

Population



Population figures from the 2011 Census

Spain	46,815,916
Andalucía	8,371,270
Almería	688,736
Cádiz	1,244,732
Córdoba	802,575
Granada	922,100
Huelva	519,895
Jaén	667,484
Málaga	1,594,808
Sevilla	1,930,941
Aragón	1,344,509
Huesca	225,962
Teruel	143,162
Zaragoza	975,385
Asturias, Principado de	1,075,183
Balears, Illes	1,100,503
Canarias	2,082,655
Palmas, Las	1,087,225
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	995,429
Cantabria	592,542
Castilla y León	2,540,188
Ávila	171,647
Burgos	372,538
León	493,312
Palencia	170,513
Salamanca	350,018
Segovia	163,171
Soria	94,610
Valladolid	532,765
Zamora	191,613
Castilla-La Mancha	2,106,331
Albacete	401,580
Ciudad Real	526,628
Cuenca	215,165
Guadalajara	257,442
Toledo	705,516
Cataluña	7,519,843
Barcelona	5,522,565
Girona	751,806
Lleida	438,428
Tarragona	807,044
Comunitat Valenciana	5,009,931
Alicante/Alacant	1,852,166
Castellón/Castelló	594,423
Valencia/València	2,563,342
Extremadura	1,104,499
Badajoz	691,799
Cáceres	412,701
Galicia	2,772,928
Coruña, A	1,141,286
Lugo	348,067
Ourense	328,697
Pontevedra	954,877
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,421,874
Murcia, Región de	1,462,128
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	640,129
País Vasco	2,185,393
Araba/Álava	320,778
Bizkaia	1,156,190
Gipuzkoa	708,425
Rioja, La	321,173
Ceuta	83,517
Melilla	81,323

Population and Housing Censuses 2011

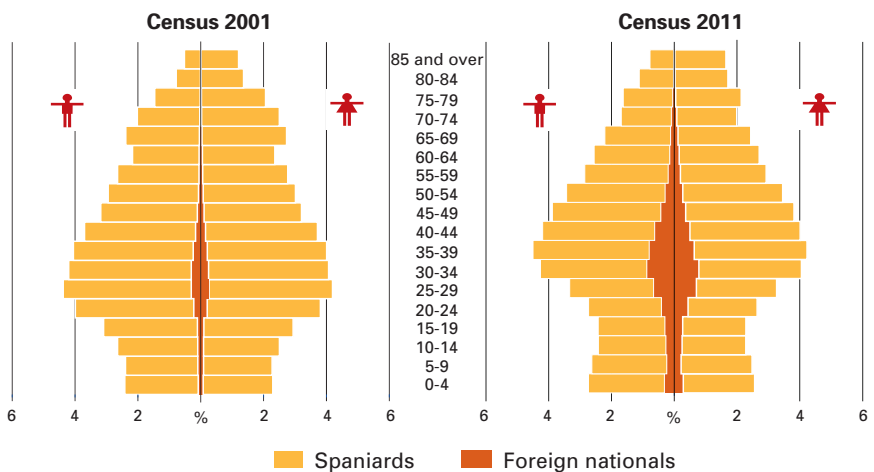
The Population and Housing Censuses were conducted with reference date 1 November 2011, this being the most extensive statistical operation that the INE carries out every ten years since the end of the 19th century.

The population figures from the 2011 Census have been obtained by using the information existing in different administrative registers, with the Municipal Register being the main one, as well as a large survey that was carried out of more than 10% of the population

Almost six million more in a decade

The latest Census established the population figure of Spain as reaching 46,815,916 inhabitants at 1 November 2011, with growth of nearly 6 million persons in a decade. In relative terms, the total population grew 14.6% as compared with the 2001 Census.

Spanish population pyramid 2001-2011



3.7 million more foreign nationals

The main cause of the increase in population between 2001 and 2011 was due to immigration. During this period, the foreign population resident in Spain increased by almost 3.7 million persons.

Foreign nationals immigration concentrated on the Spanish coasts, islands and large cities

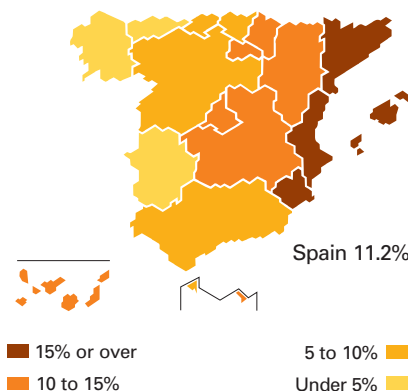
The 2011 Census recorded a foreign population of 5.3 million persons, representing 11.2% of the population.

There were Autonomous Communities, such as Illes Balears, Región de Murcia, Comunitat Valenciana or Cataluña, in which the population of foreign nationals exceeded 15%, as compared with the population of their Autonomous Community.

The five municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants that have the greatest proportion of foreign population were in the province of Alicante.

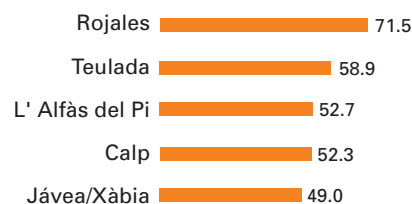
Census 2011

% foreign population

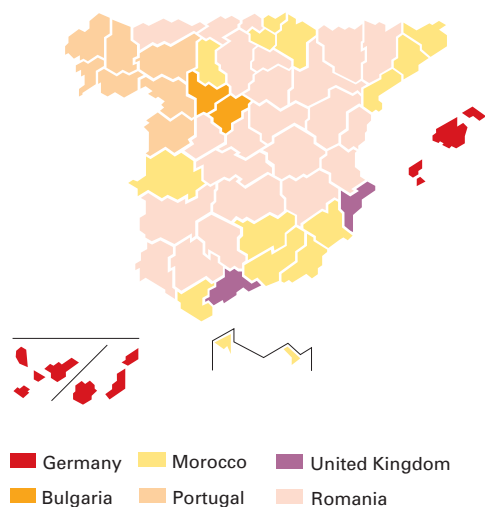


Citizens from African and Asian countries are the youngest; those from European countries are the oldest

Five municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants and with the greatest percentage of foreign population. 2011

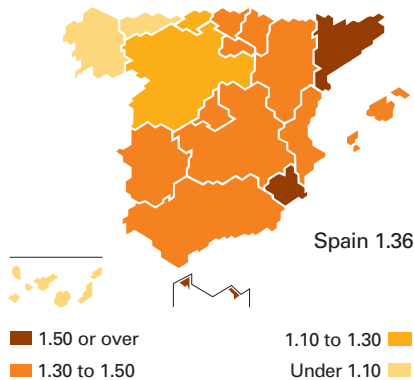


Census 2011. Predominant nationalities among foreign nationals



	Total foreign nationals	% of the total	% of females
Total	5,252,473	100.0	48.0
Romania	798,104	15.2	48.2
Morocco	773,966	14.7	40.8
Ecuador	316,756	6.0	49.7
United Kingdom	312,098	5.9	49.4
Colombia	250,087	4.8	55.3
Bolivia	183,626	3.5	58.8
Italy	177,520	3.4	41.7
China	171,127	3.3	47.3
Germany	153,245	2.9	50.0
Bulgaria	150,878	2.9	47.1
Peru	124,041	2.4	51.7
Portugal	121,741	2.3	37.7
Argentina	105,219	2.0	50.7
France	100,798	1.9	49.3
Rep. Dominicana	91,353	1.7	56.9

Average number of children per woman 2011



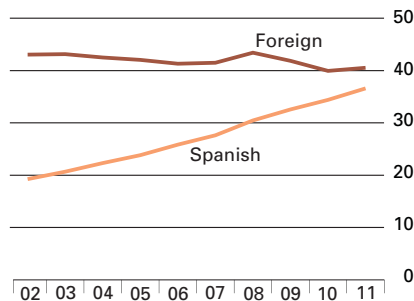
Main birth and fertility indicators. 2011

		Interannual variations %
Number of births ¹	470,553	-3.0
Crude birth rate ²	10.20	-3.1
Percentage of births to foreign women	19.3	-5.2
Average number of children per woman	1.36	-1.8
Mean age at childbearing	31.45	0.8
Percentage of births to unmarried women	37.37	5.2

1. To women resident in Spain

2. Number of live births per 1,000 inhabitants

Births to unmarried women, according to the nationality of the woman (%)



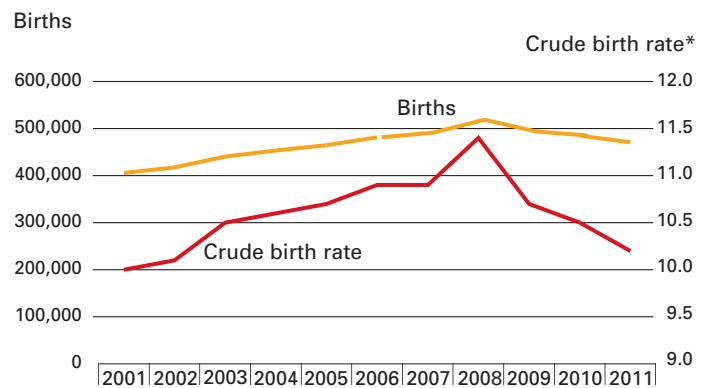
Motherhood out of wedlock continues to rise

The birth rate has followed a decreasing trend since the year 2009. A total of 470,553 children were born in Spain in 2011, that is, 3.0% less than the previous year, and 9.2% less than in 2008, when the number of births reached a 25-year high.

The percentage of births to foreign women stood at 19.3%, or 1.1 points lower than in 2010.

Conversely, the mean age at childbearing and the percentage of births to unmarried women increased 0.8% and 5.2%, respectively, as compared with 2010.

The birth rate in Spain



* Live births to women resident in Spain per 1,000 inhabitants



Main mortality indicators. 2011

		Interannual variation %
Number of deaths ¹	386,017	1.5
Crude mortality rate ²	8.37	1.4
Life expectancy at birth (males)	79.2	0.3
Life expectancy at birth (females)	85.0	0.1
Life expectancy at 65 years of age (men)	18.5	0.7
Life expectancy at 65 years of age (women)	22.4	0.4
Infant mortality rate ³	3.14	-0.5

1. Persons resident in Spain.

2. Per 1,000 inhabitants.

3. Per 1,000 births.

Historical lows for infant mortality

386,017 persons died in Spain in 2011, a figure 1.5% greater than in 2010. The crude mortality rate stood at 8.37 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, and the infant mortality rate was recorded at 3.14 deaths per 1,000 births, slightly lower than that registered the previous year.

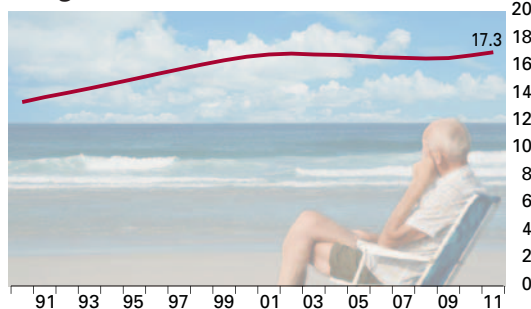
In 2011, life expectancy at birth exceeds 82 years of age

Population increasingly older

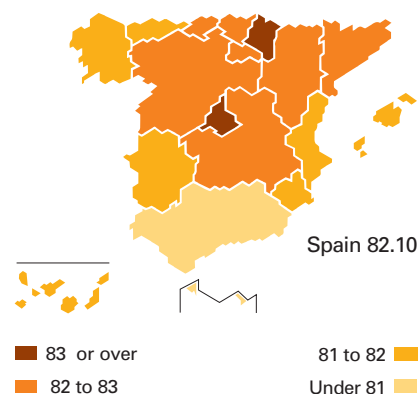
In 2011, life expectancy at birth exceeded 82 years of age. For males, life expectancy reached 79.2 years, and for females, it reached 85.0 years.

The 2011 Census recorded the percentage of the population aged over 64 years of age as 17.3%.

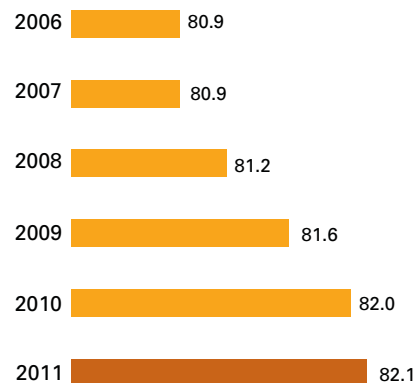
Proportion of persons over 64 years of age



Life expectancy at birth 2011 (years)



Life expectancy at birth



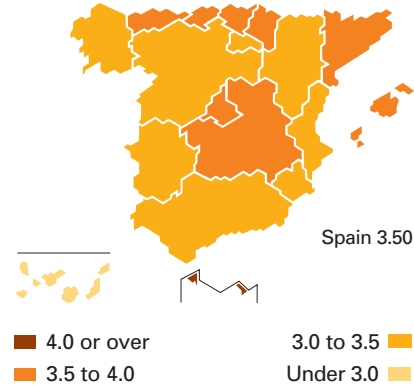
EU countries with the greatest life expectancy at birth 2010 (years)

Males		Females	
Sweden	79.6	Spain	85.3
Cyprus	79.2	France	85.3
Malta	79.2	Cyprus	83.9
Spain	79.1	Malta	83.6
Netherlands	78.9	Sweden	83.6

Source: Eurostat

Crude Marriage Rate. 2011

Marriages per 1,000 inhabitants



Main marriage indicators. 2011

		Interannual variation %
Number of marriages ¹	161,724	-4.2
Crude marriage rate ²	3.51	-4.3
% of marriages with at least one foreign spouse	19.8	-5.7
% of same-sex marriages	2.2	16.3
Mean age of women at first marriage	31.4	1.6
Mean age of men at first marriage	33.6	1.5

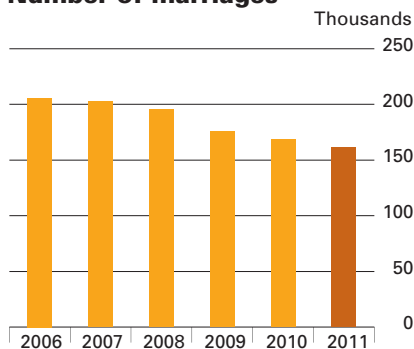
1. Marriages held of persons who plan to reside in Spain.
2. Number of marriages between different-sex persons per 1,000 inhabitants.

Fewer marriages

A total of 161,724 couples got married in 2011, that is, 4.2% less than the previous year. The crude marriage rate dropped to 3.5 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with the rate of 3.7 marriages registered in 2010.

The rate decreased in almost all Autonomous Communities. The lowest rates were registered in Canarias (2.7), Castilla y León (3.1) and Región de Murcia (3.2).

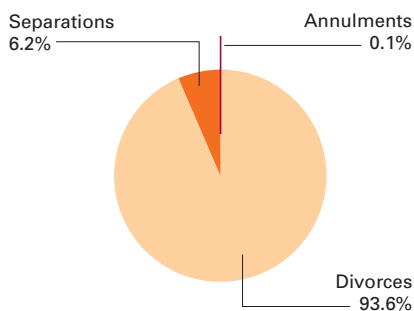
Number of marriages



Divorces accounted for the most marriage break-ups

According to the Statistics on Annulments, Separations and Divorces, in 2011, there were 110,651 marriage dissolutions, 0.3% more than in 2010. Divorces represented 93.6% of the total marriage break-ups.

Marriage dissolutions by modality. 2011



Marriage dissolutions

