

Population Figures at 01 January 2017
Migrations Statistics 2016
Provisional data

Main results

- The resident population in Spain grew in 2016 for the first time since 2011. It stood at 46,528,966 inhabitants on 01 January 2017, with an increment of 88,867 persons.
- The number of Spanish nationals increases by 81,975 persons and the number of foreign by 6,892. These results are influenced by the process of acquisition of the Spanish nationality.
- During 2016 Spain registered a positive migratory balance of 89,126 persons. Immigration increases by 21.9%, while emigration decreases by 4.6%, as compared with the previous year.
- In the case of Spaniards, the migratory balance was -23,540 persons, less negative than in 2015, when it was -42,536.
- The migratory balance of foreigners was of 112,666 persons in 2016, positive for the second consecutive time since 2010, 176.3% greater than the previous year. 241,795 persons emigrated and 354,461 immigrated.
- During 2016, the number of inhabitants decreased in Castilla y León, Galicia, Castilla - La Mancha, Extremadura, Principado de Asturias, Aragón, Cantabria and La Rioja. And increased in the rest of the Autonomous Communities.

As of 01 January 2017, the population resident in Spain stood at 46,528,966 inhabitants, representing 88,867 less persons than at the beginning of 2016.

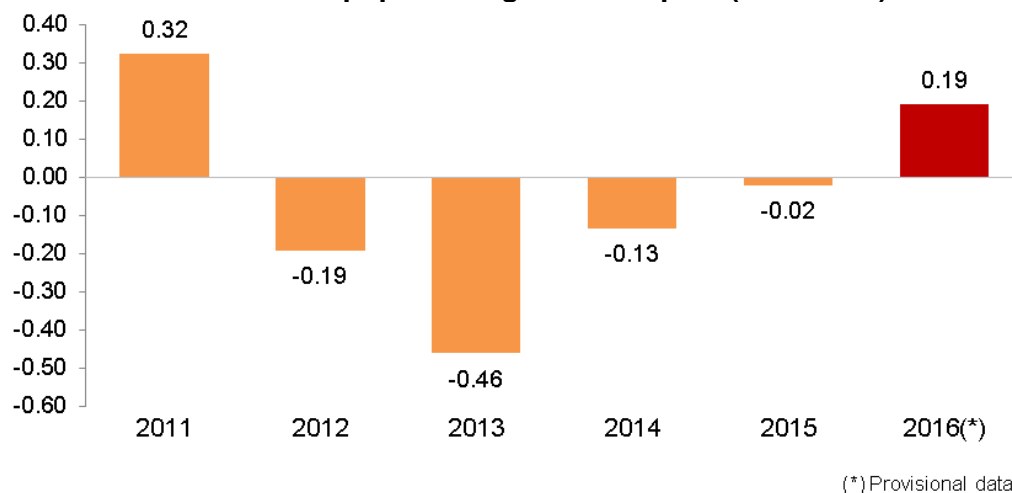
Life Expectancy of the population resident in Spain (2012-2017)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017(*)
TOTAL	46,818,216	46,727,890	46,512,199	46,449,565	46,440,099	46,528,966
Spaniards	41,582,186	41,655,210	41,835,140	41,995,211	42,022,582	42,104,557
Foreign nator	5,236,030	5,072,680	4,677,059	4,454,353	4,417,517	4,424,409

(*) Provisional data

The population increased by 0.19% during 2016. It is the first increase in annual terms since the year 2011.

Evolution of the annual population growth in Spain (2012-2016). Percentages



The population increase during 2016 was due to a practically null vegetative balance (births minus deaths) (of -259 persons) and a positive migratory balance of 89,126 persons (417,033 immigrations and 327,906 emigrations were registered).

Demographical Evolution of Spain. Year 2016

	Total
Resident population as of 01 January 2016 (A)	46,440,099
Births	406,556
Deaths	406,815
Vegetative balance (B) - (Births - Deaths)	-259
Foreign immigration	417,033
Foreign emigration	327,906
Migratory balance (C) - (Immigration - Emigration)	89,126
Resident population as of 01 January 2017 (A+B+C)	46,528,966

Provisional data

Population by sex and age

By age, the population grew in the age groups between 40 and 74-years-old, and those between 10 to 19 years-old and in those older than 80-years-old.

On the contrary, the population decreased in the age group of 20 to 39-years old (337,221 persons less), among those younger than 10 years old (73,175 less) and in the group of 75 to 79-years-old (46,926 persons less).

Population growth by age groups during 2016

AGE GROUPS	Population as of 1 of January		Annual growth(*)	
	2017(*)	2016	Absolute	Relative (%)
TOTAL	46,528,966	46,440,099	88,867	0.19
0 to 4 years	2,148,383	2,202,761	-54,378	-2.47
5 to 9 years	2,458,407	2,477,204	-18,797	-0.76
10 to 14 years	2,395,667	2,345,436	50,231	2.14
15 to 19 years	2,222,811	2,185,630	37,181	1.70
20 to 24 years	2,261,020	2,280,631	-19,612	-0.86
25 to 29 years	2,518,366	2,564,166	-45,800	-1.79
30 to 34 years	2,961,043	3,100,404	-139,361	-4.49
35 to 39 years	3,716,570	3,849,019	-132,448	-3.44
40 to 44 years	3,960,335	3,924,814	35,521	0.91
45 to 49 years	3,742,512	3,712,893	29,619	0.80
50 to 54 years	3,524,707	3,461,060	63,647	1.84
55 to 59 years	3,151,461	3,073,611	77,850	2.53
60 to 64 years	2,636,543	2,568,305	68,238	2.66
65 to 69 years	2,370,045	2,348,133	21,912	0.93
70 to 74 years	2,058,779	1,975,727	83,052	4.20
75 to 79 years	1,537,204	1,584,129	-46,926	-2.96
80 to 84 years	1,450,915	1,430,780	20,135	1.41
85 to 89 years	918,984	889,323	29,661	3.34
90 to 94 years	390,745	371,148	19,596	5.28
95 years and mor	104,469	94,924	9,546	10.06

(*) Provisional data

Population by nationality and place of birth

During 2016 the resident population in Spain grew by 88,867 persons. This increment was mainly due to the growth of the Spanish nationality population (by 81,975 persons). The acquisition of the Spanish nationality had much to do in this evolution, which affected 150,739 residents.

Evolution of the population resident in Spain during 2016

	Population as of 1 of January		Annual growth(*)	
	2017(*)	2016	Absolute	Relative (%)
Total	46,528,966	46,440,099	88,867	0.19
Spaniards	42,104,557	42,022,582	81,975	0.20
Persons born in Spain	40,012,047	40,051,862	-39,815	-0.10
Persons born abroad	2,092,510	1,970,720	121,790	6.18
Foreign nationals	4,424,409	4,417,517	6,892	0.16
Persons born in Spain	491,825	469,896	21,929	4.67
Persons born abroad	3,932,584	3,947,621	-15,037	-0.38

(*) Provisional data

On the other hand, the foreigners experienced an increase of 6,892 persons (0.16%), to stand at 4,424,409. This increment responded on the one hand, to the increase of the immigration, and on the other, to the effect of the acquisition of Spanish nationality, which produced a loss in the foreigner population.

By nationalities, the main decreases in absolute terms was produced in the populations from Romania, Bolivia, Morocco and Ecuador, while those that had the largest increments were the nationals from China and Ukraine.

Population variations of the foreign nationals resident in Spain during 2106 by main nationalities

	Population as of 1 of January		Annual growth(*)	
	2017(*)	2016	Absolute	Relative (%)
Foreigners total	4,424,409	4,417,517	6,892	0.16
Romania	678,098	695,045	-16,947	-2.44
Morocco	667,189	680,486	-13,297	-1.95
The United Kingdom	294,295	296,408	-2,113	-0.71
Italy	203,118	191,618	11,500	6.00
China	177,738	172,232	5,506	3.20
Ecuador	145,879	158,951	-13,072	-8.22
Germany	141,523	142,051	-528	-0.37
Colombia	139,213	135,864	3,349	2.47
Bulgaria	126,436	130,501	-4,065	-3.11
France	103,062	100,737	2,324	2.31
Portugal	100,822	101,829	-1,007	-0.99
Ukraine	94,770	90,763	4,007	4.41
Bolivia	76,060	89,594	-13,534	-15.11
Russia	71,959	69,565	2,394	3.44
Argentina	71,622	71,283	339	0.48

(*) Provisional data

Population by Autonomous Communities and Autonomous Cities

The largest population increases in 2016 were registered in Illes Balears (1,35%), Canarias (0,92%) and Comunidad de Madrid (0,80%).

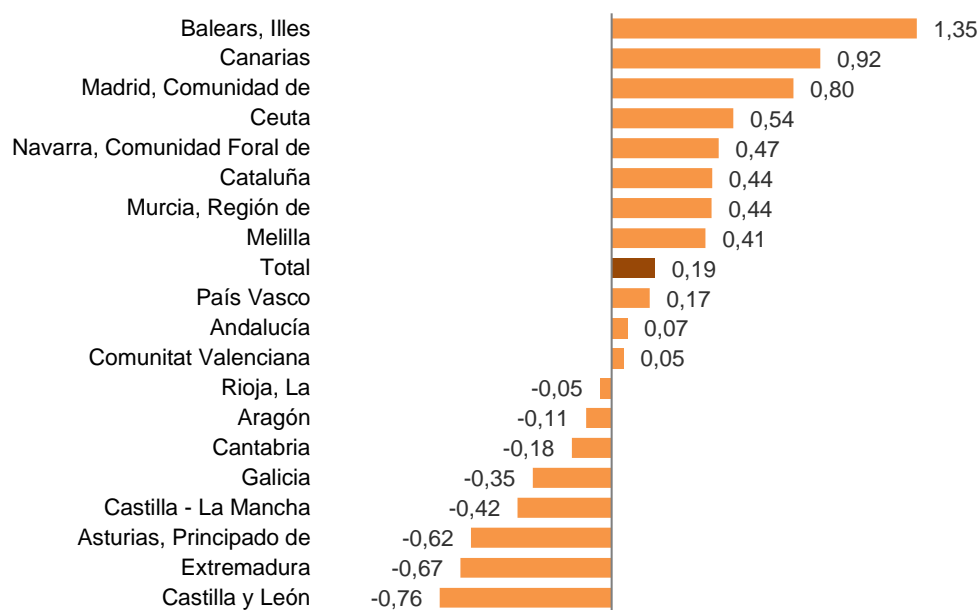
On its part, the largest decreases were registered in Castilla y León(-0.76%), Extremadura (-0.67%) and Principado de Asturias (-0.62%).

Growth of the resident population by Autonomous Communities during 2016

	Population as of 1 of January		Annual growth(*)	
	2017(*)	2016	Absolute	Relative (%)
TOTAL	46,528,966	46,440,099	88,867	0.19
Andalucía	8,409,657	8,403,774	5,882	0.07
Aragón	1,317,076	1,318,571	-1,495	-0.11
Asturias, Principado de	1,034,449	1,040,925	-6,476	-0.62
Balears, Illes	1,150,839	1,135,527	15,312	1.35
Canarias	2,154,905	2,135,209	19,696	0.92
Cantabria	581,477	582,504	-1,027	-0.18
Castilla y León	2,435,797	2,454,454	-18,657	-0.76
Castilla - La Mancha	2,040,379	2,048,900	-8,521	-0.42
Cataluña	7,441,176	7,408,290	32,886	0.44
Comunitat Valenciana	4,934,993	4,932,347	2,645	0.05
Extremadura	1,077,715	1,084,969	-7,254	-0.67
Galicia	2,710,607	2,720,102	-9,495	-0.35
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,475,872	6,424,275	51,597	0.80
Murcia, Región de	1,472,949	1,466,474	6,475	0.44
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	640,502	637,486	3,016	0.47
País Vasco	2,167,707	2,164,066	3,640	0.17
Rioja, La	312,647	312,810	-163	-0.05
Ceuta	85,107	84,652	455	0.54
Melilla	85,116	84,764	352	0.41

(*) Provisional data

Relative population growth in the year 2016 (*) Percentages



(*) Datos provisionales

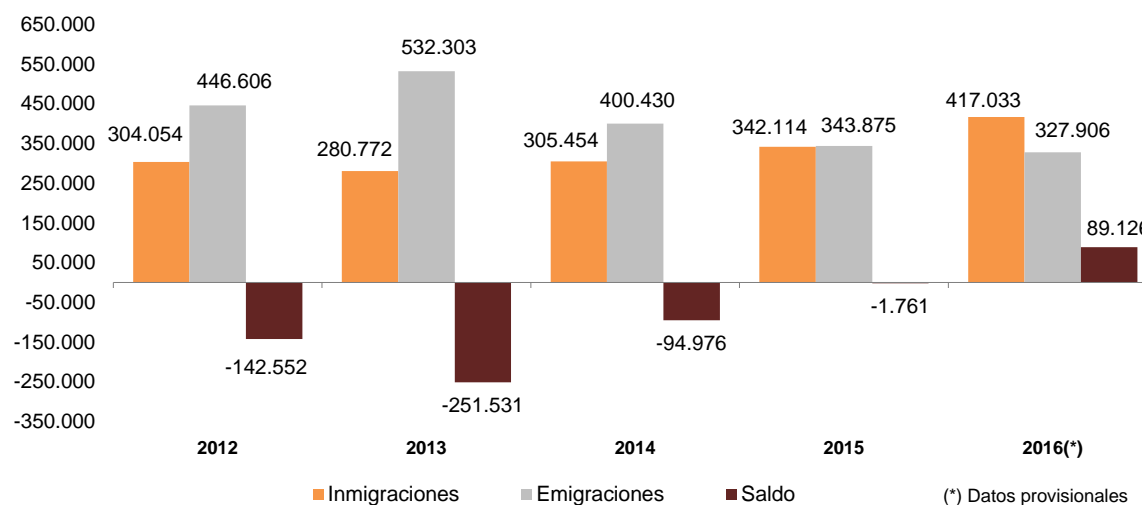
Foreign migrations

This migratory balance with abroad increased by 89,126 persons during 2016, and was positive for the first time since 2009..

This is because a total of 417,033 persons from abroad set up residence in this country, while 327,906 persons left Spain bound for a foreign country.

In relative terms, during 2016 the immigration increased by 21.9%, in comparison with the previous year, whereas emigration registered a decrease of 4.6% .

Evolution of the foreign migrations from Spain by years (2012-2016)



Migratory movements during 2016 by nationality

	Immigration	Emigration	Migratory
Total	417,033	327,906	89,126
Spaniards	62,572	86,112	-23,540
Persons born in Spain	27,223	54,300	-27,076
Persons born abroad	35,348	31,812	3,536
Foreign nationals	354,461	241,795	112,666
Persons born in Spain	6,530	13,438	-6,908
Persons born abroad	347,931	228,357	119,574

Provisional data

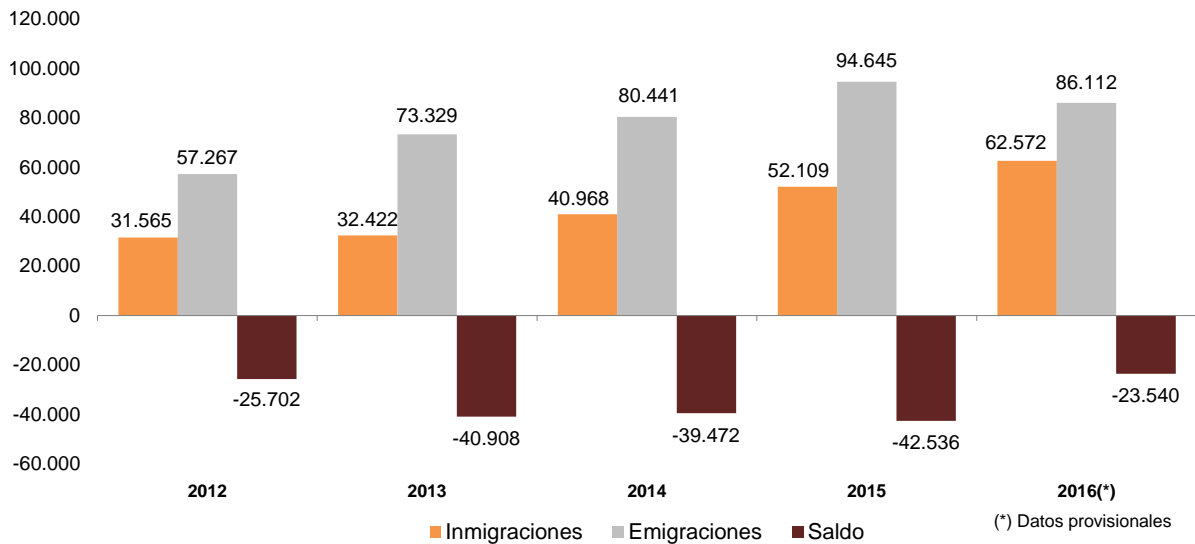
Immigration from abroad comprised 62,572 persons (15.0% of the total) had Spanish nationality. The rest, 354,461 were foreigners.

In terms of emigration, out of the 327,906 persons who left Spain, 86,112 were Spaniards (26.3% of the total), of whom 54,300 were born in Spain. The rest of the emigrants, 241,795, were foreigners.

Migratory balance of Spaniards

In 2016, the migratory balance of Spaniards abroad was -23,540. This data, that is less negative than in 2015 was due to the increase by 20.1% of the immigration of Spaniards and a decrease by 9.0% of the emigration of Spaniards.

Evolution of the foreign migration of Spaniards for by years (2012-2016)

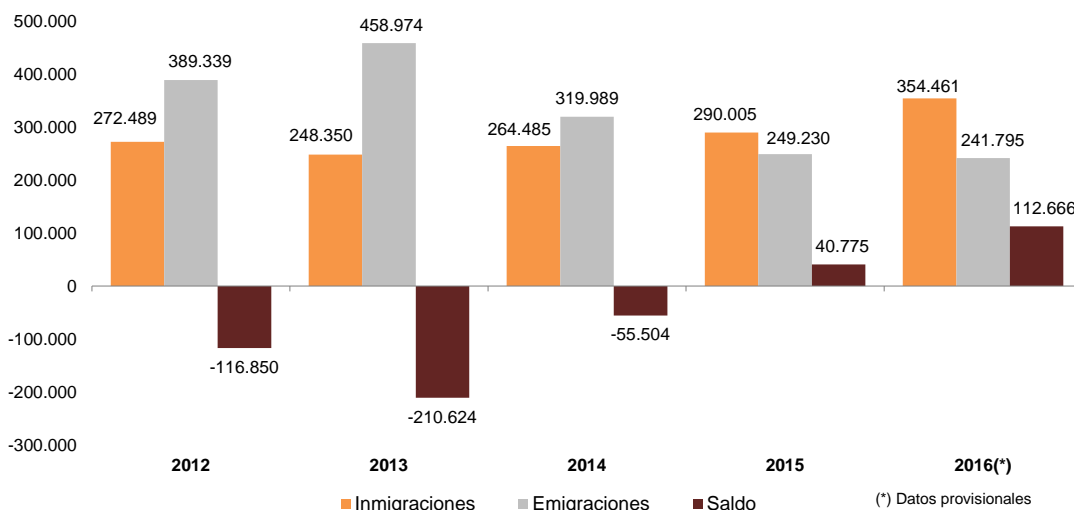


Migratory balance of foreigners

During 2016, the migratory balance of the foreigners was 112,666 persons, positive for the second consecutive time since 2010.

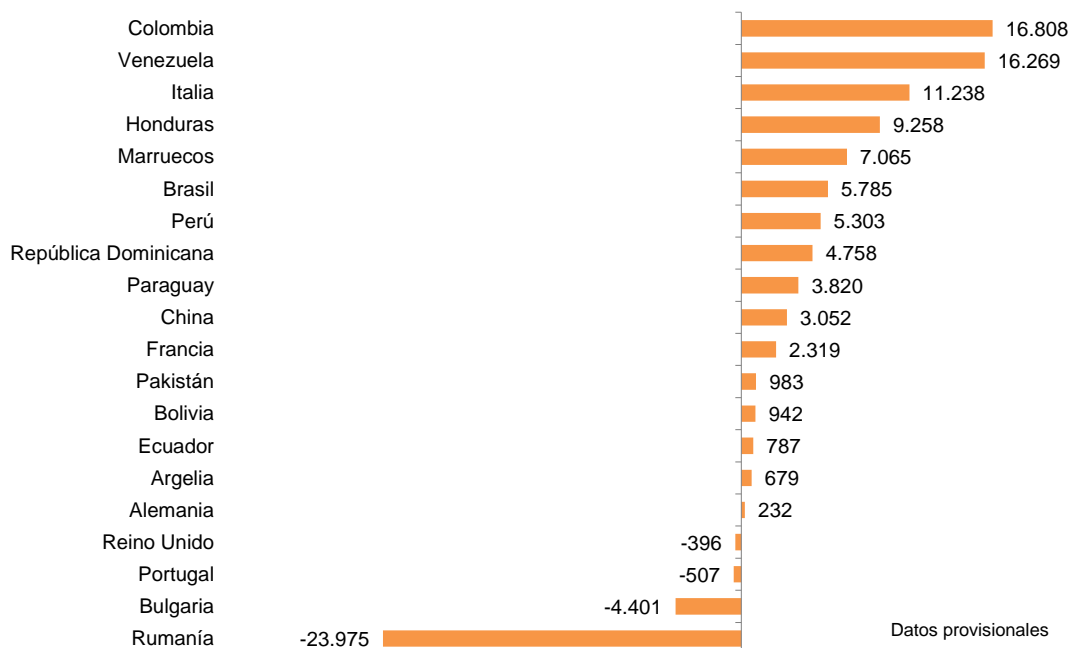
The foreign population that immigrates from other countries increased by 22.2% as compared to 2015, while foreign population emigration to other countries decreased by 3.0%.

Evolution of the foreign migration of foreigners by years (2012-2016)



Among the 20 nationalities with a largest migration flow, Colombia and Venezuela had the largest positive migratory balance (more immigrants than emigrants). On the other extreme, Romania and Bulgaria registered the most negative balances.

Migratory balance of foreigners by nationalities. 2016



Immigration of Spaniards from abroad

In 2016, a total of 62,572 persons with Spanish nationality coming from abroad established their residence in Spain. More than half (35,348) were born outside of Spain.

By sex, the distribution of the Spanish immigrants was slightly greater in men (51.2% against 48.8% of women).

Immigration of Spaniards. Year 2016

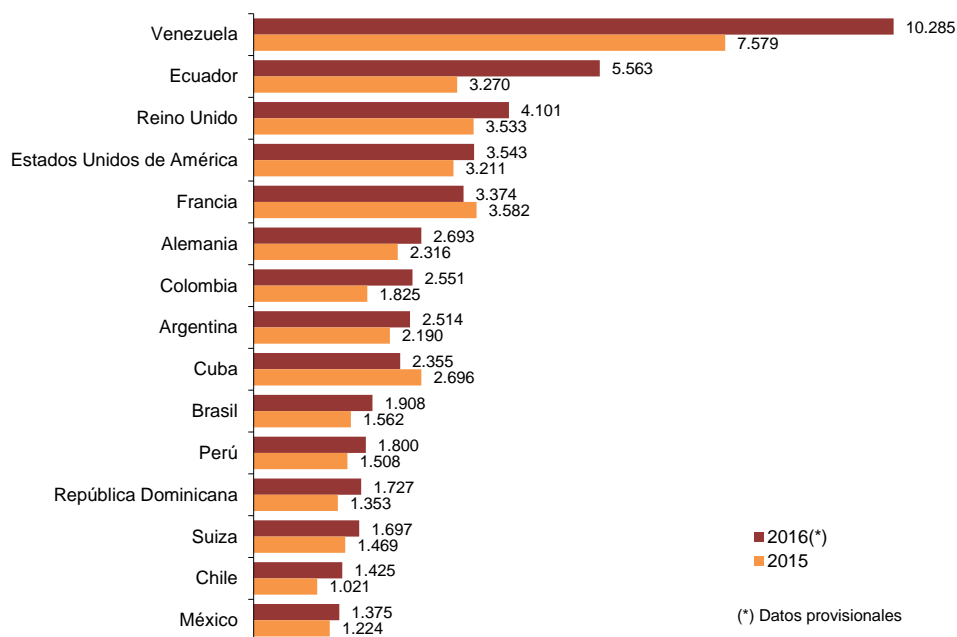
	Total	Men	Women
Total	62,572	32,066	30,506
Persons born in Spain	27,223	14,539	12,685
Persons born abroad	35,348	17,527	17,821

Provisional data

The Spanish population that arrived in 2016 came mostly from Venezuela, Ecuador and the United Kingdom.

In 13 of the main 15 countries of origin of the Spanish immigration, the immigration flow increased as compared with the previous year. The were only reduced in those coming from Cuba and France.

Immigration of Spanish population by country of origin. 2015-2016



Emigration of Spaniards

In 2016, a total of 86,112 persons with Spanish nationality emigrated abroad to establish their residence outside Spain. Of them, 54,300 (63.1%) were born in Spain.

By sex, there were more Spanish men emigrating than Spanish women (51.9% of men as compared to 48.1% of women).

Emigration of Spaniards. Year 2016

	Total	Men	Women
Total	86,112	44,722	41,390
Persons born in Spain	54,300	28,495	25,804
Persons born abroad	31,812	16,227	15,585

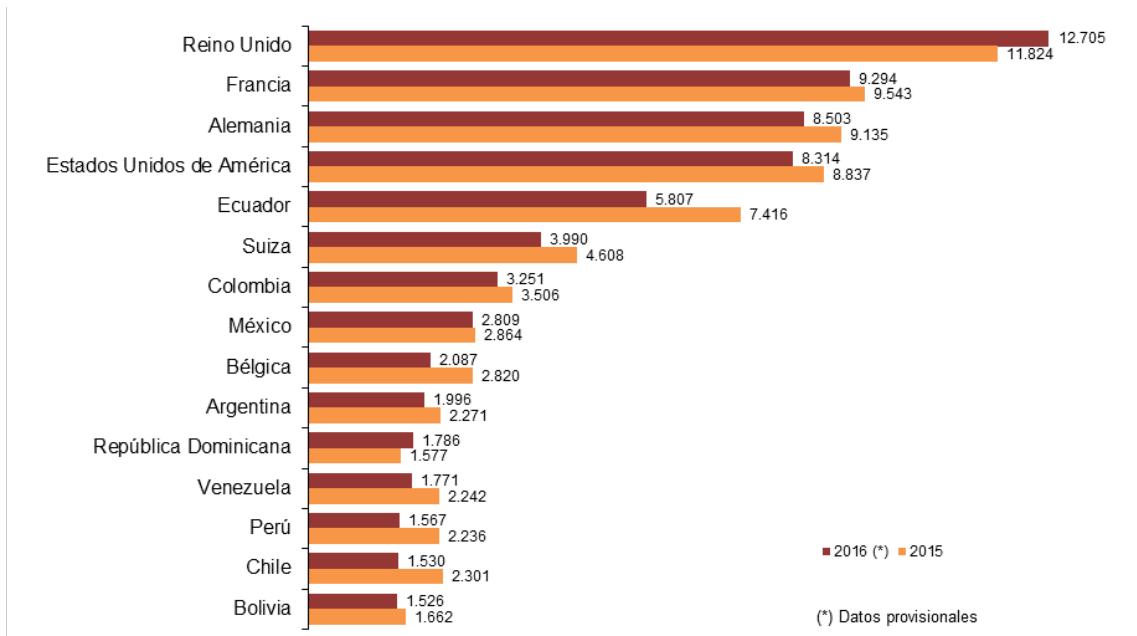
Provisional data

The main countries receiving the Spanish emigrants were the United Kingdom, France, the United States of America and Ecuador.

It is worth pointing out that in the cases from Ecuador, Colombia or Argentina it was mainly population not born in Spain or children younger than 16-years-old, what would indicate a migration of returning foreign citizens that have acquired the Spanish nationality together with their children born in Spain.

Thus, of the 5,807 who emigrated to Ecuador, 6.0% were older than 16-years-old born in Spain. This circumstance was similar in the emigration to Colombia (18.3%) and Argentina (26.9% born in Spain and older than 16).

Emigration of Spanish population by country of destination. 2015-2016

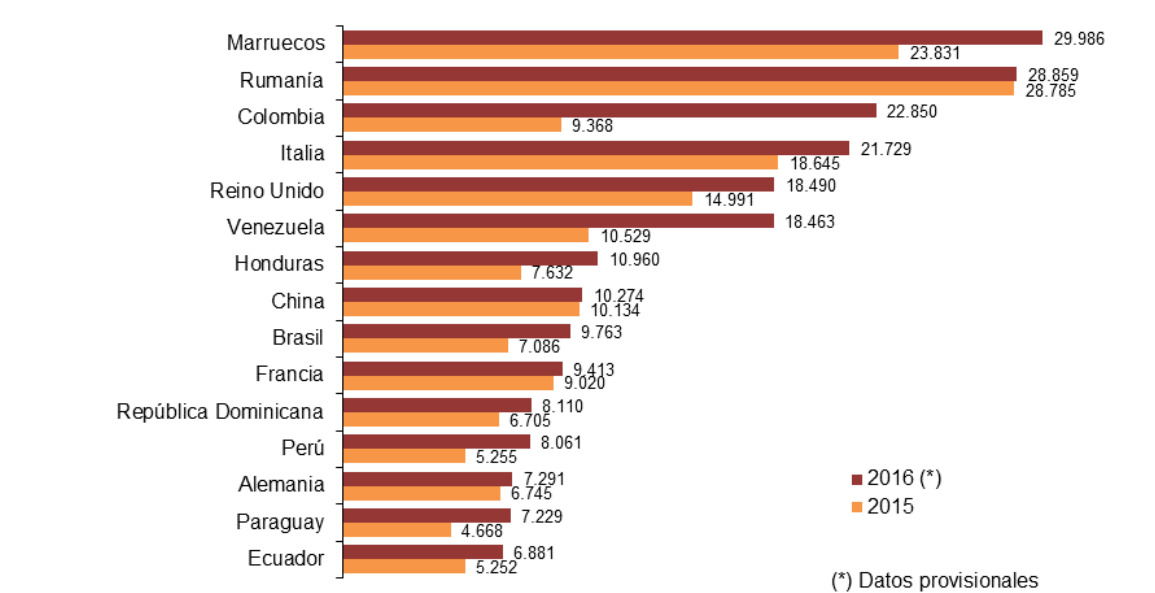


Immigration of foreigners

The main nationalities of the foreigners immigrating were Moroccan (29,986 came to Spain during 2016), Romanian (with 28,859) and Colombian (with 22,850).

Of the 15 nationalities with the greatest immigration flow out stand the relative increments in the Colombians arriving in Spain (143.9% more than in 2015), the Venezuelan (75.3% more) and Paraguayan (54.9% more).

Immigration of foreign nationals by nationality 2015-2016



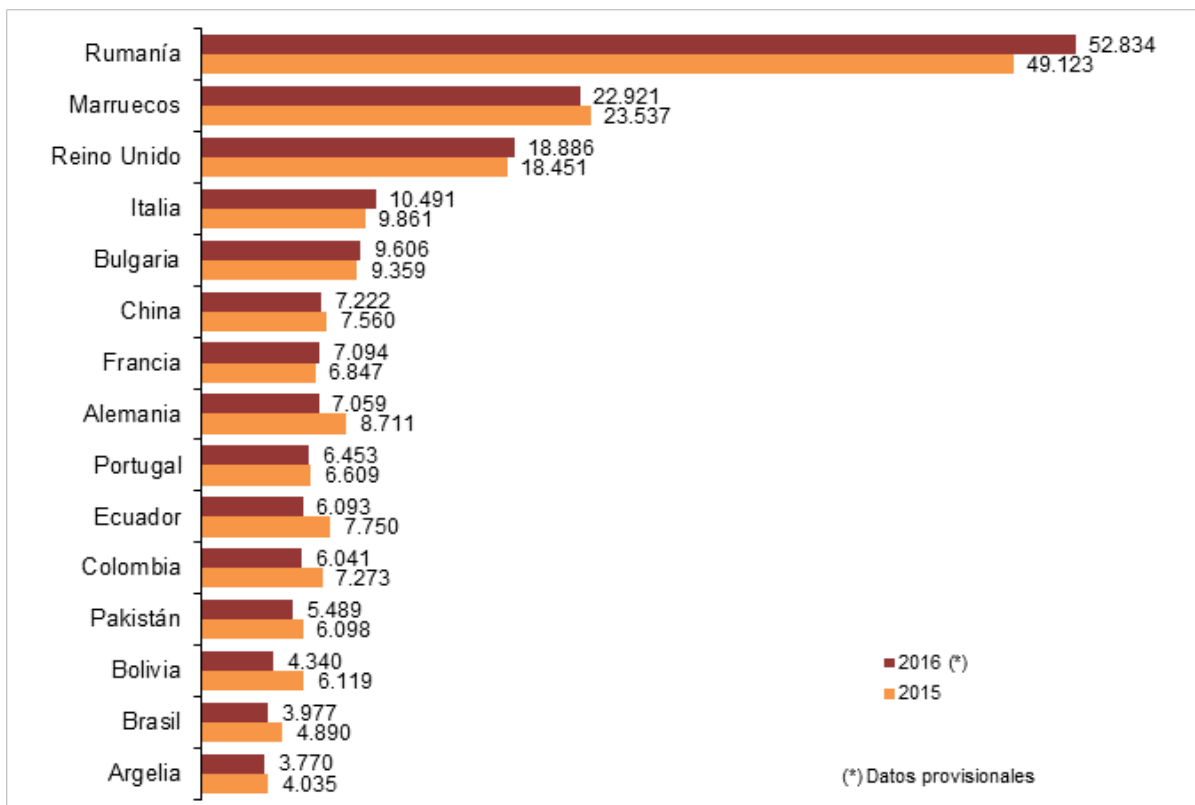
Emigration of foreign nationals

Among foreign nationals who emigrated from Spain in 2016, the predominant nationalities were the Romanian (52,834 emigrations) and the Moroccan (22,921). Also, both are the main nationalities among the foreigners resident population.

The emigration flow abroad decreased in most of the 15 main countries of the emigrants. The main relative decreases were among the nationals from Bolivia (-29.1%), Ecuador (-21.4%) and Germany (-19.0%).

On the other hand, the main increments of the exits were produced in the nationals from Romania (7.6%) and Italy (6.4%).

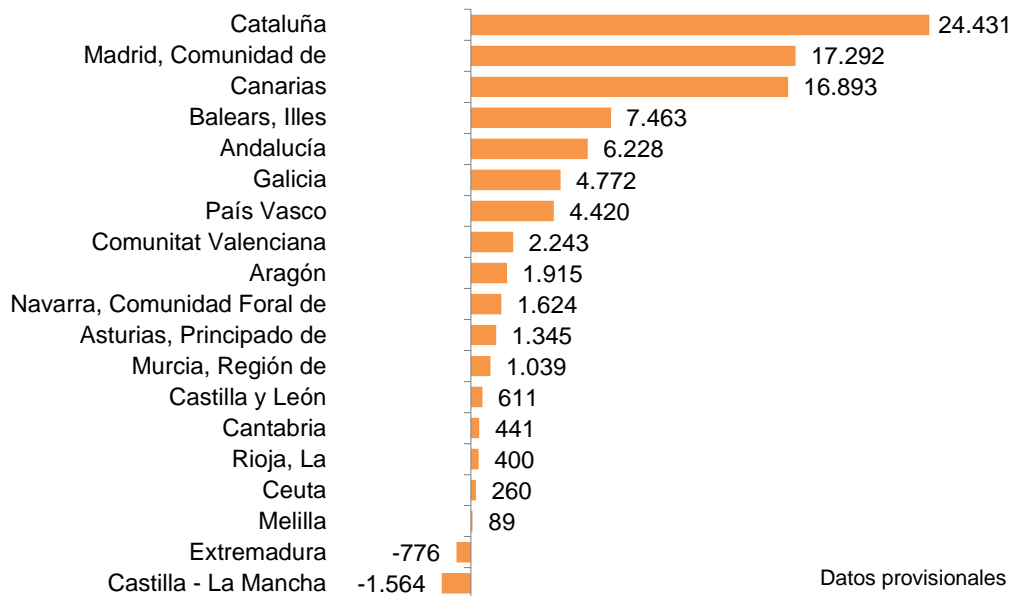
Emigration of foreign population by nationality. 2015-2016



Migration abroad by Autonomous Communities

All the Autonomous Communities and Cities had a positive migratory balance in absolute values during 2016, except for Castilla–La Mancha and Extremadura.

Migratory balance with abroad by Autonomous Communities 2016

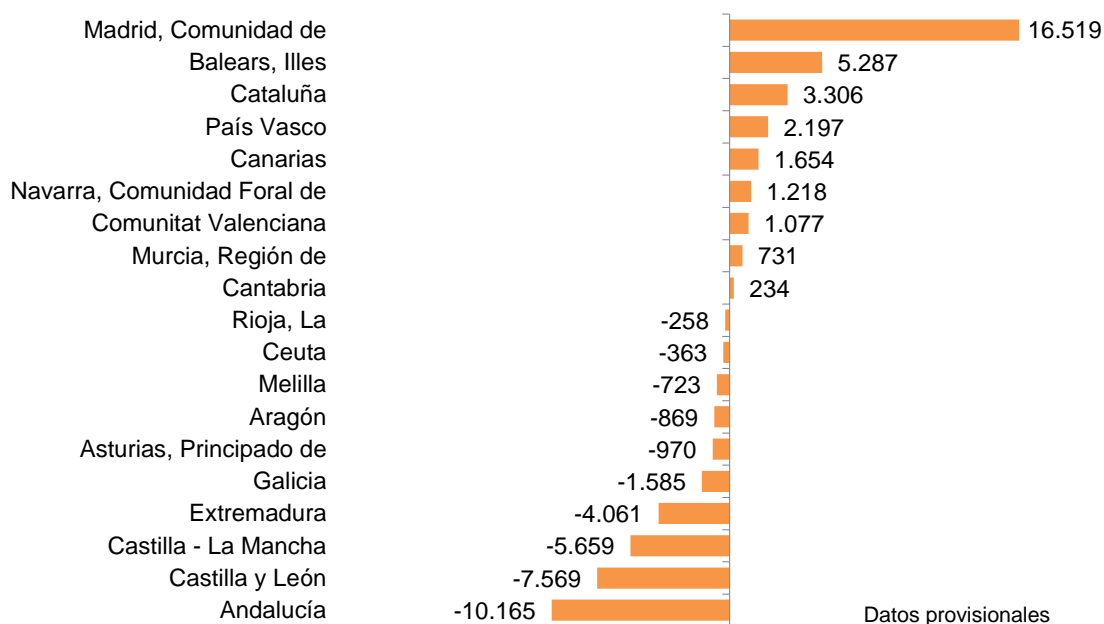


Interior Migrations

In 2016 the largest migratory balances were from Comunidad de Madrid, Illes Balears and Cataluña

On the other extreme, Andalucía, Castilla y León and Castilla-La Mancha registered the lowest interior migratory balances.

Migratory balance among Autonomous Communities 2016



Demographic evolution of the Autonomous Communities in 2016^(*)

Autonomous Community	Population a	Population a	Balance 2016 ^(*)		
	01 January 2017	01 January 2016	Vegetative	Migratory abroad	Migratory interior
National Total	46,528,966	46,440,099	-259	89,126	0
Andalucía	8,409,657	8,403,774	9,820	6,228	-10,165
Aragón	1,317,076	1,318,571	-2,541	1,915	-869
Asturias, Principado de	1,034,449	1,040,925	-6,851	1,345	-970
Balears, Illes	1,150,839	1,135,527	2,561	7,463	5,287
Canarias	2,154,905	2,135,209	1,149	16,893	1,654
Cantabria	581,477	582,504	-1,702	441	234
Castilla y León	2,435,797	2,454,454	-11,698	611	-7,569
Castilla - La Mancha	2,040,379	2,048,900	-1,297	-1,564	-5,659
Cataluña	7,441,176	7,408,290	5,148	24,431	3,306
Comunitat Valenciana	4,934,993	4,932,347	-674	2,243	1,077
Extremadura	1,077,715	1,084,969	-2,417	-776	-4,061
Galicia	2,710,607	2,720,102	-12,683	4,772	-1,585
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,475,872	6,424,275	17,785	17,292	16,519
Murcia, Región de	1,472,949	1,466,474	4,705	1,039	731
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	640,502	637,486	174	1,624	1,218
País Vasco	2,167,707	2,164,066	-2,977	4,420	2,197
Rioja, La	312,647	312,810	-305	400	-258
Ceuta	85,107	84,652	558	260	-363
Melilla	85,116	84,764	986	89	-723

(*) Provisional data

Methodological note

Today the INE is presenting the provisional data of two statistical operations: *Population Figures as of 1 January 2017* and *Migration Statistics* for the year 2016.

The operation **Population Figures** offers information about the population resident in Spain. The figures are broken down according to demographic characteristics (sex, age, year of birth, country of birth and nationality). It is a synthesis operation, the result of the sum or the rest of the real population figures of the previous period the changes in the population (births, deaths, migratory flows and acquisition of the Spanish nationality).

The **Migration Statistics** are based on the registrations and delistings in the Census. The residential variations that are recorded in the census are subject to statistical processing to calculate migratory movements more accurately.

Both operations are disseminated jointly every six months, in accordance with the following calendar:

- December of year t:
 - o Final Population figures at 1 July of year t-1 and at 1 January of year t, as well as provisional ones at 1 July of year t.
 - o Provisional results of Migration Statistics for t-1 and provisional ones for the first semester of year t.
- June of year t:
 - o Provisional Population Figures at 1 July of year t-1 and at 1 January of year t.
 - o Provisional results of Migration Statistics for t-1.

Population Figures

This is a new statistical operation aimed at measuring the resident¹ population in Spain, in each Autonomous Community, in each province and each island, broken down by basic demographic characteristics (sex, age, year of birth, nationality and country of birth).

Their results take as their starting point the 2011 census and, therefore, they backward-link with the successive population censuses compiled in Spain, and with the corresponding Intercensal Population Estimates. It all constitutes the historical statistical series for the population resident in Spain since 1971.

These data are considered to be reference population figures in all of the statistical production of the INE (surveys, National Accounts, indicators, etc.) and are transmitted as

¹ Resident population is defined as the population resident in a geographical area those persons who, at the reference date, have established their normal residence therein, pursuant to the definition set out in **European Parliament and Council Regulation 763/2008 regarding Population and Housing Censuses, and in European Parliament and Council Regulation 862/2007 regarding Statistics on Migrations and International Protection. Normal residence** is regarded as being the place where a person normally spends his/her daily rest periods, regardless of temporary absences for leisure purposes, holidays, visits to friends or relatives, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage, or where this is not the case, place of legal or registered residence.

official population figures for Spain, for all effects, on an international level. In particular, said operation makes it possible to comply with **European Parliament and Council Regulation 1260/2013 on European demographic statistics** (in force since the year 2014), referring to the provision of data regarding the population.

The Population Figures are compiled from demographic event account during the year, in accordance with the Vital Statistics, the Migration Statistics and the Statistics on Acquisition of the Spanish nationality by Residents, maintaining the utmost consistency with the results from said sources.

Today the provisional Population Figures are published as of 1 January 2017 and 1 July 2016. The figures for births and deaths that are shown there and thus, of the vegetative balance, differ slightly to those published within the Statistics of the Natural Population Movement (NPM) given that in that operation all the success happened in Spain are accounted, while for the operation of the Population Figures only the success that happened to the population resident in Spain are taken into account.

Territorial scope: Spain, Autonomous Communities, provinces and islands.

Breakdown variables: sex, year of birth, age, nationality and country of birth.

Migration Statistics

This statistical operation has the purpose of measuring migrations² taking place between Spain and the rest of the world, and between the different Spanish regions and provinces, broken down by sex, age, year of birth, nationality and country of birth of the migrant, as well as origin and destination of migration.

Migration statistics entail the greatest difficulty measuring population statistics. They are initially compiled from residential variations registered in the register database of the INE. Nevertheless, the administrative nature and purpose of the Municipal Register makes it necessary to treat the information registered in a statistical way. In general, this treatment consists on the estimation of the real departure date of the delistings of foreign nationals carried out "ex officio" by the Municipal Councils, and not by the interested party, as well as on the estimation of the variations that have not been registered yet in the data from the Municipal Register, the adjustment of the register information to the international definition of migration and the imputation of unknown variables.

Nevertheless, the observation of variations in the Municipal Register may be insufficient for measuring migratory flows. Thus, this operation stems from the idea of incorporating into its calculation methodology as many additional sources of information and methodological improvements as are considered appropriate for better identifying and measuring the phenomenon of migration. These methodological improvements will be incorporated during the forthcoming editions, and will be documented in order to inform researchers and users.

The results of these statistics also make it possible to comply with **European Parliament and Council Regulation 862/2007 regarding Migrations and International Protection** (in force since the year 2008), with reference to the supply of data on foreign migratory flows.

Thus, today the provisional results are being published for said statistics corresponding to the year 2016.

² Migration is understood to mean a change in normal residence, pursuant to the definition set out in the **European Parliament and Council Regulation 862/2007 regarding Migrations and International Protection**.

Territorial scope: Spain, Autonomous Communities, provinces.

Breakdown variables: sex, year of birth, age, nationality and country of birth of the migrant and origin and destination of the migration.

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