

08 June 2020

**Population Figures at 1 January 2020
Migration Statistics. Year 2019**
Provisional data

The resident population in Spain decreased by 392,921 persons during 2019, standing at 47,329,981 inhabitants as of January 1, 2020.

The positive migration balance of 451,391 persons compensated for the negative natural increase of 57,146 persons

The largest population growth was registered in Illes Balears (1.90%), Comunidad de Madrid (1.59%) and Canarias (1,38%).

The resident population in Spain increased by 392,921 persons during 2019, standing at 47,329,981 inhabitants at 01 January 2020.

This growth was the highest since 2008 (when the population increased by 570,333 people), and on January 1, the Population Figures surpassed 47 million inhabitants for the first time.

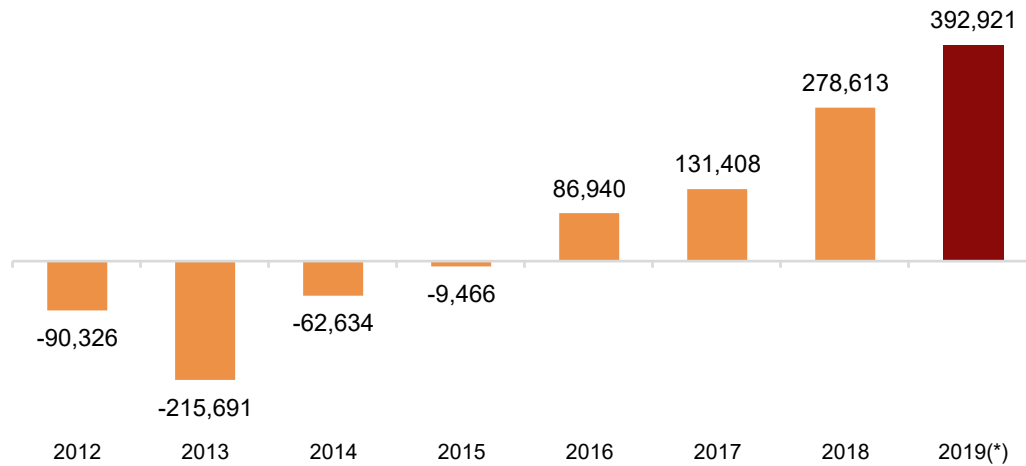
Evolution of the population in Spain

Year	Resident population at 1st January
2012	46,818,216
2013	46,727,890
2014	46,512,199
2015	46,449,565
2016	46,440,099
2017	46,527,039
2018	46,658,447
2019	46,937,060
2020(*)	47,329,981

(*) Provisional data

In relative terms, the annual population growth rate accelerated from 0.60% in 2018 to 0.84% in 2019.

Annual growth of the population in Spain



(*) Provisional data

The population increase in 2019 was the result of a negative natural growth of 57,146 people (357,924 births, compared to 415,070 deaths), offset by a positive migration balance of 451,391 people (there were 748,759 immigrations from abroad and 297,368 emigrations to foreign destinations).

Components of population growth in Spain Year 2019

Resident population at 1st January 2019 (A)	46,937,060
Births	357,924
Deaths	415,070
Natural increase (B) (Births - Deaths)	-57,146
Immigration	748,759
Emigration	297,368
Migratory balance (C) (Immigration-Emigration)	451,391
Statistical corrections which cannot be attributed to demographic phenomena (D)	-1,324
Resident population at 1s January 2020 (A+B+C+D)	47,329,981

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

Population by nationality and place of birth

Population growth in Spain was due to the growth of the population of foreign nationality, since the population of those of Spanish nationality decreased.

The number of foreigners increased by 395,168 people during 2019, to a total of 5,235,375 as of January 1, 2020. This increase for the most part responded to a positive migratory balance of 444,587 people. For the first time since 2013, there were more than five million foreigners as of January 1.

On the other hand, the population of Spanish nationality was reduced by 2,247 people. This evolution was the result of a negative vegetative balance (of 106,853 people), which was offset neither by the positive migratory balance (6,804 people) or by acquisitions of Spanish nationality (which applied to 98,858 people, according to provisional data).

If we restrict ourselves to Spaniards born in Spain, the population decreased by 97,930 during all of the year 2019.

Evolution of the resident population in Spain. Year 2019

	Resident population 1st January 2020	Annual growth	
		Absolute	Relative (%)
TOTAL	47,329,981	392,921	0.84
Spaniards	42,094,606	-2,247	-0.01
- Born in Spain	39,760,043	-97,930	-0.25
- Born abroad	2,334,563	95,683	4.27
Foreigners	5,235,375	395,168	8.16
- Born in Spain	574,291	34,165	6.33
- Born abroad	4,661,084	361,003	8.40

Provisional data

Among the main nationalities, the greatest increases occurred in the Colombian population (62,355 more), Venezuelan (53,288 more) and Moroccan (47,346 more). The largest decreases were in the population of Romania (-3,250), Ecuador (-1,769) and Bulgaria (-389).

Evolution of the foreign population resident in Spain. Year 2019

Main nationalities

Citizenship	Resident population		Annual growth	
	1 st January 2019	1 st January 2020	Absolute	Relative (%)
TOTAL	4,840,207	5,235,375	395,168	8.2
Morocco	713,776	761,122	47,346	6.6
Romania	670,186	666,936	-3,250	-0.5
United Kingdom	286,753	300,987	14,234	5.0
Italy	243,748	268,151	24,403	10.0
Colombia	199,182	261,537	62,355	31.3
China	190,600	197,390	6,790	3.6
Venezuela	133,980	187,268	53,288	39.8
Germany	138,321	139,250	929	0.7
Ecuador	134,853	133,084	-1,769	-1.3
Bulgaria	123,335	122,946	-389	-0.3
France	111,509	117,381	5,872	5.3
Honduras	84,768	109,696	24,928	29.4
Ukraine	103,606	107,706	4,100	4.0
Portugal	102,837	106,330	3,493	3.4
Peru	79,898	101,360	21,462	26.9

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

In relative terms, the greatest population growth during 2019 was among residents of Venezuela (39.8%), Colombia (31.3%) and Honduras (29.4%).

The largest declines were for nationals of Ecuador (-1.3%), Romania (-0.5%) and Bulgaria (-0.3%).

Population by Autonomous Communities

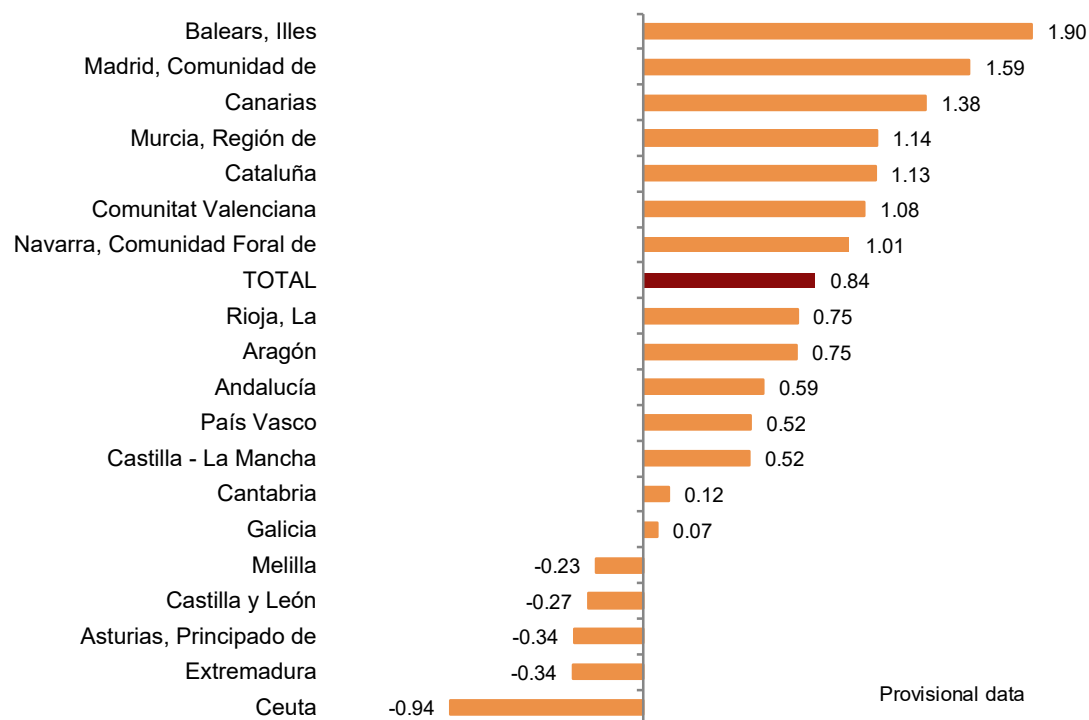
During 2019 the population grew in 14 autonomous communities and decreased in the remaining three.

The largest increases in relative terms were recorded in Illes Balears (1.90%), Comunidad de Madrid (1.59%) and Canarias (1.38%).

At the other extreme, the sharpest population decreases occurred in Extremadura and the Principado de Asturias (both with -0.34%) and Castilla y León (-0.27%).

Relative population growth by Autonomous Community Year 2019

Percentage



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

Components of population growth in the Autonomous Communities Year 2019

	Resident population		Natural increase	Migratory balance with	
	1 st January 2019	1 st January 2020		Abroad	The rest of Spain
TOTAL	46,937,060	47,329,981	-57,146	451,391	0
Andalucía	8,427,404	8,476,718	-1,297	53,048	-2,272
Aragón	1,320,586	1,330,445	-3,965	12,251	1,619
Asturias, Principado de	1,022,205	1,018,775	-7,741	4,673	-326
Balears, Illes	1,188,220	1,210,750	1,654	19,074	1,837
Canarias	2,206,901	2,237,309	-1,546	31,489	556
Cantabria	581,641	582,357	-2,486	2,941	278
Castilla y León	2,407,733	2,401,230	-14,299	10,835	-2,945
Castilla - La Mancha	2,034,877	2,045,384	-4,151	13,986	729
Cataluña	7,566,430	7,652,069	-2,503	90,918	-2,586
Comunitat Valenciana	4,974,969	5,028,650	-6,756	57,220	3,363
Extremadura	1,065,424	1,061,768	-3,595	2,529	-2,561
Galicia	2,700,441	2,702,244	-15,631	16,866	676
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,641,648	6,747,425	8,400	93,128	4,442
Murcia, Región de	1,487,663	1,504,607	2,781	14,946	-757
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	649,946	656,487	-187	6,347	398
País Vasco	2,177,880	2,189,310	-6,152	17,813	-178
Rioja, La	313,571	315,926	-736	2,499	605
Ceuta	84,829	84,032	305	115	-1,214
Melilla	84,689	84,496	759	713	-1,664

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

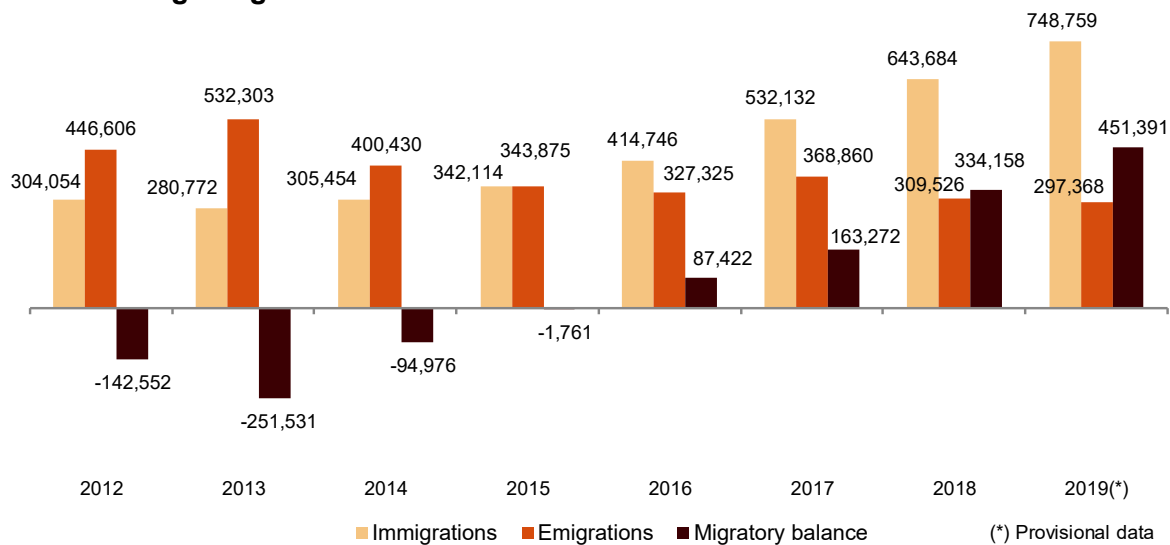
International migrations

Spain's migratory balance abroad was positive with 451,391 people during 2019. It is the highest value in the homogeneous historical series, started in 2008.

A total of 748,759 persons from abroad established their residence in our country (16.3% more than in 2018).

For their part, 297,368 people left Spain for a foreign country (3.9% less than the previous year).

Annual foreign migration



Of the immigrants from abroad, 664,557 had foreign nationality and 84,202 were Spanish.

As for emigration, 219,970 departures were made by foreigners and 77,398 by Spaniards. Of the latter, 51,250 people were born in Spain.

Migratory movements by nationality and place of birth Year 2019

	Immigration	Emigration	Migratory balance
TOTAL	748,759	297,368	451,391
Spaniards	84,202	77,398	6,804
- Born in Spain	32,533	51,250	-18,717
- Born abroad	51,669	26,148	25,521
Foreigners	664,557	219,970	444,587
- Born in Spain	3,492	9,517	-6,025
- Born abroad	661,065	210,453	450,612

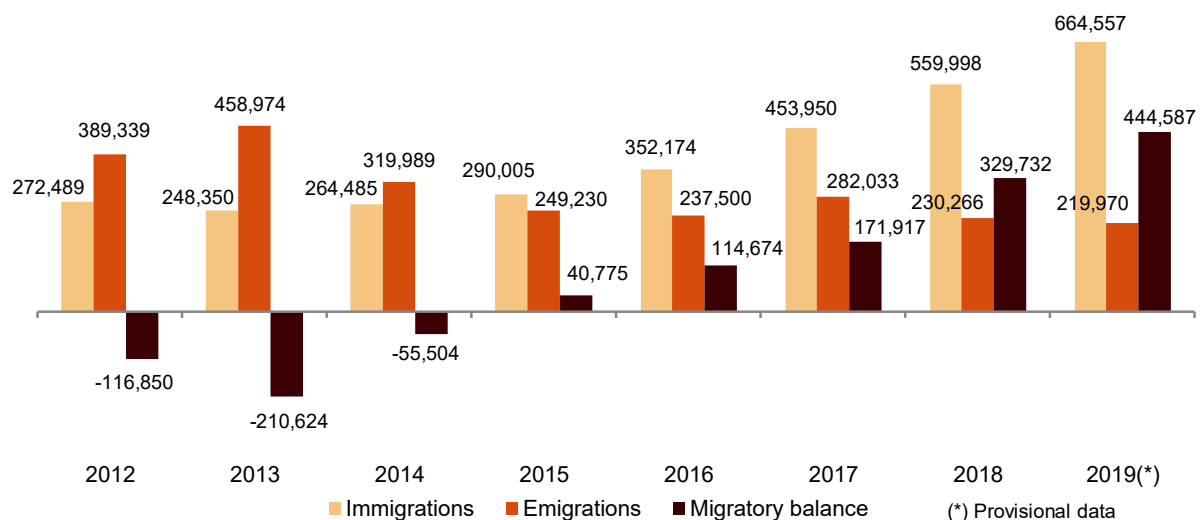
Provisional data

International migration of foreigners

The migratory balance of the population with foreign nationality was 444,587 people during 2019. This balance, which has been positive and growing since 2015, was the result of an immigration of 664,557 people and an emigration of 219,970.

The number of foreign immigrants reached its highest value since the start of the homogeneous series, in 2008, while that of immigrants is the lowest.

Annual international migration of foreigners



The main nationalities of foreign immigrants were Colombian (with 76,524 arrivals in Spain), Moroccan (72,778) and Venezuelan (57,700).

On the other hand, the most frequent nationalities according to the number of emigrants were Romanian (35,618 departures), Moroccan (18,628) and British (12,815). These three were also the majority among the resident foreign population.

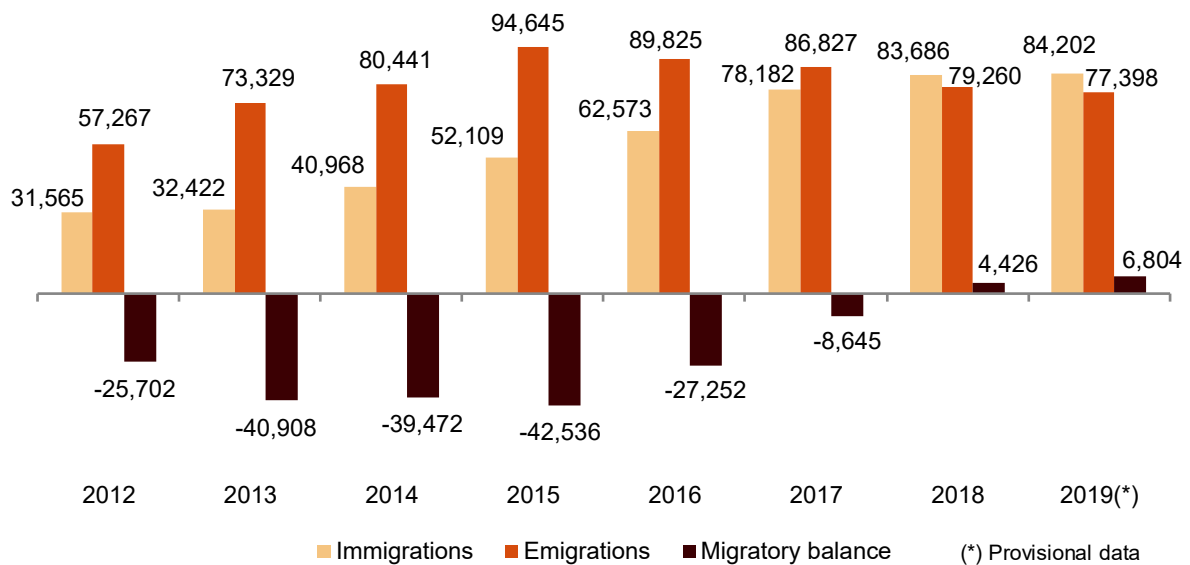
International migration of Spaniards

The migratory balance of Spaniards abroad has continued to be positive, since 2018. Specifically, it was 6,804 net entries from abroad.

This balance was the result of an immigration from abroad of 84,202 persons and an emigration abroad of 77,398.

The arrival of Spaniards does not fundamentally consist of return immigration, but also of persons with Spanish nationality not born in Spain (32,533 of the 84,202 who immigrated were born in Spain).

International migration of Spaniards



The Spanish population that arrived in Spain in the first half of 2019 came mainly from Venezuela (13,239 people), the Ecuador (6,547) and the United Kingdom (6,065).

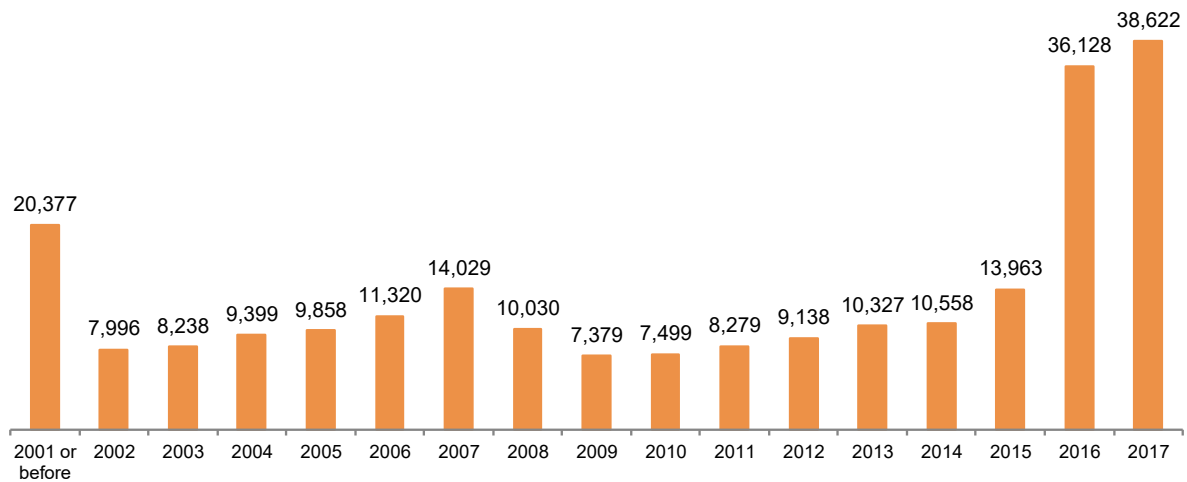
On the other hand, the largest recipients of Spanish emigrants were the United Kingdom (18,305 persons), France (9,293) and the United States of America (6,290).

Emigration abroad according to year of arrival to Spain

Of the 297,368 people who left the country in 2019, 18.5% had always resided in Spain. The rest (81.5%) had immigrated at some previous time.

By nationality, 59.8% of Spaniards who emigrated during 2019 had always resided in Spain, compared to 4.0% of foreigners.

Year of arrival in Spain of emigrants for the year 2019



Provisional data.

Data on the year of arrival for the year preceding the emigration are not relevant, because departures from the country are only considered as emigrations when the arrival in the country occurred at least 12 months before.

Different behaviours can be observed among the foreign nationalities that emigrated the most in 2019.

Of the 35,618 Romanians who emigrated in 2019, the highest number of entries was concentrated in 2007. Of the 18,628 Moroccans who emigrated, a greater number arrived in more recent years (2016 and 2017).

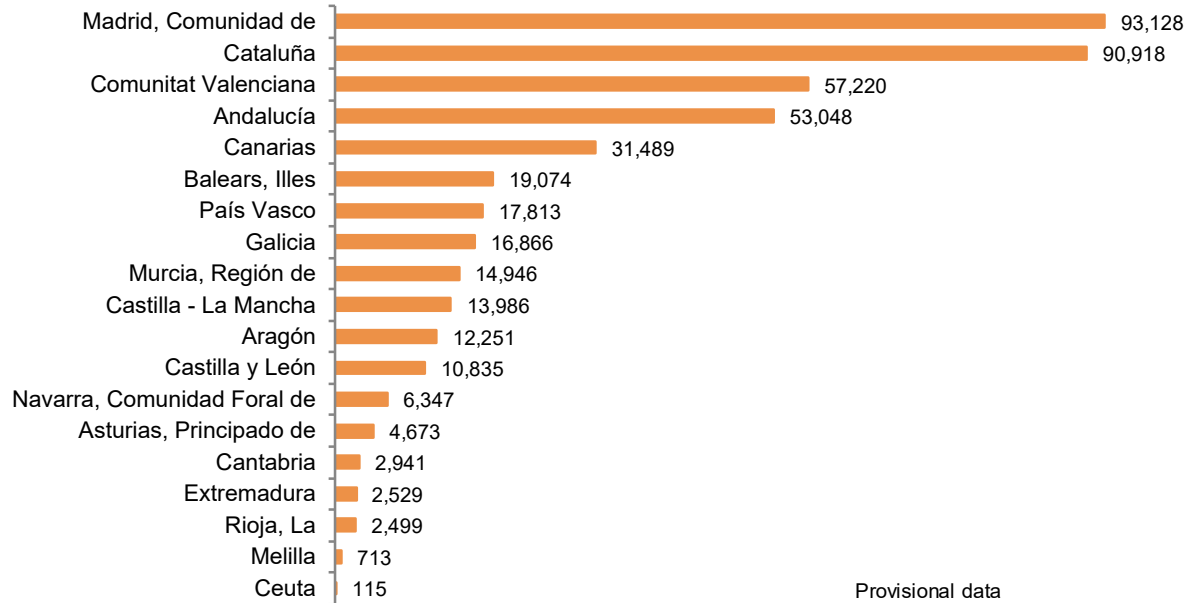
Among the 12,815 Britons who emigrated in 2019, the highest number of arrivals in Spain occurred during 2016.

International migration by Autonomous Communities

All the Autonomous Communities showed a positive international migration balance during the first half of 2019. The greatest increases were observed in Comunidad de Madrid (93,128), Cataluña (90,918) and Comunitat Valenciana (57,220).

On the other hand, the Autonomous Communities with the lowest migratory balances were La Rioja (2,499), Extremadura (2,529) and Cantabria (2,941).

International migration balance by Autonomous Communities. Year 2019

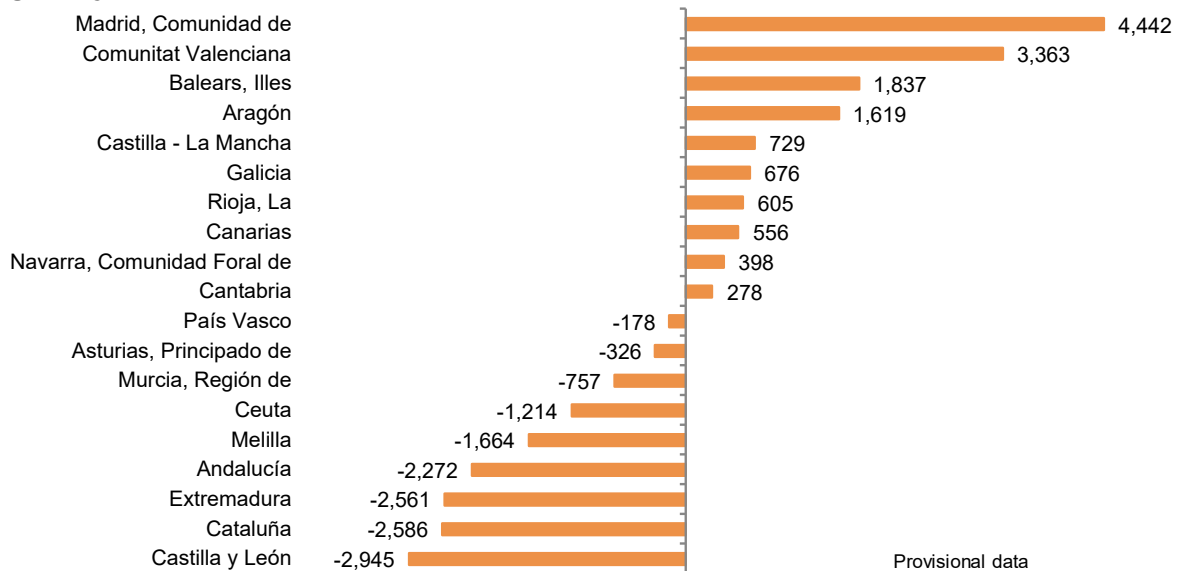


Internal migrations

The highest migratory balances between communities during 2019 were in the Comunidad de Madrid (4,442 net entries), Comunitat Valenciana (3,363) and Illes Balears (1,837).

In contrast, Castilla y León (-2,945), Cataluña (-2,586), and Extremadura (-2,561) presented the most negative balances.

Migratory balance between Autonomous Communities. Year 2019



Data Review and Updates

Both the *Population Figures* as of January 1, 2020 and the *Migration Statistics for 2019* are provisional. They will be updated and become definitive in December 2020. All results are available on INEBase.

Methodological note

Population Figures

The Population Figures is a statistical operation aimed at measuring the population resident in Spain, in each Autonomous Community, in each province and in each island, broken down according to basic demographic characteristics (sex, age, year of birth, nationality and country of birth).

It is a synthesis operation, which is compiled from an accounting of the demographic events occurring throughout each year according to the Vital Statistics (taking only those events occurring to the resident population), the Migrations Statistics and the Statistics on Acquisition of Spanish nationality, and taking as a starting point the 2011 census. Therefore, the Population Figures are totally consistent with the results of these sources.

Population scope: population resident in Spain, understanding as resident population in a certain geographical area those persons who, on the reference date, have their habitual residence therein.

Geographical scope: national, Autonomous Communities and Cities, provinces and islands.

Reference period for the results: population data are provided as at 1 January and 1 July of each year.

Frequency of dissemination: six-monthly.

For more information you can access the methodology at:

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

And the standardised methodological report at:

<http://www.ine.es/dynt3/metadatos/en/RespuestaDatos.html?oe=30321>

Migration Statistics

The purpose of the Migrations Statistics is to measure the migrations that take place between Spain and the rest of the world and between Spanish regions, according to sex, age, year of birth, nationality and country of birth of the migrant, as well as place of origin and destination.

This operation starts from the residential variations registered in the Municipal Register and subsequently undergoes a statistical treatment to estimate migratory movements more accurately.

Population scope: persons who habitually reside in Spain and emigrate abroad or to another region of Spain, and persons who, coming from abroad, establish their habitual residence in Spain.

Geographical scope: national, Autonomous Communities and Cities and provinces.

Reference period for the results: calendar year and quarters.

Frequency of dissemination: six-monthly.

For more information you can access the methodology at:

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

And the standardised methodological report at:

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

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

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