

## **Short-Term Projection of the Population of Spain, 2008-2018**

**The population resident in Spain will exceed 49 million persons in the year 2018**

**In accordance with the hypotheses considered, births will reach their maximum value since 1983 in the year 2009, and will gradually decrease as of 2010**

In the last few decades, the Projections of the Population have become consolidated as an exercise enabling the revision of recent demographic trends and providing users with results on the main demographic magnitudes in the immediate future. The aforementioned projections are obtained by establishing a hypothesis scenario in three areas as a starting point: mortality, fertility and migration. The validity of the results is logically conditioned by the fact that, in the future, the aforementioned hypotheses will be confirmed empirically.

In order to adapt to the changing Spanish demographic situation and respond to the needs of users, the INE will henceforth carry out Projections of the Population each year, ten years ahead (called Short-Term), which will supplement the traditional Long-Term projections (60 years), which will be updated every three years.

### **Slowdown of the growth rate of the population of Spain**

The Short-Term Projection of the Population prepared by the INE on the assumptions of birth, mortality and migratory balance mentioned, forecasts a slowdown in the growth rate of the population of Spain, from 1.8% each year recorded in 2007 down to 0.7% in 2010. Subsequently, and until 2018, a stabilisation of the aforementioned rate is forecast.

If, during the 2002-2008 period, the population resident in Spain grew at an annual average rate of 720 thousand inhabitants, in the next 10 years, an average annual increase of around 380 thousand is forecast in accordance with the most plausible hypotheses. Nevertheless, and given the high level of demographic dynamism in recent years, Spain will surpass 49 million residents in 2018.

## Growth of the population of Spain

Year	Population resident at 1 January	Population growth	
		Absolute	Relative (%)
2002	40,964,244		
2003	41,663,702	699,458	1.71
2004	42,345,342	681,640	1.64
2005	43,038,035	692,693	1.64
2006	43,758,250	720,215	1.67
2007	44,474,631	716,381	1.64
2008	45,283,259	808,628	1.82
2009	45,865,740	582,481	1.29
2010	46,256,319	390,579	0.85
2011	46,597,205	340,886	0.74
2012	46,949,657	352,453	0.76
2013	47,306,907	357,250	0.76
2014	47,664,946	358,039	0.76
2015	48,021,707	356,761	0.75
2016	48,376,828	355,121	0.74
2017	48,730,588	353,760	0.73
2018	49,084,332	353,744	0.73

Source: 2002-2008, Population Now Cast;  
2009-2018, Short-Term Projection of the Population

### Natural growth

According to the established estimates, Spain will have reached the maximum natural growth dynamism of the last two decades in 2008, with a favourable difference between births and deaths of 122.2 thousand persons. As of that moment, it would experience a decrease down to a natural surplus of 40.2 thousand persons during 2017.

It is estimated that **births will reach a maximum in 2009**, slightly over 500,000 per annum. It will be the highest value since 1983, although lower than the maximum figure reached in 1976, of 677,456 births.

As of 2010, a gradual decrease is forecast in the number of births, as a result of a lower number of women reaching fertile ages. Nor will this effect be compensated for by the foreign migratory flow.

**Deaths will continue their moderate increase** until reaching approximately 420 thousand in 2017. Average annual deaths for the projection period will increase by around 20,000 as compared with the averages observed in the years 2002 to 2007, despite the hypotheses posited regarding the continued improvement in life expectancy.

## Natural growth of the population of Spain

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural growth	Gross rates per 1000 inhabitants		
				Birth	Mortality	Natural growth
2002	418,846	368,618	50,228	10.1381	8.9223	1.2158
2003	441,881	384,828	57,053	10.5198	9.1616	1.3583
2004	454,591	371,934	82,657	10.6482	8.7121	1.9361
2005	466,371	387,355	79,016	10.7463	8.9256	1.8207
2006	482,957	371,478	111,479	10.9593	8.4296	2.5297
2007	491,183	384,442	106,741	10.9459	8.5672	2.3787
2008	498,416	376,194	122,222	10.9363	8.2545	2.6818
2009	500,372	381,187	119,185	10.8632	8.2757	2.5875
2010	498,897	385,824	113,072	10.7459	8.3104	2.4355
2011	495,684	390,893	104,791	10.5975	8.3571	2.2404
2012	491,325	395,764	95,560	10.4253	8.3976	2.0277
2013	485,937	400,723	85,214	10.2333	8.4388	1.7945
2014	479,756	405,758	73,998	10.0276	8.4810	1.5467
2015	473,103	410,487	62,616	9.8156	8.5165	1.2991
2016	466,341	415,230	51,111	9.6046	8.5520	1.0527
2017	459,830	419,615	40,215	9.4020	8.5798	0.8223

Source: 2002 - 2006, Natural Movement of the Population Statistics;  
 2007, provisional results of the Natural Movement of the Population Statistics;  
 2008 - 2017, Short-Term Projection of the Population

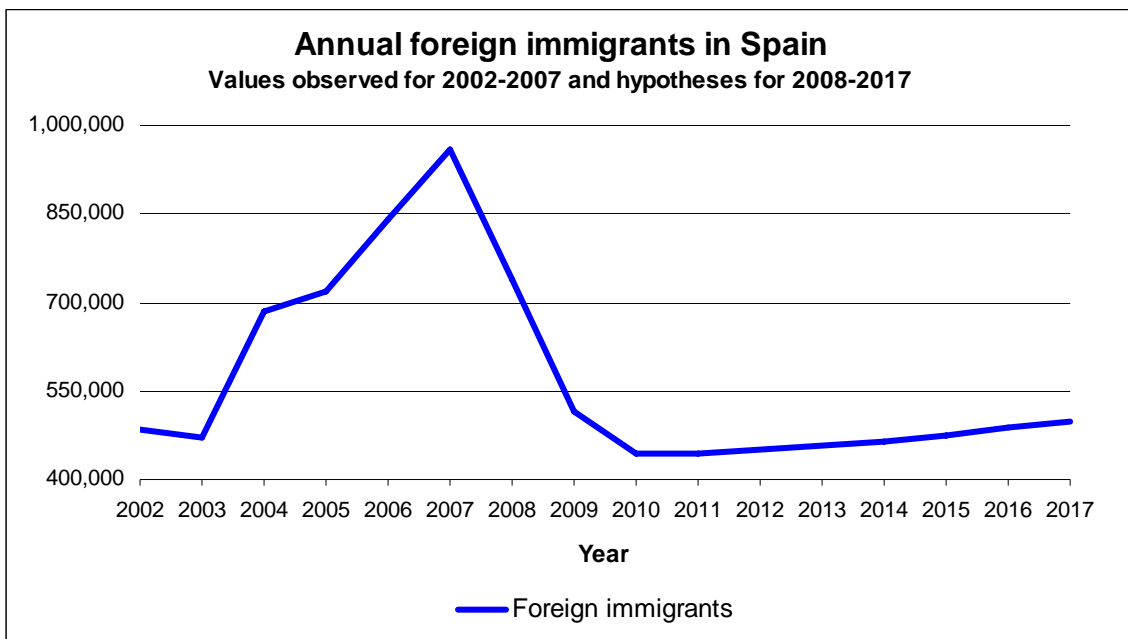
## Migratory growth

Foreign migration in Spain has been the key factor in growth in recent years, since it has represented between 84.4% and 92.8% of annual demographic growth during the 2002 to 2007 period.

It is, however, worth noting that **foreign immigration is the most volatile and uncertain component in the immediate future.**

The foreign migration hypotheses of the Projection imply that **immigration in Spain will undergo a drastic correction during the years 2009 to 2011**, from 958.3 thousand immigrants registered during 2007 to 442.8 thousand in 2010.

As of that point, and taking into account both established inertias and the number of recent immigrants resident in Spain, the Projection hypotheses imply that there will be a stabilising of the net foreign entries, whereby arrivals in Spain during the next decade will be less than five million immigrants.



**The migratory balance for the 2008-2017 period is estimated at 2.93 million persons.** This figure will be comparatively lower than the balance of 2.56 million recorded between the years 2004 and 2007 alone.

### Projected hypothesis of foreign migration for Spain

Year	Immigrants	Emigrants	Migratory balance
2008	739,875	279,616	460,259
2009	516,000	244,607	271,394
2010	442,755	214,942	227,813
2011	445,698	198,036	247,662
2012	450,385	188,696	261,689
2013	456,818	183,993	272,825
2014	464,996	182,232	282,763
2015	474,919	182,414	292,505
2016	486,587	183,938	302,649
2017	500,000	186,470	313,530

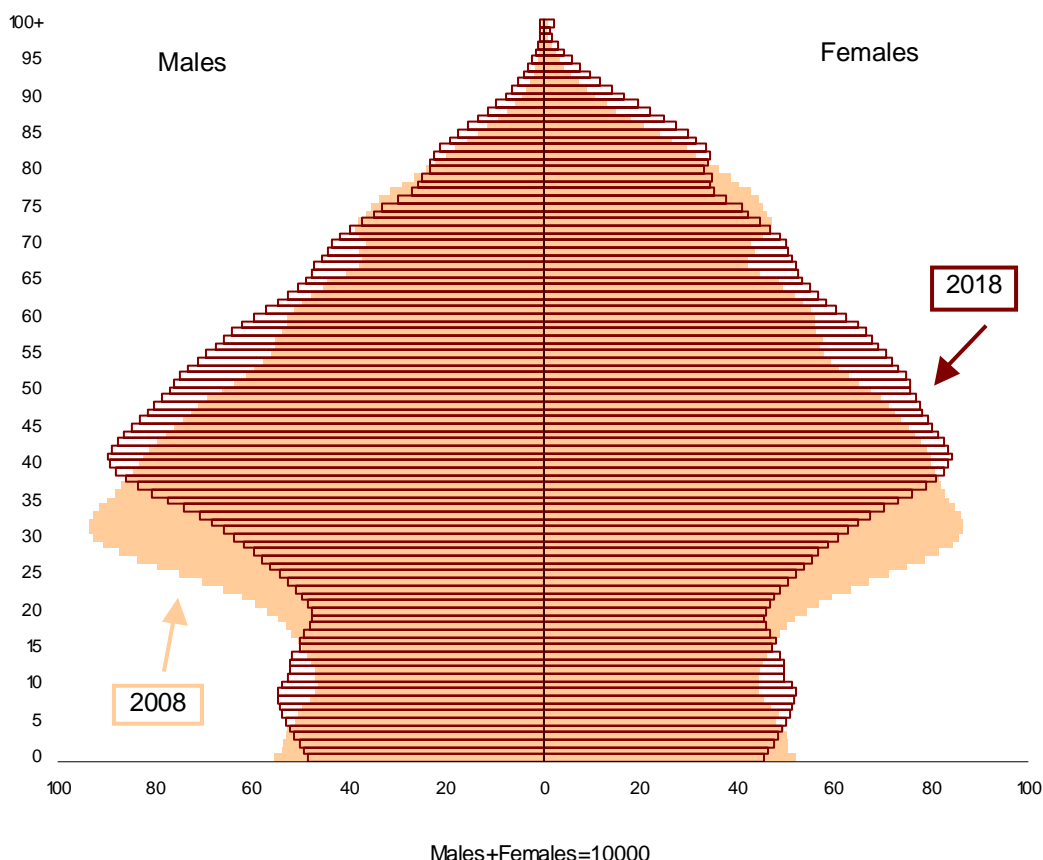
Source: Short-Term Projection of the Population

### Evolution of the structure by age

According to the parameters of this projection exercise, the population aged 16 to 64 years old will grow 4.7% from the year 2008, and will increase 1.44 million persons in 2018. In turn, persons under 15 years old will increase 13.1% (921 thousand persons more). This increase would take place due to the combined action of growing births and increasing numbers of persons in the age groups of potentially fertile women.

It is estimated that the greatest increase will be produced in the group aged over 64 years old, which will grow 19.2% in the coming decade. This will imply adding 1.44 million persons of said age to those resident in Spain.

### Population pyramid. Years 2008 and 2018



Faced with this evolution of the structure by age, **the dependency rate** (understood as the relationship between the population under 16 years old or over 64 years old, and the population aged 16 to 64 years old) will continue its rising trend and **will increase from 47% to approximately 53%**.

### Hypothesis of the expected evolution of the demographic phenomena

According to the hypotheses compiled for this Projection, **the Synthetic Birth Index, or the average number of children per woman, would maintain its growth rate**, from the 1.39 rate observed in 2007 to 1.46 in 2017. This index is expected to reflect the effect of the foreign population on said index, as has been observed in recent years.

The contribution of foreign women would also explain how **the average age of maternity will be established at approximately 31 years of age**.

In turn, it is implied that **life expectancy will increase almost two years for males and 1.5 years for females**.

## Population growth by Autonomous Community

The effect of the hypotheses formulated regarding the entry population yields that the Autonomous Communities with the most intense relative demographic growth in the coming decade will be Castilla-La Mancha (17.5%), Región de Murcia (16.6%), Illes Balears (15.9%) and Comunitat Valenciana (14.4%).

In this way, the South-central and East of the peninsula, and the islands, would appear as the main geographical vector of the growth of the population resident in Spain over the next 10 years.

In contrast, according to the parameters considered to be the most reliable, the population will decrease in Principado de Asturias (1.7%), País Vasco (1.3%) and Galicia (1.2%), given that the drop in the natural balance of these Autonomous Communities would not be compensated by the domestic and foreign migratory balances.

One of the most relevant results of this Short-Term Projection of the Population of Spain is that, in the coming decade, it is estimated that the number of deaths will surpass the number of births in seven Autonomous Communities (Galicia, Castilla y León, Principado de Asturias, País Vasco, Extremadura, Aragón and Cantabria).

## Natural growth projected by Autonomous Community

Autonomous Community	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
National total	122,222	119,185	113,072	104,791	95,560	85,214	73,998	62,616	51,111	40,215
Andalucía	33,216	33,018	32,304	31,148	29,748	28,076	26,174	24,168	22,067	19,997
Aragón	-3	5	-72	-212	-377	-575	-799	-1,026	-1,257	-1,470
Asturias (Principado de)	-4,333	-4,517	-4,721	-4,956	-5,202	-5,467	-5,744	-6,019	-6,295	-6,554
Balears (Illes)	4,822	4,778	4,651	4,478	4,289	4,083	3,864	3,644	3,423	3,214
Canarias	7,180	6,817	6,357	5,833	5,292	4,724	4,134	3,546	2,955	2,379
Cantabria	120	88	22	-75	-190	-325	-479	-641	-810	-977
Castilla y León	-6,062	-6,338	-6,691	-7,131	-7,606	-8,134	-8,705	-9,279	-9,864	-10,420
Castilla-La Mancha	4,178	4,330	4,360	4,275	4,117	3,882	3,584	3,257	2,904	2,559
Cataluña	27,236	26,512	25,195	23,580	21,901	20,133	18,322	16,588	14,943	13,512
Comunitat Valenciana	15,660	15,536	15,018	14,204	13,234	12,098	10,832	9,524	8,187	6,910
Extremadura	-644	-762	-901	-1,070	-1,251	-1,450	-1,665	-1,880	-2,101	-2,312
Galicia	-7,193	-7,628	-8,134	-8,738	-9,385	-10,095	-10,858	-11,635	-12,433	-13,207
Madrid (Comunidad de)	33,865	33,771	32,998	31,873	30,615	29,211	27,692	26,143	24,576	23,090
Murcia (Región de)	9,209	9,265	9,200	9,052	8,860	8,617	8,330	8,023	7,701	7,393
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	1,787	1,735	1,641	1,518	1,381	1,228	1,061	890	719	557
País Vasco	1,402	867	240	-479	-1,239	-2,045	-2,880	-3,703	-4,510	-5,263
Rioja (La)	593	570	523	459	388	310	226	143	61	-16
Ceuta	521	516	506	493	480	466	451	437	423	410
Melilla	671	623	579	540	507	479	456	437	423	413

Source: Short-Term Projection of Population

In turn, it is implied that the foreign migratory balance will continue to have a positive impact on all of the Communities in the coming decade. The highest positive net balances will take place in Comunidad de Madrid, Comunitat Valenciana, Andalucía and Cataluña.

## Projected foreign migration by Autonomous Community

Autonomous Community	Total Immigrants	Total Emigrants	Total Migratory Balance
Total nacional	4,978,033	2,044,944	2,933,089
Andalucía	630,699	193,416	437,283
Aragón	152,203	41,228	110,974
Asturias (Principado de)	47,109	20,581	26,528
Balears (Illes)	172,857	59,440	113,418
Canarias	239,737	56,968	182,769
Cantabria	37,352	12,921	24,431
Castilla y León	176,641	56,681	119,960
Castilla-La Mancha	209,707	48,050	161,657
Cataluña	1,091,026	687,560	403,466
Comunitat Valenciana	709,107	239,267	469,840
Extremadura	41,742	24,275	17,466
Galicia	139,276	81,413	57,863
Madrid (Comunidad de)	905,235	296,451	608,784
Murcia (Región de)	186,721	51,461	135,260
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	56,306	20,195	36,111
País Vasco	127,955	117,290	10,665
Rioja (La)	40,717	19,241	21,476
Ceuta	2,886	2,012	873
Melilla	10,759	16,492	-5,734

Source: Short-Term Projection of Population

### Provincial results

The provincial and detailed results of the Short-Term Projection of the Population may be viewed at: [http://www.ine.es/en/daco/daco42/proycorto/resumen\\_provi\\_en.xls](http://www.ine.es/en/daco/daco42/proycorto/resumen_provi_en.xls)

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**Press office:** Telephone numbers: 91 583 93 63 / 94 08 – Fax: 91 583 90 87 - [gprensa@ine.es](mailto:gprensa@ine.es)  
**Information Area:** Telephone number: 91 583 91 00 – Fax: 91 583 91 58 – [www.ine.es/infoine](http://www.ine.es/infoine)

## Methodological note

For the first time, the National Statistics Institute is publishing the results of a Short-Term Projection of the Population of Spain exercise, in accordance with the hypotheses of the foreseeable evolution of each of the basic demographic phenomena, which provides, each year, the forecast of the population that will reside in Spain, its Autonomous Communities and provinces over the next 10 years.

This new statistical operation will henceforth be performed annually, allowing for following the changing Spanish short-term demographics, through the continuous updating of its results as compared with the most recent demographic development and latest available information.

The objective of the Short-Term Projection of the Population of Spain is to provide a preview of the population that will reside in Spain, its Autonomous Communities and provinces over the next ten years, as well as of the evolution of each of the basic demographic phenomena in each of those territorial scopes for each year of the projection period.

The general calculation methodology is based on the *classical component method*. The application of the aforementioned method is in response to the following schema: starting from the resident population in a certain geographical area and the retrospective data observed for each one of the basic geographical components (mortality, fertility and migration), the idea is to obtain resident population figures corresponding to subsequent dates under certain hypotheses on the future of these three events, which are those which determine their growth and their structure by age.

The component method has been applied according to a *multiregional projection model*<sup>1</sup> which enables the total consistency of results at all territorial levels considered, and the coherence necessary between demographic flows and population stocks.

The methodological orientations and the projection hypotheses have been discussed and presented at the heart of the Population Figures and Projections Working Group (Figures Committee, Censuses of 2011 and Projections of the Population), with the participation of several ministerial units of statistics, analysis and forecasts, the Bank of Spain, business and trade union organisations, and statistics offices of the Autonomous Communities and the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces.

**Reference date of the results:** 1 January of each year of the 2008-2018 period for population stocks; annual demographic flows of the 2008-2017 period for demographic events.

**Population scope:** the population resident in Spain and in each of its Autonomous Communities and provinces.

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

**Breakdown variables:** sex, age and generation, for both population stocks and demographic events.

**Entry population:** the Population Now Cast at 1 January 2008.

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<sup>1</sup> Willekens, F.J. and Drewe, P. (1984) "A multiregional model for regional demographic projection", in Heide, H. and Willekens, F.J. (ed) *Demographic Research and Spatial Policy*, Academic Press, London.