

Annual Population Census 1 January 2023

Main results

- According to the annual census as at 1 January 2023, 23.6% (1,932,891 people) of the 8,204,206 residents born abroad arrived in Spain in the last two years.
- 45.6% of those born in Ukraine who have arrived in Spain did so during 2022. This figure was 24.7%, 21.3% and 19.6%, respectively, for those born in Colombia, Peru and Honduras.
- Among the most populated cities, Cordoba (57.7%), Murcia (55.8%) and Seville (51.5%) had the largest percentages of population that have always resided in the same municipality since they were born. At the opposite extreme were L'Hospitalet de Llobregat (18.4%), Granada (34.3%) and Palma (34.6%).
- As of 1 January 2022, foreign nationals accounted for 42.0% of *Domestic employees*, 37.4% of *Agricultural, forestry and fishing workers* and 20.9% of *Salaried restaurant and catering workers*.
- Among the main cities, Ejido, Lorca and Roquetas de Mar had the highest proportions of workers in basic occupations, above 25%. While Pozuelo de Alarcón, Boadilla del Monte and Sant Cugat del Vallés had the highest proportions of high-level occupations.

More information

- [Annual Population Census](#)
- [Population and Housing Census 2021](#)
- [Census Project](#)
- ["The 2021 Population and Housing Censuses" Video](#)

The INE expands today the information of the annual population censuses for 2023 and 2022 with variables related to the years of arrival in the various territorial regions (Spain, autonomous communities, provinces, municipalities) and their previous places of residence.

The 2022 Annual Population Census information includes other variables relating to employed persons, such as occupation, professional situation (salaried, self-employed, etc.), activity of the establishment and municipality where the work is located.

Year of arrival in Spain

As of 1 January 2023, of the 8,204,206 residents born abroad, 23.6% arrived in Spain in the previous two years and 14.4% in the last year. One out of every three (33.6%) arrived during the decade 2001-2010, 29.9% between 2011 and 2020 and 12.9% before 2001.

Among the main countries, 45.6% of those born in Ukraine who came to live in Spain did do in 2022. This figure was 24.7%, 21.3% and 19.6%, respectively, for those born in Colombia, Peru and Honduras.

In contrast, those born in Ecuador (5.6%), Bolivia (5.9%) and the United Kingdom (6.8%) recorded the lowest percentages of arrivals in 2022.

73.7%, 68.7% and 65.0% of those born in Ecuador, Bolivia and France, respectively, arrived in Spain before 2011. In the case of France, 24.9% arrived before 1981.

Meanwhile, of the 1.026.371 people born in Morocco, 11.3% arrived in 2022 and 9.4% in 2021. These percentages were 8.3% and 7.4% for those born in Romania, who arrived mostly (59.2%) in the decade

2001 to 2010.

Year of arrival in Spain of the population born abroad. Main countries



	Total	2022	2021	2016-2020	2011-2015	2001-2010	Before 2001
Total countries	8,204,206	1,177,317	755,574	1,760,626	694,432	2,757,148	1,059,109
Morocco	1,026,371	116,348	96,295	180,906	72,864	385,277	174,681
Colombia	715,655	176,965	65,719	183,002	30,521	202,611	56,837
Romania	538,699	44,934	39,980	61,873	55,197	319,171	17,544
Venezuela	518,918	95,553	48,741	221,886	36,819	68,390	47,529
Ecuador	430,837	24,332	17,803	51,377	19,592	251,708	66,025
Argentina	373,064	59,904	41,716	69,798	17,440	134,551	49,655
Peru	322,407	68,623	27,815	67,590	18,451	108,337	31,591
United Kingdom	293,696	19,978	31,899	86,858	30,391	84,835	39,735
France	215,283	15,631	15,975	30,105	13,688	30,505	109,379
Cuba	198,639	28,917	18,446	50,142	28,895	48,789	23,450
Ukraine	197,192	89,839	9,711	21,638	14,137	55,629	6,238
Dominican Republic	193,653	14,161	11,975	37,992	30,748	74,103	24,674
China	192,346	14,030	16,571	23,253	22,350	99,765	16,377
Bolivia	183,734	10,765	9,180	24,227	13,326	121,588	4,648
Honduras	177,616	34,842	19,480	76,598	21,392	22,970	2,334
Other countries	2,626,096	362,495	284,268	573,381	268,621	748,919	388,412

Previous residence

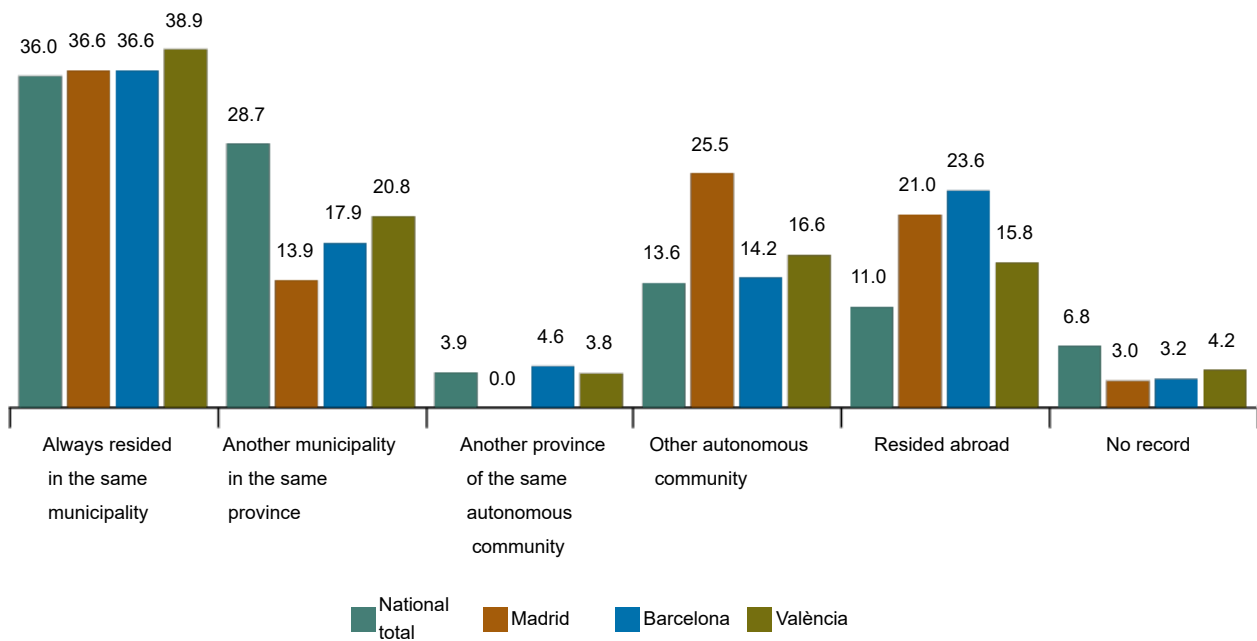
According to the census, as at 1 January 2023, 36.0% of the population (17,297,303 people) had always resided in the same municipality since birth. 28.7% came from another municipality in the same province.

The relationship between the place of residence and the previous residence varied among the main cities. Thus, Cordoba (57.7%), Murcia (55.8%) and Seville (51.5%) had the largest percentages of population that have always resided in the same municipality since they were born. At the opposite extreme were L'Hospitalet de Llobregat (18.4%), Granada (34.3%) and Palma (34.6%).

25.5% of residents in Madrid came from a different autonomous community, 23.6% of the residents in Barcelona came from abroad and 20.8% of the residents in Valencia came from a different municipality in the same province.

Current press release at: <https://www.ine.es/dyngs/Prensa/en/CENSO2023.htm>

Relationship between current and previous place of residence. Main cities. As of 1 January 2023
Percentage



Employed persons

As of 1 January 2022, the most frequent occupations were *Professionals in pre-school, primary, secondary and post-secondary education* (with 5.0% of the total employed), *Assistants in shops and department stores* (4.9%) and *Salaried workers in restaurant services* (4.1%).

By sex and among the top occupations, 94.8% of *Workers in structural construction projects and similar*, 92.7% of *Vehicle drivers for urban or road transport*, and 71.8% of *Agricultural, forestry and fishing workers* were men. In contrast, women accounted for 95.7% of *Domestic employees*, 82.7% of *Health services and personal care workers*, and 78.3% of the *Other cleaning personnel*.

Current press release at: <https://www.ine.es/dyngs/Prensa/en/CENSO2023.htm>

Employed people as at 1 January 2022 by sex and nationality. Main occupations



	Number of employed persons	% of total employed persons	% men by occupation	% women by occupation	% Spaniards by occupation	% foreigners by occupation
Early childhood, primary, secondary and post-secondary education professionals	964,871	5.0	32.2	67.8	97.8	2.2
Store and warehouse clerks	956,745	4.9	32.3	67.7	91.1	8.9
Salaried workers in the food service industry	793,539	4.1	47.4	52.6	79.1	20.9
Health professionals	780,454	4.0	27.1	72.9	96.4	3.6
Other cleaning personnel	726,112	3.7	21.7	78.3	85.4	14.6
Drivers of vehicles for urban or road transport	699,950	3.6	92.7	7.3	88.5	11.5
Other administrative employees without customer service duties	603,888	3.1	30.1	69.9	96.4	3.6
Structural construction and related workers	572,553	2.9	94.8	5.2	83.7	16.3
Representatives, sales agents and related	571,624	2.9	60.8	39.2	90.6	9.4
Clerical employees with customer service tasks not classified under other headings	537,861	2.8	28.1	71.9	93.5	6.5
Personal care workers in health services	491,581	2.5	17.3	82.7	95.6	4.4
Agricultural, forestry and fishing workers	438,840	2.3	71.8	28.2	62.6	37.4
Specialists in public administration, business and marketing organization	437,691	2.3	49.2	50.8	95.4	4.6
Professionals in the physical, chemical, mathematical and engineering sciences	437,586	2.3	68.2	31.8	94.9	5.1
Personal service workers	399,274	2.1	37.1	62.9	88.0	12.0
Laborers in manufacturing industries	385,041	2.0	64.8	35.2	85.9	14.1
Employees employed in accounting, financial, production support and transportation services	372,024	1.9	52.4	47.6	93.3	6.7
Support professionals in legal, social, cultural, sports and related services	351,653	1.8	51.0	49.0	95.2	4.8
Merchants store owners	348,256	1.8	46.0	54.0	84.8	15.2
Domestic workers	336,531	1.7	4.3	95.7	58.0	42.0

By nationality, foreign nationals accounted for 42.0% of *Domestic employees*, 37.4% of *Agricultural, forestry and fishing workers* and 20.9% of *Salaried restaurant and catering workers*.

By academic background, as at 1 January 2022, 29.3% of *Restaurant, personal, protection services workers and sales staff* had a higher education qualification. This percentage fell to 16.0% and to 15.9%, respectively, for *Qualified workers in the agricultural, livestock, forestry and fishing sector* and in *Basic occupations*.

Meanwhile, 3.4% of *Directors and managers* had primary education qualifications or lower and 13.1% had only completed the first stage of secondary education or similar.

Among the leading cities, Pozuelo de Alarcón (63.5%) and Boadilla del Monte (61.8%) – both in Madrid – and Sant Cugat del Vallès (61.2%) – in Barcelona - had the biggest proportions of 'high' level occupations (*Directors/managers and Middle or higher-level technical professionals*).

For its part, El Ejido (Almería), Lorca (Murcia) and Roquetas de Mar (Almería), with 36.6%, 29.2% and 25.3%, respectively, had the largest percentages of basic occupations.

Provincial capitals and municipalities with more than 50,000 inhabitants by percentage of the population in high-level occupations and basic occupations. As of 1 January 2022

Percentage

Municipality	Higher percentage of high-level occupations	Municipality	Higher percentage of elementary occupations
Pozuelo de Alarcón (Madrid)	63.5	Ejido (El) (Almería)	36.6
Boadilla del Monte (Madrid)	61.8	Lorca (Murcia)	29.2
Sant Cugat del Vallès (Barcelona)	61.2	Roquetas de Mar (Almería)	25.3
Rozas de Madrid (Las) (Madrid)	61.0	Motril (Granada)	22.7
Majadahonda (Madrid)	56.6	Santa Lucía de Tirajana (Palmas, Las)	21.1
Getxo (Bizkaia)	56.4	Arrecife (Palmas, Las))	21.0
Granada (Granada)	48.1	Granadilla de Abona (Santa Cruz de Tenerife)	19.9
Santiago de Compostela (Coruña, A)	47.0	Hospitalet de Llobregat, L' (Barcelona)	19.9
Donostia/San Sebastián (Gipuzkoa)	46.2	Parla (Madrid)	19.2
Ciudad Real (Ciudad Real)	45.9	Arona (Santa Cruz de Tenerife)	18.7
Barcelona (Barcelona)	45.7	Santa Coloma de Gramenet (Barcelona)	17.9
Madrid (Madrid)	45.2	Guadalajara (Guadalajara)	16.3
Rivas-Vaciamadrid (Madrid)	45.0	Sanlúcar de Barrameda (Cádiz)	16.1
Toledo (Toledo)	44.0	Prat de Llobregat, El (Barcelona)	15.9
Alcobendas (Madrid)	43.0	Torrejón de Ardoz (Madrid)	15.8

Data revisions and updates

The data are definitive. All results of this operation are available on [INEBase](#).

Methodological note

The 2021 Population and Housing Census was the last of the ten-year censuses in Spain and the first to be carried out entirely based on official public administration records, without surveying any households. This new methodology makes it possible to have census information available every year, in the case of the population, and every three or four years in the case of households.

The first results of the Annual Population Census will be published in December of each year and will provide the official figures and the basic demographic characteristics of the population resident in Spain on 1 January of the same year.

The 2022 Annual Population Census information is completed today with variables relating to employed persons, such as occupation, professional situation (salaried, self-employed, etc.), activity of the establishment and municipality where they work. This is in addition to the demographic information of the 2023 and 2022 Annual Population Censuses with the years of arrival and previous residence.

Type of operation: Statistics with an annual periodicity, based on administrative data.

Population scope: population resident in Spain, with the population resident in a specific geographical area being understood to be those persons who, on the reference date, have established their habitual residence therein.


Geographical scope: national, autonomous communities and cities, provinces and islands, municipalities, districts and census sections.

Reference period for the results: 1 January 2022 for the information on people in employment and 1 January 2023 and 2022 for the years of arrival in Spain and previous places of residence.

For more information, you can access the [methodology](#) and the [standardised methodological report](#).

INE statistics are produced in accordance with the Code of Good Practice for European Statistics. More information on [Quality at INE and the Code of Best Practices](#).

For further information see [INE base](#)

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