

18 January 2012

Vital Statistics and Basic Demographic Indicators
Final data for 2010 and preview data for the first six months of 2011

Over the first six months of 2011, there are 230,537 births, 1.1% less than during the same period of 2010

The average number of children per woman remains at 1.38, and the mean age at childbearing increases to 31.3 years old

Life expectancy at birth reaches 78.8 years for males and 84.8 years for females

Birth rate

In 2010 and during the first months of 2011, the birth rate continued the decrease begun in 2009. Thus, there were 485,252 children born in 2010, that is, 1.7% less than the previous year. Over the first half of the year 2011, the number of births reached 230,537, a total of 1.1% less than during the same period of 2010.

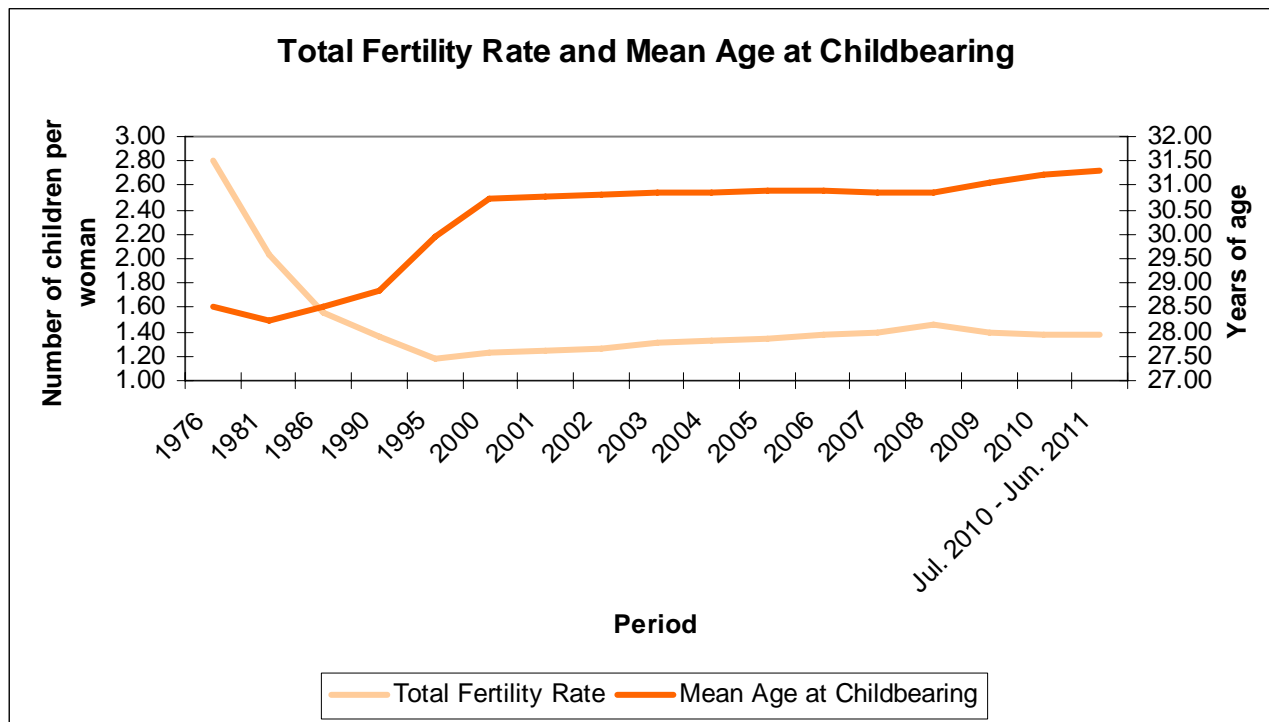
Main Birth and Fertility Indicators

Years	Births	Crude Birth Rate	Total Fertility Rate	Mean Age at Childbearing
1976	676,718	18.74	2.80	28.51
1981	532,601	14.11	2.03	28.23
1986	438,303	11.37	1.56	28.53
1990	401,073	10.32	1.36	28.86
1995	363,467	9.23	1.17	29.96
2000	396,626	9.85	1.23	30.72
2001	405,313	9.95	1.24	30.76
2002	417,688	10.11	1.26	30.79
2003	440,531	10.49	1.31	30.84
2004	453,172	10.61	1.32	30.87
2005	464,811	10.71	1.34	30.91
2006	481,295	10.92	1.38	30.90
2007	491,138	10.94	1.39	30.84
2008	518,503	11.37	1.46	30.83
2009	493,717	10.75	1.39	31.05
2010	485,252	10.53	1.38	31.21
Jul. 2010 - Jun. 2011	482,702	10.46	1.38	31.32

Note: births are to women resident in Spain; the Crude Birth Rate is the number of births per thousand inhabitants; the Total Fertility Rate and the Mean Age at Childbearing are, respectively, the number of children that a woman would have throughout her life, and the average age at which she would have them, if at each age, she were equally fertile as at that age observed in said year, over the total population of women.

The Total Fertility Rate (or average number of children per woman) remained stable until June 2011, at approximately 1.38, after the slight decrease registered in 2010 (1.38), with regard to 2009 (1.39).

In turn, the mean age at childbearing continued to rise, and reached 31.3 years old in the period from July 2010 to June 2011.



Births to foreign women resident in Spain during the first half of 2011 reached 43,942 (19.1% of the total births), this figure being lower than the 47,084 recorded for the same period of 2010 (20.2% of the total).

The recent evolution in the birth rate differed between Spanish women and foreign women resident in Spain. Among the Spaniards, the average number of children per woman remained at 1.33 since 2010. Among the foreign nationals, it decreased to 1.61 over the first six months of 2011, from the 1.64 observed in 2010.

The mean age at childbearing continued to be very different between the two groups, for this same period being estimated at 32.0 years old for Spaniards and 28.8 years old for foreign nationals.

Average number of children per woman, according to the nationality of the mother

Years	Spanish	Foreign	Both nationalities
2002	1.21	2.05	1.26
2003	1.26	1.90	1.31
2004	1.28	1.79	1.32
2005	1.30	1.70	1.34
2006	1.33	1.70	1.38
2007	1.33	1.75	1.39
2008	1.38	1.81	1.46
2009	1.33	1.67	1.39
2010	1.33	1.64	1.38
Jul. 2010 - Jun. 2011	1.33	1.61	1.38

Mean Age at Childbearing, according to the nationality of the mother

Years	Spanish	Foreign	Both nationalities
2002	31.10	27.80	30.79
2003	31.22	27.87	30.84
2004	31.31	27.93	30.87
2005	31.39	28.00	30.91
2006	31.45	27.92	30.90
2007	31.51	27.91	30.84
2008	31.56	28.08	30.83
2009	31.73	28.45	31.05
2010	31.87	28.70	31.21
Jul. 2010 - Jun. 2011	31.96	28.83	31.32

In turn, the percentage of births to unmarried women continued its increasing trend, reaching a new maximum of 35.5% in 2010 (34.4% in the case of Spaniards and 39.9% in the case of foreign nationals).

Mortality

In 2010, life expectancy at birth reached 78.9 years for males and 84.9 years for females, 0.4 and 0.3 years more, respectively, than in 2009. In the period from July 2010 to June 2011, said indicator decreased very slightly.

According to current mortality conditions, a person reaching 65 years of age could expect to live an average of 18.3 years more for men and 22.3 years more for women.

Life Expectancy of the population resident in Spain

Years	At birth			At 65 years old		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Men	Women
1991	77.08	73.50	80.67	17.59	15.60	19.25
1995	78.09	74.51	81.70	18.20	16.12	19.97
2000	79.34	75.94	82.73	18.76	16.66	20.58
2001	79.69	76.30	83.07	19.00	16.85	20.85
2002	79.77	76.40	83.14	19.01	16.88	20.87
2003	79.71	76.42	82.99	18.93	16.85	20.76
2004	80.30	77.00	83.60	19.42	17.29	21.27
2005	80.29	77.03	83.55	19.29	17.19	21.14
2006	80.95	77.72	84.16	19.86	17.76	21.68
2007	80.94	77.77	84.11	19.80	17.68	21.65
2008	81.24	78.17	84.27	20.00	17.96	21.79
2009	81.58	78.55	84.56	20.17	18.09	22.01
2010	81.95	78.94	84.91	20.44	18.33	22.29
Jul. 2010 - Jun. 2011	81.87	78.87	84.82	20.39	18.27	22.27

Note: life expectancy at birth is the average number of years that the persons of a generation would live, at each age, subject to the mortality rate observed in the period analysed; life expectancy at 65 years of age is the average number of years that a person of a generation would have left to live, at each age, subject to the mortality rate that is observed in the period analysed.

During the first half of the year 2011, the death figure was 3.8% higher than that for the same period of 2010, reaching 201,522.

The crude mortality rate stood at 8.40 deaths per thousand inhabitants, as compared to the 8.25 recorded in the year 2010.

Foreign residents in Spain who died accounted for 2.4% of the total deaths, despite this group representing more than 12% of the resident population.

Natural growth

During the year 2010, the natural growth (the difference between births and deaths) of the population resident in Spain dropped to 105,018, that is, 5.0% less than the previous year.

During the first six months of 2011, the ongoing decrease in the birth rate and the increase in the number of deaths accentuated the downward trend of natural growth, which was 29,015 persons, 25.6% less than during the same period of 2010.

Natural growth of the population resident in Spain

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Natural growth
1976	259,392	676,718	298,219	378,499
1981	201,024	532,601	292,622	239,979
1986	206,909	438,303	308,777	129,526
1990	219,085	401,073	331,807	69,266
1995	198,948	363,467	343,943	19,524
2000	214,509	396,626	357,788	38,838
2001	206,266	405,313	357,580	47,733
2002	209,550	417,688	366,046	51,642
2003	210,477	440,531	382,455	58,076
2004	214,309	453,172	369,564	83,608
2005	207,686	464,811	385,056	79,755
2006	205,837	481,295	369,391	111,904
2007	202,807	491,138	383,249	107,889
2008	195,280	518,503	384,198	134,305
2009	175,409	493,717	383,209	110,508
2010	168,785	485,252	380,234	105,018
Jul. 2010 - Jun. 2011	164,563	482,702	387,673	95,029

Note: natural growth is the difference between the number of births to women resident in Spain and the number of deaths of residents in Spain.

Marriage

A total of 69,864 persons were married during the first half of 2011, indicating a 5.7% decrease with regard to the same period of 2010.

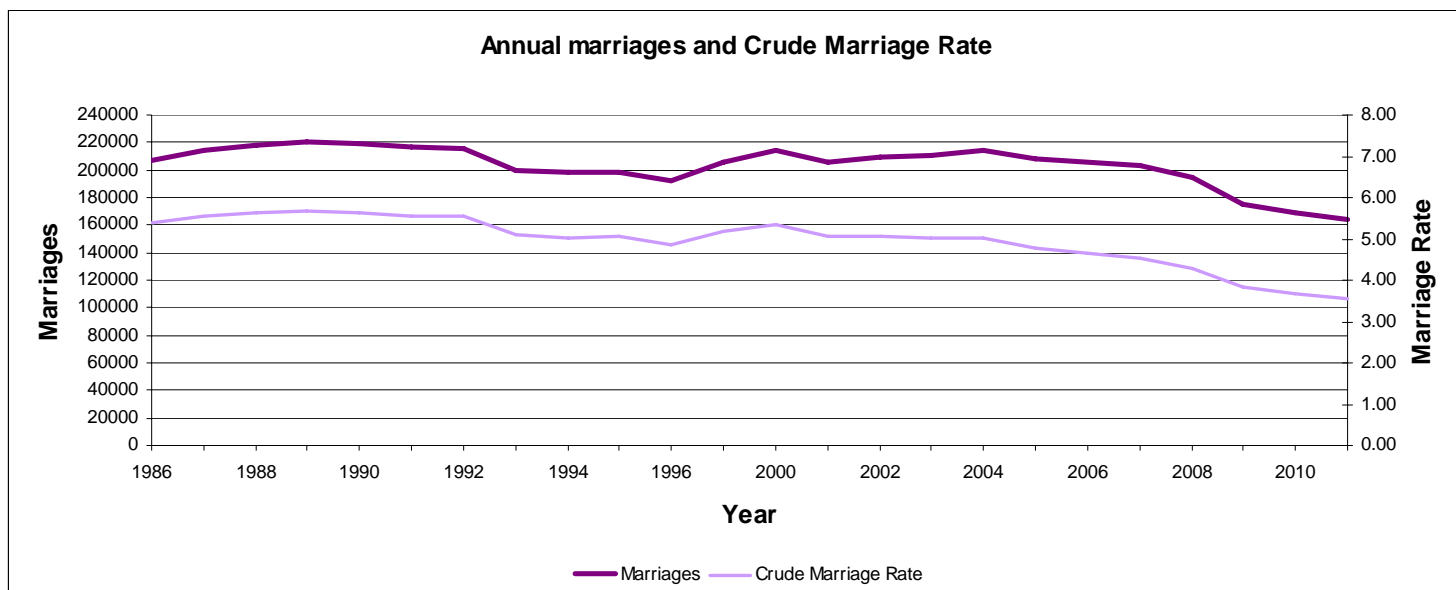
The crude marriage rate decreased to 3.57 marriages per thousand inhabitants in the period from July 2010 to June 2011, as compared to 3.66 in the year 2010.

The average age at marriage, for this period, was estimated at 35.9 years old for men and 32.8 years old for women.

Referring to first marriages, said age decreased to 33.4 years old for men and 31.2 years old for women.

In 23.0% of the marriages held in Spain during the first six months of 2011 (with spouses of the opposite sex), at least one of the spouses was foreign. This percentage was 0.6 points lower than that registered in 2010.

In turn, the marriages held in Spain during the first six months of 2011, between persons of the same sex, represented 2.5% of the total.



Note: the Crude Marriage Rate is the number of marriages held of couples who intend to reside in Spain per thousand inhabitants.

Data by Autonomous Community

The birth rate decreased until the first six months of 2011 in all of the Autonomous Communities, except in Andalucía, Principado de Asturias, País Vasco, La Rioja and the autonomous city of Melilla.

The Communities with the lowest birth rates during the period from July 2010 to June 2011 were Principado de Asturias (7.43), Galicia (8.02) and Castilla y León (8.13). At the other end of the spectrum were Región de Murcia (12.16), Cataluña (11.42), Comunidad de Madrid (11.38) and Andalucía (11.21), in addition to the autonomous cities of Ceuta (15.10) and Melilla (18.63).

Demographic Phenomena and Indicators, by Autonomous Community

July 2010 - June 2011 period

Autonomous Communities	Crude Marriage Rate	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Mortality Rate
TOTAL	3.57	10.46	8.40
Andalucía	3.51	11.21	8.00
Aragón	3.41	9.72	10.18
Asturias, Principado de	3.85	7.43	12.03
Balears, Illes	3.83	10.92	7.16
Canarias	2.64	8.74	6.52
Cantabria	3.98	9.27	9.76
Castilla y León	3.21	8.13	10.98
Castilla-La Mancha	3.55	10.74	8.74
Cataluña	3.70	11.42	8.20
Comunitat Valenciana	3.43	10.33	8.26
Extremadura	3.40	9.24	10.00
Galicia	3.46	8.02	11.02
Madrid, Comunidad de	3.90	11.38	6.55
Murcia, Región de	3.36	12.16	6.96
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	3.57	10.88	8.23
País Vasco	3.92	9.92	9.27
Rioja, La	3.44	10.81	8.94
Ceuta	5.48	15.10	6.98
Melilla	5.23	18.63	6.07

Note: the crude or gross rates are the number of events (marriages, births or deaths) per thousand inhabitants.

In the period from July 2010 to June 2011, the highest mortality rates were recorded in Principado de Asturias (12.03 deaths per thousand inhabitants), Galicia (11.02), Castilla y León (10.98), Aragón (10.18) and Extremadura (10.00).

In terms of life expectancy, in the year 2010, the Autonomous Communities with the longest living population were Comunidad Foral de Navarra (83.7 years) and Comunidad de Madrid (83.4).

Conversely, the Communities with the shortest life expectancy at birth were the autonomous city of Ceuta (78.9), Andalucía (80.7), Asturias (80.9) and Extremadura (81.0).

Life expectancy at birth, by Autonomous Community

Year 2010

Autonomous Communities	Both sexes	Males	Females
TOTAL	81.95	78.94	84.91
Andalucía	80.70	77.72	83.66
Aragón	82.16	79.23	85.12
Asturias, Principado de	80.94	77.29	84.53
Balears, Illes	81.61	78.80	84.45
Canarias	81.66	78.72	84.64
Cantabria	81.94	78.33	85.54
Castilla y León	82.61	80.03	85.25
Castilla-La Mancha	82.74	79.61	85.98
Cataluña	82.22	79.19	85.17
Comunitat Valenciana	81.44	78.62	84.23
Extremadura	81.00	77.97	84.14
Galicia	81.77	78.36	85.12
Madrid, Comunidad de	83.43	80.46	86.04
Murcia, Región de	81.61	78.93	84.28
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	83.68	80.76	86.53
País Vasco	82.39	79.13	85.53
Rioja, La	82.87	80.14	85.70
Ceuta	78.85	75.81	82.04
Melilla	82.32	79.33	85.12

Regarding marriages, the marriage rate increased only in Illes Balears and the autonomous city of Ceuta.

Provincial results

The final results corresponding to the year 2010, as well as the preview data for the first six months of 2011, for the Vital Statistics and Basic Demographic Indicators, may be viewed at the following INE links:

<http://www.ine.es/jaxi/menu.do?type=pcaxis&path=%2Ft20%2Fe301&file=inebase&L=1>

<http://www.ine.es/jaxi/menu.do?type=pcaxis&path=%2Ft20%2Fp318&file=inebase&L=1>

The final provincial results for the life tables corresponding to the year 2010 may be viewed at the following INE link:

<http://www.ine.es/jaxi/menu.do?type=pcaxis&path=%2Ft20%2Fp319a&file=inebase&L=1>

Methodological note

Vital Statistics quantify the number of births, deaths and marriages taking place in Spain over the course of a year. Their basic source of information are the birth, death and marriage bulletins that are completed at the time of registering said demographic events in the Civil Register, and transmitted by those responsible for this to the Provincial Delegations of the INE. Said operation is prepared in partnership with the statistical services of the Autonomous Communities, pursuant to the agreement signed with them for this purpose.

Using the Vital Statistics, the INE compiles the Life Tables for Spain, and a collection of Basic Demographic Indicators, which enable monitoring the historical evolution of the behaviour of the population resident in Spain with regard to births, deaths and marriages.

Publication of results

Today, the INE is publishing the **preview results** of the Vital Statistics referring to the first six months of 2011, as preview information regarding the behaviour of the birth, death and marriage rates during the first half of the year, which include a limited number of results tables broken down according to different demographic and geographical variables. In parallel, the preview results are being published for some of the Basic Demographic Indicators corresponding to periods of 12 consecutive months reaching until June of the year 2011.

Likewise, today the INE is publishing the **final results corresponding to the year 2010** of the Vital Statistics, the Basic Demographic Indicators and the Life Tables for said year.

The calendar for the subsequent publications is as follows:

- June 2012: **preview results for the whole of the year 2011.**
- December 2012: **final results for the whole of the year 2011**, including the complete breakdown thereof, together with the **preview data for the first six months of 2012.**