

Population pyramid of Colmenar Viejo

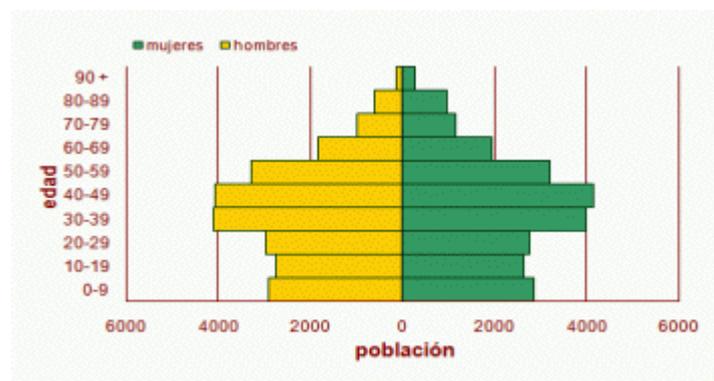
This is the population pyramid of Colmenar Viejo of 2016. The population pyramid represents the distribution of population by age and sex using bars. The horizontal axis represent the values of population and the vertical axis the age groups, divided every 5 years. Males are represented on the left and women on the right.

The profile of this pyramid has a bulb shape, so the population is contracting or not growing. So, in the future, the children's generation will not replace the adult's one. The average number of children per woman should be 2.1 to replace the generation and it is probably lower.

The bulb pyramid profile corresponds to an ageing population. The base is very narrow because families plan how many children they will have. They usually don't have many. Infant mortality is insignificant. The trunk is the widest part of the pyramid, especially between the ages of 30 to 59, so adults are a majority. Many of them were born during the 1960s decade, when Spain had a baby boom, typical of the developing countries with a transition demographic model (especially during their first phase).

This group is considered as active population, and their salaries and the taxes they pay help to look after the young, the unemployed and elderly dependents (who can't work). Therefore, in some years' time, as life expectancy is quite long, the biggest group will be the elderly, so it could be a problem to pay their pensions and the health care system due to the lack of adults who work. This can be fixed thanks to immigration and the higher number of children they usually have. However, nowadays Colmenar has a high number of elderly people (over 12% of the total population).

This type of pyramid corresponds to a modern demographic model, typical of a developed country as Spain. Colmenar Viejo is a town or small city (around 50,000 inhabitants) with an important percentage of immigrants. They help to have a positive natural growth at the moment (more births than deaths). Its economy is based on the tertiary sector (services) but the secondary (industry) and the primary (agriculture and farming) also exist.



Source: www.madrid.org