

30 June 2014

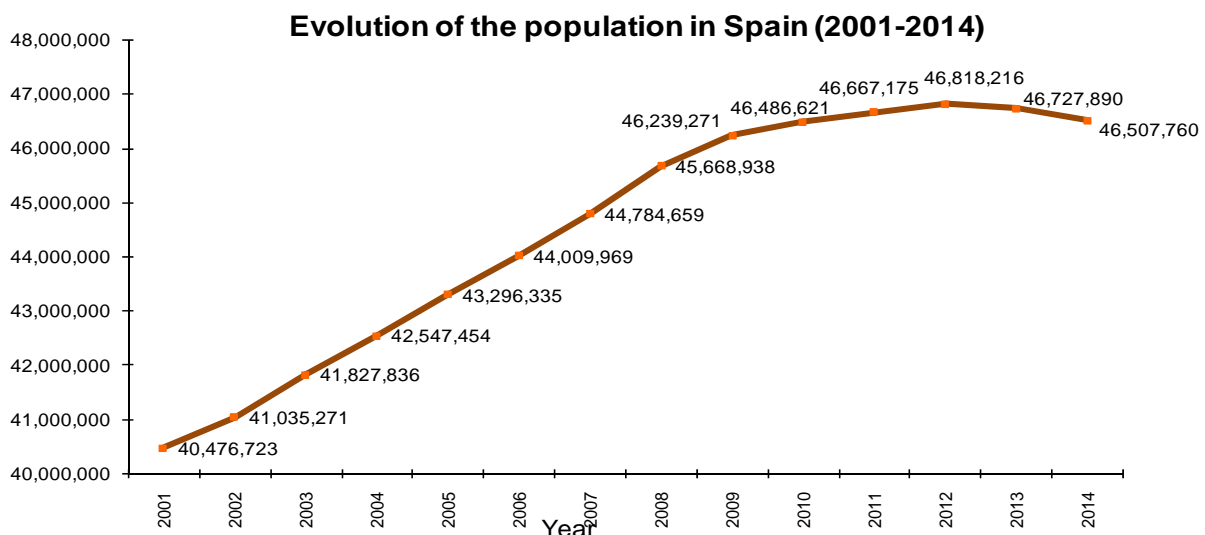
**Population Figures at 1 January 2014**  
**Migration Statistics 2013**  
*Provisional data*

**Main results**

- The population of Spain decreases by 220,130 persons in 2013, standing at 46,507,760 inhabitants at 1 January 2014.
- The number of foreign nationals falls 7.8% to 4,676,022 residents mainly due to emigration and the acquisition of the Spanish citizenship.
- During 2013, Spain registers a negative migratory balance (-256,849 persons), 80.2% higher than that in 2012. This balance is due to a 4.3% decrease in immigration and a 22.7% increase in emigration.
- In the case of Spaniards, the migratory balance is -45,913 in 2013, that is, 79,306 persons emigrate and 33,393 persons immigrate.
- By Autonomous Communities, the population has grown only in Illes Balears (0.47%) and Canarias (0.46%).

At 1 January 2014, population resident in Spain stood at 46,507,760 inhabitants, representing 220,130 less inhabitants than at the beginning of 2013.

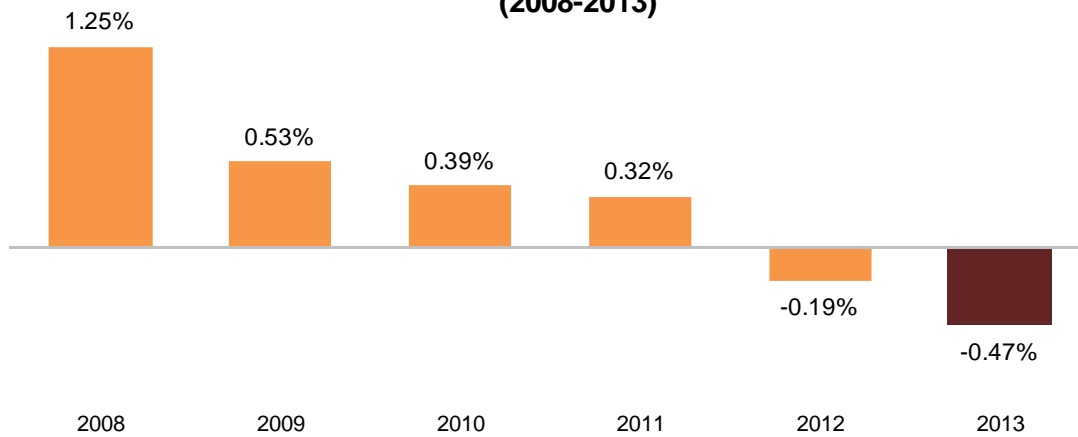
In relative terms, the population decreased 0.47% in 2013, as compared to the decrease of 0.19% registered throughout 2012. Therefore, there is an enhancement in the pace of population decline.



**Evolution of the population resident in Spain in 2013**

	Population at 1 January		Annual growth	
	2014	2013	Absolute	Relative (%)
<b>Total</b>	46,507,760	46,727,890	-220,130	-0.47

**Evolution of the annual growth of the population in Spain (2008-2013)**



In 2013, the population decrease resulted from a positive natural growth (births minus deaths) of 36,719 persons and a negative migratory balance of -256,849 persons (291,041 immigrations coming from abroad versus 547,890 emigrations abroad).

**Demographic evolution of Spain. Year 2013**

	Total
Population resident at 1 January 2013 (A)	46,727,890
Births	424,494
Deaths	387,775
Natural increase (B) (Births - Deaths)	36,719
Foreign immigration	291,041
Foreign emigration	547,890
Migratory balance (C) (Immigration-Emigration)	-256,849
Population resident at 1 January 2014 (A+B+C)	46,507,760

## Population by sex and age

The population decrease occurred within the range of ages 15 - 39 years old, in 477,851 persons (3.1%) and among children aged under 5 years old, who decreased 102,358 (4.2%). Furthermore, a decrease was observed in the group aged 75 to 79 years old, caused by the reaching of said ages by smaller generations born during the Civil War.

### Population growth by age group

Age groups	Population at 1 January		Absolute growth	Relative growth (%)
	2013	2014		
TOTAL	46,727,890	46,507,760	-220,130	-0.47
0 to 4 years old	2,422,766	2,320,408	-102,358	-4.22
5 to 9 years old	2,440,531	2,478,051	37,520	1.54
10 to 14 years old	2,226,702	2,267,636	40,934	1.84
15 to 19 years old	2,165,609	2,140,719	-24,889	-1.15
20 to 24 years old	2,443,635	2,374,582	-69,053	-2.83
25 to 29 years old	2,899,633	2,747,345	-152,288	-5.25
30 to 34 years old	3,684,777	3,453,158	-231,619	-6.29
35 to 39 years old	4,077,122	4,030,930	-46,191	-1.13
40 to 44 years old	3,854,669	3,857,831	3,162	0.08
45 to 49 years old	3,668,177	3,689,432	21,255	0.58
50 to 54 years old	3,284,958	3,333,708	48,750	1.48
55 to 59 years old	2,794,943	2,878,297	83,354	2.98
60 to 64 years old	2,502,289	2,492,775	-9,514	-0.38
65 to 69 years old	2,268,894	2,328,239	59,346	2.62
70 to 74 years old	1,713,640	1,810,582	96,943	5.66
75 to 79 years old	1,726,105	1,652,850	-73,255	-4.24
80 to 84 years old	1,369,207	1,403,770	34,563	2.52
85 to 89 years old	791,817	825,438	33,621	4.25
90 to 94 years old	308,964	333,187	24,223	7.84
95 years old and over	83,452	88,821	5,369	6.43

## Population by nationality and place of birth

During the year 2013 the population resident in Spain decreased by 220,130 persons. Nonetheless, the Spanish population increased, with 176,529 more persons. This growth is mainly due to the process of acquisition of the Spanish nationality that involved 230,581 persons this year.

### Evolution of the population resident in Spain in 2013

	Population at 1 January		Annual growth	
	2014	2013	Absolute	Relative (%)
<b>Total</b>	46,507,760	46,727,890	-220,130	-0.47
<b>Spaniards</b>	41,831,739	41,655,210	176,529	0.42
Born in Spain	40,110,411	40,124,239	-13,828	-0.03
Born abroad	1,721,328	1,530,971	190,357	12.43
<b>Foreign nationals</b>	4,676,022	5,072,680	-396,658	-7.82
Born in Spain	440,241	428,911	11,331	2.64
Born abroad	4,235,780	4,643,769	-407,989	-8.79

On the other hand, the foreign population decreased by 396,658 persons (7.82%), standing now at 4,676,022. This was due to the combined effect of emigration and the acquisition of the Spanish nationality.

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 in 2013 according to main nationality**

	Population at 1 January		Annual growth	
	2014	2013	Absolute	Relative (%)
<b>Total foreigners</b>	4,676,022	5,072,680	-396,658	-7.82
Romania	730,340	769,608	-39,269	-5.10
Morocco	714,221	759,273	-45,052	-5.93
United Kingdom	311,774	316,362	-4,588	-1.45
Ecuador	212,970	269,436	-56,466	-20.96
Italy	182,249	181,046	1,203	0.66
Colombia	172,368	223,140	-50,772	-22.75
China	164,555	169,645	-5,091	-3.00
Germany	149,522	153,432	-3,910	-2.55
Bulgaria	140,206	147,310	-7,104	-4.82
Bolivia	126,421	162,538	-36,117	-22.22
Portugal	109,568	116,431	-6,863	-5.89
France	100,448	101,466	-1,018	-1.00
Peru	83,583	109,639	-26,055	-23.76
Ukraine	81,625	84,081	-2,456	-2.92
Argentina	80,910	95,415	-14,504	-15.20

**Population by Autonomous Community and Autonomous City**

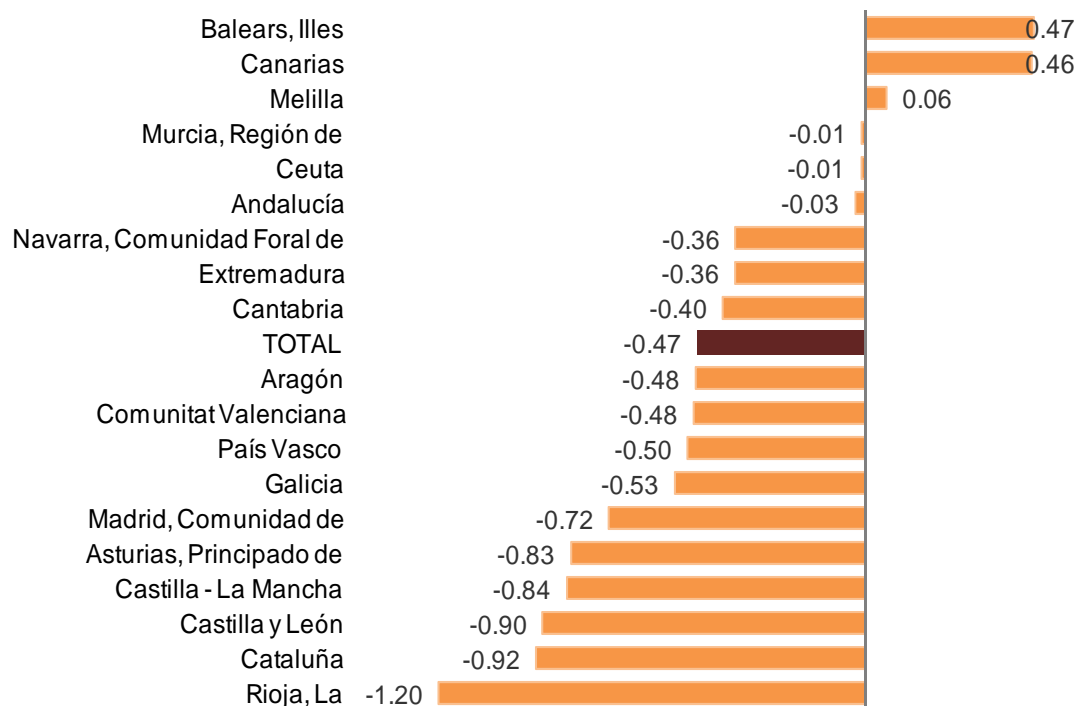
The population loss in 2013 was generalised in the majority of Autonomous Communities. La Rioja (-1.20%), Cataluña (-0.92%) and Castilla y León (-0.90%) registered the greatest relative decreases.

The only population increases took place in Illes Balears (0.47%) and Canarias (0.46%), as well as in the Autonomous City of Melilla (0.06%).

**Resident population growth by Autonomous Community in 2013**

	Population at 1 January		Annual growth	
	2014	2013	Absolute	Relative (%)
TOTAL	46,507,760	46,727,890	-220,130	-0.47
Andalucía	8,390,723	8,393,159	-2,436	-0.03
Aragón	1,331,943	1,338,308	-6,365	-0.48
Asturias, Principado de	1,058,976	1,067,802	-8,826	-0.83
Balears, Illes	1,115,374	1,110,115	5,259	0.47
Canarias	2,114,989	2,105,232	9,757	0.46
Cantabria	587,686	590,037	-2,351	-0.40
Castilla y León	2,495,765	2,518,528	-22,763	-0.90
Castilla - La Mancha	2,076,833	2,094,391	-17,558	-0.84
Cataluña	7,411,869	7,480,921	-69,052	-0.92
Comunitat Valenciana	4,963,027	4,987,017	-23,990	-0.48
Extremadura	1,096,951	1,100,968	-4,017	-0.36
Galicia	2,747,207	2,761,970	-14,763	-0.53
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,368,706	6,414,709	-46,003	-0.72
Murcia, Región de	1,461,876	1,461,987	-111	-0.01
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	636,629	638,949	-2,320	-0.36
País Vasco	2,166,184	2,177,006	-10,822	-0.50
Rioja, La	314,829	318,639	-3,810	-1.20
Ceuta	84,524	84,534	-10	-0.01
Melilla	83,669	83,619	50	0.06

**Relative population growth in 2013 (%)**

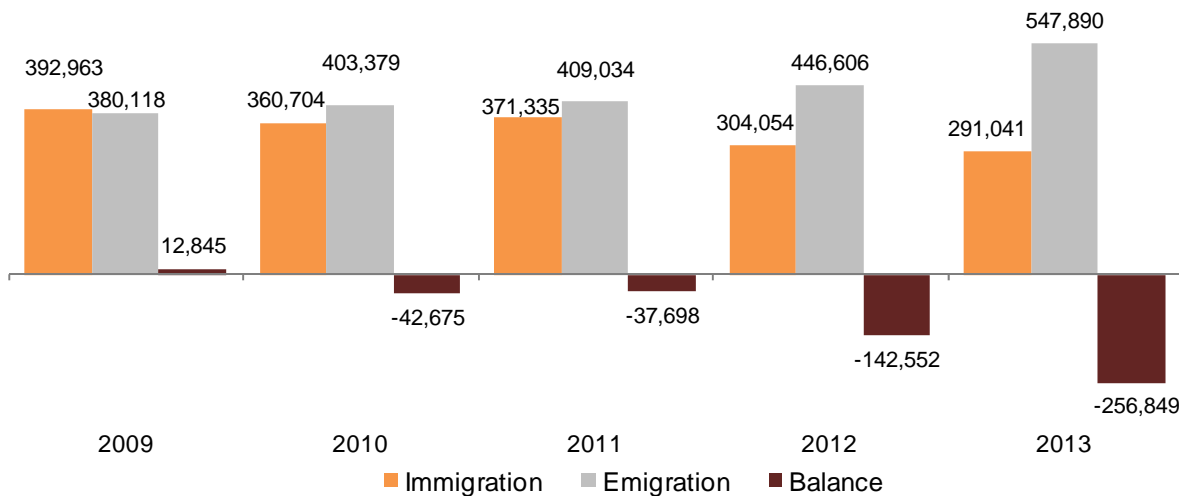


## Foreign migrations

The migration flow abroad has increased in 2013. Thus, a total of 291,041 persons from abroad set up residence in this country. At the same time, 547,890 persons left Spain bound for a foreign country.

In relative terms, between 2013 and 2012 immigration decreased by 4.3%, whereas emigration registered a 22.7% increase.

**Evolution of foreign migration of Spain by year (2008-2013)**



### Migratory flows in 2013 by nationality

	Immigration	Emigration	Migratory balance
<b>Total</b>	291,041	547,890	-256,849
<b>Spaniards</b>	33,393	79,306	-45,913
Born in Spain	16,172	52,160	-35,988
Born abroad	17,221	27,146	-9,925
<b>Foreign nationals</b>	257,648	468,584	-210,936
Born in Spain	6,968	24,189	-17,221
Born abroad	250,680	444,395	-193,716

Immigration from abroad comprised 33,393 persons of Spanish nationality (11.5% of the total) and 257,648 foreign nationals.

In terms of emigration, out of the 547,890 persons who left Spain, 79,306 were Spaniards (14.5% of the total), of whom 52,160 were born in Spain.

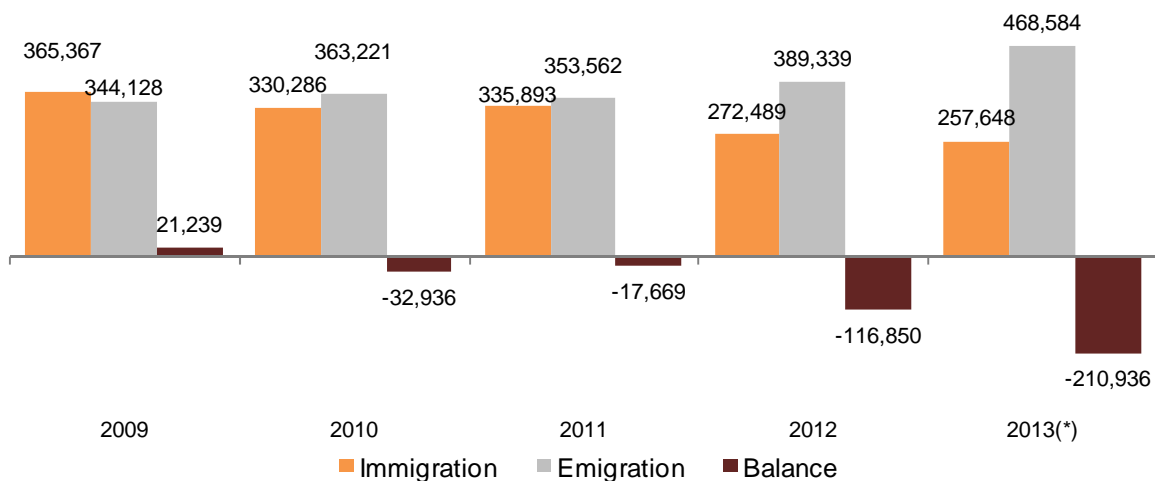
The rest of emigrants, a total of 468,584, were foreign nationals.

### Migratory balance of foreign nationals

In 2013, the migratory balance of foreign nationals was –210,936 persons.

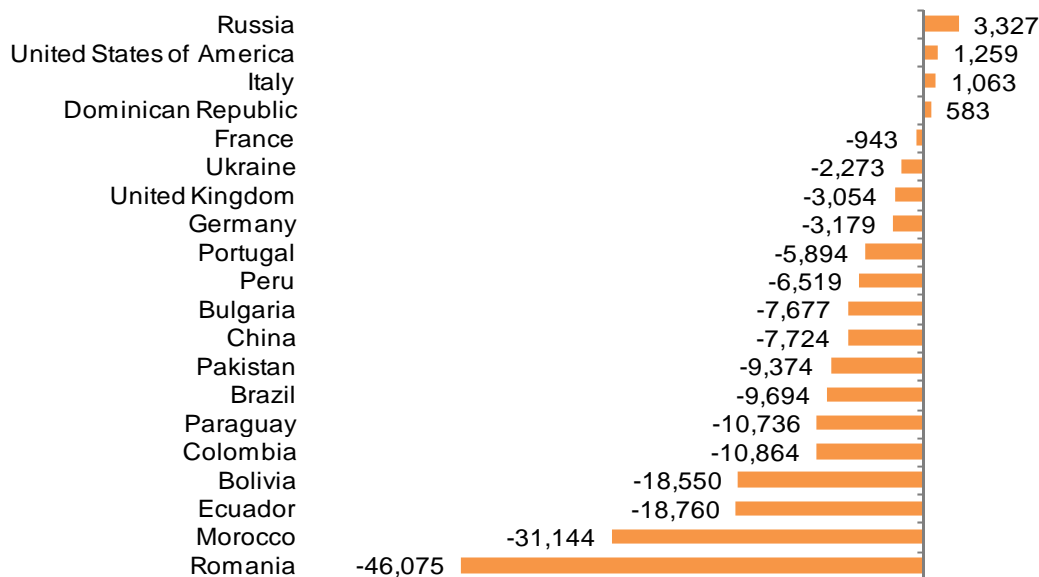
Foreign nationals who emigrated to other countries registered a 20.4% increase as compared to 2012, whilst foreign immigration decreased by 5.4%.

**Evolution of foreign migration of foreign nationals by year (2008-2013)**



Most of the main nationalities of foreign immigrants registered a negative migratory balance due to the predominance of emigration, except for Russia, the United States, Italy and the Dominican Republic.

**Migratory balance of foreign nationals by nationality 2013**

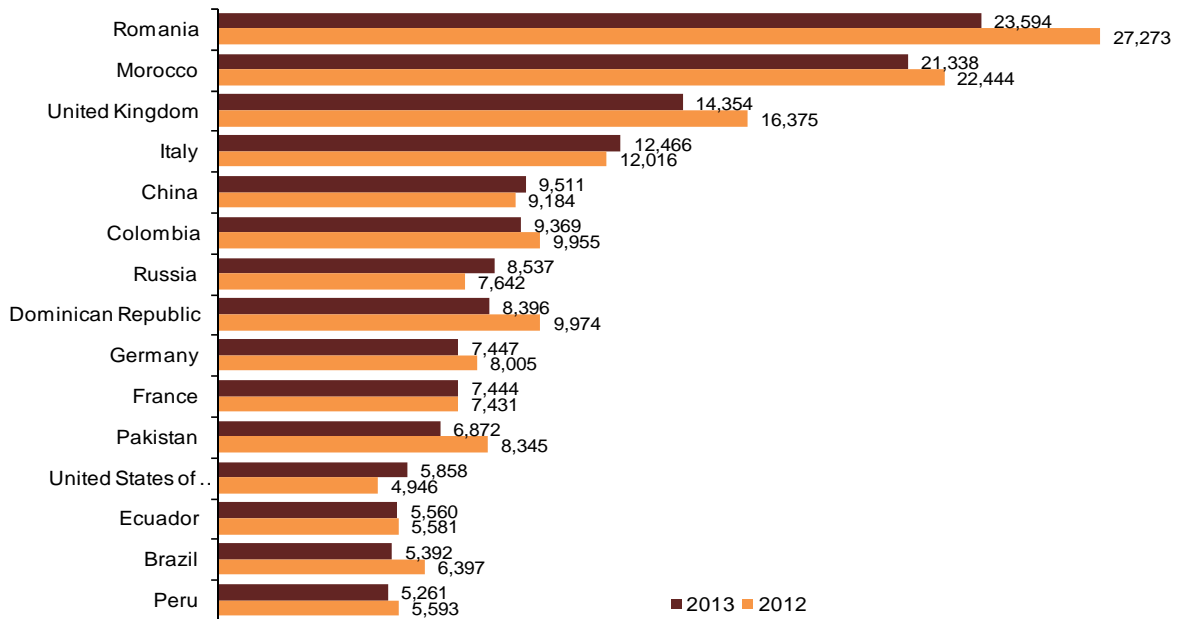


### Immigration of foreign nationals

The main nationalities of foreign immigrants were Romanian (23,594 arrived in Spain during 2013), Moroccans (21,338) and British (14,354).

Five out of the 15 nationalities with the greatest immigration flow increased their number of arrivals in Spain: Italy, China, Russia, France and the United States.

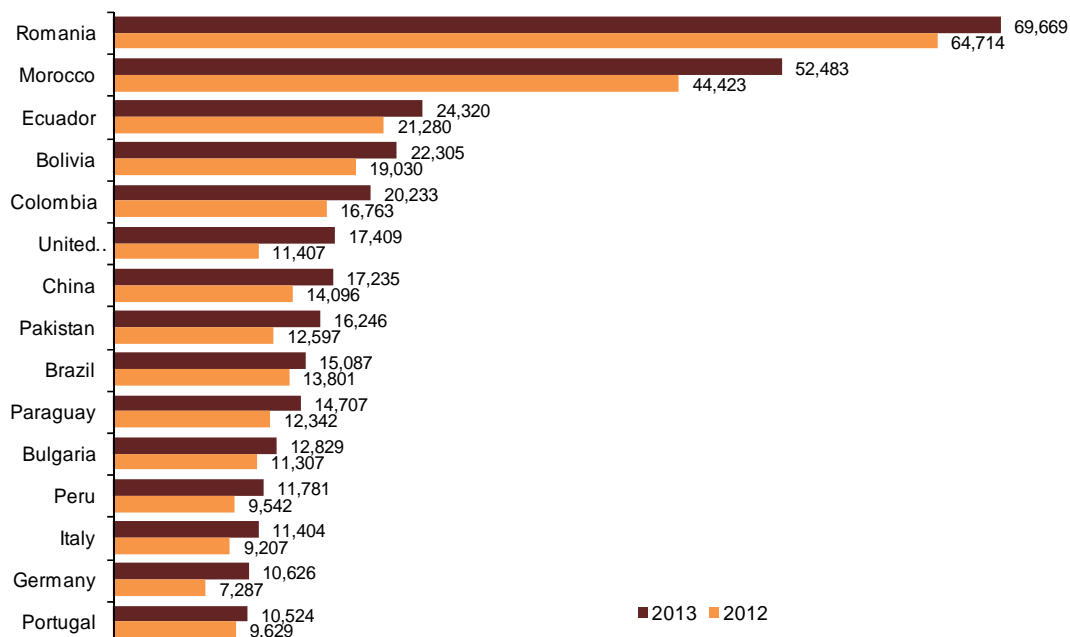
**Immigration of foreign nationals by nationality 2012 and 2013**



### Emigration abroad of foreign nationals

Among the foreign nationals who emigrated from Spain in 2013, the predominant nationalities were those of Romania (69,669 emigrations) and Morocco (52,483), which were the majority among the resident foreign population.

**Emigration of foreign nationals by nationality 2012 and 2013**

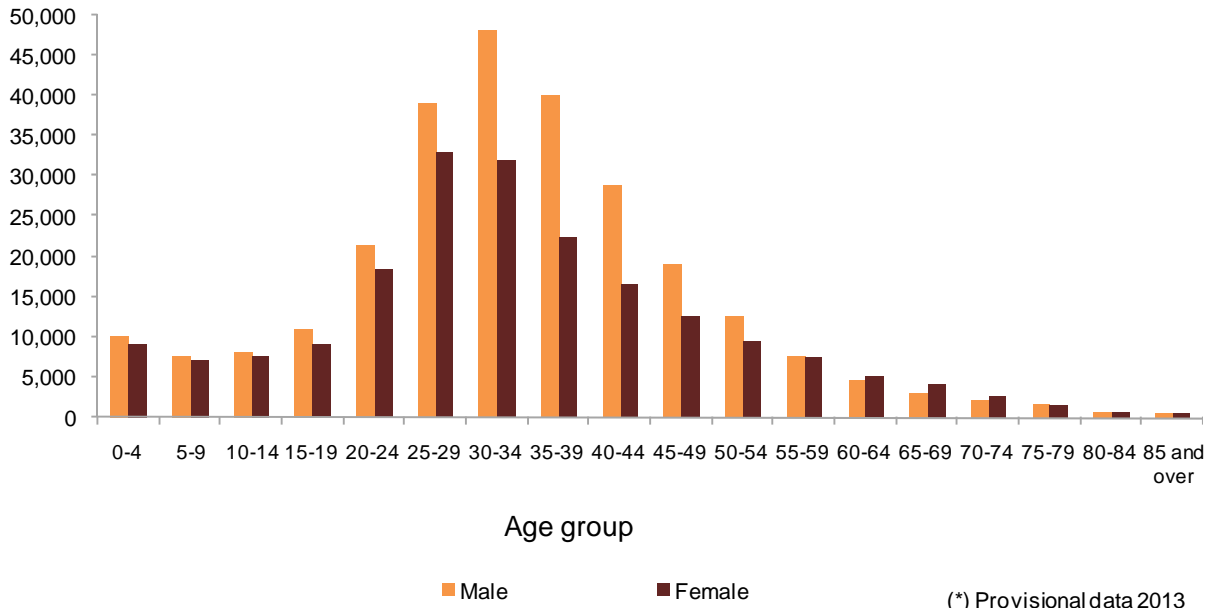




In general, all emigration flows abroad increased in 2013. In absolute terms, the greatest increase of emigration took place among foreign nationals of Morocco.

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

**Emigration of foreign nationals by sex and age 2013(\*)**

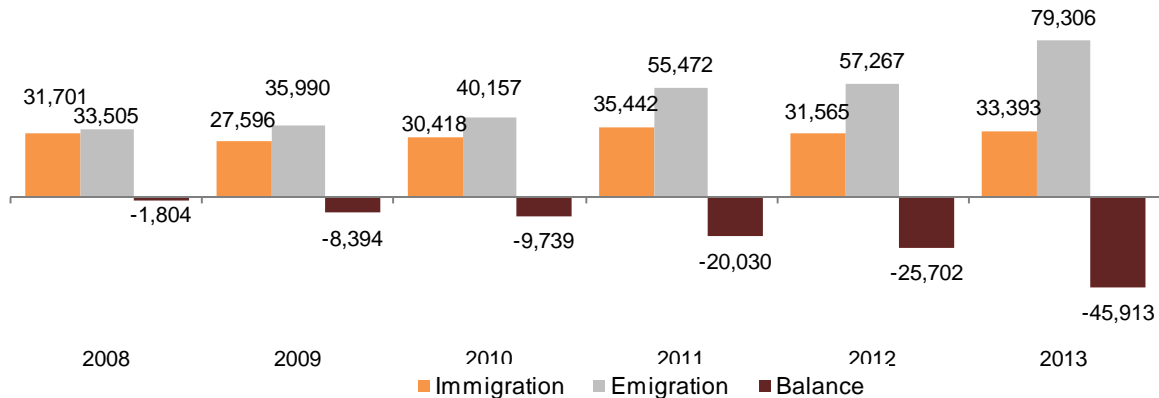


**Migratory balance of Spaniards**

The migratory balance of Spaniards registered a decrease as compared to the previous year, -45,913 persons.

This was due to the increase in departures of Spaniards, reaching a total of 79,306 emigrations, that is, a 38.5% more than in 2012.

**Evolution of foreign migration of Spaniards by year (2008-2013)**



## Immigration from abroad of Spaniards

In 2013, a total of 33,393 Spaniards came to live to Spain; over a half of these (17,221) were born abroad.

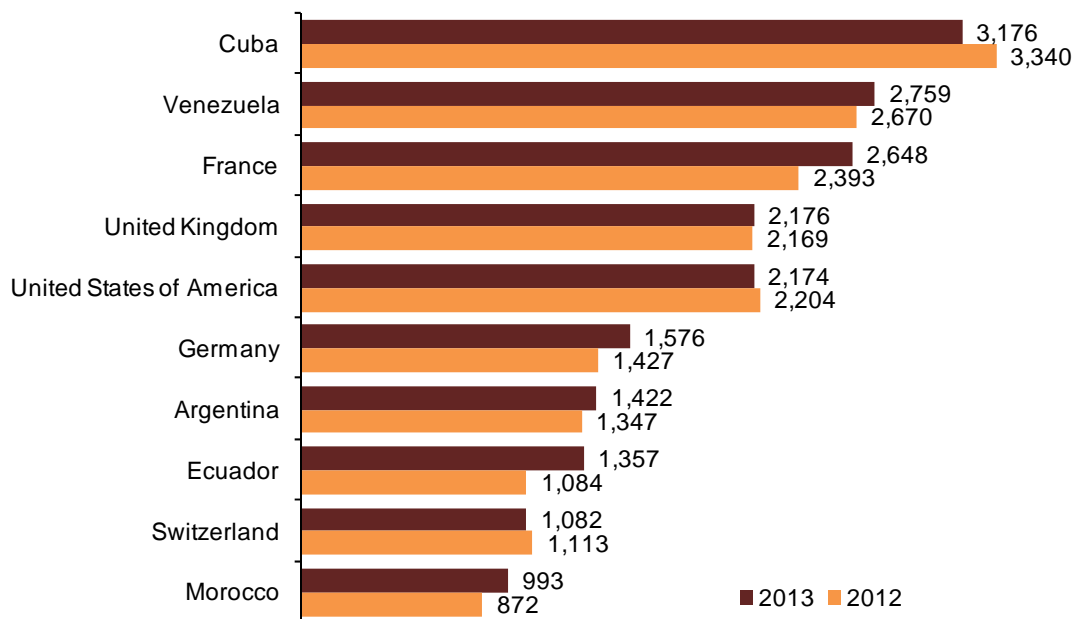
The distribution by sex is homogeneous (50.1% were men and 49.9% women) .

### Immigration of Spaniards. Year 2013

	Male	Female	Total
Total	16,988	16,405	33,393
Born in Spain	8,610	7,562	16,172
Born abroad	8,378	8,843	17,221

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

### Immigration of Spaniards by country of origin. Comparison between 2012 and 2013



### Emigration abroad of Spaniards

Regarding the emigration of the population with Spanish nationality, the emigration flow increased by 38.5% in 2013, as compared with the previous year. Two out of every three Spaniards that emigrated were born in Spain, although this proportion widely varies depending on the destinations.

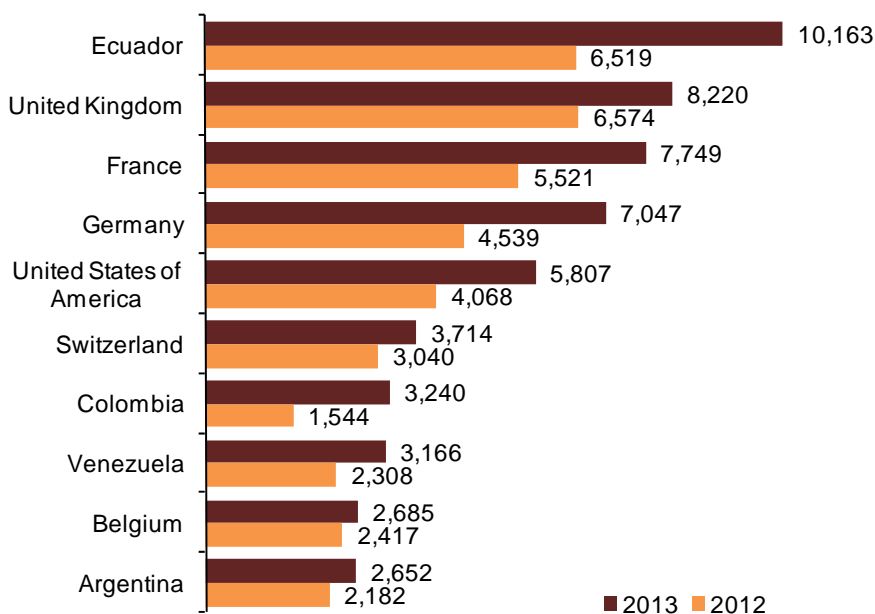
By sex, it is worth noting that there were more Spanish men emigrating than Spanish women (53.7% of men as compared to 46.3% of women).

#### Emigration of Spaniards. Year 2013

	Male	Female	Total
Total	41,719	37,586	79,306
Born in Spain	28,024	24,136	52,160
Born abroad	13,695	13,450	27,146

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.

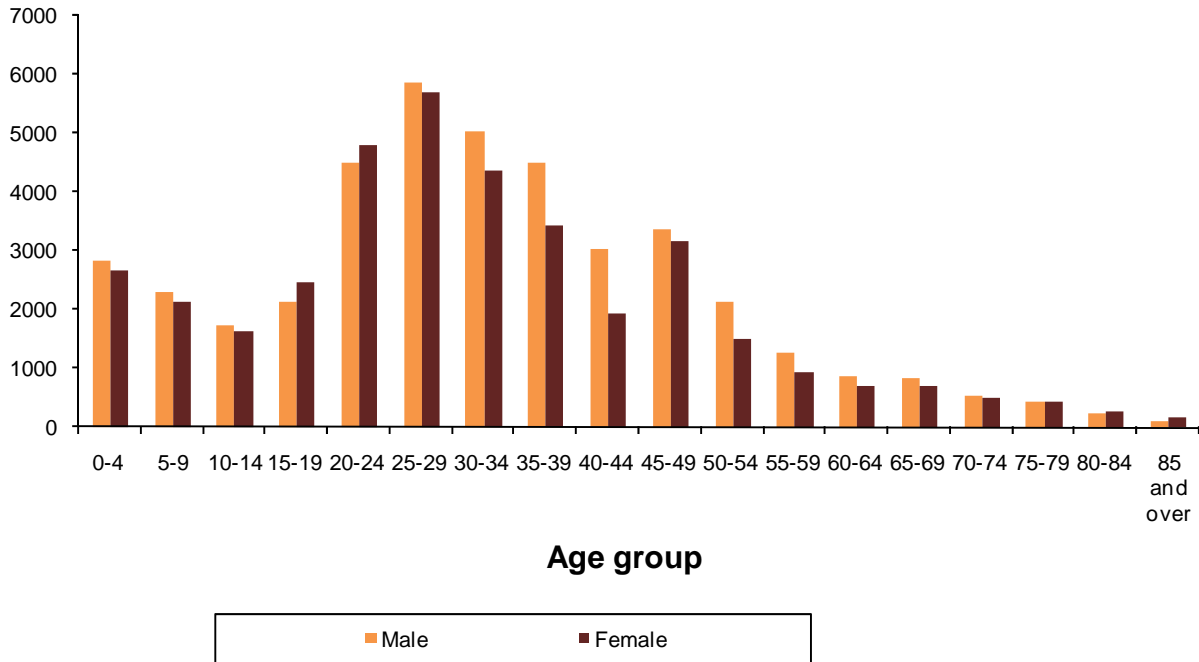
#### Emigration of Spaniards by country of destination. Comparison between 2012 and 2013



Thus, out of the 10,163 Spaniards emigrating to Ecuador, 3,365 were born in Spain and, among them, 2,848 were under 15 years old. In turn, only 517 persons over 15 years old born in Spain emigrated to Ecuador. This case is similar to that in Colombia (1,428 out of the 3,240 emigrants were born in Spain), Venezuela (1,393 out of 3,166) and Argentina (1,269 out of 2,652).

By age, it can be observed that emigration abroad of Spaniards was concentrated within the range of ages 20 - 49 years old, as well as in the range of 0 - 4 years old.

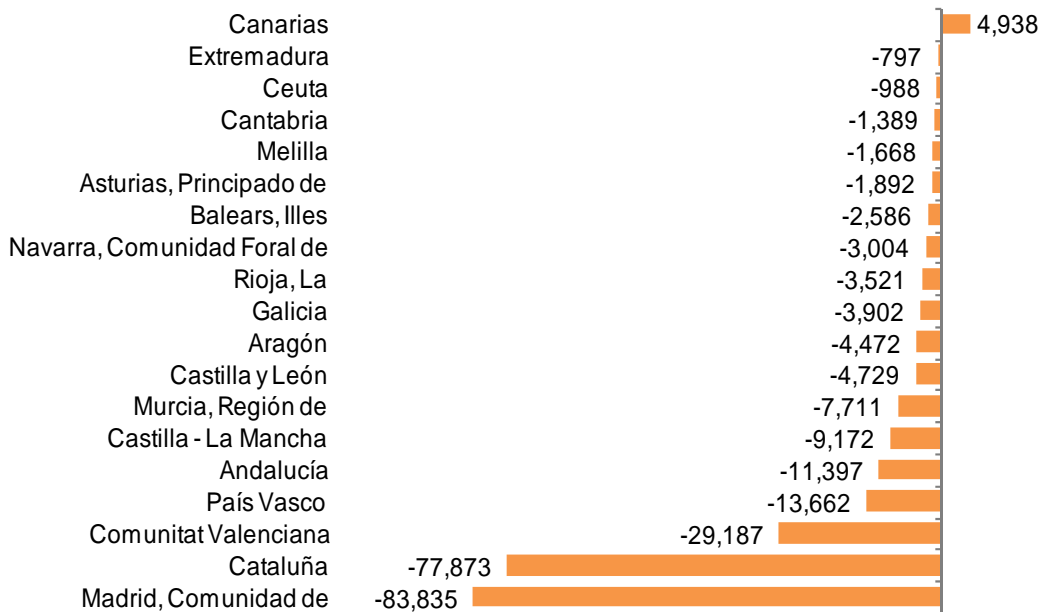
**Emigration of Spanish population by sex and age 2013**



**Foreign migration by Autonomous Community**

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

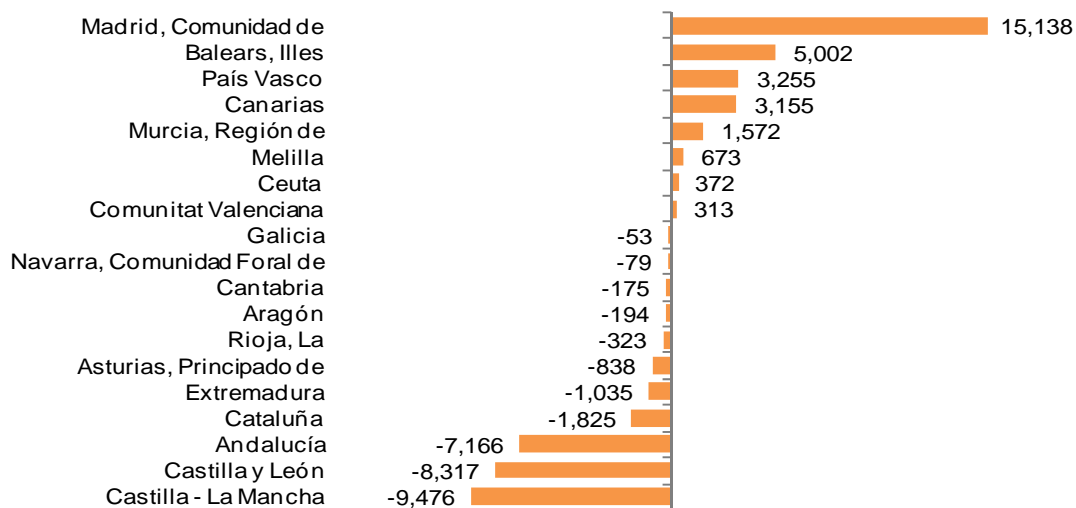
**Migratory balance abroad by Autonomous Community 2013**



## Domestic migrations

If we analyse the movements between Autonomous Communities, Comunidad de Madrid, Illes Balears and País Vasco registered the highest migratory balances in 2013. In turn, Castilla-La Mancha, Castilla y León and Andalucía presented the most negative domestic migratory balances.

### Migratory balance between Autonomous Communities



The combined effect of natural growth (births minus deaths), the migratory balance abroad (immigration minus emigration) and the migratory balance in other Autonomous Communities led to the population only increasing in 2013 in Illes Balears, Canarias, Región de Murcia and in the Autonomous City of Ceuta.

### Demographic evolution by Autonomous Community in 2013<sup>(\*)</sup>

Autonomous Community	Population at 1 January 2014 <sup>(*)</sup>	Population at 1 January 2013	Natural increase <sup>(*)</sup>	Migratory balance abroad <sup>(*)</sup>	Domestic migratory balance <sup>(*)</sup>
National total	46,507,760	46,727,890	36,719	-256,849	0
Andalucía	8,390,723	8,393,159	16,127	-11,397	-7,166
Aragón	1,331,943	1,338,308	-1,700	-4,472	-194
Asturias, Principado de	1,058,976	1,067,802	-6,095	-1,892	-838
Balears, Illes	1,115,374	1,110,115	2,844	-2,586	5,002
Canarias	2,114,989	2,105,232	1,664	4,938	3,155
Cantabria	587,686	590,037	-788	-1,389	-175
Castilla y León	2,495,765	2,518,528	-9,717	-4,729	-8,317
Castilla - La Mancha	2,076,833	2,094,391	1,090	-9,172	-9,476
Cataluña	7,411,869	7,480,921	10,647	-77,873	-1,825
Comunitat Valenciana	4,963,027	4,987,017	4,884	-29,187	313
Extremadura	1,096,951	1,100,968	-2,185	-797	-1,035
Galicia	2,747,207	2,761,970	-10,807	-3,902	-53
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,368,706	6,414,709	22,694	-83,835	15,138
Murcia, Región de	1,461,876	1,461,987	6,028	-7,711	1,572
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	636,629	638,949	763	-3,004	-79
País Vasco	2,166,184	2,177,006	-415	-13,662	3,255
Rioja, La	314,829	318,639	33	-3,521	-323
Ceuta	84,524	84,534	607	-988	372
Melilla	83,669	83,619	1,045	-1,668	673

(\*) Provisional data

## Methodological note

Today the INE is presenting the provisional data of two statistical operations: *Population Figures at 1 January 2014* and *Migration Statistics* for the year 2013.

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.

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 population<sup>1</sup> 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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

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.

Today the Provisional Population Figures at 1 January 2014 and 1 July 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. 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, although they differ from them.

**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 migrations<sup>2</sup> 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.

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<sup>2</sup> 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**.

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 provisional results are being published for said statistics corresponding to the year 2013.

**Territorial scope:** migrations originating from or whose destination is 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.

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