

25 June 2015

Population Figures at 1 January 2015
Migrations Statistics 2014
Provisional data

Main results

- The population resident in Spain decreases by 72,335 persons during 2014, standing at 46,439,864 inhabitants at 1 January 2015.
- The number of Spanish nationals increases by 156,872 persons and the number of foreign nationals decreases by 229,207. These results are influenced by the process of acquisition of the Spanish nationality that involves 205,807 persons in 2014.
- During 2014, Spain registers a negative migratory balance of 102,309 (Spanish and foreign nationals), 59.3% lower than that from the previous year. Immigration increases by 9.4% and emigration decreases by 23.1%, as compared with the previous year.
- In the case of Spanish nationals, the migratory balance was –37,507 in 2014, 8.3% lower than the previous year.
- 78,785 Spanish nationals emigrate in 2014, 50,249 were born in Spain.
- 41,278 Spanish nationals immigrate, 19,638 of them were born in Spain.
- In the case of foreign nationals, the migratory balance was –64,802 persons in 2014, 69.2% lower than the previous year. 330,559 persons emigrate and 265,757 immigrate.
- Population has grown Illes Balears, Canarias, Andalucía, Región de Murcia, Comunidad Foral de Navarra and the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla. In turn, it decreases in the rest of Autonomous Communities.

At 1 January 2015, population resident in Spain stood at 46,439,864 inhabitants, representing 72,335 less inhabitants than at the beginning of 2014.

Evolution of the population resident in Spain (2006-2015)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	44,009,969	44,784,659	45,668,938	46,239,271	46,486,621	46,667,175	46,818,216	46,727,890	46,512,199	46,439,864
Spaniards	40,079,053	40,335,225	40,582,643	40,852,612	41,084,042	41,354,734	41,582,186	41,655,210	41,835,140	41,992,012
Foreign nationals	3,930,916	4,449,434	5,086,295	5,386,659	5,402,579	5,312,441	5,236,030	5,072,680	4,677,059	4,447,852

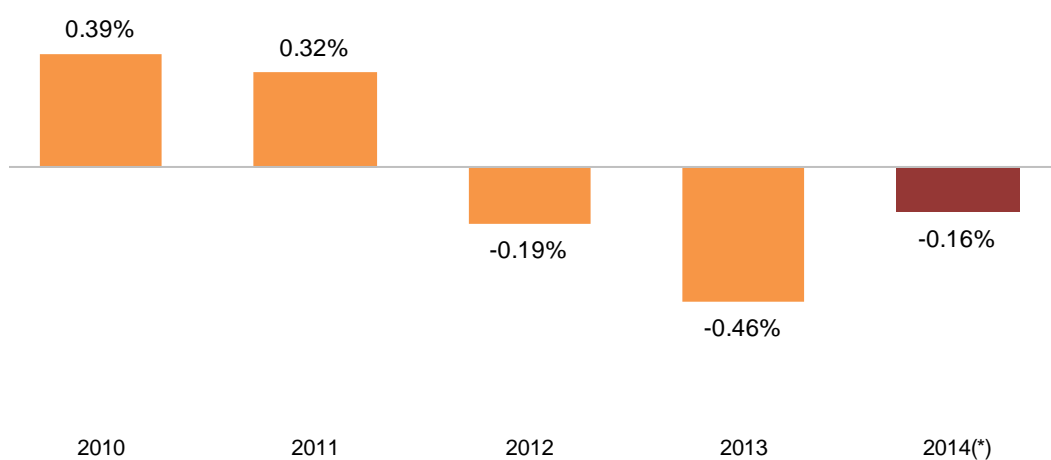
In relative terms, the population decreased 0.16% in 2014, as compared to the decrease of 0.46% registered throughout 2013. Therefore, there is a deceleration in the pace of population decline.

Evolution of the population resident in Spain during 2014

	Resident population at 1 Jan		Annual variation	
	2015(*)	2014	Absolute	Relative (%)
Total	46,439,864	46,512,199	-72,335	-0.16

(*) Provisional data

Evolution of the annual growth of the Spanish population (2010-2014)



(*) Provisional data

This population decline was due to a positive natural growth rate (births minus deaths) of 29,974 persons and a negative migration balance of 102,309 persons (307,035 immigrations coming from abroad versus 409,343 emigrations abroad).

Demographic evolution of Spain. Year 2014

	Total
Population resident at 1 January 2014 (A)	46,512,199
Births	426,042
Deaths	396,068
Natural increase (B) (Births - Deaths)	29,974
Foreign immigration	307,035
Foreign emigration	409,343
Migratory balance (C) (Immigration-Emigration)	-102,309
Population resident at 1 July 2015 (A+B+C)	46,439,864

Provisional data

Population by nationality and place of birth

By age, in 2014 the population decreased within the group aged 20 to 39 years old (440,957 persons less) and among children aged under five years old (64,474 less). Furthermore, a decrease was observed in the group aged 75 to 79 years old, caused by the reaching of said ages by smaller generations born during the Civil War.

Population growth by age group during 2014

Age group	Population at 1 January		Annual growth (*)	
	2015(*)	2014	Absolute	Relative (%)
TOTAL	46,439,864	46,512,199	-72,335	-0.16
0 to 4 years of age	2,256,137	2,320,612	-64,474	-2.78
5 to 9	2,484,228	2,478,498	5,730	0.23
10 to 14	2,307,748	2,267,843	39,905	1.76
15 to 19	2,152,888	2,140,570	12,317	0.58
20 to 24	2,318,277	2,374,617	-56,339	-2.37
25 to 29	2,637,741	2,749,308	-111,566	-4.06
30 to 34	3,267,325	3,456,208	-188,883	-5.47
35 to 39	3,948,602	4,032,770	-84,168	-2.09
40 to 44	3,888,532	3,858,819	29,713	0.77
45 to 49	3,690,385	3,689,866	520	0.01
50 to 54	3,409,097	3,333,372	75,725	2.27
55 to 59	2,978,760	2,877,803	100,958	3.51
60 to 64	2,508,107	2,491,892	16,215	0.65
65 to 69	2,357,956	2,327,434	30,522	1.31
70 to 74	1,949,490	1,809,958	139,531	7.71
75 to 79	1,553,295	1,652,238	-98,944	-5.99
80 to 84	1,425,513	1,403,260	22,253	1.59
85 to 89	854,988	825,182	29,807	3.61
90 to 94	356,755	333,079	23,676	7.11
95 and older	94,038	88,871	5,166	5.81

(*) Provisional data

Population by nationality and place of birth

Although the population resident in Spain decreased by 72,335 persons in 2014, population with Spanish nationality increased by 156,872. This growth was mainly due to the process of acquisition of the Spanish nationality, which involved 205,807 persons (according to provisional data).

Evolution of the population resident in Spain during 2014

	Population at 1 Jan		Annual growth (*)	
	2015(*)	2014	Absolute	Relative (%)
Total	46,439,864	46,512,199	-72,335	-0.16
Spaniards	41,992,012	41,835,140	156,872	0.37
Born in Spain	40,103,326	40,112,835	-9,508	-0.02
Born abroad	1,888,685	1,722,305	166,380	9.66
Foreigners	4,447,852	4,677,059	-229,207	-4.90
Born in Spain	452,123	441,057	11,066	2.51
Born abroad	3,995,729	4,236,002	-240,273	-5.67

(*) Provisional data

On the other hand, the foreign population decreased by 229,207 persons (4.90%), standing now at 4,447,852. This was due to the combined effect of emigration and the acquisition of the Spanish nationality.

By nationality, the greatest decreases in absolute terms took place among the population from Ecuador, Morocco and Colombia.

Variation of the foreign population resident in Spain during 2014 by main nationalities

	Population at 1 Jan		Annual growth (*)	
	2015(*)	2014	Absolute	Relative (%)
Total	4,447,852	4,677,059	-229,207	-4.90
Romania	707,284	728,253	-20,969	-2.88
Morocco	686,314	717,992	-31,678	-4.41
United Kingdom	303,776	310,052	-6,276	-2.02
Italy	182,246	180,823	1,423	0.79
Ecuador	174,328	214,039	-39,711	-18.55
China	166,383	165,978	404	0.24
Germany	145,577	148,502	-2,926	-1.97
Colombia	145,490	173,193	-27,703	-16.00
Bulgaria	134,507	139,931	-5,424	-3.88
Portugal	103,877	108,984	-5,107	-4.69
Bolivia	100,855	127,477	-26,622	-20.88
France	98,419	99,486	-1,067	-1.07
Ukraine	84,013	81,802	2,211	2.70
Argentina	73,362	80,923	-7,561	-9.34
Poland	68,203	70,272	-2,069	-2.94

(*) Provisional data

Population by Autonomous Community and Autonomous City

The population loss in 2014 was generalised in the majority of Autonomous Communities.

Principado de Asturias (-0.9%), Castilla y León (-0.7%) and Castilla-La Mancha (-0.6%) registered the greatest relative decreases, as compared with the previous year.

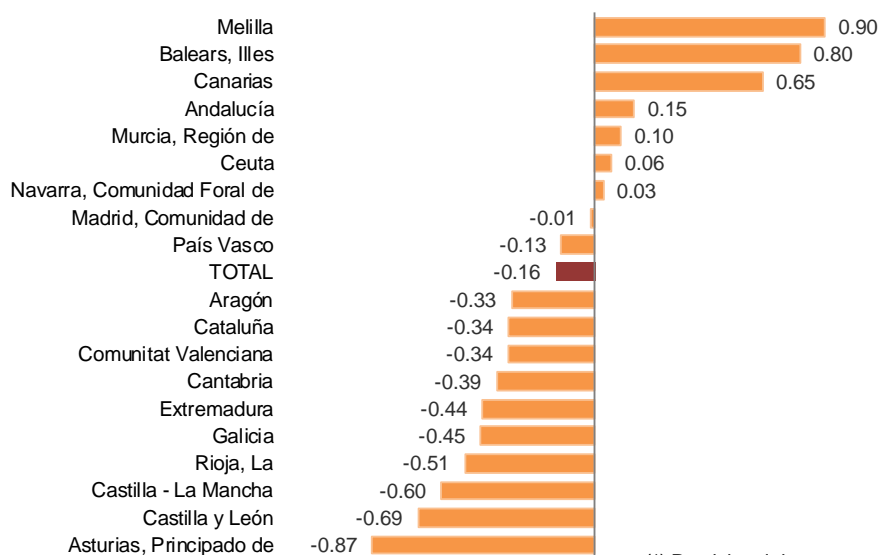
In turn, the greatest population increases took place in Illes Balears (0.8%) and Canarias (0.7%), as well as in the Autonomous City of Melilla (0.9%).

Resident population growth by Autonomous Community during 2014

	Population at 1 Jan		Annual growth(*)	
	2015(*)	2014	Absolute	Relative (%)
TOTAL	46,439,864	46,512,199	-72,335	-0.16
Andalucía	8,401,567	8,388,875	12,692	0.15
Aragón	1,326,937	1,331,301	-4,364	-0.33
Asturias, Principado de	1,049,754	1,058,975	-9,221	-0.87
Baleares, Illes	1,124,744	1,115,841	8,902	0.80
Canarias	2,128,647	2,114,845	13,802	0.65
Cantabria	585,411	587,682	-2,271	-0.39
Castilla y León	2,478,376	2,495,689	-17,314	-0.69
Castilla - La Mancha	2,062,714	2,075,197	-12,483	-0.60
Cataluña	7,391,133	7,416,237	-25,105	-0.34
Comunitat Valenciana	4,939,550	4,956,427	-16,877	-0.34
Extremadura	1,091,591	1,096,421	-4,830	-0.44
Galicia	2,734,915	2,747,226	-12,311	-0.45
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,377,364	6,378,297	-933	-0.01
Murcia, Región de	1,463,249	1,461,803	1,446	0.10
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	636,638	636,450	189	0.03
País Vasco	2,164,311	2,167,166	-2,855	-0.13
Rioja, La	313,615	315,223	-1,608	-0.51
Ceuta	84,726	84,674	52	0.06
Melilla	84,621	83,870	752	0.90

(*) Provisional data

Relative population growth in the year 2014 (*) Percentages



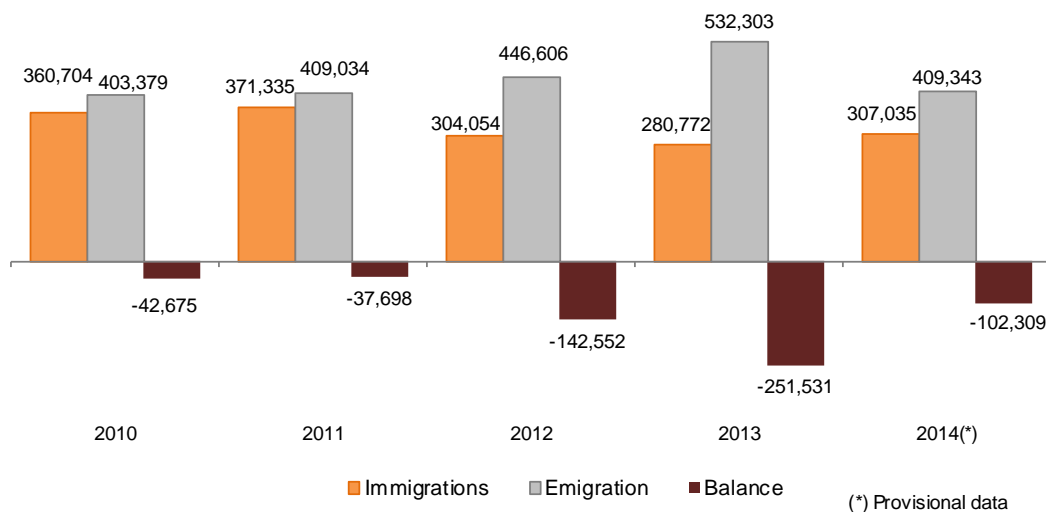
(*) Provisional data

Foreign migrations

The migration flow abroad has decreased in 2014, standing at –102,309 persons. This is because a total of 307,035 persons from abroad set up residence in this country, while 409,343 persons left Spain bound for a foreign country.

In relative terms, between 2014 and 2013 immigration increased by 9.4%, whereas emigration registered a 23.1% decrease.

Evolution of foreign migration of Spain by year (2010-2014)



Migratory flows in 2014 by nationality

	Immigration	Emigration	Migratory
Total	307,035	409,343	-102,309
Spaniards	41,278	78,785	-37,507
Born in Spain	19,638	50,249	-30,611
Born abroad	21,640	28,536	-6,896
Foreigners	265,757	330,559	-64,802
Born in Spain	6,107	18,667	-12,560
Born abroad	259,650	311,891	-52,242

Provisional data

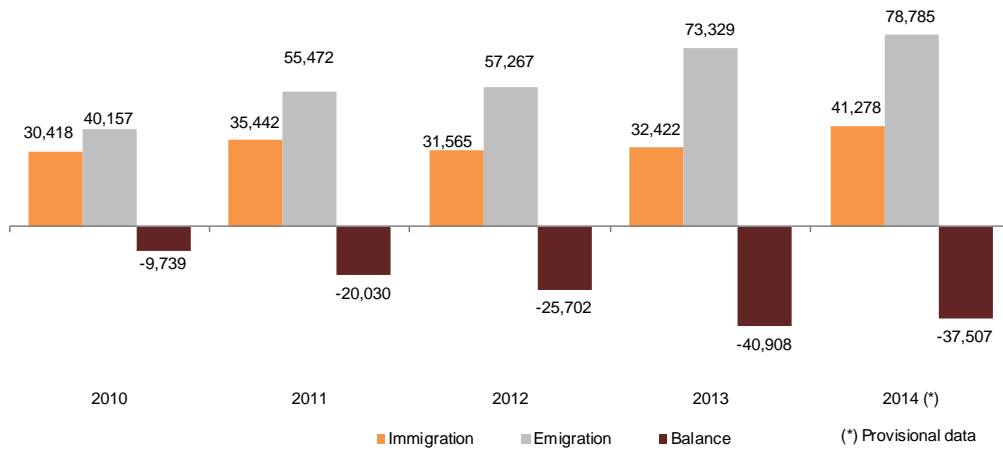
Immigration from abroad comprised 41,278 persons of Spanish nationality (13.4% of the total) and 265,757 foreign nationals.

In terms of emigration, out of the 409,343 persons who left Spain, 78,785 were Spaniards (19.2% of the total), of whom 50,249 were born in Spain. The rest of emigrants, a total of 330,559, were foreign nationals.

Migratory balance of Spaniards

In 2014, the migratory balance of Spaniards was –37,507 persons. Foreign nationals who immigrated from abroad registered a 27.3% increase as compared to 2013, while Spanish nationals who emigrated to other countries increased by 7.4%.

Evolution of foreign migration of Spaniards by year(2010-2014)

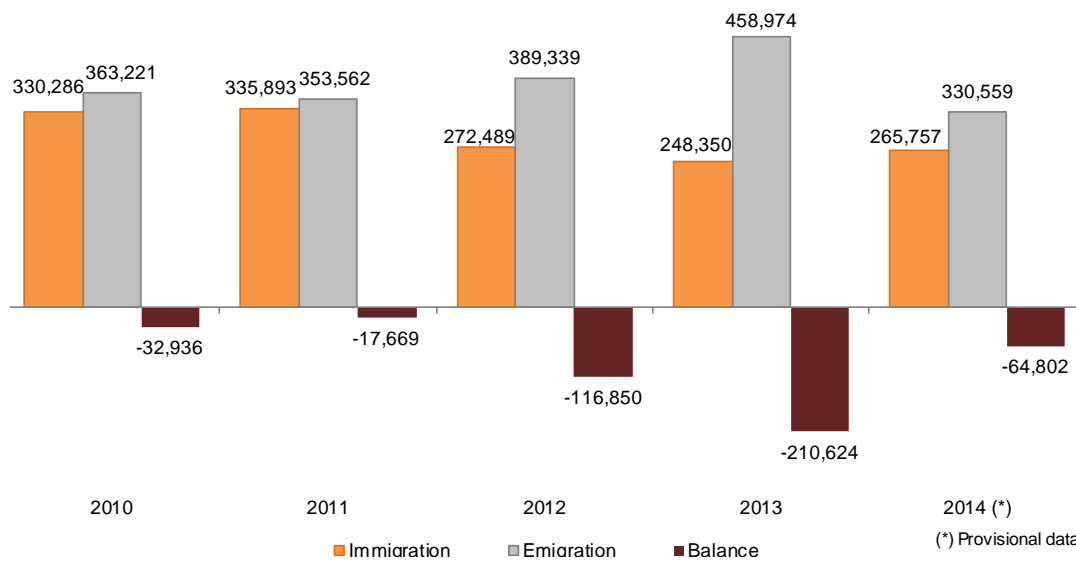


Migratory balance of foreign nationals

In 2014, the migratory balance of foreign nationals was –64,802 persons.

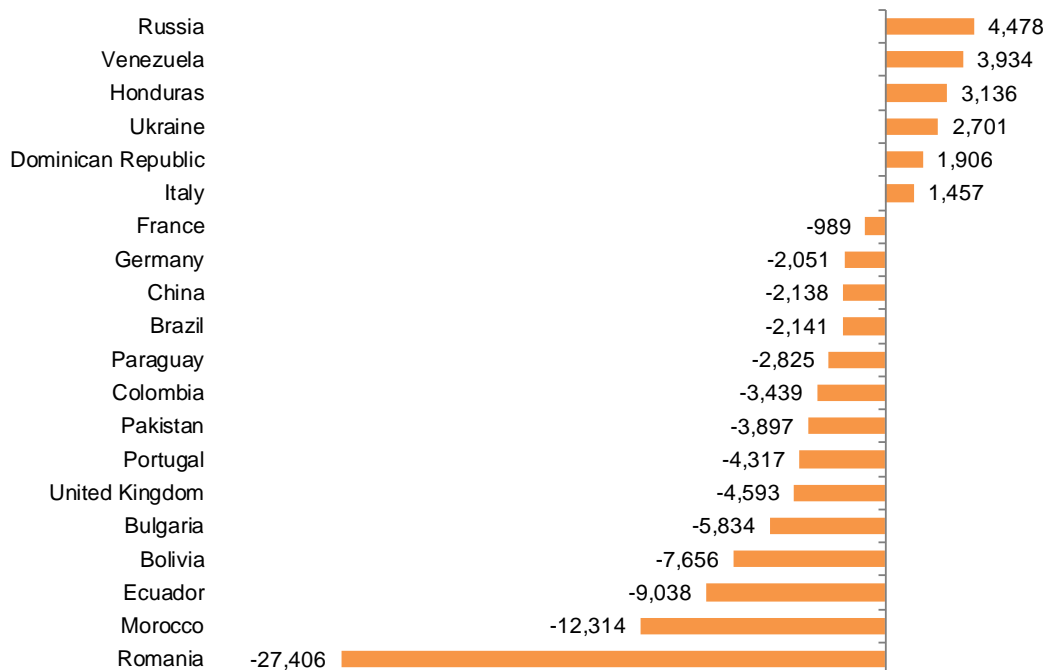
Foreign nationals who immigrated from other countries registered a 7.0% increase as compared to 2013, while foreign emigration to other countries decreased by 28.0%.

Evolution of foreign migration of foreign nationals by year (2010-2014)



From the 15 nationalities with a positive immigration flow (more immigrants than emigrants), worth noting were Russia and Venezuela. In contrast, United Kingdom, Portugal and Pakistan registered the greatest negative immigration balance.

Migratory balance of foreign nationals by nationality. 2014.



Immigration from abroad of Spaniards

In 2014, a total of 41,278 persons with Spanish nationality came to live to Spain; over a half of these (21,640) were born abroad.

The distribution by sex is homogeneous (50.9% were men and 49.1% women).

Immigration of Spaniards. Year 2014.

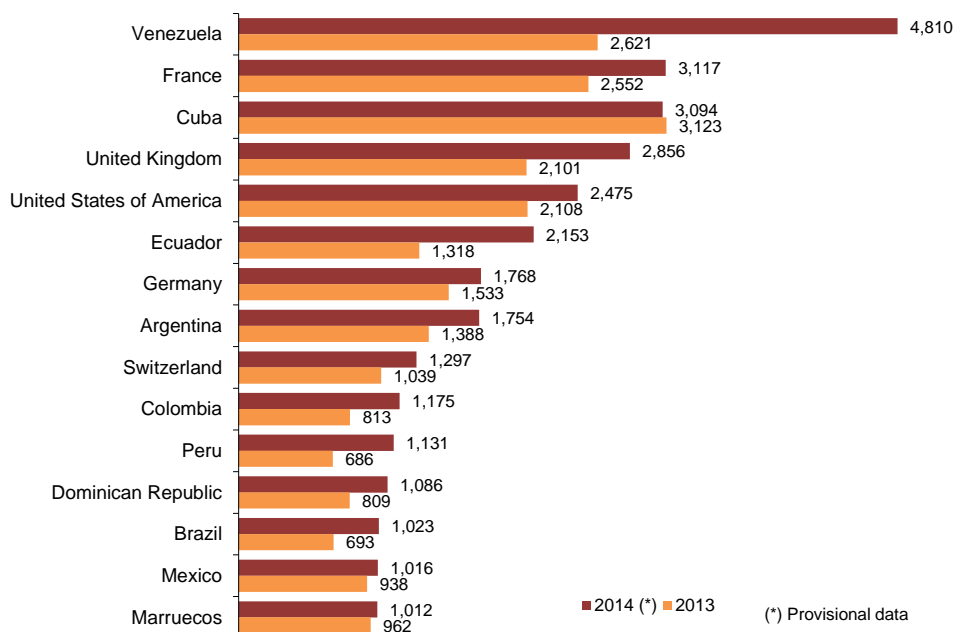
	Total	Male	Female
Total	41,278	20,996	20,282
Born in Spain	19,638	10,410	9,228
Born abroad	21,640	10,585	11,055

Provisional data

The Spanish population that arrived to Spain in 2014 came mostly from Venezuela, France, and Cuba.

All the 15 countries of origin of the Spanish immigration, except for Cuba, increased their immigration flow, as compared with the previous year.

Immigration of Spanish population by country of origin. 2013-2014



Emigration abroad of Spaniards

In 2014, a total of 78,785 persons with Spanish nationality emigrated abroad to set up their residence outside Spain. 50,249 of them (63.8%) were born in Spain.

By sex, there were more Spanish men emigrating than Spanish women (52.0% of men as compared to 48% of women).

Emmigration of Spaniards. Year 2014.

	Total	Male	Female
Total	78,785	40,996	37,788
Born in Spain	50,249	26,681	23,567
Born abroad	28,536	14,315	14,221

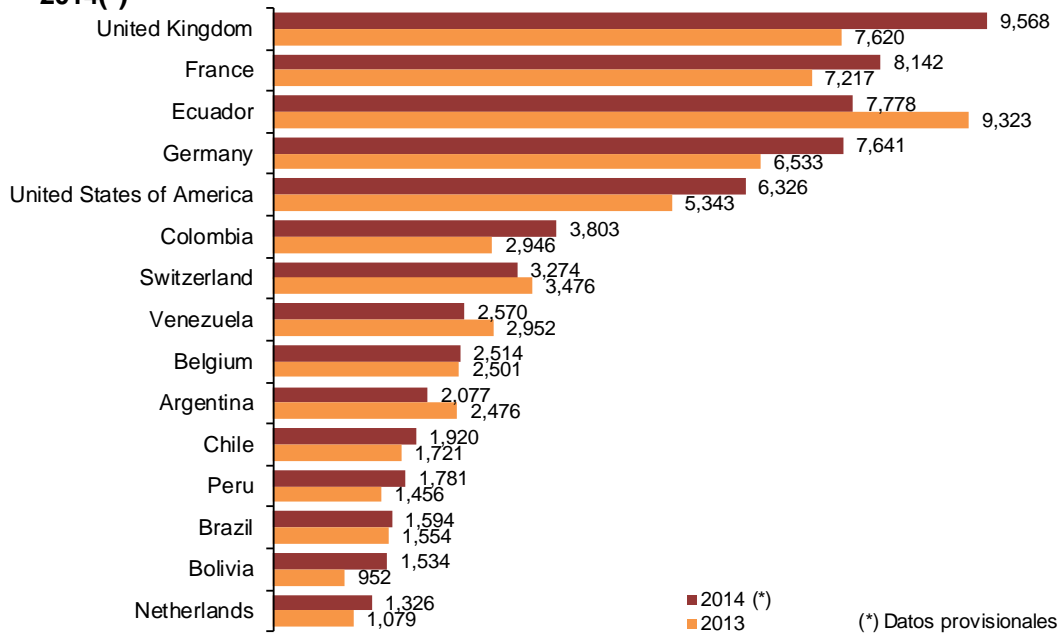
Provisional data

The main receiving countries were the United Kingdom, France, Ecuador and Germany.

Nevertheless, it is worth noting that in the case of Ecuador most emigrants are 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 the children born in Spain.

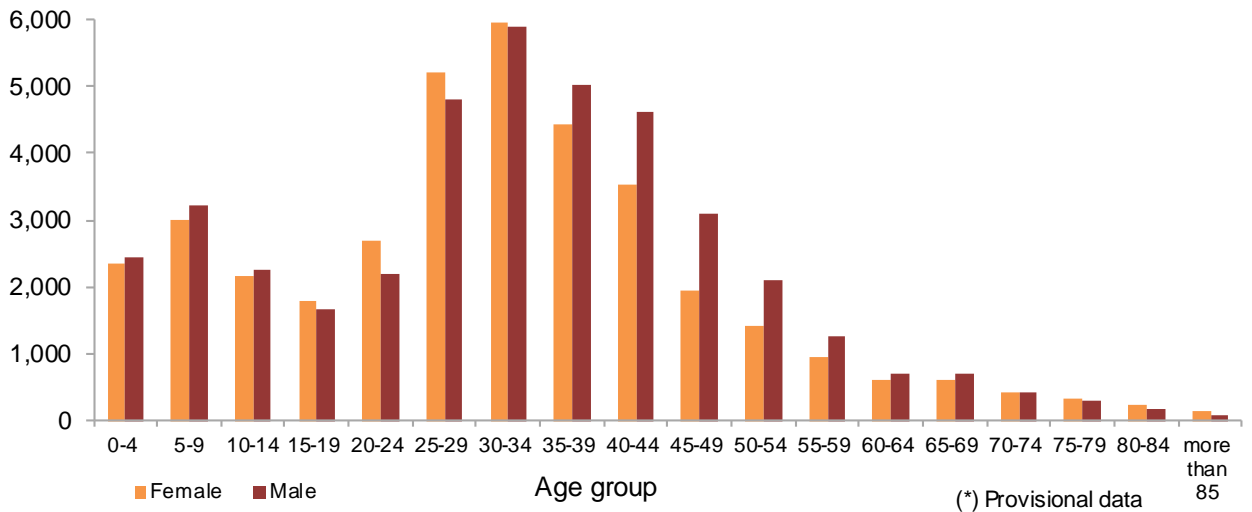
Thus, out of the 7,778 Spaniards emigrating to Ecuador, 2,366 were born in Spain and, among them, 80.7% were under 16 years old. This case is similar to that in Bolivia (77.0% of the emigrants born in Spain were under 16 years old) and Colombia (62.2%).

Emmigration of Spanish population by country of destination. 2013 y 2014(*)



By age, it can be observed that emigration abroad of Spaniards was concentrated within the range of ages 25 - 44 years old, as well as in the range of five to nine years old.

Emmigration of Spanish population by sex and age 2014(*)

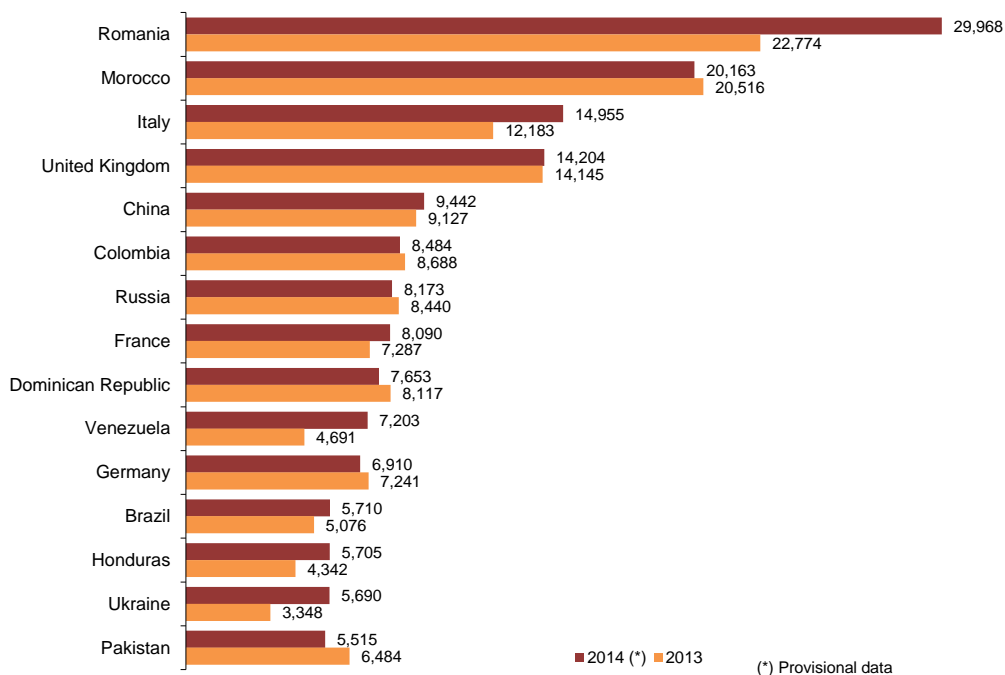


Immigration of foreign nationals

The main nationalities of foreign immigrants were Romanian (29,968 arrived in Spain during 2014), Moroccan (20,163) and Italian (14,955).

Out of the 15 nationalities with the greatest immigration flow, those with the greatest relative increases in the number of arrivals in Spain were Ukrainian (41.2% more than in 2013), Venezuelan (34.9%) and Romanian (24.0%).

Immigration of foreign nationals by nationality 2013-2014



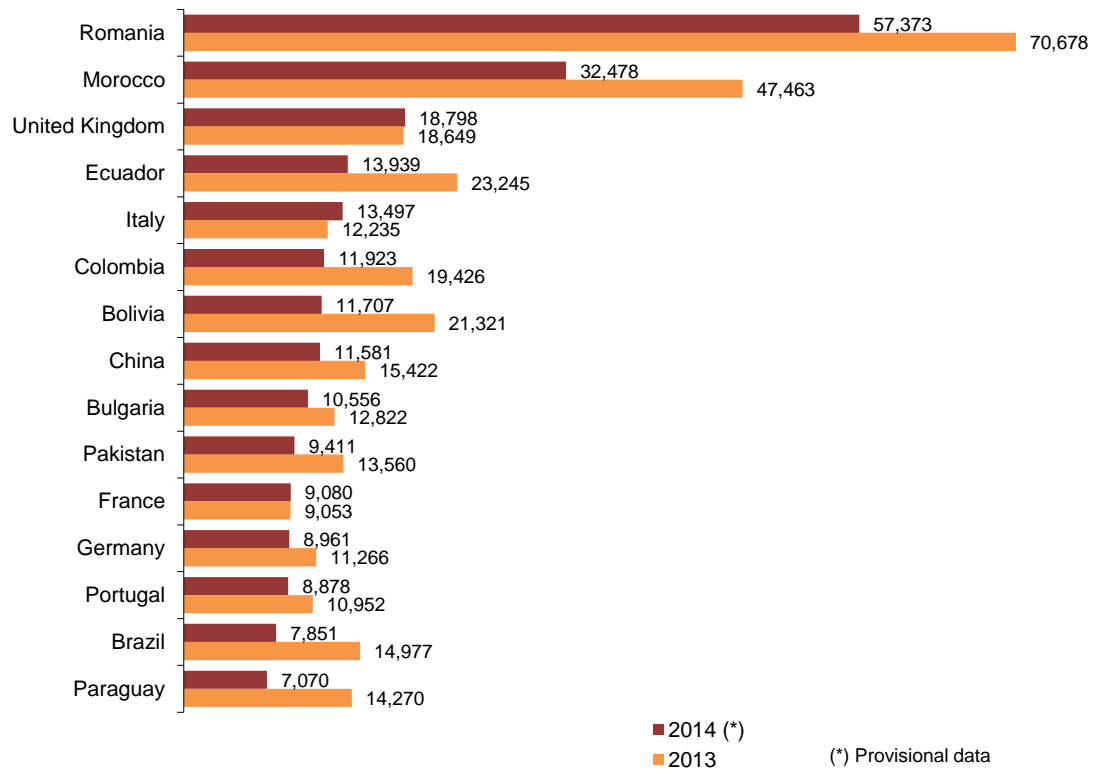
Emigration abroad of foreign nationals

Among the foreign nationals who emigrated from Spain in 2014, the predominant nationalities were those of Romania (57,373 emigrations) and Morocco (32,478), which were the majority among the resident foreign population.

Emigration flows abroad decreased in the 15 nationalities with the greatest immigration flows in 2013, except for Italy (9.4% of emigrations more than in 2013), the United Kingdom (0.8%) and France (0.3%).

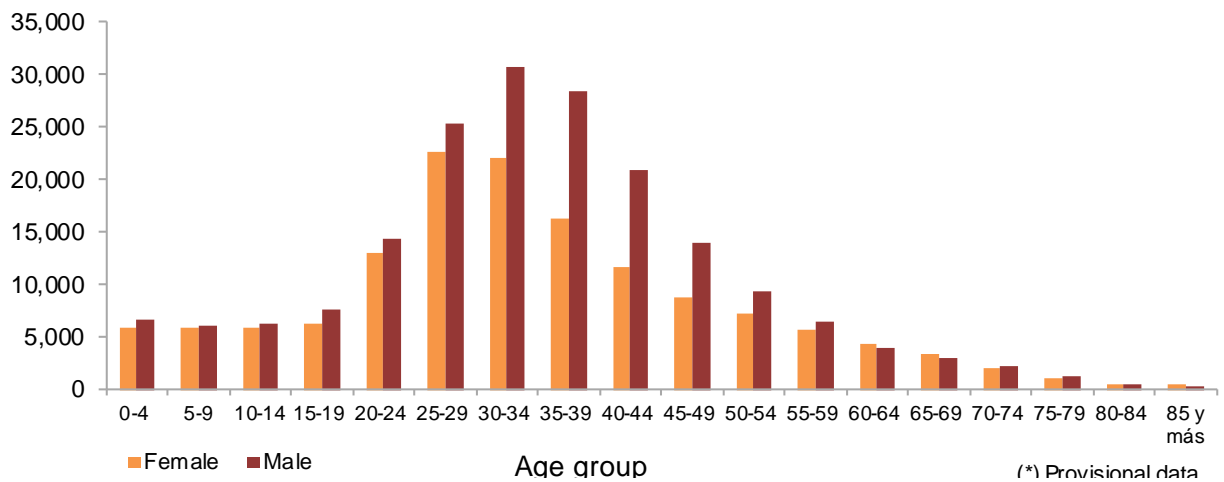
The greatest decreases in the in emigration were recorded in nationals from Paraguay (-101.8%), Brazil (-90.8%) and Bolivia (-82.1%).

Emigration of foreign population by nationality. 2013-2014



By sex and age, emigration of foreign nationals was concentrated in the population between 20 and 49 years old, with a higher proportion of men.

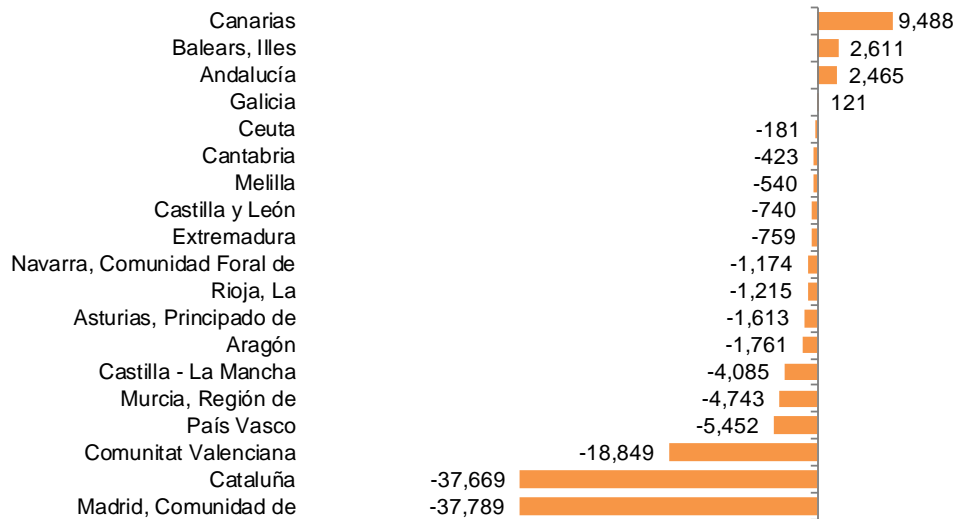
Emigration of foreign population by sex and age 2014(*)



Foreign migration by Autonomous Community

Canarias, Illes Balears, Andalucía and Galicia registered a positive migratory balance in absolute values during 2014. In turn, the most negative migratory balances took place (in absolute values) in Comunidad de Madrid, Cataluña and Comunitat Valenciana.

Migratory balance abroad by Autonomous Community. 2014 (*)



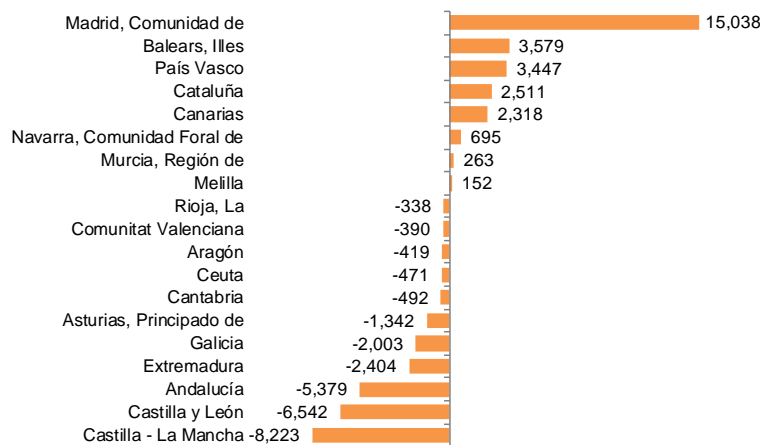
(*) Provisional Data

Domestic migrations

If we analyse the movements between Autonomous Communities, Comunidad de Madrid, Illes Balears and País Vasco registered the highest migratory balances in 2014.

In turn, Castilla-La Mancha, Castilla y León and Andalucía presented the most negative domestic migratory balances.

Migratory balance between Autonomous Community 2014(*)



(*) Provisional data

The combined effect of natural growth (births minus deaths), the migratory balance abroad (immigration minus emigration) and the migratory balance in other Autonomous Communities led to the population increasing in 2014 in Andalucía, Illes Balears, Canarias, Región de Murcia and Comunidad Foral de Navarra, as well as in the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla.

Demographic evolution by Autonomous Community in 2013^(*)

Autonomous Community	Population at		Balances 2014 (*)		
	1 January 2015 ^(*)	1 January 2014	Natural increase	Migratory balance abroad	Domestic migratory balance
Total national	46,439,864	46,512,199	29,974	-102,309	0
Andalucía	8,401,567	8,388,875	15,606	2,465	-5,379
Aragón	1,326,937	1,331,301	-2,183	-1,761	-419
Asturias, Principado de	1,049,754	1,058,975	-6,265	-1,613	-1,342
Balears, Illes	1,124,744	1,115,841	2,713	2,611	3,579
Canarias	2,128,647	2,114,845	1,996	9,488	2,318
Cantabria	585,411	587,682	-1,356	-423	-492
Castilla y León	2,478,376	2,495,689	-10,031	-740	-6,542
Castilla - La Mancha	2,062,714	2,075,197	-175	-4,085	-8,223
Cataluña	7,391,133	7,416,237	10,053	-37,669	2,511
Comunitat Valenciana	4,939,550	4,956,427	2,362	-18,849	-390
Extremadura	1,091,591	1,096,421	-1,667	-759	-2,404
Galicia	2,734,915	2,747,226	-10,429	121	-2,003
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,377,364	6,378,297	21,818	-37,789	15,038
Murcia, Región de	1,463,249	1,461,803	5,926	-4,743	263
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	636,638	636,450	668	-1,174	695
País Vasco	2,164,311	2,167,166	-850	-5,452	3,447
Rioja, La	313,615	315,223	-55	-1,215	-338
Ceuta	84,726	84,674	704	-181	-471
Melilla	84,621	83,870	1,140	-540	152

(*) Provisional data

Methodological note

Today the INE is presenting the provisional data of two statistical operations: *Population Figures at 1 January 2015* and *Migration Statistics* for the year 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 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 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 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 resident population¹ 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 1971.

¹ 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 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.

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.

Today the Provisional Population Figures at 1 January 2015 and 1 July 2014 are disseminated. 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, and 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 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 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.

² 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 2014.

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.

For further information see **INEbase-www.ine.es/en/** All press releases at: **www.ine.es/en/prensa/prensa_en.htm**

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