

Population Figures at 1 July 2015
Migrations Statistics 1st Semester 2015
Provisional data

Main results

- The population resident in Spain decreases by 26,501 persons during the first half of the year, standing at 46,423,064 inhabitants at 1 July 2015.
- The number of foreign nationals decreases by 0.6%, standing at 4,426,811 persons, mainly because of the process of acquisition of the Spanish nationality.
- During the first quarter Spain registers a negative migratory balance of 7,385, the least negative balance registered since 2009. This is because emigration decreases by 18.1%, as compared with the previous semester and immigration decreases by 6.0%.
- In the case of Spanish nationals, the migratory balance is -27,766. Foreign population registers the first positive migratory balance since 2009 (20,380 persons).
- By Autonomous Communities, population grows in Illes Balears (0.38%), Comunidad de Madrid (0.24%), Región de Murcia (0.09%), Cataluña (0.02%) and Canarias (0.01%).

Population resident in Spain stood at 46,423,063 inhabitants on 1 July 2015, representing 26,501 less inhabitants than at the beginning of the year. Therefore, the population decrease that started in 2012 continued.

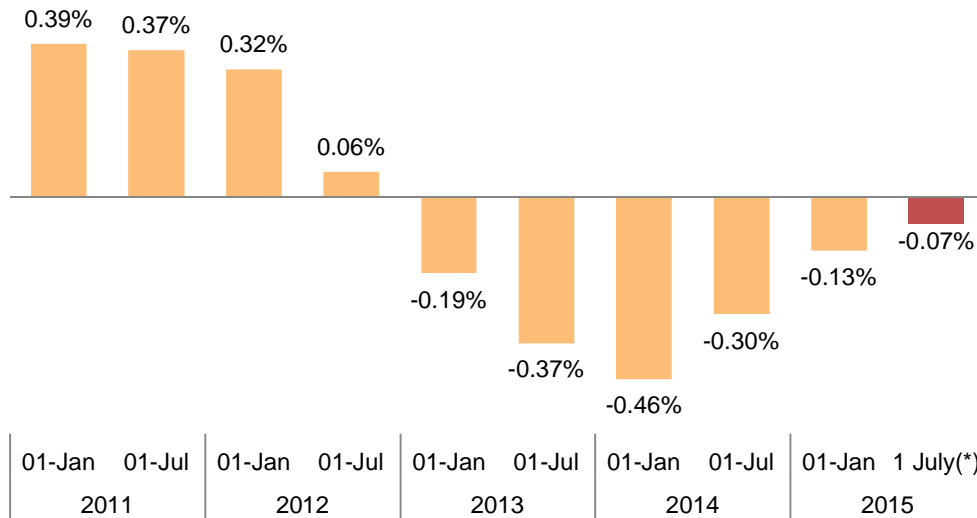
Compared to 1 July 2014, there was a deceleration in the pace of population decline, going from -0.12% during the first semester of 2014 to -0.06% in the same semester of 2015.

Evolution of the Spanish population

Years	Date	Resident population	Semester variation	Semester relative variation (%)
2014	01-Jan	46,512,199	-81,037	-0.17
	01-Jul	46,455,123	-57,076	-0.12
2015	01-Jan	46,449,565	-5,558	-0.01
	1 July(*)	46,423,064	-26,501	-0.06

(*) Provisional Data

Evolution of the annual growth of the Spanish population by semester (2011-2015)



(*) Provisional data

This population decline was due to a negative natural growth rate (205,796 births minus 224,911 deaths) and a negative migration balance of 7,385 persons (157,211 immigrations coming from abroad versus 164,606 emigrations abroad).

Demographic evolution of Spain. 1st Semester 2015

	Total
Population resident at 1 January 2015 (A)	46,449,565
Births (*)	205,796
Deaths ^(*)	224,911
Natural increase ^(*) (B) (Births - Deaths)	-19,115
Foreign immigration ^(*)	157,221
Foreign emmigration ^(*)	164,606
Migratory balance ^(*) (C) (Immigration-Emmigration)	-7,385
Population resident at 1 January 2015 (*) (A+B+C)	46,423,064

(*) Provisional Data

Population by nationality and place of birth

2014 definitive data¹ showed the population resident in Spain decreased by 62,634 persons. However, it was worth noting that the population with Spanish nationality registered an increase of 160,072 persons because of the process of acquisition of Spanish nationality, which affected 205,880 persons in 2014.

¹ Together with the provisional data of the first half of 2015, definitive population data on 1-1-2015 are published today with Migration Statistics definitive data of 2014.

Evolution of the population resident in Spain during 2014

	Population resident on 1 January 2014	Population resident on 1 January 2015	Absolute growth during 2014	Relative growth (%)
Total	46,512,199	46,449,565	-62,634	-0.1
Spaniards	41,835,140	41,995,211	160,072	0.4
Born in Spain	40,112,835	40,107,831	-5,003	0.0
Born abroad	1,722,305	1,887,380	165,075	9.6
Foreigners	4,677,059	4,454,353	-222,706	-4.8
Born in Spain	441,057	450,526	9,469	2.1
Born abroad	4,236,002	4,003,828	-232,175	-5.5

During the first half of 2015 a similar phenomenon occurred. Population resident in Spain decreased by 26,501 persons, but that of Spanish nationality increased by 1,042.

This was also because of the proceedings of acquisition of Spanish nationality that, according to provisional data, affected 66,454 persons during the first semester of the year. Regarding only Spaniards born in Spain, population decreased in 45,108 persons.

Evolution of the population resident in Spain during the first semester of 2015(*)

	Population resident on 1 July 2015	Absolute semester growth	Relative growth (%)
Total	46,423,064	-26,501	-0.1
Spaniards	41,996,253	1,042	0.0
Born in Spain	40,062,723	-45,108	-0.1
Born abroad	1,933,530	46,150	2.4
Foreigners	4,426,811	-27,543	-0.6
Born in Spain	459,258	8,732	1.9
Born abroad	3,967,553	-36,275	-0.9

(*) Provisional data

On one hand, foreign population decreased by 27,543 persons (0.6%) during the first semester of 2015, standing at 4,426,811. This decrease was influenced by the effect of the acquisition of Spanish nationality.

By nationality, it was worth noting the increase in absolute terms of Italian population (4,636 more persons), the Ukrainian population (3,152 more) and the Chinese population (1,905).

On the other hand, the biggest decreases took place among the Ecuadorian population (-9,568 persons), the Moroccan population (-8,573) and the Bolivian population (-7,266).

In relative terms, among the main nationalities the biggest increases took place among the residents of Ukraine (3.7%), Italy (2.5%) and France (1.5%). On the other hand, the biggest decreases took place among nationals of Bolivia (-7.2%), Ecuador (-5.5%) and Colombia (-4.3%).

Variation of foreign population resident in Spain

Main nationalities	Resident population		Absolute semester growth	Relative growth (%)
	01-Jan-15	1 July 2015(*)		
Total	4,454,353	4,426,811	-27,543	-0.6
Romania	708,390	705,333	-3,056	-0.4
Morocco	688,693	680,120	-8,573	-1.2
United Kingdom	301,811	300,439	-1,372	-0.5
Italy	182,694	187,330	4,636	2.5
China	167,539	169,445	1,905	1.1
Ecuador	174,372	164,803	-9,568	-5.5
Germany	144,953	143,876	-1,077	-0.7
Colombia	145,534	139,336	-6,198	-4.3
Bulgaria	134,427	133,114	-1,313	-1.0
Portugal	103,843	103,422	-421	-0.4
France	98,736	100,230	1,494	1.5
Bolivia	101,347	94,081	-7,266	-7.2
Ukraine	84,127	87,279	3,152	3.7
Argentina	73,181	72,356	-825	-1.1
Poland	67,986	67,785	-200	-0.3

(*) Provisional data

Population by Autonomous Community and Autonomous City

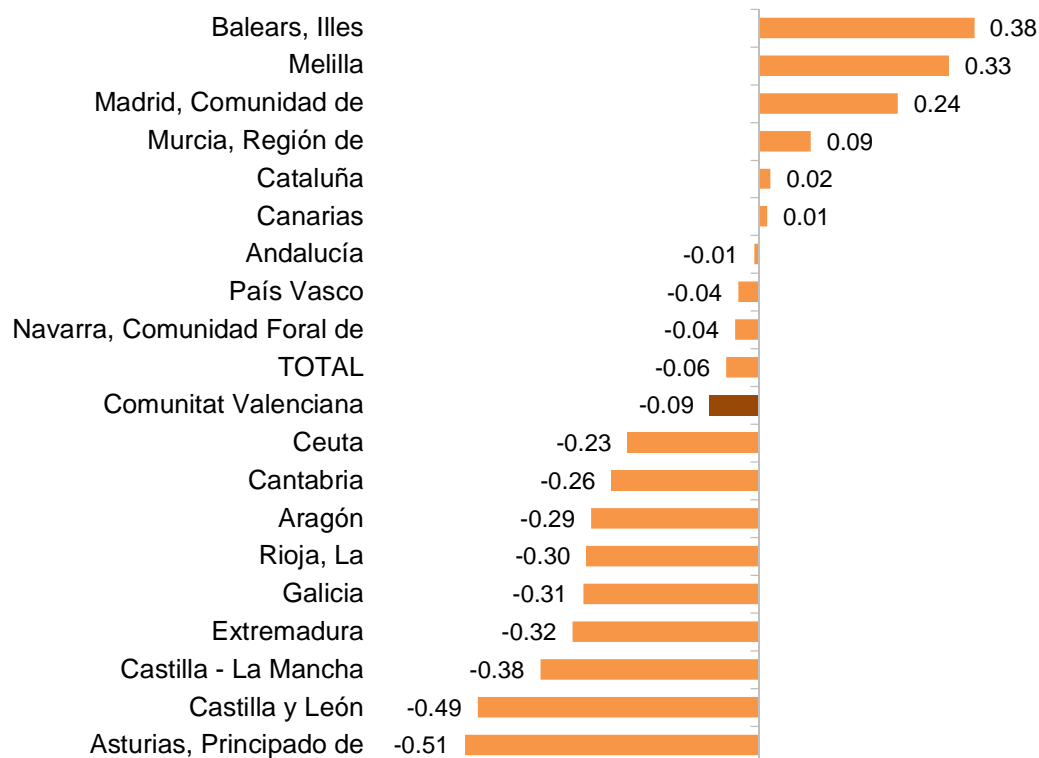
During the first semester of 2015, population grew in five of the 17 Autonomous Communities: Illes Balears (0.38%), Comunidad de Madrid (0.24%), Región de Murcia (0.09%), Cataluña (0.02%) and Canarias (0.01%). The Autonomous City of Melilla had an increase of 0.33%.

Population growth by Autonomous Communities

	Resident population		Absolute semester growth	Relative growth (%)
	01-Jan-15	1 July 2015 ^(*)		
TOTAL	46,449,565	46,423,064	-26,501	-0.06
Andalucía	8,399,618	8,398,984	-634	-0.01
Aragón	1,326,403	1,322,519	-3,884	-0.29
Asturias, Principado de	1,049,875	1,044,481	-5,394	-0.51
Balears, Illes	1,124,972	1,129,217	4,244	0.38
Canarias	2,126,144	2,126,462	318	0.01
Cantabria	585,359	583,852	-1,506	-0.26
Castilla y León	2,478,079	2,465,901	-12,178	-0.49
Castilla - La Mancha	2,062,767	2,054,903	-7,864	-0.38
Cataluña	7,396,991	7,398,523	1,532	0.02
Comunitat Valenciana	4,939,674	4,935,462	-4,212	-0.09
Extremadura	1,091,623	1,088,076	-3,548	-0.32
Galicia	2,734,656	2,726,291	-8,365	-0.31
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,385,298	6,400,850	15,552	0.24
Murcia, Región de	1,463,773	1,465,103	1,330	0.09
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	636,402	636,142	-260	-0.04
País Vasco	2,165,100	2,164,325	-775	-0.04
Rioja, La	313,569	312,624	-945	-0.30
Ceuta	84,692	84,498	-194	-0.23
Melilla	84,570	84,851	281	0.33

(*) Provisional data

Relative population growth by Autonomous Community. First Semester 2015^(*)

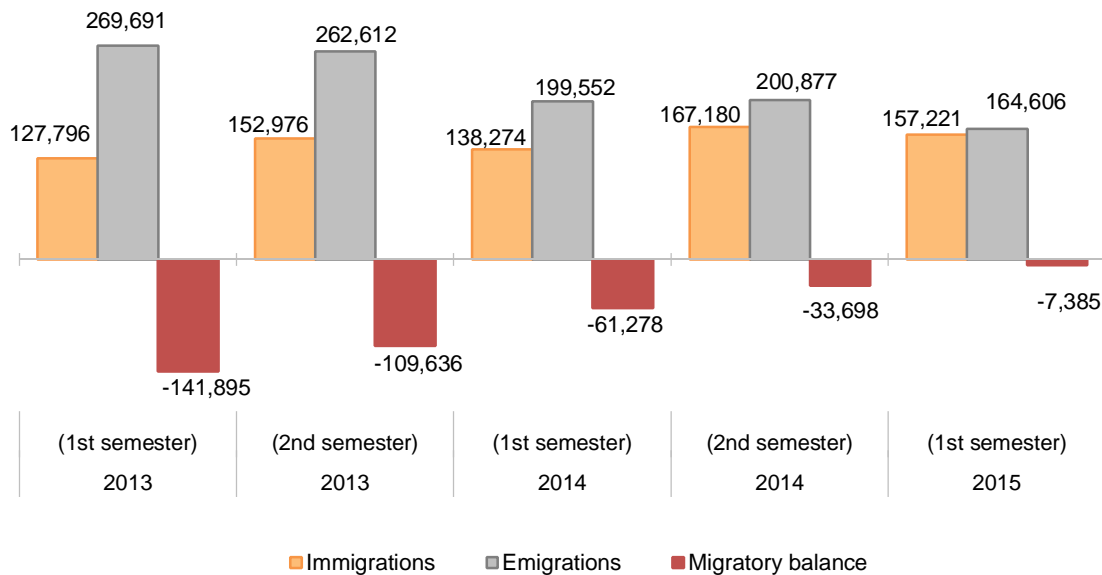


Foreign migrations

The migration flow abroad decreased during the first semester as compared to previous semesters. A total of 157,221 persons from abroad set up residence in this country between 1 January and 1 July 2015, while 164,606 persons left Spain bound for a foreign country.

The migratory balance was negative in 7,385 persons, 78.1% lower than that of the previous semester.

Evolution of foreign migration in Spain by semesters 2013-2015



Migratory flows during the first semester of 2015 (*) by nationality

	Immigration	Emigration	Migratory balance
Total	157,221	164,606	-7,385
Spaniards	23,078	50,844	-27,766
Born in Spain	10,747	32,980	-22,233
Born abroad	12,331	17,863	-5,532
Foreigners	134,143	113,763	20,380
Born in Spain	3,177	6,352	-3,175
Born abroad	130,966	107,411	23,555

(*) Provisional data

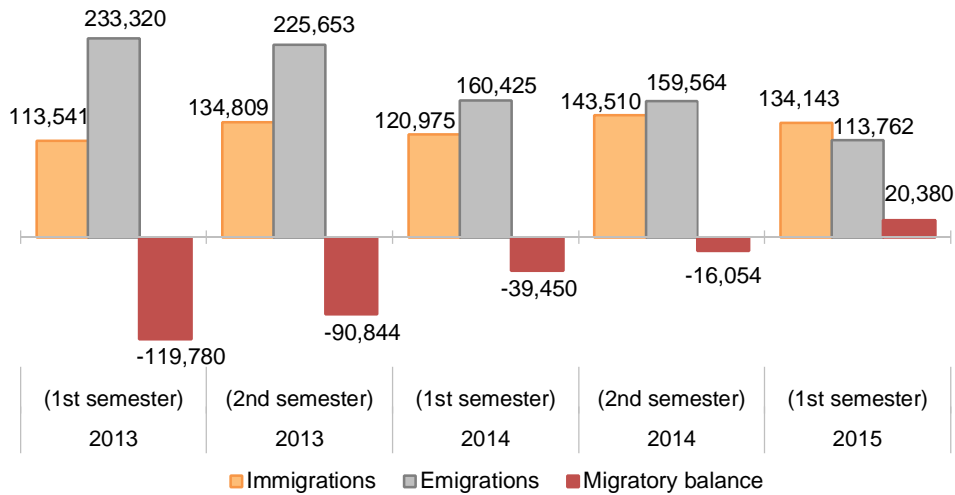
Immigration from abroad comprised 23,078 persons of Spanish nationality and 134,143 foreign nationals. In total, the percentage of immigrants from abroad was 6.0% higher than that of the previous semester.

In terms of emigration, out of the 164,606 persons who left Spain (18.1% less than the previous semester), 50,844 were Spaniards, of whom 32,980 were born in Spain.

Migratory balance of foreigners

During the first semester of 2015, the migratory balance of foreigners was 20,380 persons, turning positive for the first time since the second semester of 2009.

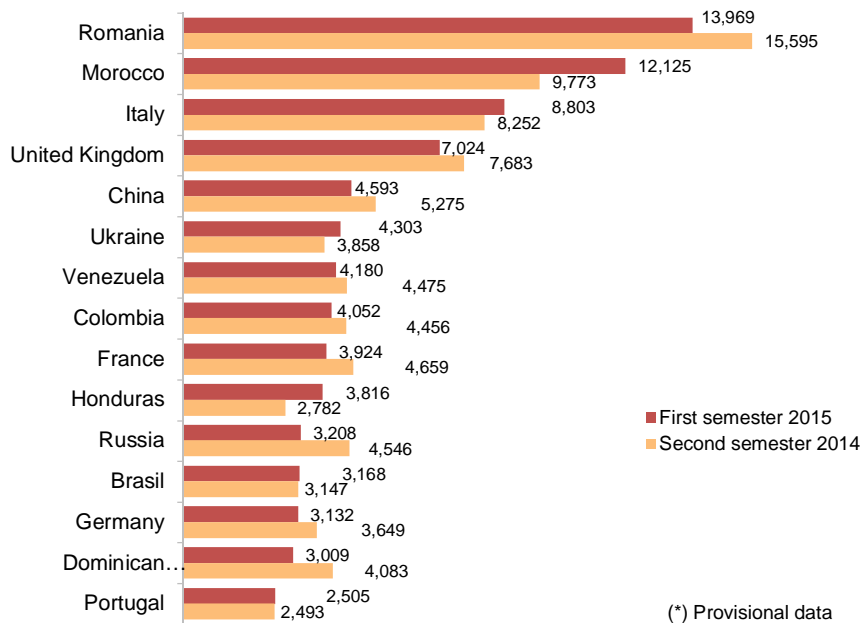
Evolution of the migratory balance of foreigners by semester (2013-2015)



Immigration of foreign nationals

The main nationalities of foreign immigrants were Romanian (13,969 arrived in Spain during the first semester), Moroccan (12,125) and Italian (8,803).

Immigration of foreign population by nationality. Second semester 2014 and first semester 2015 (*)

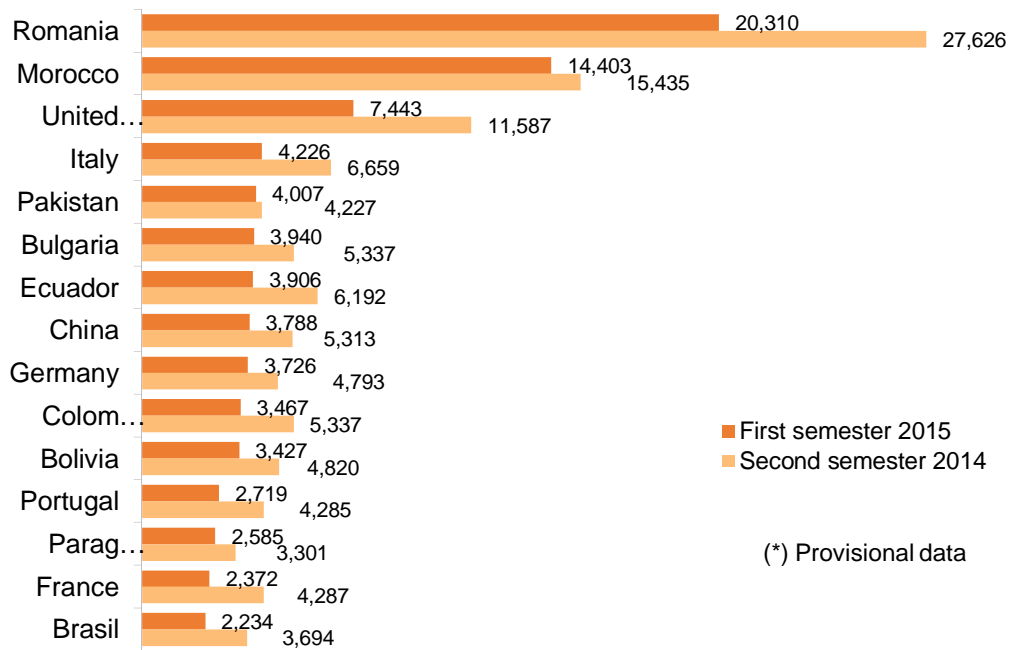


(*) Provisional data

Emigration abroad of foreign nationals

The volume of foreigners that emigrated from Spain during the first half of 2015 decreased as compared to the previous semester for all nationalities. Among the foreign nationals who emigrated, the predominant nationalities were those of Romania (20,310 emigrations) and Morocco (14,403), which were the majority among the resident foreign population.

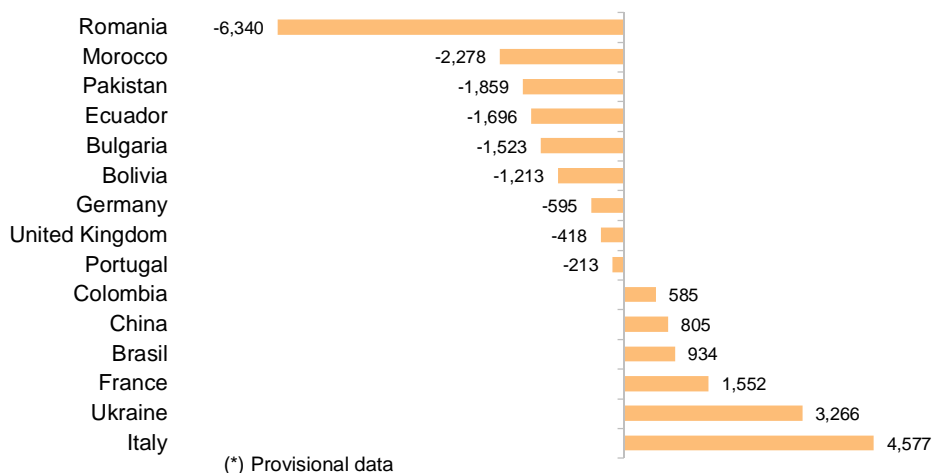
Emigration of foreign nationals by nationality. Second semester 2014 and first semester 2015 (*)



Among the nationalities with bigger migratory balance there were Italy (4,577 persons), Ukraine (3,266), and France (1,552) with the highest positive migratory balance.

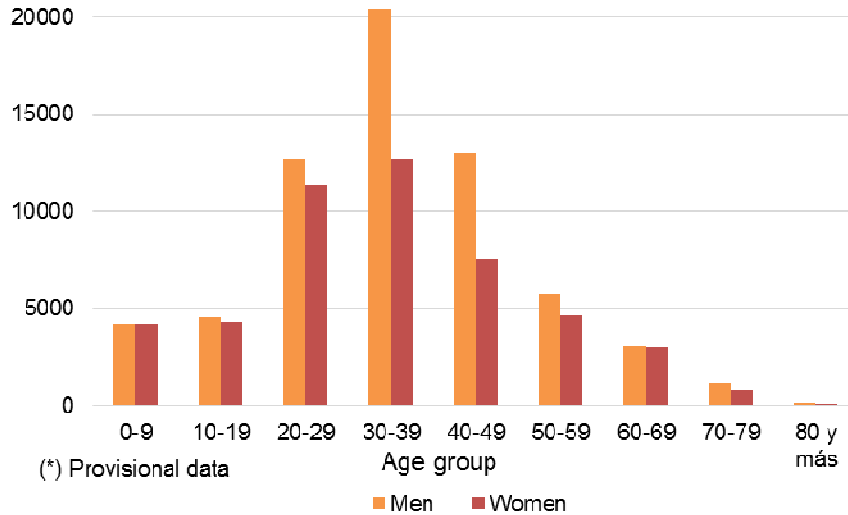
On the other hand, Romania (-6,340), Morocco (-2,278) and Pakistan (-1,859) registered negative balance.

Migratory balance by nationality. First semester 2015 (*)



By sex and age, it is worth noting that emigration of foreign nationals concentrated in population between 25 and 39 years old, with greater proportion among males.

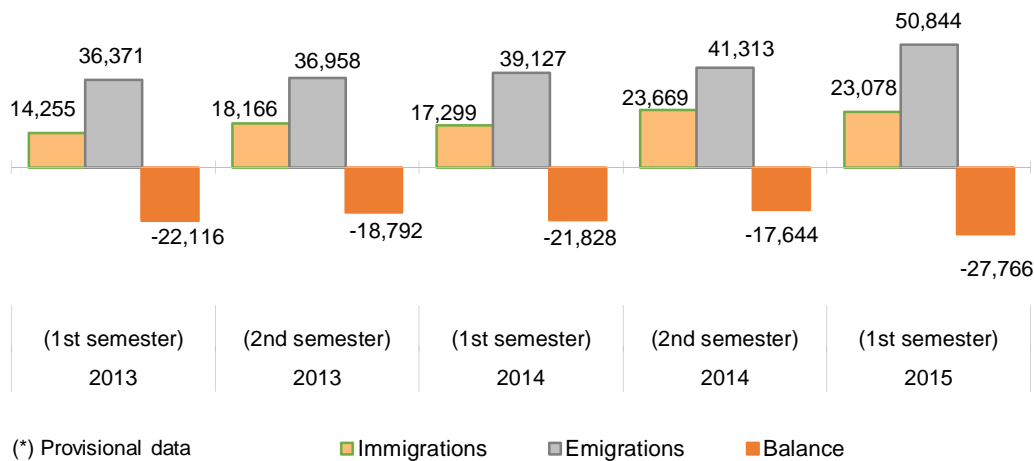
Emigration of foreign nationals by sex and age. First semester 2015 (*)



Migratory balance of Spaniards

The migratory balance of Spaniards abroad reduced a 57.4%, as compared to the previous semester and stood at -27,766 persons. This decrease was due to the increase of the departures of Spaniards abroad, while the arrivals barely changed.

Evolution of the migratory balance of Spaniards by semesters 2013-2015 (*)



Migratory balance of Spaniards. First semester 2015 (*)

	Total	Men	Women
Total	-27,766	-14,829	-12,937
Born in Spain	-22,233	-11,998	-10,236
Born abroad	-5,532	-2,831	-2,701

(*) Provisional data

Immigration from abroad of Spaniards

During the first semester of 2014, a total of 23,078 persons with Spanish nationality came to live to Spain; over a half of these (12,331) were born abroad.

The distribution by sex was rather homogeneous, with a slight greater incidence of men (51.6%) than of women (48.4%).

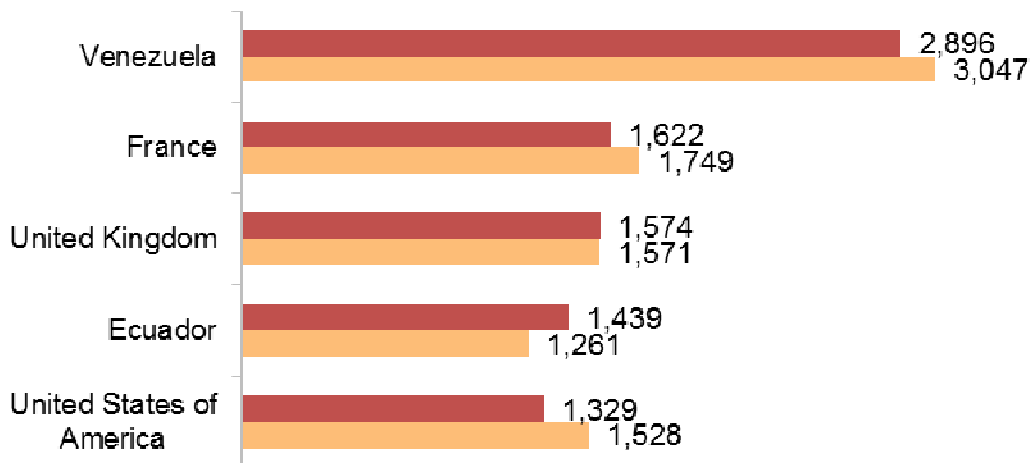
Immigration of Spaniards. First semester 2015 (*)

	Total	Men	Women
Total	23,078	11,897	11,181
Born in Spain	10,747	5,754	4,993
Born abroad	12,331	6,143	6,188

(*) Provisional data

The Spanish population that arrived to Spain in the first semester of 2015 came mostly from Venezuela, France, United Kingdom, Ecuador and United States of America.

Immigration of Spanish population by country of origin. Second semester of 2014 and first of 2015(*)



(*) Provisional data

■ First semester 2015

■ Second semester 2014

Emigration abroad of Spaniards

In the first semester of 2015, the emigration flow of population with Spanish nationality increased a 23.1% as compared to the previous semester. 64.9% of Spaniards who emigrated were born in Spain, although this proportion changes a lot according to the destination.

Emigration of Spaniards. First semester 2015 (*)

	Total	Men	Women
Total	50,844	26,726	24,118
Born in Spain	32,980	17,752	15,229
Born abroad	17,863	8,975	8,889

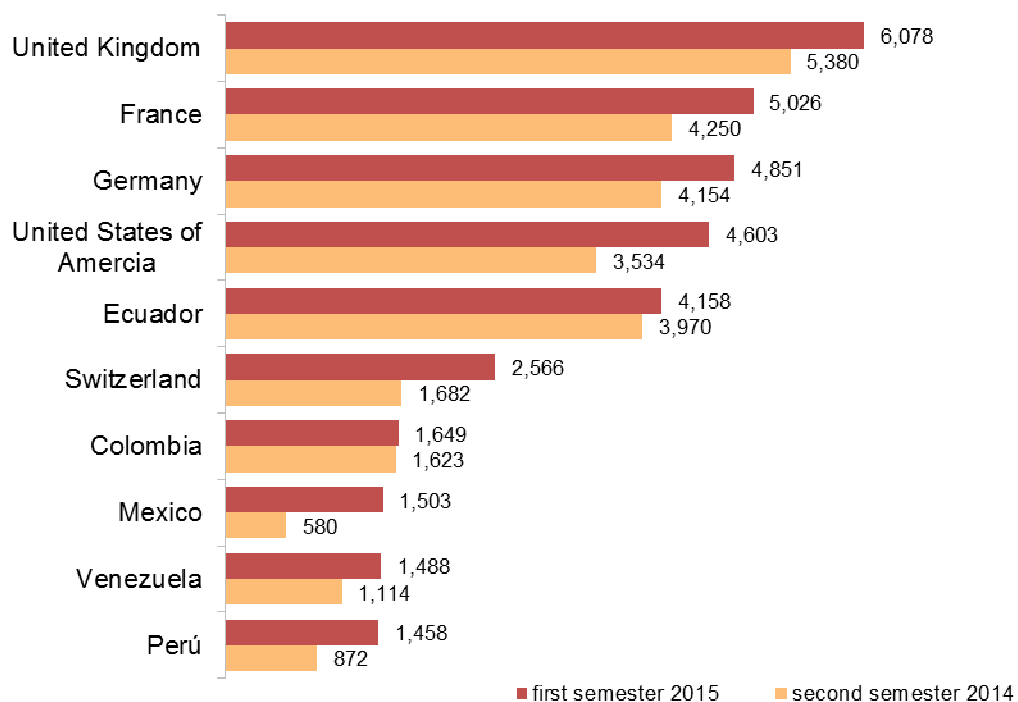
(*) Provisional data

The main receiving countries were the United Kingdom, France and Germany.

Among the main countries of destination of Spanish emigration, it is worth noting that in the cases of Ecuador and Colombia most emigrants are population that was not born in Spain or children under 15 years old, which seems to indicate a return migration of original Ecuadorians who have acquired the Spanish nationality along with the children born in Spain.

Out of the 4,158 Spaniards emigrating to Ecuador, 1,197 were born in Spain and, among them, 939 were under 15 years old. Regarding the adults (older than 15 years old) born in Spain, 257 persons emigrated. In the case of Colombia, 597 out of the 1,649 emigrants were born in Spain.

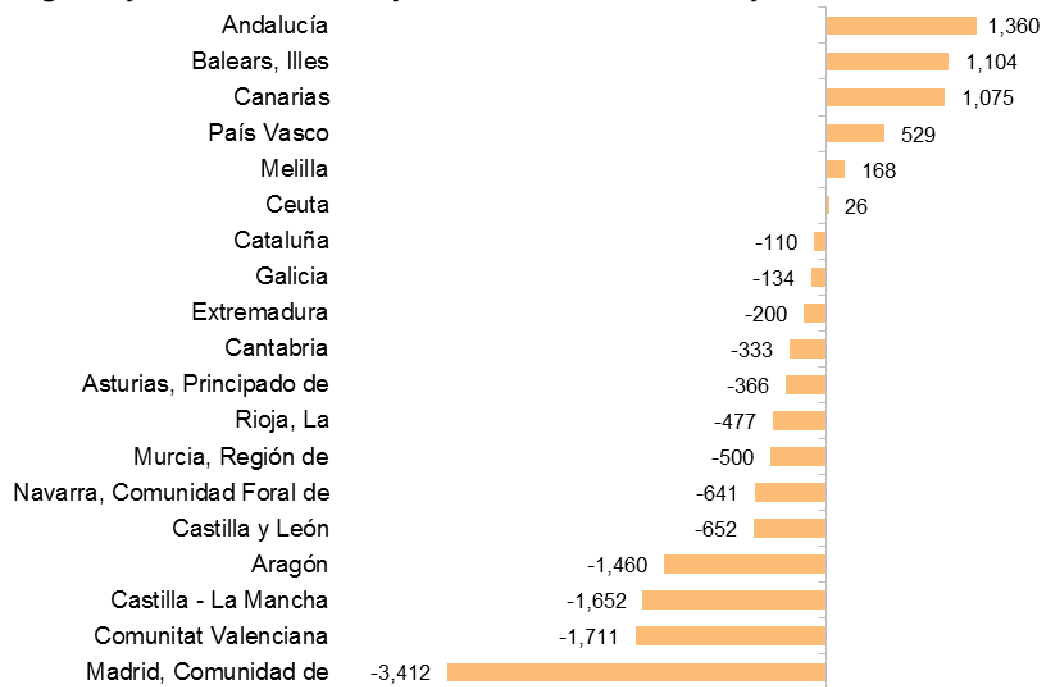
Emigration of Spanish population by country of destination. Second semester of 2014 and first of 2015 (*)



Foreign migration by Autonomous Community

Andalucía (with a balance of 1,360 persons), Illes Balears (1,104) and Canarias (1,075) were the communities that registered the most positive migratory balance during the first half of 2015. In turn, the most negative migratory balances took place in Comunidad de Madrid (-3,412), Comunitat Valenciana (-1,711) and Castilla la Mancha (-1,652).

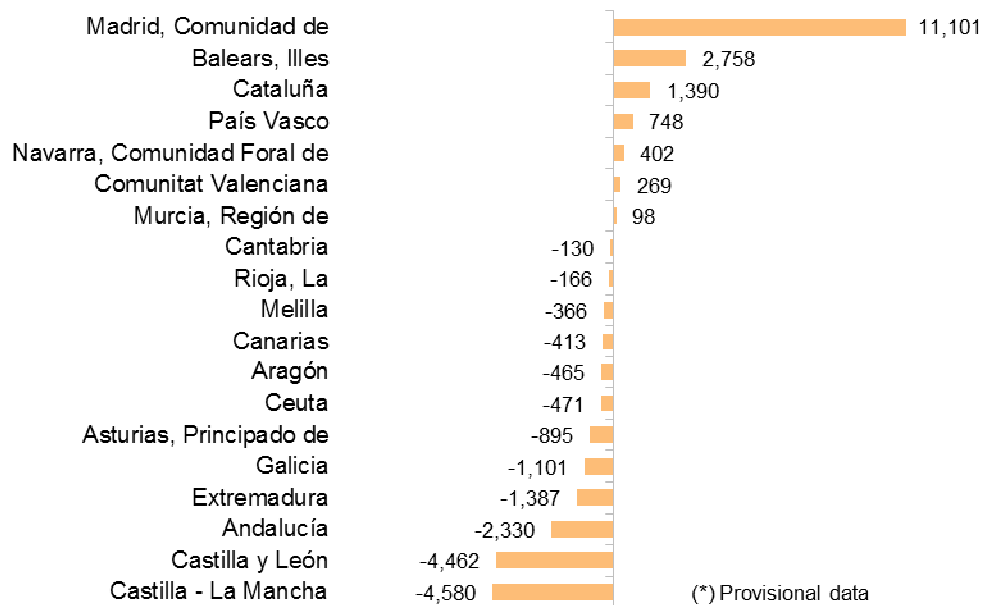
Migratory balance abroad by Autonomous Community. First semester 2015 (*)



Domestic migrations

If we analyse the movements between Autonomous Communities, Comunidad de Madrid (11,101), Illes Balears (2,758) and Cataluña (1,390) registered the highest migratory balances in 2014. In turn, Castilla-La Mancha (-4,580), Castilla y León (-4,462) and Andalucía (-2,330) presented the most negative domestic migratory balances.

Migratory balance between Autonomous Community. First semester of 2015 (*)



Components of the demographic change

The combined effect of natural growth, the migratory balance abroad and the migratory balance in other Autonomous Communities led to the population increasing in the first semester of 2015 in Illes Balears, Canarias, Cataluña, Comunidad de Madrid and Región de Murcia.

Demographic evolution by Autonomous Community in the first semester 2015 (*)

Autonomous Community	Population at 01-Jan	Population at 1 July 2015 (*)	Balances first semester 2015 (*)		
			Natural	Migratory abroad	Domestic migratory
Total national	46,449,565	46,423,064	-19,115	-7,385	0
Andalucía	8,399,618	8,398,984	336	1,360	-2,330
Aragón	1,326,403	1,322,519	-1,959	-1,460	-465
Asturias, Principado de	1,049,875	1,044,481	-4,133	-366	-895
Balears, Illes	1,124,972	1,129,217	382	1,104	2,758
Canarias	2,126,144	2,126,462	-343	1,075	-413
Cantabria	585,359	583,852	-1,044	-333	-130
Castilla y León	2,478,079	2,465,901	-7,064	-652	-4,462
Castilla - La Mancha	2,062,767	2,054,903	-1,632	-1,652	-4,580
Cataluña	7,396,991	7,398,523	252	-109	1,390
Comunitat Valenciana	4,939,674	4,935,462	-2,770	-1,711	269
Extremadura	1,091,623	1,088,076	-1,961	-200	-1,387
Galicia	2,734,656	2,726,291	-7,130	-134	-1,101
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,385,298	6,400,850	7,863	-3,412	11,101
Murcia, Región de	1,463,773	1,465,103	1,731	-500	98
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	636,402	636,142	-22	-641	402
País Vasco	2,165,100	2,164,325	-2,051	529	748
Rioja, La	313,569	312,624	-301	-477	-166
Ceuta	84,692	84,498	251	26	-471
Melilla	84,570	84,851	479	168	-366

(*) Provisional data

Methodological note

Today the INE is presenting the final data of two statistical operations of 2014: *Population Figures* and *Migration Statistics*, along with the provisional data of the first half of 2015.

The operation ***Population Figures*** offers information about the population resident in Spain. The figures are broken down according to demographic characteristics (sex, age, year of birth, country of birth, nationality). It is a synthesis operation as well as the result of the sum of the population figures of the previous period and the changes in the population (births, deaths, migratory flows and changes in nationality).

The ***Migration Statistics*** are based on the registrations and delistings in the Municipal Register. The residential variations that are recorded in municipal registers are subject to statistical processing to calculate migratory movements more accurately.

Population Figures

This is a new statistical operation aimed at measuring the resident population² in Spain, in each Autonomous Community, in each province, broken down by basic demographic characteristics (sex, age, year of birth, nationality and country of birth).

Their results take as their starting point the 2011 census and, therefore, they backward-link with the successive population censuses compiled in Spain, and with the corresponding Intercensal Population Estimates. It all constitutes the historical statistical series for the population resident in Spain since 1981.

This data is considered to be reference population figures in all of the statistical production of the INE (surveys, National Accounts, indicators, etc.) and are transmitted as population figures for Spain, for all effects, on an international level. In particular, said operation makes it possible to comply with European Parliament and Council **Regulation 1260/2013 on European demographic statistics** (in force since the year 2014), referring to the provision of data regarding the resident population.

The Population Figures are compiled from demographic event account during the year, in accordance with the Vital Statistics and the Migration Statistics, maintaining the utmost consistency with the results from said sources.

The figures of births and deaths and therefore of the natural increase that are presented here are slightly different from those published in the Vital Statistics. While the latter take into account all the events occurred in Spain, the Population Figures only record events that take place within the population resident in Spain. Moreover, in the case of provisional results, the total figure of births and deaths for the present year is estimated from the provisional results of the Vital Statistics.

² This defines as the population resident in a geographical area those persons who, at the reference date, have established their normal residence therein, pursuant to the definition set out in European Parliament and Council **Regulation 763/2008 regarding Population and Housing Censuses**, and in European Parliament and Council **Regulation 862/2007 regarding Statistics on Migrations and International Protection**. **Normal residence** is regarded as being the place where a person normally spends his/her daily rest periods, regardless of temporary absences for leisure purposes, holidays, visits to friends or relatives, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage, or where this is not the case, place of legal or registered residence.

Territorial scope: Spain, Autonomous Communities, provinces.

Breakdown variables: sex, year of birth, age, nationality and country of birth.

Migration Statistics

This statistical operation has the purpose of measuring migrations³ taking place between Spain and the rest of the world, and between the different Spanish regions and provinces, broken down by sex, age, year of birth, nationality and country of birth of the migrant, as well as origin and destination of migration.

Migration statistics entail the greatest difficulty measuring population statistics. They are initially compiled from residential variations registered in the register database of the INE. Nevertheless, the administrative nature and purpose of the Municipal Register makes it necessary to treat the information registered statistically. In general, this treatment consists on the estimation of the real departure date of the deslistings of foreign nationals carried out "ex officio" by the Municipal Councils, and not by the interested party, as well as on the estimation of the variations that have not been registered yet in the data from the Municipal Register, the adjustment of the register information to the international definition of migration and the imputation of unknown variables.

Nevertheless, the observation of variations in the Municipal Register may be insufficient for measuring migratory flows. Thus, this operation stems from the idea of incorporating into its calculation methodology as many additional sources of information and methodological improvements as are considered appropriate for better identifying and measuring the phenomenon of migration. These methodological improvements will be incorporated during the forthcoming editions, and will be documented in order to inform researchers and users.

The results of these statistics also make it possible to comply with **European Parliament and Council Regulation 862/2007 regarding Migrations and International Protection** (in force since the year 2008), with reference to the supply of data on foreign migratory flows.

Thus, today the final results are being published for said statistics corresponding to the year 2014 and the provisional ones corresponding to the first semester of 2014.

Territorial scope: Spain, Autonomous Communities, provinces.

Breakdown variables: sex, year of birth, age, nationality and country of birth of the migrant and origin and destination of the migration.

For further information see INEbase-www.ine.es/en/ All press releases at: www.ine.es/en/prensa/prensa_en.htm

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³ Migration is understood to mean a change in normal residence, pursuant to the definition set out in **European Parliament and Council Regulation 862/2007 regarding Migrations and International Protection**.