

# Spain

## MIGRATION PROFILES

### Part I. Global legal instruments related to international migration

#### States parties to United Nations legal instruments

##### Year ratified:

1967	1949 ILO Migration for Employment Convention
1978	1951 Refugee Convention
1978	1967 Refugee Protocol
-	1975 ILO Migrant Workers Convention

##### Year ratified:

1990	1989 Conv. on the Rights of the Child
-	1990 UN Migrant Workers Convention
2002	2000 Human Trafficking Protocol
2002	2000 Migrant Smuggling Protocol

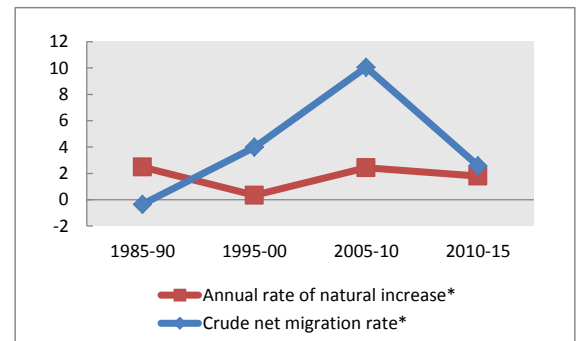
### Part II. Population indicators

#### Population estimates

	1990	2000	2010	2013
Males ('000)	19 038	19 719	22 801	23 187
Females ('000)	19 845	20 564	23 381	23 740
Total ('000)	38 883	40 283	46 182	46 927
Percentage urban population	75	76	77	78
Percentage rural population	25	24	23	22

	1985-90	1995-00	2005-10	2010-15
Average annual rate of change	0.21	0.43	1.25	0.44
Annual rate of natural increase*	2.48	0.33	2.43	1.79
Crude net migration rate*	-0.35	4.00	10.05	2.57
Total net migration ('000)	-68	796	2250	600

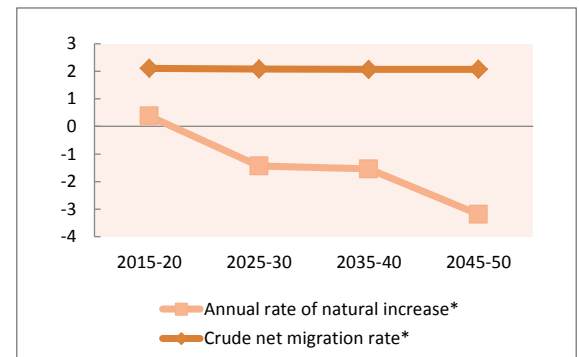
\* Per 1,000 population



#### Projected change in total population by component (x 1000)

	2015-20	2025-30	2035-40	2045-50
Total population at end of period	47 789	48 235	48 504	48 224
Population change during period	590	154	127	-271
Annual rate of natural increase*	0.38	-1.44	-1.54	-3.19
Crude net migration rate*	2.11	2.08	2.06	2.07

\* Per 1,000 population



#### Projected change in working-age (15-64) population (x 1000)

	2015-20	2025-30	2035-40	2045-50
Medium variant	-66	-668	-1559	-988
Zero-migration variant	-478	-1092	-1985	-1373
Difference	412	424	426	386

### Part III. Development indicators

#### Development indicators (years are approximate for some indicators / countries)

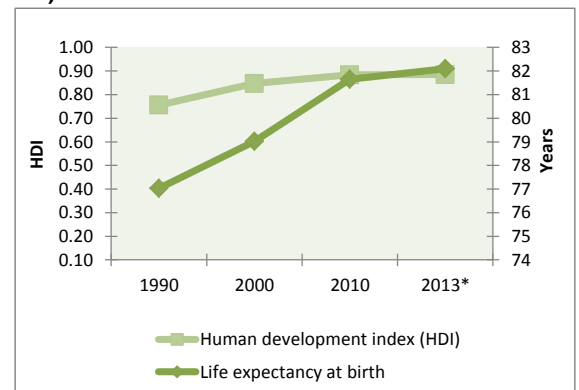
	1990	2000	2010	2013*
Life expectancy at birth	77.0	79.0	81.7	82.1
Adult literacy rate (ages 15 and older)	96.5	..	97.7	..
Combined gross enrolment ratio in education (per cent)	82.7	92.2	103.3	105.7
GDP per capita (PPP in thousands of US dollars)	13 300	21 312	31 575	32 682
Human development index (HDI)	0.76	0.85	0.88	0.88

\* 2013 or latest available

#### Remittances (years are approximate for some indicators / countries)

	1990	2000	2010	2012*
Inflows (millions of US dollars)	2186	4859	10538	10133
Outflows (millions of US dollars)	254	2486	12244	12904
Inflows as a share of GDP (%)	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8

\* Estimate



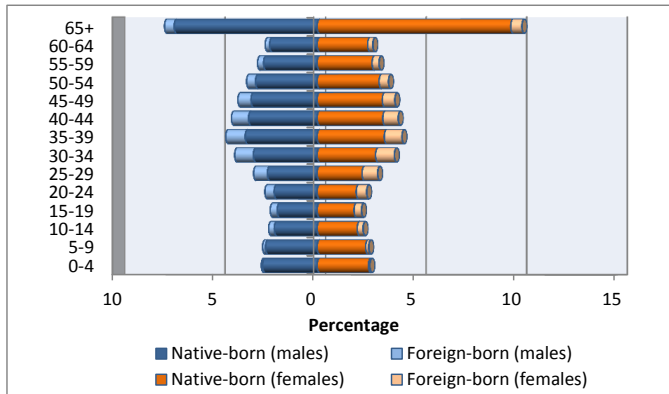
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## Part IV. International migrant stocks

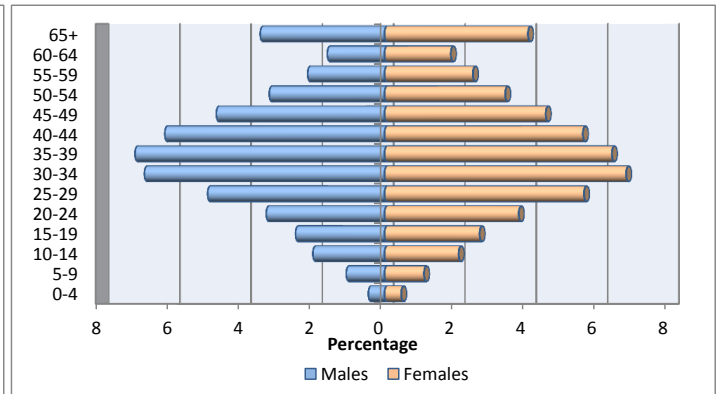
### International migrant stock by age and sex

	1990			2000			2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	14 603	13 746	28 349	16 189	17 225	33 414	29 210	29 993	59 203
5-9	27 846	27 581	55 427	32 566	32 765	65 331	69 243	71 490	140 733
10-14	39 968	37 245	77 213	43 511	42 971	86 482	129 777	134 205	263 982
15-19	50 097	46 786	96 883	52 835	52 536	105 371	161 302	172 249	333 551
20-24	46 307	46 748	93 055	85 869	85 569	171 438	214 450	243 280	457 730
25-29	42 627	46 039	88 666	118 375	112 701	231 076	320 836	361 496	682 332
30-34	32 076	35 185	67 261	120 729	112 993	233 722	435 582	437 774	873 356
35-39	26 251	29 790	56 041	102 760	101 535	204 295	452 719	411 921	864 640
40-44	22 162	24 506	46 668	69 256	71 181	140 437	398 567	359 424	757 991
45-49	18 415	19 983	38 398	48 064	52 699	100 763	305 063	292 058	597 121
50-54	16 326	18 258	34 584	34 179	41 647	75 826	208 945	218 675	427 620
55-59	15 211	17 000	32 211	26 370	33 477	59 847	139 265	160 129	299 394
60-64	16 003	18 129	34 132	24 728	29 290	54 018	103 595	120 064	223 659
65+	33 927	46 890	80 817	42 058	53 207	95 265	225 290	260 003	485 293
Total	401 819	427 886	829 705	817 489	839 796	1 657 285	3 193 844	3 272 761	6 466 605

Total population by age and sex, 2013



Migrant stock by age and sex, 2013



### Migrant stock by origin (2013)

Top 5 countries or areas of origin	Total
Romania	797 603
Morocco	745 674
Ecuador	451 184
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	381 025
Colombia	359 178
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 734 664</b>

### Migrant stock by destination (2013)

Top 5 countries or areas of destination	Total
France	299 355
United States of America	103 068
Argentina	90 494
Germany	88 688
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	84 989
<b>Total</b>	<b>666 594</b>

### Refugee population by origin (end 2012)

Top 5 countries or areas of origin	Total
<b>Total</b>	

### Refugee population by destination (end 2012)

Top 5 countries or areas of destination	Total
<b>Total</b>	

### Tertiary students by origin (2013)

Top 5 countries or areas of origin	Total
Colombia	6 519
Italy	3 949
Peru	3 756
Mexico	3 718
Ecuador	3 281
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 223</b>

### Tertiary students by destination (2013)

Top 5 countries or areas of destination	Total
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5 722
France	4 603
Germany	4 414
United States of America	4 247
Poland	772
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 758</b>

## DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

**States parties to United Nations legal instruments** : Indicates whether a country has ratified the relevant international instrument and if so, the year of ratification. The relevant instruments are the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, and the 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. In addition, two Protocols relevant to international migration supplement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, namely the 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and the 2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air. **Source** : United Nations Treaty Collection. See: <http://treaties.un.org>.

**Males**: De facto male population as of 1 July of the year indicated. Data are presented in thousands. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Females**: De facto female population as of 1 July of the year indicated. Data are presented in thousands. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Total population**: De facto population in a country, area or region as of 1 July of the year indicated. Figures are presented in thousands. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Percentage urban population**: Urban population as a percentage of the total population. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2012). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision.

**Percentage rural population**: Rural population as a percentage of the total population. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2012). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision.

**Annual rate of change**: Average exponential rate of growth of the population over a given period. It is expressed as a percentage. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Annual rate of natural increase**: Crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. Represents the portion of population growth (or decline) determined exclusively by births and deaths. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Crude net migration rate**: The ratio of net migration during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1 000 inhabitants. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Total net migration**: Net number of migrants, that is, the number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants. It is expressed in thousands. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Total population at end of period**: Total population on 30 June of the final year of the period. Data are from the medium variant (see below) of the World Population Prospects. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Population change during period**: Total population change over a period, that is, the difference between the population at the end of the period and that at the beginning of the period. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Medium variant**: The medium projection variant combines the medium fertility assumption together with normal-mortality and normal international migration assumptions and is a central reference for trends over the longer term that results from the probabilistic approach that simulates future fertility paths for each country. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Zero-migration variant**: Under this assumption, the medium variant is modified so that international migration for each country is set to zero starting in 2010-2015. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Life expectancy at birth**: Number of years a newborn infant could expect to live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth stay the same throughout the infant's life. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Adult literacy rate**: The percentage of population aged 15 years and older who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his/her everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. **Source**: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Institute for Statistics (2012). <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

**Combined gross enrolment ratio in education**: Total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year. For the tertiary level, the population used is that of the five-year age group following on from the secondary school leaving. **Source**: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Institute for Statistics (2012). <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

**GDP per capita (PPP in USD)**: Gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars. **Source**: World Development Indicators - World Bank (2013).



**Human development index (HDI):** A composite measure of achievements in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, access to education and a decent standard of living. For ease of comparability, the average value of achievements in these three dimensions is put on a scale of 0 to 1, where greater is better, and these indicators are aggregated using geometric means. **Source:** United Nations Development Program (2013). Human Development Report Office.

**Remittances:** Remittances are defined as the sum of workers' remittances, compensation of employees, and migrants' transfers. Regional aggregates were calculated by the United Nations Population Division. All data are reported in current U.S. dollars. Remittance **inflows** refer to the sum of workers' remittances, compensation of employees and migrants' transfers received by the country of enumeration, while **outflows** refer to remittance outflows by the country of enumeration. **Source:** World Bank staff calculation based on data from IMF Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook 2012 and data releases from central banks, national statistical agencies, and World Bank country desks.

**Remittance inflows as share of GDP:** **Source:** World Bank staff calculation based on data from IMF Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook 2012 and data releases from central banks, national statistical agencies, and World Bank country desks.

**International migrant stock by age and sex:** The mid-year (1 July) estimate of the number of people living in a country or area other than that in which they were born. If the number of foreign-born was not available, the estimate refers to the number of people living in a country other than that of their citizenship. **Source:** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013). See: [www.unmigration.org](http://www.unmigration.org)

**Migrant stock by origin (2013):** The five countries from which the largest numbers of migrants originate for the reporting country. **Source:** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013).

**Migrant stock by destination (2013):** The five countries in which the largest numbers of migrants originating from reporting country reside. **Source:** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013).

**Refugee population by origin (end 2012):** Persons by country of origin who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol or under the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those granted refugee status in accordance with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Statute; those granted humanitarian status or temporary protection by the State in which they find themselves; those in refugee-like situations; and Palestinian refugees registered with UNRWA. **Source:** UNHCR (2013). 2012 Global Trends: Refugees, Asylum-seekers, Returnees, Internally Displaced and Stateless Persons. See: [www.unhcr.org/statistics](http://www.unhcr.org/statistics).

**Refugee population (destination) (end 2012):** Persons by country of destination who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol or under the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those granted refugee status in accordance with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Statute; those granted humanitarian status or temporary protection by the State in which they find themselves; those in refugee-like situations; and Palestinian refugees registered with UNRWA. **Sources:** UNHCR (2013). 2012 Global Trends: Refugees, Asylum-seekers, Returnees, Internally Displaced and Stateless Persons. See: [www.unhcr.org/statistics](http://www.unhcr.org/statistics).

**Tertiary students:** Student population by **country of origin and destination** enrolled in programmes with an educational content more advanced than what is offered at ISCED levels 3 and 4. The first stage of tertiary education, ISCED level 5, covers level 5A, composed of largely theoretically based programmes intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry to advanced research programmes and professions with high skill requirements; and level 5B, where programmes are generally more practical, technical and/or occupationally specific. The second stage of tertiary education, ISCED level 6, comprises programmes devoted to advanced study and original research, and leading to the award of an advanced research qualification. **Source:** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Institute for Statistics (2012). <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>