

## **Population and Housing Censuses 2011**

*Buildings and dwellings. Provisional data*

- **There are 25,208,623 dwellings in Spain**, with an increase of **4,262,069** (20.3%) in a decade. 71.7% of them are main dwellings, 14.6% are secondary dwellings and 13.7% are empty.
- The number of households <sup>1</sup> (main dwellings) increases by **3,896,523** (27.5% more than in 2001) in a decade, standing at **18.083.692**. **Canarias, Baleares, Melilla and Murcia** are the Autonomous Communities with the greatest relative growth of main dwellings in the last decade, whereas **Asturias, Castilla y León and Extremadura** are those with the lowest percentage of growth.
- The number of secondary dwellings increases by **28,602** (0.8% growth) in a decade, **standing at 3,681,565**. **Castilla y León, Cantabria and Comunitat Valenciana** are the Autonomous Communities with the highest percentage of secondary dwellings, whilst **Navarra, Madrid, País Vasco, Ceuta and Melilla** are those with the lowest percentage.
- The number of empty dwellings increases by **336,943** (a 10.8% increase) in a decade, **standing at 3,443,365**. **Galicia, La Rioja and Murcia** are the Autonomous Communities with the highest percentage of empty dwellings, while **Navarra, Madrid, País Vasco, Melilla and Ceuta** record the lowest percentage.

The data from the 2011 Census reflected a 14.6% increase in the population of Spain, and a 27.5% increase in the number of households in the last 10 years. This increase was accompanied by an increase in the number of buildings and in the number of dwellings, above all main dwellings, that is, those which are occupied most of the year.

At 1 November 2011 (date of the Population and Housing Censuses), the total number of dwellings in Spain reached 25,208,623, with a 20.3% increase as compared with 2001.

In turn, there were 9,804,090 buildings, with a 13.2% increase over the last 10 years.

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<sup>1</sup>For census purposes, the terms "number of main dwellings" and "number of households" are synonymous, given that the word *household* refers to the set of individuals who regularly occupy the same dwelling.

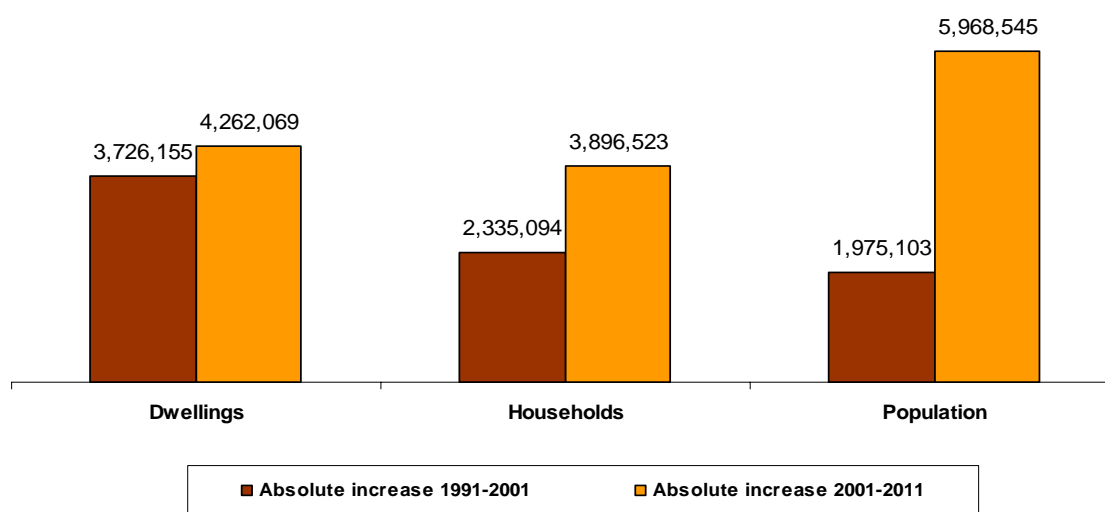
## Comparison of dwellings, households and population in 1991, 2001 and 2011

	Census 1990-1991 (*)	Census 2001 (**)	Census 2011 (**)	Absolute increase 1990-2001	Absolute increase 2001-2011	Relative increase 1990-2001(%)	Relative increase 2001-2011(%)
Dwellings	17,220,399	20,946,554	25,208,623	3,726,155	4,262,069	21.6%	20.3%
Households	11,852,075	14,187,169	18,083,692	2,335,094	3,896,523	19.7%	27.5%
Population	38,872,268	40,847,371	46,815,916	1,975,103	5,968,545	5.1%	14.6%

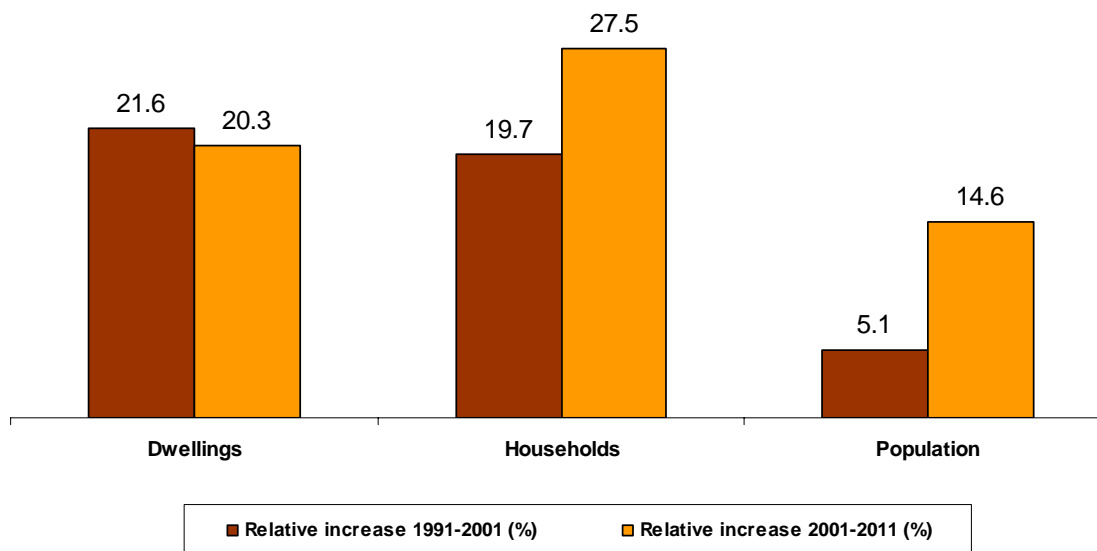
(\*) Population and Housing figures referring to 1 March 1991

(\*\*) figures referring to 1 November

### Absolute growth in dwellings, households and population between 1991, 2001 and 2011



### Percent growth in dwellings, households and population between 1991, 2001 and 2011



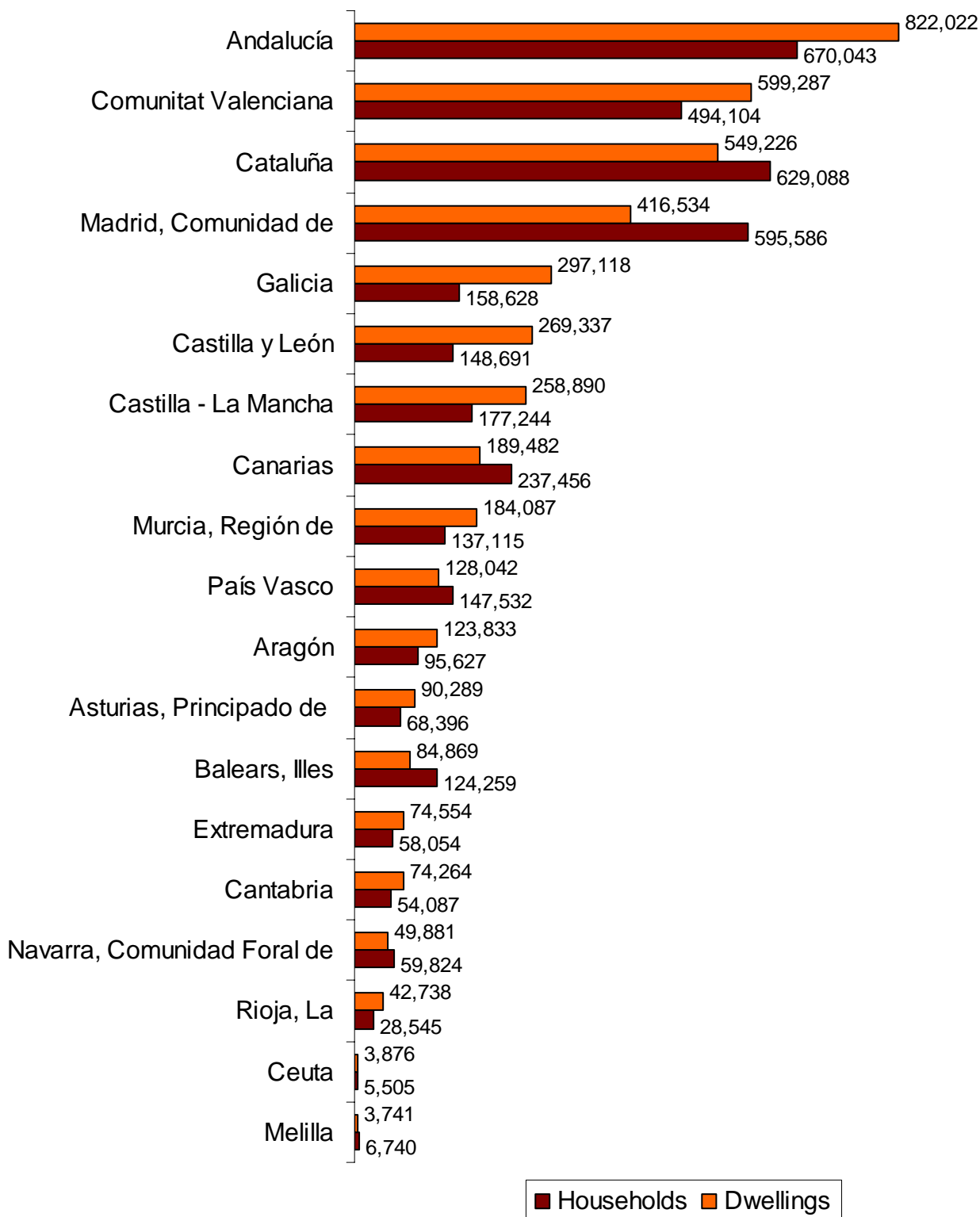
### Housing base: data by Autonomous Community and province

The number of dwellings increased in all of the Autonomous Communities over the last 10 years. The greatest increases were recorded in Región de Murcia (31.1%) and La Rioja (27.4%). In turn, Extremadura (13.0%) and País Vasco (14.4%) registered the most moderate growth.

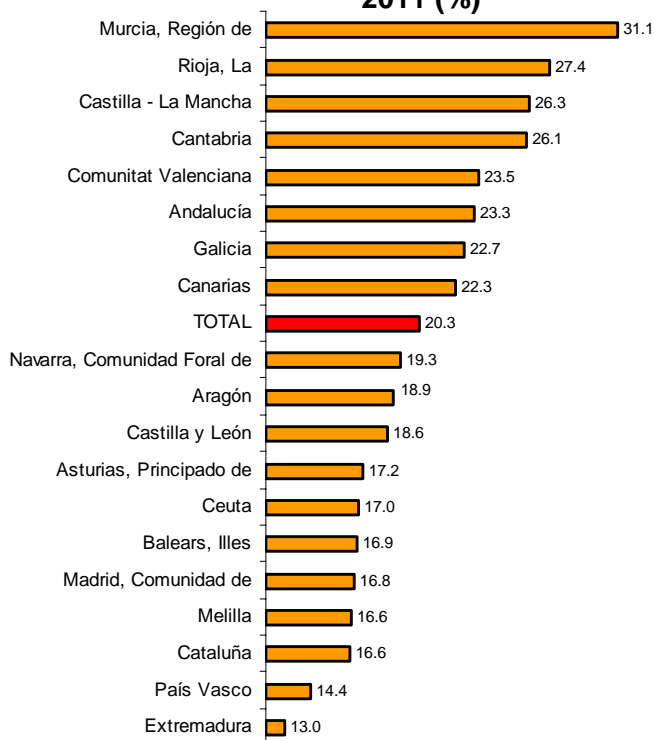
### Number of dwellings by Autonomous Community. Absolute and relative variation, as compared with 2001

	Dwellings			
	Census 2011	Census 2001	Absolute variation	Relative variation (%)
National TOTAL	25,208,623	20,946,554	4,262,069	20.3%
Andalucía	4,353,146	3,531,124	822,022	23.3%
Aragón	778,316	654,483	123,833	18.9%
Asturias, Principado de	613,905	523,616	90,289	17.2%
Balears, Illes	586,709	501,840	84,869	16.9%
Canarias	1,040,945	851,463	189,482	22.3%
Cantabria	358,499	284,235	74,264	26.1%
Castilla y León	1,718,752	1,449,415	269,337	18.6%
Castilla - La Mancha	1,244,941	986,051	258,890	26.3%
Cataluña	3,863,381	3,314,155	549,226	16.6%
Comunitat Valenciana	3,147,062	2,547,775	599,287	23.5%
Extremadura	648,350	573,796	74,554	13.0%
Galicia	1,605,481	1,308,363	297,118	22.7%
Madrid, Comunidad de	2,894,679	2,478,145	416,534	16.8%
Murcia, Región de	776,700	592,613	184,087	31.1%
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	308,602	258,721	49,881	19.3%
País Vasco	1,017,602	889,560	128,042	14.4%
Rioja, La	198,669	155,931	42,738	27.4%
Ceuta	26,652	22,776	3,876	17.0%
Melilla	26,233	22,492	3,741	16.6%

**Variation in dwellings and households, by Autonomous Community, between 2001 and 2011, as an absolute value**

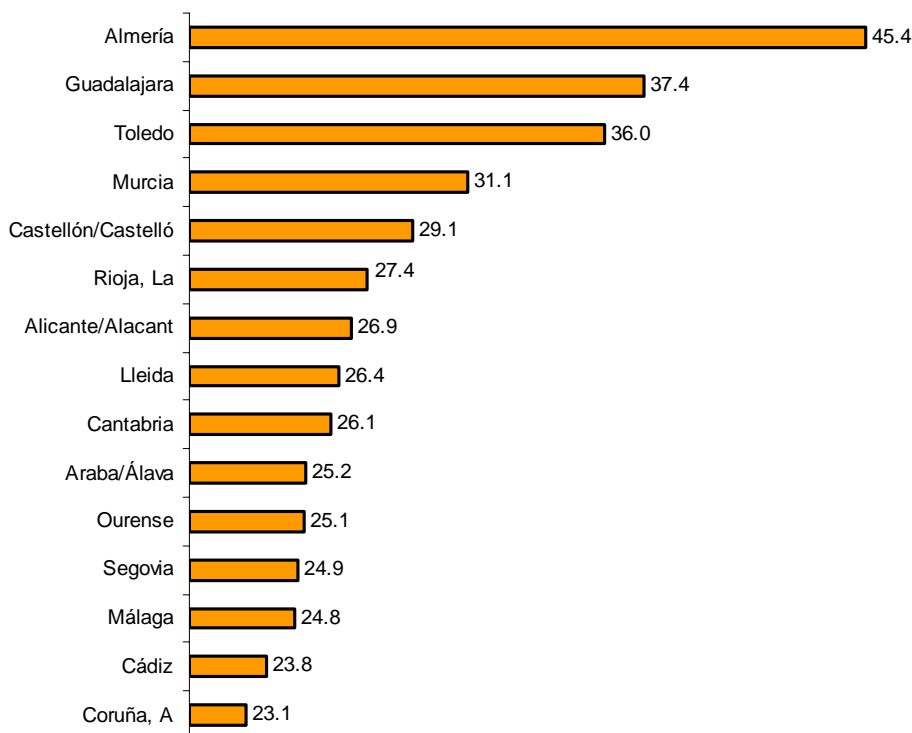


**Growth of the number of dwellings, by Autonomous Community, between 2001 and 2011 (%)**

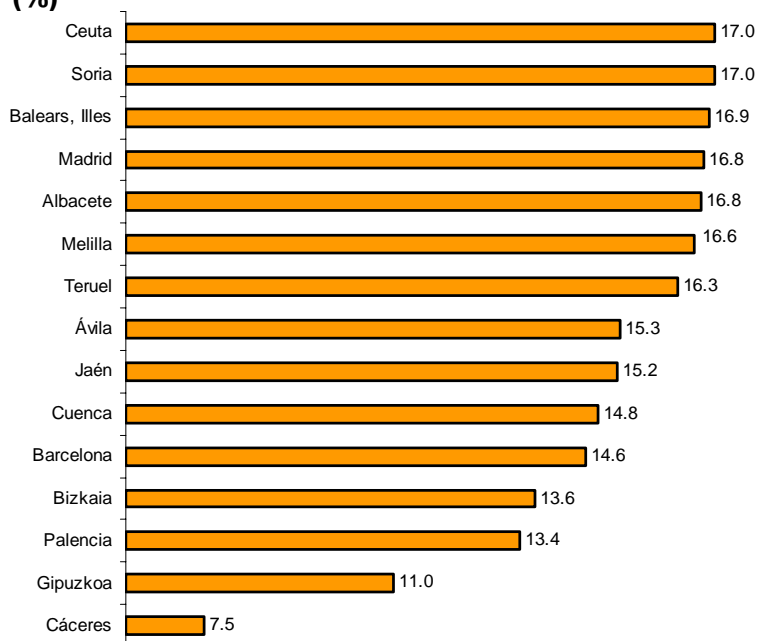


All provinces registered increases greater than 10% in the number of dwellings, except for Cáceres (7.5%). The greatest relative increases were observed in Almería (more than 45%), Guadalajara and Toledo (more than 35% in both cases). The least relative growth was recorded in Cáceres, Gipuzkoa and Palencia.

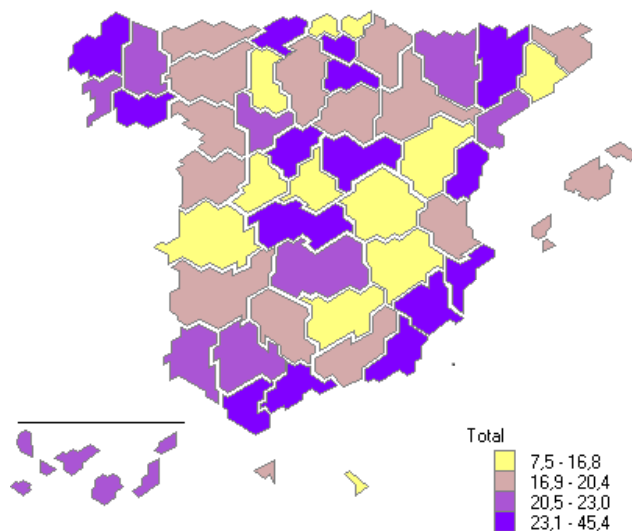
**The 15 provinces with the greatest relative growth in the number of dwellings between 2001 and 2011 (%)**



**The 15 provinces with the least relative growth in the number of dwellings between 2001 and 2011 (%)**



**Relative growth of dwellings, by province, between 2001 and 2011 (%)**



**Housing base: data by municipality**

Considering those municipalities with more than 2,000 inhabitants, the one that recorded the greatest increase in the number of dwellings since the last census, in relative terms, was Yebes (Guadalajara), which multiplied its number of dwellings by 25. Next were Berrioplano/Berriobeiti and Egües (Navarra), Cuarte de Huerva (Zaragoza) and Arroyo de la Encomienda (Valladolid), all with growth between 300% and 400%.

**The 20 municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants with the greatest relative growth in the number of dwellings between 2001 and 2011 (%)**

	Housing Census 2011	Housing Census 2001	Relative growth (%)
Arroyomolinos (Madrid)	10,043	2,876	249.2
Piélagos (Cantabria)	11,817	5,223	126.2
Torre-Pacheco (Murcia)	20,386	9,460	115.5
Illescas (Toledo)	11,941	5,609	112.9
Rivas-Vaciamadrid (Madrid)	25,374	12,731	99.3
Roquetas de Mar (Almería)	57,286	28,909	98.2
Alhama de Murcia (Murcia)	13,915	7,108	95.8
Valdemoro (Madrid)	27,598	14,160	94.9
Vícar (Almería)	11,292	5,971	89.1
Ayamonte (Huelva)	15,877	8,398	89.1
Navalcarnero (Madrid)	12,065	6,847	76.2
Cártama (Málaga)	11,176	6,353	75.9
Villajoyosa/Vila Joiosa, la (Alicante/Alacant)	24,086	14,222	69.4
Puerto del Rosario (Palmas, Las)	18,135	10,868	66.9
Bormujos (Sevilla)	7,998	4,852	64.8
Arganda del Rey (Madrid)	20,458	12,561	62.9
Parla (Madrid)	47,093	28,979	62.5
Candelaria (Sta Cruz Tenerife)	14,069	8,721	61.3
Alhaurín de la Torre (Málaga)	14,437	8,972	60.9
Almazora/Almassora (Castellón/Castelló)	15,194	9,481	60.3

**The 20 municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants with the least relative growth in the number of dwellings between 2001 and 2011 (%)**

	Housing Census 2011	Housing Census 2001	Relative growth (%)
Mogán (Palmas, Las)	14,013	17,981	-22.1
Barañain (Navarra)	8,185	9,014	-9.2
Cieza (Murcia)	14,649	15,398	-4.9
Zarautz (Gipuzkoa)	11,480	12,052	-4.7
Eibar (Gipuzkoa)	13,108	13,548	-3.2
Mieres (Asturias)	23,650	24,045	-1.6
Manacor (Balears, Illes)	23,766	23,464	1.3
Villarrobledo (Albacete)	12,004	11,746	2.2
Sestao (Bizkaia)	13,183	12,800	3.0
Calvià (Balears, Illes)	36,330	35,076	3.6
San Fernando de Henares (Madrid)	15,304	14,713	4.0
Hospitalet de Llobregat, L' (Barcelona)	112,065	106,743	5.0
Estrada, A (Pontevedra)	11,263	10,626	6.0
Basauri (Bizkaia)	19,035	17,956	6.0
Santa Coloma de Gramenet (Barcelona)	48,515	45,741	6.1
Almuñécar (Granada)	25,822	24,323	6.2
Pamplona/Iruña (Navarra)	90,177	84,513	6.7
Masnou, El (Barcelona)	10,366	9,689	7.0
Barcelona (Barcelona)	811,106	757,928	7.0
Ferrol (Coruña, A)	42,063	39,148	7.4

### Classification of dwellings according to use

According to their use, dwellings are classified as *main dwellings* (those which are occupied most of the year), *secondary dwellings* (which correspond to second residences or dwellings that are only occupied during holidays) and *empty dwellings*. The most significant increase in the last decade occurred among main dwellings, whose number increased by 3.9 million (27.5%).

In turn, the number of empty dwellings increased by 336,943 (10.8%), to stand at 3,443,365.

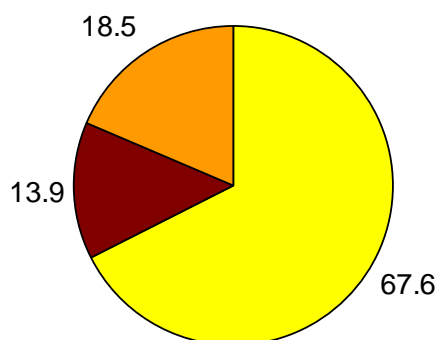
Secondary dwellings registered an increase of 28,602 (0.8%) since the 2001 census.

### Comparison of the number of dwellings in 2001 and 2011

	Dwellings				Variation	
	Census 2001	Percentage	Census 2011	Percentage	Absolute increase	Relative increase
Total	20,946,554	100.0%	25,208,623	100.0%	4,262,069	20.3%
Main dwellings	14,187,169	67.7%	18,083,692	71.7%	3,896,523	27.5%
Secondary dwellings	3,652,963	17.4%	3,681,565	14.6%	28,602	0.8%
Empty dwellings	3,106,422	14.8%	3,443,365	13.7%	336,943	10.8%

On analysing dwellings built during the 2002-2011 decade, 67.6% of them were occupied, 13.9% were secondary dwellings and 18.5% were empty.

Dwellings built in 2002-2011, according to use (%)



■ Main dwellings
 ■ Secondary dwellings
 ■ Empty dwellings



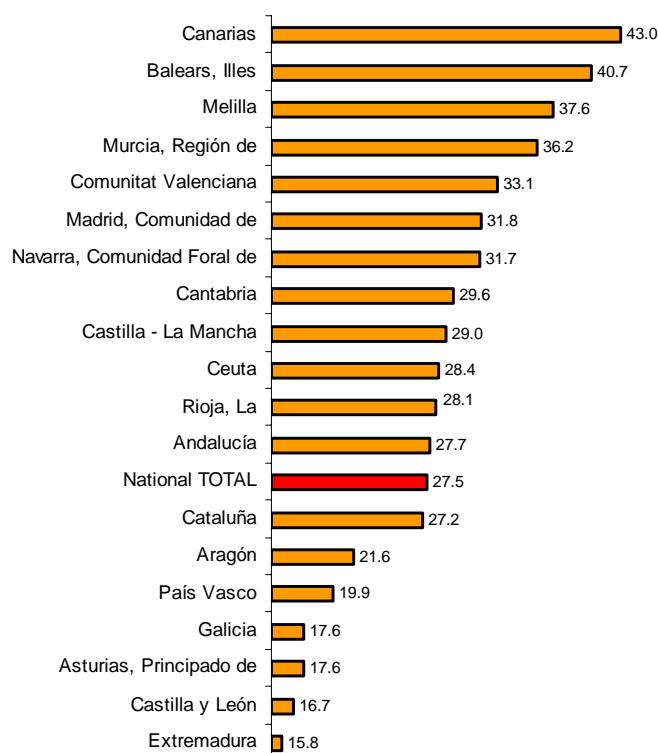
## Main dwellings

In absolute terms, the greatest increases in the number of main dwellings were observed in the most populous Autonomous Communities: Andalucía, Cataluña, Comunidad de Madrid and Comunitat Valenciana.

**Comparison of main dwellings, by Autonomous Community, between 2001 and 2011**

	Main dwellings 2011	Main dwellings 2001	Absolute difference 2011-2001	Percentage compared with total main dwellings
National TOTAL	18,083,692	14,187,169	3,896,523	100.0%
Andalucía	3,087,222	2,417,179	670,043	17.1%
Aragón	538,870	443,243	95,627	3.0%
Asturias, Principado de	457,798	389,402	68,396	2.5%
Balears, Illes	429,737	305,478	124,259	2.4%
Canarias	789,953	552,497	237,456	4.4%
Cantabria	236,743	182,656	54,087	1.3%
Castilla y León	1,037,966	889,275	148,691	5.7%
Castilla - La Mancha	787,516	610,272	177,244	4.4%
Cataluña	2,944,944	2,315,856	629,088	16.3%
Comunitat Valenciana	1,986,896	1,492,792	494,104	11.0%
Extremadura	424,980	366,926	58,054	2.4%
Galicia	1,059,233	900,605	158,628	5.9%
Madrid, Comunidad de	2,469,378	1,873,792	595,586	13.7%
Murcia, Región de	515,367	378,252	137,115	2.8%
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	248,596	188,772	59,824	1.4%
País Vasco	888,940	741,408	147,532	4.9%
Rioja, La	129,984	101,439	28,545	0.7%
Ceuta	24,904	19,399	5,505	0.1%
Melilla	24,666	17,926	6,740	0.1%

**Growth in the number of main dwellings, by Autonomous Community, between 2001 and 2011 (%)**



15.0% of the total main dwellings were located in buildings built in the last 10 years. **Four out of five main dwellings (80.5%) were less than 50 years old.** 44.1% were built after 1980, and were therefore under 30 years old.

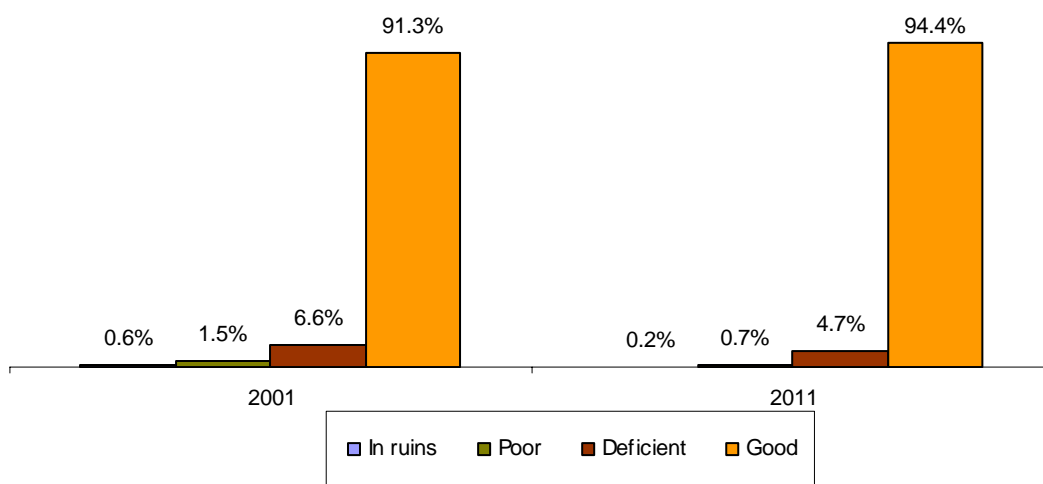
**Main dwellings, according to the age of the building (%)**

Period	Main dwellings
TOTAL	100.0%
2002-2011	15.0%
1991-2001	16.0%
1981-1990	13.0%
1971-1980	21.1%
1961-1970	15.3%
1951-1960	7.8%
1941-1950	3.1%
1921-1940	2.8%
1900-1920	2.0%
Prior to 1900	3.8%

**State of the main dwellings**

The state of the buildings in which the main dwellings were located was good in general, and improved over the last 10 years. **The percentage of main dwellings not in a good state was 5.6%.** This percentage had been 8.7% ten years prior.

**Comparison of the state of the main dwellings in 2001 and 2011**



### Secondary dwellings

77.5% of the secondary dwellings were built after 1960, and almost half of them (46.0%) were less than 30 years old.

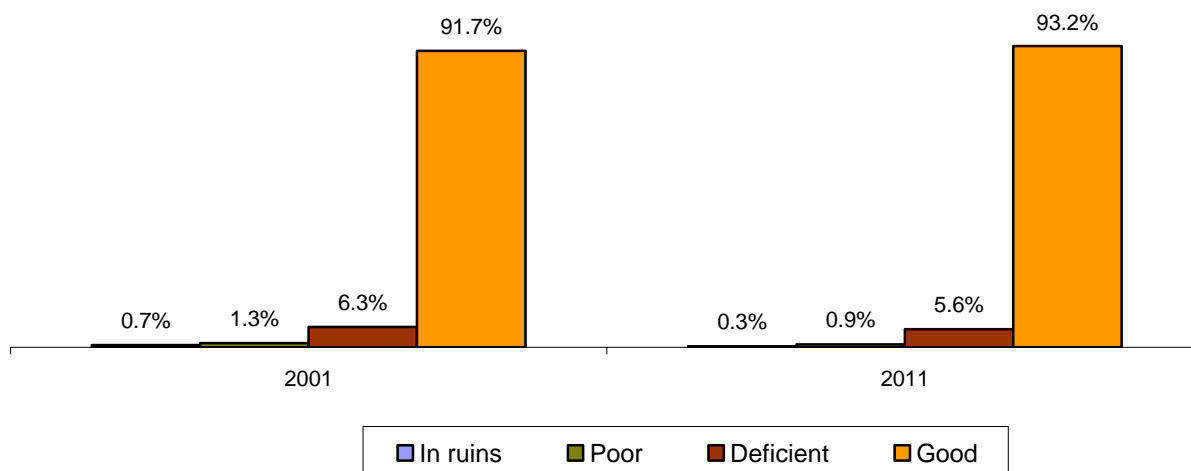
#### Secondary dwellings, according to the age of the building (%)

Construction period	Secondary dwellings
TOTAL	100.0%
2002-2011	15.0%
1991-2001	14.2%
1981-1990	16.8%
1971-1980	20.6%
1961-1970	10.8%
1951-1960	6.6%
1941-1950	3.3%
1921-1940	3.0%
1900-1920	2.8%
Prior to 1900	6.7%

### State of the secondary dwellings

The state of the buildings in which the secondary dwellings were found was good in general, and very similar to that of the main dwellings, having improved in the last 10 years. **Only 6.8% of secondary dwellings were not currently in a good state.** This percentage had been 8.3% ten years prior.

#### Comparison of the state of the secondary dwellings in 2001 and 2011



## Secondary dwellings, by Autonomous Community and province <sup>1</sup>

The distribution of the secondary dwellings throughout the country was very uneven. Comunitat Valenciana, with 17.8%, followed by Andalucía, with 17.1%, and Cataluña, with 12.8%, accounted for almost half of all secondary dwellings.

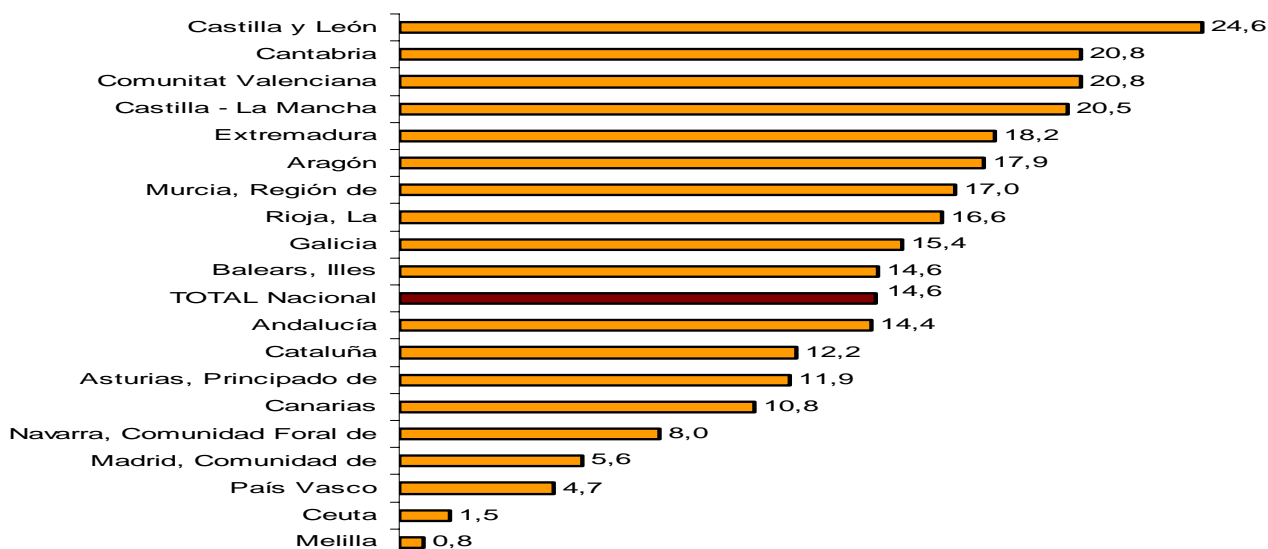
The difference in secondary dwellings from the 2011 Census, as compared with those of the 2001 Census, reflected two different realities. On the one hand, there were Autonomous Communities such as **Castilla y León, Galicia, Andalucía and Comunitat Valenciana**, which saw a clear increase in the number of secondary dwellings, whereas other Autonomous Communities such as **Comunidad de Madrid, Cataluña, Canarias and Baleares** observed how this number decreased.

### Comparison of secondary dwellings, by Autonomous Community, between 2001 and 2011

	Secondary dwellings 2011	Secondary dwellings 2001	Absolute difference 2011-2001	Percentage as compared with total secondary dwellings
National TOTAL	3,681,565	3,652,963	28,602	100.0%
Andalucía	628,703	565,276	63,427	17.1%
Aragón	139,109	125,524	13,585	3.8%
Asturias, Principado de	73,250	61,574	11,676	2.0%
Balears, Illes	85,717	110,827	-25,110	2.3%
Canarias	112,730	160,074	-47,344	3.1%
Cantabria	74,697	65,061	9,636	2.0%
Castilla y León	422,335	351,134	71,201	11.5%
Castilla - La Mancha	254,768	237,879	16,889	6.9%
Cataluña	470,081	545,378	-75,297	12.8%
Comunitat Valenciana	655,137	610,160	44,977	17.8%
Extremadura	118,197	103,364	14,833	3.2%
Galicia	246,852	178,398	68,454	6.7%
Madrid, Comunidad de	162,022	297,797	-135,775	4.4%
Murcia, Región de	132,216	118,772	13,444	3.6%
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	24,540	34,847	-10,307	0.7%
Pais Vasco	47,659	53,865	-6,206	1.3%
Rioja, La	32,940	31,594	1,346	0.9%
Ceuta	413	560	-147	0.0%
Melilla	200	879	-679	0.0%

<sup>1</sup> The data by province appears in Annex I

**Percentage of secondary dwellings as compared to the total dwellings, by Autonomous Community, in 2011 (%)**

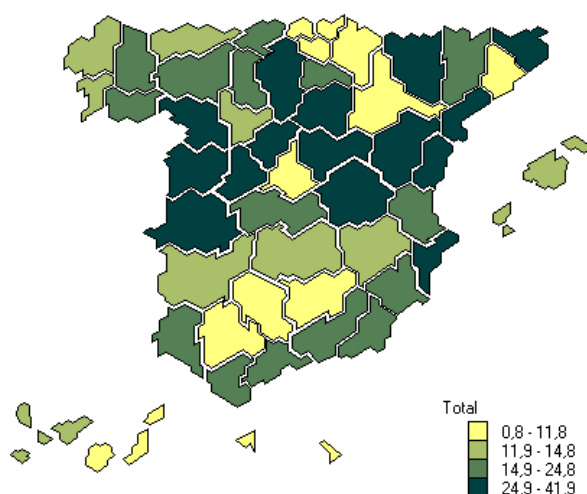


Comparing these with the total dwellings in each Autonomous Community, **Castilla y León** was of particular note, with 24.6% of secondary dwellings. The lowest percentages of secondary dwellings were recorded in Ceuta, Melilla and País Vasco.

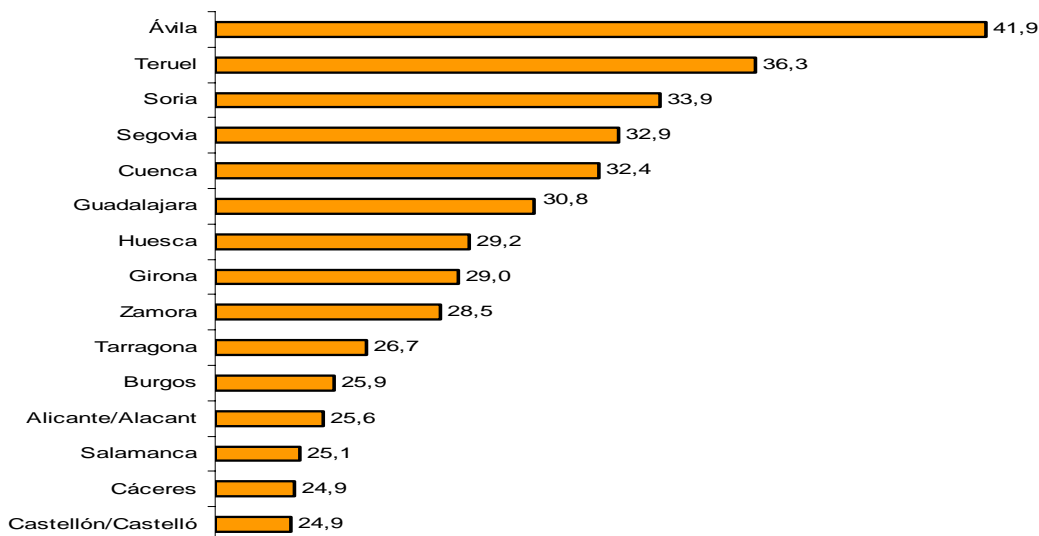
In general, the provinces with the lowest population figures were those with the highest percentages of secondary dwellings. Worth noting in this sense was Ávila, where secondary dwellings represented somewhat more than 40% of the total.

Conversely, the three Basque provinces, together with Madrid, Barcelona and Sevilla, recorded a percentage of secondary dwellings below 7%.

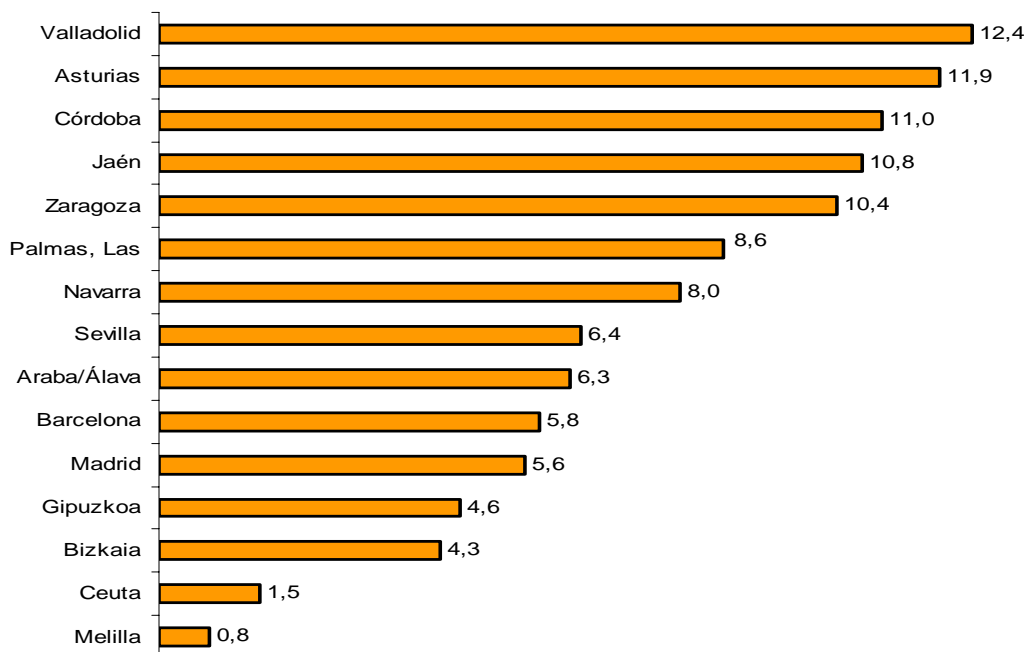
**Percentage of secondary dwellings, by province. 2011 (%)**



**The 15 provinces with the highest percentages of secondary dwellings in 2011 (%)**



**The 15 provinces with the lowest percentages of secondary dwellings in 2011 (%)**



### Empty dwellings

21.4% of empty dwellings were in buildings built in the last ten years. 40.4% of empty dwellings were less than 30 years old, and 70.3% were less than 50 years old. 29.7% of empty dwellings were therefore 50 years old or over.

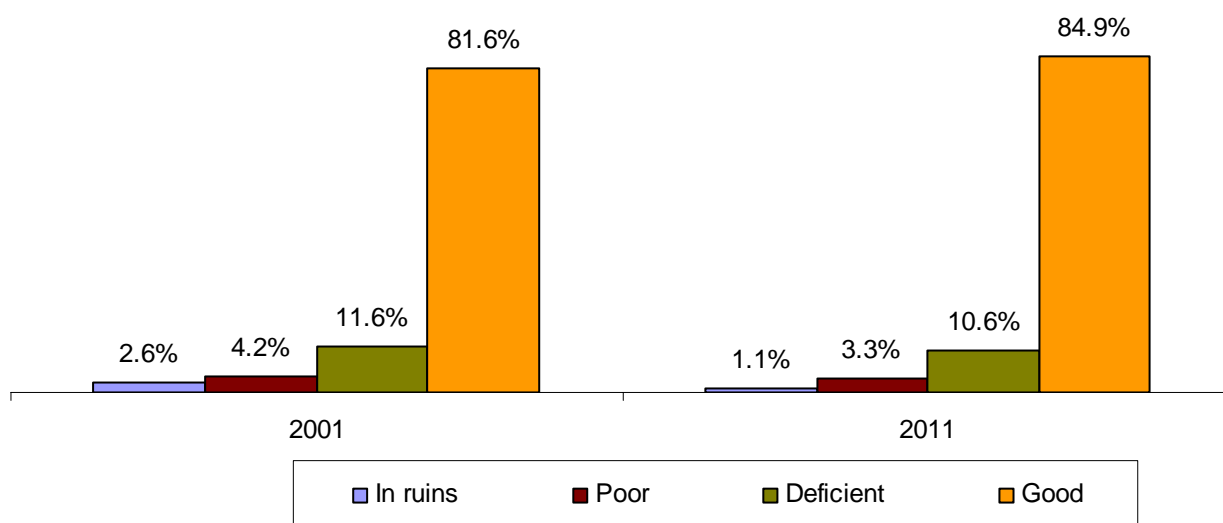
**Empty dwellings, according to the age of the building (%)**

Period	Empty dwellings
TOTAL	100.0%
2002-2011	21.4%
1991-2001	10.1%
1981-1990	8.9%
1971-1980	16.2%
1961-1970	13.7%
1951-1960	9.2%
1941-1950	4.7%
1921-1940	4.6%
1900-1920	3.9%
Before 1900	7.3%

### State of the empty dwellings

The state of the empty dwellings also improved over the decade, though in general it was worse than that of the main or secondary dwellings. 15.1% of them were not found in a good state. This percentage had been 18.4% ten years prior.

**Comparison of the state of the empty dwellings in 2001 and 2011**



### Empty dwellings, by Autonomous Community and province

In the last ten years, the number of empty dwellings increased by 336,943, through in some Autonomous Communities such as **Comunidad de Madrid, Baleares, País Vasco** or **Cataluña** the number decreased.

The Autonomous Communities with the highest percentage of empty dwellings were **Galicia, La Rioja and Región de Murcia**.

The Spanish provinces with the highest percentage of empty dwellings in 2011 were **Ourense** (23%), **Lugo** and **Castellón** (both with percentages in the region of 20%).

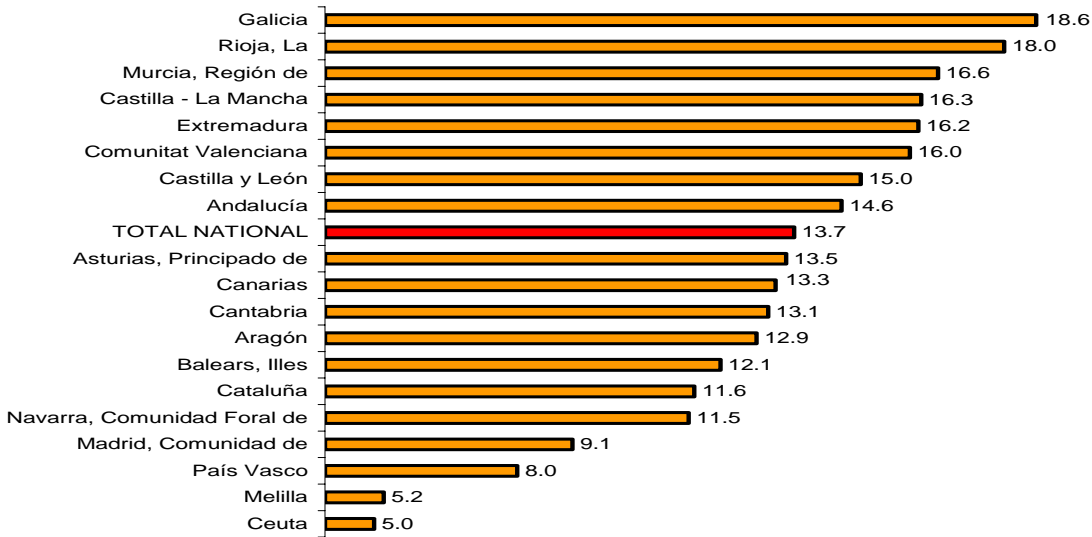
The three Basque provinces, together with Madrid and Barcelona, presented a percentage of empty dwellings lower than 11%.

### Comparison of empty dwellings by Autonomous Communities in 2001 and 2011

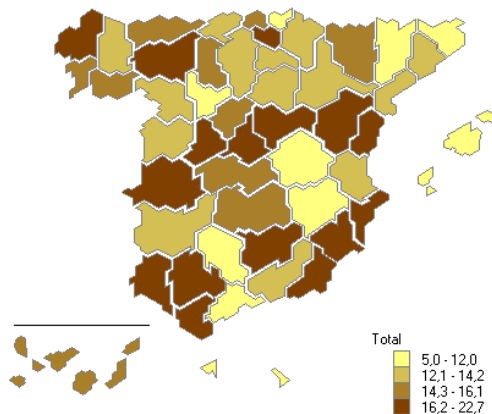
	Empty dwellings 2011	Empty dwellings 2001	Absolute difference	Percentage regarding the total empty dwellings
TOTAL National	3,443,365	3,106,422	336,943	100.0%
Andalucía	637,221	548,669	88,552	18.5%
Aragón	100,337	85,716	14,621	2.9%
Asturias, Principado de	82,857	72,640	10,217	2.4%
Baleares, Illes	71,255	85,535	-14,280	2.1%
Canarias	138,262	138,892	-630	4.0%
Cantabria	47,059	36,518	10,541	1.4%
Castilla y León	258,451	209,006	49,445	7.5%
Castilla - La Mancha	202,657	137,900	64,757	5.9%
Cataluña	448,356	452,921	-4,565	13.0%
Comunitat Valenciana	505,029	444,823	60,206	14.7%
Extremadura	105,173	103,506	1,667	3.1%
Galicia	299,396	229,360	70,036	8.7%
Madrid, Comunidad de	263,279	306,556	-43,277	7.6%
Murcia, Región de	129,117	95,589	33,528	3.7%
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	35,466	35,102	364	1.0%
País Vasco	81,003	94,287	-13,284	2.4%
Rioja, La	35,745	22,898	12,847	1.0%
Ceuta	1,335	2,817	-1,482	0.0%
Melilla	1,367	3,687	-2,320	0.0%



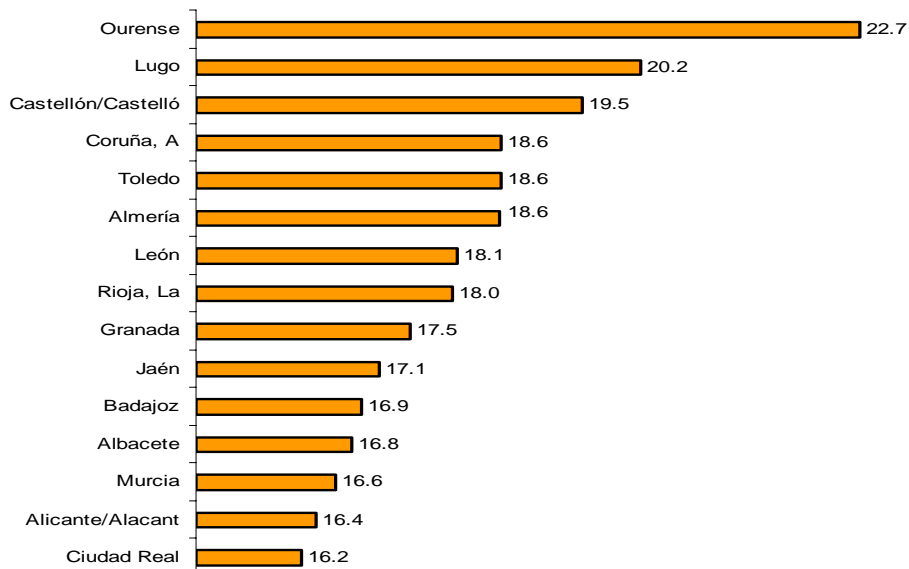
**Percentage of empty dwellings, as compared with the total dwellings, by Autonomous Community, in 2011 (%)**



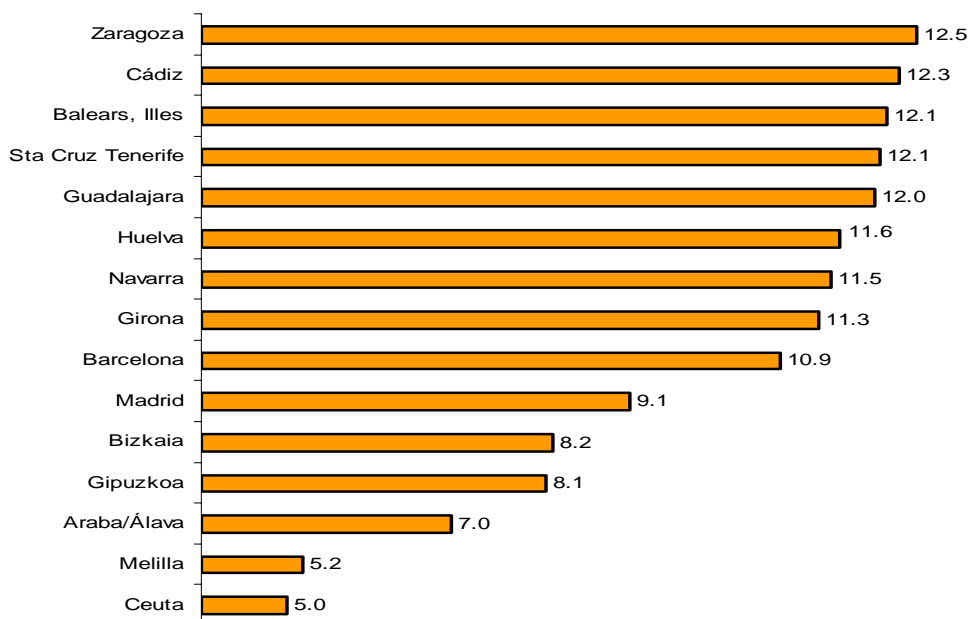
**Percentage of empty dwellings by province. 2011 (%)**



**The 15 provinces with the highest percentages of empty dwellings in 2011 (%)**



**The 15 provinces with the lowest percentages of empty dwellings in 2011 (%)**



**Main, secondary and empty dwellings, by municipality<sup>1</sup>**

The data for the 2011 census reflected that, as the municipality increased in size, the percentage of main dwellings as compared with the total was increasingly larger, and that of secondary dwellings was increasingly smaller. Empty dwellings rarely recorded large differences by size of the municipality, except for the largest cities, in which the percentage was lowest.

**Number and type of dwellings, by the size of the municipality**

	Dwellings			
	Number	Main Dwellings	Secondary dwellings	Empty dwellings
Total	25,208,623	71.7%	14.6%	13.7%
Less than 1,000 inhab	1,389,436	45.3%	41.2%	13.4%
1,001 to 5,000 inhab	2,832,881	60.8%	23.0%	16.2%
5,001 to 20,000 inhab	5,029,301	66.9%	17.4%	15.7%
20,000 to 100,000 inhab	6,997,512	71.3%	14.9%	13.8%
Over 100,000 inhab	8,959,493	82.4%	6.0%	11.6%

<sup>1</sup> Data for those municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants appears in Annex II. In [www.ine.es](http://www.ine.es) (INEbase) data is published for all municipalities in Spain.

## Secondary dwellings by municipality

The five municipalities with more than 2,000 inhabitants, and with a larger percentage of secondary dwellings, were **Noja** (Cantabria), with 91%, **Daimús** (Valencia), with 76%, **Llança** (Girona) with 73.9%, **Los Alcázares** (Murcia), with 68.9% and **Canet d'En Berenguer** (Valencia) with 68.5%. Of the 20 municipalities with more than 2,000 inhabitants, and with a larger percentage of secondary dwellings, seven were in Girona.

## The 30 municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants, with the highest percentage of secondary dwellings (%)

	Dwellings census 2011	Secondary dwellings Census 2011	Secondary dwellings (%)
San Javier (Murcia)	39,554	23,365	59.1
Cullera (Valencia/València)	28,986	16,809	58.0
Salou (Tarragona)	31,266	17,454	55.8
Santa Pola (Alicante/Alacant)	43,866	24,126	55.0
Almuñécar (Granada)	25,822	13,735	53.2
Isla Cristina (Huelva)	18,078	9,589	53.0
Torre Vieja (Alicante/Alacant)	122,327	62,585	51.2
Rota (Cádiz)	26,030	13,245	50.9
Calafell (Tarragona)	26,981	13,635	50.5
Lepe (Huelva)	19,266	9,200	47.8
Campello, el (Alicante/Alacant)	26,605	12,609	47.4
Calp (Alicante/Alacant)	24,954	11,806	47.3
Sueca (Valencia/València)	25,152	11,537	45.9
San Pedro del Pinatar (Murcia)	19,708	8,844	44.9
Benidorm (Alicante/Alacant)	58,011	25,131	43.3
Cambrils (Tarragona)	30,750	13,030	42.4
Vila-seca (Tarragona)	17,625	7,466	42.4
Palafrugell (Girona)	17,055	7,179	42.1
Almonte (Huelva)	14,195	5,718	40.3
Vendrell, El (Tarragona)	31,026	12,369	39.9
Orihuela (Alicante/Alacant)	69,486	27,573	39.7
Ayamonte (Huelva)	15,877	5,811	36.6
Gandia (Valencia/València)	54,592	19,911	36.5
Estepona (Málaga)	50,082	18,253	36.4
Nerja (Málaga)	16,394	5,951	36.3
Calvià (Balears, Illes)	36,330	12,958	35.7
Pilar de la Horadada (Alicante/Alacant)	22,660	8,068	35.6
Sant Feliu de Guíxols (Girona)	15,370	5,320	34.6
Castro-Urdiales (Cantabria)	25,595	8,614	33.7
Mazarrón (Murcia)	29,137	9,443	32.4

The 30 municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants, with the highest percentages of secondary dwellings, were all on the coast, for the most part on the Mediterranean coast.

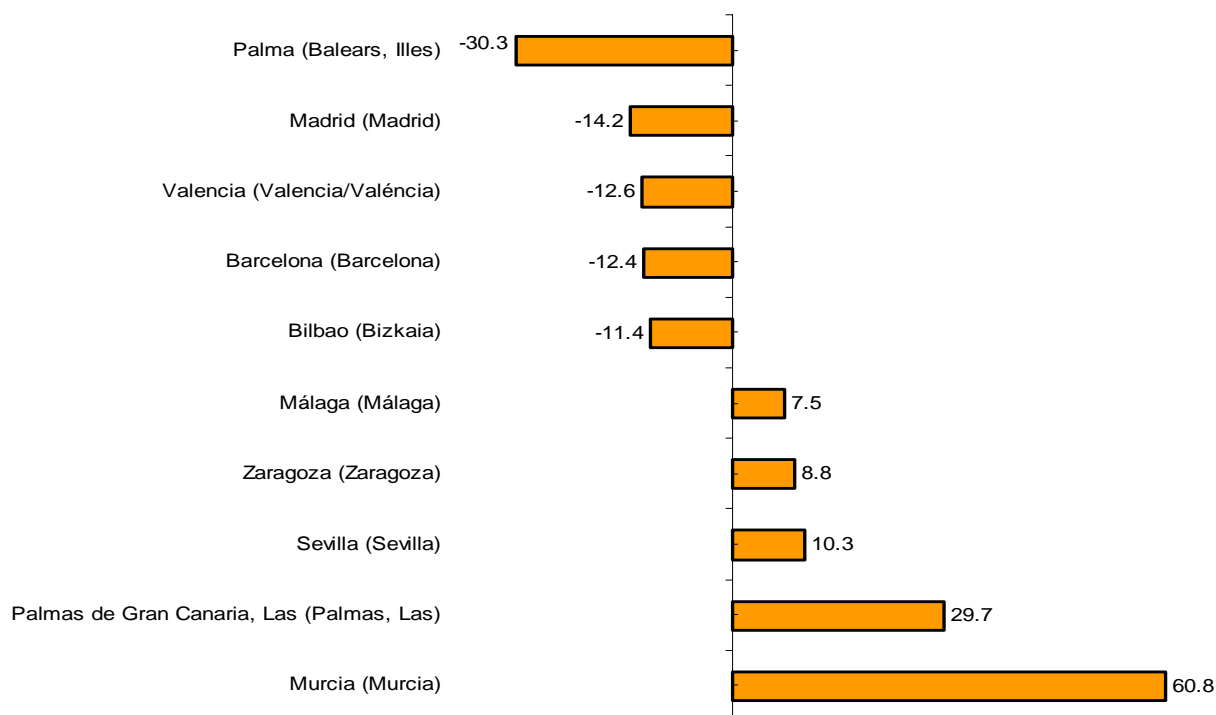
In many municipalities there were scarcely any secondary dwellings. In 128 of the 2,308 municipalities with more than 2,000 inhabitants, less than 2% of dwellings were secondary dwellings.

**A fact worth noting was the decrease in the number of secondary dwellings in large cities.** Since 2001, this number only increased in seven of the 50 largest cities (Murcia, Badalona, Jerez de la Frontera, Castellón, Terrasa, Valencia and Cartagena).

### Empty dwellings by municipality

Among the main cities, no clear pattern was discernible in the variation for empty dwellings over the last 10 years. Nevertheless, worth noting was the decrease in the number of empty dwellings in Madrid (-14%), Valencia (-12.6%) and Barcelona (-12.4%).

### Variation of empty dwellings in the last decade, in the 10 most populated municipalities (%)



Among the municipalities with more than 2,000 inhabitants with the highest percentages of empty dwellings, worth noting was **Yebes** (Guadalajara), with 60%. Of the 20 municipalities with more than 2,000 inhabitants, and with a larger percentage of secondary dwellings, seven were in Toledo.

As regards municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants, the main results are presented below:

**The 30 municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants, with the lowest percentage of empty dwellings (%)**

	Dwelling Census 2011	Empty Dwelling Census 2011	Empty dwellings (%)
Moguer (Huelva)	8,068	105	1.3
Rivas-Vaciamadrid (Madrid)	25,374	490	1.9
Sant Andreu de la Barca (Barcelona)	10,301	238	2.3
Leioa (Bizkaia)	12,306	329	2.7
Coslada (Madrid)	31,567	857	2.7
San Fernando de Henares (Madrid)	15,304	437	2.9
Marratxí (Balears, Illes)	12,623	415	3.3
Azuqueca de Henares (Guadalajara)	13,051	444	3.4
Barañain (Navarra)	8,185	282	3.4
Alcobendas (Madrid)	41,180	1,513	3.7
Móstoles (Madrid)	79,592	2,992	3.8
Majadahonda (Madrid)	24,645	969	3.9
Santa Perpètua de Mogoda (Barcelona)	9,845	392	4.0
Pozuelo de Alarcón (Madrid)	29,840	1,417	4.7
Errenteria (Gipuzkoa)	17,534	842	4.8
Santa Coloma de Gramenet (Barcelona)	48,515	2,371	4.9
Alcorcón (Madrid)	70,857	3,488	4.9
Fuenlabrada (Madrid)	70,835	3,506	4.9
Zarautz (Gipuzkoa)	11,480	571	5.0
Ceuta (Ceuta)	26,652	1,335	5.0
Vitoria-Gasteiz (Araba/Álava)	111,247	5,649	5.1
Leganés (Madrid)	75,514	3,914	5.2
Melilla (Melilla)	26,233	1,367	5.2
San Sebastián de los Reyes (Madrid)	32,465	1,737	5.4
Getxo (Bizkaia)	33,062	1,782	5.4
Arganda del Rey (Madrid)	20,458	1,104	5.4
Martorell (Barcelona)	10,715	600	5.6
Sestao (Bizkaia)	13,183	779	5.9
Barakaldo (Bizkaia)	45,315	2,692	5.9
Parla (Madrid)	47,093	2,805	6.0

**The 30 municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants, with the highest percentage of empty dwellings (%)**

	Dwelling Census 2011	Empty Dwelling Census 2011	Empty dwellings (%)
Torre-Pacheco (Murcia)	20,386	7,326	35.9
Dénia (Alicante/Alacant)	43,342	13,587	31.3
Lalín (Pontevedra)	11,729	3,307	28.2
Pilar de la Horadada (Alicante/Alacant)	22,660	6,218	27.4
Carcaixent (Valencia/València)	11,953	3,261	27.3
Águilas (Murcia)	21,384	5,801	27.1
Adra (Almería)	11,835	3,054	25.8
Roquetas de Mar (Almería)	57,286	14,064	24.6
Benicarló (Castellón/Castelló)	17,141	4,165	24.3
Manresa (Barcelona)	39,605	9,434	23.8
Ávila (Ávila)	34,465	8,189	23.8
Ames (Coruña, A)	16,138	3,744	23.2
Ribeira (Coruña, A)	16,249	3,760	23.1
Jumilla (Murcia)	12,118	2,776	22.9
Morón de la Frontera (Sevilla)	14,389	3,262	22.7
Vilagarcía de Arousa (Pontevedra)	19,748	4,411	22.3
Mairena del Alcor (Sevilla)	9,774	2,174	22.2
Arteixo (Coruña, A)	17,657	3,918	22.2
Carballo (Coruña, A)	16,579	3,674	22.2
Mazarrón (Murcia)	29,137	6,384	21.9
Plasencia (Cáceres)	22,418	4,908	21.9
Amposta (Tarragona)	10,879	2,381	21.9
Puerto del Rosario (Palmas, Las)	18,135	3,941	21.7
Ourense (Ourense)	67,073	14,561	21.7
Villajoyosa/Vila Joiosa, la (Alicante/Alacant)	24,086	5,185	21.5
Jávea/Xàbia (Alicante/Alacant)	25,274	5,326	21.1
Altea (Alicante/Alacant)	16,430	3,462	21.1
Caravaca de la Cruz (Murcia)	13,047	2,745	21.0
Sagunto/Sagunt (Valencia/València)	40,814	8,485	20.8
Lugo (Lugo)	59,623	12,370	20.7

## Building characteristics

Between the years 2002 and 2011, a total of 1,538,425 buildings were constructed in Spain.

The years in which activity was greatest were 2005 and 2006, with 14.6% and 13.0% of the total for the decade, respectively. In contrast, the last years of the decade recorded the least activity, with less than 6% both in 2010 and in 2011.

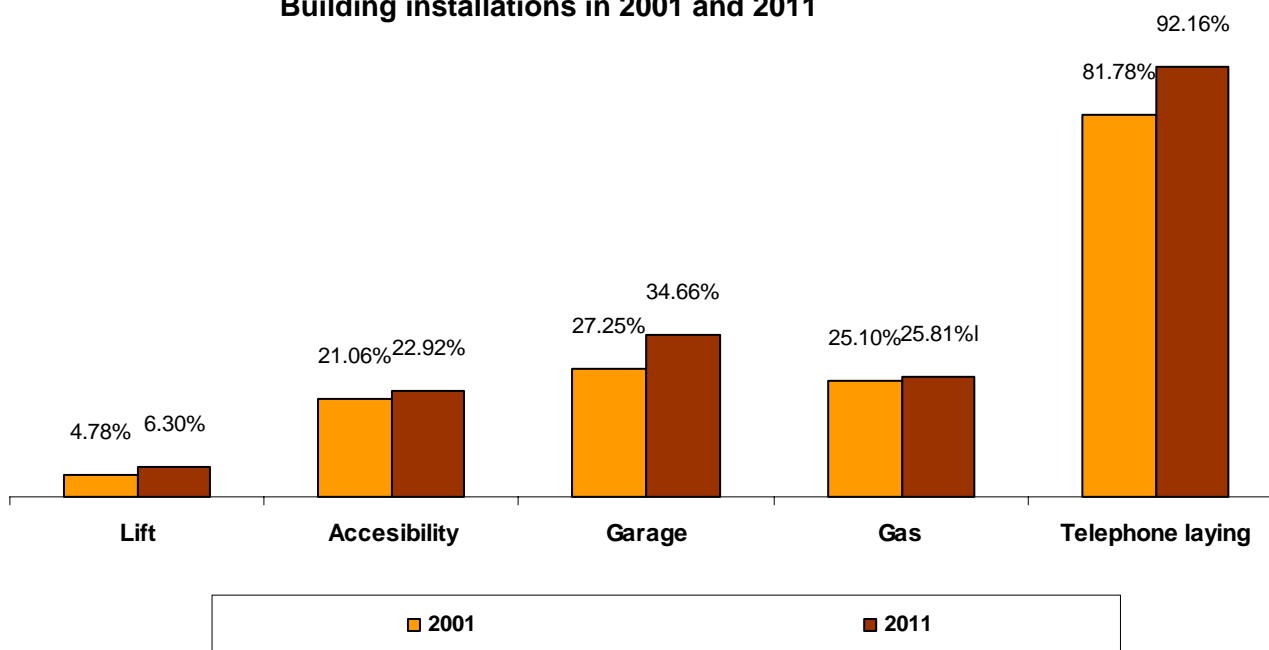
## Building floors and installations

Buildings included in the census in 2011 had a larger average number of floors than 10 years prior. Thus, the average number of floors went from 1.99 to 2.14.

With regard to installations, data for the 2011 census showed an overall improvement as compared with the data for 2001.

In 2011, 6.3% of buildings had a lift, as compared with 4.8% recorded the previous year. Furthermore, 22.9% of buildings were accessible (as compared with the earlier 21.1%) and 34.7% of buildings had a garage (as compared with 27.3% for the year 2001).

**Building installations in 2001 and 2011**



The municipality with the greatest relative increase in the number of buildings since the last census was Yebes (Guadalajara), with growth of 678.9%.

Among the municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants, Arroyomolinos (Madrid) was the one with the greatest increase in the number of buildings (163.0%).

**Annex I: Main, secondary and empty dwellings by province**

	Census 2011				Census 2001			
	Total dwellings	Main dwellings	Secondary dwellings	Lleida Rioja, La	Total dwellings	Main dwellings	Secondary dwellings	Empty dwellings
	25,208,623	18,083,692	3,681,565	3,443,365	20,946,554	14,187,169	3,652,963	3,106,422
Araba/Álava	155,767	135,107	9,791	10,869	124,391	101,503	12,361	10,527
Albacete	215,948	149,373	30,244	36,331	184,961	123,993	31,086	29,882
Alicante/Alacant	1,274,096	738,367	326,705	209,024	1,004,188	521,269	308,206	174,713
Almería	395,086	249,309	72,486	73,291	271,639	176,170	50,564	44,905
Ávila	163,548	69,316	68,536	25,696	141,899	61,331	62,426	18,142
Badajoz	372,493	259,955	49,441	63,097	317,098	219,240	43,462	54,396
Balears, Illes	586,709	429,737	85,717	71,255	501,840	305,478	110,827	85,535
Barcelona	2,603,097	2,168,607	151,335	283,155	2,271,449	1,754,332	209,258	307,859
Burgos	253,505	151,831	65,684	35,990	213,934	127,654	60,340	25,940
Cáceres	275,857	165,025	68,756	42,076	256,698	147,686	59,902	49,110
Cádiz	618,546	447,975	94,562	76,009	499,691	347,038	86,294	66,359
Castellón/Castelló	420,421	233,871	104,547	82,003	325,689	176,448	87,195	62,046
Ciudad Real	285,971	198,017	41,522	46,432	234,819	161,840	36,324	36,655
Córdoba	396,085	296,688	43,721	55,676	337,030	253,661	32,528	50,841
Coruña, A	646,613	440,351	86,193	120,069	525,402	364,287	68,645	92,470
Cuenca	156,495	83,350	50,739	22,406	136,275	73,881	45,834	16,560
Girona	489,214	292,054	141,700	55,460	412,679	213,483	146,594	52,602
Granada	532,088	350,186	88,804	93,098	442,269	281,557	83,829	76,883
Guadalajara	173,035	98,931	53,334	20,770	125,915	64,741	48,626	12,548
Gipuzkoa	327,952	286,537	14,985	26,430	295,400	242,708	18,155	34,537
Huelva	287,807	189,566	64,917	33,324	233,981	150,951	50,050	32,980
Huesca	155,971	89,180	45,605	21,186	127,600	73,786	35,326	18,488
Jaén	343,916	247,993	37,002	58,921	298,547	217,431	25,945	55,171
León	325,107	206,060	60,235	58,812	275,657	179,523	49,199	46,935
Lleida	244,841	171,180	36,496	37,165	193,676	128,396	35,654	29,626
Rioja, La	198,669	129,984	32,940	35,745	155,931	101,439	31,594	22,898
Lugo	224,049	135,891	42,919	45,239	185,910	124,452	26,109	35,349
Madrid	2,894,679	2,469,378	162,022	263,279	2,478,145	1,873,792	297,797	306,556
Málaga	897,400	606,351	170,438	120,611	718,937	434,766	175,889	108,282
Murcia	776,700	515,367	132,216	129,117	592,613	378,252	118,772	95,589
Navarra	308,602	248,596	24,540	35,466	258,721	188,772	34,847	35,102
Ourense	245,970	133,985	56,049	55,936	196,576	126,194	35,779	34,603
Asturias	613,905	457,798	73,250	82,857	523,616	389,402	61,574	72,640
Palencia	112,221	69,197	26,299	16,725	98,983	62,036	22,804	14,143
Palmas, Las	532,058	409,329	45,829	76,900	433,615	286,548	80,683	66,384
Pontevedra	488,848	349,005	61,691	78,152	400,475	285,672	47,865	66,938
Salamanca	236,869	143,714	59,369	33,786	201,970	125,887	48,161	27,922
Sta Cruz Tenerife	508,887	380,624	66,901	61,362	417,848	265,949	79,391	72,508
Cantabria	358,499	236,743	74,697	47,059	284,235	182,656	65,061	36,518
Segovia	124,086	64,257	40,865	18,964	99,337	52,841	32,563	13,933
Sevilla	882,218	699,154	56,774	126,290	729,030	555,605	60,177	113,248
Soria	76,670	38,273	25,967	12,430	65,523	33,464	21,021	11,038
Tarragona	526,229	313,103	140,549	72,577	436,351	219,645	153,872	62,834
Teruel	112,136	56,109	40,672	15,355	96,405	51,070	34,355	10,980
Toledo	413,491	257,845	78,928	76,718	304,081	185,817	76,009	42,255
Valencia/València	1,452,545	1,014,658	223,885	214,002	1,217,898	795,075	214,759	208,064
Valladolid	287,951	215,838	35,794	36,319	236,701	171,883	30,116	34,702
Bizkaia	533,882	467,295	22,883	43,704	469,769	397,197	23,349	49,223
Zamora	138,795	79,480	39,587	19,728	115,411	74,656	24,504	16,251
Zaragoza	510,210	393,582	52,832	63,796	430,478	318,387	55,843	56,248
Ceuta	26,652	24,904	413	1,335	22,776	19,399	560	2,817
Melilla	26,233	24,666	200	1,367	22,492	17,926	879	3,687



**Annex II: Percentage of main, empty and secondary dwellings. Percentage growth of main, empty and secondary dwellings in the last decade. For all municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants sorted by population**

	Population Census 2011	Dwelling Census 2011	Dwellings (5)			Growth in the last decade		
			Main	Empty	Secondary	Main	Empty	Secondary
Madrid (Madrid)	3,198,645	1,530,957	86.3%	10.0%	3.7%	22.2%	-14.2%	-52.3%
Barcelona (Barcelona)	1,611,013	811,106	84.3%	10.9%	4.8%	15.1%	-12.4%	-38.2%
Valencia (Valencia/València)	792,054	419,929	78.3%	13.6%	8.0%	19.4%	-12.6%	0.8%
Sevilla (Sevilla)	698,042	337,225	79.6%	14.3%	6.1%	18.5%	10.3%	-22.8%
Zaragoza (Zaragoza)	678,115	326,932	84.9%	10.7%	4.3%	22.6%	8.8%	-42.9%
Málaga (Málaga)	561,435	254,658	83.0%	11.2%	5.8%	23.8%	7.5%	-25.4%
Murcia (Murcia)	437,667	207,571	75.6%	17.4%	7.0%	35.7%	60.8%	36.4%
Palma (Balears, Illes)	402,044	182,186	87.4%	9.0%	3.6%	32.9%	-30.3%	-53.7%
Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las (Palmas, Las)	381,271	182,890	79.3%	16.2%	4.5%	28.4%	29.7%	-48.0%
Bilbao (Bizkaia)	351,356	162,561	90.8%	7.0%	2.2%	14.2%	-11.4%	-21.6%
Alicante/Alacant (Alicante/Alacant)	329,325	186,516	71.1%	13.5%	15.4%	28.4%	19.5%	-3.3%
Córdoba (Córdoba)	328,326	152,718	79.8%	11.5%	8.7%	20.9%	7.2%	-0.6%
Valladolid (Valladolid)	311,682	158,168	81.7%	11.9%	6.5%	18.2%	8.4%	-9.2%
Vigo (Pontevedra)	295,623	143,579	79.7%	12.9%	7.3%	22.5%	4.2%	-6.5%
Gijón (Asturias)	276,969	147,149	83.3%	11.2%	5.5%	21.3%	18.6%	-25.4%
Hospitalet de Llobregat, L' (Barcelona)	256,509	112,065	91.0%	7.7%	1.3%	16.1%	-40.3%	-68.0%
Coruña, A (Coruña, A)	245,053	135,411	78.0%	14.2%	7.8%	22.5%	11.3%	-16.3%
Granada (Granada)	241,003	139,969	69.2%	19.3%	11.5%	18.8%	26.4%	-26.1%
Vitoria-Gasteiz (Araba/Álava)	240,753	111,247	92.4%	5.1%	2.5%	33.4%	-18.9%	-29.4%
Elche/Elx (Alicante/Alacant)	227,417	113,336	76.0%	12.0%	12.1%	35.0%	-2.2%	-0.3%
Oviedo (Asturias)	225,005	123,686	79.1%	15.0%	5.9%	34.2%	33.4%	-22.5%
Badalona (Barcelona)	219,241	92,873	88.1%	9.6%	2.4%	14.0%	-21.4%	138.0%
Cartagena (Murcia)	215,757	115,749	66.2%	9.3%	24.5%	28.5%	-23.9%	0.5%
Terrassa (Barcelona)	214,406	101,701	81.9%	15.6%	2.5%	32.0%	15.6%	23.9%
Jerez de la Frontera (Cádiz)	211,784	92,015	84.1%	11.1%	4.8%	36.5%	-5.5%	26.9%
Sabadell (Barcelona)	206,949	93,203	87.5%	10.9%	1.5%	24.2%	-14.1%	-42.4%
Santa Cruz de Tenerife (Sta Cruz Tenerife)	204,476	96,290	81.6%	13.1%	5.3%	27.5%	-31.1%	-20.7%
Móstoles (Madrid)	203,493	79,592	94.2%	3.8%	2.1%	22.3%	-61.1%	-48.2%
Alcalá de Henares (Madrid)	200,505	78,917	91.1%	7.3%	1.6%	26.8%	-22.9%	-68.6%
Fuenlabrada (Madrid)	196,986	70,835	94.1%	4.9%	1.0%	18.6%	-37.8%	-67.5%
Pamplona/Iruña (Navarra)	195,943	90,177	87.5%	8.6%	3.8%	22.3%	-25.2%	-63.8%
Almería (Almería)	189,680	99,674	69.4%	18.3%	12.3%	28.3%	87.0%	-17.9%
Leganés (Madrid)	185,758	75,514	94.0%	5.2%	0.9%	25.1%	-29.0%	-72.1%
Donostia-San Sebastián (Gipuzkoa)	185,512	88,327	89.8%	6.3%	4.0%	21.2%	-16.9%	-38.2%
Burgos (Burgos)	178,864	92,076	77.2%	15.3%	7.5%	23.1%	63.0%	-25.7%
Santander (Cantabria)	178,095	92,423	79.4%	11.6%	9.0%	16.9%	10.2%	-10.1%
Castellón de la Plana/Castelló de la Plana (Castellón/Castelló)	176,298	90,976	75.8%	15.1%	9.2%	30.5%	11.3%	7.2%
Albacete (Albacete)	171,999	83,229	75.7%	18.1%	6.2%	29.2%	33.4%	-29.7%
Getafe (Madrid)	168,642	68,984	90.6%	7.0%	2.4%	25.3%	0.5%	-24.5%
Alcorcón (Madrid)	167,217	70,857	93.2%	4.9%	1.8%	29.9%	-49.8%	-41.1%
Logroño (Rioja, La)	152,698	77,650	79.7%	15.0%	5.3%	27.9%	29.2%	-28.9%
San Cristóbal de La Laguna (Sta Cruz Tenerife)	152,025	71,221	80.8%	13.5%	5.7%	40.1%	-4.5%	-59.9%
Salamanca (Salamanca)	151,658	92,449	69.9%	14.0%	16.1%	14.7%	86.4%	-12.6%
Badajoz (Badajoz)	151,214	72,047	78.1%	14.7%	7.2%	32.0%	5.7%	-16.8%
Huelva (Huelva)	147,808	67,741	81.6%	12.6%	5.9%	21.2%	19.5%	-38.1%
Lleida (Lleida)	137,283	66,415	84.0%	11.2%	4.8%	37.9%	-17.5%	-59.6%
Marbella (Málaga)	135,124	86,700	56.3%	13.5%	30.3%	38.4%	-28.9%	-8.0%
Tarragona (Tarragona)	133,223	65,711	79.7%	11.8%	8.4%	27.4%	-23.3%	-28.5%
León (León)	131,411	78,725	73.0%	19.5%	7.5%	19.9%	41.6%	-22.3%
Dos Hermanas (Sevilla)	128,433	50,651	87.5%	10.4%	2.2%	42.4%	-14.2%	-34.4%
Cádiz (Cádiz)	124,014	59,186	79.4%	11.6%	9.0%	10.7%	25.6%	8.4%
Mataró (Barcelona)	123,367	54,310	86.7%	11.0%	2.3%	24.4%	-21.3%	-2.1%
Torrejón de Ardoz (Madrid)	123,213	49,209	90.6%	8.1%	1.3%	43.5%	12.0%	-36.5%
Parla (Madrid)	122,045	47,093	92.8%	6.0%	1.2%	79.7%	-31.1%	-0.2%
Santa Coloma de Gramenet (Barcelona)	119,391	48,515	94.1%	4.9%	1.0%	15.8%	-56.1%	-45.1%

**Percentage of main, empty and secondary dwellings. Percentage growth of main, empty and secondary dwellings in the last decade. For all municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants sorted by population**

	Census 2011	Census 2011	Dwellings (%)			Growth in the last decade		
			Main	Empty	Secondary	Main	Empty	Secondary
Algeciras (Cádiz)	117,695	54,078	78.9%	12.4%	8.7%	33.7%	-8.6%	-4.2%
Jaén (Jaén)	116,469	54,628	79.2%	13.3%	7.5%	21.5%	-18.6%	49.1%
Alcobendas (Madrid)	110,351	41,180	95.0%	3.7%	1.4%	41.3%	-21.2%	-76.5%
Ourense (Ourense)	107,314	67,073	65.3%	21.7%	13.0%	15.3%	45.5%	-1.2%
Reus (Tarragona)	106,849	49,867	81.4%	13.0%	5.6%	29.9%	-4.9%	-0.5%
Telde (Palmas, Las)	101,080	46,458	79.3%	15.2%	5.5%	40.1%	48.2%	0.6%
Barakaldo (Bizkaia)	100,064	45,315	92.7%	5.9%	1.4%	22.7%	-28.0%	-14.2%
Lugo (Lugo)	98,001	59,623	67.5%	20.7%	11.8%	29.3%	-7.3%	24.7%
San Fernando (Cádiz)	96,786	41,515	81.7%	12.6%	5.7%	26.9%	21.8%	8.9%
Girona (Girona)	96,113	47,446	80.6%	14.2%	5.2%	38.1%	-8.9%	-58.6%
Cáceres (Cáceres)	95,616	50,293	73.7%	14.4%	11.9%	34.4%	-12.1%	10.3%
Santiago de Compostela (Coruña, A)	95,397	56,176	66.1%	16.9%	17.0%	28.9%	35.6%	1.7%
Lorca (Murcia)	91,849	36,985	80.7%	11.5%	7.8%	25.9%	-7.8%	47.8%
Torre Vieja (Alicante/Alacant)	90,097	122,327	32.6%	16.3%	51.2%	84.8%	5.2%	1.1%
Rozas de Madrid, Las (Madrid)	89,885	35,388	84.4%	10.3%	5.2%	49.8%	-34.7%	-48.9%
Coslada (Madrid)	89,155	31,567	96.6%	2.7%	0.7%	28.0%	-74.5%	-46.9%
Puerto de Santa María, El (Cádiz)	89,012	47,518	66.1%	9.3%	24.6%	36.0%	-4.8%	-0.4%
Talavera de la Reina (Toledo)	87,676	42,370	75.7%	13.6%	10.8%	28.1%	-4.6%	0.4%
Roquetas de Mar (Almería)	86,799	57,286	55.0%	24.6%	20.5%	100.9%	144.8%	56.7%
Cornellà de Llobregat (Barcelona)	86,504	36,662	91.2%	7.3%	1.5%	15.7%	-21.9%	9.3%
Sant Cugat del Vallès (Barcelona)	84,934	33,336	88.9%	6.8%	4.3%	49.7%	-61.7%	-52.6%
Guadalajara (Guadalajara)	84,404	40,199	80.9%	13.4%	5.6%	39.8%	44.2%	-18.8%
Toledo (Toledo)	83,872	37,880	82.9%	10.6%	6.5%	38.6%	-13.8%	-10.7%
Ceuta (Ceuta)	83,517	26,652	93.4%	5.0%	1.5%	28.4%	-52.6%	-26.3%
Pozuelo de Alarcón (Madrid)	83,371	29,840	89.7%	4.7%	5.5%	34.9%	-31.9%	-33.4%
Avilés (Asturias)	82,938	41,338	86.6%	10.1%	3.3%	19.7%	-17.3%	-3.7%
Sant Boi de Llobregat (Barcelona)	82,666	34,508	88.6%	9.5%	1.8%	14.1%	-10.8%	-39.5%
Pontevedra (Pontevedra)	82,346	39,558	78.2%	17.4%	4.4%	31.1%	11.7%	-41.8%
Melilla (Melilla)	81,323	26,233	94.0%	5.2%	0.8%	37.6%	-62.9%	-77.2%
Palencia (Palencia)	81,089	44,573	73.3%	16.0%	10.6%	18.6%	22.2%	34.8%
Ejido, El (Almería)	80,839	39,403	66.6%	15.8%	17.6%	42.6%	27.2%	390.1%
Torrent (Valencia/València)	80,829	40,276	74.1%	13.0%	12.8%	37.4%	1.6%	-22.8%
Chiclana de la Frontera (Cádiz)	80,769	43,247	65.0%	10.6%	24.3%	55.0%	85.2%	-18.1%
San Sebastián de los Reyes (Madrid)	80,561	32,465	91.5%	5.4%	3.1%	52.0%	-45.1%	-46.2%
Getxo (Bizkaia)	80,252	33,062	91.3%	5.4%	3.3%	12.8%	-31.5%	-14.5%
Orihuela (Alicante/Alacant)	79,889	69,486	44.6%	15.7%	39.7%	65.0%	83.8%	9.6%
Gandia (Valencia/València)	77,595	54,592	54.3%	9.2%	36.5%	37.5%	-26.0%	-6.9%
Vélez-Málaga (Málaga)	76,922	47,231	60.6%	13.9%	25.5%	52.7%	-14.4%	22.7%
Manresa (Barcelona)	76,311	39,605	73.4%	23.8%	2.8%	20.0%	38.1%	-31.3%
Arona (Sta Cruz Tenerife)	75,484	44,532	70.5%	11.7%	17.7%	94.7%	5.0%	-56.2%
Ciudad Real (Ciudad Real)	75,071	38,005	78.1%	13.8%	8.1%	42.0%	45.7%	-28.3%
Rubí (Barcelona)	74,321	33,039	85.1%	9.6%	5.3%	33.6%	-22.4%	-43.4%
Mijas (Málaga)	74,028	50,806	58.1%	13.8%	28.1%	70.3%	98.6%	19.9%
Rivas-Vaciamadrid (Madrid)	73,865	25,374	97.2%	1.9%	0.9%	125.4%	-44.3%	-75.7%
Alcalá de Guadaíra (Sevilla)	73,317	32,554	80.1%	12.6%	7.3%	49.1%	-11.1%	22.4%
Fuengirola (Málaga)	72,019	47,537	59.8%	12.0%	28.2%	62.4%	31.5%	-16.6%
Ferrol (Coruña, A)	71,690	42,063	72.2%	19.8%	8.0%	6.5%	10.0%	9.6%
Majadahonda (Madrid)	69,587	24,645	93.6%	3.9%	2.5%	52.9%	-65.9%	-48.6%
Valdemoro (Madrid)	69,354	27,598	90.0%	8.3%	1.7%	126.6%	-13.1%	-16.6%
Ponferrada (León)	68,383	37,692	75.1%	15.2%	9.7%	29.6%	-22.1%	145.8%
Benidorm (Alicante/Alacant)	68,045	58,011	48.1%	8.6%	43.3%	40.0%	-47.3%	7.6%
Sanlúcar de Barrameda (Cádiz)	67,232	31,843	73.2%	10.7%	16.2%	30.1%	-16.7%	22.2%
Paterna (Valencia/València)	66,853	34,116	75.4%	16.4%	8.2%	63.2%	23.3%	-14.4%
Molina de Segura (Murcia)	66,771	31,408	73.7%	19.0%	7.3%	60.5%	94.8%	1.3%
Santa Lucía de Tirajana (Palmas, Las)	66,725	28,817	82.3%	15.3%	2.4%	60.2%	27.0%	48.9%

**Percentage of main, empty and secondary dwellings. Percentage growth of main, empty and secondary dwellings in the last decade. For all municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants sorted by population**

	Population Census 2011	Dwelling Census 2011	Dwellings (%)			Growth in the last decade		
			Main	Empty	Secondary	Main	Empty	Secondary
Torremolinos (Málaga)	66,270	44,242	64.9%	18.1%	17.0%	68.6%	5.0%	-21.5%
Vilanova i la Geltrú (Barcelona)	66,074	32,750	81.2%	10.2%	8.6%	31.9%	-6.3%	-45.4%
Sagunto/Sagunt (Valencia/València)	65,813	40,814	66.6%	20.8%	12.6%	31.2%	10.5%	15.8%
Zamora (Zamora)	65,417	39,062	69.9%	17.1%	13.0%	18.4%	35.8%	55.4%
Línea de la Concepción, La (Cádiz)	65,412	28,722	82.5%	11.1%	6.3%	25.8%	10.0%	-23.2%
Viladecans (Barcelona)	64,999	27,616	87.7%	9.8%	2.4%	25.1%	-0.1%	48.1%
Estepona (Málaga)	64,468	50,082	48.5%	15.1%	36.4%	66.7%	-8.5%	39.2%
Prat de Llobregat, El (Barcelona)	62,981	27,081	89.6%	8.5%	2.0%	13.8%	0.1%	30.8%
Castelldefels (Barcelona)	61,858	32,214	72.6%	13.3%	14.0%	41.1%	44.8%	-28.7%
Benalmádena (Málaga)	61,394	42,378	60.1%	13.2%	26.7%	102.6%	5.0%	-21.1%
Collado Villalba (Madrid)	60,964	27,741	79.5%	9.9%	10.6%	46.7%	4.7%	-47.6%
Linares (Jaén)	60,799	29,276	76.3%	19.1%	4.6%	22.2%	29.7%	-9.4%
Irun (Gipuzkoa)	60,747	26,822	90.2%	7.4%	2.4%	19.4%	-39.7%	122.2%
Alcoy/Alcoi (Alicante/Alacant)	60,716	34,866	72.0%	18.9%	9.1%	16.8%	-8.3%	98.8%
Motril (Granada)	60,460	35,761	58.5%	11.6%	30.0%	28.9%	14.2%	18.8%
Granollers (Barcelona)	59,571	26,125	87.4%	10.0%	2.6%	22.5%	-8.1%	-24.1%
Ávila (Ávila)	59,482	34,465	66.1%	23.8%	10.2%	36.4%	72.1%	-3.9%
Mérida (Badajoz)	57,810	28,985	74.2%	17.6%	8.2%	33.4%	-0.8%	1.4%
Cerdanyola del Vallès (Barcelona)	57,674	25,300	84.3%	14.0%	1.7%	16.6%	21.7%	-63.2%
Cuenca (Cuenca)	56,472	30,933	69.4%	15.7%	14.9%	35.9%	18.1%	16.2%
Aranjuez (Madrid)	55,984	24,792	80.8%	16.9%	2.2%	49.1%	16.7%	-69.5%
Arrecife (Palmas, Las)	55,381	23,216	86.9%	11.8%	1.3%	48.9%	-41.0%	-80.4%
Torrelavega (Cantabria)	55,125	26,535	82.8%	14.2%	3.1%	15.9%	-1.1%	-4.4%
Segovia (Segovia)	54,945	28,875	73.6%	17.2%	9.2%	16.2%	68.6%	-36.6%
San Vicente del Raspeig/Sant Vicent del Raspeig (Alicante/Alacant)	54,781	26,518	78.8%	11.0%	10.2%	57.0%	20.8%	-15.9%
Elda (Alicante/Alacant)	54,357	27,916	74.5%	17.6%	7.8%	17.1%	-2.3%	15.6%
Arganda del Rey (Madrid)	53,786	20,458	92.5%	5.4%	2.1%	88.8%	-40.9%	-35.8%
San Bartolomé de Tirajana (Palmas, Las)	53,440	28,125	75.4%	7.0%	17.6%	73.0%	-15.3%	49.6%
Siero (Asturias)	52,142	25,242	81.1%	11.6%	7.3%	23.7%	-11.5%	51.8%
Mollet del Vallès (Barcelona)	52,096	22,442	86.0%	12.6%	1.4%	15.1%	3.2%	7.4%
Huesca (Huesca)	52,031	28,284	73.5%	17.3%	9.2%	26.2%	46.6%	-29.1%
Puertollano (Ciudad Real)	51,924	25,862	79.2%	15.5%	5.3%	23.5%	-19.3%	23.0%
Utrera (Sevilla)	51,722	22,604	81.1%	11.9%	7.0%	34.1%	13.8%	22.7%
Vila-real (Castellón/Castelló)	50,747	25,412	74.9%	17.8%	7.2%	28.0%	22.4%	7.3%
Calvià (Balears, Illes)	49,807	36,330	51.9%	12.4%	35.7%	35.1%	-5.8%	-20.6%
Eivissa (Balears, Illes)	48,550	22,889	85.3%	8.4%	6.3%	61.5%	-56.9%	-54.8%
Portugalete (Bizkaia)	47,698	21,499	92.2%	6.4%	1.3%	10.4%	-9.2%	36.8%
Santurtzi (Bizkaia)	47,101	20,924	91.4%	7.5%	1.1%	15.0%	-18.3%	103.4%
Boadilla del Monte (Madrid)	46,611	16,380	88.5%	8.1%	3.4%	71.9%	-25.2%	-45.4%
Esplugues de Llobregat (Barcelona)	46,307	19,453	90.1%	6.7%	3.2%	12.5%	-28.6%	7.8%
Gavà (Barcelona)	46,306	21,428	82.5%	8.1%	9.5%	28.2%	-5.2%	-29.0%
Pinto (Madrid)	46,223	19,695	88.4%	7.2%	4.4%	64.3%	27.1%	-12.0%
Colmenar Viejo (Madrid)	46,140	18,927	83.9%	9.9%	6.2%	43.7%	-38.0%	-50.4%
Alzira (Valencia/València)	44,662	22,047	78.3%	14.0%	7.7%	24.1%	-9.5%	81.3%
Figueras (Girona)	44,493	20,941	84.0%	12.3%	3.7%	42.4%	-30.1%	-52.4%
Langreo (Asturias)	43,934	24,963	75.9%	15.7%	8.4%	9.2%	8.4%	129.8%
Mislata (Valencia/València)	43,515	21,169	82.7%	13.4%	3.9%	23.1%	-15.0%	-24.0%
Sant Feliu de Llobregat (Barcelona)	43,333	18,458	88.5%	9.6%	1.9%	16.8%	-13.4%	-37.3%
Adeje (Sta Cruz Tenerife)	42,886	23,713	77.9%	7.0%	15.2%	119.0%	-47.3%	-64.6%
Dénia (Alicante/Alacant)	42,743	43,342	39.8%	31.3%	28.9%	40.1%	255.3%	-34.9%
Mairena del Aljarafe (Sevilla)	42,570	18,722	78.1%	17.8%	4.1%	37.3%	62.3%	-47.6%
Mieres (Asturias)	42,425	23,650	77.5%	14.3%	8.1%	-3.7%	-19.4%	139.0%
Lucena (Córdoba)	42,355	19,898	75.6%	18.6%	5.8%	32.4%	39.9%	-17.4%
Basauri (Bizkaia)	41,777	19,035	89.9%	9.0%	1.1%	6.0%	4.4%	23.5%
Antequera (Málaga)	41,741	17,883	83.2%	12.4%	4.4%	16.4%	2.5%	-19.3%

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			Main	Empty	Secondary	Main	Empty	Secondary
Orotava, La (Sta Cruz Tenerife)	41,552	17,001	86.1%	10.2%	3.7%	36.3%	-31.3%	-7.5%
Alcantarilla (Murcia)	41,406	18,812	78.7%	14.7%	6.6%	39.3%	3.4%	96.4%
Puerto Real (Cádiz)	41,299	17,761	84.9%	7.0%	8.1%	36.0%	-25.6%	124.0%
Granadilla de Abona (Sta Cruz Tenerife)	41,209	20,799	75.6%	9.8%	14.6%	114.7%	-47.0%	31.4%
Tres Cantos (Madrid)	41,173	14,458	92.0%	6.0%	2.0%	15.0%	52.6%	-73.7%
Plasencia (Cáceres)	41,162	22,418	69.9%	21.9%	8.2%	29.0%	24.9%	-21.1%
Rincón de la Victoria (Málaga)	41,040	25,447	59.1%	15.9%	25.0%	79.2%	413.1%	-21.8%
Vic (Barcelona)	40,998	19,154	82.2%	14.0%	3.8%	37.4%	8.2%	-50.8%
San Fernando de Henares (Madrid)	40,733	15,304	95.4%	2.9%	1.8%	23.4%	-75.6%	-75.3%
Écija (Sevilla)	40,630	19,218	75.6%	17.1%	7.3%	26.4%	14.6%	39.5%
Manacor (Balears, Illes)	40,348	23,766	63.8%	15.4%	20.8%	35.6%	-29.9%	-29.9%
Soria (Soria)	40,286	23,587	67.7%	16.9%	15.5%	27.3%	38.1%	-14.7%
Bianes (Girona)	39,309	25,257	63.2%	8.9%	28.0%	42.7%	-4.2%	-25.4%
Lloret de Mar (Girona)	39,245	23,530	66.0%	16.1%	17.8%	109.2%	79.0%	-44.6%
Errenteria (Gipuzkoa)	39,228	17,534	93.8%	4.8%	1.4%	16.8%	-37.1%	42.3%
Igualada (Barcelona)	39,103	20,036	78.3%	19.0%	2.7%	31.8%	-20.0%	-69.8%
Narón (Coruña, A)	39,074	20,060	77.2%	15.9%	6.9%	37.7%	1.3%	8.3%
Vilafranca del Penedès (Barcelona)	38,839	19,067	79.4%	16.3%	4.3%	37.0%	26.8%	-16.2%
Andújar (Jaén)	38,813	18,340	78.7%	16.8%	4.5%	21.9%	5.1%	67.7%
Miranda de Ebro (Burgos)	38,341	20,879	75.5%	19.9%	4.6%	17.1%	65.1%	-58.8%
Tomelloso (Ciudad Real)	38,061	18,439	74.1%	20.4%	5.5%	40.8%	67.4%	23.9%
Burjassot (Valencia/València)	37,947	18,287	82.2%	12.1%	5.7%	21.4%	-27.8%	36.0%
Palacios y Villafranca, Los (Sevilla)	37,720	13,973	87.6%	10.4%	2.0%	32.6%	-2.9%	15.9%
Realejos, Los (Sta Cruz Tenerife)	37,517	16,735	79.7%	8.7%	11.6%	29.5%	-26.2%	-13.0%
Vilagarcía de Arousa (Pontevedra)	37,493	19,748	70.6%	22.3%	7.1%	28.2%	83.0%	-32.9%
Rinconada, La (Sevilla)	37,436	15,129	86.0%	9.3%	4.7%	44.9%	-3.8%	-21.0%
Ripollet (Barcelona)	37,336	15,049	93.2%	6.2%	0.6%	32.2%	-60.0%	-71.2%
Ontinyent (Valencia/València)	37,174	18,036	78.7%	17.8%	3.5%	27.4%	19.0%	228.8%
Alhaurín de la Torre (Málaga)	37,020	14,437	84.2%	6.3%	9.5%	75.1%	5.1%	17.8%
Don Benito (Badajoz)	36,977	18,991	73.1%	20.0%	6.8%	37.5%	6.5%	143.0%
Arucas (Palmas, Las)	36,771	16,285	79.7%	15.1%	5.2%	28.7%	11.2%	-28.3%
Vendrell, El (Tarragona)	36,476	31,026	46.4%	13.7%	39.9%	62.7%	89.7%	-21.0%
Ronda (Málaga)	36,473	19,425	70.0%	14.5%	15.5%	20.5%	58.7%	25.8%
Liucmajor (Balears, Illes)	35,995	19,969	69.9%	15.9%	14.2%	58.8%	24.4%	-17.5%
Puerto del Rosario (Palmas, Las)	35,878	18,135	75.3%	21.7%	3.0%	101.5%	96.0%	-74.0%
Teruel (Teruel)	35,660	18,999	69.6%	15.9%	14.5%	23.3%	41.5%	-1.9%
Úbeda (Jaén)	35,622	17,886	72.5%	16.9%	10.6%	19.0%	7.7%	59.5%
Cieza (Murcia)	35,195	14,649	81.6%	14.3%	4.1%	18.8%	-21.4%	-77.3%
Borriana/Burriana (Castellón/Castelló)	35,044	19,797	66.1%	18.4%	15.5%	36.3%	11.0%	-2.9%
Tudela (Navarra)	35,026	16,144	87.1%	10.5%	2.4%	45.5%	-3.6%	-55.2%
Villena (Alicante/Alacant)	34,747	18,323	71.4%	15.1%	13.5%	21.0%	-5.0%	47.9%
Petrer (Alicante/Alacant)	34,690	16,439	80.3%	10.3%	9.4%	27.1%	-24.3%	5.5%
Azuqueca de Henares (Guadalajara)	34,572	13,051	96.5%	3.4%	0.1%	83.7%	-60.3%	-97.5%
Marratxí (Balears, Illes)	34,538	12,623	93.4%	3.3%	3.3%	56.7%	-62.2%	-31.1%
Montcada i Reixac (Barcelona)	34,522	15,910	81.8%	15.9%	2.3%	30.5%	5.4%	71.0%
Yecla (Murcia)	34,448	15,516	78.8%	19.1%	2.1%	22.0%	33.2%	-6.3%
Tortosa (Tarragona)	34,422	16,998	76.4%	12.3%	11.4%	27.0%	-40.0%	27.1%
Mazarrón (Murcia)	34,422	29,137	45.7%	21.9%	32.4%	94.8%	57.6%	-19.0%
Águilas (Murcia)	34,395	21,384	56.5%	27.1%	16.3%	39.1%	70.1%	-31.1%
Sant Adrià de Besòs (Barcelona)	34,369	14,692	88.7%	10.6%	0.7%	17.2%	-11.1%	60.0%
Almendralejo (Badajoz)	34,243	16,418	76.9%	17.5%	5.6%	42.5%	33.7%	-15.7%
Oleiros (Coruña, A)	34,220	18,651	69.9%	14.4%	15.6%	43.7%	16.0%	-2.2%
Santa Eulalia del Río (Balears, Illes)	33,699	20,225	66.4%	10.0%	23.5%	88.3%	-53.8%	12.3%
Olot (Girona)	33,552	16,757	76.4%	18.6%	4.9%	23.2%	23.1%	15.0%
Torre-Pacheco (Murcia)	33,419	20,386	52.7%	35.9%	11.4%	49.7%	306.1%	381.5%

Percentage of main, empty and secondary dwellings. Percentage growth of main, empty and secondary dwellings in the last decade. For all municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants sorted by population

	Census 2011	Census 2011	Dwellings (%)			Growth in the last decade		
			Main	Empty	Secondary	Main	Empty	Secondary
Arande de Duero (Burgos)	33,239	18,813	70.4%	17.7%	11.9%	30.1%	104.1%	1.5%
Cambrils (Tarragona)	33,169	30,750	41.0%	16.6%	42.4%	64.5%	106.1%	-14.4%
Sant Joan Despí (Barcelona)	32,767	13,518	90.5%	8.3%	1.1%	22.2%	-15.3%	-76.7%
Vall d'Uixó, la (Castellón/Castelló)	32,733	16,140	78.3%	18.9%	2.8%	26.7%	22.0%	96.1%
Villajoyosa/Vila Joiosa, la (Alicante/Alacant)	32,649	24,086	54.3%	21.5%	24.1%	58.8%	331.7%	21.6%
Galapagar (Madrid)	32,513	15,187	73.7%	12.7%	13.7%	35.0%	18.4%	-45.5%
Castro-Urdiales (Cantabria)	32,487	25,595	53.2%	13.1%	33.7%	65.9%	56.2%	1.8%
Santa Pola (Alicante/Alacant)	32,454	43,866	31.7%	13.3%	55.0%	93.6%	-30.3%	32.5%
Barberà del Vallès (Barcelona)	32,186	13,233	91.8%	6.8%	1.4%	37.0%	-15.2%	5.3%
San Javier (Murcia)	31,901	39,554	28.0%	12.9%	59.1%	63.3%	178.9%	9.0%
San Andrés del Rabanedo (León)	31,675	17,546	72.8%	19.0%	8.2%	37.2%	84.1%	28.1%
Alcázar de San Juan (Ciudad Real)	31,616	15,085	79.6%	12.9%	7.5%	35.8%	12.5%	1.5%
Camargo (Cantabria)	31,498	13,620	86.8%	8.5%	4.7%	53.2%	-30.5%	4.6%
Arcos de la Frontera (Cádiz)	31,368	15,185	71.3%	18.1%	10.6%	28.8%	18.3%	41.0%
Puerto de la Cruz (Sta Cruz Tenerife)	31,349	22,337	59.5%	16.5%	24.0%	43.3%	-1.6%	-1.0%
Carballo (Coruña, A)	31,292	16,579	68.8%	22.2%	9.0%	24.8%	-17.7%	42.0%
Hellín (Albacete)	31,202	14,384	76.3%	13.0%	10.8%	22.7%	-8.0%	-12.3%
Valdepeñas (Ciudad Real)	30,961	15,952	70.6%	18.2%	11.2%	29.1%	27.0%	101.9%
Manises (Valencia/València)	30,883	14,530	80.6%	14.2%	5.2%	31.8%	-28.3%	73.2%
Totana (Murcia)	30,733	14,222	70.3%	12.6%	17.1%	28.8%	-24.9%	205.6%
Aldaia (Valencia/València)	30,641	14,692	82.3%	14.8%	2.9%	46.2%	1.5%	537.9%
Arteixo (Coruña, A)	30,630	17,657	67.6%	22.2%	10.2%	53.7%	27.4%	40.2%
Leioa (Bizkaia)	30,483	12,306	95.1%	2.7%	2.3%	24.1%	-68.2%	-18.5%
Inca (Balears, Illes)	30,359	14,313	78.9%	18.9%	2.3%	46.0%	18.7%	-57.0%
Puente Genil (Córdoba)	30,304	14,702	73.6%	18.7%	7.8%	20.9%	59.6%	1.1%
Alaquàs (Valencia/València)	30,148	14,642	78.7%	19.1%	2.2%	17.7%	3.7%	61.8%
Ingenio (Palmas, Las)	30,022	12,738	82.6%	12.6%	4.8%	48.4%	-23.4%	43.6%
San Roque (Cádiz)	29,956	17,007	62.7%	19.9%	17.5%	44.6%	63.8%	-5.9%
Xirivella (Valencia/València)	29,952	14,294	82.8%	13.0%	4.2%	23.1%	-30.4%	-24.5%
Redondela (Pontevedra)	29,947	14,044	77.8%	13.5%	8.7%	24.3%	-8.1%	62.1%
Coría del Río (Sevilla)	29,880	13,259	80.8%	15.4%	3.8%	45.6%	18.2%	22.7%
Agüimes (Palmas, Las)	29,641	13,975	76.2%	12.5%	11.2%	58.8%	21.4%	-30.5%
Ciudadella de Menorca (Balears, Illes)	29,510	16,160	70.0%	12.4%	17.6%	38.2%	88.3%	-20.8%
Salt (Girona)	29,430	11,237	91.4%	7.4%	1.2%	34.3%	-52.0%	-58.0%
Culleredo (Coruña, A)	29,382	15,547	73.6%	20.0%	6.4%	46.7%	36.9%	-1.4%
Rota (Cádiz)	29,169	26,030	40.6%	8.5%	50.9%	34.1%	-57.0%	104.2%
Galdakao (Bizkaia)	29,153	12,861	89.1%	7.0%	3.9%	14.5%	-26.1%	1340.0%
Xàtiva (Valencia/València)	29,125	14,430	76.9%	18.8%	4.3%	27.3%	-14.2%	-58.2%
Ames (Coruña, A)	29,106	16,138	70.5%	23.2%	6.3%	76.8%	66.7%	-27.1%
Sant Pere de Ribes (Barcelona)	28,944	13,700	80.7%	8.6%	10.7%	36.9%	19.5%	-43.9%
Jávea/Xàbia (Alicante/Alacant)	28,936	25,274	48.4%	21.1%	30.5%	67.8%	199.0%	-32.7%
Carmona (Sevilla)	28,817	14,784	66.8%	11.7%	21.5%	22.9%	14.1%	-0.3%
Sestao (Bizkaia)	28,805	13,183	92.5%	5.9%	1.6%	4.7%	-23.3%	50.0%
Maó (Balears, Illes)	28,789	13,613	81.2%	8.6%	10.2%	30.5%	-7.1%	-43.8%
Sueca (Valencia/València)	28,708	25,152	44.7%	9.4%	45.9%	22.3%	-38.0%	15.1%
Morón de la Frontera (Sevilla)	28,389	14,389	70.4%	22.7%	6.9%	16.2%	20.9%	8.3%
Durango (Bizkaia)	28,367	12,342	89.2%	6.3%	4.5%	27.6%	-47.9%	117.6%
Crevillent (Alicante/Alacant)	28,269	14,691	70.5%	13.8%	15.7%	26.2%	9.3%	-0.8%
Vinaròs (Castellón/Castelló)	28,267	19,819	56.9%	17.6%	25.5%	41.2%	16.8%	-11.7%
Níjar (Almería)	28,223	13,304	73.0%	15.8%	11.2%	63.1%	15.6%	5.8%
Algemesí (Valencia/València)	28,203	14,088	77.0%	20.6%	2.4%	26.9%	4.2%	290.9%
Sitges (Barcelona)	28,142	19,155	63.9%	12.8%	23.3%	51.1%	24.9%	-31.5%
Sant Vicenç dels Horts (Barcelona)	28,025	12,037	82.0%	10.0%	8.1%	20.7%	-29.9%	1.8%
Premià de Mar (Barcelona)	27,924	13,088	83.2%	8.1%	8.6%	19.0%	20.1%	-32.3%
Ribeira (Coruña, A)	27,742	16,249	58.3%	23.1%	18.5%	22.2%	606.8%	33.3%

**Percentage of main, empty and secondary dwellings. Percentage growth of main, empty and secondary dwellings in the last decade. For all municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants sorted by population**

	Population Census 2011	Dwelling Census 2011	Dwellings (%)			Growth in the last decade		
			Main	Empty	Secondary	Main	Empty	Secondary
Martorell (Barcelona)	27,668	10,715	93.2%	5.6%	1.2%	23.3%	-49.2%	-50.8%
Catarroja (Valencia/València)	27,631	13,191	81.2%	16.4%	2.4%	41.0%	-18.2%	-36.9%
Eibar (Gipuzkoa)	27,382	13,108	87.5%	11.9%	0.7%	-2.9%	-6.9%	23.3%
Sant Andreu de la Barca (Barcelona)	27,246	10,301	96.9%	2.3%	0.8%	29.3%	-80.7%	-34.8%
Lebrija (Sevilla)	27,241	11,931	78.3%	18.4%	3.3%	27.2%	46.3%	50.6%
Oliva (Valencia/València)	27,170	19,035	56.1%	14.5%	29.4%	42.4%	10.2%	1.0%
Almuñécar (Granada)	26,969	25,822	39.2%	7.6%	53.2%	36.2%	-1.7%	-7.7%
Villaviciosa de Odón (Madrid)	26,655	11,751	78.0%	10.3%	11.7%	37.5%	-28.9%	-13.0%
Novelda (Alicante/Alacant)	26,573	13,211	75.7%	12.9%	11.4%	19.8%	-46.8%	381.7%
Lepe (Huelva)	26,538	19,266	44.7%	7.5%	47.8%	45.5%	-69.0%	33.4%
Villarrobledo (Albacete)	26,526	12,004	80.7%	12.9%	6.4%	33.7%	-24.5%	-68.5%
Campello, el (Alicante/Alacant)	26,505	26,605	41.3%	11.4%	47.4%	53.4%	242.9%	15.2%
Camas (Sevilla)	26,433	12,726	80.3%	13.1%	6.5%	27.4%	11.6%	49.0%
Benicarló (Castellón/Castelló)	26,355	17,141	59.6%	24.3%	16.1%	41.3%	56.6%	91.0%
Salou (Tarragona)	26,345	31,266	34.5%	9.7%	55.8%	92.7%	-50.5%	1.6%
Cangas (Pontevedra)	26,332	14,445	68.2%	19.2%	12.5%	31.6%	20.8%	18.5%
Caravaca de la Cruz (Murcia)	26,088	13,047	70.7%	21.0%	8.2%	26.2%	21.8%	-9.1%
Villanueva de la Serena (Badajoz)	25,994	13,149	74.3%	16.6%	9.1%	25.7%	-8.3%	117.0%
Candelaria (Sta Cruz Tenerife)	25,928	14,069	75.5%	9.0%	15.5%	115.5%	-22.2%	0.9%
Pineda de Mar (Barcelona)	25,838	16,355	63.5%	8.7%	27.8%	36.7%	-56.4%	25.4%
Almazora/Almassora (Castellón/Castelló)	25,522	15,194	67.2%	18.0%	14.8%	64.4%	34.5%	81.9%
Santa Perpètua de Mogoda (Barcelona)	25,521	9,845	94.0%	4.0%	2.0%	33.6%	-63.5%	-38.5%
Jumilla (Murcia)	25,496	12,118	74.3%	22.9%	2.8%	33.1%	82.2%	-57.9%
Marín (Pontevedra)	25,357	12,125	72.8%	16.6%	10.6%	16.2%	12.1%	59.4%
Almansa (Albacete)	25,316	11,752	82.1%	13.5%	4.4%	24.2%	1.1%	53.4%
Navalcarnero (Madrid)	25,301	12,065	73.3%	18.7%	8.0%	94.4%	103.2%	-18.7%
Quart de Poblet (Valencia/València)	25,253	12,222	81.4%	14.8%	3.8%	15.5%	-20.9%	13.4%
Onda (Castellón/Castelló)	25,089	13,237	72.0%	18.4%	9.5%	37.1%	13.7%	10.6%
Valls (Tarragona)	24,893	12,042	79.1%	12.7%	8.2%	35.2%	-13.5%	11.7%
Molins de Rei (Barcelona)	24,735	11,428	84.6%	9.9%	5.5%	31.2%	25.0%	-7.7%
Calahorra (Rioja, La)	24,625	12,399	75.2%	17.3%	7.5%	27.1%	43.0%	-29.7%
Martos (Jaén)	24,457	12,466	72.0%	20.0%	8.1%	19.4%	19.1%	77.4%
Calafell (Tarragona)	24,432	26,981	37.4%	12.1%	50.5%	86.3%	62.6%	-17.7%
Paiporta (Valencia/València)	24,411	11,399	85.2%	12.1%	2.7%	43.0%	7.6%	138.9%
Adra (Almería)	24,375	11,835	69.3%	25.8%	4.9%	21.2%	73.6%	-15.7%
Erandio (Bizkaia)	24,369	10,561	91.1%	7.6%	1.2%	23.9%	-6.9%	-24.3%
Gáldar (Palmas, Las)	24,358	11,142	75.5%	15.4%	9.1%	30.2%	-14.3%	14.2%
Illescas (Toledo)	24,259	11,941	75.0%	15.6%	9.4%	135.6%	112.2%	20.4%
Sant Josep de sa Talaia (Balears, Illes)	24,079	16,548	56.6%	16.1%	27.3%	89.8%	38.2%	25.5%
San Pedro del Pinatar (Murcia)	23,981	19,708	42.5%	12.6%	44.9%	54.8%	-63.1%	112.1%
Tomares (Sevilla)	23,938	9,110	87.6%	10.6%	1.7%	47.8%	51.9%	-83.8%
Olesa de Montserrat (Barcelona)	23,909	10,312	88.2%	9.1%	2.7%	47.7%	-45.3%	8.4%
Cambre (Coruña, A)	23,822	12,830	71.6%	15.9%	12.5%	38.7%	72.3%	-2.8%
Montilla (Córdoba)	23,797	11,137	78.9%	11.3%	9.7%	17.4%	6.2%	138.8%
Tacoronte (Sta Cruz Tenerife)	23,623	10,746	78.7%	12.1%	9.1%	34.8%	40.5%	-34.0%
Ibi (Alicante/Alacant)	23,569	11,802	77.3%	14.4%	8.3%	23.4%	5.9%	55.8%
Vícar (Almería)	23,482	11,292	66.4%	19.6%	14.0%	56.6%	206.5%	241.9%
Priego de Córdoba (Córdoba)	23,408	12,542	72.3%	15.6%	12.1%	14.3%	5.4%	20.2%
Ciempozuelos (Madrid)	23,390	9,767	82.3%	13.7%	3.9%	74.8%	-12.3%	82.8%
Icod de los Vinos (Sta Cruz Tenerife)	23,314	9,980	80.9%	12.0%	7.1%	25.7%	-27.6%	16.6%
Ponteareas (Pontevedra)	23,295	12,356	68.2%	18.5%	13.3%	32.2%	44.4%	29.6%
Lliria (Valencia/València)	23,289	12,069	73.6%	9.7%	16.7%	47.3%	-23.8%	-16.8%
Castellar del Vallès (Barcelona)	23,275	9,956	83.0%	12.0%	5.1%	33.9%	-10.4%	-42.0%
Calp (Alicante/Alacant)	23,241	24,954	40.1%	12.6%	47.3%	31.9%	248.9%	19.3%
Cártama (Málaga)	23,225	11,176	75.1%	13.6%	11.4%	96.4%	132.7%	-11.2%



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	Population Census 2011	Dwelling Census 2011	Dwellings (%)			Growth in the last decade		
			Main	Empty	Secondary	Main	Empty	Secondary
Mutxamel (Alicante/Alacant)	23,213	11,529	73.1%	15.1%	11.8%	64.9%	88.3%	15.3%
Alhaurín el Grande (Málaga)	23,164	10,824	75.6%	13.1%	11.3%	46.5%	-8.3%	-27.3%
Piélagos (Cantabria)	23,036	11,817	73.6%	17.0%	9.4%	108.6%	203.3%	184.1%
Barrios, Los (Cádiz)	22,988	9,883	78.7%	11.4%	9.9%	45.6%	-7.0%	27.8%
Castrillón (Asturias)	22,938	12,699	75.7%	14.6%	9.7%	25.2%	116.4%	-16.5%
Alboraya (Valencia/València)	22,915	12,974	69.9%	15.4%	14.7%	33.5%	73.0%	41.8%
Barbate (Cádiz)	22,904	12,874	61.3%	20.0%	18.6%	19.7%	248.8%	-36.2%
Mogán (Palmas, Las)	22,847	14,013	66.2%	7.2%	26.5%	99.6%	463.9%	-71.7%
Oliva, La (Palmas, Las)	22,827	11,253	88.0%	7.7%	4.3%	137.1%	-30.4%	-74.2%
Alcalá la Real (Jaén)	22,722	12,062	72.0%	15.5%	12.6%	15.9%	-10.3%	56.0%
Cullera (Valencia/València)	22,692	28,986	31.6%	10.4%	58.0%	21.3%	42.6%	4.4%
Palafrugell (Girona)	22,653	17,055	49.0%	9.0%	42.1%	27.1%	54.4%	-6.3%
Mejorada del Campo (Madrid)	22,641	8,502	89.3%	8.1%	2.6%	41.9%	-28.5%	-22.8%
Armillá (Granada)	22,593	10,493	79.2%	15.3%	5.4%	76.7%	-27.8%	217.2%
Zarautz (Gipuzkoa)	22,513	11,480	73.7%	5.0%	21.4%	3.4%	79.0%	-31.0%
Torreledones (Madrid)	22,471	8,253	84.4%	9.0%	6.7%	52.9%	29.0%	-67.9%
Laguna de Duero (Valladolid)	22,469	9,835	85.2%	9.9%	5.0%	36.6%	-14.9%	22.4%
Sant Joan d'Alacant (Alicante/Alacant)	22,438	11,261	76.0%	15.1%	8.8%	57.1%	187.7%	-46.2%
Masnou, El (Barcelona)	22,430	10,366	85.2%	6.0%	8.8%	19.8%	-31.7%	-35.4%
Altea (Alicante/Alacant)	22,385	16,430	55.3%	21.1%	23.6%	55.5%	-22.6%	86.3%
Almonte (Huelva)	22,243	14,195	53.2%	6.5%	40.3%	31.7%	13.7%	20.9%
Arroyomolinos (Madrid)	22,135	10,043	77.8%	20.3%	2.0%	367.3%	111.4%	-19.0%
Pobla de Vallbona, la (Valencia/València)	22,036	11,042	74.3%	11.1%	14.6%	82.2%	26.7%	5.1%
Arrasate/Mondragón (Gipuzkoa)	21,975	9,981	87.4%	10.5%	2.0%	13.4%	123.6%	-58.7%
Moncada (Valencia/València)	21,973	10,992	73.8%	19.0%	7.2%	29.2%	21.6%	-13.9%
Sant Antoni de Portmany (Balears, Illes)	21,915	10,908	77.8%	13.4%	8.8%	65.7%	36.0%	-65.8%
Mairena del Alcor (Sevilla)	21,895	9,774	74.7%	22.2%	3.0%	51.1%	17.5%	-80.4%
Esparguera (Barcelona)	21,875	10,489	81.0%	11.1%	8.0%	31.3%	-17.5%	-22.1%
Isla Cristina (Huelva)	21,844	18,078	40.3%	6.7%	53.0%	30.1%	-22.1%	26.7%
Bétera (Valencia/València)	21,815	11,307	69.9%	17.0%	13.0%	51.6%	50.2%	15.5%
Vila-seca (Tarragona)	21,783	17,625	47.7%	10.0%	42.4%	84.4%	75.3%	-6.4%
Conil de la Frontera (Cádiz)	21,755	14,533	51.1%	18.2%	30.7%	40.5%	474.1%	1.1%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols (Girona)	21,752	15,370	54.5%	10.8%	34.6%	26.8%	28.1%	-10.0%
Coín (Málaga)	21,692	10,464	71.3%	15.6%	13.1%	34.6%	24.0%	-26.3%
Estrada, A (Pontevedra)	21,626	11,263	69.3%	18.2%	12.5%	10.3%	-15.4%	24.9%
Maracena (Granada)	21,560	9,390	85.7%	11.4%	2.9%	49.0%	-22.9%	-28.4%
Medina del Campo (Valladolid)	21,515	10,784	80.0%	9.7%	10.3%	30.4%	-34.4%	44.0%
San Juan de Aznalfarache (Sevilla)	21,484	10,504	78.3%	17.5%	4.2%	30.6%	39.2%	-13.1%
Torres de Cotillas, Las (Murcia)	21,478	8,945	83.1%	9.5%	7.4%	48.2%	-13.7%	168.8%
Palma del Río (Córdoba)	21,454	9,444	81.8%	10.6%	7.6%	19.9%	-46.0%	60.1%
Loja (Granada)	21,431	10,877	73.4%	19.4%	7.3%	21.7%	29.8%	30.0%
Barañain (Navarra)	21,376	8,185	93.2%	3.4%	3.4%	15.0%	-70.5%	-80.5%
Amposta (Tarragona)	21,375	10,879	75.1%	21.9%	3.0%	38.2%	41.6%	-48.8%
Baza (Granada)	21,276	10,695	72.2%	16.9%	10.9%	10.4%	7.1%	105.5%
Requena (Valencia/València)	21,272	13,295	60.4%	15.3%	24.3%	18.5%	16.2%	3.6%
Calatayud (Zaragoza)	21,264	11,613	71.6%	18.3%	10.1%	28.5%	52.3%	14.8%
Riba-roja de Túria (Valencia/València)	21,163	10,592	73.0%	11.2%	15.8%	64.0%	48.8%	-3.8%
Nerja (Málaga)	21,086	16,394	50.7%	13.0%	36.3%	43.6%	93.7%	-18.6%
Cabra (Córdoba)	21,085	10,120	78.4%	12.2%	9.4%	17.3%	-11.9%	136.4%
Pilar de la Horadada (Alicante/Alacant)	20,836	22,660	37.0%	27.4%	35.6%	83.5%	26.7%	-3.6%
Alfafar (Valencia/València)	20,702	9,727	83.4%	14.8%	1.8%	21.1%	13.5%	-48.2%
Moguer (Huelva)	20,668	8,068	96.2%	1.3%	2.5%	59.5%	-90.3%	-62.1%
Carcaixent (Valencia/València)	20,639	11,953	67.2%	27.3%	5.5%	17.2%	46.8%	-20.6%
Alhama de Murcia (Murcia)	20,560	13,915	52.9%	18.2%	28.9%	36.7%	80.2%	1146.7%
Ayamonte (Huelva)	20,540	15,877	50.1%	13.3%	36.6%	48.1%	54.9%	249.2%

Percentage of main, empty and secondary dwellings. Percentage growth of main, empty and secondary dwellings in the last decade. For all municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants sorted by population

	Population Census 2011	Dwelling Census 2011	Dwellings (%)			Growth in the last decade		
			Main	Empty	Secondary	Main	Empty	Secondary
Llanos de Aridane, Los (Sta Cruz Tenerife)	20,493	10,106	78.4%	14.5%	7.1%	40.9%	-16.3%	-38.4%
Lalín (Pontevedra)	20,326	11,729	61.7%	28.2%	10.1%	16.5%	76.0%	19.4%
Manlleu (Barcelona)	20,302	8,770	83.8%	12.6%	3.6%	25.3%	-9.7%	168.4%
Teguise (Palmas, Las)	20,294	11,101	70.4%	10.6%	19.1%	96.9%	-0.5%	-50.3%
Algete (Madrid)	20,290	7,951	82.6%	10.8%	6.6%	36.1%	-17.0%	-60.5%
Bormujos (Sevilla)	20,200	7,998	84.1%	15.0%	0.9%	79.9%	11.5%	94.4%
Picassent (Valencia/València)	20,186	10,594	73.8%	13.8%	12.4%	36.5%	50.3%	29.7%
Aspe (Alicante/Alacant)	20,186	10,233	72.8%	17.9%	9.2%	37.7%	76.5%	131.9%
Baena (Córdoba)	20,061	9,589	77.5%	13.7%	8.8%	18.5%	8.9%	191.4%



## Methodological note

The data presented is taken from the Population and Housing Census. In particular, data for buildings is taken from the Building Census, which forms part of the set of operations constituting the 2011 Population and Housing Censuses. The general methodological framework in which the census project for Spain is developed, is established by the recommendations of the European Statistician Conference for the census count of 2010, and with a greater level of specification by European Parliament and Council Regulation 763/2008 and the three regulations of the Commission established by the preceding one.

The target population of study for this census is the is the group of buildings in Spain that contain at least one dwelling, with 1 November 2011 as the census reference date. The main difference between the 2011 Census and the previous ones is that this one **is limited to buildings containing a dwelling, without obtaining information for the remainder of the buildings**. In previous Censuses, buildings for exclusively agrarian and livestock use were excluded. In this Census, buildings containing no dwelling, irrespective of use, are also excluded.

The 2011 Building Census consists of the count and geo-referencing of all buildings in Spain that are finished as of the census reference date and contain a dwelling, with numbering of real estate properties (whether or not these are dwellings or premises) in them, and establishing their basic features.

It also provides information, in combination both with the dwelling sample and with the Group Establishment Survey of the Population Census, and serving as a framework for the former of these, regarding existing dwellings classified by type, distinguishing family dwelling from group dwellings, and considering accommodation separately (used as a family dwelling but without being located in buildings). In turn, family dwellings are classified into main dwellings and those that are not main dwellings, distinguishing empty and secondary dwellings within the latter.

The figures now provided refer solely to the classification of dwellings according to use, and to the features of buildings. Data regarding other features of buildings, such as equipment, installations, and size, and regarding those persons living in them, will be published among the detailed results regarding households, in December 2013.

### Definitions

**Real estate properties:** each space taken up by buildings, whether these are dwellings or premises.

**Family dwelling:** dwelling designed to be inhabited by one or more persons, who are not necessarily members of the same family, and do not comprise a group.

**Collective establishment (or group dwelling):** dwelling designed to be inhabited by a group, in other words, a group of persons subjected to a common authority or scheme that is not based on family ties or specific cohabitation schemes, such as, for example, residences for elderly persons, barracks, convents, institutions for persons with disabilities, prisons, etc.

**Main dwelling:** Family dwelling that is the regular residence of its occupants. Main dwellings may be conventional (located in buildings) or lodging<sup>1</sup>. A lodging is a family dwelling with the

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<sup>1</sup> Broken-down lodging figures are not provided in these provisional results. These entail less than one per thousand of the main dwellings in any case.

particular feature of being mobile, semi-permanent or improvised, or a space that was not designed for residential purposes, although it is used as the residence of one or more persons. Lodgings are not located in buildings, and therefore do not form part of buildings.

**Secondary dwelling:** If it is designed to be occupied only occasionally (for example, during holidays or at weekends) or if it is used continuously and not seasonally, but without being a regular residence (for example, for a succession of short-term rents)

**Empty dwelling:** When it remains unoccupied, it is available for sale or rent, or indeed lying abandoned.

## Census strategy

The carrying out of this Census is from the maximum use of the available administrative records, consisting of a previous cross between data from the 2001 Census, Municipal Register and Land Registry fundamentally, completed with data from other sources such as those from the Statistics Offices of the Autonomous Communities. Collection of information from different statistical and administrative sources makes it possible to compile an initial territorial directory: the “**pre-census territory file**”.

It was confirmed that this pre-census file for the territory contained information of sufficient quality for it to be unnecessary to carry out fieldwork in 20% of the census sections. In the remaining 80%, in order to complete and contrast the available territorial information, comprehensive trips were made throughout the territory, listing buildings and collecting variables for buildings, thus ensuring the comprehensiveness of the list of buildings deriving from the pre-census form and the complete listing of its real estate properties.

Thus, since the building data is obtained from Building Census trips, the information corresponding to family dwellings is obtained from the dwelling sample of the Population and Housing Census, and the information corresponding to the groups is obtained from the Group Establishment Survey.

The dwelling sample is selected in all census sections, and is composed of two groups: part of the sample is selected, prior to embarking on the Building Census trip, from among the pre-census file buildings (framework A) whose use is as a dwelling, in turn distinguishing the main dwelling from dwellings that are not main dwellings, and another part is selected from those registered during the actual trip (framework B).

Although during the trip all real estate properties are listed, use is not determined for each building (dwelling, premises, and where appropriate, dwelling type), it will only be determined for buildings selected as a dwelling sample for the Population and Housing Census and those from the so-called framework B, and for those buildings corresponding to the sample of non-main dwellings selected from framework A.

Dwelling sample distribution depends on the size of the municipality: the smallest municipalities are investigated comprehensively; the smallest fractions of the sampling correspond to the largest municipalities. In order to achieve a more efficient sample design, the sampling fractions for non-main dwellings from framework A are 40% of those corresponding to main dwellings and for dwellings from framework B, high dwellings, are 60%, except in comprehensive strata, in which the investigation of non-main dwellings from framework A and those from framework B is also comprehensive. Estimators of features of dwellings, in a specific municipality, are expansion estimators with a correction of non-response to which calibration techniques are applied.

Given the specific features of group dwellings, these are investigated by means of an independent fieldwork operation, excluding the sample investigation of dwellings described

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

A comprehensive investigation is carried out regarding this prior directory of group establishments for all types of establishment, except hotels, guesthouses and the like, which are investigated by means of a sample.

### **The field operation**

Data collection for the 2011 Building Census was performed between the months of December 2011 and March 2012, and the dwelling sample of the Population and Housing Census and the Group Survey, which make it possible to complete the information on dwellings, between October 2011 and April 2012. The field operation was carried out on a provincial level by roughly 5,000 agents. It was performed using mobile tablet devices, enabling the completion of information for the directory, geo-referencing buildings, and online selection of the high spaces sample in the directory.

Of the 28,799 sections in which it was anticipated that this trip would be made, 27,637 were (96%) completed. In 7,200 sections, it was not considered necessary to carry it out due to the quality of the starting territorial directories and to the extent to which they match the Land Registry.

During the trip, the census agent verifies the information existing at different territorial levels within each census section (population unit, road, bracket, postal approximation, building and real estate property within the building), confirming or modifying that found within, and giving the registrations and delistings necessary for the information to correctly reflect the reality detected in the fieldwork.

For each building, the census agent fills out a building questionnaire, in which the associated characteristics are collected. For each dwelling in the sample of non-main buildings from framework A, and for each real estate property from the sample of registrations from framework B, the census agent obtains its use (dwelling or premises) and, where it is a dwelling, the type (main, empty, secondary, another type). Moreover, if any of these buildings is determined as the main dwelling, the census questionnaire is left in order for them to respond by post or online. On the other hand, and taking centralised approach, dwellings from the sample of main dwellings from framework A are sent correspondence in order to answer the questionnaire online, also allowing them the option of answering by post, and enabling them to modify the type of dwelling from main to non-main, or indeed the use from dwelling to premises.

The sample of dwellings actually collected has reached 1.65 million main dwellings, and roughly 700,000 non-main dwellings.

### **Publication calendar**

The data submitted is provisional and subject to revision. Final data, together with other detailed results for the Population and Housing Census, will be published in December 2013.