

8 January 2019

Population Figures at July 1, 2018
Migrations Statistics. First half of 2019
 Provisional data

The population of Spain increased by 163,336 people during the first half of the year, standing at 47,100,396 inhabitants

The positive migration balance of 209,097 people compensated for a negative natural increase of 45,002 people

Illes Balears, Comunidad de Madrid and the Canary Islands experienced the biggest population growth

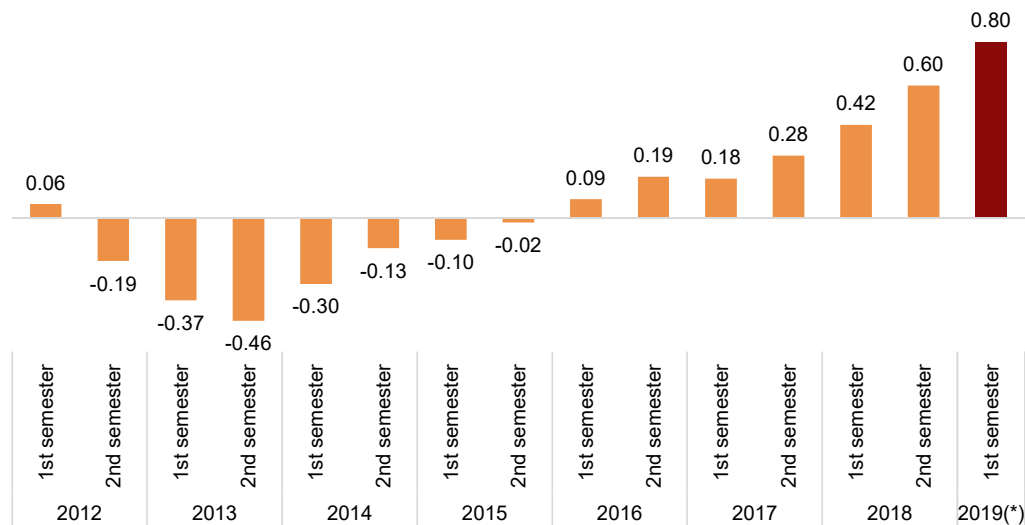
The resident population in Spain increased by 163,336 persons in the first half of the year and stood at 47,100,396 inhabitants as at 01 July 2019. This marks the first time that the number of 47 million inhabitants is exceeded.

Evolution of the population in Spain

Year	Date	Resident population	Semester growth	Annual relative growth (%)
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	46,728,814	70,367	0.42
2019	1 st January	46,937,060	208,246	0.60
	1 st July ^(*)	47,100,396	163,336	0.80

(*) Provisional data

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



(*) Provisional data

The population increase in the semester was the result of a negative natural growth of 45,002 people¹ (169,216 births, compared to 214,218 deaths), which was offset by a positive migration balance of 209,097 people (there were 348,625 immigrations from abroad and 139,528 emigrations to foreign destinations).

Components of population growth in Spain First semester of 2019

Resident population at 1st January 2019 (A)	46,937,060
Births ^(*)	169,216
Deaths ^(*)	214,218
Natural increase ^(*) (B) (Births - Deaths)	-45,002
Immigration ^(*)	348,625
Emigration ^(*)	139,528
Migratory balance ^(*) (C) (Immigration-Emigration)	209,097
Statistical corrections which cannot be attributed to demographic phenomena (D)	-759
Resident population at 1st July 2019(*) (A+B+C+D)	47,100,396

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 is due to the increase of population with foreign nationality, whereas population of Spanish nationality was decreased.

The number of foreigners increased to 183,073 people during the first half of 2019, up to a total of 5,023,279 on July 1, 2019. This increase responds to a positive migratory balance of 205,678 people.

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 (even if 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 19,737 people. This evolution was the result of a negative natural balance (of 67,195 people), which was not compensated by the sum of the positive migratory balance (3,419) and the acquisitions of Spanish nationality (which impacted 44,654 people according to preliminary data).

If we restrict ourselves to Spaniards born in Spain, the population decreased by 63,447 throughout the first half of 2019.

Evolution of the resident population in Spain. First semester of 2019

	Resident population 1st July 2019	Semester growth	
		Absolute	Relative (%)
TOTAL	47,100,396	163,336	0.35
Spaniards	42,077,117	-19,737	-0.05
- Born in Spain	39,794,526	-63,447	-0.16
- Born abroad	2,282,590	43,710	1.95
Foreigners	5,023,279	183,073	3.78
- Born in Spain	555,663	15,537	2.88
- Born abroad	4,467,616	167,536	3.90

Provisional data

Among the main nationalities, the greatest increases occurred in the Colombian population (27,920 more people), Venezuelan (24,238 more) and Moroccan (20,627 more). On the other hand, only Ecuadorian (-1,651) and Romanian population (-964) decreased.

Evolution of the foreign population resident in Spain. First semester of 2019

Main nationalities

Citizenship	Resident population		Semester growth	
	1 st January 2019	1 st July 2019	Absolute	Relative (%)
TOTAL	4,840,207	5,023,279	183,073	3.8
Morocco	713,776	734,402	20,627	2.9
Romania	670,186	669,222	-964	-0.1
United Kingdom	286,753	295,067	8,314	2.9
Italy	243,748	256,269	12,522	5.1
Colombia	199,182	227,102	27,920	14.0
China	190,600	193,207	2,607	1.4
Venezuela	133,980	158,218	24,238	18.1
Germany	138,321	139,201	880	0.6
Ecuador	134,853	133,201	-1,651	-1.2
Bulgaria	123,335	123,403	68	0.1
France	111,509	114,384	2,875	2.6
Ukraine	103,606	105,414	1,808	1.7
Portugal	102,837	104,412	1,575	1.5
Honduras	84,768	97,824	13,056	15.4
Peru	79,898	89,545	9,647	12.1

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

In relative terms, the highest growth was for nationals of Venezuela (18.1%), Honduras (15.4%) and Colombia (14.0%).

And the lowest growth for nationals of Ecuador (-1.2%), Romania (-0.1%) and Bulgaria (0.1%).

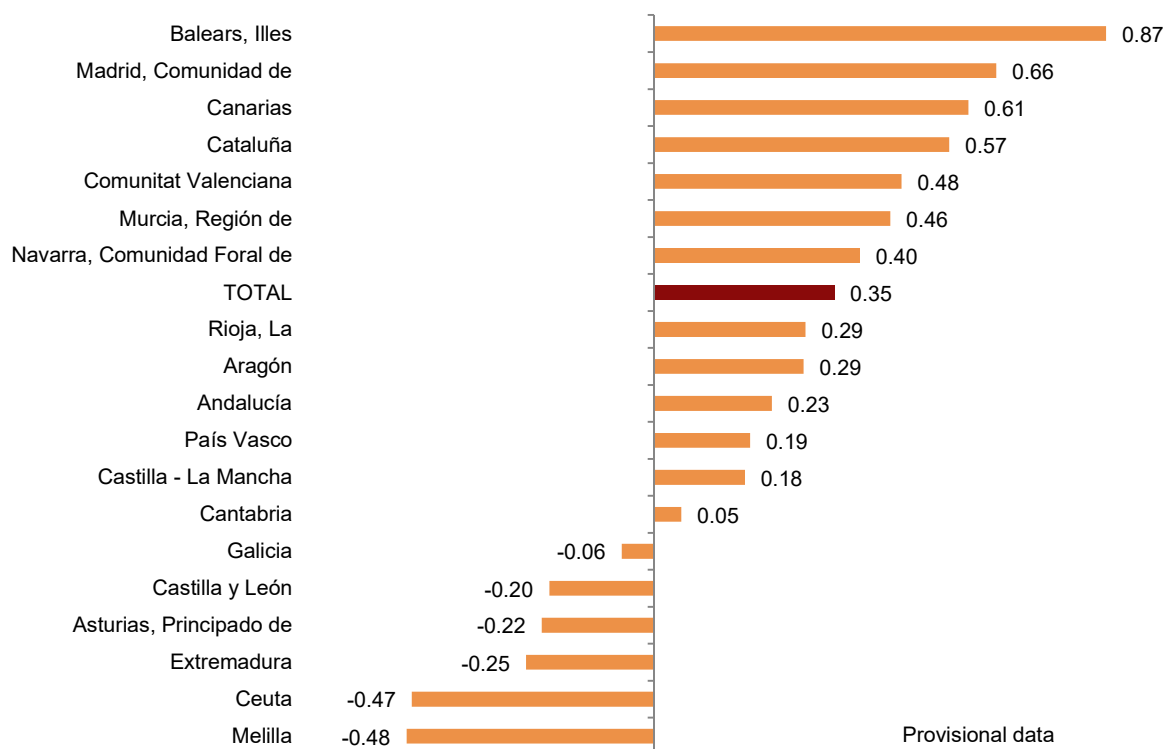
Population by community

During the first half of 2019 the population grew in 13 Autonomous Communities and declined in the remaining four, as well as in the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla.

The largest increases in relative terms were recorded in Illes Balears (0.87%), Comunidad de Madrid (0.66%) and Canarias (0.61%).

In the other end, largest population declines were registered in Extremadura (-0.25%), Principado de Asturias (-0.22%), and Castilla y León (-0.20%).

Relative population growth by Autonomous Community First semester of 2019. Percentage



The combined effect of natural growth, foreign migration balance and migration balance towards other Autonomous Communities determines the population growth or decrease in every community (as well as a small statistical adjustment concerning population).

Components of population growth in the Autonomous Communities First semester of 2019

	Resident population		Natural increase	Migratory balance with	
	1 st January 2019	1 st July 2019		Abroad	The rest of Spain
TOTAL	46,937,060	47,100,396	-45,002	209,097	0
Andalucía	8,427,404	8,446,561	-3,608	23,965	-1,107
Aragón	1,320,586	1,324,397	-2,474	5,474	837
Asturias, Principado de	1,022,205	1,019,993	-4,126	2,159	-224
Balears, Illes	1,188,220	1,198,576	219	9,015	1,142
Canarias	2,206,901	2,220,270	-1,429	14,898	-53
Cantabria	581,641	581,949	-1,433	1,606	145
Castilla y León	2,407,733	2,402,877	-8,007	4,241	-1,034
Castilla - La Mancha	2,034,877	2,038,440	-3,285	6,224	656
Cataluña	7,566,430	7,609,499	-4,085	47,119	147
Comunitat Valenciana	4,974,969	4,998,711	-5,287	27,162	1,952
Extremadura	1,065,424	1,062,797	-2,303	976	-1,283
Galicia	2,700,441	2,698,764	-8,426	7,026	-215
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,641,648	6,685,471	2,840	40,539	552
Murcia, Región de	1,487,663	1,494,442	356	6,528	-90
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	649,946	652,526	-176	2,582	184
País Vasco	2,177,880	2,181,919	-3,644	8,082	-369
Rioja, La	313,571	314,487	-472	1,086	310
Ceuta	84,829	84,434	119	57	-570
Melilla	84,689	84,286	219	358	-980

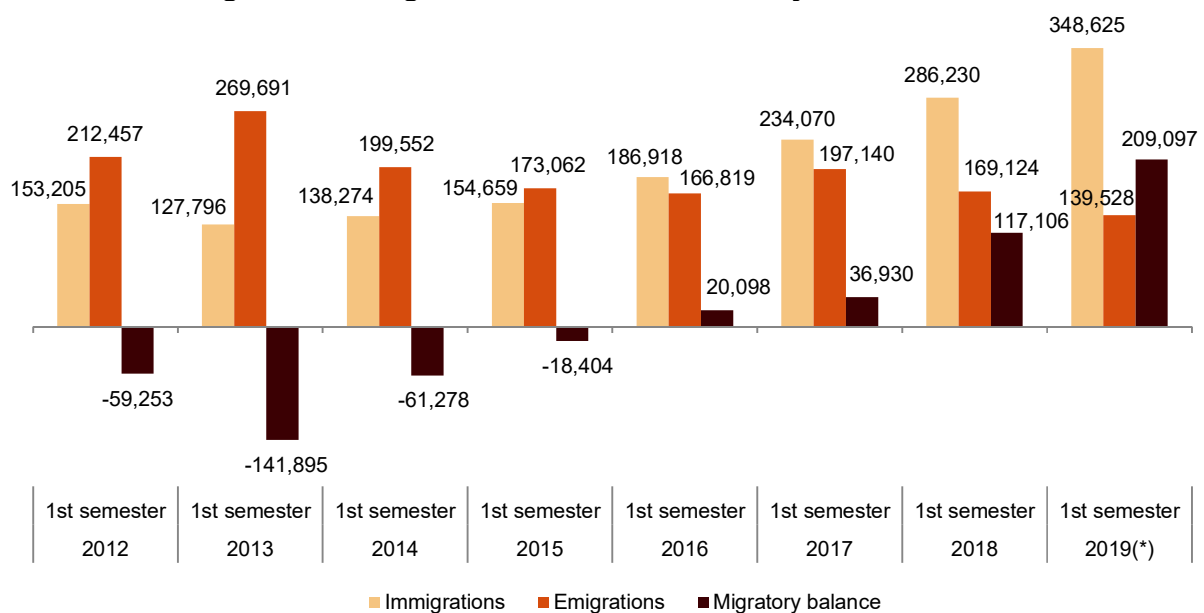
Provisional data, except for the resident population at the beginning of the period, which is final.

International migrations

The migration balance in Spain with foreign countries was positive by 209,097 people in the first half of 2019. It is the highest value for a first semester of the series, which started in 2008.

A total of 348,625 persons from abroad established their residence in our country (21.8% more than in the first half of 2018). For their part, 139,528 people left Spain for a foreign country (17.5% less).

International migration during the first semester of each year



(*) Provisional data

Of all the immigrants coming from foreign countries, 309,874 had a foreign nationality (un 88.9%), while 38,751 were Spaniards (an 11.1%).

As for emigration, 104,196 departures were made by foreigners (74.7%) and 35,332 by Spaniards (25.3%). Of the latter, 23,956 people were born in Spain.

Migratory movements by nationality and country of birth First semester of 2019

	Immigration	Emigration	Migratory balance
TOTAL	348,625	139,528	209,097
Spaniards	38,751	35,332	3,419
- Born in Spain	14,934	23,956	-9,022
- Born abroad	23,817	11,376	12,441
Foreigners	309,874	104,196	205,678
- Born in Spain	1,558	4,488	-2,930
- Born abroad	308,316	99,708	208,608

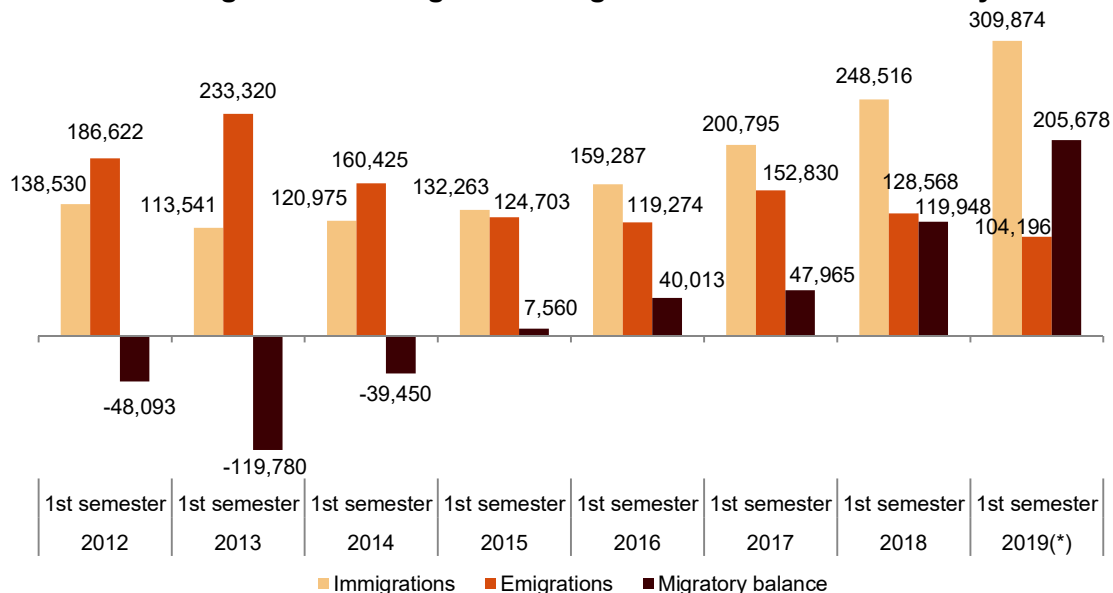
Provisional data

International migration of foreigners

The migratory balance of population with foreign nationality was of 205,678 people for the first semester of 2019. This balance, which has been positive and growing since 2015, was the result of an immigration of 309,874 people and an emigration of 104,196.

The number of foreign immigrants reaches its highest value for a first half of 2009, while the number of emigrants is the lowest since the beginning of the homogenous series, in 2008.

International migration of foreigners during the first semester of each year



The main nationalities of foreign immigrants were Moroccan (with 34,885 arrivals in Spain), Colombian (34,433) and Venezuelan (26,202).

On the other hand, the most frequent nationalities according to the number of emigrants were Romanian (16,525 departures), Moroccan (9,396) and British (6,049). Precisely those three nationalities are the most numerous ones among the foreigner population.

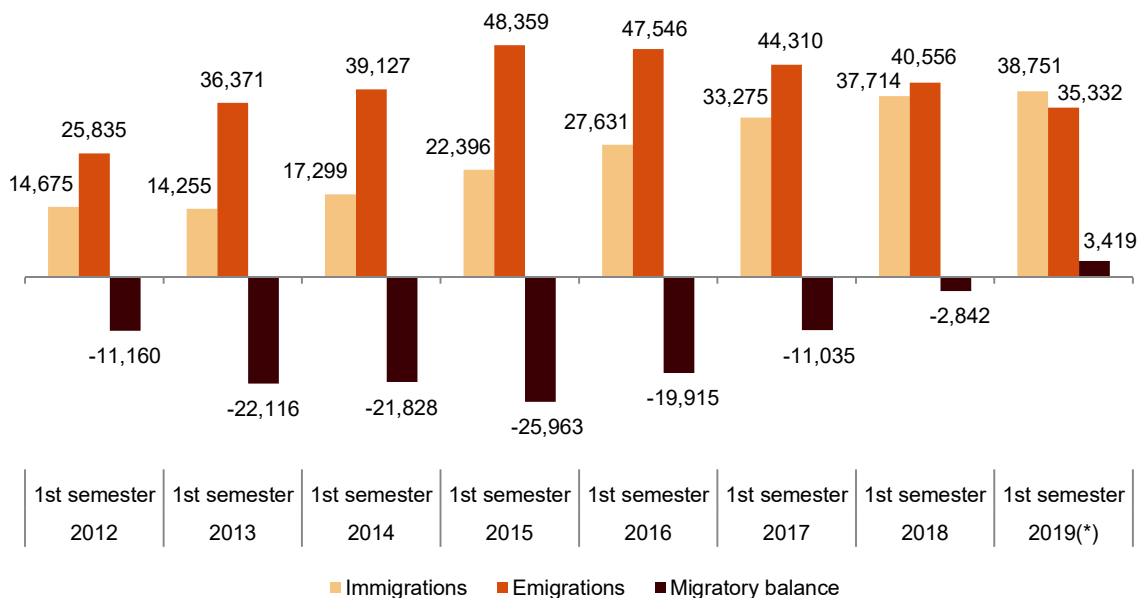
International migration of Spaniards

Migration balance with the exterior was positive for the first half of 2019, which marks the first time a first semester is positive since the Migration Statistics were started in 2008. Specifically, it had 3,419 net entries from foreign countries.

This balance was the result of an immigration from abroad of 38,751 persons and an emigration abroad of 35,332.

The arrival of Spaniards does not fundamentally consist in a returning immigration, but in people with Spanish nationality who were born in a foreign country (only 14,934 out of the 38,751 who immigrated were born in Spain).

International migration of Spaniards during the first semester of each year



(*) Provisional data

The Spanish population that arrived in Spain in the first half of the year came mainly from Venezuela (6,487 people), the United Kingdom (2,883) and Ecuador (2,853).

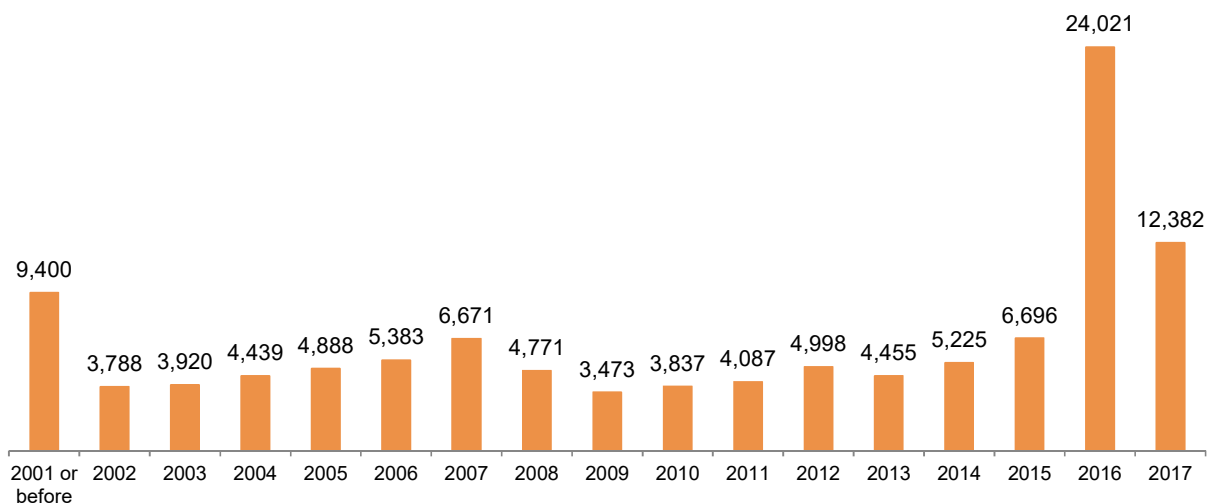
On the other hand, the largest recipients of Spanish emigrants were the United Kingdom (8,310 persons), France (4,235) and Germany (3,258).

Outside migration by year of arrival to Spain

Out of the 139,528 people who left the country during the first semester of 2019, an 18.5% had always been living in Spain. The 81.5% remaining had been living in a foreign country previously.

In the case of the Spaniards, a 61.5% had always been living in Spain, while among the foreigners the percentage was of 4.0%.

Year of arrival to Spain for migrants during first half of 2019



Provisional data.

Data on the year of arrival for the year preceding the emigration are not relevant, 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 migrated the most during the first half of 2019, different behaviours were observed.

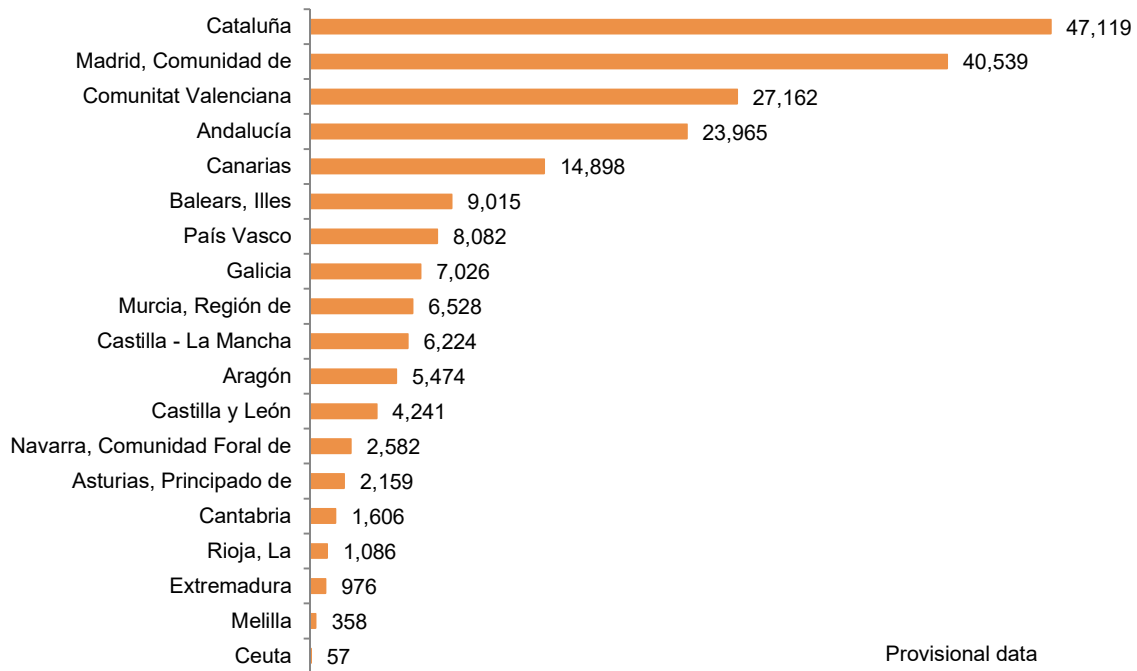
This way, out of the 16,525 Romanians who migrated, the highest number of entries was registered in 2007. On the other hand, out of the 9,393 Moroccans who migrated, the majority had arrived at Spain in more recent years (2016 and 2017). Lastly, out of the 6,049 British who migrated in the same period, the majority had arrived at Spain between 2004 and 2006, as well as in 2016.

International migration by Autonomous Communities

All the Autonomous Communities showed a positive international migration balance in the first half of 2019. The highest balances were in Cataluña (47,119), Comunidad de Madrid (40,539) and Comunitat Valenciana (27,162).

On the other hand, the Autonomous Communities with the lowest migratory balances were Extremadura (976), La Rioja (1,086) and Cantabria (1,606).

International migration balance by Autonomous Communities. First semester of 2019

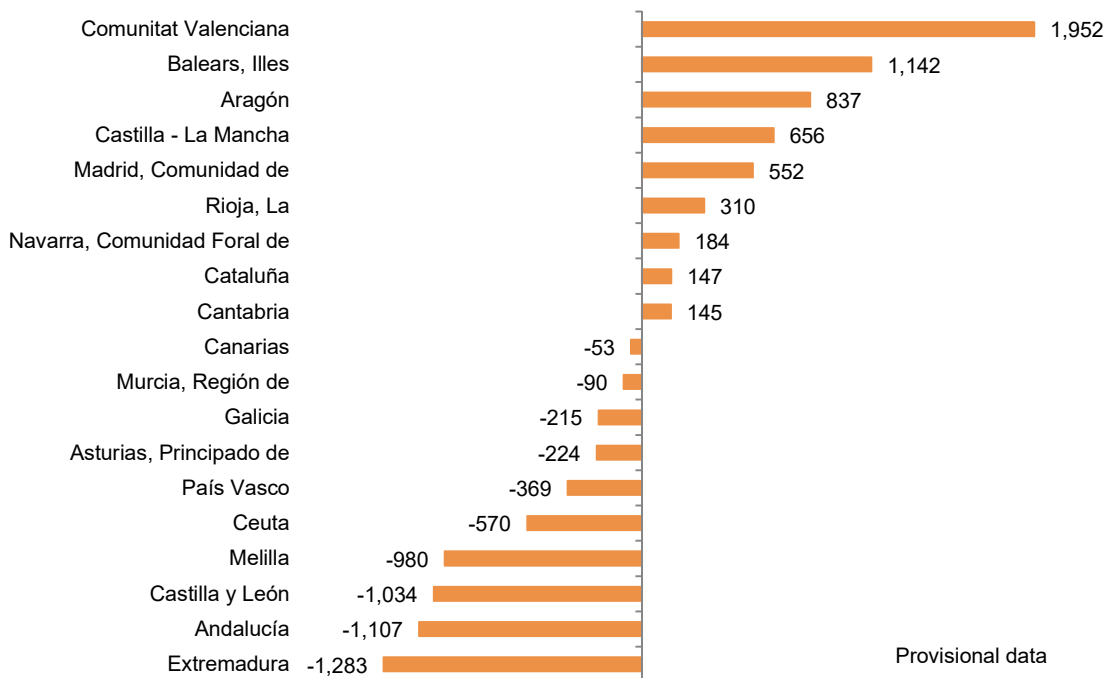


Internal migrations

Most positive migration balances in Autonomous Communities during the first half of 2019 happened in Comunitat Valenciana (1,952), Illes Balears (1,142) and Aragón (837).

On the contrary, (-1,283), Andalucía (-1,107) and Castilla y León (-1,034) showed the most negative balances.

Migratory balance between Autonomous Communities. First semester of 2019



Data review and update

Both the data concerning *Population Numbers* as of July 1, 2019, as *Migration Statistics* data from the first semester of 2019 are provisional. The data will be updated in June 2020, still as provisional, and the definitive data will be published in December 2020. 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 (gender, 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 or semester, 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 data from 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 January 1 and July 1 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 gender, age, year of birth, nationality and country of birth of the migrant, as well as place of origin and destination. Also, since the issue of June 2019, migrations starting from the year 2018 are presented separated by year of arrival to Spain.

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: year and natural 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>

For further information see **INEbase:** www.ine.es/en/ Twitter: [@es_ine](https://twitter.com/es_ine)

All press releases at: www.ine.es/en/prensa/prensa_en.htm

Press office: Telephone numbers: (+34) 91 583 93 63 /94 08 – gprensa@ine.es
