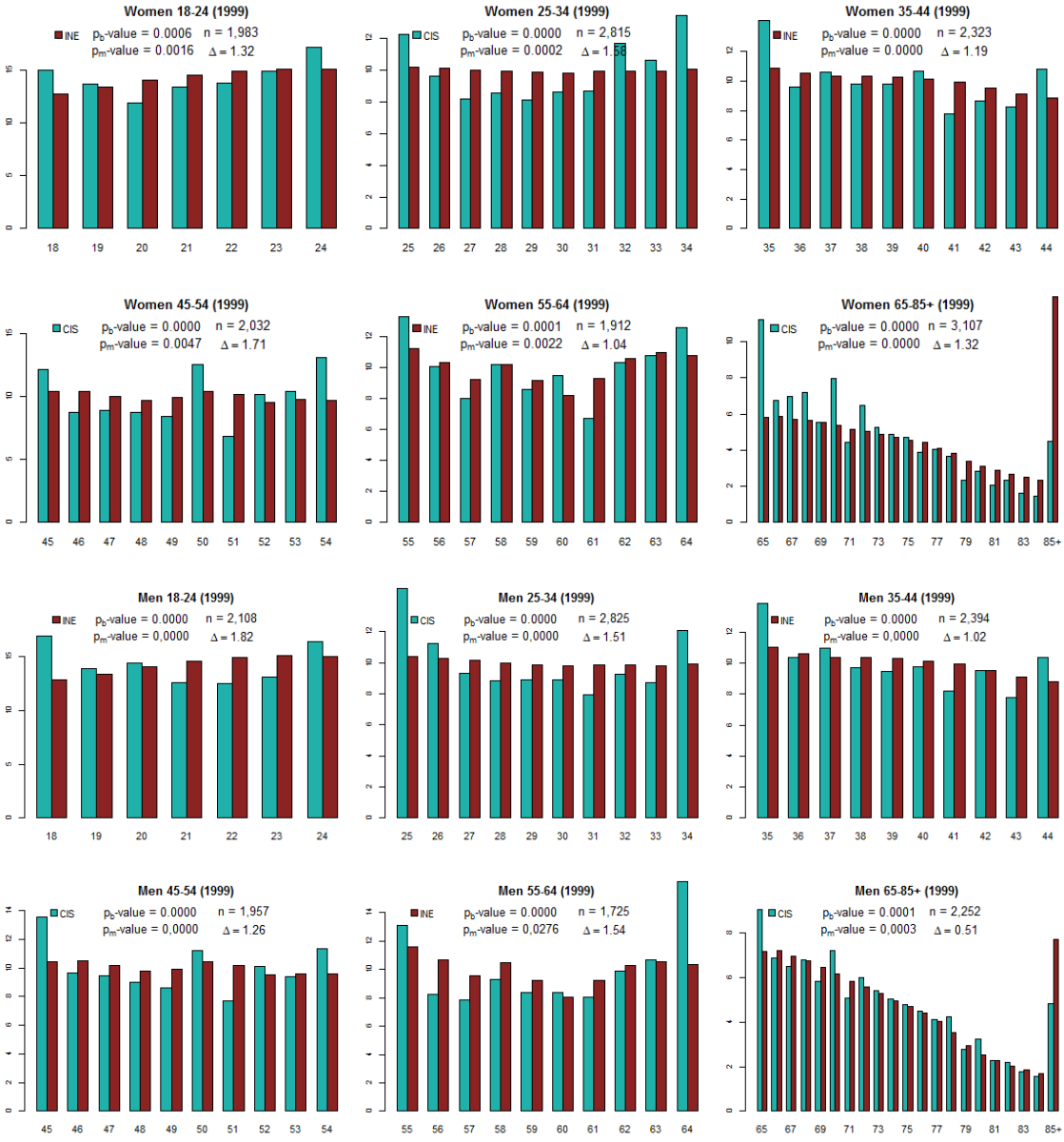

Figure S5. Comparison for the year 1999 between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

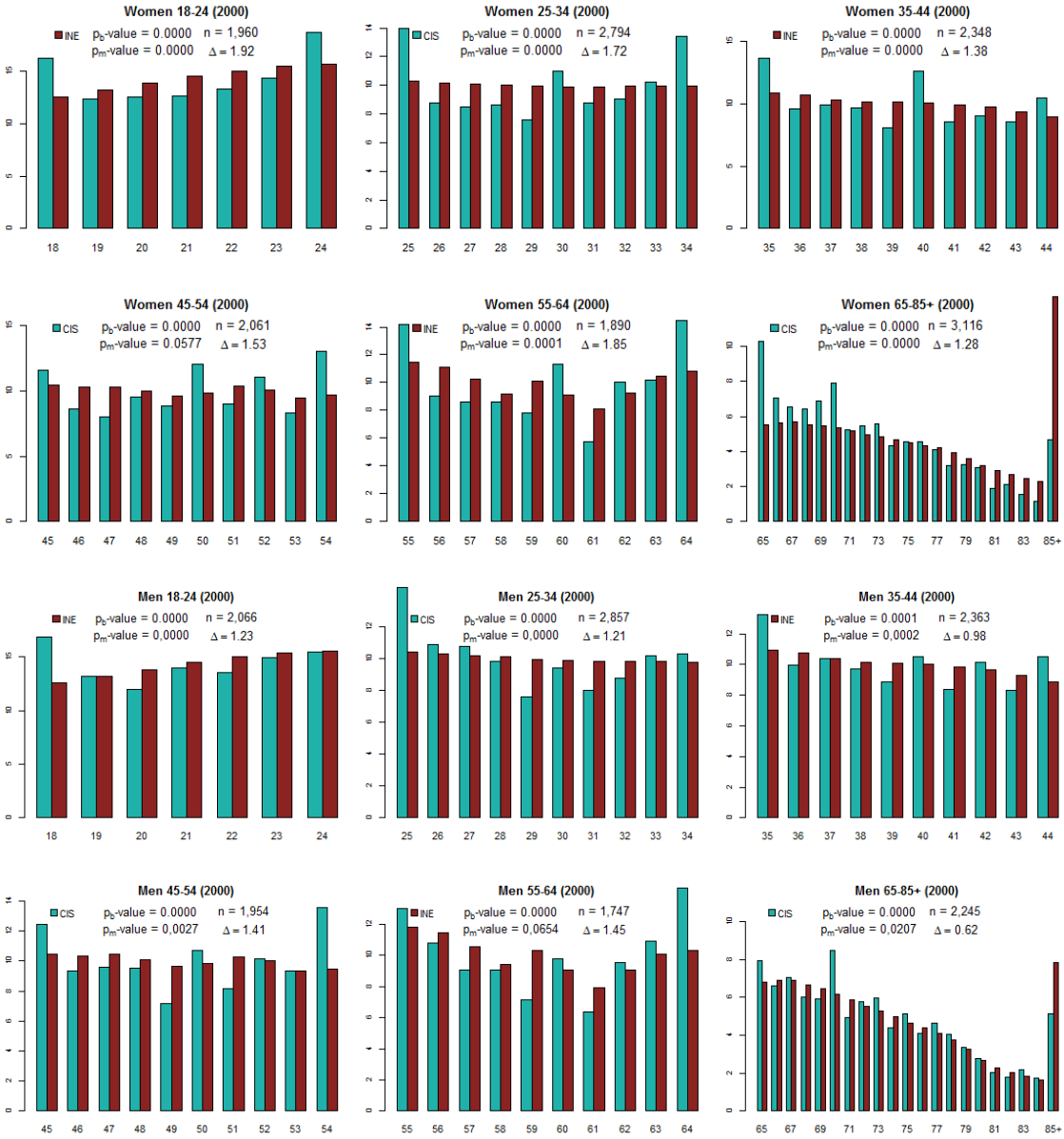

Figure S6. Comparison for the year 2000 between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

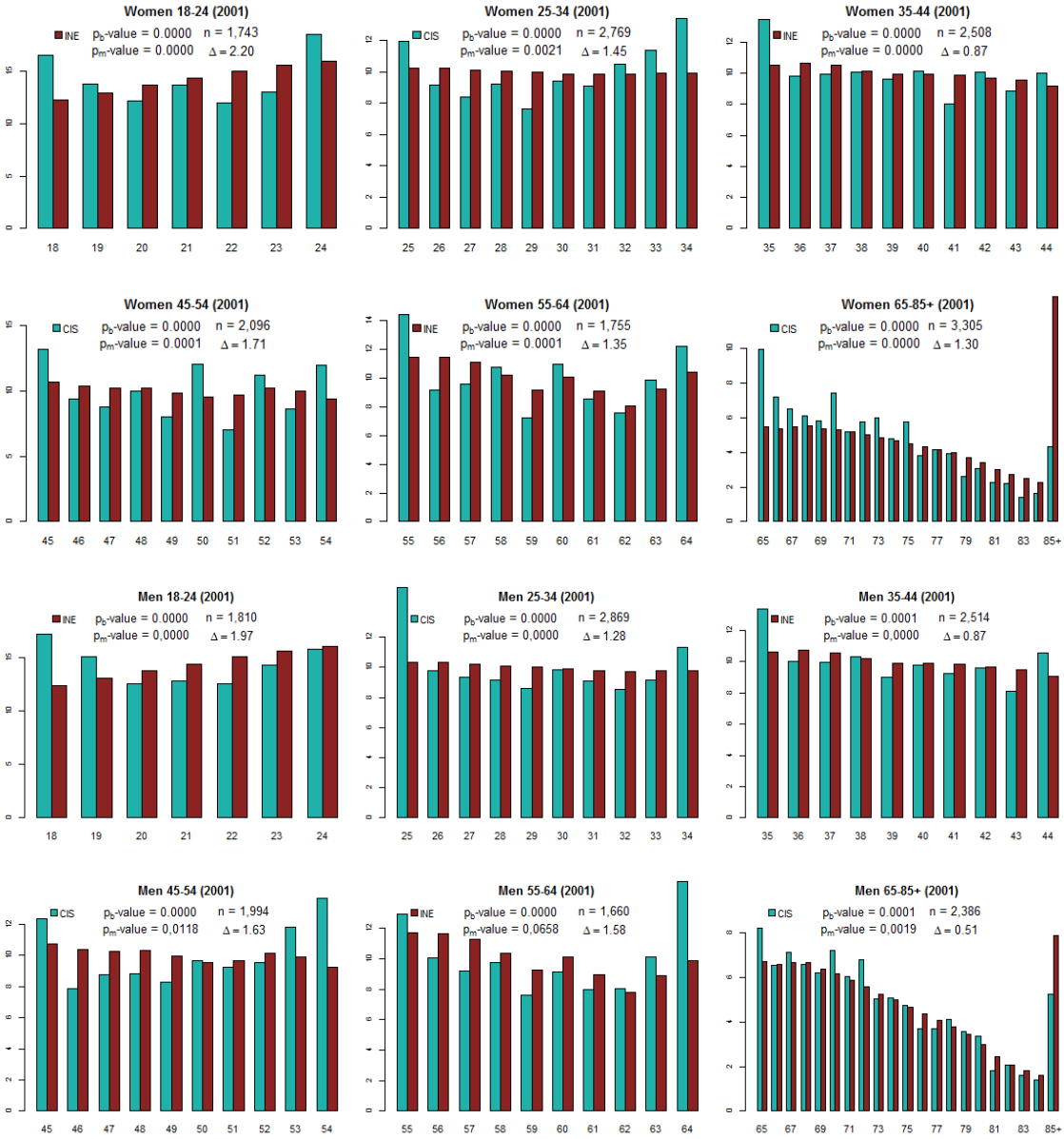

Figure S7. Comparison for the year 2001 between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

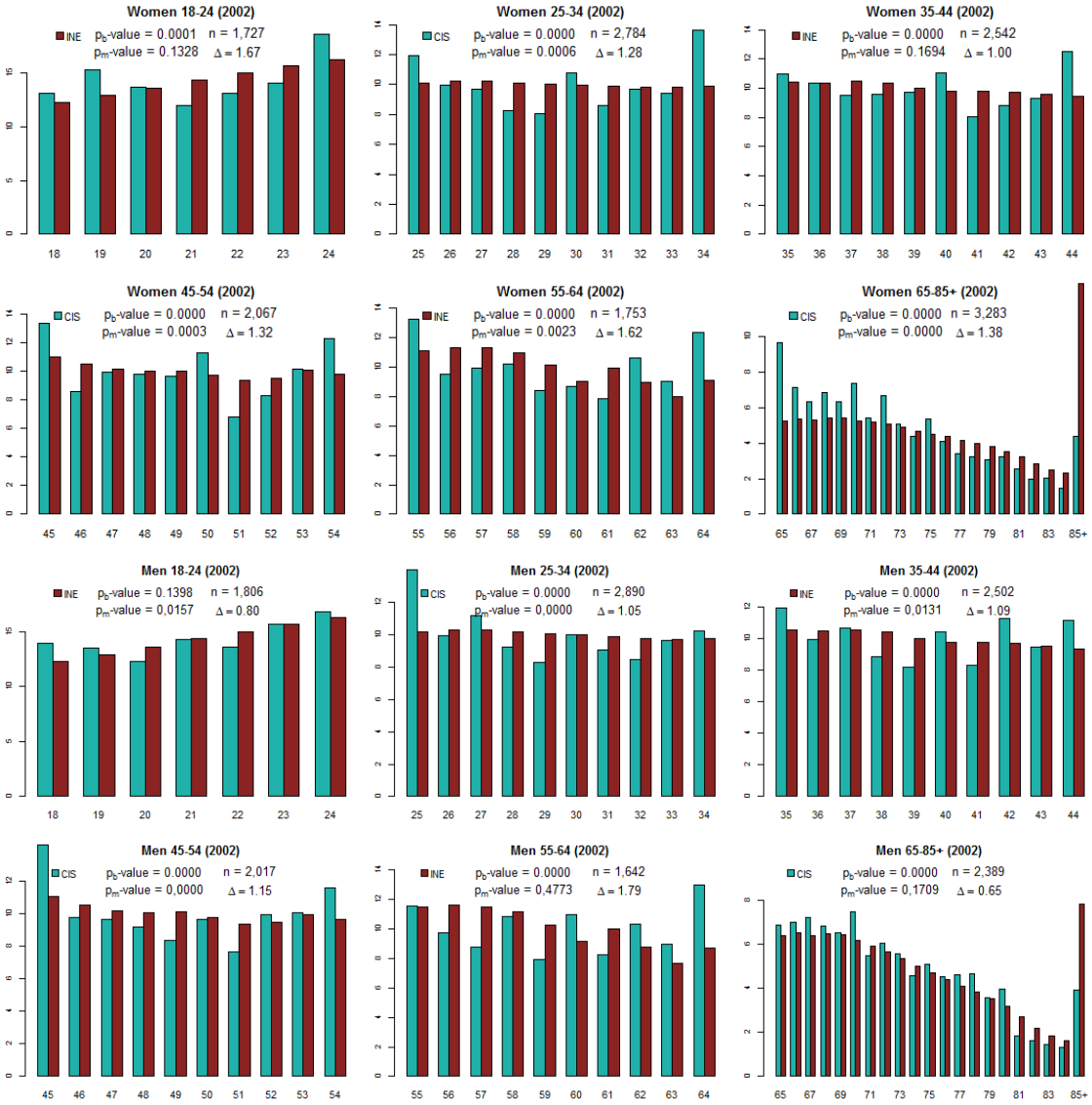

Figure S8. Comparison for the year 2002 between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

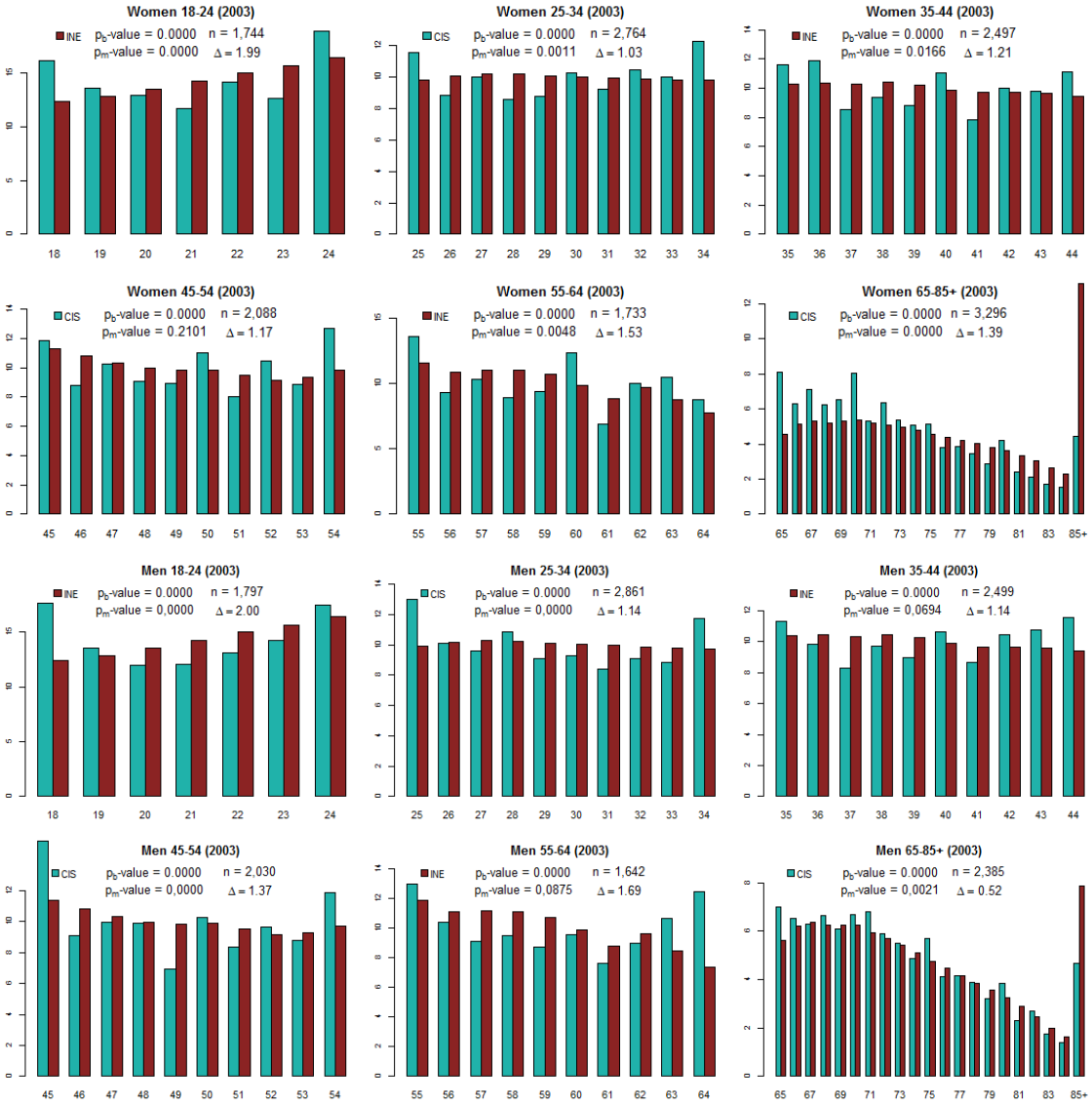

Figure S9. Comparison for the year 2003 between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

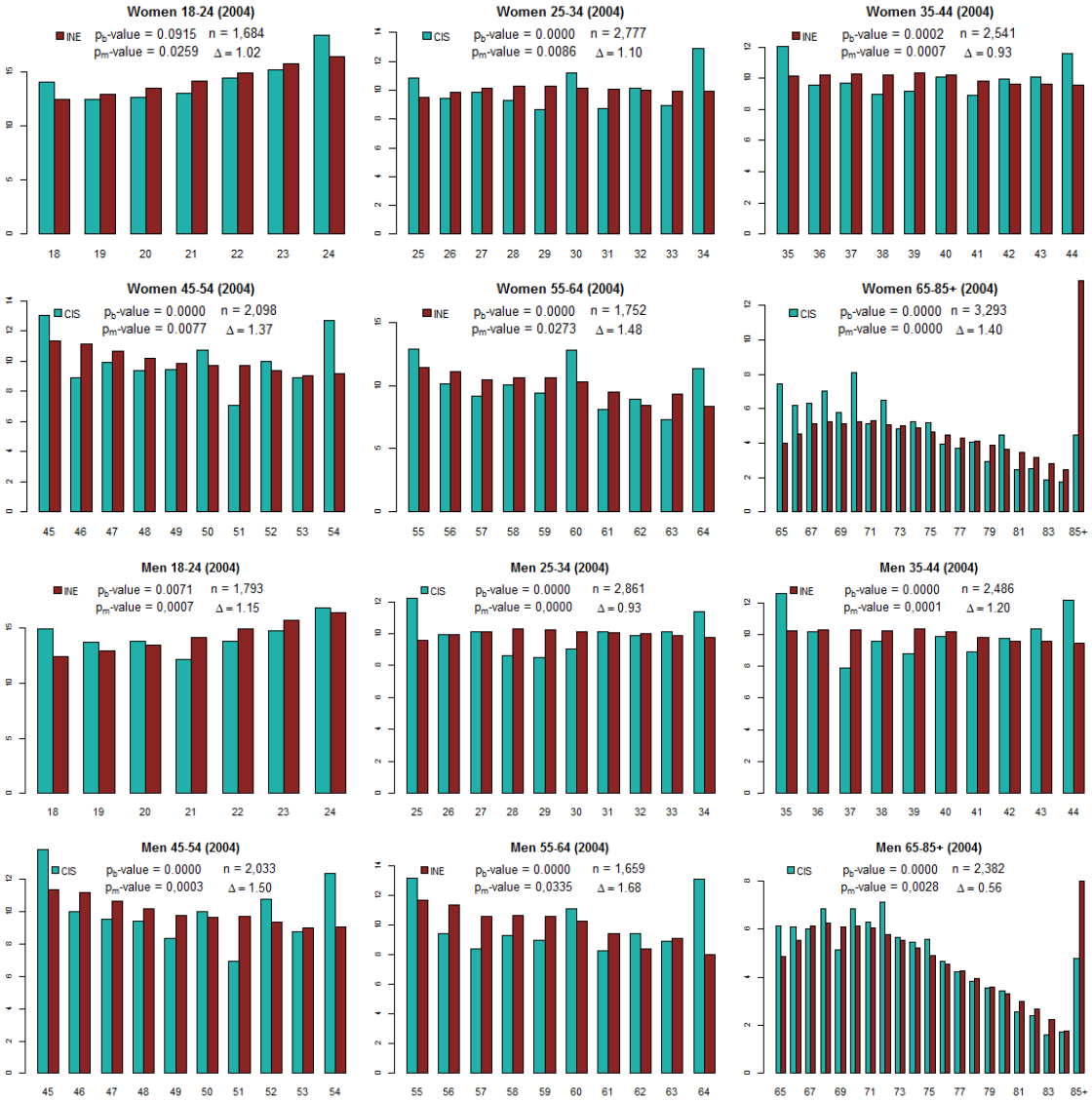

Figure S10. Comparison for the year 2004 between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

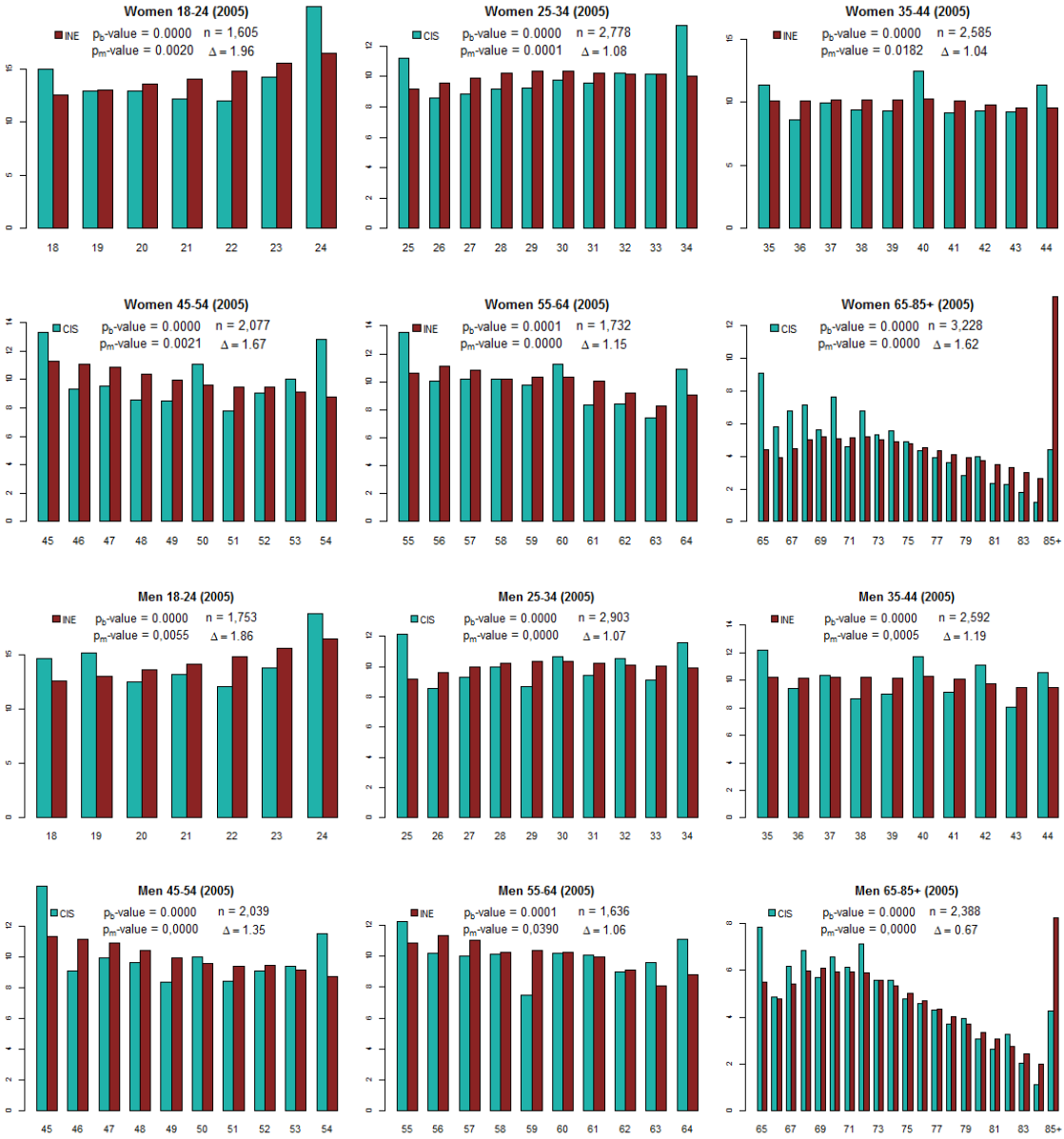

Figure S11. Comparison for the year 2005 between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

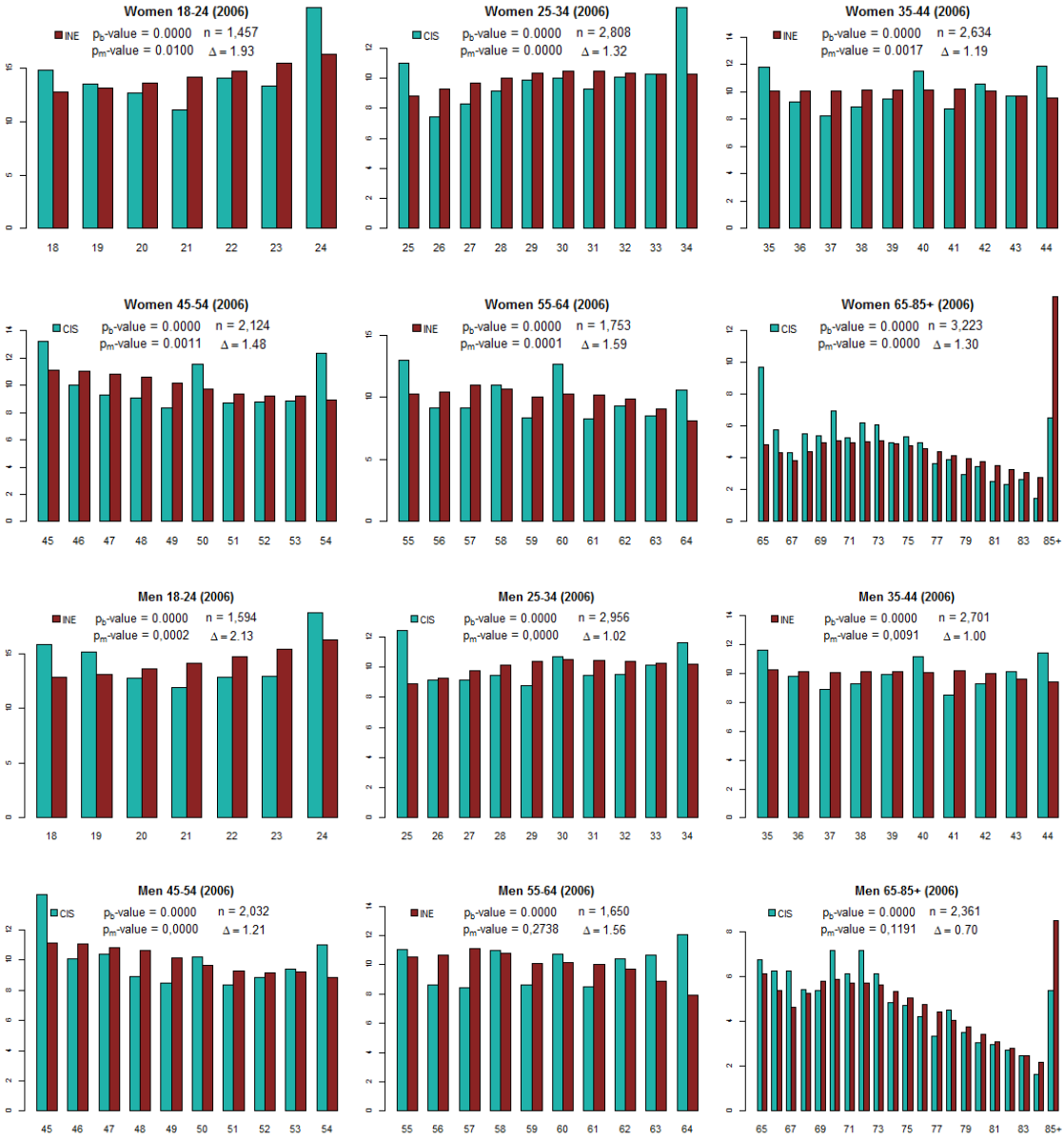

Figure S12. Comparison for the year 2006 between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

Figure S13. Comparison for the year 2007 between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

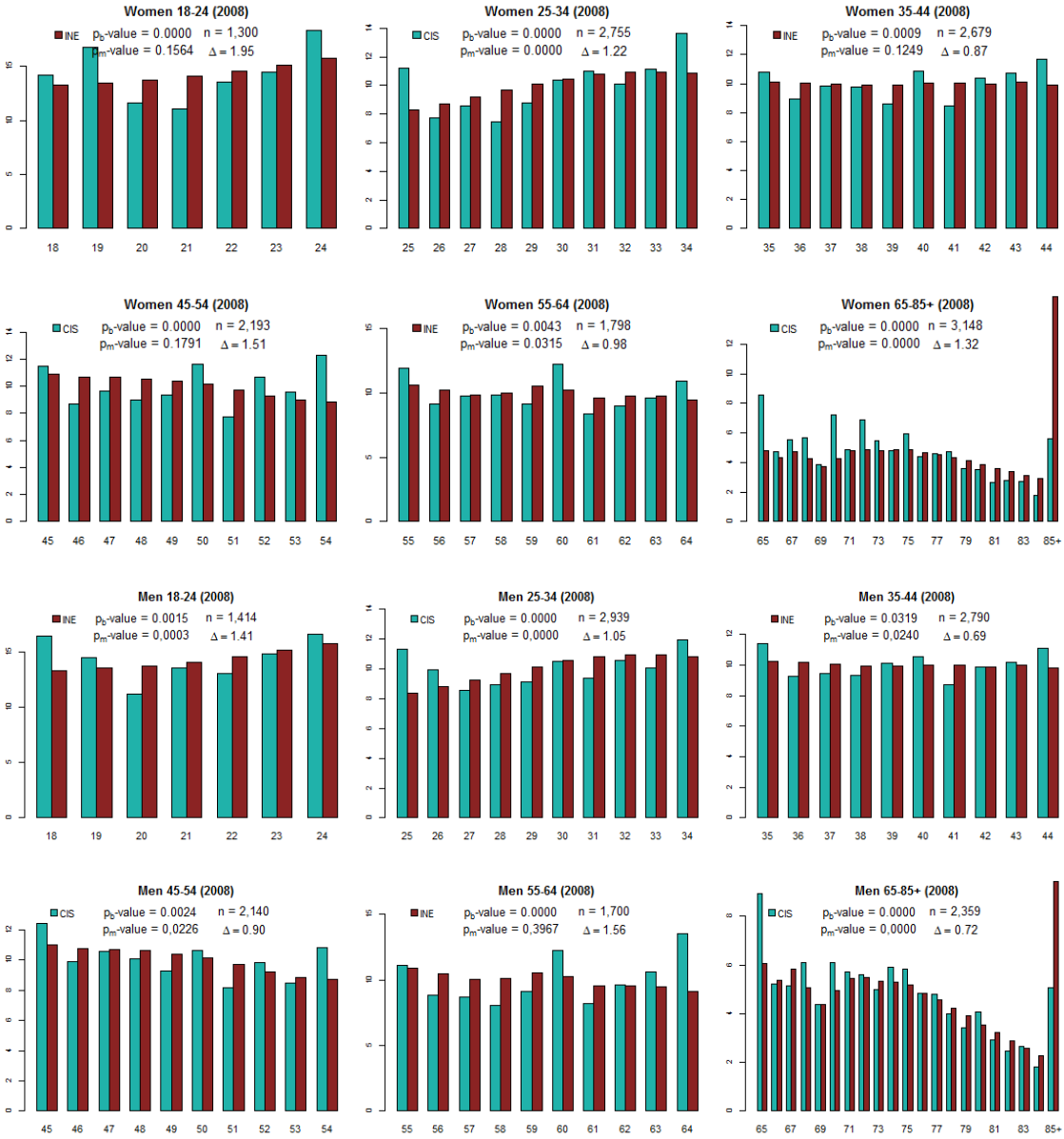

Figure S14. Comparison for the year 2008 between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

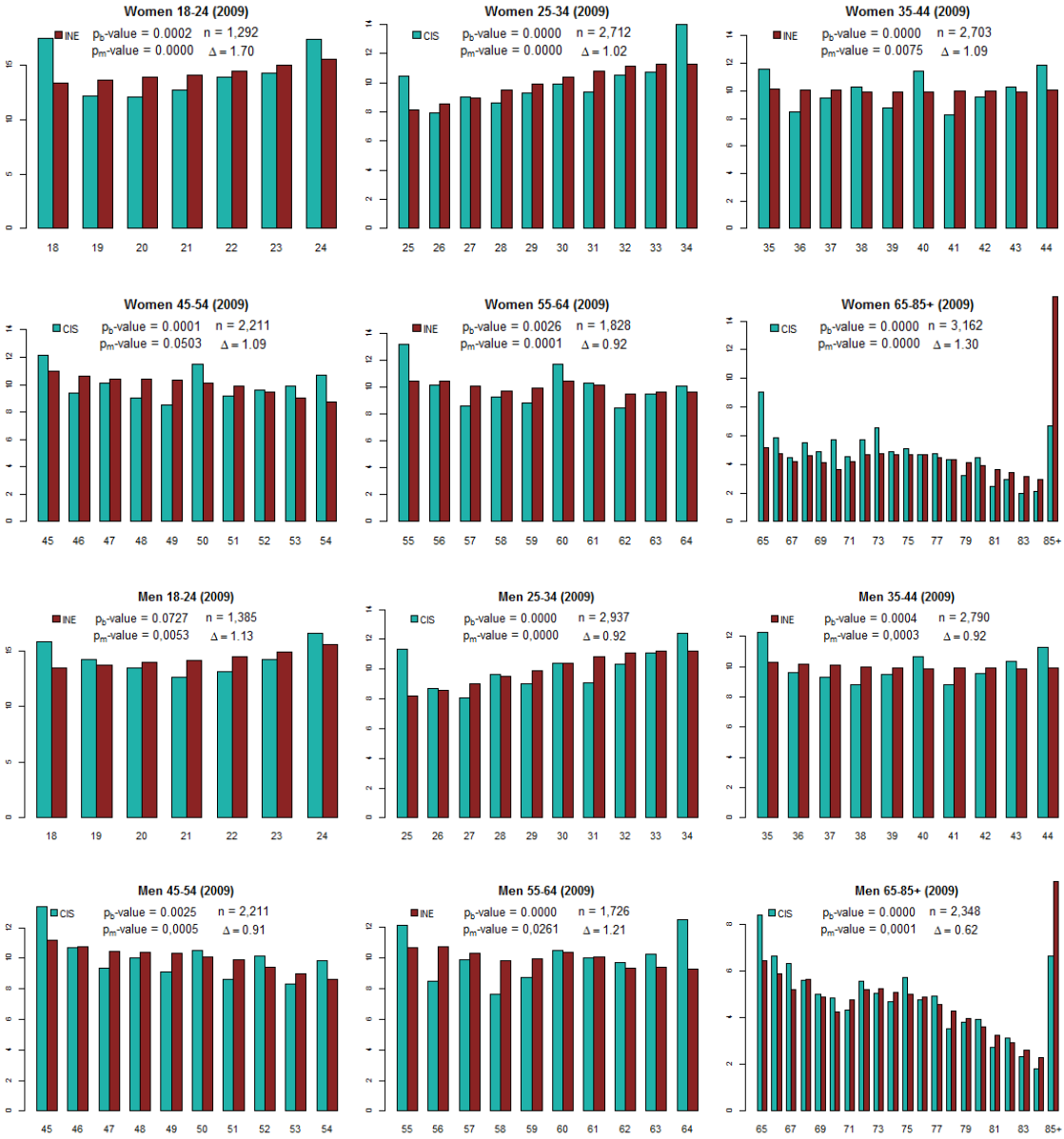

Figure S15. Comparison for the year 2009 between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

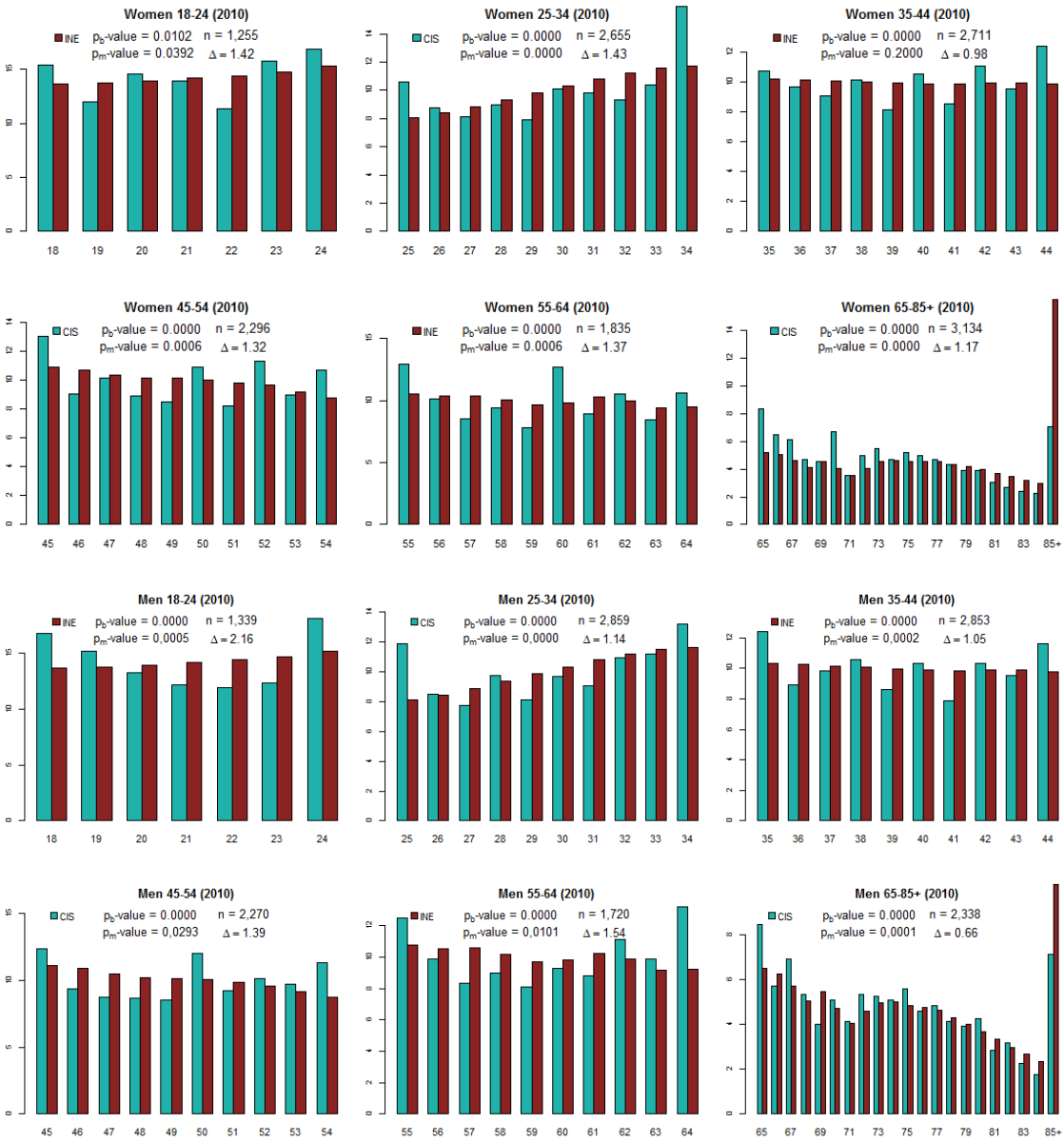

Figure S16. Comparison for the year 2010 between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

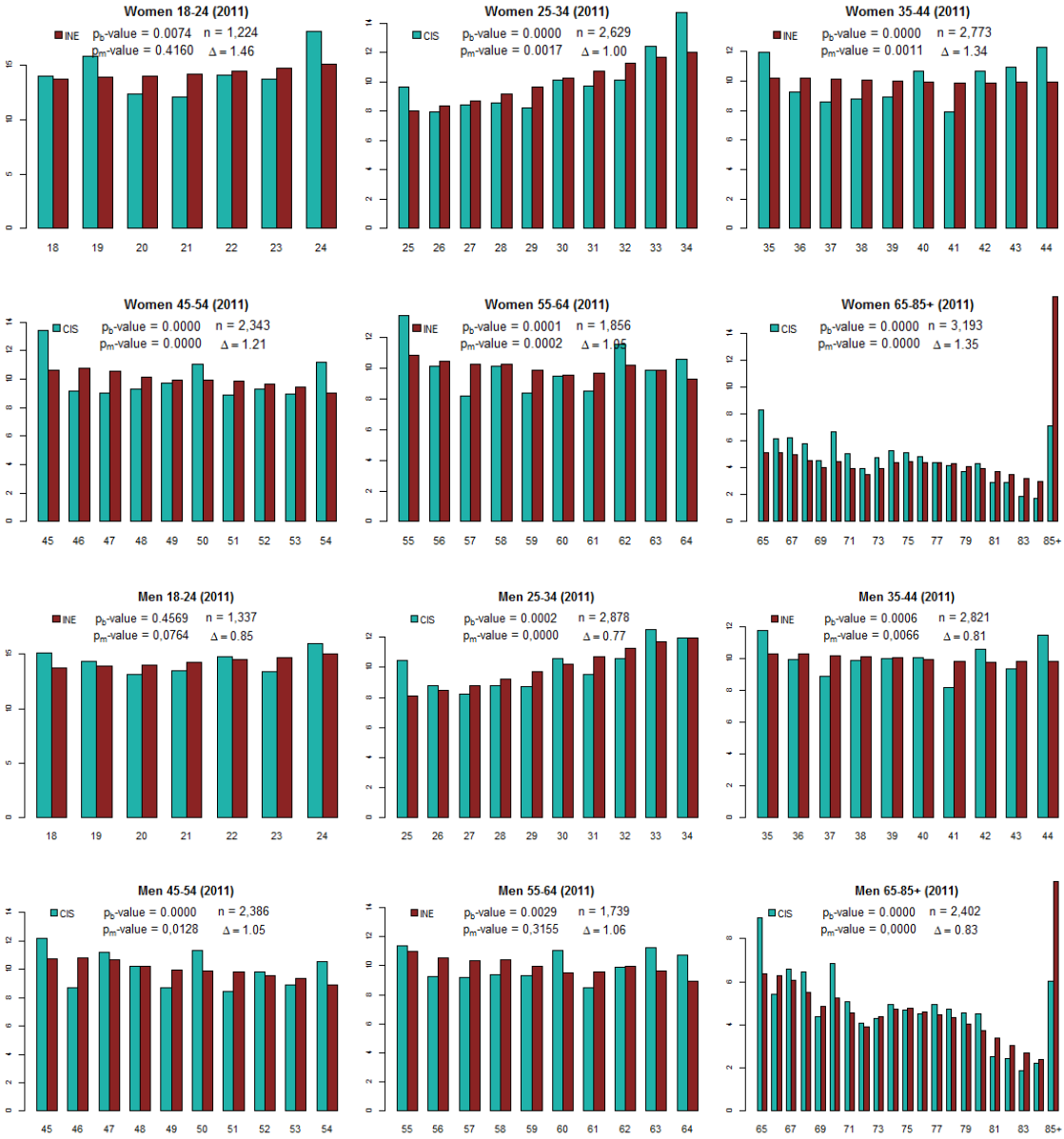

Figure S17. Comparison for the year 2011 between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

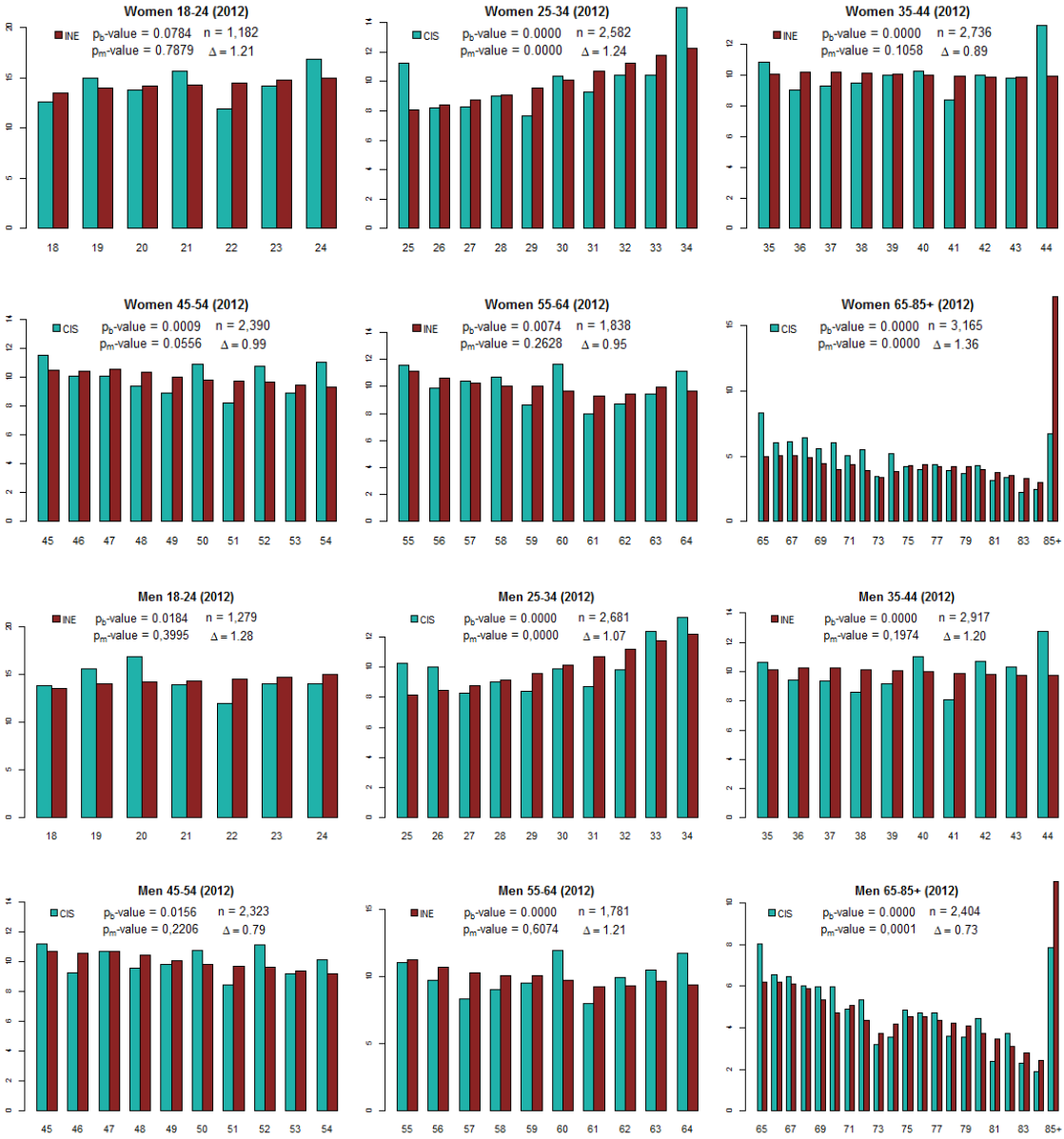

Figure S18. Comparison for the year 2012 between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es

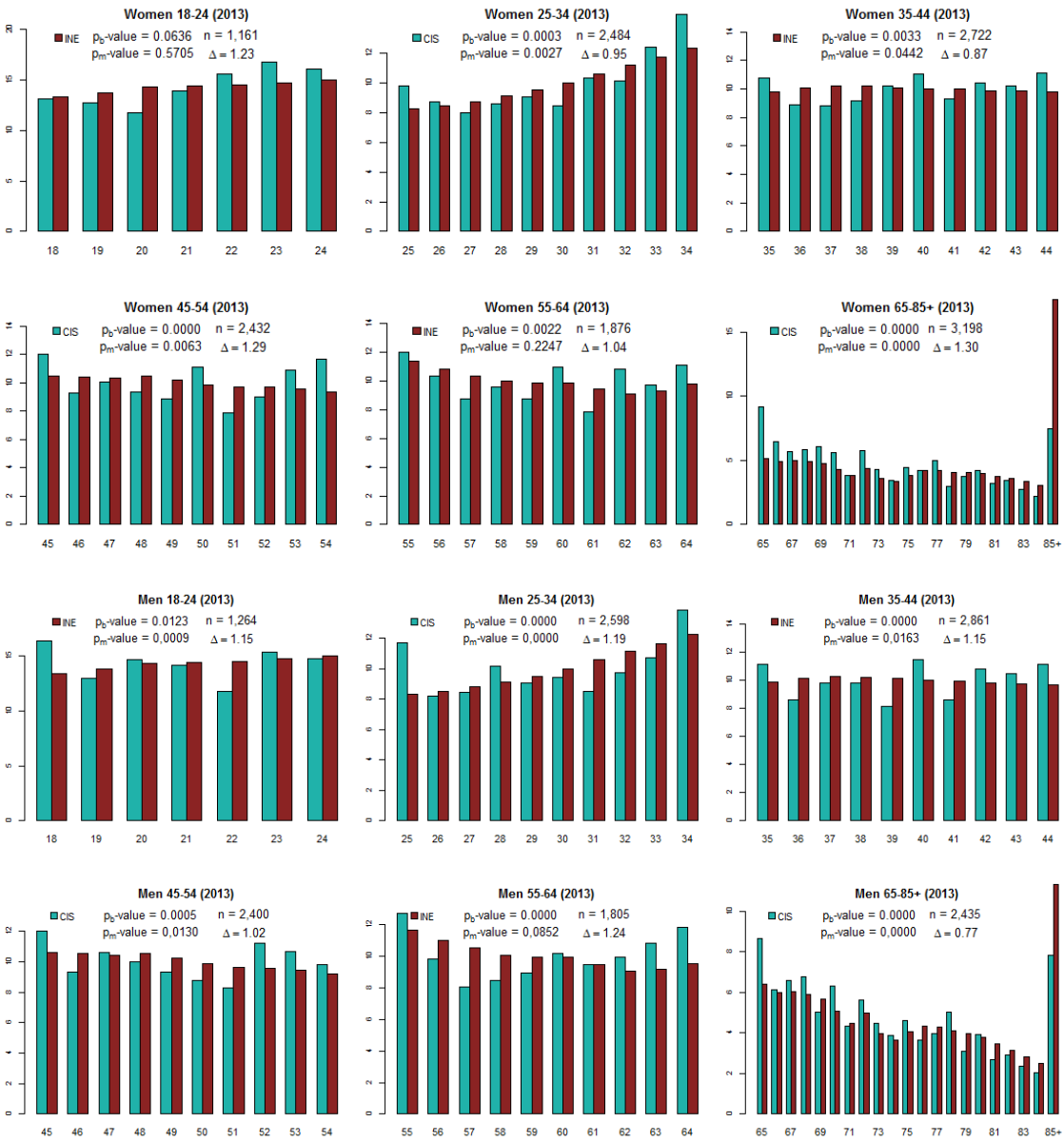

Figure S19. Comparison for the year 2013 between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es

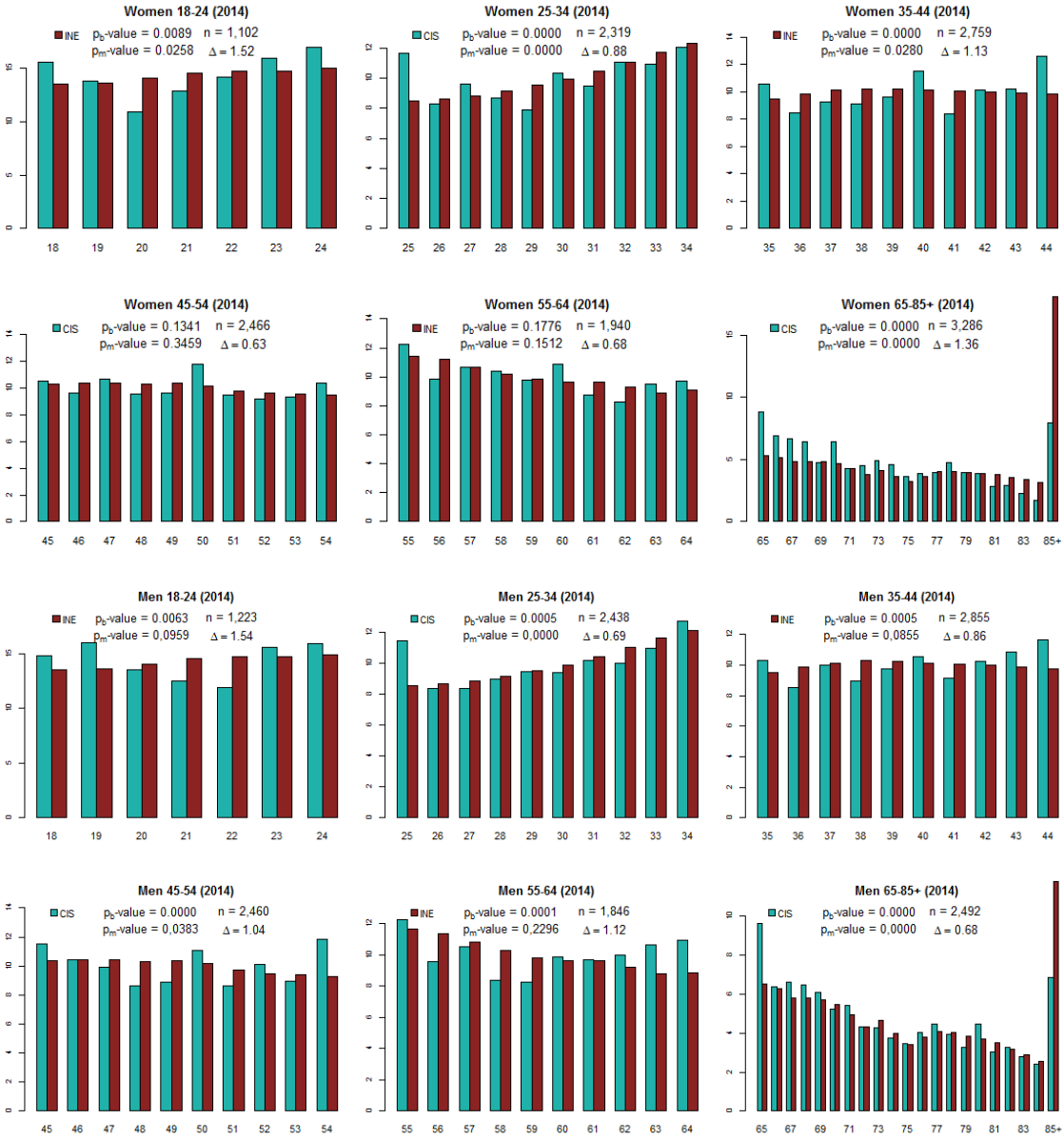

Figure S20. Comparison for the year 2014 between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es

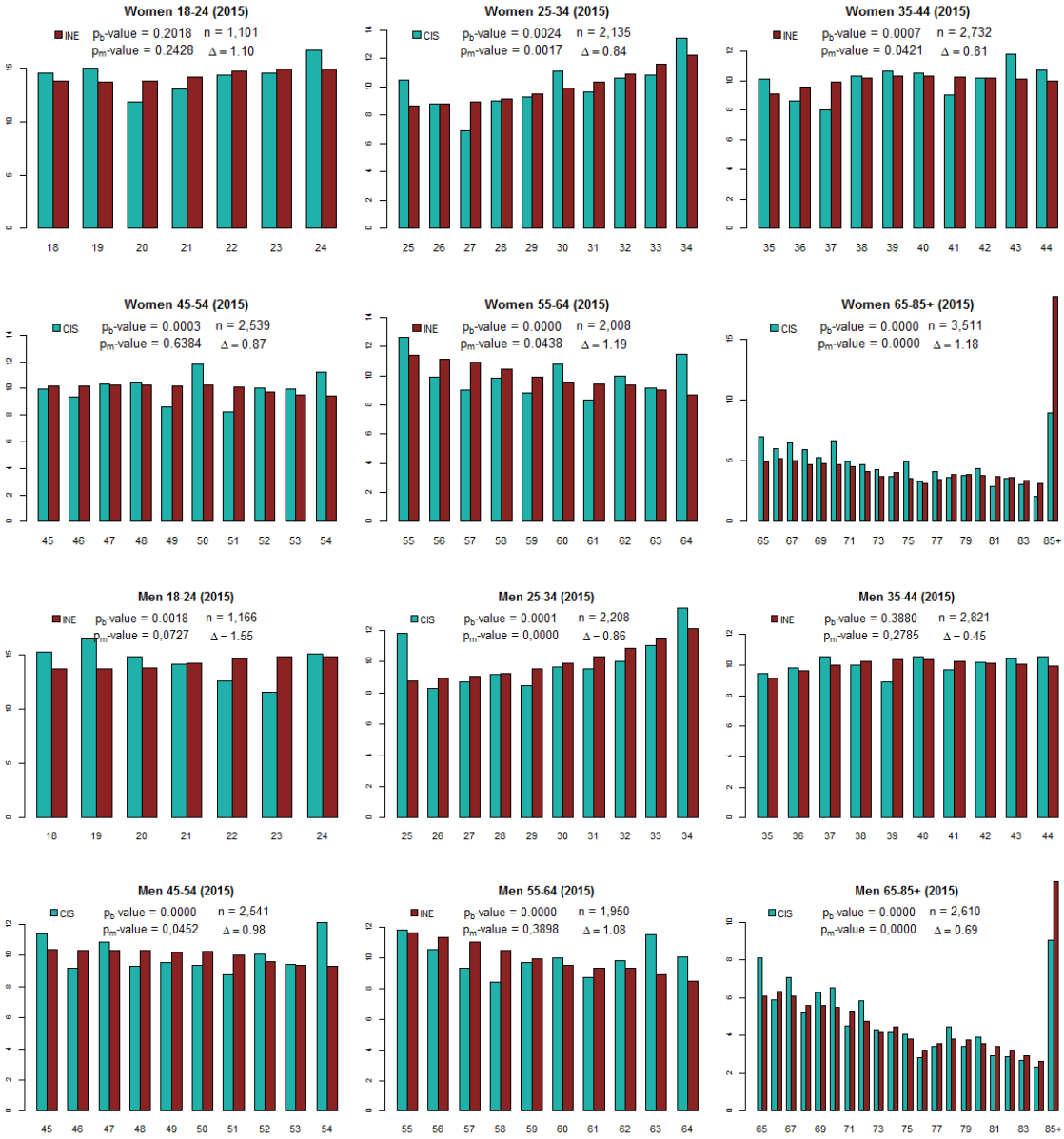

Figure S21. Comparison for the year 2015 between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es

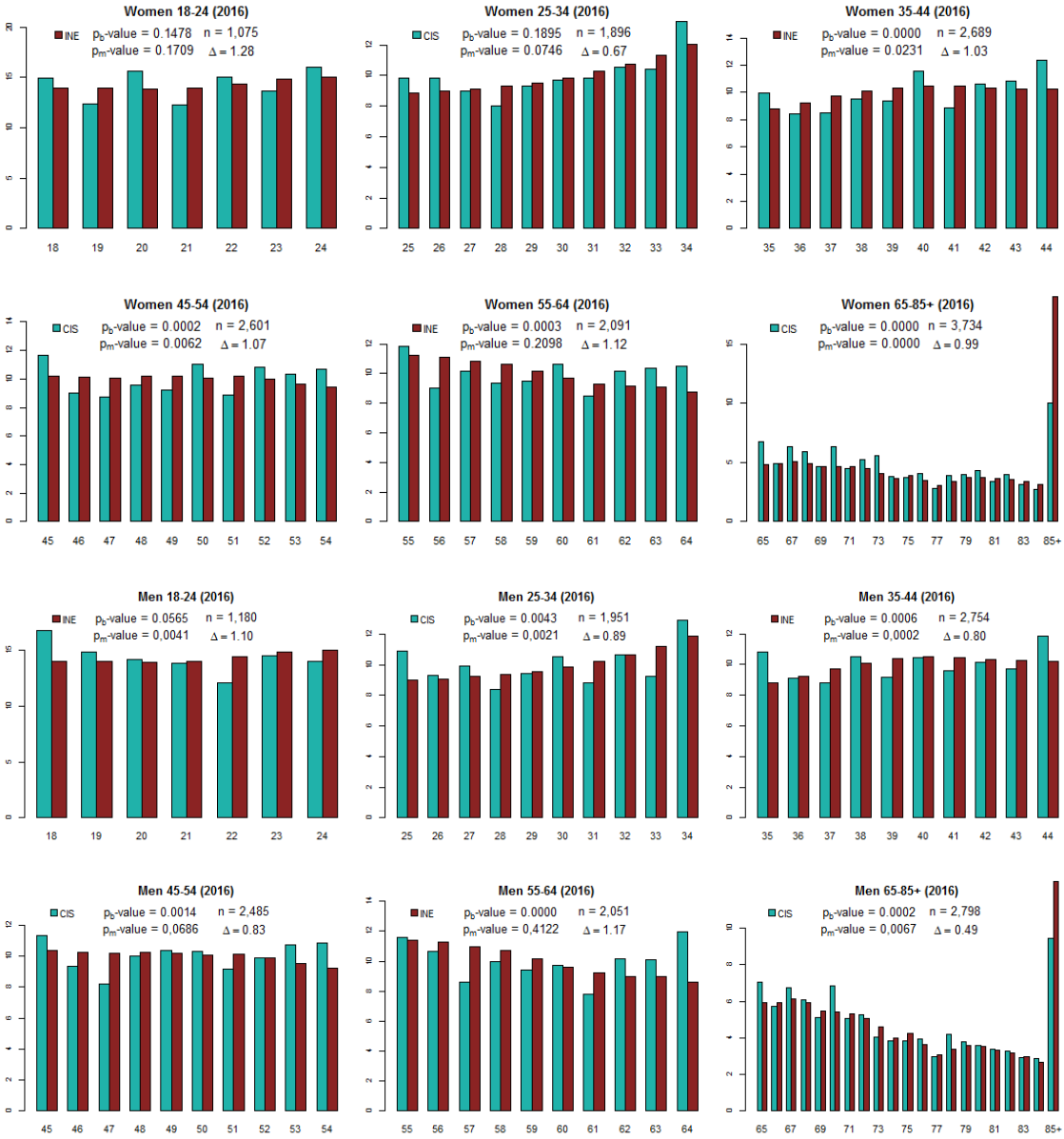

Figure S22. Comparison for the year 2016 between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es

COMPARATIVE OF EMPIRICAL AND THEORETICAL INTRA-QUOTA DISTRIBUTIONS GROUPED BY REGISTER

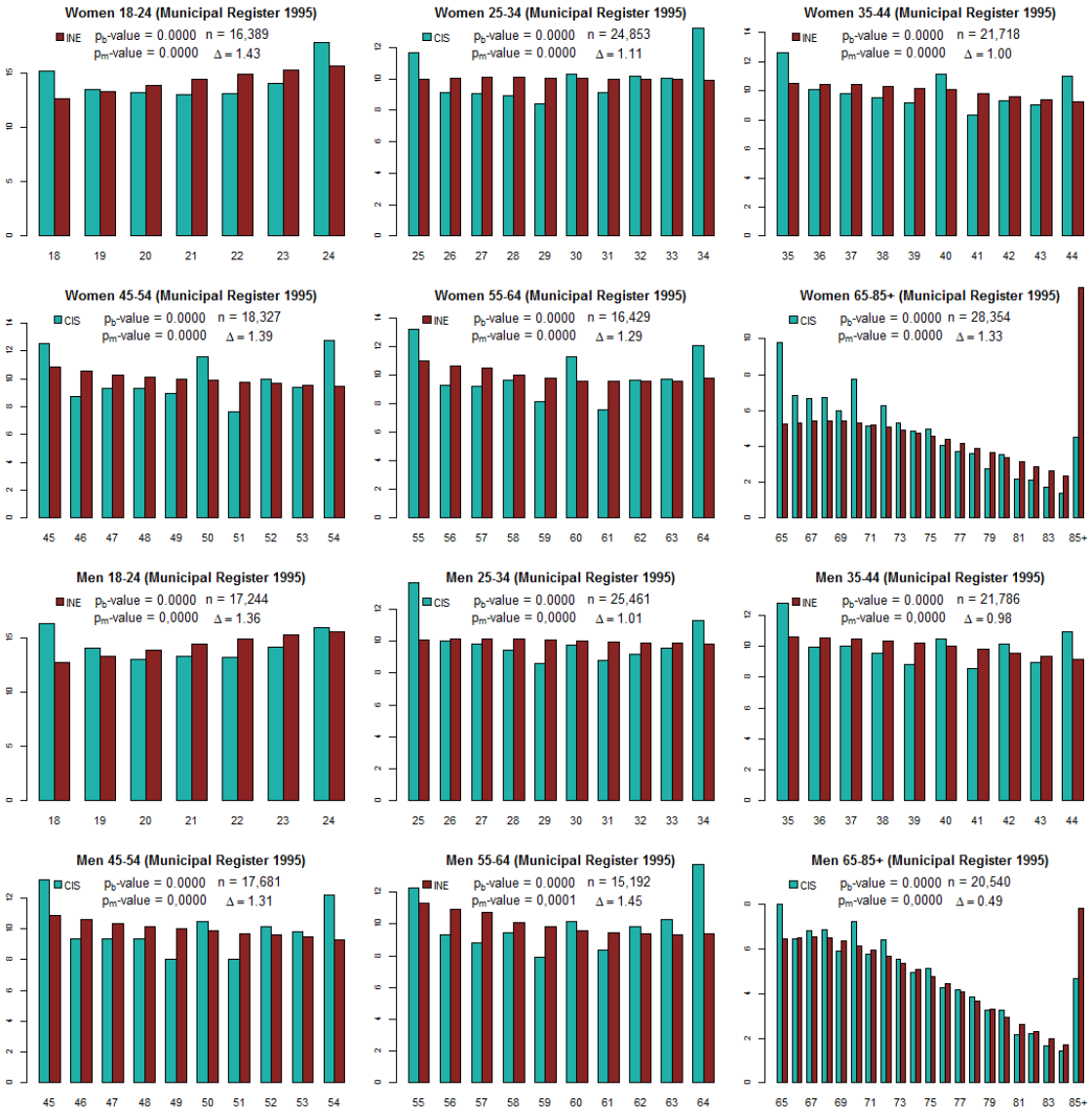

Figure S23. Comparison for the barometers designed using the 1995 Municipal Register between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

Figure S24. Comparison for the barometers designed using the 2004 Municipal Register between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

Figure S25. Comparison for the barometers designed using the 2005 Municipal Register between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

Figure S26. Comparison for the barometers designed using the 2006 Municipal Register between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

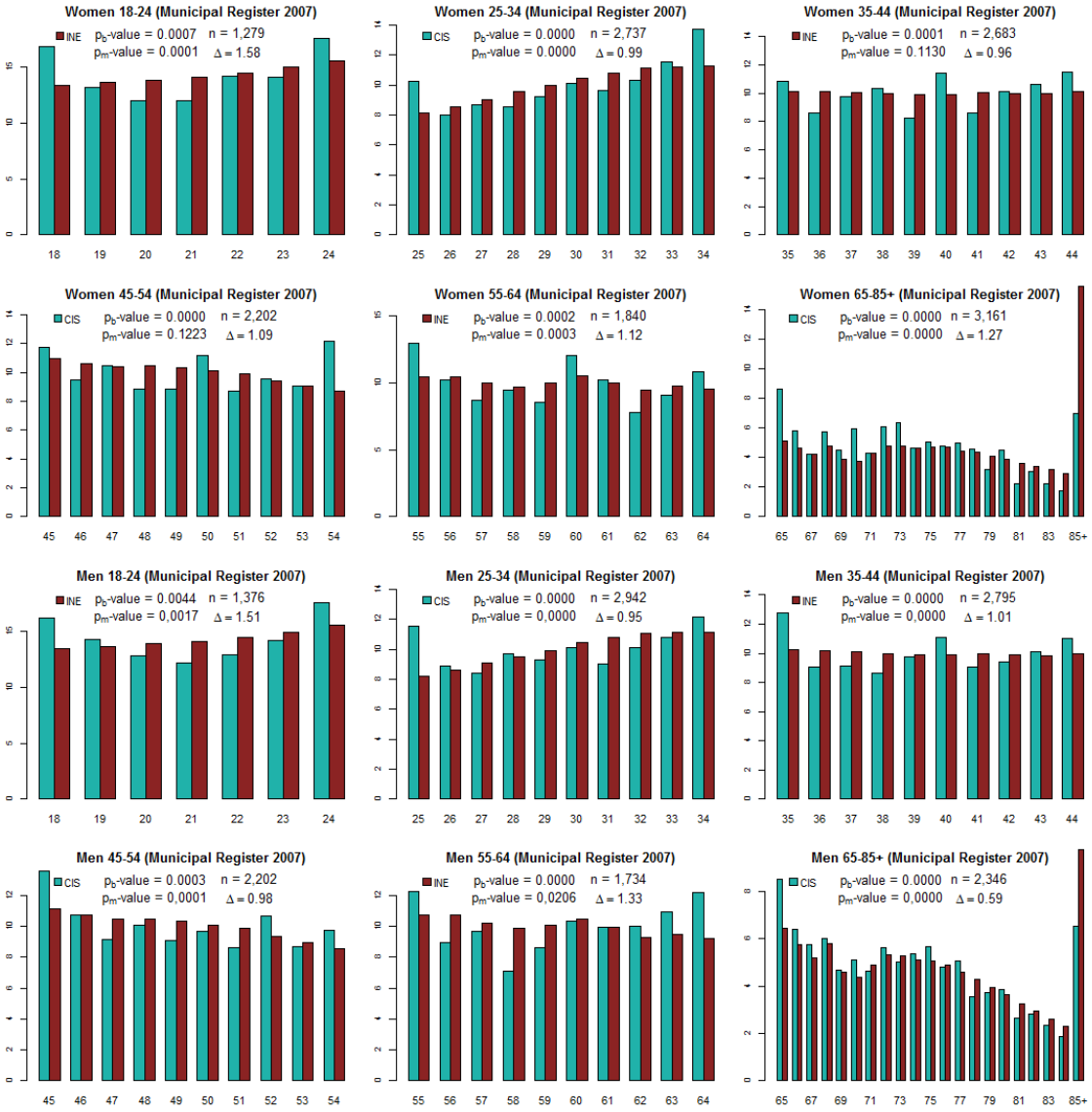

Figure S27. Comparison for the barometers designed using the 2007 Municipal Register between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

Figure S28. Comparison for the barometers designed using the 2008 Municipal Register between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

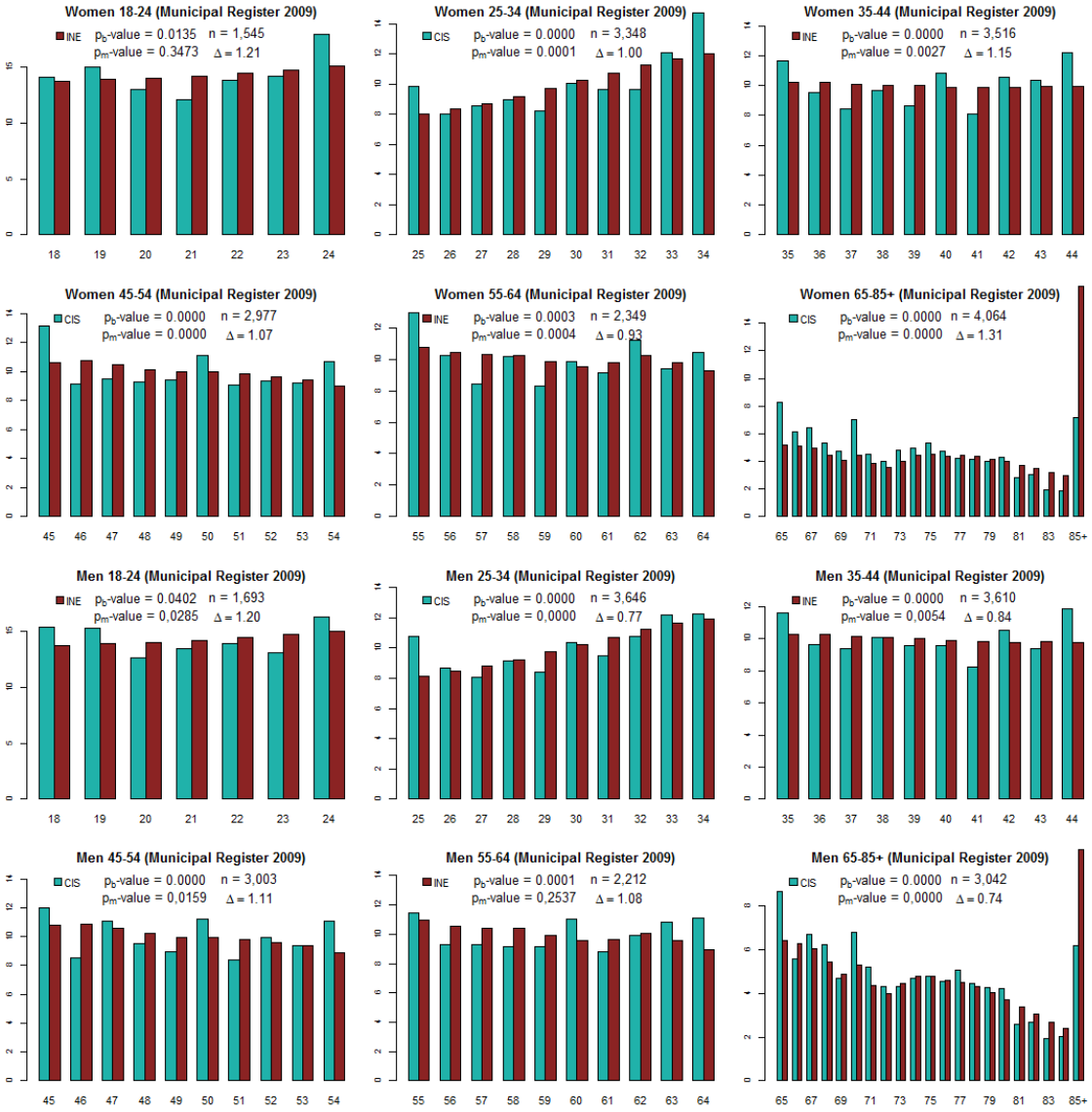

Figure S29. Comparison for the barometers designed using the 2009 Municipal Register between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

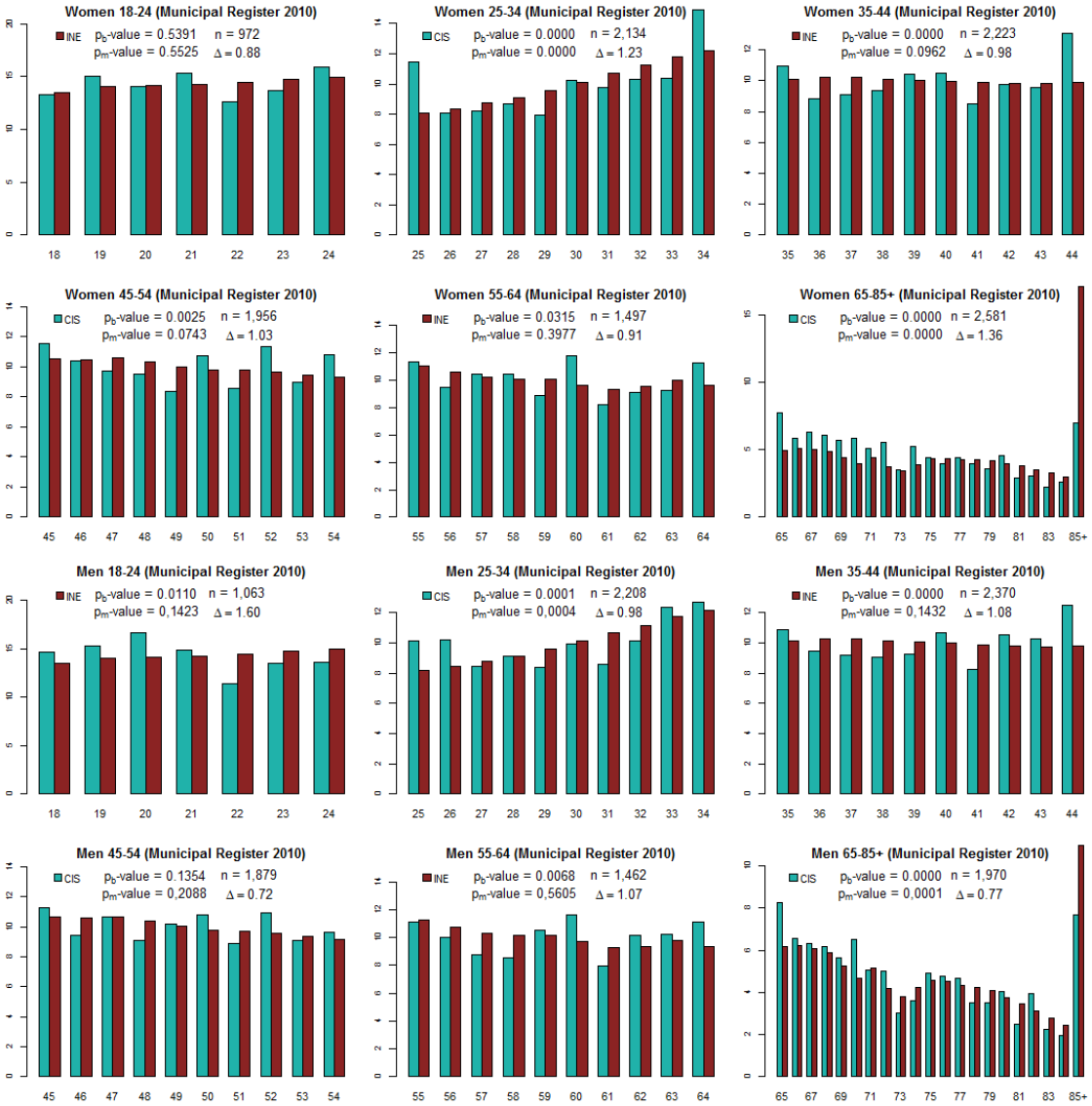

Figure S30. Comparison for the barometers designed using the 2010 Municipal Register between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

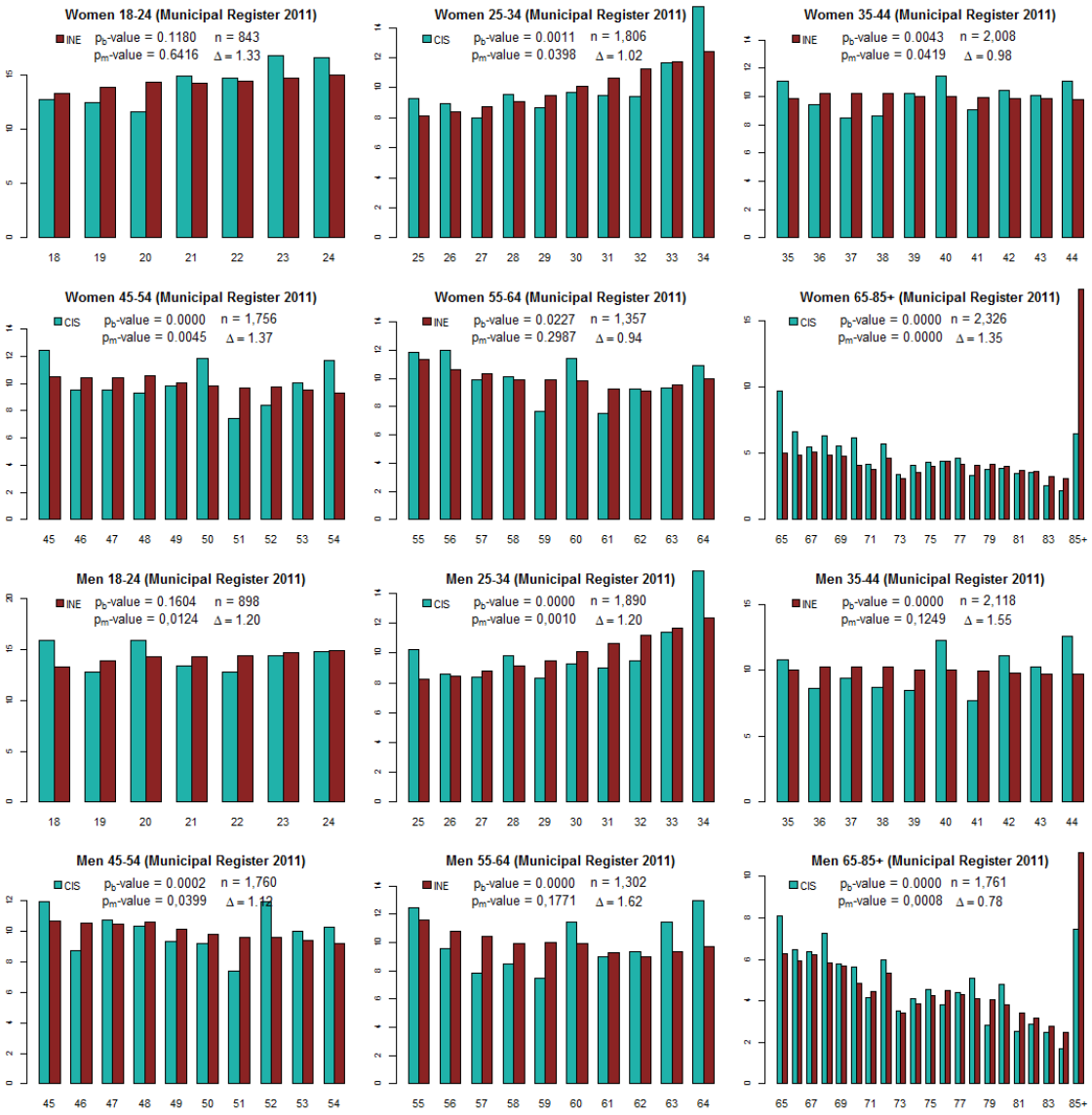

Figure S31. Comparison for the barometers designed using the 2011 Municipal Register between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

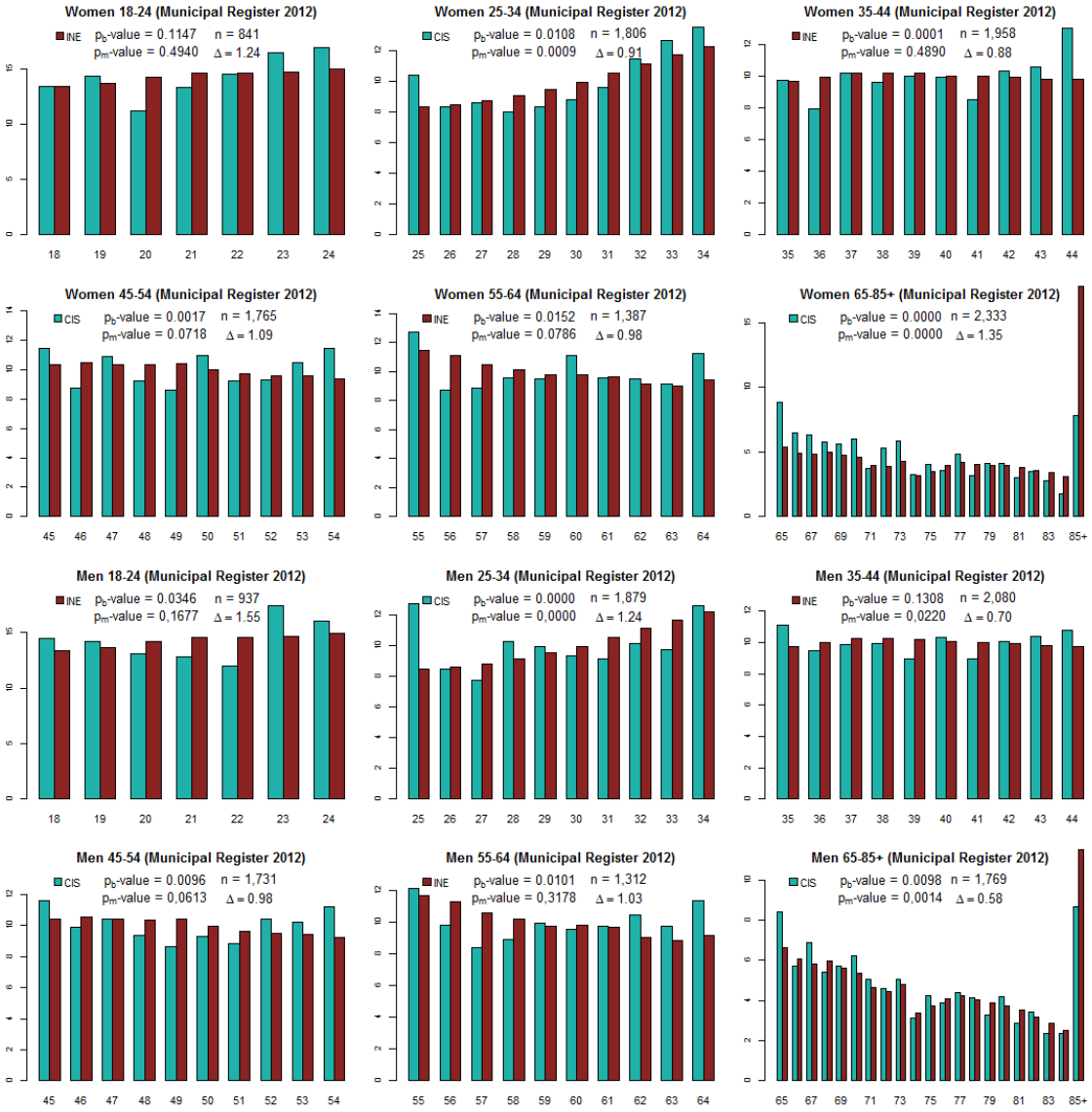

Figure S32. Comparison for the barometers designed using the 2012 Municipal Register between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

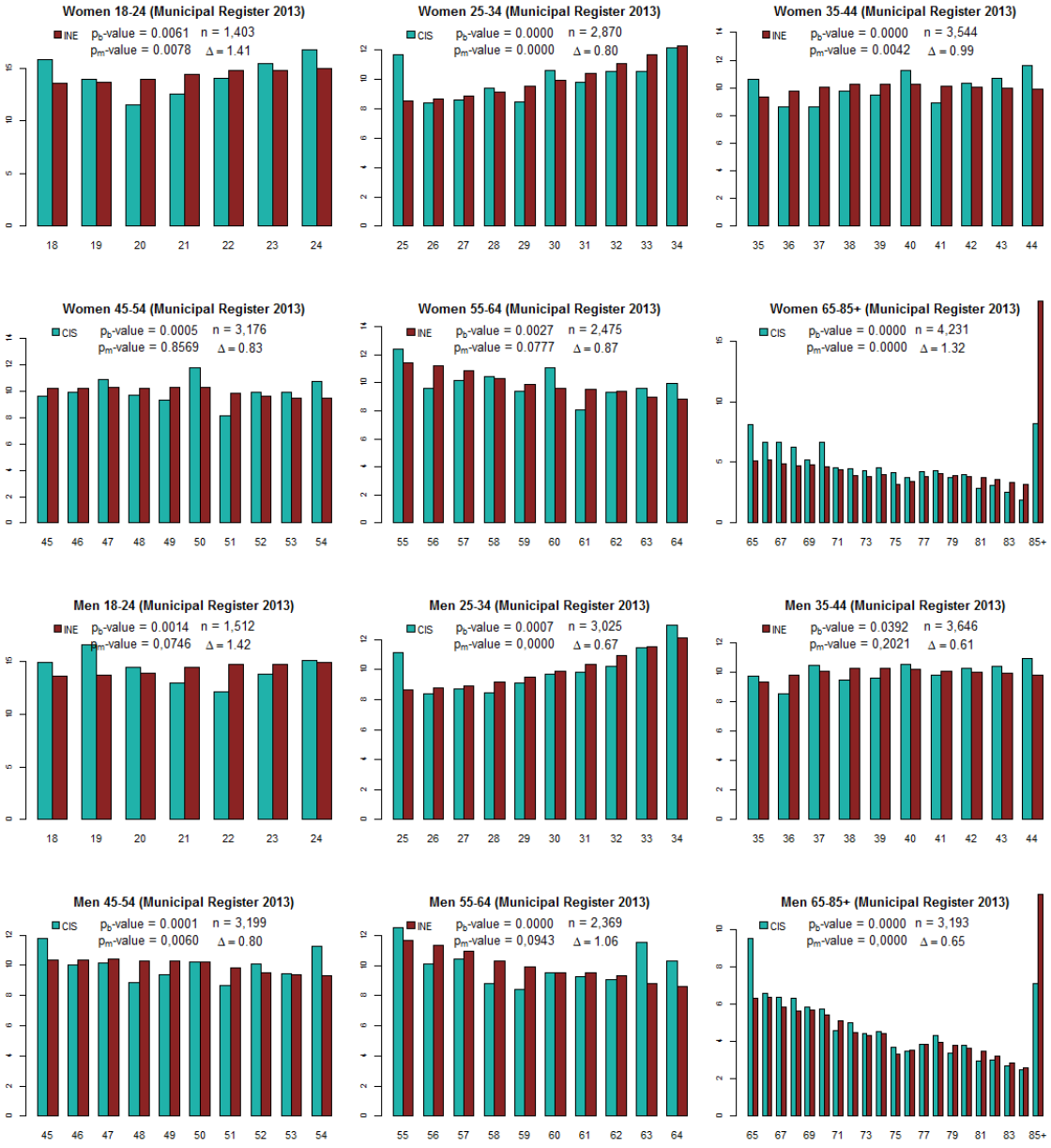

Figure S33. Comparison for the barometers designed using the 2013 Municipal Register between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

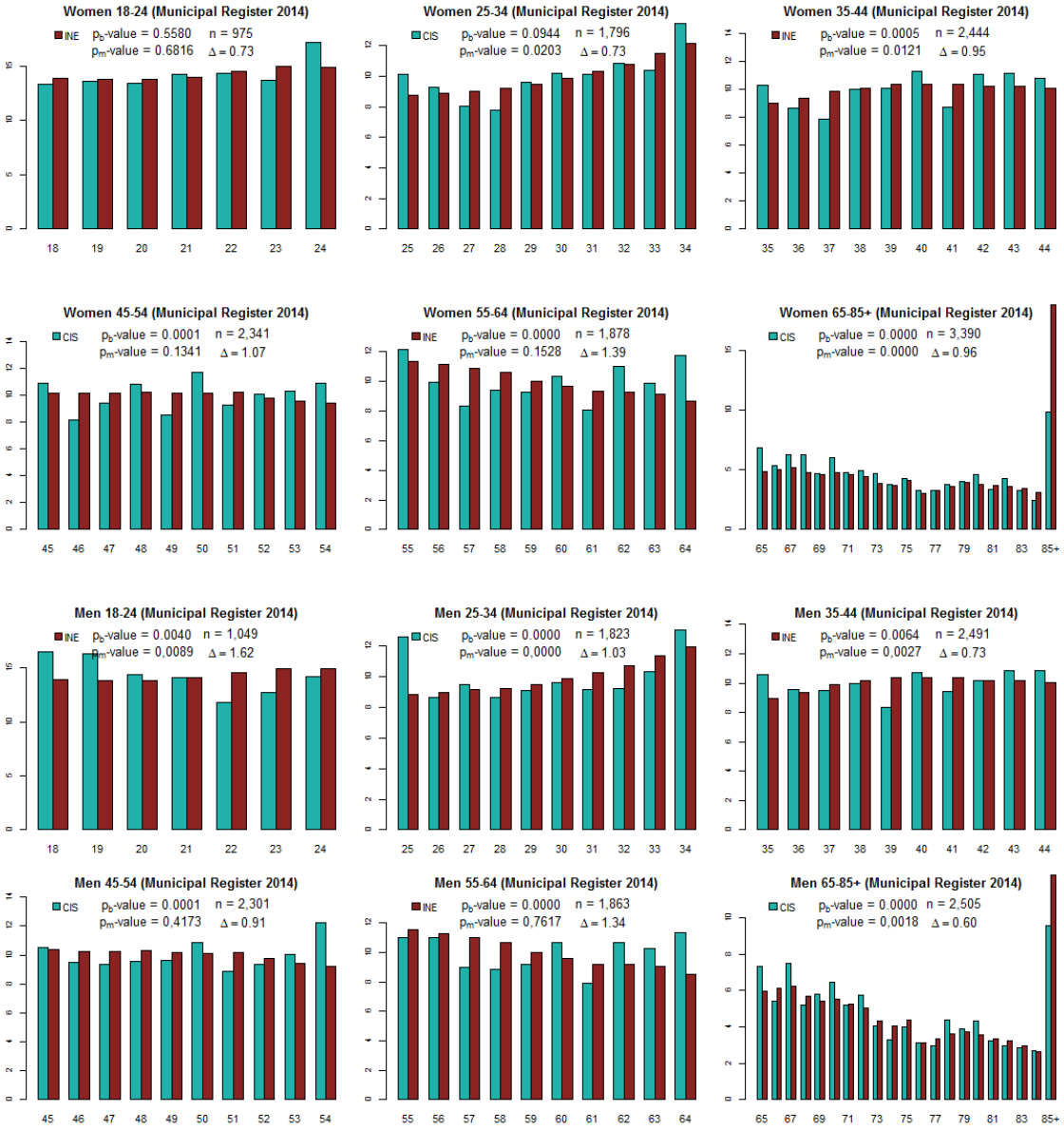

Figure S34. Comparison for the barometers designed using the 2014 Municipal Register between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

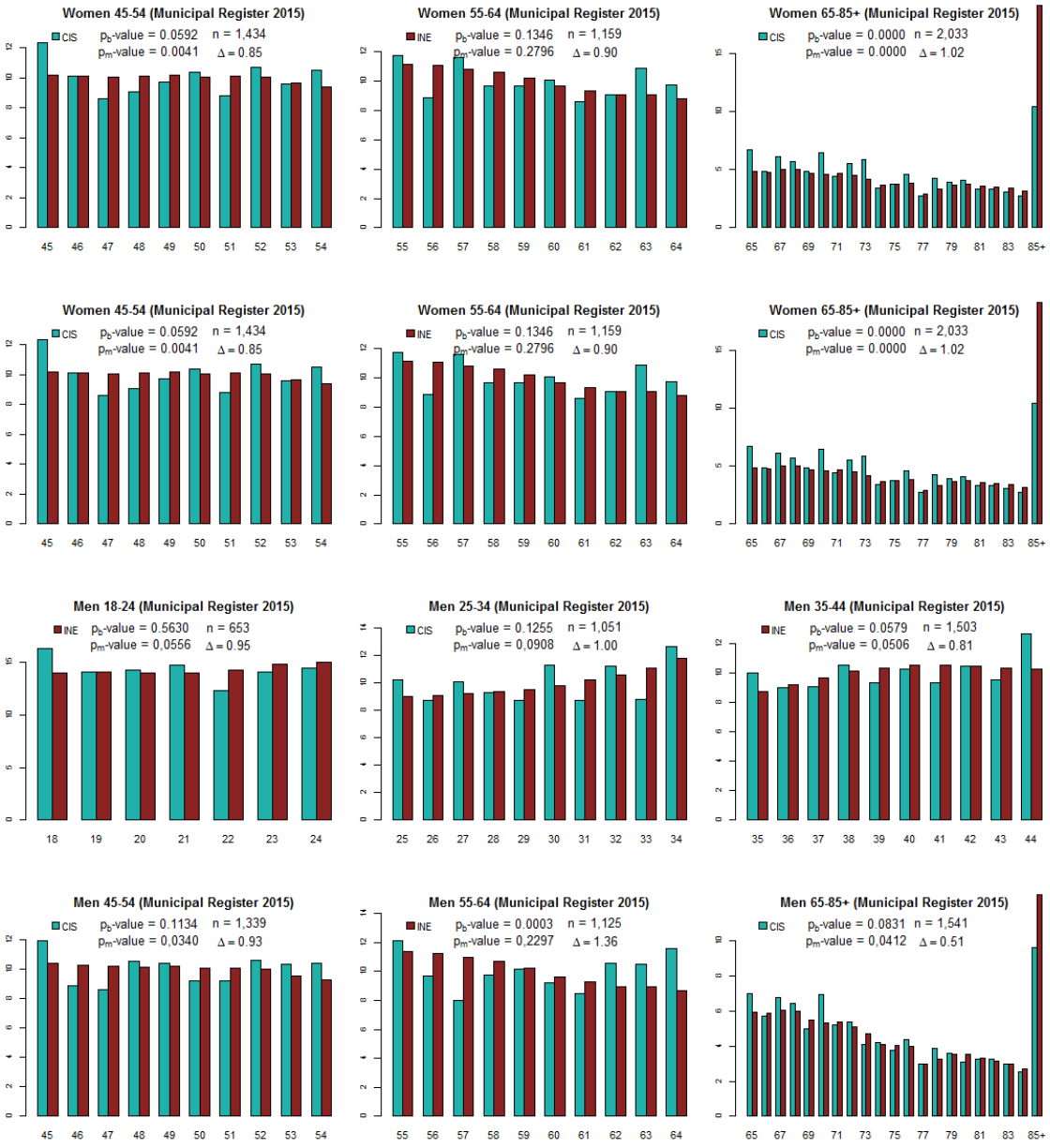

Figure S35. Comparison for the barometers designed using the 2015 Municipal Register between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

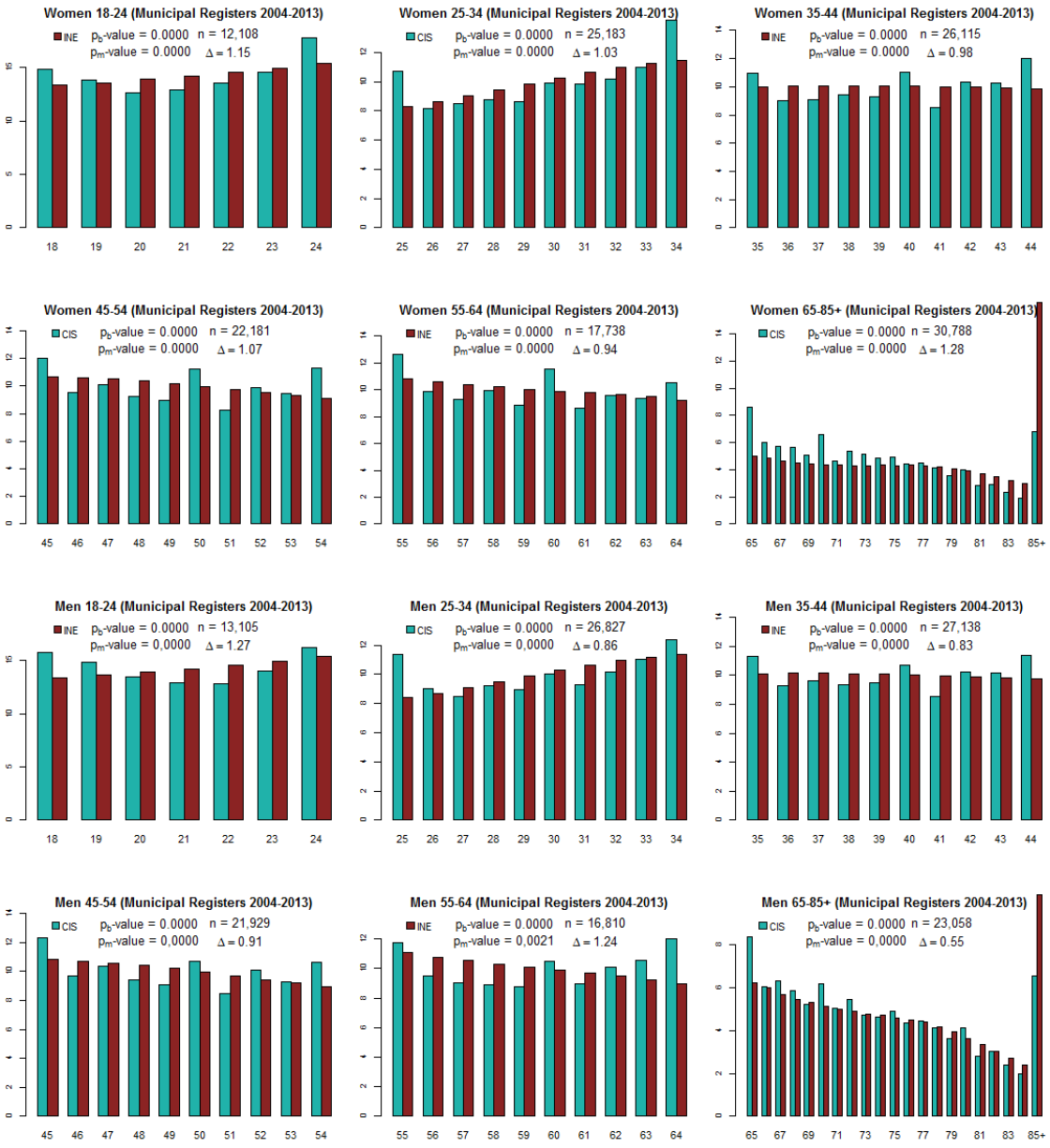

Figure S36. Comparison for the barometers designed between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS), using the Municipal Registers from 2004 to 2013. The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

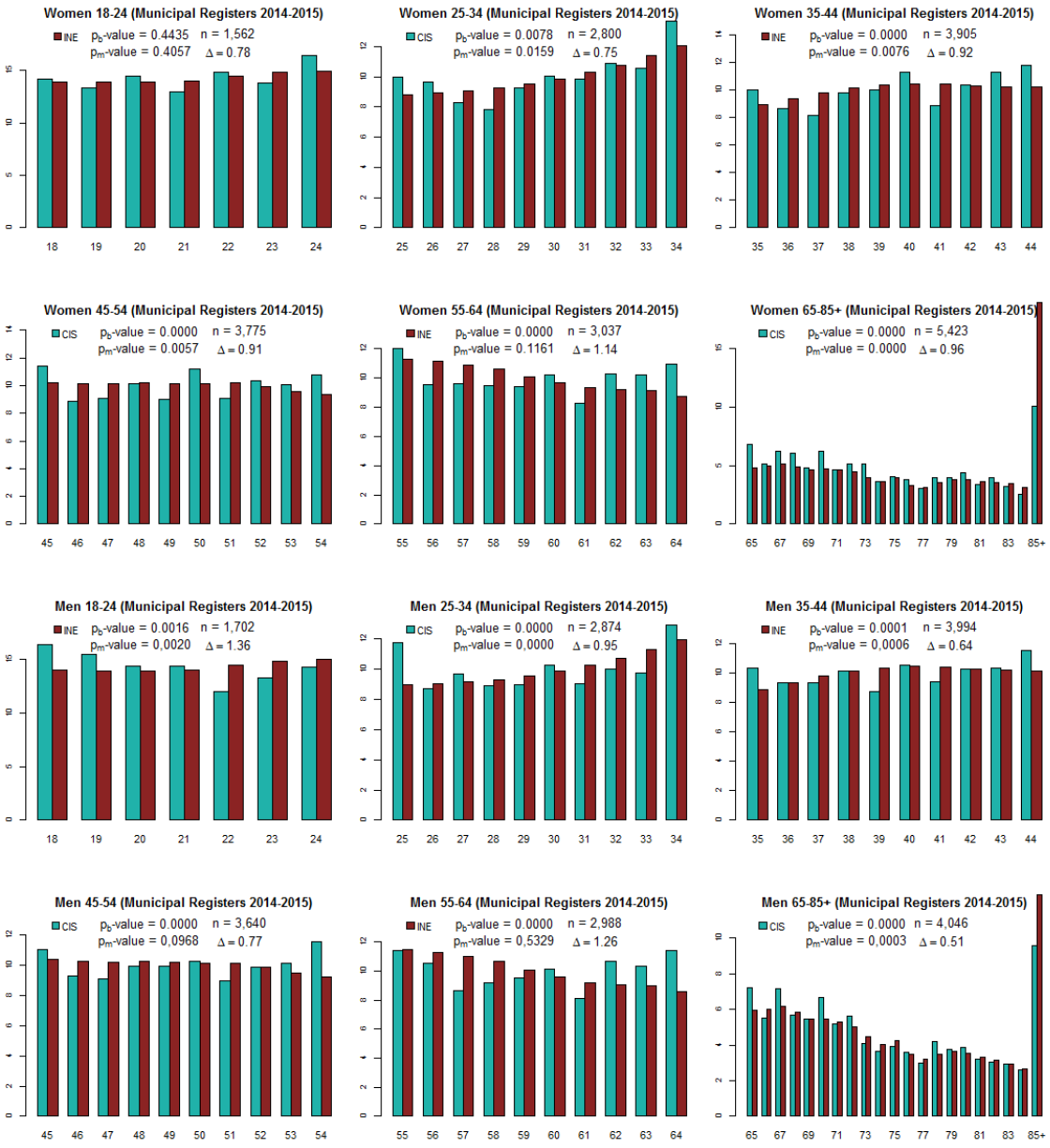

Figure S37. Comparison for the barometers designed between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS), using the Municipal Registers from 2014 to 2015. The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

COMPARATIVE OF EMPIRICAL AND THEORETICAL INTRA-QUOTA DISTRIBUTIONS GROUPED BY PROVINCE

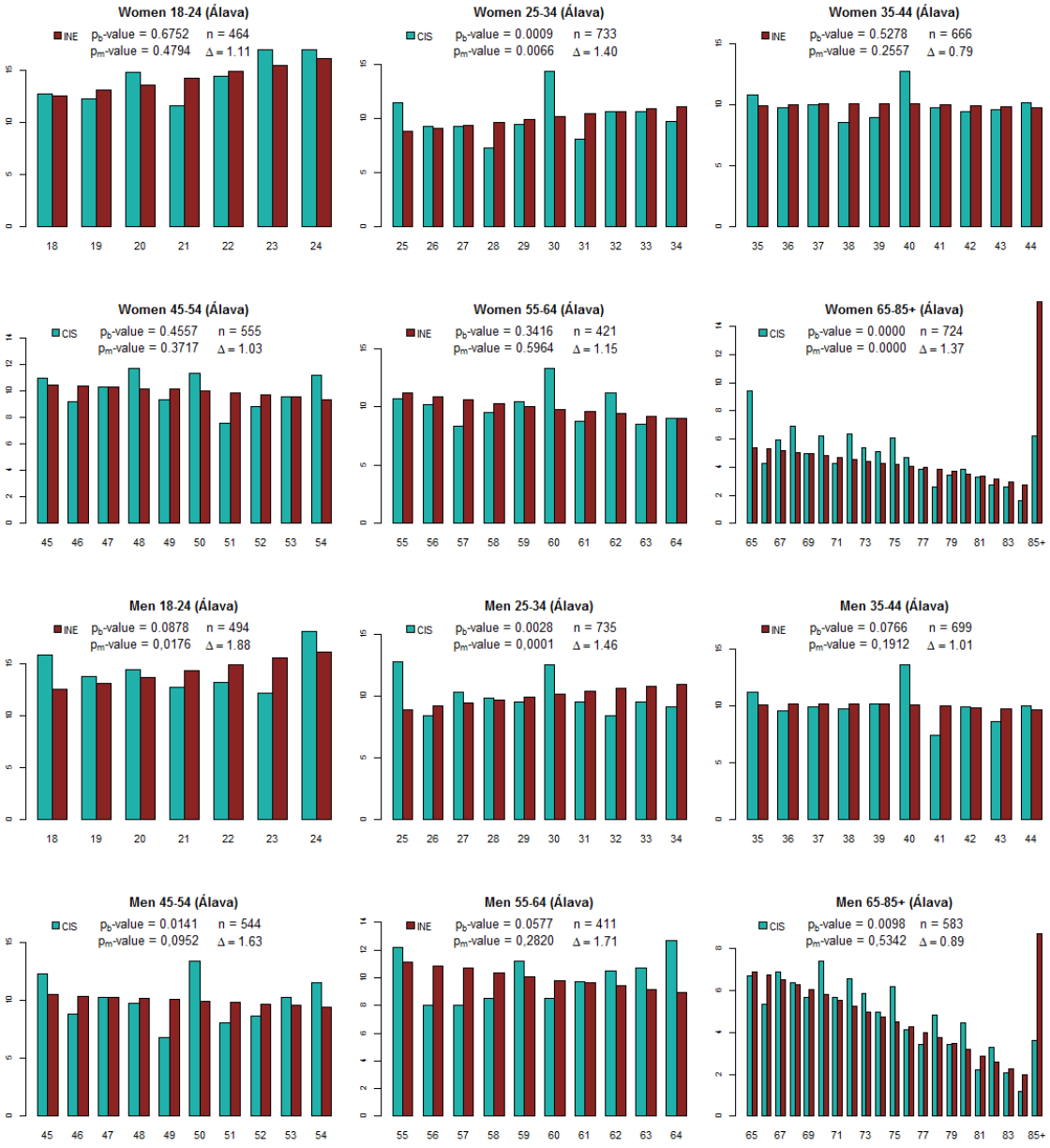

Figure S38. Comparison for the province of Álava between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

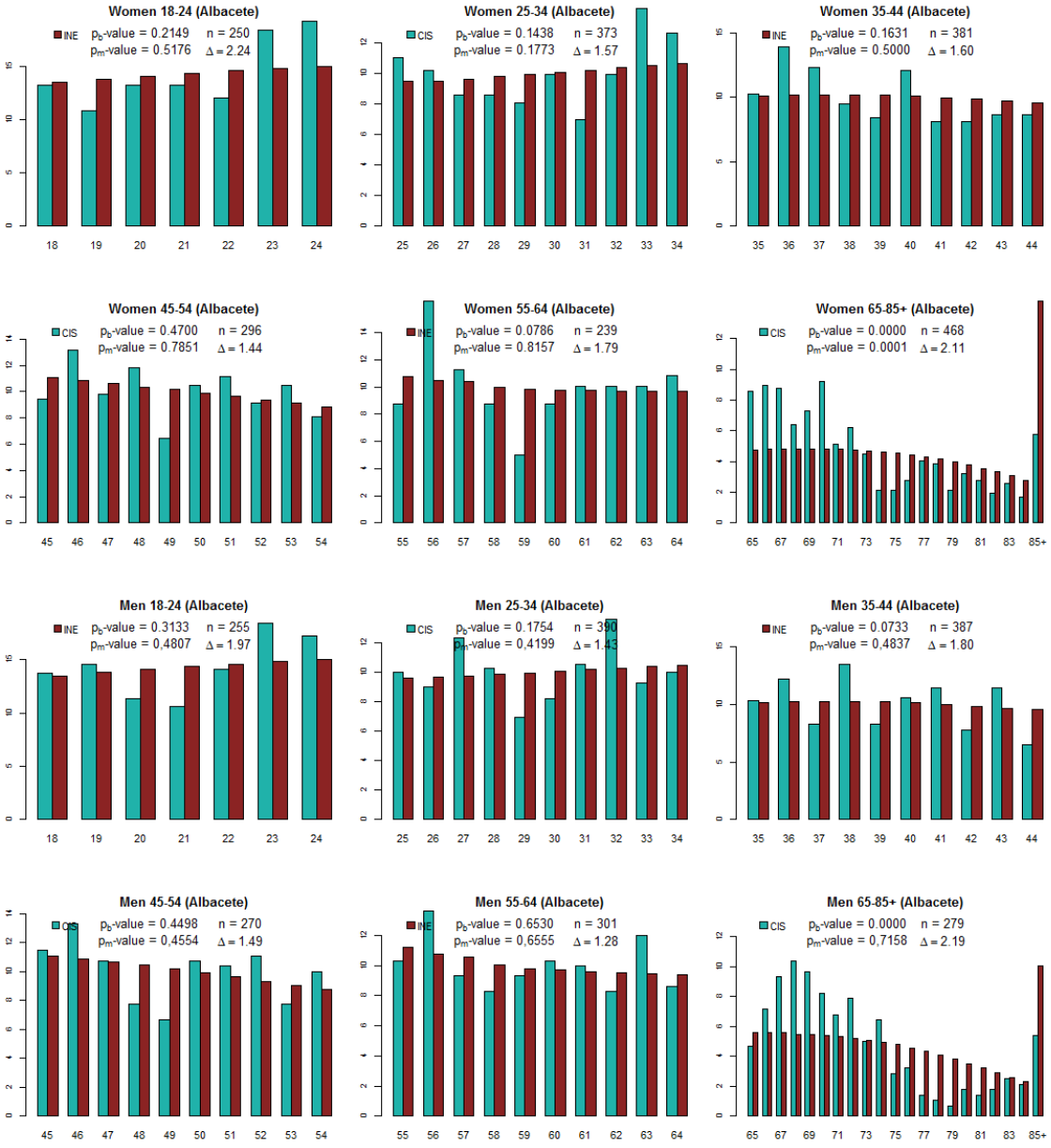

Figure S39. Comparison for the province of Albacete between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

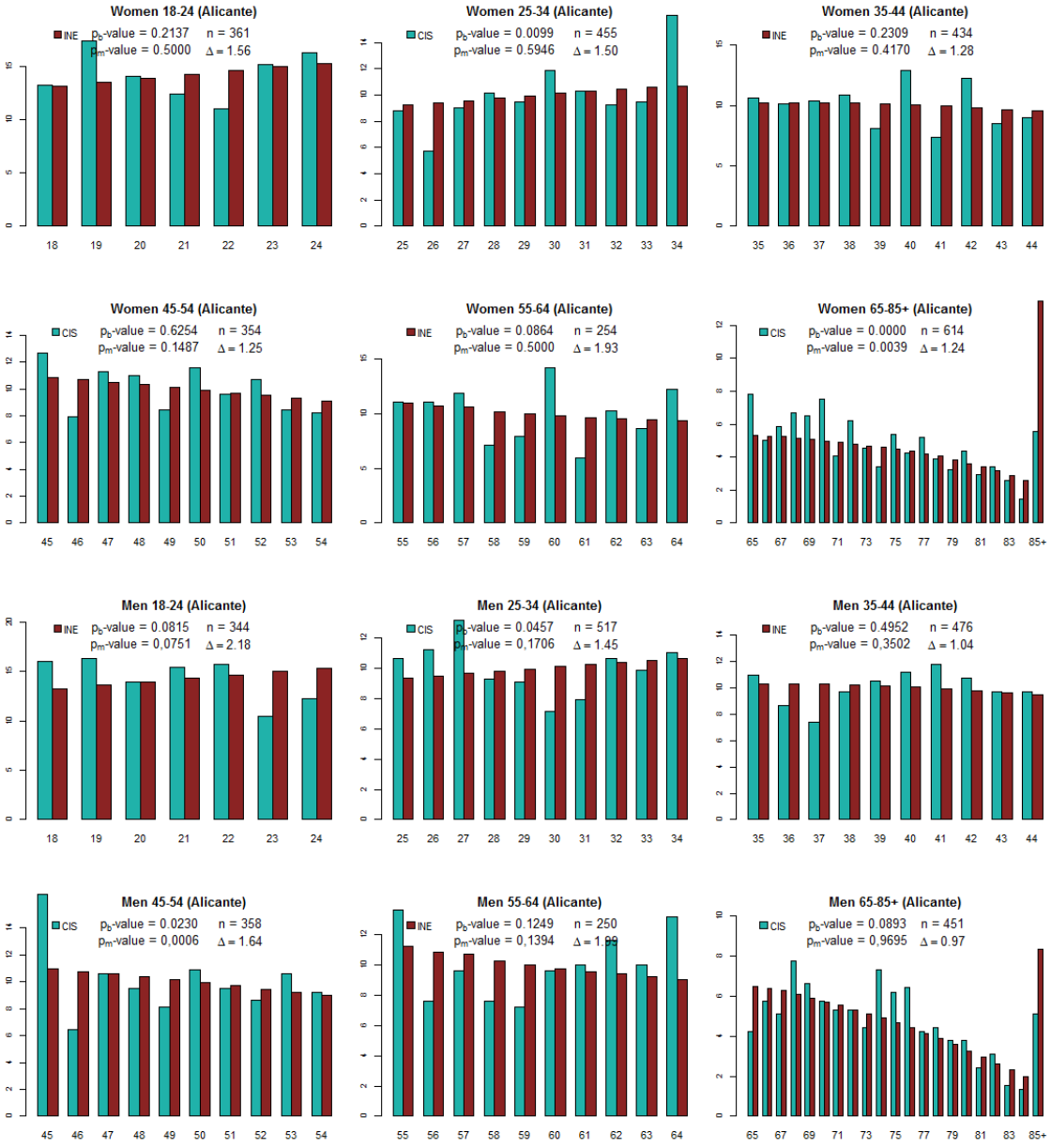

Figure S40. Comparison for the province of Alicante between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

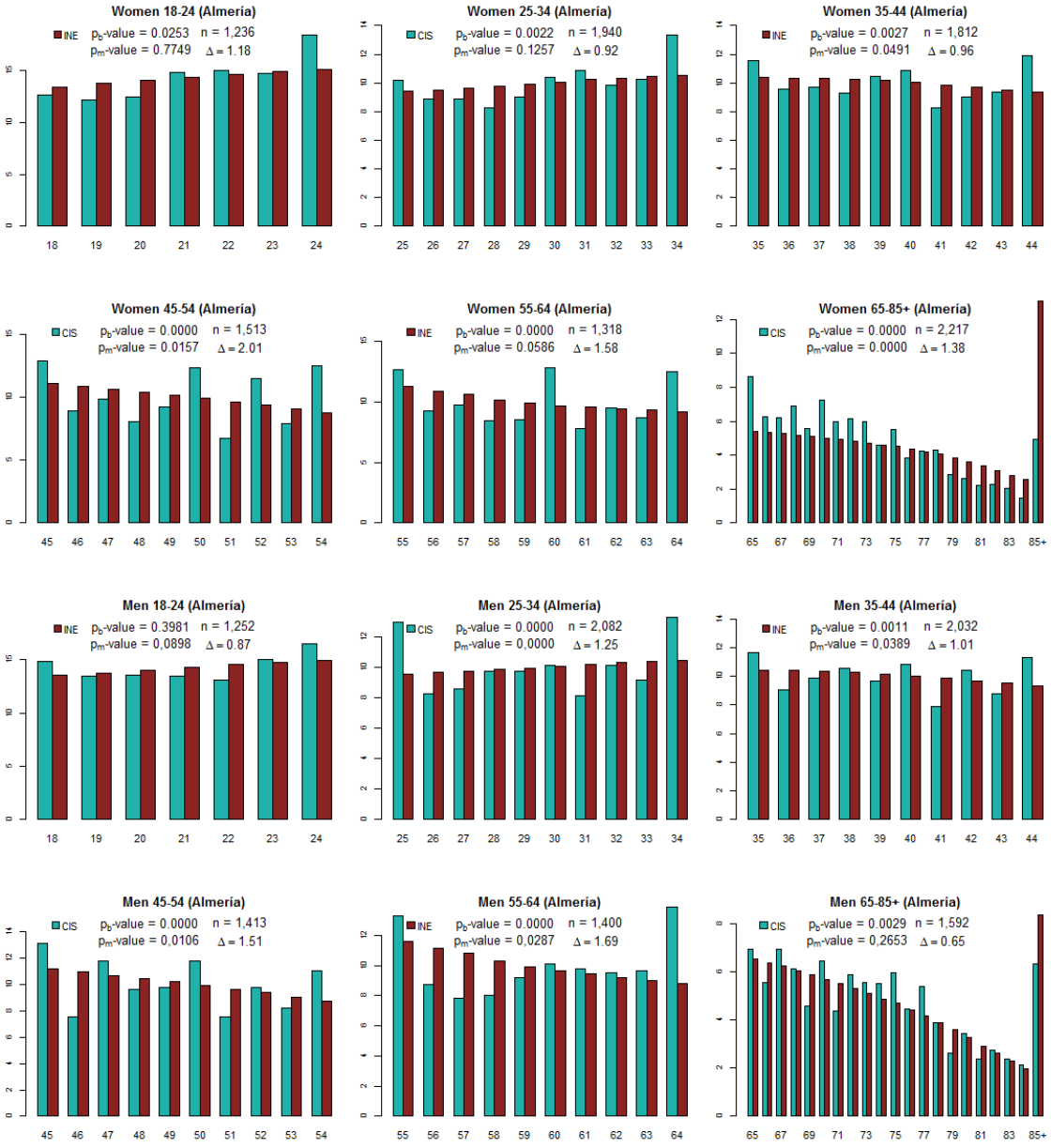

Figure S41. Comparison for the province of Almería between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

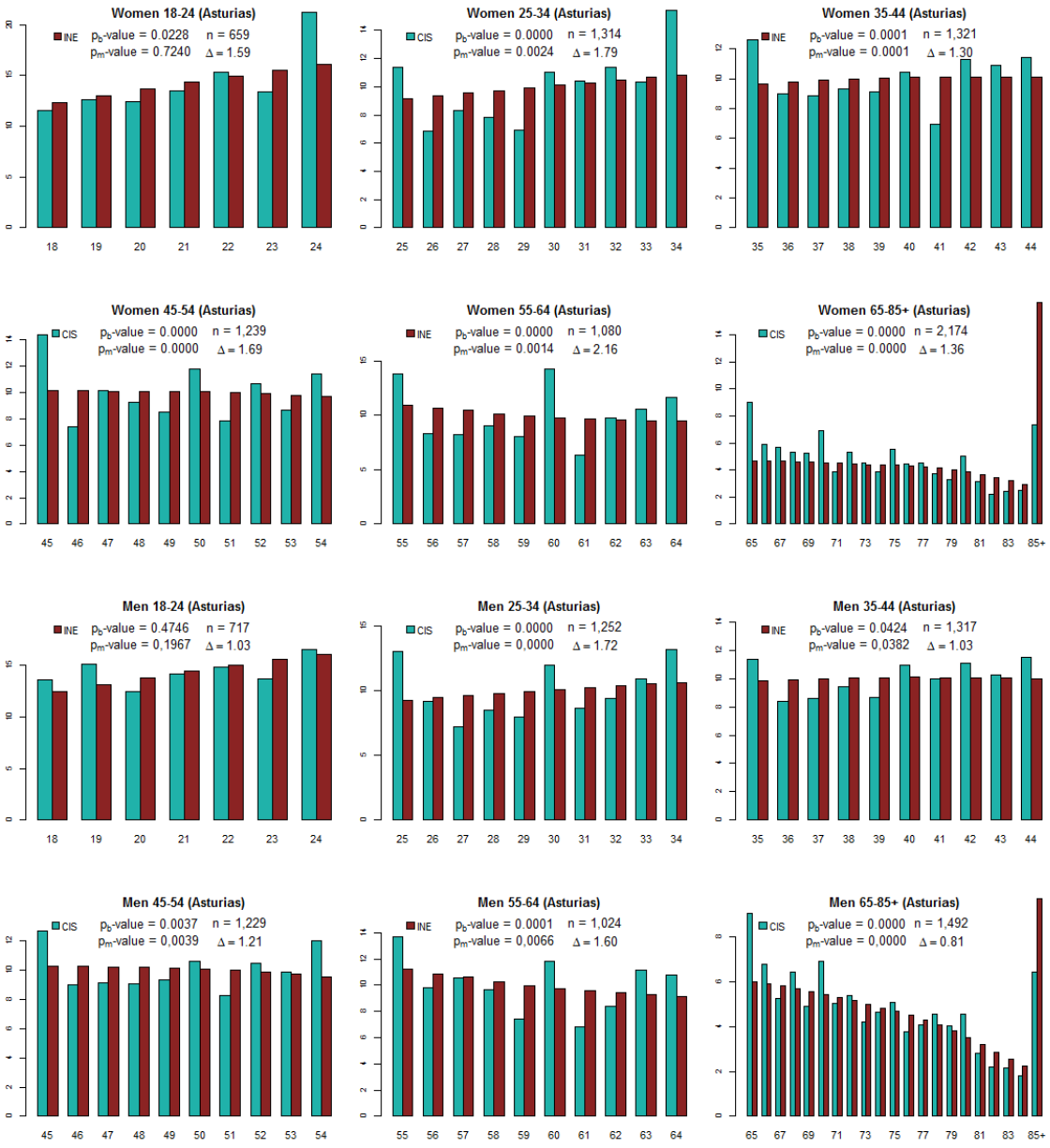

Figure S42. Comparison for the province of Asturias between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

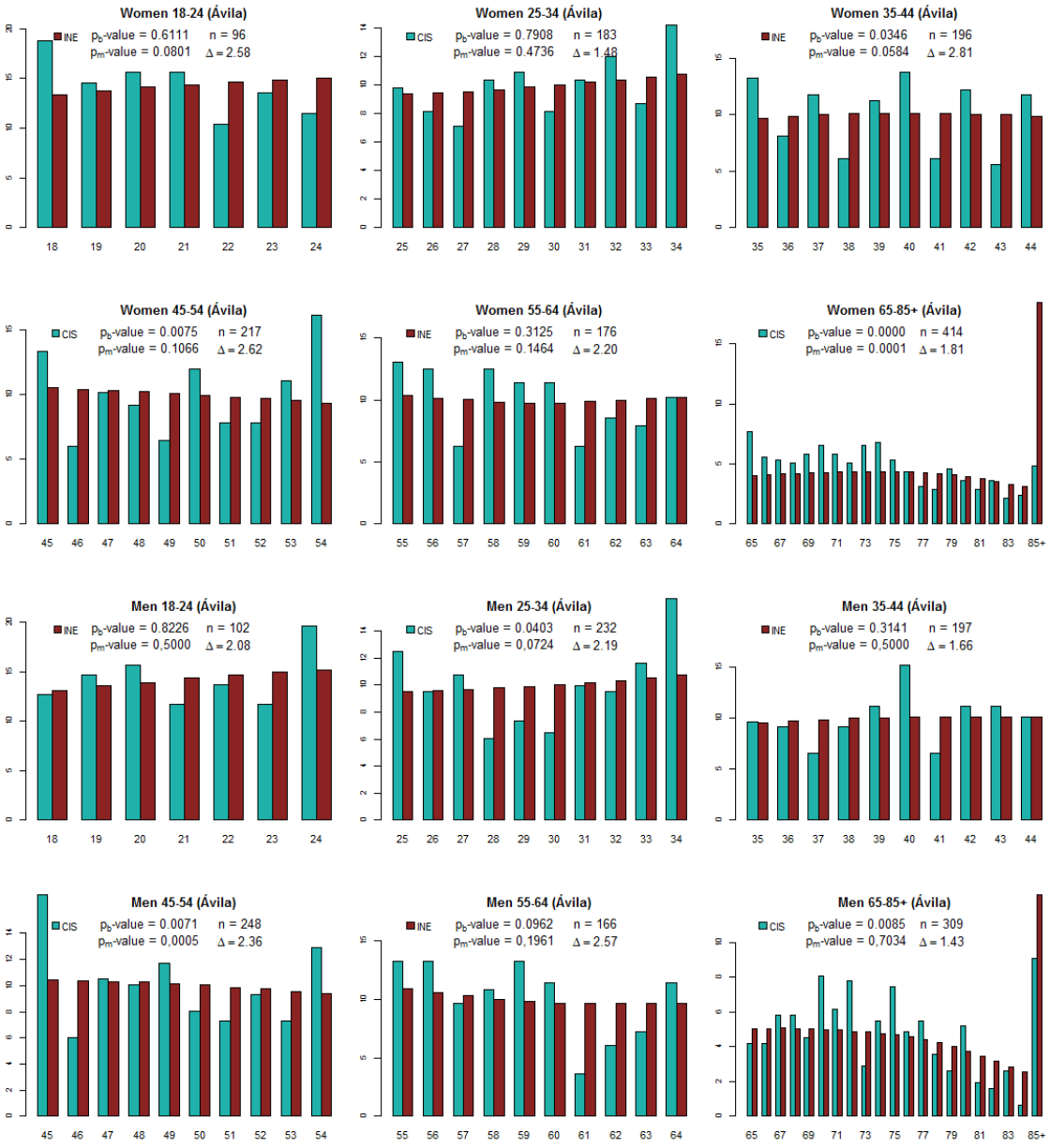

Figure S43. Comparison for the province of Ávila between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

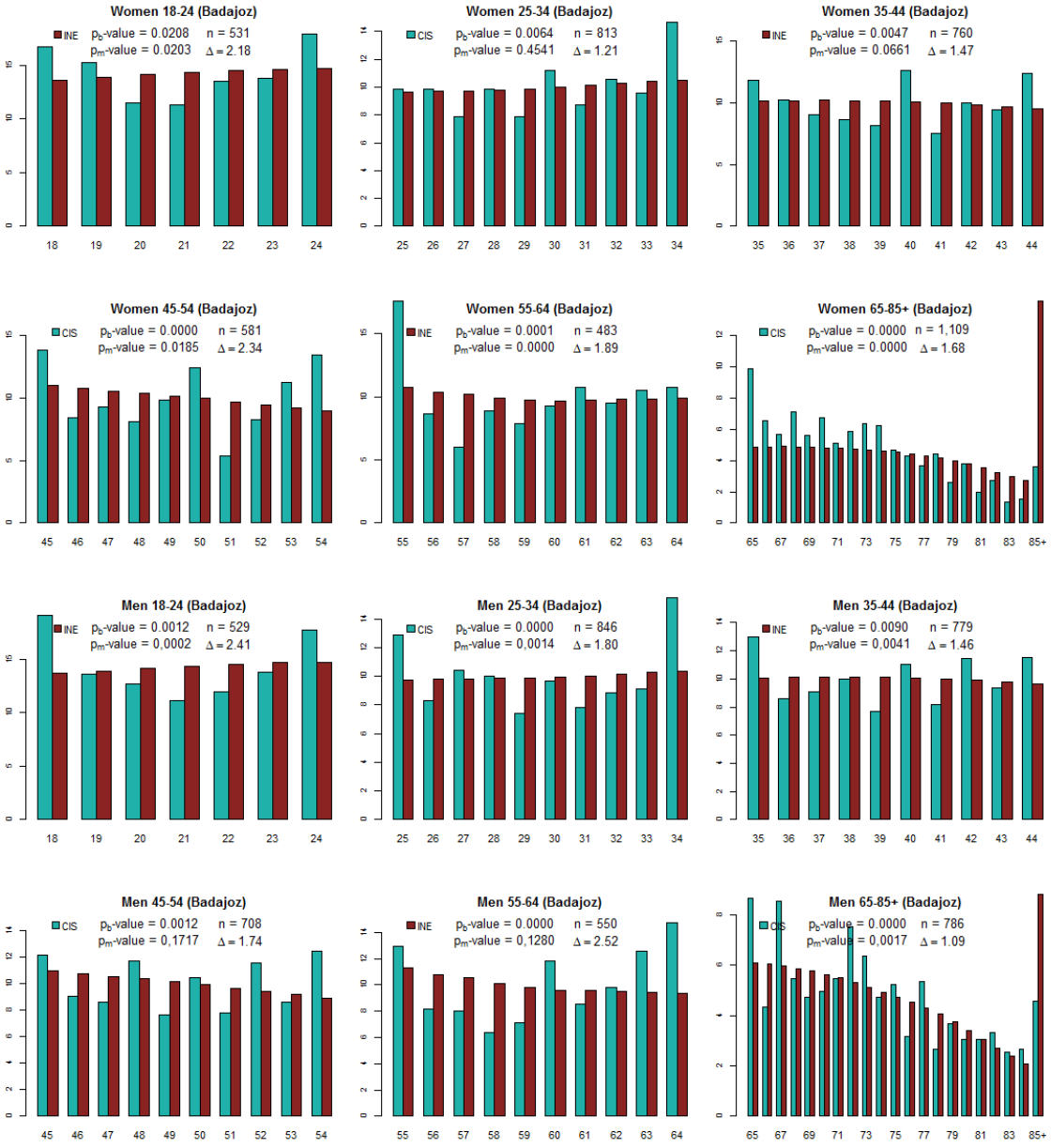

Figure S44. Comparison for the province of Badajoz between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

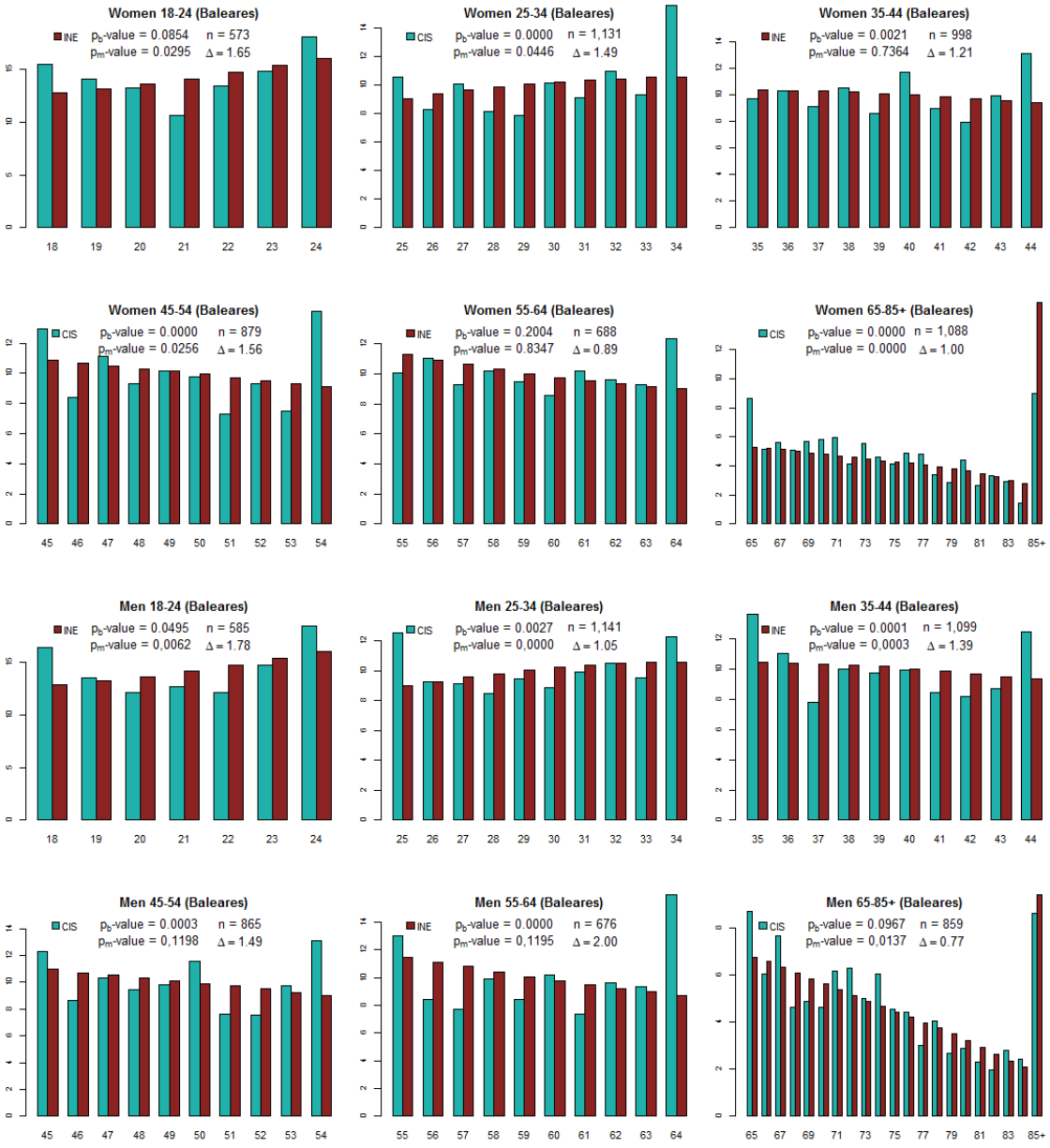

Figure S45. Comparison for the province of Baleares between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

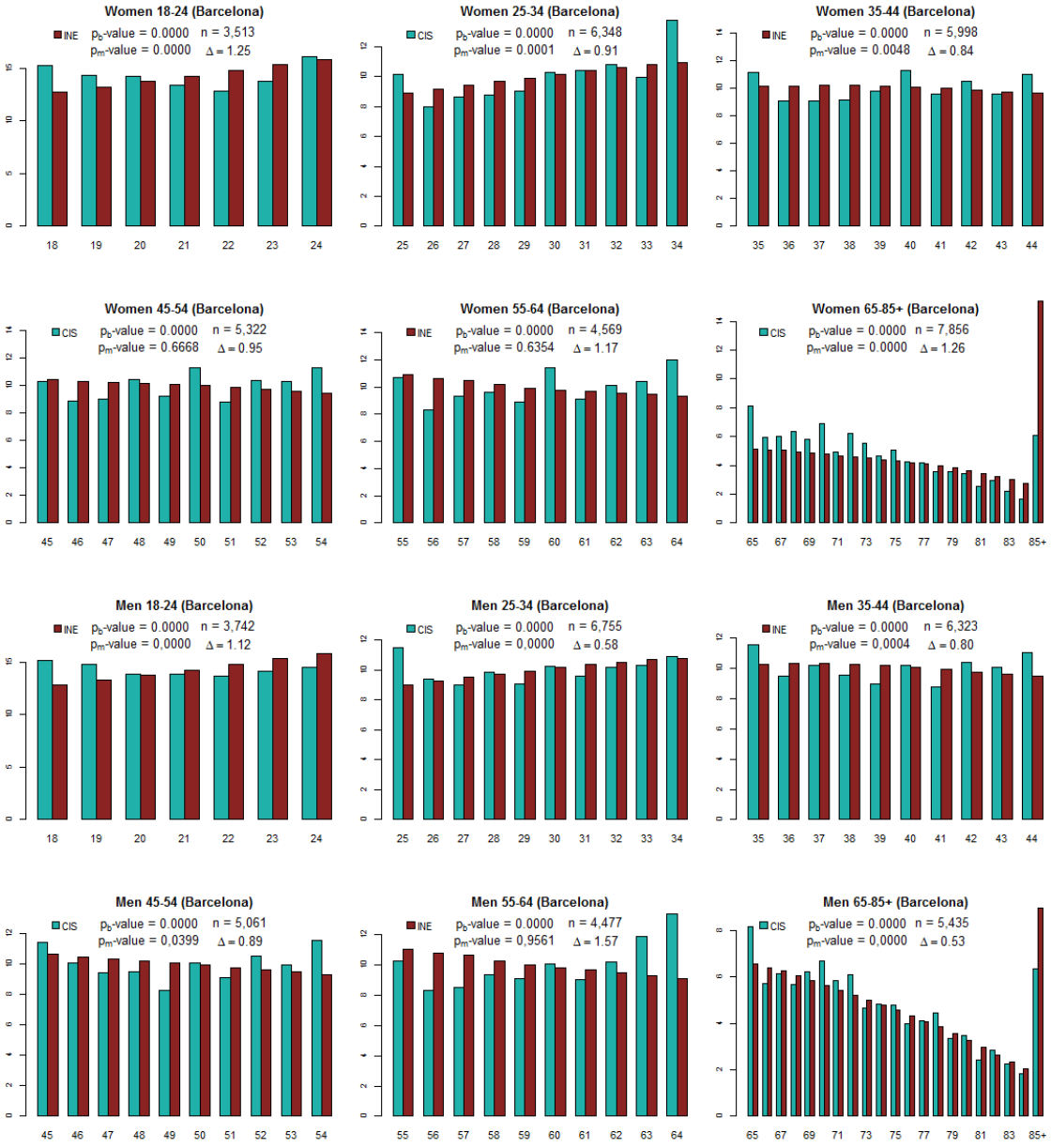

Figure S46. Comparison for the province of Barcelona between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

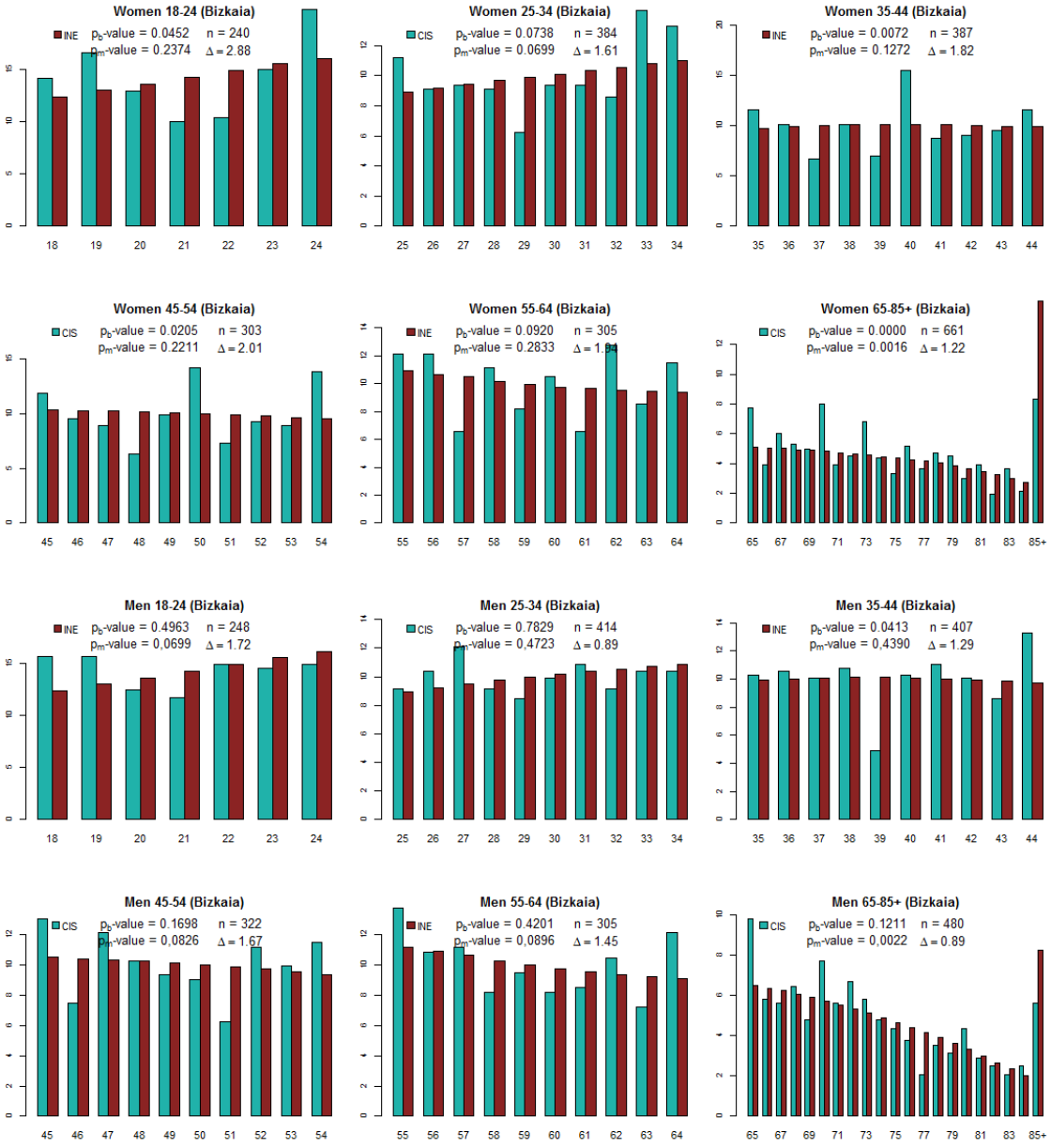

Figure S47. Comparison for the province of Bizkaia between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

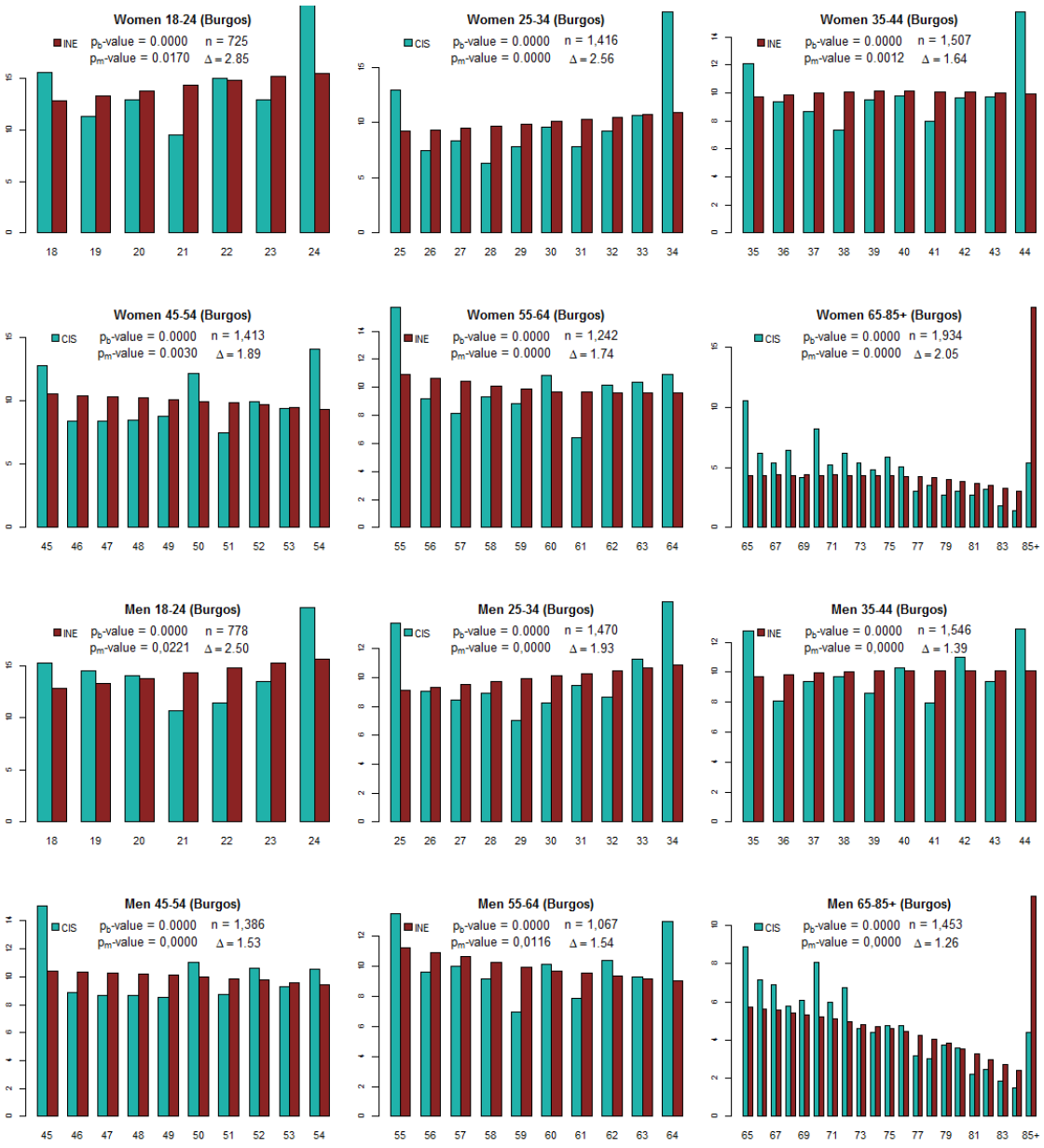

Figure S48. Comparison for the province of Burgos between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

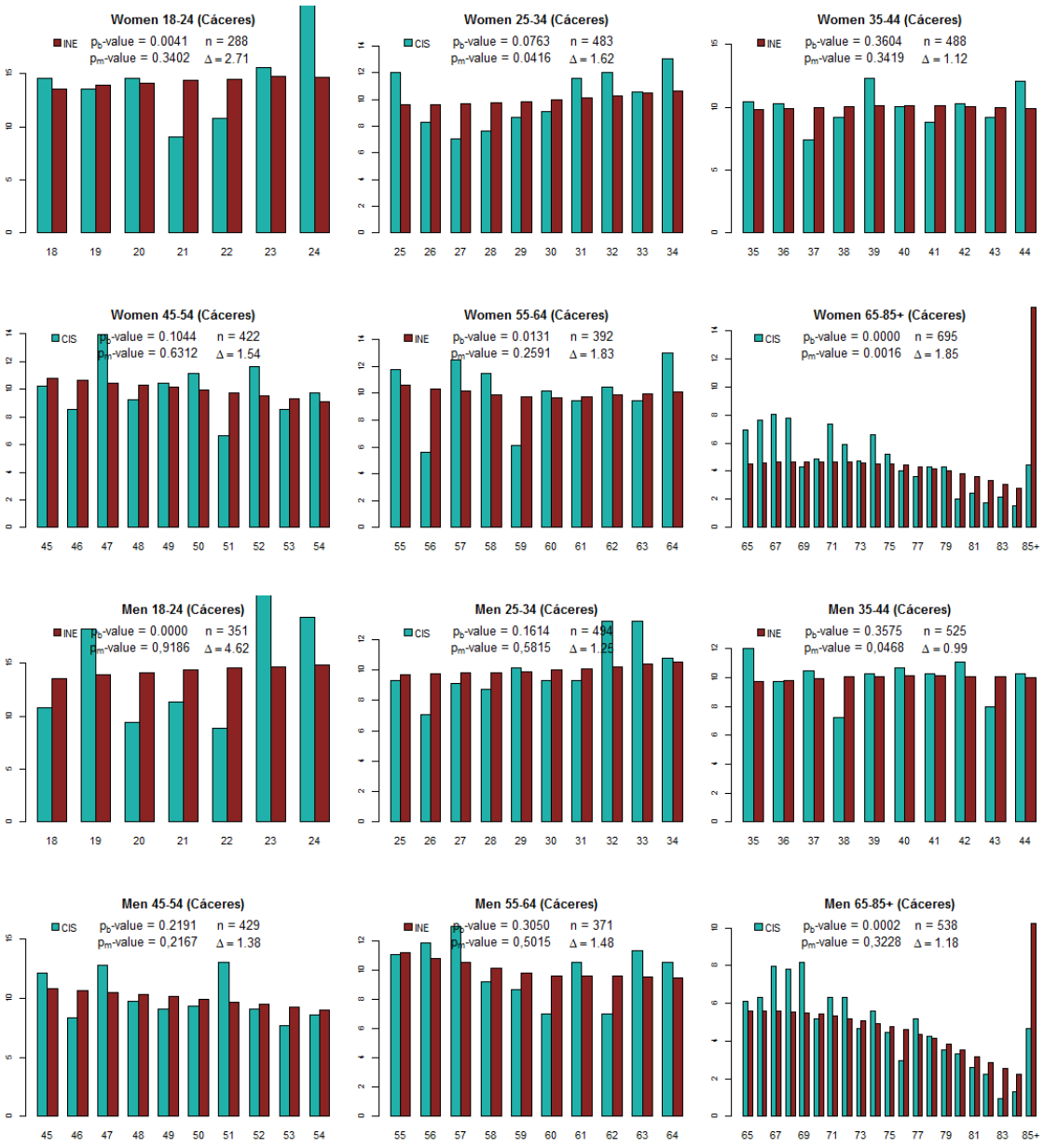

Figure S49. Comparison for the province of Cáceres between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

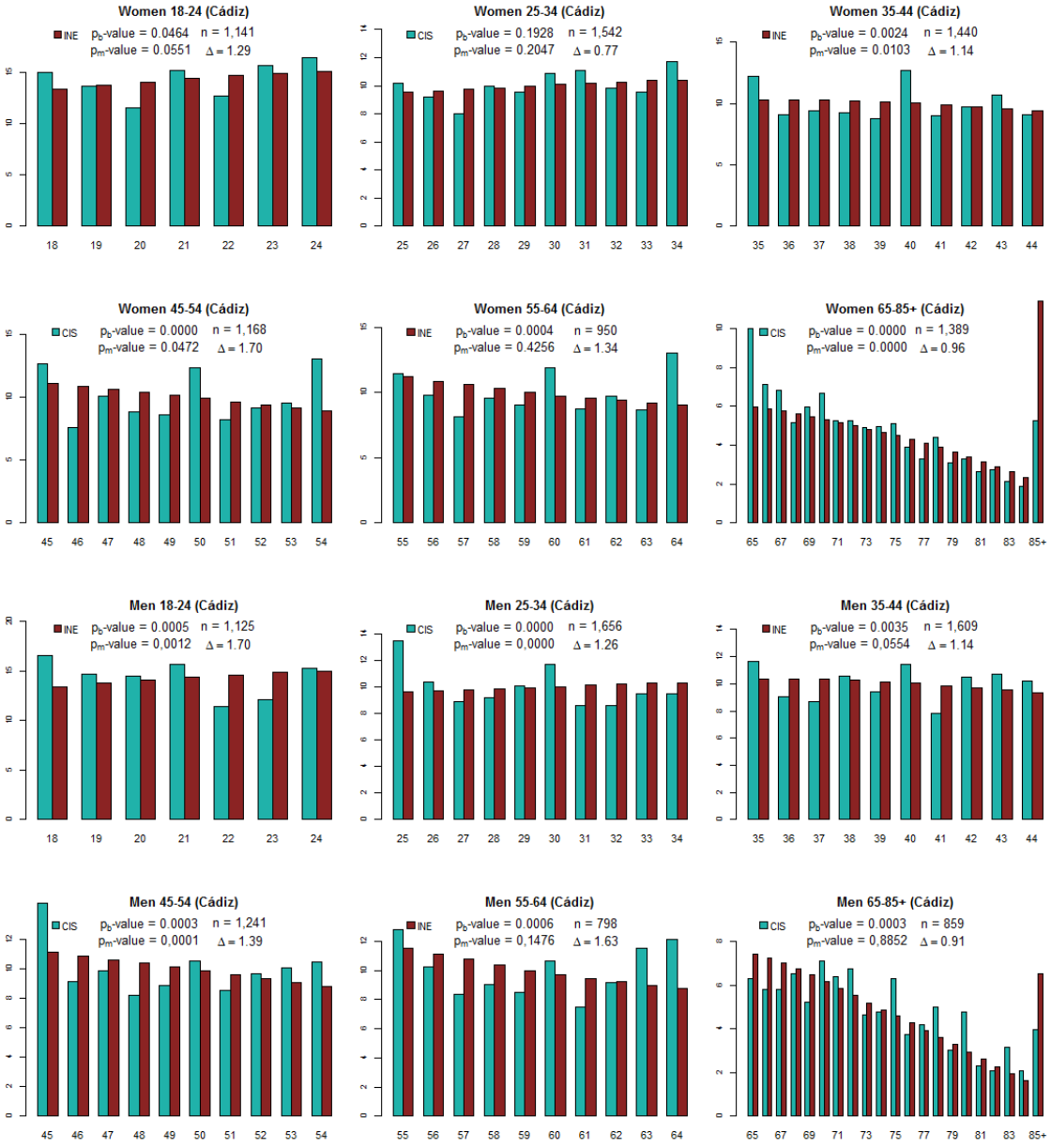

Figure S50. Comparison for the province of Cádiz between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

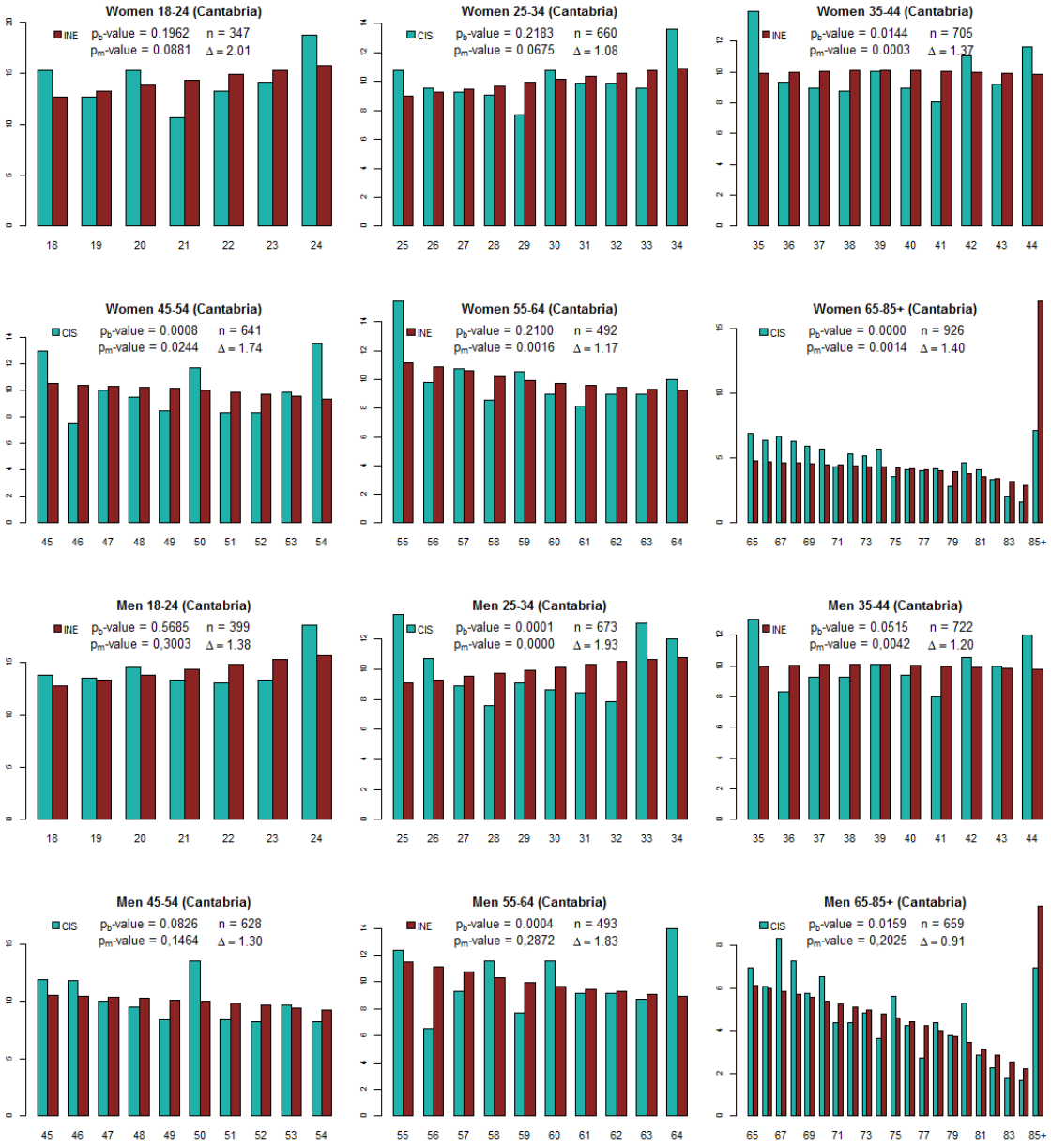

Figure S51. Comparison for the province of Cantabria between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

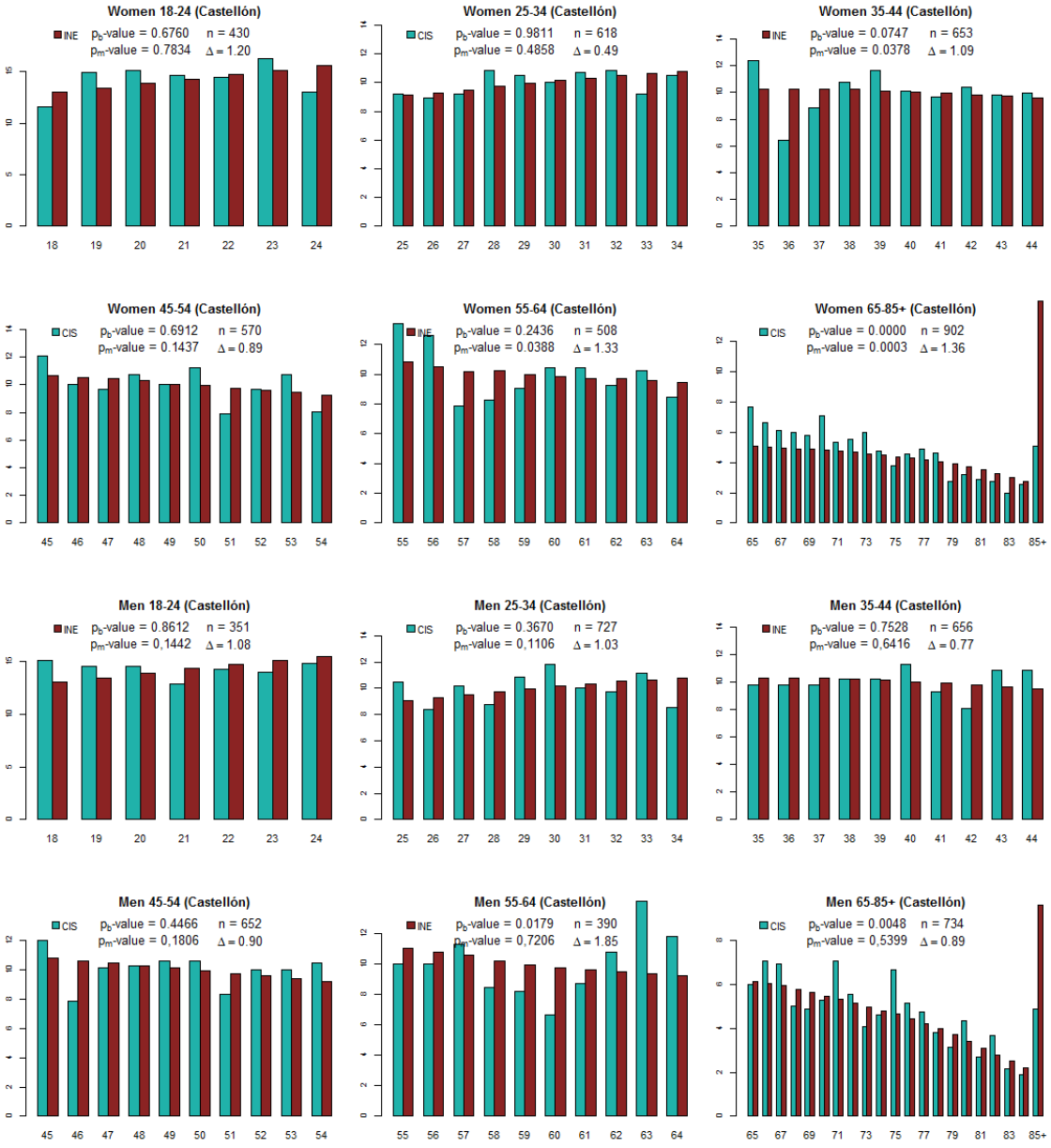

Figure S52. Comparison for the province of Castellón between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

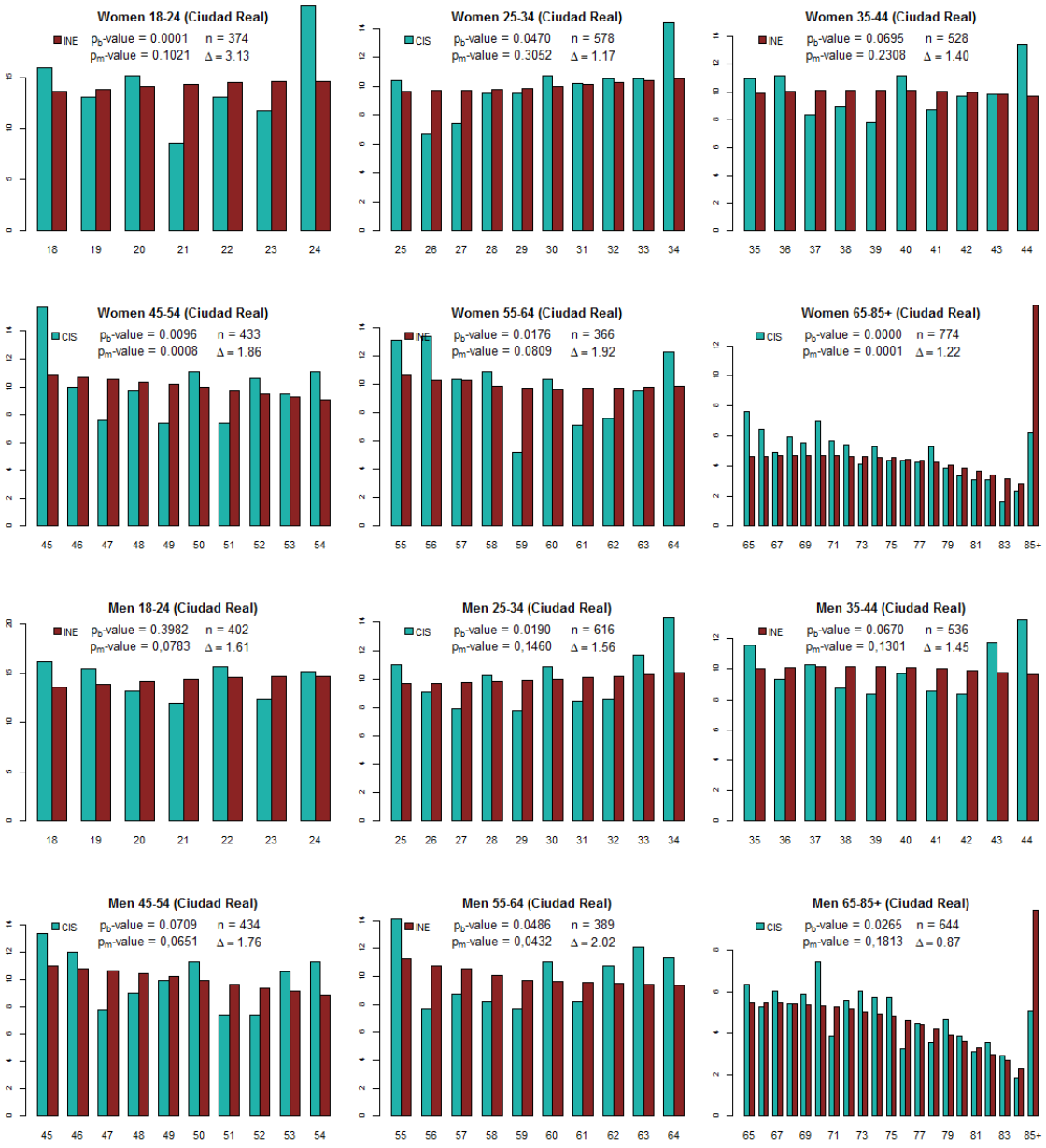

Figure S53. Comparison for the province of Ciudad Real between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

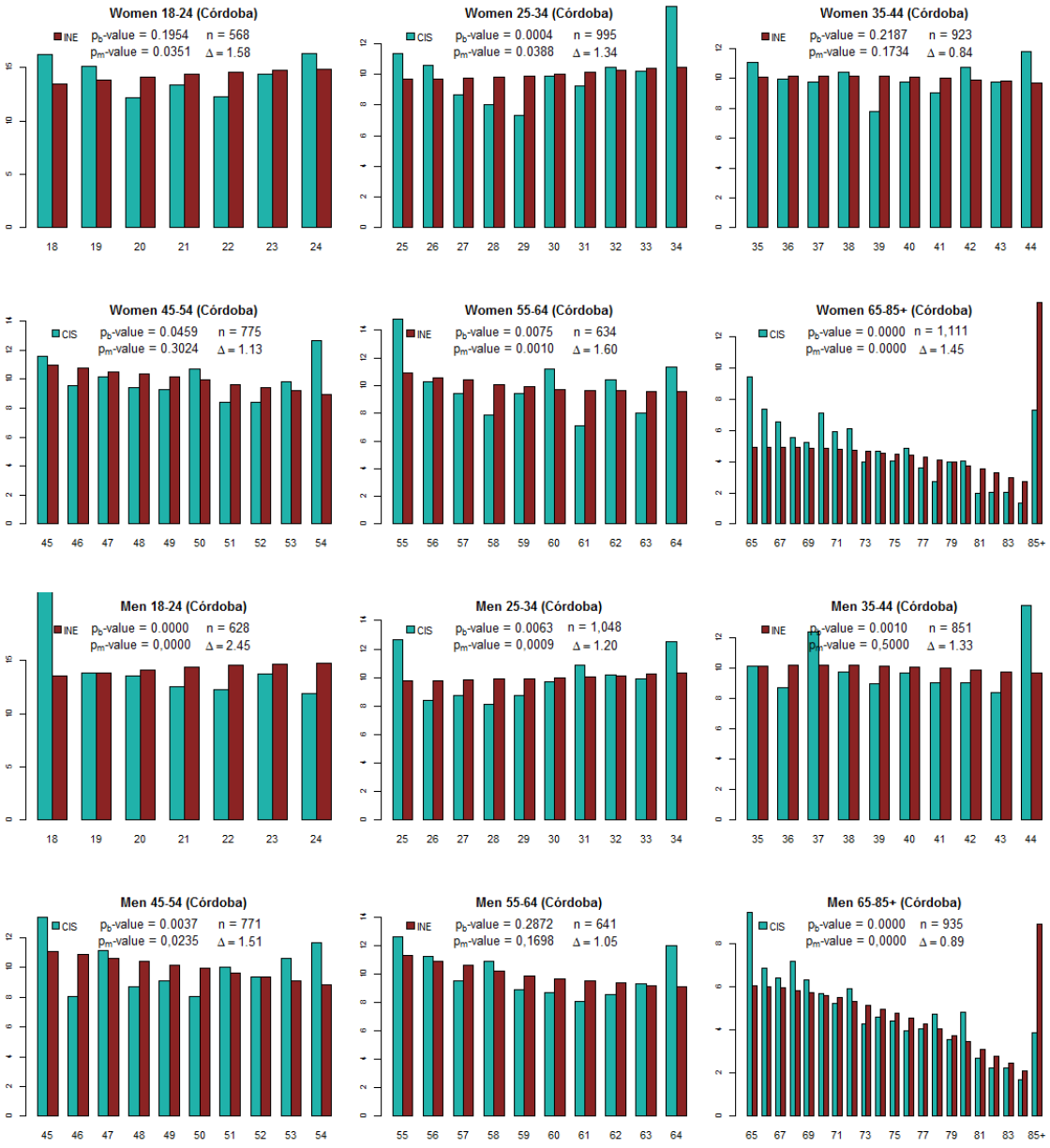

Figure S54. Comparison for the province of Córdoba between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

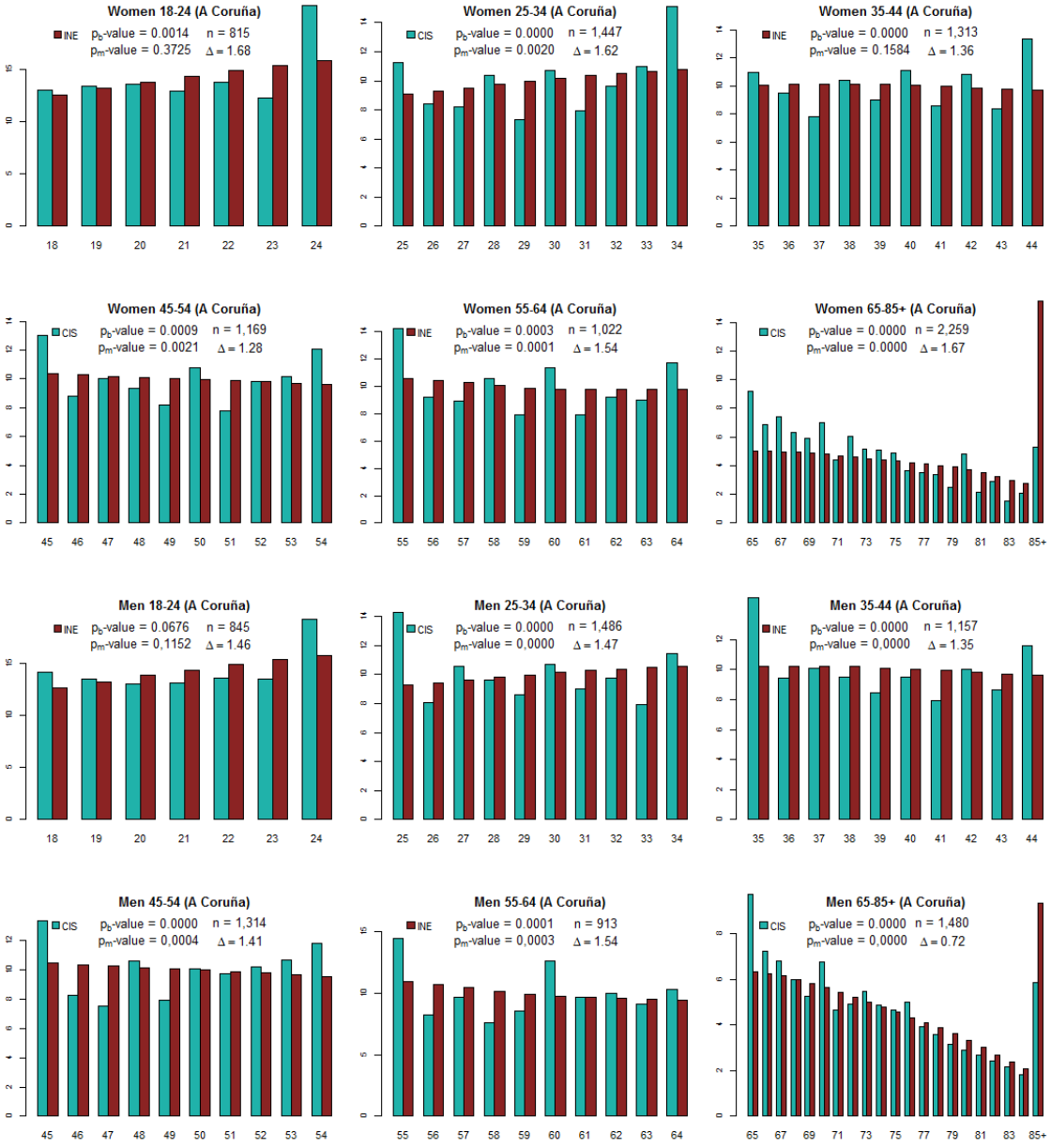

Figure S55. Comparison for the province of A Coruña between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

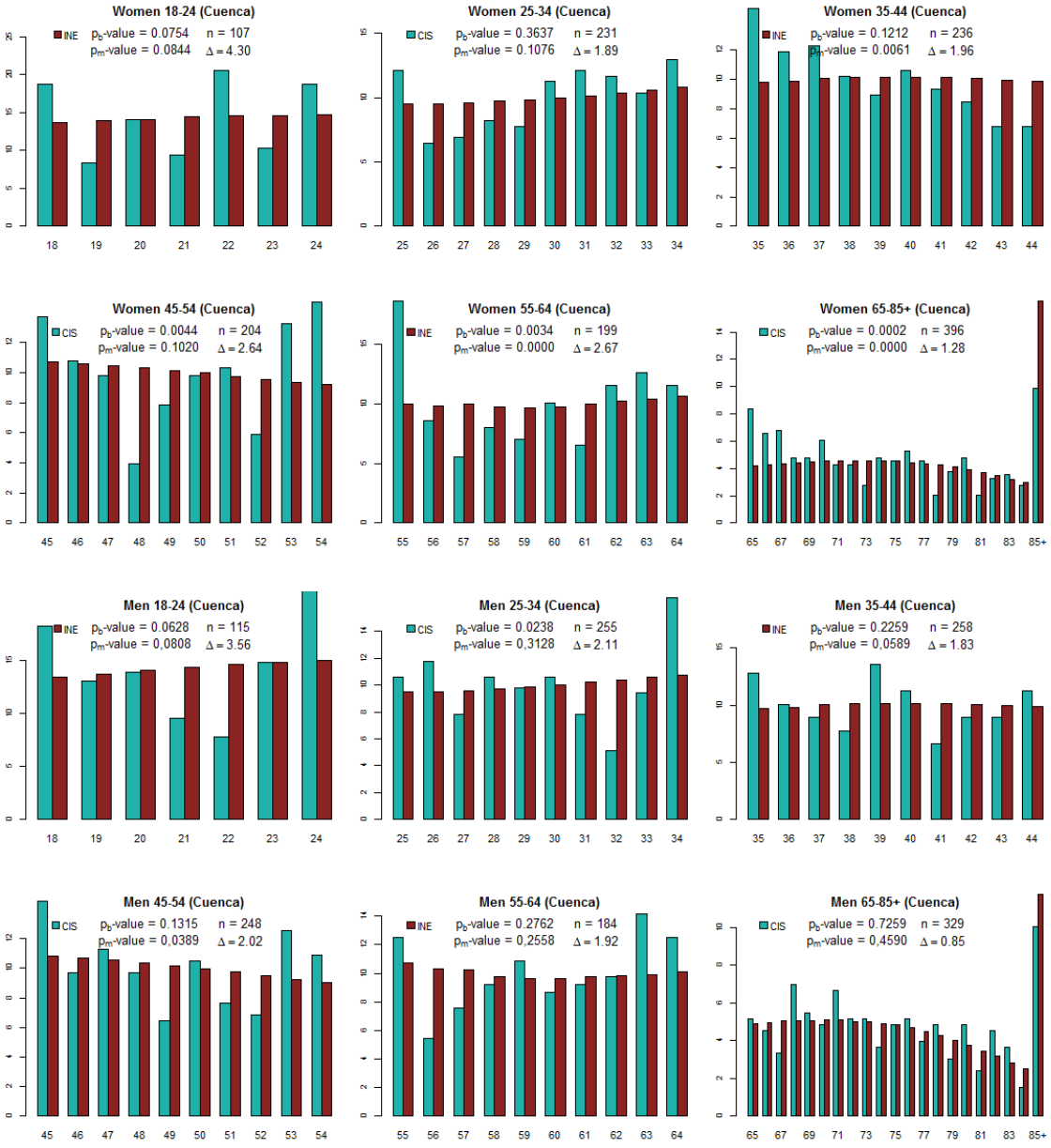

Figure S56. Comparison for the province of Cuenca between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

Figure S57. Comparison for the province of Girona between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

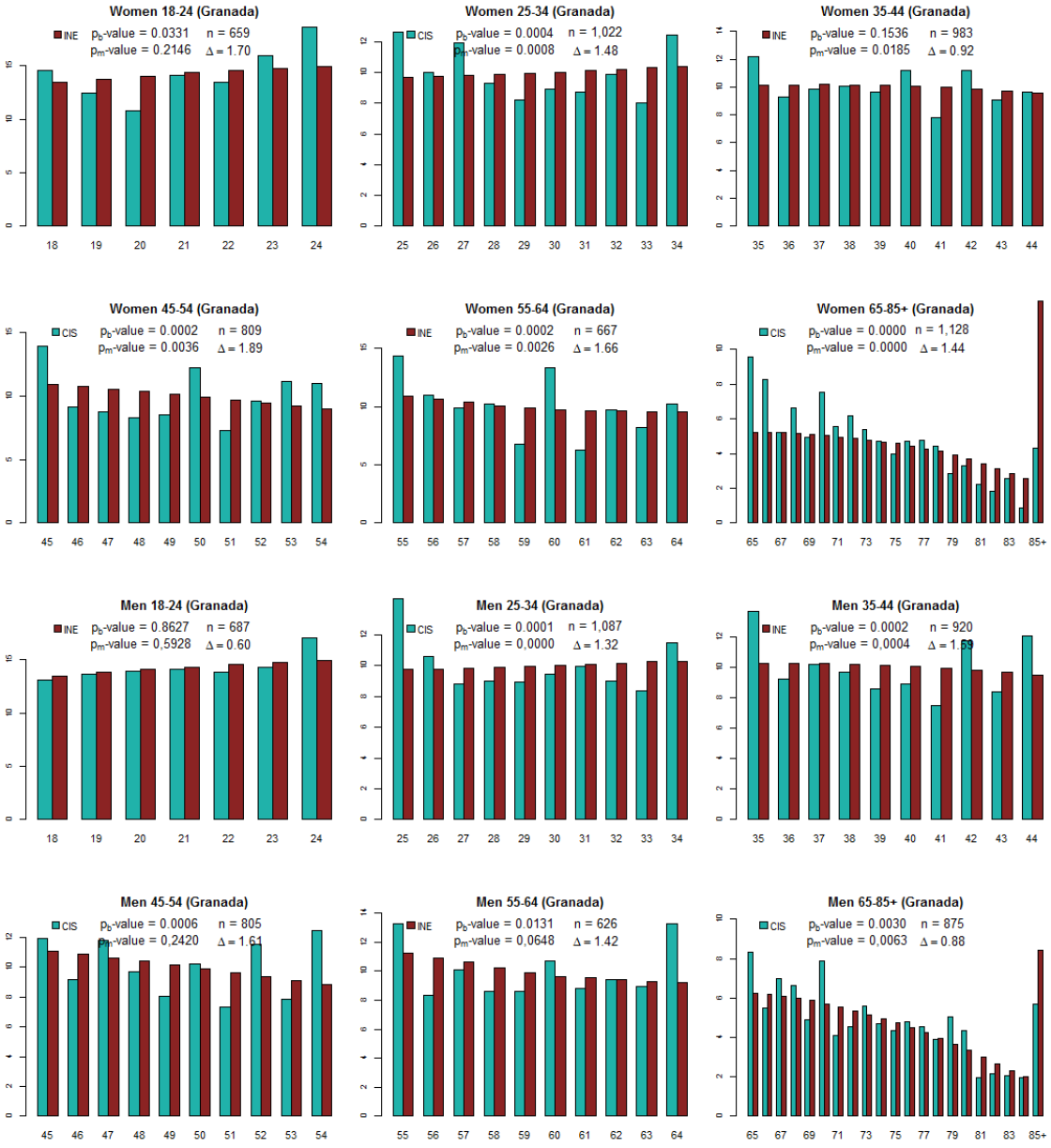

Figure S58. Comparison for the province of Granada between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

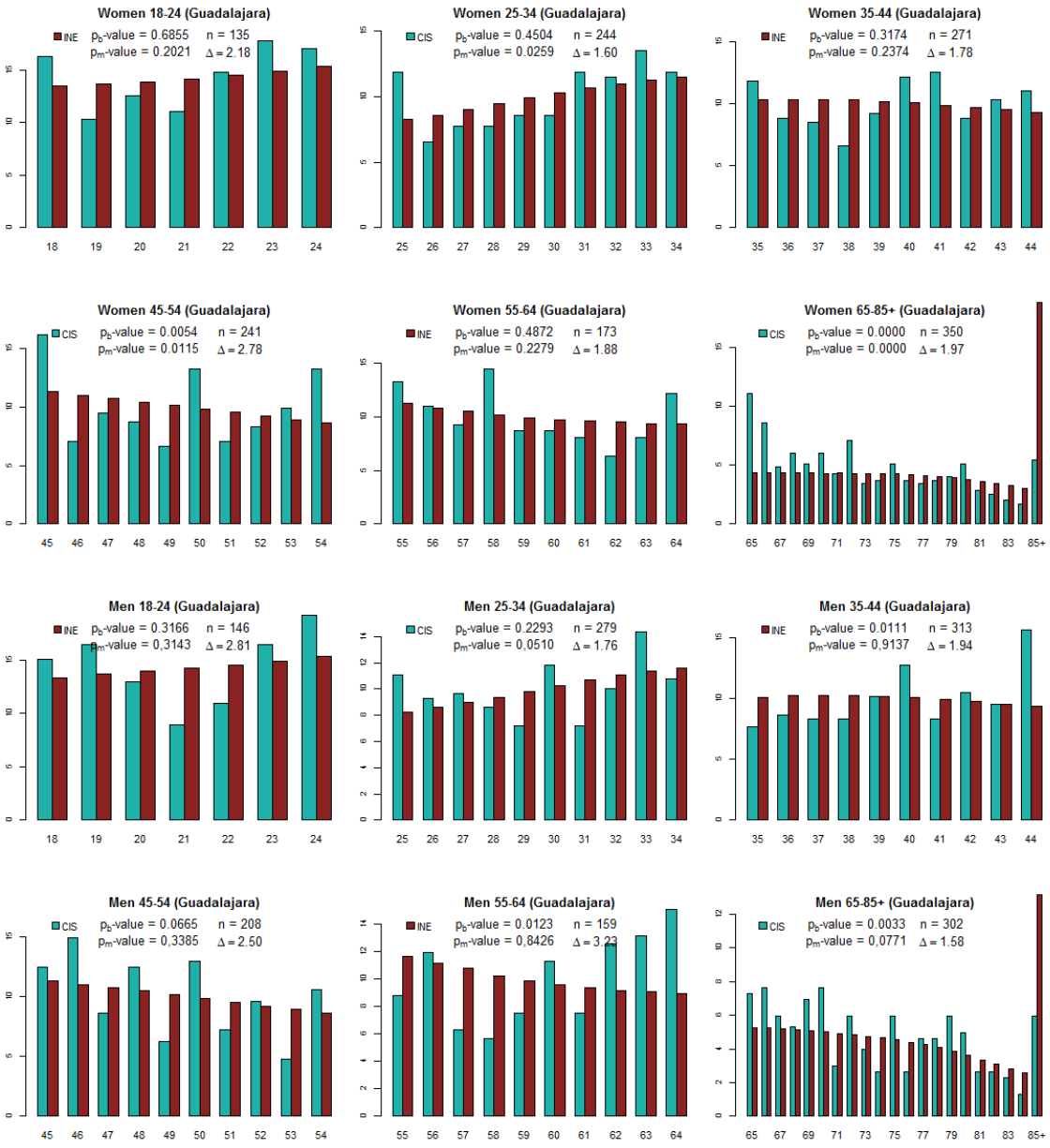

Figure S59. Comparison for the province of Guadalajara between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

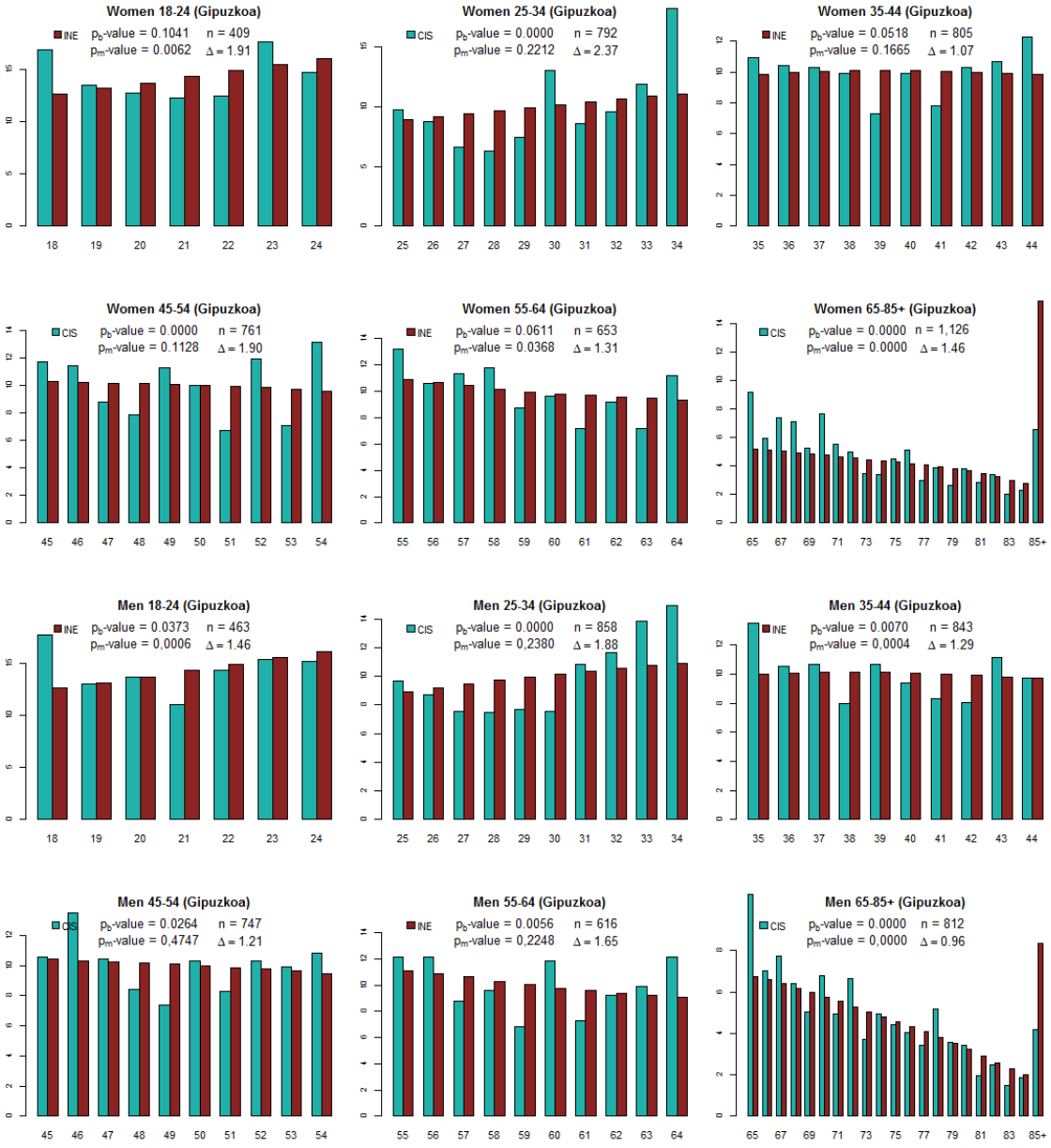

Figure S60. Comparison for the province of Gipuzkoa between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

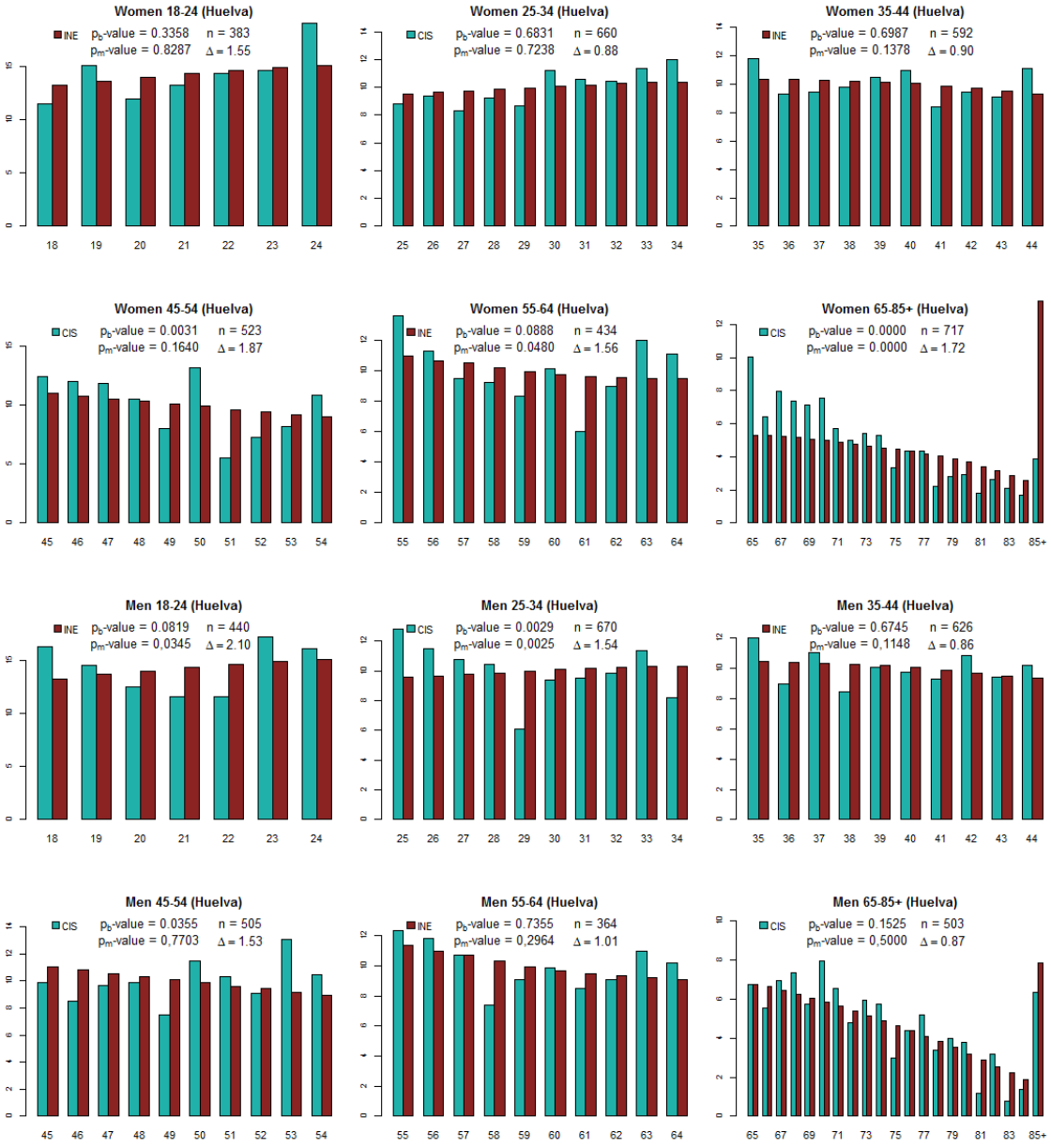

Figure S61. Comparison for the province of Huelva between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

Figure S62. Comparison for the province of Huesca between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

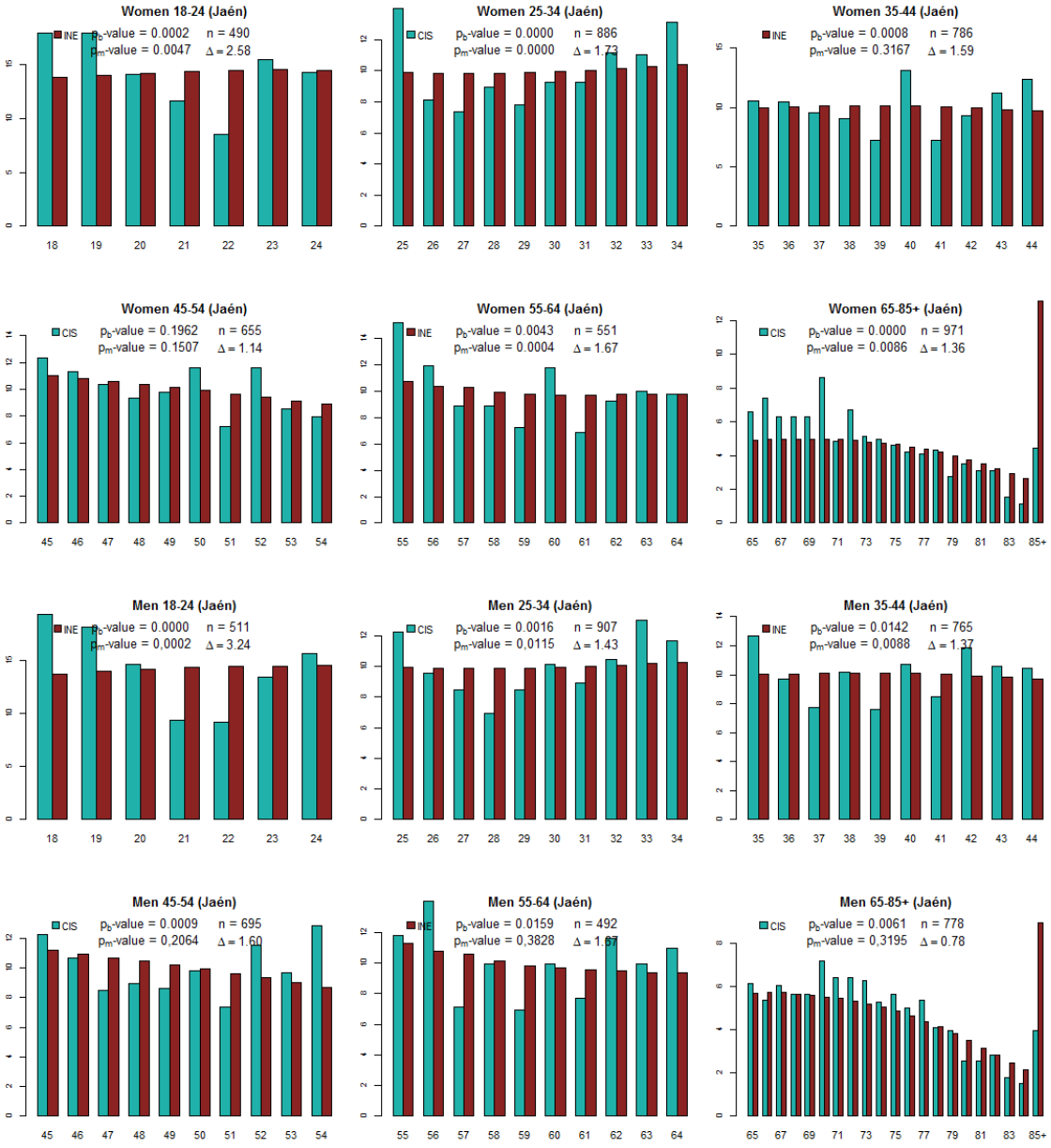

Figure S63. Comparison for the province of Jaén between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

Figure S64. Comparison for the province of León between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

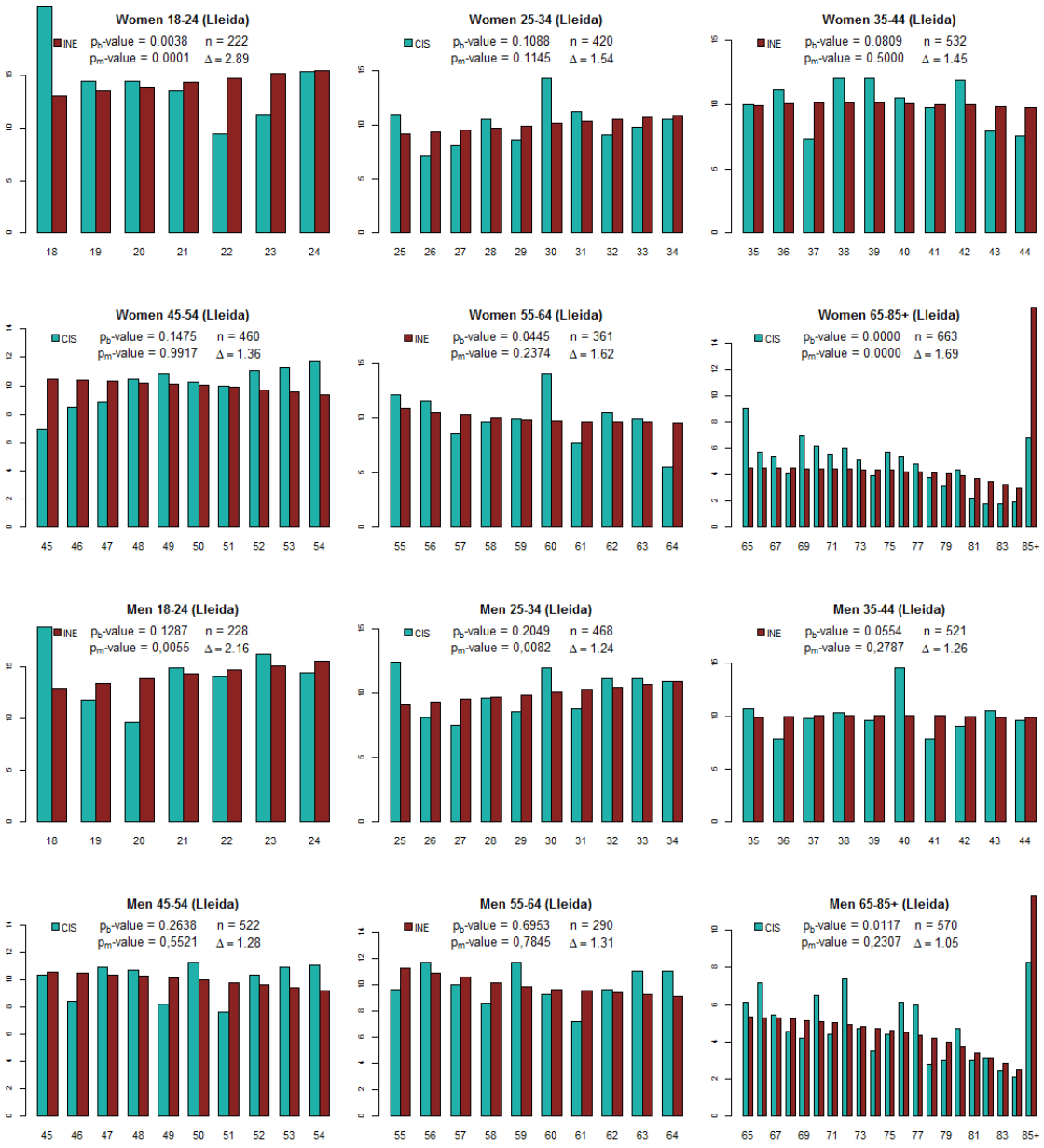

Figure S65. Comparison for the province of Lleida between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

Figure S66. Comparison for the province of Lugo between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

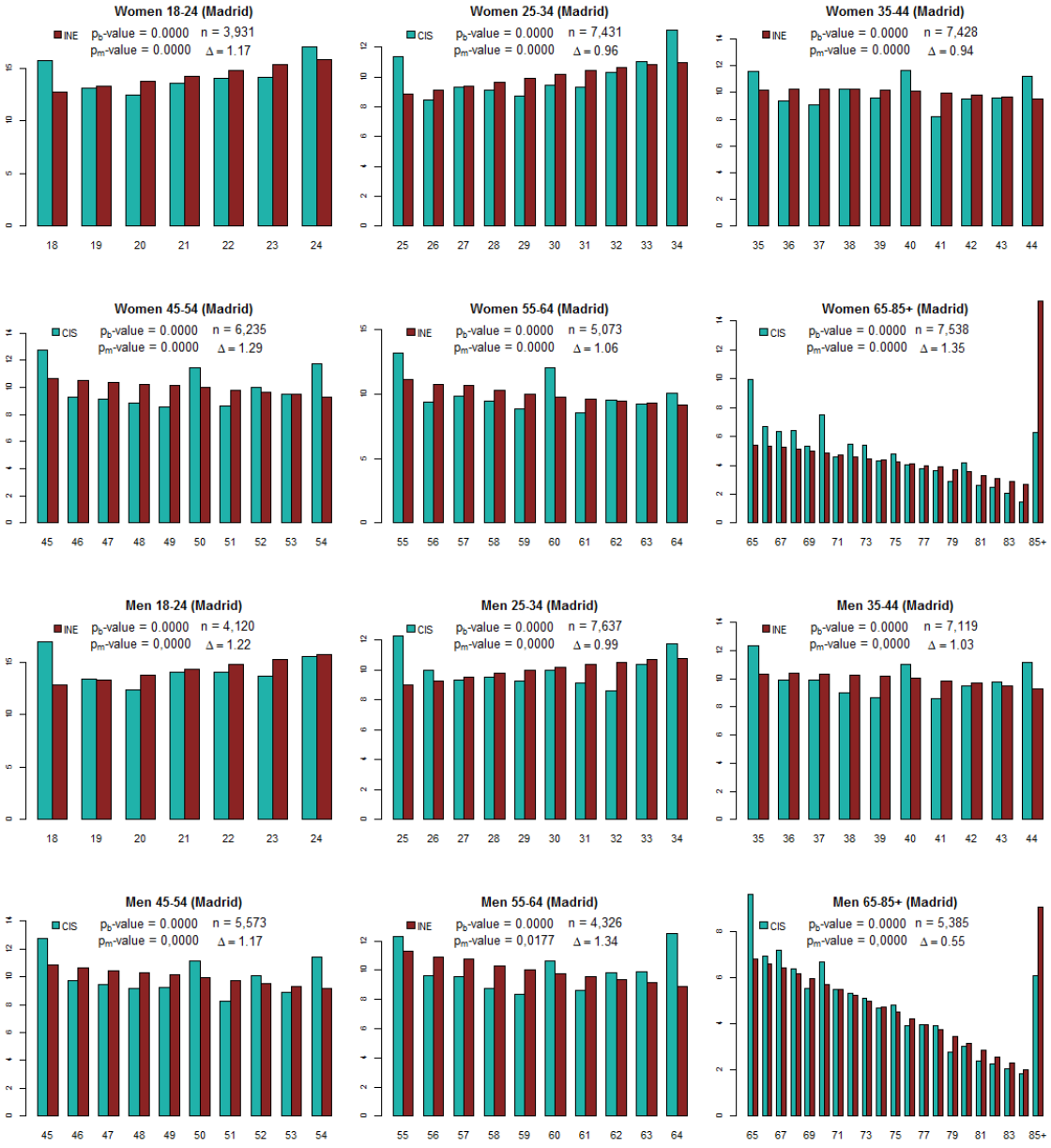

Figure S67. Comparison for the province of Madrid between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

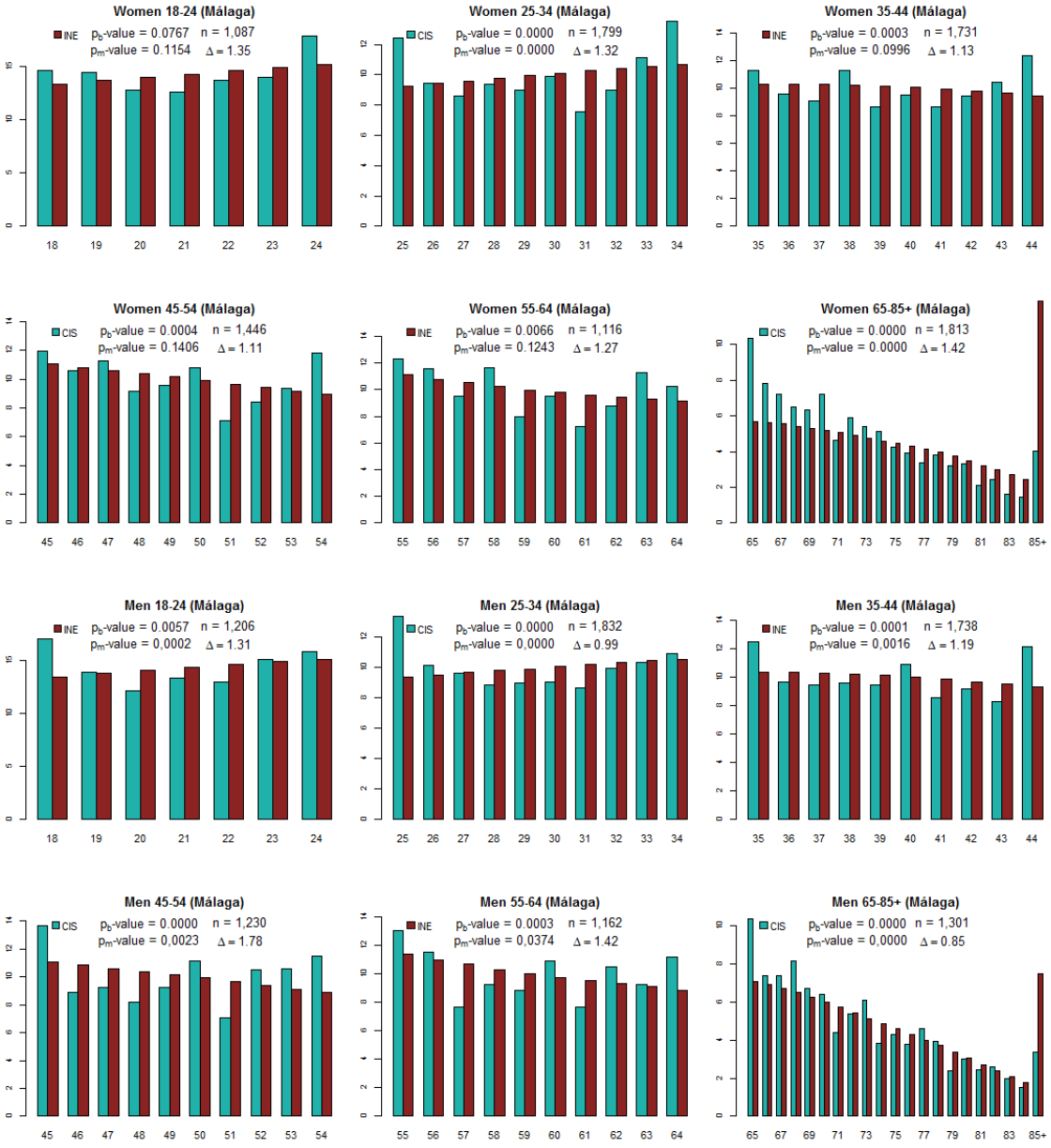

Figure S68. Comparison for the province of Málaga between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

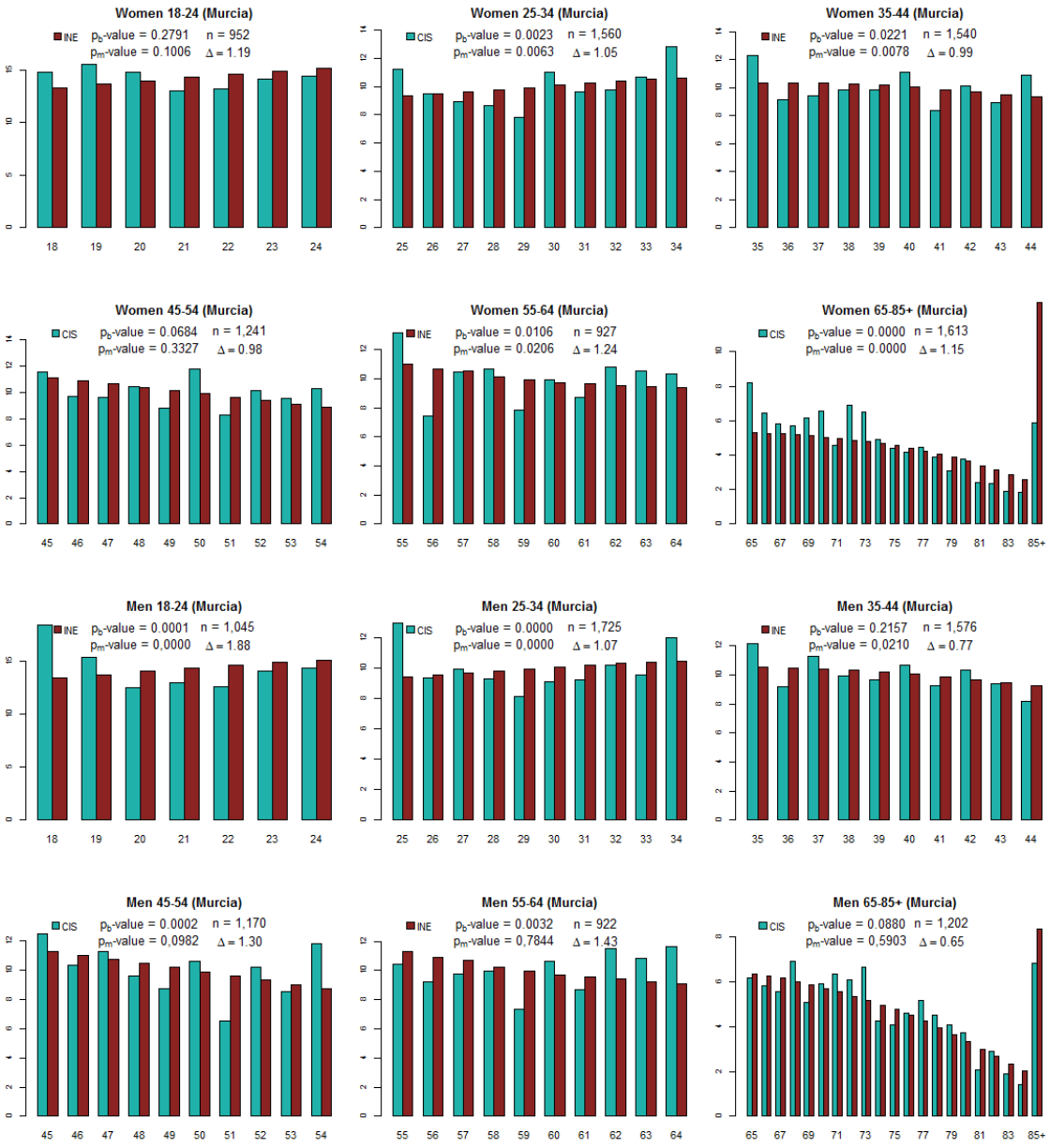

Figure S69. Comparison for the province of Murcia between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

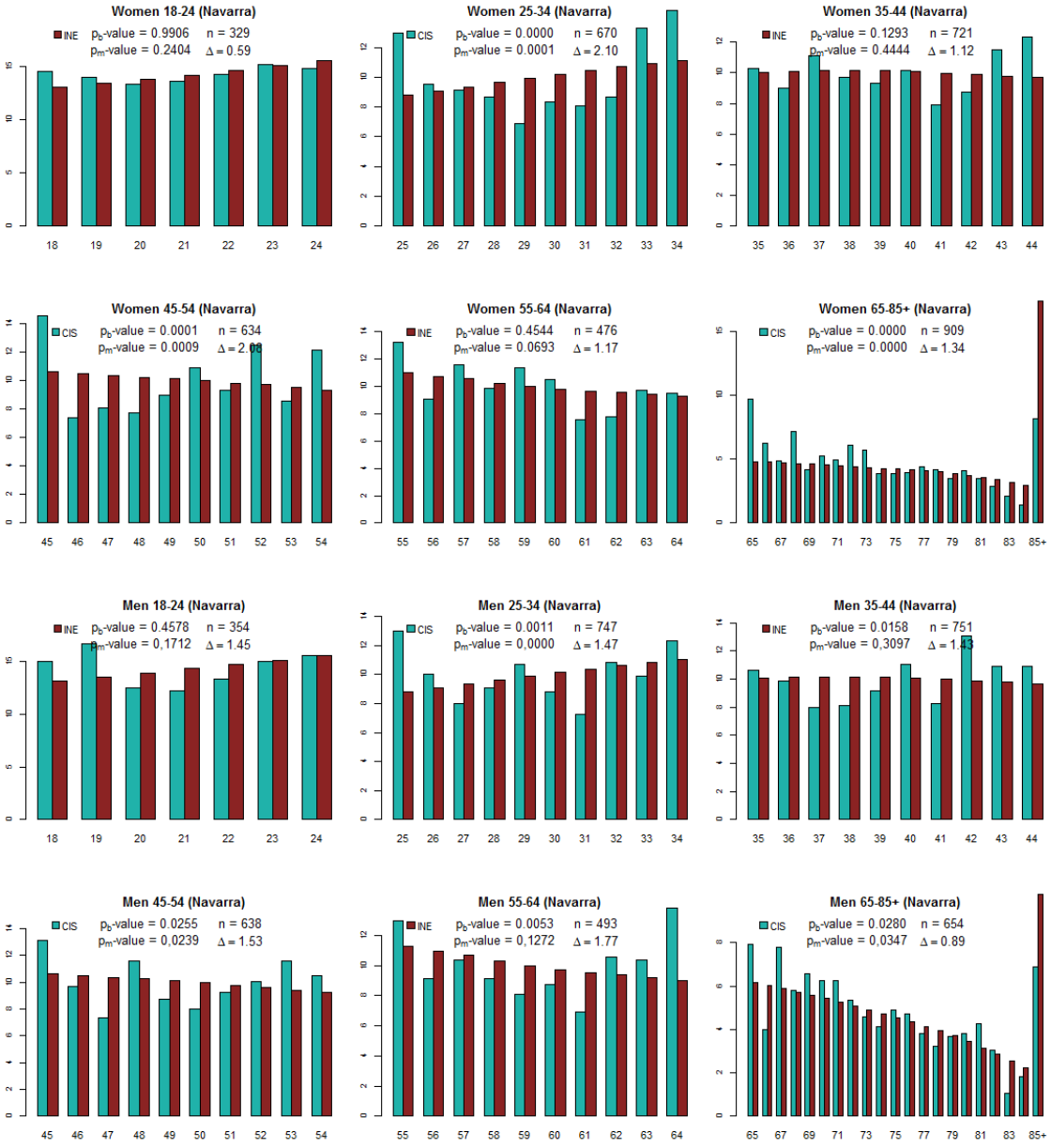

Figure S70. Comparison for the province of Navarra between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

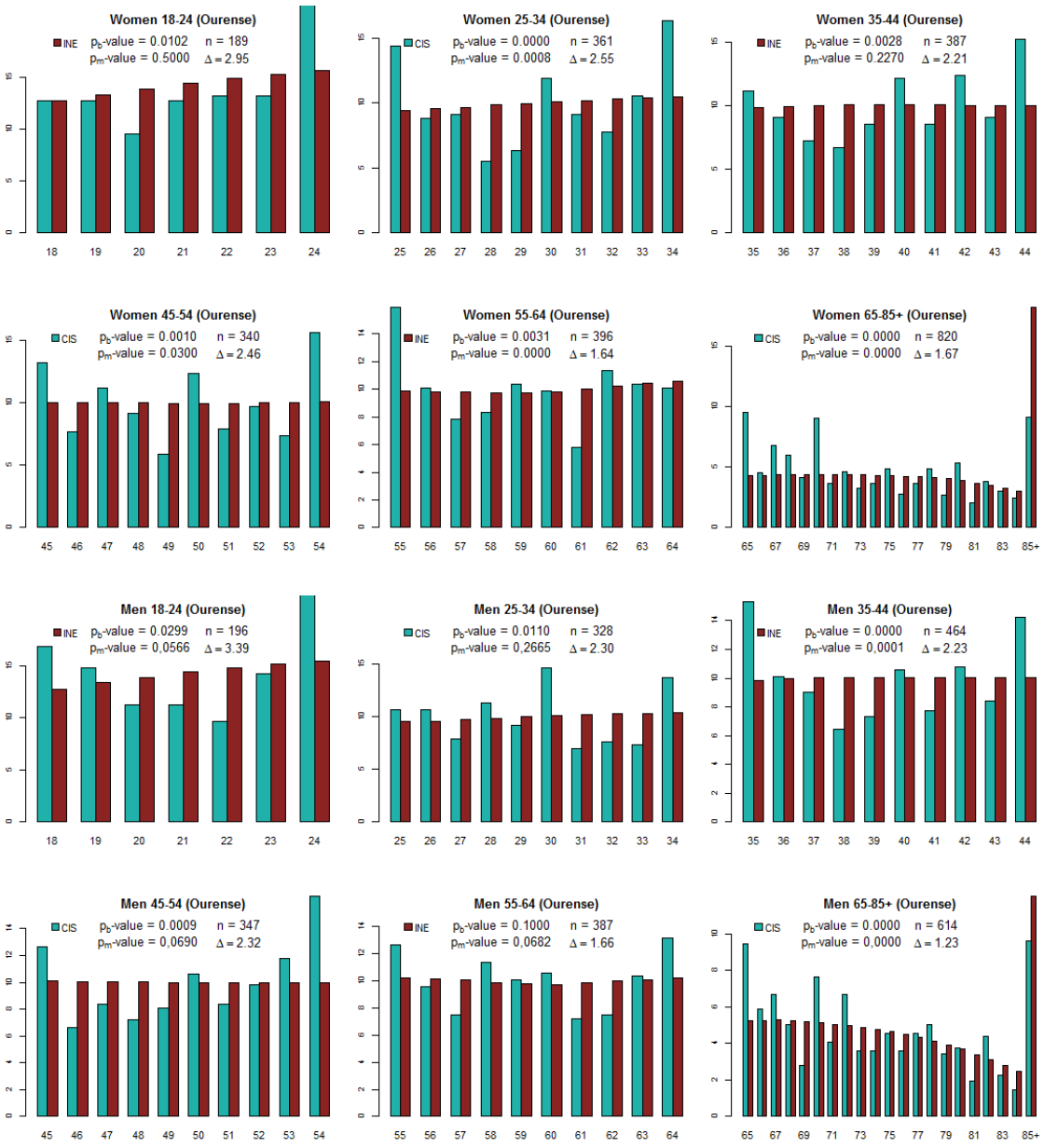

Figure S71. Comparison for the province of Ourense between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

Figure S72. Comparison for the province of Palencia between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

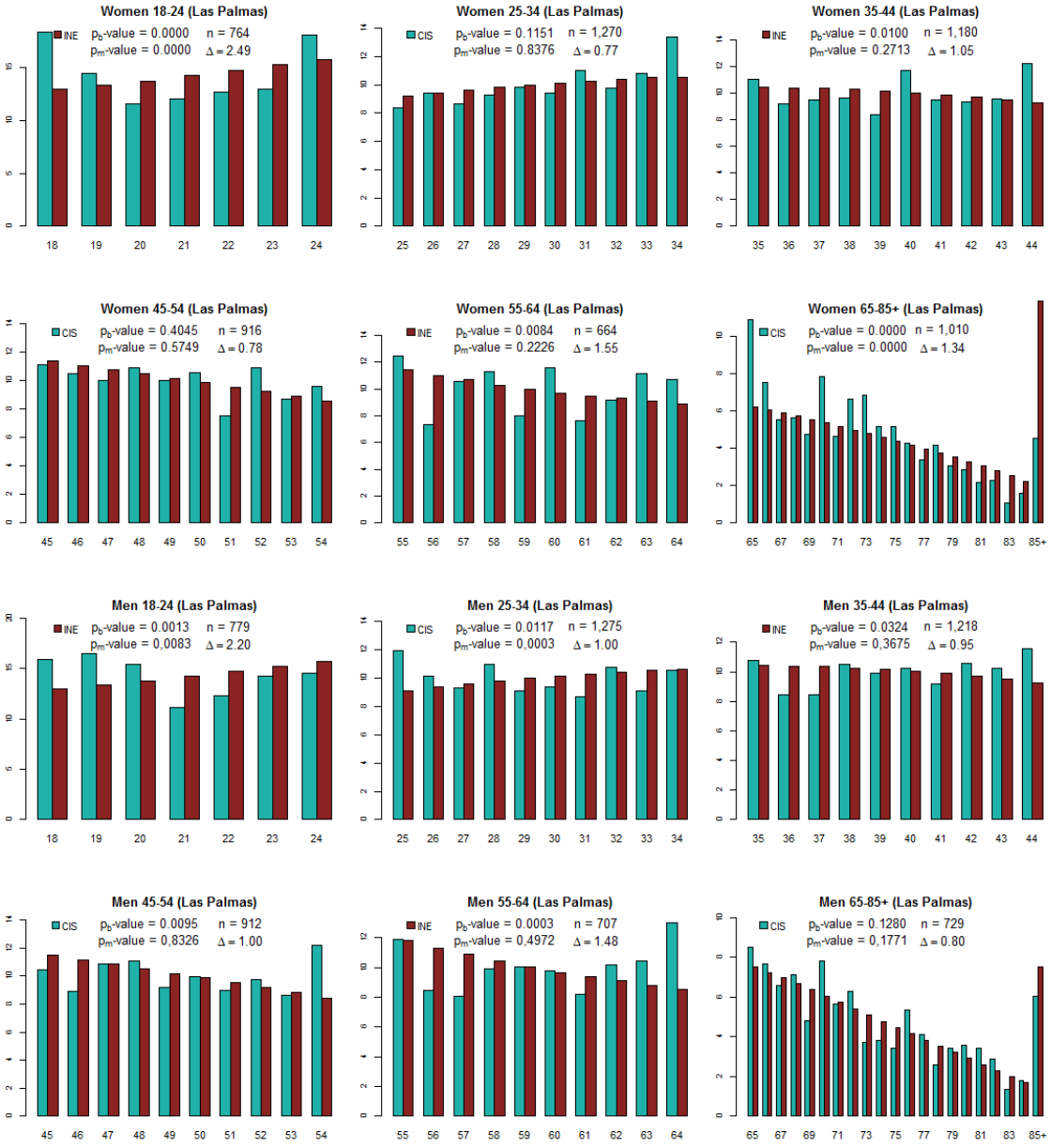

Figure S73. Comparison for the province of Las Palmas between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

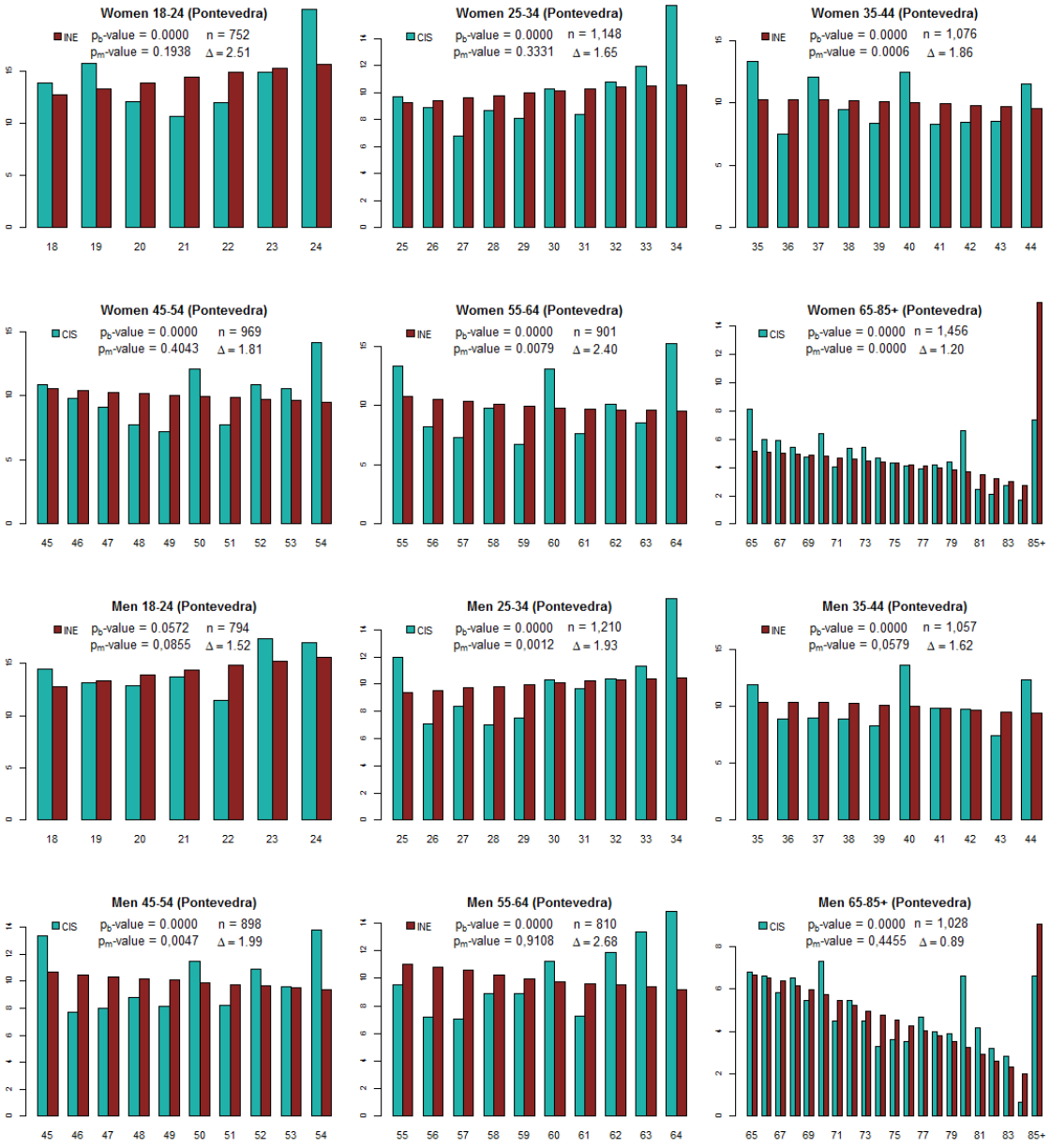

Figure S74. Comparison for the province of Pontevedra between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

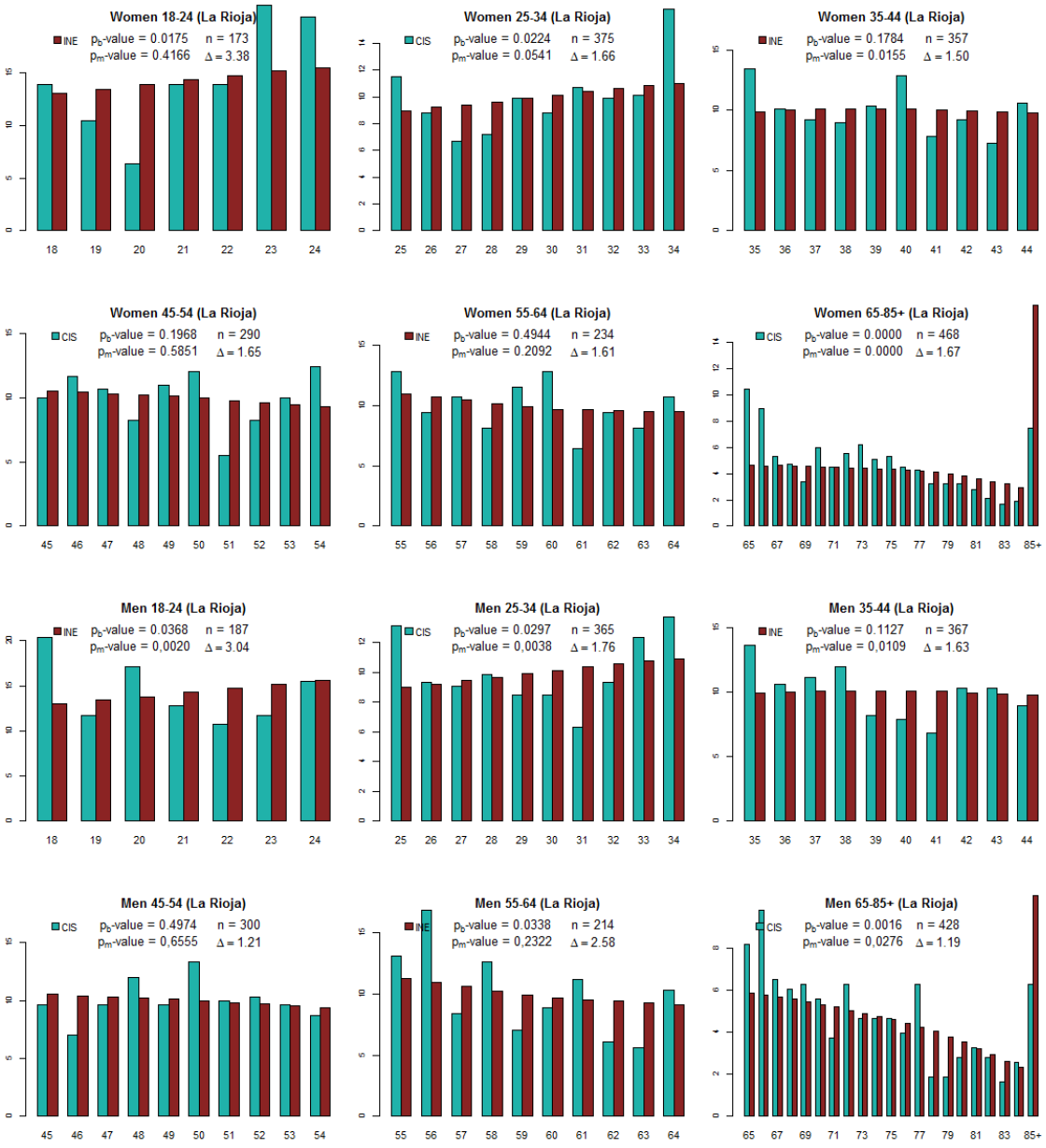

Figure S75. Comparison for the province of La Rioja between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

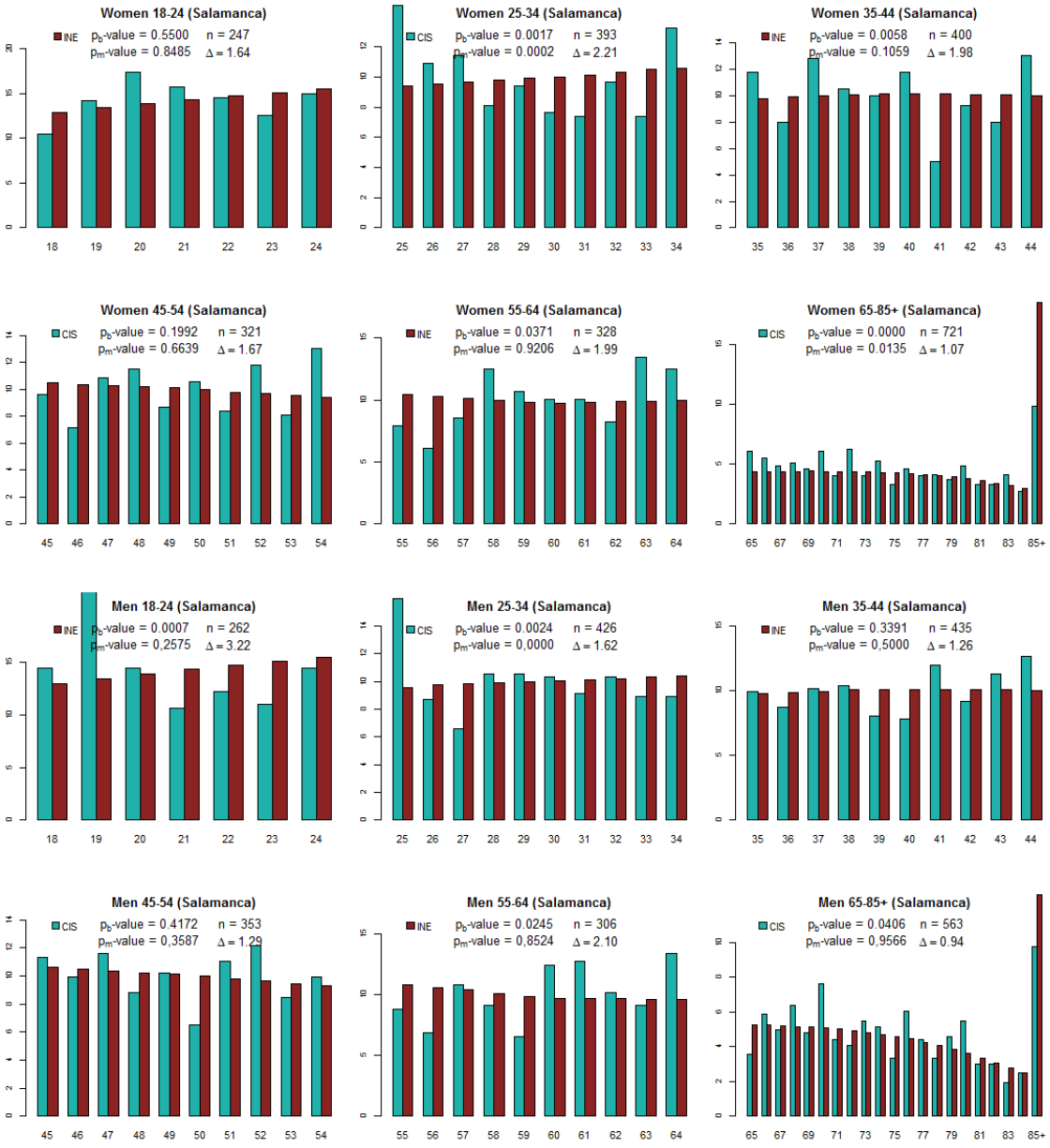

Figure S76. Comparison for the province of Salamanca between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

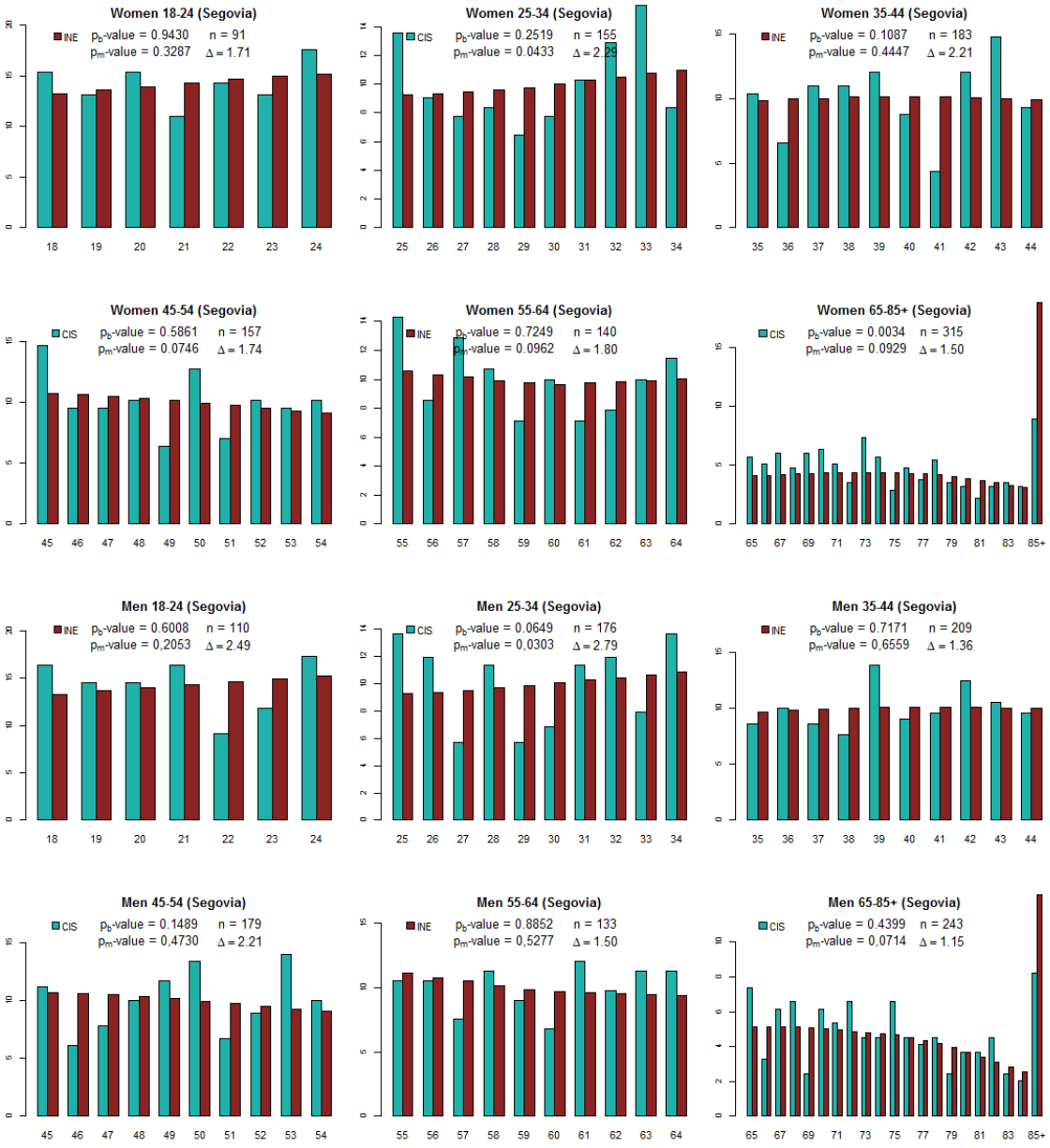

Figure S77. Comparison for the province of Segovia between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

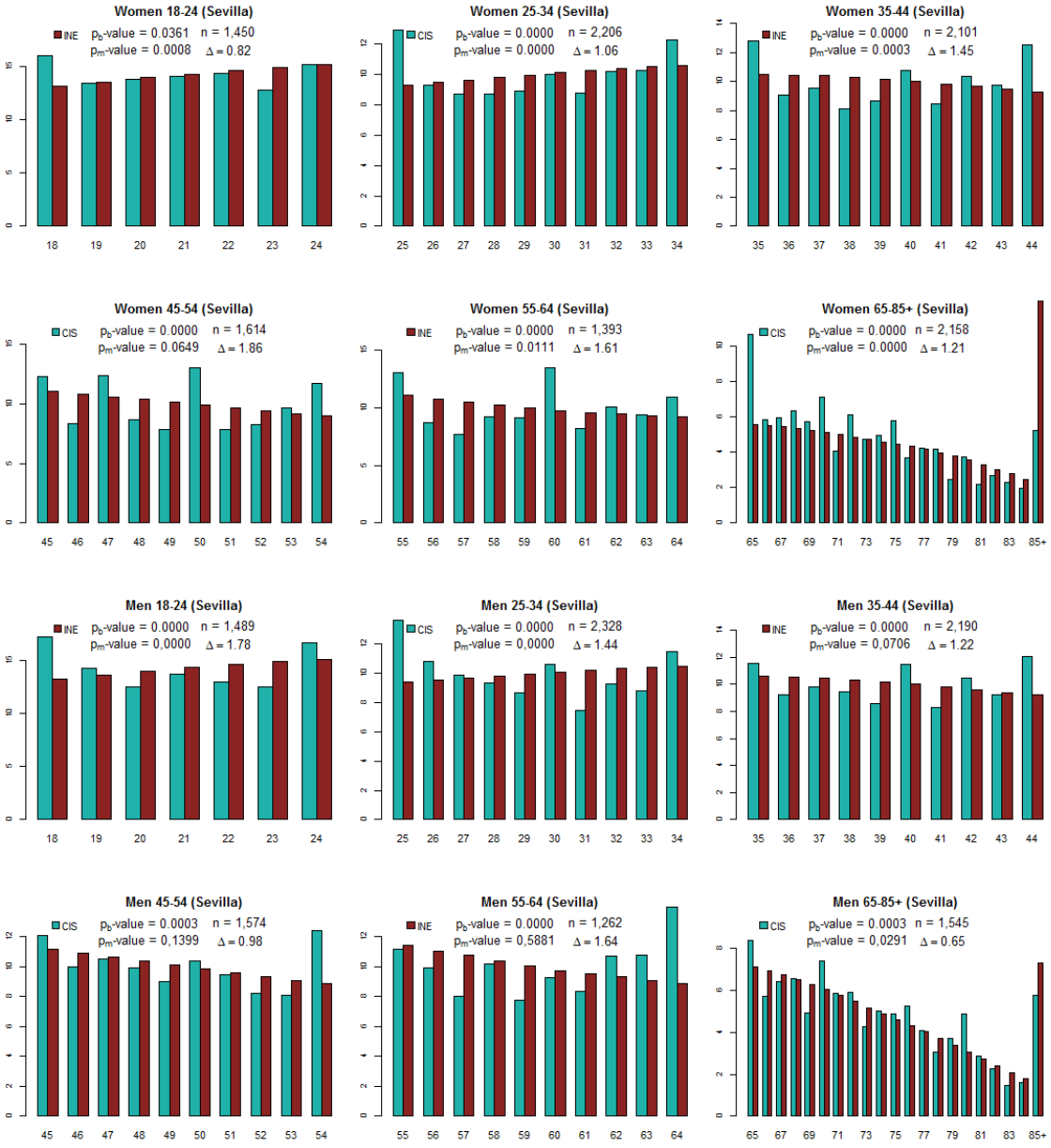

Figure S78. Comparison for the province of Sevilla between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

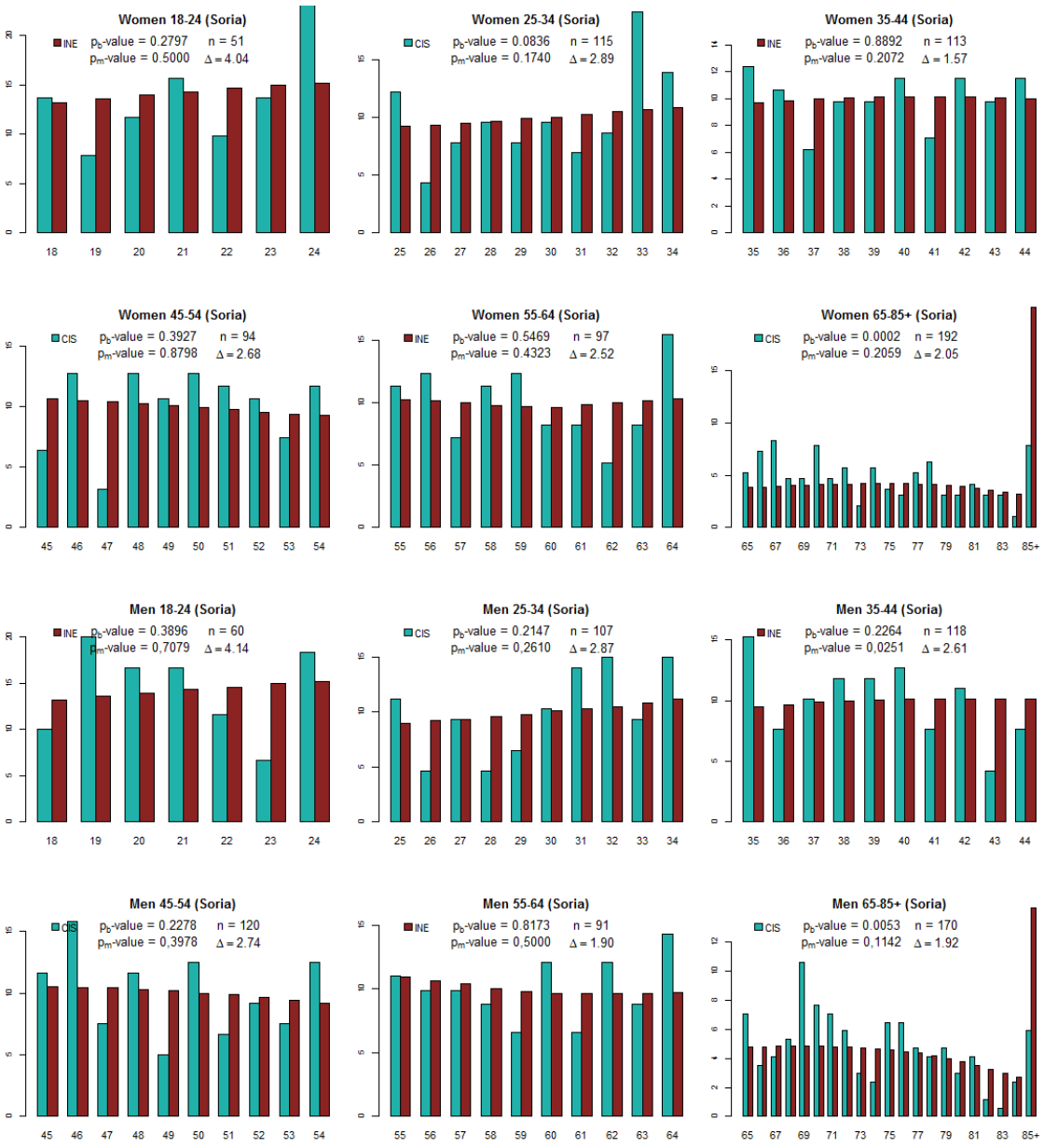

Figure S79. Comparison for the province of Soria between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

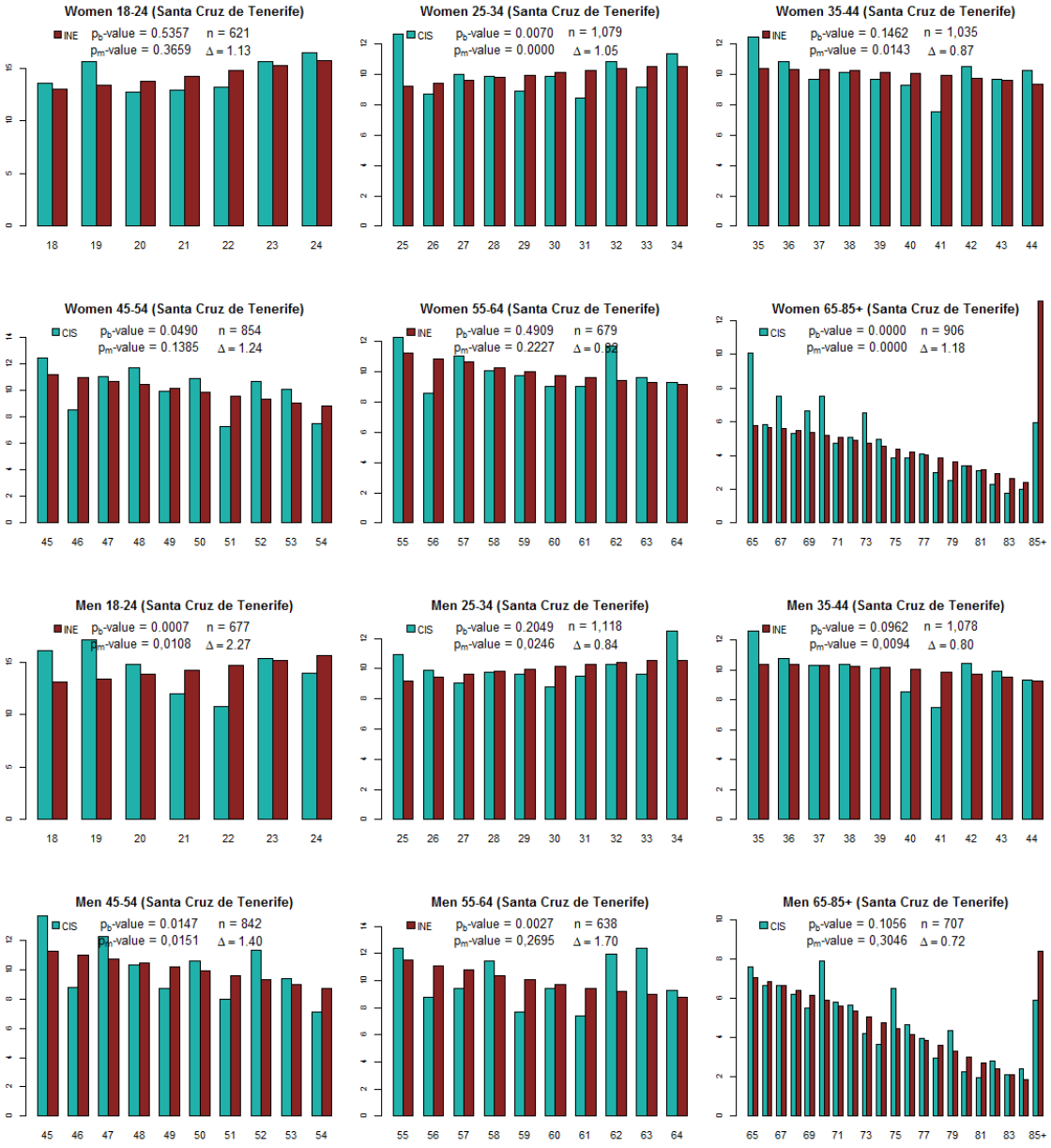

Figure S80. Comparison for the province of Santa Cruz de Tenerife between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

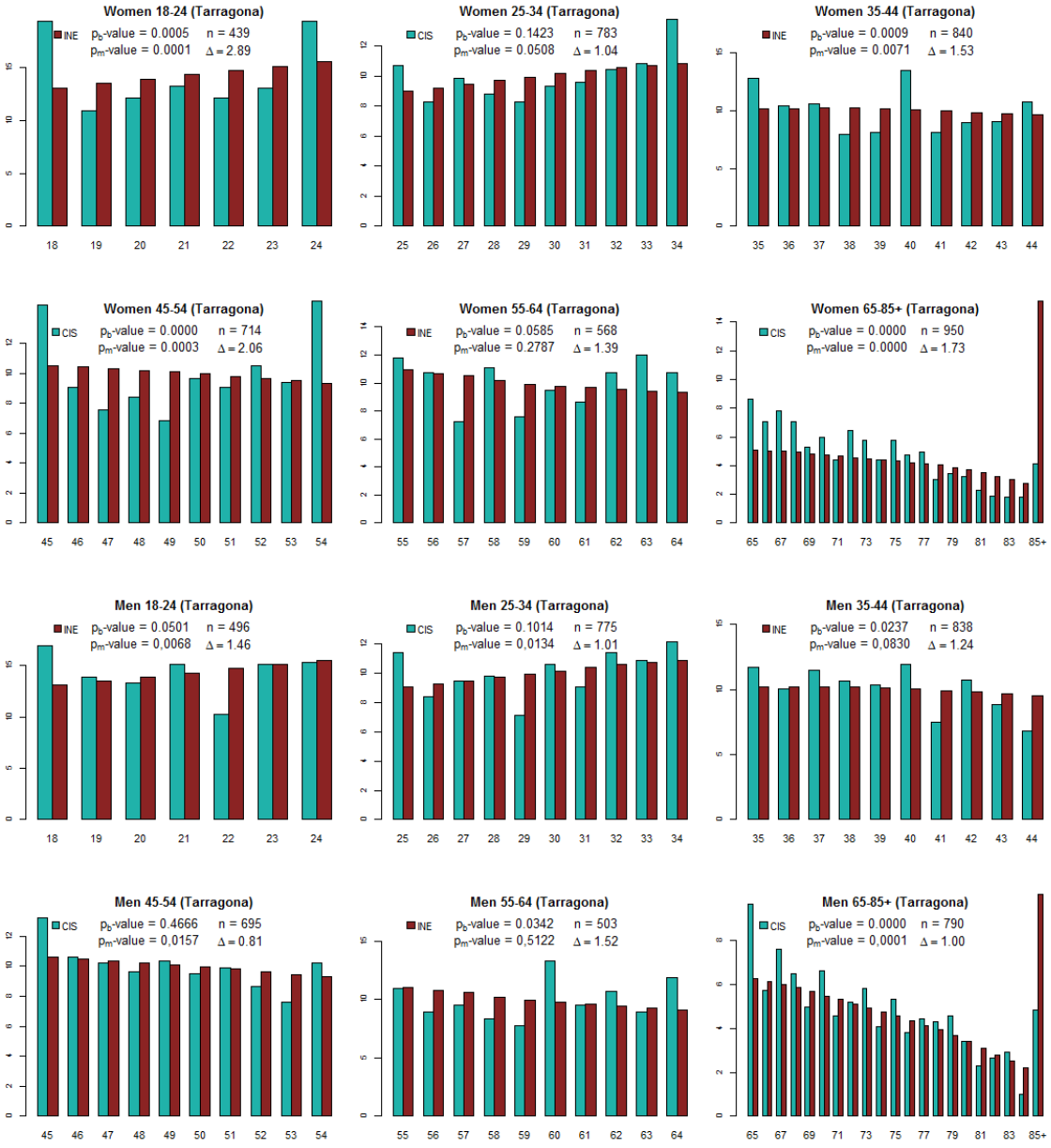

Figure S81. Comparison for the province of Tarragona between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

Figure S82. Comparison for the province of Teruel between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

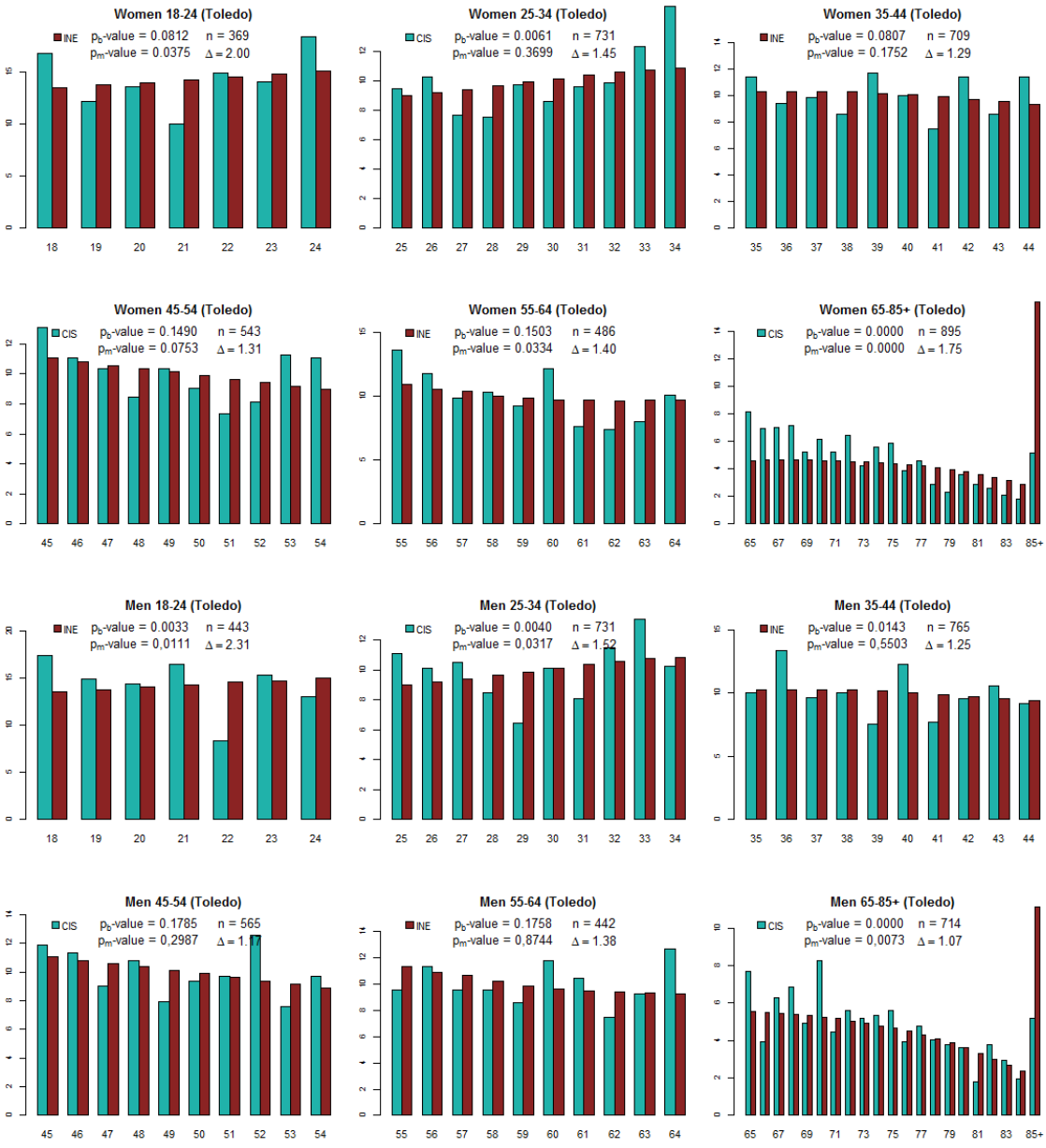

Figure S83. Comparison for the province of Toledo between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

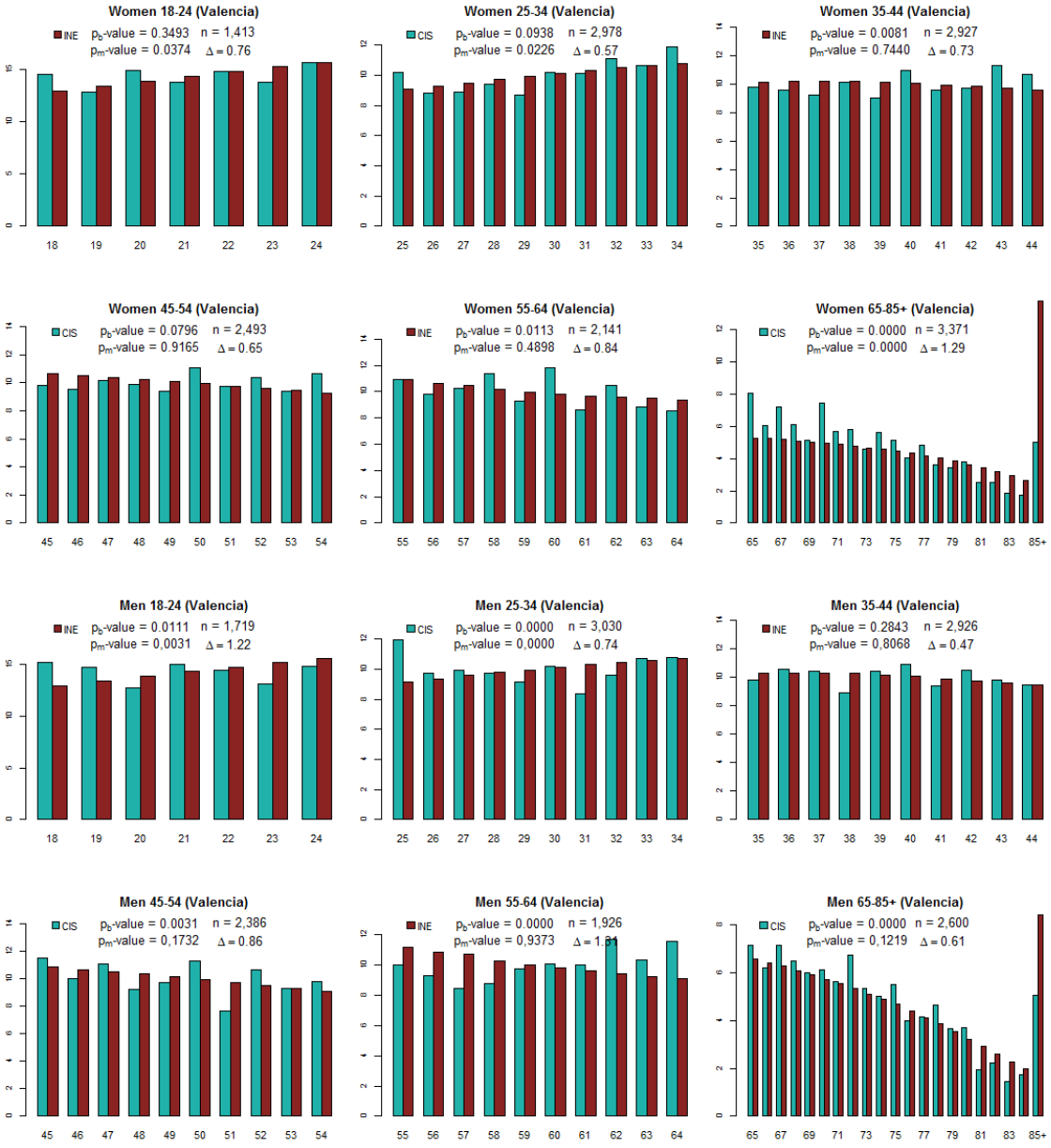

Figure S84. Comparison for the province of Valencia between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

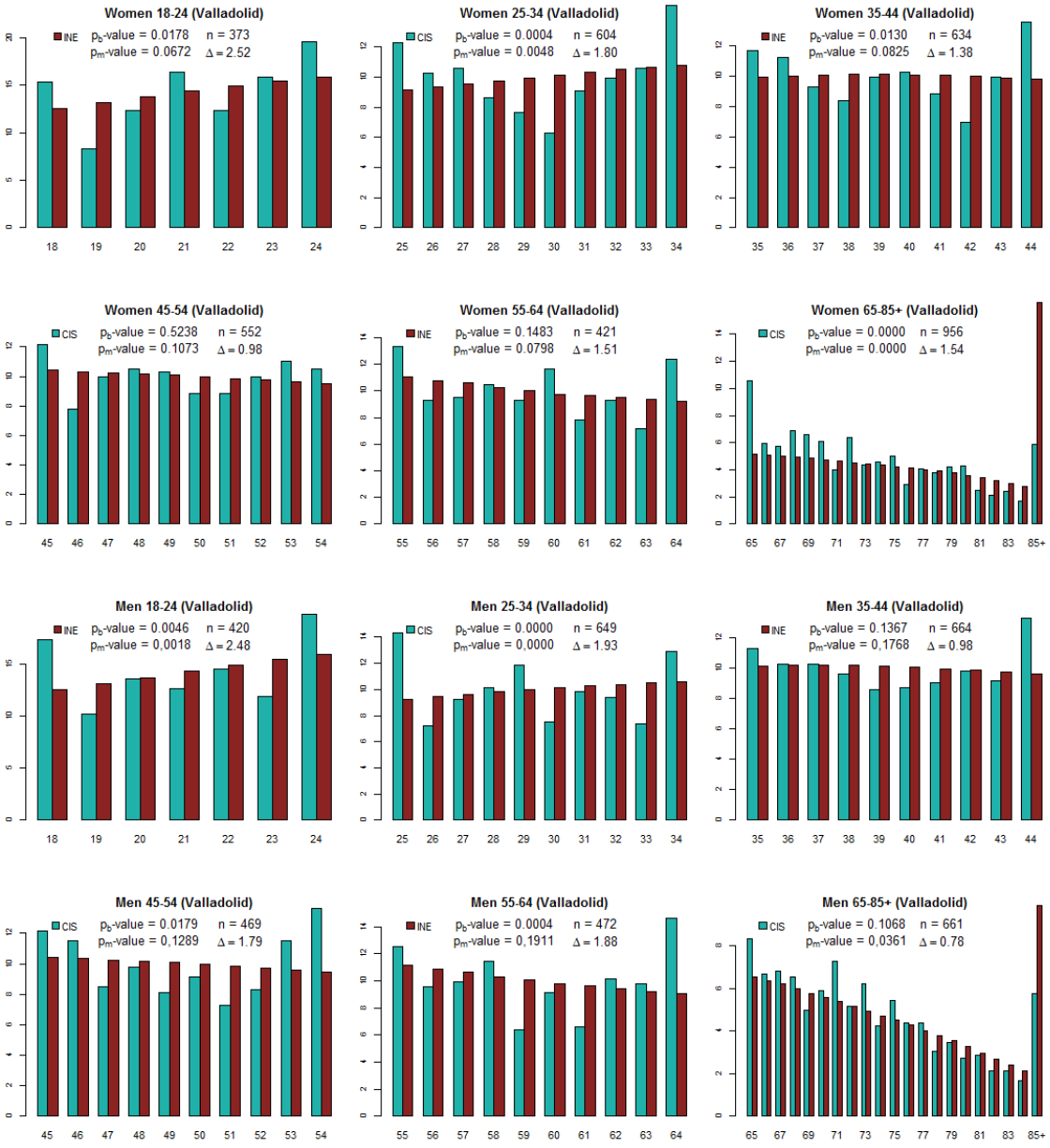

Figure S85. Comparison for the province of Valladolid between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

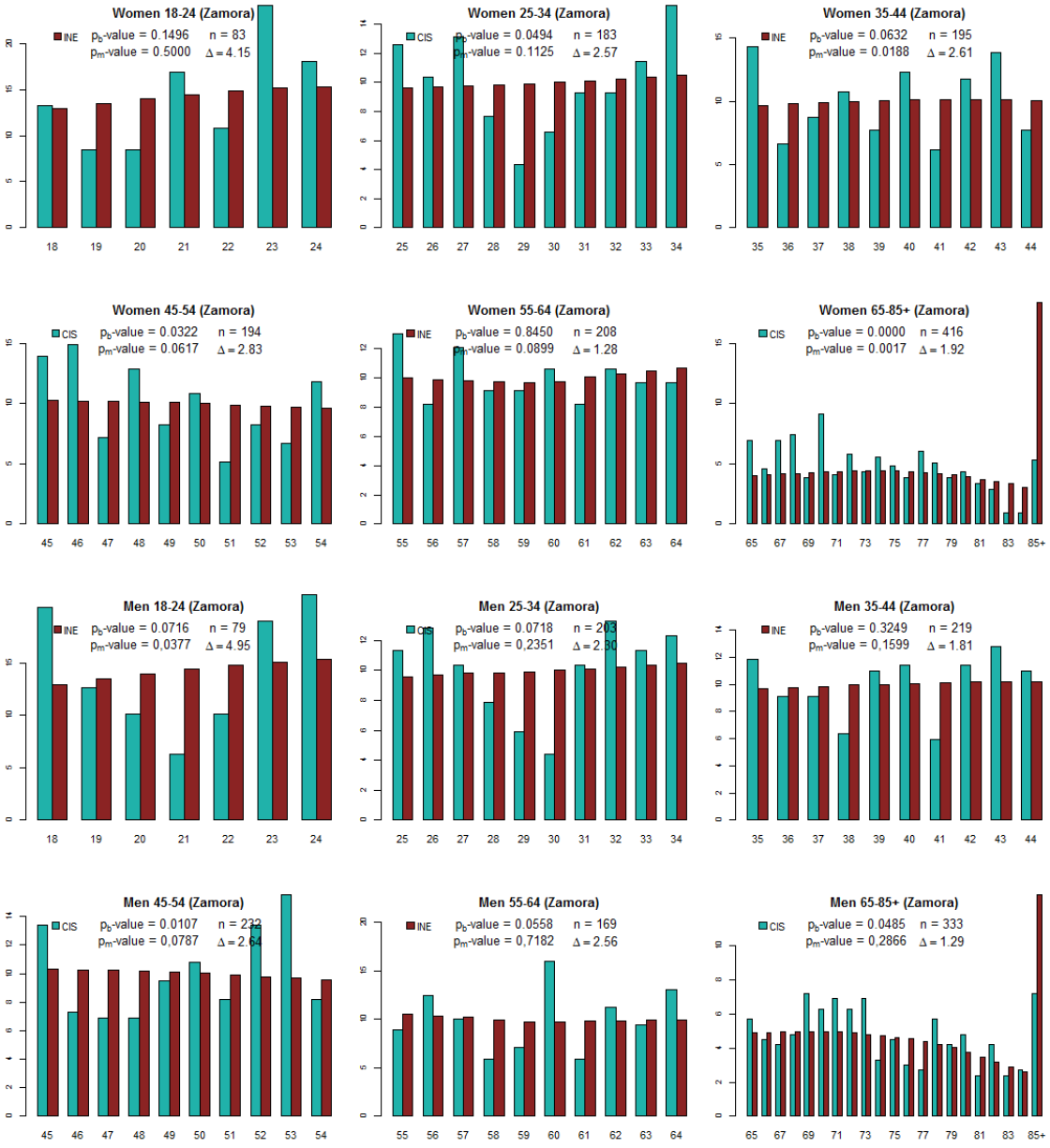

Figure S86. Comparison for the province of Zamora between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

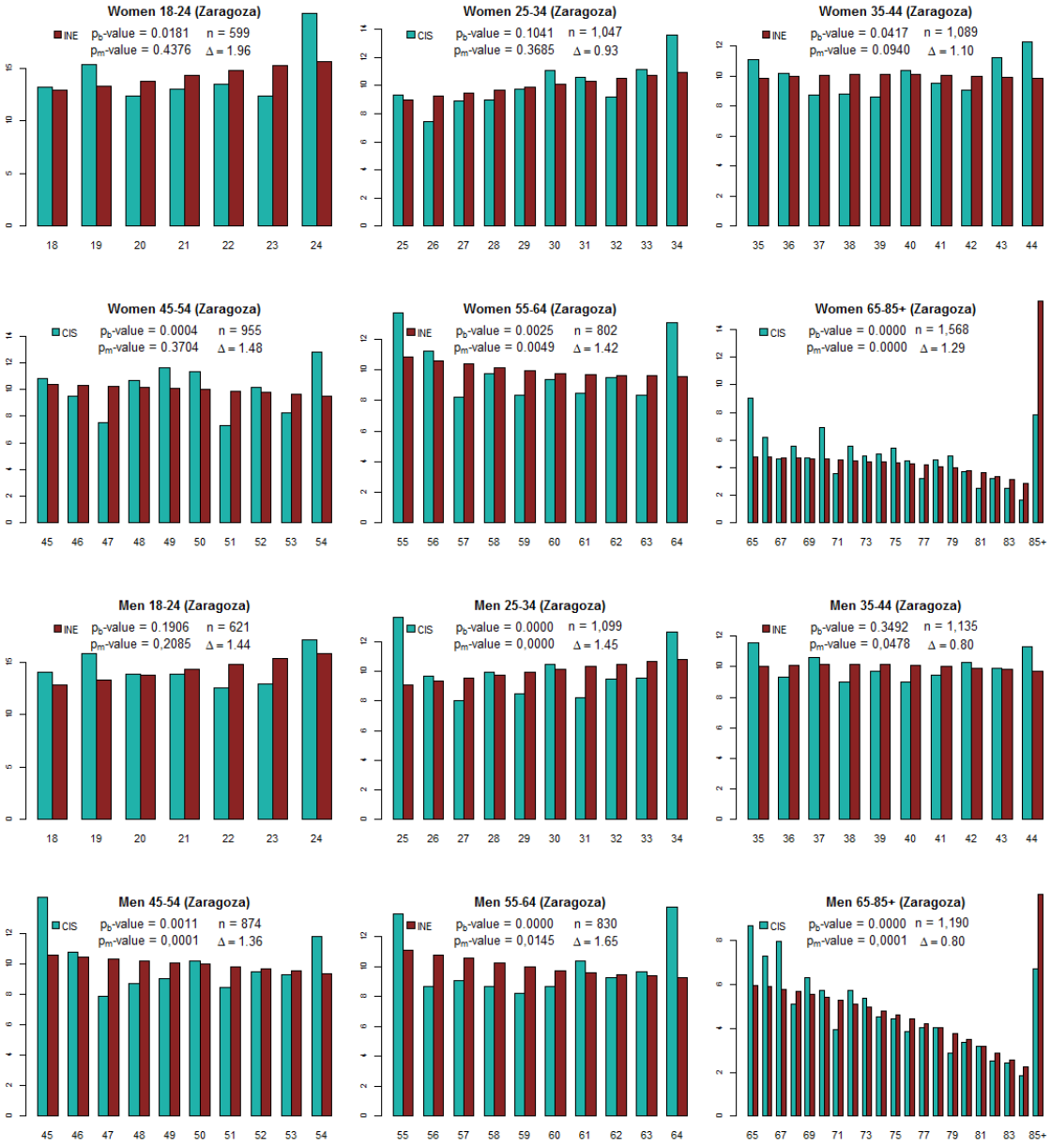

Figure S87. Comparison for the province of Zaragoza between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

COMPARATIVE OF EMPIRICAL AND THEORETICAL INTRA-QUOTA DISTRIBUTIONS GROUPED BY REGION (CC.AA)

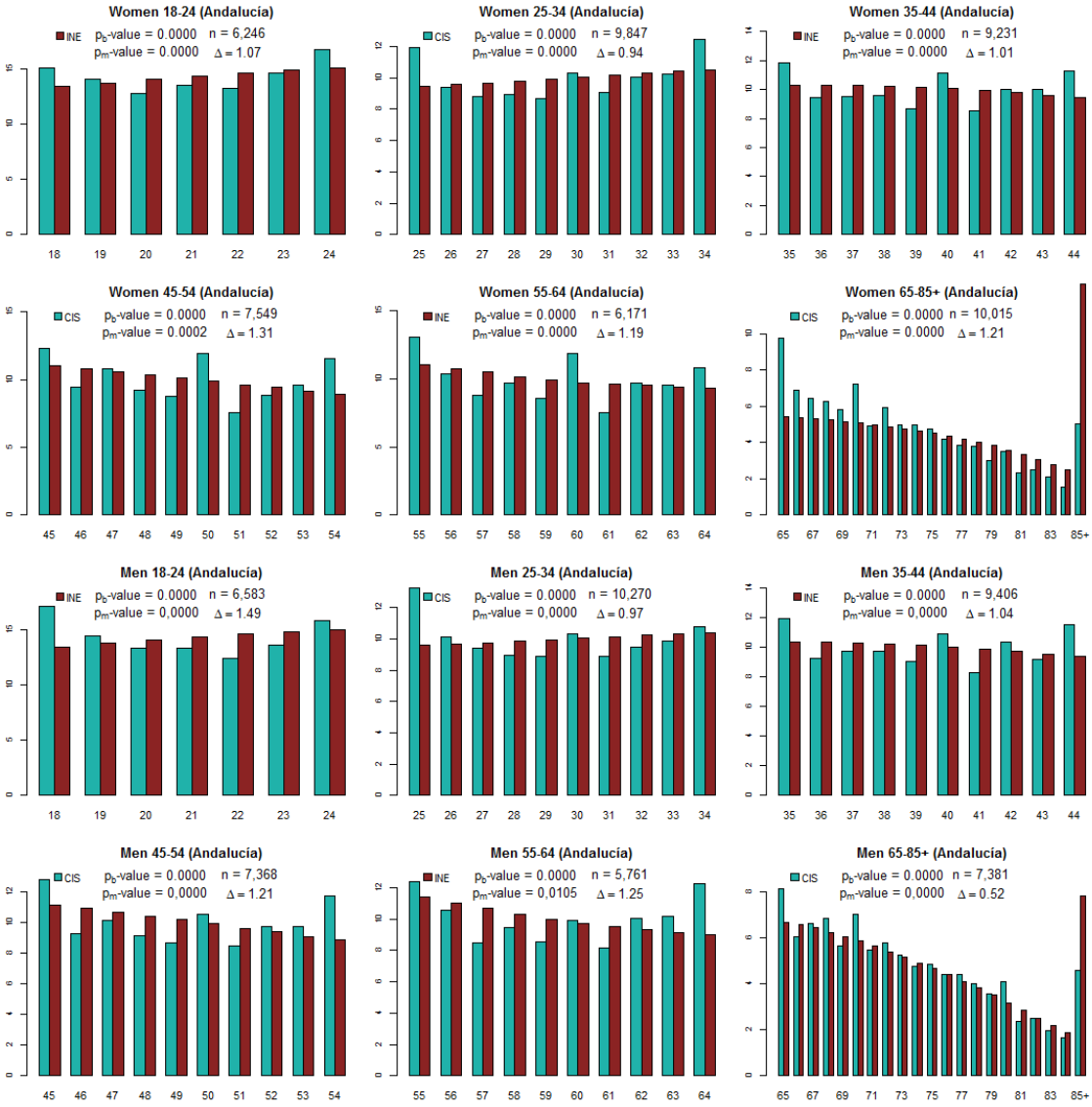

Figure S88. Comparison for the autonomous region of Andalucía between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

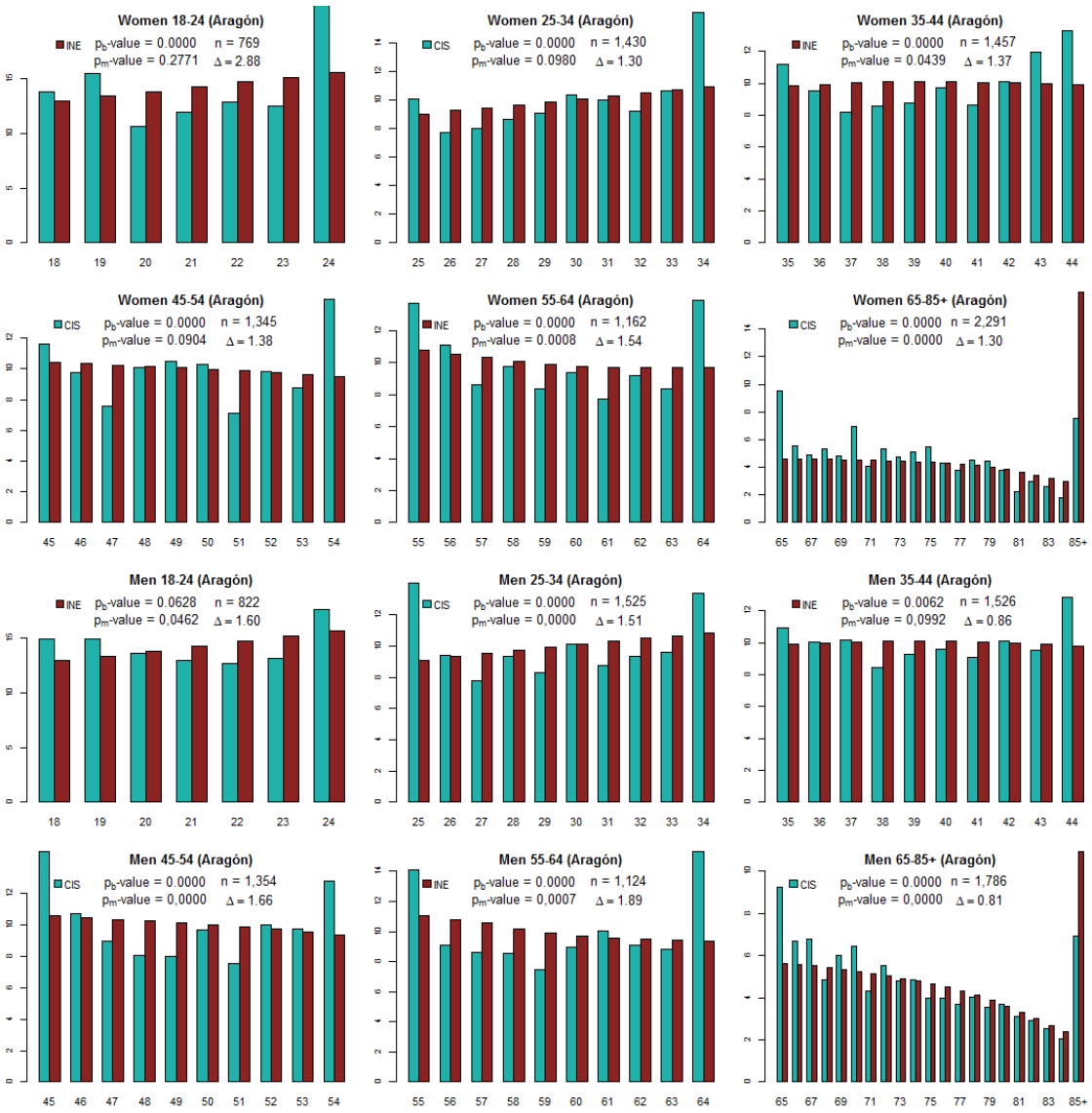

Figure S89. Comparison for the autonomous region of Aragón between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

Figure S90. Comparison for the autonomous region of Asturias between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

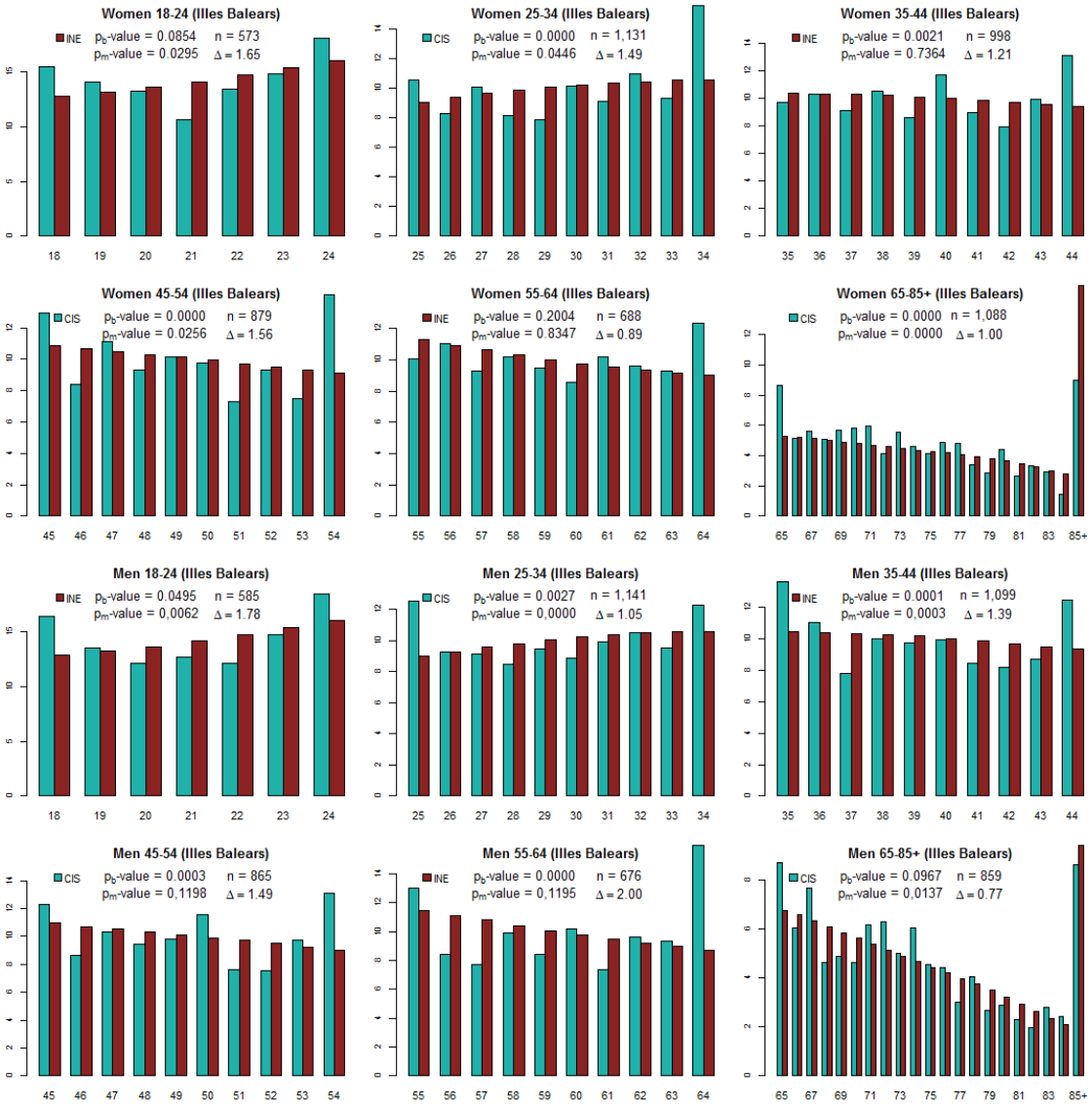

Figure S91. Comparison for the autonomous region of Illes Balears between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

Figure S92. Comparison for the autonomous region of Canarias between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

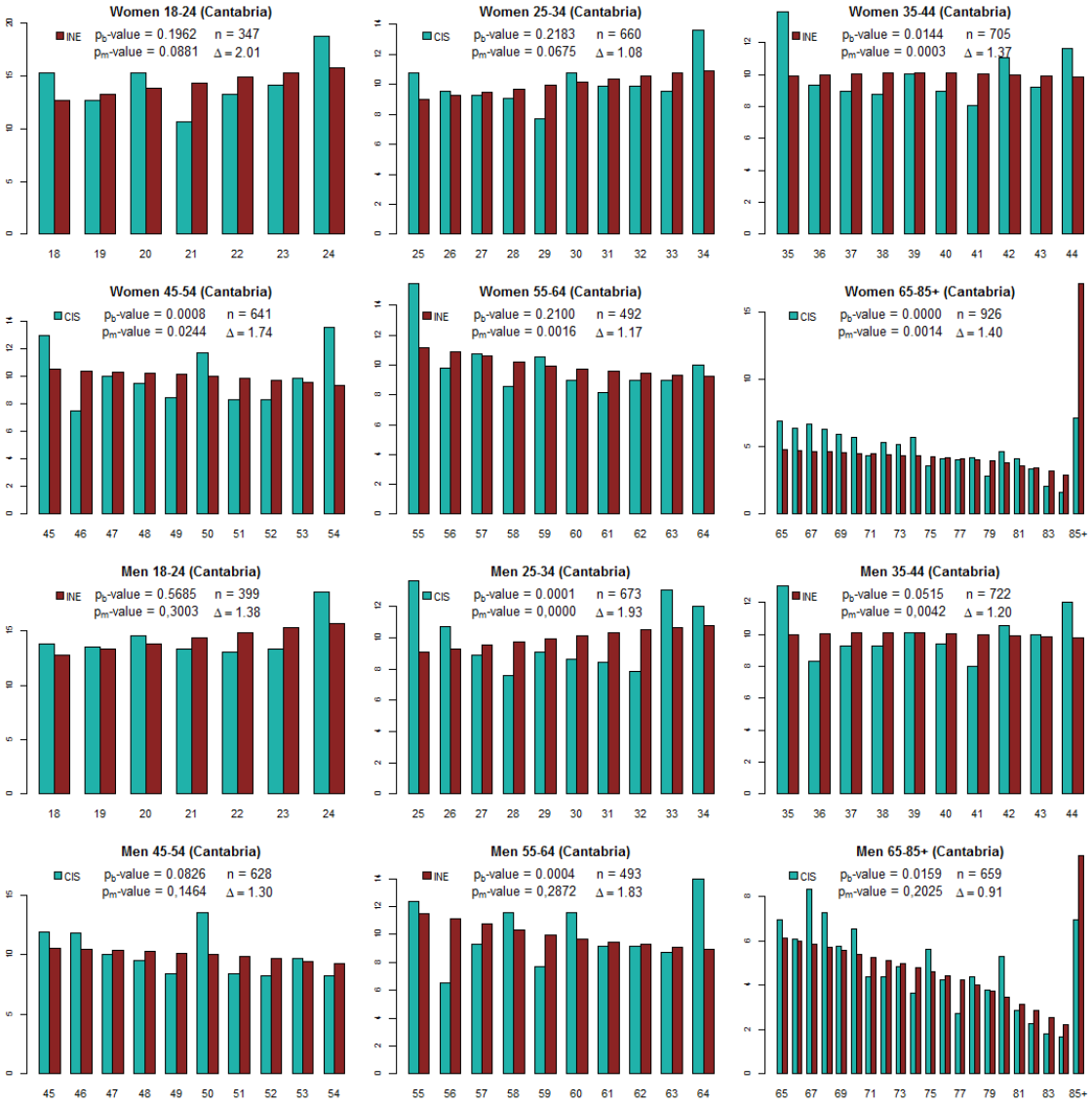

Figure S93. Comparison for the autonomous region of Cantabria between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

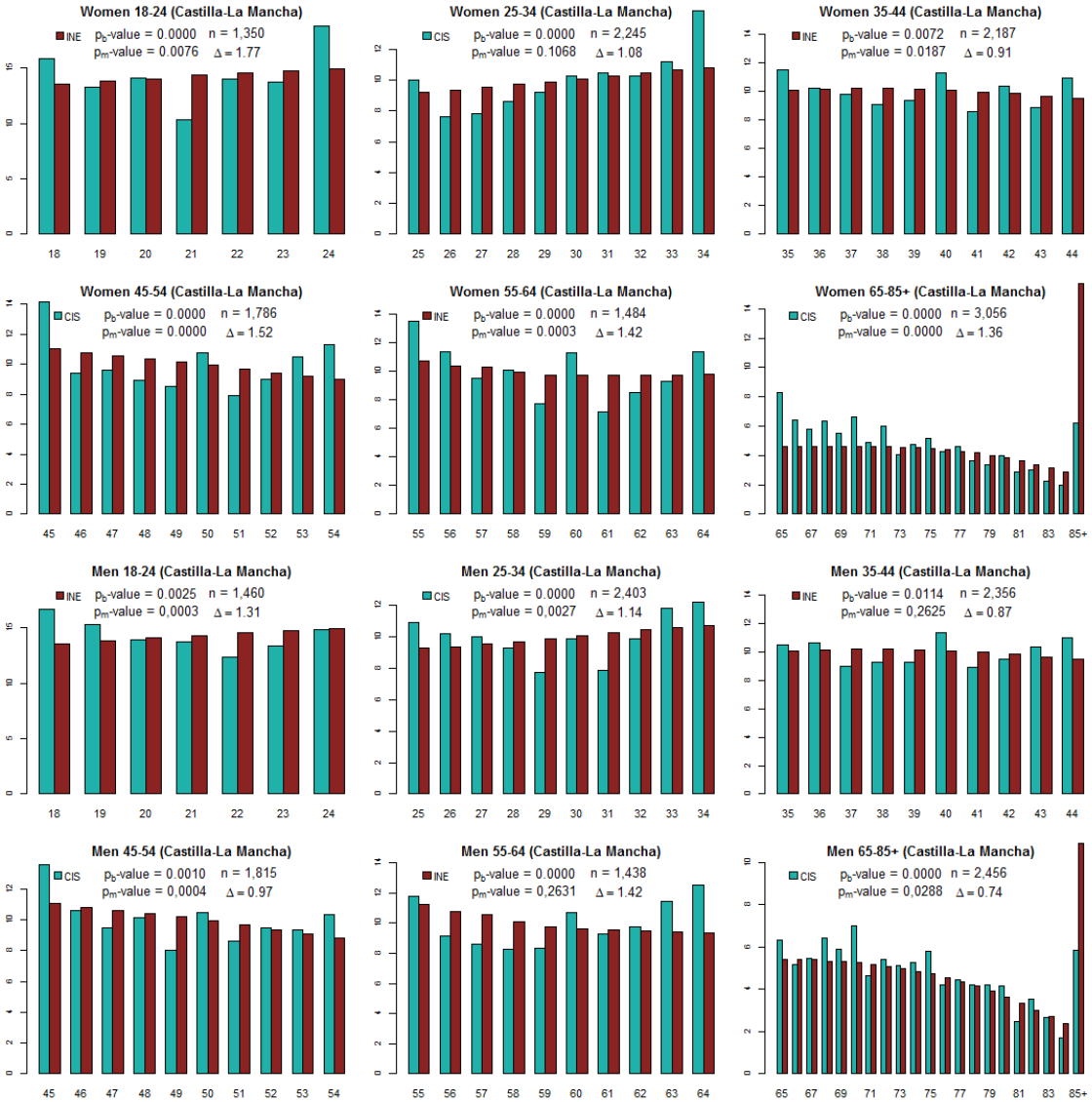

Figure S94. Comparison for the autonomous region of Castilla-La Mancha between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

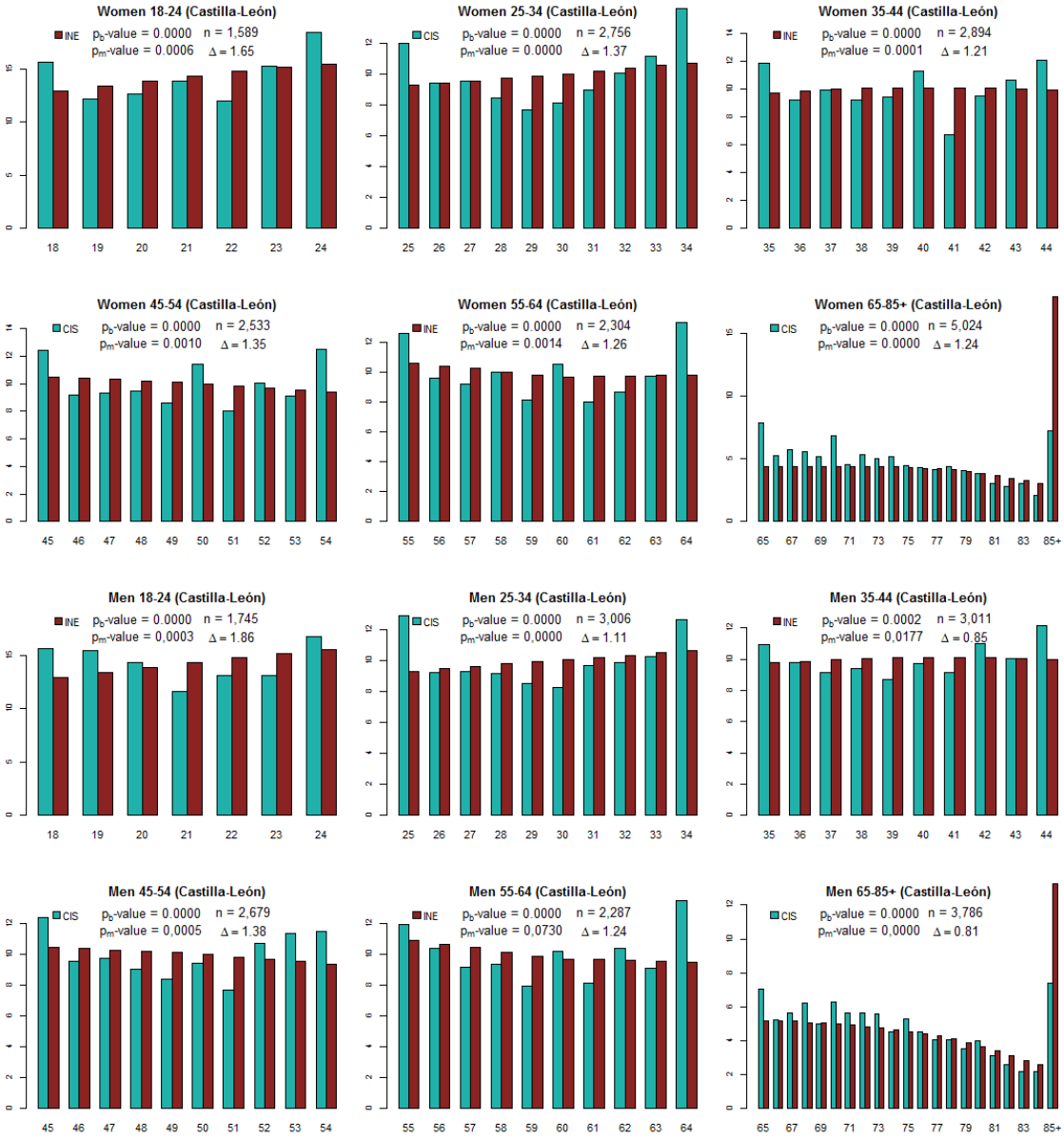

Figure S95. Comparison for the autonomous region of Castilla-León between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

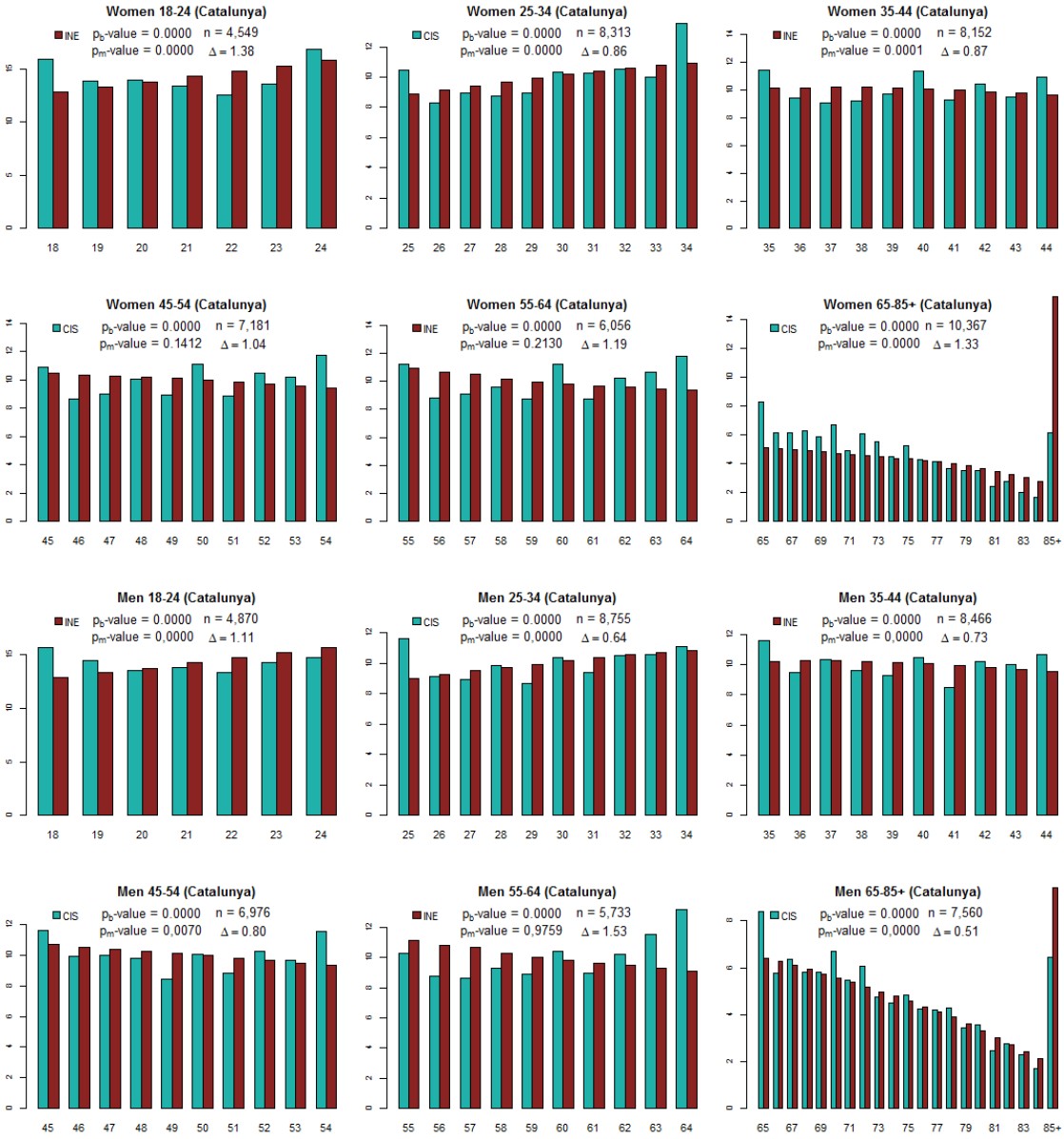

Figure S96. Comparison for the autonomous region of Catalunya between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

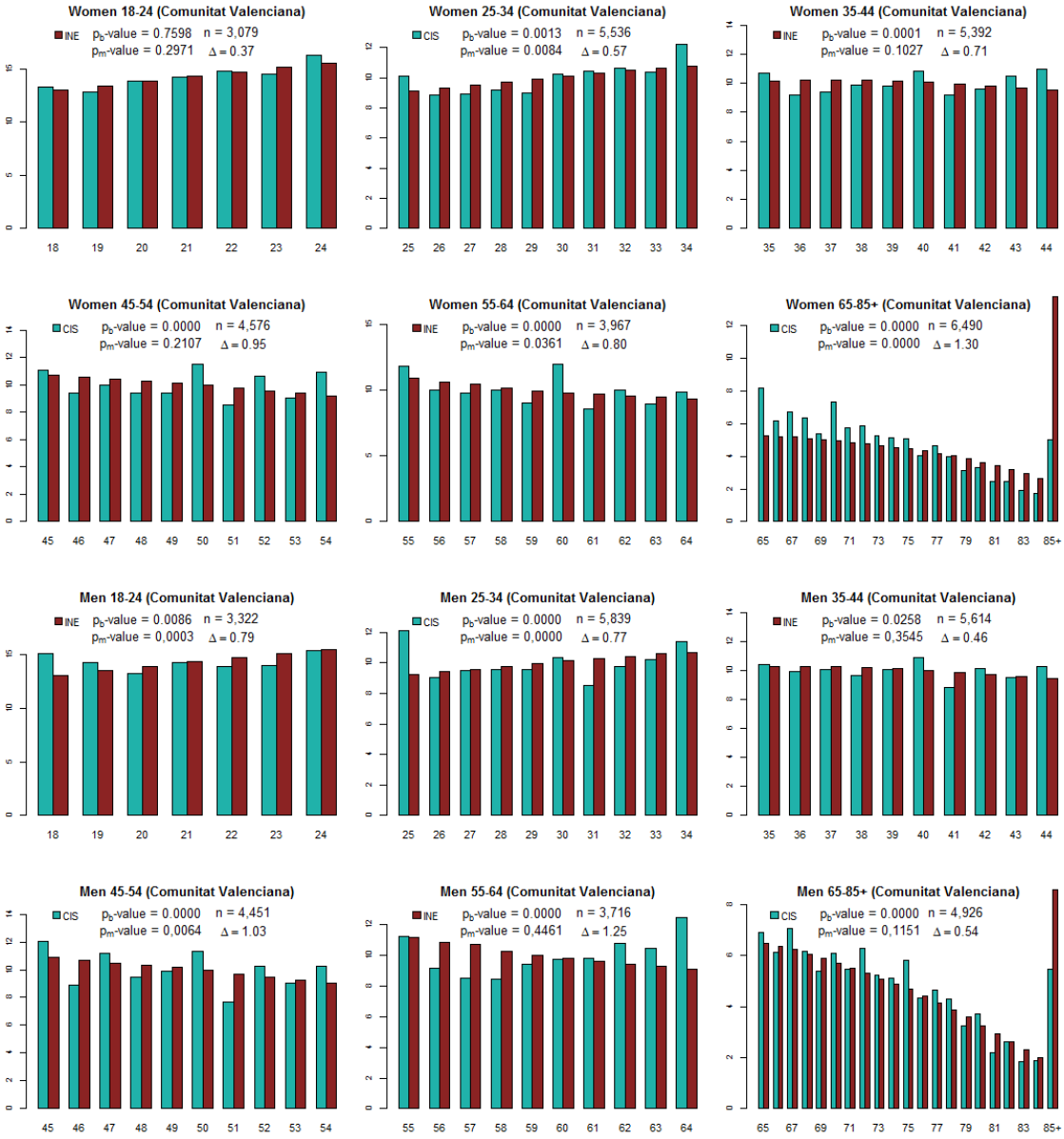

Figure S97. Comparison for the autonomous region of Comunitat Valenciana between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

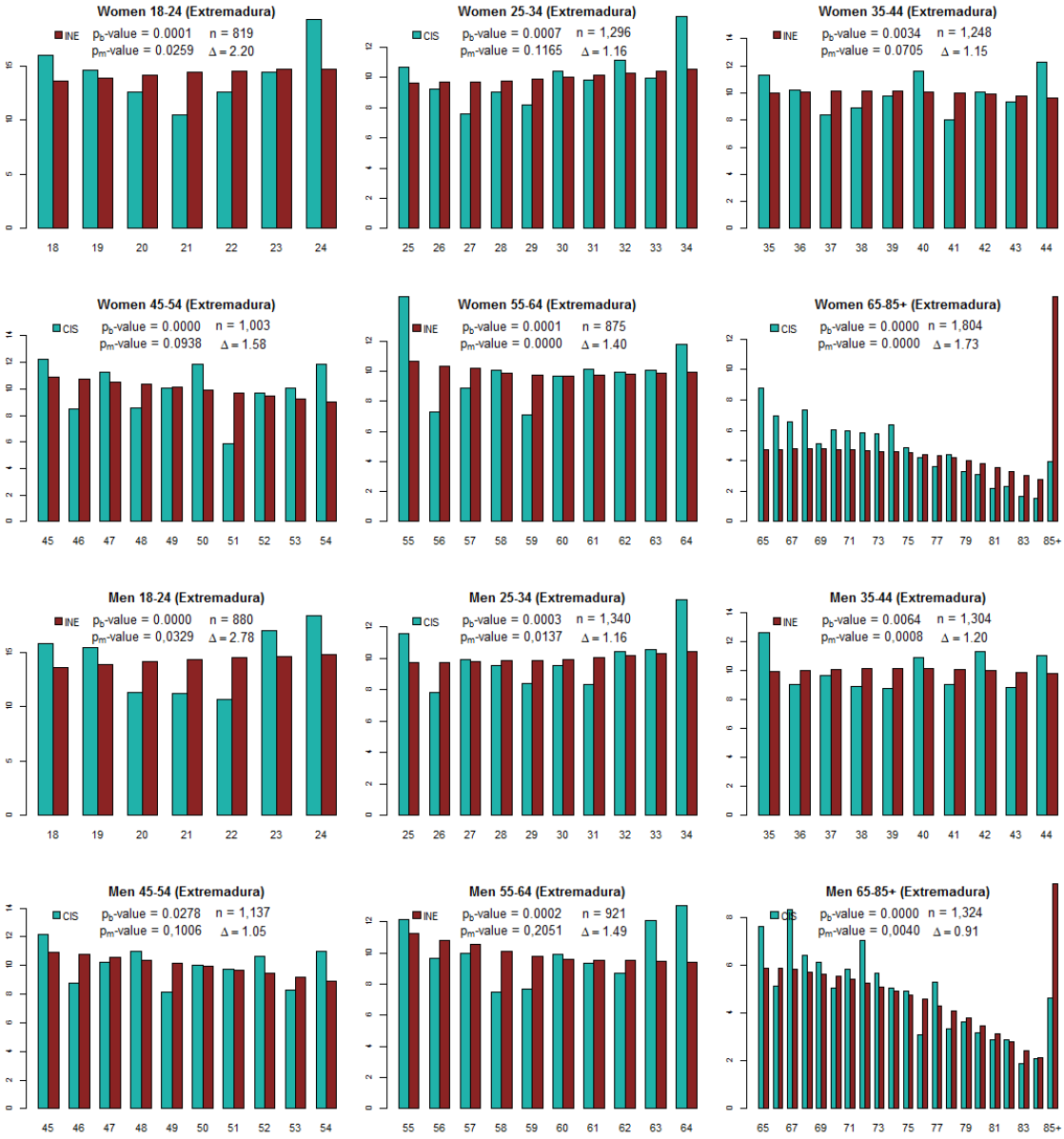

Figure S98. Comparison for the autonomous region of Extremadura between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

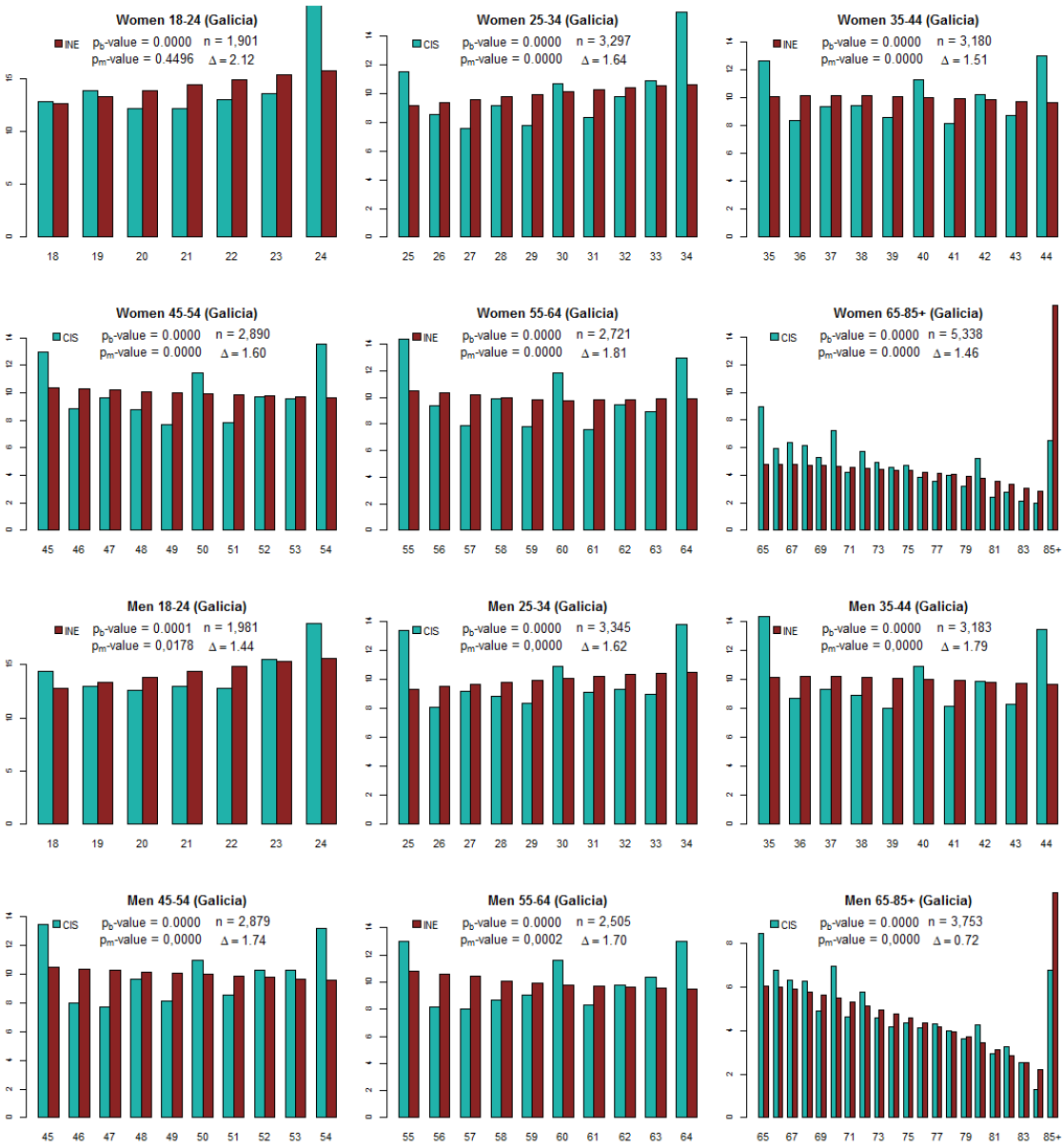

Figure S99. Comparison for the autonomous region of Galicia between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

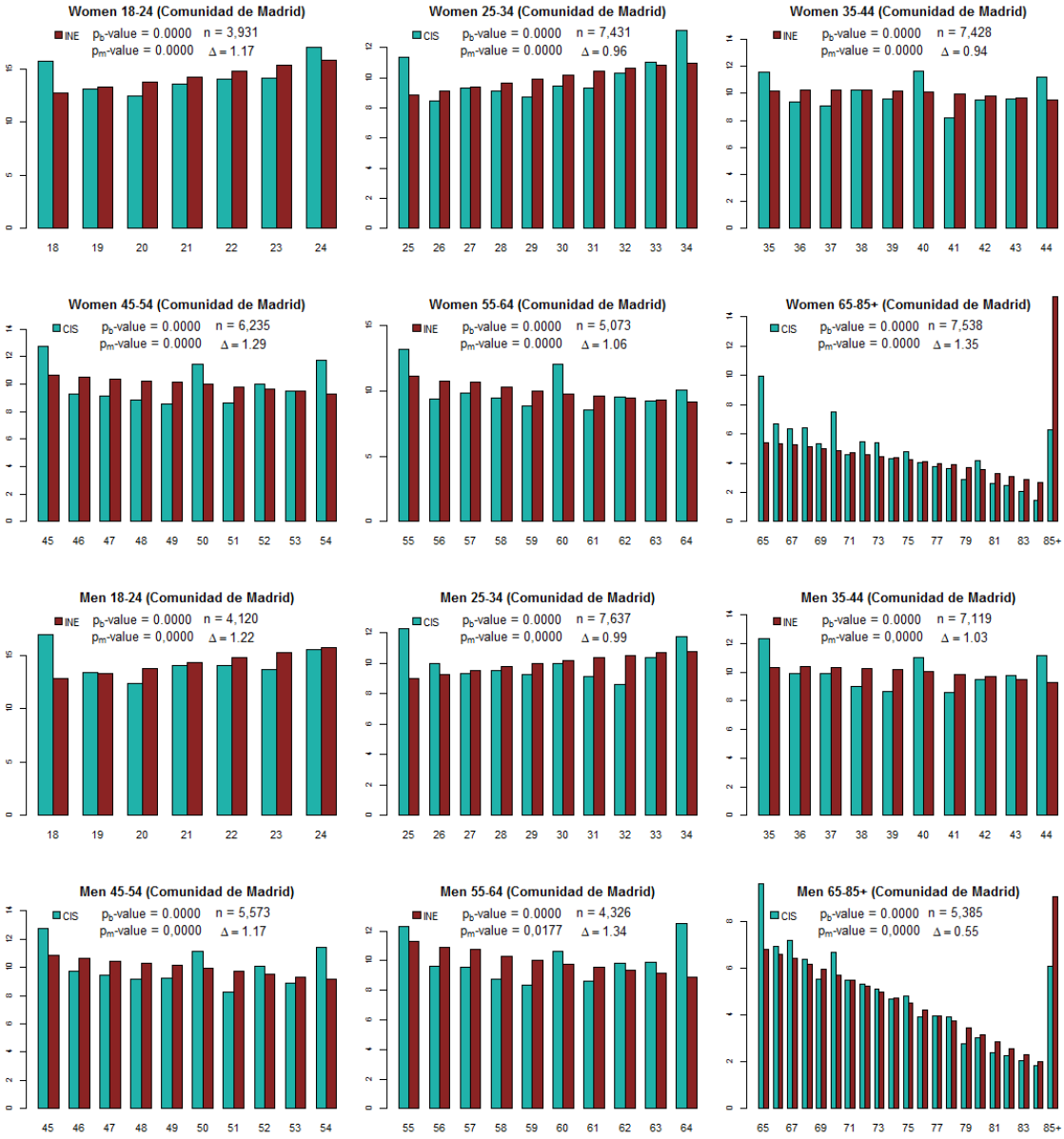

Figure S100. Comparison for the autonomous region of Comunidad de Madrid between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

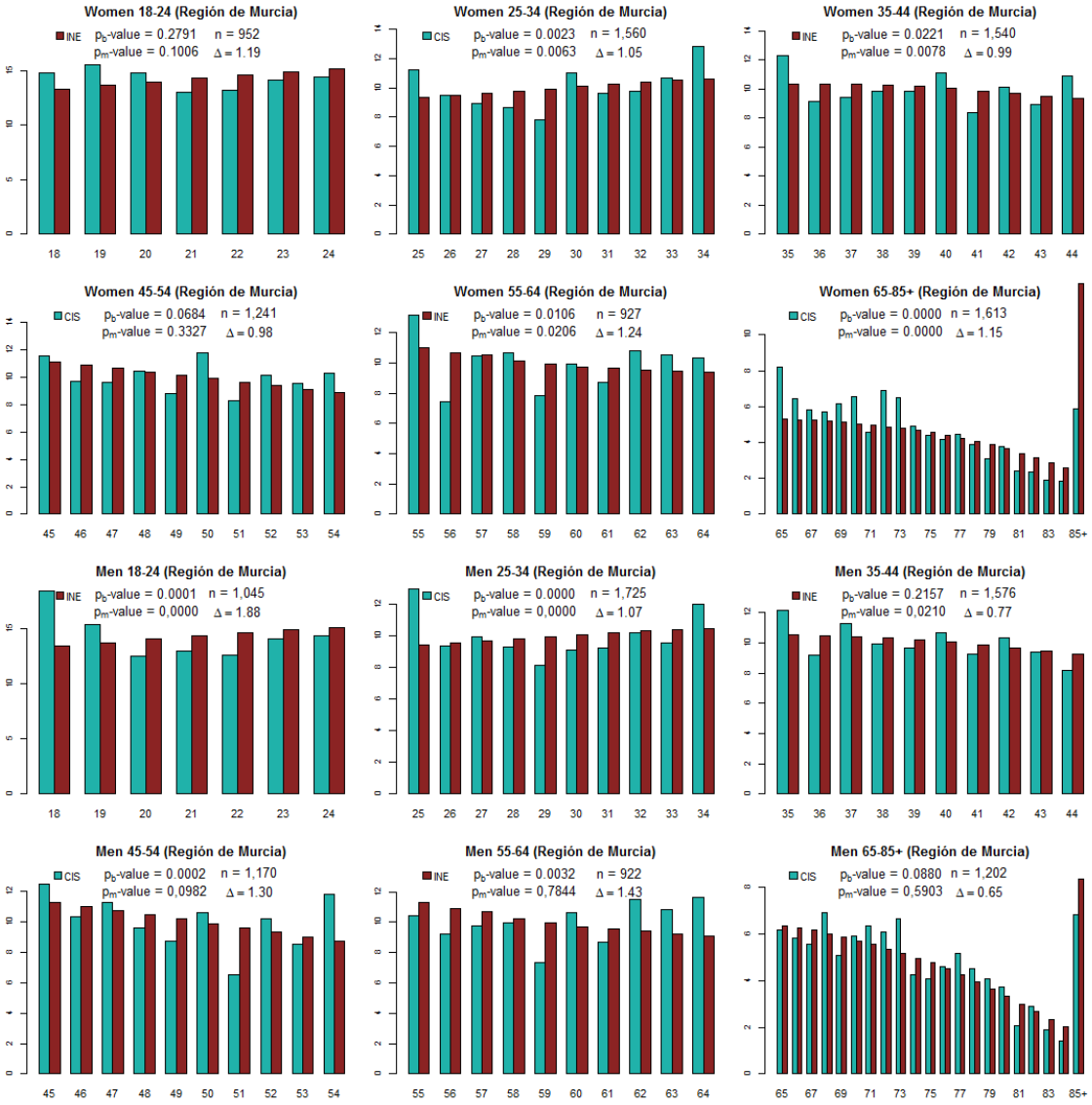

Figure S101. Comparison for the autonomous region of Región de Murcia between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

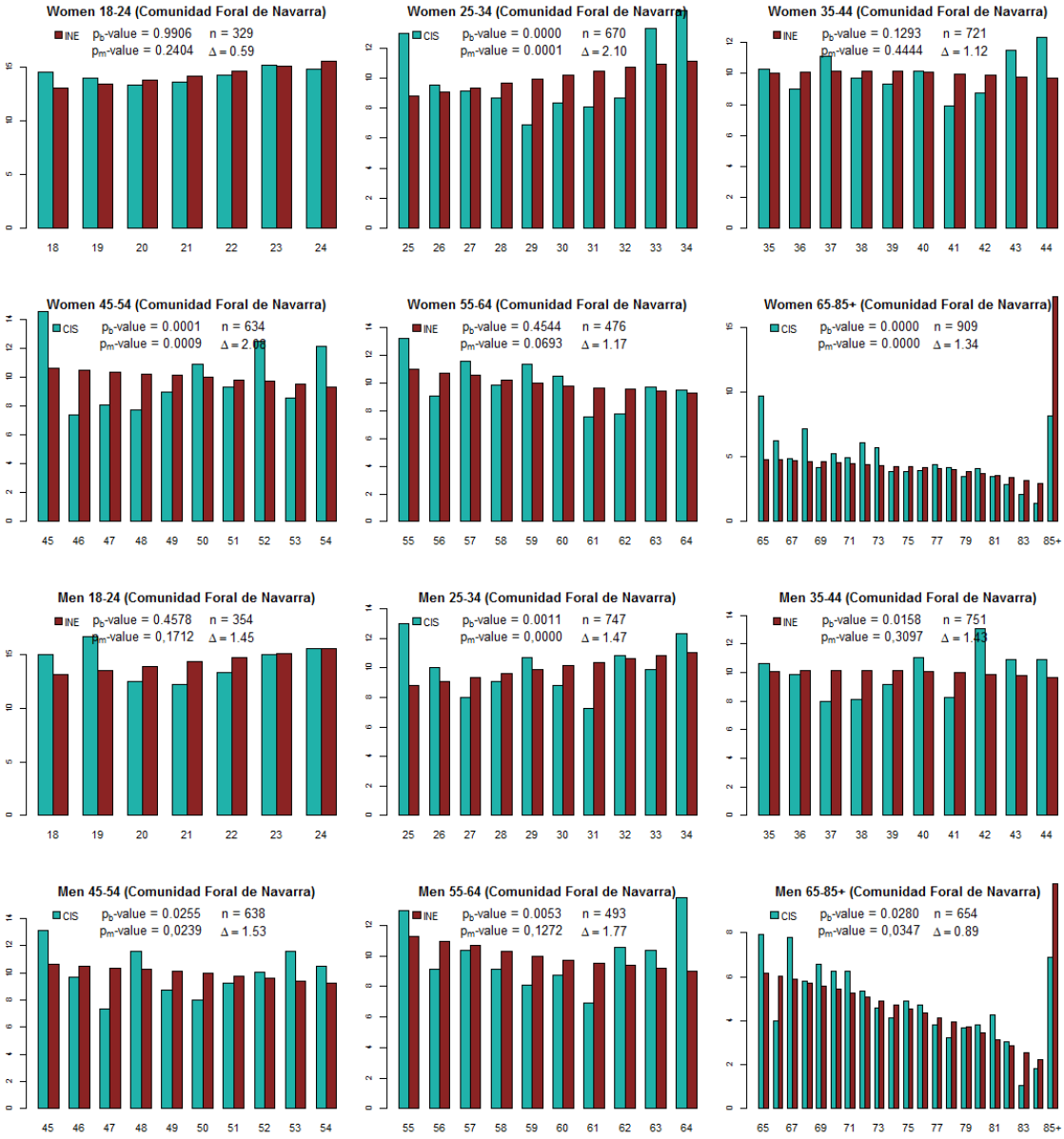

Figure S102. Comparison for the autonomous region of Comunidad Foral de Navarra between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

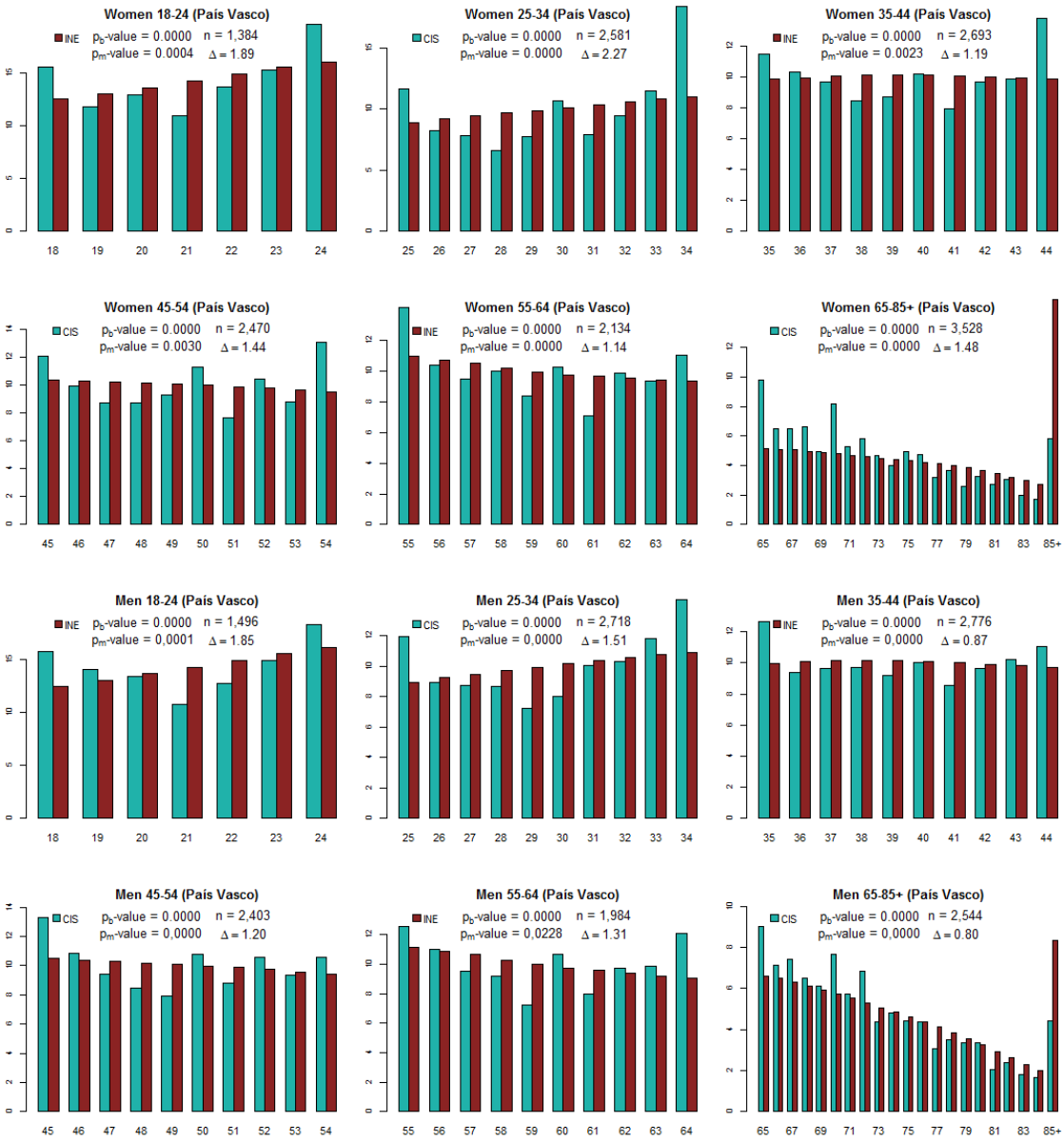

Figure S103. Comparison for the autonomous region of País Vasco between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

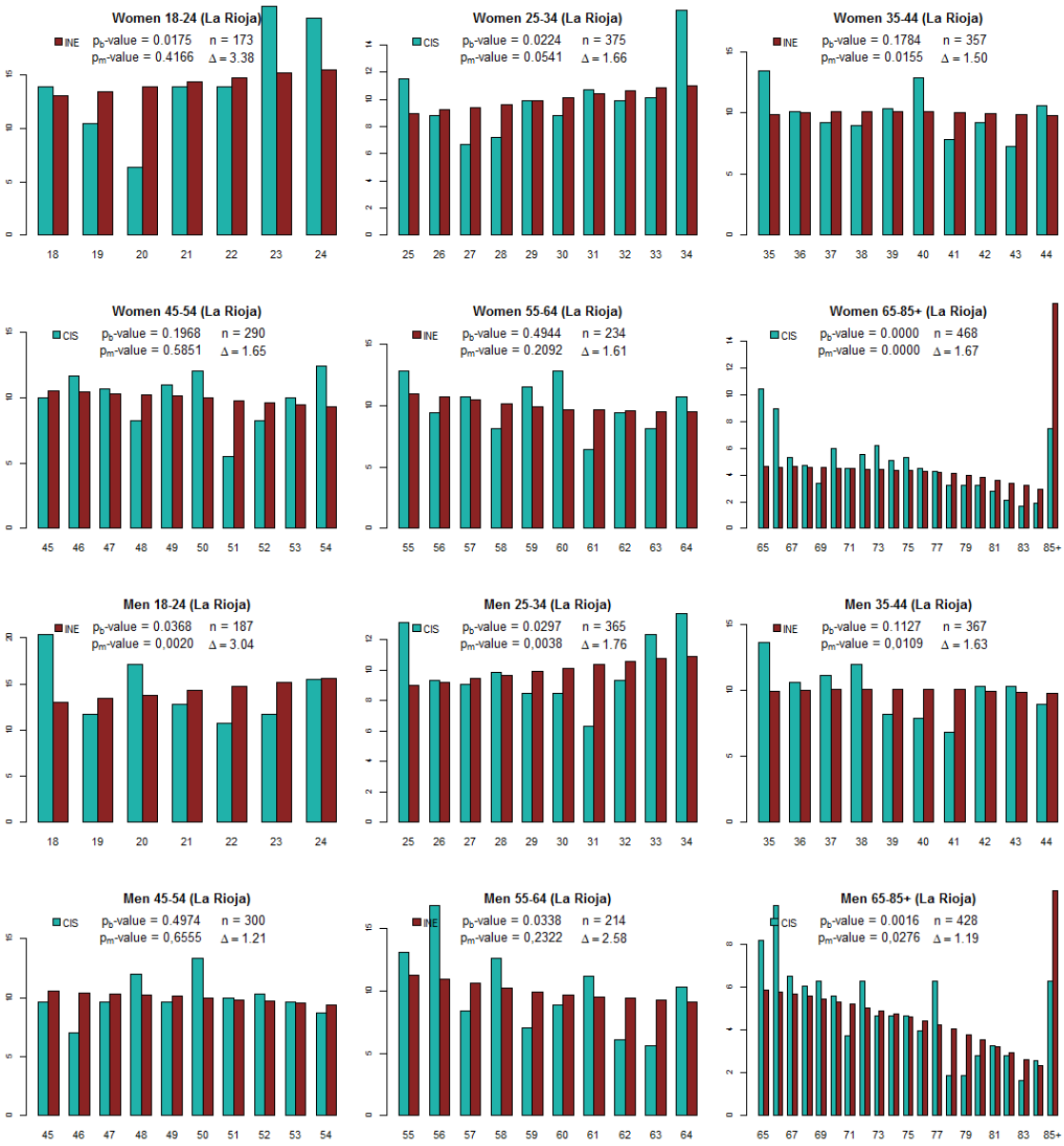

Figure S104. Comparison for the autonomous region of La Rioja between the theoretical intra-quota distributions (in the target population, INE) and the empirical distributions (set of responses collected in the 220 barometers analysed, CIS). The theoretical distributions have been calculated as the sum of the theoretical distributions associated with each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p_b-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the p_m-value associated with the unilateral test for the minimum proportion of each quota, the number of observations used (size of the sample, n) and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined in equation (5). Source: Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

COMPARATIVE OF EMPIRICAL AND THEORETICAL COMBINED INTRA-QUOTA DISTRIBUTIONS GROUPED PER YEAR

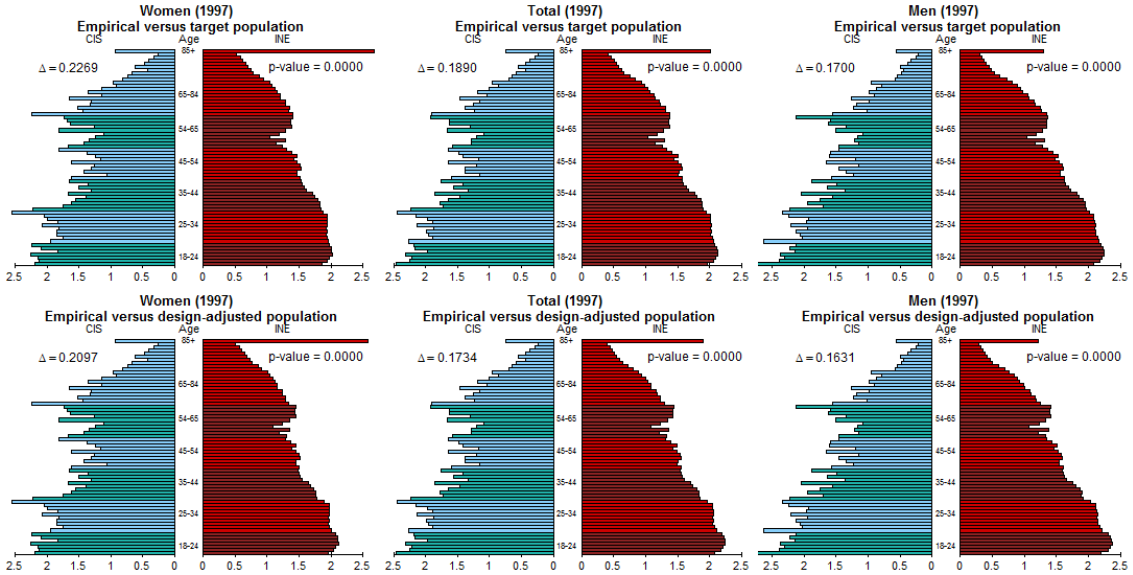

Figure S105. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers of 1997 (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

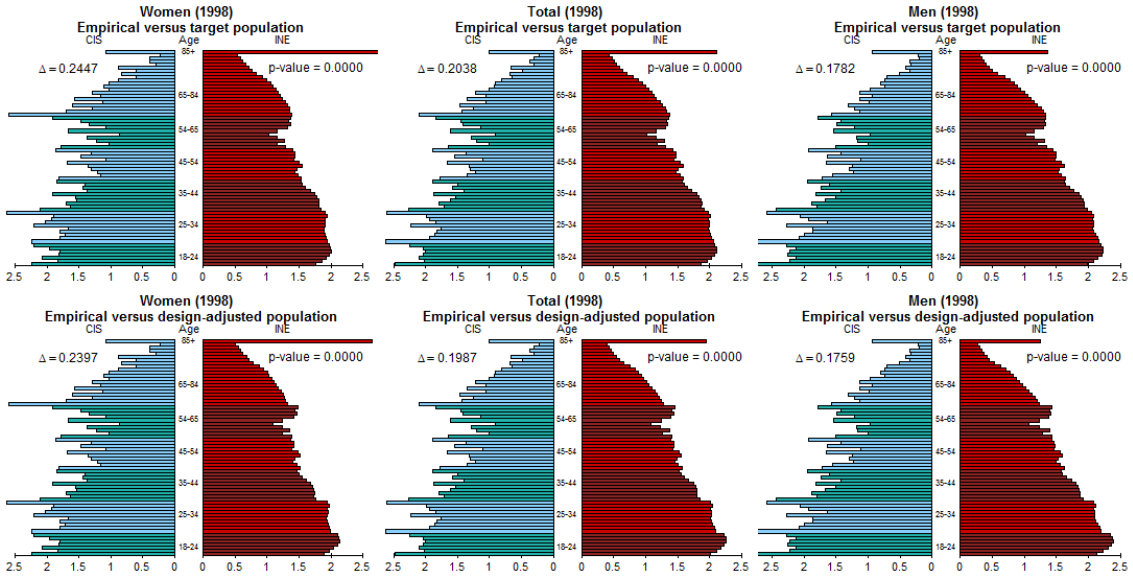

Figure S106. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers of 1998 (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

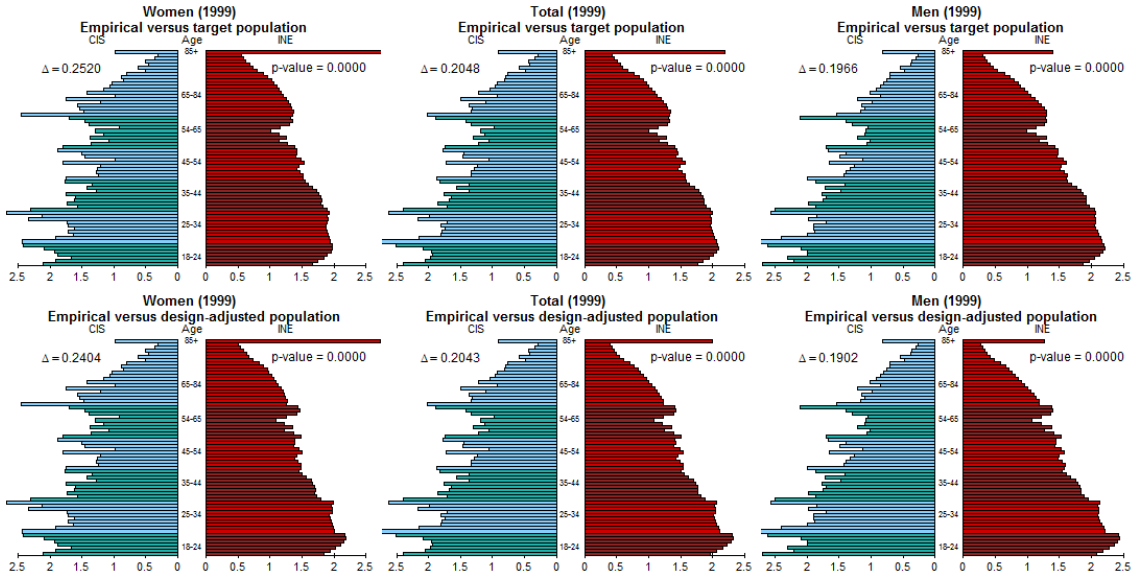

Figure S107. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers of 1999 (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

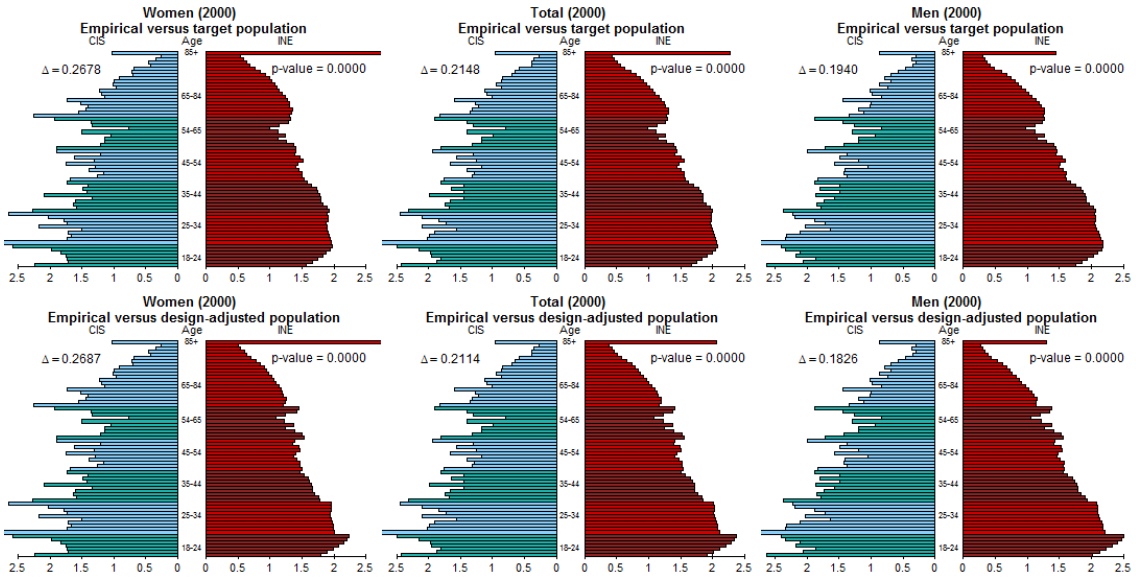

Figure S108. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers of 2000 (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

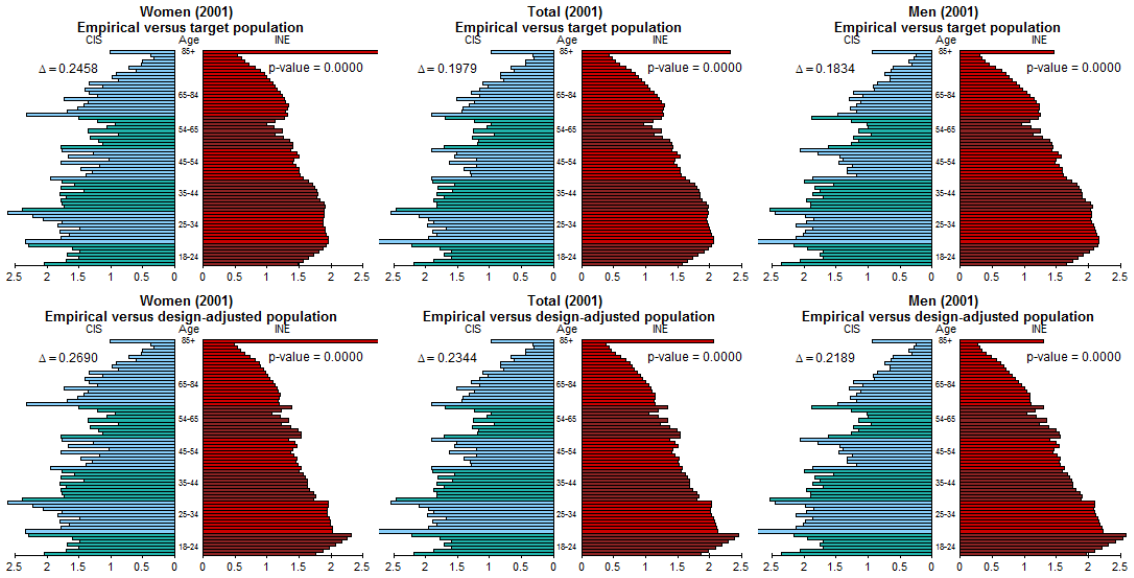

Figure S109. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers of 2001 (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

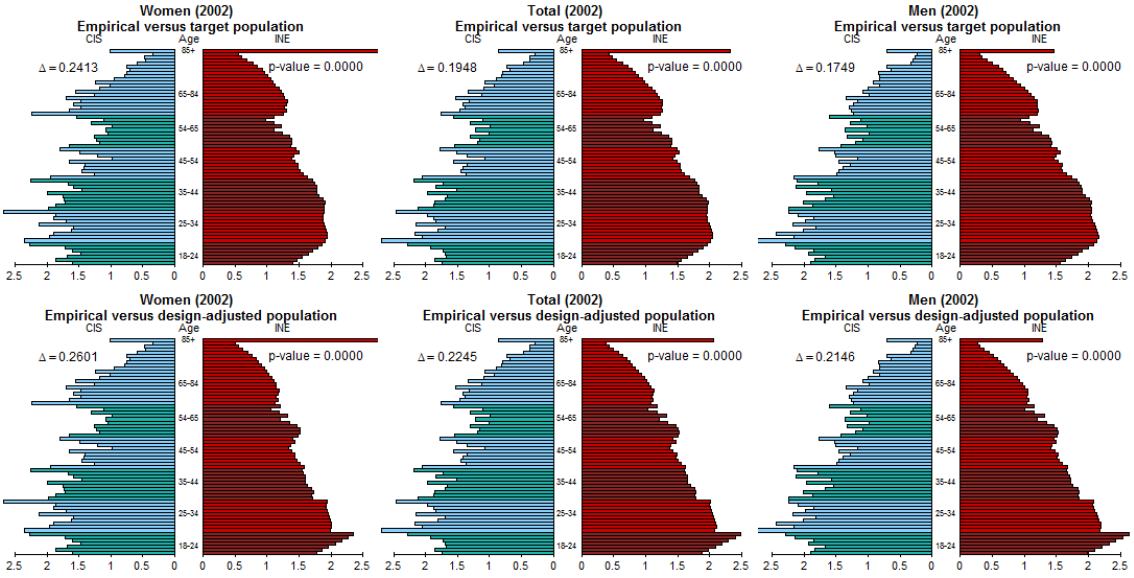

Figure S110. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers of 2002 (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

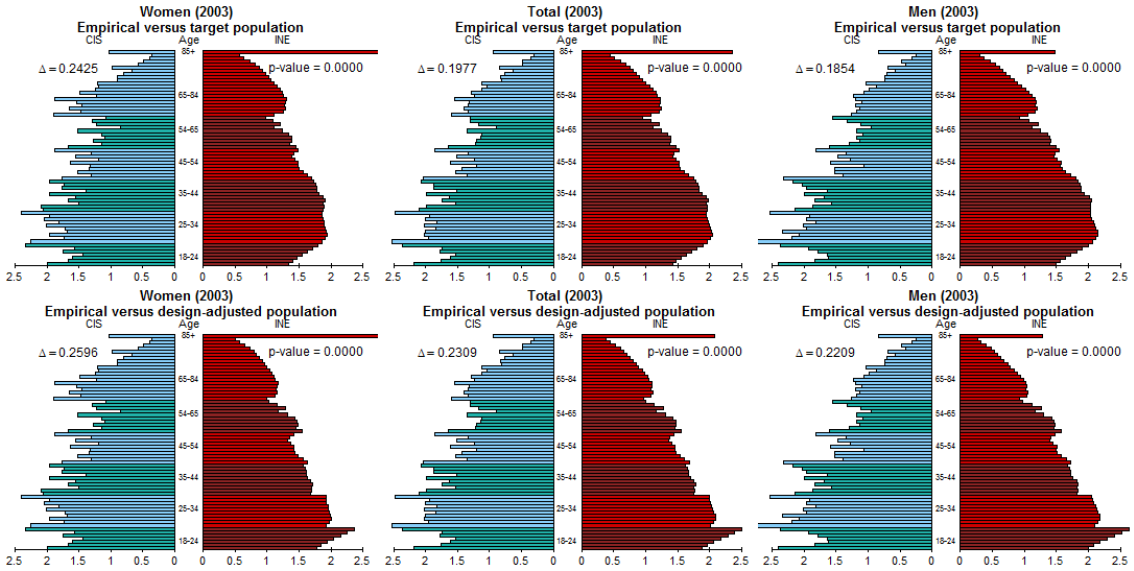

Figure S111. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers of 2003 (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

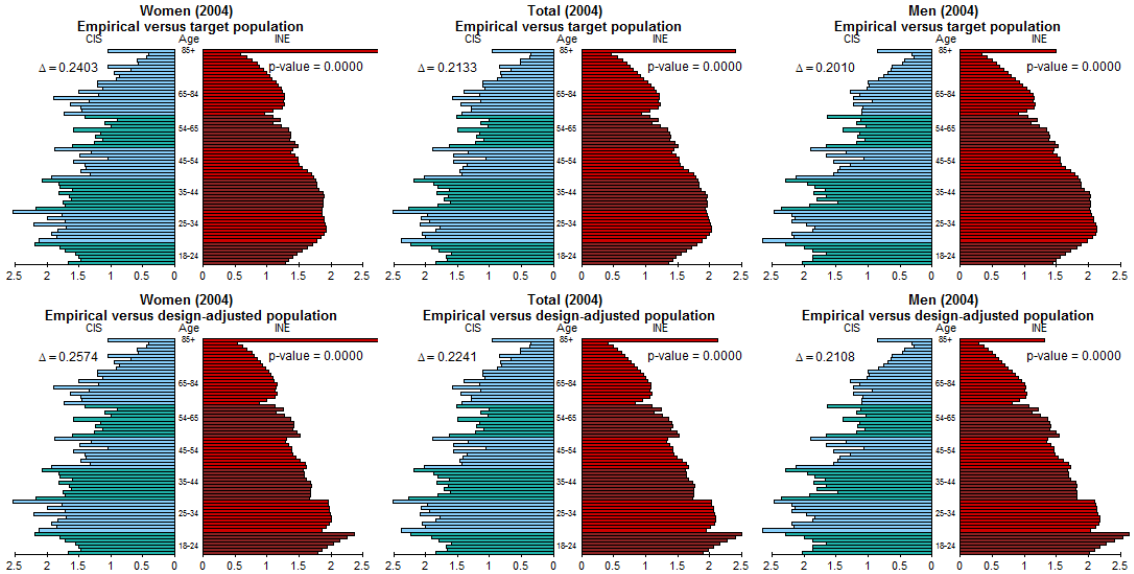

Figure S112. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers of 2004 (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

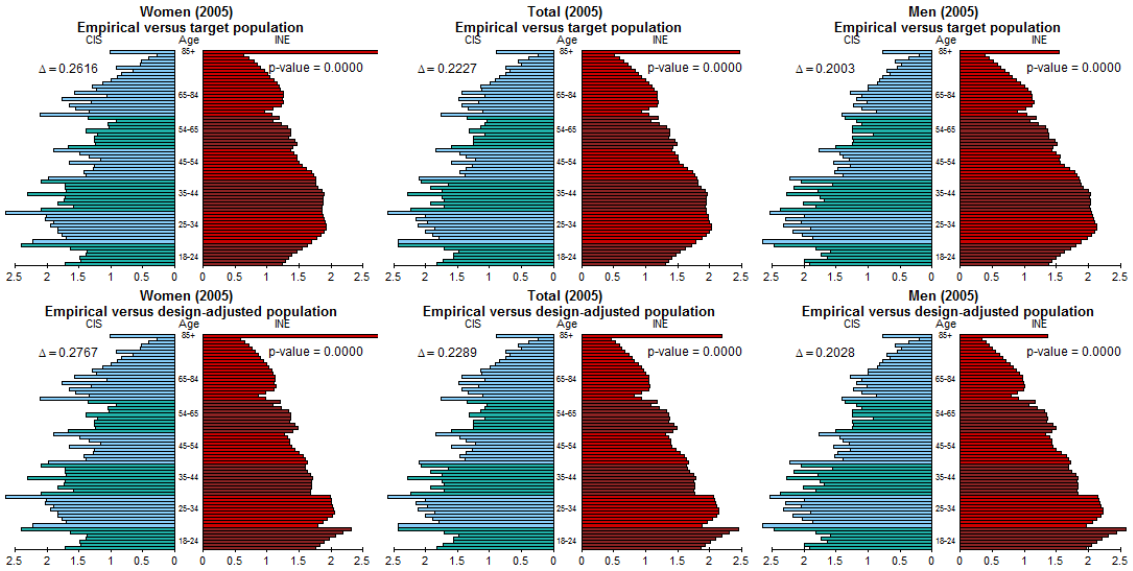

Figure S113. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers of 2005 (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

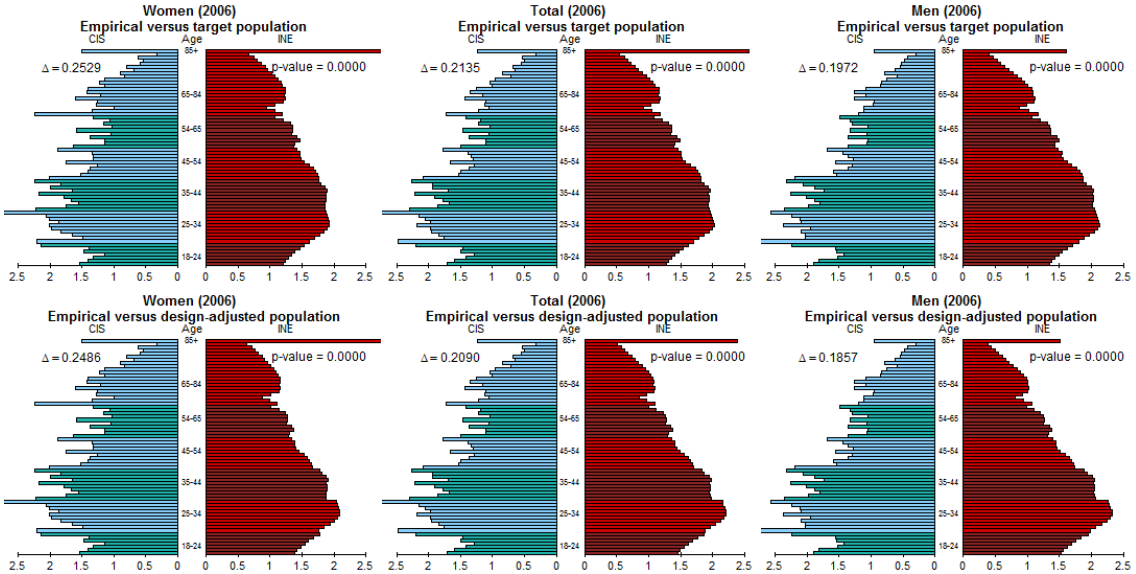

Figure S114. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers of 2006 (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

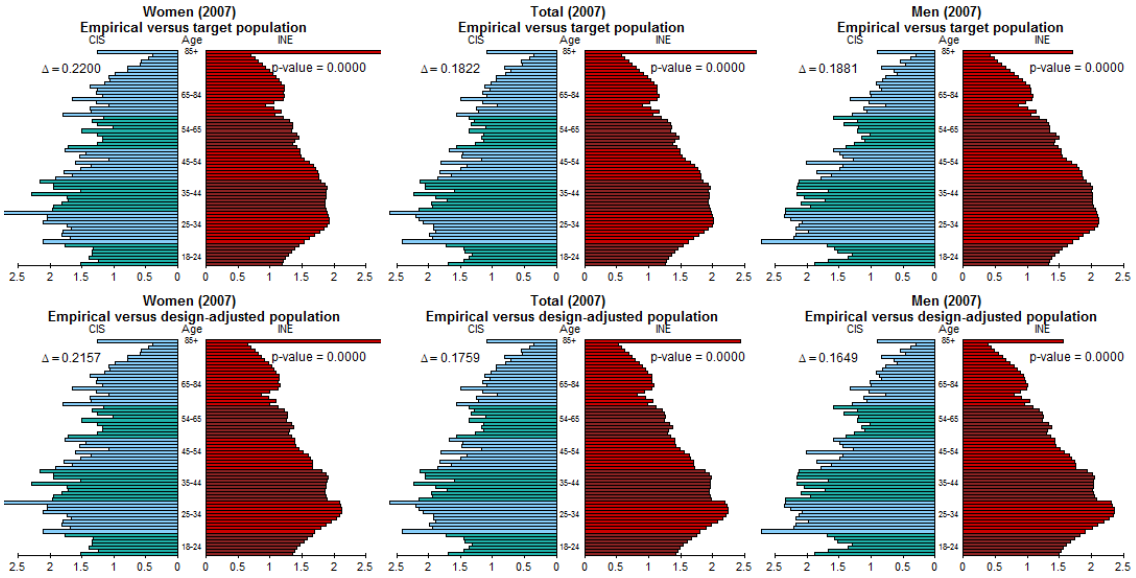

Figure S115. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers of 2007 (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

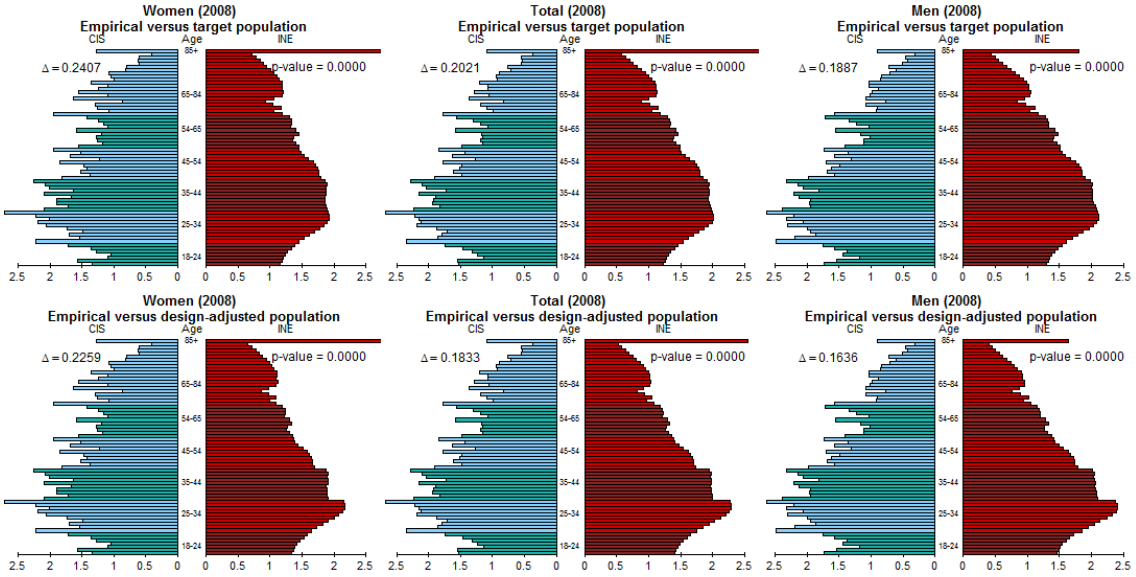

Figure S116. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers of 2008 (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

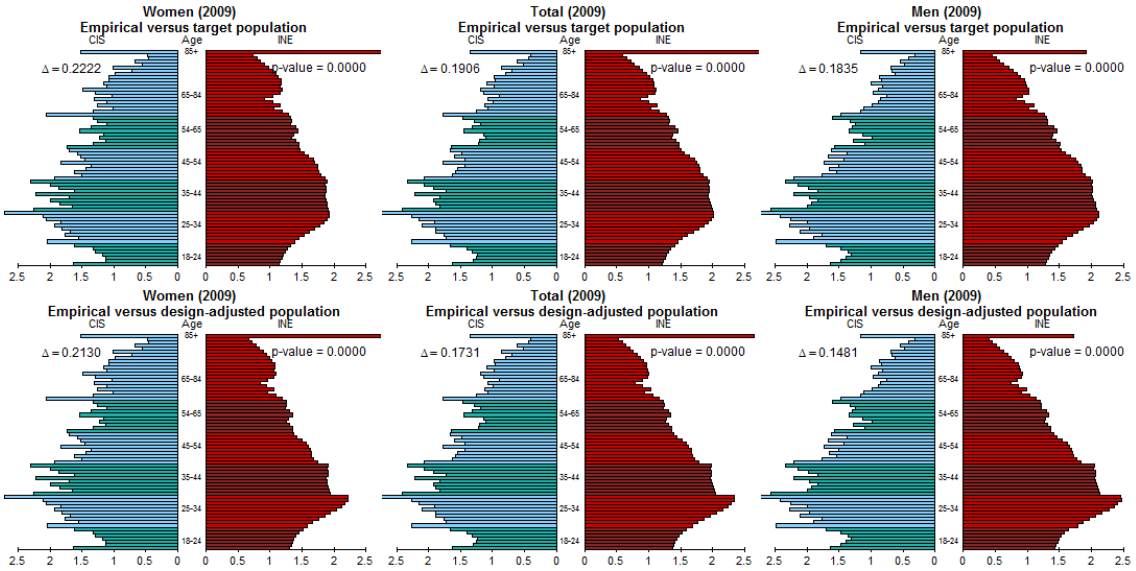

Figure S117. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers of 2009 (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

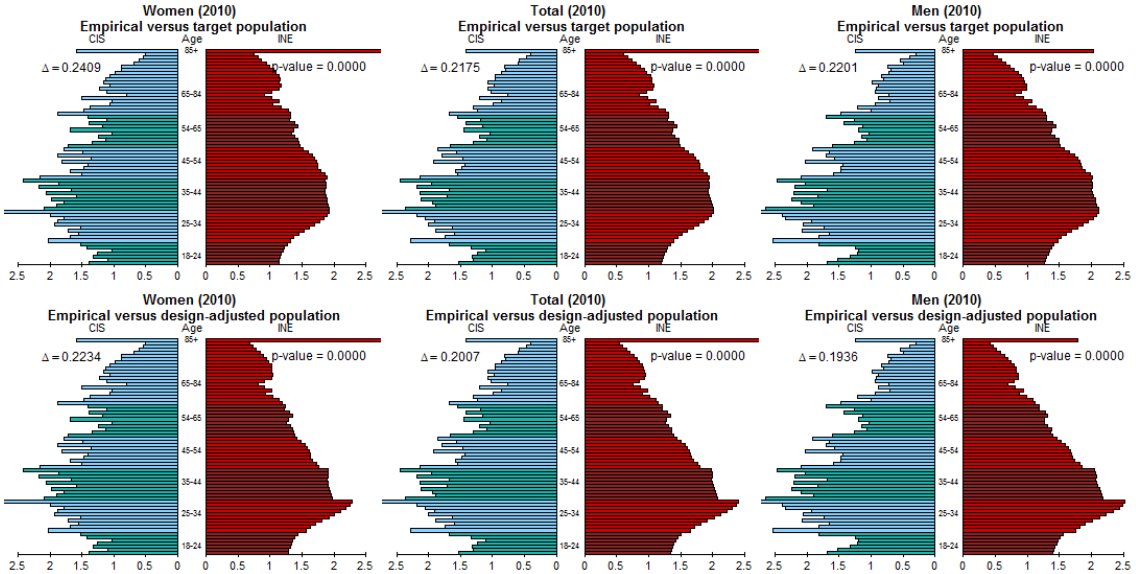

Figure S118. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers of 2010 (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

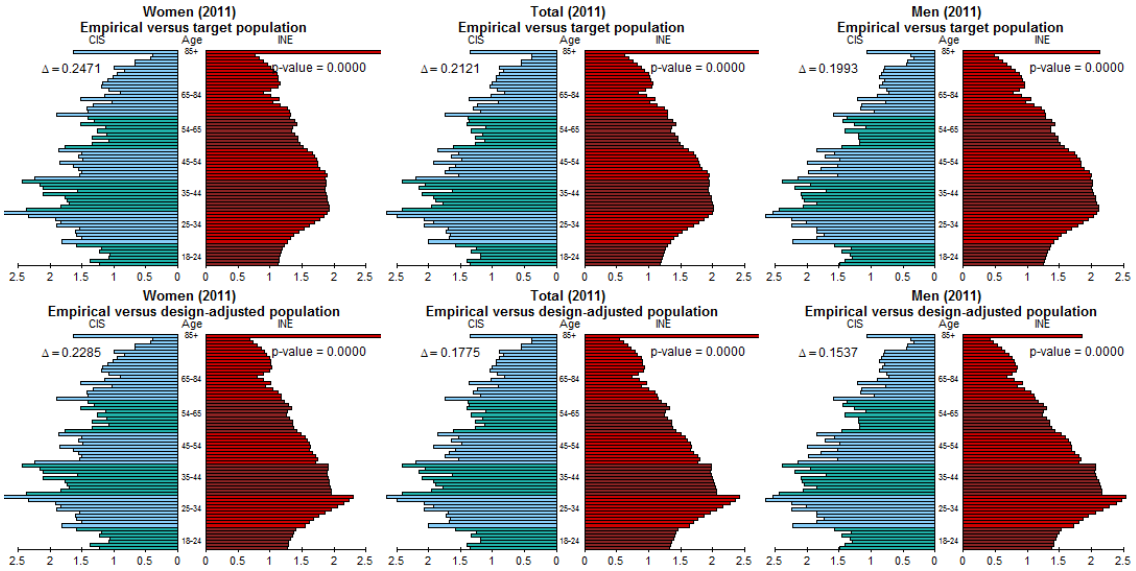

Figure S119. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers of 2011 (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

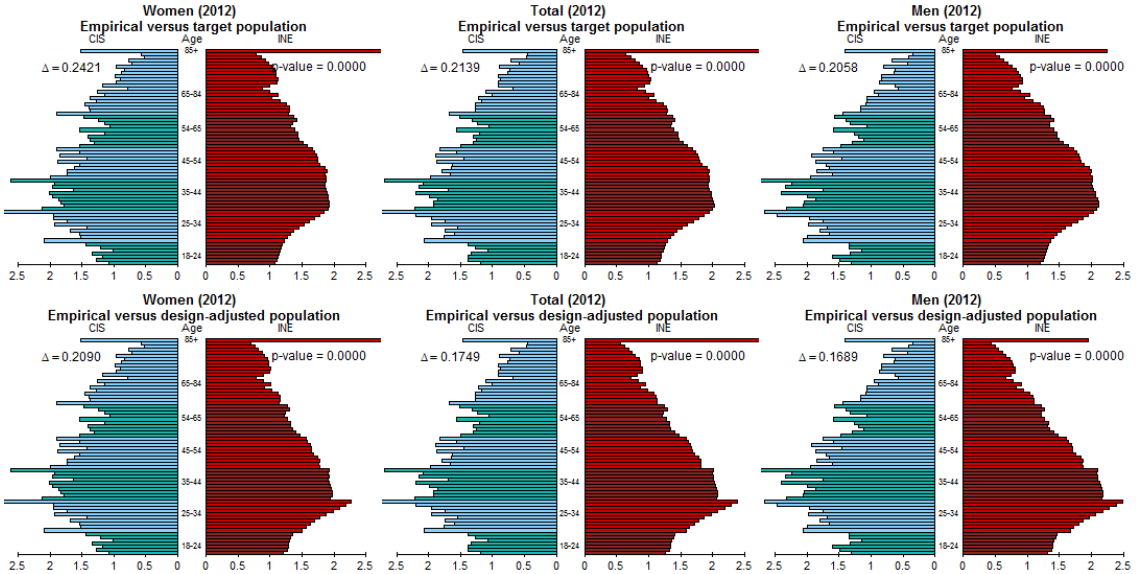

Figure S120. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers of 2012 (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

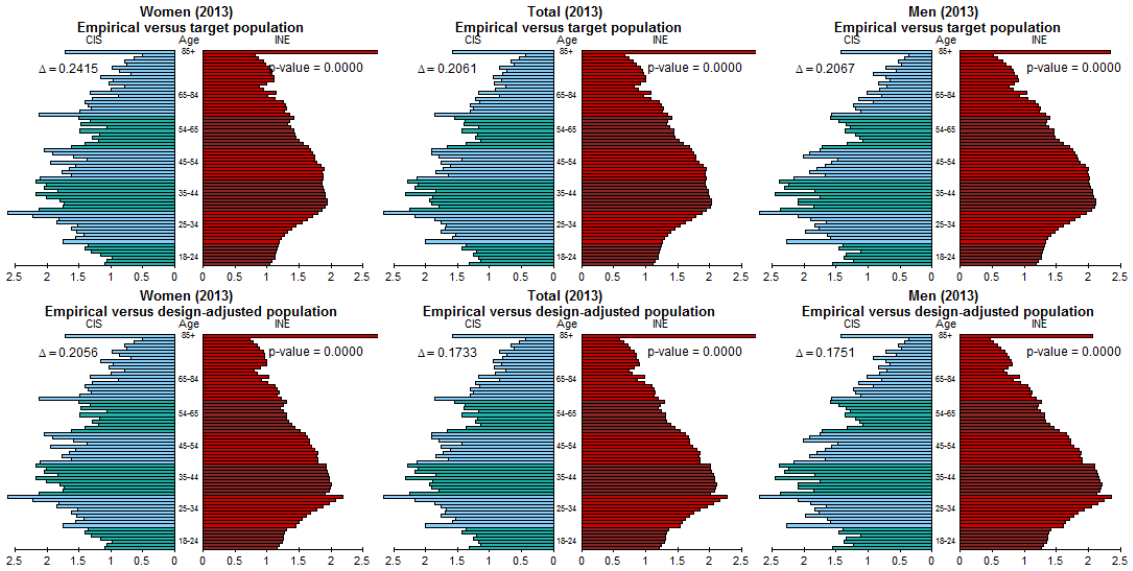

Figure S121. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers of 2013 (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

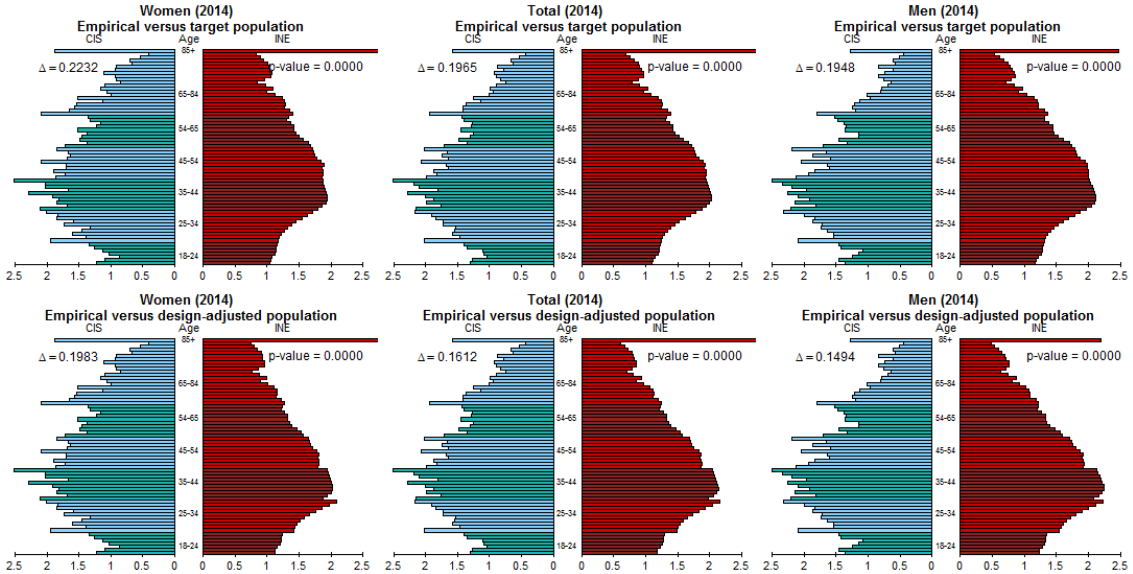

Figure S122. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers of 2014 (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

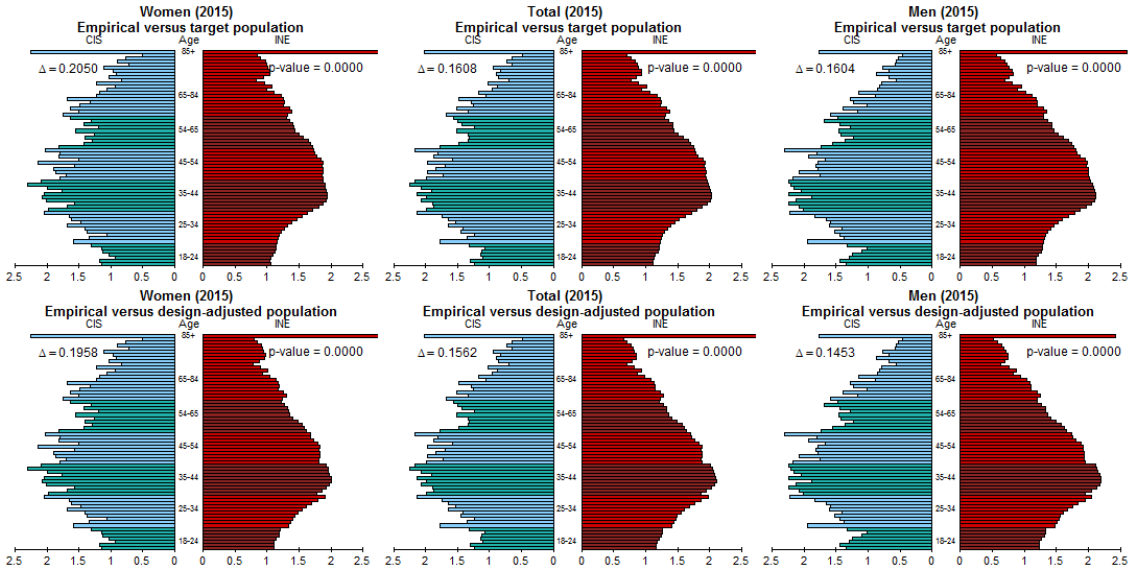

Figure S123. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers of 2015 (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

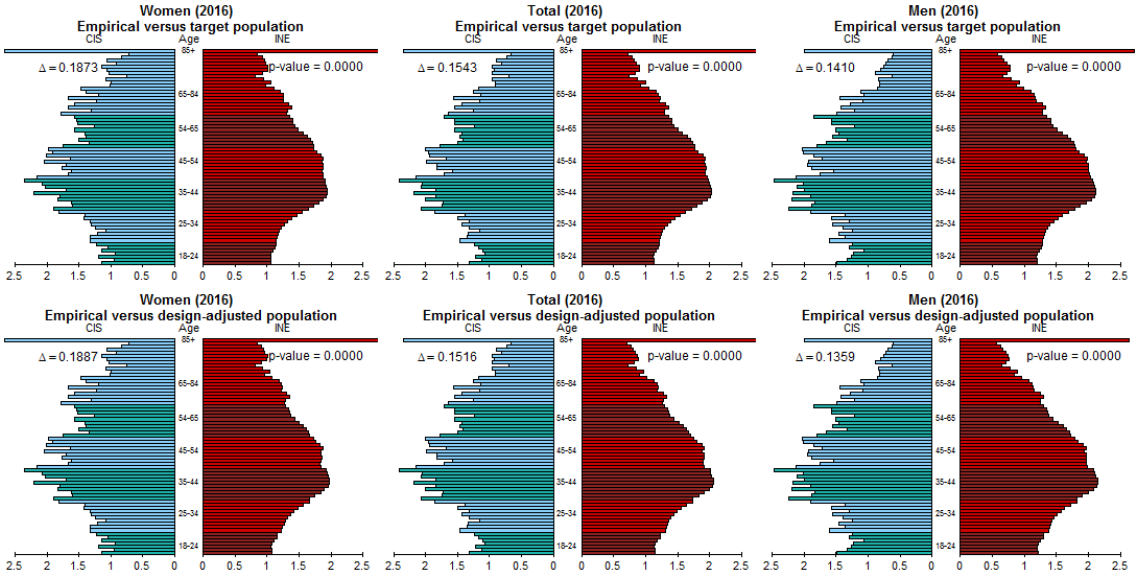

Figure S124. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers of 2016 (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

COMPARATIVE OF EMPIRICAL AND THEORETICAL COMBINED INTRA-QUOTA DISTRIBUTIONS GROUPED BY REGISTER

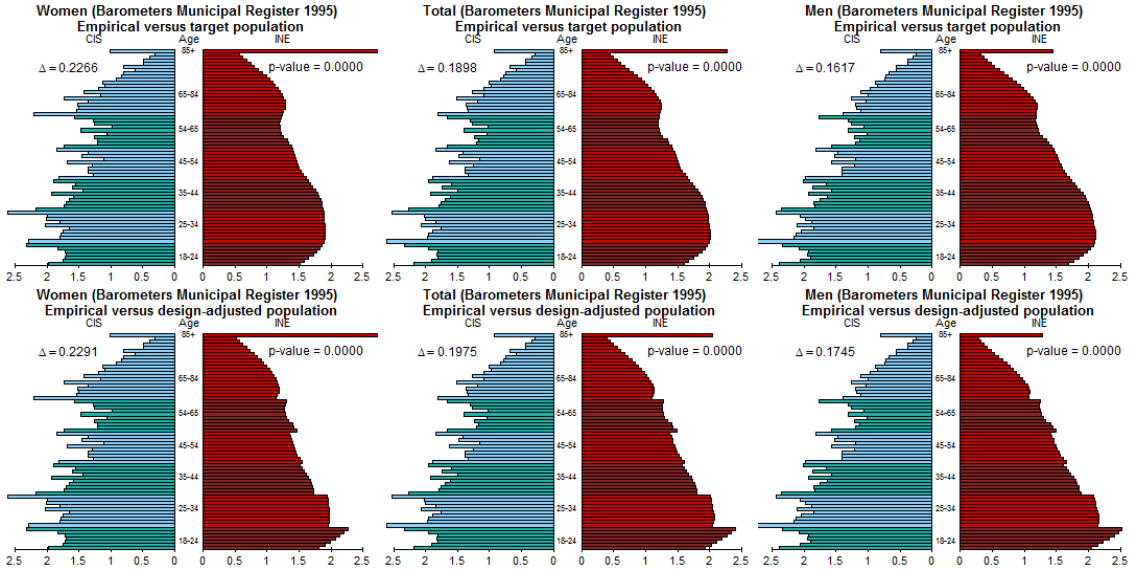

Figure S125. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers designed using the 1995 Register (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

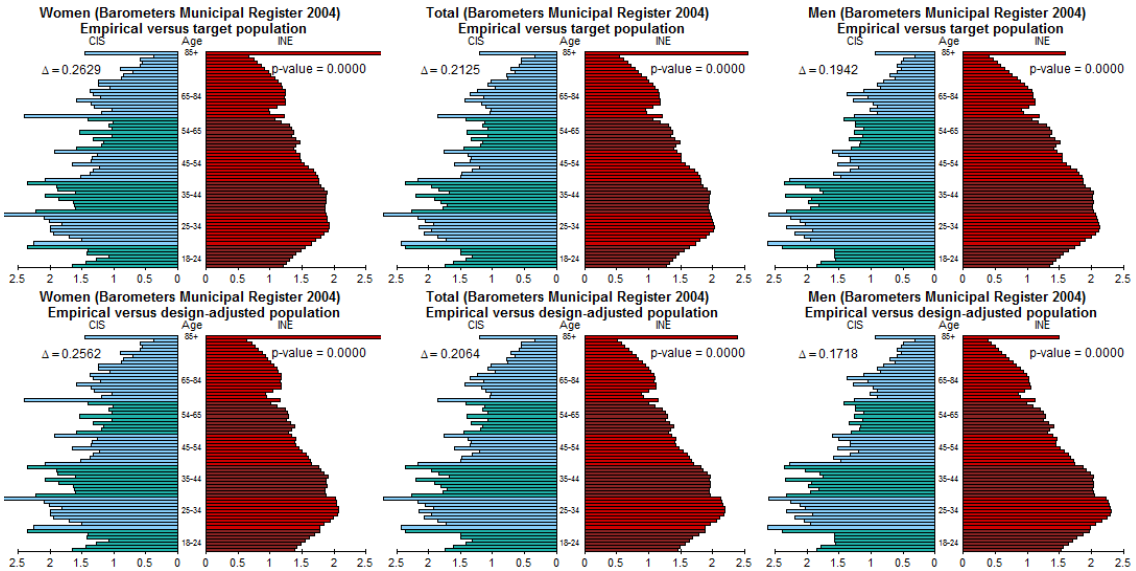

Figure S126. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers designed using the 2004 Register (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

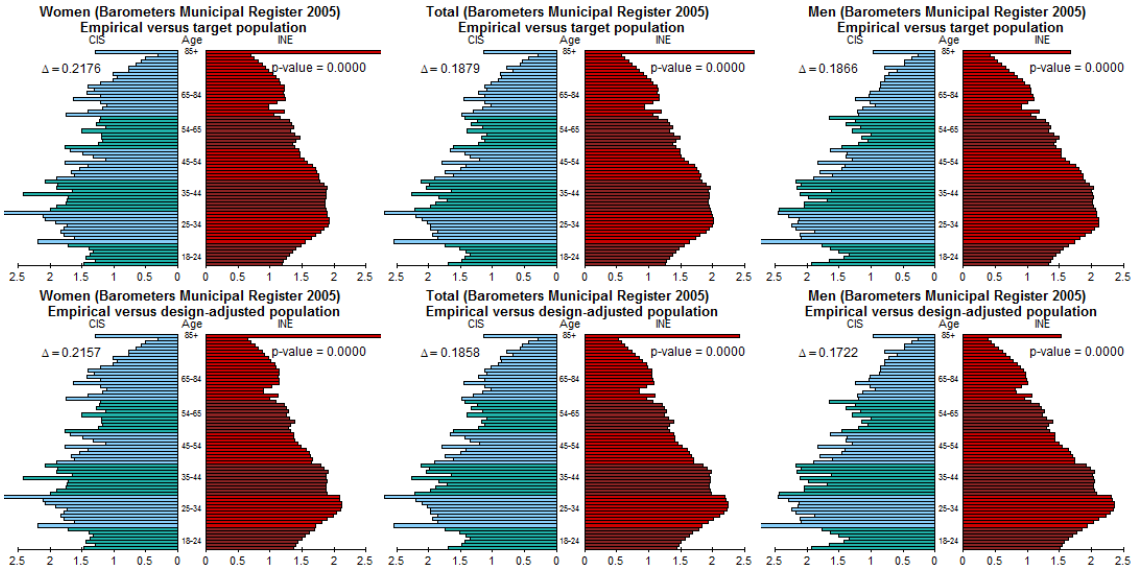

Figure S127. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers designed using the 2005 Register (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

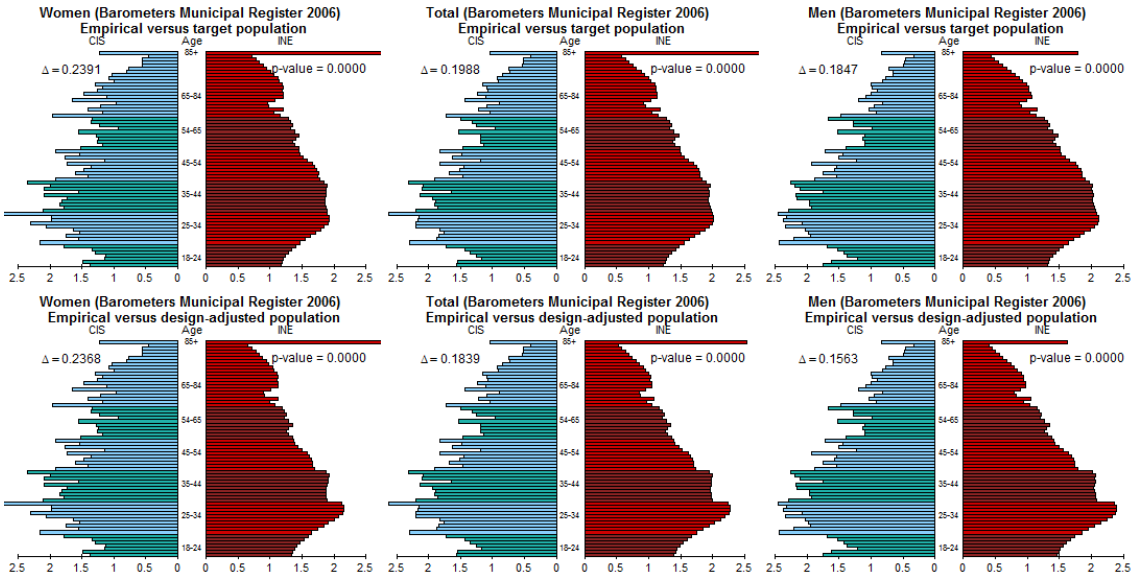

Figure S128. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers designed using the 2006 Register (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

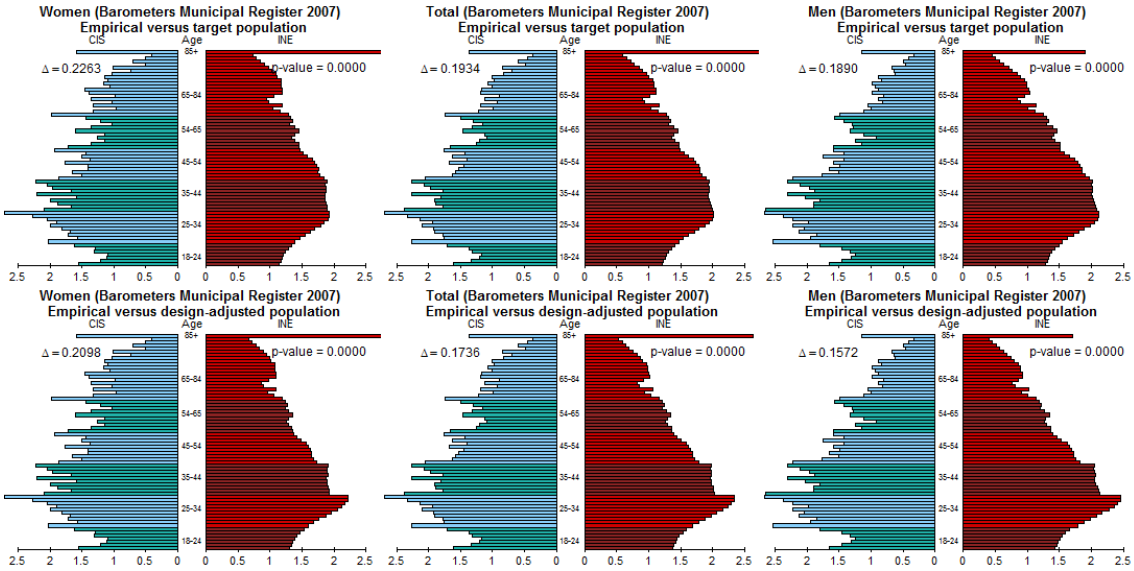

Figure S129. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers designed using the 2007 Register (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

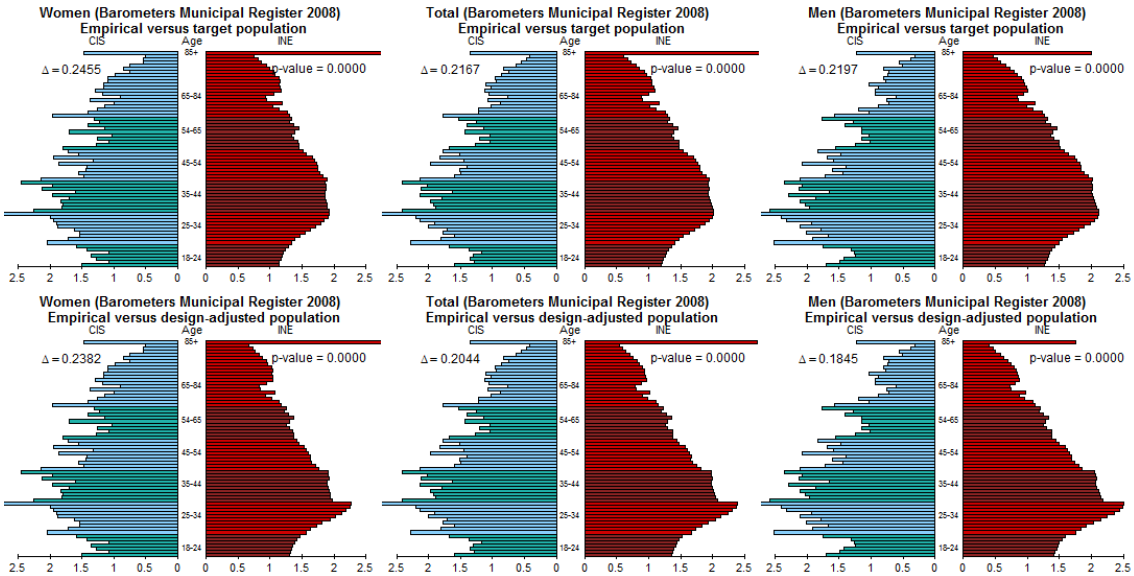

Figure S130. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers designed using the 2008 Register (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

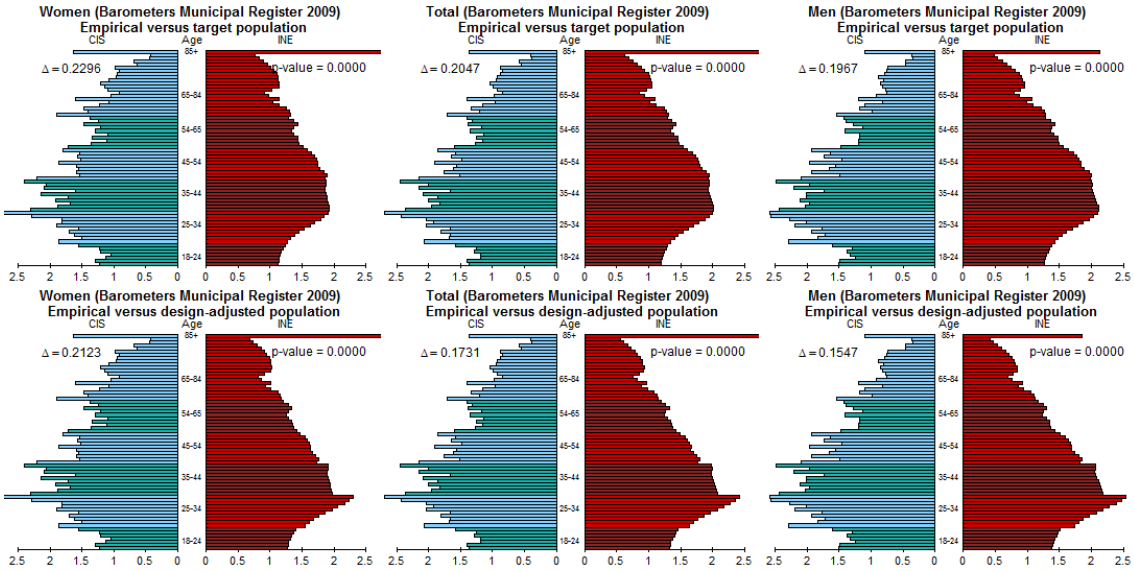

Figure S131. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers designed using the 2009 Register (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

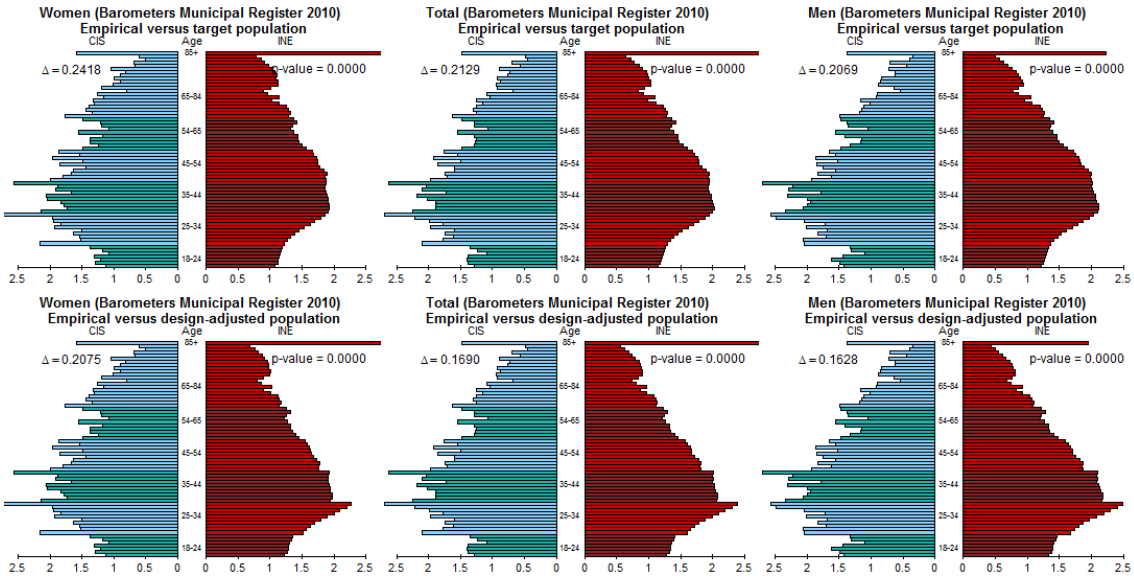

Figure S132. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers designed using the 2010 Register (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

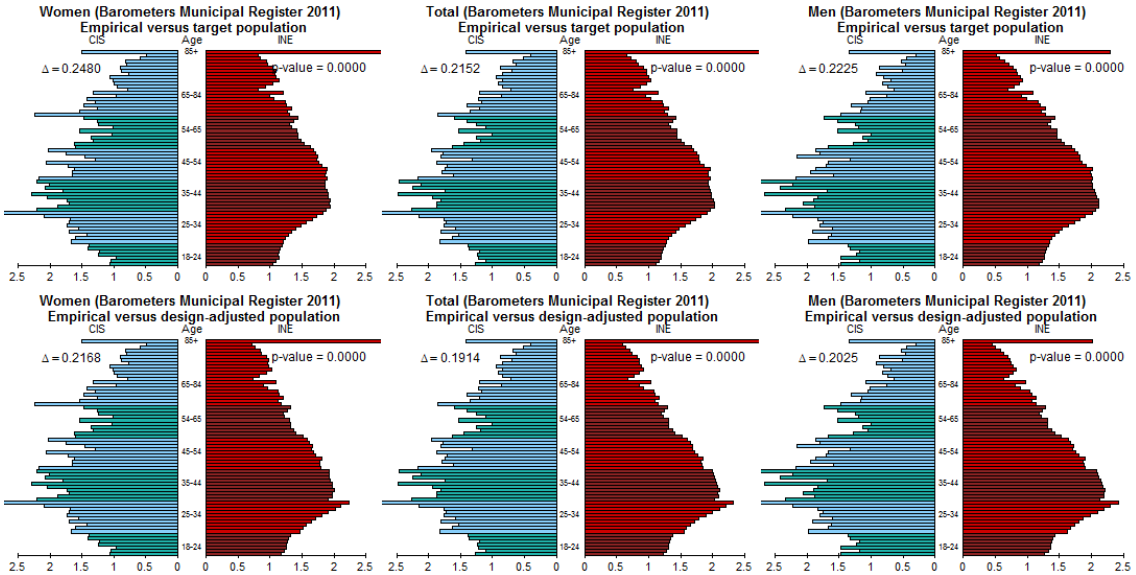

Figure S133. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers designed using the 2011 Register (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

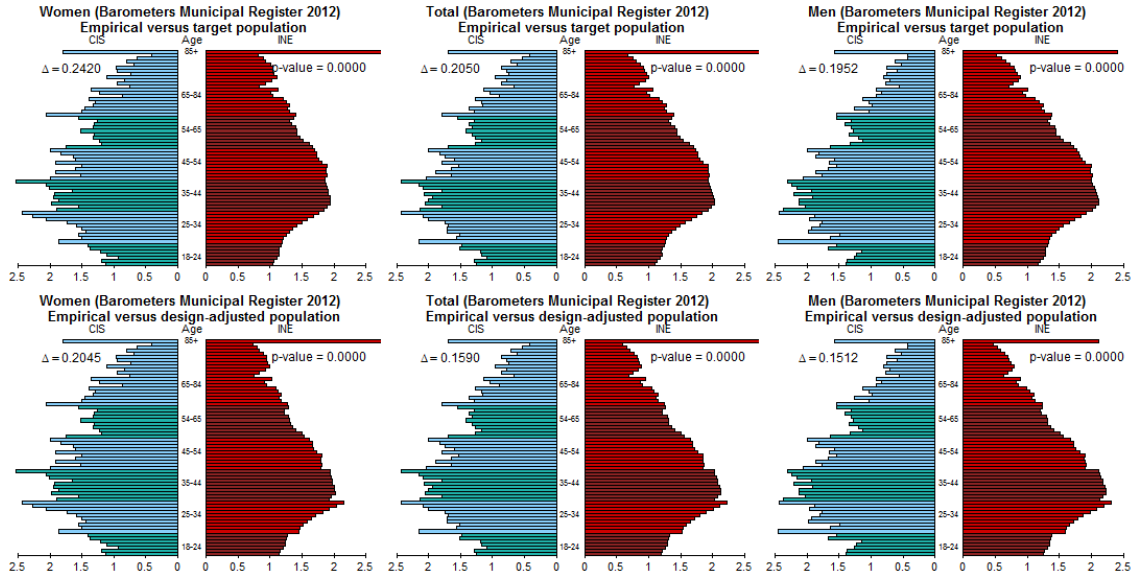

Figure S134. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers designed using the 2012 Register (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

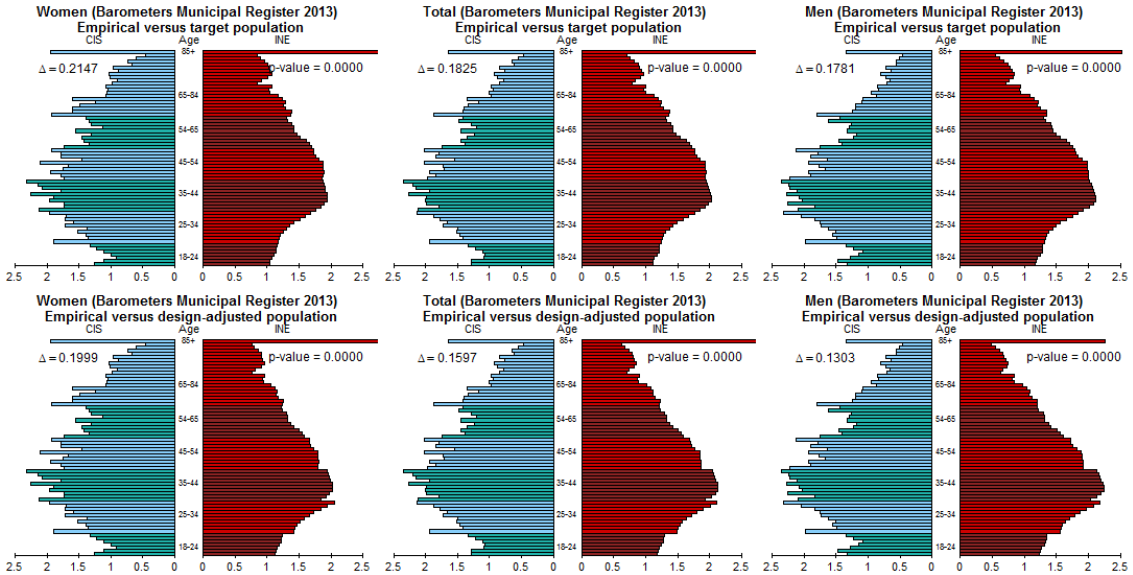

Figure S135. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers designed using the 2013 Register (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

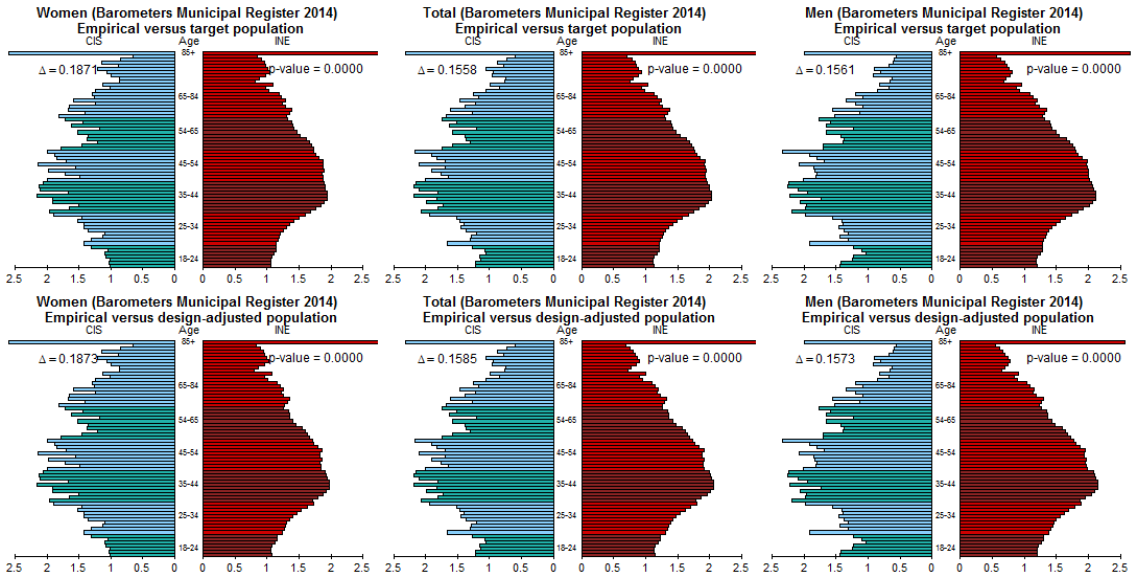

Figure S136. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers designed using the 2014 Register (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

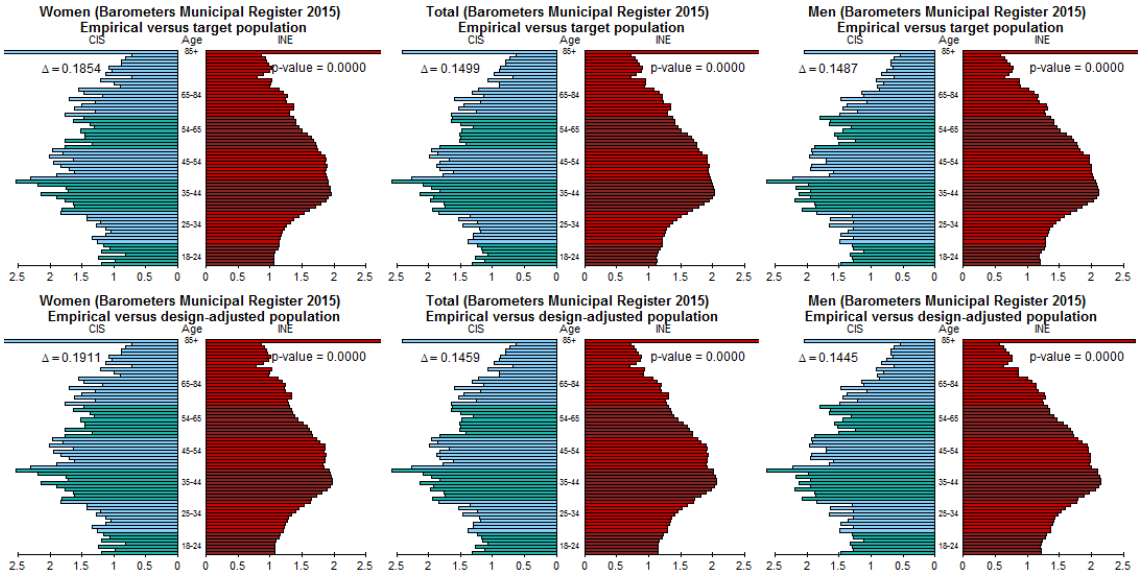

Figure S137. Comparison between the empirical percentages of interviewees of each age group (for women, men and total) for the set of barometers designed using the 2015 Register (CIS) and the theoretical percentages (INE) expected according to the target population (upper panel) and the target and design population of the survey (bottom panel). In the panels corresponding to women and the total, the right axis is truncated (the percentage of people with 85 years and more is higher than shown) in order to make the results clearer. The theoretical percentages are calculated as a weighted sum of the theoretical percentages corresponding to each stage and each barometer. In addition to the graphical comparison, each panel shows the p-value associated with the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and the value of the dissimilarity statistic Δ defined by equation (5) adapted to the *Cp* proportions.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN EMPIRICAL AND THEORETICAL INTRA-QUOTA PERCENTAGES FOR SELECTED AGES

Table S3. Overrepresentation of women by province for selected ages (percentages).

Province	18	20	24	25	30	34	35	40	44	45	50	54	55	60	64	65	70	75	80	n
Álava	0.2	1.3	0.9	2.7	4.1	-1.3	0.8	2.7	0.4	0.5	1.3	1.8	-0.5	3.6	0.0	4.0	1.4	1.9	0.3	3,597
Albacete	-0.3	-0.8	4.2	1.5	-0.1	2.0	0.1	2.0	-0.9	-1.6	0.6	-0.8	-2.0	-0.9	1.2	3.8	4.4	-2.4	-0.6	2,030
Alicante	0.1	0.2	1.0	-0.4	1.8	5.3	0.4	2.8	-0.6	1.9	1.6	-0.9	0.0	4.4	2.9	2.5	2.5	0.9	0.8	2,499
Almería	-0.8	-1.6	3.3	0.8	0.3	2.8	1.2	0.8	2.5	1.8	2.4	3.7	1.4	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.3	1.0	-1.0	10,114
Asturias	-0.8	-1.3	5.2	2.3	0.9	4.6	3.0	0.3	1.3	4.2	1.7	1.7	2.9	4.5	2.2	4.3	2.4	1.2	1.2	7,912
Ávila	5.4	1.5	-3.6	0.4	-1.8	3.4	3.6	3.6	1.9	2.8	2.0	6.8	2.7	1.7	0.0	3.7	2.2	0.9	-0.3	1,294
Badajoz	3.1	-2.7	3.2	0.2	1.2	4.2	1.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.5	4.4	6.8	-0.4	0.9	5.0	1.9	0.2	0.0	4,307
Baleares	2.7	-0.4	2.1	1.5	0.0	5.0	-0.7	1.7	3.7	2.1	-0.2	5.0	-1.2	-1.2	3.4	3.3	1.0	-0.1	0.8	5,434
Barcelona	2.5	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.1	2.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	-0.2	1.3	1.8	-0.2	1.6	2.7	2.9	2.1	0.7	-0.2	33,972
Bizkaia	1.7	-0.7	4.7	2.3	-0.7	2.3	1.8	5.4	1.7	1.5	4.2	4.4	1.2	0.8	2.1	2.6	3.2	-1.1	-0.7	2,323
Burgos	2.7	-0.8	7.1	3.7	-0.5	9.1	2.4	-0.3	5.9	2.3	2.2	4.8	4.8	1.2	1.4	6.2	3.9	1.5	-0.9	8,309
Cáceres	1.0	0.4	7.2	2.4	-0.9	2.4	0.7	-0.1	2.2	-0.6	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.6	2.9	2.4	0.2	0.7	-1.8	2,790
Cádiz	1.7	-2.6	1.3	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.9	2.7	-0.3	1.6	2.5	4.1	0.2	2.2	4.0	4.1	1.4	0.6	-0.1	7,691
Cantabria	2.6	1.5	3.0	1.7	0.6	2.7	4.0	-1.2	1.8	2.5	1.7	4.2	4.3	-0.8	0.7	2.1	1.2	-0.7	0.9	3,816
Castellón	-1.4	1.2	-2.6	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	2.2	0.1	0.4	1.5	1.2	-1.1	2.5	0.6	-1.0	2.6	2.3	-0.6	-0.5	3,718
Ciudad Real	2.4	1.1	7.5	0.7	0.7	3.8	1.1	1.1	3.7	4.8	1.1	2.0	2.4	0.7	2.4	3.0	2.3	-0.2	-0.5	3,087
Córdoba	2.7	-2.0	1.5	1.7	-0.2	3.9	1.0	-0.3	2.1	0.6	0.8	3.7	3.9	1.5	1.8	4.5	2.3	-0.5	0.3	5,063
A Coruña	0.4	-0.1	5.3	2.2	0.6	4.4	0.9	1.1	3.6	2.6	0.8	2.4	3.6	1.6	2.0	4.2	2.2	0.5	1.1	8,114
Cuenca	5.0	-0.1	4.0	2.6	1.3	2.2	5.1	0.4	-3.1	3.0	-0.2	5.5	8.6	0.3	0.9	4.1	1.5	0.0	0.9	1,401
Girona	0.0	-0.4	6.1	3.5	-0.6	1.6	3.0	0.1	2.9	3.7	1.8	2.7	3.3	-0.3	5.2	4.2	1.3	2.2	0.3	4,087
Granada	1.1	-3.3	3.7	3.0	-1.1	2.0	2.1	1.1	0.1	3.0	2.3	2.0	3.5	3.6	0.7	4.4	2.5	-0.6	-0.4	5,304
Guadalajara	2.8	-1.3	1.7	3.6	-1.7	0.4	1.5	2.1	1.8	4.8	3.4	4.6	2.1	-1.0	2.8	6.8	1.7	0.9	1.3	1,428
Gipuzkoa	4.2	-0.9	-1.3	0.8	2.9	7.1	1.1	-0.2	2.4	1.4	0.0	3.6	2.3	-0.1	1.8	4.0	2.9	0.3	0.2	4,605
Huelva	-1.8	-2.0	3.9	-0.8	1.1	1.6	1.5	0.9	1.8	1.4	3.3	1.9	2.6	0.4	1.6	4.7	2.5	-1.1	-0.7	3,327
Huesca	-0.9	-8.3	22.4	3.7	-3.3	16.3	1.8	-3.9	8.8	5.9	-0.9	11.9	2.6	0.5	8.7	7.1	4.6	1.8	0.3	1,397
Jaén	4.2	-0.2	-0.2	4.1	-0.7	2.7	0.6	3.0	2.6	1.3	1.7	-1.0	4.5	2.1	0.0	1.7	3.7	0.0	-0.3	4,368
León	7.2	-3.7	3.4	2.0	0.0	5.8	2.2	-0.4	3.2	4.7	2.1	4.6	3.7	0.0	8.1	4.5	2.4	1.0	-0.3	3,543
Lleida	8.6	0.6	-0.2	1.8	4.2	-0.4	0.0	0.4	-2.3	-3.5	0.2	2.4	1.3	4.4	-4.1	4.5	1.7	1.4	0.5	2,694
Lugo	-6.6	-5.6	16.8	6.6	0.4	4.0	8.5	-1.9	3.9	7.4	1.2	4.9	5.6	2.4	3.5	5.3	3.3	0.5	-0.1	2,544
Madrid	2.9	-1.3	1.2	2.5	-0.8	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.5	2.5	2.1	2.2	0.9	4.5	2.6	0.5	0.6	38,014
Málaga	1.3	-1.2	2.7	3.2	-0.2	2.8	1.0	-0.6	2.9	0.9	0.9	2.9	1.1	-0.3	1.1	4.7	2.0	-0.2	-0.2	9,045
Murcia	1.5	0.8	-0.8	1.9	0.9	2.2	1.9	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.9	1.4	2.2	0.2	1.0	2.9	1.5	-0.2	0.1	7,903
Navarra	1.5	-0.5	-0.7	4.2	-1.8	3.4	0.2	0.0	2.7	3.9	0.9	2.8	2.2	0.8	0.2	4.9	0.7	-0.4	0.3	3,795
Ourense	0.0	-4.3	10.3	5.0	1.8	5.9	1.3	2.1	5.3	3.2	2.4	5.5	6.0	0.1	-0.5	5.2	4.6	0.6	1.5	2,548
Palencia	9.0	-7.6	5.8	-0.5	-0.4	3.5	0.0	-1.1	0.3	0.0	2.5	1.6	2.1	2.5	6.0	2.1	1.6	0.3	-1.0	1,243
Las Palmas	5.4	-2.2	2.3	-0.8	-0.7	2.8	0.6	1.7	2.9	-0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.8	4.7	2.4	0.8	-0.4	5,838
Pontevedra	1.1	-1.7	5.3	0.4	0.1	5.9	3.0	2.4	2.0	0.3	2.2	4.6	2.5	3.3	5.7	3.0	1.6	0.0	2.9	6,383
La Rioja	0.8	-7.5	4.7	2.5	-1.3	5.5	3.5	2.8	0.9	-0.6	2.1	3.1	1.9	3.1	1.2	5.8	1.5	1.0	-0.6	1,921
Salamanca	-2.4	3.5	-0.5	5.3	-2.4	2.6	2.0	1.6	3.0	-0.9	0.6	3.7	-2.5	0.3	2.5	1.7	1.7	-1.0	1.1	2,462
Segovia	2.1	1.5	2.4	4.3	-2.3	-2.6	0.6	-1.4	-0.6	3.9	2.8	1.1	3.7	0.3	1.4	1.6	2.0	-1.5	-0.7	1,063
Sevilla	2.8	-0.1	0.0	3.6	-0.1	1.7	2.3	0.7	3.2	1.2	3.1	2.7	2.0	3.8	1.7	5.1	2.0	1.3	0.2	11,009
Soria	0.5	-2.2	12.3	3.0	-0.5	3.0	2.7	1.4	1.5	-4.3	2.8	2.4	1.0	-1.4	5.1	1.4	3.7	-0.6	-0.8	675
S. C. Tenerife	0.5	-1.0	0.8	3.5	-0.2	0.8	2.1	-0.8	0.9	1.2	1.0	-1.3	1.0	-0.7	0.1	4.3	2.3	-0.5	0.0	5,218
Tarragona	6.3	-1.8	3.8	1.7	-0.8	2.9	2.6	3.4	1.1	4.0	-0.3	5.5	0.9	-0.3	1.4	3.5	1.3	1.5	-0.4	4,323
Teruel	6.2	-9.2	11.0	1.5	-0.3	5.5	2.1	1.0	3.5	-0.7	-4.1	5.9	3.3	-1.5	-0.1	6.0	1.0	0.5	-0.7	1,039
Toledo	3.3	-0.4	3.3	0.4	-1.5	4.2	1.1	-0.1	2.1	2.0	-0.9	2.1	2.7	2.4	0.4	3.5	1.5	1.5	-0.2	3,768
Valencia	1.6	1.0	-0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	-0.4	0.9	1.1	-0.9	1.1	1.4	0.0	2.0	-0.8	2.8	2.5	0.6	0.2	15,456
Valladolid	2.7	-1.4	3.7	3.1	-3.8	3.9	1.7	0.2	3.7	1.7	-1.1	1.0	2.3	1.9	3.2	5.4	1.3	0.8	0.7	3,582
Zamora	0.3	-5.5	2.8	2.9	-3.4	4.8	4.7	2.2	-2.4	3.6	0.8	2.2	3.0	0.8	-1.0	2.9	4.8	0.4	0.4	1,296
Zaragoza	0.3	-1.4	4.5	0.3	1.0	2.6	1.2	0.3	2.5	0.4	1.3	3.3	2.9	-0.4	3.6	4.3	2.3	1.1	-0.1	6,148
Averages	**2.0**	**-1.5**	**3.7**	**2.1**	**-0.1**	**3.3**	**1.8**	**0.9**	**1.9**	**1.7**	**1.3**	**2.9**	**2.3**	**1.2**	**1.9**	**3.9**	**2.3**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**5,670**
% of + cases	**76.9**	**25.0**	**78.8**	**88.5**	**40.4**	**88.5**	**92.3**	**71.2**	**82.7**	**75.0**	**80.8**	**86.5**	**86.5**	**69.2**	**84.6**	**96.2**	**96.2**	**63.5**	**48.1**	**-**

Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

Table S4. Overrepresentation of men by province for selected ages (percentages).

Province	18	20	24	25	30	34	35	40	44	45	50	54	55	60	64	65	70	75	80	n
Álava	3.2	0.7	1.9	3.9	2.3	-1.8	1.1	3.6	0.4	1.8	3.4	2.2	1.0	-1.3	3.7	-0.2	1.6	1.7	1.3	3,484
Albacete	0.3	-2.7	2.3	0.4	-1.8	-0.5	0.2	0.5	-3.0	0.4	0.8	1.2	-0.9	0.6	-0.8	-1.0	2.9	-1.9	-1.7	1,894
Alicante	2.8	0.0	-3.1	1.3	-2.9	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.2	5 5	1.0	0.3	2.4	-0.2	4.2	-2.3	0.0	1.5	0.5	2,410
Almería	1.3	-0.5	1.5	3.4	0.0	2.8	1.2	0.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.7	0.5	5.0	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.2	9,842
Asturias	1.1	-1.3	0.5	3.8	1.9	2.5	1.5	0.9	1.5	2.3	0.5	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.6	3.1	1.5	0.4	1.0	7,099
Ávila	-0.4	1.8	4.4	3.0	-3.5	5.6	0.1	5.1	0.0	6.5	-2.0	3.6	2.4	1.8	1.8	-0.8	3.1	2.8	1.4	1,274
Badajoz	5.4	-1.5	3.0	3.1	-0.3	5.1	2.9	0.9	1.9	1.2	0.5	3.5	1.6	2.2	5.4	2.6	-0.7	0.5	-0.4	4,222
Baleares	3.5	-1.5	2.4	3.6	-1.4	1.7	3.2	-0.1	3.1	1.3	1.6	4.0	1.5	0.5	7.3	2.0	-1.0	0.1	-0.3	5,284
Barcelona	2.3	0.2	-1.3	2.5	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.1	1.6	0.8	0.1	2.3	-0.8	0.2	4.3	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.2	32,044
Bizkaia	3.3	-1.1	-1.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.5	0.4	0.2	3.5	2.5	-1.0	2.1	2.6	-1.5	3.0	3.3	2.0	-0.3	1.1	2,199
Burgos	2.5	0.2	4.9	4.6	-1.9	4.4	3.1	0.2	2.8	4.7	1.0	1.1	2.2	0.4	4.0	3.2	2.8	0.2	0.0	7,750
Cáceres	-2.7	-4.7	4.6	-0.4	-0.7	0.2	2.3	0.5	0.3	1.3	-0.6	-0.4	-0.1	-2.6	1.1	0.5	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	2,727
Cádiz	3.1	0.4	0.2	3.8	1.7	-0.8	1.2	1.4	0.8	3.3	0.7	1.6	1.2	1.0	3.4	-1.1	0.9	1.7	1.8	7,311
Cantabria	1.0	0.7	2.9	4.6	-1.5	1.2	3.0	-0.6	2.3	1.4	3.5	-1.0	0.9	1.9	5.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.8	3,612
Castellón	2.1	0.7	-0.7	1.4	1.7	-2.3	-0.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.2	-1.1	-3.1	2.5	-0.2	-0.2	2.0	0.9	3,529
Ciudad Real	2.5	-1.0	0.5	1.3	0.9	3.8	1.6	-0.4	3.6	2.4	1.3	2.4	2.9	1.4	1.9	0.9	2.1	0.9	0.2	3,049
Córdoba	8.6	-0.6	-2.9	2.9	-0.3	2.2	0.0	-0.4	4.5	2.3	-1.9	2.8	1.3	-0.9	2.9	3.4	0.1	-0.4	1.4	4,901
A Coruña	1.4	-0.8	3.4	5.0	0.6	0.9	4.6	-0.5	2.0	2.9	0.1	2.3	3.6	2.8	0.9	3.4	1.1	0.1	-0.4	7,262
Cuenca	4.9	-0.2	7.6	1.1	0.6	5.7	3.1	1.1	1.4	3.7	0.5	1.9	1.8	-1.0	2.4	0.3	-0.2	0.0	1.1	1,410
Girona	4.0	-0.7	1.4	3.3	0.0	1.4	2.0	-1.5	2.7	1.3	-0.2	3.5	-1.1	1.6	5.0	4.3	1.3	0.3	-0.2	3,888
Granada	-0.4	-0.1	2.1	4.6	-0.5	1.2	3.4	-1.1	2.6	0.8	0.3	3.6	2.0	1.1	4.0	2.1	2.2	-0.4	1.0	5,039
Guadalajara	1.7	-0.9	3.8	2.9	1.5	-0.9	-2.5	2.7	6.3	1.2	3.1	2.0	-2.9	1.7	6.1	2.0	2.6	1.4	1.3	1,422
Gipuzkoa	5.1	0.0	-1.0	0.8	-2.6	4.0	3.5	-0.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.4	1.0	2.1	3.1	4.0	1.0	-0.1	0.2	4,365
Huelva	3.1	-1.5	1.1	3.3	-0.7	-2.1	1.5	-0.3	0.9	-1.1	1.6	1.5	1.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	2.1	-1.7	0.6	3,129
Huesca	5.0	-1.0	6.0	9.6	-2.0	6.5	-2.8	3.5	10.2	5.8	-2.8	7.4	6.0	-2.2	8.2	8.2	1.4	-1.8	1.1	1,378
Jaén	5.6	0.5	1.1	2.3	0.2	1.4	2.6	0.6	0.8	1.1	-0.2	4.1	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.5	1.7	0.8	-0.9	4,171
León	1.9	0.9	-1.3	3.0	-1.2	2.3	2.9	-1.7	3.4	1.0	-1.1	3.0	2.8	-1.5	4.0	4.7	0.6	1.8	-0.3	3,407
Lleida	5.9	-4.2	-1.1	3.3	1.9	0.0	0.9	4.5	-0.3	-0.3	1.3	1.9	-1.6	-0.4	1.9	0.8	1.4	-0.2	1.0	2,632
Lugo	-1.1	-2.9	7.1	7.8	0.2	4.7	7.9	-1.3	9.3	4.7	3.5	3.8	6.6	1.4	5.6	1.9	1.2	0.0	0.2	2,343
Madrid	4.1	-1.4	-0.2	3.3	-0.2	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.9	1.9	1.2	2.3	1.0	0.9	3.6	2.8	1.0	0.3	-0.1	34,416
Málaga	3.6	-1.9	0.7	4.0	-1.0	0.4	2.2	0.9	2.9	2.6	1.2	2.6	1.7	1.2	2.3	3.3	0.4	-0.3	0.0	8,496
Murcia	5.0	-1.6	-0.7	3.5	-1.0	1.5	1.6	0.6	-1.0	1.2	0.7	3.1	-0.9	0.9	2.5	-0.2	0.2	-0.7	0.4	7,702
Navarra	1.8	-1.4	0.1	4.1	-1.3	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.3	2.5	-2.0	1.3	1.7	-1.0	4.8	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	3,671
Ourense	4.0	-2.7	6.4	1.2	4.5	3.4	5.5	0.5	4.2	2.5	0.7	6.5	2.4	0.8	3.0	4.2	2.5	-0.1	0.1	2,381
Palencia	4.2	7.6	0.2	3.2	-2.3	6.4	-1.6	-0.2	-2.0	-0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	2.9	4.2	0.6	-1.2	1.1	-0.4	1,202
Las Palmas	2.9	1.6	-1.2	2.8	-0.8	0.0	0.3	0.2	2.3	-1.1	0.1	3.7	0.1	0.1	4.5	1.0	1.8	-1.0	0.7	5,651
Pontevedra	1.7	-1.0	1.5	2.6	0.2	5.8	1.5	3.6	2.9	2.7	1.6	4.4	-1.5	1.5	5.6	0.2	1.6	-0.9	3.4	5,851
La Rioja	7.3	3.3	0.0	4.1	-1.6	2.8	3.7	-2.2	-0.8	-0.9	3.4	-0.7	1.8	-0.8	1.1	2.3	0.3	0.1	-0.7	1,881
Salamanca	1.5	0.6	-1.0	6.4	0.3	-1.5	0.1	-2.3	2.7	0.7	-3.5	0.6	-2.0	2.7	3.8	-1.7	2.6	-1.2	1.9	2,388
Segovia	3.1	0.6	2.0	4.4	-3.3	2.8	-1.1	-1.1	-0.5	0.4	3.5	1.0	-0.6	-2.9	1.9	2.3	1.2	1.9	0.0	1,066
Sevilla	4.0	-1.5	1.6	4.2	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.8	0.9	0.5	3.5	-0.2	-0.4	5.1	1.3	1.4	0.3	1.8	10,450
Soria	-3.2	2.7	3.1	2.2	0.1	3.8	5.7	2.6	-2.5	1.1	2.5	3.3	0.0	2.5	4.6	2.3	2.8	1.9	-0.8	672
S. C. Tenerife	3.0	1.0	-1.7	1.7	-1.4	1.9	2.2	-1.5	0.1	2.4	0.7	-1.6	0.9	-0.3	0.5	0.6	2.0	2.0	-0.8	5,094
Tarragona	3.8	-0.6	-0.1	2.3	0.4	1.3	1.5	1.9	-2.8	2.6	-0.5	0.9	-0.1	3.5	2.8	3.4	1.1	0.7	0.0	4,130
Teruel	2.2	-0.6	1.6	0.6	0.4	2.9	2.2	-2.3	3.7	3.4	0.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	10.5	1.7	4.7	-2.0	-0.3	1,055
Toledo	3.8	0.4	-1.9	2.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.2	2.2	-0.3	0.8	-0.6	0.9	-1.8	2.1	3.4	2.2	3.0	0.9	0.0	3,686
Valencia	2.2	-1.1	-0.8	2.8	0.0	0.1	-0.5	0.9	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.7	-1.1	0.3	2.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.5	14,690
Valladolid	4.8	-0.2	3.9	5.1	-2.6	2.3	1.2	-1.3	3.6	1.7	-0.8	4.2	1.4	-0.7	5.6	1.8	0.3	0.9	-0.5	3,365
Zamora	7.3	-3.8	6.1	1.7	-5.6	1.8	2.2	1.3	0.7	3.0	0.7	-1.3	-1.7	6.3	3.0	0.8	1.3	-0.1	1.0	1,254
Zaragoza	1.2	0.1	1.3	4.6	0.3	1.8	1.5	-1.1	1.6	3.9	0.2	2.4	2.4	-1.1	4.7	2.7	0.3	-0.2	-0.1	5,812
Averages	**2.9**	**-0.4**	**1.4**	**3.1**	**-0.4**	**1.8**	**1.6**	**0.5**	**1.7**	**1.9**	**0.6**	**2.2**	**1.0**	**0.6**	**3.6**	**1.6**	**1.3**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**5,360**
% of + cases	**86.5**	**36.5**	**63.5**	**94.2**	**42.3**	**76.9**	**80.8**	**59.6**	**76.9**	**86.5**	**71.2**	**86.5**	**65.4**	**63.5**	**94.2**	**80.8**	**84.6**	**59.6**	**63.5**	**-**

Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

Table S5. Overrepresentation of women by region (CC.AA) for selected ages (percentages).

Region	18	20	24	25	30	34	35	40	44	45	50	54	55	60	64	65	70	75	80	n
Andalucía	1.7	-1.3	1.7	2.5	0.2	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.3	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.5	4.3	2.2	0.2	-0.1	49,434
Aragón	0.8	-3.2	7.2	1.0	0.2	5.2	1.4	-0.4	3.4	1.2	0.3	5.0	2.9	-0.3	4.2	4.9	2.5	1.1	-0.1	8,573
Asturias	-0.8	-1.3	5.2	2.3	0.9	4.6	3.0	0.3	1.3	4.2	1.7	1.7	2.9	4.5	2.2	4.3	2.4	1.2	1.2	7,912
Illes Balears	2.7	-0.4	2.1	1.5	0.0	5.0	-0.7	1.7	3.7	2.1	-0.2	5.0	-1.2	-1.2	3.4	3.3	1.0	-0.1	0.8	5,434
Canarias	3.2	-1.7	1.6	1.1	-0.5	1.9	1.3	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.9	-0.1	1.0	0.6	1.0	4.5	2.4	0.2	-0.2	11,056
Cantabria	2.6	1.5	3.0	1.7	0.6	2.7	4.0	-1.2	1.8	2.5	1.7	4.2	4.3	-0.8	0.7	2.1	1.2	-0.7	0.9	3,816
Castilla-Mancha	2.3	0.0	3.9	0.8	0.2	3.7	1.4	1.2	1.4	3.2	0.8	2.3	2.8	1.6	1.6	3.7	2.0	0.7	0.1	12,247
Castilla-León	2.8	-1.2	3.0	2.7	-1.9	3.5	2.1	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.4	3.1	1.9	0.8	3.5	3.5	2.4	0.1	0.0	17,373
Catalunya	3.0	0.2	1.0	1.6	0.2	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.4	1.1	2.3	0.3	1.4	2.4	3.2	2.0	0.9	-0.1	45,101
C. Valenciana	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.1	1.5	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.4	1.6	1.7	0.9	2.2	0.5	2.9	2.4	0.6	-0.3	29,288
Extremadura	2.4	-1.6	4.6	1.0	0.4	3.5	1.3	1.5	2.6	1.3	1.9	2.8	4.3	0.1	1.8	4.0	1.3	0.4	-0.7	7,097
Galicia	0.1	-1.6	6.7	2.3	0.5	5.0	2.6	1.3	3.3	2.6	1.5	3.9	3.9	2.1	3.1	4.2	2.6	0.4	1.5	19,589
C. de Madrid	2.9	-1.3	1.2	2.5	-0.8	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.5	2.5	2.1	2.2	0.9	4.5	2.6	0.5	0.6	38,014
R. de Murcia	1.5	0.8	-0.8	1.9	0.9	2.2	1.9	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.9	1.4	2.2	0.2	1.0	2.9	1.5	-0.2	0.1	7,903
Navarra	1.5	-0.5	-0.7	4.2	-1.8	3.4	0.2	0.0	2.7	3.9	0.9	2.8	2.2	0.8	0.2	4.9	0.7	-0.4	0.3	3,795
País Vasco	3.0	-0.7	3.6	2.8	0.6	7.4	1.6	0.1	3.9	1.7	1.3	3.6	3.2	0.5	1.7	4.6	3.4	0.6	-0.4	14,944
La Rioja	0.8	-7.5	4.7	2.5	-1.3	5.5	3.5	2.8	0.9	-0.6	2.1	3.1	1.9	3.1	1.2	5.8	1.5	1.0	-0.6	1,921
Averages	**1.8**	**-1.2**	**2.9**	**2.0**	**-0.1**	**3.6**	**1.7**	**0.9**	**2.2**	**1.7**	**1.3**	**2.8**	**2.2**	**1.2**	**1.8**	**4.0**	**2.0**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**16,676**
% of + cases	**94.1**	**29.4**	**88.2**	**100.0**	**64.7**	**100.0**	**94.1**	**88.2**	**100.0**	**94.1**	**94.1**	**94.1**	**94.1**	**82.4**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**76.5**	**52.9**	**-**

Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

Tabla S6. Overrepresentation of men by region (CC.AA) for selected ages (percentages).

Region	18	20	24	25	30	34	35	40	44	45	50	54	55	60	64	65	70	75	80	n
Andalucía	3.7	-0.7	0.9	3.7	0.3	0.4	1.6	0.9	2.2	1.6	0.6	2.8	1.0	0.2	3.3	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.9	47,010
Aragón	2.0	-0.2	2.0	4.9	0.0	2.6	1.0	-0.5	3.0	4.1	-0.3	3.4	3.0	-0.7	6.0	3.6	1.2	-0.7	0.1	8,234
Asturias	1.1	-1.3	0.5	3.8	1.9	2.5	1.5	0.9	1.5	2.3	0.5	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.6	3.1	1.5	0.4	1.0	7,099
Illes Balears	3.5	-1.5	2.4	3.6	-1.4	1.7	3.2	-0.1	3.1	1.3	1.6	4.0	1.5	0.5	7.3	2.0	-1.0	0.1	-0.3	5,284
Canarias	3.0	1.3	-1.5	2.3	-1.0	0.9	1.2	-0.6	1.3	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.5	-0.1	2.6	0.8	1.9	0.5	0.0	10,745
Cantabria	1.0	0.7	2.9	4.6	-1.5	1.2	3.0	-0.6	2.3	1.4	3.5	-1.0	0.9	1.9	5.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.8	3,612
Castilla-Mancha	3.1	-0.2	-0.1	1.7	-0.2	1.5	0.4	1.3	1.5	2.5	0.5	1.5	0.6	1.1	3.1	0.9	1.8	1.0	0.5	12,032
Castilla-León	2.8	0.5	1.2	3.6	-1.8	2.0	1.2	-0.4	2.2	2.0	-0.6	2.1	1.0	0.5	4.0	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.3	16,729
Catalunya	2.7	-0.2	-0.9	2.6	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.1	2.2	-0.8	0.6	4.1	2.0	1.1	0.2	0.2	42,719
C. Valenciana	2.0	-0.6	0.0	2.9	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.1	0.0	3.4	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.4	28,061
Extremadura	2.2	-2.8	3.6	1.8	-0.4	3.3	2.6	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.1	2.0	0.9	0.3	3.6	1.8	-0.5	0.2	-0.3	6,949
Galicia	1.6	-1.2	3.2	4.0	0.8	3.3	4.2	0.9	3.8	3.0	1.0	3.6	2.2	1.9	3.5	2.4	1.5	-0.2	0.8	17,837
C. de Madrid	4.1	-1.4	-0.2	3.3	-0.2	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.9	1.9	1.2	2.3	1.0	0.9	3.6	2.8	1.0	0.3	-0.1	34,416
R. de Murcia	5.0	-1.6	-0.7	3.5	-1.0	1.5	1.6	0.6	-1.0	1.2	0.7	3.1	-0.9	0.9	2.5	-0.2	0.2	-0.7	0.4	7,702
Navarra	1.8	-1.4	0.1	4.1	-1.3	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.3	2.5	-2.0	1.3	1.7	-1.0	4.8	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	3,671
País Vasco	3.3	-0.2	2.2	3.0	-2.1	3.5	2.7	0.0	1.3	2.8	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.9	3.0	2.4	1.9	-0.2	0.1	14,009
La Rioja	7.3	3.3	0.0	4.1	-1.6	2.8	3.7	-2.2	-0.8	-0.9	3.4	-0.7	1.8	-0.8	1.1	2.3	0.3	0.1	-0.7	1,881
Averages	**3.0**	**-0.4**	**0.9**	**3.4**	**-0.5**	**1.8**	**1.9**	**0.2**	**1.6**	**1.7**	**0.8**	**1.9**	**1.1**	**0.5**	**3.7**	**1.8**	**0.9**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**15,764**
% of + cases	**100.0**	**23.5**	**58.8**	**100.0**	**29.4**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**58.8**	**88.2**	**94.1**	**82.4**	**88.2**	**88.2**	**70.6**	**100.0**	**94.1**	**88.2**	**76.5**	**70.6**	**-**

Own elaboration from data available at www.cis.es y www.ine.es.

LIST OF BAROMETERS ANALYSED
(NUMBER OF SURVEY IN THE CIS DATA BANK)

2233, 2238, 2242, 2244, 2248, 2252, 2254, 2259, 2264, 2267, 2271, 2274, 2278, 2283, 2285, 2288, 2291, 2294, 2303, 2307, 2311, 2313, 2316, 2320, 2322, 2324, 2339, 2364, 2367, 2369, 2372, 2376, 2377, 2381, 2383, 2387, 2389, 2392, 2394, 2396, 2398, 2400, 2402, 2405, 2406, 2409, 2411, 2415, 2419, 2423, 2428, 2429, 2433, 2439, 2441, 2444, 2448, 2452, 2454, 2457, 2459, 2463, 2466, 2468, 2471, 2474, 2477, 2481, 2483, 2508, 2511, 2528, 2531, 2535, 2541, 2545, 2548, 2554, 2556, 2558, 2561, 2565, 2568, 2570, 2573, 2577, 2581, 2584, 2589, 2594, 2597, 2602, 2607, 2612, 2616, 2618, 2622, 2625, 2630, 2633, 2635, 2636, 2640, 2644, 2649, 2651, 2654, 2657, 2662, 2666, 2672, 2677, 2681, 2700, 2705, 2724, 2728, 2732, 2735, 2742, 2746, 2749, 2754, 2758, 2761, 2763, 2766, 2769, 2771, 2775, 2778, 2781, 2782, 2788, 2794, 2798, 2801, 2806, 2811, 2812, 2815, 2820, 2824, 2828, 2830, 2831, 2834, 2836, 2838, 2843, 2844, 2847, 2853, 2856, 2859, 2861, 2864, 2885, 2888, 2905, 2909, 2911, 2914, 2917, 2923, 2927, 2932, 2935, 2941, 2944, 2948, 2951, 2954, 2960, 2966, 2972, 2976, 2978, 2981, 2984, 2987, 2990, 2993, 2997, 3001, 3005, 3008, 3011, 3013, 3017, 3021, 3024, 3029, 3033, 3038, 3041, 3045, 3047, 3050, 3052, 3057, 3080, 3082, 3101, 3104, 3109, 3114, 3118, 3121, 3124, 3128, 3131, 3134, 3138, 3142, 3146, 3149, 3156, 3159, 3162.