

14 December 2012

## Population and Housing Censuses 2011

**According to the Census, Spain has a population of 46,815,916 inhabitants at 1 November 2011, with growth of almost 6 million persons in a decade**

**The number of foreign nationals stands at 5,252,473 persons**

The Population Census, conducted during the last months of 2011 and the first months of 2012, is the largest statistical operation that the INE carries out every ten years. Among other information that the INE will disseminate over the coming months, it provides the population figures for each of the municipalities in Spain, which are being presented today. This population reached 46,815,916 inhabitants at 1 November 2011 (the Census date). In comparison with the 2001 Census, the population grew by 5,968,545 persons, indicating a 14.6% increase.

Taking into account the information from other Censuses, there had never been such a large increase in population, in absolute terms or in relative terms.

### Comparison of the population between 2001 and 2011

	Population		Increase	
	Census 2001 (*)	Census 2011 (*)	Absolute	Relative (%)
Spaniards	39,275,358	41,563,443	2,288,085	5.8%
Males	19,194,881	20,372,386	1,177,505	6.1%
Females	20,080,477	21,191,057	1,110,580	5.5%
Foreign nationals	1,572,013	5,252,473	3,680,460	234.1%
Males	818,001	2,731,917	1,913,916	234.0%
Females	754,012	2,520,556	1,766,544	234.3%
Total	40,847,371	46,815,916	5,968,545	14.6%
Males	20,012,882	23,104,303	3,091,421	15.4%
Females	20,834,489	23,711,613	2,877,124	13.8%

(\*) figures referring to 1 November

The main cause of the increase in population between 2001 and 2011 was due to the strong increase in the foreign population. More than 3.5 million foreign nationals arrived in Spain during this period.

The Spanish population experienced a much smaller increase, in relative terms, than the foreign population, and grew from somewhat more than 39 million inhabitants in 2001 to more than 41.5 million inhabitants. There were several reasons for this growth, such as an increase in life expectancy since the previous Census, an increase in the birth rate (above all during the 2005-2009 period) or the fact that many foreign nationals acquired Spanish citizenship.

The population figures from the 2011 Population and Housing Censuses were obtained using the information existing in different administrative registers, the Municipal Register being the main register used, as well as a large survey that was conducted on more than 10% of the population.

This Census was characterised by being the first that had to comply with community regulation <sup>1</sup>. This will enable a greater and improved comparability of the data between the member countries of the European Union. Information relating to buildings and dwellings will be provided in the first months of 2013; prior to the end of the coming year, all of the data on the remaining census variables will have been disseminated.

### **Data by Autonomous Community and province: Almost generalised, but unequal, increase**

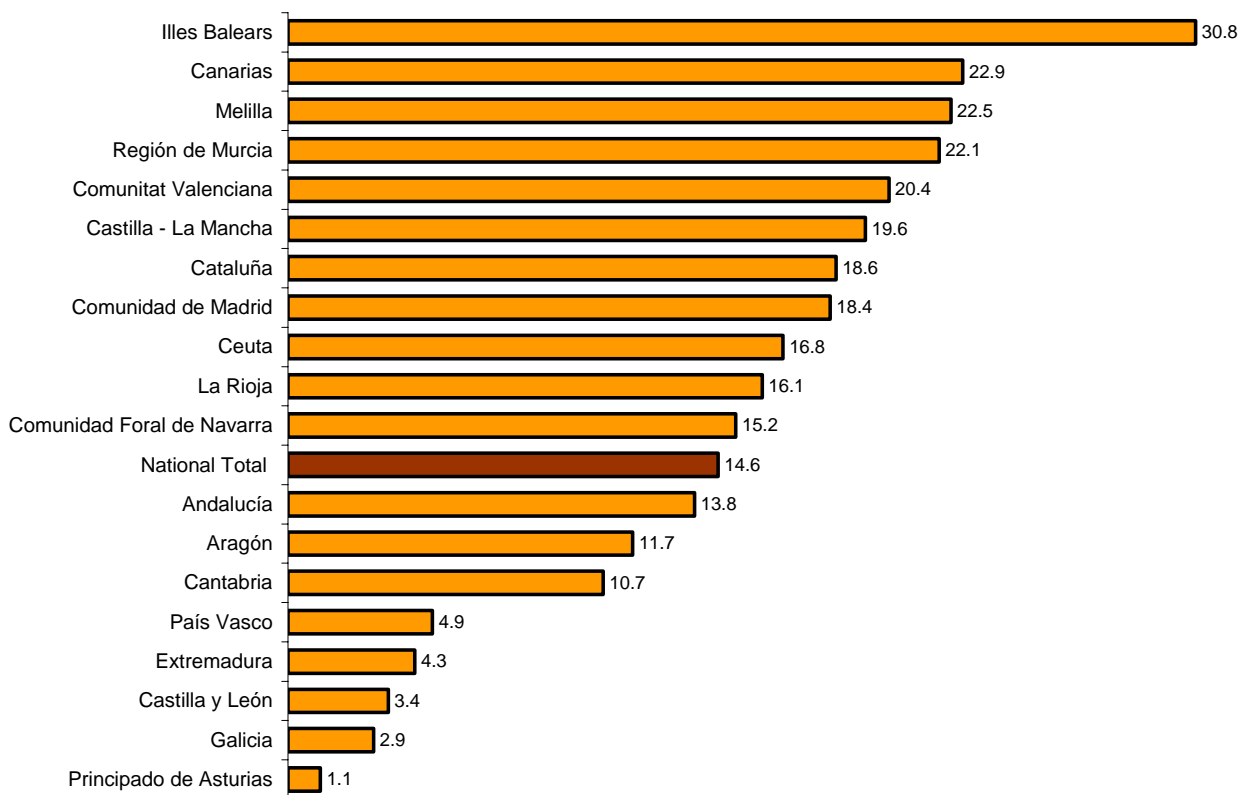
The population increase in the last ten years occurred in all of the Autonomous Communities, though it was distributed very unequally, with the islands and Levante recording the greatest increase and the Northwest of the peninsula registering the smallest increase.

#### **Total population and population by Autonomous Community. Variation as compared with 2001**

	Census 2011	Census 2001	Variation (%)
Balears, Illes	1,100,503	841,669	30.8%
Canarias	2,082,655	1,694,477	22.9%
Melilla	81,323	66,411	22.5%
Murcia, Región de	1,462,128	1,197,646	22.1%
Comunitat Valenciana	5,009,931	4,162,776	20.4%
Castilla - La Mancha	2,106,331	1,760,516	19.6%
Cataluña	7,519,843	6,343,110	18.6%
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,421,874	5,423,384	18.4%
Ceuta	83,517	71,505	16.8%
Rioja, La	321,173	276,702	16.1%
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	640,129	555,829	15.2%
<b>National Total</b>	<b>46,815,916</b>	<b>40,847,371</b>	<b>14.6%</b>
Andalucía	8,371,270	7,357,558	13.8%
Aragón	1,344,509	1,204,215	11.7%
Cantabria	592,542	535,131	10.7%
País Vasco	2,185,393	2,082,587	4.9%
Extremadura	1,104,499	1,058,503	4.3%
Castilla y León	2,540,188	2,456,474	3.4%
Galicia	2,772,928	2,695,880	2.9%
Asturias, Principado de	1,075,183	1,062,998	1.1%

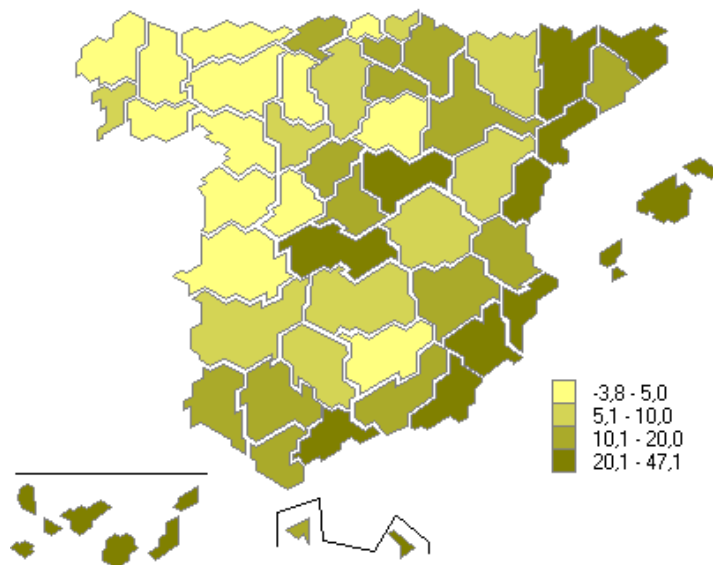
<sup>1</sup> European Parliament and Council Regulation 763/2008 and other Commission regulations that consider it.

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

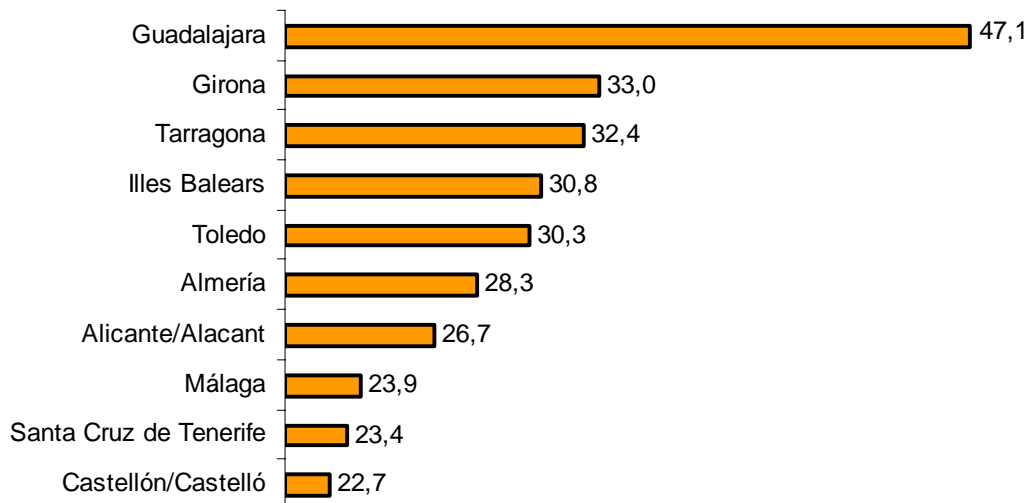


Regarding the provinces, **Guadalajara** grew the most, with 47%, followed by **Girona**, with 33% and **Tarragona**, with 32%. Only four provinces experienced a decrease in population (**Zamora, Ourense, Lugo** and **Palencia**).

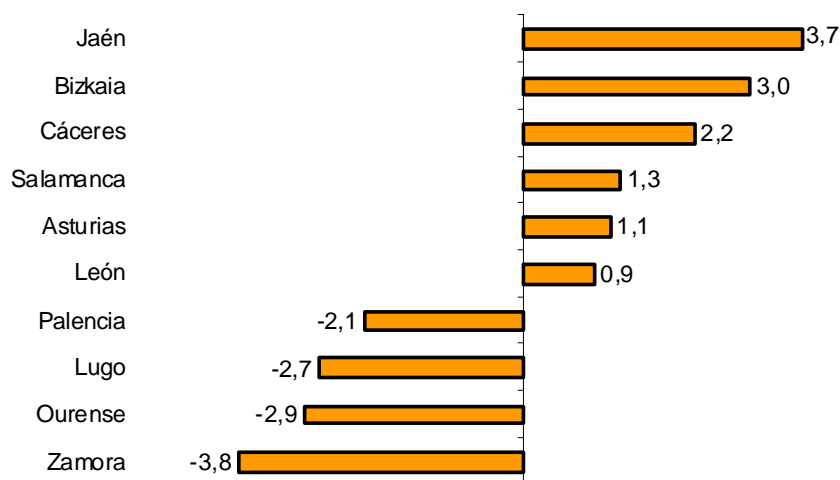
**Relative population growth, by province, between 2001 and 2011 (%)**



**The ten provinces with the greatest population growth between 2001 and 2011 (%)**



**The ten provinces with the smallest population growth between 2001 and 2011 (%)**



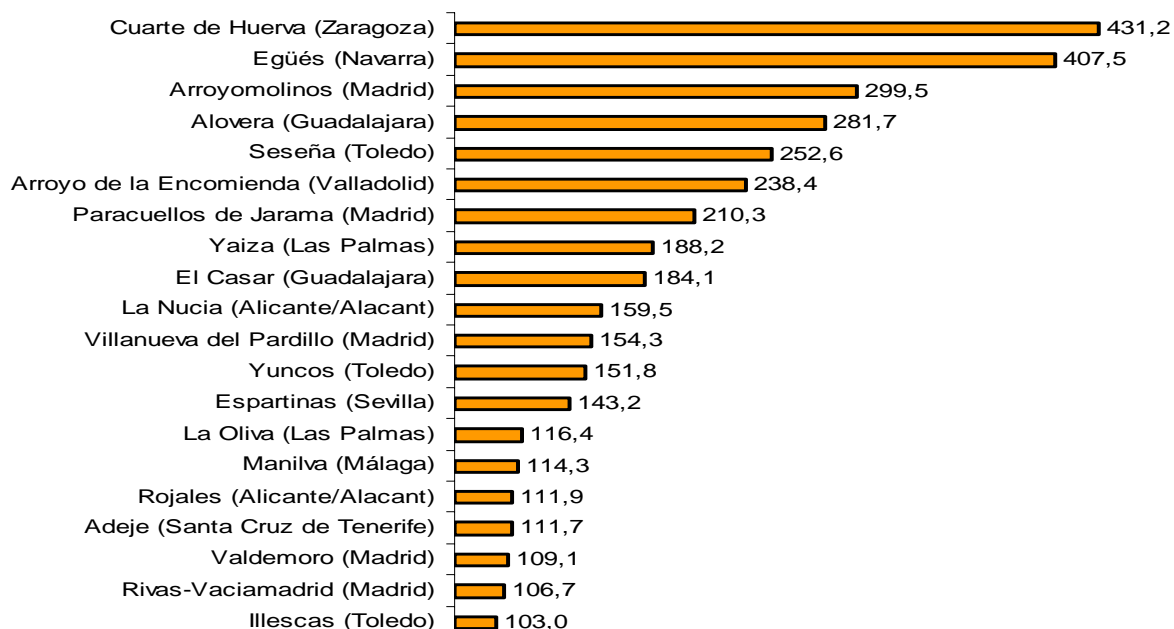
**Data by municipality <sup>2</sup>**

The municipality that grew the most since the 2001 Census, in relative terms, was **Yebes** (Guadalajara), which saw its population multiplied by 10, increasing from 203 inhabitants in 2001 to 2,099 currently. Out of the ten municipalities that grew the most in relative terms, four were in the province of Guadalajara. **Cuarte de Huerva** (Zaragoza) and **Egüés** (Navarra) were the municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants that grew the most, in relative terms, since the 2001 Census, with increases greater than 400% in both cases.

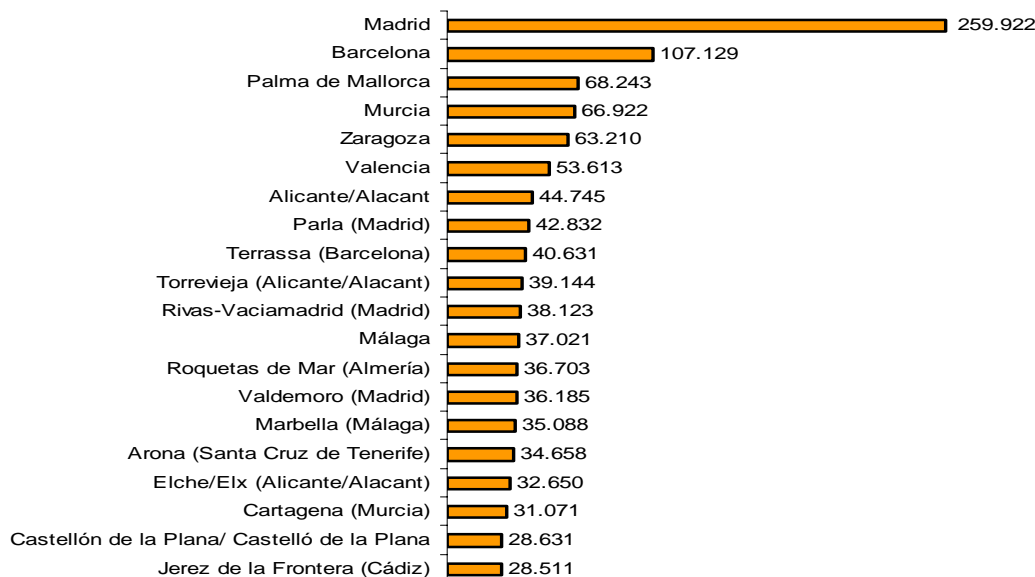
<sup>2</sup> All of the population figures of the municipalities may be viewed at [www.ine.es](http://www.ine.es), in the following section: [Censos 2011](#).

The municipalities that grew the most in absolute terms were **Madrid** (+259,922 inhabitants), **Barcelona** (+107,129) and **Palma de Mallorca** (+68,243).

**The 20 municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants and with the greatest relative population increase between 2001 and 2011 (%)**



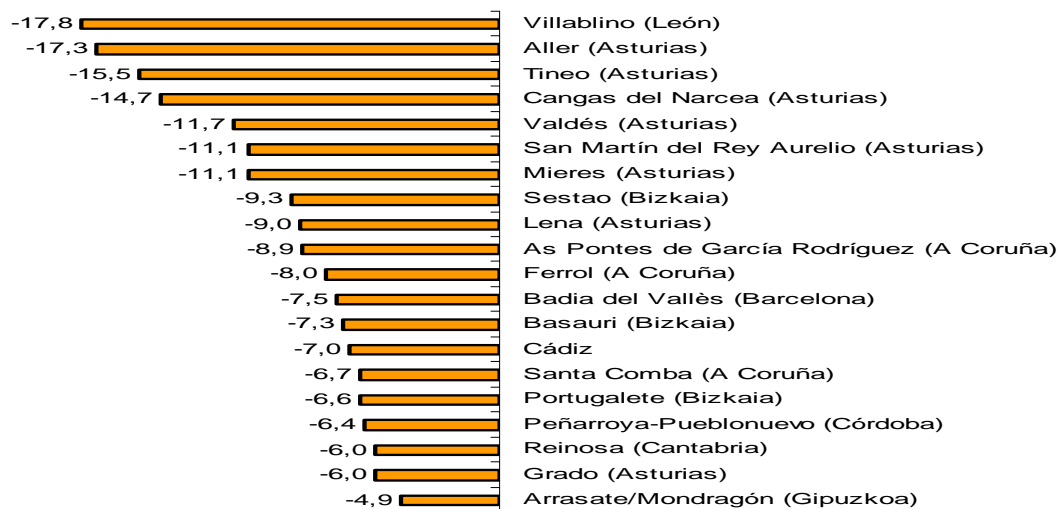
**The 20 municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants and which gained the most population between 2001 and 2011 (in the number of inhabitants)**



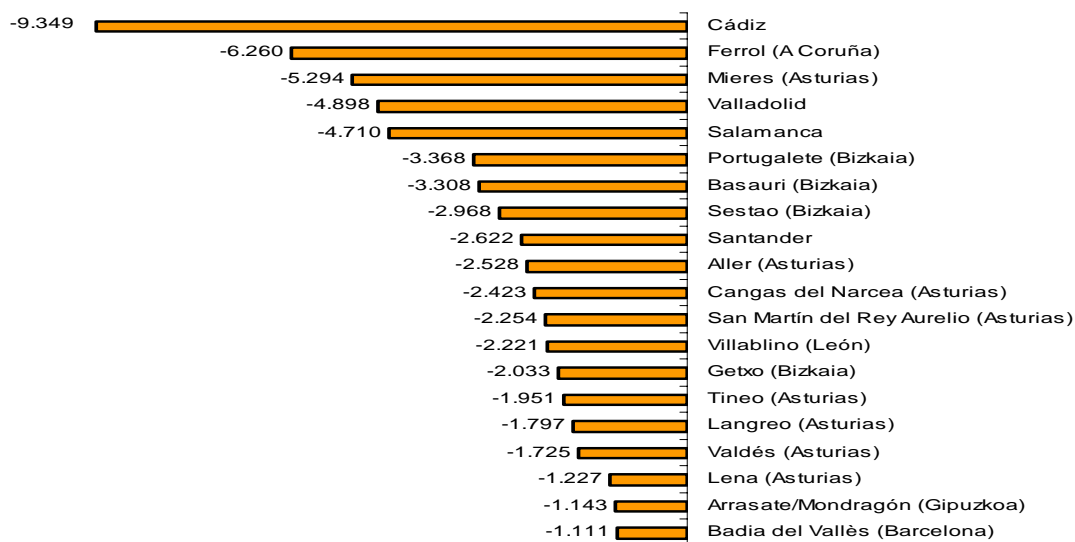
**4,145 municipalities (more than 50% of the total for Spain) recorded a drop in population over these 10 years**, but only 54 of them had more than 10,000 inhabitants. Of them, the municipality that lost the greatest percentage of its population was **Villablino** (León), which saw an 18% decrease in the number of inhabitants. Seven of the ten municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants and which lost the most population since the 2001 Census were in Asturias.

The municipalities that lost the most population, in absolute terms, were **Cádiz**, which lost 9,349 inhabitants, **Ferrol** (A Coruña), which lost 6.260 and **Mieres**, in Principado de Asturias (which lost 5,294).

**The 20 municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants and with the greatest relative population decrease between 2001 and 2011 (%)**



**The 20 municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants and which lost the most population between 2001 and 2011 (in the number of inhabitants)**



**Population by size of the municipality**

For the whole of the decade, a reduction was observed in the percentage of the population living in small municipalities (with fewer than 2,000 inhabitants), along with an increase in the population resident in medium-sized municipalities, with the group of municipalities with 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants presenting the most significant growth.

**Variation of the population, by size of the municipality 2001-2011**

	Nº municipios		Población		
	Censo 2011	Censo 2001	Censo 2011	Censo 2001	Incremento (%)
TOTAL	8.116	8.108	46.815.916	40.847.371	14,6%
Menos de 101 hab	1.138	981	68.166	60.396	12,9%
De 101 a 500 hab	2.694	2.848	674.546	714.260	-5,6%
De 501 a 1.000 hab	1.054	1.122	754.758	796.662	-5,3%
De 1.001 a 2.000 hab	922	992	1.313.798	1.426.139	-7,9%
De 2.001 a 5.000 hab	1.000	1.005	3.161.478	3.156.725	0,2%
De 5.001 a 10.000 hab	553	510	3.877.467	3.497.229	10,9%
De 10.001 a 20.000 hab	361	334	5.131.973	4.673.214	9,8%
De 20.001 a 50.000 hab	250	197	7.422.185	5.839.977	27,1%
De 50.001 a 100.000 hab	82	63	5.857.902	4.231.284	38,4%
De 100.001 a 500.000 hab	56	50	11.014.339	9.446.485	16,6%
Más de 500.000 hab	6	6	7.539.304	7.005.000	7,6%

Analysing the population in the smallest municipalities, the 2,000 smallest municipalities in Spain (a quarter of the total) barely account for 183,000 persons (0.4% of the population), with a decrease greater than 9% over the decade.

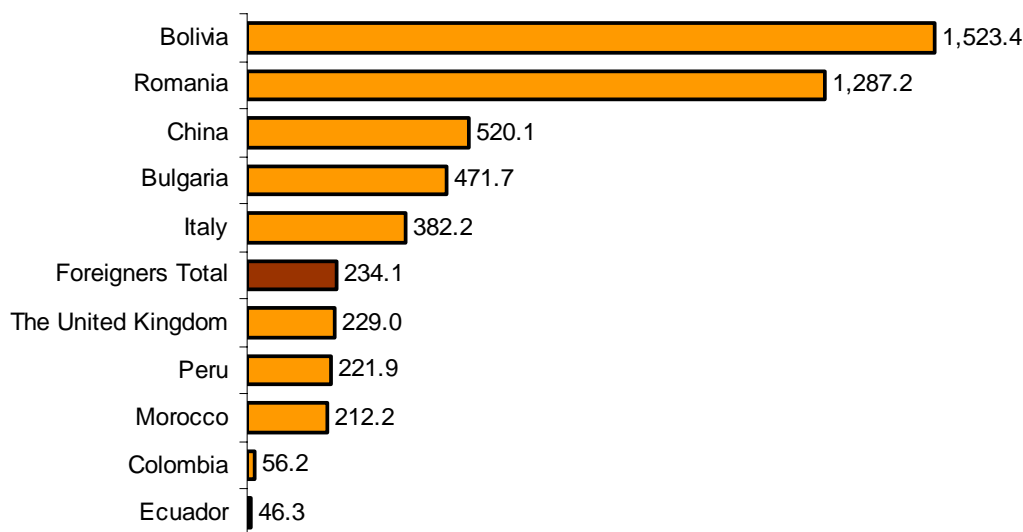
**Population of the smallest municipalities in 2001 and in 2011**

	Censo 2001	Censo 2011	Variación (%)
Los 1.000 municipios más pequeños	62.318	54.832	-12,0%
Los 2.000 municipios más pequeños	201.955	183.174	-9,3%
Los 5.000 municipios más pequeños	1.621.137	1.615.960	-0,3%

## Foreign population

Since the last Census, a very important increase occurred in the foreign population resident in Spain. Of particular note was the increase in Rumanian and Moroccan persons, in absolute terms, and in Paraguayan, Bolivian and Rumanian persons, in relative terms.

### Relative growth of the foreign population between 2001 and 2011. Nationalities with the greatest absolute increase (%)

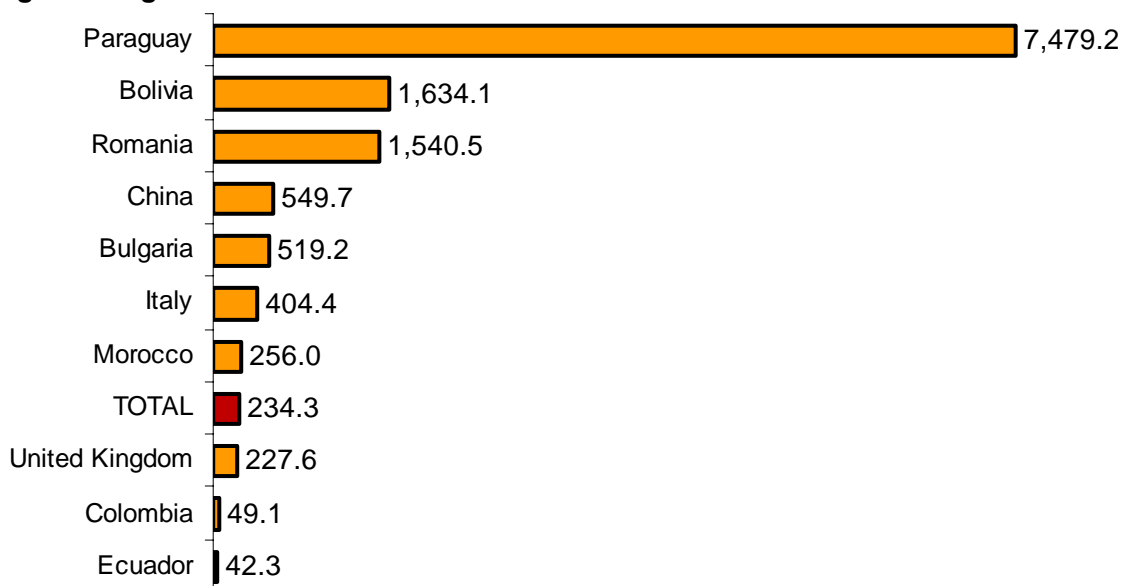


### Growth of the foreign population. 2001- 2011

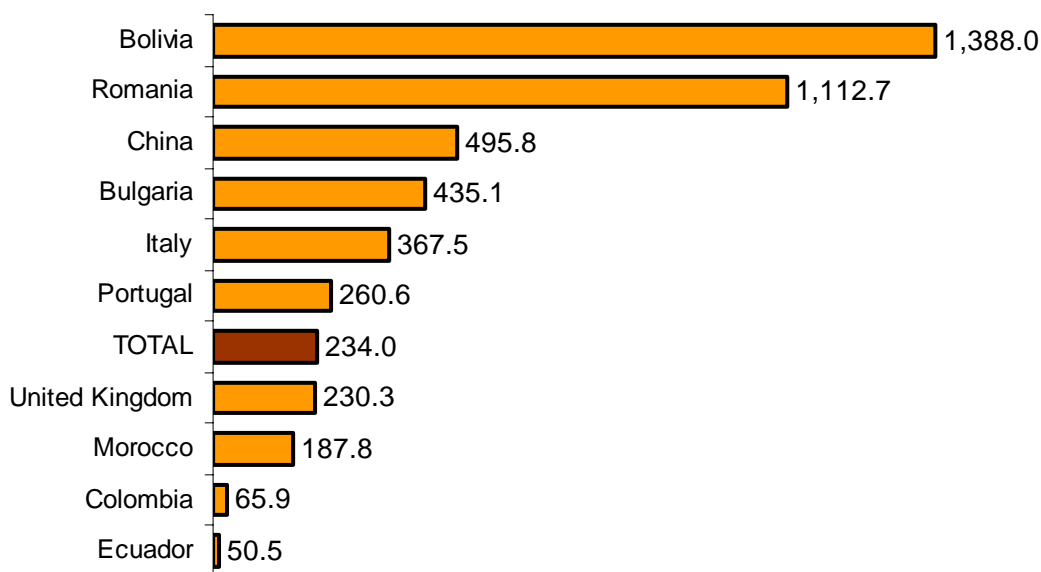
Nationality	Population		Increase	
	Census 2011	Census 2001	Absolute	Relative (%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,252,473</b>	<b>1,572,013</b>	<b>3,680,460</b>	<b>234.1%</b>
Romania	798,104	57,533	740,571	1,287.2%
Morocco	773,966	247,941	526,025	212.2%
The United Kingdom	312,098	94,862	217,236	229.0%
Bolivia	183,626	11,311	172,315	1,523.4%
China	171,128	27,595	143,533	520.1%
Italy	177,520	36,815	140,705	382.2%
Bulgaria	150,878	26,391	124,487	471.7%
Ecuador	316,756	216,474	100,282	46.3%
Colombia	250,087	160,104	89,983	56.2%
Peru	124,041	38,531	85,510	221.9%
Portugal	121,741	40,863	80,878	197.9%
Paraguay	77,205	1,113	76,092	6,836.7%
Germany	153,245	78,020	75,225	96.4%
Brazil	87,973	18,305	69,668	380.6%
Ukraine	84,136	22,197	61,939	279.0%
Dominican Republic	91,353	31,582	59,771	189.3%
Poland	75,484	16,348	59,136	361.7%
Pakistan	69,163	10,129	59,034	582.8%
Argentina	105,219	47,661	57,558	120.8%
France	100,798	46,894	53,904	114.9%
Rest of countries	1,027,952	341,344	686,608	201.1%



**Relative growth of the foreign population between 2001 and 2011. Nationalities with the greatest growth (%) Women.**



**Relative growth of the foreign population between 2001 and 2011. Nationalities with the greatest growth (%) Men.**



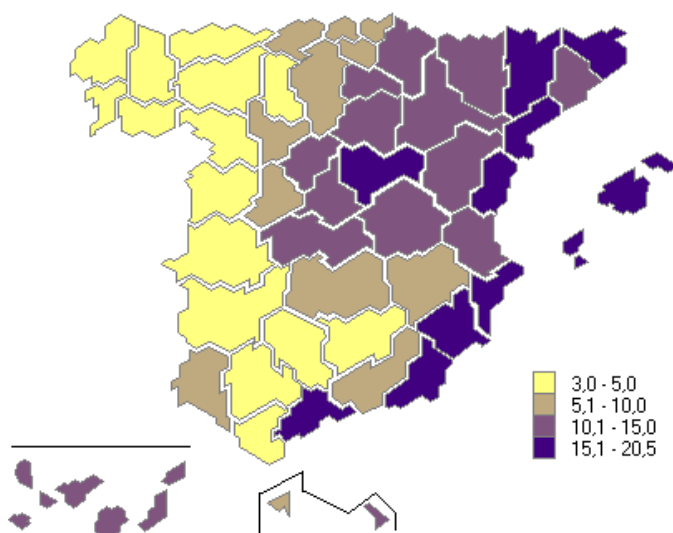
In all of the Autonomous Communities, there was a significant increase in the number of foreign nationals, as compared with the previous Census. Nonetheless, there were Autonomous Communities, such as Illes Balears, Región de Murcia, Comunitat Valenciana and Cataluña, in which the percentage of foreign nationals represented over 15% of their Autonomous Community.

On the other hand, the number of foreign nationals was higher in certain areas, such as large capitals, islands and Spanish Levante, whereas other areas, such as the Northwest of the mainland and the least-population municipalities of the centre, recorded lower percentages of foreign nationals.

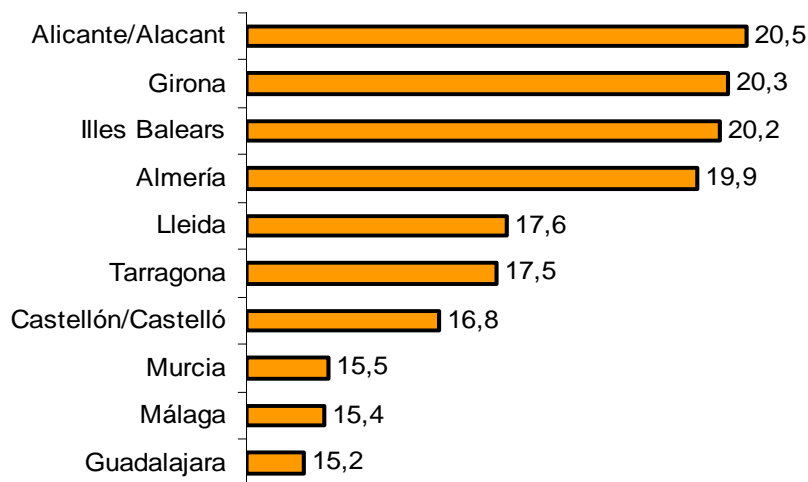
**Growth of the foreign population, by Autonomous Community. 2001 – 2011**

	Population		Variation		% Foreign nationals	
	Census 2011	Census 2001	Absolute	Relative	As compared with the population total	As compared with the total for foreign nationals
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,252,473</b>	<b>1,572,013</b>	<b>3,680,460</b>	<b>234.1%</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Castilla - La Mancha	215,469	40,668	174,801	429.8%	10.2%	4.1%
País Vasco	141,947	31,168	110,779	355.4%	6.5%	2.7%
Castilla y León	163,260	37,674	125,586	333.3%	6.4%	3.1%
Cantabria	37,457	8,661	28,796	332.5%	6.3%	0.7%
Aragón	164,770	38,314	126,456	330.1%	12.3%	3.1%
Andalucía	658,139	178,130	480,009	269.5%	7.9%	12.5%
Cataluña	1,128,445	310,307	818,138	263.7%	15.0%	21.5%
Asturias, Principado de	47,711	13,254	34,457	260.0%	4.4%	0.9%
Comunitat Valenciana	756,772	217,673	539,099	247.7%	15.1%	14.4%
Extremadura	38,698	11,271	27,427	243.3%	3.5%	0.7%
Rioja, La	44,121	12,865	31,256	243.0%	13.7%	0.8%
Murcia, Región de	226,343	69,556	156,787	225.4%	15.5%	4.3%
Balears, Illes	222,120	68,825	153,295	222.7%	20.2%	4.2%
Galicia	103,685	35,152	68,533	195.0%	3.7%	2.0%
Canarias	276,524	97,950	178,574	182.3%	13.3%	5.3%
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	65,323	24,274	41,049	169.1%	10.2%	1.2%
Madrid, Comunidad de	945,252	366,096	579,156	158.2%	14.7%	18.0%
Ceuta	5,417	3,246	2,171	66.9%	6.5%	0.1%
Melilla	11,021	6,929	4,092	59.1%	13.6%	0.2%

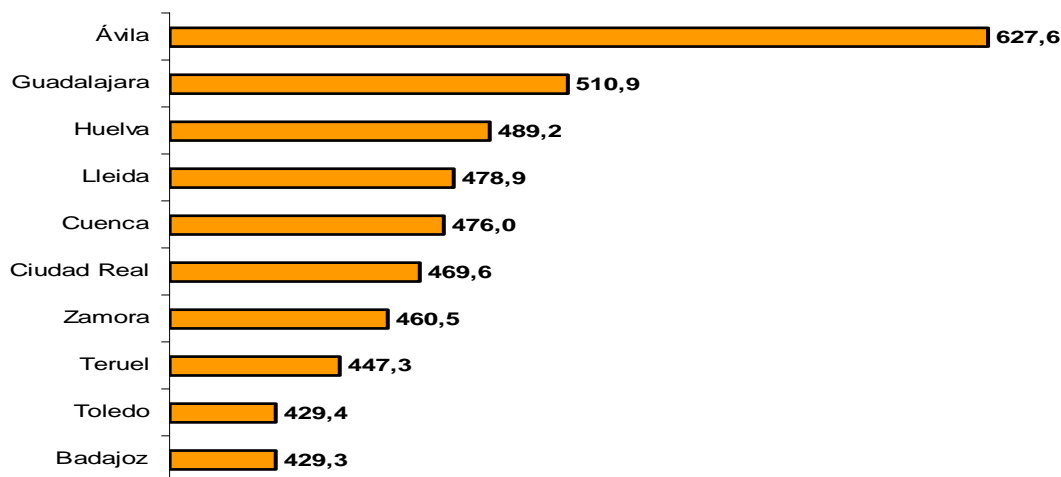
**Percentage of the foreign population, by province. 2011**



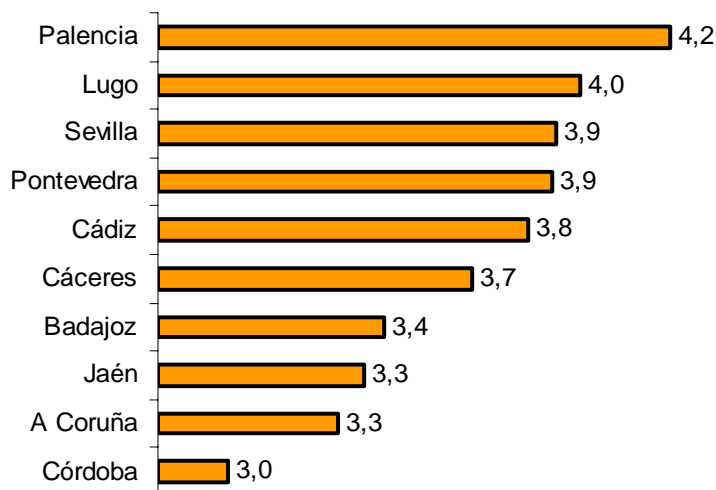
**The ten provinces with the highest percentage of foreign population in 2011 (%)**



**The ten provinces with the greatest growth in the foreign population between 2001 and 2011 (%)**



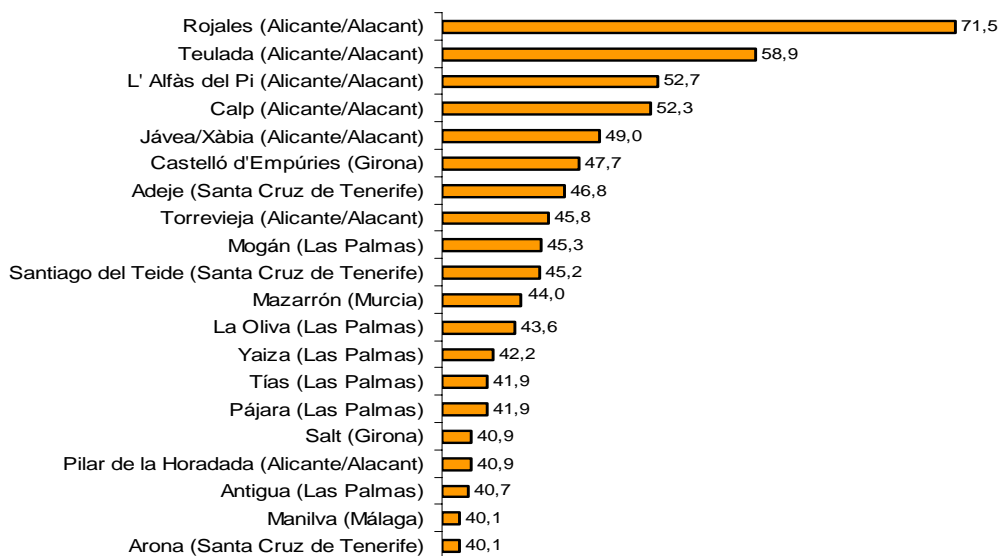
**The ten provinces with the lowest percentage of foreign population in 2011 (%)**



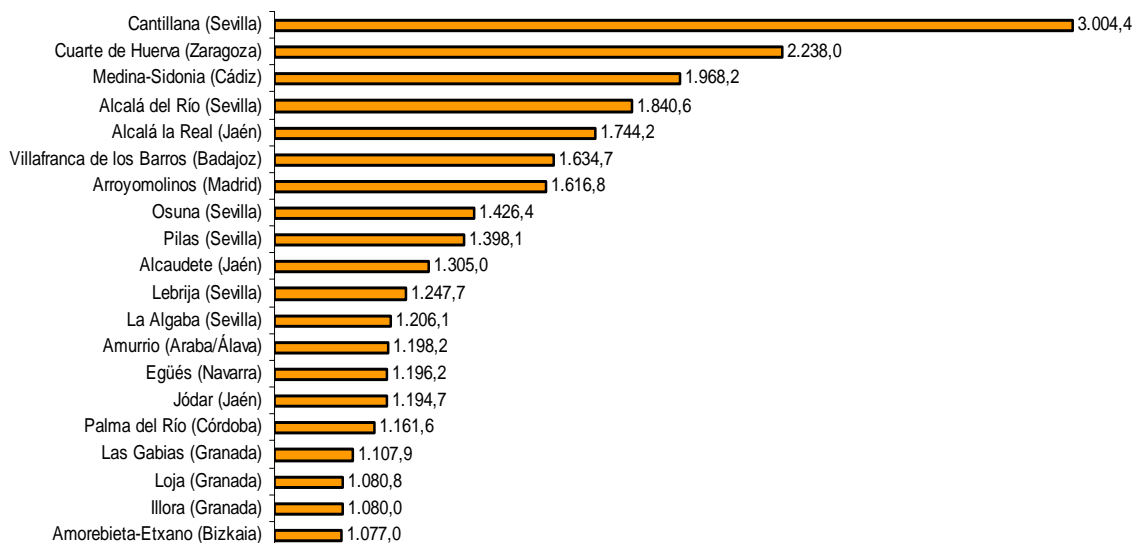
### Foreign population, by municipality

The municipality with more than 10,000 inhabitants and with the highest percentage of foreign population was **Rojales** (Alicante), with 72%. The five municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants and with the highest proportion of foreign population were in the province of Alicante (the other four were **Teulada**, **L'Alfàs del Pi**, **Calp** y **Jávea / Xàbia**). On the other hand, the municipality with more than 10,000 inhabitants and with the lowest percentage of foreign population was **Ubrique** (Cádiz), with less than 1% foreign nationals.

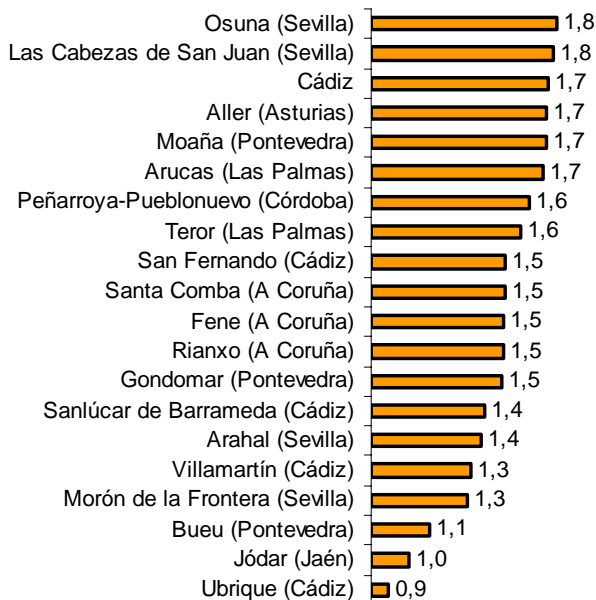
### The 20 municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants and with the highest percentage of foreign population in 2011 (%)



### The 20 municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants and with the greatest growth in the foreign population between 2001 and 2011 (%)



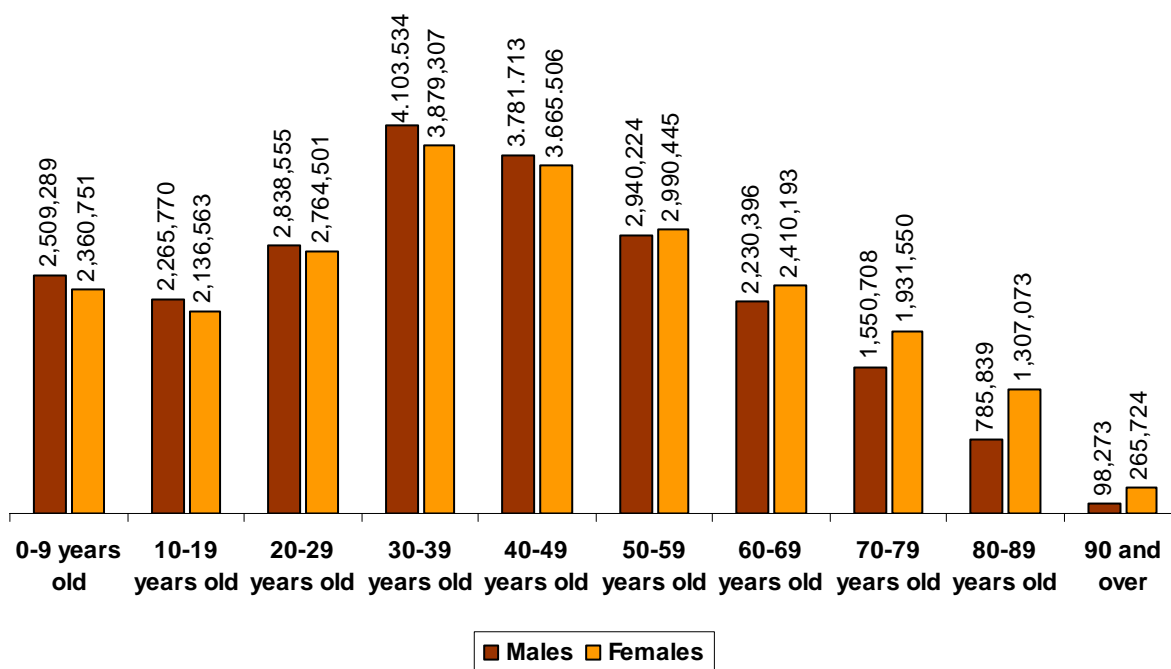
**The 20 municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants and with the lowest percentage of foreign population in 2011 (%)**



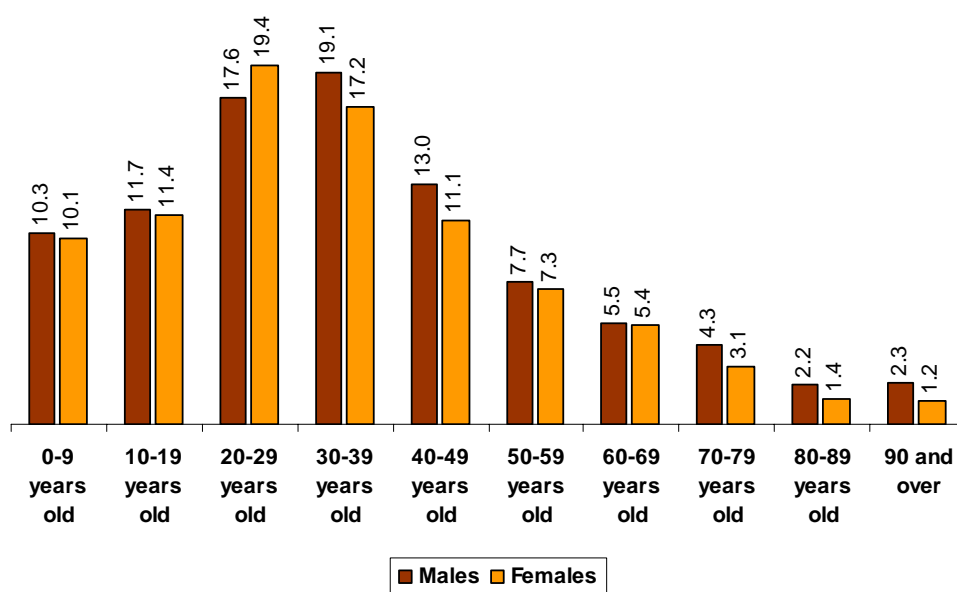
**An aging country**

The massive arrival of foreign population (mostly younger than the Spanish population) did not prevent the average age increasing by 1.5 years in the ten years that elapsed since the last Census.

**Population, by sex and age group. 2011**

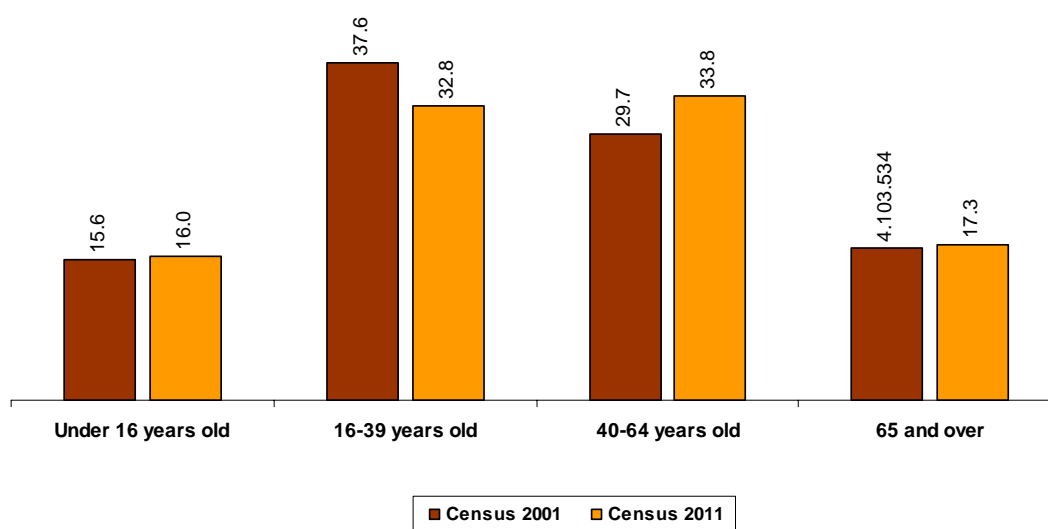


**Percentage of foreign population, out of the total for each age group, by sex. 2011 (%)**

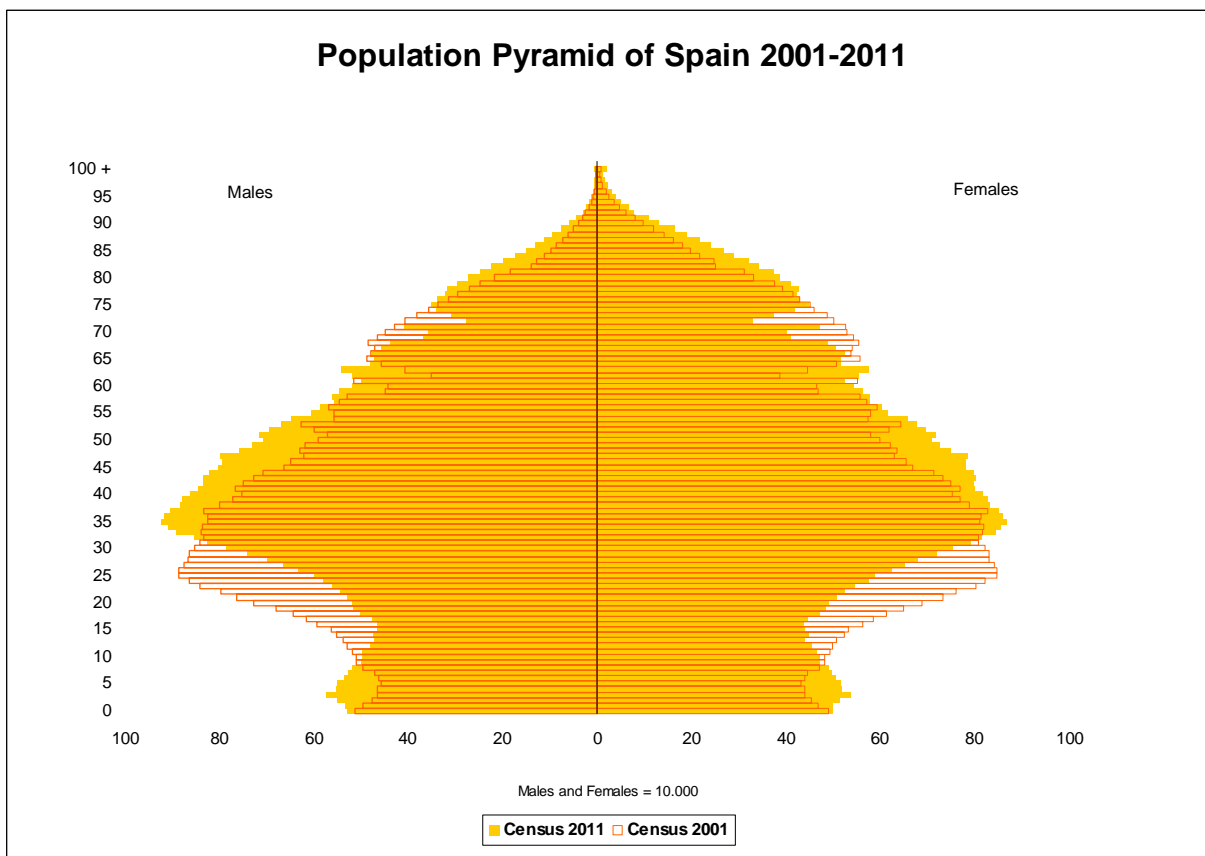


Grouping the population in large age groups, during these ten years, there was an increase in the relative weight of the population aged 40 to 64 years old, and a decrease in the relative weight of the population aged 16 to 39 years old. This translated as a slight increase in the dependency rate, the relationship between the population of economically inactive age (under 16 and over 64 years old) and the population aged 16 to 64 years old, the ages considered to be economically active, which rose from 0.485 in 2001 to 0.500 in 2011. This meant that, currently, **for each person of economically inactive age, there were exactly two persons of working age.**

**Population, by sex and large age group, in 2001 and 2011 (%)**

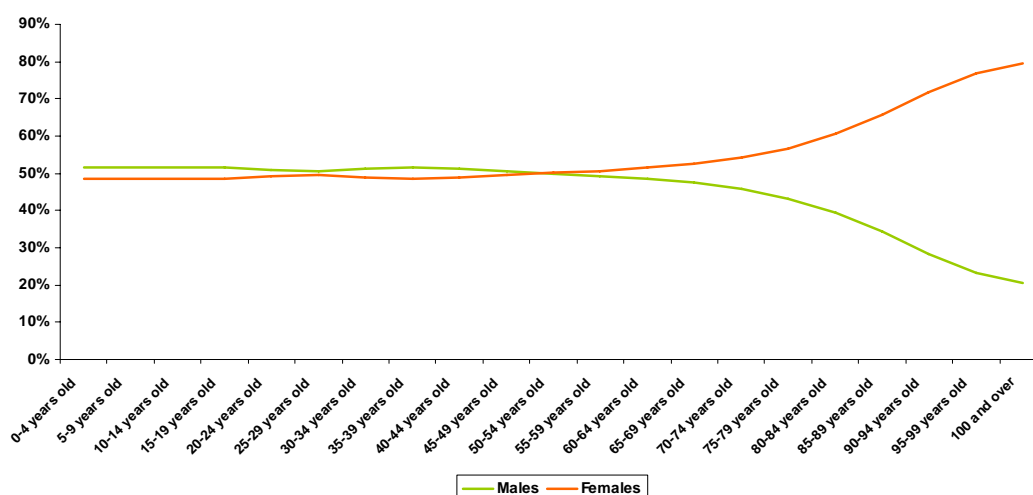


This aging of the population was observed more clearly by overlapping the population periods for 2001 and 2011. The most numerous generations, which in the 2001 Census were around 25 years old, were not around 35 years old. There was also a slight recovery of the birth rate at the base of the 2011 pyramid, that decreased over time.



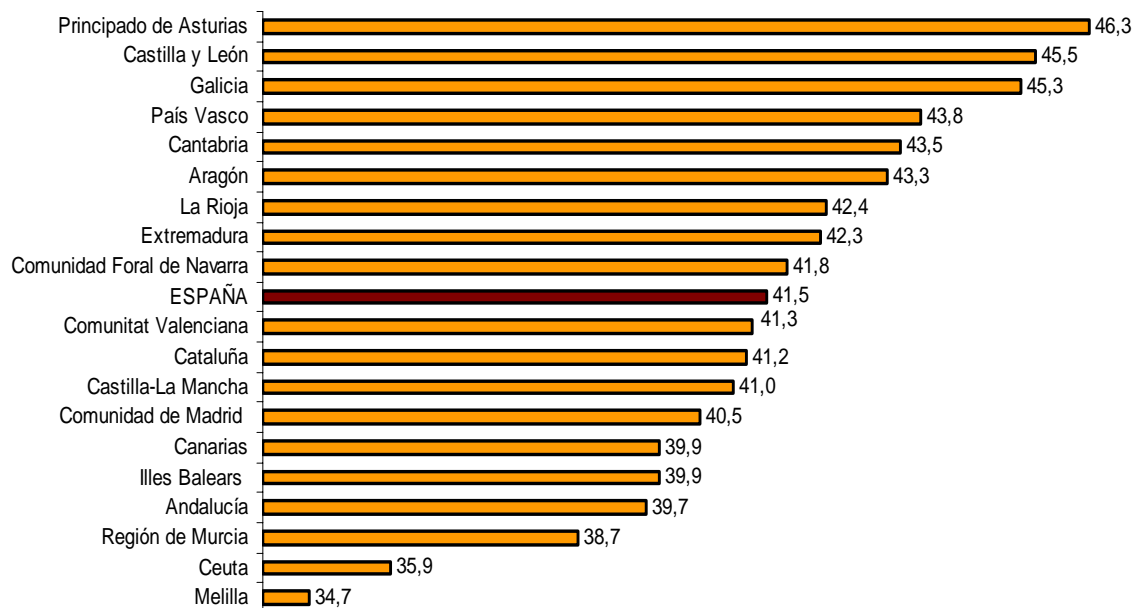
Regarding the distribution by sex, in Spain, there were 97 males for every 100 females. The percentage of females was slightly lower than that of males up to 50 years of age, at which point this difference was inverted, gradually increasing.

**Percentage of males and females, by age. 2011**



As occurred in the previous census, the oldest Autonomous Communities were those in the Northwest of the mainland, whereas the youngest were on the islands and the Southeast of the mainland. Worth noting was **Principado de Asturias**, with an average age of 46.3 years old.

**Average age of the population, by Autonomous Community. 2011**



Analysing the evolution since 2001, the Autonomous Community that aged the most was **Canarias**, followed by **Galicia**, **Extremadura** and **Principado de Asturias**.

**Average age of the population, by Autonomous Community. 2001 - 2011**

	Census 2011	Census 2001	Difference (years)
TOTAL	41.5	40.0	1.5
Canarias	39.9	36.8	3.1
Galicia	45.3	42.9	2.4
Asturias, Principado de	46.3	44.0	2.3
Extremadura	42.3	40.0	2.3
Andalucía	39.7	37.6	2.1
Castilla y León	45.5	43.5	2.0
País Vasco	43.8	41.8	2.0
Cantabria	43.5	41.8	1.7
Comunitat Valenciana	41.3	39.7	1.6
Murcia, Región de	38.7	37.2	1.5
Madrid, Comunidad de	40.5	39.1	1.4
Ceuta	35.9	34.7	1.2
Balears, Illes	39.9	38.8	1.1
Melilla	34.7	33.7	1.0
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	41.8	41.0	0.8
Rioja, La	42.4	41.8	0.6
Castilla-La Mancha	41.0	40.5	0.5
Cataluña	41.2	40.7	0.5
Aragón	43.3	42.9	0.4

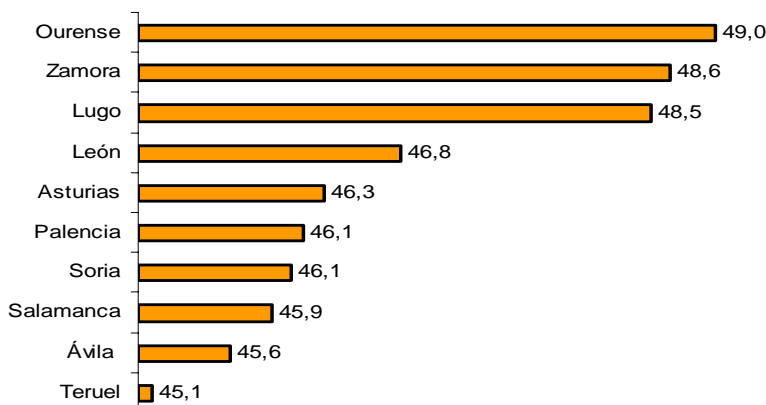
The provinces with the highest average age were located in the Northwest of the peninsula: **Ourense** (49.0 years old), **Zamora** (48.6%) and **Lugo** (48.5%). However, those with the youngest average age were located in both **Melilla** (34.7) and **Ceuta** (35.9), and in the Southwest: **Almería** (38.3) and **Murcia** (38.7).



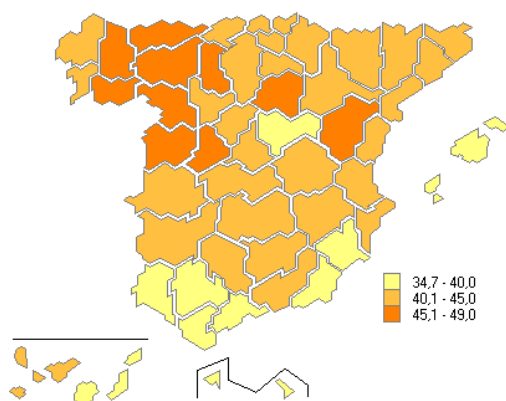
### The ten provinces with the lowest average age. 2011



### The ten provinces with the highest average age. 2011



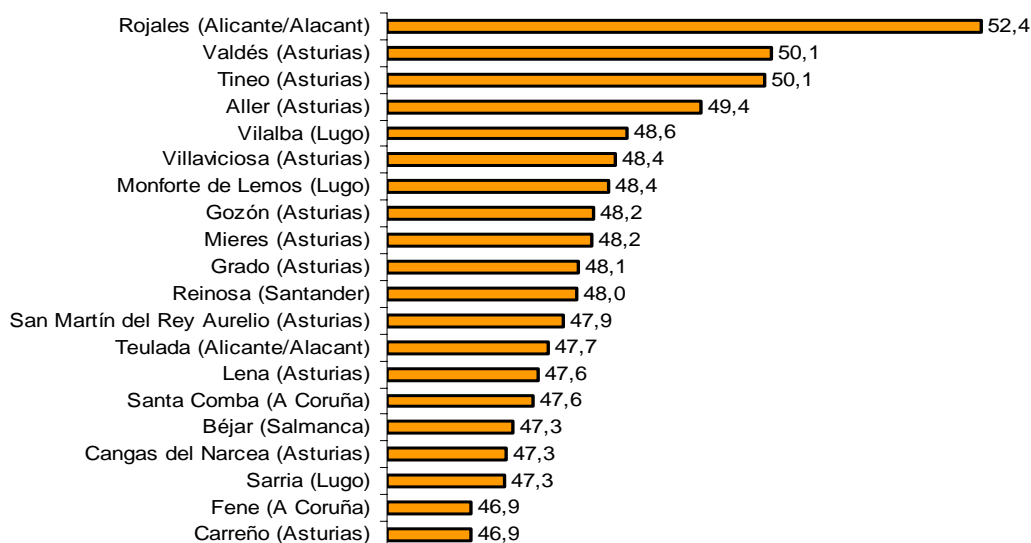
### Average age of the population, by province. 2011



The oldest municipality in Spain was **La Riba de Escalote** (Soria). Its 18 inhabitants presented an average age of nearly 76 years old. Four of the ten oldest municipalities in Spain were located in the province of **Soria**.

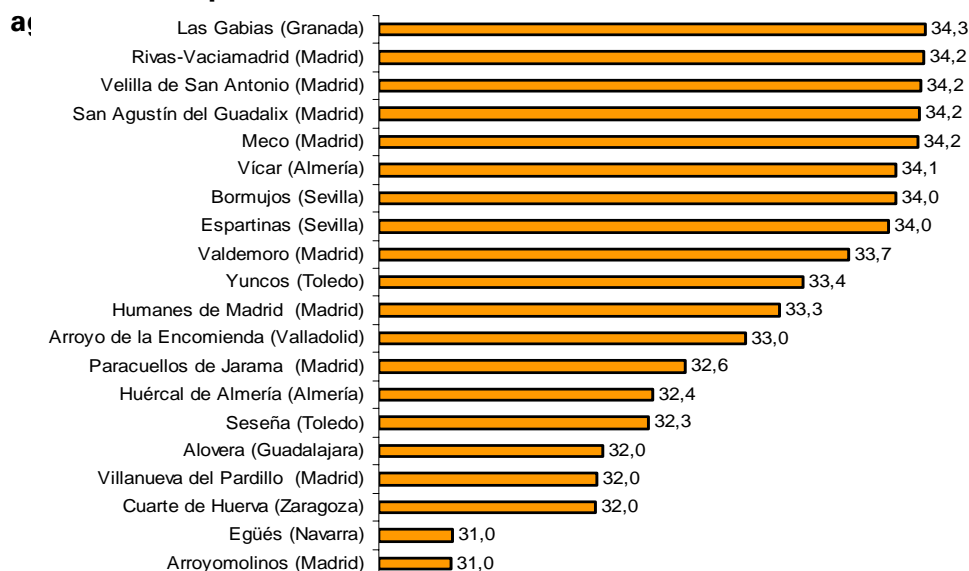
Focusing on those municipalities with a population of more than 10,000 inhabitants, **Rojales** (Alicante) was the oldest municipality, with an average age of 52.4 years old. In addition to this, seven of the ten oldest municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants were in **Asturias**, and the other two were in the province of **Lugo**.

**The 20 municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants and with the highest average age. 2011**



On the other hand, the youngest municipality in Spain was **Arroyomolinos** (Madrid), with an average age slightly higher than 31 years old. Four of the ten municipalities with a population of more than 10,000 inhabitants and with the youngest average age were in the province of **Madrid**. Worth noting is that there was a strong correlation between the municipalities with a younger average age and the municipalities that grew the most as compared with the previous Census.

**The 20 municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants and with the lowest average age**



On analysing average age, taking into account nationality, in general, those foreign nationals from African and Asian countries had lower average ages, with some of them recording average ages below 30 years old, whilst in the case of European nationals, they were generally much older. The foreign nationals with one of the highest average ages were the Swiss, with an average age of nearly 56 years old, followed very closely by the Norwegians.

### Methodological Note

The 2011 Census is the seventeenth official Census conducted in Spain. Its performance is within the framework of the 2010 Work Programme promoted by the United Nations, and which encompasses the 2005-2014 period.

For the first time, the Census has been carried out under community regulations: European Parliament and Council regulation 763/2008 , in addition to implementing the compulsory nature of conducting the Census during the year 2011, ensures the comparability of the results on a European Union level regarding the methodology, definitions and programme of data and associated statistical metadata.

The general methodological framework in which the Census project for Spain is developed is set by the recommendations of the Conference on European Statistics for the 2010 census route, and with a greater level of specification by the aforementioned regulation and the three Commission regulations that carry out the former (regarding definitions of variables and classifications, regarding *data hypercubes* and regarding operation quality).

The 2011 Population and Housing Census is presented as an operation based on the combination of the following elements:

- A "**precensus file**" created from the maximum use of the available administrative registers, taking the Register as the basic element of its structure.
- Fieldwork that includes two large operations:
  - A comprehensive **Building census** that enables georeferencing all buildings.
  - A **large sampling survey**, aimed at a relatively high percentage of the population, to ascertain the rest of the characteristics of the persons and the dwellings.

#### Obtaining the population figures from the precensus file

The population figures are obtained through the count of the registers containing the *precensus file*, weighted - when necessary- with *count factors* obtained from the survey.

The main objective of the precensus file is to have enough information available to carry out the count of the population and the analysis of its structure (using not only the most basic variables, but also all those census variables that may be included in this file). To this end, it began with the Register, statistical information and administrative sources: Identity Card and Residence Permit registers of the Home Office, Vital Statistics, Social Security, Tax Agency.

As a result of crossing the Register with these administrative registers, for most of the persons appearing in the precensus file, it is considered that their residence in Spain is confirmed, as their identification has managed to be crossed with these sources, and this means that they are affiliates registered as workers or pensioners, or who appear in the Tax Agency databases. For these persons, it is considered that their residence in Spain is ensured, and they are assigned a count factor equal to 1.

Other registers will have a count factor of 0, such as those that have been found in Deaths in Vital Statistics.

However, those persons whose identification it has not been possible to find in these registers (or which has been found, but the reason for finding it does not allow for ensuring their residence, for example in the case of an immigrant who has requested a health card, or a recipient of only capital income or personal wealth) are initially considered doubtful, as their residence in Spain could not be confirmed entirely, and therefore, their count factor was unknown.

**In fact, the number of doubtful registers was nearly 1,040,000 persons (2.2% of the total records), 87% of which were foreign population.**

### **Quantification of the doubtful population**

Once the records of the precensus file that are finally considered doubtful are determined, they are classified in population *classes* or groups defined by socio-demographic characteristics: age, nationality and province of residence.

The classes were configured in such a way that they had at least 1,000 doubtful records, and that each doubtful record belonged to a class. The classes with fewer than 1,000 doubtful records were grouped together. The means of grouping has been, for the same nationality and province, to select greater age brackets, and if this were not enough, for the same nationality on an Autonomous Community level, and if even so it has not been possible to reach the minimum, the grouping has been made for said nationality on a national level, and lastly and residually, nationalities were grouped on a national level. **In this way, the precensus file had a configuration of 724 classes with at least 1,000 doubtful persons in each.** 68.4% of the doubtful persons were estimated by defining classes on a provincial level. Also considering classes on a nationality and Autonomous Community level, this encompasses 80% of the doubtful persons.

The most noteworthy class, based on the proportion of doubtful population is that of German nationals over 80 years of age in the province of Alicante, comprising nearly 3,000 persons, 70% of whom were considered doubtful. The most numerous class in terms of doubtful persons is that of citizens of the United Kingdom, also in Alicante, aged 60 to 65 years old, which comes to a total of almost 6,000 doubtful persons.

Using the information collected in the survey targeting the sample of households, for each class, this has estimated the proportion of doubtful records found in reality, enabling the calculation of a count factor for the doubtful records of the class, and this factor may be greater than, less than or equal to 1.

In this way, the precensus file is converted to a *Weighted Final Census File*, including those count factors and permitting obtaining the census population figures.

This count factor, obtained for each class, is that which is applied to the Precensus File records, with an unknown count factor, belonging to the class. At the end of this process, all of the records have a count factor assigned in the Weighted Final Census File (WFCF). The average count factor was 0.424, which implies that the 1,040,000 doubtful records are counted as a population of approximately 440,000 persons.

### **The field operation: building census and sample of dwellings**

At the end of September 2011, the dispatch of letters began to some 2.2 million households, requesting that they fill out the census questionnaire online. In November, the dispatch of reminders began, and in December, letters with printed questionnaire began to be sent to those households that had not responded online.

At the end of November, census personnel began to be hired, this staff consisting of 4,000 agents, 800 group supervisors and 160 regional supervisors. The completion dates were different for each province, but the average stood at 17.5 work weeks (lasting until approximately the end of March 2012).

The field operation corresponding to the Building Census was carried out between December 2011 and February 2012. 27,637 (96%) of the 28,799 sections expected to conduct this census were completed. For 7,200 sections, it was not considered necessary to perform this route, due to the quality of the starting territorial directories and to the degree of coincidence with the Land Registry.

With the Building Census completed, throughout February 2012, the census agents began to conduct personal interviews with those households that had not collaborated until that time, together with a sample of the dwellings that had been incorporated as registered during the building census phase. The questionnaires were collected via laptop computer.

The sample actually collected reached a total of 4.2 million persons, corresponding to 1.65 million main dwellings, and some 600,000 non-main dwellings. The collection for main dwellings, via different channels, has been as follows: **39% online, 51% in print format and 10% by personal interview.**

### **Publication calendar:**

The population figures, by municipality, presented here are final, and constitute the first census product. Throughout the year 2013, different publications will follow, with the most noteworthy being the following:

Data on buildings and dwellings: April

2001-2011 Inter-census estimates: April

Population resident in group dwellings: June.

Detailed results of the Census: December.