



Migration in Spain

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OVERVIEW

- Total population 2018:.....46.658.447 (EUROSTAT, 2019)
- Population growth:.....0.28%
- GDP 2018:.....1,596,1 (2011 PPP \$, UNDP)
- Human Development Index Ranking 2018:.....26
- Unemployment rate of total population 2018:.....
- Stock
- Inflow
- Outflow

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of the report is to analyse the main effects and consequences that migration has in Spain, through a focus on the year 2018 and on all the changes that have occurred. As the data shows, since 2000, a high population growth has been experienced as a result of immigration flows, even if the birth rate¹ has represented half of the replacement level.

Many are the reason that led to the high level of immigration in the last decades, such as the stricht cultural ties with Latin America and the structure of the spanish economy, mainly based on the agricultural and construction sectors, where low-skilled labour force is required.

The report is based on Eurostat and Mipex data, the first referring to the general trend and the second to the policy and integration issues, describing the immigration phenomenon from the 2000s to 2018. The report represents an attempt to analyse the Spain' s population change, the stock and inflows, the reasons of entrance, the immigration due to international protection (asylum seekers and refugees) and the integration of immigrants into the host society.¹

¹ Poblacion extranjera por sexo, pais de nacionalidad y edad". Instituto Nacional de Estadistica. Archived from the original on 25 March 2008. Retrieved 13 August 2008

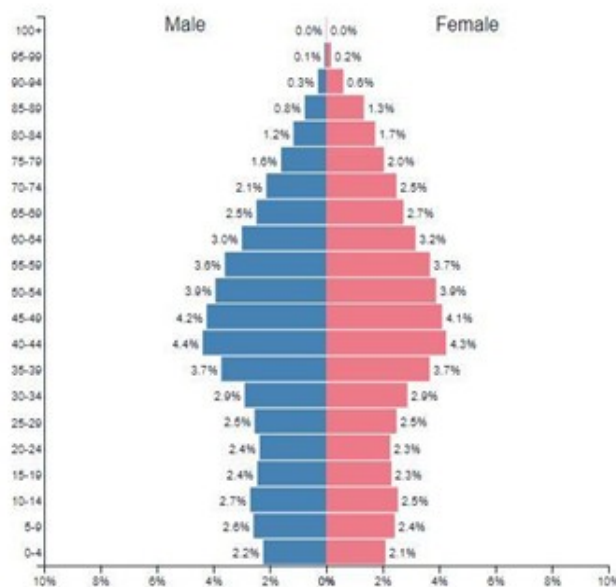


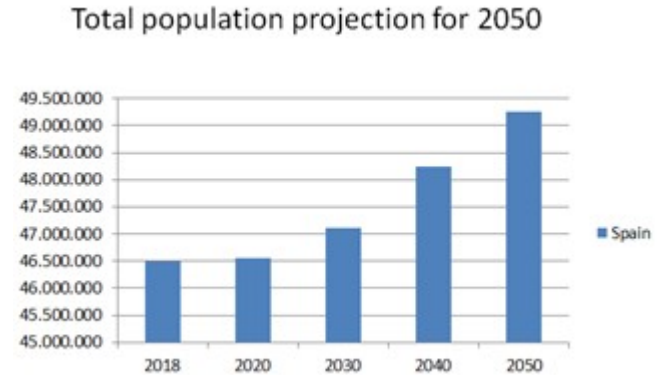
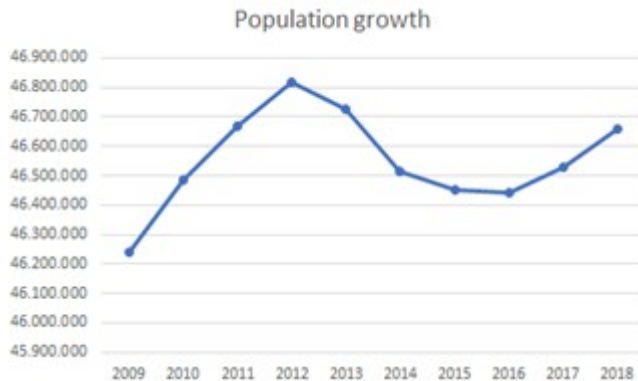
The report is organised as follows: the first Section presents a general overview of Spanish demography and its socio-economic conditions. Section 2 illustrates the migration stocks and flows in the last 10 years, while Section 3 concludes with a spotlight on the migrants integration indicators.

Section 1: background information

Demography

In 2018, the total population reached 46.658.447 people. Graph 1² presents the demographic development of the spanish population last year, displaying a slow growth and a slightly higher life expectancy for women. Moreover, it proves the fact that replacement level is low as explained in the Introduction. From 2012 the population growth (Graph 2)³ has experienced a decrease until 2016, when it start growing rapidly, due to the increase in the immigration flows as a consequence of the Syrian crisis . Indeed, the projection in Graph 3 depicts a rise in the total population, exceeding 49 million inhabitants.





Socio-economic dimension

Referring to the Human Development Reports Data (UNDP), Spain's HDI value for 2018 is 0.891, locating the country in the very high human development category with a rank of 26 out of 189 countries and territories^[1]. Since 1990, Spain's HDI value increased of 18.2 percent, showing progress in each of the HDI indicators.

The total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2018 is equal to 1,596,1 (2011 PPP \$), whereas the per capita value is 34,272 (2011 PPP \$), a similar amount that we can find in the Gross National Income per capita (34,258 2011 PPP \$).

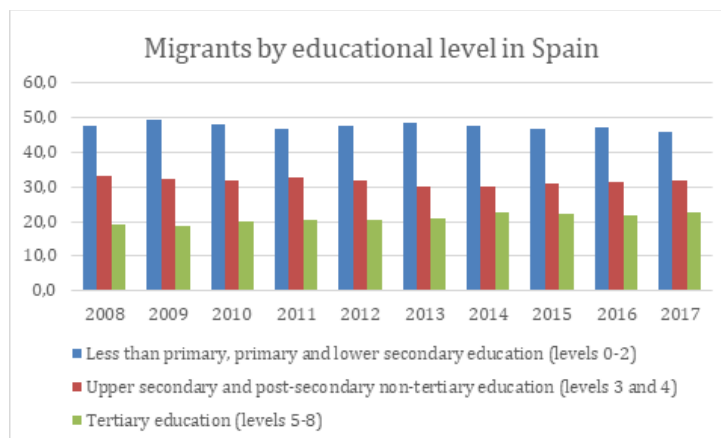
Turning to the labour market outcomes, the total unemployment rate regarding the total population is 17.4%, while the youth unemployment rate, which consider the age between 15 and 24 years old, equals to 39.4%.



Section 2: Migrants integration indicators

Migrants by education level (2008-2017)

The graph 1 shows the education in three different level from the year 2008 to 2017 with the last update up to 20/04/2018. Extracted on 05/04/2019.



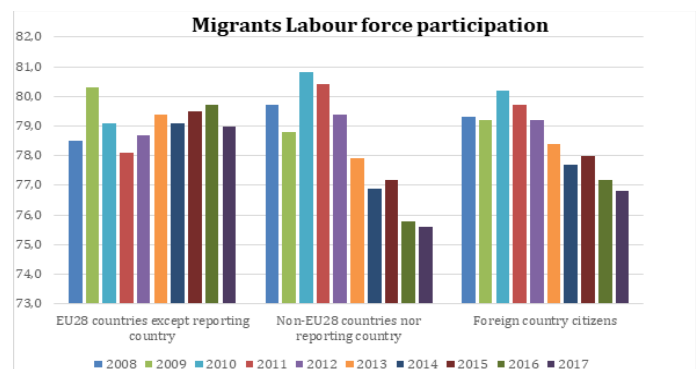


Graph 1: Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and citizenship (%). Source Eurostat [edat_lfs_9911]

GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Less than primary	47,7	49,2	47,8	46,9	47,5	48,6	47,4	46,8	47,1	45,7
Upper secondary	33,3	32,2	32,0	32,6	31,9	30,3	30,1	31,0	31,3	31,8
Tertiary education	19,0	18,6	20,2	20,4	20,6	21,0	22,5	22,1	21,7	22,5

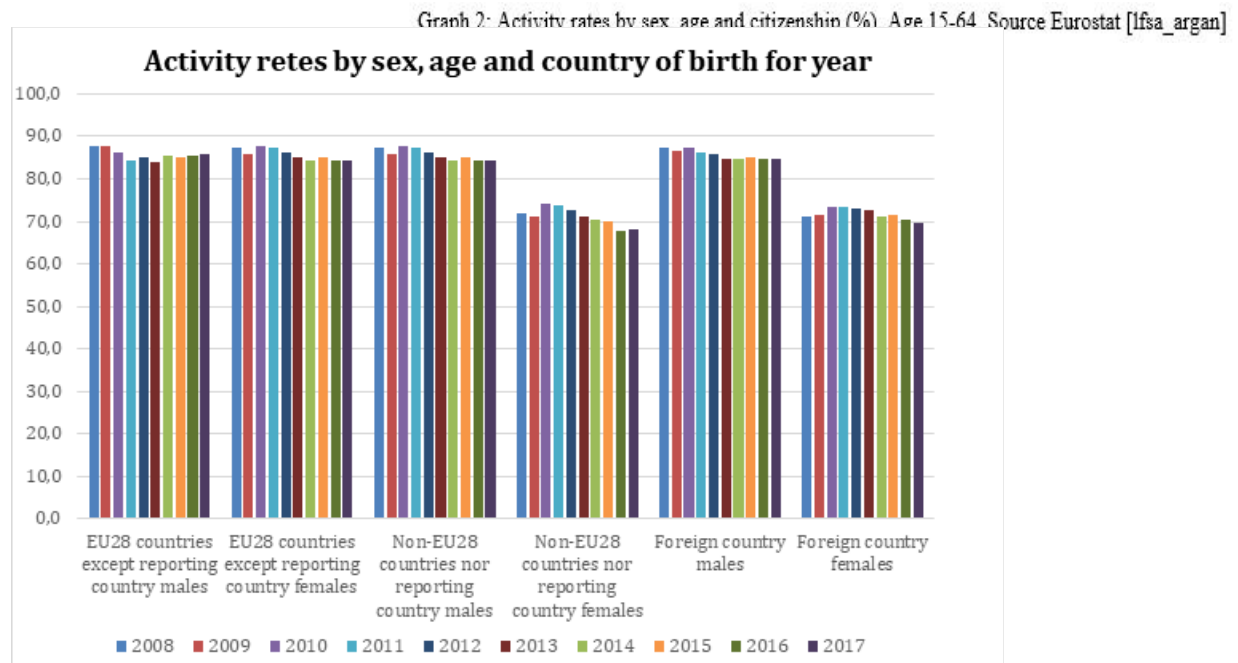
Labor force participation in the last 10 years

The first graph shows the labour force participation in the last 10 years while in the second the difference is between females and males. Last update 11/03/2019, age from 15 to 64 in the last 10 years. Extracted on 19/04/2019.





Last update 11/03/2019, age from 15 to 64.
Extracted on 19/04/2019.



Graph 3: Activity rates by sex, age and citizenship (%) Age 15-64. Source Eurostat [lfsa_argan]

GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU28 count	78,5	80,3	79,1	78,1	78,7	79,4	79,1	79,5	79,7	79,0
Non-EU28 c	79,7	78,8	80,8	80,4	79,4	77,9	76,9	77,2	75,8	75,6
Foreign cou	79,3	79,2	80,2	79,7	79,2	78,4	77,7	78,0	77,2	76,8
EU28 count	87,8	87,8	86,3	84,3	85,0	84,1	85,3	85,0	85,4	85,7
EU28 count	87,3	86,0	87,6	87,2	86,3	85,2	84,2	85,0	84,5	84,2
Non-EU28 c	87,3	86,0	87,6	87,2	86,3	85,2	84,2	85,0	84,5	84,2
Non-EU28	71,8	71,3	74,1	73,8	72,8	71,3	70,2	69,9	67,9	68,0
Foreign cou	87,4	86,6	87,2	86,4	85,9	84,8	84,6	85,0	84,8	84,8
Foreign co	71,1	71,7	73,4	73,4	72,9	72,5	71,3	71,5	70,3	69,7

Employment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth and reasons for migration

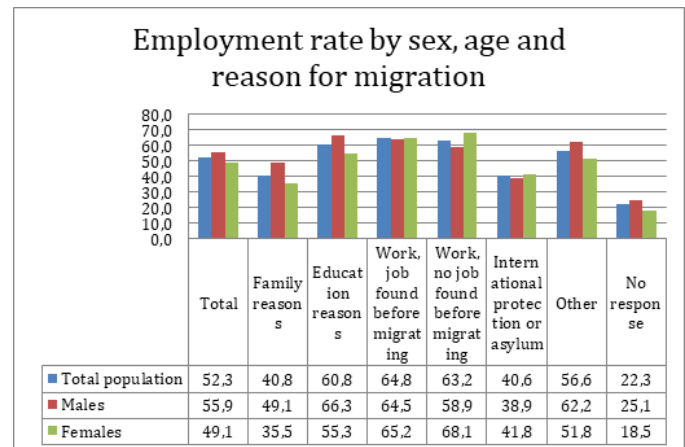
Employment rate by sex, age and reasons for migration (2014)

Graph 4: Employment rate of first generation of immigrants by sex, age, years of residence and reason for migration. Age 15-64. Source Eurostat [lfsa_1411empr]



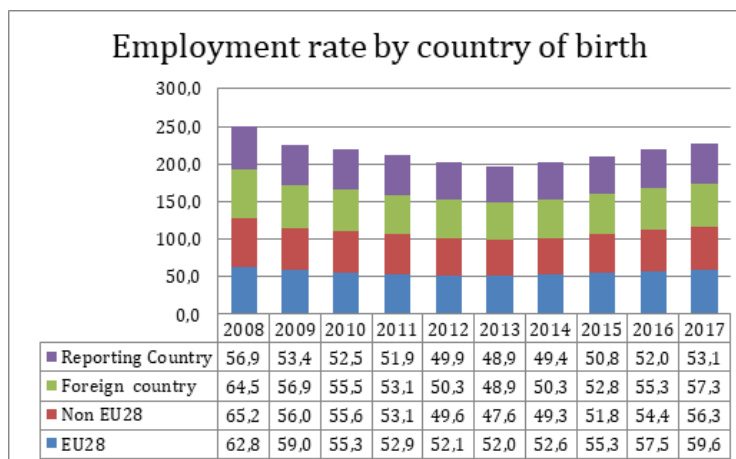
The graph 4 shows the sex, age from 15 to 64 and reasons for migration in the last 10 years.

Last update 28/03/19.
Extracted on 17/04/2019.



SEX/REASON	Total	Family reas	Education re	Work, job fd	Work, no jo	International	Other	No response
Total population	52,3	40,8	60,8	64,8	63,2	40,6	56,6	22,3
Males	55,9	49,1	66,3	64,5	58,9	38,9	62,2	25,1
Females	49,1	35,5	55,3	65,2	68,1	41,8	51,8	18,5

Employment rate by country of birth (2008-2017)



The graph 5 shows that for immigrants from EU countries the employment rate has increased, in the 2017 it reaches the highest level (59,6%). For immigrants coming from other countries, the employment rates have increased constantly about 2 percentage points from 2010 to 2017.

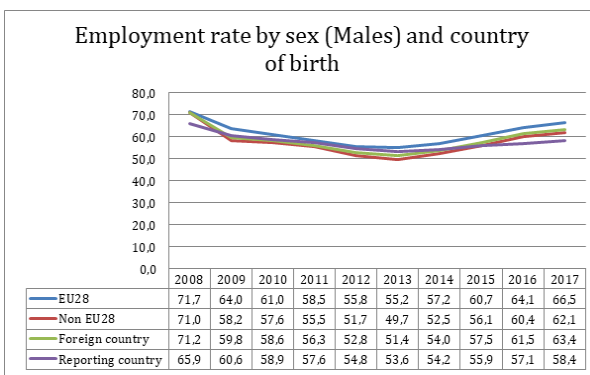
Age 15-74, last update 11/03/2019.
Extracted on 17/04/2019.



Graph 5: Employment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%). Age 15-74. Source Eurostat [lfsa_ergacob]

Employment rate by sex (males) and country of birth

Age 15 to 74, last update in 11/03/2019,
time 2008-2017.
Extracted on 17/04/2019.

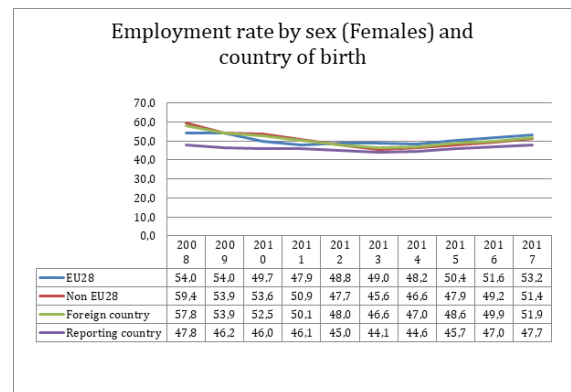


Graph 6: Employment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%). Age 15-74. Source Eurostat [lfsa_ergacob]

Employment rate by sex (females) and country of birth

The female employment rates tend to be lower than the male employment rate in the 2017.

Age 15 to 74, last update in 11/03/2019,
time 2008-2017.
Extracted on 17/04/2019.



Graph 7: Employment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%). Age 15-74. Source Eurostat [lfsa_ergacob]

Unemployment in the last 10 years by sex group, age and country of birth

Unemployment rate by country of birth (2008-2017)

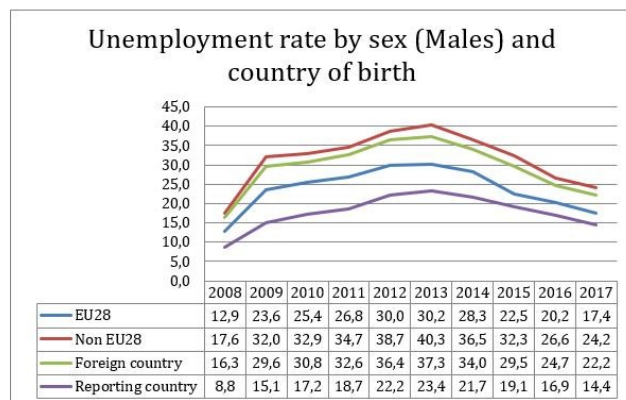
Last update 11/03/2019, age from 15 to 74.
Extracted on 17/04/2019.



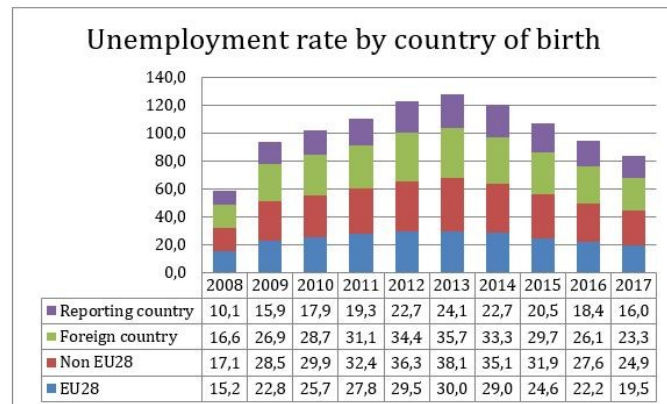
Unemployment rate by sex (males) and country of birth (2008-2017)

The male unemployment rate is generally lower than female ones.

Last update 11/03/2019, age from 15 to 74.
Extracted on 17/04/2019.



Graph 9: Unemployment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%). Age 15-74. Source Eurostat [lfsa_urgacob]

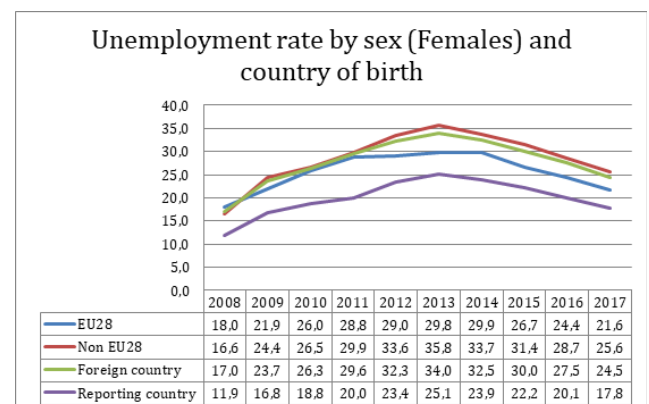


Graph 8: Unemployment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%). Age 15-74. Source Eurostat [lfsa_urgacob]

Unemployment rate by sex (females) and country of birth (2008-2017)

Last update 11/03/2019, age from 15 to 74.
Extracted on 17/04/2019.

Graph 10: Unemployment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%). Age 15-74. Source Eurostat [lfsa_urgacob]

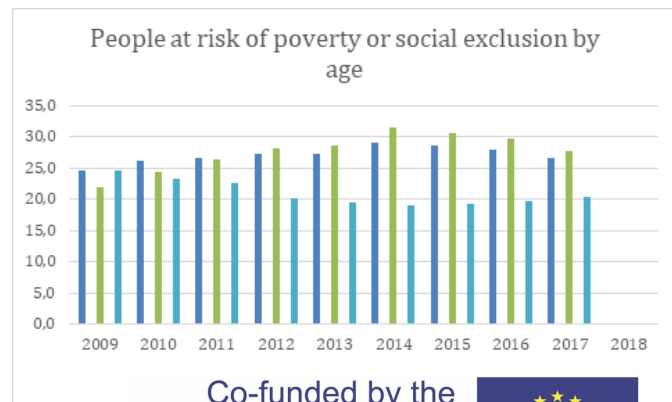


Social inclusion: income distribution and monetary poverty, risk of poverty

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by age

The graph shows the percentage at risk of poverty over the last 10 years. We note an increase in 2014 and a slight decrease in subsequent years. Last Update 26.04.19. extracted on 17/04/2019.

Graph 11: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by age and sex (%) Source Eurostat: [ilc_peps01]



Section 3: migration stock and flows in the last 10 years

Demographics

GEO/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	24,7	26,1	26,7	27,2	27,3	29,2	28,6	27,9	26,6
From 25 to	21,9	24,5	26,4	28,1	28,6	31,6	30,6	29,7	27,7
55 years or	24,7	23,3	22,7	20,3	19,6	19,1	19,2	19,8	20,4

The analysis of Spanish migratory phenomena was conducted following a specific method: firstly, we considered the growth in the Spanish stock migrant population and the immigration trends in this country, then its flows with a focus on asylum applicants, and finally the integration of migrants in the destination country.

But let's take a look at Spanish total population trend. The last decade, Spain confirmed itself as a net recipient of migrants once again. The head of Frontex, European's Border and Coast Guard Agency, has projected that the amount of migrants attempting to reach Europe in 2018 will remain high, particularly on the western Mediterranean route. In the graph 1 we firstly consider the growth of the Spanish population from 2010 to 2018. The growth trend of Spanish population started in 2016 seems to be confirmed. In January 1, 2018 the figure stood at 46,6 million, a 0,27% increase from the previous year, according to numbers released by the European Institute of

figure 1: Spanish total Population
[migr_imm3ctb]



statistics, Eurostat.

Immigrants stock remained quite stable over time, both in terms of percentage on the total of the Spanish resident population and in absolute terms, with a little decrease in terms of immigrants residing in the country occurred since 2013.

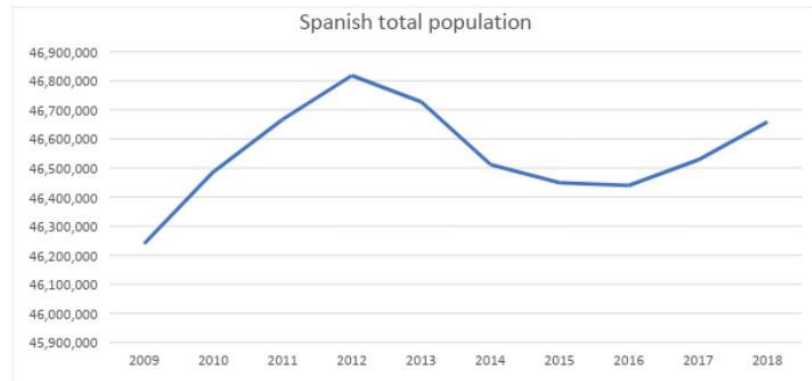


Figure 2a, 2b: Migrants stock as a share of tot. pop and over time. [migr_imm3ctb]

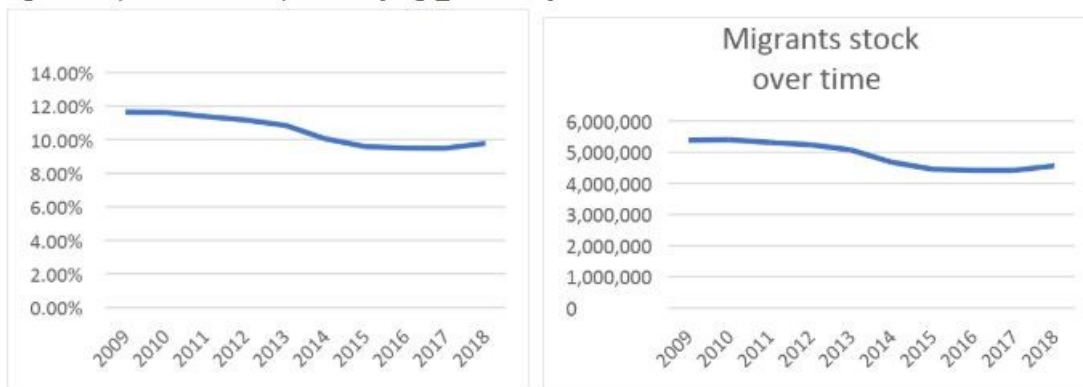
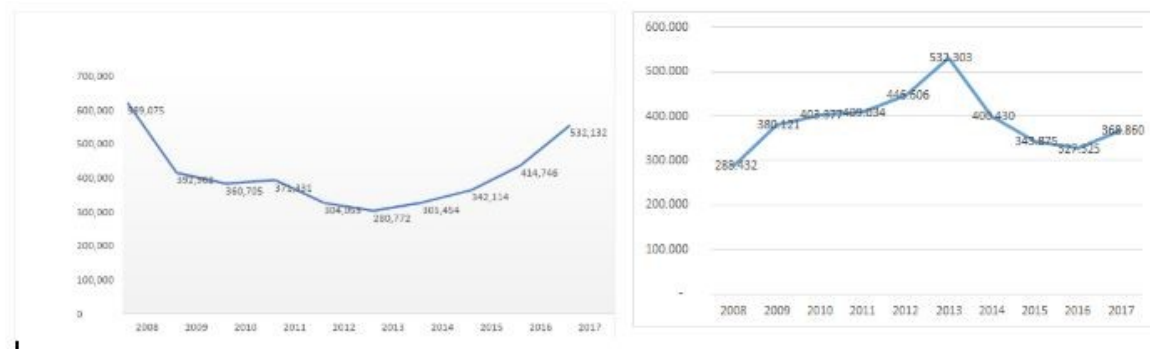


Figure 3a, 3b: Spanish Migrant inflows and outflows. [migr_imm3ctb]



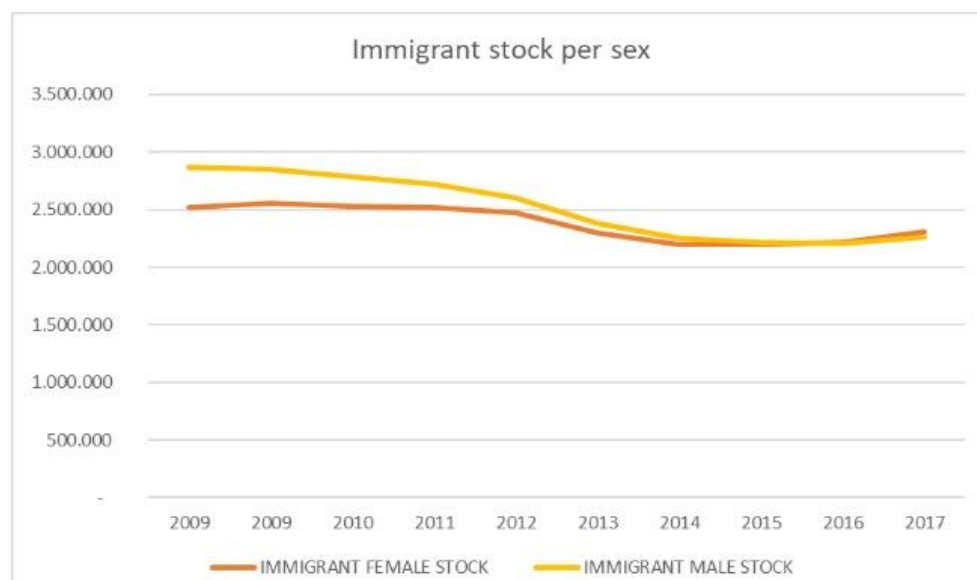
Immigrant arrivals in Spain peaked in the early 2000s, during the economic boom derived from the real estate bubble. But the influx ended abruptly in 2012, the last year when immigrant arrivals exceeded departures. The lower number is explained not only by refugees going back home but also by the increasing of Spanish citizens immigration. The graph 3a shows that immigration in Spain, from 2011 to 2017, is a constantly relevant phenomenon with an increase occurred since 2013 and confirmed since 2015 while graph 3b shows how the tendency to a negative net migration rate occurred from 2010 since 2013 has been disrupted in favour of a positive migration rate.



The graphs 4 shows the migrant stock population in Spain from 2009 to 2017 by sex. It is notable how despite a significant difference in immigrants sex in 2009, the proportion of both sex became the same in 2017.

Country of provenience

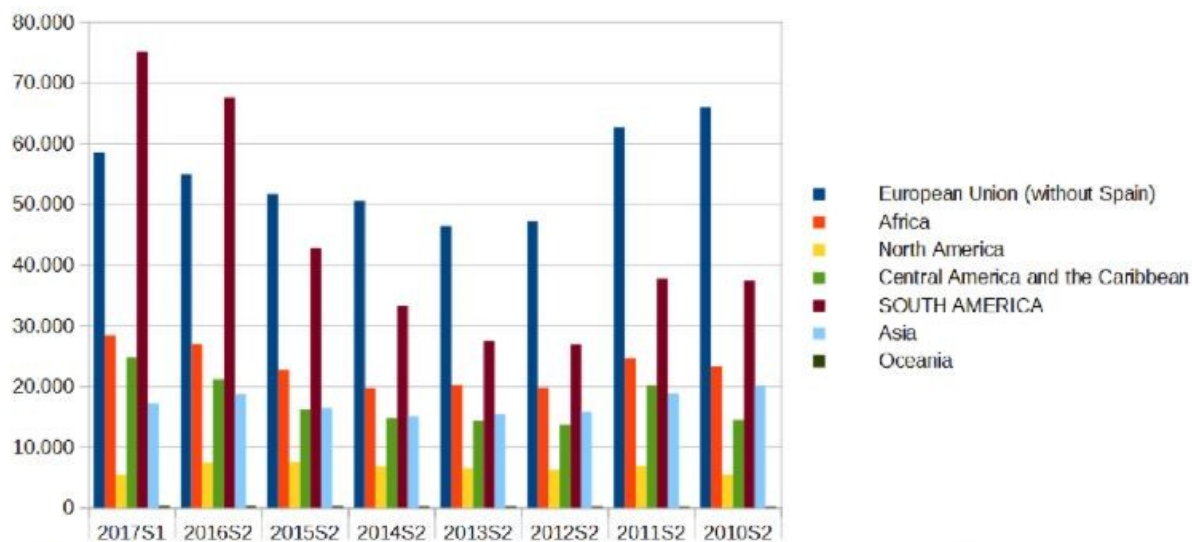
Graph 5 shows the immigration flow from abroad by semester and country of birth from 2010 to 2017. As is clearly evident from the graph, the dominant trend in the past was represented by



Graph 4: immigrant stock per sex

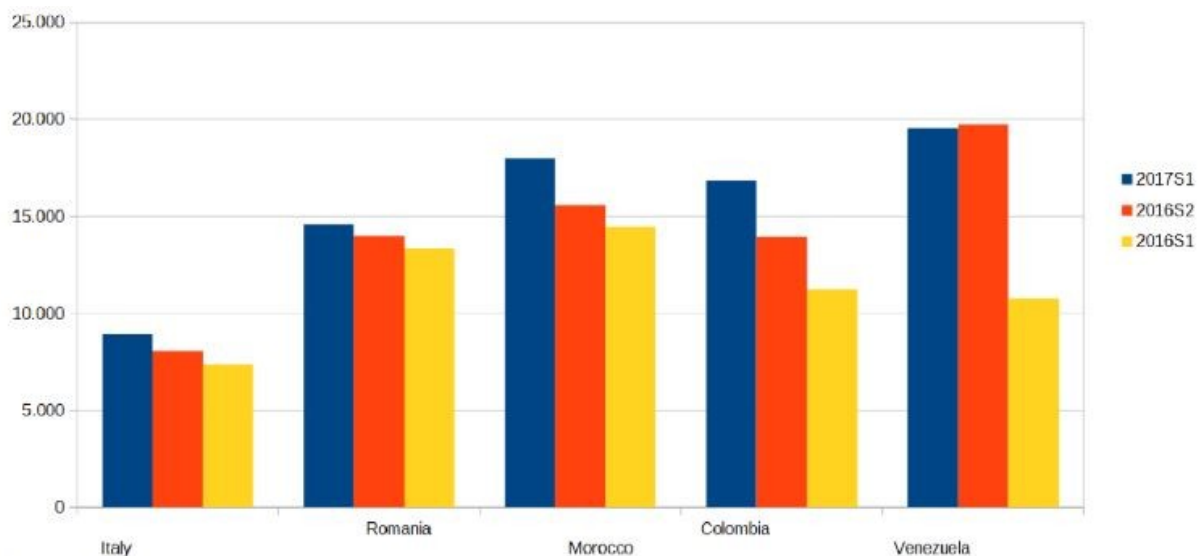


immigrants arriving from the EU, it changed since 2016, when immigrants coming from South America overpassed those from EU. This could be explained by the political crisis happening in several countries in Southern America.



Graph 5: immigration flows from abroad by semester and country of birth from 2010 to 2017 Source: INE.

Graph 6 shows the most significant countries per emigration flows to Spain. It is clear how Latin America occupies a first role in this sense.



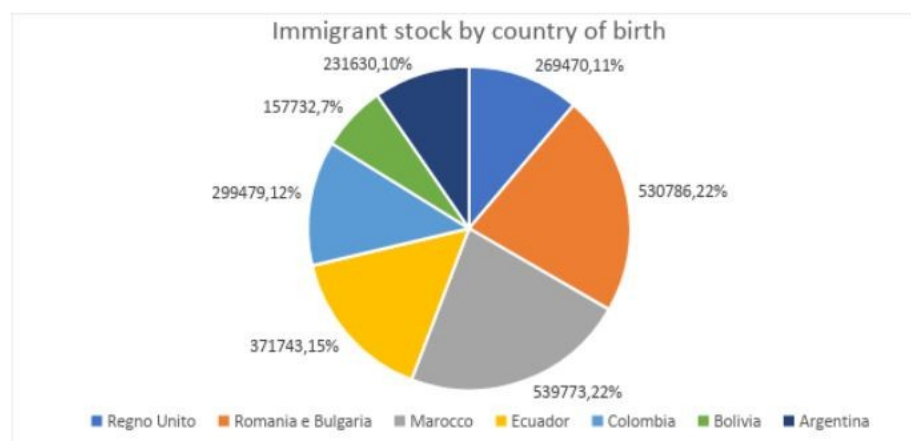
Graph 6: immigration flows per countries. Source: INE

With graph 7 we analysed the number of immigrants who have left the country from the first semester of 2011 to the last of 2018. It is evident how the number of immigrants who decided to stay in Spain rose sharply since the first semester of 2014.



Graph 7: immigrants leaving the country. Source: INE

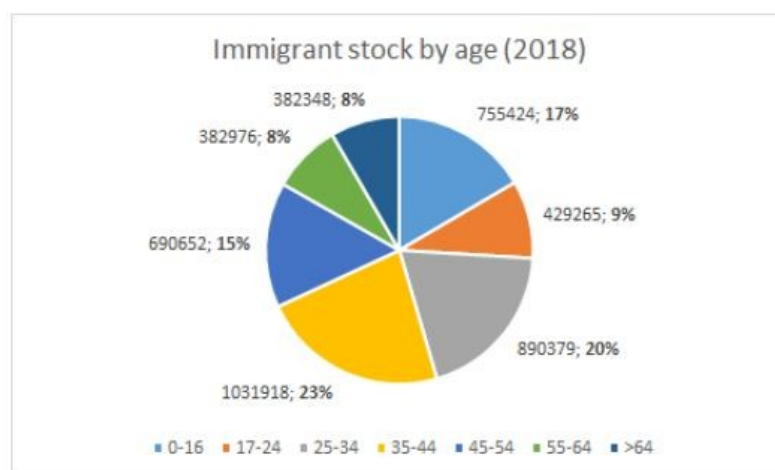
Graph 8 shows immigrant stock by country of birth. The tendency affirmed with flows is confirmed in this occasion chart, since the biggest share of foreigners is represented by Latin Americans probably due to their status of ex-colonies and the fact that the same language is spoken in such countries.



Graph 8: Immigrant stock by country of birth. Source: INE

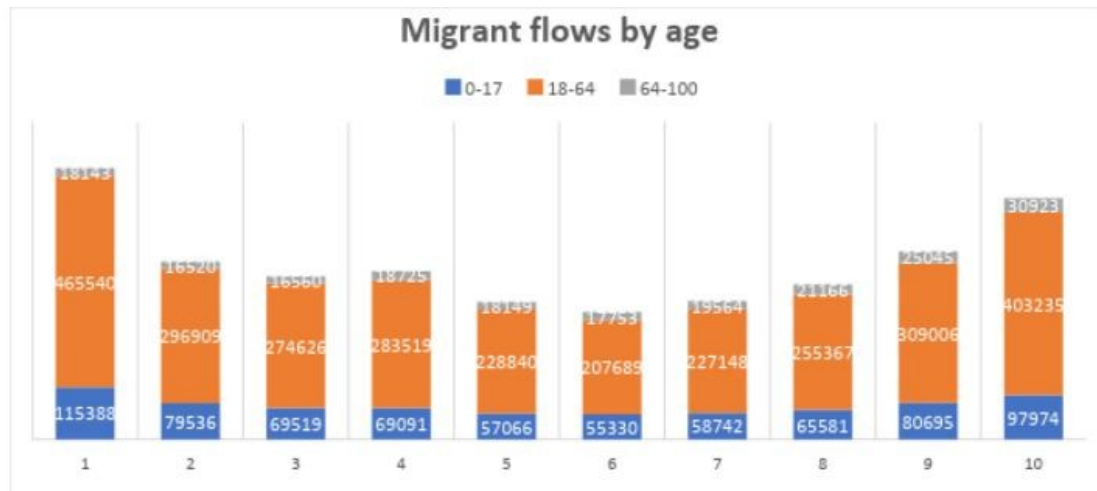
Immigrants age

The graph below show the age of the immigrant stock present in Spain. Most of it represents people in working age.

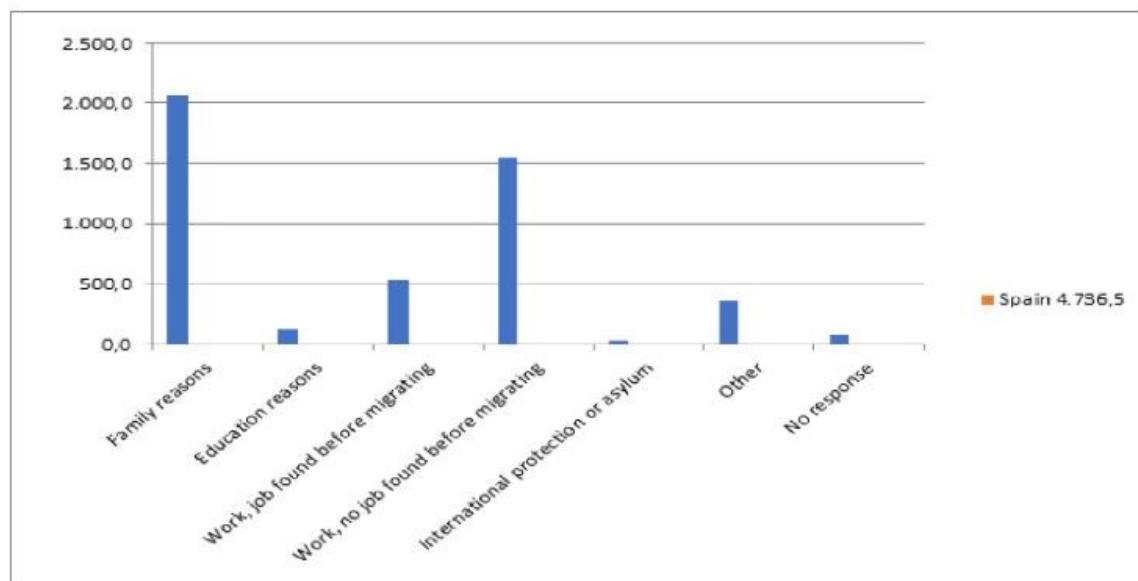


Graph 9: immigrants stock by age. [migr_imm3ctb]

Graph 10, analyses the age of immigrants who enter Spain. From 2009 to 2017. Also in flows It is evident how the majority of migrants is in active age.



Graph 10: age of people entering Spain from 2009 (1) to 2017 (2). [migr_imm3ctb]



Graph 11: reason for migration. [lfso_14b1dr]

Reason of migration

Graph 11 shows the main reasons for migration. The most significant ones are represented by family reasons and job searching.

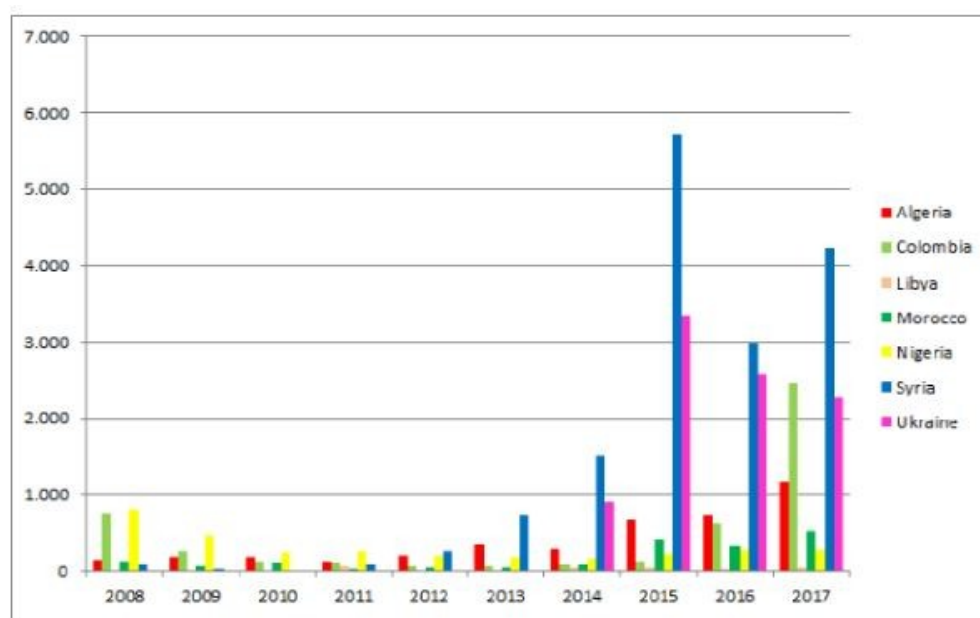
Refugees and asylum seekers data

Graph 12, from Cear, comision española de ayuda al refugiado, shows the main countries from which recognised refugees came from in the year 2017.



Graph 12: refugees and asylum seekers provenience. Source: Refugees in Spain and Europe. Executive report, CEAR.

The last graph shows country of provenience of asylum seekers in the last 10 year. It is clear how the peaking of the Syrian crisis caused an eruption in the number of applicants for asylum request.



Asylum and first-time asylum applicants by citizenship, age and sex Annual aggregated data (rounded).
Source: Eurostat [migr_asyapctza]