

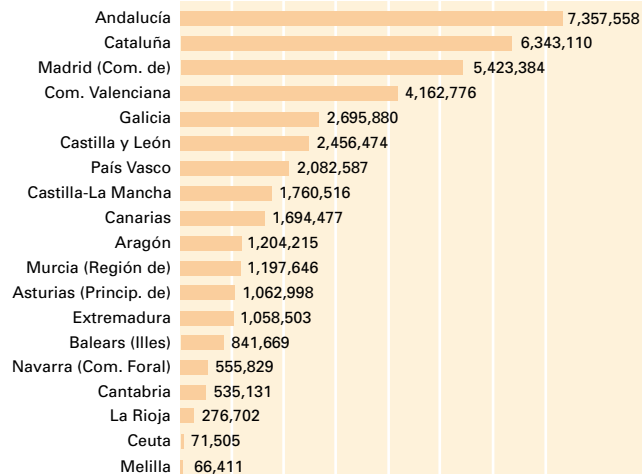


The population in figures

Nearly 41 million...

The Spanish population has grown by **nearly two million** persons with respect to the 1991 census. The arrival of **foreigners** has contributed to increase the population and moderately increase the birth rate in Spain, since in the 1970s, this was falling precipitously.

Distribution of the population by Autonomous Communities



Census 2001 population figures

SPAIN	40,847,371				
Andalucía	7,357,558	Castilla y León	2,456,474	Comunidad Valenciana	4,162,776
Almería	536,731	Ávila	163,442	Alicante/Alacant	1,461,925
Cádiz	1,116,491	Burgos	348,934	Castellón/Castelló	484,566
Córdoba	761,657	León	488,751	Valencia/València	2,216,285
Granada	821,660	Palencia	174,143	Extremadura	1,058,503
Huelva	462,579	Salamanca	345,609	Badajoz	654,882
Jaén	643,820	Segovia	147,694	Cáceres	403,621
Málaga	1,287,017	Soria	90,717	Galicia	2,695,880
Sevilla	1,727,603	Valladolid	498,094	Coruña (A)	1,096,027
Aragón	1,204,215	Zamora	199,090	Lugo	357,648
Huesca	206,502	Castilla-La Mancha	1,760,516	Ourense	338,446
Teruel	135,858	Albacete	364,835	Pontevedra	903,759
Zaragoza	861,855	Ciudad Real	478,957	Madrid (Comunidad de)	5,423,384
Asturias (Principado de)	1,062,998	Cuenca	200,346	Murcia (Región de)	1,197,646
Balears (Illes)	841,669	Guadalajara	174,999	Navarra (Com. Foral de)	555,829
Canarias	1,694,477	Toledo	541,379	País Vasco	2,082,587
Palmas (Las)	887,676	Cataluña	6,343,110	Álava	286,387
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	806,801	Barcelona	4,805,927	Guipúzcoa	673,563
Cantabria	535,131	Girona	565,304	Vizcaya	1,122,637
		Lleida	362,206	Rioja (La)	276,702
		Tarragona	609,673	Ceuta	71,505
				Melilla	66,411



Demographic structure of the population



Intercensal variation: variation of the de jure population produced between one census and the next, that is expressed both in absolute and relative terms.

The annual average growth rate expresses the population growth rhythm, in other words, when the average increases or decreases annually for every one thousand inhabitants, during a determined period.

33 provinces gain population

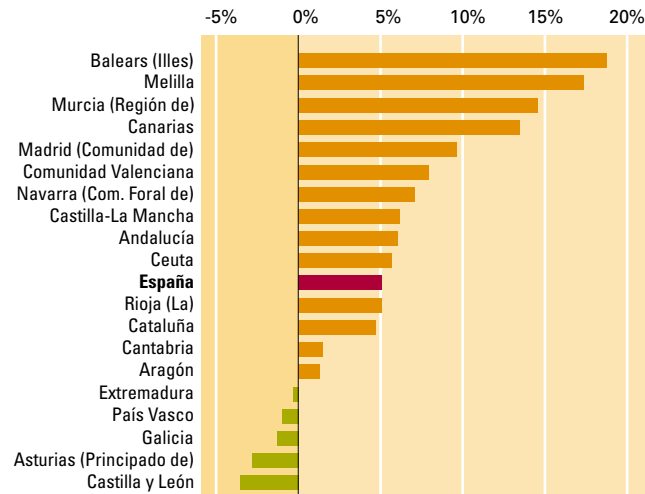
The depopulation of a part of the peninsula interior is made patent. 17 Spanish provinces have decreased in population over the last decade. **León and Lugo** present the most significant negative variations.

The 33 remaining provinces have grown, notably those belonging to the Mediterranean coast, insular provinces and **Guadalajara**.

Relative intercensal growth between 1991 and 2001

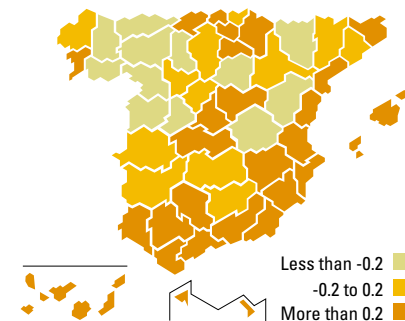
Provinces that have grown the most		Provinces which have decreased the most	
	Percentage		Percentage
Guadalajara	20.20	León	-7.06
Illes Balears	18.69	Lugo	-6.95
Almería	17.94	Zamora	-6.82
Melilla	17.33	Ávila	-6.27
Las Palmas	15.59	Palencia	-6.11
Murcia	14.54	Teruel	-5.44
Alicante/Alacant	13.10	Ourense	-4.26
Tarragona	12.48	Soria	-4.04
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	11.16	Salamanca	-3.41
Girona	10.92	Asturias	-2.83

Intercensus variation of the population between 1991 and 2001



Evolution of the population. 1981-2001

Annual average growth rate

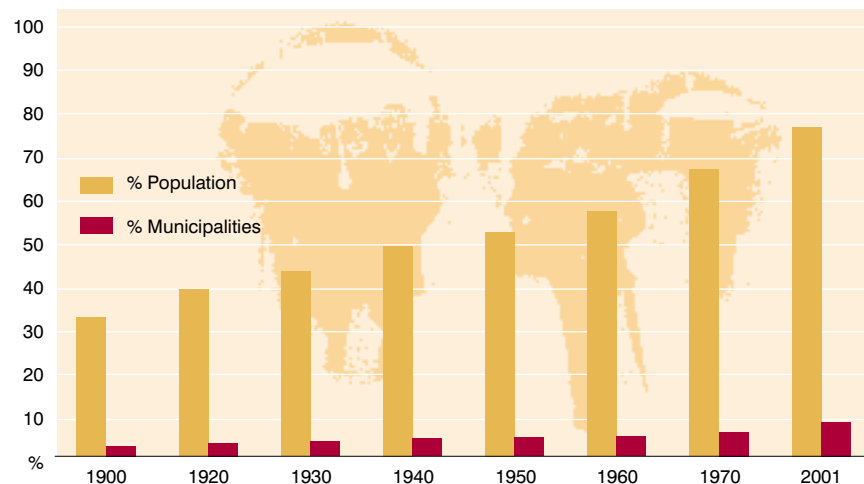


Demographic structure of the population



Distribution of the population in municipalities

Municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants



Concentration of the population

Nearly 80% of the population is grouped in only 10% of the total municipalities which means only 19% of the area of Spain.

On the other hand in 1900, 80% of the population was concentrated in 28% of municipalities.

Province capitals with higher population

Municipality	Population
Madrid	2,938,723
Barcelona	1,503,884
Valencia / València	738,441
Sevilla	684,633
Zaragoza	614,905
Málaga	524,414
Murcia	370,745

Province capitals with lower population

Province	Municipality	Population
Pontevedra	Vigo	280,186
Asturias	Gijón	266,419
Barcelona	L'Hospitalet de Ll.	239,019
Barcelona	Badalona	205,836
Madrid	Móstoles	196,524
Alicante	Elche / Elx	194,767
Murcia	Cartagena	184,686

Non-capital municipalities with higher population

Municipality	Population
Teruel	31,158
Soria	35,151
Huesca	46,243
Cuenca	46,341
Ávila	49,712
Segovia	54,368
Ciudad Real	63,251

Madrid and Barcelona are cities differentiated from others by their size. The population of the city of Madrid is double that of Barcelona.

There are non-capital province municipalities that exceed the threshold of 250.000 inhabitants (**Vigo** and **Gijon**) compared to province capitals that do not exceed 50.000 (**Teruel, Soria, Huesca, Cuenca** and **Ávila**).

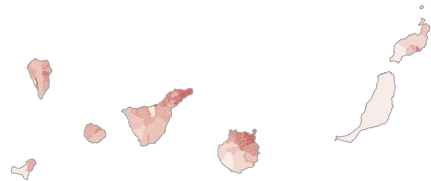
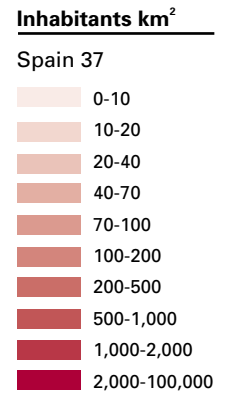
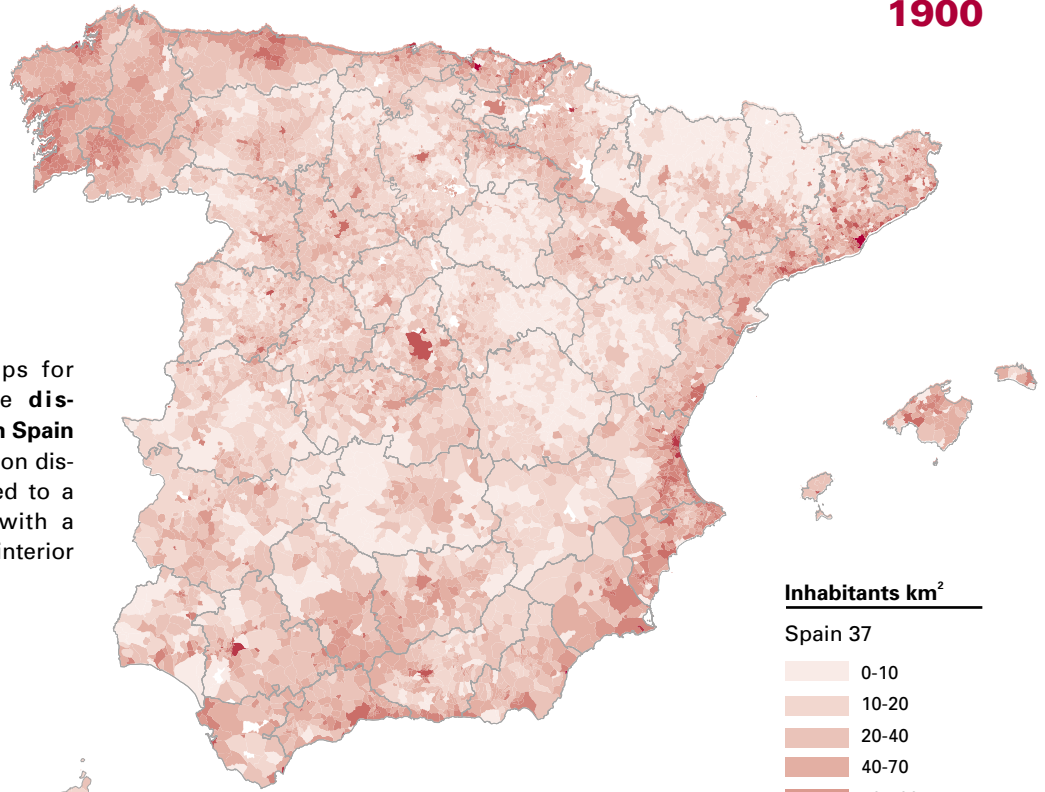
Demographic structure of the population



Municipality Population Density

1900

The population density maps for 1900 and 2001 show the **displacement of the population in Spain over the century**. The population distribution in 1900 corresponded to a major agricultural country with a greater concentration in the interior peninsula.



Demographic structure of the population

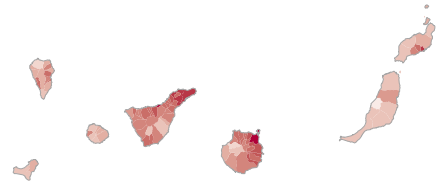
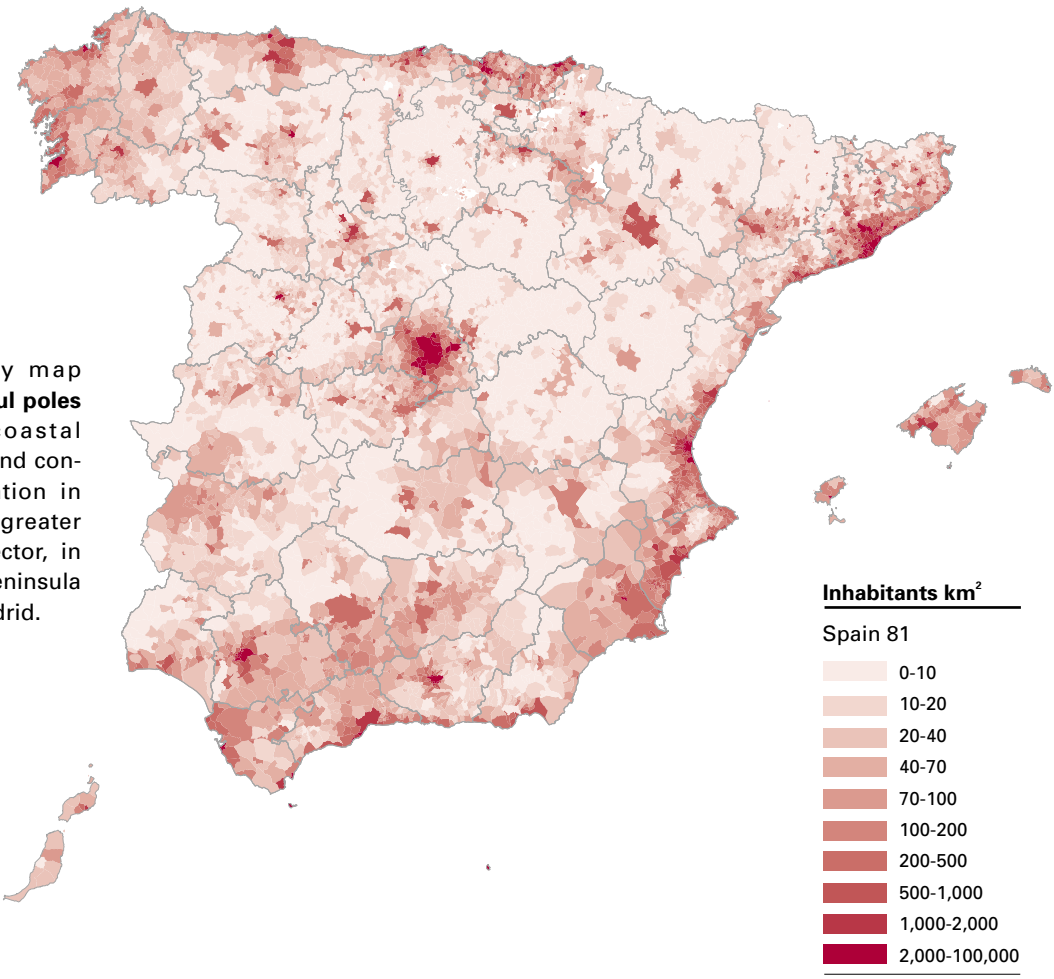


Spain is one of the least populated countries in the EU with 81 inhabitants per km². Belgium, with 337 inhabitants per km² and Holland, with 473, are the most populated.

Demographic structure of the population

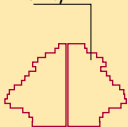
2001

The population density map reflects some **very powerful poles** of attraction on the coastal periphery, on the islands and concentration of the population in urban areas due to the greater weight of the services sector, in particular in the central peninsula area, in the province of Madrid.





In order to facilitate comparison the **pyramid corresponding to the national total** has been superimposed on each community.

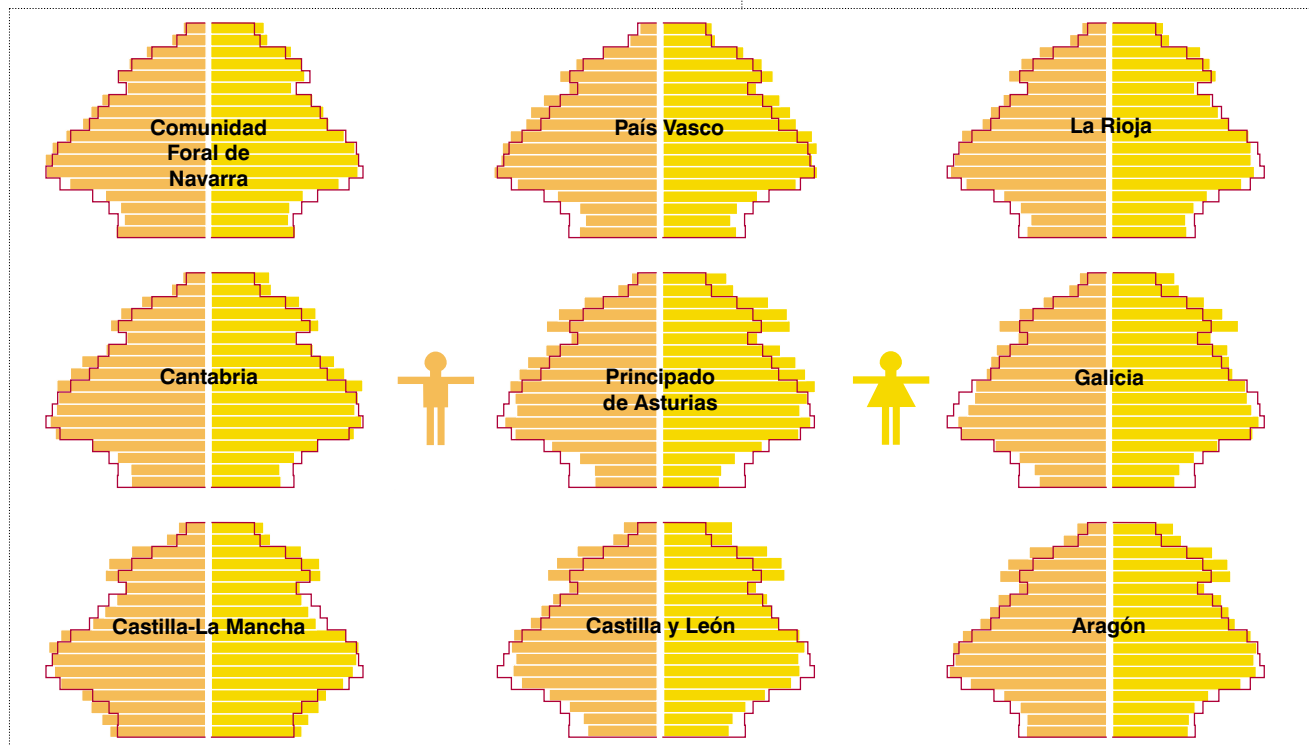


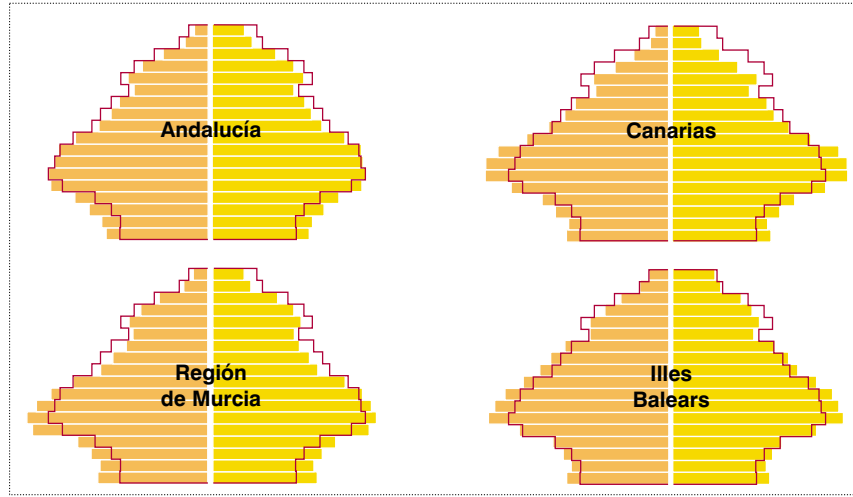
Demographic structure of the population

Each community, its form

The structure by age of the Spanish population is not distributed homogeneously in all Autonomous Communities. When the population pyramids for the different communities are analysed, four groups **are distinguished**.

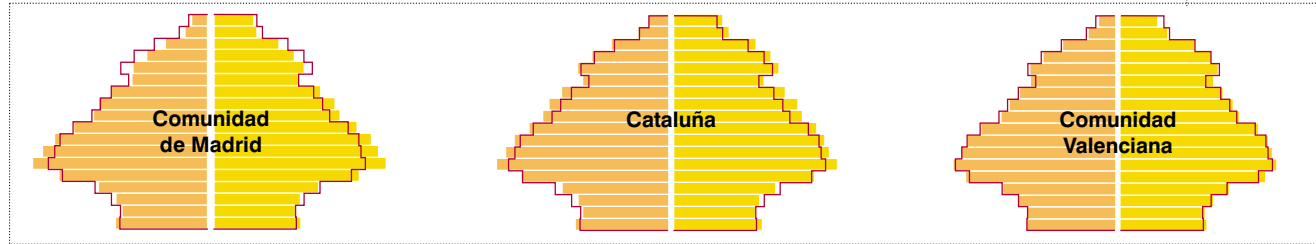
The **first group** is made up of: **Comunidad Foral de Navarra, País Vasco, La Rioja, Cantabria, Principado de Asturias, Galicia, Castilla-La Mancha, Castilla and León Aragón**, and this is characterised by an especially low birth rate in the last few years, an elderly population and a very marked fissure for the generations born during the civil war.



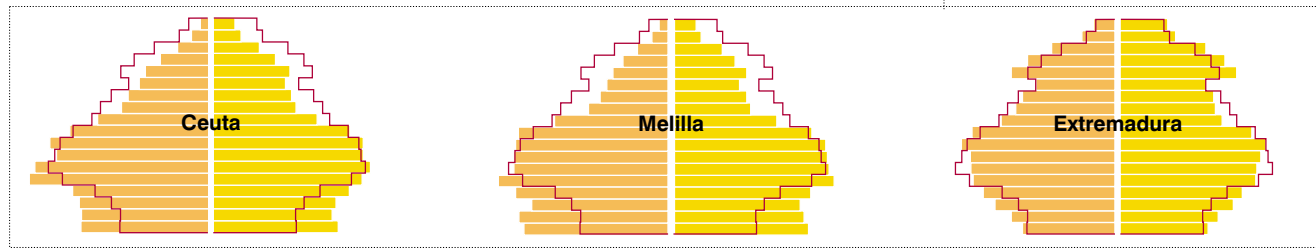


At the other extreme we have a **second group** that includes communities with a higher birth rate: **Andalucía, Canarias, Región de Murcia** and **Illes Balears**, with a more stylised form.

In the **third group**, with an intermediate form, there appears the **Community of Madrid, Cataluña** and **Valencian Community** which are the consequence of being communities with a lot of immigration.



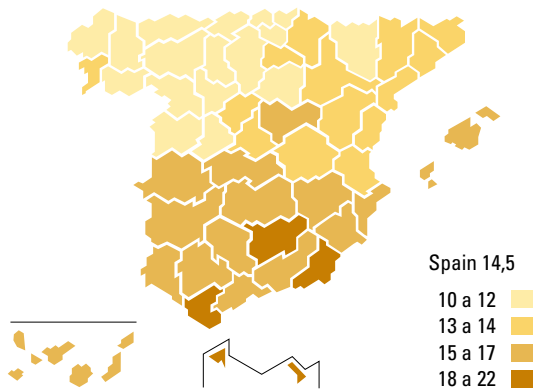
Finally, in a **fourth group**, **Ceuta** and **Melilla** have their own form due to their relatively high birth rate and **Extremadura** has a boat-shaped profile due to the fact that the reduction in birth rate was much less marked.





Spain occupies penultimate place in the EU with a youth index of 14.5 after Italy with 14.4. The highest value is for Ireland, with 21.7 young people for every 100 inhabitants.

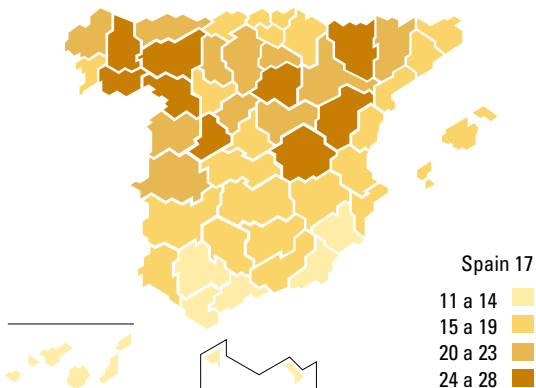
Youth index



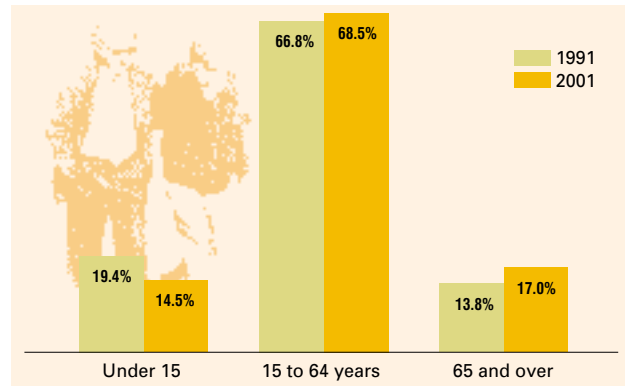
Youth index: number of young people (0-14 years) for every 100 inhabitants.

Ageing index: number of persons 65 and over for every 100 inhabitants.

Ageing index



Evolution of the population by age groups



In examining the evolution by population age groups, a clear process is observed due both to the loss of relative weight of the population under 15 and the gain in quota of over 65s which in 2001, accounted for 17% of the total population.

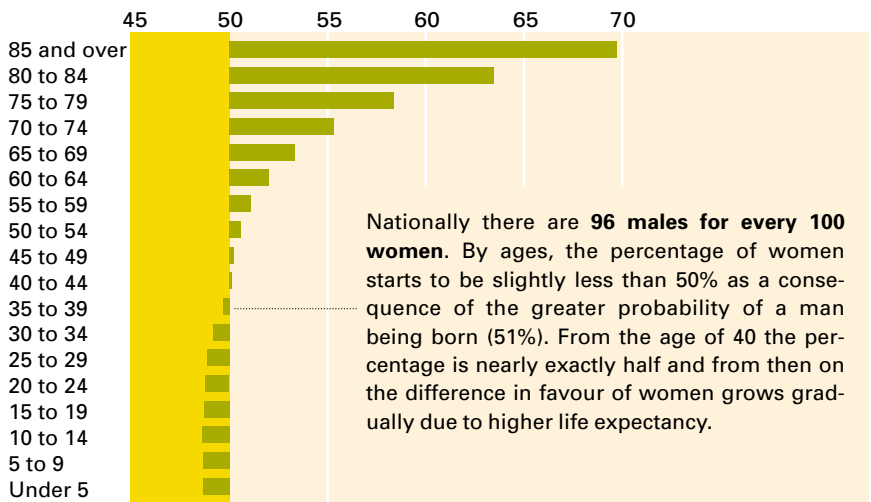
Only 14.5% of the Spanish population is under 15 while in 1991 this was 19.4%. **Andalucía**, la **Región de Murcia** and **Canarias** have the highest percentage of young people.

As for persons 65 and over, the highest percentage is located in the interior area and Northern peninsular. **Castilla y León**, el **principado de Asturias** and **Aragón** are the autonomous communities with the highest proportion of elderly.

There are now one and a half million persons eighty and over. Two out of every three persons in this group are women.

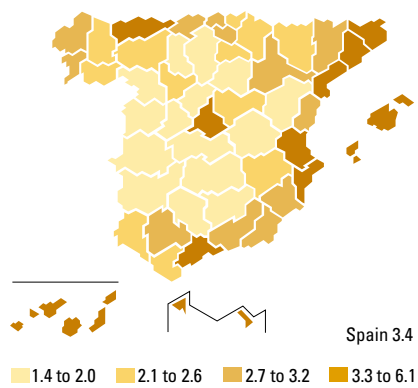


Percentage of women according to age group



Nationally there are **96 males for every 100 women**. By ages, the percentage of women starts to be slightly less than 50% as a consequence of the greater probability of a man being born (51%). From the age of 40 the percentage is nearly exactly half and from then on the difference in favour of women grows gradually due to higher life expectancy.

Persons 16 years and older separated and divorced (%)



In Spain there are 104 women for every 100 men. Extreme EU values are Portugal with 107.2 and Ireland with 101.3.

Population 16 and over according to marital status

Absolute values and percentages

	Total	Males	Females
Number of persons	34,223,905	16,647,293	17,576,612
Single persons	33.1	36.8	29.5
Married persons	55.8	57.5	54.2
Widowed persons	7.7	2.8	12.4
Separated	2.1	1.8	2.4
Divorced	1.3	1.0	1.5

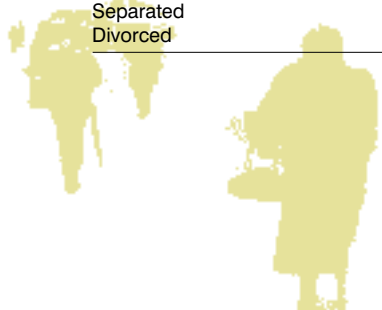
Ever later emancipation

As for the structure of the population according to marital status, it has to be pointed out that couples are getting married less than before and at a later age. Young people emancipate later from the parental household and are single for longer. This contributes to maintaining high single persons indices for all men and women.

The group of separated and divorced persons has increased more than twofold with respect to 1991. This **changed from 455,000 persons to 1,164,000 persons** in 2001.

The divorce rate in Spain of 1.3, is a very similar value to the lowest in the EU, Italy with 1.1 %. Sweden has the highest with 8.8%.

Demographic structure of the population





In our country,
1.5 million
people are
over 80

39 and a half Average age

The average age of the resident population in Spain is 39,5. **Ourense** (46,2) is the province in which this is largest and, at the opposite extreme, **Melilla** (33.2 years).

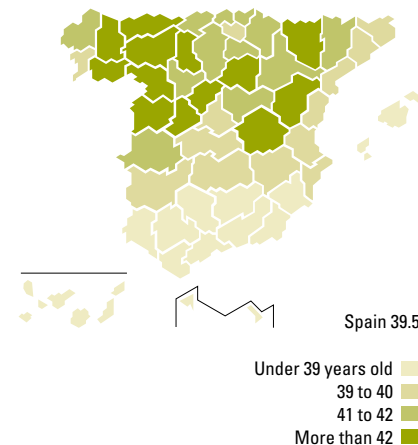
The province capital with highest average age is **Barcelona** (43.1) while the youngest is **Badajoz** (36.3).

The oldest municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants are geographically situated in the provinces of **Asturias** and **Lugo**. The oldest is **Villaviciosa** (Asturias) with an average age of 47.9.

At the other extreme, the municipality of **Vicar** (Almeria) where the average age of its inhabitants is only 31.

Villanueva de la Torre (Guadalajara) with 2,960 inhabitants and an average

Average population age



Municipalities with greater percentage of population under 25 years old

Municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants

Province	Municipality	Percentage
Asturias	Villaviciosa	30.0
Asturias	Valdés	28.7
Lugo	Monforte de Lemos	28.6
Asturias	Tineo	27.8
Asturias	Grado	27.2
Asturias	Llanes	27.0
Asturias	Aller	26.6
Lugo	Vilalba	26.5
Lugo	Sarria	25.1
Salamanca	Béjar	24.9

Municipalities with greater percentage of population 65 years old and over

Municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants.

Province	Municipality	Percentage
Almería	Vicar	40.5
Sevilla	Los Palacios y Villafranca	39.6
Melilla	Melilla	39.2
Madrid	Humanes de Madrid	39.0
Jaén	Jódar	38.4
Almería	El Ejido	38.3
Madrid	Villanueva de la Cañada	38.1
Madrid	Fuenlabrada	38.1
Cádiz	Chiclana de la Frontera	37.7
Huelva	Lepe	37.5

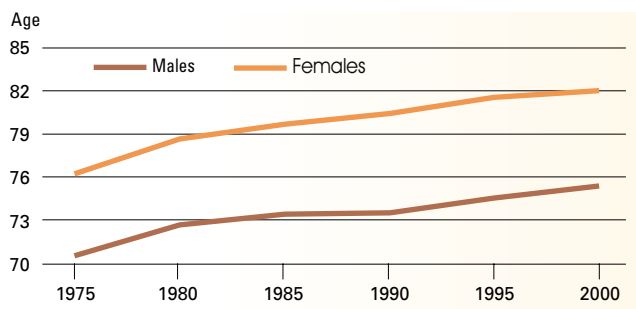
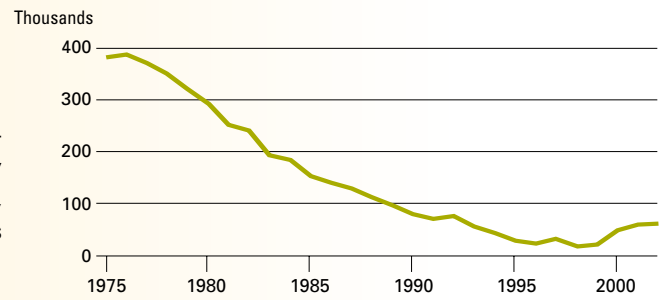
Demographic
structure of
the population



Some demographic indicators

Difference between births and deaths

In the last few years there has been a decrease in the difference between births and deaths, which practically became null in 1999. From then on, it has gone up again, due mainly to the mild but sustained recovery in births over the last three years.



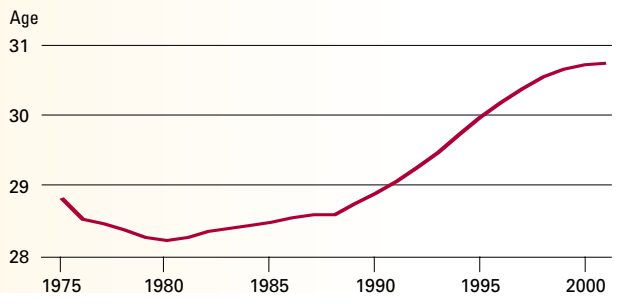
Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth is still growing although with much less intensity than in previous periods. The differences between sexes is noteworthy; while in men life expectancy is 75, in women this is 82. This is the highest in the whole EU.

These indicators are extracted from the Population Vital Statistics (PVS) elaborated by the INE.

Average maternity age

Spain, which in 1976 had the second highest birth rate in the EU (2.8 children per woman) occupied last place in 2001, with 1.2. Basque women are those who, on average, have their first child later (at 32) while women from the Islas Canarias, are the youngest mothers, at 29.

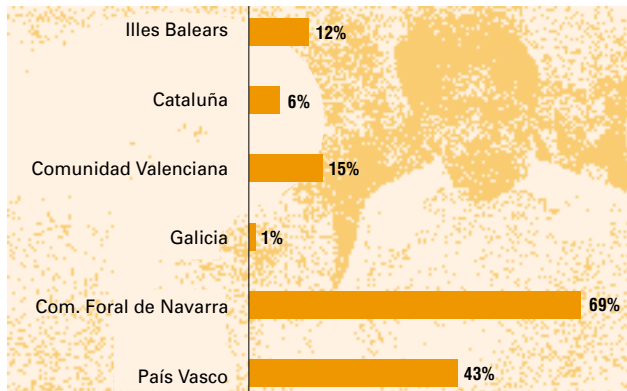


Demographic structure of the population

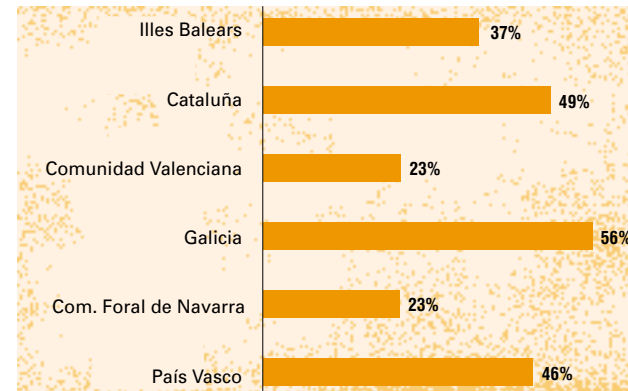


Knowledge of own languages

Population who do not understand their own language from the community where they reside



Population who dominate own language from the community where they reside



Population according to knowledge of own language from their autonomous community (%)

	Total	Illes Balears	Cataluña	C. Valenciana	Galicia	C. Foral Navarra	P. Vasco
Does not understand	14.0	12.4	6.4	15.3	1.3	69.0	43.4
Only understands	16.8	21.0	17.0	29.0	7.6	2.7	3.8
Only understands and knows how to read	5.6	6.4	7.5	8.1	1.3	0.5	0.9
Only understands and knows how to speak	8.8	7.7	3.6	9.9	23.9	3.2	4.6
Knows how to understand and read, but not write	12.7	15.9	16.7	14.4	9.9	1.5	1.4
Understands and knows how to speak, read and write	42.1	36.7	48.9	23.4	56.0	23.1	45.8

In the **Comunidad Foral de Navarra**, this question was only asked in Basque speaking and mixed municipalities.

Demographic structure of the population

Major differences

In general, among the population resident in communities with their own language - that represents 41% of the Spanish population - 42% dominate it, while 14% do not understand it. The **Basque country**, with 43% of persons resident who do not understand Euskera and 45.8% who

understand, speak, read and write, are notable. **Galicia** is the community where there is a greater percentage of the population who dominate their vernacular language (56%) and only 1.3% do not understand it. In **Navarra**, nearly 70% do not understand it and only 23% dominate it.



On page 56 population data linked at province and autonomous community level are offered.

Demographic structure of the population

Linked population

Municipalities according to linked population

Municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants

Province	Municipality*	Resident population	Linked population**
Barcelona	Martorell	23,023	19,774
Madrid	Humanes de Madrid	10,219	7,564
Barcelona	Palau-solità i Plegamans	11,384	6,991
Barcelona	Santa Perpètua de Mogoda	20,479	11,969
Barcelona	Sant Just Desvern	13,870	7,755
Pontevedra	O Porriño	15,960	8,776
Barcelona	Parets del Vallès	14,983	8,151
Las Palmas	San Bartolomé de Tirajana	34,515	18,720
Madrid	Tres Cantos	36,927	19,954
Barcelona	Barberà del Vallès	26,428	13,242

Because they work there...

Barcelona	Martorell	23,023	19,774
Madrid	Humanes de Madrid	10,219	7,564
Barcelona	Palau-solità i Plegamans	11,384	6,991
Barcelona	Santa Perpètua de Mogoda	20,479	11,969
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Las Palmas	San Bartolomé de Tirajana	34,515	18,720
Madrid	Tres Cantos	36,927	19,954
Barcelona	Barberà del Vallès	26,428	13,242

Because they study there...

Vizcaya	Leioa	28,381	9,993
Madrid	Villanueva de la Cañada	11,701	4,076
A Coruña	Santiago de Compostela	90,188	27,266
Alicante	San Vicente del Raspeig	39,666	11,138
Valencia	Godella	11,080	2,247
Granada	Granada	240,661	43,372
Valencia	Burjassot	35,330	5,757
Valencia	Moncada	18,631	2,705
Madrid	Villaviciosa de Odón	22,564	3,123
Salamanca	Salamanca	156,368	21,517

Because they have their 2nd home there...

Castellón	Benicasim / Benicàssim	12,456	32,832
Tarragona	Calafell	13,503	34,064
Huelva	Punta Umbria	12,266	27,632
Alicante	Santa Pola	19,782	42,317
Tarragona	Salou	14,164	30,019
Alicante	Torrevieja	50,953	93,365
Cantabria	Laredo	12,559	21,446
Valencia	Cullera	20,379	31,936
Huelva	Almonte	17,827	27,144
Cádiz	Chipiona	16,852	24,596

(*) Ordered by greater proportion of non-resident linked population with respect to its resident counterpart

(**) Non-resident linked population

A new concept in these censuses

The linked population refers to persons who have some type of normal relation with the municipality in question whether this is because they reside, work or live there or because they have a second home in which they usually spend certain periods of time (summers or long weekends...).

Persons who, live temporarily, do not work, study or have a second home in the municipality are not considered to be linked.

This replaces the concept of a non-resident and therefore, the de jure population as it facilitates a better approximation of the **real population load** that each population should have.

The fact that, **in some municipalities the non-resident linked population is greater than the resident population** in said municipality, stands out.





Demographic structure of the population

A massive arrival...

The foreign population resident in Spain **has multiplied almost by five in only one decade**. It has increased from 353,367 residents of foreign nationality in 1991 to 1,572,013 in 2001, which represents 3.85% of the total population of Spain.

The geographical situation of our country converts it into the European border for those foreigners travelling from Africa, especially Moroccans; on the other hand, the cultural and historic ties with Latin American countries create a situation which make it one of the favourite destinations for Spanish-speaking foreigners, mainly for Ecuadorians and Columbians. These three nationalities make up nearly 40% of the married foreign population in Spain.

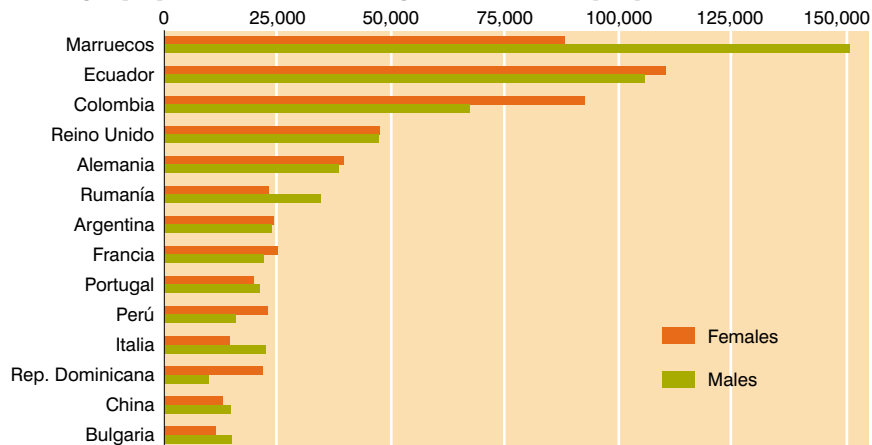
The most represented Europeans are the English and the Germans, while the majority of Asians are Chinese.

Foreigners in Spain

Foreigners resident in Spain by countries

Country	Number	Percentage
Morocco	247,941	15.8
Ecuador	216,474	13.8
Colombia	160,104	10.2
United Kingdom	94,862	6.0
Germany	78,020	5.0
Romania	57,533	3.7
Argentina	47,661	3.0
France	46,894	3.0
Portugal	40,863	2.6
Peru	38,531	2.5
Italy	36,815	2.3
Dominica Rep.	31,582	2.0
China	27,595	1.8
Bulgaria	26,391	1.7
Rest of countries	420,747	26.8
Total	1,572,013	100.0

Foreign population according to nationality by sex

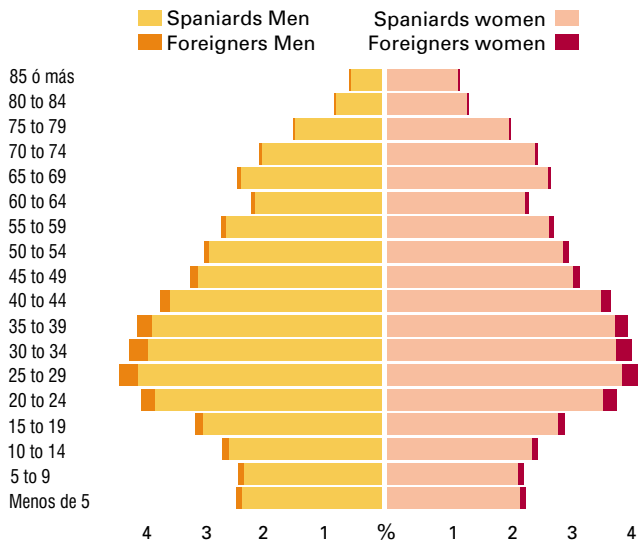


Among foreigners there are more men (52%) than women, although there exist significant differences according to origin.

Immigration is basically masculine in the case of Africans (2 males for every female), Italians and Rumanians and especially feminine in those coming from Latin America (10 females for every 8 males), except for Ecuadorians, which is balanced.

Spanish and foreign population pyramid

Percentage of the population total



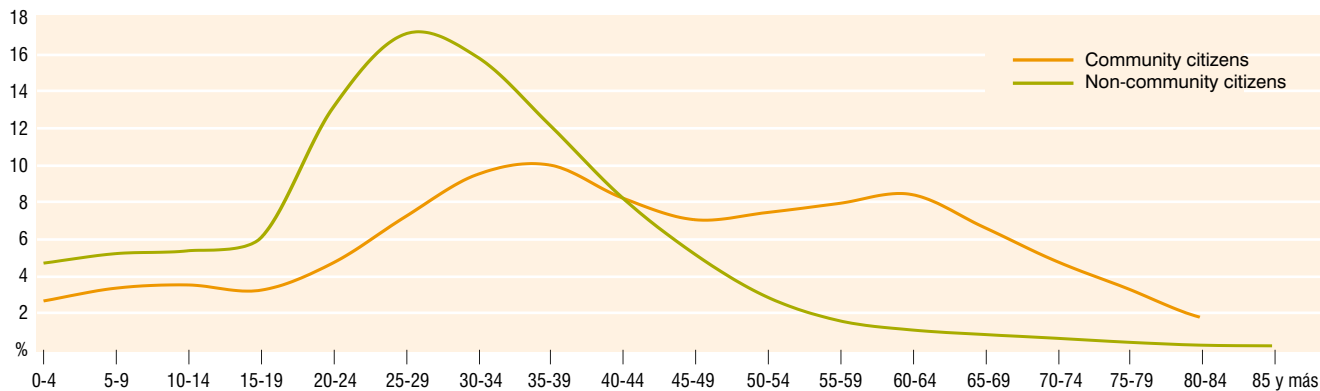
...that makes us feel younger

When the age distribution is examined it is observed that the foreign population is much younger than the Spanish population. The most numerous group is found between 25 and 34. The most frequent nationalities at these ages are: Ecuador, Morocco, Colombia, Romania and Argentina.

Young persons who come from lesser developed countries come in search of work and improved life conditions. They normally join the labour market in the activities which require least qualification: agriculture, construction, domestic service and restaurants and catering.

However, among the older persons, community residents prevails, especially English, Germans and French. They are mainly retirees who overall move to the **Mediterranean coast or the Canary Islands**.

Foreign population by age groups (%)



Among the European Union countries with the highest percentage of foreigners is Germany and Austria, both with 9%. In Germany, one out of every four foreigners comes from Turkey, and in Austria almost half of the foreigners come from the former Yugoslavia.

On the other hand, for the foreign populations of Belgium (8%) and of Ireland (4%), 66% come from some EU country. In the case of Luxembourg these percentages reach 37% and 86% respectively.

Demographic structure of the population



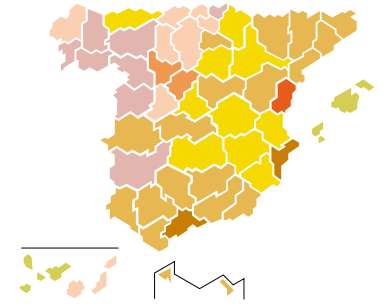
Community citizens on the coast, Non-community citizens inland

Territorial differences

The territorial distribution of foreigners according to nationality reveals that there is a greater preference by English and German tourists for the Mediterranean coast and two archipelagos. **Malaga** is the province that has the greatest number of these tourists. The Portuguese focus on the border zones of Portugal such as **Ourense, Pontevedra** and **Badajoz**. The Moroccans and Latin Americans situate themselves in large urban areas; thus in **Madrid** they come mainly from Ecuador (23.6%) and in **Barcelona** from Morocco (24.3%). Finally, there is a small group of Rumanians in **Castellón** and of Bulgarians in **Segovia** and **Valladolid**.

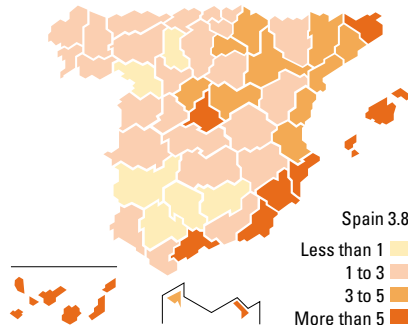
Regarding the areas that take in the greatest part of the foreigners who reside in our country, they are mainly the Mediterranean coast, the two archipelagos, **Madrid** and **Barcelona**. These two latter provinces have around 40% of the total foreign population. Conversely, the interior peninsular provinces which present the lowest concentrations of foreign population. **Zamora, Palencia** and **Avila** have the lowest foreign population, less than two thousand persons.

Predominant nationality in each province



Germany	Portugal
Colombia	United Kingdom
Ecuador	Romania
Morocco	Bulgaria

Percentage of foreigners by province



Municipalities with greater percentage of population

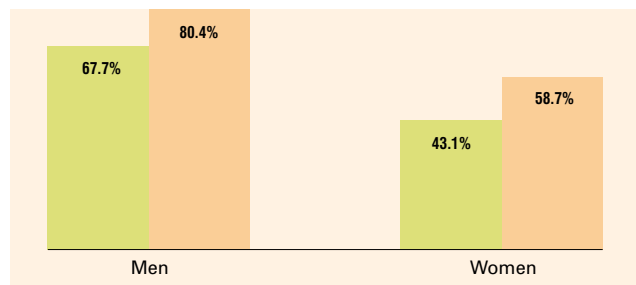
Municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants.

Province	Municipality	Percentage	Predominant nationality
Alicante	Calpe / Calp	49.1	Germany
Alicante	L'Alfàs del Pi	36.1	United Kingdom
Málaga	Mijas	33.3	United Kingdom
Alicante	Jávea / Xàbia	31.9	United Kingdom
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	Adeje	29.8	United Kingdom
Alicante	Torreveija	27.8	United Kingdom
Alicante	Pilar de la Horadada	23.1	Morocco
Las Palmas	Tías	22.9	United Kingdom
Las Palmas	La Oliva	21.5	Germany
Las Palmas	Pájara	20.8	Germany

Demographic structure of the population

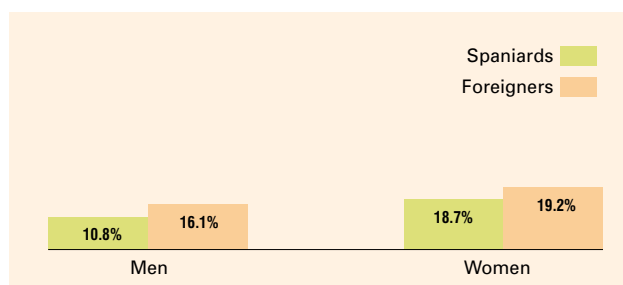


Rate of activity



Activity rate: quotient between active population and population 16 and over.

Rate of unemployment



Unemployment rate: Relation between total unemployed and total active population.

Labour market

The **activity rate** for foreign citizens is 70%, 14 points higher than the whole population. For all ages, the activity rate for foreign men is greater than that for foreign women. **Murcia, Albacete,**

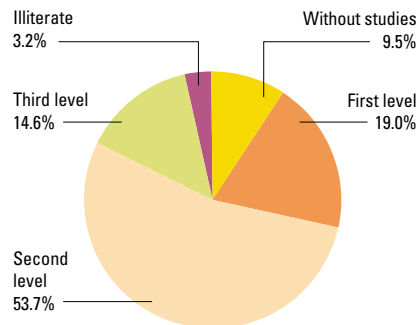
Ciudad Real and **Cuenca** have activity rates higher than 80%.

The **unemployment rate** for the whole of the foreign population is 17%, 3 points above the national average. **Ceuta** with 52%, **Melilla** 40% and **Cádiz** with 30% have the highest unemployment rates.

Non-community citizens: More activity and unemployment.

Community citizens: Less activity and more studies

Foreign population 16 and over by training level



Training level

The percentage of foreigners with Higher Education is higher than that of Spaniards (14.6% as opposed to 13.5%); however, for the 25 to 34 years old age group, the difference is of 9 points in favour of the Spanish population. Community citizens are those that have a higher training level.

Population 16 and over with third level training (%)

	Total	25 to 34 years old
Spaniards	13.5	24.8
Foreigners	14.6	16.5
• Community citizens	21.3	32.5
• Non-community	13.0	14.0

Demographic structure of the population



More than half of the foreigners have been in Spain for less than five years

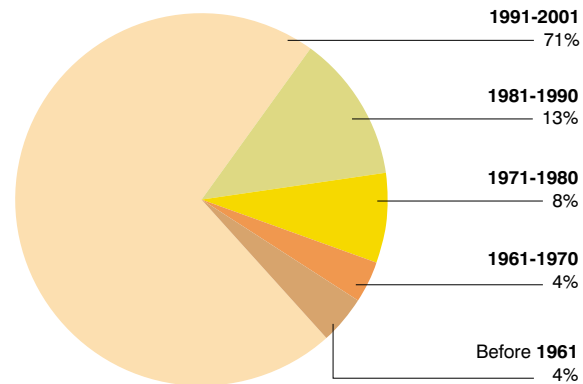
Recently arrived

More than one million of the foreigners that currently reside in Spain arrived between 1991 and 2001, which represents 71%; of these 58% arrived between 1999 and 2001, coming mainly from **Morocco** and **Ecuador**.

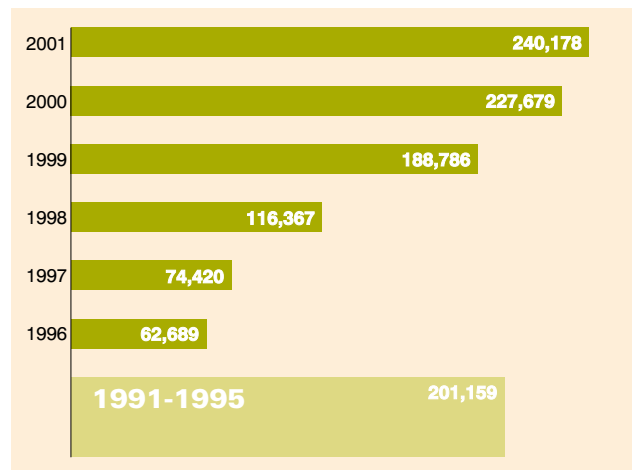
Only 4% of foreigners arrived before 1960. And another 4% between 1961 and 1970.

In particular, among the residents with **European Union** nationalities (357,979), in the last 10 years about 200,000 have arrived. The majority are English (54,053) and Germans (43,783).

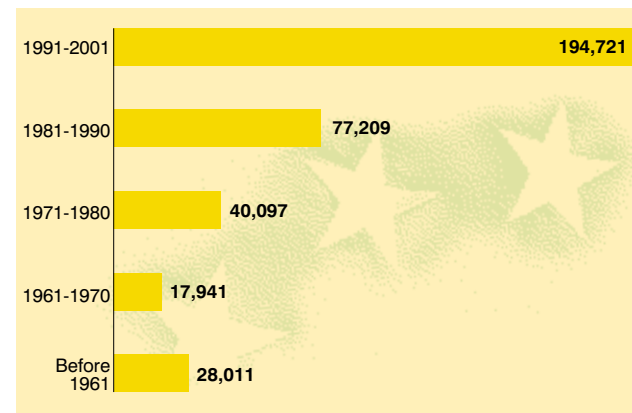
Foreign resident population according to arrival period in Spain



Foreign population arrived in Spain between 1991 and 2001



Population coming from the European Union according to arrival period in Spain



Demographic structure of the population

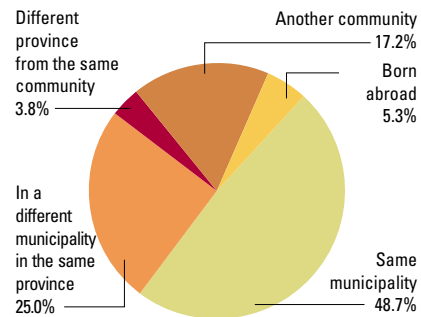


Domestic migrations

Changes in residence

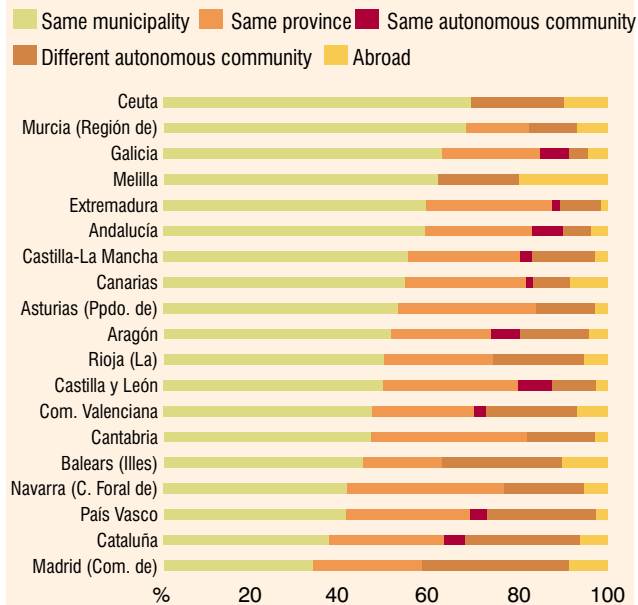
Domestic migrations have played an important role in the current distribution of the Spanish population. The fact that more than half of its inhabitants (51.6%) resides in a different municipality than the one they were born in and that a sixth lives in another Autonomous Community are sufficiently illustrative data.

Population according to relation between place of birth and place of residence



Population according to place of birth

Percentage within each autonomous community



Communities with greater percentage of native population are **Murcia, Galicia, Extremadura and Andalucía**. This reflects a greater historic tendency to emigrate rather than to receive immigrants.

If the persons born in other municipalities but within the same province are taken into account, the communities which most stand out are: **Asturias, Castilla-La Mancha, Castilla and León, Navarra and Cantabria**. In these areas a migratory rate, but with a strong provincial component, normally towards the capital, is observed.

On the other hand, a set of communities stands out from the rest of the territory due to being receivers of the population: **Pais Vasco, Comunidad Valenciana, Cataluña** and especially, the **Community of Madrid**. Finally, **Illes Balears and Canarias** (aside from **Ceuta and Melilla**) receive the greatest number of persons born abroad.

Native population: persons who live in the same municipality in which they were born.

Demographic structure of the population



The Northeast is still being depopulated

Demographic structure of the population

Native and non-native population

Among the province capitals with the largest native population **Jaén**, **Córdoba** and **Murcia**, stand out, where seven out of every ten persons continues to live in the same municipality as where they were born. On the other hand there are, **Álava**, **Tarragona** and **Guadalajara**, where the majority of the residents were born outside of these provinces.

Non native: type of births in a province which is different from the residence province.

Migratory balance: difference between the amount of immigration and emigration which occurred during one period.

Main provinces with greater non-native population (%)

	Non-native
Spain	21.1
Álava	40.5
Tarragona	34.2
Guadalajara	33.5
Madrid	33.1
Girona	31.4
Barcelona	30.6
Vizcaya	27.9
Illes Balears	26.9

Migrations in the last 10 years

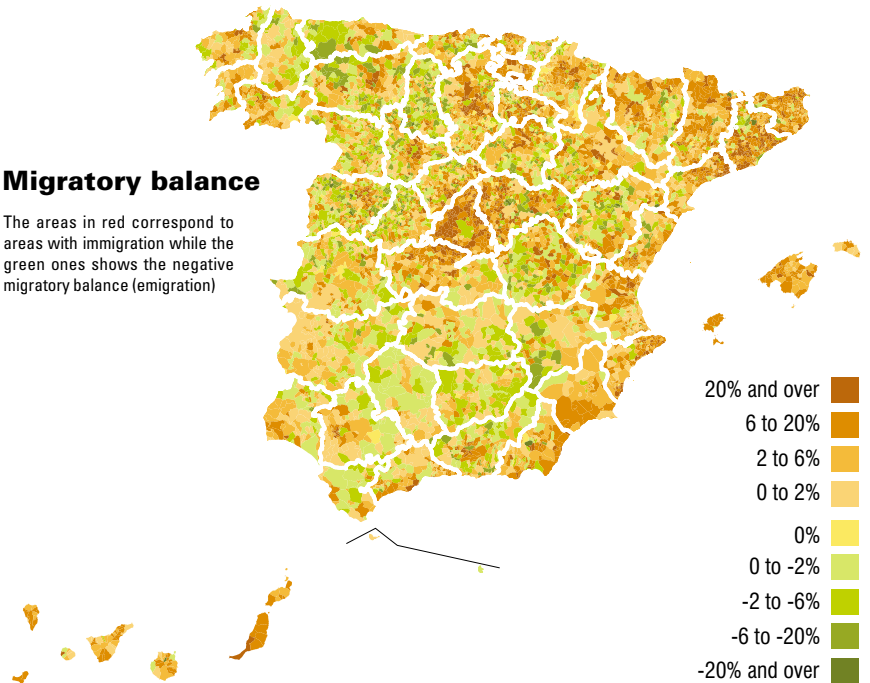
Since the previous census, the non-coastal areas of the Northwest peninsula have continued their progressive depopulation. There is also more emigration than immigration observed in Southern most Andalucía.

On the other hand, areas with a more positive migratory balance in the last decade are:

- **The Community of Madrid and bordering areas of Guadalajara and Toledo.** These areas have turned into bedroom-cities for the capital due to the improvement in communication.
- **The Mediterranean coast.**
- **Extrapeninsular regions** with a large increase in population.

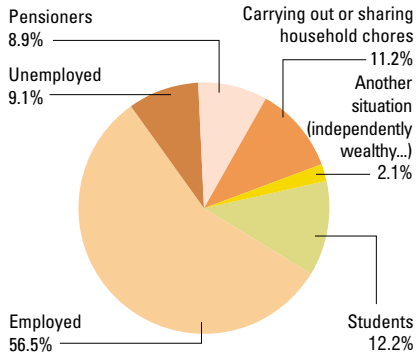
Migratory balance

The areas in red correspond to areas with immigration while the green ones shows the negative migratory balance (emigration)





Migrants by preferential relation with activity



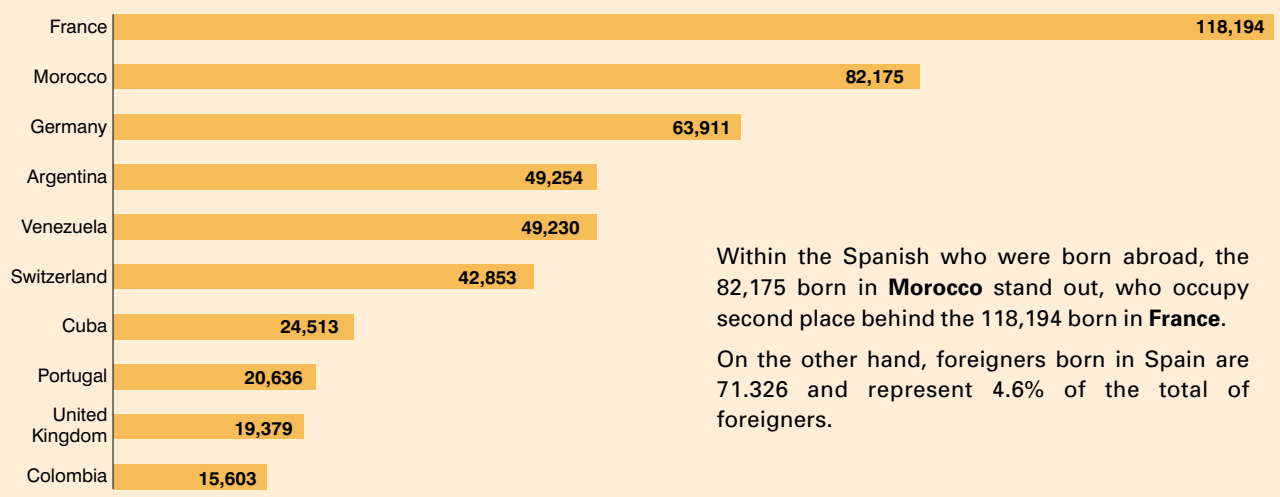
Migrant population out of total population according to marital status and sex (%)



	Total	Males	Females
Total	11.8	12.0	11.6
Single	9.9	9.8	9.9
Married	13.8	13.8	13.7
Widower	5.8	6.7	5.7
Separated	20.5	22.2	19.3
Divorced	24.1	27.7	21.8

Among the interior migrations, there is no difference by sex, but there is by civil status, with the separated and divorced being the ones who move the most. **The average age of the migrant is 37.**

Spaniards born abroad according to country of birth



Within the Spanish who were born abroad, the 82,175 born in **Morocco** stand out, who occupy second place behind the 118,194 born in **France**.

On the other hand, foreigners born in Spain are 71,326 and represent 4.6% of the total of foreigners.

Migrant: a person who transfers their permanent, main or usual residence, from one municipality to another during a period of time (in this case, the 1991 census is being taken as a reference).

Demographic structure of the population