

TRANSFORMATION OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC PHYSIOGNOMY OF THE FOREIGN POPULATION IN SPAIN BETWEEN THE YEARS 2000 AND 2010

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This present work addresses the changes in the origin, structure, natural dynamics and migration of foreigner people in Spain between the years 2000 and 2010 and their impact in its regions. The demographic analysis referred to a specific group people always presents certain difficulties, particularly, in a heterogeneous group of people by its variety in the origin, age composition, ungrouped family structure, cultural habits and patterns of demographic behavior, amongst others.

The arrival of foreigner people to Spain began in the middle of the decade of 1980, but remains invisible in the statistics until the decade of 1990. Since 2000 to 2005 the growth of the number of foreigner people was very high, some of them lived here and occurred in the official statistics, others went because call effect of regularization process. Later arrivals have been continuous, event in the last years and despite the economic crisis, the external migration balance is very positive, although a reduction has occurred as a result of movement of return lower than the inflow. The increase of foreign residents in Spain has created over time changes in the demographic profile of the group, initially formed by young men of working age, and then female population arrives increasing family reunions and, consequently, the number of children, marriages, birth, death, etc. A different demographic structure was configured where the group of foreigner residents over 55 years old less weight with respect to adults and youngs, although most of foreigner residents in Spain are European.

The real growth of resident people in Spain in the last decade has been elevated with an average rate of real growth around 1.6%, quite higher than surrounding countries. The variation of people during this period amounted to more than 6,500,000 throughout the country, 1,697,385 corresponds to the native population while 4,823,855 are foreigners. The total balance of absolute growth is positive in all the regions due to positive balance of the foreign group in all the territory; this has corrected the loss of population by the internal natural dynamic of the native population.

The immigration rate has experienced a strong growth with respect to the existing relationship between the number of native and foreigner residents. In Spain has increased

from 2.3 to 12.2%. In relation to the origin of the foreigner residents in Spain a strong growth of foreigner residents of all the origins may be highlighted. The largest group is the European, belongs to the 15 former members of the European Union, in both dates (2000 and 2010), with a light reduction in 2010. Africans next in importance in 2000 but reduce their proportion in 2010 going to take third place behind the Americans that increased greatly in the last year.

The large increase in the number of national residents belong to other countries in Spain between 2000 and 2010 have transformed the age and sex data. Population over 65 years old is reduced to the half, simultaneously, people under 16 years increase 1% and the adults increase from 74.7 to 79.2%. This structure reflects the influx of economic immigration during the decade of 2000. At the country level the age pyramids for both dates show significant changes as the existence of a group of young adults between 20 and 39 years, higher in number and with a more broad-based pyramid reflecting a greater security and permanence in the country and a very active natural dynamic.

The birth, death, fertility and marriage rates are very variable. In Spain the birth rate remains about 10‰ in both analyzed dates. This rate is achieved by the contribution of foreigner people in both dates with a population younger reaching rates of 23.1‰ in 2002, however, although foreigner people is rejuvenating in the last decade the birth rate decreased to 17.8‰ showing a trend much more similar to native people.

The death rate in Spain was 8.8‰ in 2000 and 8.3‰ in 2010, showing very low values in foreigner people: 4.4‰ and 1.9‰ in 2002 and 2009, respectively. These data are highly influenced by age structure of younger foreigner people. Logically, in normal conditions, death will be lower in young group of people. As consequence natural growth rate in Spain was 1.2‰ and 2.4‰ in 2000 and 2010, respectively; for foreigner people natural growth rate was 18.7‰ in 2002 and 16.0‰ in 2009.

The migratory dynamic of foreigner people analyzed within Spain shows the change of residence of 293,590 people in 2002. In 2009 the number of changes of residence increased almost twice: 483,554 people, accelerating the internal movements of foreigner people, however, these movements are frequently produced within the same region.

With respect to external movements in both analyzed dates is observed a light increase of arrival of foreigner people, *id est*, immigration is maintained about 500,000 people. People outputs are also producing, some of them as return movement and others to different countries. The emigration process does not stop, only slows as can be seen in the migration data.