

22 December 2009

Mortality Tables. Year 2007

Life expectancy at birth almost reaches 81 years in 2007, for an increase of almost four years since the year 1991

Comunidad Foral de Navarra and Comunidad de Madrid, the first to exceed 82 years of life on average

The 2007 mortality tables of Spain, calculated with the final death figures from the Vital Statistics, reflect a progressive decrease in both the mortality rates and the death probabilities for each age, which translates to a trend towards an increase of life expectancy at birth.

Thus, **a person born in Spain**, who throughout his or her life had the risks of dying observed in persons of that age in the year 2007, **would live an average of 80.9 years**. Since 1991, life expectancy at birth increased almost four years, and life expectancy at the age of 65 increased more than two years.

By sex, the difference in the incidence of mortality remained. **Life expectancy at birth of women exceed that of men by more than six years**.

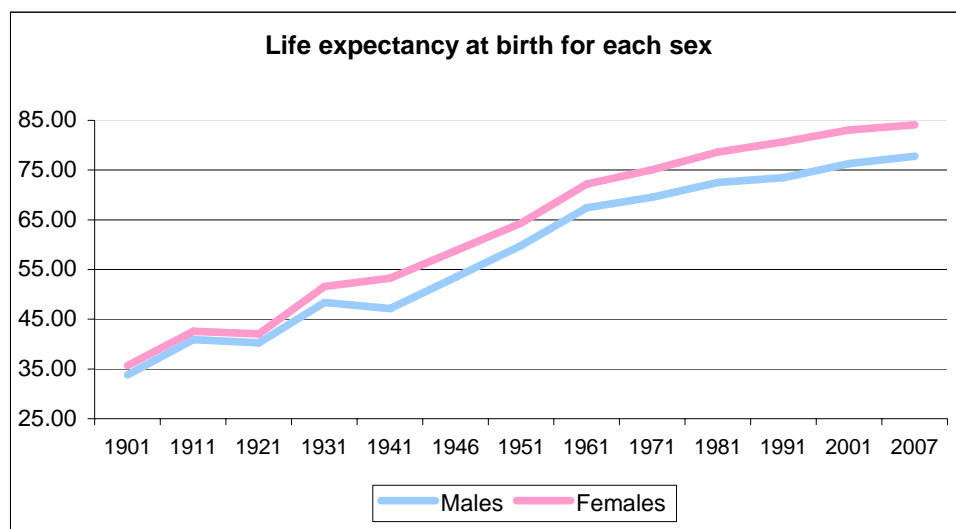
Life expectancy at birth

| Years | Total | Males | Females | Difference |
|-------|-------|-------|---------|------------|
| 1901 | 34.76 | 33.85 | 35.70 | 1.85 |
| 1911 | 41.73 | 40.92 | 42.56 | 1.64 |
| 1921 | 41.15 | 40.26 | 42.05 | 1.79 |
| 1931 | 49.97 | 48.38 | 51.60 | 3.22 |
| 1941 | 50.10 | 47.12 | 53.24 | 6.12 |
| 1951 | 62.10 | 59.81 | 64.32 | 4.51 |
| 1961 | 69.85 | 67.40 | 72.16 | 4.76 |
| 1971 | 72.36 | 69.57 | 75.06 | 5.49 |
| 1976 | 73.34 | 70.40 | 76.19 | 5.79 |
| 1981 | 75.62 | 72.52 | 78.61 | 6.09 |
| 1986 | 76.52 | 73.27 | 79.69 | 6.42 |
| 1991 | 77.08 | 73.50 | 80.67 | 7.17 |
| 1996 | 78.22 | 74.62 | 81.84 | 7.22 |
| 2001 | 79.69 | 76.30 | 83.07 | 6.77 |
| 2007 | 80.94 | 77.77 | 84.11 | 6.34 |

Source: Mortality Tables, INE.

Note: for years prior to 1991, life expectancy has been deduced from complete mortality tables calculated with the deaths from two years, the reference year and the prior year, and the population from 1 January of the reference year. In addition, the annual results until 1971, inclusive, are obtained with figures from deaths that do not include those deaths during the first year of life.

Since 2001, life expectancy grew at an annual rate of 0.2 years. The growth rate was lower than that of previous periods, because the decrease in the incidence of mortality was essentially concentrated in the eldest ages, and therefore, its effect on life expectancy was not very significant.



Evolution of mortality by age

Mortality tended to decrease for all ages. As compared with the progressive reduction of mortality in young adult ages throughout the decade of the 90s, above all in the bracket aged 18 to 35 years old, especially among men, in the first years of the 21st century, the most significant improvements moved towards the eldest ages, slowing the growth of life expectancy at birth, as commented above.

In addition, **since 1991, the life expectancy of women and men 65 years old increased 2.4 and 2.1 years, respectively.**

Life expectancy by sex, at different ages, between 1991 and 2007

| Ages | 1991 | | 2001 | | 2007 | |
|------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 0 | 73.50 | 80.67 | 76.30 | 83.07 | 77.77 | 84.11 |
| 1 | 73.09 | 80.19 | 75.63 | 82.38 | 77.06 | 83.38 |
| 15 | 59.38 | 66.43 | 61.82 | 68.53 | 63.21 | 69.51 |
| 40 | 36.38 | 42.15 | 38.05 | 44.05 | 39.11 | 44.91 |
| 65 | 15.60 | 19.25 | 16.85 | 20.85 | 17.68 | 21.65 |
| 75 | 9.35 | 11.38 | 10.21 | 12.66 | 10.75 | 13.24 |
| 85 | 5.02 | 5.72 | 5.45 | 6.40 | 5.74 | 6.66 |
| 95 | 2.77 | 2.94 | 3.08 | 3.14 | 3.07 | 3.12 |

Source: Mortality Tables, INE.

Infant mortality, measured in terms of the risk of death during the first year of life, **decreased from 7.2 deaths of children under 1 year of age per 1,000 births in 1991, to 3.5 deaths in 2007.** Nevertheless, in recent years, the improvement rate of said indicator slowed, given the low levels already reached.

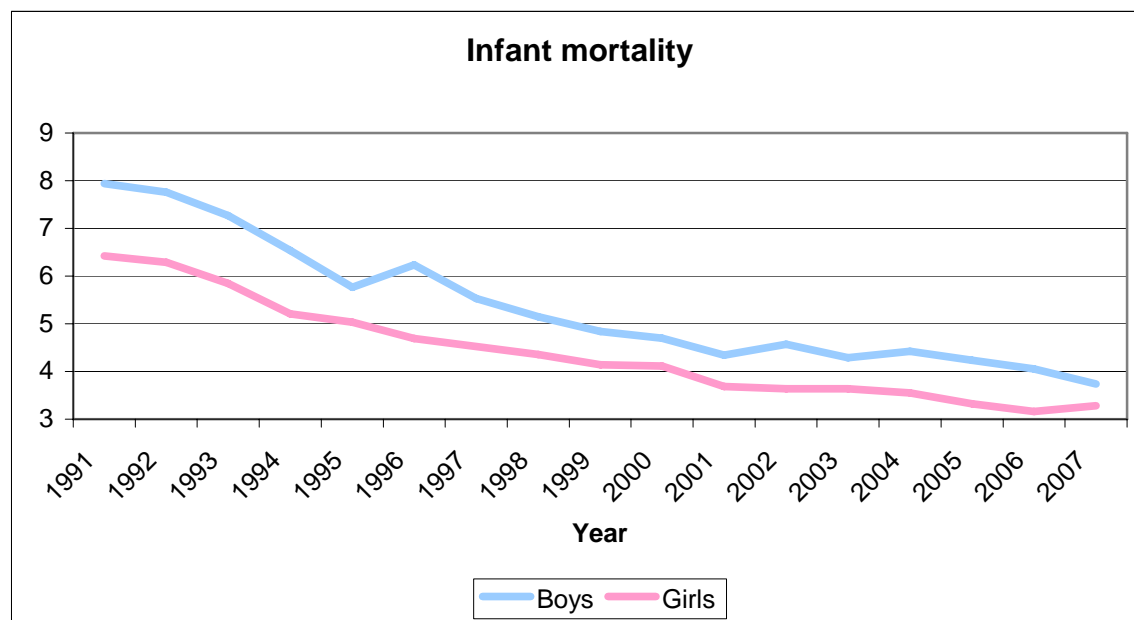
By sex, infant mortality remained higher in boys than in girls, with 3.7 deaths of boys under 1 year of age per 1,000 boys born, as compared with 3.3 deaths of girls, in 2007.

Infant mortality

| Years | Both sexes | Boys | Girls |
|-------|------------|------|-------|
| 1991 | 7.20 | 7.94 | 6.42 |
| 1992 | 7.05 | 7.76 | 6.29 |
| 1993 | 6.58 | 7.27 | 5.85 |
| 1994 | 5.89 | 6.53 | 5.21 |
| 1995 | 5.41 | 5.76 | 5.03 |
| 1996 | 5.49 | 6.24 | 4.69 |
| 1997 | 5.04 | 5.53 | 4.52 |
| 1998 | 4.77 | 5.15 | 4.36 |
| 1999 | 4.50 | 4.84 | 4.14 |
| 2000 | 4.42 | 4.70 | 4.11 |
| 2001 | 4.02 | 4.35 | 3.68 |
| 2002 | 4.12 | 4.57 | 3.64 |
| 2003 | 3.97 | 4.29 | 3.64 |
| 2004 | 4.00 | 4.42 | 3.55 |
| 2005 | 3.79 | 4.24 | 3.32 |
| 2006 | 3.62 | 4.05 | 3.16 |
| 2007 | 3.52 | 3.74 | 3.28 |

Source: Mortality Tables, INE.

Note: risk of death expressed in so many per thousand.



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Mortality improves in all Autonomous Communities

The detailed results obtained by Autonomous Community also showed a favourable evolution of mortality for each of them.

Illes Balears, Comunidad de Madrid, País Vasco, Comunidad Foral de Navarra and Cataluña registered the greatest increase in this indicator since the year 1991, with an increase of more than four years.

In the year 2007, Comunidad Foral de Navarra and Comunidad de Madrid presented the highest levels of life expectancy, in both cases above 82 years.

Conversely, the regions with the lowest average levels of life were Ceuta (78.5), Andalucía (79.7), Melilla and Canarias (80.1) and Asturias (80.2).

Life expectancy at birth, by Autonomous Community

| Autonomous Community | Life expectancy | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|
| | 1991 | 2001 | 2007 |
| National total | 77.08 | 79.69 | 80.94 |
| Andalucía | 76.16 | 78.50 | 79.67 |
| Aragón | 78.19 | 80.26 | 81.42 |
| Asturias (Principado de) | 76.48 | 79.54 | 80.22 |
| Balears (Illes) | 76.10 | 79.38 | 81.39 |
| Canarias | 76.33 | 78.45 | 80.14 |
| Cantabria | 77.66 | 80.36 | 80.91 |
| Castilla y León | 78.48 | 81.16 | 81.81 |
| Castilla-La Mancha | 77.82 | 80.18 | 81.36 |
| Cataluña | 77.33 | 79.91 | 81.39 |
| Comunitat Valenciana | 76.55 | 78.93 | 80.40 |
| Extremadura | 76.83 | 79.34 | 80.44 |
| Galicia | 76.85 | 79.91 | 80.78 |
| Madrid (Comunidad de) | 77.60 | 80.61 | 82.20 |
| Murcia (Región de) | 76.50 | 78.96 | 80.33 |
| Navarra (Comunidad Foral de) | 78.13 | 81.11 | 82.27 |
| País Vasco | 77.15 | 80.22 | 81.36 |
| Rioja (La) | 77.79 | 80.55 | 81.45 |
| Ceuta | 75.01 | 78.53 | 78.49 |
| Melilla | 76.50 | 78.42 | 80.07 |

Source: Mortality Tables, INE.

The improvement in life expectancy in each Autonomous Community was also observed for each one of the sexes and age brackets.

Comunidad Foral de Navarra, Castilla y León and Comunidad de Madrid were the regions that maintained the most favourable behaviour regarding mortality at the eldest ages, reaching a life expectancy at 65 years of age greater than 22.5 years in the case of women, and 18.3 years in the case of men.

Life expectancy of males at different ages in 2007

| Autonomous Communities | Ages | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| | 0 | 1 | 15 | 65 | 85 |
| National total | 77.77 | 77.06 | 63.21 | 17.68 | 5.74 |
| Andalucía | 76.58 | 75.95 | 62.10 | 16.69 | 5.69 |
| Aragón | 78.20 | 77.49 | 63.68 | 18.09 | 5.70 |
| Principado de Asturias | 76.59 | 76.01 | 62.16 | 17.16 | 5.41 |
| Illes Balears | 78.50 | 77.66 | 63.76 | 18.01 | 6.06 |
| Canarias | 77.03 | 76.31 | 62.40 | 17.46 | 6.31 |
| Cantabria | 77.35 | 76.64 | 62.82 | 17.51 | 5.74 |
| Castilla y León | 78.69 | 77.90 | 64.05 | 18.51 | 6.08 |
| Castilla-La Mancha | 78.72 | 78.02 | 64.25 | 18.28 | 5.85 |
| Cataluña | 78.22 | 77.45 | 63.59 | 17.88 | 5.60 |
| Comunitat Valenciana | 77.37 | 76.69 | 62.88 | 17.41 | 5.55 |
| Extremadura | 77.33 | 76.52 | 62.63 | 17.33 | 5.89 |
| Galicia | 77.17 | 76.41 | 62.57 | 17.79 | 5.79 |
| Comunidad de Madrid | 78.95 | 78.21 | 64.35 | 18.34 | 5.87 |
| Región de Murcia | 77.24 | 76.57 | 62.71 | 17.19 | 5.45 |
| Comunidad Foral de Navarra | 79.03 | 78.27 | 64.44 | 18.41 | 5.70 |
| País Vasco | 77.99 | 77.35 | 63.48 | 17.90 | 5.71 |
| La Rioja | 77.97 | 77.11 | 63.46 | 17.96 | 5.83 |
| Ceuta | 75.75 | 75.73 | 61.73 | 16.61 | 7.38 |
| Melilla | 77.62 | 76.89 | 63.04 | 18.06 | 7.62 |

Source: Mortality Tables, INE.

Life expectancy of females at different ages in 2007

| Autonomous Communities | Ages | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| | 0 | 1 | 15 | 65 | 85 |
| National total | 84.11 | 83.38 | 69.51 | 21.65 | 6.66 |
| Andalucía | 82.78 | 82.09 | 68.22 | 20.41 | 6.18 |
| Aragón | 84.76 | 84.14 | 70.21 | 22.24 | 6.95 |
| Principado de Asturias | 83.79 | 83.37 | 69.44 | 21.61 | 6.54 |
| Illes Balears | 84.32 | 83.60 | 69.70 | 21.82 | 6.79 |
| Canarias | 83.37 | 82.68 | 68.80 | 21.16 | 6.87 |
| Cantabria | 84.50 | 83.80 | 69.94 | 22.16 | 6.95 |
| Castilla y León | 85.02 | 84.35 | 70.46 | 22.72 | 7.32 |
| Castilla-La Mancha | 84.08 | 83.38 | 69.57 | 21.67 | 6.52 |
| Cataluña | 84.51 | 83.72 | 69.87 | 21.87 | 6.63 |
| Comunitat Valenciana | 83.45 | 82.71 | 68.84 | 21.09 | 6.35 |
| Extremadura | 83.69 | 83.02 | 69.28 | 21.28 | 6.52 |
| Galicia | 84.35 | 83.65 | 69.75 | 22.00 | 6.83 |
| Comunidad de Madrid | 85.14 | 84.33 | 70.46 | 22.48 | 7.02 |
| Región de Murcia | 83.49 | 82.80 | 68.91 | 20.94 | 6.30 |
| Comunidad Foral de Navarra | 85.51 | 84.65 | 70.73 | 22.88 | 7.34 |
| País Vasco | 84.66 | 84.02 | 70.17 | 22.40 | 6.86 |
| La Rioja | 85.19 | 84.65 | 70.65 | 22.27 | 6.79 |
| Ceuta | 81.27 | 80.75 | 66.91 | 19.69 | 7.13 |
| Melilla | 82.36 | 81.51 | 67.51 | 20.70 | 7.79 |

Source: Mortality Tables, INE.

Spain, among the countries with the highest life expectancy at birth in the EU

Spain was among the countries with the highest life expectancy of the European Union (EU).

In particular, females resident in Spain were amongst the longest-living of the twenty-seven, with 84.1 years of life expectancy. For males, Spain was surpassed only by Sweden, Italy, Cyprus and the Netherlands.

Life expectancy at birth in the countries of the European Union

| Year 2007 | Males | Females |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| EU TOTAL (*) | 75.84 | 82.00 |
| Germany | 77.41 | 82.67 |
| Austria | 77.47 | 83.10 |
| Belgium | 77.06 | 82.60 |
| Bulgaria | 69.49 | 76.65 |
| Cyprus | 77.84 | 82.22 |
| Denmark | 76.17 | 80.59 |
| Slovakia | 70.59 | 78.44 |
| Slovenia | 74.68 | 82.04 |
| Spain | 77.77 | 84.11 |
| Estonia | 67.23 | 78.84 |
| Finland | 75.96 | 83.12 |
| France (*) | 77.29 | 84.37 |
| Greece | 77.07 | 81.83 |
| Netherlands | 78.12 | 82.54 |
| Hungary | 69.38 | 77.76 |
| Ireland | 77.40 | 82.07 |
| Italy (*) | 78.50 | 84.20 |
| Latvia | 65.76 | 76.46 |
| Lithuania | 64.85 | 77.23 |
| Luxembourg | 76.66 | 82.21 |
| Malta | 77.53 | 82.19 |
| Poland | 70.96 | 79.78 |
| Portugal | 75.93 | 82.23 |
| United Kingdom (*) | 78.79 | 81.68 |
| Czech Republic | 73.75 | 80.22 |
| Rumania | 69.71 | 76.86 |
| Sweden | 79.02 | 83.09 |

Source: Eurostat. Spanish data from Mortality Tables, INE.

(*) Results corresponding to the year 2006.

Detailed and provincial results

The provincial and remaining detailed results of the Mortality Tables may be viewed at:

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

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Methodological note

Due to the growing interest in the knowledge of our demographic evolution and its social and economic repercussions, the INE has carried out a **methodological review** in the calculation of the mortality tables of the population of Spain, which will henceforth be calculated annually. **Annual mortality tables are presented, for each year from the 1991-2007 period**, based on this new methodology, thus providing a homogeneous series of results for the recent period.

A mortality table is a demographic analysis instrument that enables analysing the incidence of mortality during a given period of time, irregardless of the age structure of the population, which allows for establishing comparative analyses.

This type of mortality table, known as a *period* or *contemporaries* mortality table, provides a *transversal analysis* tool of the phenomenon of mortality. To this end, the table is comprised of a set of *biometric functions*, which aim to describe the short-term behaviour of the phenomenon regarding the population under study during a specific period. Such functions simulate its incidence on a *cohort* or *fictitious generation* of individuals, throughout their lives subject to a pattern of mortality by age identical to that observed regarding the population studied during the period observed.

The annual mortality tables calculated have the objective of describing the short-term behaviour of the mortality of the resident population, for each sex and for both sexes, in Spain, its Autonomous Communities and provinces. For said purpose, we use all of the statistical-demographic information available on the subject. Specifically, the mortality tables presented are calculated with the results of the deaths occurring in Spain each year, provided by the Vital Statistics, and of the figures of the population resident at 1 January of each year that the INE uses as a reference in all of its statistical production, comprised of the Intercensal Population Estimates for the years prior to 2002, and the Population Now Cast since said year.

Lastly, we must warn that the mortality tables on a national level offer results that are broken down by simple age, whereas the results of the Autonomous and provincial mortality tables are provided broken down into five-year age groups, except for the ages of 0 and 1 year old.

Reference date of the results: each year from the 1991-2007 period.

Population scope: the population resident in Spain and in each of its Autonomous Communities and provinces.

Territorial scope: Spain, Autonomous Communities and provinces.

Breakdown variables: sex and age (five-year age group in the case of Autonomous Communities and provinces).