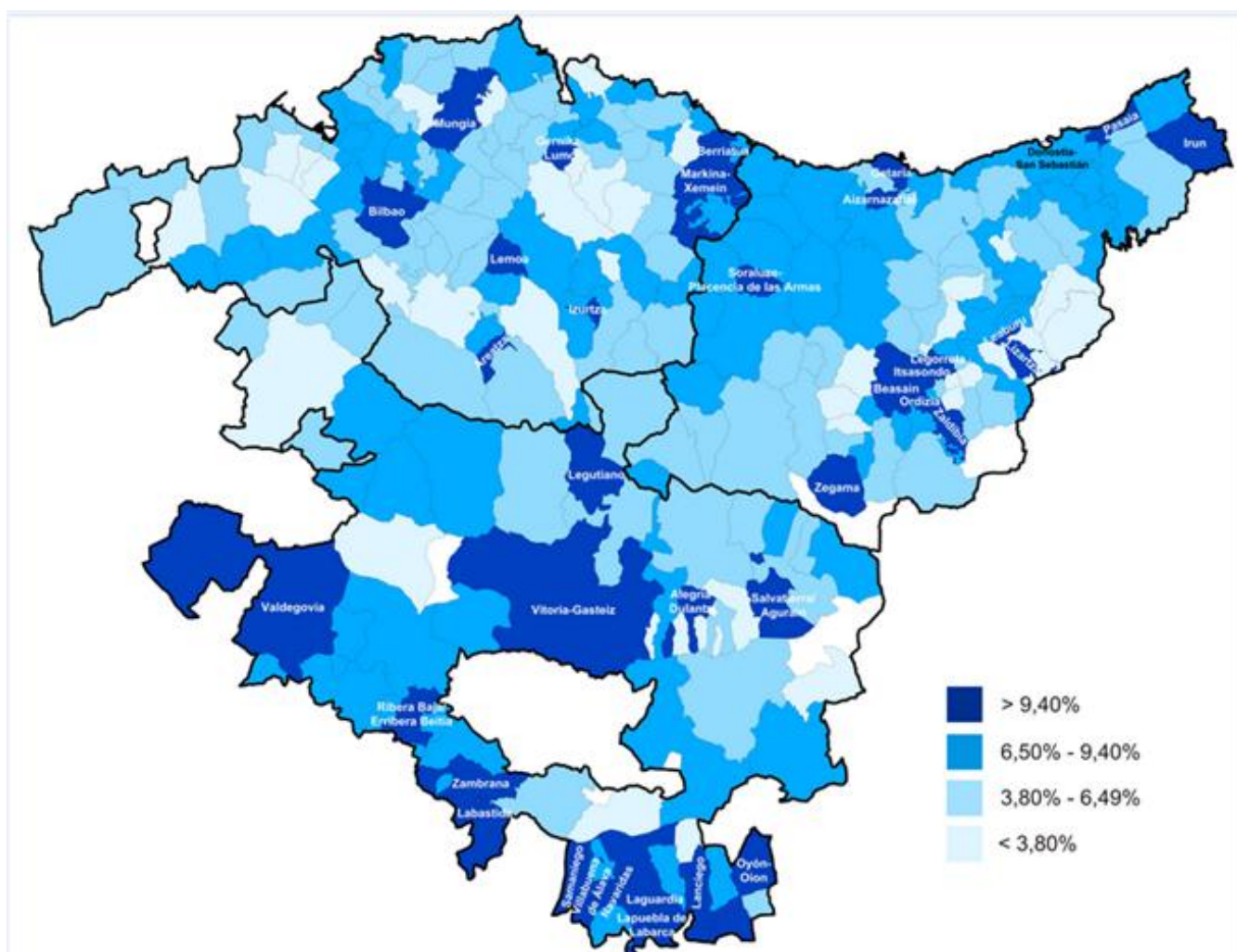


**Only four municipalities in the Basque Country had a percentage of the population born abroad higher than the Spanish average**

In 2014 in the Basque Country the population born abroad stood at 182,846, or 8.4% of the total population, a long way from the proportion recorded in Spain, which stood at 13.4%, according to data provided by Eustat. On this point, the Basque Country was aligned with Extremadura, Asturias, Galicia and Castilla y León, where the population born abroad did not exceed 8%. In 2006 there were 107,117 residents born abroad, 5.1% of the population. This figure grew each year to reach a maximum in 2012 of 185,115 people, but from that year onwards it began to decline.

**Graph 1. People born abroad by municipality (%)**



**Source: Eustat. Municipal Statistics on Inhabitants. 1 January 2014**

Of the 62 municipalities that had a greater proportion of people born abroad than the average for the Basque Country, 20 were in Álava; of those, 15 exceeded 10%, and the majority were from the district of Rioja Alavesa. However, only 4 municipalities exceeded the average percentage for Spain: Navaridas, with over 19%, Berriatua (14.7%), Baños de Ebro/Mañueta (14.1%) and Ordizia (13.4%).

On the other hand, 6 municipalities had practically no resident population born abroad, under 2%; 3 of them were in Gipuzkoa (Elduain, Altzo and Orexa), 2 in Álava (Harana/Valle de Arana and Lagrán) and the last one in Bizkaia (Garai). It should be taken into account that all of them have under 400 inhabitants.

The provincial capitals had percentages of the population born abroad higher than that of the Basque Country as a whole, with the highest proportion being in Vitoria-Gasteiz, where it stood at 11.6%; In Bilbao it stood at 10.1% and in San Sebastián it reached 9.4% of the total population.

### ***Residents with nationalities of American countries were the most numerous***

Residents in the Basque Country with nationality of Latin American countries accounted for 41% of the total of foreign residents, whereas in Spain as a whole this figure hardly exceeded 25%. In this group, South American countries accounted for the majority: Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador and Brazil made up nearly a quarter of all foreigners, and more than half of Latin American foreigners.

In contrast, Europeans resident in the Basque Country represented 25.8% compared to almost 46% in Spain. In this group Romanians are worthy of special mention, where they accounted for 10.9% of the total number of foreigners, whilst in Spain the figure was 15.9%; paradoxically Romanians made up 42.1% of Europeans, 7 percentage points more than Spain as a whole. The Portuguese, although fewer in number than the Romanians, had a significantly higher weighting in the Basque Country than in Spain, accounting for 11.3% and 4.8% of all Europeans, respectively.

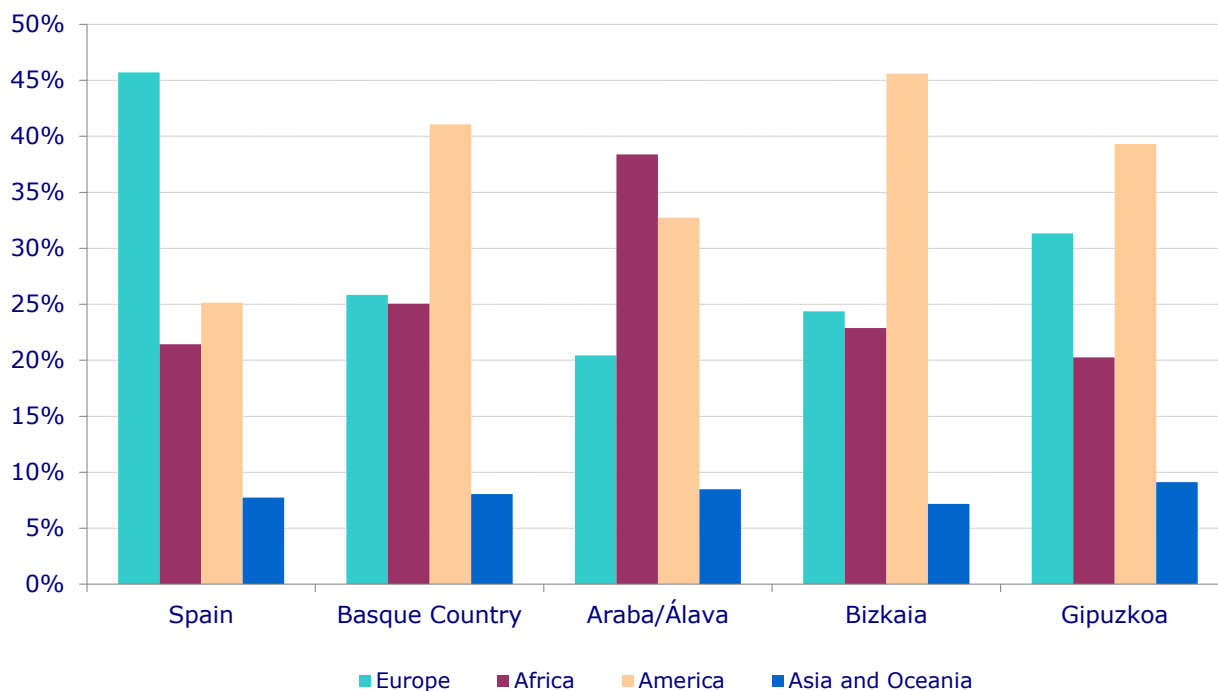
Nationals from African countries living in the Basque Country provided a slightly higher proportion than the total in Spain: that is, 25% compared to 21.4%. However, it is noteworthy that in Spain Moroccans made up 72% of all African nationals, whereas in the Basque Country this figure was 49.4%. The second most numerous African nationality in the Autonomous Region was Algeria, with 15.2%, compared to 5.9% in Spain.

Chinese and Pakistani nationals had a presence amongst foreigners of 5.9%, one percentage point higher than in Spain. However, in the Basque Country they were practically the only representatives of the Asian nations, given that they made up 80%, whilst in Spain as a whole they represented 69%.

The distribution of nationalities by continents was different in the three provinces. Thus in Bizkaia and Gipuzkoa, Latin American countries made up the majority group, with about 40%; however, in Bizkaia the Bolivians and Colombians accounted for nearly 45% of nationalities from this continent, whilst in Gipuzkoa there was more diversity. In Álava less than a third of foreign residents had nationality from American countries, nearly 30% of them from Colombia.

The distribution of Europeans was different in Bizkaia and Gipuzkoa: there were more Europeans in Gipuzkoa (31.3%), due to a higher proportion of French. Romanians made up a majority in Bizkaia, 55% of Europeans, whilst in Álava and Gipuzkoa they accounted for about 30%.

**Graph 2: Foreigners by the continent of their nationality (%)**



**Source: Eustat. Municipal statistics on inhabitants. 1 January 2014**

In Gipuzkoa, residents with nationality of African countries had the lowest proportion of the three provinces (20.3%), with 61% of them Moroccan. In Álava, where Africans are the most numerous foreign residents, and in Bizkaia, Moroccans represent the majority of Africans, but make up for less than half of them (47.2% and 43.8%, respectively).

The second most common African nationality in Álava and Gipuzkoa was Algerian, and the third, Senegalese. However, in Álava the former made up for 22.6% of Africans, and the latter 3.5%, whilst in Gipuzkoa the proportions were 14.4% and 9.3% respectively. The situation in Bizkaia was practically the opposite of that in Gipuzkoa.

The Chinese had a significant presence in Bizkaia, at nearly 60% of Asians; followed by Pakistanis, at 16%; whilst in Gipuzkoa and Álava Pakistanis had the highest percentage, especially in Álava where they reached 57.2%.

**For further information:**

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Further press releases on *Municipal Inhabitants Statistics of the Basque Country*

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