

13 October 2022

Population Projections 2022-2072

If current demographic trends are maintained, Spain would gain more than one million inhabitants in the next 15 years, and more than three million by 2072

The population aged 65 and over would account for 26.0% of the total in 2037.

Cataluña and the Comunidad de Madrid would register the greatest growth in population, while Castilla y León and Principado de Asturias would present the greatest decreases

Population projections show the evolution that the population of Spain would follow if current demographic trends were maintained. They do not constitute a prediction, in the sense that they do not aim to determine the most likely evolution.

In this new edition of the projections, a consultation in the form of a survey was conducted with demographers throughout Spain in order to establish hypotheses for future behaviour of demographic parameters.

Spain's population would reach 52.9 million people in 2072

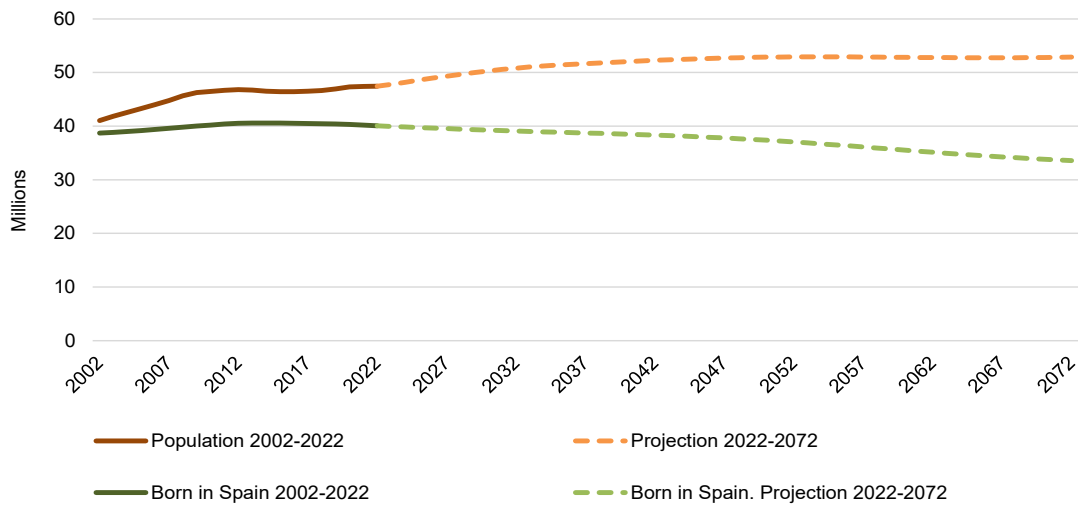
According to the projections published today, in the next 15 years Spain could gain 4,236,335 inhabitants (8.9%), exceeding 51 million people in 2037.

In the year 2072, the population would reach 52.9 million, with an increase of 5.45 million people.

The progressive and uninterrupted increase in deaths, always higher than the number of births, will give rise to a negative natural increase during the entire projected period. This negative vegetative balance will be exceeded by the positive migratory balance, causing a population increase throughout the projected period. The increase in population will, therefore, be exclusively the product of international migration.

This would mean that the population born in Spain will slowly decrease, changing from representing 84.5% of the total today, to 63.5% within 50 years.

Projection of the resident population in Spain (2022-2072)

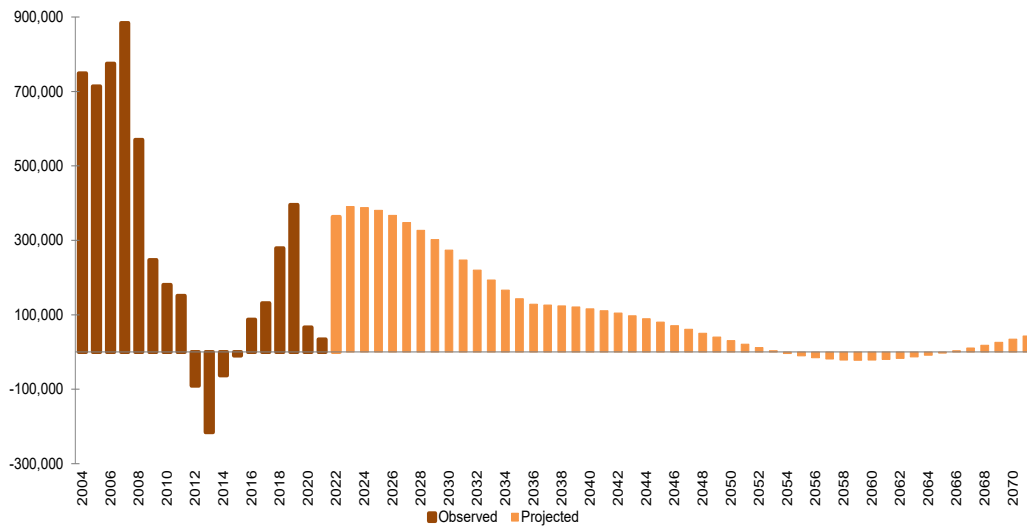


Projection of the resident population in Spain (2022-2072)

Year	Population as of 1st January		Population Growth (*)	
	Total population	Born in Spain	Absolute	Relative (%)
2016	46,440,099	40,521,758	86,940	0.19
2017	46,527,039	40,502,516	131,408	0.28
2018	46,658,447	40,459,614	278,613	0.60
2019	46,937,060	40,398,099	395,554	0.84
2020	47,332,614	40,335,789	66,081	0.14
2021	47,398,695	40,183,817	34,110	0.07
2022	47,432,805	40,066,227	362,820	0.76
2023	47,795,625	39,942,117	390,796	0.82
2024	48,186,421	39,840,698	387,731	0.80
2025	48,574,152	39,738,578	380,610	0.78
2026	48,954,762	39,637,284	366,835	0.75
2027	49,321,597	39,538,112	299,408	0.61
2032	50,818,638	39,093,557	170,100	0.33
2037	51,669,140	38,723,396	119,619	0.23
2042	52,267,237	38,329,556	88,402	0.17
2047	52,709,245	37,794,672	40,544	0.08
2052	52,911,964	37,046,757	-2,951	-0.01
2057	52,897,209	36,115,949	-20,808	-0.04
2062	52,793,171	35,134,659	-7,708	-0.01
2067	52,754,633	34,258,386	26,347	0.05
2072	52,886,370	33,591,148	-10,577,274	-20.00

(*) 2016-2021: Definitive Population Figures. 2022:Provisional Population Figures.
From 2027, average annual growth of the quinquennium (t,t+5).

Growth of the resident population (2004-2021) and projection (2022-2071)



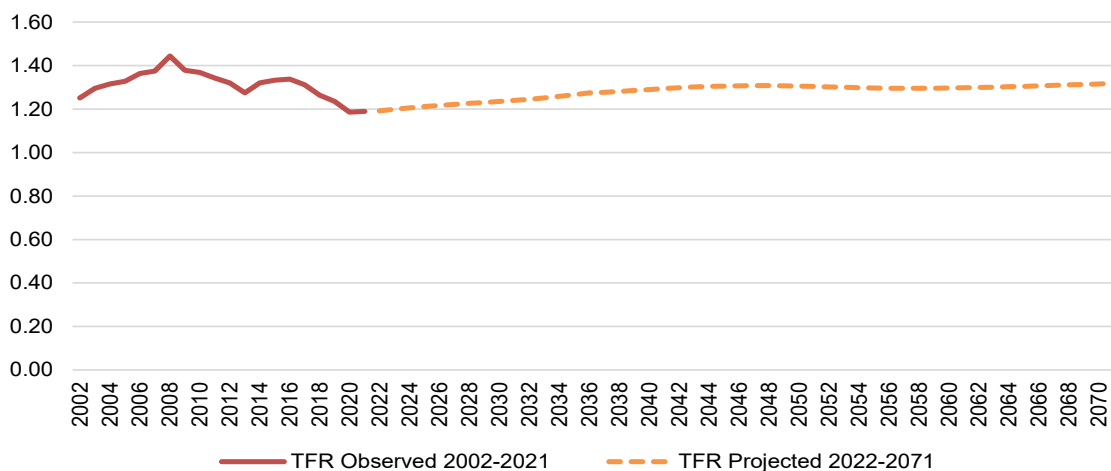
Births

The number of births would begin to increase in 2023 and continue to grow until 2041. Between 2022 and 2036 around 5.5 million children would be born, 14.2% less than in the previous 15 years.

However, as of 2058, births could once more begin to increase, due to the arrival of increasingly numerous generations to the ages of highest fertility. Despite this, births will always be below deaths.

The number of births is projected assuming that women's fertility maintains a slight but progressive upward trend. Thus, the average number of children per woman would be 1.27 in 2036, compared to 1.19 today.

Average number of children per woman (Short-term Fertility Indicator) projected for the period 2022-2071



2002-2021 Basic Demographic Indicators (2021 provisional data)

Deaths

Life expectancy at birth would reach 86.0 years for men and 90.0 years for women in 2071, with a gain of 5.8 and 4.2 years, respectively, compared to current values.

For its part, life expectancy for people aged 65 in 2071 would be 22.7 years for men (3.7 more than at present) and 26.3 for women (3.2 more years).

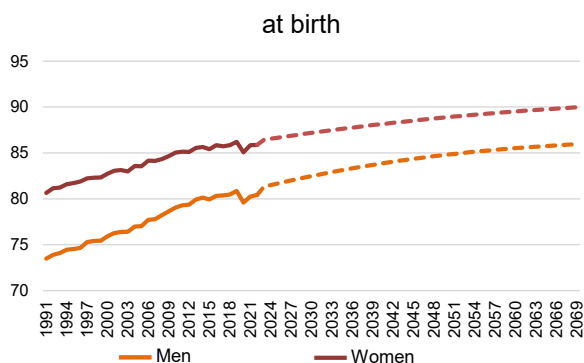
Projection of life expectancy at birth and at 65 years (2022-2071)

Years	Life expectancy at birth		Life expectancy at 65 years old	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
2017	80.37	85.73	19.12	22.97
2018	80.46	85.85	19.22	23.07
2019	80.86	86.22	19.52	23.40
2020	79.59	85.06	18.35	22.31
2021	80.24	85.83	19.03	23.07
2022	80.42	85.86	19.11	23.06
2023	81.32	86.44	19.76	23.52
2026	81.83	86.77	20.08	23.76
2031	82.62	87.28	20.57	24.15
2036	83.32	87.76	21.00	24.51
2041	83.93	88.20	21.39	24.85
2046	84.45	88.60	21.72	25.16
2051	84.89	88.96	21.99	25.44
2056	85.26	89.28	22.23	25.70
2061	85.57	89.57	22.43	25.92
2066	85.83	89.82	22.59	26.13
2071	86.03	90.05	22.72	26.30

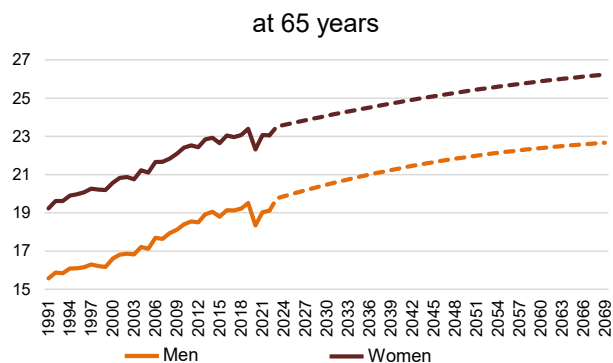
2017-2021: Basic Demographic Indicators (2021 provisional data)

Observed (1991-2021) and projected (2022-2071) life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth



Life expectancy at age 65



Despite the longer life expectancy, the number of deaths would continue to grow, reaching a peak in 2064. For the year 2022, the projection estimates a total of 455,704 deaths, compared to 449,270 in 2021, according to provisional results.

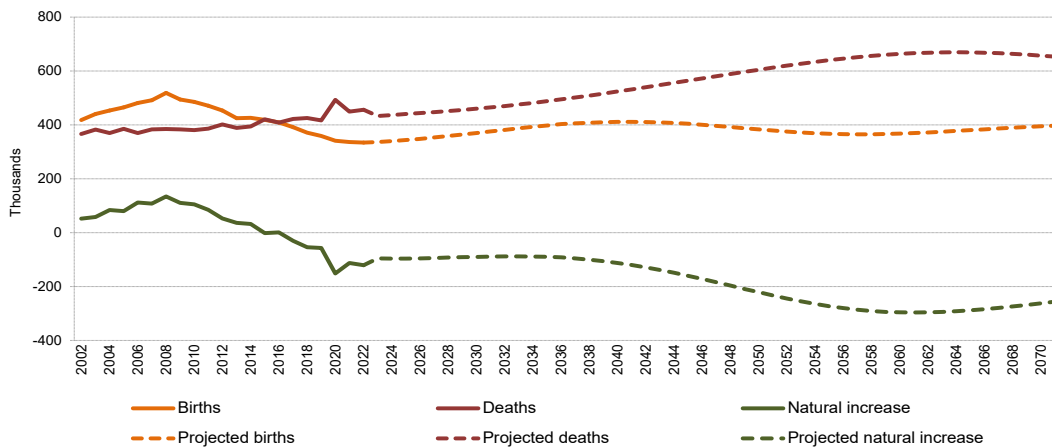
On the other hand, in 2036 there would be 494,371 deaths among residents in Spain. The year 2071 would see 652,920.

Natural increase (births minus deaths)

Given the decline in the birth rate and the increase in deaths, in Spain there will always be more deaths than births (growth or negative vegetative balance) during the next 15 years.

This vegetative balance would reach its lowest value around 2061, and would recover slightly thereafter.

Vegetative growth of the population of Spain (2002-2071)



Projected vegetative growth of the population of Spain (2022-2071)

2017	391,265	422,037	-30,772
2018	370,827	425,153	-54,326
2019	358,747	416,102	-57,355
2020	340,635	492,447	-151,812
2021	336,247	449,270	-113,023
2022	334,386	455,704	-121,317
2023	336,441	432,535	-96,094
2024	339,503	436,325	-96,823
2025	343,416	439,941	-96,524
2026	347,999	443,594	-95,595
2027-2031	364,082	455,585	-91,503
2032-2036	392,183	481,660	-89,477
2037-2041	408,889	516,136	-107,247
2042-2046	406,117	555,867	-149,750
2047-2051	387,475	596,375	-208,899
2052-2056	369,484	633,172	-263,689
2057-2061	366,508	659,342	-292,834
2062-2066	377,440	668,451	-291,012
2067-2071	391,661	659,894	-268,233

Source: 2017-2021, Vital Statistics (provisional data in 2021). From 2027 to 2071 average annual data of the quinquennium are offered.

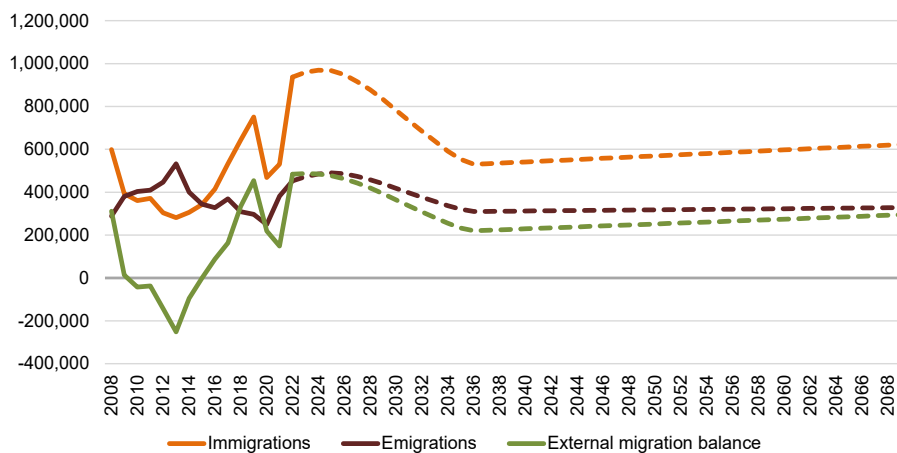
Migratory growth

According to provisional data, Spain registered 530,401 immigrations in 2021, while 381,724 people left our country to reside abroad. The migratory balance was 148,677 people, thus consolidating the positive trend that began in 2016.

With the information available at the time of closing these projections, it is estimated that the migratory balance will increase in 2022, up to 484,137 people. A similar migratory balance is projected in 2023, slightly decreasing from that year onwards and thereby allowing for a net population gain due to the migrations of almost 5.6 million people through 2036.

The long-term trend would be for a constant growth in the migratory balance, which will produce a net population increase of 14.8 million people through 2071.

Projected foreign migration of the population of Spain (2022-2071)



Projected foreign migration from Spain (2022-2071)

Year	Immigrations	Emigrations	External migration balance
2017	532,132	368,860	163,272
2018	643,684	309,526	334,158
2019	750,480	296,248	454,232
2020	467,918	248,561	219,357
2021	530,401	381,724	148,677
2022	937,323	453,186	484,137
2023	959,452	472,562	486,890
2024	969,527	484,973	484,554
2025	967,551	490,417	477,134
2026	948,318	485,888	462,430
2027-2031	828,213	437,301	390,911
2032-2036	599,617	340,039	259,577
2037-2041	538,400	311,629	226,771
2042-2046	552,400	314,343	238,057
2047-2051	566,400	317,057	249,343
2052-2056	580,400	319,771	260,629
2057-2061	594,400	322,486	271,914
2062-2066	608,400	325,200	283,200
2067-2071	622,400	327,914	294,486

Source: 2017-2021, Migration Statistics (2021 provisional). From 2027 to 2071 average annual data of the quinquennium are offered.

Population structure by age and aging

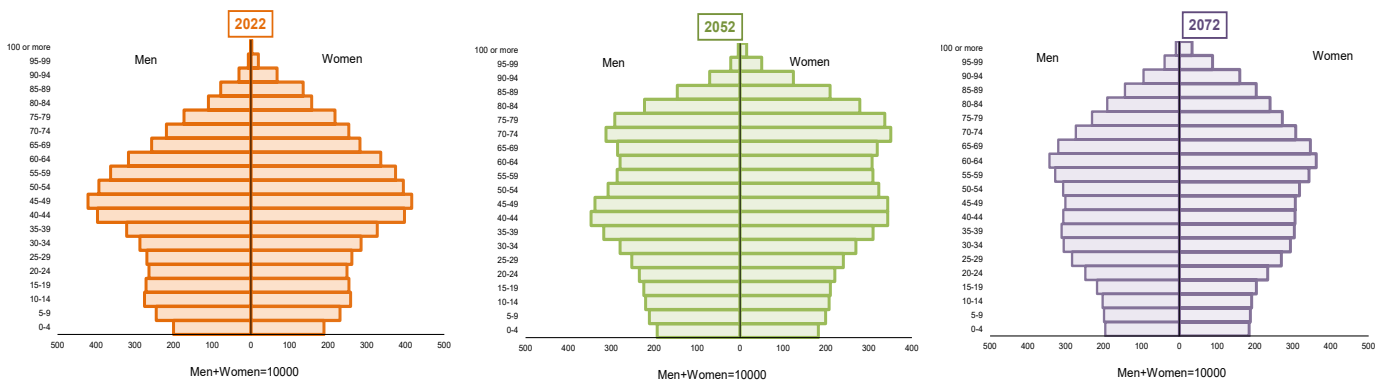
The projection also shows the aging process of the resident population in Spain.

If the current demographic trend continues, the largest age group as of January 1, 2022, which are those people born between 1981-1972 (that is, people between 40 and 49 years old), would remain the largest group in 2037 (with ages between 55 and 64 years).

In the projection's final years there will be a certain rejuvenation of the population as the generations of those born in the 70s of the 20th century, with greater fertility, pass away. The most numerous groups on January 1, 2072 would thus be those born between 2002 and 2011, whose ages would be between 60 and 69 years.

The population between 20 and 64 years of age, which currently accounts for 60.7% of the total, would represent 53.1 in 2052. It will partially recover in 2072, to 54.7%.

Population Pyramids of Spain (years 2022, 2052 and 2072)



The percentage of the population aged 65 and over, which currently stands at 20.1% of the total, would reach a maximum of 30.4% in 2050. From then on it would begin to descend.

Proportion of people over a certain age

Years	65 and over years (%)	70 and over years (%)	80 and over years (%)	100 and over years (%)
2017	19.0	13.9	6.1	0.02
2018	19.2	14.0	6.2	0.02
2019	19.4	14.3	6.1	0.02
2020	19.6	14.4	6.0	0.03
2021	19.8	14.5	6.1	0.03
2025	21.0	15.1	6.3	0.04
2030	22.8	16.4	6.9	0.07
2035	25.1	18.3	7.5	0.09
2040	27.4	20.3	8.6	0.10
2045	29.6	22.3	9.8	0.14
2050	30.4	24.0	11.0	0.18
2055	30.3	24.5	12.1	0.22
2060	29.9	24.1	13.0	0.28
2065	29.4	23.5	12.9	0.35
2072	29.5	22.8	12.0	0.43

Source 2017-2021, Basic Demographic Indicators. (2021 provisional)

On the other hand, and if current trends were to continue, the dependency ratio (quotient, as a percentage, between the population aged under 16 or over 64 and the population aged 16 to 64) would also reach a maximum around 2050 (76.8%), and will gradually decrease thereafter, to 72.2% in 2072.

The centenarian population (those who are 100 years old or older) would increase from 14,287 people today to 226,932 at the end of the projected period (2072).

Projected dependency rates

Year	Over 64 years old (%)	Under 16 years old (%)	Total (under 16 and over 64 years old) (%)
2017	29.2	24.7	53.8
2018	29.6	24.6	54.2
2019	29.9	24.4	54.3
2020	30.2	24.0	54.2
2021	30.5	23.6	54.0
2026	32.9	21.4	54.3
2031	36.4	20.1	56.5
2036	41.2	20.1	61.2
2041	47.0	21.4	68.5
2046	52.2	22.8	75.0
2051	53.8	23.0	76.8
2056	53.0	22.3	75.3
2061	51.4	21.4	72.9
2066	50.2	20.9	71.2
2072	50.8	21.4	72.2

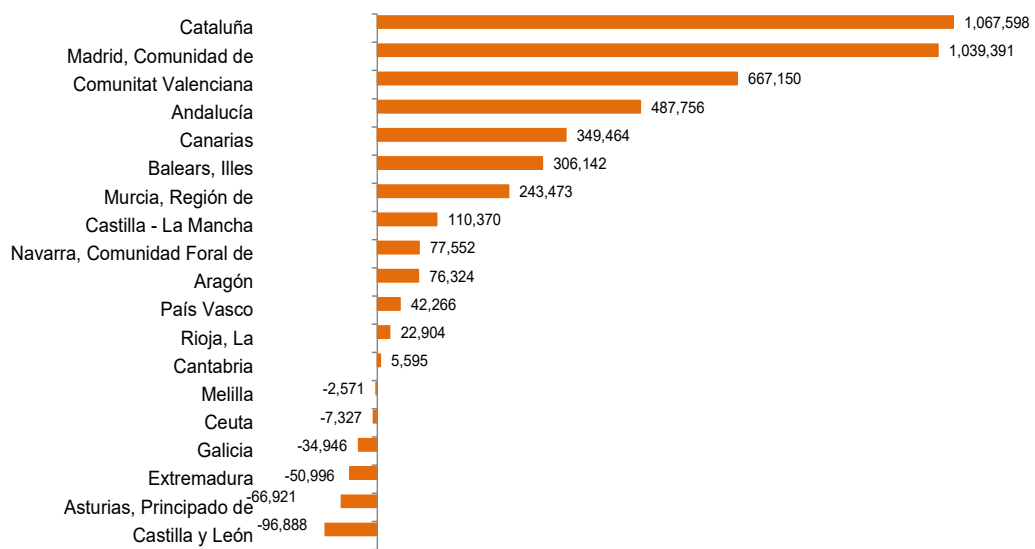
Source 2017-2021, Basic Demographic Indicators. (2021 provisional)

Population projections by Autonomous Communities and Cities

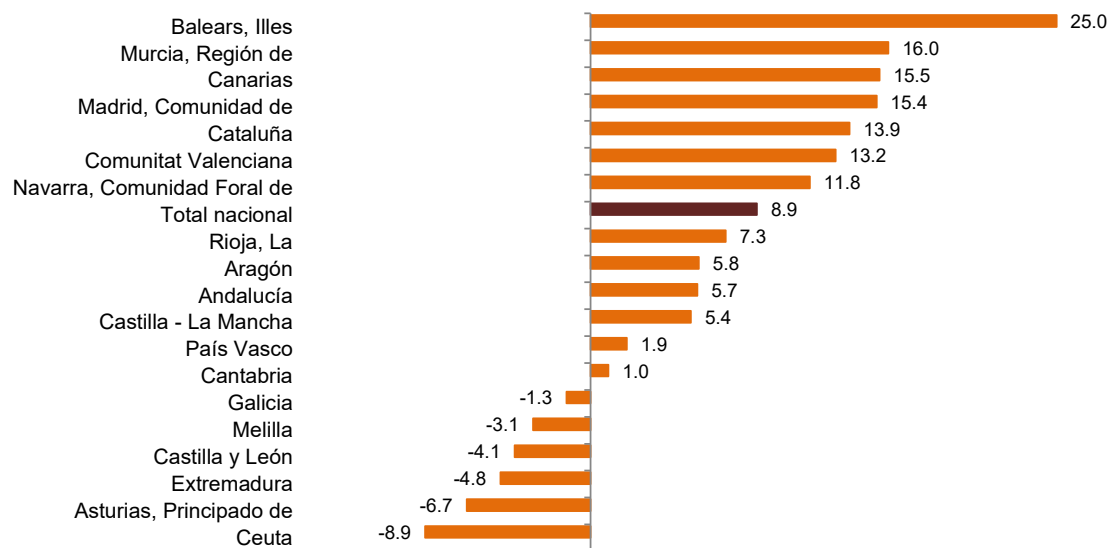
If current demographic trends are maintained, distinct evolutions will be observed over the next 15 years by autonomous community. Thus, there would be increases in population in 13 and decreases in four, in addition to the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla.

The largest relative increases were recorded in Illes Balears (25.0%), Región de Murcia (16.0%) and Canarias (15.5%). On the contrary, the most significant decreases would be recorded in Principado de Asturias (-6.7%), Extremadura (-10.0%) and Castilla y León (-4.1%).

Projected absolute population growth, by Autonomous Communities and Cities (2022-2037)



Projected relative population growth, by Autonomous Communities and Cities (2022-2037) Percentage



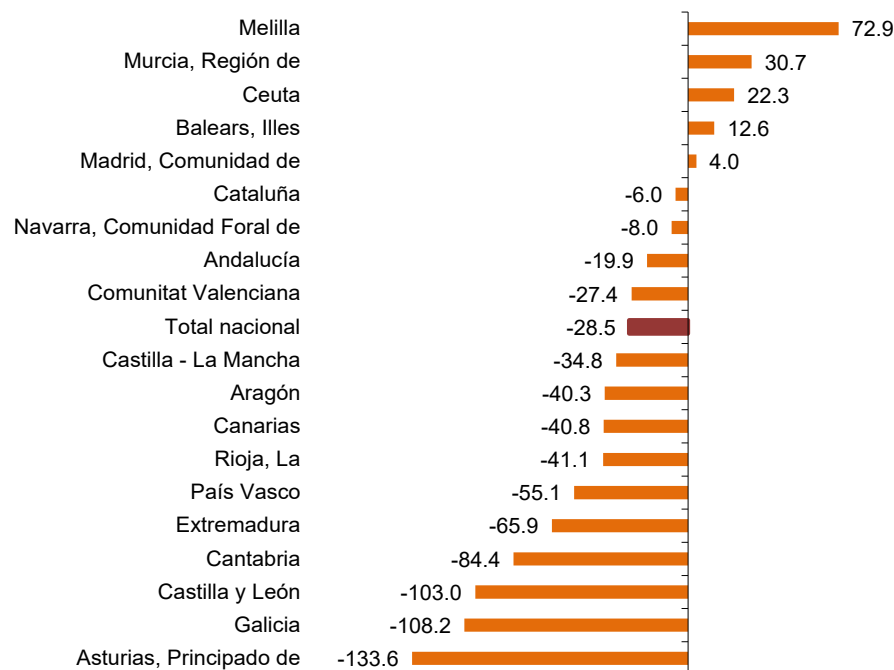
Projected population growth by Autonomous Communities and Cities

	Population as of 1st January		Growth	
	2022(*)	2037	Absolut	Relative (%)
Total nacional	47,432,805	51,669,140	4,236,335	8.9
Andalucía	8,518,053	9,005,809	487,756	5.7
Aragón	1,314,586	1,390,910	76,324	5.8
Asturias, Principado de	1,006,193	939,272	-66,921	-6.7
Balears, Illes	1,223,961	1,530,103	306,142	25.0
Canarias	2,252,465	2,601,928	349,464	15.5
Cantabria	584,407	590,002	5,595	1.0
Castilla y León	2,376,739	2,279,851	-96,888	-4.1
Castilla - La Mancha	2,050,076	2,160,446	110,370	5.4
Cataluña	7,679,410	8,747,008	1,067,598	13.9
Comunitat Valenciana	5,072,176	5,739,326	667,150	13.2
Extremadura	1,053,302	1,002,306	-50,996	-4.8
Galicia	2,691,557	2,656,611	-34,946	-1.3
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,769,113	7,808,504	1,039,391	15.4
Murcia, Región de	1,522,640	1,766,113	243,473	16.0
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	659,232	736,784	77,552	11.8
País Vasco	2,177,271	2,219,537	42,266	1.9
Rioja, La	315,896	338,800	22,904	7.3
Ceuta	82,533	75,206	-7,327	-8.9
Melilla	83,196	80,624	-2,571	-3.1

(*) Provisional data

In the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla, as well as in Región de Murcia, Comunidad de Madrid and Illes Balears, the cumulative number of births would exceed the number of deaths in the next 15 years.

Projected vegetative balance (2022-2036) per thousand inhabitants



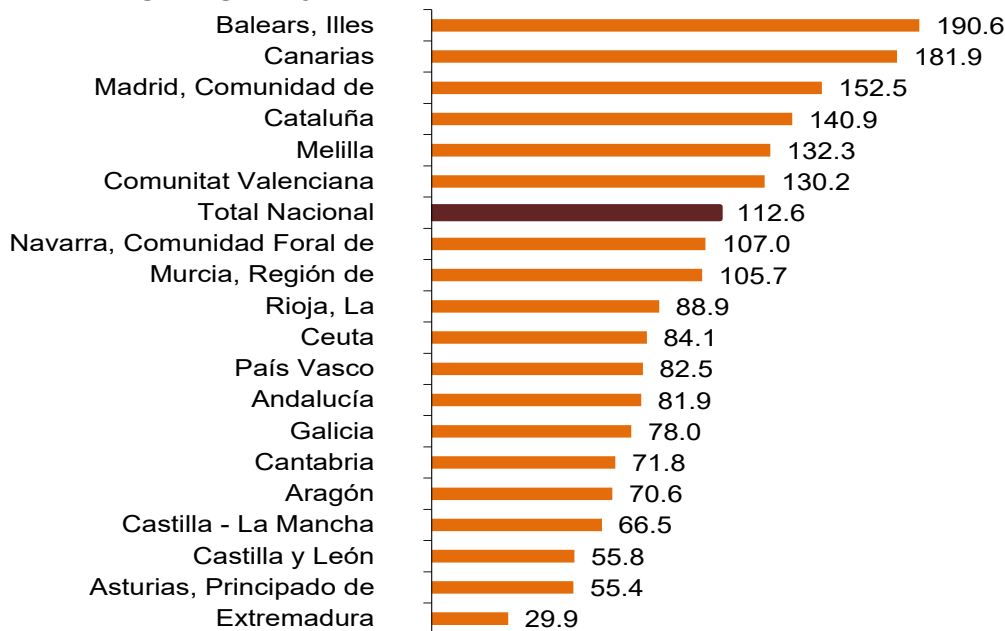
Projected vegetative Balance by Autonomous Communities and Cities

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Total nacional	-113,023	-95,595	-89,098	-91,813
Andalucía	-14,038	-10,430	-11,877	-14,391
Aragón	-5,031	-3,986	-3,252	-2,864
Asturias, Principado de	-8,586	-8,606	-8,668	-8,930
Balears, Illes	688	1,115	1,328	1,116
Canarias	-4,475	-5,859	-6,830	-8,602
Cantabria	-2,768	-3,238	-3,352	-3,542
Castilla y León	-16,211	-15,997	-15,823	-16,052
Castilla - La Mancha	-5,920	-4,953	-4,578	-4,663
Cataluña	-11,812	-5,310	-910	936
Comunitat Valenciana	-14,106	-10,108	-9,246	-9,307
Extremadura	-5,095	-4,349	-4,552	-4,894
Galicia	-18,057	-19,291	-19,458	-19,556
Madrid, Comunidad de	1,424	1,929	2,716	2,444
Murcia, Región de	1,260	2,875	3,782	4,300
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	-649	-613	-196	103
País Vasco	-8,818	-8,408	-7,856	-7,515
Rioja, La	-1,223	-900	-862	-876
Ceuta	38	126	125	101
Melilla	356	405	410	380

Source (2021): Vital Statistics (provisional data)

If current trends were to continue, the international migration balance between 2022 and 2036, in relative terms to its size, would be positive in all Autonomous Communities, especially in Illes Balears and Canarias.

Projected foreign migratory balance (2022-2036) per thousand inhabitants



Projected foreign migratory balance by Autonomous Communities and Cities.

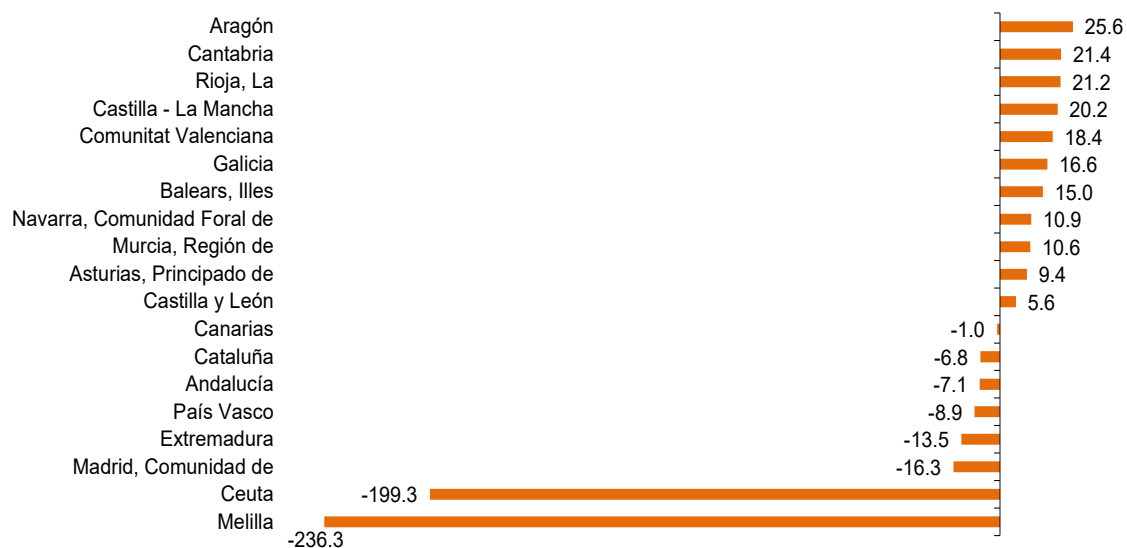
	2021	2026	2031	2036
Total nacional	148,677	462,430	336,047	220,000
Andalucía	25,446	59,250	43,388	28,545
Aragón	-12,381	8,071	5,704	3,335
Asturias, Principado de	1,376	4,347	3,314	2,304
Balears, Illes	5,824	21,848	16,074	10,702
Canarias	12,702	36,519	27,223	18,557
Cantabria	1,766	3,453	2,565	1,732
Castilla y León	4,626	10,611	7,905	5,250
Castilla - La Mancha	3,029	11,630	8,437	5,332
Cataluña	24,523	96,774	68,923	44,066
Comunitat Valenciana	30,265	58,834	42,226	26,939
Extremadura	973	2,491	1,883	1,278
Galicia	9,116	16,868	12,705	8,900
Madrid, Comunidad de	28,049	92,065	67,208	44,883
Murcia, Región de	6,889	14,614	10,349	6,367
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	1,958	6,212	4,476	2,865
País Vasco	2,837	15,028	10,809	7,043
Rioja, La	793	2,416	1,758	1,125
Ceuta	534	528	415	297
Melilla	352	870	686	479

Source (2021): Migration Statistics (provisional)

As regards internal migration, Aragón, Cantabria and La Rioja would be the territories that, relative to their size, would attract the most population from the rest of Spain.

Conversely, the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla, Comunidad de Madrid, Extremadura and País Vasco would have the most negative inter-regional migratory balances.

Projected inter-regional migratory balance (2022-2036) per thousand inhabitants



Projected inter-autonomous migratory balance by Autonomous Communities and Cities

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Andalucía	4,649	-4,081	-4,641	-4,023
Aragón	924	2,217	2,469	2,538
Asturias, Principado de	553	516	698	880
Balears, Illes	-2,279	1,411	1,495	1,274
Canarias	-30	-221	-200	-79
Cantabria	1,777	841	832	880
Castilla y León	1,795	416	1,266	1,933
Castilla - La Mancha	4,386	2,701	3,037	3,187
Cataluña	-4,329	-3,440	-3,871	-4,741
Comunitat Valenciana	9,108	6,505	6,847	7,287
Extremadura	-545	-1,134	-768	-445
Galicia	3,747	2,751	3,143	3,490
Madrid, Comunidad de	-15,977	-7,110	-8,760	-10,346
Murcia, Región de	1,438	1,226	1,164	1,048
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	291	575	508	369
País Vasco	-2,592	-1,125	-1,415	-1,736
Rioja, La	164	440	488	529
Ceuta	-1,554	-1,112	-1,016	-908
Melilla	-1,526	-1,376	-1,277	-1,137

Source (2021): Migration Statistics(provisional)

Data Review and Update

The data published today update the 2020-2070 population projections, the results of which are no longer representative.

ANNEX

Sensitivity analysis of the results of the Population Projections in the face of changes in the initial hypotheses.

As in the Population Projections from two years ago, this edition has carried out a sensitivity analysis of the published results in the face of changes in the initial hypotheses for the period 2022-2072.

This exercise is intended, in line with the trend of other reference statistical offices and international organisations (Eurostat, United Nations), to help society to better interpret the true meaning of projections, which is not to predict the future, but to simulate what would happen under certain conditions that reflect the current demographic situation. The fact of providing two extreme scenarios helps to understand that the central projection is within an uncertainty interval.

To this end, various simulations have been carried out, at national level only, based on a slight modification of the hypotheses for the projected period. Of the four demographic areas (fertility, mortality, emigration and immigration) involved in projection calculation, simulations were carried out for the hypotheses regarding fertility, emigration and immigration, as obtained from the survey of demography experts. Since it is considered the most stable phenomenon over time, making variations regarding mortality is not thought necessary.

Other scenarios may be constructed from the variation of the values provided by consulting the experts.

Two scenarios have been constructed by modifying the fertility parameters:

- High scenario: for 2071, we establish a Short-term Fertility Indicator (SFI) twice the standard deviation higher than the one established in the central scenario.
- Low scenario: for 2071, we establish a SFI twice the standard deviation lower than the one established in the central scenario.

Likewise, by modifying the parameters of the international migratory balance, two other scenarios have been established:

- High scenario. The inflows of immigrants for the year 2071 increase by 10% and the inflows of emigrants for the same year fall by 10%. For the intervening years an interpolation is carried out in the same way as in the central scenario.
- Low scenario. The inflows of migrants are reduced by 10% in 2071 and outflows of migrants in the same year are increased by 10%. For the intervening years an interpolation is carried out in the same way as in the central scenario.

The following are the results of the projections according to the different scenarios for the next 50 years.

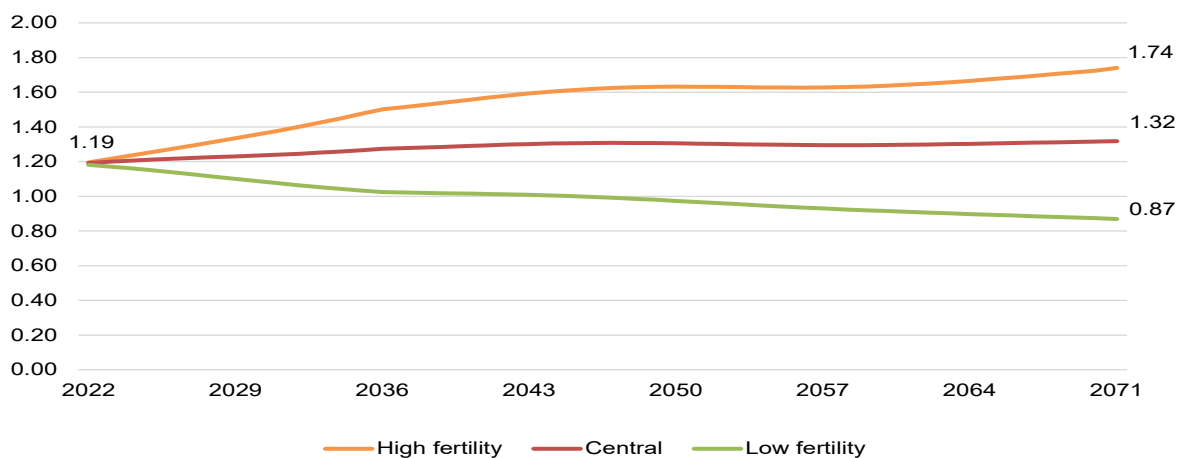
1. Fertility

The SFI in 2071 would range from 0.87 children per woman (low scenario) to 1.74 (high scenario). The number of births expected for the year 2071 would take values between 228,726 and 587,595.

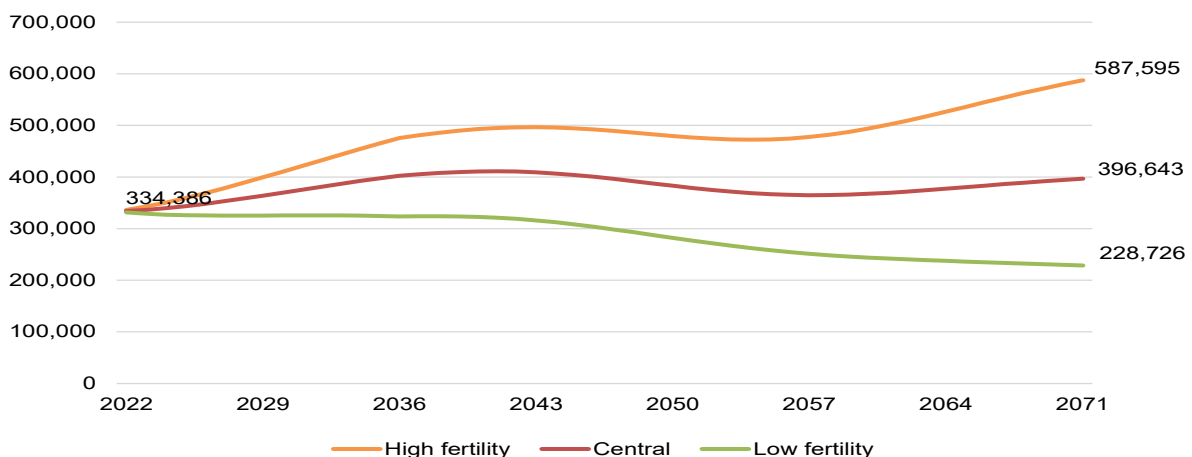
The number of births in the high scenario would reach a minimum in 2022 and thereafter would increase slightly. In the low scenario the minimum number of births would be registered at the end of the projected period, in the year 2071.

Finally, the population figure would be between 48,298,053 inhabitants in the low scenario and 57,494,715 in the high scenario.

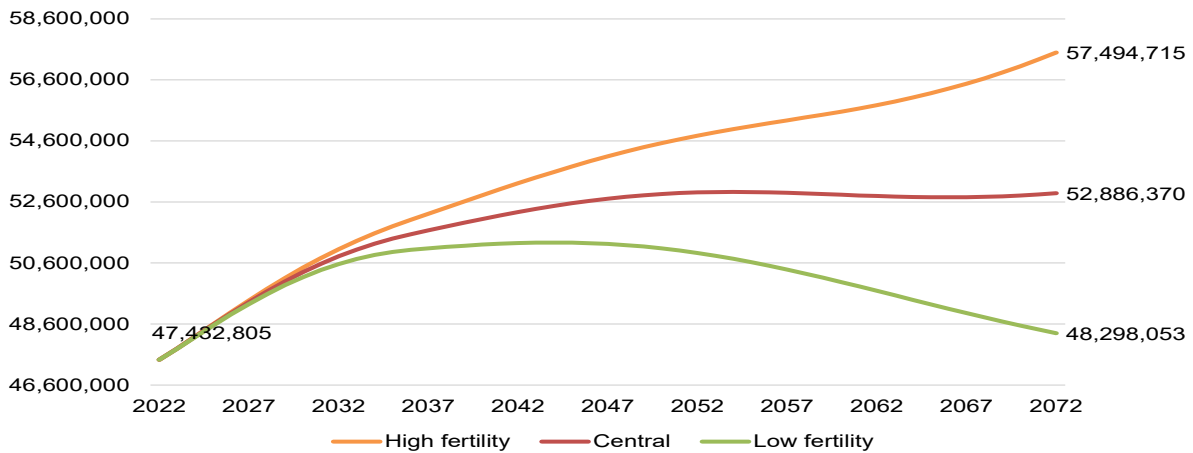
Projected SFI evolution according to fertility scenarios (2022-2071)



Evolution of the projected number of births according to fertility scenarios (2022-2071)



Evolution of the projected population according to fertility scenarios (2022-2072)

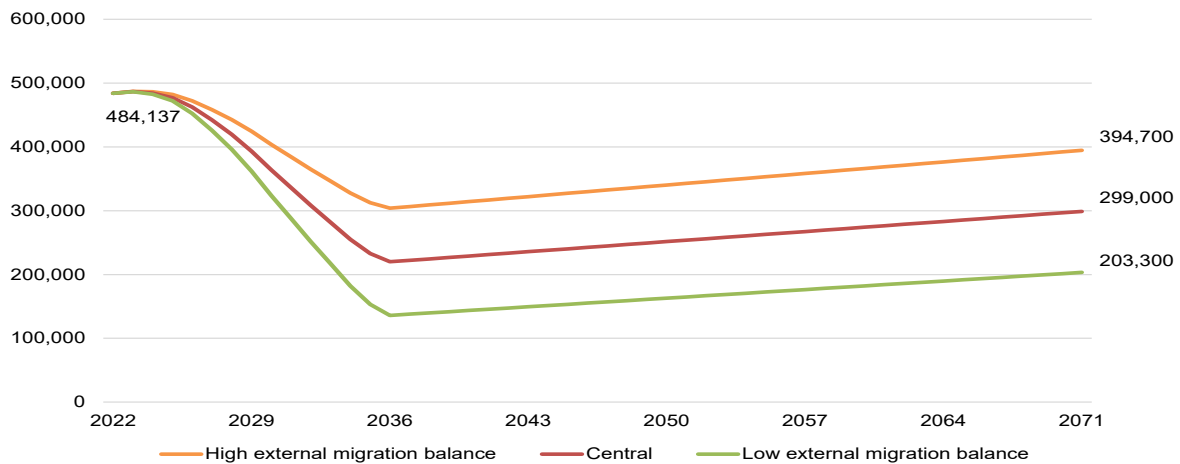


2. Migratory Balance Abroad

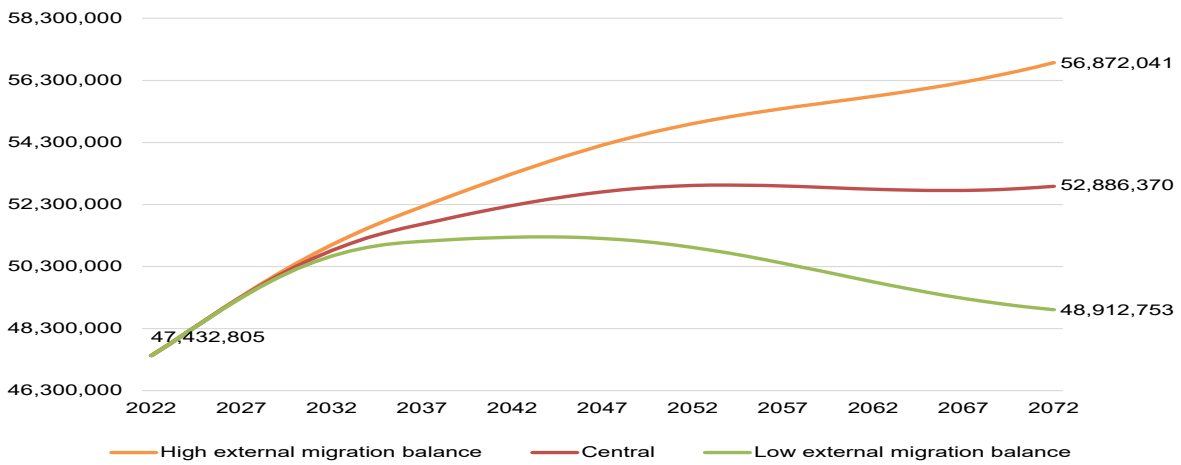
In the central scenario, the migratory balance would reach 299,000 in the year 2071. Keeping with the other hypotheses, a change in the migratory balance in the high scenario would result in an increase to 394,700, while in the low scenario it would decrease to 203,300 immigrants.

The population figure of the various migration scenarios would be between 48,912,753 and 56,872,041 inhabitants.

Evolution of the migratory balance according to foreign migration scenarios (2022-2071)



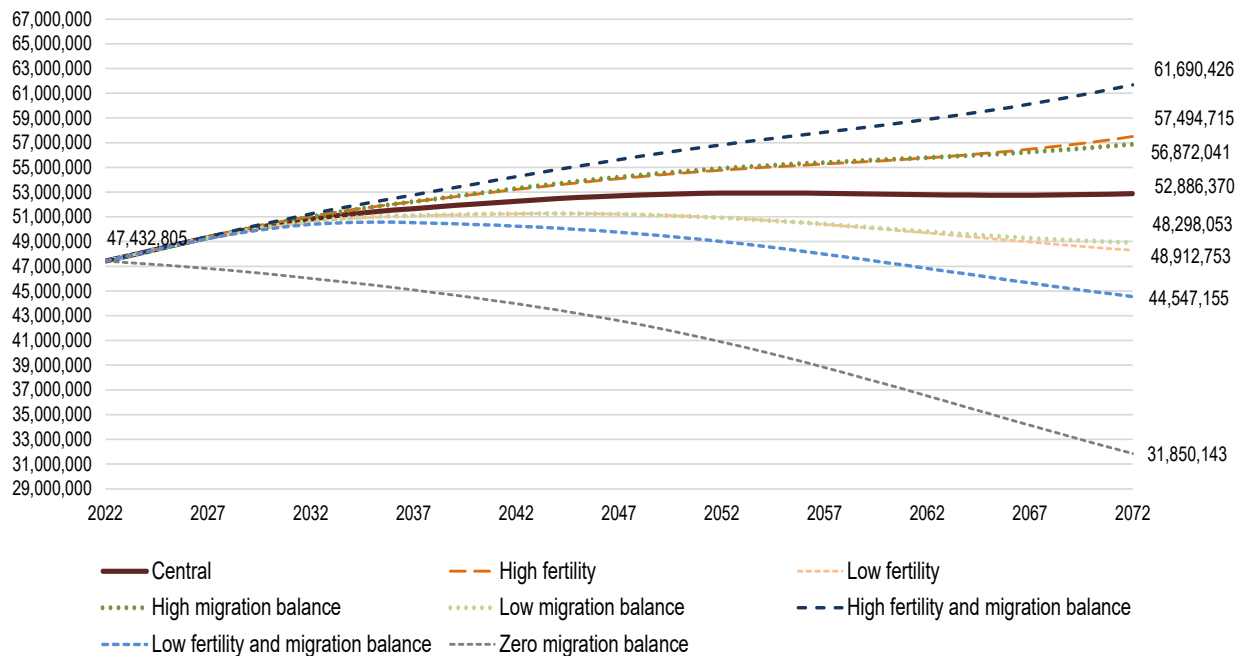
Evolution of the projected population according to foreign migration scenarios (2022-2072)



3. Combined effect of hypothesis change on fertility and migratory balance

When combining the different scenarios for both fertility and migratory balance, we can observe that, over the next 50 years, the population could oscillate between 44,547,155 inhabitants (with the lowest scenario) and 61,690,426 (for the highest). The difference between extreme scenarios is thus slightly higher than 17.1 million people. A scenario with a zero migration balance has also been added for comparison.

Evolution of the projected population according to the combination of fertility scenarios and migratory balance (2022-2072)



Methodological note

The Population Projections constitute a statistical simulation of the size and demographic structure of the population that would reside in Spain in the next 50 years, and in its Autonomous Communities and provinces in the next 15 years. They show the effect that the recently observed evolution of fertility, mortality and migrations would have. **They are not intended to predict the evolution of the population** but to determine what the evolution of the population would look like if current trends were maintained. For this reason, they are sensitive to changes in the current demographic situation, especially migration, which is the most volatile component of population dynamics.

The main hypotheses of the projections have been submitted to a consultation in the form of a **survey of demographers from all over Spain** for the main reference indicators (short-term fertility rate, average age at motherhood, life expectancy at birth and levels of emigration and immigration).

The calculation methodology is based on the classical components method. Starting from the resident population in a certain geographical area and from the retrospective observation of each of the basic components (mortality, fertility and migration), the aim is to obtain the resident population at a later date under the hypothesis established on the future of these three phenomena, which determine their growth and age structure.

Reference date of the results: Population stocks as of January 1, 2022 and January 1, 2072. Demographic flows: annual data from 2022 to 2071.

Operation Type: synthesis and analysis statistics, prepared from results from different sources on past and present demographic evolution.

Population scope: population residing in the national territory.

Geographical scope: national, Autonomous Communities and Cities and provinces.

Reference period for the results: population data as at 1 January of the following 15 years for provinces and Autonomous Communities and for the following 50 years at the national level.

Disaggregation variables: sex, age and generation, both for population stocks as well as for demographic events.

Frequency of dissemination: biennial since 2014.

For more information, the methodology can be found at:

https://www.ine.es/dynqs/INEbase/en/operacion.htm?c=Estadistica_C&cid=1254736176953&menu=metodologia&idp=1254735572981

And the standardised methodological report at:

<https://www.ine.es/dynt3/metadatos/en/RespuestaDatos.html?oe=30278>

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