

22 November 2013

Short-Term Population Projection for Spain, 2013-2023

Spain will lose 2.6 million inhabitants in the next ten years if the current demographic trends continue

From 2017 onwards, there will be more deaths than births for the first time

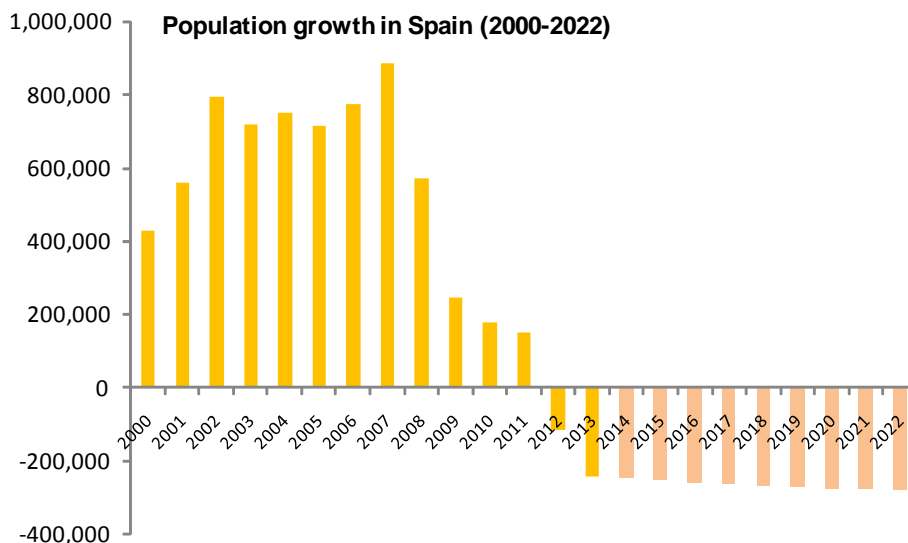
All Autonomous Communities will lose population, except Canarias and the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla

If the current demographic trends were to continue, the population of Spain would decrease 0.5% in 2013, continuing the negative trend that started in 2012.

In the next 10 years Spain would lose 2.6 million inhabitants, that is, a 5.6%. Thus, population would be reduced to 44.1 million persons by 2023.

Population growth in Spain

Years	Resident population at 1 January	Population growth	
		Absolute	Relative (%)
2008	45,668,938	570,332	1.25
2009	46,239,271	247,350	0.53
2010	46,486,621	180,554	0.39
2011	46,667,175	151,041	0.32
2012	46,818,216	-113,902	-0.24
2013	46,704,314	-242,437	-0.52
2014	46,461,877	-246,649	-0.53
2015	46,215,228	-251,491	-0.54
2016	45,963,737	-256,518	-0.56
2017	45,707,219	-261,497	-0.57
2018	45,445,722	-266,158	-0.59
2019	45,179,564	-270,169	-0.60
2020	44,909,394	-273,431	-0.61
2021	44,635,963	-275,889	-0.62
2022	44,360,074	-277,404	-0.63
2023	44,082,671		

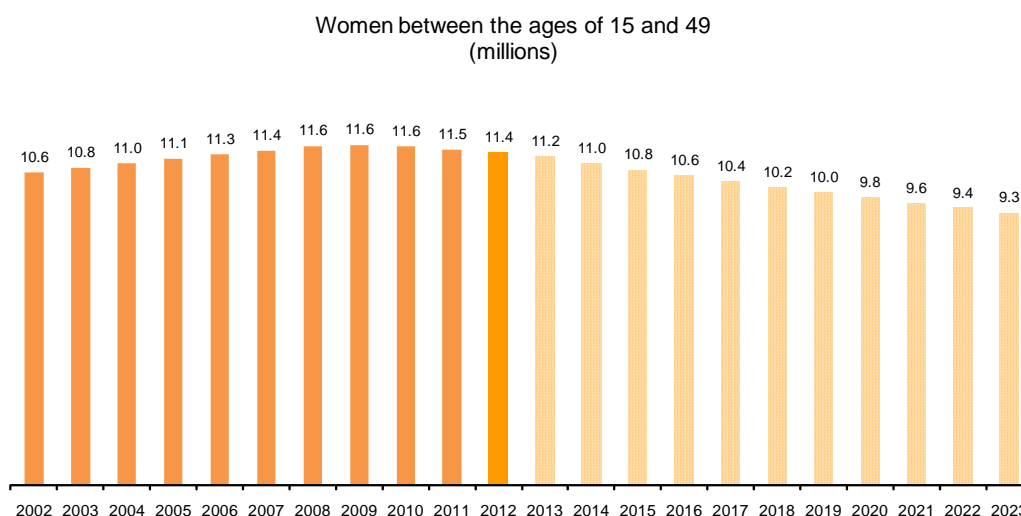


Natural growth

Following the trend started in 2009, the number of births in Spain would continue to decrease in the next years. Thus, around 3.9 million children would be born between 2013 and 2023, a 17.1% less than in the previous decade. In 10 years, the annual birth figure would be 339,805, representing a decrease of 24.9% as compared with the year 2012.

This evolution of the birth rate would take place despite fertility maintaining a slightly favourable trend in the next years, which would lead to an average number of children per woman of 1.41 in 2022, as compared with the current 1.34 of children per woman.

The decrease in births would be caused by the reduction in the number of women of child-bearing age, due to the fact that these ages correspond to less numerous generations of women who were born during the birth rate crises of the late 1980s and the beginning of the 1990s. In fact, the number of women between the ages of 15 and 49 would be reduced to 1.9 million (17.0%) in 10 years.



In turn, life expectancy at birth would reach 81.8 years old in males and 87.0 in females in 2022, resulting in an increase of 2.5 years and 1.9 years respectively, as compared with current values.

Likewise, life expectancy of those persons turning 65 years of age would increase 20.2 years for males and 24.1 years for females in 2022.

Despite the loss of population and the improvements in life expectancy, the number of deaths would continue with its growing trend, due to the progressive ageing of the population. Thus, in the 2013-2022 period, almost 4.1 million deaths would be registered, 6.2% more than those recorded between 2003 and 2012. In the year 2022 there would be 411,617 deaths among residents in Spain, as compared with 403,785 in 2012.

Therefore, the decrease in births and the progressive ageing of the population would lead to the registration of more deaths than births in Spain in 2017. In other words, the natural growth would turn negative.

Natural growth of the population of Spain

Years	Births	Deaths	Natural growth	Gross rates per 1000 inhabitants		
				Birth rate	Mortality rate	Natural growth
2008	518,503	384,198	134,305	11.37	8.43	2.95
2009	493,717	383,209	110,508	10.75	8.34	2.41
2010	485,252	380,234	105,018	10.53	8.25	2.28
2011	470,553	386,017	84,536	10.16	8.40	1.76
2012	452,273	403,785	48,488	9.67	8.62	1.05
2013	456,701	399,731	56,970	9.80	8.56	1.25
2014	441,971	401,317	40,654	9.54	8.64	0.90
2015	427,017	402,980	24,037	9.26	8.72	0.55
2016	412,164	404,548	7,616	8.99	8.80	0.19
2017	397,714	406,054	-8,340	8.73	8.88	-0.16
2018	383,955	407,485	-23,530	8.47	8.97	-0.49
2019	371,142	408,725	-37,583	8.24	9.05	-0.81
2020	359,446	409,823	-50,377	8.03	9.13	-1.10
2021	348,984	410,821	-61,837	7.82	9.15	-1.33
2022	339,805	411,617	-71,812	7.66	9.22	-1.56

Source: 2000-2012, Vital Statistics and Basic Demographic Indicators
2013-2022, Short-term Population Projection

Migratory growth

According to the latest available information, the immigration flow in 2013 would reach a level of nearly 291,909 immigrants, 7.1% less than in 2012.

Nevertheless, for each person coming to reside to Spain two other persons would leave. Thus, a total of 591,515 persons would leave Spain to reside abroad this year. As a result, Spain would register once again a negative foreign migratory balance for the fourth consecutive year, standing at -299,607 persons in 2013, as compared with -162,390 in 2012.

The results of the projection for the 2013-2022 period correspond to a migratory flow and a trend of the population to migrate abroad which would remain close to the current projection level for 2013 with the information currently available. If so, Spain would lose 2.5 million inhabitants in the next 10 years due to its population exchanges with foreign countries.

Foreign migration for Spain

Year	Immigrants	Emigrants	Migratory balance
2008	599,074	288,432	310,642
2009	392,963	380,118	12,845
2010	360,704	403,379	-42,675
2011	371,335	409,034	-37,698
2012	314,358	476,748	-162,390
2013	291,909	591,515	-299,607
2014	291,909	579,420	-287,512
2015	291,909	567,649	-275,740
2016	291,909	556,256	-264,347
2017	291,909	545,282	-253,373
2018	291,909	534,760	-242,852
2019	291,909	524,721	-232,812
2020	291,909	515,191	-223,283
2021	291,909	506,192	-214,283
2022	291,909	497,735	-205,826

Source: 2008-2012, Migration Statistic (2012 provisional);
2013-2022, Short-term Population Projection

Population by age group

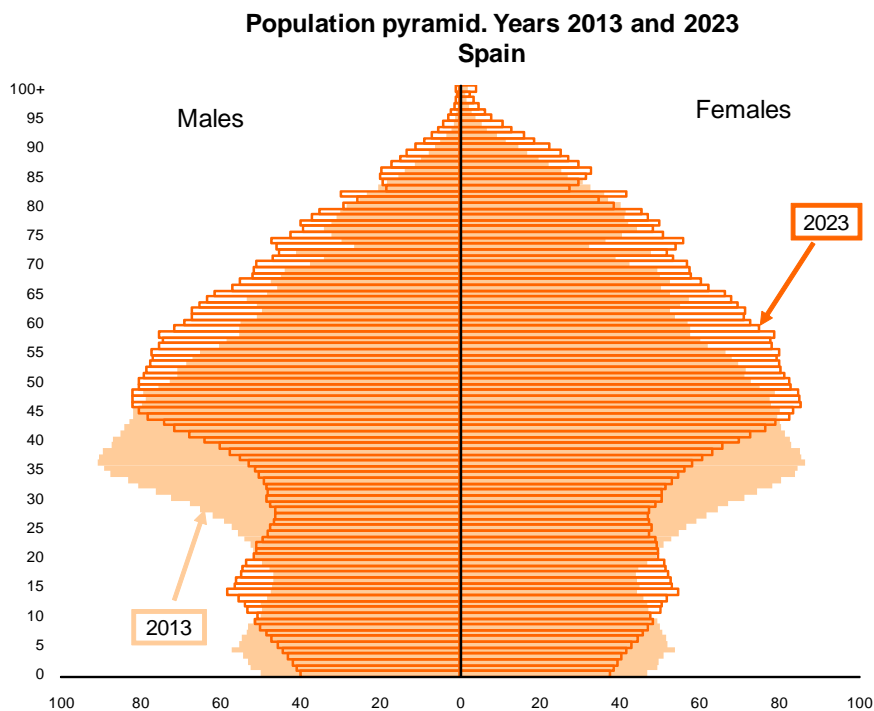
The conducted simulation also shows the intensity of the ageing process of the population resident in Spain that is now accelerated by the decrease in the birth rate and the negative migratory balance.

As a consequence of the ageing of the population, the loss of population will be concentrated in the age bracket between 20 and 49 years, which will register a decrease of 4.7 million persons in the next decade (22.7%).

Moreover, the decrease in the birth rate would lead to a reduction of nearly a million children under 10 years old in 2023, as compared with the present time (20.4% less).

In turn, population would increase in the upper half of the population pyramid. In fact, all age groups over 50 years old would register a growth (except the 80-84 age group that in 2023 will comprise the most reduced generations that were born during the Civil War). In particular, in 10 years there will be 19.7 million persons over 64 years old in Spain, 1.5 million more than in the present time (17.6% more).

In the year 2023 a total of 23,428 persons would be over 100 years old, nearly twice as much as the current number (12,033).



Population resident in Spain by age group

Age groups	January 1, 2013	January 1, 2023	Absolute growth	Relative growth (%)
TOTAL	46,704,314	44,082,671	-2,621,643	-5.61
0 to 4 years old	2,420,210	1,793,860	-626,350	-25.88
5 to 9 years old	2,439,842	2,075,471	-364,371	-14.93
10 to 14 years old	2,226,367	2,319,023	92,656	4.16
15 to 19 years old	2,165,262	2,359,206	193,943	8.96
20 to 24 years old	2,441,495	2,182,609	-258,886	-10.60
25 to 29 years old	2,896,322	2,083,180	-813,142	-28.07
30 to 34 years old	3,678,896	2,223,411	-1,455,485	-39.56
35 to 39 years old	4,072,841	2,560,063	-1,512,778	-37.14
40 to 44 years old	3,851,385	3,242,148	-609,238	-15.82
45 to 49 years old	3,666,909	3,645,242	-21,667	-0.59
50 to 54 years old	3,284,743	3,506,756	222,013	6.76
55 to 59 years old	2,795,078	3,358,690	563,612	20.16
60 to 64 years old	2,502,569	3,014,860	512,292	20.47
65 to 69 years old	2,269,534	2,560,596	291,062	12.82
70 to 74 years old	1,714,063	2,239,304	525,240	30.64
75 to 79 years old	1,726,300	1,919,420	193,119	11.19
80 to 84 years old	1,369,131	1,296,798	-72,333	-5.28
85 to 89 years old	791,521	1,018,345	226,824	28.66
90 to 94 years old	308,604	514,958	206,354	66.87
95 to 99 years old	71,207	145,302	74,095	104.05
100 years old and over	12,033	23,428	11,395	94.69

The dependency rate (which is the quotient, as a percentage, of the population under 16 years old or over 64 years old and the population aged 16 to 64 years old) would increase more than nine points, from the current 51.0 to 59.2% in 2023.

Dependency rates

Years	Over 64 years old (%)	Under 16 years old (%)	Total (under 16 years old and over 64 years old) (%)
2008	24.2	23.0	47.2
2009	24.5	23.2	47.7
2010	24.9	23.5	48.4
2011	25.5	23.8	49.3
2012	26.1	24.1	50.1
2013	26.7	24.3	51.0
2014	27.6	24.6	52.2
2015	28.4	24.9	53.3
2016	29.1	25.0	54.1
2017	29.8	25.0	54.8
2018	30.6	25.1	55.7
2019	31.4	25.0	56.5
2020	32.2	24.9	57.1
2021	33.1	24.6	57.7
2022	34.0	24.4	58.4
2023	35.1	24.1	59.2

Source: 2000-2013, Basic Demographic Indicators;
2014-2023, Short-Term Population Projection.

Demographic evolution by Autonomous Community

If the current demographic trends were to continue, the loss of population would be registered in almost all Autonomous Communities. The greatest decreases in relative terms would be registered in Cataluña (-10.6%), Comunitat Valenciana (-8.7%) and La Rioja (-8.3%).

Canarias and the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla would be the only regions that would not lose population in the next decade. In the case of Canarias, the relative variation during the period would be 0.0%.

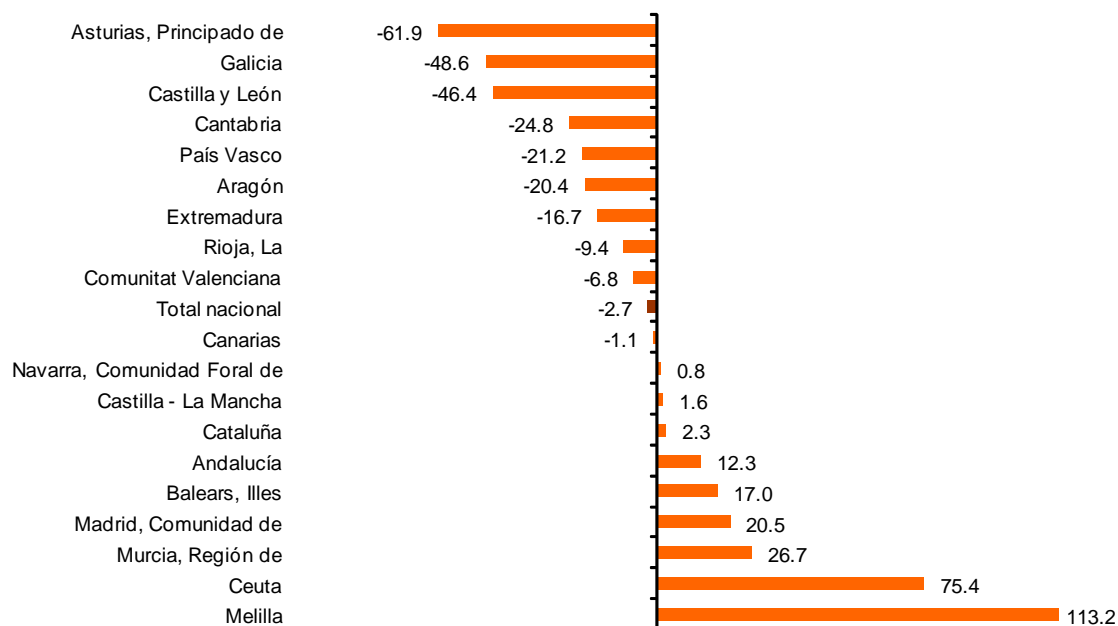
Population growth by Autonomous Communities

	Resident population as of 1 January			Absolute		Relative (%)	
	2002	2013	2023	2002-2012	2013-2022	2002-2012	2013-2022
National Total	41,035,271	46,704,314	44,082,671	5,669,043	-2,621,643	13.8	-5.6
Andalucía	7,391,401	8,394,209	8,346,587	1,002,808	-47,622	13.6	-0.6
Aragón	1,209,917	1,338,495	1,261,910	128,577	-76,585	10.6	-5.7
Asturias, Principado de	1,062,796	1,067,457	1,000,368	4,661	-67,089	0.4	-6.3
Balears, Illes	845,130	1,110,399	1,102,892	265,268	-7,506	31.4	-0.7
Canarias	1,703,846	2,105,851	2,106,072	402,005	221	23.6	0.0
Cantabria	536,289	589,651	565,265	53,362	-24,386	10.0	-4.1
Castilla y León	2,454,840	2,517,157	2,321,930	62,317	-195,227	2.5	-7.8
Castilla - La Mancha	1,763,493	2,094,957	1,983,116	331,464	-111,841	18.8	-5.3
Cataluña	6,380,503	7,465,619	6,671,736	1,085,116	-793,884	17.0	-10.6
Comunitat Valenciana	4,192,287	4,988,464	4,553,839	796,177	-434,625	19.0	-8.7
Extremadura	1,057,795	1,101,303	1,070,443	43,508	-30,860	4.1	-2.8
Galicia	2,696,818	2,761,730	2,613,978	64,912	-147,751	2.4	-5.3
Madrid, Comunidad de	5,478,405	6,409,216	6,000,619	930,811	-408,596	17.0	-6.4
Murcia, Región de	1,206,619	1,459,671	1,387,893	253,052	-71,778	21.0	-4.9
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	557,454	638,390	605,533	80,936	-32,857	14.5	-5.1
País Vasco	2,082,911	2,174,474	2,012,701	91,564	-161,773	4.4	-7.4
Rioja, La	277,993	319,006	292,603	41,012	-26,403	14.8	-8.3
Ceuta	70,874	84,504	92,558	13,630	8,054	19.2	9.5
Melilla	65,901	83,762	92,630	17,862	8,868	27.1	10.6

Source: 2002-2012, Intercensal Population Estimates; 2013-2023 Short-Term Population Projection

In 10 out of the 17 Autonomous Communities the accumulated number of deaths would exceed that of births in the next decade. Thus, the natural growth between 2013 and 2022 would be negative in Principado de Asturias, Galicia, Castilla y León, Cantabria, País Vasco, Aragón, Extremadura, La Rioja, Comunitat Valenciana and Canarias.

2013-2022 Net population growth per 1,000 inhabitants

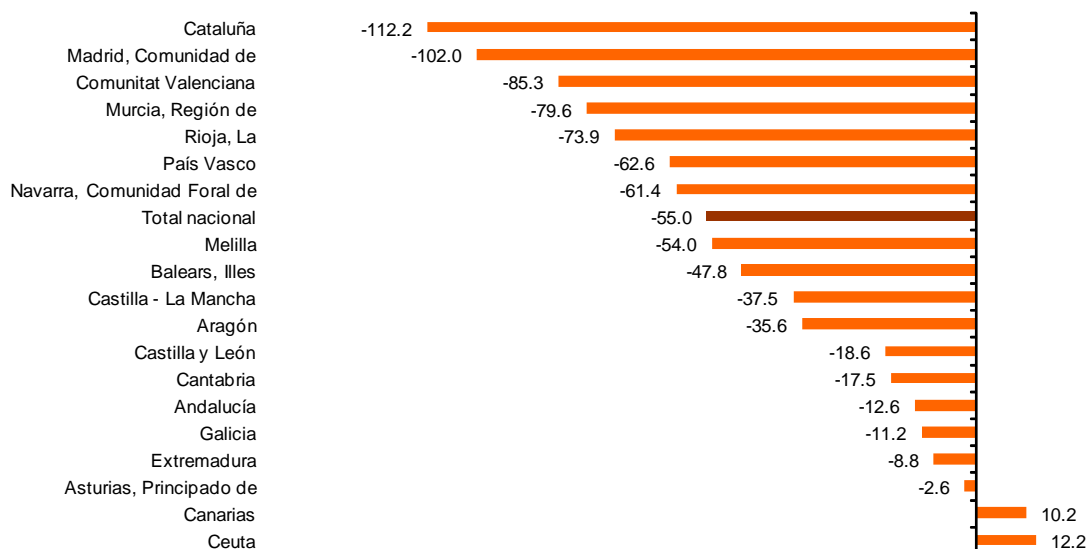


Net population growth by Autonomous Community							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2015	2020	2022
TOTAL	105,018	84,536	48,489	56,970	24,037	-50,377	-71,812
Andalucía	27,730	23,850	17,641	21,166	16,267	4,204	425
Aragón	-254	-943	-1,778	-1,355	-1,987	-3,370	-3,705
Asturias, Principado de	-4,962	-4,896	-5,643	-5,452	-5,902	-6,929	-7,186
Balears, Illes	4,284	3,597	2,866	3,390	2,711	1,044	497
Canarias	5,504	3,858	3,025	2,800	1,418	-1,910	-3,049
Cantabria	109	-262	-796	-594	-987	-1,897	-2,153
Castilla y León	-6,611	-7,213	-9,417	-8,923	-10,020	-12,473	-13,116
Castilla - La Mancha	4,541	3,311	1,122	2,717	1,584	-999	-1,723
Cataluña	24,668	21,059	13,888	15,289	8,414	-5,553	-9,103
Comunitat Valenciana	11,555	8,658	4,889	5,601	1,291	-8,006	-10,636
Extremadura	-688	-646	-1,780	-1,127	-1,432	-2,214	-2,460
Galicia	-7,702	-8,285	-10,048	-9,915	-11,307	-14,900	-16,007
Madrid, Comunidad de	33,050	30,409	25,293	24,852	19,170	6,024	2,035
Murcia, Región de	8,063	7,211	5,915	6,326	5,112	2,429	1,674
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	1,797	1,589	1,393	1,031	559	-480	-755
País Vasco	1,807	1,323	93	-649	-2,474	-6,498	-7,593
Rioja, La	519	287	144	169	-56	-531	-650
Ceuta	656	651	641	677	679	664	663
Melilla	952	978	1,042	968	995	1,018	1,029

Source: 2010-2012, Vital Statistics (provisional data for 2012);
2013-2021: Short-Term Population Projection.

In turn, if the current trend continues, the great amount of emigration to foreign countries would have a negative contribution to the demographic growth of each Autonomous Community in the next decade, except Canarias and the Autonomous City of Ceuta.

2013-2022 Foreign immigration balance per 1,000 inhabitants



In absolute terms, the most negative foreign immigration balance would be registered now in those Autonomous Communities that have received more migrants in the last decade.

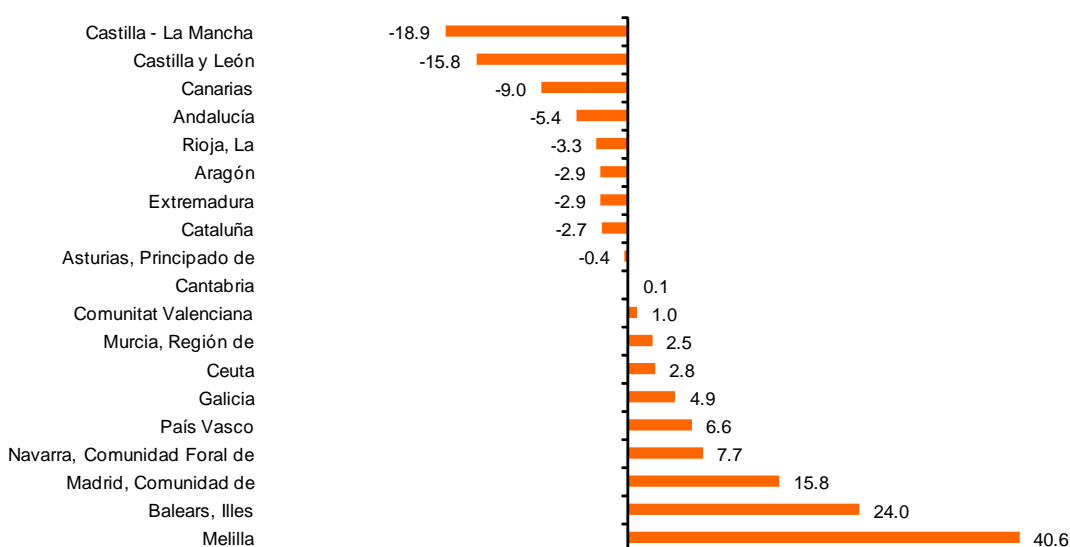
Foreign immigration balance by Autonomous Community

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2015	2020	2022
National Total	-42,675	-37,698	-162,390	-299,607	-275,740	-223,283	-205,826
Andalucía	16,109	15,413	5,624	-12,551	-11,728	-9,434	-8,536
Aragón	463	-203	-3,061	-5,653	-5,183	-4,068	-3,676
Asturias, Principado de	1,891	1,506	-353	-655	-476	-61	84
Balears, Illes	322	1,418	2,712	-5,741	-5,577	-5,061	-4,851
Canarias	10,613	11,494	12,928	1,969	2,031	2,271	2,385
Cantabria	464	385	-1,449	-1,292	-1,166	-859	-749
Castilla y León	1,973	1,209	-3,240	-5,884	-5,246	-3,745	-3,212
Castilla - La Mancha	283	58	-5,464	-8,935	-8,375	-6,919	-6,372
Cataluña	-29,997	-30,536	-59,732	-98,110	-88,496	-69,275	-63,435
Comunitat Valenciana	-10,090	-5,132	-24,727	-47,682	-44,381	-36,928	-34,360
Extremadura	504	924	165	-1,091	-1,042	-877	-802
Galicia	2,203	2,422	-949	-3,863	-3,491	-2,553	-2,199
Madrid, Comunidad de	-26,771	-21,745	-55,767	-73,823	-68,905	-57,731	-53,904
Murcia, Región de	-5,555	-6,343	-9,003	-12,996	-12,230	-10,441	-9,825
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	-1,239	-1,350	-3,748	-4,442	-4,147	-3,491	-3,272
País Vasco	-4,753	-7,868	-13,963	-15,797	-14,471	-11,721	-10,871
Rioja, La	-52	-381	-1,761	-2,735	-2,503	-2,000	-1,835
Ceuta	587	587	122	120	113	103	101
Melilla	372	444	-726	-446	-468	-494	-496

Source: 2010-2012, Migrations Statistic (2012 provisional); 2013-2022, Short-Term Population Projection

Concerning internal migration, the extension of the currently observed behaviours would set the Autonomous City of Melilla and the Autonomous Communities of Illes Balears and Comunidad de Madrid as the territories that, in relation to their size, would draw more population from the rest of Spain. On the contrary, Castilla-La Mancha, Castilla y León and Canarias would register the most negative migration balances between Autonomous Communities.

2013-2022 Migratory balances per 1,000 inhabitants, between Autonomous Communities



Migratory balances between Autonomous Communities

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2015	2020	2022
Andalucía	1,527	-2,976	-6,865	-3,586	-4,081	-5,010	-5,308
Aragón	-1,632	-1,013	-456	-338	-355	-393	-410
Asturias, Principado de	-78	150	-850	-203	-111	45	74
Balears, Illes	-1,139	257	4,105	3,581	3,076	2,227	2,023
Canarias	-4,520	-1,106	3,971	-1,550	-1,759	-2,082	-2,149
Cantabria	262	63	-491	13	8	6	0
Castilla y León	-1,995	-5,248	-7,840	-4,880	-4,363	-3,240	-2,885
Castilla - La Mancha	6,318	445	-6,637	-3,793	-3,889	-3,863	-3,799
Cataluña	-1,103	-1,048	-3,530	-3,336	-2,555	-1,239	-862
Comunitat Valenciana	-3,394	-2,524	-1,346	-696	-93	1,061	1,403
Extremadura	637	-253	-1,425	-189	-275	-359	-357
Galicia	2,182	712	811	1,150	1,229	1,430	1,500
Madrid, Comunidad de	-985	7,729	14,116	10,782	10,344	9,218	8,830
Murcia, Región de	-41	-468	831	385	384	332	300
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	1,608	987	721	623	555	408	360
País Vasco	1,296	3,375	3,648	1,426	1,433	1,343	1,284
Rioja, La	-382	-443	-328	-200	-146	-50	-22
Ceuta	398	261	-96	214	119	-74	-139
Melilla	1,042	1,099	1,660	598	478	238	157

Source: 2010-2012, Migrations Statistic (2012 provisional); 2013-2022, Short-Term Population Projection.

Methodological note

The Long-Term Population Projection for Spain compiled by the INE constitutes a statistical simulation of the demographic size and structure of the population resident in Spain, its Autonomous Communities and provinces during the forthcoming 10 years, **should the currently observed demographic trends and behaviour continue.**

In this way, these results basically show the effect that would be had, in the immediate future, by the recently observed evolution of fertility, mortality and migration in each one of these territories.

A population projection consists of a statistical simulation of the population to reside in a specific territory at some point in the future, based on a series of evolution hypotheses for each basic demographic phenomenon, determining the volume and structure thereof: fertility, mortality and migration.

In the case of fecundity and mortality, the projection for the forthcoming 10 years is that of the trend observed in the 10 last years. Concerning the immigration from foreign countries, the inflow observed in the last year remains constant while in the case of outward and interprovincial migration the emigration intensity (the tendency of the population to emigrate) of the last year observed remains constant.

Each year, the INE prepares Short-Term Population Projections (for the following 10 years) for the purpose of adapting to the changing situation of Spanish demographics, through the continuous updating of their results regarding the most recent demographic development and the latest available information. This work is complemented with the Long-Term Population Projections, which are updated every three years.

Both statistical operations have the objective of showing the future evolution of the size and structure of the population that will reside in Spain in the coming years, should the currently observed demographic trends and behaviour continue. The National Statistics Institute is now disseminating the results of the Short-Term Population Projection for Spain, 2013-2023.

The general calculation methodology is based on the classical component method. The application of the said method is in response to the following schema: starting from the resident population in a certain geographical area, and the retrospective data observed for each one of the basic demographic components (mortality, fertility and migration), the idea is to obtain the figures on the resident population, corresponding to subsequent dates, under the hypotheses established on the development of these three phenomena, which are those which determine their growth and their structure by age.

The component method has been applied according to a *multiregional projection model* which enables the total consistency of results at all territorial levels considered, and the coherence necessary between demographic flows and population stocks.

Reference date of the results: 1 January of each year of the 2011-2021 period for population stocks; annual demographic flows of the 2011-2020 period for demographic events.

Population scope: the population resident in Spain and in each of its Autonomous Communities and provinces.

Territorial scope: Spain, Autonomous Communities and provinces.

Breakdown variables: sex, age and generation, for both population stocks and demographic events.

Entry population: the Population Now Cast at 1 January 2011.

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