

Spain

Inflows of foreigners in Spain continued decreasing in 2011 and totalled 416 000, 3.5% fewer than in 2010 and 55% below the peak of 920 000 attained in 2007. Outflows of foreigners in 2011 was 318 000, around 6% less than in 2010, but much higher than the preceding years. Net migration in 2011 was 94 000, similar to the year before but almost half the 2009 figure.

The stock of foreign residents in Spain with a valid permit reached 5.4 million in September 2012, a 3.1% increase compared to the equivalent figure a year before. Around 2.7 million are nationals of other EU/EEA countries (*Régimen Comunitario*), mostly Romania (35%), and 2.7 million are nationals from non-EU/EEA countries (*Régimen General*), in particular Morocco (30%), Ecuador (13%) and Colombia (8%). The number under the *Régimen Comunitario* increased 3.9% in December 2012 compared with the previous year while the number of foreigners from third countries increased 2.2%.

The number of naturalisations in Spain in 2011 continues the increasing trend of recent years. Around 115 000 immigrants obtained Spanish citizenship in 2011, bringing the total naturalised since 1999 to over 710 000 foreigners, equivalent to 12.4% of the stock of foreigners in Spain in 2012. The number of asylum seekers in Spain in 2011 reached 3 420 applications, a 25% increase with respect to the previous year.

Spain has seen the largest increases in unemployment in the OECD area since the start of the economic crisis, affecting both natives and immigrants. The unemployment rate of foreigners reached 34.8% at the end of 2011 and increased to 36.5% at the end of 2012. For natives, the unemployment rate was 20.7% at the end of 2011 and 24.2% at the end of 2012. The accumulated growth in unemployment for foreigners was over 24 points since the start of the crisis, compared with 17 points for Spanish nationals. The duration of unemployment for immigrants in Spain also increased between 2008 and 2011: 40% of unemployed immigrants in Spain in 2011 had been looking for a job for at least twelve months.

Migration flows estimated by INE from the municipality register (*Padrón*) show an increasing number of departures from, and a decreasing number of entries to Spain in 2012. Over 420 000 individuals (both foreigners and Spaniards) are estimated to have left Spain from January to September 2012 only (while 282 000 entered). Most of the flows were foreigners (around 88% of the outflows and 91% of the inflows). Although there was an increase in the number of

Spanish nationals leaving (from 37 000 in 2010 to 57 000 in 2011 and 55 000 from January 2012 to September 2012), the absolute numbers remain small, and comprise many recently naturalised Spanish citizens.

These estimates indicate that net migration (including nationals and foreigners) was around -50 000 in 2011, the first negative figure in many years. Net migration is projected to be -180 000 in 2012 (INE), with much of the decrease due to greater emigration, mostly of foreign nationals.

Although no major changes in immigration legislation were undertaken in 2012, the economic crisis and the difficult employment situation in Spain make permit renewal, family reunifications, and ad hoc regularisation more difficult (for example, the “*arraigo*” process requires an employment offer of at least one year). In addition, transitional measures regulating the access of Romanians to the Spanish labour market, due to end in 2012, were extended until 31st December 2013.

Some measures were adopted in the 2011 New Aliens Act and Regulation to prevent legal migrants who lost their jobs from losing their legal status, mostly for those receiving unemployment benefits or whose partner can support them. Some additional legal initiatives have been taken to boost active employment policies for all, including additional vocational training for unemployed individuals who have exhausted their unemployment benefit.

General budget cuts affected the fund for the Reception and Integration of Immigrants and Educational Support, one of the main sources of funding for Regional Government activities for the integration of immigrants. Its budget of EUR 200 million in 2009 fell to EUR 66 million in 2011, and the Central Government temporarily suspended its financial support for the fund in 2012.

In addition, a health reform imposed some limits on irregular migrants’ access to certain free basic health services since September 2012, although regions may continue to provide free health access as before to irregular migrants, and some do so.

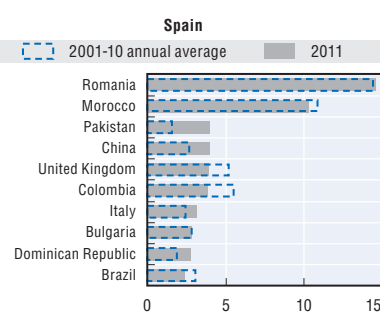
For further information

<http://extranjeros.empleo.gob.es/es/index.html>
www.empleo.gob.es/es/estadisticas/index.htm
www.ine.es/inebmenu/mnu_migrac.htm

Recent trends in migrant flows and stocks

SPAIN

Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	2000	2005	2010	2011	Average		Level ('000)	
					2001-05	2006-10	2011	
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>								
Inflows	8.2	15.7	9.4	9.0	12.3	14.7	416.3	
Outflows	..	1.1	7.3	6.9	..	5.2	317.7	
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution					
	2010	2011	2010	2011				
Work	89.8	135.9	29.9	38.9				
Family (incl. accompanying family)	56.0	57.1	18.7	16.4				
Humanitarian	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.3				
Free movements	149.8	148.9	49.9	42.6				
Others	3.7	6.5	1.2	1.9				
Total	300.0	349.3	100.0	100.0				
Temporary migration	2005	2010	2011	Average				
	<i>Thousands</i>				2006-10			
International students	29.9	46.9	51.8	41.1				
Trainees				
Working holiday makers				
Seasonal workers	7.0	1.8	2.2	14.1				
Intra-company transfers	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.1				
Other temporary workers	33.8	12.0	14.6	40.6				
Inflows of asylum seekers	2000	2005	2010	2011	Average		Level	
	<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>				2001-05	2006-10	2011	
	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	3 414	
Components of population growth	2000	2005	2010	2011	Average		Level ('000)	
	<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>				2001-05	2006-10	2011	
Total	10.6	16.6	3.6	0.9	15.6	10.7	43	
Natural increase	0.9	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.5	2.5	85	
Net migration	9.7	14.8	1.3	-0.9	14.1	8.1	-41	
Stocks of immigrants	2000	2005	2010	2011	Average		Level ('000)	
	<i>Percentage of the total population</i>				2001-05	2006-10	2011	
Foreign-born population	4.9	11.1	14.5	14.6	8.9	13.7	6 738	
Foreign population	3.4	9.5	12.5	12.4	7.4	11.9	5 711	
Naturalisations	2000	2005	2010	2011	Average		Level	
	<i>Percentage of the foreign population</i>				2001-05	2006-10	2011	
	1.3	1.1	2.2	2.0	0.9	1.6	114 599	
Labour market outcomes	2000	2005	2010	2011	Average			
	<i>Employment/population ratio</i>				2001-05	2006-10		
Native-born men	70.8	74.6	65.6	58.4	73.0	71.6		
Foreign-born men	75.4	79.6	60.0	54.4	78.6	71.0		
Native-born women	41.0	50.0	52.0	58.4	45.7	52.9		
Foreign-born women	45.7	59.2	53.8	54.4	54.1	57.1		
	<i>Unemployment rate</i>							
Native-born men	9.4	6.8	17.3	18.8	7.5	10.6		
Foreign-born men	11.8	9.1	31.1	32.9	10.6	19.0		
Native-born women	20.4	11.9	19.1	20.3	14.8	13.9		
Foreign-born women	20.0	13.8	26.7	30.1	16.3	19.5		
Macroeconomic indicators	2000	2005	2010	2011	Average		Level	
	<i>Annual growth in %</i>				2001-05	2006-10	2011	
Real GDP	5.0	3.6	-0.3	0.4	3.3	0.9		
GDP/capita (level in USD)	4.2	1.9	-0.6	0.3	1.7	-0.3	32 121	
Employment (level in thousands)	5.6	4.8	-2.3	0.2	4.0	-0.5	18 501	
	<i>Percentage of the total labour force</i>							
Unemployment	11.7	9.2	20.1	21.6	10.7	14.6		

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
as a % of total inflows of foreigners

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932824403>