

Spain

Migration inflows to Spain continued to decrease in 2010, although at a much lower rate compared with 2009. Around 431 000 entries were recorded, 8% less than in 2009 (470 000) and 40% less than in 2008 (690 000). In parallel, migration outflows continued to increase, from 290 000 in 2009 to almost 340 000 in 2010. Those trends, the consequence of the economic downturn which hit Spain particularly hard, led to a net inflow of less than 95 000 in 2010, almost half the 2009 level.

The stock of foreigners with residence permits fell during the first half of 2010, but has continued to grow since, reaching 5.25 million at the end of 2011. While the number of non-EU nationals (*Regimen General*) fell by 160 000 in 2010, it increased by 153 000 in 2011. The number of EU nationals (*Regimen Comunitario*) continued to increase throughout the period.

By mid-2011, foreigners with a permanent residence permit (under non-EU regime) accounted for 65% of the total, up from about 43% at the end of 2009. The increase in the share of foreign permanent residents is due to the fact that the numerous beneficiaries of the 2005 regularisation acquired the five years residence necessary to obtain the permanent permit under the general regime.

The employment situation of immigrants in Spain has deteriorated sharply with the economic crisis. According to the Labour Force Survey, at the end of 2010, the total number of unemployed in Spain was 4.7 million, of which one million were foreigners. The unemployment rate of foreigners climbed to 32% by mid-2011.

Data available for mid-2011 indicate 72 000 fewer employed in the first six months of 2011. During that period, the foreign active population continued to shrink, although not enough to offset employment loss.

The crisis does not seem to create a greater volume of illegal employment of foreigners; their illegal employment has even slightly declined in the last two years. However, discrepancy between LFS and Social Security data suggest that there were no fewer than 600 000 illegal foreign workers in mid-2011, representing 25% of employed foreigners.

About 12 000 applications for the assisted return programme were approved between November 2008 and December 2010. The programme, set up in 2008, provides unemployed foreigners entitled to unemployment benefits an advance payment on benefits if they return home. Eligibility is restricted to citizens of non-EU countries maintaining bilateral

agreements on Social Security with Spain. Moreover, since 2003, fewer than 13 000 migrants have returned under the separate Plan de Retorno Social for refugees, irregular migrants, failed asylum seekers, etc.

The implementing regulations of the 2009 Immigration Act were approved in April 2011. For the first time, the basic principles of the country's migration policy are stated by Organic Law, as is the objective of migrant integration. Specific relevance is given to the "integration effort" of migrants as an added value that can replace the lack of compliance with other formal residence requirements. Regional governments may require an "integration effort report" only if no other residence requirements are imposed. While the spirit of this regulation was to facilitate residence authorisation/renewal for migrants with the highest integration potential, regional interpretations vary. The new law clarifies procedures and requirements for labour migration, as well as transposing various EU directives.

The Immigration Act created a Sector Conference on Immigration to co-ordinate actions implemented by various public administrations on immigration, and clarify the relative competences of the various local authorities.

In September 2011, the second Strategic Plan for Citizenship and Integration (PECI II) was approved. Among its main elements are a strategy against racism and xenophobia, and the training of social and institutional actors. Integration measures foreseen in the Plan include labour-market oriented measures, education and training initiatives, and initiatives for community living and social cohesion.

In a context of growing unemployment, Spain reintroduced, on 22 July 2011, transitional measures regulating the access of Romanian citizens to the Spanish labour market, to prevent further large inflows of Romanian workers.

Finally, the newly elected Spanish government, in 2011, reorganised its ministries, with the Ministry of Labour and Immigration becoming the Ministry of Employment and Social Security, while maintaining a General Secretariat for Immigration and Emigration.

For further information:

<http://extranjeros.meyss.es/es/index.html>

www.meyss.es/es/estadisticas/index.htm

www.ine.es/inebmenu/mnu_migrac.htm

Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

SPAIN

Migration flows (foreigners) National definition	2000	2005	2009	2010	Average		Level ('000)			
					2001-05	2006-10	2010			
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>										
Inflows	8.2	15.7	10.2	9.4	12.3	14.7	431.3			
Outflows	..	1.1	6.3	7.3	..	5.2	336.7			
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type	Thousands		% distribution		Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners					
Permit based statistics (standardised)	2009	2010	2009	2010						
Work	102.2	89.8	30.6	29.9						
Family (incl. accompanying family)	82.5	56.1	24.7	18.7						
Humanitarian	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2						
Free movements	144.9	149.8	43.4	49.9						
Others	4.1	3.7	1.2	1.2						
Total	334.0	300.0	100.0	100.0						
Temporary migration	2005	2009	2010	Average 2006-10						
<i>Thousands</i>										
International students	29.9	44.5	46.9	41.1						
Trainees	..	..	..	..		
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..		
Seasonal workers	7.0	1.9	1.8	14.1						
Intra-company transfers	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.1						
Other temporary workers	33.8	3.4	9.2	40.1						
Inflows of asylum seekers	2000	2005	2009	2010	Average		Level			
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>										
	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	2 744			
Components of population growth	2000	2005	2009	2010	Average		Level ('000)			
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>										
Total	10.6	16.6	..	..	15.6	..	..	
Natural increase	0.9	1.8	..	..	1.5	..	..	
Net migration	8.9	15.0	..	..	14.0	..	..	
Stocks of immigrants	2000	2005	2009	2010	Average		Level ('000)			
<i>Percentage of the total population</i>										
Foreign-born population	4.9	11.1	14.4	14.5	8.9	13.7	6 660			
Foreign population	3.4	9.5	12.5	12.4	7.4	11.9	5 731			
Naturalisations	2000	2005	2009	2010	Average		Level			
<i>Percentage of the foreign population</i>										
	1.3	1.1	1.4	2.2	0.9	1.6	123 721			
Labour market outcomes	2000	2005	2009	2010	Average		Level			
<i>Percentage of the labour force</i>										
<i>Employment/population ratio</i>										
Native-born men	70.8	74.6	67.7	65.6	73.0	71.6				
Foreign-born men	75.4	79.6	61.1	60.0	78.6	71.0				
Native-born women	41.0	50.0	52.3	52.0	45.7	52.9				
Foreign-born women	45.7	59.2	54.9	53.8	54.1	57.1				
<i>Unemployment rate</i>										
Native-born men	9.4	6.8	15.1	17.3	7.5	10.6				
Foreign-born men	11.8	9.1	29.8	31.1	10.6	19.0				
Native-born women	20.4	11.9	17.1	19.1	14.8	13.9				
Foreign-born women	20.0	13.8	24.1	26.7	16.3	19.5				
Macroeconomic indicators	2000	2005	2009	2010	Average		Level			
<i>Annual growth in %</i>										
Real GDP	5.0	3.6	-3.7	-0.1	3.3	0.9				
GDP/capita (level in USD)	4.2	1.9	-4.4	-0.4	1.7	-0.3	31 888			
Employment (level in thousands)	5.6	4.8	-6.8	-2.3	4.0	-0.5	18 457			
<i>Percentage of the labour force</i>										
Unemployment	10.8	9.2	18.0	20.1	10.4	13.2				

Notes and sources are at the end of the part.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932616581>