

25 June 2013

(update 08 July 2013)

## Population Figures at 1 January 2013 – Migration Statistics 2012

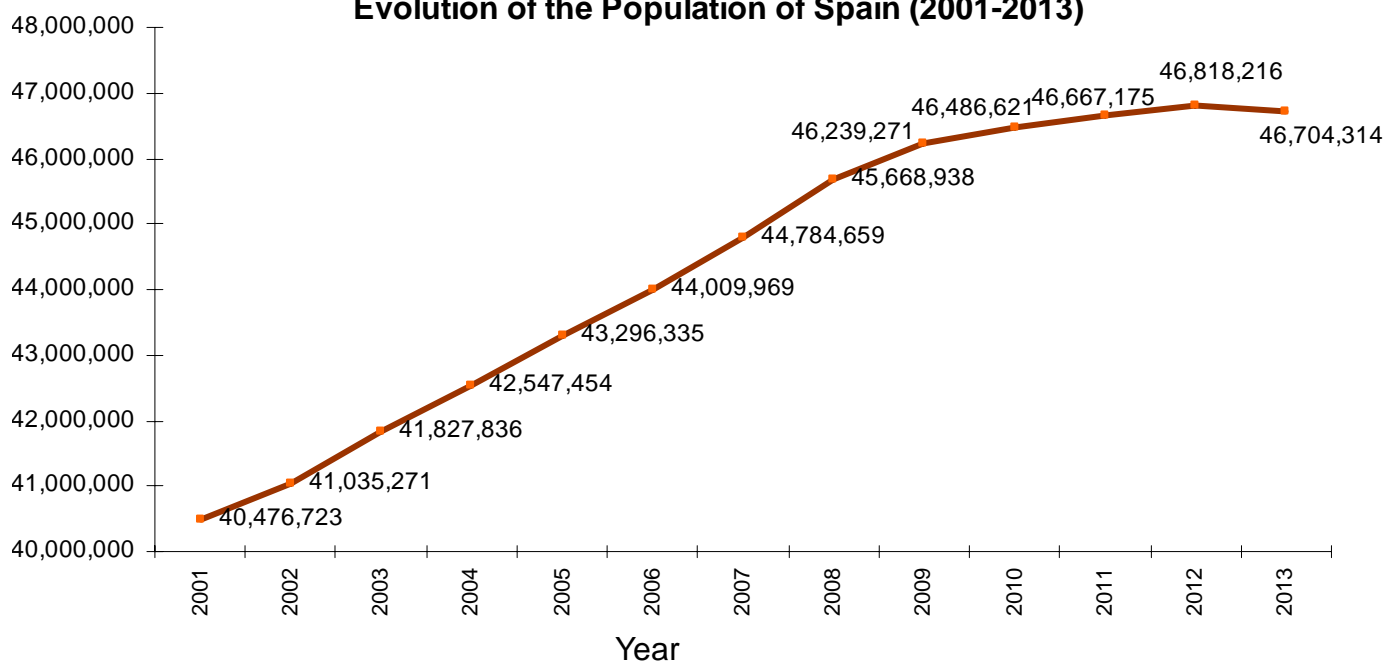
*Provisional data*

### Main results

- The population of Spain decreases by 113,902 persons during 2012, standing at 46,704,314 inhabitants at 1 January 2013.
- The number of foreign nationals falls 2.3%, to 5,118,112 residents.
- During the year 2012, Spain registers a negative migratory balance of 162,390 persons. In the case of Spaniards, the negative migratory balance was 27,344 persons.
- A total of 476,748 persons emigrate abroad, and 314,358 immigrate from abroad during the last year. In the case of Spaniards, 59,724 emigrate and 32,380 immigrate.
- The number of inhabitants increases in Andalucía, Illes Balears, Canarias and the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla, and decreases in the rest.

At 1 January 2013, population resident in Spain stood at 46,704,314 inhabitants, 0.2% less than at the beginning of 2012. This is the first population decrease in Spain for as long as annual data has been available (the series commenced in 1971).

### Evolution of the Population of Spain (2001-2013)



The population decrease resulted from a natural increase (births minus deaths) of 48,488 persons and from a negative migratory balance of 162,390 persons (314,358 immigrations coming from abroad minus 476,748 emigrations abroad).

### Demographic evolution of Spain in 2012(\*)

	Total
Population resident at 1 January 2012 (A)	<b>46,818,216</b>
Births	452,273
Deaths	403,785
Natural increase (B) (Births - Deaths)	<b>48,488</b>
Foreign immigration	314,358
Foreign emigration	476,748
Migratory balance (C) (Immigration - Emigration)	<b>-162,390</b>
Population resident at 1 January 2013 (A + B + C)	<b>46,704,314</b>

(\*) Provisional data

### Population by sex and age

The population decrease occurred within the range of ages 15 - 39 years old, in 474,998 persons (3.0%) and among children aged under 10 years old, who decreased 14,351 (0.3%). 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. The population aged over 64 years old increased by 134,356 persons during 2012, that is, 1.7% more.

### Population growth by age group

Age groups	2012	2013	Absolute growth	Relative growth (%)
TOTAL	46,818,216	46,704,314	-113,902	-0.2
0 to 4 years old	2,476,593	2,420,210	-56,383	-2.3
5 to 9 years old	2,397,810	2,439,842	42,032	1.8
10 to 14 years old	2,202,538	2,226,367	23,829	1.1
15 to 19 years old	2,199,412	2,165,262	-34,149	-1.6
20 to 24 years old	2,503,813	2,441,495	-62,318	-2.5
25 to 29 years old	3,065,914	2,896,322	-169,593	-5.5
30 to 34 years old	3,869,456	3,678,896	-190,560	-4.9
35 to 39 years old	4,091,219	4,072,841	-18,378	-0.4
40 to 44 years old	3,846,087	3,851,385	5,298	0.1
45 to 49 years old	3,610,982	3,666,909	55,928	1.5
50 to 54 years old	3,238,287	3,284,743	46,456	1.4
55 to 59 years old	2,720,823	2,795,078	74,254	2.7
60 to 64 years old	2,467,243	2,502,569	35,326	1.4
65 to 69 years old	2,192,459	2,269,534	77,075	3.5
70 to 74 years old	1,710,594	1,714,063	3,470	0.2
75 to 79 years old	1,760,622	1,726,300	-34,322	-1.9
80 to 84 years old	1,324,628	1,369,131	44,503	3.4
85 to 89 years old	773,197	791,521	18,324	2.4
90 to 94 years old	285,554	308,604	23,051	8.1
95 years old and over	80,985	83,240	2,256	2.8

The dependency rate (understood to be 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) stood at 51.0% at 1 January 2013. This rate was 0.8 points greater than that registered in 2012, standing at 50.2%.

If we narrow the selection down to the population aged over 64 years old, the quotient between said population and the one of working age (16 to 64 years old) was 26.7%, with an increase of 0.6 points as compared with the population in 2012.

### Population by nationality and place of birth

By nationality, the Spanish population barely increased last year (4,016 more persons), standing at 41,586,202 at 1 January 2013.

Nevertheless, if we narrow the selection down to Spaniards born in Spain, the population decreased by 19,337 persons. Thus, the increase in the Spanish population was due to the increase in the population with Spanish nationality born abroad, standing at 23,354 persons.

On the other hand, the foreign population decreased by 117,918 persons (2.3%) to 5,118,112 persons.

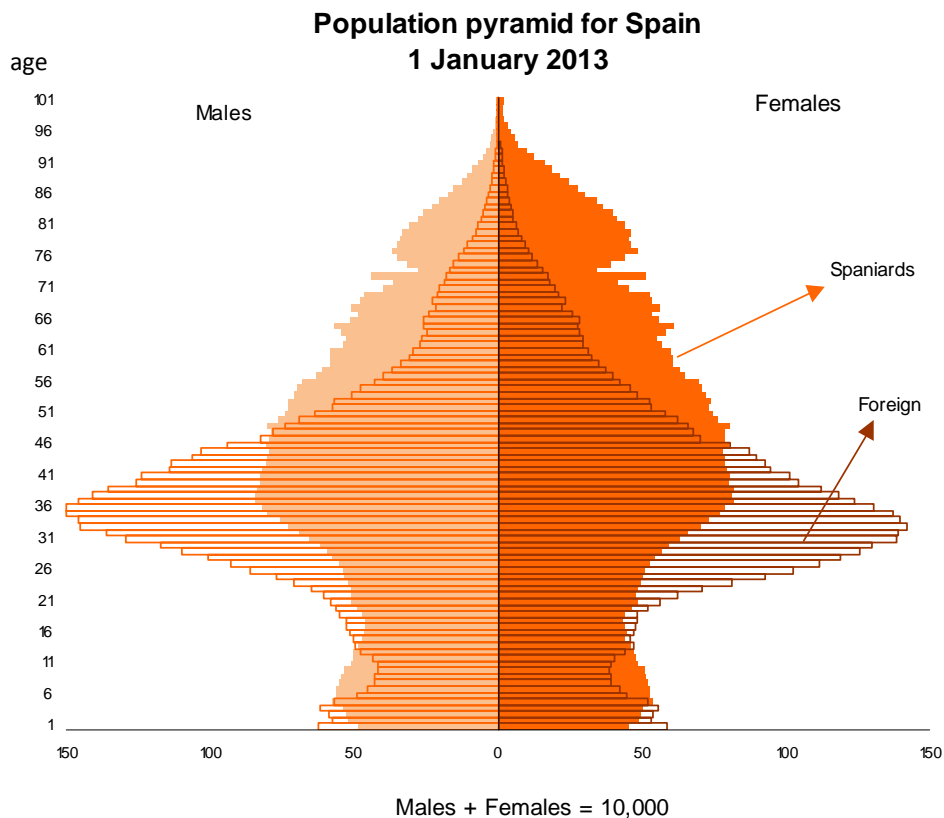
#### Resident population growth in Spain in 2012

	Resident population at 1 January		Absolute growth 2012	Relative growth (%) 2012
	2012	2013		
Total	46,818,216	46,704,314	-113,902	-0.2
Spaniards	41,582,186	41,586,202	4,016	0.0
Born in Spain	40,130,756	40,111,418	-19,337	0.0
Born Abroad	1,451,430	1,474,784	23,354	1.6
Foreign nationals	5,236,030	5,118,112	-117,918	-2.3
Born in Spain	392,508	435,166	42,658	10.9
Born Abroad	4,843,522	4,682,946	-160,576	-3.3

(\*) Provisional data

#### Variation of the foreign population resident in Spain

Main nationality	Resident population at 1 January		Absolute growth 2012	Relative growth (%) 2012
	2012	2013		
Total	5,236,030	5,118,112	-117,918	-2.3
Romania	798,970	773,122	-25,848	-3.2
Morocco	771,632	756,946	-14,686	-1.9
The United Kingdom	312,959	319,163	6,204	2.0
Ecuador	309,777	286,964	-22,812	-7.4
Colombia	245,835	232,551	-13,283	-5.4
China	170,839	166,293	-4,546	-2.7
Bolivia	180,681	164,360	-16,321	-9.0
Germany	153,568	154,875	1,307	0.9
Bulgaria	151,475	147,654	-3,821	-2.5
Portugal	121,271	116,806	-4,465	-3.7
Peru	121,954	115,006	-6,948	-5.7
France	101,119	102,345	1,226	1.2
Argentina	103,543	97,376	-6,168	-6.0
The Dominican Republic	91,716	94,234	2,519	2.7
Brazil	86,465	77,946	-8,519	-9.9

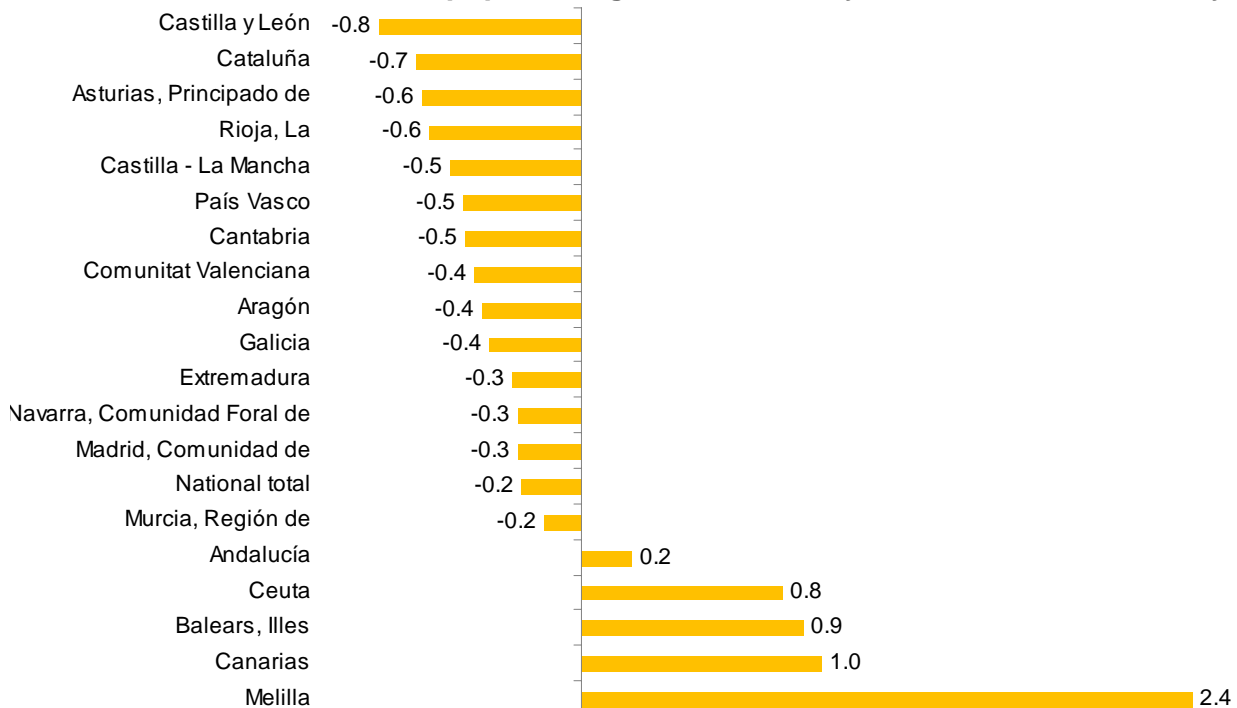


### Population by Autonomous Community and Autonomous City

The population loss in 2012 was generalised in the majority of Autonomous Communities. Castilla y León (-0.8%), Cataluña (-0.7%) and Principado de Asturias and La Rioja (both with -0.6%) registered the greatest relative decreases.

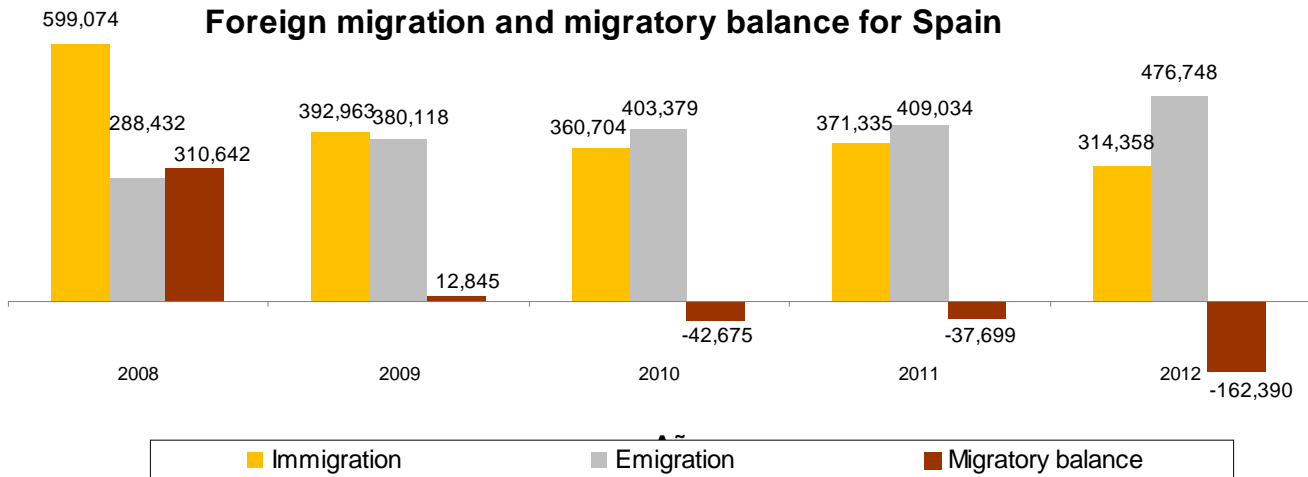
The only population increases were in Canarias (1.0%), Illes Balears (0.9%) and Andalucía (0.2%), as well as in the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta (0.8%) and Melilla (2.4%).

### Relative population growth in 2012 by Autonomous Community (%)



### Foreign migrations

A total of 314,358 persons from abroad set up residence in this country during 2012. At the same time, 476,748 left Spain bound for a foreign country. For the third consecutive year, the migratory balance was negative (-162,390 persons in 2012, a figure slightly lower than that observed in 2011 and 2010).



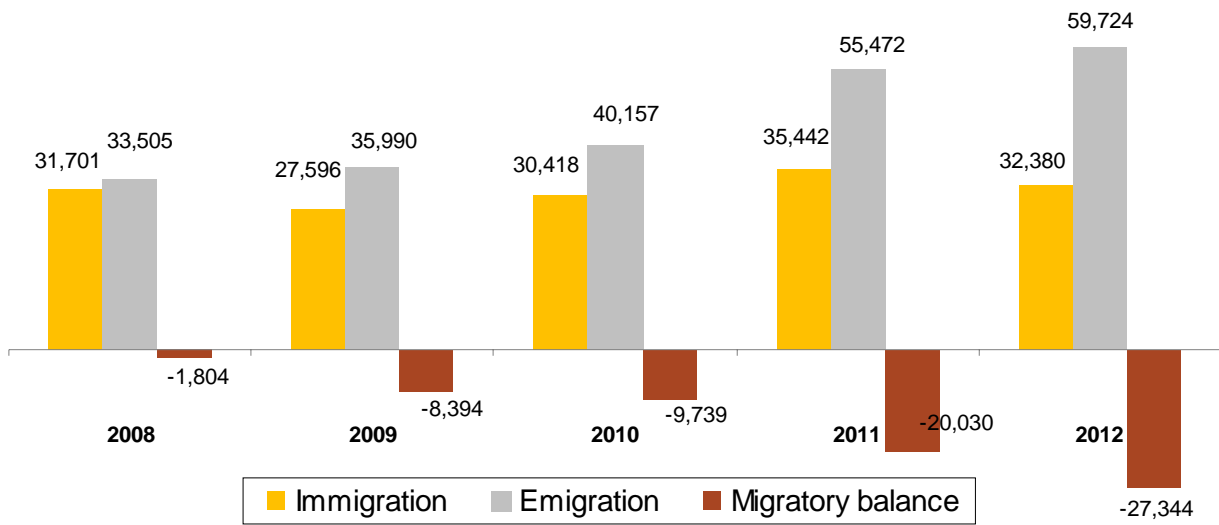
Of the 314,358 immigrants, 10.3% were of Spanish nationality. 32,380 persons of Spanish nationality arrived in Spain from abroad (8.6% less than in 2011) and 281,978 foreigners (16.1% less).

In terms of emigration, of the 476,748 persons who left Spain, 12.5% were Spaniards. During the year 2012, 59,724 Spaniards emigrated (7.7% more than in 2011) and 417,023 foreign nationals (17.9% more).

Considering all the above, during 2012 migratory balances once again became negative, both for the Spanish population and for the foreign one.

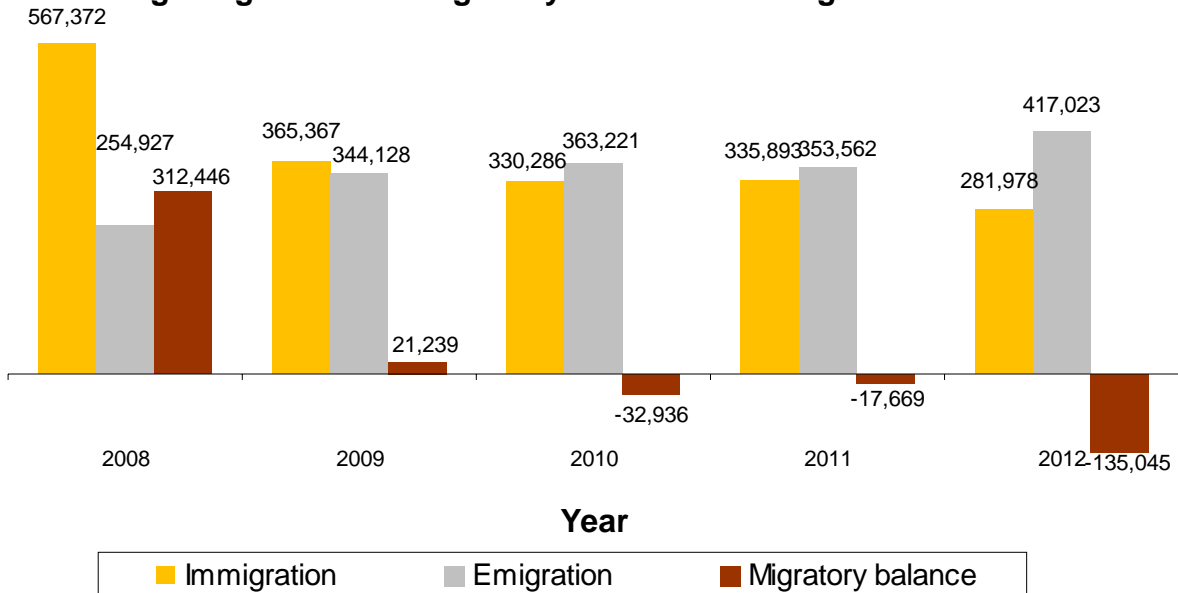
In the case of Spaniards, the balance stood at -27,344 persons (in 2011 it stood at -20,030).

**Foreign migration and migratory balance for Spaniards**



On the other hand, the migratory balance of foreign nationals stood at  $-135,045$ , with a pronounced decrease as compared with the data for 2011 and 2010.

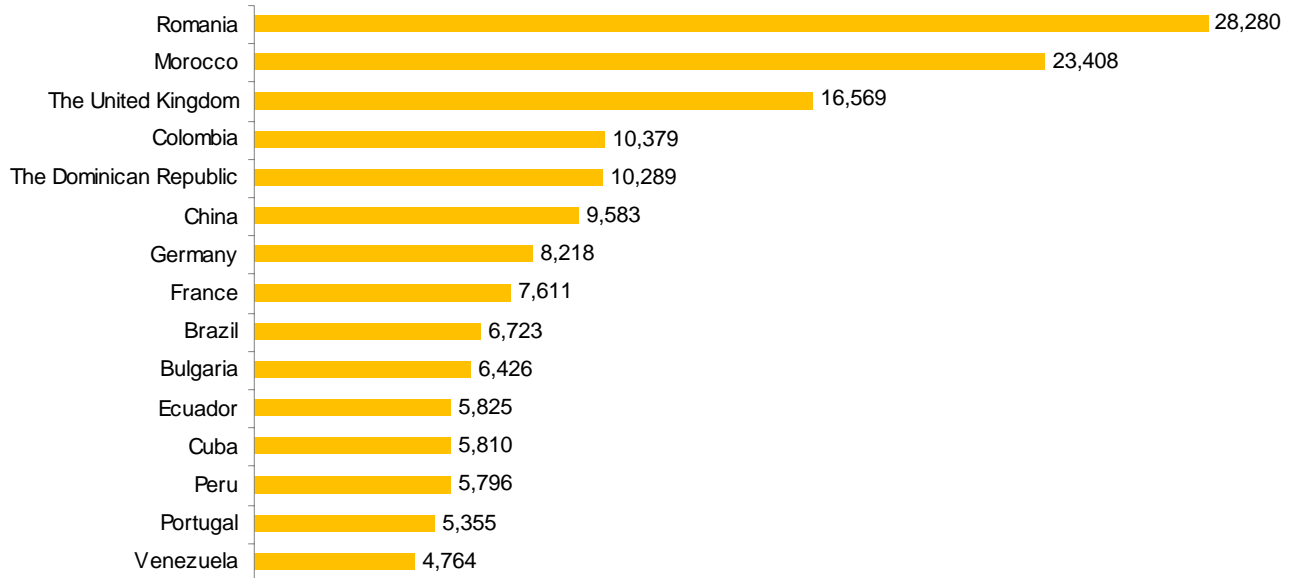
**Foreign migration and migratory balance for foreign nationals**



### Immigration from abroad

The main nationalities of foreign immigrants were Romanian (28,280 arrived in Spain during 2012), Moroccans (23,408) and British (16,569).

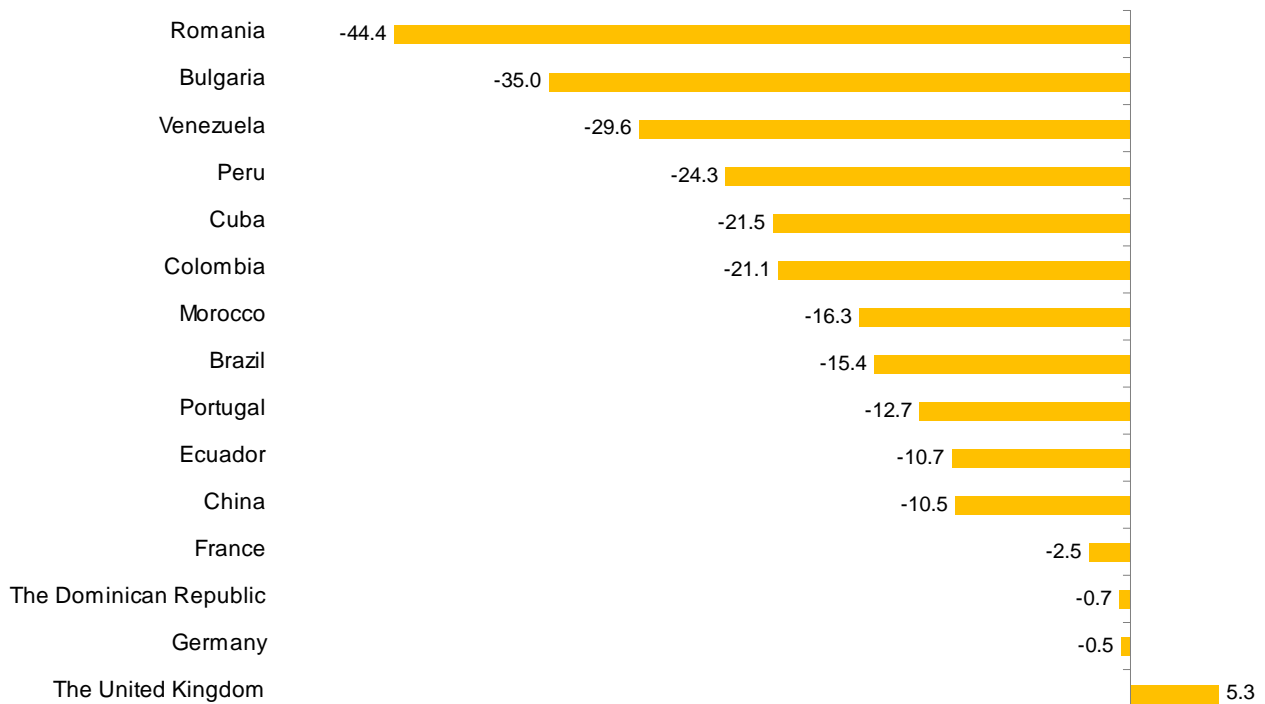
**Immigration abroad of foreign nationals by nationality. 2012**



From the 15 nationalities with the greatest immigration flow, British registered the greatest relative annual increase, with a 5.3%.

In contrast, Romanians were those that most curtailed the number of arrivals in Spain during 2012, standing at 44.4% less.

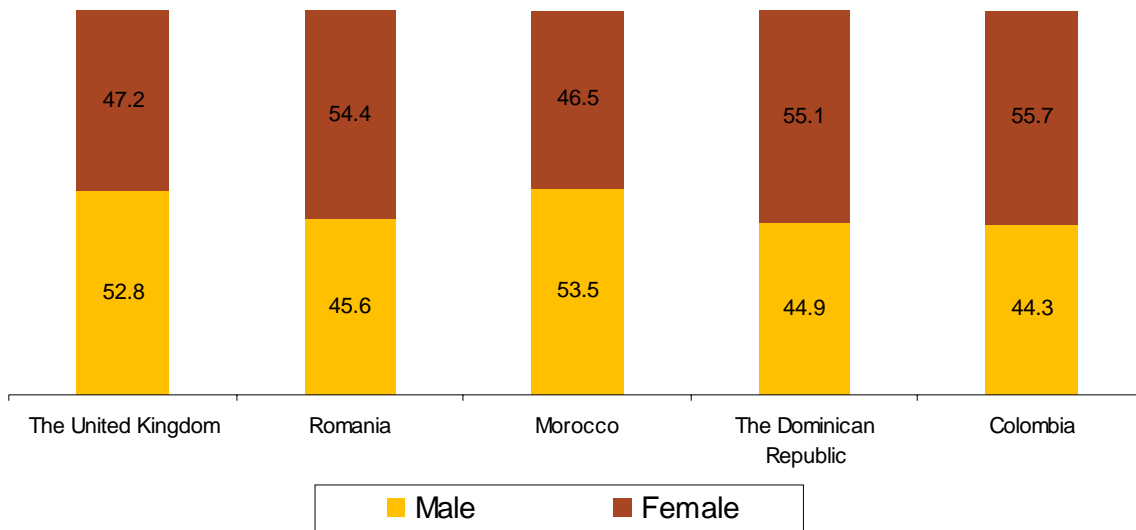
**Annual variation rate of foreign immigration by nationality (%). 2012**



**Immigration abroad of foreign nationals by sex and age**

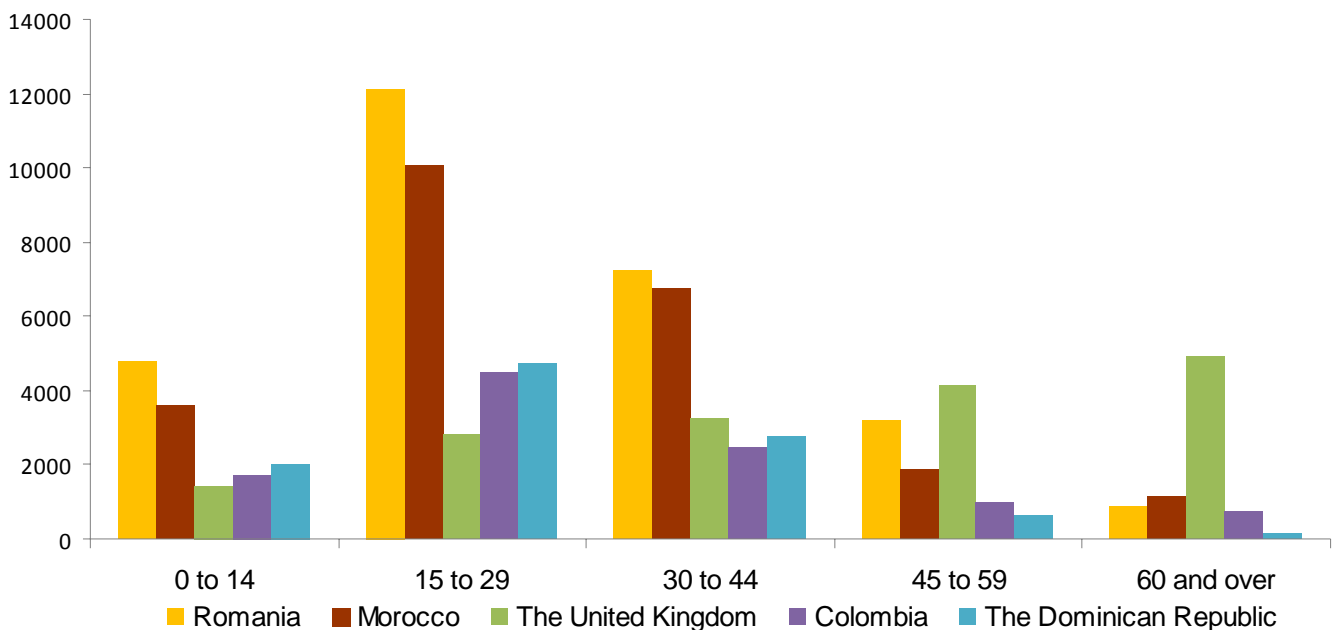
Among the first five nationalities in terms of immigration, the Moroccans and Britons were predominantly male. The Rumanians, Dominicans and Colombians were predominantly female.

**Foreign immigration abroad by sex and nationality. 2012**



The profile by age was very different according to the nationality of the migrant, clearly predominated by young adult ages of Romanian and Moroccan nationality, and British citizens around retirement age.

**Immigration from abroad by age and nationality. 2012**



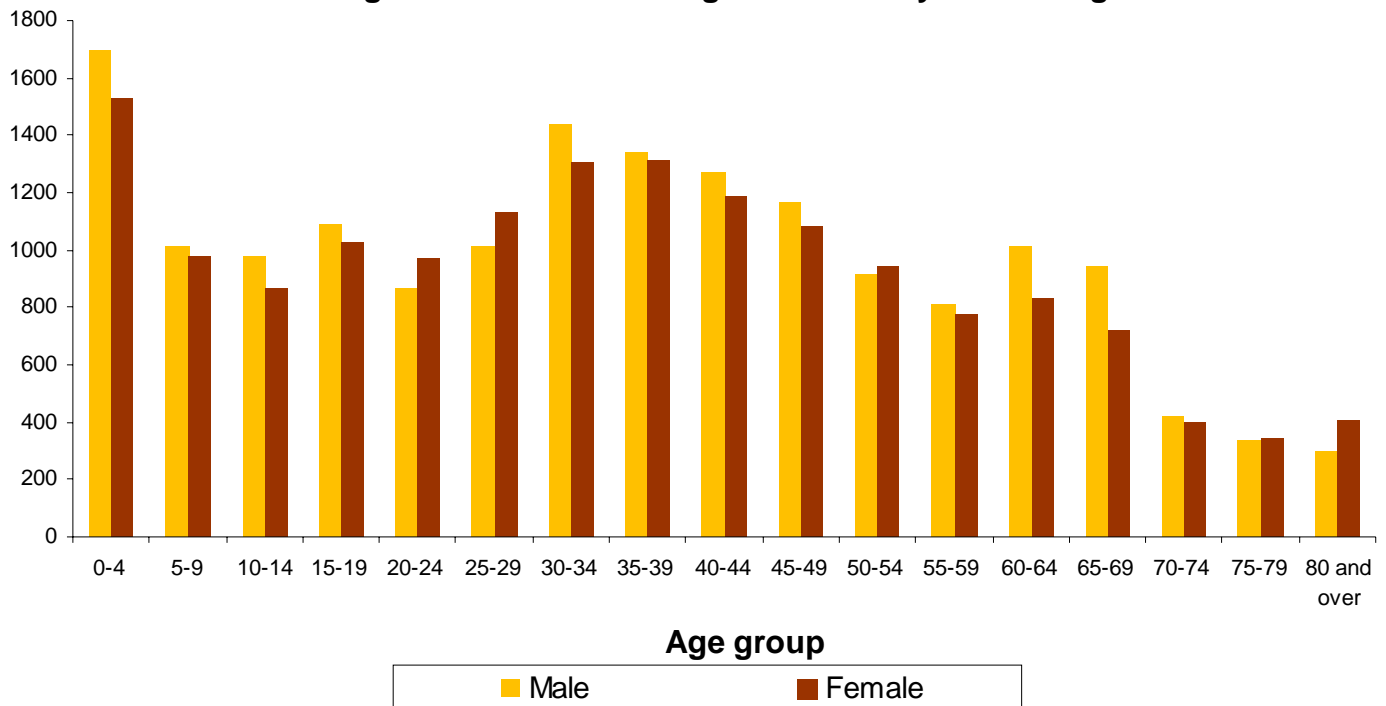


### Immigration from abroad of Spaniards

Among Spanish immigrants, males maintained a slightly higher relative rate (51.3% in 2012).

In this case, immigration was more uniformly distributed in the case of foreign nationals, although a slight predominance could be appreciated among those aged between 30 and 50 years old, and around retirement age. Also worth noting was the importance of arrivals of Spanish children under the age of four years old, associated to a large extent with adoption by Spanish families of children born abroad.

**Immigration abroad of foreign nationals by sex and age. 2012**

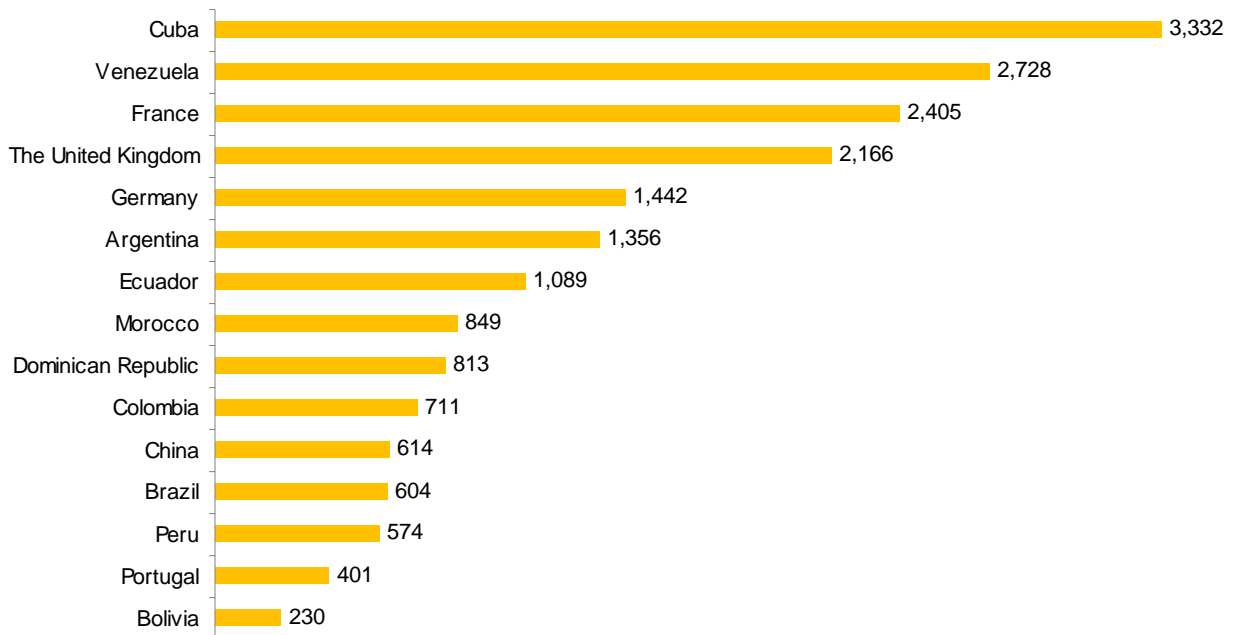


### Immigration from abroad of Spaniards according to origin

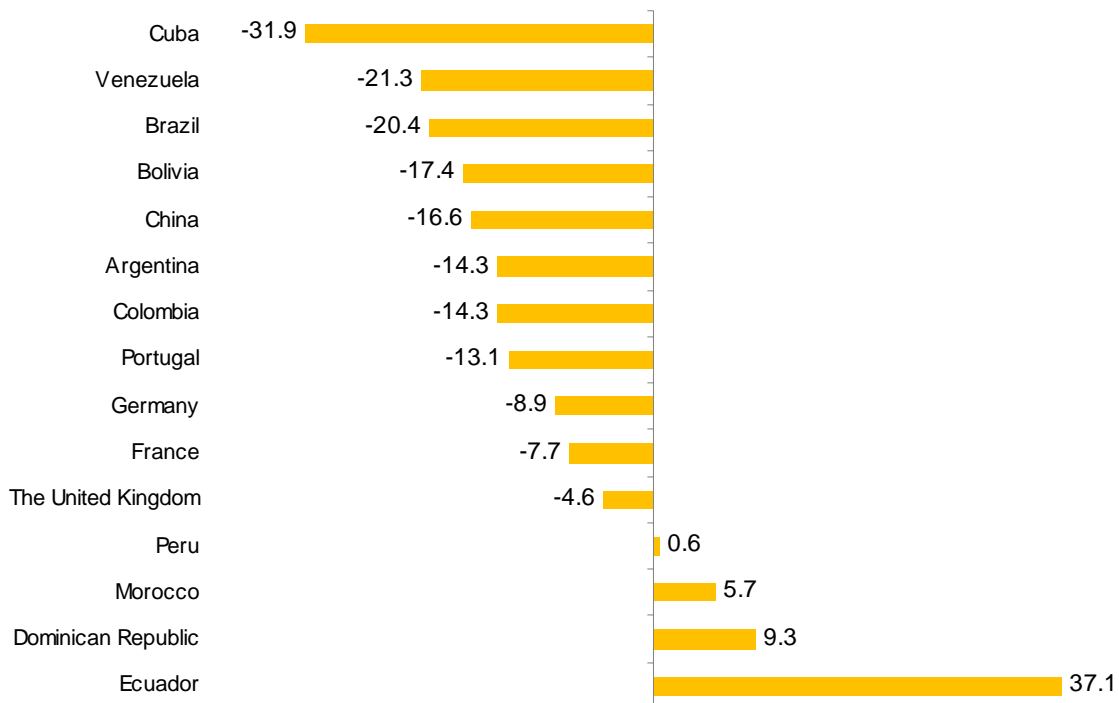
The Spanish population that arrived in Spain during 2012 came mostly from Cuba, Venezuela, France and the United Kingdom (in all cases, with more than 2,000 arrivals).

In relative terms, worth noting was the increase in immigration of Spaniards from Ecuador (37.1%) and the decrease of those arriving from Cuba (-31.9%).

**Immigration abroad of Spaniards by country of origin. 2012**



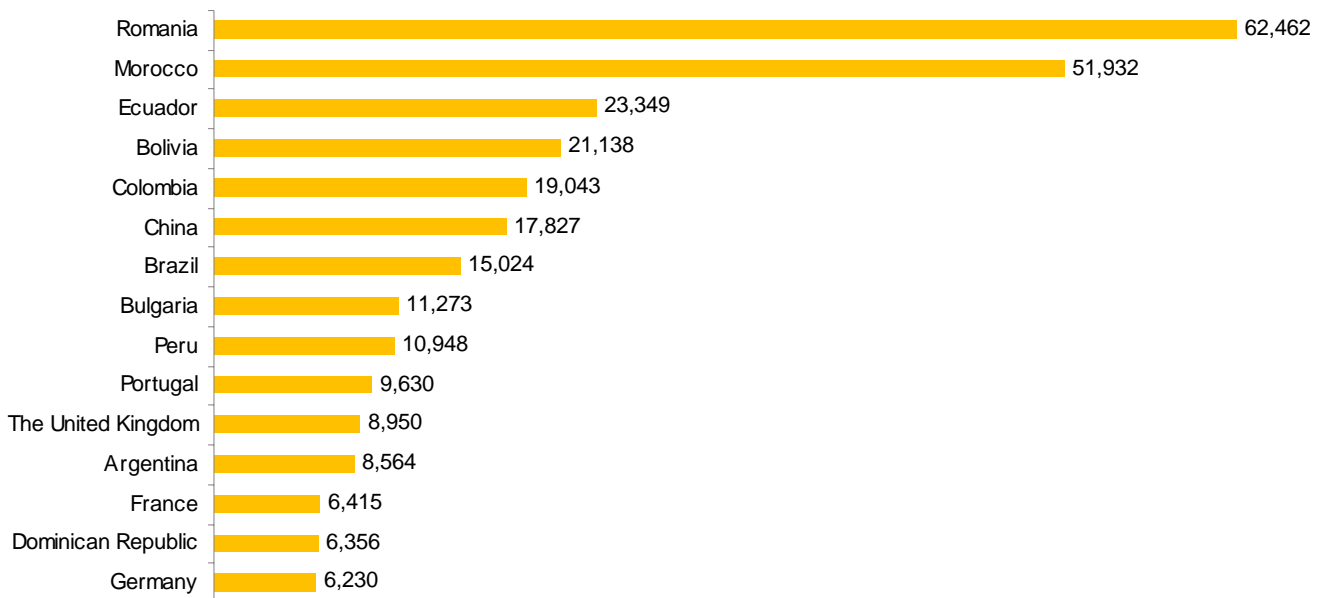
**Annual variation rate of immigration by Spaniards by origin (%). 2012**



### Emigration abroad of foreign nationals

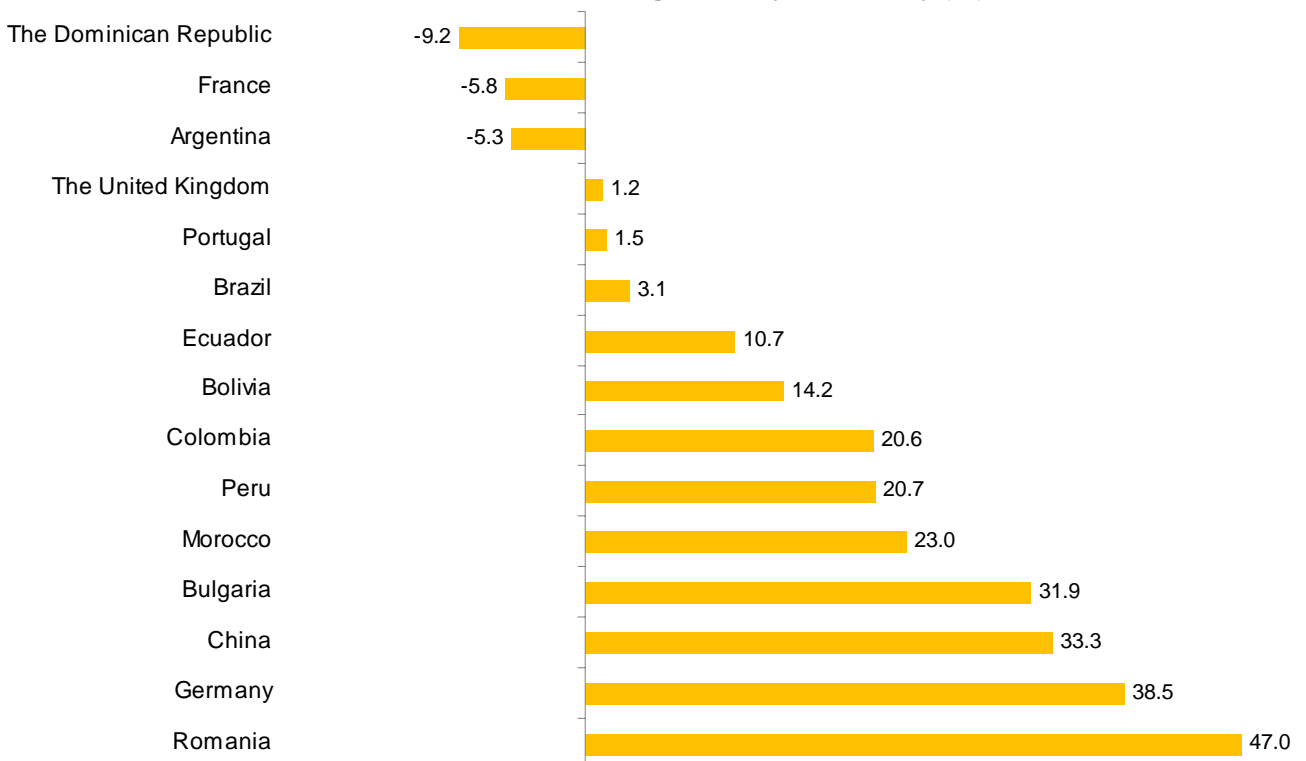
Among the foreign nationals who emigrated to Spain during 2012, the predominant nationalities were those of Romania (62,462 emigrations) and Morocco (51,932), which were the majority among the resident foreign population.

**Emigration abroad of foreign nationals by nationality. 2012**

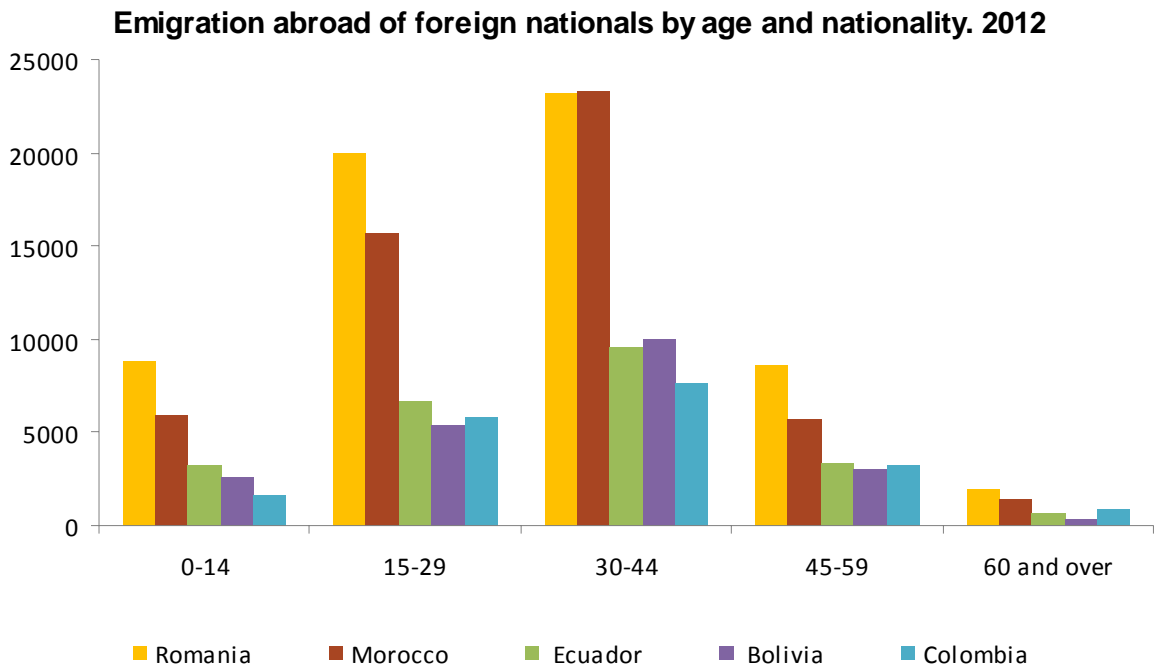


In relative terms, emigration of Romanians, Germans, Chinese nationals and Bulgarians increased more than 30%. In contrast, Dominicans, French nationals and Argentinians decreased their emigrations abroad during the last year.

**Annual variation rate of emigration by nationality (%). 2012**

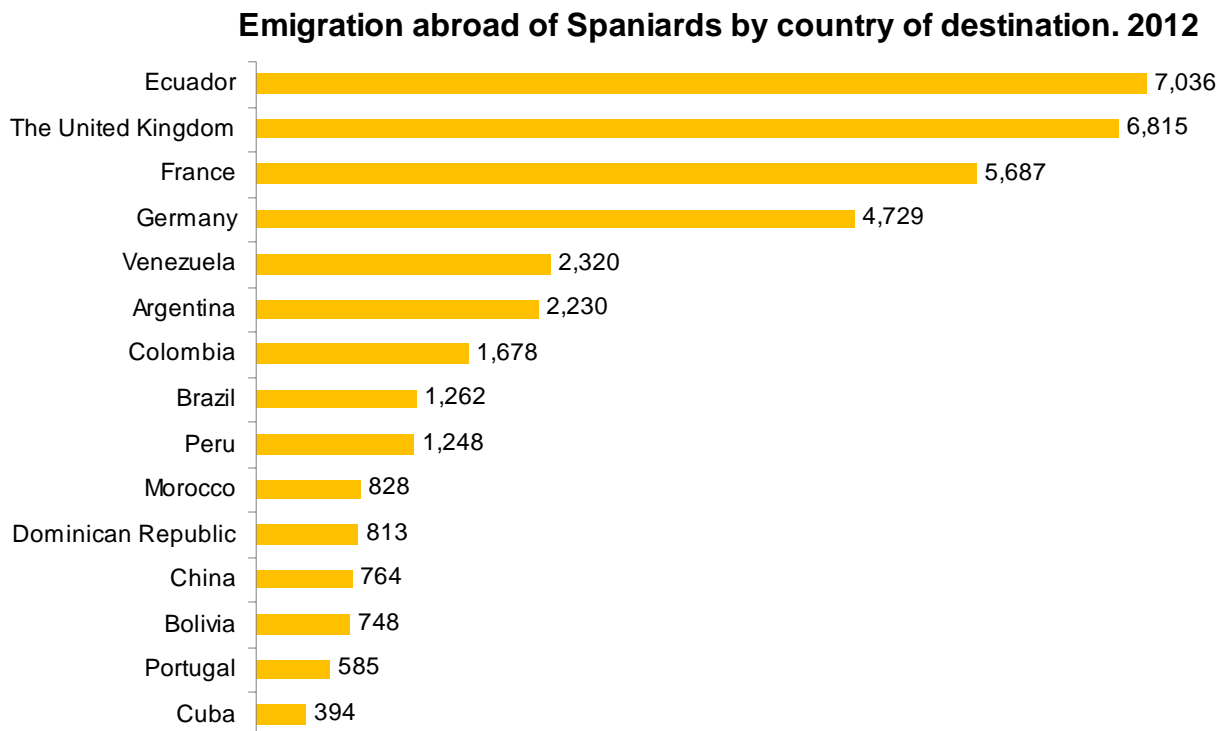


By age, it was observed that in general, the age group with the highest level of emigration of foreign nationals was the one aged 30 to 44 years old, whereas for immigration the highest level was reached in the group aged 15 to 29 years old.



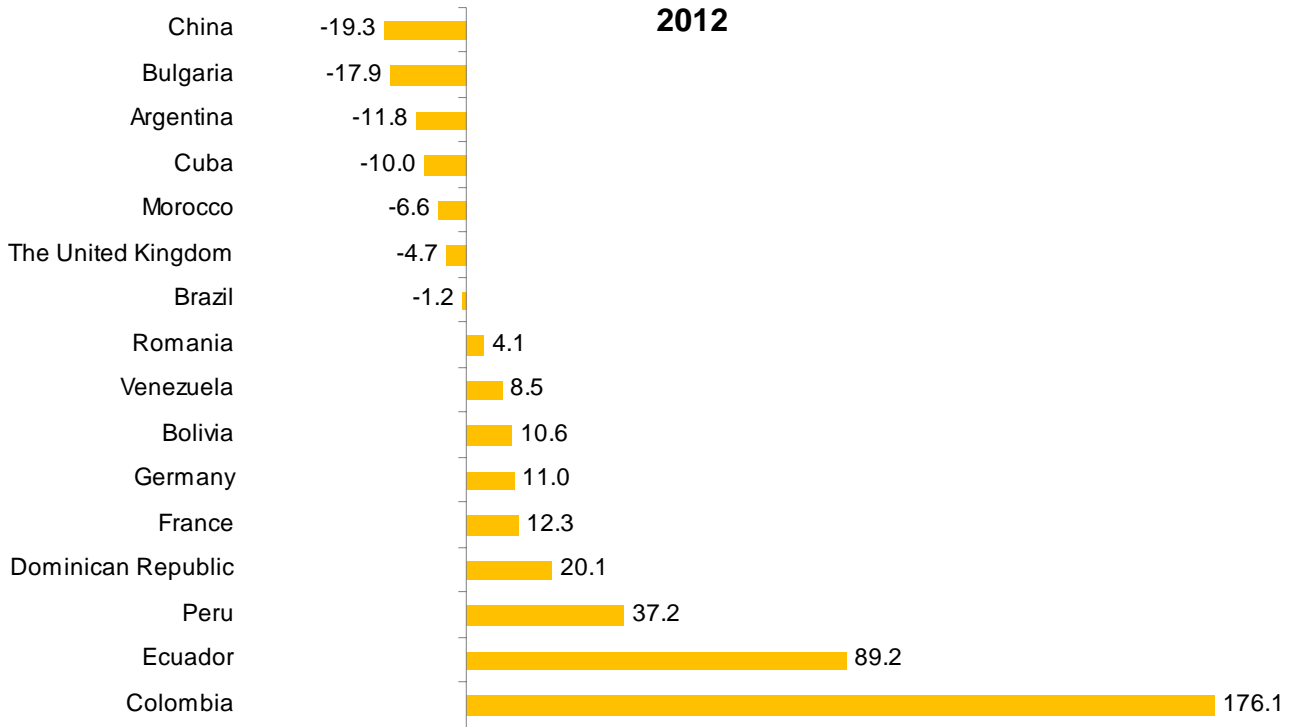
**Emigration abroad of Spaniards**

Ecuador, the United Kingdom, France and Germany were the main destinations of Spanish emigrants, with more than 4,000 departures for each of these countries.



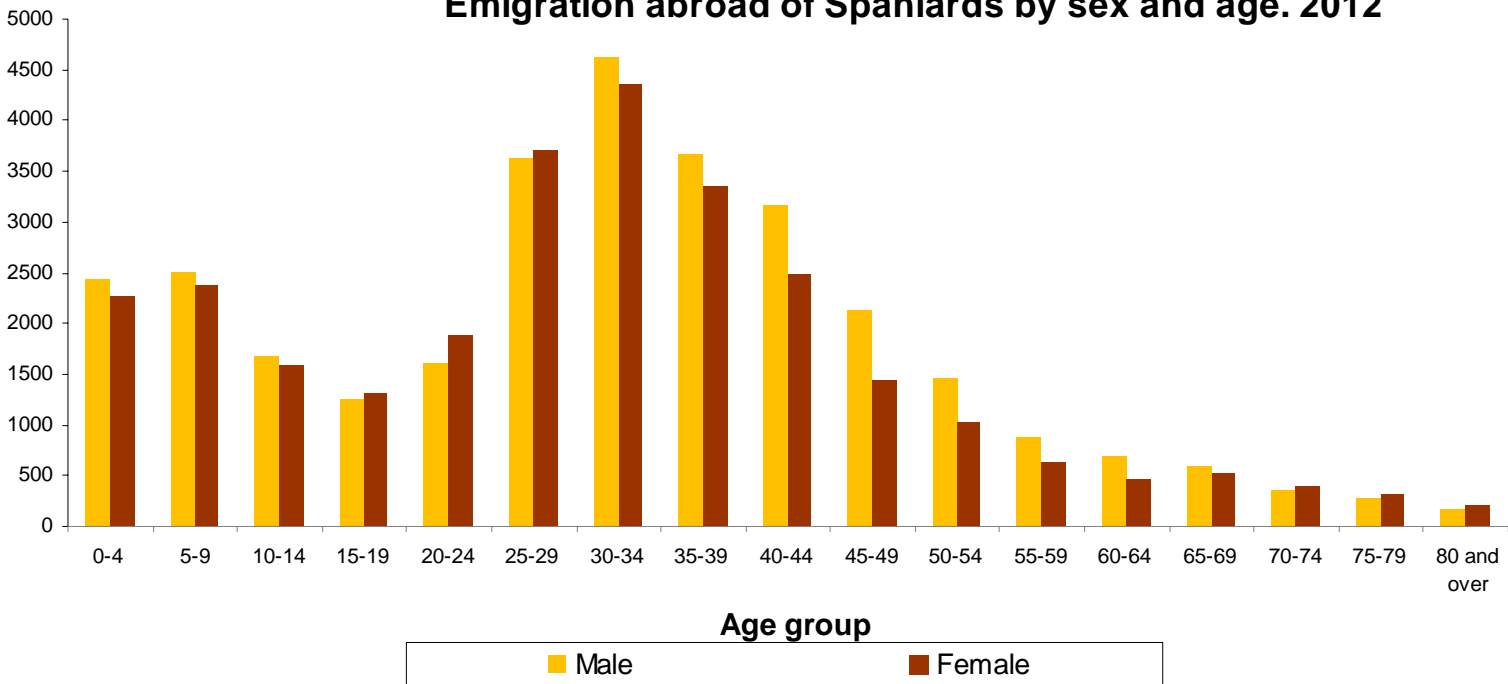
In relative terms, worth noting was the significant increase in Spaniards moving to Colombia and Ecuador, as well as the decrease in emigration to China and Bulgaria.

**Annual variation rate of emigration of Spaniards by destination (%).**



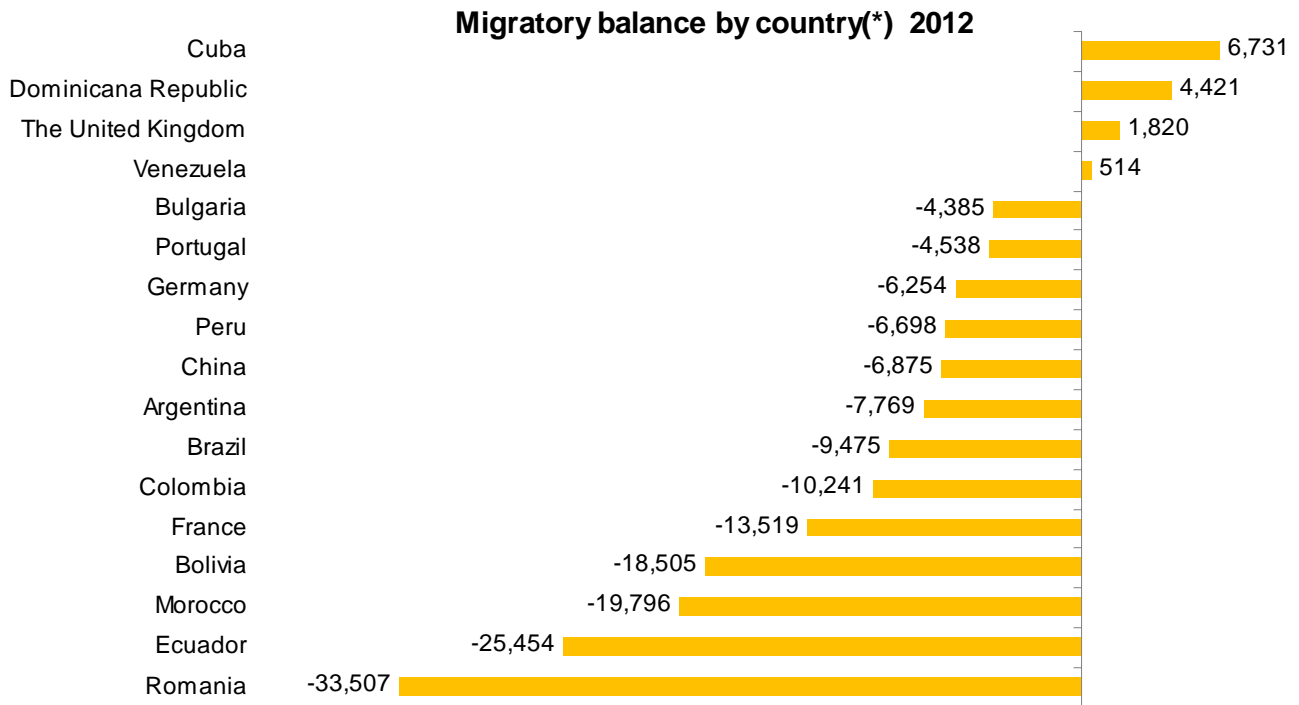
The 59,724 Spaniards who left the country during 2012 were concentrated particularly between the ages of 25 and 44 years old. Males represented 52.3% of the total.

**Emigration abroad of Spaniards by sex and age. 2012**



**Migratory balances by country**

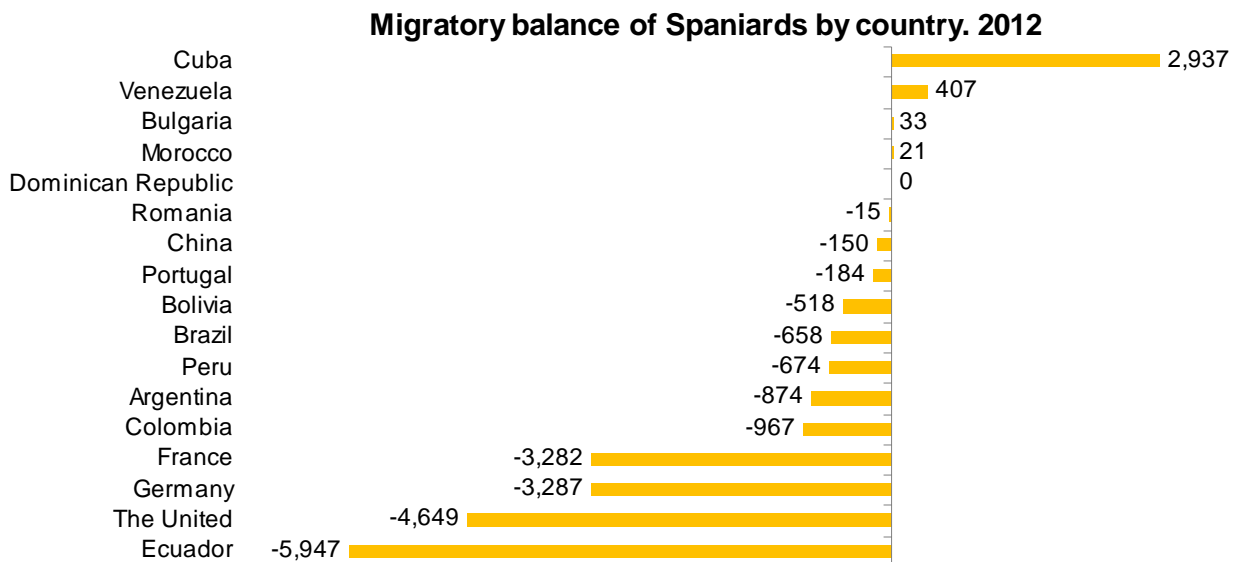
Spain maintained a positive migratory balance in 2012 with Cuba, the Dominican Republic, the United Kingdom and Venezuela. In contrast, worth noting were the negative migratory balances of those from Romania, Ecuador, Morocco and Bolivia.



(\*) Data for 15 main countries of origin and destination

The loss of population with relation to countries with which Spain maintained more negative migratory balances was concentrated in the aged between 25 and 45 years old.

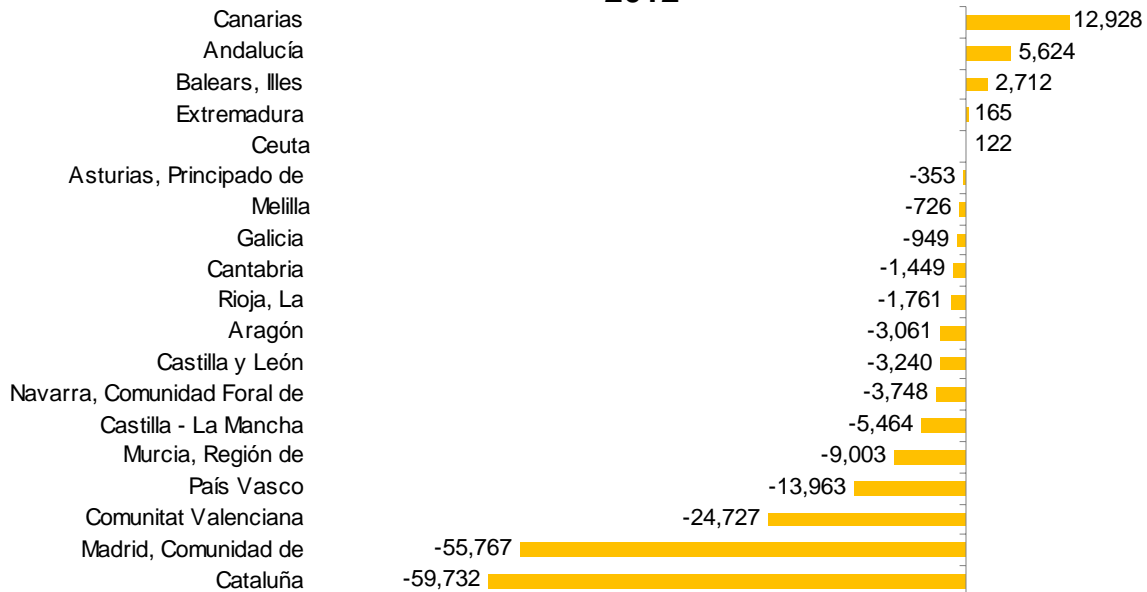
If we narrow the selection down to the Spanish population, Cuba was by far the country with which Spain had the most positive migratory balance in 2012. In contrast, the countries with the most negative migratory balances were Ecuador, the United Kingdom, Germany and France.



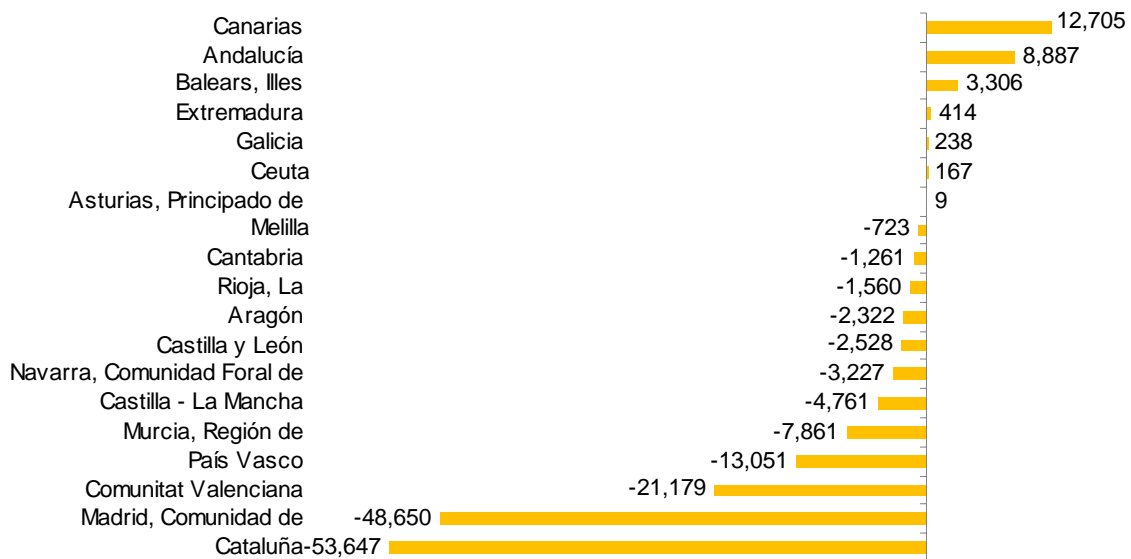
### Foreign migration by Autonomous Community

In 2012 Cataluña, Comunidad de Madrid and Comunitat Valenciana presented the most negative migratory balances, whereas the most positive migratory balances were registered in Canarias, Andalucía and Illes Balears. In the case of the Spanish population, all Autonomous Communities except Canarias had negative migratory balances with abroad.

#### Migratory balance abroad by Autonomous Community. 2012



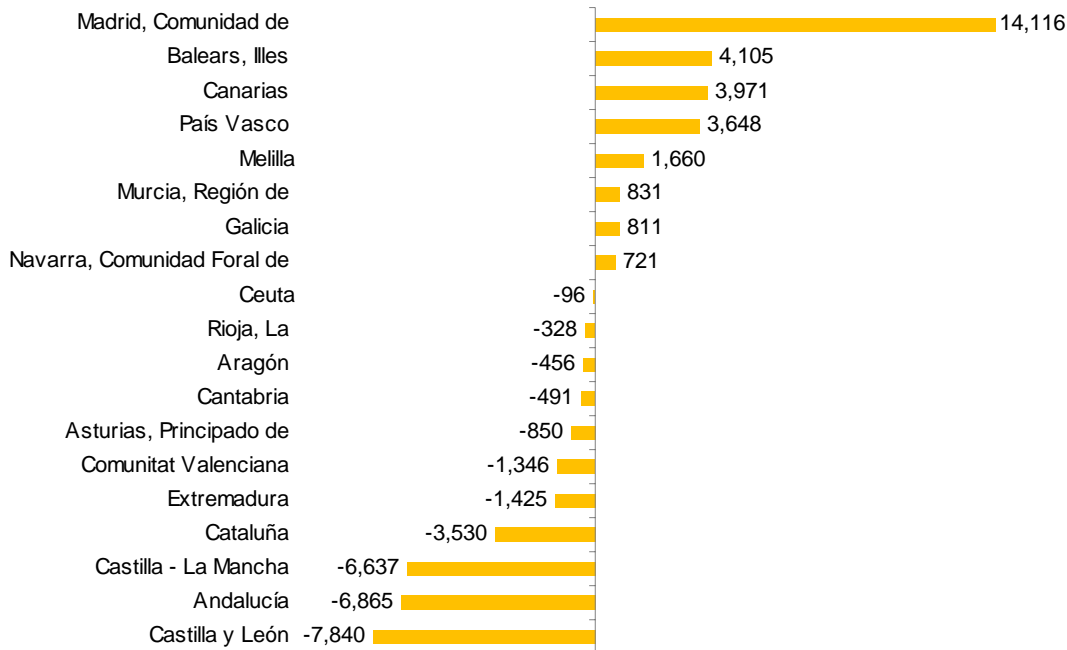
#### Migratory balance abroad of foreign population by Autonomous Community



## Domestic migrations

Comunidad de Madrid, Illes Balears and Canarias presented the highest migratory balances in movements between Autonomous Communities. On the other hand, Castilla y León, Andalucía and Castilla-La Mancha presented the most negative domestic migratory balances.

### Migratory balance between Autonomous Communities. 2012



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

### Demographic evolution by Autonomous Community in 2012

Autonomous Community	Population at 1 January 2012	Natural increase (*)	Migratory balance abroad	Domestic migratory balance	Population at 1 January 2013
National total	46,818,216	48,488	-162,390	0	46,704,314
Andalucía	8,377,809	17,641	5,624	-6,865	8,394,209
Aragón	1,343,790	-1,778	-3,061	-456	1,338,495
Asturias, Principado de	1,074,304	-5,643	-353	-850	1,067,457
Balears, Illes	1,100,715	2,866	2,712	4,105	1,110,399
Canarias	2,085,928	3,025	12,928	3,971	2,105,851
Cantabria	592,387	-796	-1,449	-491	589,651
Castilla y León	2,537,654	-9,417	-3,240	-7,840	2,517,157
Castilla - La Mancha	2,105,936	1,122	-5,464	-6,637	2,094,957
Cataluña	7,514,992	13,888	-59,732	-3,530	7,465,619
Comunitat Valenciana	5,009,647	4,889	-24,727	-1,346	4,988,464
Extremadura	1,104,343	-1,780	165	-1,425	1,101,303
Galicia	2,771,916	-10,048	-949	811	2,761,730
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,425,573	25,293	-55,767	14,116	6,409,216
Murcia, Región de	1,461,928	5,915	-9,003	831	1,459,671
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	640,023	1,393	-3,748	721	638,390
País Vasco	2,184,696	93	-13,963	3,648	2,174,474
Rioja, La	320,951	144	-1,761	-328	319,006
Ceuta	83,837	641	122	-96	84,504
Melilla	81,786	1,042	-726	1,660	83,762

(\*) Births - deaths.



## Annex Migrations in the European Union European Data 2008-2011

With the coming into force of European Parliament and Council **Regulation 862/2007 regarding Statistics on Migrations and International Protection**, since 2009 Member States have been providing information to Eurostat regarding migratory flows. Although in some cases the data will be reviewed during 2013 and 2014, due to the conducting of the 2011 Census in all EU countries, an abundance of data is currently published on the Eurostat website regarding international migrations between Member States covered by the various Statistics Offices and sent annually to Eurostat.

Below the emigration and immigration figures from and to Spain with relation to the different European countries are highlighted. These are published by Eurostat with reference to the years 2008-2011, and taking as the source the Statistics Offices of the respective countries. For illustrative purposes, the figures published by the INE for those same flows between 2008 and 2011 are shown. Conciliation between international migration figures is examined and debated on a global level.

### Immigration to Spain by previous country of residence

	Germany		France		The United Kingdom		Portugal		Italy		Netherlands		Sweden		Finland	
	DESTATIS	INE	INSEE	INE	ONS	INE	INE-Port	INE	ISTAT	INE	CBS	INE	SCB	INE	Statistics FI	INE
<b>2008</b>	19,613	14,047	ND(*)	12,407	24,943	26,631	ND(*)	15,440	4,750	13,075	4,021	4,323	1,129	1,633	591	712
<b>2,009</b>	ND(*)	11,048	ND(*)	10,558	14,720	20,355	ND(*)	8,648	4,479	10,557	3,512	3,452	994	1,556	576	691
<b>2,010</b>	ND(*)	10,249	ND(*)	10,544	15,775	18,670	ND(*)	6,843	4,021	10,378	ND(*)	3,518	1,070	1,783	563	940
<b>2,011</b>	ND(*)	10,054	ND(*)	11,143	14,508	18,828	ND(*)	7,006	3,466	11,558	ND(*)	3,751	1,144	1,800	626	985

### Emigration from Spain by subsequent country of residence

	Germany		France		The United Kingdom		Portugal		Italy		Netherlands		Sweden		Finland	
	DESTATIS	INE	INSEE	INE	ONS	INE	INE-Port	INE	ISTAT	INE	CBS	INE	SCB	INE	Statistics FI	INE
<b>2,008</b>	17,388	9,728	ND(*)	12,903	ND(*)	13,018	ND(*)	9,683	2,741	7,053	5,101	3,718	1,706	938	760	271
<b>2,009</b>	ND(*)	12,064	ND(*)	17,256	22,331	15,091	ND(*)	14,169	2,999	8,640	5,173	4,803	1,909	1,412	673	416
<b>2,010</b>	ND(*)	14,137	ND(*)	21,155	15,167	18,334	ND(*)	13,983	3,228	9,552	ND(*)	4,892	1,754	1,502	604	298
<b>2,011</b>	ND(*)	14,796	ND(*)	19,919	17,643	17,588	ND(*)	11,039	3,271	7,694	ND(*)	4,754	1,883	1,443	742	444

NOTE: Destatis, INSEE, ONS, INE-Portugal, ISTAT, CBS, SCB, Statistics Finland are, respectively, the names of the statistics offices of the countries analysed

(\*) Data not available

Source: Eurostat

## Methodological note

Today the INE is presenting for the first time, and as provisional data, the results of two new statistical operations: **Population Figures** and **Migration Statistics**. Final results from both sets of statistics will be provided next December, in conjunction with the provisional results referring to the 2013 half.

Both operations are henceforth to be 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 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 Intercensal Population Estimates. It all constitute 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 specific geographical area those persons who, at the reference date, have established their normal residence therein, pursuant to the definition of normal residence 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**. In said regulations, **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. Nevertheless, it is important to highlight that only normal residents in a district will be considered:

- Those who, according to the previous definition, would have normally lived therein for a continued period of at least 12 months.
- Those who, according to the previous definition, would have established their normal residence therein less than 12 months ago, but with the intention of remaining therein for at least one year.

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 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 July 2012 and 1 January 2013 are disseminated.

**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

Together with Population Figures, the INE is also implementing a new statistical operation whose purpose is the measuring of 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. 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 migration<sup>2</sup> 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.

- 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.

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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 763/2008 regarding Population and Housing Censuses** and in **European Parliament and Council Regulation 862/2007 regarding Migrations and International Protection**.

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 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 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.