

7 July 2011

Vital Statistics and Basic Demographic Indicators
Year 2010. *Preview data*

In 2010 there are 484,055 births, 1.96% less than the previous year

The average number of children per woman decreases, standing at 1.38, and the mean age at childbearing recovers to 31.2 years

Life expectancy at birth rises to 82 years

Birth rate

The annual number of births decreased 1.96% in 2010, reaching 484,055. This was the second consecutive year with a decrease, following a continuous period of growth over the previous 10 years. The Crude Birth Rate, understanding this to be births per 1,000 inhabitants, stood at 10.51, its lowest level since 2003.

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	484,055	10.51	1.38	31.20

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 females.

The decrease in the number of births was mainly a result of a gradual reduction in the number of women of childbearing age, since the Total Fertility Rate (or Average Number of Children per Woman) recorded very little variation, as compared with 2009, standing at 1.38.

By nationality, fertility decreased slightly both among Spanish women (whose indicator dropped to 1.32 in 2010), and among foreign women (1.64).

The percentage of births to foreign women stabilised at similar levels to those observed in the last two years (20.3% of the total).

In turn, the Mean Age at Childbearing maintained a slight growth trend, reaching 31.2 years. Foreign women continued to have children at younger ages (28.7 years, on average, in 2010) than Spanish women (31.9).

Average number of children per woman, by 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	1.32	1.64	1.38

Source: Basic Demographic Indicators (preview data for 2010).

Mortality

Life expectancy at birth rose to 82 years in 2010. By sex, it reached 78.9 years in males, and 84.9 in females, with an increase of 0.4 and 0.3 years, respectively, as compared with the previous year.

Life expectancy at age 65 years old stood at 18.4 years for men, and 22.3 for women. This figure was the number of years that, in accordance with the mortality conditions observed in 2010, a person who had reached the age of 65 years old was expected to live, on average.

The total number of deaths decreased slightly, as compared with 2009, to 378,667, which contributed to the Crude Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 inhabitants) also decreasing (from 8.34 to 8.22).

Of the total number of deaths, only 2.8% were of foreign nationality, despite this group accounting for more than 12% of the resident population. This circumstance was due to the fact that the age structure of the foreign population was younger than that of Spaniards, since it was concentrated around ages relating to the labour market. Seven out of 10 of these deaths corresponded to nationals of Member States of the European Union, who were the foreign nationals resident in Spain with the highest average ages.

Natural growth

Despite a lower number of deaths being registered, the decrease in the birth rate reduced the natural growth of the population resident in Spain to 105,388 persons, the lowest level since 2005.

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	169,020	484,055	378,667	105,388

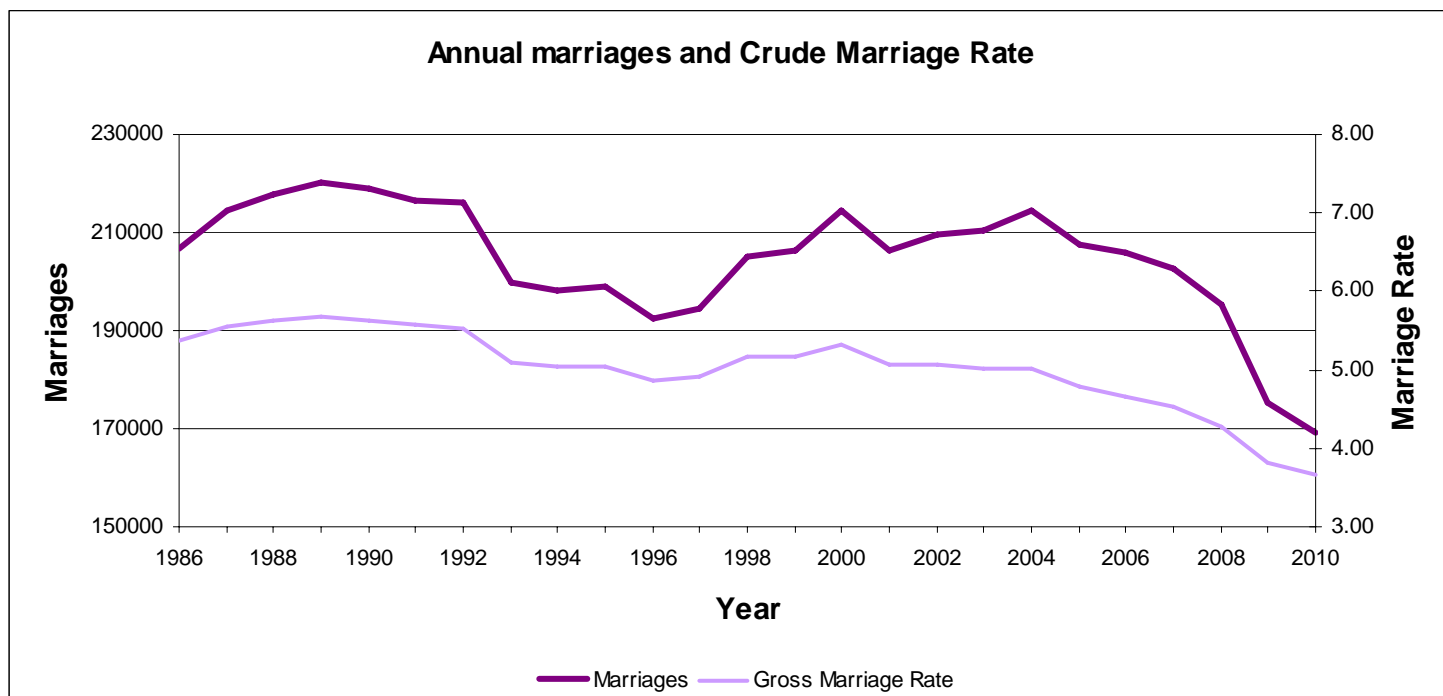
Note: natural growth is the difference between the number of births to mothers resident in Spain and the number of deaths of residents in Spain.

Marriage rate

The number of marriages stood at 169,020 in the year 2010, that is, 3.6% less than the previous year. Therefore, the Crude Marriage Rate decreased to 3.67 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 3.82 for the year 2009.

In 21.5% of marriages held, at least one of the spouses was a foreign national, as compared with 21.8% in 2009. In three out of every four of these marriages, one of the spouses was Spanish, and the other was foreign.

Marriages registered between persons of the same sex accounted for 2.1% of the total, as compared with 1.7% in 2009.



Note: the Crude Marriage Rate is the number of marriages held that are to reside in Spain per thousand inhabitants
 Source: Vital Statistics and Basic Demographic Indicators (preview data for the year 2010).

Data by Autonomous Community

Natural growth of the population of Spain was negative in Galicia, Castilla y León, Principado de Asturias, Extremadura and Aragón in the year 2010. In these five Autonomous Communities, the number of deaths exceeded the number of births.

In the year 2010, the birth rate decreased in all Autonomous Communities, except in Aragón, Castilla y León, País Vasco and the autonomous city of Ceuta.

Principado de Asturias (7.39 births per 1,000 inhabitants), Galicia (8.07) and Castilla y León (8.24) registered the lowest birth rates.

These three Autonomous Communities, which were among the regions with the most aged population, also presented the highest mortality rates. Thus, Principado de Asturias experienced 12.06 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, Galicia 10.89 and Castilla y León 10.77.

The decreasing trend in the number of marriages, in relative terms, was also a common phenomenon in most of the Autonomous Communities last year. As a matter of fact, the marriage rate only increased, and very slightly, in Galicia and in the autonomous city of Melilla.

Demographic phenomena and indicators, by Autonomous Community

Year 2010

Autonomous Community	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Natural growth	Crude Marriage Rate	Crude birth rate	Crude Mortality Rate
TOTAL	169,020	484,055	378,667	105,388	3.67	10.51	8.22
Andalucía	29,878	92,620	64,573	28,047	3.63	11.24	7.84
Aragón	4,477	13,023	13,179	-156	3.41	9.92	10.04
Asturias, Principado de	4,336	7,814	12,744	-4,930	4.10	7.39	12.06
Balears, Illes	4,035	11,927	7,619	4,308	3.74	11.04	7.05
Canarias	5,667	18,179	12,159	6,020	2.71	8.69	5.81
Cantabria	2,543	5,547	5,483	64	4.39	9.58	9.47
Castilla y León	8,337	20,553	26,869	-6,316	3.34	8.24	10.77
Castilla -La Mancha	7,331	21,838	17,438	4,400	3.59	10.71	8.55
Cataluña	28,098	84,163	59,324	24,838	3.84	11.50	8.10
Comunitat Valenciana	17,487	51,717	39,786	11,930	3.50	10.36	7.97
Extremadura	3,974	10,089	10,736	-647	3.67	9.32	9.92
Galicia	9,930	22,094	29,789	-7,694	3.63	8.07	10.89
Madrid, Comunidad de	25,215	72,617	40,958	31,659	3.97	11.42	6.44
Murcia, Región de	5,067	18,105	9,995	8,111	3.46	12.35	6.82
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	2,335	6,806	4,961	1,844	3.76	10.97	7.99
País Vasco	8,308	21,151	19,266	1,885	3.89	9.89	9.01
Rioja, La	1,167	3,309	2,849	461	3.71	10.51	9.05
Ceuta	390	1,159	532	627	5.18	15.37	7.05
Melilla	443	1,344	407	937	6.00	18.20	5.51

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

Provincial results

The preview results for 2010 by province of the Vital Statistics and of the Basic Demographic Indicators may be viewed via these links to the National Statistics Institute (INE) website:

Vital Statistics:

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

Basic Demographic Indicators:

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

Methodological note

The Vital Statistics quantify the number of births, deaths and marriages taking place within 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 prepares a collection of Basic Demographic Indicators, which enable the monitoring of the historical evolution of the behaviour of the population resident in Spain, with regard to fertility, mortality and marriage.

Publication of results

Preview results of the Vital Statistics corresponding to the year 2010 are being published. This is preview information regarding the behaviour of fertility, mortality and marriage, incorporating a limited number of tables, broken down according to different demographic and geographic variables. They are compiled, depending on the place of residence of the affected individuals. Today, we are also publishing the preview results for some of the Basic Demographic Indicators corresponding to consecutive 12-month periods, reaching up until December of the year 2010.

The published results update those published thus far, referring to the first half of 2010, and moreover include the second half of the year.

Conversely, and coinciding with this publication, a significant extension of the collection of indicators has been carried out. Its historical series of final results are included in the Basic Demographic Indicators. The new indicators published include a range of topics, from a more detailed analysis of birth and fertility by order of birth, new population structure indicators, and indicators of incidence of each basic demographic phenomenon by sex, age and nationality, through to a complete set of additional indicators on infant mortality.

The calendar for the subsequent publications is as follows:

- December 2011: **final results for the whole of the year 2010**, including the complete breakdown thereof, together with the **preview for the first half of 2011**.
- June 2012: **preview results for the year 2011**.

For further information see [INEbase-www.ine.es/en/welcome_en.htm](http://www.ine.es/en/welcome_en.htm) All press releases at: www.ine.es/en/prensa/prensa_en.htm

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