

10 December 2013
(updated 12 December 2013)

Population Figures at 1 July 2013
Migration Statistics. First half of 2013
Provisional data

Main results

- The population of Spain decreases by 118,238 persons during the first half of 2013, standing at 46,609,652 inhabitants at 1 July 2013.
- The number of foreign nationals falls 4% to 4,870,487 residents mainly due to emigration and the acquisition of the Spanish citizenship.
- During the first six months of 2013, Spain registers a negative migratory balance (-124,915 persons), 50% higher than that in the previous six-month period. This balance is due to an 11% decrease in immigration and a 10.7% increase in emigration.
- In the case of Spaniards, the migratory balance in the first six months is -24,860. 39,690 persons emigrate and 14,831 persons immigrate.
- By Autonomous Communities, the population has grown only in Illes Balears (0.5%), Canarias (0.2%) and Región de Murcia (0.1%) as well as the Autonomous City of Ceuta (0.2%).

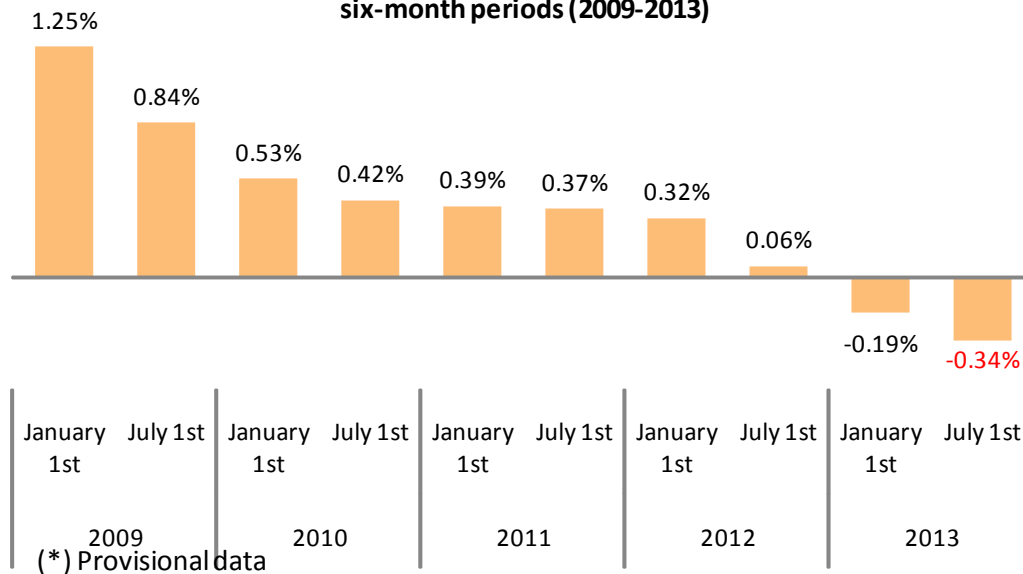
At 1 July 2013, population resident in Spain stood at 46,609,652 inhabitants, representing 118,238 less inhabitants than at the beginning of 2013. Therefore, there is an enhancement of the decrease that began in 2012. In annual terms, the population decreased **0.34%** on a yearly basis as compared with 1 July 2012, while six months ago the population decreased at an annual 0.19%.

Evolution of the population of Spain

Years	Date	Resident population	Six-month period variation	Relative variation in the semester (%)
2012	January 1st	46,818,216		
	July 1st	46,766,403	-51,812	-0.11
2013	January 1st	46,727,890	-38,513	-0.08
	July 1st(*)	46,609,652	-118,238	-0.25

(*) Provisional data

Evolution of the interannual growth of the population in Spain by six-month periods (2009-2013)



The population decrease resulted from a positive natural increase (births minus deaths) of 6,678 persons and a negative migratory balance of -124,915 persons during the six-month period (134,312 immigrations coming from abroad versus 259,227 emigrations abroad).

Demographic evolution of Spain. First half of 2013

	Total
Population resident at 1 January 2013 (A)	46,727,890
Births (*) (B)	210,199
Deaths (*) (C)	203,522
Natural increase (*) (B - C)	6,678
Foreign immigration (*) (D)	134,312
Foreign emigration (*) (E)	259,227
Migratory balance (*) (D - E)	-124,915
Population resident at 1 January 2013 (*) (A + B + C + D - E)	46,609,652

(*) Provisional data

Population by nationality and place of birth

The definite data¹ for 2012 show that the population resident in Spain decreased by -90,326 persons. Nonetheless, the Spanish population increased with 73,024 more persons. This growth is due to the process of acquisition of the Spanish nationality that involved 94,295 persons in 2012.

Resident population growth in Spain in 2012

	Resident population at 1 January 2012	Absolute growth in 2012	Resident population at 1 January 2013	Relative growth (%)
Total	46,818,216	-90,326	46,727,890	-0.2
Spaniards	41,582,186	73,024	41,655,210	0.2
Born in Spain	40,130,756	-6,517	40,124,239	0.0
Born Abroad	1,451,430	79,541	1,530,971	5.5
Foreign nationals	5,236,030	-163,350	5,072,680	-3.1
Born in Spain	392,508	36,403	428,911	9.3
Born Abroad	4,843,522	-199,753	4,643,769	-4.1

Similarly, the population decreased by -118,238 persons during the first half of 2013, but the Spanish population increased in the first half with 83,956 more persons, standing at 41,739,166. This increase was due to the procedures of acquisition of the Spanish nationality which, according to the provisional data, have involved 123,967 persons in the first half of 2013. Nonetheless, if we narrow the selection down to Spaniards who were born in Spain, the population decreased by -21,962 persons in the first six-month period.

Resident population growth in Spain in the first half of 2013

	Resident population at 1 July 2013(*)	Absolute growth in the semester (*)	Relative growth (%) (*)
Total	46,609,652	-118,238	-0.3
Spaniards	41,739,166	83,956	0.2
Born in Spain	40,102,277	-21,962	-0.1
Born Abroad	1,636,889	105,918	6.9
Foreign nationals	4,870,487	-202,193	-4.0
Born in Spain	437,780	8,869	2.1
Born Abroad	4,432,707	-211,062	-4.5

On the other hand, the foreign population decreased by 202,193 persons (4.0%), standing now below five million inhabitants (4,870,487). This was due to the combined effect of emigration and the acquisition of the Spanish nationality.

¹ The final population figures at 1 January 2013 and the 2012 Migration Statistics are published today with the provisional data for the first half of 2013.

By nationality, the greatest decrease in absolute terms took place among the population from Ecuador and Colombia.

Variation of the foreign population resident in Spain

Main nationalities	Resident population		Absolute growth in the six-month	Relative growth (%)
	at 1 January 2013	at 1 July 2013(*)		
Total	5,072,680	4,870,487	-202,193	-4.0
Romania	769,608	746,604	-23,004	-3.0
Morocco	759,273	736,121	-23,152	-3.0
United Kingdom	316,362	314,585	-1,777	-0.6
Ecuador	269,436	240,735	-28,701	-10.7
Colombia	223,140	194,812	-28,328	-12.7
Italy	181,046	181,673	627	0.3
China	169,645	167,067	-2,579	-1.5
Germany	153,432	151,891	-1,541	-1.0
Bolivia	162,538	144,665	-17,873	-11.0
Bulgaria	147,310	143,931	-3,379	-2.3
Portugal	116,431	113,269	-3,162	-2.7
France	101,466	101,255	-211	-0.2
Peru	109,639	96,220	-13,419	-12.2
Argentina	95,415	88,502	-6,913	-7.2
Ukraine	84,081	83,288	-792	-0.9

(*) Provisional data

Population by Autonomous Community and Autonomous City

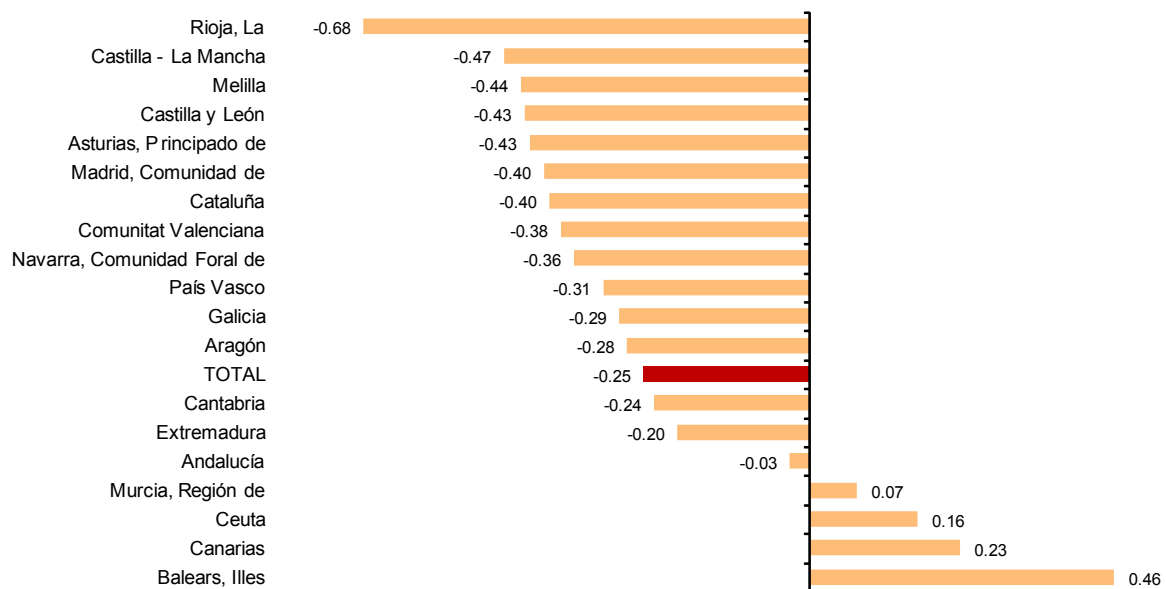
The population loss in this six-month period was generalised in the majority of Autonomous Communities. La Rioja (-0.7%), Castilla-La Mancha (-0.5%) and Castilla y León (0.4%), with the city of Melilla (-0.4%) registered the greatest relative decreases.

The only population increases took place in Illes Balears (0.46%), Canarias (0.23%) and Región de Murcia (0.07%), as well as in the Autonomous City of Ceuta (0.16%).

Population growth by Autonomous Community

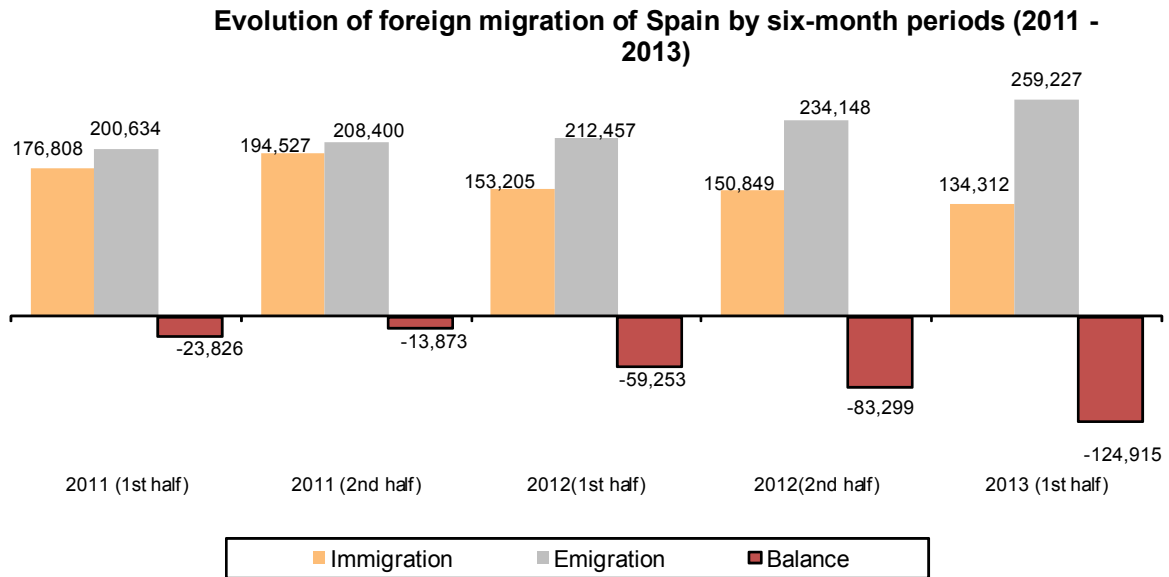
	Resident population		Absolute growth in the six-month	Relative growth (%)
	at 1 January 2013	at 1 July 2013(*)		
TOTAL	46,727,890	46,609,652	-118,238	-0.25
Andalucía	8,393,159	8,390,624	-2,535	-0.03
Aragón	1,338,308	1,334,588	-3,721	-0.28
Asturias, Principado de	1,067,802	1,063,241	-4,560	-0.43
Balears, Illes	1,110,115	1,115,255	5,140	0.46
Canarias	2,105,232	2,110,039	4,806	0.23
Cantabria	590,037	588,638	-1,399	-0.24
Castilla y León	2,518,528	2,507,574	-10,953	-0.43
Castilla - La Mancha	2,094,391	2,084,635	-9,756	-0.47
Cataluña	7,480,921	7,451,281	-29,640	-0.40
Comunitat Valenciana	4,987,017	4,968,093	-18,924	-0.38
Extremadura	1,100,968	1,098,749	-2,219	-0.20
Galicia	2,761,970	2,753,960	-8,010	-0.29
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,414,709	6,388,735	-25,974	-0.40
Murcia, Región de	1,461,987	1,463,028	1,041	0.07
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	638,949	636,652	-2,297	-0.36
País Vasco	2,177,006	2,170,163	-6,843	-0.31
Rioja, La	318,639	316,474	-2,166	-0.68
Ceuta	84,534	84,672	139	0.16
Melilla	83,619	83,251	-368	-0.44

Relative population growth in the first half of 2013



Foreign migrations

The migration flow abroad has increased during the first half of 2013. A total of 134,312 persons from abroad set up residence in this country between 1 January and 1 July 2013. At the same time, 259,227 persons left Spain bound for a foreign country, representing a negative migratory balance of -124,915, a 50% higher than that observed in the previous six-month period.



Migratory flows in the first half of 2013(*) by nationality

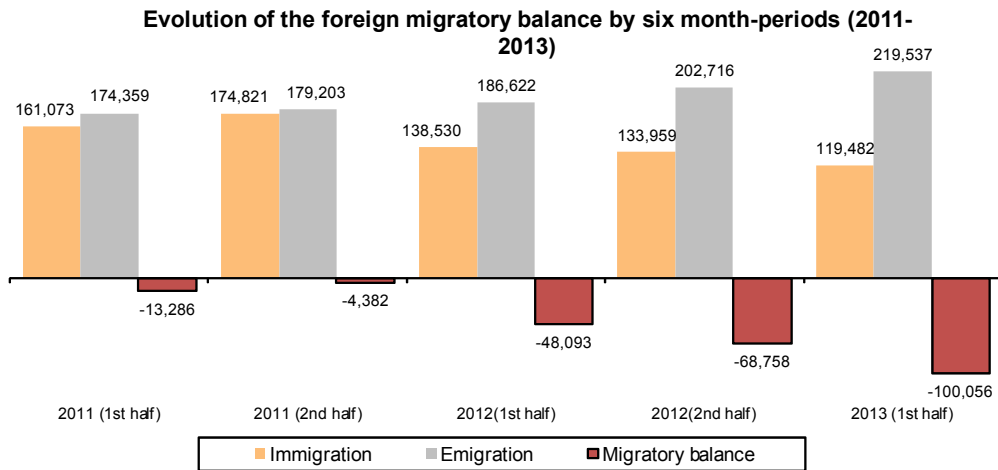
	Immigration	Emigration	Migratory balance
Total	134,312	259,227	-124,915
Spaniards	14,831	39,690	-24,860
Born in Spain	7,079	26,281	-19,202
Born Abroad	7,751	13,409	-5,658
Foreign nationals	119,482	219,537	-100,056
Born in Spain	3,071	10,905	-7,834
Born Abroad	116,411	208,633	-92,222

Immigration from abroad comprised 14,831 persons of Spanish nationality and 119,482 foreign nationals. The total inflow was 11.0% lower than that in the second half of 2012.

In terms of emigration, of the 259,227 persons who left Spain (10.7% more than in the previous half) 39,690 were Spaniards, of whom 26,281 were born in Spain. During the first half of 2013 there were also 219,537 foreign nationals who emigrated.

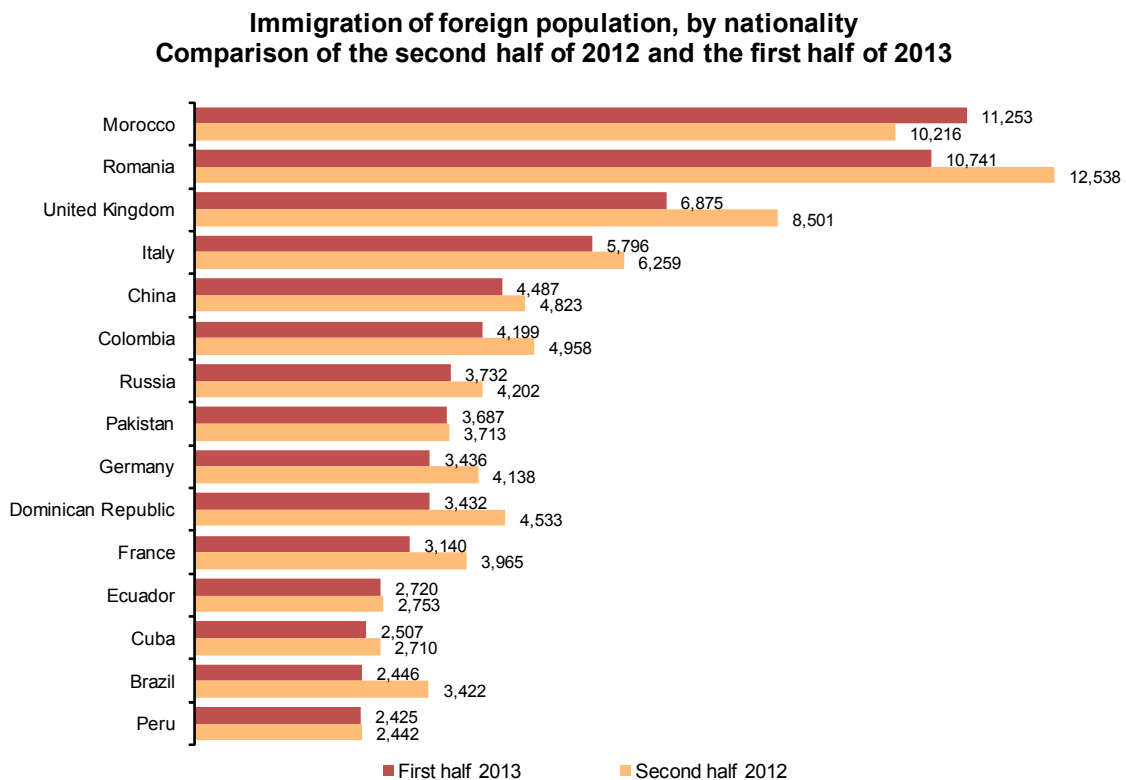
Migratory balance of foreign nationals

In the first half of 2013 the migratory balance of foreign nationals was -100,056, representing a 45.5% decrease as compared with the previous six-month period.



Immigration from abroad

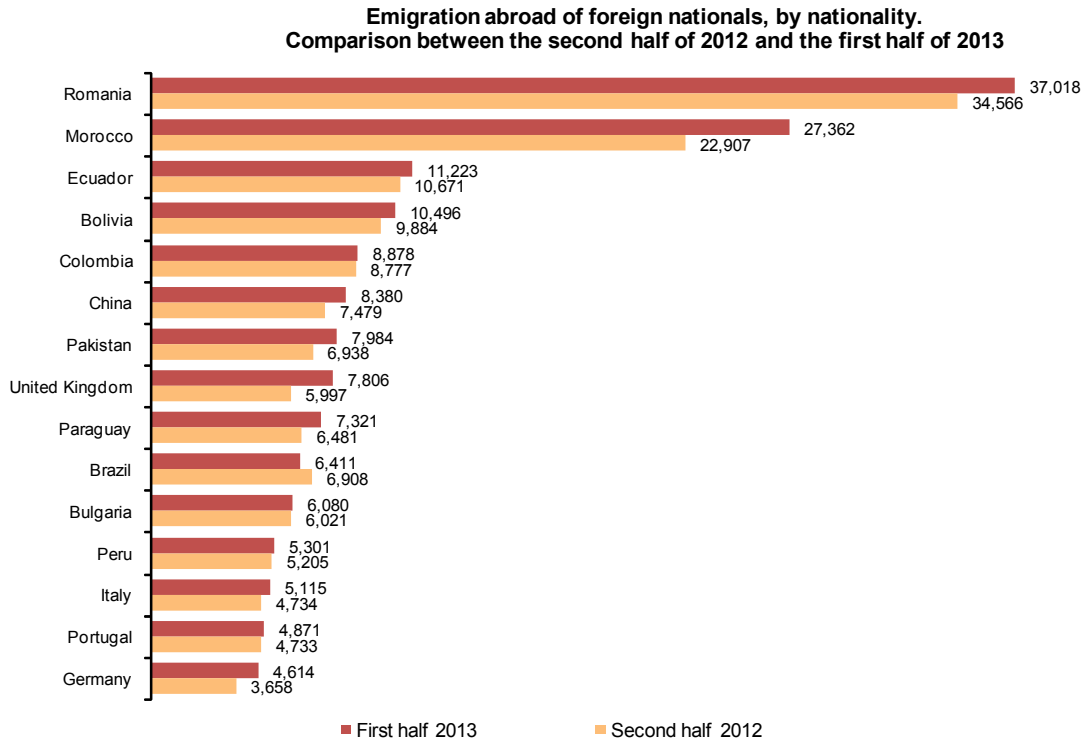
The main nationalities of foreign immigrants were Moroccans (11,253 arrived in Spain during the first half of 2013), Romanians (10,471) and British (6,875).



From the 15 nationalities with the greatest immigration flow, only Moroccans registered an increase.

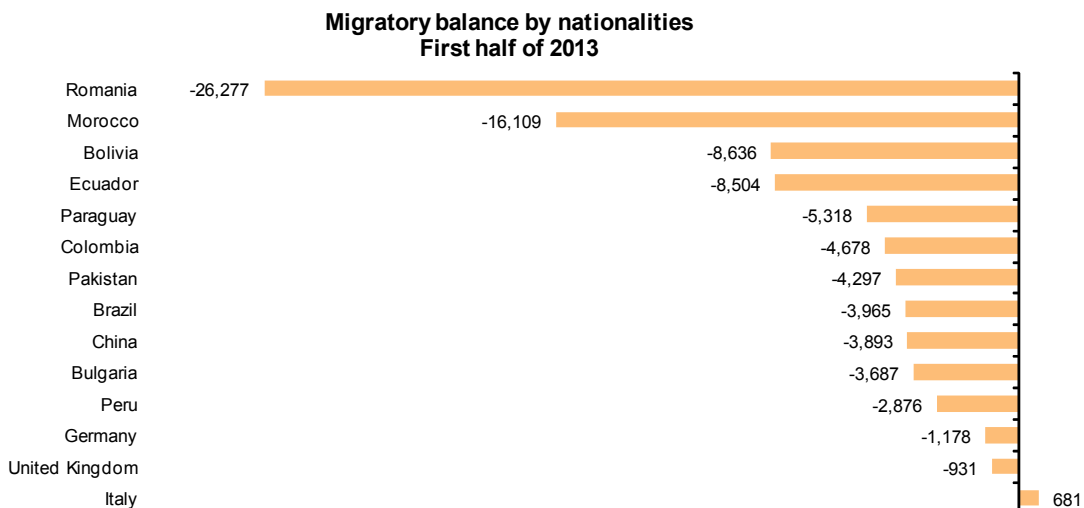
Emigration abroad of foreign nationals

Among the foreign nationals who emigrated from Spain during the first half of 2013, the predominant nationalities were those of Romania (37,018 emigrations) and Morocco (27,362), which were the majority among the resident foreign population.

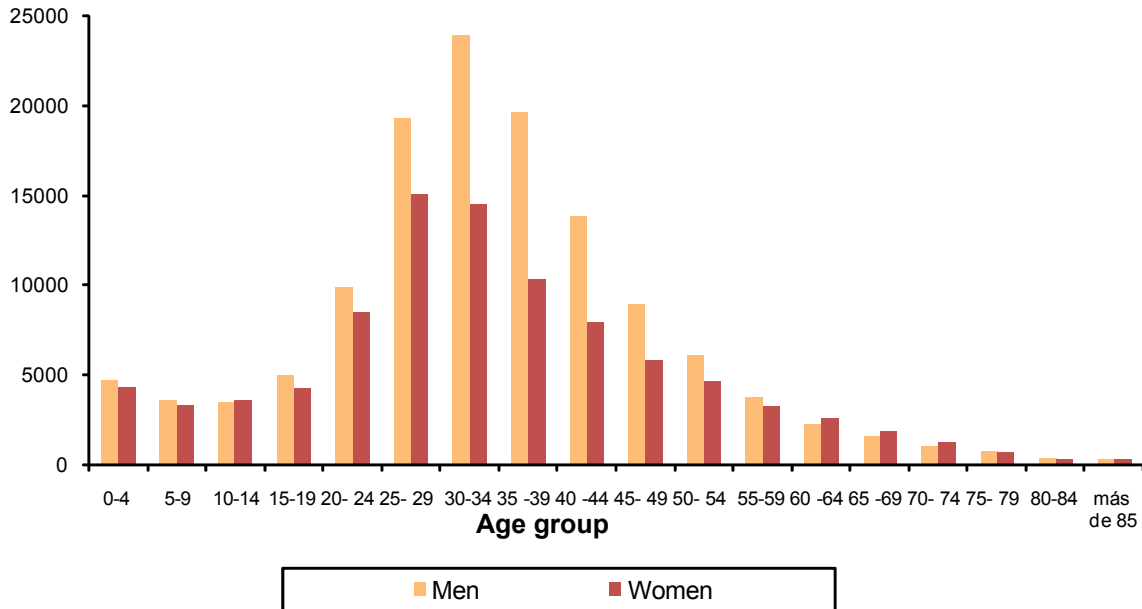


In general, all emigration flows abroad increased except for foreign nationals of Brazil. In absolute terms, the greatest increase of emigration took place among foreign nationals of Romania.

Overall, all main nationalities present a negative migratory balance (therefore, emigration prevails) except for foreign nationals of Italy.

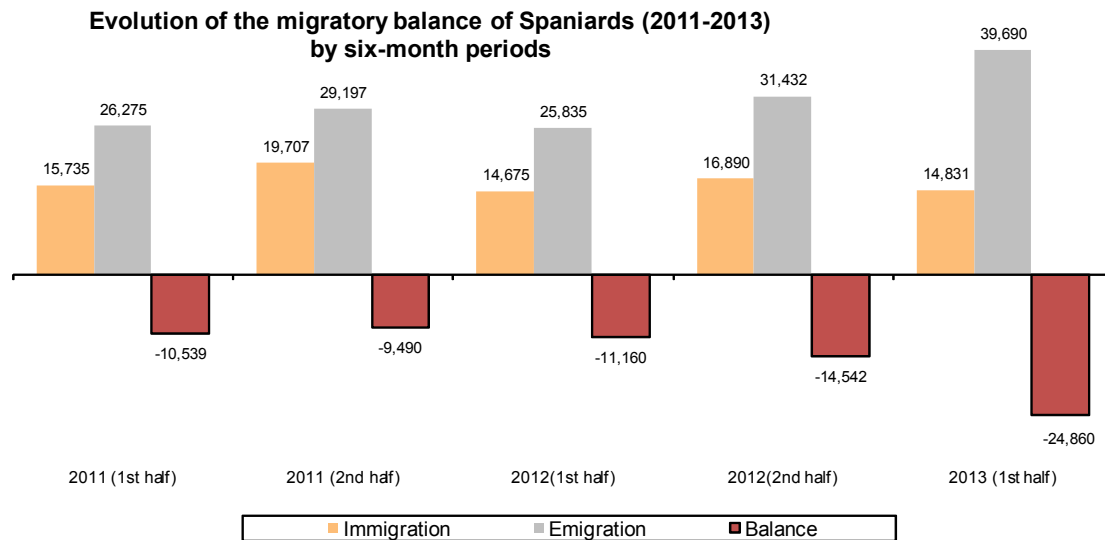


**Emmigration of foreign nationals by sex and age
First half of 2013**



Emmigration of foreign nationals was concentrated in the population between 25 and 44 years old, with a higher proportion of men.

Migratory balance of Spaniards



The migratory balance of Spaniards increased by 71.0%, as compared with the previous six-month period, reaching -24,860 persons. This is due to the combined effect of a slight decrease in the arrival of Spaniards and a decrease in departures.

Migratory balance of Spaniards. First half of 2013

	Men	Women	Total
Total	-13,428	-11,432	-24,859
Born in Spain	-10,486	-8,775	-19,261
Born abroad	-2,941	-2,658	-5,599

Immigration from abroad of Spaniards

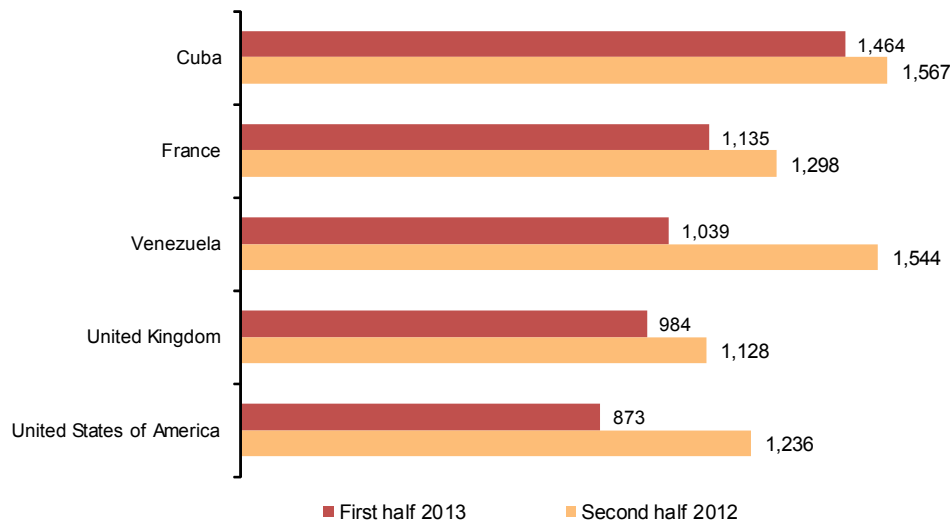
Immigration of Spaniards. First half of 2013

	Men	Women	Total
Total	7,553	7,277	14,831
Born in Spain	3,738	3,267	7,005
Born abroad	3,816	4,010	7,826

In the first half of 2013, a total of 14,831 Spaniards came to live to Spain; over a half of these (7,826) were born abroad. The distribution by sex is more homogeneous than in the case of foreign nationals.

The Spanish population that arrived to Spain in the first half of 2013 came mostly from Cuba, France, Venezuela, United Kingdom and United States.

**Immigration of Spaniards by country of origin
Comparison between the first half of 2012 and the first half of 2013**



Emigration abroad of Spaniards

Emigration of Spaniards. First half of 2013

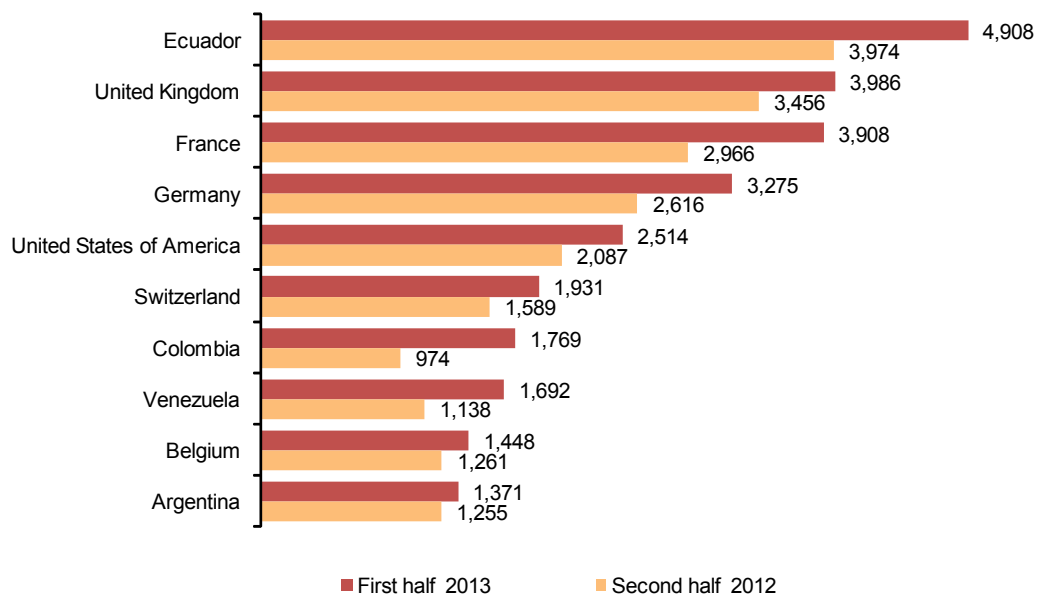
	Men	Women	Total
Total	20,981	18,709	39,690
Born in Spain	14,224	12,042	26,266
Born abroad	6,757	6,668	13,425

Regarding the emigration of the population with Spanish nationality, the emigration flow increased by 26.3% in the first half of 2013, as compared with the previous half. Two out of every three Spaniards that emigrated were born in Spain, although this proportion widely varies depending on the destinations.

The main receiving countries were Ecuador, the United Kingdom, and France. Nevertheless, it is worth noting that in the case of Ecuador 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 4,908 Spaniards emigrating to Ecuador, 1,648 were born in Spain and, among them, 1,399 are under 15 years old. If we only take adults into account (persons over 15 years old) who were born in Spain and who have emigrated, the figure is reduced to 249 persons. This case is similar to that in Colombia (770 of the 1,769 emigrants were born in Spain) Venezuela (782 out of 1,692) and Argentina (660 out of 1,371).

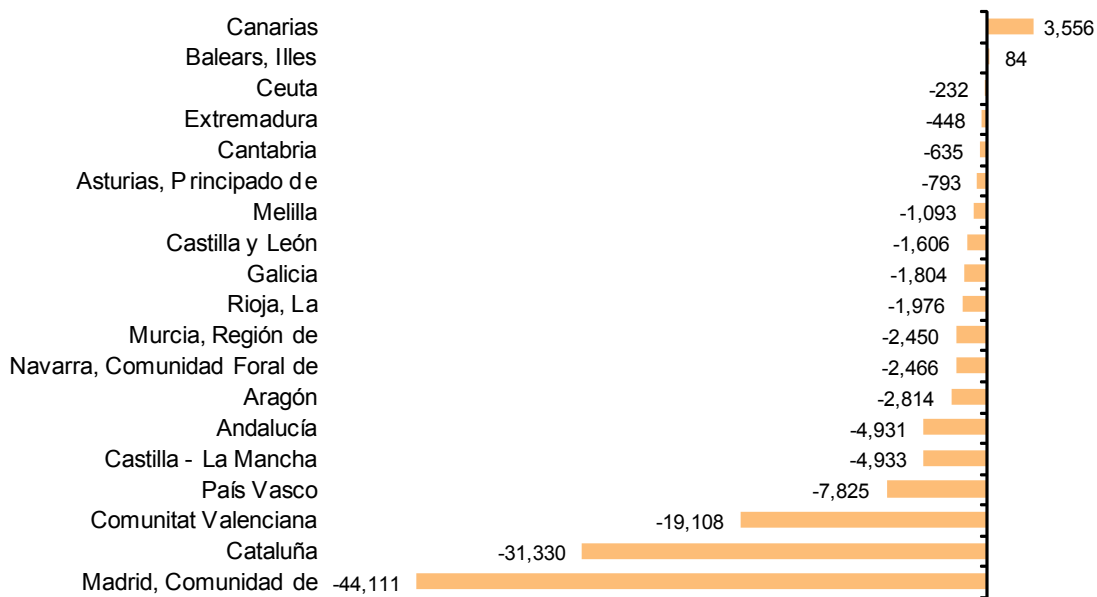
**Emigrations of Spaniards by country of destination
Comparison between the second half of 2012 and the first half of 2013**



Foreign migration by Autonomous Community

Canarias is the only Autonomous Community that registered a positive migratory balance in the first half of 2013, while the most negative migratory balances took place (in absolute values) in Comunidad de Madrid and Cataluña.

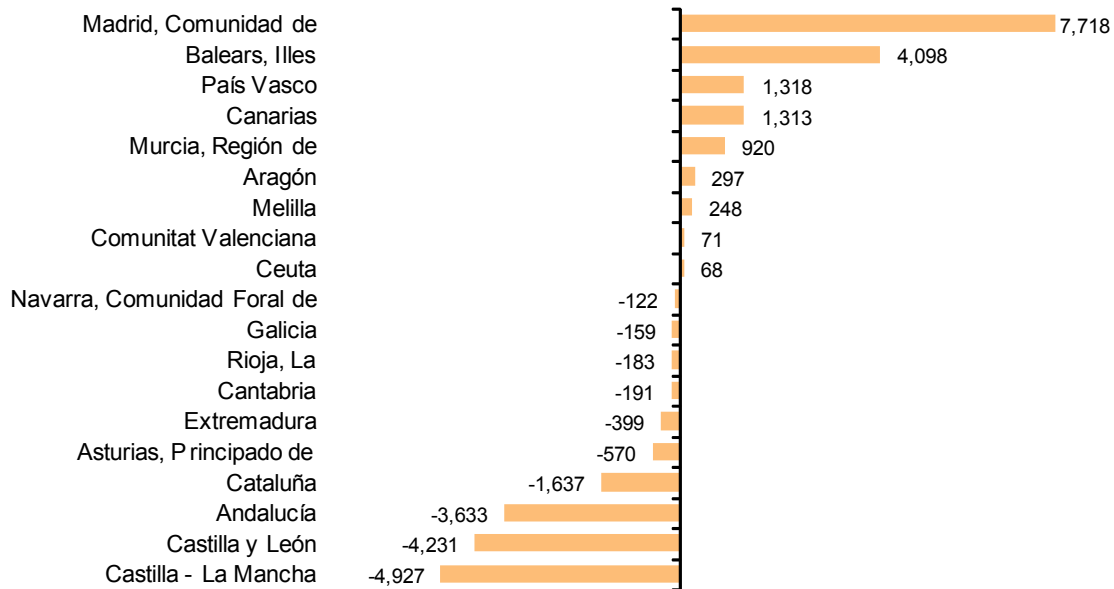
**Migratory balance abroad by Autonomous Community.
First half of 2013**



Domestic migrations

The provisional figures on domestic migrations in the first half of 2013 are also being published. If we analyse the movements between Autonomous Communities, Comunidad de Madrid, Illes Balears and País Vasco registered the highest migratory balances. In turn, Castilla-La Mancha, Castilla y León and Andalucía presented the most negative domestic migratory balances.

**Migratory balance between Autonomous Communities.
First half of 2013**



The combined effect of natural growth, the migratory balance abroad and the migratory balance in other Autonomous Communities led to the population only increasing in Illes Balears, Canarias, Murcia and in the Autonomous City of Ceuta.

Demographic evolution by Autonomous Community in the first half of 2013

Autonomous Community	Population at 1 January 2013	Migratory balance abroad first half of 2013	Domestic migratory balance first half of 2013	Population at 1 July 2013(**)
National total	46,727,890	-124,915	0	46,609,652
Andalucía	8,393,159	-4,931	-3,633	8,390,624
Aragón	1,338,308	-2,814	297	1,334,588
Asturias, Principado de	1,067,802	-793	-570	1,063,241
Balears, Illes	1,110,115	84	4,098	1,115,255
Canarias	2,105,232	3,556	1,313	2,110,039
Cantabria	590,037	-635	-191	588,638
Castilla y León	2,518,528	-1,606	-4,231	2,507,574
Castilla - La Mancha	2,094,391	-4,933	-4,927	2,084,635
Cataluña	7,480,921	-31,330	-1,637	7,451,281
Comunitat Valenciana	4,987,017	-19,108	71	4,968,093
Extremadura	1,100,968	-448	-399	1,098,749
Galicia	2,761,970	-1,804	-159	2,753,960
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,414,709	-44,111	7,718	6,388,735
Murcia, Región de	1,461,987	-2,450	920	1,463,028
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	638,949	-2,466	-122	636,652
País Vasco	2,177,006	-7,825	1,318	2,170,163
Rioja, La	318,639	-1,976	-183	316,474
Ceuta	84,534	-232	68	84,672
Melilla	83,619	-1,093	248	83,251

(*) Births - Deaths.

(**) Provisional data

Methodological note

Today the INE is presenting the first final data, the results of two new operations launched in 2013: *Population Figures* and *Migration Statistics*, in conjunction with the provisional data on the first half of 2013.

The new operation ***Population Figures*** offers information about the population resident in Spain. The figures are broken down according to demographic characteristics (sex, age, 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.

Both operations are disseminated jointly every six months, in accordance with the following calendar:

- December of year t:
 - o Final Population figures at 1 July of year t-1 and at 1 January of year t, as well as provisional ones at 1 July of year t.
 - o Final results of Migration Statistics for t-1 and provisional ones for the first half of year t.
- June of year t:
 - o Provisional Population Figures at 1 July of year t-1 and at 1 January of year t.
 - o Provisional results of Migration Statistics for t-1.

Population Figures

This is a new statistical operation aimed at measuring the resident population² in Spain, in each Autonomous Community, in each province and on each island (in the case of island provinces), 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

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 established 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.

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 862/2007 regarding statistics on Migrations and International Protection**, referring to the provision of data regarding the resident population by nationality and country of birth.

The Population Figures are compiled from demographic event accounts during the year, in accordance with the Vital Statistics and the Migration Statistics, maintaining the utmost consistency with the results from said sources. Today the Provisional Population Figures at 1 July 2012 and 1 January 2013 are disseminated. 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.

Territorial scope : Spain, Autonomous Communities, provinces and islands (in island provinces).

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

Migration Statistics

This new 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. Movements recorded in municipal registers undergo statistical treatment based on:

- Estimating the date on which the emigratory movement abroad of foreign citizens took place, in cases whereby the latter were identified from delistings by the "competent" municipal authority, and not at the request of the interested party. Said estimate is carried out from a random allocation between the date of the last municipal register movement of the same person (who confirms his/her residence in Spain) and the actual date of delisting from the Municipal Register.

- Adjustment to the statistical definition of migration² by means of filtering consecutive migratory movements by a single person, which are less than 12 months apart, from the individual linking consecutive registration and delisting movements, based on data from the Municipal Register.

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**.

- Estimate of migratory movements taking place in the reference period, but not yet reflected in the Municipal Register database, due to the actual delay in processing and administering municipal registrations and delistings. Said estimate is based on the actual regularity of the administrative process, with the rate of registration of said information in earlier periods being replicated.

In practice, this translates into the migration figures being slightly below registrations observed in the municipal register, and that emigration figures are greater than delistings in the municipal register.

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**, with reference to the supply of data on foreign migratory flows by sex, age, nationality and country of birth of the migrant and country of origin/destination of the migration, which has been in force since 2008.

Thus, today the final results are being published for said statistics corresponding to years 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011, revised from the results of the 2011 census.

Territorial scope: migrations originating from or whose destination is in a foreign country, interautonomic and interprovincial.

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