

# **Regional Population Meeting Budapest, 7-9 December 1998**

## **National Report. Spain**

### **1 Demographic Characteristics of the Spanish Population**

The distinguishing features of the Spanish demographic situation are: a low birth-rate, a progressive increase in life expectancy and an ageing population as a result, changes in the direction of exterior migratory flows and a gradual decrease in the average household size.

#### **1.1. Recent Evolution of Demographic Components**

The birth-rate in Spain has been decreasing since the end of the seventies. While in 1980 there were 571,000 babies born and a gross birth-rate of 15.2 per one thousand inhabitants, the provisional figures for 1997 are 362,000 births and 9.2 per thousand, respectively.

In 1980, the average number of children per woman was 2.2. In 1995 it was 1.18, i.e., 46.4 percent less. The provisional figure for 1997 is 1.16.

On the contrary, the average age for motherhood in Spain has been rising steadily since 1981 (in opposition, therefore, of the trend observed during the seventies), increasing from 28.2 years of age in 1981 to 30.0 in 1995.

The changes in the birth-rate in Spain are different than those found in the rest of the countries of the European Union due to the greater speed of the drop and to the levels reached (minimum levels, along with Italy). A slowdown of the process has been observed in recent years. However, for the time being, it is risky to believe that rock bottom has been reached or that a recovery is imminent.

There are several factors which have had an influence on this evolutionary process. Firstly, the fact that ninety percent of births in Spain take place within marriage makes this the first element to be considered, which is in turn conditioned by socio-economic as well as socio-cultural factors. As far as the former are concerned, these include expectations of stable employment and access to housing. The prolongation of the period devoted to education also has an influence on people marrying at a later age. All of these elements are influenced by an individual scale of values which is different than that existing in previous periods.

The evolution of the mortality rate in Spain is favourable. The decrease recorded in the seventies continued, although to a lesser degree, during the first half of the eighties. However, during the second lustrum this favourable evolution was accompanied by changes in the trends observed at certain young ages (fundamentally among males between 18 and 35 years of age) as a consequence of the mortality caused by traffic accidents, AIDS, and drug addiction, which arrested the upward trend experienced by the life expectancy for males.

According to the latest mortality tables published by the National Statistical Institute (NSI) covering the 1994-1995 period, an improvement in male mortality up to 25 years of age is observed, while a deterioration can be seen within the 25 to 40 year age range.

The differences in the evolution of mortality rates between men and women are consistently more favourable to women, who have seen greater increases in their life expectancy.

The life expectancy at birth of the Spanish population in 1994 was 77.9 years, 74.4 years for men and 81.5 years for women. In other words, women are expected to live 7.2 years longer than men. This parameter places Spanish mortality rates in a privileged position with respect to other countries of the European Union. Spain is above the European average by 0.3 years for men and by one year for women.

With regard to migration, while Spain at one time recorded heavy volumes of emigration to other countries, it is currently a country of immigration.

The immigrants to our country (including Spaniards and foreigners) for the period 1981-1990 totalled 220,000 people. In recent years, the average number of immigrants was 35,000 per year.

Foreigners residing in Spain still represent a very small percentage of the total population, (approximately 1.6 percent in 1997), compared to other European Union countries, although an upward trend is observed.

## **1.2. Impact on the Structure of the Population and on Households**

During the decade from 1981-1990, the intercensus population increase was the lowest it has been for the entire century, with an increase of 3.2 percent, and a tendency to continue dropping. At the beginning of 1998, the resident population was estimated to be 39.3 million inhabitants, with an expected increase of only 0.13 percent for the year.

The basic reason for this sharp decline in Spanish population growth is the decrease of the natural growth (the difference between births and deaths) as a consequence of the constant and considerable decrease in the birth-rate since the end of the seventies and the favourable evolution of the mortality rate. The net immigration from abroad has not reached a sufficient level to offset the effects of the preceding phenomena on the structure by age group. The population in Spain is expected to begin decreasing in the year 2010.

The ageing of the population is clear when considering that the percentage of the population 65 years of age or older increased from 11.2 in 1980 to 13.8 in 1990 and will be close to 17.0 by the year 2000. The growth of the population over the age of 85 by 67 percent during the eighties is noteworthy. This population represented 1.18 percent of the total 80 1990 and is expected to account for 1.66 percent in the year 2000.

The average household size in Spain is declining steadily. In 1980 it was 3.51; in 1990, 3.24 and in 1998 3.14.

In addition, there has been a significant increase in the number of people who live alone: in the 1981 Census, just over one million inhabitants lived alone; in 1991 this figure exceeded one and a half million.

In the case of single parent families, 58% of the time the head of the household is a separated or divorced woman, a situation which has grown considerably since 1990, when this figure was 41 percent. Simultaneously, the percentage of single parent households headed by widows has decreased (currently 28 percent).

## **2 Family Policy. Fertility and Reproductive Health**

The protection of the family by public authorities is difficult to quantify, due to both the diversity of

the measures adopted and to the fact that they act on several different fronts (the central government, autonomous communities, local governments, and a series of not-for-profit institutions, very important in Spain, such as savings banks...).

From the standpoint of fiscal support for the family, the most frequently used and weighty means, due to the sum of the assistance, is personal income tax (IRPF), within which the measures included in the following two points are noteworthy:

1) Calculation of the tax base and tax payable based on the family situation.

Tax credits are based on: a) the possibility of filing a joint tax return, in which the income of the members of the family unit are added together, or filing separate tax returns. The taxpayers themselves are the ones who choose between these two methods (the first offers a more favourable rate scale, but the income is added together). b) Tax deductions for family members: a deduction of 21,500 pesetas per child is allowed for the first two children, 26,000 for the third and 31,000 for the fourth and subsequent children. In addition, tax deductions are allowed for persons older than 65 (16,000 pesetas) or 75 (32,000). If the family member is disabled, the deduction for each one is increased to 56,000 pesetas.

The preceding sums refer to the 1996 fiscal year, when the minimum interprofessional salary was 62,650 pesetas per month.

In addition, a 16 percent tax deduction of the expenses paid by a taxpayer or persons who live with such taxpayer by reason of illness, accident or disability is allowed, as well as 15 percent of the expenses incurred in raising children under 3 years of age, up to a limit of 25,000 pesetas per year.

2) Housing assistance

This assistance takes the form of: a) A deduction of mortgage loan interest from the tax base when the mortgage is used to finance the taxpayer's own home. b) A 15 percent deduction from the tax bases of the sums paid during the year for the purchase of a home. c) A 15 percent deduction from the tax base of rent payments made during the year, up to a maximum of 100,000 pesetas.

Summarising the three points mentioned above, the sum of family deductions in 1997 was 1,130.6 million pesetas (equivalent to 20 percent of the 5,654.6 million pesetas in taxes collected that year).

These deductions were broken down into the following items (in millions of pesetas): 453,986 for mortgage loan interest, 197,128 for home purchases, 408,000 for joint filing, 1,214 for child-raising expenses and 70,259 for illness expenses.

From a social point of view, the Government, through its different agencies, has been adopting different measures which are fundamentally intended to protect single-parent families headed by women and above all those with the least economic resources. Some of these measures include: a) Financial assistance and subsidies to women living alone with family responsibilities. In 1998, a programme focusing on single-parent families with a 2,000 million pesetas budget was initiated. B) Since 1990, the "Free Time" programme has been in operation, a programme for women with children and low income has served an increasing number of women and children in recent years:

- Women beneficiaries: 399 in 1996; 412 in 1997 and 451 in 1998.
- Minor beneficiaries: 448 in 1996; 575 in 1997 and 634 in 1998.
- Instructors: 32 in 1996; 44 in 1997 and 48 in 1998.

c) The preparation of studies on the situation and the needs of women who head single-family

households. D) Legislative reform initiatives such as a bill on the creation of a pension guarantee fund to ensure the receipt of an income in those cases where the non-payment of pensions is decreed by a legal decision, as well as the preparation of a bill on a Family Support Law which includes a set of labour, social, fiscal and educational support measures for families, and particularly single-parent families. d) An initiative to recognise single-parent families with two children as large families, expanding the concept of the large family currently in place. f) Spanish legislation guarantees the application of the constitutional mandate of Article 32 as a result of which there is currently no discrimination against women as far as the legal proceedings surrounding matrimony, separation or divorce, nor as far as the treatment of children within or outside of marriage.

The general lines of government action with respect to family policy, fertility and reproductive health in our country are taken within the framework of the II Plan for Equal Opportunities for Women approved in March 1997 which will remain in effect through 2000 and which introduces the commitments undertaken as a result of the Action Platform of the IV World Conference of Women held in Beijing and the European Union's IV Community Action Programme.

### **3 Women and the Labour Market**

The Spanish labour market has undergone three different stages in the nineties: the first, a period of growth lasting through 1992; a recession from 1992 to 1994 and a new period of growth starting in 1994 and continuing through the present date. This latest upswing is characterised by interannual employment growth rates which are only a few tenths below those of the Gross Domestic Product, a very unusual occurrence in Spain.

The labour situation, however, is very different for men than for women.

The Spanish economy is characterised by a low rate of employment of around 50 percent and a high unemployment rate of 19 percent. Each of these values is basically due to the influence of the respective female rates. The percentage of active women is extremely low (less than 38 percent) although this percentage has increased by 5 points since 1990. Particularly noteworthy is the 12 point increase in active women between the ages of 25 and 54. On the contrary, the rate of active males is tending to decline slightly.

In the case of both men and women, the influence of the prolongation of the educational process can be observed, with a decrease in the participation in the labour force between the ages of 16 and 24.

Given the strong correlation between the activity rate and education, and the continued elevation of educational levels, it can be expected that female participation in the labour force will continue to rise in the years to come.

The unemployment rate, which has been dropping since 1995, is almost thirteen points higher for women than for men (27 compared to 14). Unemployment affects women below the age of 25 and married women in particular. It also delays the emancipation of young people who continue to live in the family home until almost 30 years of age. More than half of the people in Spain on the unemployment rolls are long term unemployed.

One third of the Spanish people who are employed are women. Moreover, feminine employment is centred on certain professions.

Family protection measures help to palliate the effects of unemployment. In this regard, it is illustrative to note that of the total number of households with at least one active family member, in 9 percent of these cases all active family members are unemployed. This figure contrasts with the general unemployment rate which affects 19 percent of the labour force.

Only 2 percent of households have no income from past or present employment.

In short, the unemployment problem and the low activity rate in Spain are fundamentally unemployment and activity problems for women. Recent labour policy measures are geared towards facilitating women joining the workforce and increasing their representation in those professions with the lowest percentage of women workers, at the same time protecting the right to motherhood.

Thus, along with part-time hiring reforms, which benefit women in addition to other groups, the recent passage of Royal Decree Law 11/98 of 4 September regulates the social security bonuses for the temporary hiring of unemployed persons to replace workers during maternity, adoption and foster parent leave.

The purpose of the Order of 16 September 1998 is to determine those professions or trades where women have a low rate of representation in order to apply bonuses for hiring women in such professions as foreseen in the labour reforms. The adoption of these measures is provided for in the Spanish Employment Plan approved in April 1998.

A bill of law on Promotional Measures has been drafted to adapt Spanish legislation to Community Directives on maternity and parental leave (Directives 92/85 and 96/34) and to eliminate discrimination in the hiring of women and to protect the right to motherhood. Community legislation specifically prohibits dismissal on the grounds of applications for maternity or parental leave unless such dismissal is the result of unrelated and non-discriminatory causes.

Guideline 17 of the aforementioned Employment Plan is specifically devoted to the goal of reconciling work and family life, with the provision of measures designed to increase social and family assistance services and the promotion of a Day Car Plan and Children's Education Centres as measures intended to facilitate child-care.

Finally, it should be remembered that in the process of eliminating the discrimination against women in order to make family and professional responsibilities compatible, the law provides for the possibility of maternity and paternity leave, although it is generally the women who make use of such leave.

## **4 Mortality and Health**

### **4.1 Illness and Accidents**

The favourable situation in Spain as far as general mortality is concerned was already mentioned at the beginning of this document. As far as infant mortality is concerned, the rate is 6.1 deaths of children under the age of 1 year for every one thousand live births.

The leading causes of death are circulatory system illnesses, malignant tumours and respiratory failure.

The National Epidemiological Vigilance Network, established by Royal Decree in 1996, collects information on illnesses which must legally be declared. Among these, some of the most noteworthy are respiratory tuberculosis which increased 11 percent in 1997 compared to 1996 (23.59 cases per 100,000 inhabitants); viral hepatitis which is decreasing (14.11 cases per 100,000 inhabitants) and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) which is the leading cause of death in the 25 to 44 year old population and which declined in 1997 (the number of new cases was 25 percent less than in 1996). The Multisectorial Mobilisation Plan Against HIV/AIDS 1997-2000, approved in December 1997, confirms the priority given by the Government to the prevention of HIV infection in Spain. The budget for prevention in 1998 has been increased by 300 percent over the preceding year.

The number of declared cases of vaccinal diseases (mumps, rubeola, measles, tetanus and whooping cough) is on the decline and in 1990 there were no declared cases of diphtheria nor polio.

The highest mortality rate due to traffic accidents affects the 16 to 24 year age group and the over 75 age group, with a higher incidence among men than women. Since 1994, the rate has been 42 accidents per 10,000 vehicles. The main cause is alcohol consumption.

The number of deaths from direct obstetric causes has decreased from 19 in 1990 to 10 in 1995. The number of caesarean sections increased from 87.3 per 1000 births in 1983 to 176.1 per 1000 births in 1994.

In 1997, occupational accidents increased by 9.8 percent, with a particularly high rate of incidence in the Services sectors. In 1995, the National Commission on Health and Safety in the Workplace was created for the principal objective of advising the public administration in the formulation of prevention policies.

According to data from the European Surveillance Service of Accidents in Domestic and Leisure Environments, domestic and leisure time accidents in Spain affected 4.91 of every 100 people in 1997 (13.23 percent of every 100 homes), a figure which is similar to those of previous years.

### **4.2 Prevention**

Systematic vaccination programmes to prevent childhood diseases continue to be in place. There are annual flue vaccination and gynaecological cancer prevention campaigns.

### **4.3 Lifestyles**

#### **- Alcohol Consumption**

According to the National Health Survey conducted in 1997, 52 percent of the population surveyed over the age of 15 state that they have consumed an alcoholic beverage within the last two weeks. Consumption is much higher among men than among women. The 25 to 44 year age group is the most heavily affected. Measures to diminish excessive alcohol consumption focus on the strict enforcement of legislation on the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors and the prohibition against advertising tobacco and alcoholic beverage on television and in those locations where they may not be sold or consumed. Taxes on these products have been increased and advertising campaigns to prevent the tobacco and alcohol abuse have been carried out.

#### **- Smoking**

35.7 percent of Spaniards smoke according to the National Health Survey conducted in 1997, which is a slightly lower percentage than in previous years. The number of male smokers is decreasing while the number of women who smoke is on the rise.

The government's major actions to decrease smoking are those mentioned in the preceding section.

#### **- Drug Use**

In the nineties, new drugs (synthetic drugs) have appeared on the scene along with a change in the way the already existing drugs are consumed (smoking or inhaling rather than injection in the case of heroine, for example). The National Drug Plan co-ordinates the activities of different public administrations and social entities in Spain on this issue.

### **4.4 Health Care. Coverage.**

Practically the entire population (99 percent) is covered by the publicly-financed health care system with funds from the central government and autonomous communities. The health care system includes medical attention and pharmaceutical benefits. The public expenditure for health care in 1994 was 5.86 percent of the Gross Domestic Product and represents 78 percent of total health care spending.

## **5. Policies Related to an Ageing Population and Structural Changes by Age**

### **5.1 Pension System**

An analysis of the expected demographic evolution along with other social and economic factors which have an influence on the pension system was commissioned by the Parliament to be carried out by a Special Committee composed of representatives from all political parties which reached a practically unanimous agreement (12 April 1995) expressed in the well-known Toledo Pact wherein a series of guidelines for system reform were set out.

Under these guidelines and following an agreement between the Government and labour unions (9 October 1996), the Social Security System Rationalisation and Consolidation Act was passed into law on 15 July 1997, the basic features of which are as follows:

- 1) Financial separation from Social Security: All benefits which are non-contributive and therefore universal are financed through government funding, while contributive benefits are financed by companies and employees.

- 2) The constitution of reserves, charged against excess withholdings which may result from budgetary settlements which will be used to attenuate the effects of economic cycles in terms of the collection of withholdings and the preservation of employment.
- 3) The introduction of greater elements of contribution and proportionality in the access to and determination of the amount of retirement pensions so that the economic benefits reflect previous contributions. There is a possibility of greater pension equity in the sense that benefit levels will be similar for similar contribution levels, with greater co-ordination between benefits. The following reforms were introduced in this regard:

Extension of the period used to determine the retirement pension base. This period, following a gradual application process, now includes the last fifteen years of contribution rather than eight years as established in the existing law.

Accentuation of the proportionality of the years of contribution accredited by the interested party in order to be applied to the retirement pension base for the calculation of the benefit. The right to receive 100 percent is obtained with thirty-five years of service; 80 percent with twenty-five years of service and 50 percent of the base after completing the minimum eligibility period for this type of pension.

Establishment of a higher degree of legal security in the determination of disability pensions based on a list of professional illnesses and an assessment of their effects on a reduction in the ability to work.

- 4) An increase in the maximum age for receiving sick benefits.
- 5) An improvement in the minimum amount of pensions for widowhood.
- 6) Automatic revaluation of pensions based on price variations.
- 7) A provision for the legal development of a pension coverage ceiling as a way of introducing elements of legal and financial security into our public system.

As far as private pension plans are concerned the previously mentioned Toledo Pact established that the *“public social security system may be voluntarily supplemented by individuals or groups through social protection and savings systems which are external to social security and whose only objective is to improve the level of benefits offered by the public social security system”*.

It is therefore recommended that this type of social benefit be regulated and fostered as an element of consolidation within the social protection model outlined out in article 41 of the Constitution. It has also been recommended that the current tax incentives designed to promote such supplementary pension systems be updated and improved, with special attention to group plans. When regulating these plans it must be remembered that these mechanisms are a significant source of long-term savings on both an individual and collective level.

## **5.2 Policies Related to the Elderly**

With regard to the policies developed within the last five years, the following aspects are worthy of mention:

- 1) Health and medical attention. The level of general and specialised medical attention to the elderly is more than acceptable. Despite this, there are serious deficiencies in the attention available to dependent persons (homecare, programmes for Alzheimer patients...) and also in the availability of rehabilitation benefits.

On the other hand, the fact that prescription drugs are practically free of charge is an important factor affecting the economy and health of Spanish pensioners.

- 2) Social services. Social services differ from one territory to the other in terms of the quality, quantity, access requirements and the way in which they are provided.

It could be said that the *Home Assistance Service* has become generalised, with coverage levels which are currently low.

The number of *residences, retirement associations, clubs* and similar institutions has increased dramatically, but the services they offer need to be improved.

Despite a significant increase in the number of "residence spaces" available, there are long waiting lists for public residences.

- 3) Culture and Leisure Time. There is a long list of cultural and educational initiatives which are sponsored and organised by public as well as private entities. Among these, the public holiday programmes are worthy of mention.

In terms of the actions to be taken in the future, the preparation of a new Action Plan is foreseen in order to harmonise autonomous policy in matters of social protection for the elderly. Some of the points of said Plan would include: a) attention to the dependent elderly (through a wide range of protective measures for informal caregivers and the development of social-healthcare services); b) measures to promote good health and improve the lifestyle of this sector of the population; c) real and effective social participation of the elderly in the configuration of programmes and services and in the decision-making which affects them; and d) attention to the economic situation of the elderly, particularly the dependent elderly and those who receive widowhood pensions.

## 6 Education and Education Policy

The Spanish education system is engaged in a global reform process affecting its regulation and practically all of the elements comprising it (curriculum, school administration, teachers, etc.). This process began in 1990 with the passage of the Organic Law on the Regulation of the General Education System (LOGSE) and is expected to be completed in 2001 when the overall implementation of the new stages has taken place. At present, 75% of students are being taught under the reformed system.

One of the stated objectives of this Law was to expand the education of the population in two ways: first of all, by extending the mandatory schooling age by two years to the age of 16, which will in turn have an influence on schooling rates at the post-mandatory level; and secondly, by offering more nursery school slots to satisfy existing demand. In the 1990-91 academic year, almost the entire population of children between the ages of 5 and 14 were enrolled in school. However, only 28.2% of 3 year olds were enrolled, 85% of 4 year olds, 87.6% of 15 year olds and 63% of 17 year olds. Six years later, during the 1996-1997 school year, and when the new compulsory school age of 16 had not yet been implemented on a global level, 100% of the children between the ages of 4 and 14 years of age were enrolled in school. The school enrolment rate for 3 year olds increased to 2 out of 3 children, to 94.4% for 15 years olds and the enrolment of 16 and 17 years olds has also increased.

The rate of women's participation in post-mandatory education is as high as men's in terms of both high school and university studies, and women have been fully integrated in the educational system for many years, to the point where they even exceed the number of male students. In effect, the number women is slightly higher than 50% in secondary non-mandatory education. However, there are minimal differences by type of education: while there are more women enrolled

in academic studies, in occupational training the men outnumber the women slightly. This situation has remained basically the same for all of the years analysed.

Something similar occurs with university education. Slightly more than half of the university population is female, a trend which has been maintained and increased in recent years. In this case, the different distribution of women in certain majors over others is worth noting. Both in 1990 and 1996, women were under-represented in technical majors (with a upward tendency) and experimental sciences (with a downward tendency) and over-represented in health sciences and humanities. With respect to third cycle studies, the percentage of female students increased from 46.5% in 1990-91 to 51% at present.

Over the years analysed there has been a considerable increase in public spending on education. While in 1992 such spending amounted to 3,589.8 thousand million pesetas, in 1996 this figure grew to 5,036.7 thousand million, an average annual increase of 6.5%. Public spending on education accounts for 6.2% of the Gross Domestic Product, a figure which has remained unchanged in recent years.

The illiteracy rate has decreased along with the number of people with no studies or studies through the primary level only, while the number of people completing secondary and third level studies has increased. This, which is true for the total adult population, is particularly true of the younger population, almost half of whom have an education level above the mandatory education level.

The LOGSE regulates adult education in Spain which is based on the principle of continuing education, although provisions also exist for compensatory education. Based on this Law, the Ministry of Education and Culture along with the Autonomous Communities have drafted the pertinent legal guidelines and established diverse action programmes. Among these, the promotion of distance education at all levels is noteworthy along with the more recent specific offering of Spanish as a second language for immigrants from non-Spanish-speaking countries.

## **7. Data Collection. Production of Statistics**

The statistical data is produced on the basis of national and international needs and in a co-ordinated manner along with other European Union countries.

The four-year National Statistics Plans establish in a systematic and detailed manner all of the statistics of interest to the nation and the European Community which have been prepared in the four years covered by each Plan. The 1997-2000 Plan is currently underway and the 2001-2004 Plan has been prepared. There are, in addition, Annual Plans which supplement the four-year plans.

The leading population-related statistical operations include:

Continues surveys conducted by the National Statistics Institute (Labour Force Survey, Family Budget Survey).

Continuous Municipal Register, a population register initiated recently for which there are no results as of this date.

The 1998 Fertility Survey.

The Survey of the Impairments, Disabilities and Health Status.

Statistics based on government records: the Natural Movement of the Population, Migration Statistics.

Population and Housing Census for years ending with the number one.

The preparation of demographic forecasts and indicators.

| Years | Births  | Births outside marriage | Percentage |
|-------|---------|-------------------------|------------|
| 1981  | 533,008 | 23,558                  | 4.42       |
| 1982  | 515,706 | 26,404                  | 5.12       |
| 1983  | 485,352 | 25,274                  | 5.21       |
| 1984  | 473,281 | 31,976                  | 6.76       |
| 1985  | 456,298 | 36,359                  | 7.97       |
| 1986  | 438,750 | 35,129                  | 8.01       |
| 1987  | 426,782 | 35,308                  | 8.27       |
| 1988  | 418,919 | 38,197                  | 9.12       |
| 1989  | 408,434 | 38,200                  | 9.35       |
| 1990  | 401,425 | 38,575                  | 9.61       |
| 1991  | 395,989 | 39,638                  | 10.01      |
| 1992  | 396,747 | 41,728                  | 10.52      |
| 1993  | 385,786 | 41,486                  | 10.75      |
| 1994  | 370,148 | 39,822                  | 10.76      |
| 1995  | 363,469 | 40,293                  | 11.09      |

| Years | Legal abortions |
|-------|-----------------|
| 1987  | 16,766          |
| 1988  | 26,069          |
| 1989  | 30,552          |
| 1990  | 37,231          |
| 1991  | 41,910          |
| 1992  | 44,962          |
| 1993  | 45,503          |
| 1994  | 47,832          |
| 1995  | 49,367          |
| 1996  | 51,002          |

| Years | Total fertility rate | Mean age at first childbearing | Mean age at childbearing |
|-------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1981  | 2.04                 | 24.80                          | 28.23                    |
| 1982  | 1.94                 | 24.90                          | 28.32                    |
| 1983  | 1.80                 | 25.10                          | 28.37                    |
| 1984  | 1.73                 | 25.20                          | 28.42                    |
| 1985  | 1.64                 | 25.40                          | 28.45                    |
| 1986  | 1.56                 | 25.50                          | 28.53                    |
| 1987  | 1.50                 | 25.40                          | 28.56                    |
| 1988  | 1.45                 | 25.90                          | 28.57                    |
| 1989  | 1.40                 | 26.25                          | 28.72                    |
| 1990  | 1.36                 | 26.52                          | 28.86                    |
| 1991  | 1.33                 | 27.24                          | 29.04                    |
| 1992  | 1.32                 | 27.20                          | 29.25                    |
| 1993  | 1.27                 | 27.08                          | 29.47                    |
| 1994  | 1.21                 | 27.42                          | 29.74                    |
| 1995  | 1.18                 | 27.73                          | 29.98                    |

### Births by order

| Years | Total   | First births | Second births | Third births | 4th and higher |
|-------|---------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1981  | 533,008 | 230,096      | 168,050       | 77,377       | 57,485         |
| 1982  | 515,706 | 223,728      | 163,740       | 73,941       | 54,297         |
| 1983  | 485,352 | 213,222      | 154,592       | 68,387       | 49,151         |
| 1984  | 473,281 | 213,443      | 150,988       | 64,763       | 44,087         |
| 1985  | 456,298 | 211,725      | 146,176       | 59,506       | 38,891         |
| 1986  | 438,750 | 195,445      | 153,915       | 55,416       | 33,974         |
| 1987  | 426,782 | 205,130      | 141,831       | 50,604       | 29,217         |
| 1988  | 418,919 | 206,671      | 139,907       | 46,969       | 25,372         |
| 1989  | 408,434 | 204,040      | 138,797       | 43,846       | 21,751         |
| 1990  | 401,425 | 201,729      | 138,743       | 41,540       | 19,413         |
| 1991  | 395,989 | 203,206      | 137,435       | 38,244       | 17,104         |
| 1992  | 396,747 | 205,820      | 138,235       | 37,237       | 15,455         |
| 1993  | 385,786 | 201,053      | 135,425       | 35,209       | 14,099         |
| 1994  | 370,148 | 191,624      | 132,056       | 33,591       | 12,877         |
| 1995  | 363,469 | 186,234      | 132,844       | 32,617       | 11,774         |

## Life expectancy at birth

| Years | Total | Men   | Women | Differences |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| 1900  | 34.76 | 33.85 | 35.70 | 1.85        |
| 1910  | 41.73 | 40.92 | 42.56 | 1.64        |
| 1920  | 41.15 | 40.26 | 42.05 | 1.79        |
| 1930  | 49.97 | 48.38 | 51.60 | 3.22        |
| 1940  | 50.10 | 47.12 | 53.24 | 6.12        |
| 1950  | 62.10 | 59.81 | 64.32 | 4.51        |
| 1960  | 69.85 | 67.40 | 72.16 | 4.76        |
| 1970  | 71.98 | 69.17 | 74.69 | 5.52        |
| 1975  | 73.34 | 70.40 | 76.19 | 5.79        |
| 1980  | 75.62 | 72.52 | 78.61 | 6.09        |
| 1985  | 76.52 | 73.27 | 79.69 | 6.42        |
| 1990  | 76.94 | 73.40 | 80.49 | 7.09        |
| 1994  | 77.93 | 74.35 | 81.51 | 7.16        |

## Women who are head of household in single-parent families by marital status (percentages)

| Year | Total | Single | Married | Widowed | Separated or divorced |
|------|-------|--------|---------|---------|-----------------------|
| 1990 | 100   | 8.54   | 5.07    | 45.75   | 40.64                 |
| 1991 | 100   | 8.03   | 4.78    | 44.43   | 42.76                 |
| 1992 | 100   | 6.79   | 4.44    | 42.92   | 45.84                 |
| 1993 | 100   | 8.39   | 4.75    | 40.20   | 46.67                 |
| 1994 | 100   | 9.01   | 3.18    | 39.54   | 48.27                 |
| 1995 | 100   | 8.31   | 3.69    | 37.55   | 50.45                 |
| 1996 | 100   | 9.07   | 3.91    | 31.48   | 55.54                 |
| 1997 | 100   | 8.40   | 3.72    | 29.22   | 58.65                 |
| 1998 | 100   | 8.01   | 5.26    | 28.28   | 58.45                 |

## Activity rates by age groups and sex

Years 1990-1998

|              | 1990  | 1991  | 1992  | 1993  | 1994  | 1995  | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <b>Total</b> | 49.36 | 49.11 | 48.90 | 48.99 | 49.00 | 49.01 | 49.61 | 49.84 | 49.85 |
| 16 - 19      | 32.28 | 30.07 | 29.78 | 28.50 | 27.03 | 25.10 | 24.29 | 23.94 | 23.58 |
| 20 - 24      | 67.18 | 66.08 | 63.90 | 62.97 | 62.82 | 61.28 | 59.95 | 59.12 | 58.37 |
| 25 - 54      | 70.19 | 71.00 | 71.44 | 72.43 | 73.38 | 73.87 | 74.58 | 75.17 | 75.34 |
| 55 and more  | 19.45 | 18.92 | 18.53 | 17.74 | 16.43 | 15.98 | 16.04 | 15.88 | 15.98 |
| <b>Men</b>   | 66.70 | 65.84 | 64.70 | 64.25 | 63.30 | 62.75 | 63.14 | 62.97 | 63.01 |
| 16 - 19      | 33.31 | 32.25 | 32.51 | 31.02 | 29.42 | 27.06 | 26.64 | 26.50 | 27.13 |
| 20 - 24      | 72.53 | 71.15 | 68.66 | 67.99 | 66.66 | 64.22 | 63.16 | 62.04 | 61.58 |
| 25 - 54      | 94.11 | 93.93 | 92.77 | 92.90 | 92.69 | 92.46 | 92.58 | 92.43 | 92.38 |
| 55 and more  | 32.40 | 31.38 | 30.08 | 28.64 | 26.37 | 25.41 | 25.59 | 25.25 | 25.43 |
| <b>Women</b> | 33.36 | 33.60 | 34.21 | 34.77 | 35.64 | 36.23 | 36.98 | 37.55 | 37.64 |
| 16 - 19      | 31.20 | 27.80 | 26.91 | 25.81 | 24.53 | 23.07 | 21.78 | 21.30 | 19.92 |
| 20 - 24      | 61.45 | 60.62 | 58.78 | 57.68 | 58.70 | 58.17 | 56.57 | 55.99 | 54.92 |
| 25 - 54      | 46.93 | 48.64 | 50.44 | 52.17 | 54.30 | 55.52 | 56.82 | 58.14 | 58.72 |
| 55 and more  | 9.22  | 8.95  | 9.32  | 9.07  | 8.42  | 8.45  | 8.39  | 8.30  | 8.36  |

## Unemployment rates by age groups and sex

Years 1990-1998

|              | 1990  | 1991  | 1992  | 1993  | 1994  | 1995  | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <b>Total</b> | 16.25 | 16.35 | 18.40 | 22.73 | 24.17 | 22.93 | 22.21 | 20.82 | 19.27 |
| 16 - 19      | 36.55 | 34.68 | 38.87 | 50.27 | 53.07 | 50.65 | 50.78 | 50.87 | 45.85 |
| 20 - 24      | 30.55 | 29.74 | 32.69 | 40.53 | 42.33 | 39.84 | 39.21 | 35.48 | 33.75 |
| 25 - 54      | 13.12 | 13.67 | 15.71 | 19.38 | 20.88 | 19.96 | 19.26 | 18.17 | 16.92 |
| 55 and more  | 7.62  | 7.98  | 8.97  | 10.79 | 11.58 | 11.44 | 10.94 | 10.79 | 9.85  |
| <b>Men</b>   | 11.97 | 12.26 | 14.33 | 18.96 | 19.81 | 18.19 | 17.60 | 16.06 | 14.42 |
| 16 - 19      | 30.78 | 30.04 | 33.92 | 47.28 | 49.06 | 46.05 | 44.15 | 44.36 | 39.50 |
| 20 - 24      | 24.44 | 24.08 | 27.91 | 37.04 | 38.20 | 33.90 | 33.70 | 29.67 | 27.50 |
| 25 - 54      | 9.27  | 9.76  | 11.69 | 15.51 | 16.42 | 15.34 | 14.89 | 13.58 | 12.16 |
| 55 and more  | 7.98  | 8.46  | 9.36  | 11.86 | 12.54 | 11.80 | 10.82 | 10.31 | 9.13  |
| <b>Women</b> | 24.16 | 23.77 | 25.56 | 29.20 | 31.40 | 30.58 | 29.56 | 28.30 | 26.81 |
| 16 - 19      | 43.04 | 40.31 | 45.14 | 54.09 | 58.11 | 56.27 | 59.40 | 59.26 | 54.77 |
| 20 - 24      | 38.28 | 36.90 | 38.69 | 44.87 | 47.35 | 46.78 | 45.69 | 42.36 | 41.28 |
| 25 - 54      | 20.63 | 21.03 | 23.00 | 26.21 | 28.41 | 27.54 | 26.29 | 25.37 | 24.22 |
| 55 and more  | 6.64  | 6.64  | 7.96  | 8.11  | 9.17  | 10.56 | 11.23 | 11.98 | 11.61 |

## Gross Domestic Product and Employment (% of change from previous year)

| Años | First quarter |       | Second quarter |       | Third quarter |       | Fourth quarter |       |
|------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|
|      | GDP           | EPA   | GDP            | EPA   | GDP           | EPA   | GDP            | EPA   |
| 1987 | 4.81          | 2.95  | 5.56           | 4.58  | 6.07          | 5.19  | 6.11           | 5.19  |
| 1988 | 5.67          | 5.27  | 5.35           | 3.34  | 4.88          | 2.86  | 4.77           | 2.81  |
| 1989 | 4.89          | 3.38  | 4.75           | 4.15  | 4.72          | 4.86  | 4.60           | 4.10  |
| 1990 | 4.30          | 3.98  | 3.91           | 2.97  | 3.65          | 1.85  | 3.12           | 1.71  |
| 1991 | 2.56          | 0.78  | 2.32           | 0.52  | 2.19          | 0.16  | 2.02           | -0.48 |
| 1992 | 1.84          | -1.04 | 1.29           | -1.30 | 0.28          | -2.09 | -0.63          | -3.29 |
| 1993 | -1.32         | -4.56 | -1.67          | -4.74 | -1.38         | -4.31 | -0.28          | -3.48 |
| 1994 | 1.01          | -2.07 | 2.10           | -1.18 | 2.84          | -0.76 | 3.06           | 0.40  |
| 1995 | 3.02          | 1.93  | 2.92           | 2.56  | 2.65          | 2.97  | 2.28           | 3.17  |
| 1996 | 2.11          | 2.65  | 2.16           | 2.62  | 2.49          | 3.19  | 2.91           | 3.30  |
| 1997 | 3.18          | 3.31  | 3.41           | 2.95  | 3.68          | 2.69  | 3.85           | 2.96  |
| 1998 | 3.94          | 3.30  | 3.86           | 3.57  | -             | -     | -              | -     |

Sources: National Accounts and Encuesta de Población Activa (Labour Force Survey)

## Unemployment rate by relationship to head of household

|                   | 1990  | 1991  | 1992  | 1993  | 1994  | 1995  | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <b>Men</b>        | 11.97 | 12.26 | 14.33 | 18.96 | 19.81 | 18.19 | 17.60 | 16.06 | 14.42 |
| Head of household | 6.88  | 7.30  | 8.81  | 11.81 | 12.29 | 11.19 | 10.63 | 9.71  | 8.49  |
| Spouse            | 9.57  | 7.21  | 8.77  | 12.92 | 13.93 | 12.47 | 10.90 | 9.34  | 8.00  |
| Child             | 23.10 | 22.84 | 25.89 | 33.86 | 35.18 | 32.44 | 31.80 | 28.81 | 26.46 |
| Other relatives   | 15.16 | 14.88 | 18.98 | 23.28 | 24.15 | 23.80 | 22.97 | 21.29 | 19.64 |
| Others            | 10.69 | 11.34 | 12.31 | 19.73 | 22.42 | 18.00 | 21.22 | 17.23 | 13.35 |
| <b>Women</b>      | 24.16 | 23.77 | 25.56 | 29.20 | 31.40 | 30.58 | 29.56 | 28.30 | 26.81 |
| Head of household | 13.05 | 12.96 | 14.36 | 16.84 | 18.10 | 18.12 | 18.69 | 17.94 | 17.53 |
| Spouse            | 18.70 | 19.50 | 21.65 | 24.20 | 26.36 | 25.32 | 23.97 | 22.77 | 21.97 |
| Child             | 33.91 | 32.13 | 34.52 | 40.01 | 42.70 | 42.18 | 41.25 | 39.75 | 36.94 |
| Other relatives   | 21.42 | 24.78 | 24.24 | 28.88 | 30.08 | 28.90 | 28.34 | 31.43 | 32.67 |
| Others            | 13.85 | 12.45 | 8.29  | 13.43 | 17.28 | 16.63 | 16.03 | 11.48 | 12.90 |