

Population Figures at 1 July 2014
Migration Statistics. First quarter 2014
Provisional data

Main results

- The Spanish population decreased by 48,146 persons during the first half of the year, standing at 46,464,053 inhabitants at 1st July 2014.
- The number of foreign nationals fell 3.0%, reaching 4,538,503 residents. This was mainly due to emigration and to the acquisition of Spanish citizenship.
- During the first half of the year, Spain registered a negative migratory balance (– 50,426 persons), 54.0% lower than that from the previous year. Immigration increased by 2.0% and emigration decreased by 21.4%.
- In the case of Spaniards, the migratory balance was –24,734, that is, 42,685 persons emigrated and 17,951 persons immigrated.
- By Autonomous Community, population has grown only in Illes Balears (0.53%), Canarias (0.27%), Región de Murcia (0.14%) and Andalucía (0.04%).

At 1st January 2014, population resident in Spain stood at 46,464,053 inhabitants, representing 48,146 less inhabitants than at the beginning of the year. This decrease in population has continued since 2012.

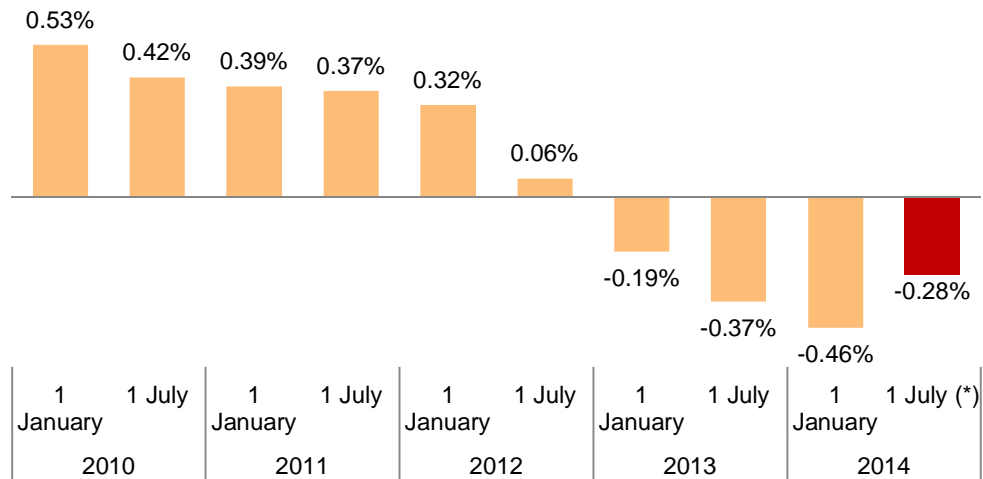
When compared to the data from 1st July 2013, population registered a 0.28% decrease, which moderates the annual rate of decrease from the previous half of the year, which had been 0.46%.

Evolution of the Spanish population

Years	Date	Resident population	Variation in the semester	Relative variation in the semester (%)
2013	1 January	46,727,890		
	1 July	46,593,236	-134,654	-0.29
2014	1 January	46,512,199	-81,037	-0.17
	1 July ^(*)	46,464,053	-48,146	-0.10

(*) Provisional data

Evolution of the interannual growth of the Spanish population by semester (2010-2014)



(*) Provisional data

This population decline was due to a positive natural growth rate of 2,280 persons (208,791 births versus 206,511 deaths) and a negative migration balance of 50,426 persons (156,066 immigrations and 206,492 emigrations).

Demographic evolution of Spain. First half of 2014

	Total
Population resident at 1 January 2014 (A)	46,512,199
Births	208,791
Deaths	206,511
Natural increase (B) (Births - Deaths)	2,280
Foreign immigration	156,066
Foreign emigration	206,492
Migratory balance (C) (Immigration-Emigration)	-50,426
Population resident at 1 July 2014 (A+B+C)	46,464,053
Provisional data	

Population by nationality and place of birth

The 2013 final data¹ reflected that the population resident in Spain decreased by 215,691 persons. However, it is worth noting that population with Spanish nationality registered an increase of 179,929 persons, due to the process of nationality acquisition, which affected 225,793 persons in 2013.

¹ Along with the provisional data from the first half of 2014, the final population figures at 1 Jan 2014 and the 2013 Migration Statistics are published today.

Evolution of the population resident in Spain in 2013

	Resident population at 1 Jan 2013	Resident population at 1 Jan 2014	Absolute growth during 2013	Relative growth (%)
Total	46,727,890	46,512,199	-215,691	-0.5
Spaniards	41,655,210	41,835,140	179,929	0.4
Born in Spain	40,124,239	40,112,835	-11,404	0.0
Born abroad	1,530,971	1,722,305	191,334	12.5
Foreign nationals	5,072,680	4,677,059	-395,621	-7.8
Born in Spain	428,911	441,057	12,146	2.8
Born abroad	4,643,769	4,236,002	-407,767	-8.8

Provisional data

During the first half of 2014, a similar phenomenon took place. The population resident in Spain decreased by 48,146 persons, but the Spanish nationality increased by 90,410.

This, again, was due to the effect of the procedures of acquisition of the Spanish nationality which, according to provisional data, affected 132,990 persons in the first half of the year. Neglecting this effect, and if we only focus on Spaniards born in Spain, population decreased by 17,407 persons.

Evolution of the population resident in Spain during the first half of 2014(*)

	Resident population at 1 Jul 2013	Absolute growth in the semester	Relative growth (%)
Total	46,464,053	-48,146	-0.1
Spaniards	41,925,550	90,410	0.2
Born in Spain	40,095,427	-17,407	0.0
Born abroad	1,830,123	107,818	6.3
Foreign nationals	4,538,503	-138,556	-3.0
Born in Spain	443,573	2,516	0.6
Born abroad	4,094,930	-141,072	-3.3

Provisional data

In turn, foreign population decreased by 138,556 persons (3.0%) during the first half of 2014, standing at 4,538,503. This decrease was due to the combined effect of emigration and Spanish nationality acquisition.

By nationality, it is worth noting the increase in absolute terms in the Italian population (3,356 more persons) and, to a lesser extent, in the French population (547 more).

In turn, the greatest decreases were found in the Ecuadorian (27,014 less persons), Moroccan (-20,917) and Colombian populations (-18,873).

In relative terms, among the main nationalities only those resident in Italy (1.9%) and France (0.6%) increased. In turn, the greatest decreases were seen among nationals from Peru (-14.8%), Bolivia (-14.0%) and Ecuador (-12.6%).

Variation of the foreign population resident in Spain

Main nationalities	Resident population		Absolute growth in the semester	Relative growth (%)
	at 1 Jan 2014	at 1 Jul 2014(*)		
Total	4,677,059	4,538,503	-138,556	-3.0
Romania	728,253	721,445	-6,808	-0.9
Morocco	717,992	697,074	-20,917	-2.9
United Kingdom	310,052	310,074	22	0.0
Ecuador	214,039	187,025	-27,014	-12.6
Italy	180,823	184,179	3,356	1.9
China	165,978	165,571	-407	-0.2
Colombia	173,193	154,320	-18,873	-10.9
Germany	148,502	147,972	-531	-0.4
Bulgaria	139,931	137,915	-2,015	-1.4
Bolivia	127,477	109,596	-17,881	-14.0
Portugal	108,984	107,001	-1,984	-1.8
France	99,486	100,033	547	0.6
Ukraine	81,802	81,631	-171	-0.2
Argentina	80,923	75,637	-5,286	-6.5
Peru	84,235	71,755	-12,480	-14.8

(*) Provisional data

Population by Autonomous City and Community

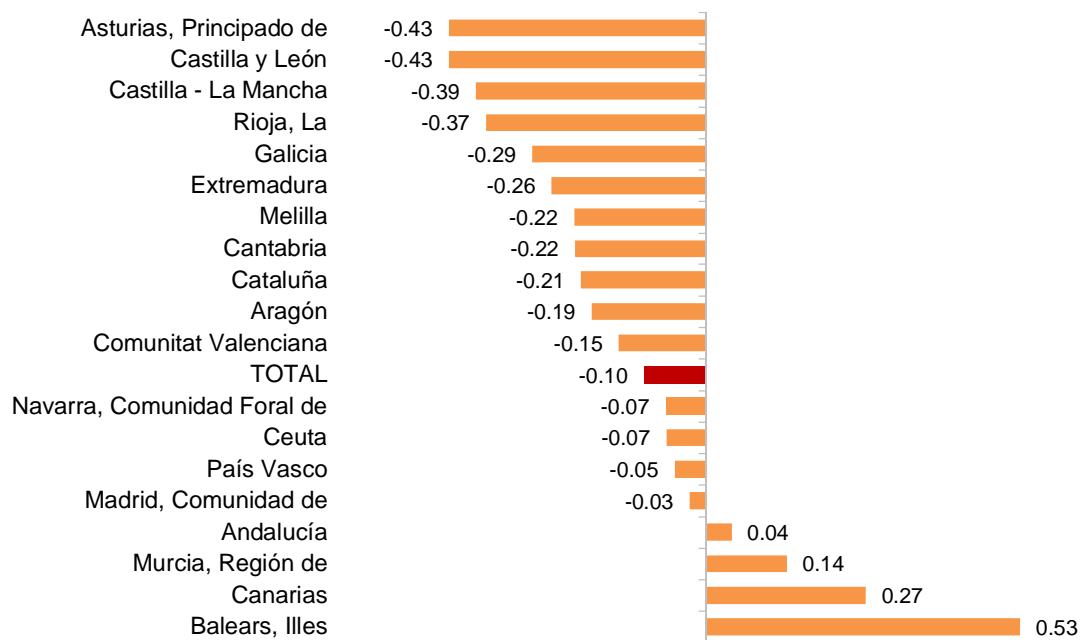
During this half, population decreased in most Autonomous Communities. Principado de Asturias and Castilla y León (both -0.43%), Castilla-La Mancha (-0.39%) and La Rioja (-0.37) registered the greatest decreases in relative terms.

The only increases in population were found in Illes Balears (0.53%), Canarias (0.27%), Región de Murcia (0.14%) and Andalucía (0.04%).

Resident population growth by Autonomous Community

	Resident population		Absolute growth in the semester	Relative growth (%)
	at 1 Jan 2014	at 1 Jul 2014 ^(*)		
TOTAL	46,512,199	46,464,053	-48,146	-0.10
Andalucía	8,388,875	8,392,537	3,662	0.04
Aragón	1,331,301	1,328,759	-2,542	-0.19
Asturias, Principado de	1,058,975	1,054,408	-4,567	-0.43
Balears, Illes	1,115,841	1,121,739	5,898	0.53
Canarias	2,114,845	2,120,534	5,690	0.27
Cantabria	587,682	586,395	-1,287	-0.22
Castilla y León	2,495,689	2,484,932	-10,757	-0.43
Castilla - La Mancha	2,075,197	2,067,191	-8,006	-0.39
Cataluña	7,416,237	7,400,684	-15,554	-0.21
Comunitat Valenciana	4,956,427	4,949,219	-7,208	-0.15
Extremadura	1,096,421	1,093,587	-2,834	-0.26
Galicia	2,747,226	2,739,229	-7,997	-0.29
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,378,297	6,376,610	-1,687	-0.03
Murcia, Región de	1,461,803	1,463,797	1,994	0.14
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	636,450	636,024	-425	-0.07
País Vasco	2,167,166	2,166,043	-1,123	-0.05
Rioja, La	315,223	314,062	-1,161	-0.37
Ceuta	84,674	84,618	-56	-0.07
Melilla	83,870	83,685	-185	-0.22
(*) Provisional data				

Relative population growth in the first half of 2014^(*)

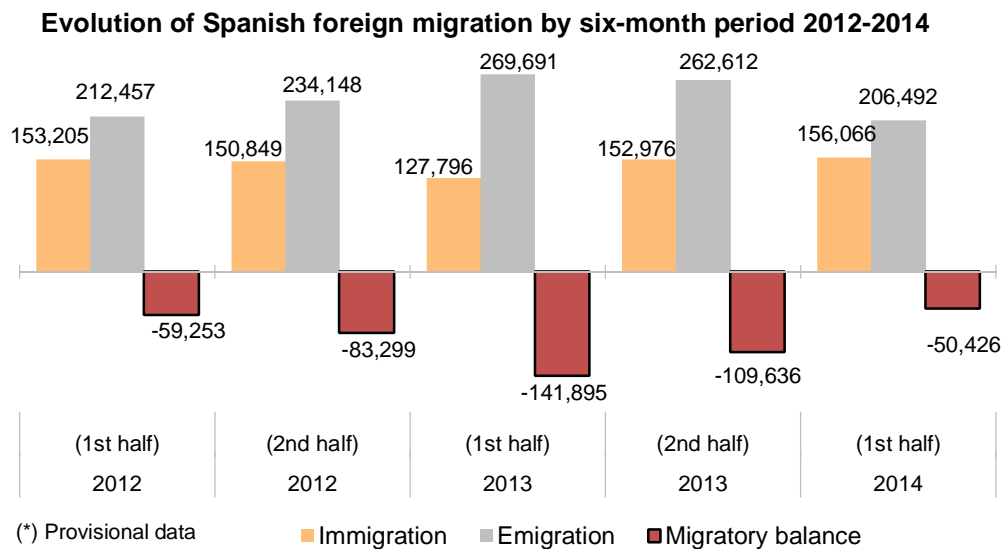


(*) Provisional data

Foreign migrations

The foreign migration flow decreased in the first half of the year, as compared to previous halves. A total number of 156,066 foreign persons established their residence in Spain between 1st January and 1st July, while 206,492 left Spain headed to a foreign country.

The migration balance was negative by 50,426 persons, 54.0% lower than that of the previous half.



Migratory flows during the first half of 2014(*) by nationality

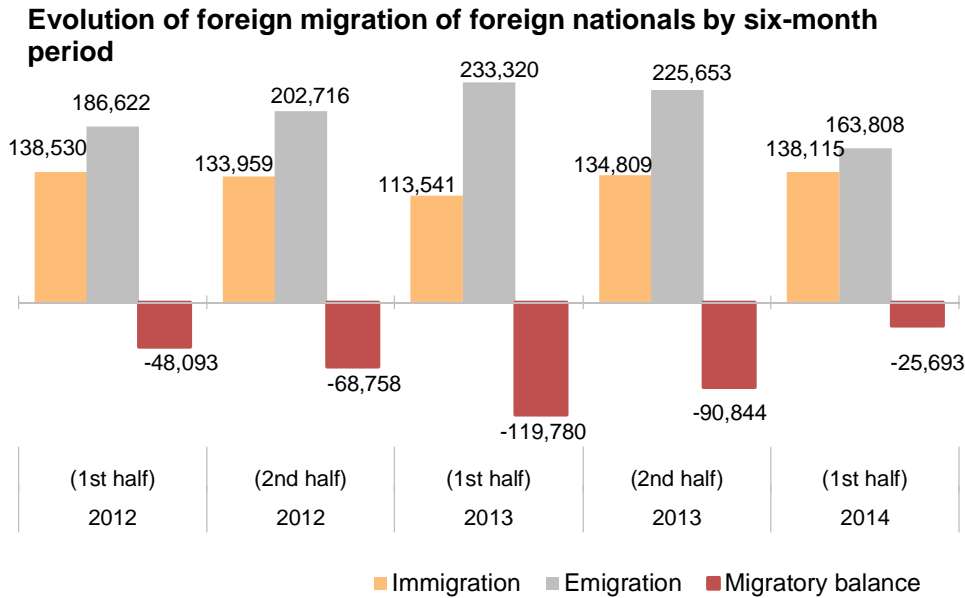
	Immigration	Emigration	Migratory balance
Total	156,066	206,492	-50,426
Spaniards	17,951	42,685	-24,734
Born in Spain	8,700	27,026	-18,326
Born abroad	9,250	15,658	-6,408
Foreign nationals	138,115	163,808	-25,693
Born in Spain	3,493	9,886	-6,393
Born abroad	134,622	153,922	-19,300

(*) Provisional data

Foreign immigration comprised 17,951 Spanish nationals and 138,115 foreign nationals. In total, the immigration flow was 2.0% higher than that of the previous half. As for emigration, 206,492 persons left Spain, 21.4% less than in the previous half. Among these, 42,685 were Spanish, and among them, 27,026 had been born in Spain.

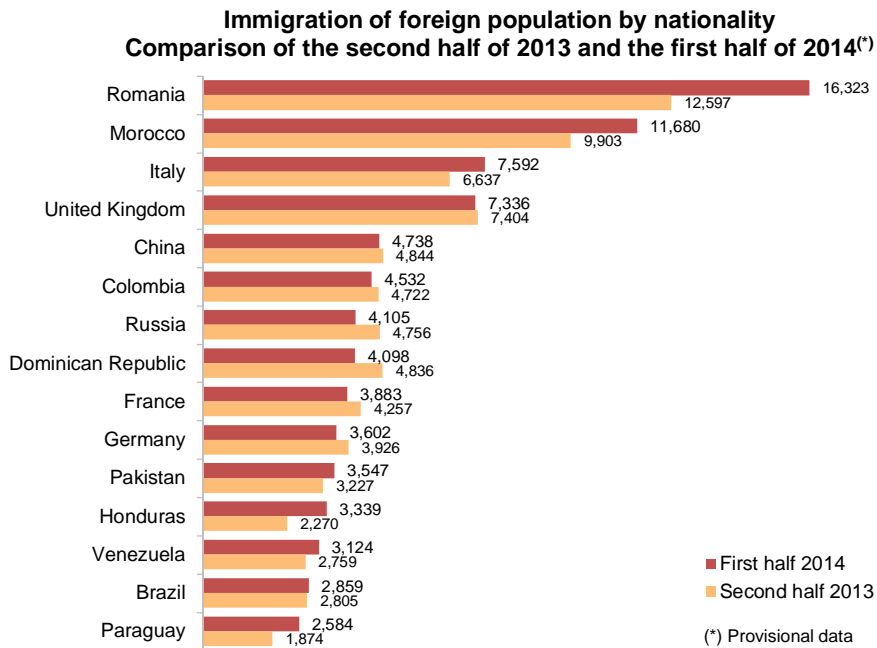
Migratory balance of foreign nationals

During the first half of 2014, the migratory balance of foreign nationals was –25,693 persons. This negative balance decreased in absolute terms by 71.7%, as compared to the previous half.



Immigration of foreign nationals

The main nationalities of foreign immigrants were Romanian (16,323 persons arrived to Spain during the first half), Moroccan (11,680) and Italian (7,592).

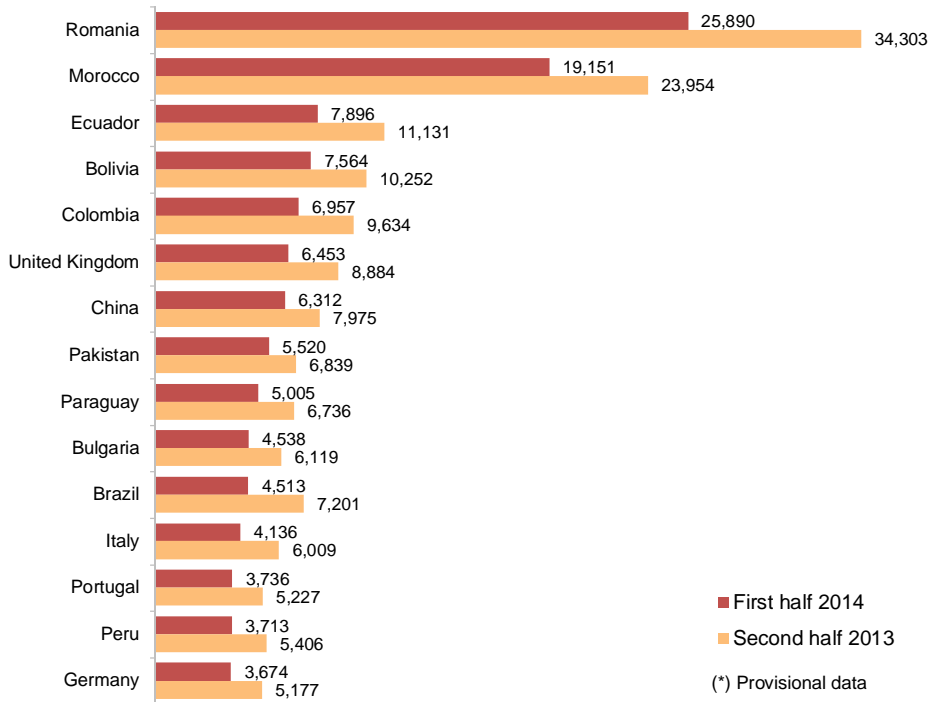


Emigration abroad of foreign nationals

Among the foreign nationals who emigrated from Spain during the first half of 2014, the predominant nationalities were those of Romania (25,890 emigrations) and Morocco (19,151), which were the majority among the resident foreign population.

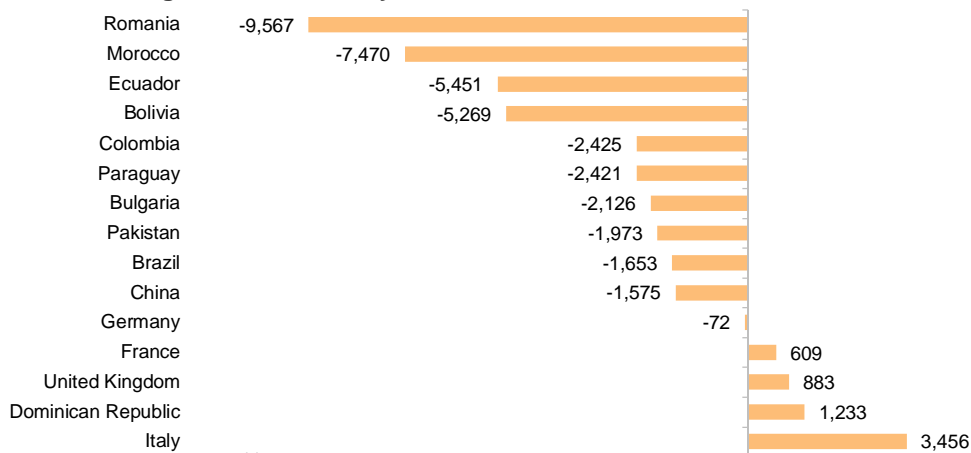
Emigration abroad of foreign nationals by nationality

Comparison between the second half of 2013 and the first of 2014(*)

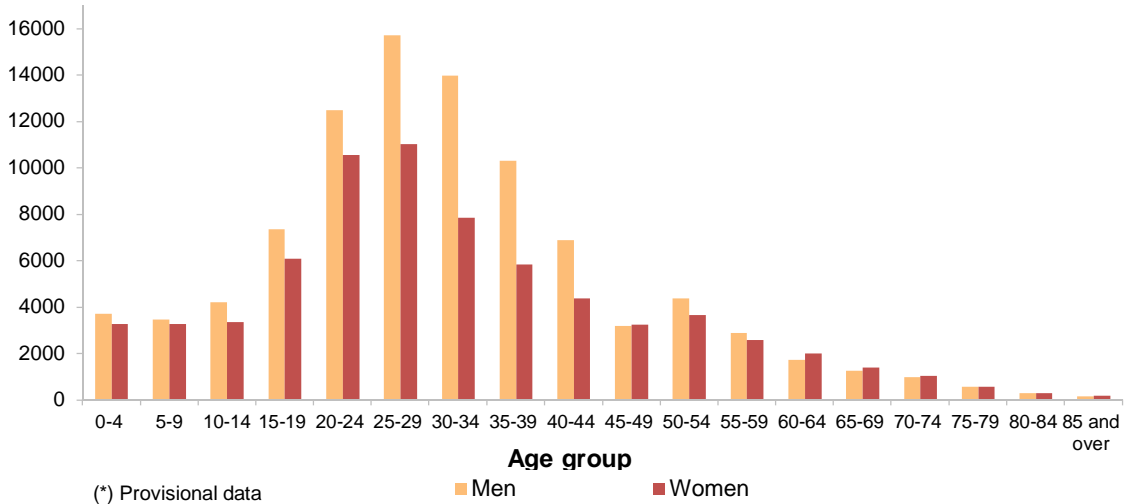


Among the nationalities with the greatest migratory flows, Italy, Dominican Republic, United Kingdom and France were the only ones with positive migratory balances. In turn, Romania (-9,567) Morocco (-7,470) and Ecuador (-5,451) recorded the most negative balances.

Migration balance by nationalities first half of 2014(*)



**Emmigration of foreign nationals by sex and age
First half of 2014^(*)**

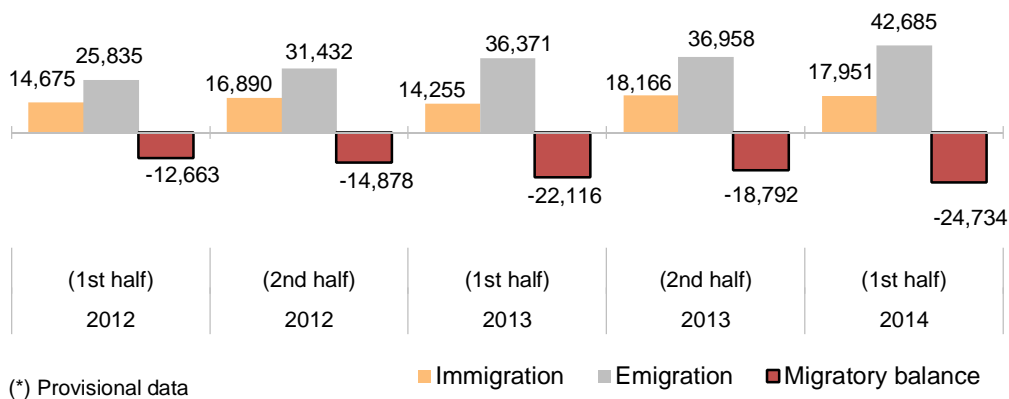


By sex and age, it is worth noting that emigration of foreign nationals concentrated in the population between 20 and 39 years old, with a higher proportion in men.

Migratory balance of Spaniards

The migratory balance of Spaniards decreased by 31.6% as compared to the previous half of the year, standing at -24,734 persons. This was due to the combined effect of a slight decrease in the arrival of Spaniards and an increase in the departures.

Evolution of the migratory balance of Spaniards by six-month period 2012-2014^(*)



Migratory balance of Spaniards. First half of 2014(*)

	Total	Men	Women
Total	-24,734	-12,889	-11,844
Born in Spain	-18,326	-9,706	-8,620
Born abroad	-6,408	-3,183	-3,225

(*) Provisional data

Immigration from abroad of Spaniards

During the first half of 2014, 17,951 Spaniards came to Spain to live, 9,250 of which (more than a half) had been born outside of Spain.

The distribution by sex seems rather homogeneous, with an slightly bigger incidence in men (51.5%) than in women (48.5%).

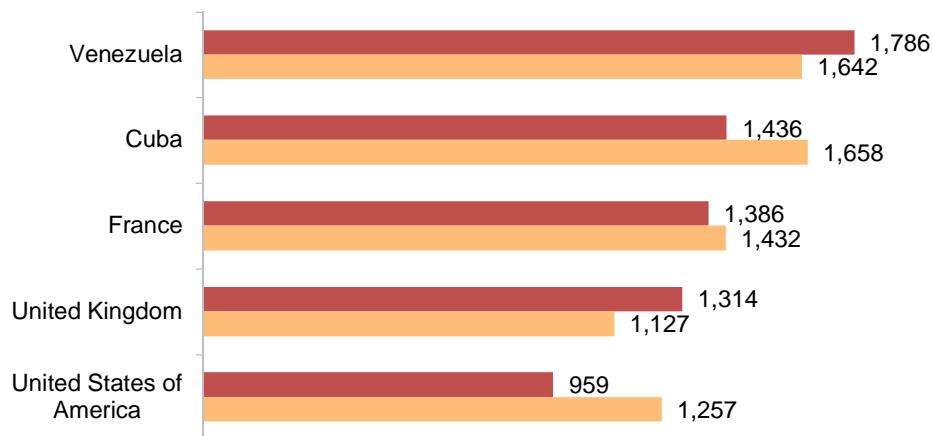
Immigration of Spaniards. First half of 2014(*)

	Total	Men	Women
Total	17,951	9,242	8,709
Born in Spain	8,700	4,671	4,030
Born abroad	9,250	4,571	4,679

(*) Provisional data

The Spanish population that arrived to Spain during the first half of 2014 came, mainly, from Venezuela, Cuba, France, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Immigration of Spaniards by country of origin. Comparison between the second half of 2013 and the first of 2014(*)



(*) Provisional data

■ First half 2014 ■ Second half 2013

Emigration abroad of Spaniards

Regarding the emigration of the population with Spanish nationality, the emigration flow increased by 15.5% in the first half of 2014, as compared to the previous half. Six out of 10 Spaniards that emigrated were born in Spain, although this proportion widely varies depending on the destinations.

Emigration of Spaniards. First half of 2014(*)

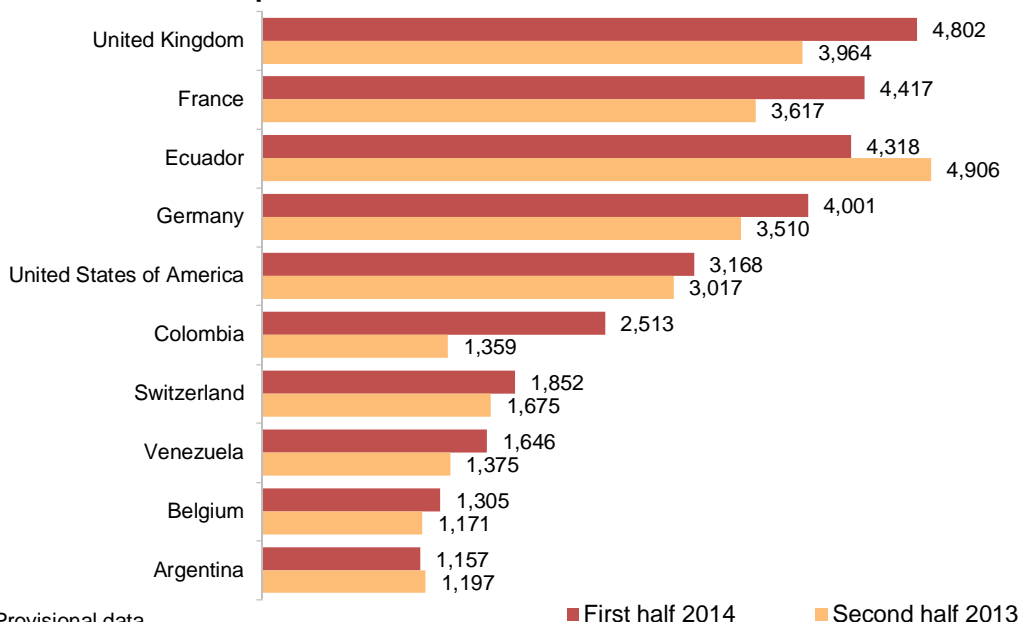
	Total	Men	Women
Total	42,685	22,131	20,553
Born in Spain	27,026	14,377	12,649
Born abroad	15,658	7,755	7,904

(*) Provisional data

The main receiving countries were Ecuador, the United Kingdom and France. Nevertheless, it is worth noting that in the case of Ecuador most emigrants were population that was not born in Spain or children under 15 years old, which seems to indicate a return migration of original Ecuadorians who have acquired the Spanish nationality along with their children born in Spain.

Thus, out of the 4,317 Spaniards emigrating to Ecuador, 1,281 were born in Spain and, among them, 1,034 were under 15 years old. If we focus on adults (persons aged over 15) born in Spain, only 247 persons emigrated to Ecuador. This case is similar to that of Colombia (936 out of the 2,513 emigrants were born in Spain).

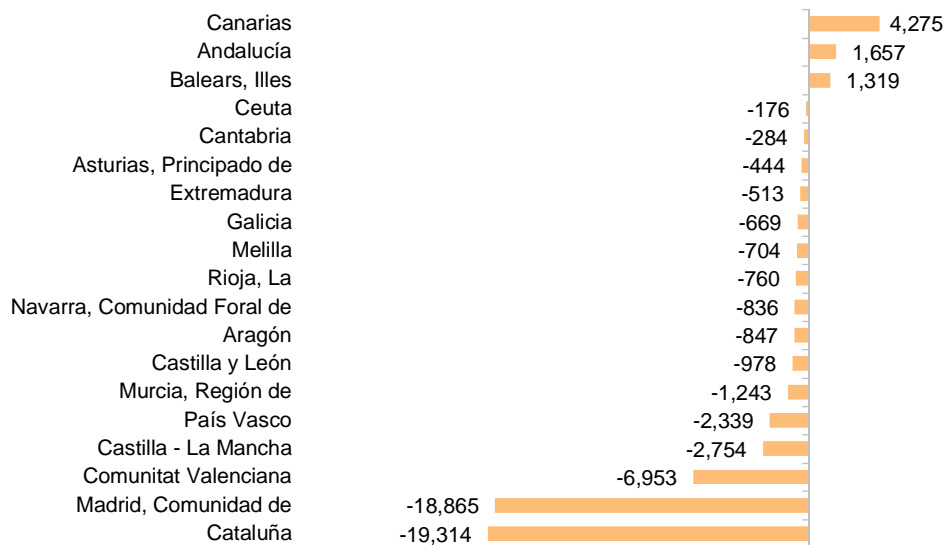
Emigration of Spaniards by country of destination Comparison between the second half of 2013 and the first of 2014(*)



Foreign migration by Autonomous Community

The only Autonomous Communities that registered a positive migratory balance in the first half of 2014 were Canarias (4,275 persons), Andalucía (1,657) and Illes Balears (1,319). On the other hand, negative migratory balances were recorded in Cataluña (−19,314), Comunidad de Madrid (−18,865) and Comunitat Valenciana (−6,953).

Migratory balance abroad. First half of 2014(*)

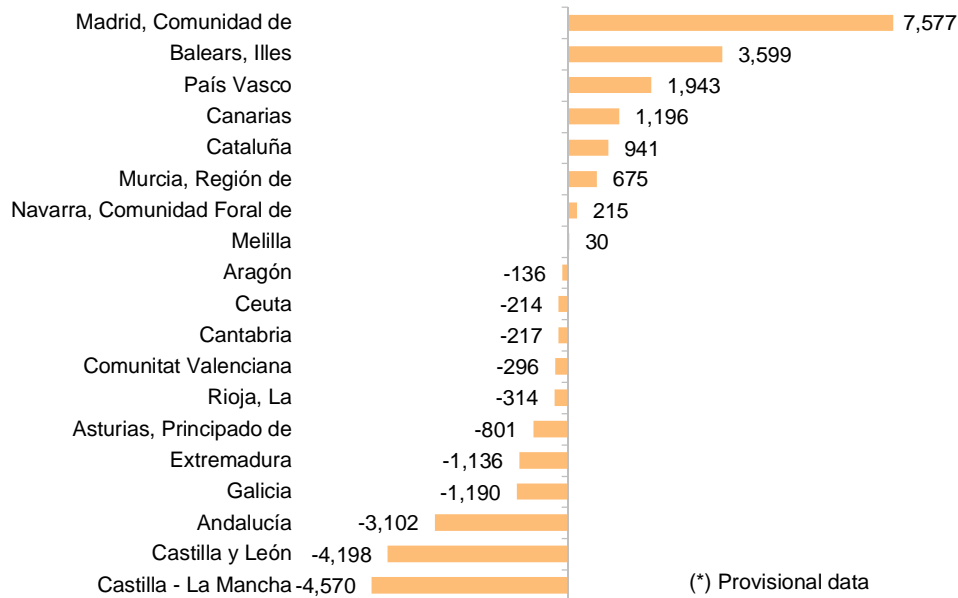


(*) Provisional data

Domestic migrations

If we analyse the movements between Autonomous Communities, Comunidad de Madrid (7,577), Illes Balears (3,599) and País Vasco (1,943) registered the highest migratory balances in 2013. In turn, Castilla-La Mancha (−4,570), Castilla y León (−4,198) and Andalucía (−3,102) recorded the most negative domestic migratory balances.

Intercommunity migratory balance. First half of 2014(*)



The combined effect of natural growth, the migratory balance abroad and the migratory balance in other Autonomous Communities led to the population only increasing in the first half of 2014 in Illes Balears (5,898 persons), Canarias (5,690), Andalucía (3,662) and Región de Murcia (1,994).

Demographic evolution by Autonomous Community in the first half of 2014(*)

Autonomous Community	Population at		Migratory balances first half of 2014 (*)		
	1 January 2014	1 July 2014(*)	Natural increase	Migration abroad	Domestic migration
Total national	46,512,199	46,464,053	2,280	-50,426	0
Andalucía	8,388,875	8,392,537	5,107	1,657	-3,102
Aragón	1,331,301	1,328,759	-1,559	-847	-136
Asturias, Principado de	1,058,975	1,054,408	-3,322	-444	-801
Balears, Illes	1,115,841	1,121,739	981	1,319	3,599
Canarias	2,114,845	2,120,534	219	4,275	1,196
Cantabria	587,682	586,395	-786	-284	-217
Castilla y León	2,495,689	2,484,932	-5,582	-978	-4,198
Castilla - La Mancha	2,075,197	2,067,191	-682	-2,754	-4,570
Cataluña	7,416,237	7,400,684	2,819	-19,314	941
Comunitat Valenciana	4,956,427	4,949,219	40	-6,953	-296
Extremadura	1,096,421	1,093,587	-1,185	-513	-1,136
Galicia	2,747,226	2,739,229	-6,138	-669	-1,190
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,378,297	6,376,610	9,601	-18,865	7,577
Murcia, Región de	1,461,803	1,463,797	2,563	-1,243	675
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	636,450	636,024	195	-836	215
País Vasco	2,167,166	2,166,043	-727	-2,339	1,943
Rioja, La	315,223	314,062	-87	-760	-314
Ceuta	84,674	84,618	335	-176	-214
Melilla	83,870	83,685	489	-704	30

(*) Provisional data

Methodological note

Today the INE is presenting the provisional data of two statistical operations referring to 2013: *Population Figures* and *Migration Statistics*, along with the provisional data relating to the first half of 2014.

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, nationality). It is a synthesis operation as well as the result of the sum of the population figures of the previous period and the changes in the population (births, deaths, migratory flows and changes in nationality).

The ***Migration Statistics*** are based on the registrations and delistings in the Municipal Register. The residential variations that are recorded in municipal registers 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 1st July of year t-1 and at 1st January of year t, as well as provisional ones at 1st July of year t.
 - o Final results of Migration Statistics for t-1 and provisional ones for the first half of year t.
- June of year t:
 - o Provisional Population Figures at 1st July of year t-1 and at 1st 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 resident population² in Spain, in each Autonomous Community, in each province, 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 1981.

² This defines 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 established 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.

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

The Population Figures are compiled from demographic event account during the year, in accordance with the Vital Statistics and the Migration Statistics, maintaining the utmost consistency with the results from said sources.

The figures of births and deaths and therefore of the natural increase that are presented here are slightly different from those published in the Vital Statistics. While the latter take into account all the events occurred in Spain, the Population Figures only record events that take place within the population resident in Spain. Moreover, in the case of provisional results, the total figure of births and deaths for the present year is estimated from the provisional results of the Vital Statistics, although they differ from them.

Territorial scope: Spain, Autonomous Communities, provinces.

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

Migration Statistics

This statistical operation has the purpose of measuring migrations³ 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 statistically. In general, this treatment consists on the estimation of the real departure date of the deslistings 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.

³ Migration is understood to mean a change in normal residence, pursuant to the definition set out in **European Parliament and Council Regulation 862/2007 regarding Migrations and International Protection**.

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 2013.

Territorial scope: migrations originating from or whose destination is a foreign country, interautonomic and interprovincial.

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