

**INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATORY
MOVEMENTS IN SPAIN, 1961-1981.**

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RESUM

MOVIMENTS MIGRATORIS INTERPROVINCIALS A ESPANYA, 1961-1981

Aquest article descriu l'evolució dels saldos migratoris interprovincials a Espanya entre els anys 1960 i 1981. Durant aquests anys, prop de quatre milions de persones van canviar de lloc de residència, essent el saldo migratori amb l'exterior de 250.000 persones. Amb tot, a partir de 1975 s'observa un canvi molt profund ja que el nombre de migrants es redueix moltíssim. Això és degut, en primer lloc, a la crisi econòmica, però també al rejueniment de les províncies immigrants i a la despoblació de les províncies emigrants.

Un darrer aspecte tractat en aquest treball són les previsions de la possible evolució dels saldos migratoris. Així, i tenint en compte l'agreujament de la crisi econòmica, podem preveure que la tendència observada a partir de 1975 no pot sinó accentuar-se.

RESUMEN

MOVIMIENTOS MIGRATORIOS INTERPROVINCIALES EN ESPAÑA, 1961-1981

Este artículo describe la evolución de los saldos migratorios interprovinciales en España entre los años 1960 y 1981. Durante estos años, cerca de cuatro millones de personas cambiaron de lugar de residencia, siendo el saldo migratorio total con el exterior de 250.000 personas. Sin embargo, a partir de 1975 se observa un cambio muy profundo ya que el número de migrantes se reduce en grado sumo. Esto es debido, en primer lugar, a la crisis económica, y también al rejuvenecimiento de las provincias inmigrantes y a la despoblación de las provincias emigrantes.

Un último aspecto tratado en este trabajo son las previsions de la posible evolución de los saldos migratorios. Así pues, y teniendo en cuenta el empeoramiento de la crisis económica, podemos decir que la tendencia observada desde 1975 no hará sino acentuarse.

RESUME

MOUVEMENTS MIGRATOIRES INTERPROVINCIAUX EN ESPAGNE, 1961-1981

Cette article analyse l'évolution du solde migratoire entre provinces en Espagne entre 1960 et 1981. Pendant cette période près de 4 millions de personnes ont changé de lieu de résidence, le solde migratoire avec l'étranger étant de 250.000 personnes. A partir de 1975, cependant, on observe un changement important puisque le nombre de migrants se réduit grandement. Ceci est dû en premier lieu à la crise économique, mais aussi à un effet de rajeunissement des provinces d'immigration et au dépeuplement des provinces d'émigration.

Un autre aspect traité dans ce travail sont les prévisions de l'évolution du solde migratoire. Ainsi, tenant compte de l'approfondissement de la crise économique, il est très probable que la tendance observée à partir de 1975 n'aura fait que s'accroître.

ABSTRACT

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS IN SPAIN, 1961-1981

This article describes the evolution of the interprovincial migratory balances in Spain between 1960 and 1981. During this period, the total number of emigrants amounted for almost four million people; 250.000 of them being gone abroad. With all, this trend changed from 1975 onwards. Basically due to the economic crisis and also to the rejuvenation of the immigrant provinces and the depopulation of the emigrant ones, migratory movements have much reduced its total amount.

Finally this paper will try to forecast the possible evolution of the migratory balances. So, and since the economic crisis is worsening, it can be said that the last observed trend will deepen its effects.

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS IN SPAIN, 1961-1981

I. Introduction

1. This paper describes, first, the evolution of the interprovincial migratory balances in Spain between 1960 and 1981, on the basis of a grouping of the provinces according to common features and referring especially to the second half of the 1970s. Following that, some comments will be made on the possible evolution of interprovincial migration in the future.

2. The migratory balances, for a given period are defined as the difference between immigrants and emigrants and are obtained from subtracting the respective natural increase from the total intercensal population increase. The major disadvantage of this method lies in the fact that it only provides the balance of inflows and outflows of the population but does not show a differentiation in the magnitudes of immigration and emigration or, even less, their origin or destination. However, its advantage is that it accurately shows the increase of the migratory component which can not otherwise be obtained from the current statistical sources available in Spain. The calculated balances are shown in the appendix.

3. The used population figures correspond to those published by the "Instituto Nacional de Estadística" in the respective census, referring to 31 December, except for those of 1981 which refer to 1 March. The data for 1975 require special mention because after the publication of the yearly census data, the results were modified by the I.N.E.¹, and it is these revised data which are used in the following. The quinquennial population growth figures between 1960 and 1975 have been taken from the publication **Panorámica Demográfica**, Madrid, 1977; and those corresponding to the 1976-1981 period are from 1976, 1977 and 1978 published in the respective issues of *Movimiento Natural de Población*. Those corresponding to 1979 and 1980, published in *Anuario Estadístico* and those of the first two months of 1981, published in *Boletín Mensual de Estadística*, are still provisional figures.

II. Overall trends 1961-1981

4. The estimated number of net migratory movements in the period 1961-1981 was extraordinary, reaching unprecedented magnitudes (see table 1). In this period, 32 provinces, more than

TABLE 1. Migratory balances grouped by provinces, 1961-1981

	Number of provinces	Initial population	Grouped Absolute	migratory balance % of total population
Total provinces with negative balance	32	16.114.796	-3.765.878	-23,4
Total provinces with positive balance	18	14.315.892	3.514.497	24,6
Total national	50	30.430.688	-251.381	-0,8

¹ Evolución de la población española 1961-1978, Madrid, 1980.

three-fifths of the total, had a negative migratory balance, with departures of 3.765.878 emigrants. The 18 provinces with positive balances for the period as a whole received 3.514.497 net in-migrants, 250.000 being the balance between the whole country and the exterior. This movement of population implied for most of the country a trend towards depopulation, particularly in some very specific areas. In 1981, 22 of the 50 provinces had less inhabitants than in 1960, as the natural increase of population was not enough to compensate for the net losses due to migration. Only in 10 of the emigration provinces did the population increase during this period. The absolute increase in the remaining 18, the provinces of net immigration, was considerable (see table 2). As shown in figure 1 and appendix table 1, emigration and depopulation have specially affected the inland provinces and some coastal ones which are the economically most depressed and basically rural provinces.

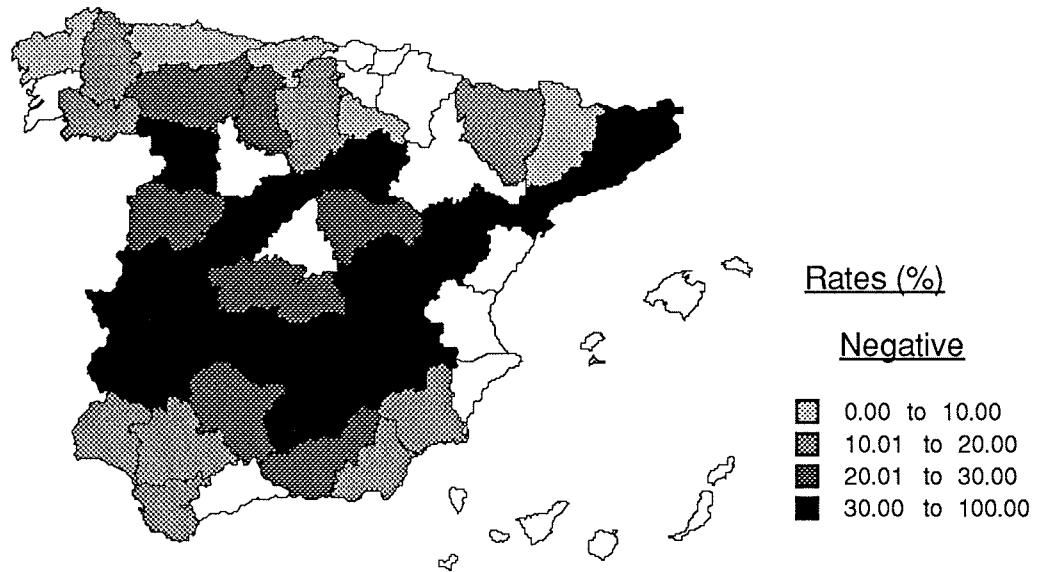
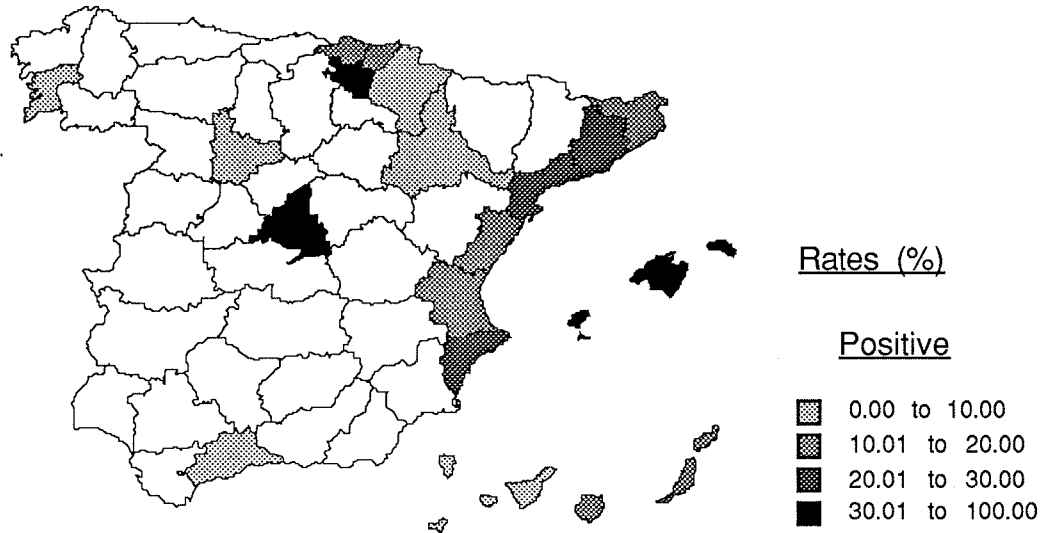
TABLE 2. Rate of total population and migration, grouped by provinces, 1961-1981

	Number of provinces	Percentage Total	change Migration (a)
Provinces with population decline	22	-33,36	-15,44
Provinces with populaton increase	10	-8,93	15,1
Total provinces with positive balance	18	24,55	53,53
Total national	50	-0,83	23,62

(a) The migration rate of every period is defined as:

$$\frac{\text{Migratory balance} \times 100}{\text{Initial population of the period}}$$

FIGURE 1. PROVINCIAL MIGRATORY INCREASE RATE, 1961-1981



5. The depopulation of the countryside reverted to the areas which benefited from the industrial development of the 1960s: provinces with a standard of living higher than the national average, with superior urban development and better endowment of services. In these provinces, industry had always been important, as in the case of the Basque Provinces and in Catalonia, or if not, was initiated or developed by the economic expansion of Franco's government. In this group are also included those provinces with a thriving tourist trade. Consequently, positive migratory balances were found, during this twenty year period, for Madrid: 1.027.275, Barcelona: 855.925 and Valencia: 288.519, these three provinces being the major focal points of immigration. On the contrary, the losses of other provinces due to emigration represented 42.6% of the initial 1960 population in Cuenca, 40.7% in Ciudad Real and 39.6% in Badajoz, which were the three provinces with the strongest emigration in relative terms.

III. The evolution by five-year periods

6. The migratory movements by five-year periods are summarized in table 3. As in the period 1961-1981, it can be observed that the second half of the 1970s marked the beginning of a new phase in Spanish migratory evolution and that the broad trends outlined in the preceding section were valid only for 1961-1975. In this period the redistribution of population reached its highest point in Spain's contemporary history, although with a decreasing intensity and magnitude from a five-year period to the next. Due to the general rural depopulation, the number of provinces with net emigration was between 33 and 35 during each five-year period and therefore the most depressed provinces with the highest surplus of population became depopulated, and so, the emigrants overcrowded the most developed provinces. In the second half of the 1970s the interprovincial movements declined appreciably. Interprovincial net emigration of each, which amounted to over a million people in the two periods between 1961 and 1971, and to 820.286 in 1971-1975, fell to 295.424 in 1975-1981. At the same time, the number of provinces affected by emigration went down to 24.

7. One of the major reasons for this change in the scope of the migratory movements was the economic crisis which started in 1973. If, in the light of what has been explained, the basic motive to emigrate was the possibility of better employment opportunities and a better standard of living, the effect of the crisis was to reduce or even eliminate these possibility. The more so as the industrial and tourist areas were the most affected by the new economic situation. Furthermore, the preceeding decades of immigration had rejuvenated the age composition of the population of the provinces concerned, so that there were sufficient young and middle aged persons available in the case of economic recovery and therefore resorting to immigration had become unnecessary. As a third determining factor, the depletion of the demographic potential must not be forgotten. It was the result of many years of emigration in the traditionally emigrant provinces, most of which show high proportion of elderly population.

8. It must be noted that the variation in the international economic evolution has also affected external emigration. The international migration balance became positive for the first time in the 1976-1981 period, reaching the appreciable magnitude of 3.257.111, which represents more than half of the provincial net immigrants. It still remains to be seen where those returning emigrants go and the effects that they have had on the provincial balances.

9. The provincial migratory balances of the four five-year periods are shown in appendix table 2 and figure 2. The following trends can be inferred from them. Two kinds of provinces among those 24 which had net emigration in 1976-1981 can be distinguished:

(a) There are 20 provinces which consistently had negative balances from 1960 on. Their general tendency has been a gradual reduction of their losses since the beginning of 1975, which has become even clearer since then. Due to net emigration, 15 of them lost more than 15% of their initial population in 1961-1965, while in 1976-1981 only 2 provinces lost more than 5% for the same reason. Despite this restraint on losses, important negative balances can still be observed in some provinces. All of them located in the southern half of the country; Jaén

showed a loss of 39.216, Ciudad Real of 22.980, Córdoba of 27.475 and Badajoz of 20.051.

- (b) The remaining four emigrant provinces had a positive balance in the period 1961-1975, although two of them, Pontevedra and Santa Cruz de Tenerife, had already suffered net emigration in 1966-1970. In 1976-1981, Pontevedra, a moderate industrial province near the Atlantic, had a low negative balance of 3.225 people. Santa Cruz de Tenerife on the Islas Canarias, basically a tourist resort, with still 44.048 net immigrants in the previous five-year period, lost 33.183 in 1976-1981. The two remaining provinces of this group are Vizcaya and Guipúzcoa in the Basque Provinces, both important industrial areas. They were traditionally the most important centres of immigration along with Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia but became for the first time emigrant provinces. This was caused by the return of older immigrants to their provinces of origin. These two provinces took the third and the fourth place, respectively, according to their positive balances in 1961-1965 and went down to sixth and ninth place, respectively, among the provinces with a negative balance in 1976-1981 with 19.492 and 15.927 net emigrants. Santa Cruz de Tenerife, the sixth in 1971-1975 with a positive balance became, in the following quinquennium, the province with the second highest emigrant population.

TABLE 3. Quinquennial migratory balances, 1961 - 1981

	Number of provinces	Initial population	Migratory balances	Migratory increase rate (per cent)
<u>1961-65</u>				
Provinces with a negative migratory balance	33	16.018.603	-1.532.454	-9,63
Provinces with a positive migratory balance	17	14.412.054	1.102.755	7,65
Total national	50	30.430.688	-439.699	-1,44
<u>1966-70</u>				
Provinces with a negative migratory balance	35	17.424.827	-1.129.206	-6,48
Provinces with a positive migratory balance	15	14.542.711	1.075.561	7,40
Total national	50	31.967.538	-53.645	-0,17
<u>1971-75</u>				
Provinces with a negative migratory balance	33	15.606.309	-820.286	-5,26
Provinces with a positive migratory balance	17	18.217.609	736.478	4,04
Total national	50	33.823.918	-83.808	-0,25
<u>1976-81</u>				
Provinces with a negative migratory balance	24	11.603.823	-295.427	-2,55
Provinces with a positive migratory balance	26	26.015.036	621.198	2,39
Total national	50	37.618.859	325.771	0,87

10. Among the 26 provinces with net immigration in the 1976-1981 period one can also distinguish two kinds of provinces:

(a) Twelve of them had lost population between 1960 and 1975 because of net emigration but altered their status from emigrant to immigrant provinces. In this group there are the provinces which had moderate negative balances in every five- year period from 1960 on and also those which suffered an intense rural depopulation after 1960. In the former group are Lérida, Logroño, Santander and Huesca. At the end of this period all of them had a standard of living higher than the national average. They are all provinces with a middle level of development which succeeded in maintaining their population balance. In the latter group are Burgos, Salamanca, Guadalajara and Orense, which received returning emigrants from more developed provinces. And finally, other provinces such as Sevilla and La Coruña which, due to the fact that they had either an intermediate level of industrial development, an important tourist trade (such as Málaga) or an intense agricultural expansion (such as Murcia), succeeded in drawing immigrants. Those immigrants do not risk emigration due to the new economic conditions. The following cases are noteworthy. Málaga lost 14.433 people in 1971-1975 because of net emigration but gained 71.555 in 1976-1981. Murcia went from -14.618 to 23.102, Sevilla from -23.423 to 15.738, Salamanca from -33.984 to 12.881 and Burgos from -23.423 to 6.127. Consequently, Málaga has become the second largest province after Madrid as regards net migration, Murcia the seventh and Sevilla the eleventh.

(b) The remaining provinces with a positive balance in 1976-1981 had been steadily receiving immigrants since 1960, except for Oviedo which has been so since 1970 and Valladolid since 1965. Between 1976 and 1981 the capability of attracting immigrants to seven of these provinces increased or was at least maintained according to their balances in 1971-1975 and 1976-1981. Apart from Madrid, still the main receiver with 184.091 net emigrants, all of these provinces had had a medium positive balance in the previous five-year period and were far from the main provinces of attraction. They were Navarra, Oviedo, Zaragoza, Castellón, Gerona and Valladolid. The remaining seven provinces, with a greater capability of attracting immigrants up

until 1975, showed after that year a decrease in their balances. The case of Barcelona is noteworthy. Barcelona, the major industrial area along with the Basque Provinces, had 154.290 net immigrants in 1971-1975, but went down to 52.058 in the next period. This is considerably lower than Madrid, which was at the same level in the previous five-year period. Along with Barcelona, the case of Las Palmas in Las Canarias should be mentioned. Las Palmas is a tourist province where the migration balance went down from 62.631 to 5.373 immigrants.

IV. Summary and prospects

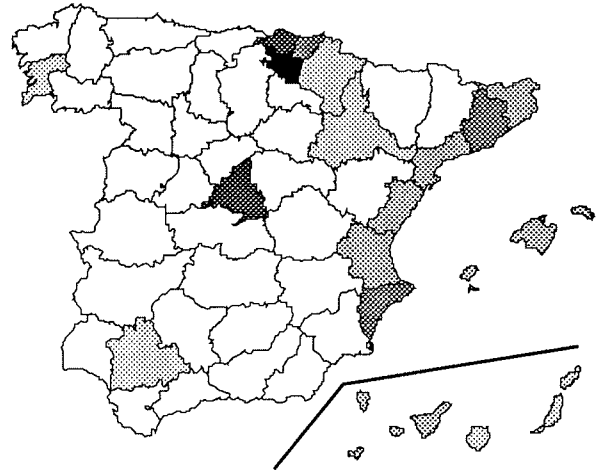
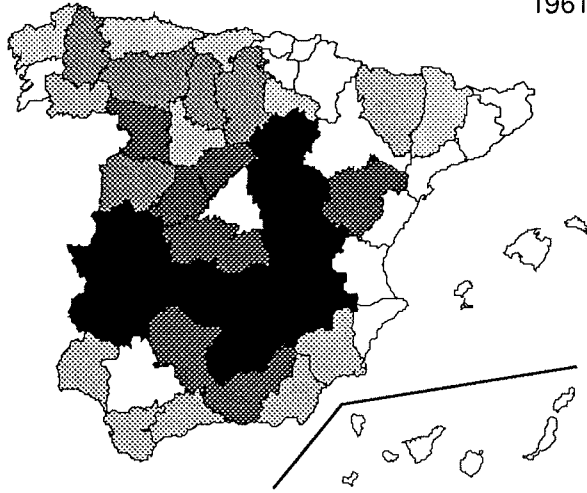
11. One can summarize the above results by stating that the 1961-1981 period can be divided into two clearly different sub-periods: 1961-1975 and 1976-1981. Until 1975 most provinces became depopulated because of emigration which reverted to 18 provinces. After 1975 the effects of the economic crisis were decisive in these movements, as was the rejuvenation of the traditionally immigrant provinces and the depletion of the demographic migration potential in the emigrant ones. In this period the depopulated provinces did not have as important migratory balances as those of the previous years and in the main, provinces receiving immigration decreased. The provinces where the population continued to increase or at least did not decline are those that were already attractive for immigration. The best indication of this change lies in the fact that 12 traditionally emigrant provinces and 4 among the immigrant ones have altered their balance status in 1976-1981.

FIGURE 2. QUINQUENNIAL RATES OF THE PROVINCIAL MIGRATORY INCREASE

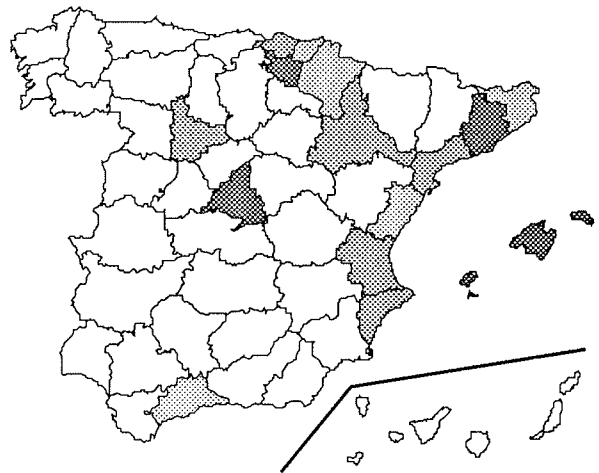
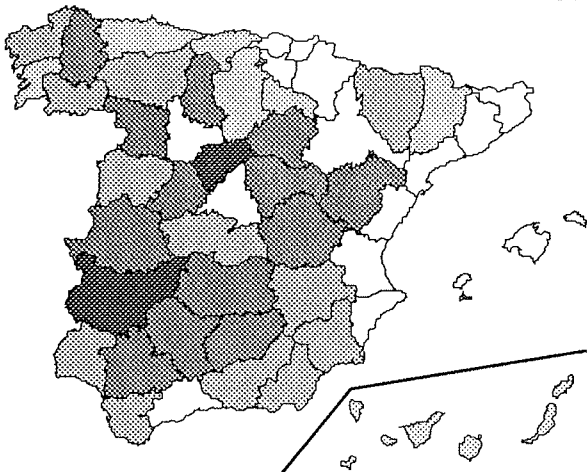
PROVINCES WITH A NEGATIVE
MIGRATORY BALANCE

PROVINCES WITH A POSITIVE
MIGRATORY BALANCE

1961-65



1966-70



Rates (%)

Negative

Positive






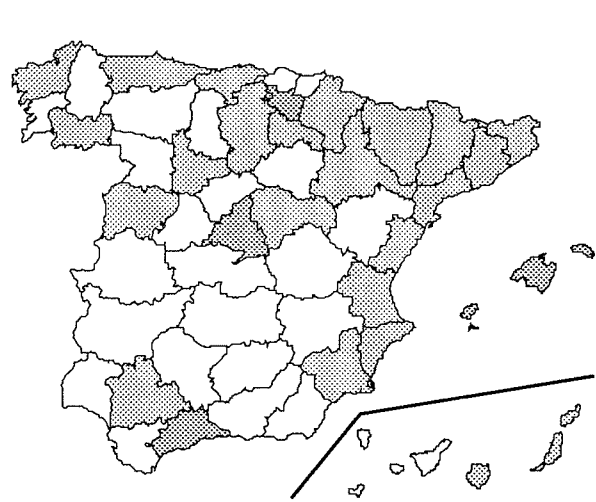
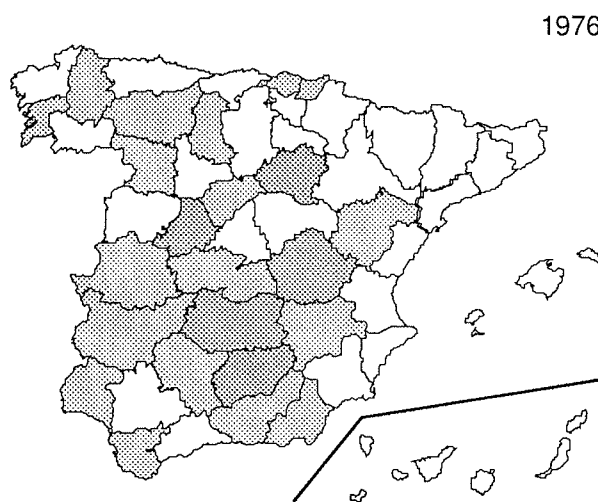
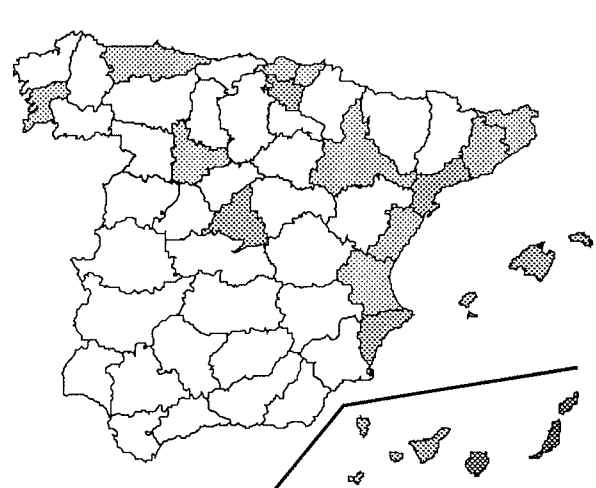
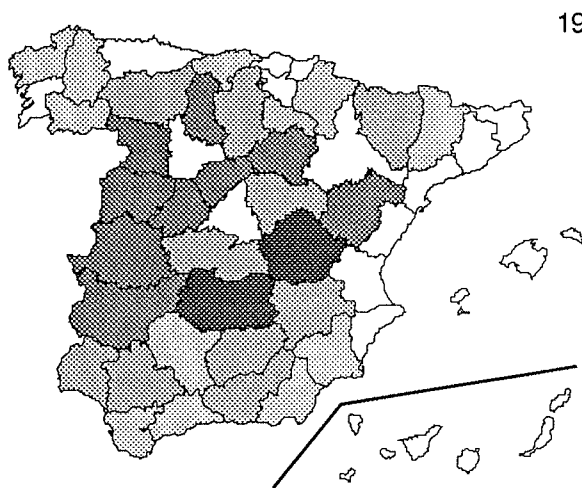
0,01 - 4		0 - 4
4,01 - 8		4,01 - 8
8,01 - 12		8,01 - 12
12,01 - 15		12,01 - 15
15 y más		15,01 y más

FIGURE 2.: (Cont.)

PROVINCES WITH A NEGATIVE
MIGRATORY BALANCE

PROVINCES WITH A POSITIVE
MIGRATORY BALANCE



Rates (%)

Negative

Positive






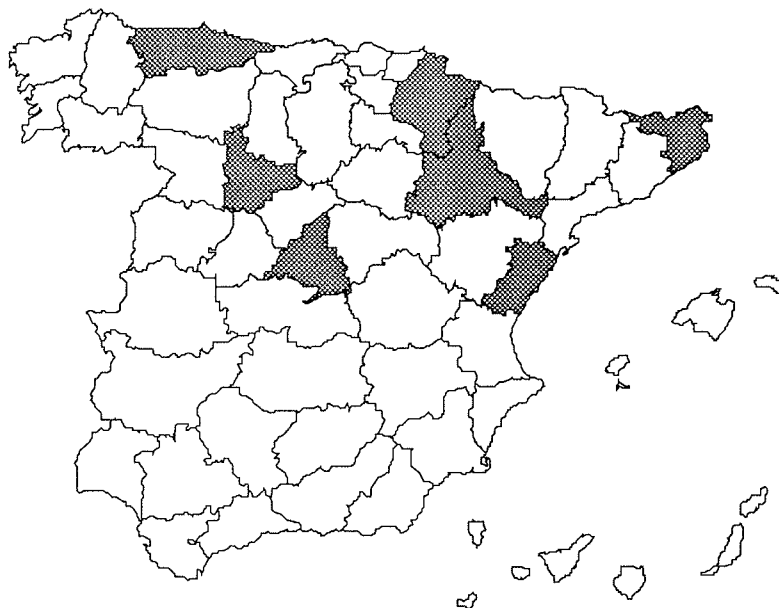
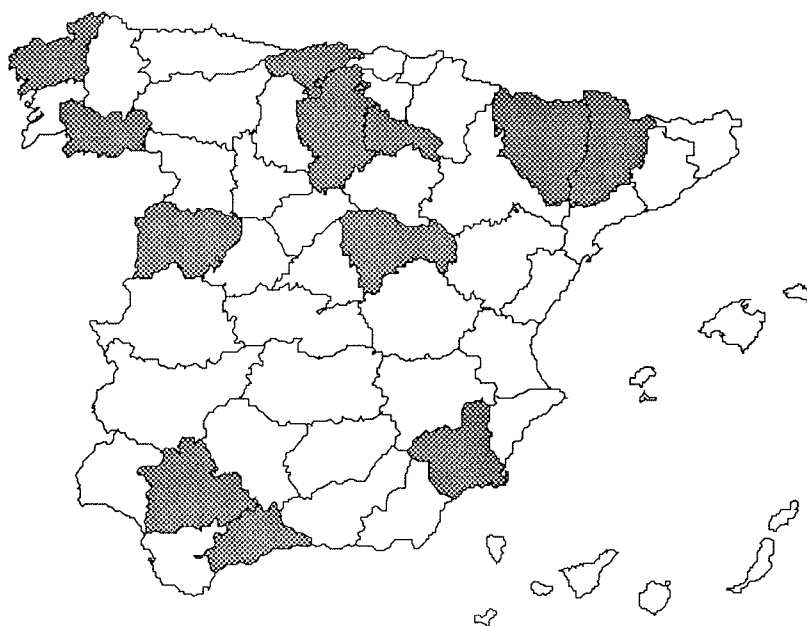
0,01 - 4		0 - 4
4,01 - 8		4,01 - 8
8,01 - 12		8,01 - 12
12,01 - 15		12,01 - 15
15 y más		15,01 y más

FIGURE 2. (Cont.)

Provinces with a higher positive balance in 1976-1981 than in 1971-1975



Provinces with a negative balance in 1971-1975 and positive in 1976-1981



12. In view of the worsening of the economic crisis, as well as the other factors mentioned, the medium term prospects after 1980 cannot be but an accentuation of the tendency initiated in 1976-1981.

13. The analysis of the provisional available data confirm this statement. With the information available at the moment the provincial migratory balances of 1981-1985 cannot be worked out as was done for the four previous five-year periods. However, the *Anuario Estadístico de España* allows an estimate of what happened until 1983 through its statistics of internal migration, which are extracted from the registration forms that the individuals who move to another town must fill out. As this legal requirement is not always met, the provincial balances between emigrants and immigrants are quite inaccurate. But if one concentrates on the migrant status rather than on their magnitude, some useful conclusions may be drawn in order to know more about what really happened. In table 3 of the appendix the balances of 1981-1983 drawn from this information are shown, grouping the provinces in the same way as in table 2.

14. Appendix table 3 includes in addition to these balances, those corresponding to 1976-1980 drawn from the same source and also those corresponding to 1976-1981 shown earlier. The comparison of these results makes it possible to assess the reliability of this information. In fact, the results are not consistent as is proved by the fact that, besides the considerable differences in numbers, in 10 cases these methods also differ in the signs of the balances. In order to facilitate the comparison of what happened in 1976-1980 and 1981-1983 in accordance with the *Anuario Estadístico*, the annual averages are also shown.

15. Considering carefully this information, it can be observed that among those 20 provinces which had been permanently emigrant until 1980, the balances of 14 of them became positive in 1981-1983, including Valencia which, in accordance to this source, already had a positive balance in the previous period. Córdoba, Badajoz and Almería, and later on Granada and Cádiz, all of them being in the south of Spain, stand out for the intensity of the changes they went through. All the provinces which still have net emigration, apart from Avila, have shown lower losses in their annual averages.

16. As far as the group of 12 provinces whose balances became positive in 1976-1981 is concerned, it is difficult to make any general statement about their tendencies, as in most cases, the two methods of calculation differ even in the sign of the migration balances. However, it can be observed that in only three provinces, either emigrant or immigrant, the annual average of 1981-1983 is worse than those corresponding to 1976-1980. Among those provinces that improved their immigrant balances, Sevilla and Murcia stand out, as they did in the previous five-year period, acting as new focal receivers of population with balances considerably higher than the average. Among the traditionally immigrant provinces up until 1975 or 1981 only three have increased their annual net immigration average since 1981. They are: Zaragoza, an area with an industrial expansion and moderate balances up until 1975, increased in 1976-1981 in comparison to previous years; and Las Palmas and Baleares, both of them tourist areas. The cases of Oviedo and Pontevedra, which also improve their annual average, are more difficult to assess as in the second half of the 1970s the two methods differed in the sign of the balances. The positive balances of the remaining provinces decreased, and it was markedly so in those provinces that had had more immigration until 1980. Madrid particularly stands out in this respect, and then Valencia along with Barcelona, which became emigrant as both Basque Provinces had already done in the preceeding five years.

17. If the provinces are arranged in accordance to their migratory balances in 1980-1983, it can be observed that in the new situation the three provinces with the highest net emigration are Barcelona, Vizcaya and Guipúzcoa, which surely will be joined in the next few years by Madrid and Valencia. All of them were the main receivers of population in the 1960s and partly in the 1970s. The southern provinces of Sevilla and Murcia, having increased immigration since 1975, are now in the third and fourth place, while Córdoba, Badajoz and Almería, having been the most important emigrant provinces in previous years, are now in the seventh, eighth and tenth place, respectively.

V. Conclusion

18. The redistribution of population in the last 25 years has been a consequence of the pattern of economic development during Franco's government . This economic pattern was centered in very definite areas which could obtain cheap and abundant labour from the most depressed areas, where the chances of work and the standard of living were not in accordance to their demographic potential. Consequently, the people from these areas had to emigrate to the developed ones or to other European countries. The crisis of this pattern of development in the 1970s clearly revealed its consequences.

19. Fifteen years of this pattern have not achieved anything but to accentuate the inequalities of the distribution of wealth which already existed at the beginning. As a result, in the industrial and tourists areas there is a surplus of working population and high rates of unemployment, whereas most other provinces are impoverished and demographically depleted to such an extent that their population will surely decrease by natural evolution. The return of the emigrants to their provinces of origin will only mean the exportation of unemployment from the most developed provinces to the depressed ones. The depressed ones will become populated by the elderly, more so if the returnees have already retired.

APPENDIX

TABLE 1. PROVINCIAL MIGRATORY BALANCE AND MIGRATORY INCREASE RATE, 1961-1981

	Migratory balance	Migratory Increase rate (%)		Migratory balance	Migratory Increase rate (%)
Cuenca	-134.507	-42,64	Huesca	-29.909	-12,81
Ciudad Real	-237.575	-40,68	Murcia	-93.167	-11,64
Badajoz	-330.606	-39,62	La Coruña	-82.857	-8,35
Cáceres	-208.757	-38,35	Lérida	-19.658	-5,89
Soñía	-55.745	-37,91	Logroño ⁰	-10.461	-4,55
Jaén	-273.890	-37,19	Santander	-14.794	-3,42
Segovia	-69.390	-35,47	Oviedo	-20.589	-2,08
Avila	-80.325	-33,70	Pontevedra	8.219	1,21
Teruel	-72.207	-33,56	Málaga	31.642	4,08
Zamora	-98.877	-32,83	Sta Cruz de Tenerife	20.520	4,18
Albacete	-112.770	-30,40	Navarra	21.055	5,24
Palencia	-68.567	-29,56	Valladolid	29.495	8,12
Córdoba	-233.803	-29,28	Zaragoza	63.734	9,70
Guadalajara	-52.012	-28,34	Guipúzcoa	52.912	11,06
Granada	-206.028	-26,78	Casteñllón	45.207	13,30
León	-147.258	-25,19	Gerona	59.014	16,80
Toledo	-125.979	-24,15	Las Palmas	77.769	17,14
Salamanca	-92.915	-22,90	Valencia	288.519	20,18
Lugo	-96.087	-20,04	Vizcaya	156.890	20,80
Burgos	-69.817	-18,33	Tarragona	.91.951	25,35
Huelva	-67.139	-16,79	Barcelona	855.924	29,74
Almería	-59.793	-16,57	Alicante	216.441	30,40
Cádiz	-127.292	-15,55	Baleares	147.545	33,28
Orense	-61.424	-13,60	Madrid	1.027.275	39,42
Sevilla	-159.935	12,96	Alava	68.634	49,40

(1) Provinces that lost population in the period. The remaining Provinces increased their population.

TABLE 2.a. PROVINCES WITH A NEGATIVE MIGRATORY BALANCE UNTIL 1976-1981

	Migratory balance					Migratory increase rate (per cent)						
	1961-1965	1966-1970	1971-1975	1976-1981	1961-1965	1966-1970	1971-1975	1976-1981	1961-1965	1966-1970	1971-1975	1976-1981
(1) Jaén	-111.858	-71.317	-51.499	-39.216	-15,19	-10,37	-7,79	-6,12	-15,19	-10,37	-7,79	-6,12
(1) Cuenca	-62.332	-29.707	-30.572	-11.941	-19,76	-11,03	-12,35	-5,41	-19,76	-11,03	-12,35	-5,41
(1) Avila	-31.248	-19.446	-20.448	-9.183	-13,11	-8,93	-10,03	-4,93	-13,11	-8,93	-10,03	-4,93
(1) Ciudad Real	-89.480	-52.546	-72.569	-22.980	-15,32	-9,84	-14,3	-4,18	-15,32	-9,84	-14,3	-4,18
(1) Soria	-23.272	-15.110	-12.709	-4.654	-15,82	-11,8	-11,06	-4,51	-15,82	-11,8	-11,06	-4,51
(1) Cáceres	-85.457	-58.725	-47.893	-16.683	-15,7	-11,88	-10,46	-3,95	-15,7	-11,88	-10,46	-3,95
(2) Córdoba	-105.350	-77.996	-22.982	-27.475	-13,19	-10,33	-3,17	-3,86	-13,19	-10,33	-3,17	-3,86
(1) Badajoz	-142.518	-91.466	-76.571	-20.051	-17,08	-12,29	-11,14	-3,15	-17,08	-12,29	-11,14	-3,15
(1) León	-56.722	-33.959	-40.944	-15.633	-9,7	-6,06	-7,46	-2,99	-9,7	-6,06	-7,46	-2,99
(1) Segovia	-26.178	-22.578	-16.411	-4.223	-13,38	-12,61	-10,08	-2,81	-13,38	-12,61	-10,08	-2,81
(1) Zamora	-41.814	-24.956	-25.712	-6.395	-13,89	-9,22	-10,2	-2,79	-13,89	-9,22	-10,2	-2,79
(2) Albacete	-60.607	-23.264	-21.151	-7.748	-16,34	-6,89	-6,31	-2,36	-16,34	-6,89	-6,31	-2,36
(1) Teruel	-31.680	-20.818	-16.612	-3.097	-14,72	-11,01	-9,76	-2,01	-14,72	-11,01	-9,76	-2,01
(3) Cádiz	-39.146	-53.898	-17.500	-16.748	-4,78	-6,28	-1,98	-1,77	-4,78	-6,28	-1,98	-1,77
(2) Palencia	-26.505	-23.476	-16.827	-1.759	-11,43	-10,86	-8,47	-0,95	-11,43	-10,86	-8,47	-0,95
(2) Toledo	-68.511	-29.115	-24.162	-4.191	-13,13	-6,06	-5,15	-0,91	-13,13	-6,06	-5,15	-0,91
(4) Granada	-104.262	-52.752	-43.715	-5.299	-13,55	-7,2	-5,96	-0,73	-13,55	-7,2	-5,96	-0,73
(1) Lugo	-40.692	-39.700	-13.078	-2.527	-8,48	-8,84	-3,15	-0,63	-8,48	-8,84	-3,15	-0,63
(4) Huelva	-27.118	-17.021	-21.047	-1.953	-6,78	-4,31	-5,29	-0,49	-6,78	-4,31	-5,29	-0,49
(3) Almería	-23.369	-19.841	-14.739	-1.844	-6,48	-5,4	-3,93	-0,48	-6,48	-5,4	-3,93	-0,48
Total	-1.198.119	-777.691	-607.141	-223.600	-12,68	-8,77	-7,1	-2,7	-12,68	-8,77	-7,1	-2,7

(1) Provinces that lost population in every quinquennium of 1961-1981.

(2) Provinces that lost population in every quinquennium of 1961-1975.

(3) Provinces that increased their population in every quinquennium of 1961-1981.

(4) Provinces that increased their population in every quinquennium of 1966-1970 and 1976-1981.

TABLE 2.b. PROVINCES WITH A NEGATIVE MIGRATORY BALANCE IN 1961-1975
AND POSITIVE IN 1976-1981

	Migratory balance					Migratory increase rate (per cent)						
	1961-1965	1966-1970	1971-1975	1976-1981	1961-1965	1966-1970	1971-1975	1976-1981	1961-1965	1966-1970	1971-1975	1976-1981
(4) Lérida	-10.036	-1.821	-8.702	901	-3,01	-0,54	-2,51	0,26	-3,01	-0,54	-2,51	0,26
(3) Santander	-13.684	-801	-2.108	1.799	-3,17	-0,18	-0,45	0,37	-3,17	-0,18	-0,45	0,37
(2) Oriense	-23.194	-32.421	-8.882	3.073	-5,14	-7,38	-2,15	0,75	-5,14	-7,38	-2,15	0,75
(4) La Coruña	-34.057	-45.082	-12.761	9.046	-3,43	-4,49	-1,27	0,87	-3,43	-4,49	-1,27	0,87
(2) Huesca	-9.674	-11.071	-11.103	1.939	-4,14	-4,82	-4,99	0,9	-4,14	-4,82	-4,99	0,9
(4) Sevilla	6.382	-120.751	-61.304	15.739	0,52	-8,98	-4,62	1,15	0,52	-8,98	-4,62	1,15
(2) Guadalejara	-27.829	-15.041	-10.878	1.736	-15,16	-9,35	-7,36	1,25	-15,16	-9,35	-7,36	1,25
(2) Burgos	-39.716	-12.845	-23.423	6.167	-10,43	-3,59	-6,54	1,78	-10,43	-3,59	-6,54	1,78
(4) Murcia	-52.840	-48.811	-14.618	23.102	-6,6	-5,98	-1,76	2,63	-6,6	-5,98	-1,76	2,63
(3) Logroño	-7.202	-5.342	-4.374	6.457	-3,13	-2,3	-1,86	2,7	-3,13	-2,3	-1,86	2,7
(2) Salamanca	-46.399	-25.413	-33.984	12.881	-11,44	-6,67	-9,15	3,71	-11,44	-6,67	-9,15	3,71
(3) Málaga	-37.118	11.648	-15.443	71.555	-4,79	1,46	-1,66	7,85	-4,79	1,46	-1,66	7,85
Total	-295.367	-307.751	-207.580	154.395	-4,58	-4,7	-3,13	2,3	-4,58	-4,7	-3,13	2,3

(2) Provinces that lost population in every quinquennium of 1961-1975.

(3) Provinces that increased their population in every quinquennium of 1961-1981.

(4) Provinces that increased their population in every quinquennium of 1966-1970 and 1976-1981.

TABLE 2.c. PROVINCES THAT INCREASED THEIR POSITIVE MIGRATORY BALANCES IN 1976-1981

	Migratory balance						Migratory increase rate (per cent)					
	1961-1965	1966-1970	1971-1975	1976-1981	1961-1965	1966-1970	1971-1975	1976-1981	1961-1965	1966-1970	1971-1975	1976-1981
(3) Navarra	3.375	15.135	-6.610	9.155	0,84	3,54	-1,42	1,91				
(3) Oviedo	-30.617	-728	5.118	5.641	-3,09	-0,07	0,49	0,52				
(3) Zaragoza	9.267	29.624	4.359	20.484	1,41	4,24	0,57	2,57				
(3) Castellón	16.498	8.356	9.846	10.507	4,86	2,28	2,55	2,58				
(3) Gerona	25.070	13.538	7.927	12.479	7,13	3,49	1,91	2,85				
(3) Valladolid	-11.969	15.203	9.145	17.116	-3,3	4,07	2,22	3,83				
(3) Madrid	354.580	331.974	156.630	184.091	13,6	10,41	4,13	4,32				
Total	366.204	413.102	186.415	259.473	6,42	6,4	2,56	3,28				

(3) All of them increased their population in every quinquennium of 1961-1981

TABLE 2.d. PROVINCES THAT DECREASED THEIR POSITIVE MIGRATORY BALANCES IN 1976-1981

	Migratory balance					Migratory increase rate (per cent)				
	1961-1965	1966-1970	1971-1975	1976-1981	1961-1965	1966-1970	1971-1975	1976-1981	1976-1981	
(3) Las Palmas	11.897	-2.132	62.631	5.373	2,62	-0,41	10,8	0,77	10,8	
(3) Barcelona	313.753	335.823	154.290	52.058	10,9	9,97	3,93	1,2	3,93	
(3) Valencia	70.222	102.217	64.926	51.154	4,91	6,48	3,87	2,66	3,87	
(3) Tarragona	25.674	17.995	32.403	15.879	7,08	4,5	7,5	3,3	7,5	
(3) Alicante	48.224	57.149	71.959	39.109	8,77	7,07	7,82	3,72	7,82	
(3) Alava	25.838	16.698	15.898	10.200	18,6	9,53	7,78	4,32	7,78	
(3) Baleares	30.864	42.849	40.274	33.558	6,96	8,71	7,21	5,34	7,21	
(3) Pontevedra	4.771	-18.892	25.365	-3.225	0,7	-2,58	3,38	-0,39	3,38	
(3) Vizcaya	90.712	57.965	27.705	-19.492	12,02	8,34	2,66	-1,71	2,66	
(3) Guipúzcoa	45.498	19.387	3.954	-15.927	9,51	3,42	0,63	-2,35	0,63	
(3) Sta. Cruz Tenerife	20.130	-10.475	44.048	-33.183	4,1	-1,88	7,46	-4,87	7,46	
Total	687.583	618.584	543.453	135.504	7,49	8,02	4,71	1,1	4,71	

(3) All of them increased their population in every quinquennium of 1961-1981

TABLE 3. PROVINCIAL MIGRATORY BALANCE, 1976-1983

a. Provinces with a negative migratory balance until 1976-1983					
	(1)		(2)		Annual average
	1976-1981	1976-1980	1981-1983	1976-1980	1981-1983
Jaén	-39.216	-11.644	302	-2,329	101
Cuenca	-11.941	-5.148	321	-1,03	107
Avila	-9.183	-3.357	-2.764	-671	-921
Ciudad Real	-22.980	-11.379	-1.446	-2,276	-482
Soria	-4.654	-2.072	-92	-414	-31
Cáceres	-16.683	-3.390	1.765	-678	588
Córdoba	-27.475	-5.147	4.192	-1,029	1,397
Badajoz	-20.051	-10.020	4.040	-2,004	1,347
León	-15.633	-10.616	923	-2,123	308
Segovia	-4.223	-2.538	293	-508	98
Zamora	-6.395	-5.765	-691	-1,153	-230
Albacete	-7.748	-5.305	-1.385	-1,061	-462
Teruel	-3.097	-3.083	-798	-617	-266
Cádiz	-16.748	-767	2.993	-153	998
Palencia	-1.759	193	1.102	39	367
Toledo	-4.191	-5	84	-980	28
Granada	-5.299	-9.952	2.301	-1,99	767
Lugo	-2.527	-2.264	1.330	-453	443
Huelva	-1.953	-3.723	-1.420	-745	-473
Almería	-1.844	-2.002	3.729	-400	1,243

TABLE 3. (cont.)

b. Provinces with a negative migratory balance in 1961-1975 and positive in 1976-1981					
	(1)	(2)		Annual average	
	1976-1981	1976-1980	1981-1983	1976-1980	1981-1983
Lérida	901	-573	-903	-115	-301
Santander	1.799	13	-660	3	-220
Orense	3.073	-4.713	374	-835	125
La Coruña	9.046	-767	-1.947	-153	-649
Huesca	1.939	-2.276	-887	-455	-296
Sevilla	15.738	835	5.941	167	1,98
Guadalajara	1.736	-400	408	-80	136
Burgos	6.167	-5.092	-2.653	-1,018	-884
Murcia	23.102	4.527	4.687	905	1,562
Logroño	6.457	2.871	2.017	574	672
Salamanca	12.881	-3.080	737	-616	246
Málaga	71.555	-7.278	-4.094	-1,456	-1,365

TABLE 3 (cont)

c. Provinces that increased their positive migratory balances in 1976-1981					
	(1)	(2)		Annual average	
	1976-1981	1976-1980	1981-1983	1976-1980	1981-1983
Navarra	9.155	3.214	1.536	643	512
Oviedo	5.641	-4.631	-1.810	-926	-603
Zaragoza	20.484	4.855	4.413	971	1471
Castellón	10.507	4.451	1.611	890	537
Gerona	12.479	9.533	2.794	1907	931
Valladolid	17.116	6.375	571	1275	190
Madrid	184.091	50.677	5.281	10135	1760

TABLE 3. (cont.)

d. Provinces that decreased their positive migratory balances in 1976-1981					
	(1)	(2)		Annual average	
	1976-1981	1976-1980	1981-1983	1976-1980	1981-1983
Las Palmas	5.373	8.310	6.675	1662	2225
Barcelona	52.058	6.973	-41.136	1395	-13712
Valencia	51.154	25.824	809	5165	270
Tarragona	15.879	15.706	3.783	3141	1261
Alicante	39.109	10.604	2.832	2121	944
Alava	10.200	4.148	1.606	830	535
Baleares	33.558	4.817	4.502	963	1501
Pontevedra	-3.225	1.354	962	271	321
Vizcaya	-19.492	-16.234	-11.394	-3247	-3798
Guipúzcoa	-15.927	-16.423	-7.068	-3285	-2356
S. C. Tenerife	-33.183	-2.511	2.043	-502	681

(1) Balance between total increase and population growth.

(2) In accordance with the figures of the registration forms.