

25 June 2019

**Population Figures at 1 January 2019
Migrations Statistics. Year 2018**
Provisional data

The Spanish population increased by 276,186 persons during 2018, standing at 46,934,632 inhabitants at 1 January 2019.

The positive migration balance of 333,672 persons compensated for a negative natural increase of 56,262 persons

Illes Balears (1.79%), Comunidad de Madrid and Canarias (both with 1.39%) experienced the largest population growth

The population resident in Spain increased by 276,186 persons during 2018, standing at 46,934,632 inhabitants at 1 January 2019.

With this growth, the highest since 2008 (when the population increased by 570,333 people), the population has exceeded the highest historical value, achieved in 2012.

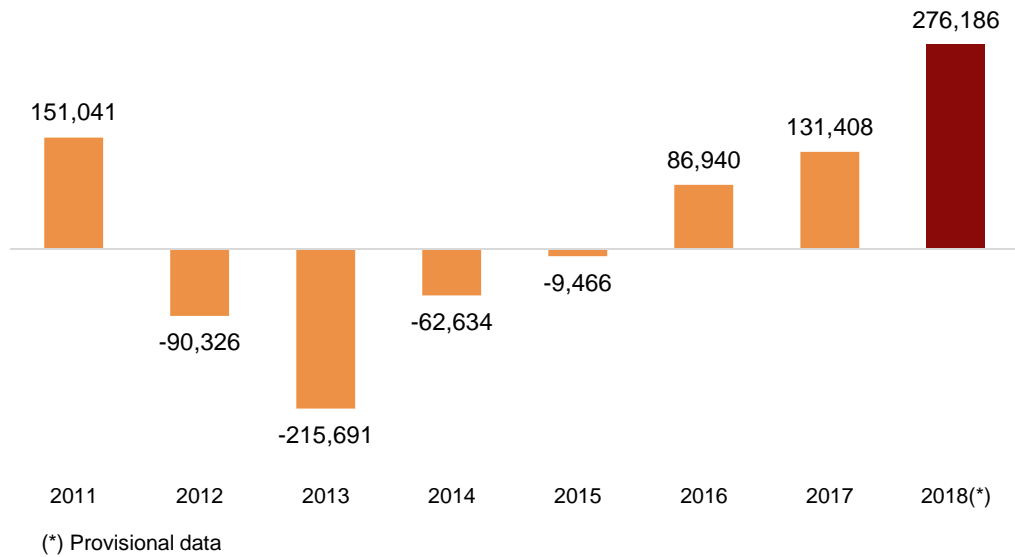
Evolution of the population in Spain

Year	Resident population at 1st January
2011	46,667,175
2012	46,818,216
2013	46,727,890
2014	46,512,199
2015	46,449,565
2016	46,440,099
2017	46,527,039
2018	46,658,447
2019(*)	46,934,632

(*) Provisional data

In relative terms, the annual population growth rate has doubled, rising from 0.28% in 2017 to 0.59% in 2018.

Annual population growth in Spain



The population increase in 2018 was the result of a negative natural growth of 56,262 people (367,374 births, compared to 423,636 deaths), which was offset by a positive migration balance of 333,672 people (there were 643,037 immigrations from abroad and 309,365 emigrations abroad).

Components of population growth in Spain. 2018

Resident population at 1st January 2018 (A)	46,658,447
Births	367,374
Deaths	423,636
Natural increase (B) (Births - Deaths)	-56,262
Immigration	643,037
Emigration	309,365
Migratory balance (C) (Immigration-Emigration)	333,672
Statistical corrections which cannot be attributed to demographic phenomena (D)	-1,224
Resident population at 1s January 2019 (A+B+C+D)	46,934,632

Provisional data, except for the resident population at the beginning of the period, which is final.

Population by nationality and place of birth

Population growth in Spain was due to a growth in the population of foreign nationals, as the population of Spanish nationals decreased.

The number of foreigners increased by 285,554 people during 2018, up to a total of 4,848,516 at 1 January 2019. This increase was largely due to a positive migratory balance of 330,197 persons.

On the other hand, the population of Spanish nationals decreased by 9,368 people. This evolution was the result of a negative natural balance (102,682 persons), which was not compensated by either the positive migratory balance (3,475 persons) or by acquisitions of Spanish nationality (which affected 90,828 people according to provisional data).

If we restrict ourselves to Spaniards born in Spain, the population decreased by 98,595 during 2018.

Evolution of the resident population in Spain. 2018

	Resident population 1st January 2019	Annual growth	
		Absolute	Relative (%)
TOTAL	46,934,632	276,186	0.59
Spaniards	42,086,117	-9,368	-0.02
- Born in Spain	39,847,183	-98,595	-0.25
- Born abroad	2,238,934	89,227	4.15
Foreigners	4,848,516	285,554	6.26
- Born in Spain	547,793	33,956	6.61
- Born abroad	4,300,723	251,598	6.21

Provisional data

Among the main nationalities, the greatest increases occurred in the Venezuelan population (42,803 more people), Colombian population (39,977 more) and Moroccan population (32,217). The largest decreases were among Ecuadorians (-4,173), Romanians (-2,359) and Bulgarians (-1,387).

Evolution of the foreign population resident in Spain. 2018

Main nationalities

Citizenship	Resident population		Annual growth	
	1 st January 2018	1 st January 2019	Absolute	Relative (%)
TOTAL	4,562,962	4,848,516	285,554	6.3
Morocco	682,022	714,239	32,217	4.7
Romania	673,592	671,233	-2,359	-0.4
United Kingdom	284,987	287,292	2,305	0.8
Italy	221,368	244,148	22,780	10.3
Colombia	159,563	199,540	39,977	25.1
China	183,491	190,624	7,133	3.9
Germany	138,777	138,642	-135	-0.1
Ecuador	139,441	135,268	-4,173	-3.0
Venezuela	91,131	133,934	42,803	47.0
Bulgaria	125,005	123,618	-1,387	-1.1
France	106,226	111,769	5,543	5.2
Ukraine	98,992	103,695	4,703	4.8
Portugal	100,079	103,057	2,978	3.0
Honduras	64,108	84,871	20,763	32.4
Peru	66,681	80,172	13,491	20.2

Provisional data, except for the resident population at the beginning of the period, which is final.

In relative terms, the largest population growth during 2018 occurred amongst Venezuelans (47.0%), Hondurans (32.4%) and Colombians (25.1%).

Meanwhile, the largest decreases occurred amongst nationals of Ecuador (-3.0%), Bulgaria (-1.1%) and Romania (-0.4%).

Population by Autonomous Community

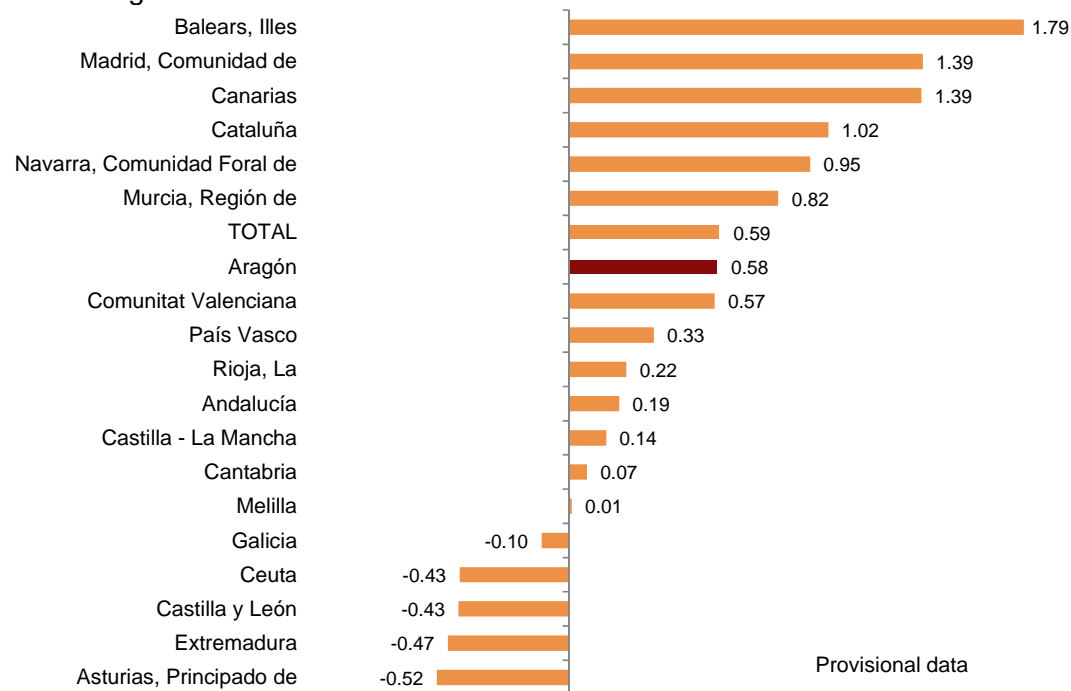
During 2018, the population increased in 13 Autonomous Communities and decreased in the remaining four.

The largest increases in relative terms were recorded in Illes Balears (1.79%), Comunidad de Madrid (1.39%) and Canarias (1.39%).

On the other hand, the most significant population decreases were registered in Principado de Asturias (-0.52%), Extremadura (-0.47%) and Castilla y León (-0.43%).

Relative population growth by Autonomous Community. 2018

Percentage



The combined effect of natural growth, migratory balance with other countries and migratory balance with other Autonomous Communities determines the increase or decrease in each Community's population (as well as a small statistical population adjustment).

Components of demographic growth in the Autonomous Communities. 2018

	Resident population		Natural increase	Migratory balance with	
	1 st January 2018	1 st January 2019		Abroad	The rest of Spain
TOTAL	46,658,447	46,934,632	-56,262	333,672	0
Andalucía	8,410,094	8,426,405	-2,292	25,143	-6,374
Aragón	1,313,135	1,320,794	-4,131	9,968	1,867
Asturias, Principado de	1,027,624	1,022,293	-7,503	2,574	-366
Balears, Illes	1,166,923	1,187,808	1,946	15,294	3,686
Canarias	2,177,048	2,207,225	-1,478	29,893	1,835
Cantabria	581,294	581,684	-2,288	2,465	234
Castilla y León	2,418,556	2,408,083	-14,199	7,925	-4,099
Castilla - La Mancha	2,032,595	2,035,505	-3,671	7,841	-1,199
Cataluña	7,488,717	7,565,099	-4,396	83,762	-2,811
Comunitat Valenciana	4,946,233	4,974,475	-7,417	32,054	3,728
Extremadura	1,070,453	1,065,372	-3,625	1,551	-2,980
Galicia	2,703,149	2,700,330	-15,854	12,884	252
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,549,519	6,640,705	10,904	73,126	7,307
Murcia, Región de	1,475,569	1,487,698	3,448	8,859	-154
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	643,866	649,966	-427	5,822	724
País Vasco	2,170,868	2,178,048	-5,685	12,893	21
Rioja, La	312,884	313,582	-877	1,406	179
Ceuta	85,209	84,843	445	-105	-704
Melilla	84,708	84,714	838	317	-1,146

Provisional data, except for the resident population at the beginning of the period, which is final.

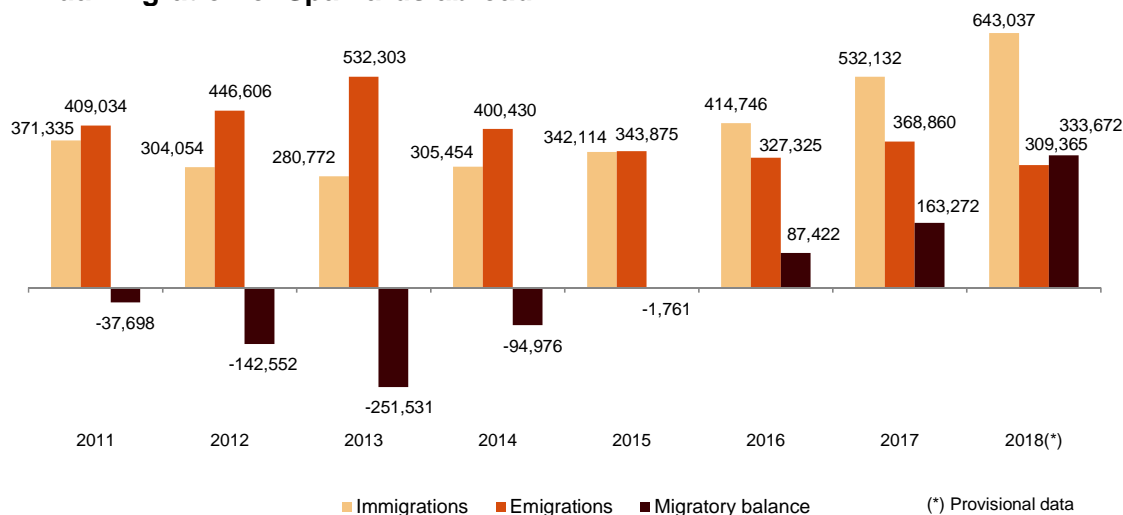
International migrations

Spain's migration balance with other countries was positive, at 333,672 people in 2018. This is the highest value in the historic homogeneous series, starting in 2008.

A total of 643,037 persons from abroad established their residence in our country (20.8% more than in 2017).

Meanwhile, 309,365 people left Spain for a foreign country (16.1% less than the year before).

Annual migration of Spaniards abroad



Of the immigrants from abroad, 559,309 had foreign nationality and 83,728 were Spanish.

As for emigration, 229,112 departures were made by foreigners and 80,253 by Spaniards. Of the latter, 50,306 people were born in Spain.

Migratory movements by nationality and place of birth. 2018

	Immigration	Emigration	Migratory balance
TOTAL	643,037	309,365	333,672
Spaniards	83,728	80,253	3,475
- Born in Spain	31,438	50,306	-18,868
- Born abroad	52,290	29,947	22,343
Foreigners	559,309	229,112	330,197
- Born in Spain	3,491	10,405	-6,914
- Born abroad	555,818	218,707	337,111

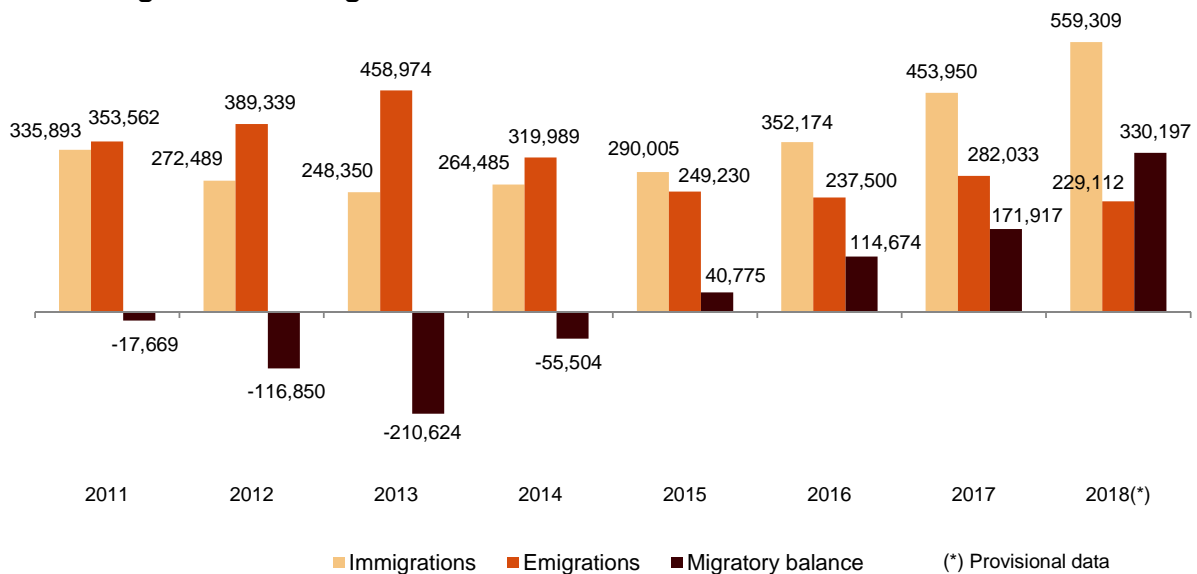
Provisional data

International migration of foreigners

During 2018, the migration balance of the foreign population was 330,197 people. This balance, which has been positive and increasing since 2015, was the result of the immigration of 559,309 people and the emigration of 229,112.

The number of foreign immigrants reached its highest value since 2009, while the number of emigrants is the lowest since the start of the homogeneous series, in 2008.

Annual migration of foreigners abroad



The main nationalities of foreign immigrants were Moroccan (with 60,926 arrivals in Spain), Colombian (53,247) and Venezuelan (46,825).

Meanwhile, the most numerous nationalities by number of emigrants were Romanian (38,087 departures), Moroccan (20,296) and British (19,536). These three were also the majority among the resident foreign population.

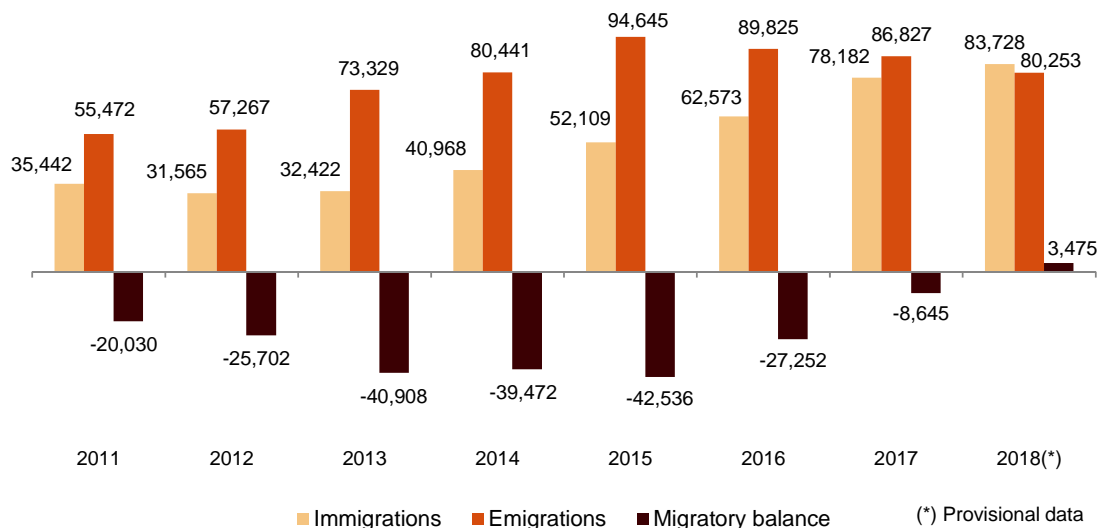
International migration of Spaniards

In 2018, the international migration balance of Spaniards was positive for the first time since the start of the Migration Statistics (in 2008). More specifically, there were 3,475 net entries from abroad.

This balance was the result of an immigration from abroad of 83,728 persons and an emigration abroad of 80,253.

The arrival of Spaniards did not fundamentally consist of return immigration, but rather immigration of persons with Spanish nationality that were not born in Spain (31,438 of the 83,728 people who immigrated were born in Spain).

Annual migration of Spaniards abroad



The Spanish population that arrived in Spain in 2018 mainly came from Venezuela (18,132 people), Ecuador (6,399) and the United Kingdom (5,465).

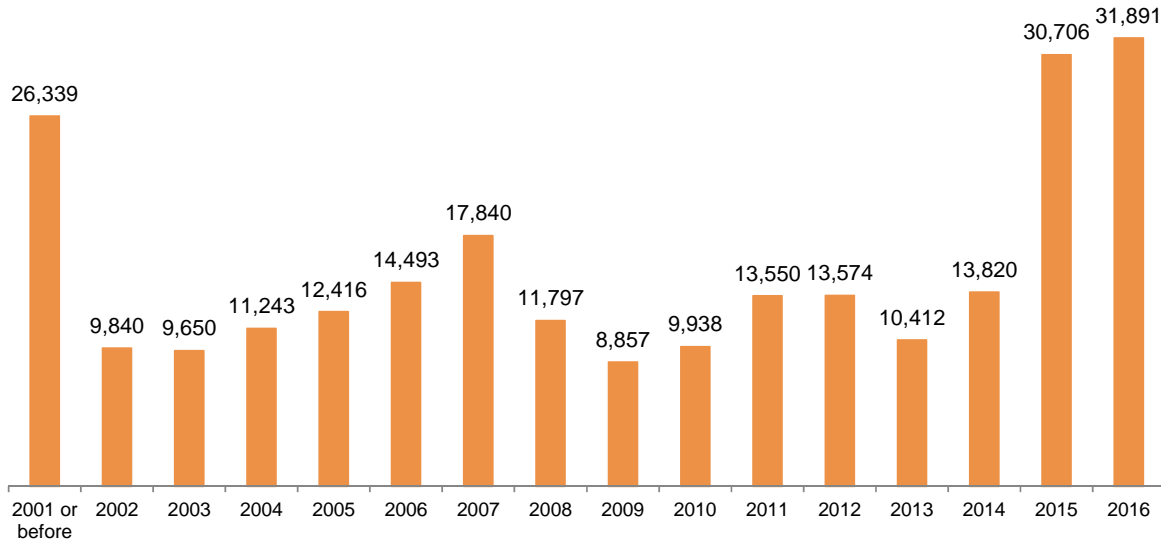
On the other hand, the largest recipients of Spanish emigrants were the United Kingdom (16,294 persons), France (9,779) and the United States of America (8,406).

Emigration abroad by year of arrival in Spain

Of the 309,365 people who left the country in 2018, 17.8% had always resided in Spain. The rest (82.2%) had immigrated to Spain at some point.

In the case of Spanish emigrants, 56.7% had always resided in Spain, while this percentage was 4.2% amongst foreigners.

Year of arrival in Spain of emigrants in 2018



Provisional data.

Data on the year of arrival 2017 are not relevant for 2018 emigrations, because departures from the country are only considered as emigrations when the arrival in the country occurred at least 12 months before.

Among the foreign nationalities that emigrated in 2018, different behaviour was observed.

In this way, of the 38,087 Romanians who emigrated in 2018, the majority immigrated to Spain in 2007. Meanwhile, the 20,296 Moroccans who emigrated had largely come to Spain more recently (in 2015 and 2016).

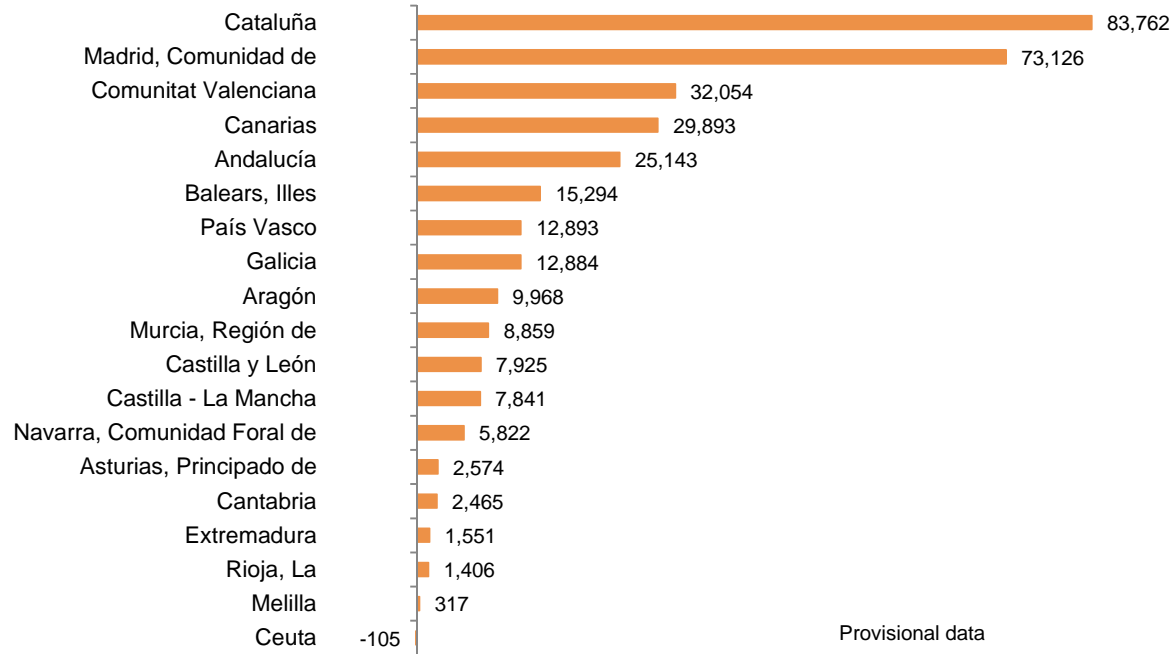
In contrast, of the 19,536 British people who emigrated in 2018, most immigrated to Spain between 2004 and 2007.

International migration by Autonomous Community

All the Autonomous Communities showed a positive international migration balance in 2018. The greatest were in Cataluña (83,762), Comunidad de Madrid (73,126) and Comunitat Valenciana (32,054).

On the other hand, the Autonomous Communities with the lowest migratory balances were La Rioja (1,406), Extremadura (1,551) and Cantabria (2,465).

International migration balance by Autonomous Community. 2018

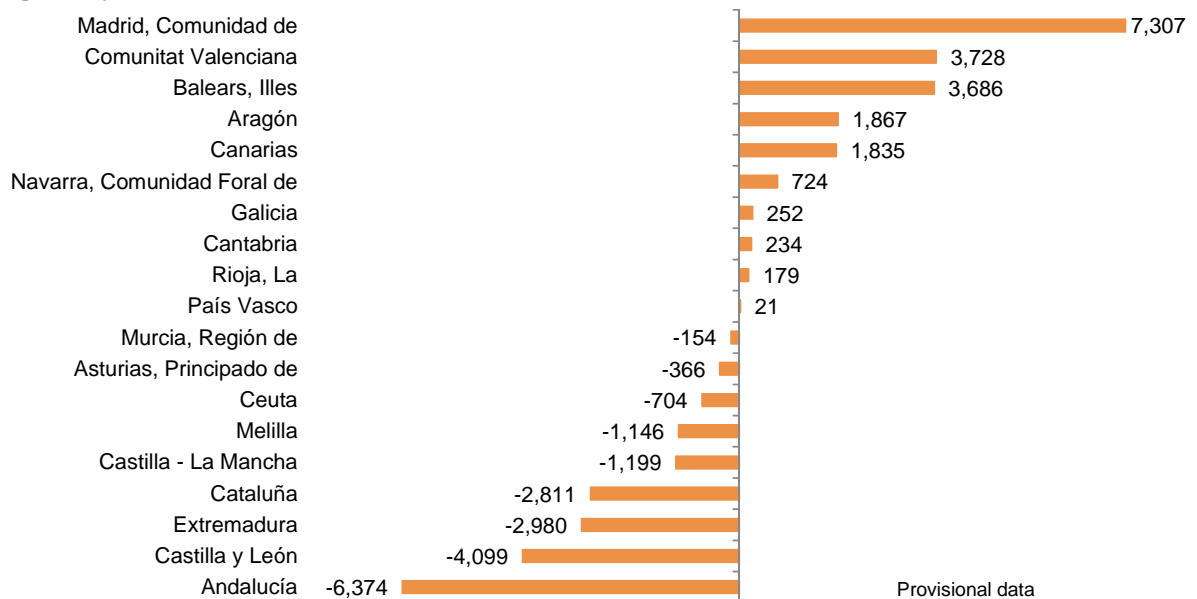


Internal migrations

The largest migratory balances between Communities in 2018 were recorded in Madrid (7,307 net entries), Comunitat Valenciana (3,728) and Illes Balears (3,686).

In contrast, Andalucía (-6,374), Castilla y León (-4,099) and Extremadura (-2,980) recorded the highest negative balances.

Migratory balance between Autonomous Communities. 2018



Review and updating of data

Both the *Population Figures* data at 1 January 2019 and the *Migration Statistics* data for 2018 are provisional. In December 2019, these will be updated and will become final. All results are available on INEBase.

New developments in the press release

From 2019 the Migration Statistics will publish a new variable, *the year of arrival in Spain* of persons leaving the country in each reference period, starting the series from the emigration abroad that occurred in 2018.

Methodological note

Population Figures

The Population Figures is a statistical operation aimed at measuring the population resident in Spain, in each Autonomous Community, in each province and in each island, broken down according to basic demographic characteristics (sex, age, year of birth, nationality and country of birth).

It is a synthesis operation, which is compiled from an accounting of the demographic events occurring throughout each year according to the Vital Statistics (taking only those events occurring to the resident population), the Migrations Statistics and the Statistics on Acquisition of Spanish nationality, and taking as a starting point the 2011 census. Therefore, the Population Figures are totally consistent with the results of these sources.

Population scope: population resident in Spain, understanding as resident population in a certain geographical area those persons who, on the reference date, have their habitual residence therein.

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

Reference period of the results: population data are provided as at 1 January and 1 July of each year.

Frequency of dissemination: six-monthly.

For more information you can access the methodology at:

http://ine.es/en/inebaseDYN/cp30321/docs/meto_cifras_pobla_en.pdf

And the standardised methodological report at:

<http://www.ine.es/dynt3/metadatos/en/RespuestaDatos.html?oe=30321>

Migration Statistics

The purpose of the Migrations Statistics is to measure the migrations that take place between Spain and the rest of the world and between Spanish regions, according to sex, age, year of birth, nationality and country of birth of the migrant, as well as place of origin and destination.

This operation starts from the residential variations registered in the Municipal Register and subsequently undergoes a statistical treatment to estimate migratory movements more accurately.

Population scope: persons who habitually reside in Spain and emigrate abroad or to another region of Spain, and persons who, coming from abroad, establish their habitual residence in Spain.

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

Reference period of the results: calendar year and semesters.

Frequency of dissemination: six-monthly.

For more information you can access the methodology at:

http://www.ine.es/en/metodologia/t20/t2030277_en.pdf

And the standardised methodological report at:

<http://www.ine.es/dynt3/metadatos/en/RespuestaDatos.html?oe=30277>

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