

28 January 2021

Population Figures as of July 1, 2020
Migration Statistics. First half of 2020
Provisional data

The population of Spain increased by 18,953 people during the first half of the year, standing at 47,351,567 inhabitants

The positive migration balance of 113,856 persons compensated, in part, for the negative natural increase of 94,057 persons

Illes Balears (0.37%), Canarias (0.33%) and Región de Murcia (0.28%) experienced the highest population growth

Effect of COVID-19 on Migration Statistics and Population Figures in the first half of 2020

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a two-part impact on the Migration Statistics and the Population Figures:

- Mobility restrictions have led to a reduction in migratory flows, both abroad and within our borders. Mortality also increased, meaning that the vegetative balance was considerably reduced.
- Management of Municipal Registers, which provide information for the Migration Statistics, was affected. On the one hand, this was because the municipalities were unable to function normally. And, on the other, because the administrative deadlines on residency expiration and verification for foreigners were extended.

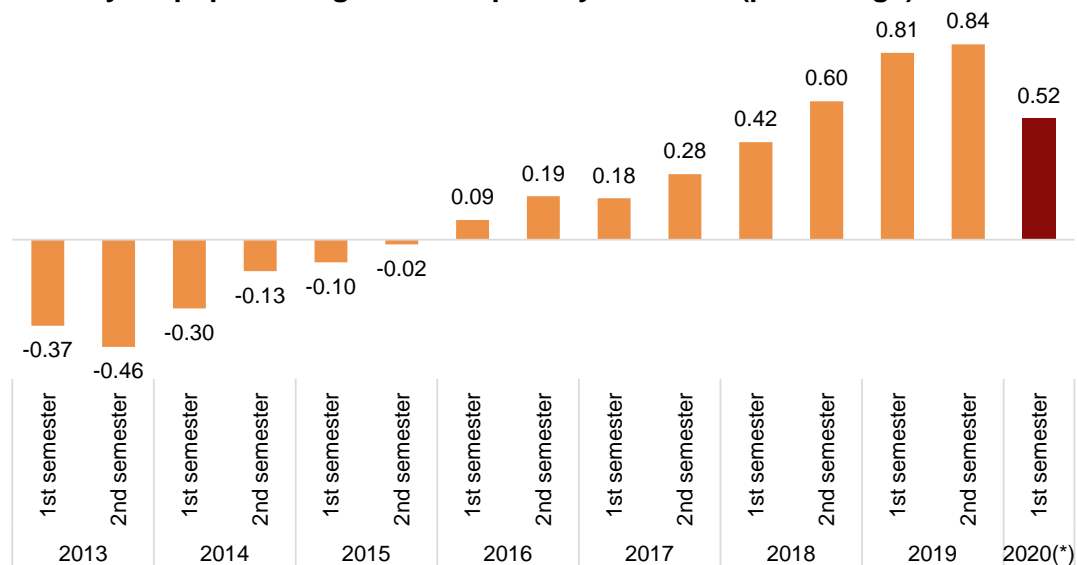
The resident population in Spain increased by 18,953 persons in the first half of 2020, standing at 47,351,567 inhabitants as of July 1, 2020. This is the highest-ever value for the historical series.

Evolution of the population in Spain

Year	Date	Resident population	Semester growth	Annual relative growth (%)
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 ^(*)	47,105,358	168,298	0.81
2020	1 st January	47,332,614	227,256	0.84
	1 st July ^(*)	47,351,567	18,953	0.52

(*) 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 94,057 people¹ (167,559 births, compared to 261,616 deaths), which was offset by a positive migration balance of 113,856 people (there were 245,301 immigrations from abroad and 131,445 emigrations to foreign destinations).

Components of population growth in Spain First semester of 2020

Resident population at 1st January 2020 (A)	47,332,614
Births ^(*)	167,559
Deaths ^(*)	261,616
Natural increase ^(*) (B) (Births - Deaths)	-94,057
Immigration ^(*)	245,301
Emigration ^(*)	131,445
Migratory balance ^(*) (C) (Immigration-Emigration)	113,856
Statistical corrections which cannot be attributed to demographic phenomena (D)	-846
Resident population at 1st July 2020(*) (A+B+C+D)	47,351,567

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 the increase of the population of those with foreign nationality, given that the population of those of Spanish nationality decreased.

The number of foreigners increased by 99,183 people during the first half of 2020, to a total of 5,326,089 as of July 1, 2020. This increase responded, to a large extent, to a positive migratory balance of 130,848 people.

On the other hand, the population of Spanish nationality was reduced by 80,230 people. This evolution was the result of a negative vegetative balance (116,278 people), together with a negative migratory balance (16,992) and acquisitions of Spanish nationality (which affected 53,706 people, according to provisional data).

If we restrict ourselves to Spaniards born in Spain, this population decreased by 117,533 during the first half of 2020.

¹ These figures for births, deaths and natural increase differ slightly from those published on the 26th 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.

Evolution of the resident population in Spain. First semester of 2020

	Resident population 1st July 2020	Semester growth	
		Absolute	Relative (%)
TOTAL	47,351,567	18,953	0.04
Spaniards	42,025,478	-80,230	-0.19
- Born in Spain	39,653,252	-117,533	-0.30
- Born abroad	2,372,227	37,304	1.60
Foreigners	5,326,089	99,183	1.90
- Born in Spain	580,788	15,784	2.79
- Born abroad	4,745,301	83,398	1.79

Provisional data

Among the main nationalities, the greatest increases occurred in the Columbian population (27,931 more people), Venezuelan (17,043 more) and Moroccan (10,968 more). The largest decreases were in the population of Romania (-3,001), Ecuador (-2,203) and Bulgaria (-542).

Evolution of the foreign population resident in Spain. First semester of 2020

Main nationalities

Citizenship	Resident population		Semester growth	
	1 st January 2020	1 st July 2020	Absolute	Relative (%)
TOTAL	5,226,906	5,326,089	99,183	1.9
Morocco	760,715	771,683	10,968	1.4
Romania	665,905	662,904	-3,001	-0.5
United Kingdom	300,640	300,822	182	0.1
Colombia	261,208	289,139	27,931	10.7
Italy	267,666	274,463	6,797	2.5
Venezuela	187,205	204,248	17,043	9.1
China	197,188	197,657	469	0.2
Germany	138,952	139,031	79	0.1
Ecuador	132,637	130,434	-2,203	-1.7
Bulgaria	122,785	122,243	-542	-0.4
Honduras	109,500	118,985	9,485	8.7
France	117,080	118,526	1,446	1.2
Peru	101,027	110,081	9,054	9.0
Ukraine	107,576	107,417	-159	-0.1
Portugal	106,101	106,596	496	0.5

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 Colombia (10.7%), Venezuela (9.1%) and Italy (9.0%).

In turn, the greatest decreases were registered among nationals of Ecuador (-1.7%), Romania (-0.5%) and Bulgaria (-0.4%).

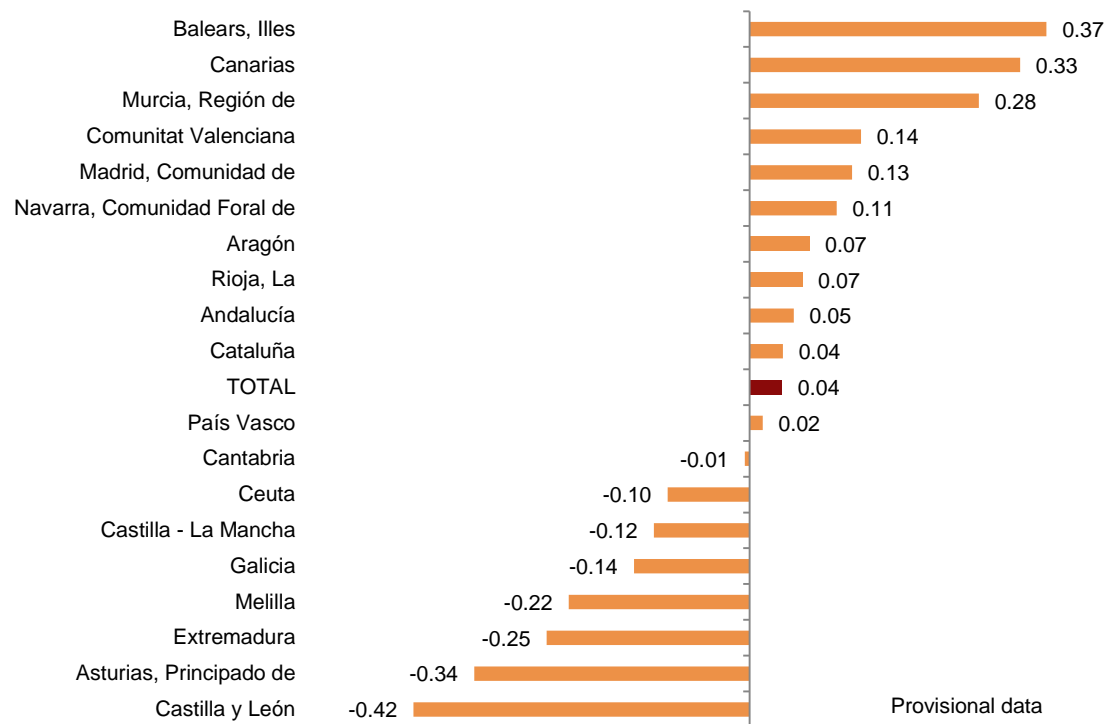
Population by Autonomous Communities

During the first half of 2020, the population grew in 11 Autonomous Communities and declined in the remaining eight, as well as in the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla.

The largest increases in regional terms took place in Illes Balears (0.37%), Canarias (0.33%) and Región de Murcia (0.28%).

At the other extreme, the most marked population declines occurred in Castilla y León (-0.42%), Principado de Asturias (-0.34%) and Extremadura (-0.25%).

Relative population growth by Autonomous Community First semester of 2020. Percentage



The combined effect of the vegetative growth, the migratory balance abroad and the migratory balance with other autonomous communities determines the growth or decrease of each community's population (in addition to a small statistical adjustment for population).

Components of population growth in the Autonomous Communities First semester of 2020

	Resident population		Natural increase	Migratory balance with	
	1 st January 2020	1 st July 2020		Abroad	The rest of Spain
TOTAL	47,332,614	47,351,567	-94,057	113,856	0
Andalucía	8,478,084	8,482,705	-6,480	10,929	281
Aragón	1,330,333	1,331,316	-3,475	3,923	568
Asturias, Principado de	1,018,899	1,015,425	-4,842	1,352	37
Balears, Illes	1,210,725	1,215,174	335	5,172	-1,026
Canarias	2,236,992	2,244,480	-1,925	9,675	-204
Cantabria	582,388	582,353	-1,694	1,180	490
Castilla y León	2,401,307	2,391,308	-12,668	3,004	-265
Castilla - La Mancha	2,045,554	2,043,128	-7,924	4,169	1,359
Cataluña	7,652,348	7,655,499	-15,347	20,158	-1,524
Comunitat Valenciana	5,029,341	5,036,278	-6,815	12,140	1,693
Extremadura	1,061,979	1,059,310	-3,199	873	-332
Galicia	2,702,592	2,698,718	-8,956	4,334	818
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,747,068	6,755,609	-14,895	24,814	-1,264
Murcia, Región de	1,504,869	1,509,139	673	3,681	-71
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	656,509	657,216	-1,082	1,522	280
País Vasco	2,189,138	2,189,490	-5,172	5,671	-114
Rioja, La	315,931	316,137	-843	911	145
Ceuta	84,085	83,999	85	166	-335
Melilla	84,473	84,284	167	182	-536

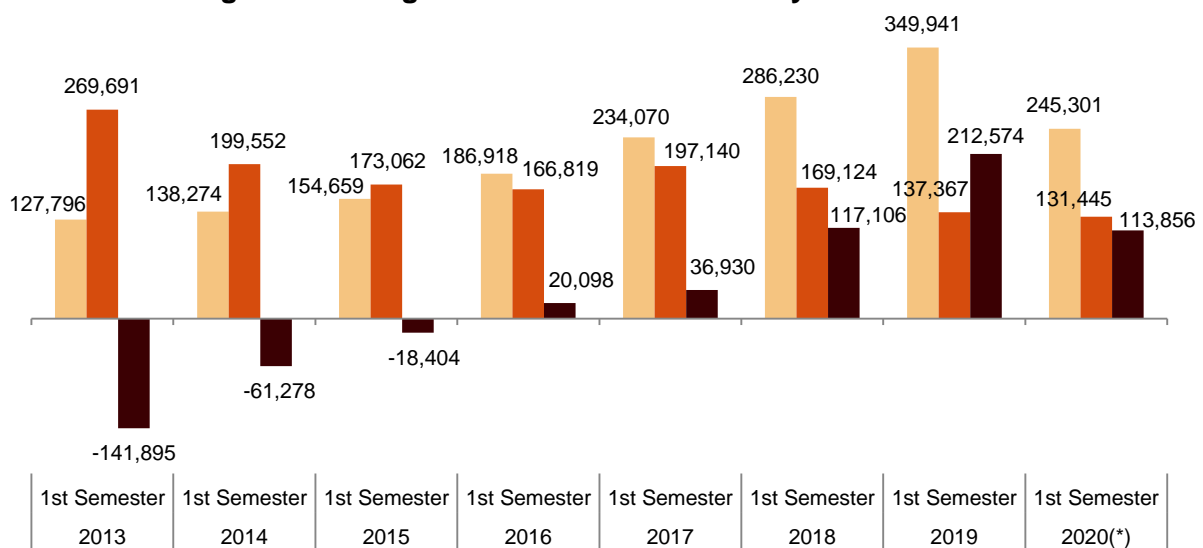
Provisional data, except for the resident population at the beginning of the period, which is final.

International migrations

Spain's migratory balance abroad was positive by 113,856 people during the first half of 2020. This balance is 46.4% lower than in the first half of 2019.

A total of 245,301 persons from abroad established their residence in our country (29.9% less than in the first half of 2019). For their part, 131,445 people left Spain for a foreign country (4.3% less).

International migration during the first semester of each year



(*) Provisional data

Of the total number of immigrants from abroad, 221,395 had foreign nationality (90.3%), while 23,906 were Spanish (9.7%).

As for emigration, 90,547 departures were made by foreigners (68,9%) and 40,898 by Spaniards (31,1%). Of the latter, 25,522 people were born in Spain.

Migratory movements by nationality and country of birth First semester of 2020

	Immigration	Emigration	Migratory balance
TOTAL	245,301	131,445	113,856
Spaniards	23,906	40,898	-16,992
- Born in Spain	9,299	25,522	-16,223
- Born abroad	14,607	15,376	-769
Foreigners	221,395	90,547	130,848
- Born in Spain	1,068	3,854	-2,786
- Born abroad	220,327	86,693	133,634

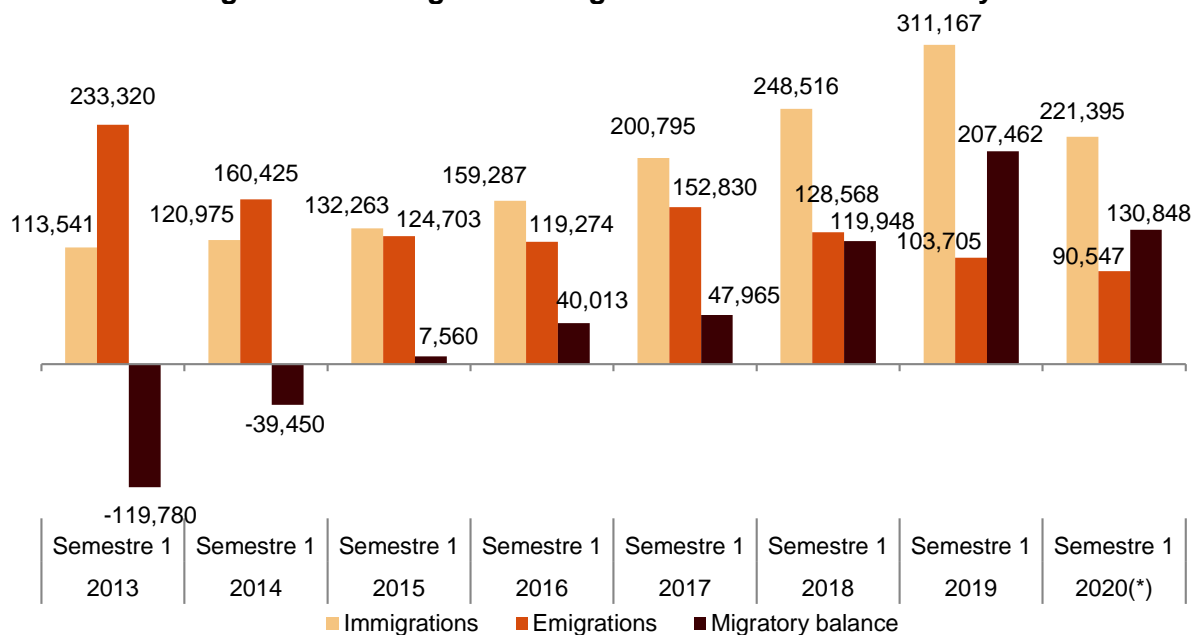
Provisional data

International migration of foreigners

The migratory balance of the population with foreign nationality was 130,848 people during the first half of 2020. This balance, which has been positive since 2015, was the result of an immigration of 221,395 people and an emigration of 90,547.

However, it should be noted that the growth trend in immigration reversed, and was 28.9% lower than that of the first half of 2019. On the other hand, emigration was 12.7% lower than in the first half of 2019. As a consequence, the migratory balance was 36.9% lower.

International migration of foreigners during the first semester of each year



The main nationalities of foreign immigrants were Colombian (with 35,112 arrivals in Spain), Moroccan (21,930) and Venezuelan (20,273).

On the other hand, the most frequent nationalities according to the number of emigrants were Romanian (11,640 departures), Moroccan (8,476) and British (6,228). These three nationalities are precisely the most numerous among the population of resident foreigners.

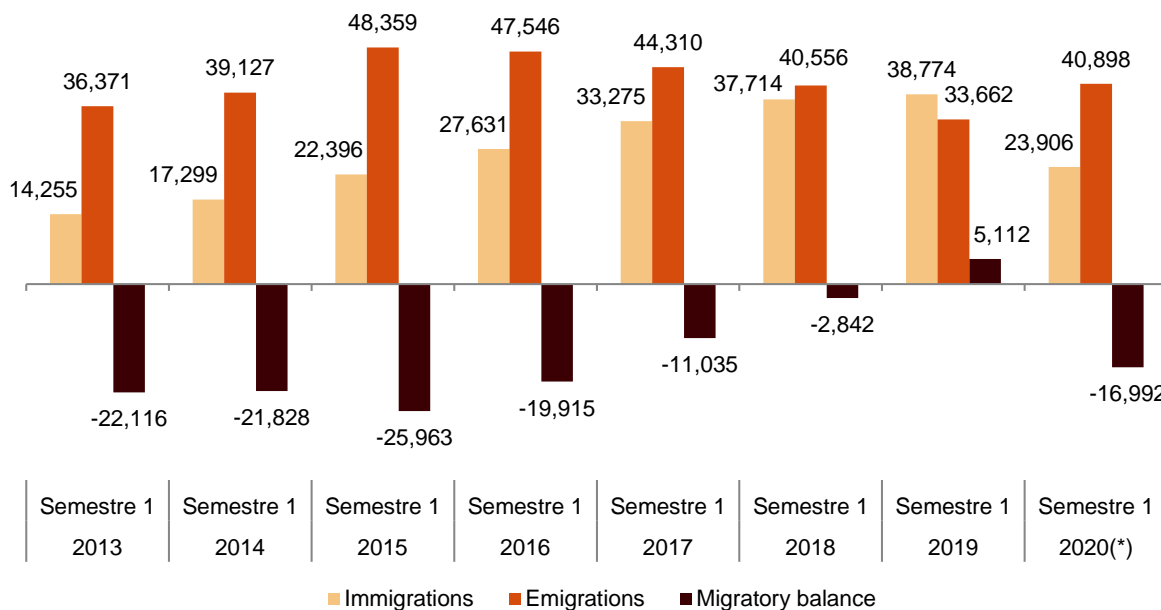
International migration of Spaniards

The migratory balance of Spaniards abroad was negative in the first half of 2020, reversing the growth trend that began in 2016. Specifically, it was -16,992 net entries from abroad.

This balance was the result of an immigration from abroad of 23,906 persons and an emigration abroad of 40,898.

The arrival of Spaniards does not fundamentally consist of return immigration, but rather of persons with Spanish nationality born abroad (only 9,299 of the 23,906 who immigrated were born in Spain).

International migration of Spaniards during the first semester of each year



(*) Provisional data

The Spanish population that arrived to Spain in the first half of the year came mainly from Venezuela (2,585 people), the Argentina (2,029) and Ecuador (1,832).

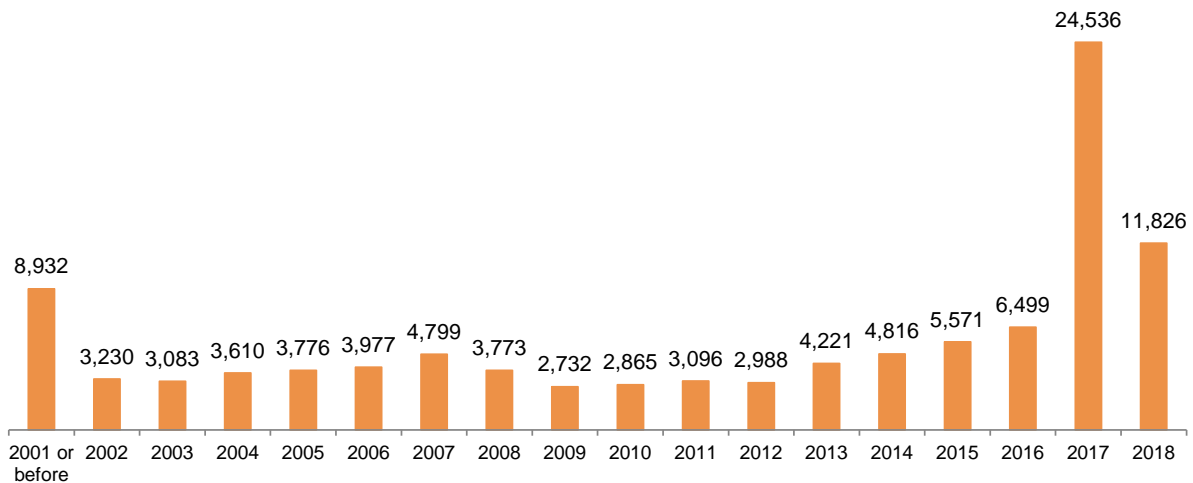
On the other hand, the largest recipients of Spanish emigrants were the United Kingdom (8,247 persons), France (5,061) and the United States of America (3,443).

Emigration abroad according to year of arrival to Spain

Of the 131,445 people who left the country in the first half of 2020, 19.9% had always resided in Spain. The remaining 80.1% had previously resided abroad.

In the case of Spaniards, 55.3% had always resided in Spain, while among foreigners that percentage was 3.9%.

Year of arrival in Spain of the emigrants from the first half 2020



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.

Different behaviours can be observed among the foreign nationalities that emigrated the most in the first half of 2020.

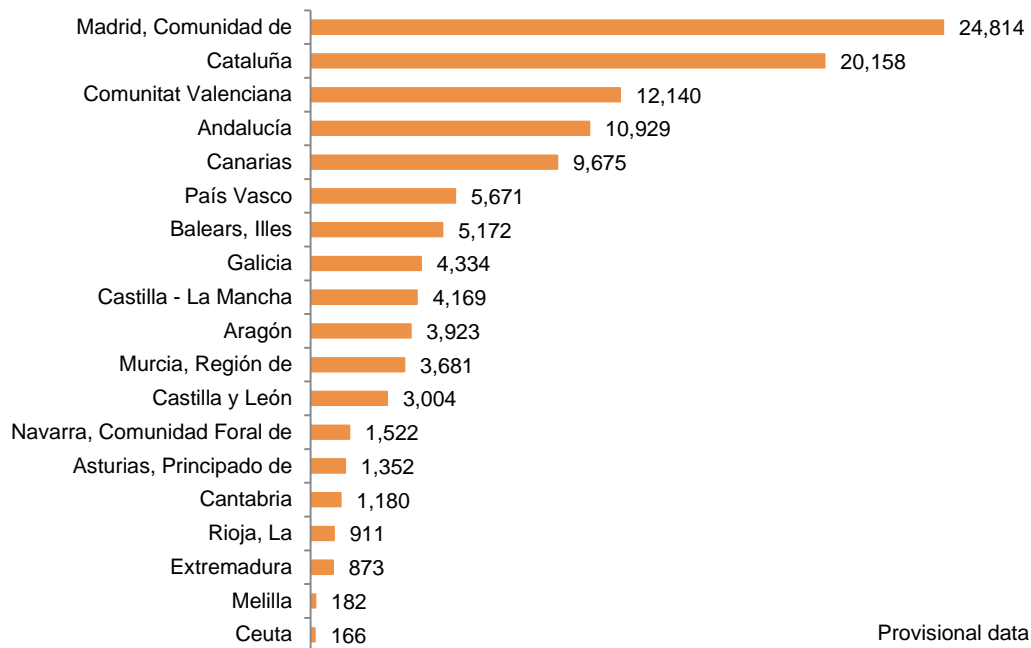
Thus, of the 11,640 Romanians who emigrated, the largest number of entries was concentrated in the years 2017 and 2007. On the other hand, of the 8,476 Moroccans who emigrated, a majority had arrived in the most recent years (2017 and 2018). Finally, of the 6,228 Britons who emigrated in the same period, the highest number of arrivals to Spain occurred in 2017.

International migration by Autonomous Communities

All the Autonomous Communities showed a positive international migration balance in the first half of 2020. The highest were observed in Comunidad de Madrid (24,814), Cataluña (20,158) and Comunitat Valenciana (12,140).

On the other hand, the Autonomous Communities with the lowest migratory balances were Extremadura (873), La Rioja (911) and Cantabria (1,180).

International migration balance by Autonomous Communities. First semester of 2020

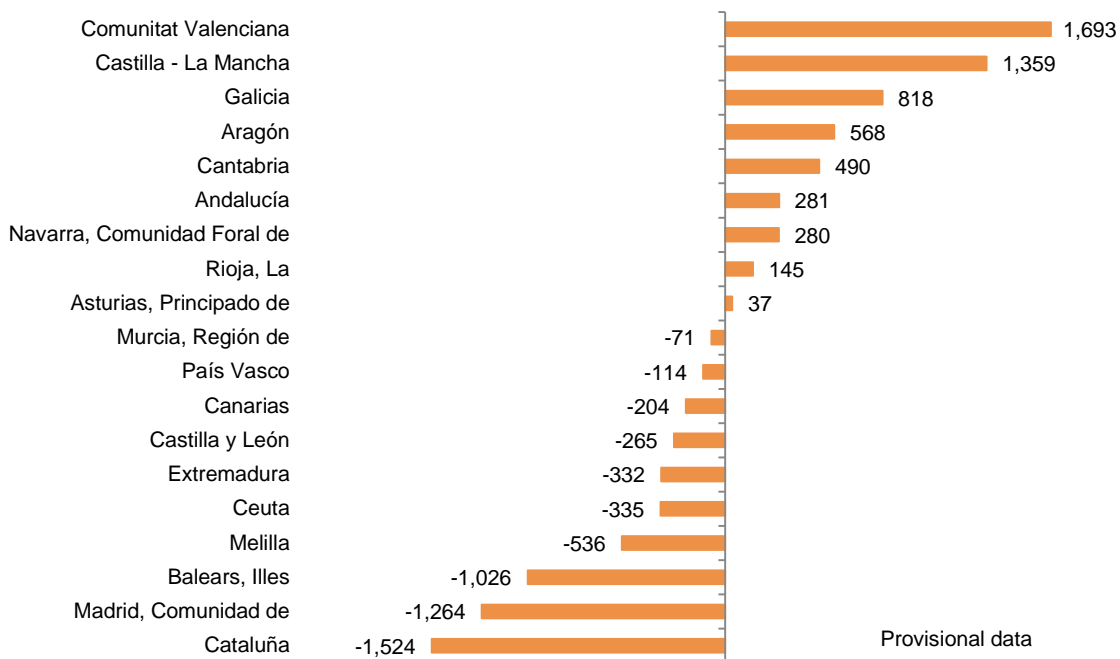


Domestic migrations

The most positive migratory balances between communities during the first half of 2020 occurred in Comunitat Valenciana (1,693), Castilla-La Mancha (1,359) and Galicia (818).

On the other hand, Cataluña (-1,524), Comunidad de Madrid (-1,264) and Illes Balears (-1,026) showed the most negative balances.

Migratory balance between Autonomous Communities. First semester of 2020



Data Review and Update

Both the *Population Figures* as of July 1, 2020 and the *Migration Statistics* for the first half of 2020 are provisional. In June 2021 they will be updated, though still provisional, and the final data will be published in December 2021. 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 or semester according to the Vital Statistics (considering 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 for the results: population data are provided as at 1 January and 1 July of each year.

Frequency of dissemination: six-monthly.

For more information the methodology can be accessed at:

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

The standardized methodological report is 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 different 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. In addition, emigrations from 2018 onwards are broken down according to the year of arrival in 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 for the results: calendar year and quarters.

Frequency of dissemination: six-monthly.

For more information the methodology can be accessed at:

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

The standardized methodological report is at:

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

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

Information Area: Telephone number: (+34) 91 583 91 00 – www.ine.es/infoine/?L=1
