

**Population Figures at 01 July 2018
Migrations Statistics. First half of 2018**
Provisional data

The population of Spain increased by 74,591 people during the first half of the year, standing at 46,733,038 inhabitants

The positive migration balance of 121,564 persons compensated for a negative natural increase of 46,273 persons

The Autonomous Communities with the highest population growth were Illes Balears (0.83%), Comunidad de Madrid (0.58%) and Canarias (0.53%).

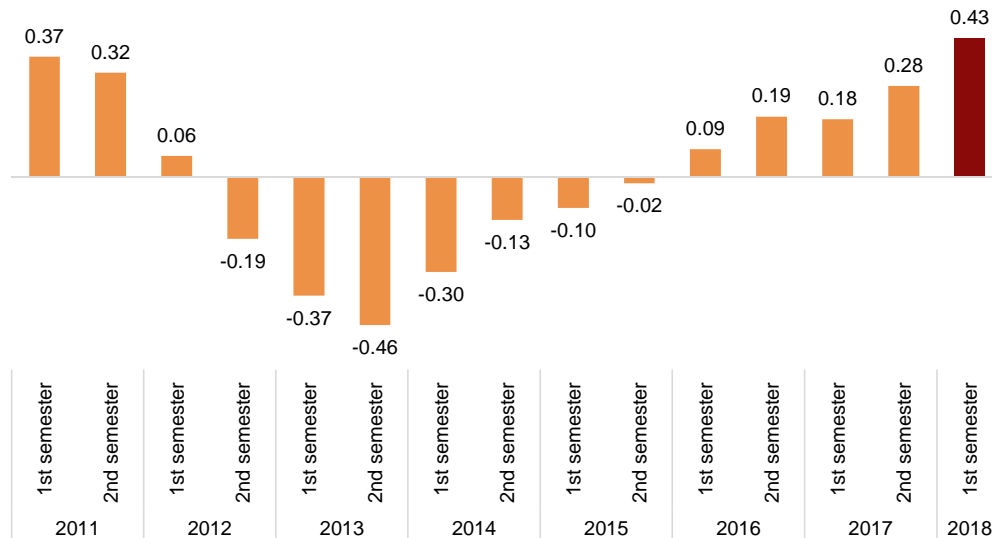
The resident population in Spain increased by 74,591 persons in the first half of the year and stood at 46,733,038 inhabitants as at 1 July 2018. This consolidates the population growth that began in the second half of 2015.

Evolution of the population in Spain

Year	Date	Resident population	Semester growth	Annual relative growth (%)
2011	1 st January	46,667,175	104,692	0.39
	1 st July	46,736,257	69,082	0.37
2012	1 st January	46,818,216	81,959	0.32
	1 st July	46,766,403	-51,812	0.06
2013	1 st January	46,727,890	-38,513	-0.19
	1 st July	46,593,236	-134,654	-0.37
2014	1 st January	46,512,199	-81,037	-0.46
	1 st July	46,455,123	-57,076	-0.30
2015	1 st January	46,449,565	-5,558	-0.13
	1 st July	46,410,149	-39,416	-0.10
2016	1 st January	46,440,099	29,950	-0.02
	1 st July	46,449,874	9,775	0.09
2017	1 st January	46,527,039	77,165	0.19
	1 st July	46,532,869	5,830	0.18
2018	1 st January	46,658,447	125,578	0.28
	1 st July ^(*)	46,733,038	74,591	0.43

(*) Provisional data

Year-on-year population growth in Spain by semester (percentage)



The population increase in the semester was the result of a negative natural growth of 46,273 people¹ (178,939 births, compared to 225,212 deaths), which was offset by a positive migration balance of 121,564 people (there were 287,882 immigrations from abroad and 166,318 emigrations to foreign destinations).

Components of population growth in Spain First semester of 2018

Resident population at 1st January 2018 (A)	46,658,447
Births ^(*)	178,939
Deaths ^(*)	225,212
Natural increase ^(*) (B) (Births - Deaths)	-46,273
Immigration ^(*)	287,882
Emigration ^(*)	166,318
Migratory balance ^(*) (C) (Immigration-Emigration)	121,564
Statistical corrections which cannot be attributed to demographic phenomena (D)	-700
Resident population at 1st July 2018(*) (A+B+C+D)	46,733,038

(*) Provisional data

Population by nationality and place of birth

The population growth of Spain in the first half of 2018 was largely due to the increase in the number of foreigners. Specifically, the increase was 100,764 people to reach a total of 4,663,726 foreigners.

¹ These figures for births, deaths and natural increase differ slightly from those published on 11 December in the Press Release of *Vital Statistics (VS)*. This is due to the fact that VS collects all births or deaths occurring in the national territory (although they affect non-resident population), whereas here only those involving the resident population in Spain are recorded.

On the other hand, the population of Spanish nationality was reduced by 26,173 people.

In the case of foreigners, the increase in population was mostly due to the positive migration balance, which was 123,254 persons.

On the other hand, the population with Spanish nationality presented a negative natural increase (-67,788 persons) and a negative migration balance (-1,690). The sum of both was not offset by the acquisitions of Spanish nationality which, according to provisional data, affected 43,882 people.

If we restrict ourselves to Spaniards born in Spain, the population decreased by 66,654 in the first half of 2018.

Evolution of the resident population in Spain. First semester of 2018

	Resident population 1st July 2018 ^(*)	Semester growth	
		Absolute	Relative (%)
TOTAL	46,733,038	74,591	0.2
Spaniards	42,069,312	-26,173	-0.1
- Born in Spain	39,879,124	-66,654	-0.2
- Born abroad	2,190,188	40,481	1.9
Foreigners	4,663,726	100,764	2.2
- Born in Spain	529,839	16,002	3.1
- Born abroad	4,133,887	84,762	2.1

(*) Provisional data

Among the main nationalities, the greatest increases occurred in the Venezuelan population (18,749 more people), Colombian (16,794 more) and Moroccan (10,356 more). And the largest decreases were in the population of the United Kingdom (-4,318), Ecuador (-3,205) and Romania (-2,364).

Evolution of the foreign population resident in Spain. First semester of 2018

Main nationalities

Nationality	Resident population		Semester growth	
	1 st January 2018	1 st July 2018 ^(*)	Absolute	Relative (%)
TOTAL	4,562,962	4,663,726	100,764	2.2
Morocco	682,022	692,379	10,356	1.5
Romania	673,592	671,229	-2,364	-0.4
United Kingdom	284,987	280,669	-4,318	-1.5
Italy	221,368	231,157	9,789	4.4
China	183,491	185,746	2,256	1.2
Colombia	159,563	176,356	16,794	10.5
Germany	138,777	137,995	-782	-0.6
Ecuador	139,441	136,235	-3,205	-2.3
Bulgaria	125,005	123,801	-1,204	-1.0
Venezuela	91,131	109,880	18,749	20.6
France	106,226	108,023	1,797	1.7
Portugal	100,079	101,242	1,164	1.2
Ukraine	98,992	100,547	1,555	1.6
Argentina	74,294	76,328	2,034	2.7
Russian Federation	73,635	74,756	1,121	1.5

(*) Provisional data

In relative terms, the highest growth was for residents of Venezuela (20.6%), Colombia (10.5%) and Italy (4.4%). And the largest declines for nationals of Ecuador (-2.3%), United Kingdom (-1.5%) and Bulgaria (-1.0%).

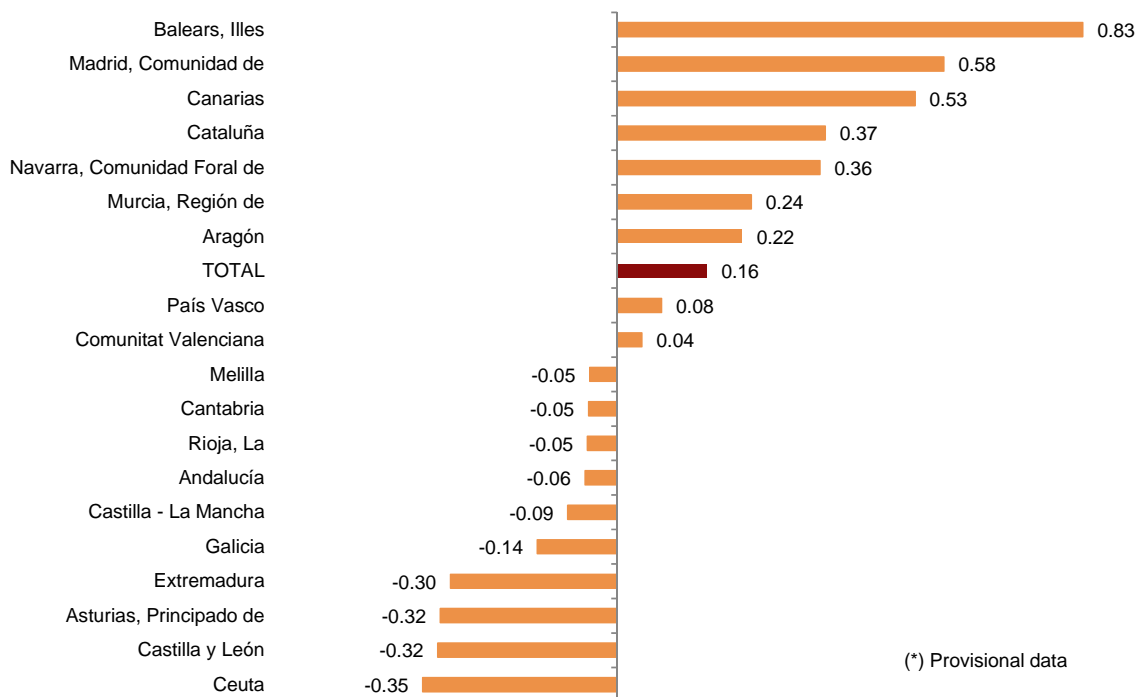
Population by Autonomous City and Community

During the first half of 2018 the population grew in nine Autonomous Communities and declined in the remaining eight, as well as in the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla.

The largest increases in relative terms were recorded in Illes Balears (0.83%), Comunidad de Madrid (0.58%) and Canarias (0.53%).

At the other extreme, the greatest decreases in population occurred in the autonomous city of Ceuta (-0.35%) and in Castilla y León and Principado de Asturias (-0.32% both).

Relative population growth by Autonomous Community First semester of 2018^(*). Percentage



The joint effect of natural increase, of international migration balance and of migration balance with other Autonomous Communities is what determines the growth or decrease of the population of each Autonomous Community. The sum of these three components constitutes the population growth.

Components of population growth in the Autonomous Communities First semester of 2018

	Resident population		Natural increase	Migratory balance with	
	1 st January 2018	1 st July 2018 ^(*)		Abroad	The rest of Spain
TOTAL	46,658,447	46,733,038	-46,273	121,564	0
Andalucía	8,410,094	8,405,294	-5,371	3,752	-3,086
Aragón	1,313,135	1,316,064	-2,445	4,362	1,038
Asturias, Principado de	1,027,624	1,024,381	-4,169	1,035	-88
Balears, Illes	1,166,923	1,176,627	428	7,298	1,999
Canarias	2,177,048	2,188,626	-1,827	13,718	-274
Cantabria	581,294	580,997	-1,416	1,010	122
Castilla y León	2,418,556	2,410,819	-7,857	2,522	-2,344
Castilla - La Mancha	2,032,595	2,030,807	-2,765	2,417	-1,406
Cataluña	7,488,717	7,516,544	-4,180	33,125	-1,018
Comunitat Valenciana	4,946,233	4,948,411	-5,959	6,573	1,630
Extremadura	1,070,453	1,067,272	-2,335	682	-1,513
Galicia	2,703,149	2,699,299	-9,135	5,481	-138
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,549,519	6,587,711	3,714	29,037	5,529
Murcia, Región de	1,475,569	1,479,098	997	2,406	140
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	643,866	646,197	-370	2,338	374
País Vasco	2,170,868	2,172,591	-3,625	5,302	77
Rioja, La	312,884	312,719	-543	568	-184
Ceuta	85,209	84,913	216	-145	-366
Melilla	84,708	84,667	369	83	-492

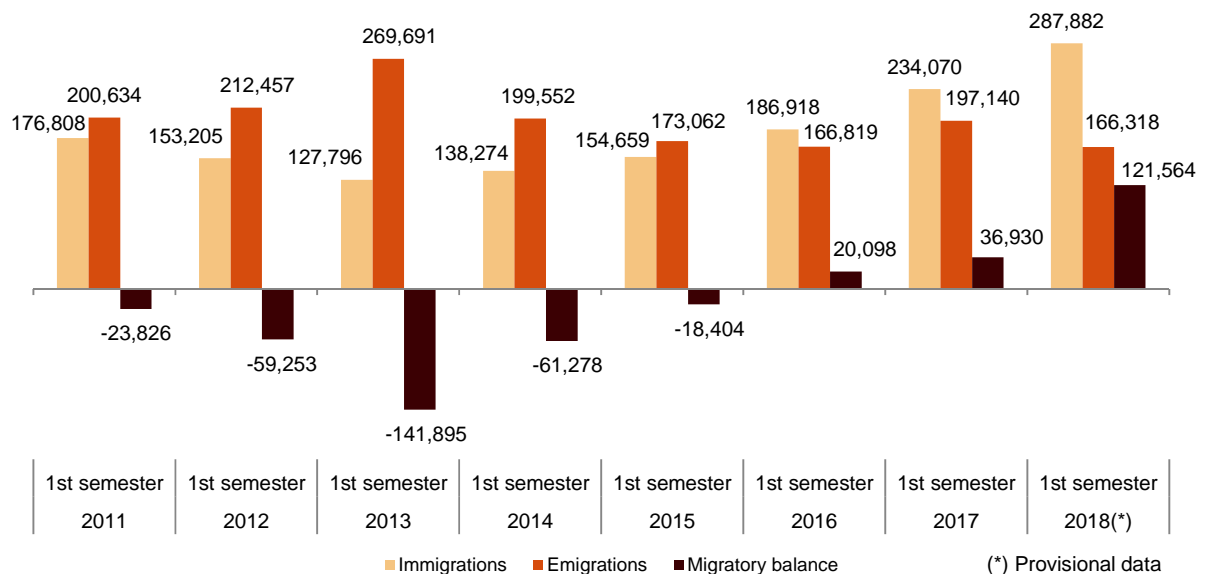
(*) Provisional data

International migrations

The international migration balance of Spain was positive in 121,564 people in the first half of the year, thus continuing with the trend begun in the second half of 2015.

A total of 287,882 persons from abroad established their residence in our country (23.0% more than in the first half of 2017). For their part, 166,318 people left Spain for a foreign country (15.6% less).

International migration during the first semester of each year



Of the immigrants from abroad, 248,716 had foreign nationality and 39,166 were Spanish. Of the latter, 15,636 people were born in Spain.

As for emigration, 125,462 departures were made by foreigners and 40,856 by Spaniards. Of the latter, 25,822 people were born in Spain.

Migratory movements by nationality and country of birth First semester of 2018 (*)

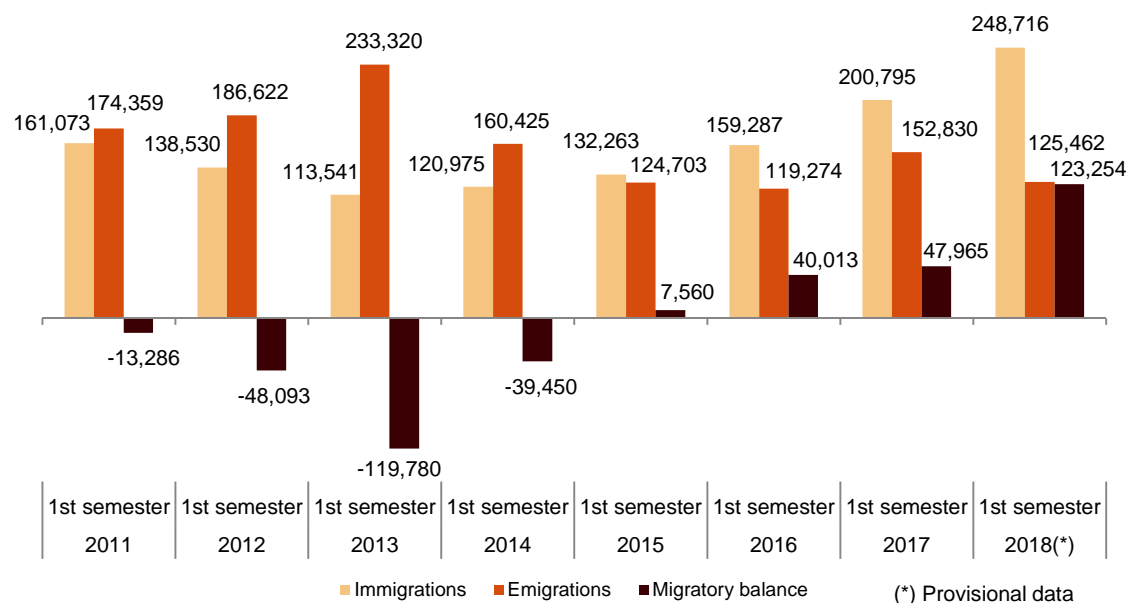
	Immigration	Emigration	Migratory balance
TOTAL	287,882	166,318	121,564
Spaniards	39,166	40,856	-1,690
- Born in Spain	15,636	25,822	-10,186
- Born abroad	23,530	15,034	8,496
Foreigners	248,716	125,462	123,254
- Born in Spain	2,680	5,816	-3,136
- Born abroad	246,036	119,646	126,390

(*) Provisional data

International migration of foreigners

During the first semester of 2018 the migration balance of }foreign population was 123,254 people. This balance, which has been positive since 2015, was the result of an immigration of 248,716 people and an emigration of 125,462.

International migration of foreigners during the first semester of each year



The main nationalities of foreign immigrants were Moroccan (with 25,739 arrivals in Spain), Colombian (23,454) and Venezuelan (20,775).

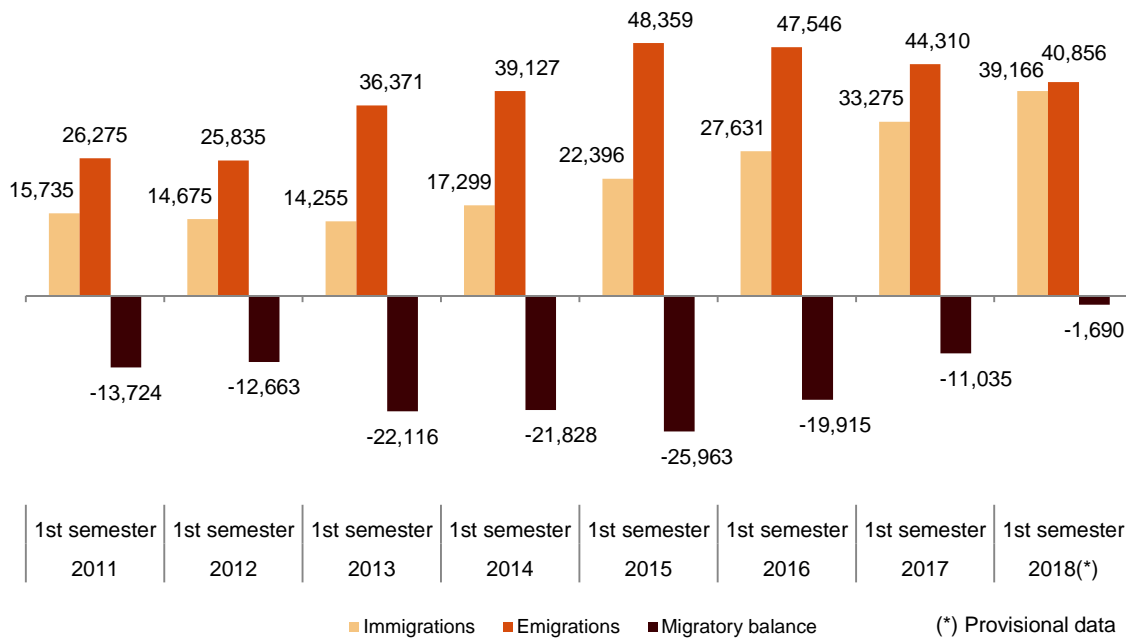
On the other hand, the most frequent nationalities according to the number of emigrants were Romanian (19,946 departures), British (13,510) and Moroccan (11,249). These three were also the majority among the resident foreign population.

International migration of Spaniards

The international migration balance of Spaniards was again negative in the first half of 2018, although it fell to -1,690 people from -11,035 in the same period in 2017.

This balance was the result of an immigration from abroad of 39,166 persons and an emigration abroad of 40,856.

International migration of Spaniards during the first semester of each year



The Spanish population that arrived in Spain in the first half of the year came mainly from Venezuela (8,225 people), the United Kingdom (3,437) and Ecuador (2,945).

On the other hand, the largest recipients of Spanish emigrants were the United Kingdom (8,879 persons), France (4,766) and the United States of America (3,597).

Among the main destination countries of Spanish emigration, it is worth noting the cases of Ecuador and Colombia due to the fact that in both cases it was mainly population not born in Spain or children under 16 years old, which seems to indicate a return migration of Ecuadorians and Colombians of origin who have acquired Spanish nationality, along with their children born in Spain.

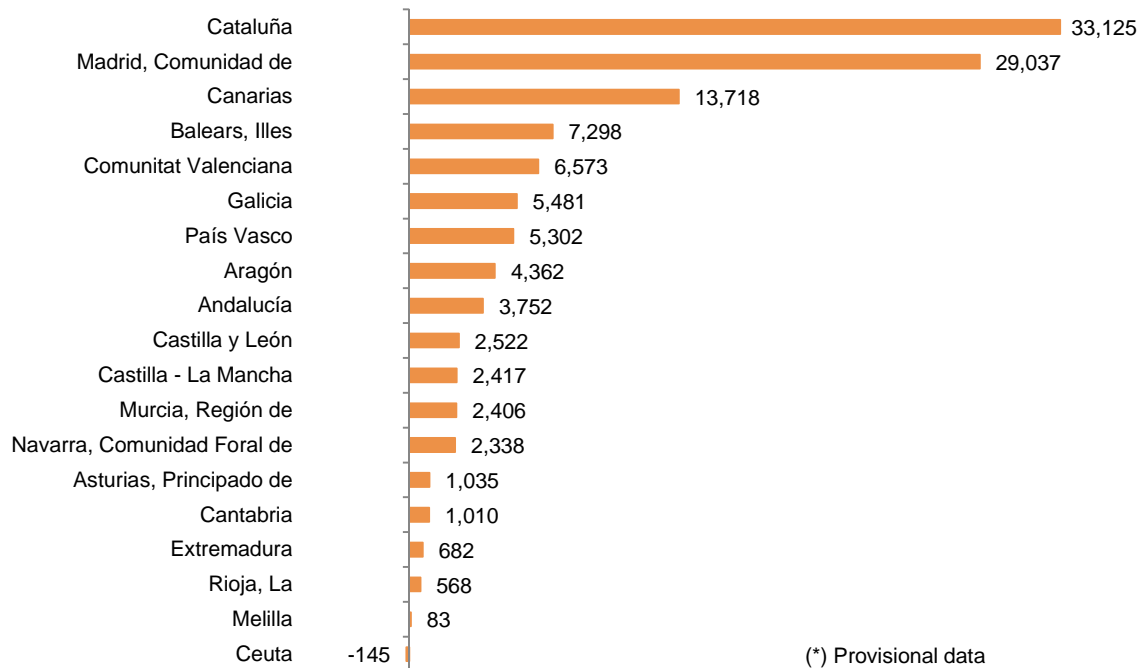
Of the 2,331 Spaniards who emigrated to Ecuador, 1,637 had been born outside Spain and, of those born in Spain, 470 were under 16 years of age. In other words, if we look at adults (16 years old or over) born in Spain, 224 people emigrated. In the case of Colombia, 229 of the 1,336 emigrants were adults (16 or older) born in Spain.

International migration by Autonomous Community

All the Autonomous Communities showed a positive international migration balance in the first half of 2018. The greatest were in Cataluña (33,125), Comunidad de Madrid (29,037) and Canarias (13,718).

On the other hand, the Autonomous Communities with the lowest migratory balances were La Rioja (568), Extremadura (682) and Cantabria (1,010).

International migration balance by Autonomous Community. First semester of 2018^(*)

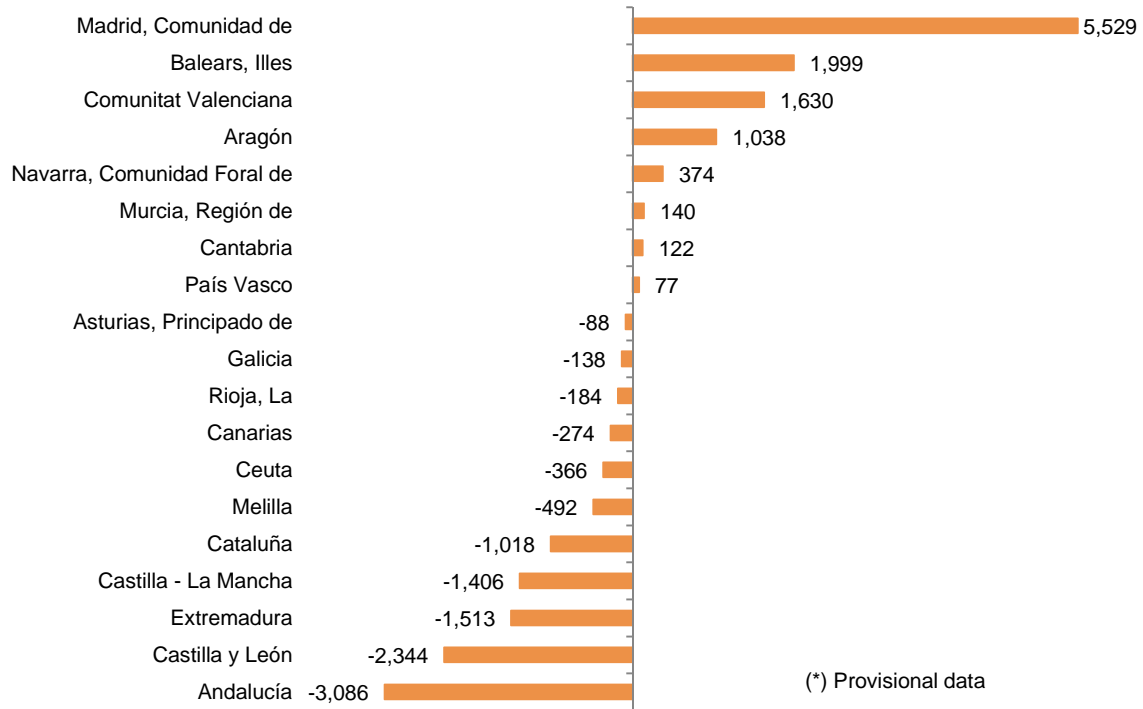


Internal migrations

Comunidad de Madrid (5,529), Illes Balears (1,999) and Comunitat Valenciana (1,630) showed the highest migratory balances between Autonomous Communities during the first half of 2018.

In turn, Andalucía (-3,086), Castilla y León (-2,344) and Extremadura (-1,513) recorded the most negative balances.

Migratory balance between Autonomous Communities. First semester of 2018^(*)



Review and update of data

Population figures as at 1 July 2018 are provisional and will be updated in June 2019 (also as provisional) and in December 2019 (already as final).

Migration Statistics data for the first half of 2018 are provisional and will be updated in June 2019 (also as provisional) and in December 2019 (already as final).

All results are available on INEBase.

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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