

28 October 2014

Population Projection for Spain, 2014-2064

If the current demographic trends continue, Spain will lose one million inhabitants in the next 15 years and 5.6 million in the next 50 years

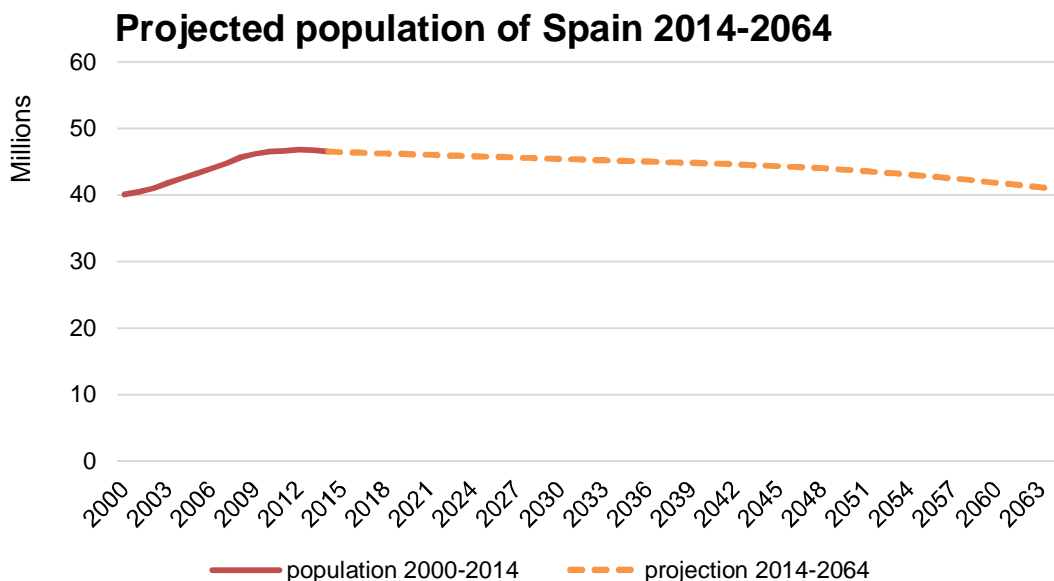
The percentage of people over 65 years of age, which currently stands at 18.2%, will pass on to 24.9% in 2029 and 38.7% in 2064

In 2015 the number of deaths will be higher for the very first time than the number of births

The only Autonomous Communities to gain population within the next 15 years will be Comunidad de Madrid, Canarias, Illes Balears, Región de Murcia and Andalucía

If the current demographic trends were to continue, the population of Spain would decrease 0.15% in 2014, continuing the negative trend that started in 2012.

In the next 15 years Spain would lose 1,022,852 inhabitants (2.2%) and in the next 50 it would be more than 5.6 million inhabitants (12.1%). Thus, population would be reduced to 45.8 million persons by 2024 and 40.9 million by 2064.

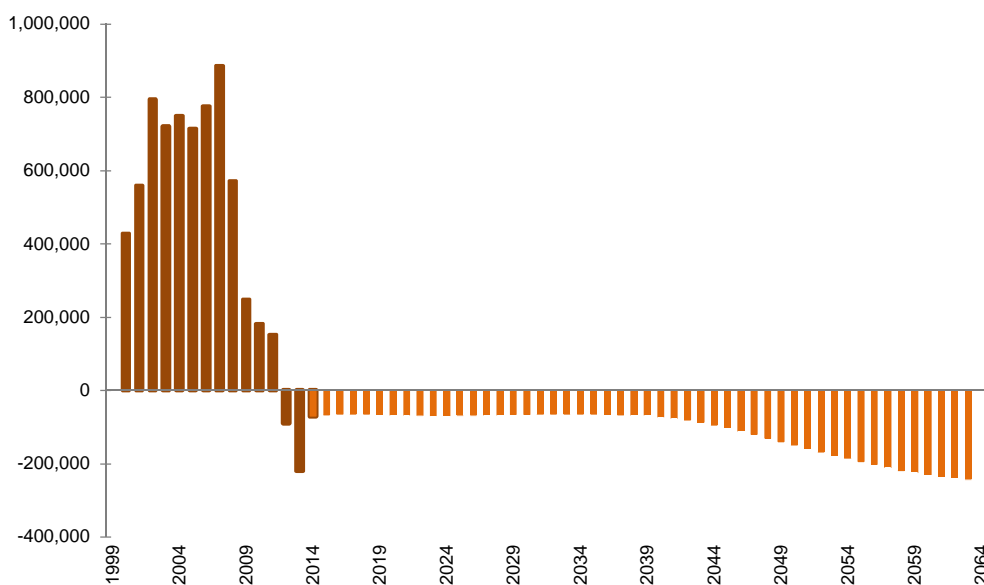


Projected population resident in Spain 2014-2064

Year	Population resident on 1 January	Population growth (*)	
		Absolute	Relative (%)
2008	45,668,938	570,332	1.25
2009	46,239,271	247,350	0.53
2010	46,486,621	180,554	0.39
2011	46,667,175	151,041	0.32
2012	46,818,216	-90,326	-0.19
2013	46,727,890	-220,130	-0.47
2014	46,507,760	-70,964	-0.15
2015	46,436,797	-67,558	-0.15
2019	46,171,990	-52,961	-0.14
2024	45,829,722	-68,963	-0.15
2029	45,484,908	-66,002	-0.15
2034	45,154,897	-66,403	-0.15
2039	44,822,879	-77,580	-0.17
2044	44,434,981	-112,472	-0.25
2049	43,872,621	-159,507	-0.36
2054	43,075,084	-203,018	-0.47
2059	42,059,994	-235,232	-0.56
2064	40,883,832		

(*) 2008-2013: Final Population numbers. From 2019, average annual growth for every 5 years.

Annual growth of the population of Spain 2000-2013 and according to the 2014-2064 projection



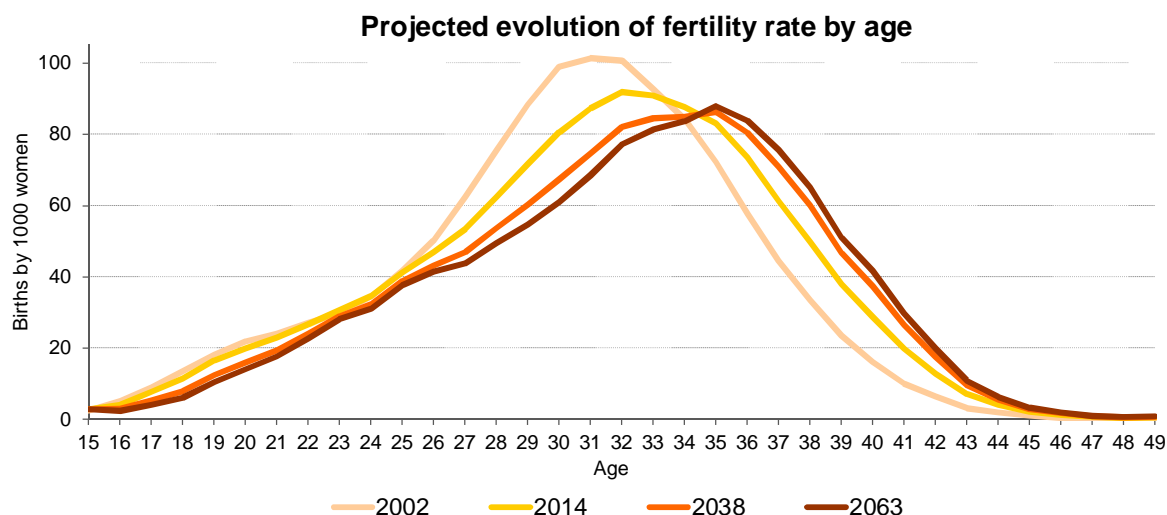
The reduction of resident population is mainly due to the progressive increase of deaths and the decrease of births, which is a phenomenon that will be particularly pronounced from 2040 on. Therefore, the natural growth would become negative as of the second year of the projection (2015), with a total of eight million persons in the 50 years projected.

This negative growth would not be offset by the migratory balance, which would be positive for the same period with around 2.5 million net foreign migrations.

Natural growth: births and deaths

Following the trend started in 2009, the number of births in Spain would continue to decrease in the next years. Thus, around 5.1 million children would be born between 2014 and 2028, 24.8% less than in the previous 15 years. In 2029, the annual birth figure would be down to 298,202, 27.1% less than at present.

This projection expects fertility to maintain a slightly declining trend. Therefore, the average number of children per woman would be 1.24 in 2029 and 1.22 at the end of the projected period, as compared with the current 1.27.



The average age at childbearing, which currently stands at 31.7 years of age, would continue to rise gradually up to 33 years at the end of the period.

The decrease in births would be mainly caused by the reduction in the number of women at child-bearing age. In fact, the number of women between the ages of 15 and 49 would be reduced by 1.9 million (17.4%) in 15 years and by 4.3 million in 50 years (39.2%).

In turn, life expectancy at birth would reach 84.0 years old for males and 88.7 for females in 2029, resulting in an increase of 4.0 years and 3.0 years respectively, as compared with current values.

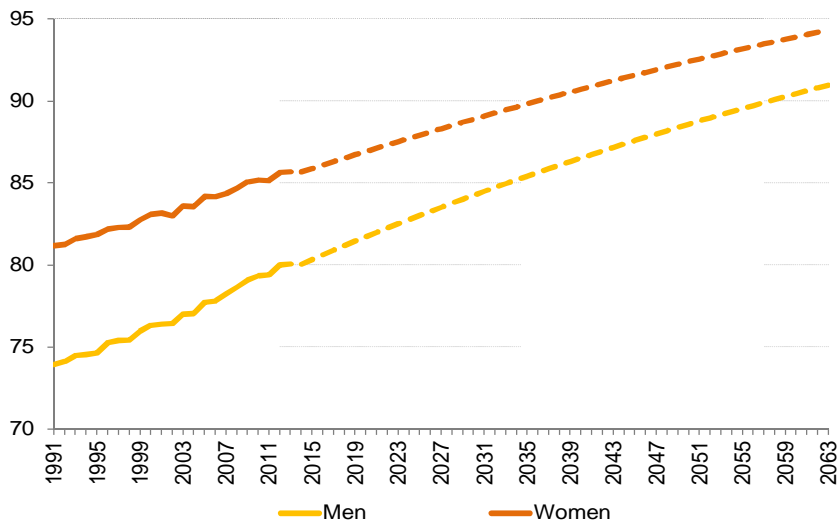
If the current trend continued, in 2064 the life expectancy for men would exceed 91 years and for women it would almost reach 95 years.

Likewise, a woman aged 65 years in 2064 would live an average of 30.8 years more (27.4 for men), as compared to the current 22.9 survival years (19.0 for men).

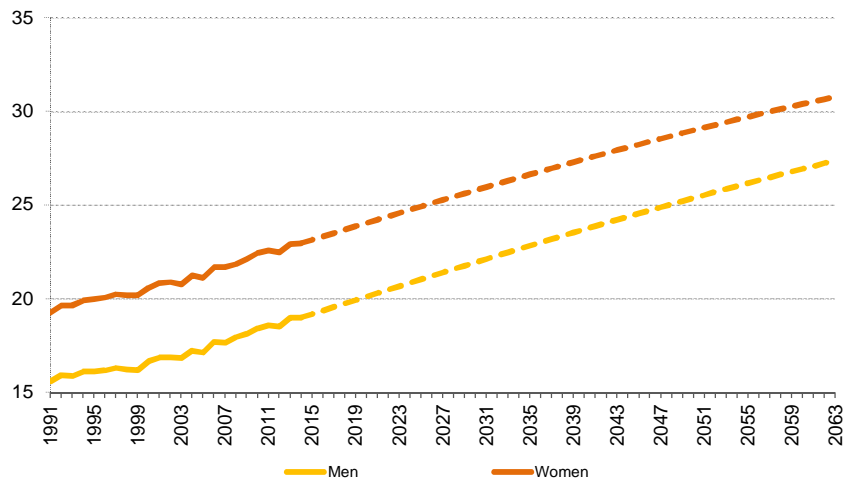
Projected life expectancy at birth and at 65 years old

Year	Life expectancy at birth		Life expectancy at 65 years old	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
2013	79.99	85.61	18.97	22.92
2014	80.03	85.66	19.00	22.96
2019	81.43	86.70	19.93	23.86
2024	82.75	87.71	20.85	24.75
2029	83.99	88.68	21.76	25.62
2034	85.17	89.62	22.65	26.46
2039	86.29	90.53	23.53	27.28
2044	87.36	91.39	24.38	28.08
2049	88.37	92.22	25.21	28.84
2054	89.33	93.01	26.01	29.56
2059	90.25	93.75	26.78	30.25
2063	90.95	94.32	27.37	30.77

Life expectancy at birth



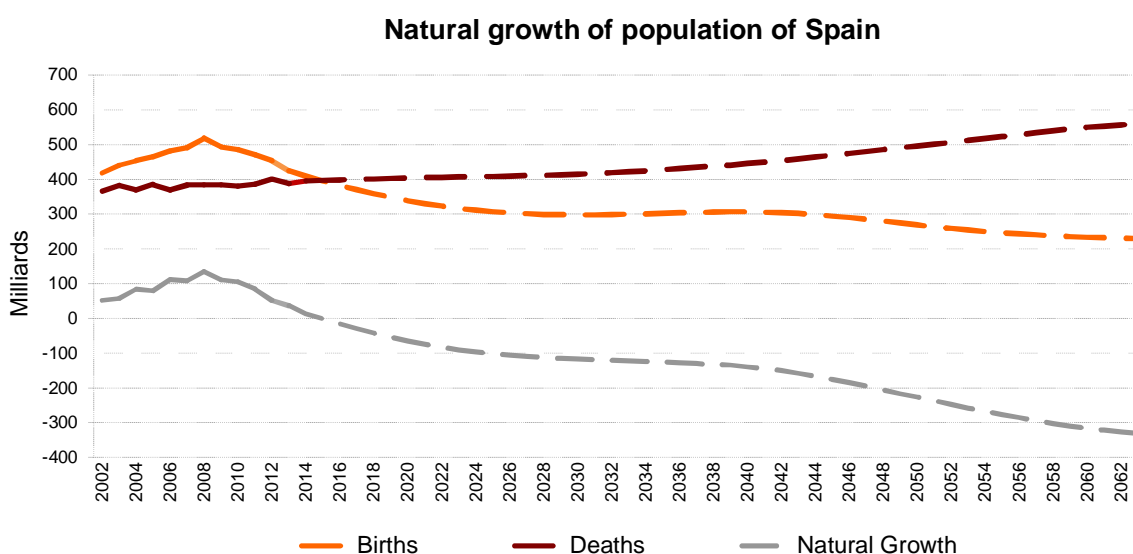
Life expectancy at 65 years old



Despite the loss of population and the improvements in life expectancy, the number of deaths would continue with its growing trend, due to the progressive ageing of the population. Thus, in the 2014-2029 period, more than six million deaths would be registered, 7.1% more than those recorded along the previous 15 years (1999-2013).

In the year 2029 there would be 412,685 deaths among residents in Spain, and in 2063 the figure would reach 559,858 deaths (as compared with 395,163 in 2014).

The decrease in births and the ageing of the population would lead to the registration of more deaths than births in Spain in 2015. In other words, the natural growth would turn negative.



Projected natural growth for population in Spain

Years	Births	Defunciones	Natural Growth
2008	518,503	384,198	134,305
2009	493,717	383,209	110,508
2010	485,252	380,234	105,018
2011	470,553	386,017	84,536
2012	453,348	401,122	52,226
2013	424,096	387,915	36,181
2014	408,902	395,196	13,706
2018	358,660	401,028	-42,368
2023	316,432	406,885	-90,453
2028	299,279	411,392	-112,113
2033	299,440	421,555	-122,115
2038	305,839	437,661	-131,822
2043	301,562	459,247	-157,685
2048	279,777	485,782	-206,005
2053	254,289	512,034	-257,745
2058	237,394	539,722	-302,328
2063	229,435	559,858	-330,423

Source: 2002-2013, Statistics on the National Population Movement (provisional data for 2013)

Migratory growth

According to the latest available information, the immigration flow in 2014 would reach a level of 332,522 immigrants, 14.3% more than in 2013. However, 417,191 persons would leave our country this year in order to reside abroad.

As a result, Spain would register once again a negative foreign migratory balance for the fifth consecutive year, standing at -84,669 persons in 2014.

The projection for the 2014-2063 period group is made on the hypothetical basis of a constant immigration flow and a trend of the population to migrate abroad, by ages, also constant, both of them held at their level forecasted for 2014 with the information currently available.

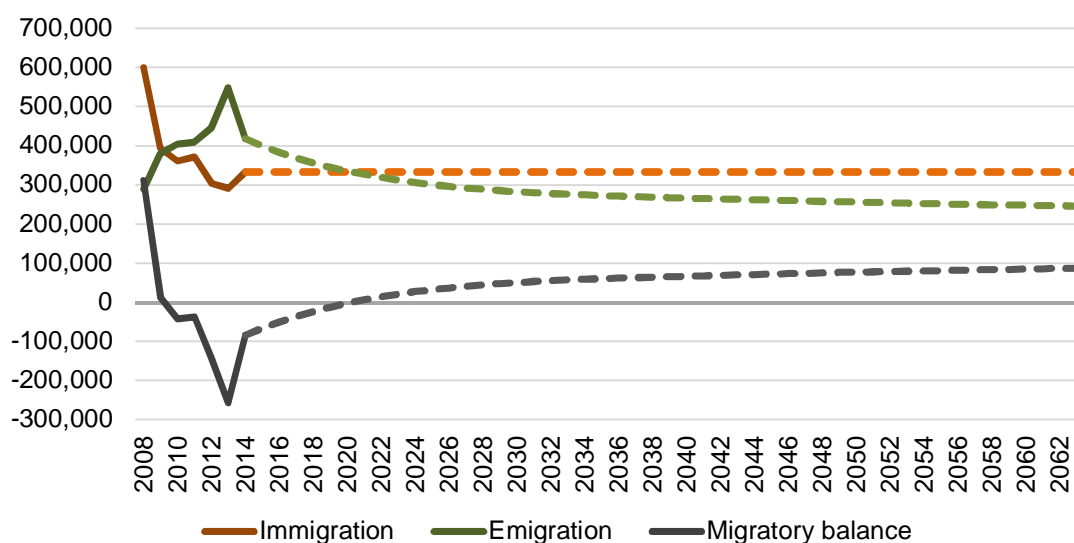
If so, Spain would lose more than 275,000 inhabitants until year 2020 due to its population exchanges with foreign countries. Nevertheless, this trend would reverse from year 2021 on, with more entrances than exits, which would mean a net population gain of almost 2.5 million persons due to migrations in the next 50 years.

Projected external Spanish migration

Year	Immigrations	Emigrations	Migratory Balance
2009	392,963	380,118	12,845
2010	360,704	403,379	-42,675
2011	371,335	409,034	-37,698
2012	304,054	446,606	-142,552
2013	291,041	547,890	-256,849
2014	332,522	417,191	-84,669
2015	332,522	398,908	-66,386
2018	332,522	356,025	-23,503
2023	332,522	311,885	20,637
2028	332,522	288,152	44,370
2033	332,522	275,733	56,789
2043	332,522	262,809	69,713
2053	332,522	253,082	79,440
2063	332,522	245,903	86,619

Source: 2008-2013, Migration Statistics (2013 is provisional);

Projected external migration



Population by age group

The conducted simulation also shows the intensity of the ageing process of the population resident in Spain, now accelerated by the decrease in the birth rate which is not offset by the positive migratory balance.

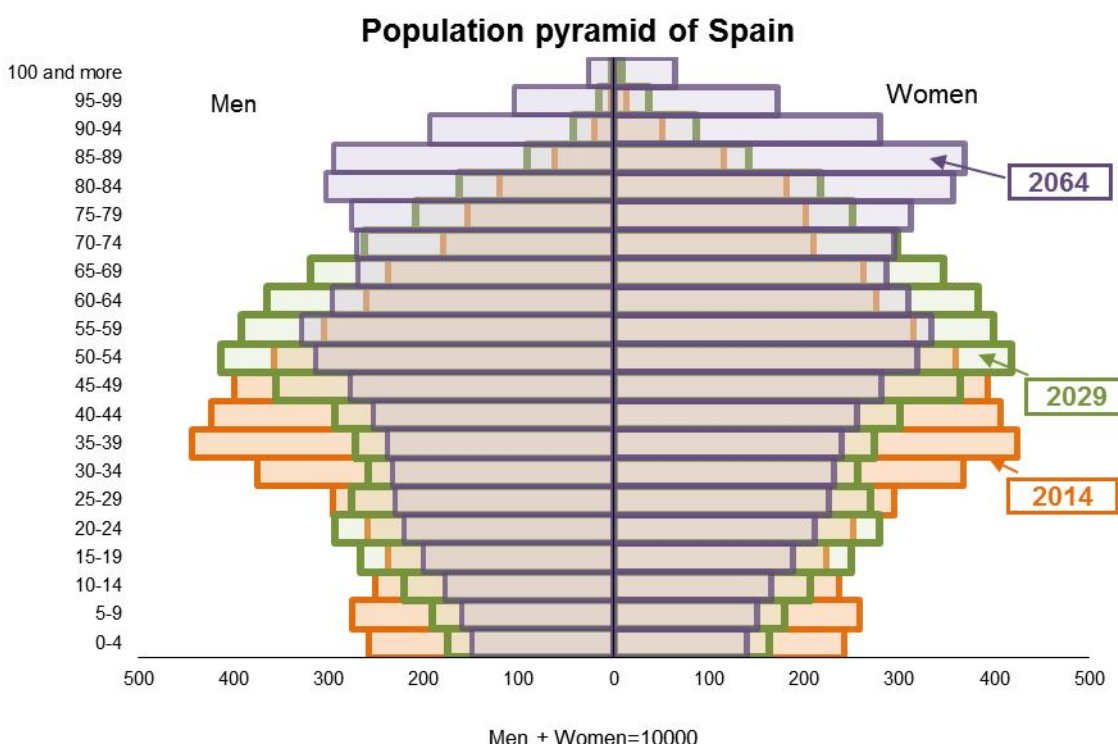
If the current demographic situation remains, the loss of population will be concentrated in the age bracket between 30 and 49 years, which would register a decrease of 1.1 million persons in the next 15 years (28.2% less) and 6.8 million in the next 50 years (45.3% less).

Moreover, the decrease in the birth rate would lead to a reduction of nearly 1,576,000 children under 10 years old in 2029 (32.8% less) and 2.3 million in 50 years (48.9% less), as compared with the present time.

In turn, population would increase in the upper half of the population pyramid. In fact, all age groups over 70 years old would register a growth.

In particular, in 15 years there will be 11.3 million persons 64 years old and over in Spain, 2.9 million more than in the present time (34.1%). This figure would increase up to 15.8 million persons (87.5% more) in 50 years.

If we look at the five-year age groups, the largest of them at present time is 34 to 39 years old. In 2029 it would be 50 to 54 years old group and in 2064 the 85 to 89 years old group.



Projected population resident in Spain by age group in 2029 and 2064

Age groups	2014	2029	Growth 2014-2019	2064	Growth 2014-2064
TOTAL	46,507,760	45,484,908	-1,022,852	40,883,832	-5,623,929
0 to 4 years	2,320,408	1,538,899	-781,508	1,183,906	-1,136,502
5 to 9 years	2,478,051	1,683,643	-794,408	1,268,878	-1,209,173
10 to 14 years	2,267,636	1,939,731	-327,905	1,403,355	-864,281
15 to 19 years	2,140,719	2,346,235	205,516	1,584,732	-555,988
20 to 24 years	2,374,582	2,603,060	228,479	1,762,097	-612,484
25 to 29 years	2,747,345	2,478,517	-268,828	1,862,348	-884,997
30 to 34 years	3,453,158	2,344,638	-1,108,520	1,900,872	-1,552,286
35 to 39 years	4,030,930	2,477,885	-1,553,046	1,955,583	-2,075,347
40 to 44 years	3,857,831	2,703,299	-1,154,532	2,079,058	-1,778,773
45 to 49 years	3,689,432	3,271,994	-417,439	2,284,925	-1,404,507
50 to 54 years	3,333,708	3,775,515	441,807	2,588,052	-745,656
55 to 59 years	2,878,297	3,592,907	714,610	2,705,302	-172,995
60 to 64 years	2,492,775	3,402,779	910,005	2,475,500	-17,275
65 to 69 years	2,328,239	3,031,281	703,042	2,270,596	-57,643
70 to 74 years	1,810,582	2,549,479	738,897	2,309,811	499,229
75 to 79 years	1,652,850	2,085,393	432,543	2,400,333	747,483
80 to 84 years	1,403,770	1,727,781	324,011	2,696,784	1,293,014
85 to 89 years	825,438	1,058,223	232,785	2,713,332	1,887,894
90 to 94 years	333,187	589,589	256,403	1,934,964	1,601,777
95 to 99 years	75,270	237,579	162,309	1,130,629	1,055,359
100 and more	13,551	46,480	32,929	372,775	359,224

Demographic ageing

The percentage of population aged 65 years and over, which currently stands at 18.2% of the population, would pass on to 24.9% in fifteen years (in 2029) and to 38.7% in fifty years (in 2064).

If the current demographic trends were to continue, the dependency rate (which is the quotient, as a percentage, of the population under 16 years old or over 64 years old and the population aged 16 to 64 years old) would increase more than seven points, from the current 52.1% to 59.2% in 2029. And it would be 95.6% in 2064.

Hundred-year-old population (those persons aged 100 years and over) would pass from the current 13,551 persons to more than 372,000 in 50 years.

Projected dependency ratio

Year	Older than 64 years old (%)	Younger than 16 years old (%)	Total (younger than 16 and older than 64) (%)
2010	24.9	23.5	48.4
2011	25.5	23.8	49.3
2012	26.1	24.1	50.1
2013	26.7	24.3	51.0
2014	27.6	24.6	52.1
2019	30.7	24.0	54.7
2024	34.4	21.9	56.2
2029	39.6	19.6	59.2
2039	55.4	19.5	74.8
2049	72.7	21.9	94.6
2059	76.2	20.9	97.1
2064	75.7	19.9	95.6

Population projections by Autonomous Community (2014-2029)

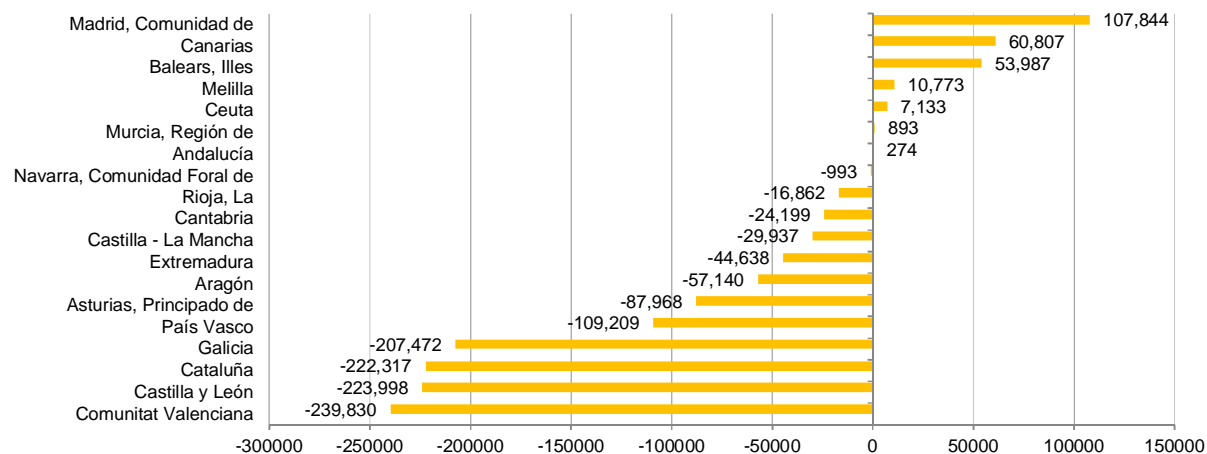
If the current demographic trends were to continue, the loss of population would be registered in almost all Autonomous Communities in the next 15 years.

The greatest decreases in relative terms would be registered in Castilla y León (-9.0%), Principado de Asturias (-8.3%) and Galicia (-7.6%).

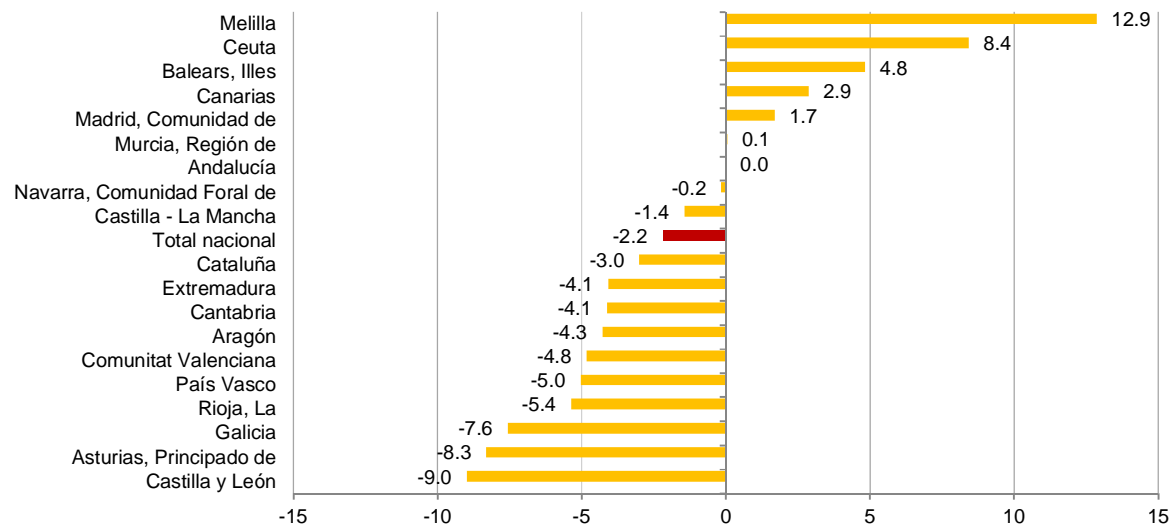
In turn, population would increase in Comunidad de Madrid, Canarias, Illes Balears and the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla.

Comunidad Foral de Navarra (-0.2%), Andalucía (0.0%) and Región de Murcia (0.1%) would almost maintain the same population size that at present time.

Projected absolute growth by Autonomous Community 2014-2029



Projected relative growth by Autonomous Community 2014-2029



Projected population growth by Autonomous Community

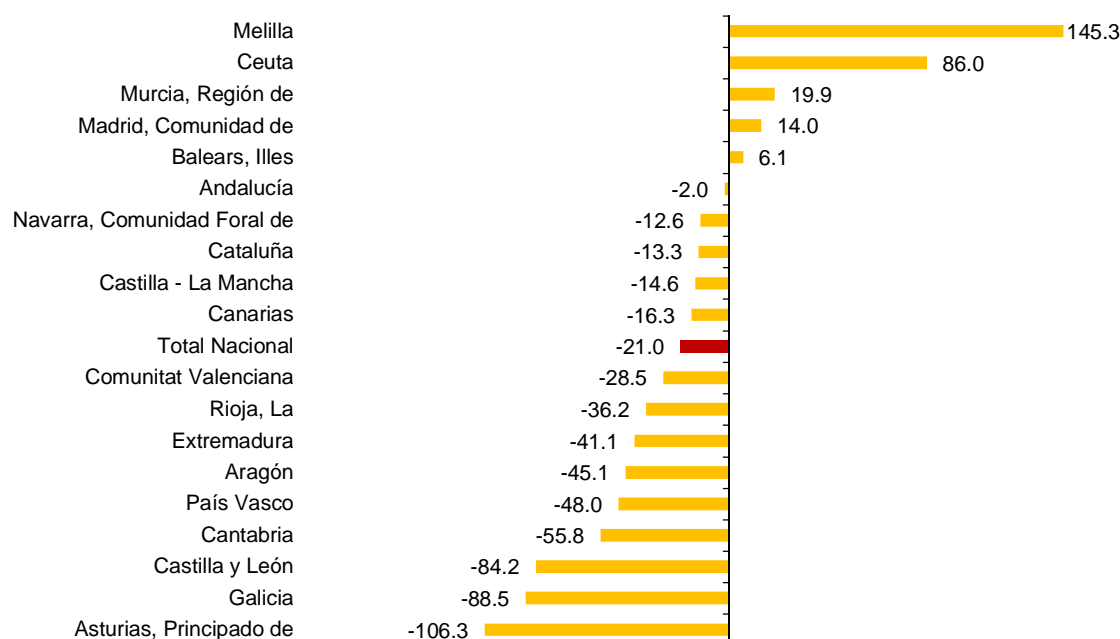
	Resident population on 1st January			Absolute		Relative (%)	
	2002	2014	2029	2002-2014	2015-2029	2002-2014	2015-2029
Total national	41,035,271	46,507,760	45,484,908	5,472,489	-1,022,852	13.3	-2.2
Andalucía	7,391,401	8,390,723	8,390,998	999,322	274	13.5	0.0
Aragón	1,209,917	1,331,943	1,274,803	122,026	-57,140	10.1	-4.3
Asturias, Principado de	1,062,796	1,058,976	971,009	-3,820	-87,968	-0.4	-8.3
Balears, Illes	845,130	1,115,374	1,169,361	270,244	53,987	32.0	4.8
Canarias	1,703,846	2,114,989	2,175,795	411,143	60,807	24.1	2.9
Cantabria	536,289	587,686	563,487	51,397	-24,199	9.6	-4.1
Castilla y León	2,454,840	2,495,765	2,271,767	40,925	-223,998	1.7	-9.0
Castilla - La Mancha	1,763,493	2,076,833	2,046,895	313,340	-29,937	17.8	-1.4
Cataluña	6,380,503	7,411,869	7,189,552	1,031,366	-222,317	16.2	-3.0
Comunitat Valenciana	4,192,287	4,963,027	4,723,196	770,740	-239,830	18.4	-4.8
Extremadura	1,057,795	1,096,951	1,052,313	39,156	-44,638	3.7	-4.1
Galicia	2,696,818	2,747,207	2,539,735	50,389	-207,472	1.9	-7.6
Madrid, Comunidad de	5,478,405	6,368,706	6,476,551	890,301	107,844	16.3	1.7
Murcia, Región de	1,206,619	1,461,876	1,462,769	255,258	893	21.2	0.1
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	557,454	636,629	635,636	79,175	-993	14.2	-0.2
País Vasco	2,082,911	2,166,184	2,056,975	83,273	-109,209	4.0	-5.0
Rioja, La	277,993	314,829	297,967	36,836	-16,862	13.3	-5.4
Ceuta	70,874	84,524	91,656	13,650	7,133	19.3	8.4
Melilla	65,901	83,669	94,442	17,768	10,773	27.0	12.9

In three out of the 17 Autonomous Communities, the accumulated number of births would exceed that of deaths in the next 15 years.

Thus, the natural growth between 2013 and 2022 would be positive in Illes Balears, Comunidad de Madrid and Región de Murcia.

The Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla would also record positive natural growth in the next 15 years.

Natural increase 2014-2029 per thousand persons



Natural increase projected by Autonomous Community

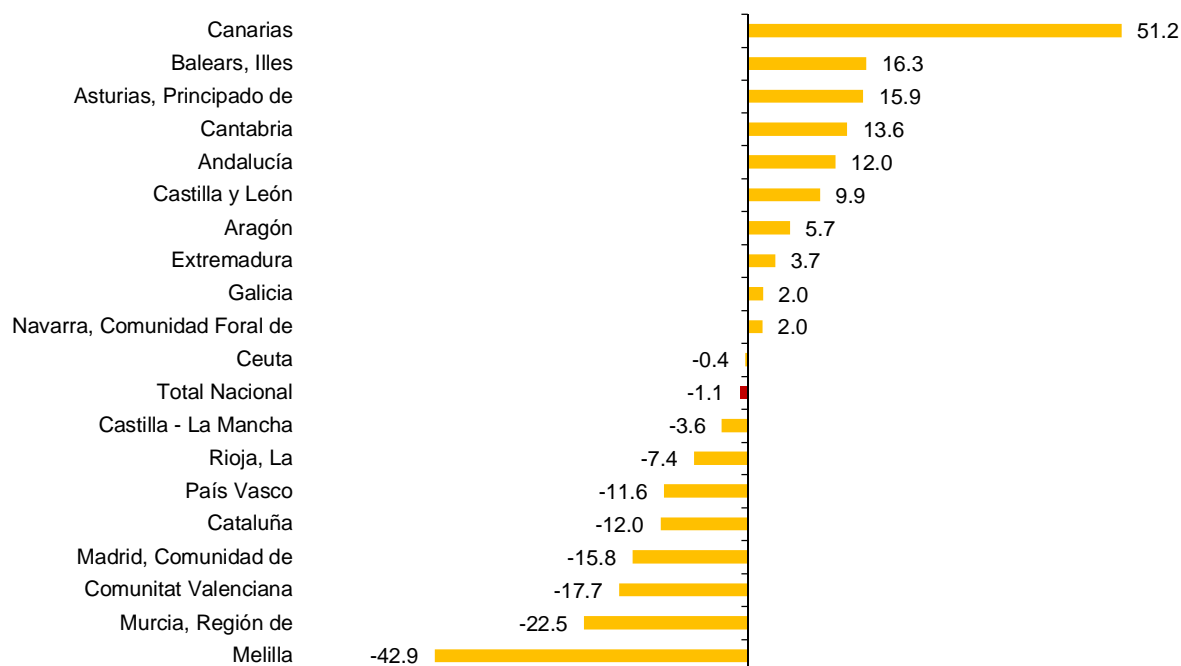
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	2026	2028
TOTAL	84,536	52,226	36,181	13,706	-15,634	-105,814	-112,113
Andalucía	23,850	18,014	15,666	13,088	8,186	-9,315	-11,169
Aragón	-943	-1,744	-1,689	-2,398	-3,038	-4,563	-4,550
Asturias, Principado de	-4,896	-5,529	-6,051	-6,157	-6,575	-7,656	-7,650
Balears, Illes	3,597	2,934	2,861	2,400	1,743	-692	-960
Canarias	3,858	3,120	2,199	1,561	300	-4,794	-5,474
Cantabria	-262	-748	-766	-1,174	-1,534	-2,652	-2,711
Castilla y León	-7,213	-9,213	-9,603	-10,805	-11,837	-14,490	-14,506
Castilla - La Mancha	3,311	1,331	932	342	-608	-3,135	-3,254
Cataluña	21,059	14,461	11,010	7,306	1,574	-12,854	-13,301
Comunitat Valenciana	8,658	5,271	3,680	417	-3,250	-14,246	-15,086
Extremadura	-646	-1,924	-2,144	-2,049	-2,374	-3,444	-3,566
Galicia	-8,285	-9,782	-10,701	-11,741	-13,073	-17,774	-18,048
Madrid, Comunidad de	30,409	26,575	22,977	18,610	14,066	-970	-2,163
Murcia, Región de	7,211	6,002	6,007	4,757	3,678	475	248
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	1,589	1,355	780	534	99	-1,028	-1,048
País Vasco	1,323	252	-613	-2,313	-4,036	-9,017	-9,206
Rioja, La	287	165	31	-169	-405	-999	-1,021
Ceuta	651	641	558	565	542	487	489
Melilla	978	1,045	1,047	932	907	858	865

Source: 2010-2013 Vital Statistics (provisional data for 2013);

If the current trend continues, the foreign migratory balance regarding size between 2014 and 2029 would be positive in ten Autonomous Communities, particularly in Canarias, Illes Balears and Principado de Asturias.

At the opposite end, worth noting would be population decreases due to foreign migrations in Región de Murcia, Comunitat Valenciana and Comunidad de Madrid, as well as in the Autonomous City of Melilla.

Projected migratory balance 2014-2029 per thousand persons



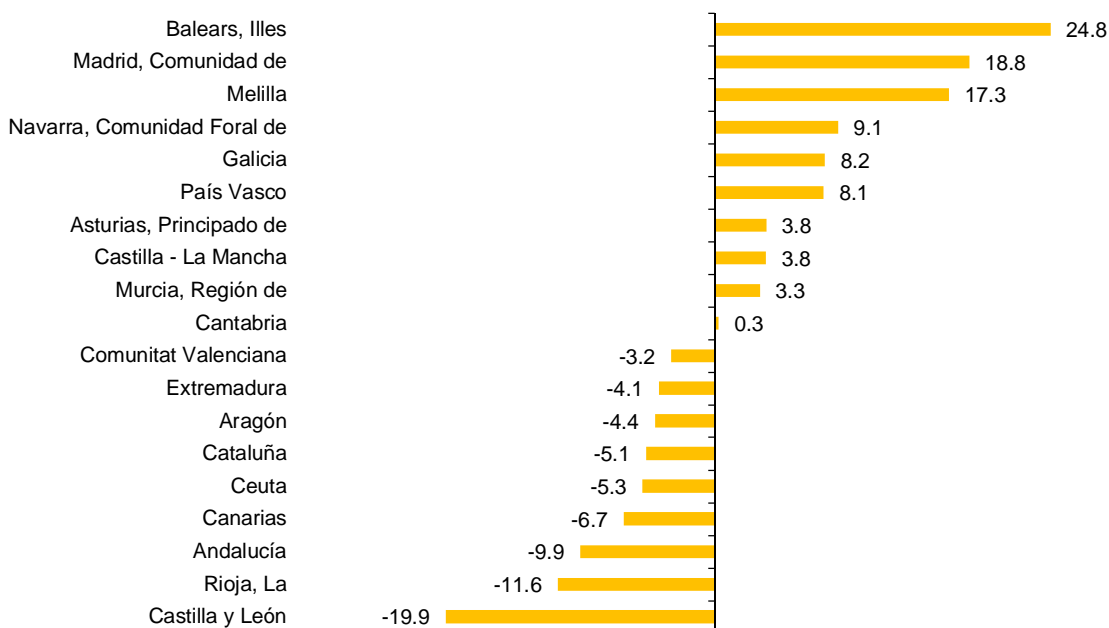
Projected migratory balances abroad by Autonomous Community

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	2026	2028
Total nacional	-37,698	-142,552	-256,849	-84,669	-50,273	36,656	44,370
Andalucía	15,413	3,489	-11,397	2,856	4,220	8,983	9,541
Aragón	-203	-3,188	-4,472	-948	-451	1,348	1,566
Asturias, Principado de	1,506	-119	-1,892	445	673	1,424	1,503
Balears, Illes	1,418	2,070	-2,586	-171	314	2,081	2,300
Canarias	11,494	12,408	4,938	6,593	6,861	7,828	7,942
Cantabria	385	-1,035	-1,389	14	212	792	847
Castilla y León	1,209	-2,291	-4,729	-698	187	2,761	3,018
Castilla - La Mancha	58	-5,898	-9,172	-2,291	-1,672	563	839
Cataluña	-30,536	-45,432	-77,873	-30,984	-19,680	5,732	7,669
Comunitat Valenciana	-5,132	-26,672	-29,187	-16,422	-12,137	-128	1,078
Extremadura	924	-61	-798	-154	-5	507	567
Galicia	2,422	-931	-3,902	-1,254	-650	1,257	1,478
Madrid, Comunidad de	-21,745	-50,960	-83,834	-28,483	-18,858	3,316	5,029
Murcia, Región de	-6,343	-6,903	-7,711	-4,771	-3,815	-762	-420
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	-1,350	-3,061	-3,004	-1,266	-652	691	786
País Vasco	-7,868	-11,184	-13,663	-5,773	-3,853	199	471
Rioja, La	-381	-2,166	-3,521	-1,060	-657	273	346
Ceuta	587	18	-989	-18	-18	13	18
Melilla	444	-634	-1,669	-285	-294	-221	-208

Concerning internal migration, Illes Balears, Comunidad de Madrid and the Autonomous City of Melilla would be the territories which, regarding their size, would draw more population from the rest of Spain.

On the contrary, Castilla y León, La Rioja and Andalucía would register the most negative migration balances between Autonomous Communities.

Migratory balances among Autonomous Community 2014-2029 per thousand persons



Natural increase projected between communities by Autonomous Community

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	2026	2028
Andalucía	-2,976	-6,153	-7,165	-5,441	-5,641	-5,513	-5,495
Aragón	-1,013	-549	-193	-333	-402	-349	-321
Asturias, Principado de	150	-855	-838	-41	69	419	441
Balears, Illes	257	4,396	5,002	2,945	2,465	1,442	1,370
Canarias	-1,106	3,777	3,154	-612	-796	-1,089	-1,084
Cantabria	63	-567	-175	-116	-70	77	84
Castilla y León	-5,248	-7,623	-8,316	-5,118	-4,441	-1,971	-1,671
Castilla - La Mancha	446	-6,978	-9,475	876	636	477	533
Cataluña	-1,048	-3,100	-1,825	-3,181	-2,687	-2,302	-2,295
Comunitat Valenciana	-2,524	-1,229	312	-1,999	-1,639	-500	-370
Extremadura	-253	-1,389	-1,035	-722	-610	16	104
Galicia	711	768	-53	624	889	1,954	2,099
Madrid, Comunidad de	7,728	13,520	15,138	10,220	9,739	6,398	5,897
Murcia, Región de	-467	959	1,572	646	497	180	148
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	986	632	-79	585	536	245	205
País Vasco	3,375	3,243	3,255	1,534	1,418	872	797
Rioja, La	-443	-311	-322	-488	-367	-126	-109
Ceuta	261	39	372	173	98	-154	-203
Melilla	1,098	1,422	673	448	306	-77	-131

Methodological note

The Population Projection for Spain compiled by the INE constitutes a statistical simulation of the demographic size and structure of the population resident in Spain in the next 50 years, and in its Autonomous Communities and provinces during the forthcoming 15 years, **should the currently observed demographic trends and behaviour continue.**

In this way, these results basically show the effect that the recently observed evolution of fertility, mortality and migrations would have, in the immediate future, in each one of these territories.

In the last years, the INE used to release every year one short-term population projection (for the following 10 years) and one long-term population projection every three years (for the following forty years). In this edition we have decided to join them both in one single operation that will be released every two years, providing data for the following 50 years for the total national and for the following 15 years for Autonomous Communities and provinces. This edition covers the 2014-2064 and 2014-2029 periods, respectively.

As the projection ends with population on 1 January 2064, the involved demographic phenomena (births, deaths, etc.) are calculated only up to 2063, included.

In order to prepare the population projection we start from a series of evolution hypothesis for each one of the basic demographic phenomena that determine the volume and structure of it: fertility, mortality and migrations.

In the case of fertility and mortality, the projection for the forthcoming 50 years is that of the trend observed in the 10 last years. Concerning the immigration from foreign countries, the inflow observed in the last year remains constant while in the case of outward and interprovincial migration the emigration intensity (the tendency of the population to emigrate) of the last year observed remains constant.

The objective is showing the future evolution of the size and structure of the population that will reside in Spain in the coming years, should the currently observed demographic trends and behaviour continue. The National Statistics Institute is now disseminating the results of the Short-Term Population Projection for Spain, 2013-2023.

The general calculation methodology is based on the classical component method. The application of the said 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 demographic components (mortality, fertility and migration), the idea is to obtain the figures on the resident population, corresponding to subsequent dates, under the hypotheses established on the development of these three phenomena, which are those which determine their growth and their structure by age.

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

Reference date of the results

For the total national it is 1st January of each year of the 2014-2064 period for population stocks; annual demographic flows of the 2014-2063 period for demographic events.

For Autonomous Communities and provinces it is 1st January of each year of the 2014-2029 period for population stocks; annual demographic flows of the 2014-2028 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 figures at 1st January 2014 (provisional data).