

Vital Statistics and Basic Demographic Indicators.
Year 2009. *Provisional data*

The number of births drops 5.0% in 2009, the first decrease in 10 years

175,952 marriages are held, 10.8% less than in the previous year

Birth rate

The birth rate in Spain experienced a slowdown in 2009, following a continuous period of growth over the previous 10 years. Specifically, the number of growths decreased 5.0%, and the birth rate dropped to 10.73 births per thousand inhabitants.

Births to foreign mothers also decreased (6.0%), representing 20.6% of the total.

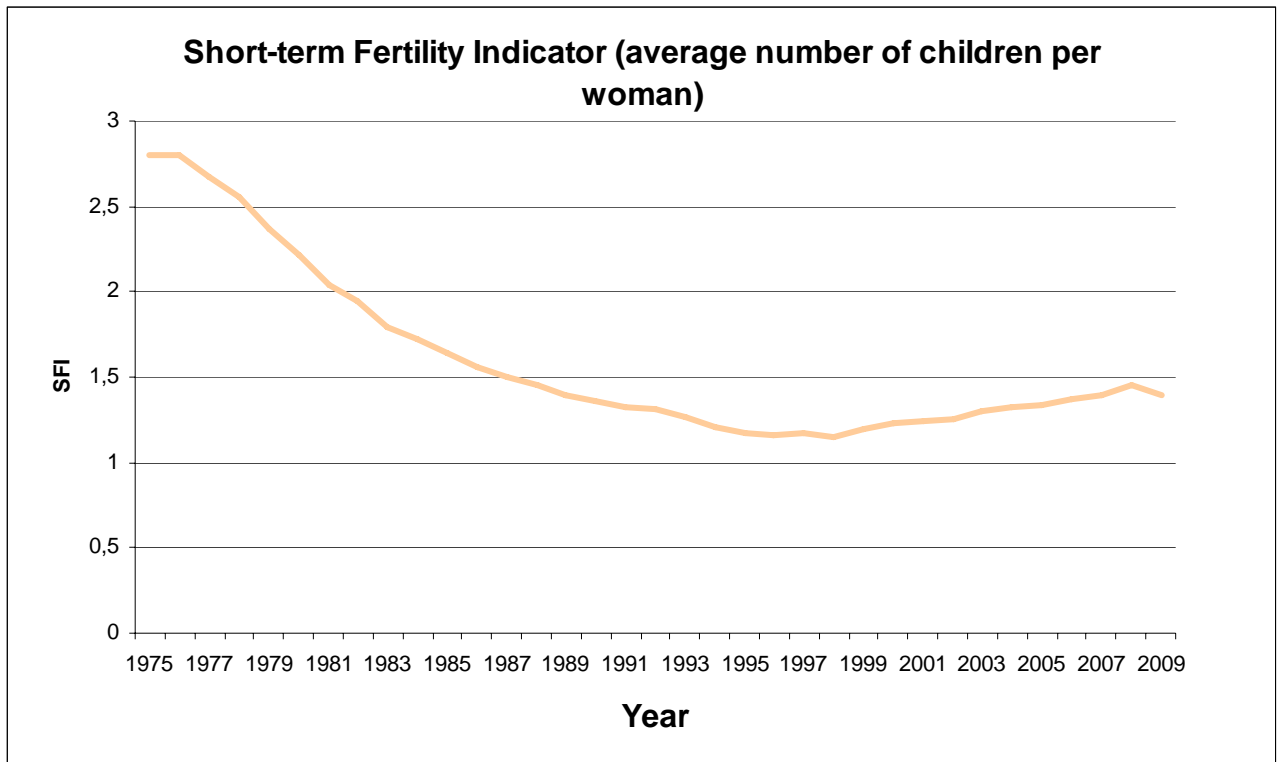
Main birth rate and fertility indicators

Years	Births	Gross Birth Rate	Short-term Fertility Indicator
1976	676.718	18,74	2,80
1981	532.601	14,11	2,03
1986	438.303	11,37	1,56
1990	401.073	10,32	1,36
1995	363.467	9,23	1,17
1996	361.947	9,17	1,16
1997	368.361	9,31	1,17
1998	364.427	9,17	1,15
1999	379.214	9,50	1,19
2000	396.626	9,85	1,23
2001	405.313	9,95	1,24
2002	417.688	10,11	1,26
2003	440.531	10,49	1,31
2004	453.172	10,61	1,32
2005	464.811	10,71	1,34
2006	481.295	10,92	1,38
2007	491.138	10,94	1,39
2008	518.503	11,37	1,46
2009	492.931	10,73	1,40

Source: Births to mothers resident in Spain, from Vital Statistics and Basic Demographic Indicators. Provisional data for 2009 (according to place of registration of births).

Note: the Gross Birth Rate is the number of births per thousand inhabitants; the Short-term Fertility Indicator for one year is the number of children that a woman would have over the course of her life if there were the same intensity of fertility as that observed in said year regarding the total population of women.

The drop in the number of births in Spain was a result of the combined effect of a progressive decrease in the number of women of childbearing age and of a lesser fertility. In fact, the Short-term Fertility Indicator (or average number of children per woman) decreased to 1.40, from the 1.46 registered in 2008.



Source: Basic Demographic Indicators. Provisional figure for 2009.

This lesser fertility was observed in 2009, among both Spanish women (whose indicator dropped from 1.38 to 1.33), and foreign women (from 1.81 to 1.69).

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	1,69	1,40

Source: Basic Demographic Indicators.

Provisional data for 2009.

Mortality

In the year 2009, a total of 383,486 deaths were recorded, 0.7% less than in 2008. The gross mortality rate decreased, standing at 8.35 deaths per thousand inhabitants, as compared with the 8.43 registered in the year 2008.

The number of deaths of foreign nationals was 10,542, accounting for 2.75% of the total, despite foreign nationals representing more than 12% of the resident population. 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. By country, worth noting were the United Kingdom and Germany, whose deceased citizens represented 23.5% and 12.9% of the total, respectively.

Natural increase

The sudden drop in fertility reduced the natural growth of the population of Spain in the year 2009. Thus, the natural increase (the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths) was 109,445. This figure was significantly lower than that observed in 2008, the year in which the greatest natural increase since 1985 was recorded.

Natural growth of the population resident in Spain

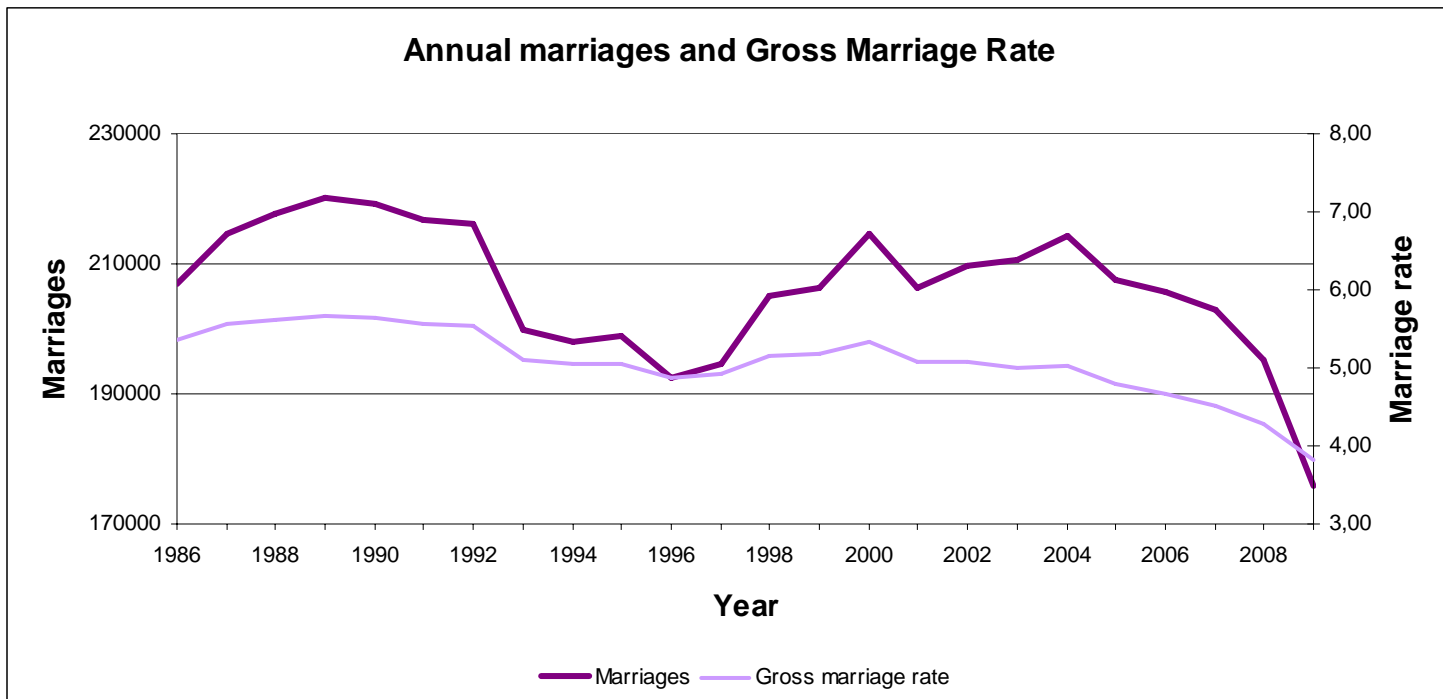
Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Natural growth
1976	259.392	676.718	298.219	378.499
1981	201.024	532.601	292.622	239.979
1986	206.909	438.303	308.777	129.526
1990	219.085	401.073	331.807	69.266
1995	198.948	363.467	343.943	19.524
1996	192.362	361.947	349.182	12.765
1997	194.665	368.361	347.160	21.201
1998	205.134	364.427	357.950	6.477
1999	206.303	379.214	368.453	10.761
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	175.952	492.931	383.486	109.445

Source: Vital Statistics.

Provisional data for 2009 (according to place of registration of events)

Marriage rate

In the year 2009, 175,952 marriages were held, 10.8% less than in the previous year. As a result of this decrease, the gross marriage rate fell to 3.83 for every thousand inhabitants.



Source: Vital Statistics and Basic Demographic Indicators. Provisional data for 2009.

Note: the Gross Marriage Rate is marriages held that are to reside in Spain per thousand inhabitants.

In 36,715 marriages between persons of opposite sexes, at least one of the parties was a foreign national, 21.3% of the total. 46.8% of these marriages were held between Spanish males and foreign females, and 32.1% between Spanish females and foreign males. In 21.1% of cases, both parties were foreign nationals.

The number of unions between persons of the same sex was 3,412, with an increase of 218 as compared with the year 2008. In 2,212 of these unions, both parties were male, and in 1,200 they were female.

Data by Autonomous Community

The Autonomous Communities that registered the highest natural growth in absolute terms during the year 2009 were Comunidad de Madrid (with 34,362 persons), Andalucía (with 29,733) and Cataluña (with 24,842).

In relative terms, the greatest natural growth balances per thousand inhabitants were in Región de Murcia (5.6%) and Comunidad de Madrid (5.5%).

It is worth noting that six Communities registered more deaths than births (Galicia, Castilla y León, Principado de Asturias, Aragón, Cantabria and Extremadura).

Phenomena and Demographic Indicators by Autonomous Community

	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Natural growth	Gross marriage rate	Gross birth rate	Gross mortality rate
TOTAL	175952	492931	383486	109445	3.83	10.73	8.35
Andalucía	33783	94550	64817	29733	4.13	11.56	7.93
Aragón	4891	13064	13221	-157	3.71	9.91	10.02
Asturias (Principado de)	5087	8307	12774	-4467	4.81	7.86	12.08
Balears (Illes)	4349	11994	8017	3977	4.05	11.16	7.46
Canarias	6054	18721	12757	5964	2.90	8.97	6.12
Cantabria	2763	5544	5643	-99	4.78	9.59	9.76
Castilla y León	10675	20476	26788	-6312	4.25	8.16	10.67
Castilla-La Mancha	8817	21312	17721	3591	4.33	10.46	8.70
Cataluña	27654	84914	60072	24842	3.79	11.65	8.24
Comunitat Valenciana	18236	52204	40578	11626	3.63	10.40	8.08
Extremadura	4772	10385	10409	-24	4.41	9.61	9.63
Galicia	10658	22646	30226	-7580	3.89	8.27	11.04
Madrid (Comunidad de)	19755	75887	41525	34362	3.14	12.04	6.59
Murcia (Región de)	5190	18560	10447	8113	3.57	12.78	7.19
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	2517	6877	5248	1629	4.08	11.15	8.51
País Vasco	8745	21155	19541	1614	4.10	9.91	9.15
Rioja (La)	1218	3310	2755	555	3.85	10.46	8.71
Ceuta	393	1516	526	990	5.41		7.25
Melilla	395	1509	421	1088	5.61		5.98

Source: Vital Statistics and Basic Demographic Indicators provisional results.

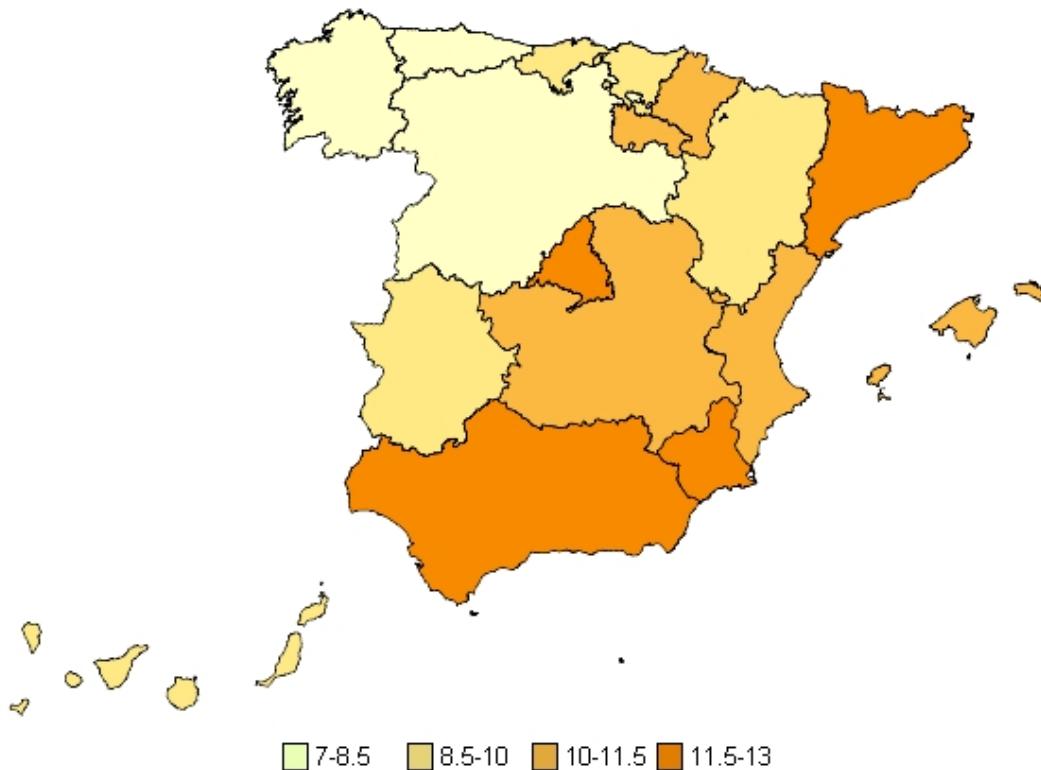
Note: gross rates are the number of events (marriages, births or deaths) per thousand inhabitants.

The Gross Birth Rate provisional results for 2009 for Ceuta and Melilla are unavailable.

The birth rate decreased in all Autonomous Communities, except in Principado de Asturias, where it increased one tenth as compared with 2008. Nevertheless, this Community continues to be, as in previous years, the one with the lowest birth rate in Spain (7.9 births per thousand inhabitants), together with Castilla y León (8.2) and Galicia (8.3).

Conversely, the Autonomous Communities that in 2009 showed a birth rate above the national average were Región de Murcia (12.8 births per thousand inhabitants), Comunidad de Madrid (12.0), Cataluña, (11.7), Andalucía (11.6), Illes Balears (11.2) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (11.1).

Gross fertility rate. Year 2009

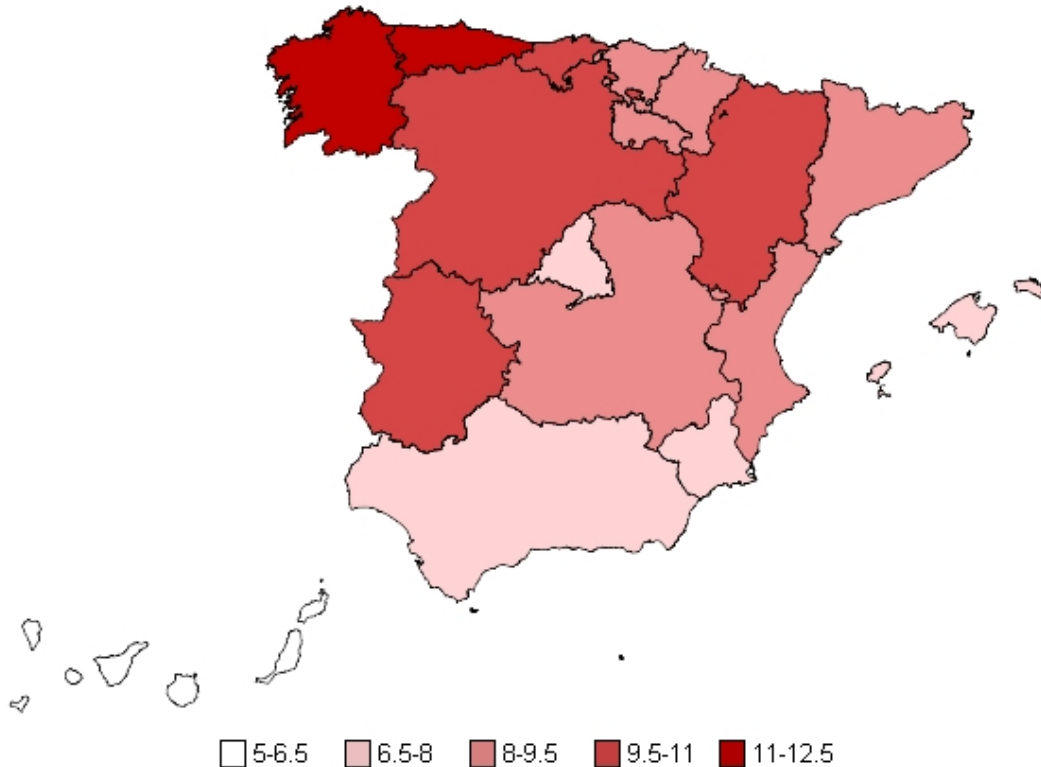


Source: advanced results of Basic Demographic Indicators

Regarding mortality, the north-eastern half of the peninsula presented, in relative terms, a higher number of deaths in 2009. In this sense, it was worth noting that this area presented more aged populations than the rest of Spain.

Thus, the highest mortality rates were in Principado de Asturias (with 12.1 deaths per thousand inhabitants), Galicia (11.0) and Castilla y León (10.7).

Gross mortality rate. Year 2009



Source: advanced results of Basic Demographic Indicators

The decrease in the number of marriages was also a phenomenon common to the majority of Autonomous Communities in the year 2009. As a matter of fact, the marriage rate only increased as compared with 2008 in Castilla y León, Extremadura, Illes Balears and Principado de Asturias, as well as in the autonomous city of Ceuta.

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 birth, death and marriage bulletins that are completed at the time of registering said demographic events in the Registry of Births, Marriages and Deaths and transmitted by those responsible for this to the Provincial INE Delegations. Said operation is prepared in partnership with the statistics services of some of the Autonomous Communities pursuant to the agreement signed with these for this purpose.

The provisional results of the Vital Statistics are disseminated as advanced information regarding the behaviour, mortality and marriage rate in this country during the last year. Said results incorporate a limited number of breakdown tables in accordance with different demographic and geographical variables and are prepared pursuant to the place of registration with the Registry of Births, Marriages and Deaths of the events registered, not in accordance with the residence of the individuals affected. The final results of said operation corresponding to the year 2009 will be disseminated at the end of this year, including a complete breakdown of them.

Taking the Vital Statistics, the INE prepared a collection of **Basic Demographic Indicators**, which enable the monitoring of historical evolution of the behaviour of the population resident in Spain with regard to fertility, mortality and marriage rate. The INE today disseminates the advanced results for some of those indicators corresponding to the year 2009, which will be revised once the final data for the Vital Statistics for said year is available.

At the same time, an extension to said collection of indicators is published for the first time, these including, among others, aspects of great relevance which are in high demand, such as population structure and aging indicators and breakdowns additional to existing ones, such as for example the breakdown by nationality (Spanish and foreign) of birth rate, fertility, marriage and mortality indicators since the year 2002. These new series of results have been calculated, in any case, pursuant to a revised calculation methodology, which accompanies their dissemination.