

03 June 2020

**Vital Statistics (Births, Deaths and Marriages)  
Basic Demographic Indicators  
Year 2019. Provisional data**

**The number of births fell by 3.5% in 2019 and the average number of children per woman stood at 1.23**

**The natural population growth showed a negative balance of 57,146 people**

**The number of marriages decreased by 1.2% compared to 2018.**

Since the INE has a social commitment to offer timely, pertinent information that may be relevant to citizens in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, it has moved forward the deadlines for publication of the results of statistics on demographic phenomena and today presents new statistical information regarding deaths.

The provisional data of births, deaths and marriages corresponding to 2019 released today is 15 days ahead of the initially planned date.

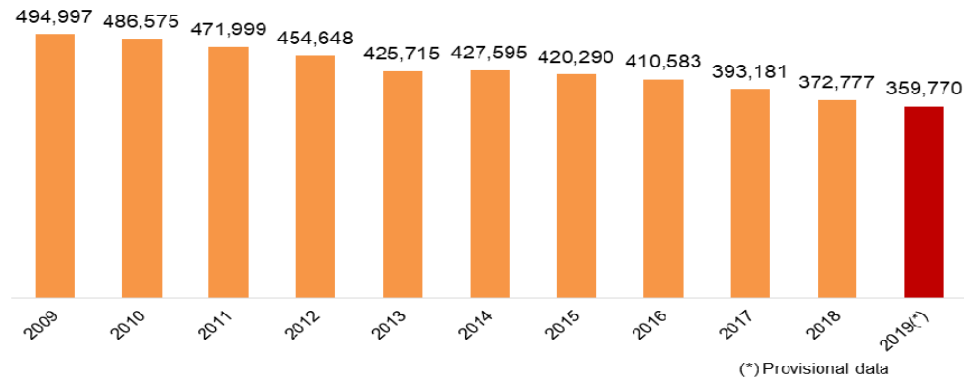
To coincide with this publication, the INE is also today releasing a new experimental statistic called Estimate of Weekly Deaths, which offers death data through Sunday May 24 and will be updated every two weeks.

### **Births**

During 2019, there were 359,770 births in Spain according to provisional data, representing a decline of 3.5% compared to the previous year (13,007 fewer births).

The number of births thus continues the downward trend of recent years, only interrupted in 2014. Since 2009 the figure has fallen by 27.3%.

**Number of births 2009-2019**



Of the 359,770 births that took place in Spain, 80,131 were to a foreign mother, representing 22.3% of the total (compared to 20.8% in 2018).

The gross birth rate stood at 7.6 births per thousand inhabitants, three tenths less than that registered in 2018.

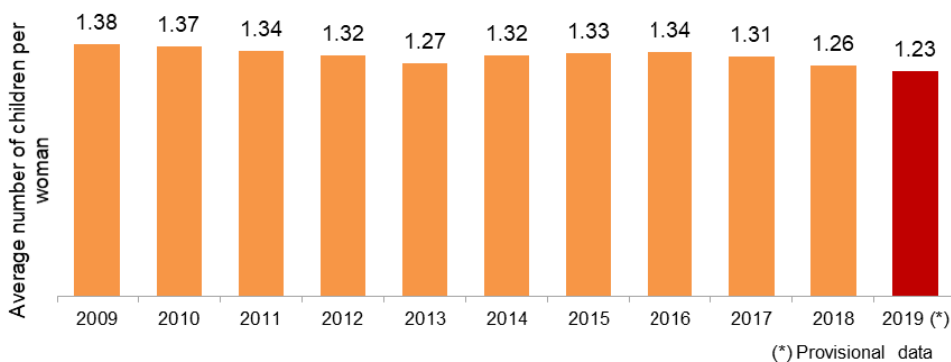
This decrease is partly due to the decrease in the number of children per woman. But it is also due to a reduction in the number of women of child-bearing age.

In this way, the number of women aged 25-40 (in which 86.0% of births occur), fell by 1.8% in 2019, from 4.85 million to 4.77 million in 2017. Thus, the downward trend initiated in 2009 was maintained, due to the fact that this age bracket is comprised by less numerous generations born during the birth rate crisis of the 80s and the first half of the 90s.

**Average number of children per woman**

The short-term fertility indicator (or average number of children per woman) stood at 1,23 in 2019, with a decrease of three hundredths with respect to the value registered in 2018. This is the lowest balance since 2001.

**Short-Term Fertility Indicator 2009-2019**



By nationality, the average number of children per woman decreased three hundredths among Spanish mothers (to 1.17) and increased six hundredths among foreign mothers (to 1.59).

## Total Fertility Rate according to nationality

Years	Total	Spanish	Foreign
2009	1.38	1.31	1.68
2010	1.37	1.30	1.68
2011	1.34	1.29	1.58
2012	1.32	1.27	1.56
2013	1.27	1.23	1.53
2014	1.32	1.27	1.62
2015	1.33	1.28	1.66
2016	1.34	1.28	1.72
2017	1.31	1.25	1.71
2018	1.26	1.20	1.65
2019(*)	1.23	1.17	1.59

(\*) Provisional data

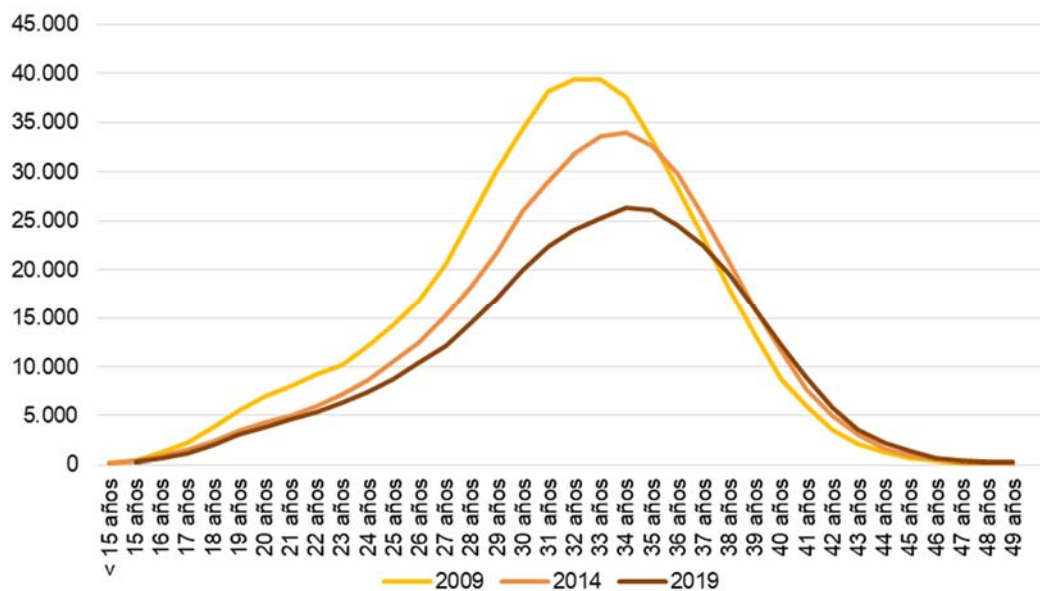
## Mean Age of women at Childbirth

In 2019, the average age of motherhood continued to stand 32.2 years. In recent years, the decrease in the number of births has been accompanied by a delay in the age of giving birth.

Another indicator of the delay in the age of giving birth is reflected in the number of births to mothers aged 40 or older, which has grown by 63.1% in 10 years.

In relative terms, while in 2008 4.2% of births were to mothers aged 40 or older, in 2019 that percentage was 9.7%.

## Number of births by age of mother 2009-2019



By nationality, Spanish mothers had their children 2.6 years later on average than foreign mothers.

The average age of motherhood for Spanish women increased four hundredths in 2019, to 32.8 years. On the other hand, the average age for foreigners stood, for the first time, above the age of 30 (30.1).

## Mean Age of women at Childbirth according to nationality

Years	Total	Spanish	Foreign
2009	31.0	31.7	28.5
2010	31.2	31.8	28.7
2011	31.4	32.0	28.9
2012	31.6	32.2	28.9
2013	31.7	32.2	29.1
2014	31.8	32.3	29.3
2015	31.9	32.4	29.4
2016	32.0	32.5	29.6
2017	32.1	32.6	29.7
2018	32.2	32.7	29.9
2019(*)	32.2	32.8	30.1

(\*) Provisional data

## Mortality

During 2019, 417,625 persons died in Spain, 2.4% less than in 2018. The gross mortality rate was 8.8 deaths per thousand inhabitants, three tenths less than the previous year.

## Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth increased four tenths in 2019, to 83.6 years.

By sex, it reached 80.9 years of age in men, and 86.2 in women.

According to current mortality conditions, a person reaching 65 years of age in 2019 could expect to live an average of 19.5 years more for men and 23.4 years more for women.

## Life Expectancy of the resident population in Spain (2009-2019)

Years	At birth			At age 65		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
2009	81.7	78.6	84.7	20.2	18.1	22.1
2010	82.1	79.0	85.0	20.5	18.4	22.4
2011	82.3	79.3	85.1	20.7	18.6	22.5
2012	82.3	79.4	85.1	20.6	18.5	22.4
2013	82.8	79.9	85.5	21.0	18.9	22.8
2014	82.9	80.1	85.6	21.1	19.1	22.9
2015	82.7	79.9	85.4	20.8	18.8	22.6
2016	83.1	80.3	85.8	21.2	19.1	23.1
2017	83.1	80.4	85.7	21.2	19.1	23.0
2018	83.2	80.5	85.8	21.2	19.2	23.1
2019(*)	83.6	80.9	86.2	21.6	19.5	23.4

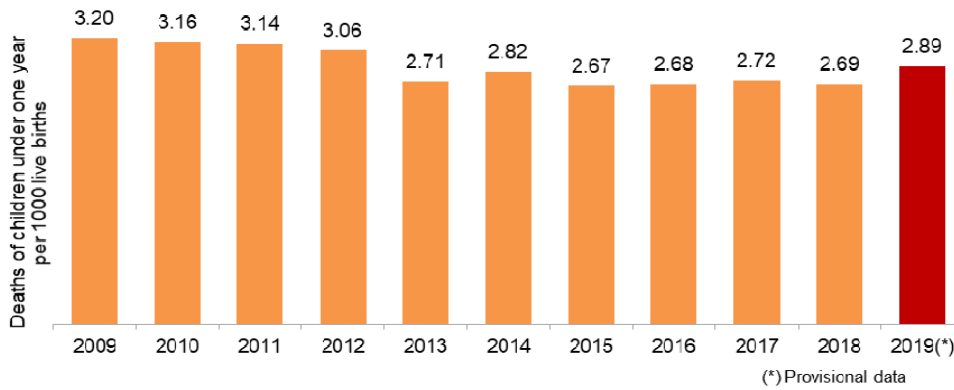
(\*) Provisional data

Note: the life expectancy is the mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached a certain exact age, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions

### Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate rebounded in 2019, standing at 2.89 deaths per thousand live births.

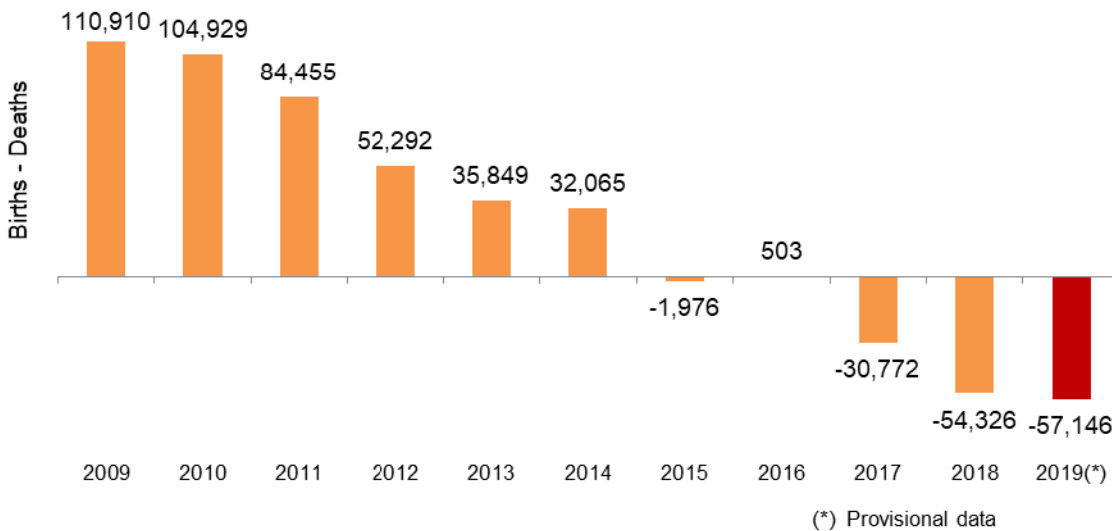
#### Infant Mortality Rate 2009-2019



### Natural increase

As a result of the increase in the number of deaths and the decrease in the number of births, in 2019 the natural growth of the population resident in Spain (that is, the difference between births to resident mothers and deaths of residents in the country) was negative by 57,146 people<sup>1</sup>.

#### Natural increase 2009-2019

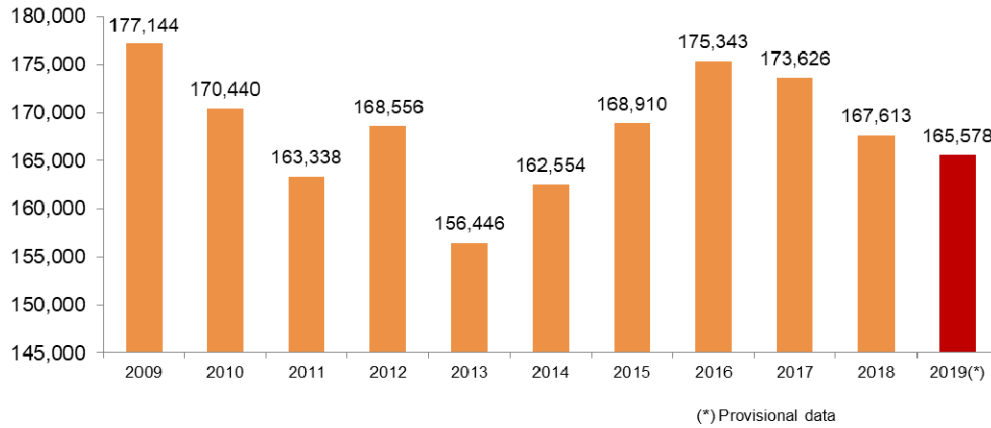


<sup>1</sup>The natural growth (-57,146) is not exactly the difference between births and deaths occurring in Spain in 2019 (which was -57,855). For its calculation, the births to non-resident mother and the deaths of non-residents should be deducted.

**Marriage rate**

In 2019, a total of 165,578 marriages were registered, 1.2% less than in 2018. Gross marriage rate decreased one tenth, to 3.5 marriages per thousand inhabitants.

**Number of Marriages 2009-2019**



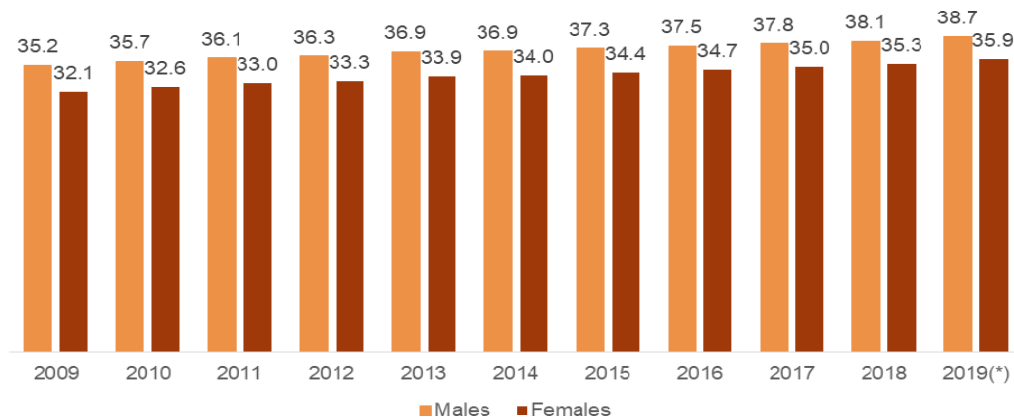
In 17.6% of the marriages held in Spain with spouses of the opposite sex, at least one of the spouses was foreign.

On the other hand, 3.1% of the total marriages registered in 2019 corresponded to same-sex couples (5,108 marriages).

**Average age at marriage**

The average age at marriage maintained its increasing trend in 2019. It stood at 38.7 years for men and 35.9 for women.

**Average age of spouses in marriages 2009-2019**

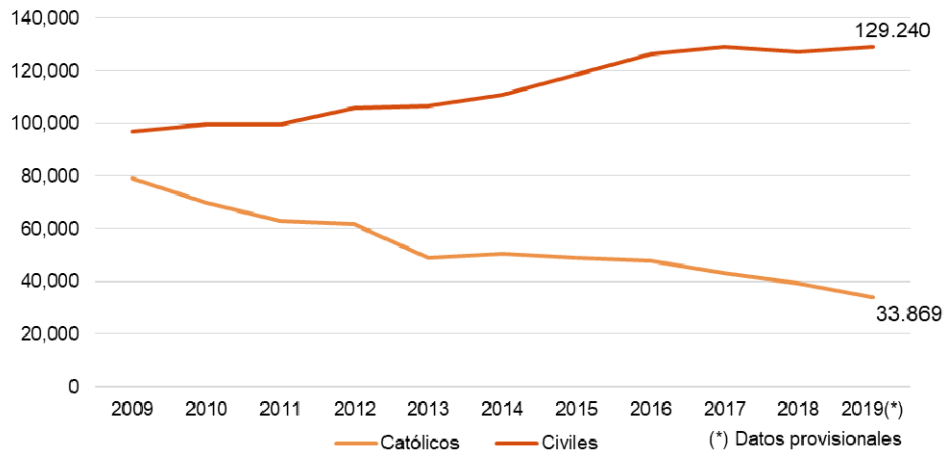


## Civil and Catholic marriages

Since 2009, the number of civil marriages has exceeded ecclesiastical marriages; the latter has been decreasing in percentage. In 2019 there were 33,869, 20.5% of the total.

In turn, marriages in other religions accounted for 0.4% of the total.

### Marriages 2009-2019 by form of celebration



## Data by Autonomous Communities and Cities

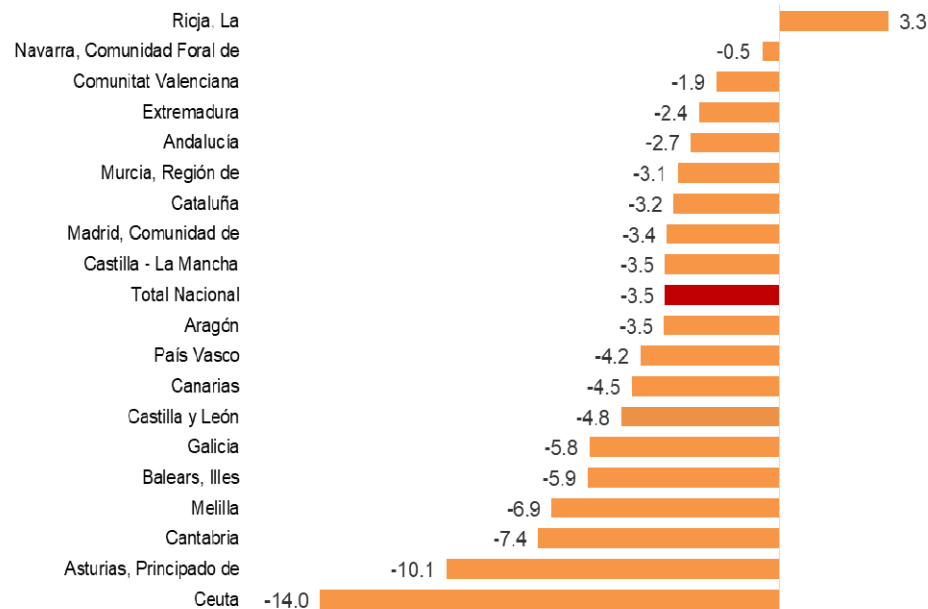
In 2019, the number of births fell in all Autonomous Communities and Cities except La Rioja, where it increased by 3.3%. The autonomous city of Ceuta (-14%), the Principado Asturias (-10.1%) and Cantabria (-7.4%) registered the greatest decreases.

### Births by Autonomous Community 2000-2019

Autonomous Community	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019(*)
Total	397,632	466,371	486,575	420,290	410,583	393,181	372,777	359,770
Andalucía	80,579	91,807	92,201	80,633	79,263	74,684	71,029	69,106
Aragón	9,921	11,628	12,940	11,352	10,929	10,531	9,977	9,627
Asturias, Principado de	6,731	7,482	7,763	6,455	6,347	6,012	5,733	5,152
Balears, Illes	9,502	10,925	11,967	10,597	10,616	10,288	10,285	9,683
Canarias	18,981	20,127	18,305	16,146	16,159	15,779	14,775	14,111
Cantabria	4,341	5,267	5,575	4,375	4,244	4,118	3,805	3,525
Castilla y León	17,874	19,425	20,486	17,389	16,675	15,509	15,044	14,318
Castilla - La Mancha	16,723	19,007	21,998	18,214	17,792	16,864	15,845	15,293
Cataluña	63,807	79,766	84,368	70,450	68,908	66,803	63,566	61,513
Comunitat Valenciana	40,775	50,628	51,684	43,450	41,997	40,318	38,018	37,288
Extremadura	10,133	9,993	10,128	8,895	8,783	8,495	7,821	7,630
Galicia	19,418	21,097	22,047	19,427	19,062	18,445	16,560	15,601
Madrid, Comunidad de	56,623	69,367	73,878	64,879	63,112	60,555	57,554	55,580
Murcia, Región de	14,195	17,330	18,039	15,976	15,528	15,088	14,675	14,221
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	5,262	6,149	6,778	6,007	5,894	5,746	5,398	5,369
País Vasco	17,316	19,698	21,170	18,849	18,247	17,077	16,100	15,417
Rioja, La	2,346	3,038	3,374	2,732	2,662	2,566	2,330	2,407
Ceuta	996	1,065	1,192	1,096	1,060	1,045	972	836
Melilla	1,103	1,012	1,359	1,510	1,456	1,342	1,340	1,247
Foreign residents	1,006	1,560	1,323	1,858	1,849	1,916	1,950	1,846

(\*) Provisional data

### Annual variation rate of the number of births (%). 2019

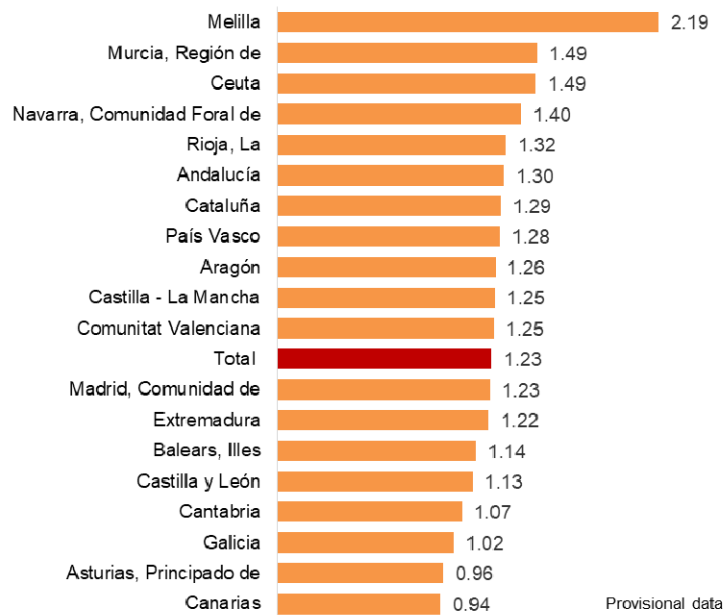


Provisional data



### Short-term Fertility Indicator by Autonomous Community 2019

(Number of children per woman)



On the other hand, the number of deaths decreased in all the autonomous communities, except for the Comunidad de Madrid (1.25%) and the Región de Murcia (1.0%).

In turn, the greatest decreases were registered in the Autonomous City of Melilla (-5.4%), Comunidad Foral de Navarra (-4.5%) y Canarias (-4%).

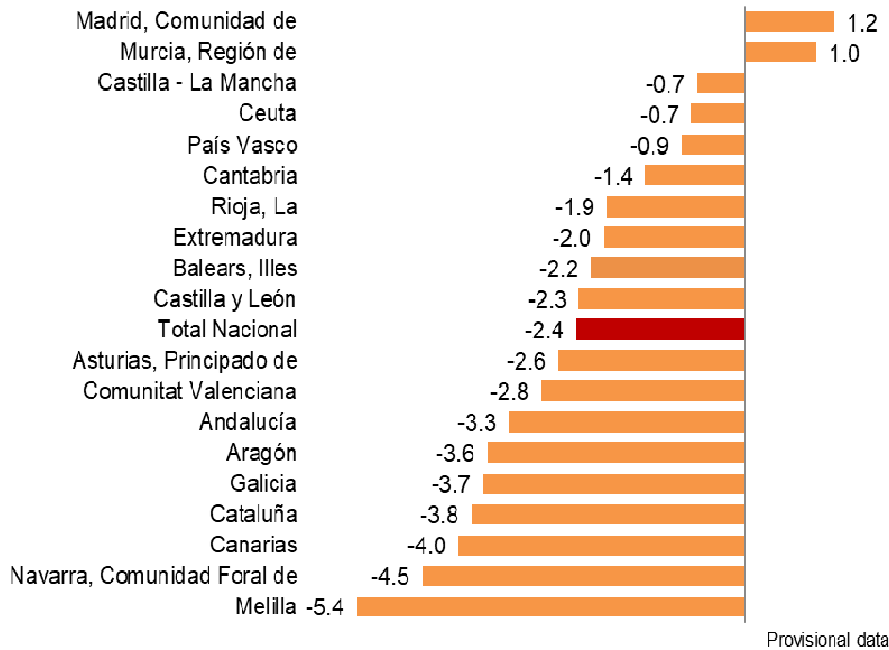
### Deaths by Autonomous Community and City 2000-2019

Autonomous Community	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019(*)
Total	8.8	8.8	8.2	9.1	8.8	9.1	9.1	8.8
Andalucía	8.3	8.4	7.8	8.6	8.2	8.5	8.7	8.3
Aragón	10.5	10.8	9.8	10.8	10.2	10.8	10.7	10.3
Asturias, Principado de	11.6	12.0	11.8	13.0	12.7	12.8	12.9	12.6
Balears, Illes	8.9	7.7	7.1	7.4	6.9	7.2	7.0	6.7
Canarias	7.2	6.8	6.2	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.1
Cantabria	10.0	9.6	9.3	10.4	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.3
Castilla y León	10.4	11.0	10.6	11.9	11.6	12.0	12.2	11.9
Castilla - La Mancha	9.6	9.5	8.4	9.7	9.4	9.9	9.6	9.5
Cataluña	8.9	8.9	8.0	8.8	8.5	8.9	8.9	8.4
Comunitat Valenciana	8.9	8.7	8.0	9.0	8.7	9.1	9.2	8.8
Extremadura	9.8	10.4	9.8	10.6	10.4	10.8	10.7	10.6
Galicia	10.7	10.8	10.7	11.6	11.7	11.8	12.0	11.6
Madrid, Comunidad de	7.1	6.9	6.4	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.1
Murcia, Región de	7.8	7.4	6.8	7.7	7.4	7.8	7.7	7.7
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	9.0	8.8	7.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.5
País Vasco	8.8	9.2	8.9	9.9	9.8	10.0	10.0	9.9
Rioja, La	9.3	9.5	8.9	9.9	9.5	9.8	10.3	10.0
Ceuta	6.4	6.9	6.6	6.0	6.0	6.6	6.3	6.3
Melilla	6.5	6.2	5.3	6.1	5.7	5.8	6.1	5.8

(\*) Provisional data.

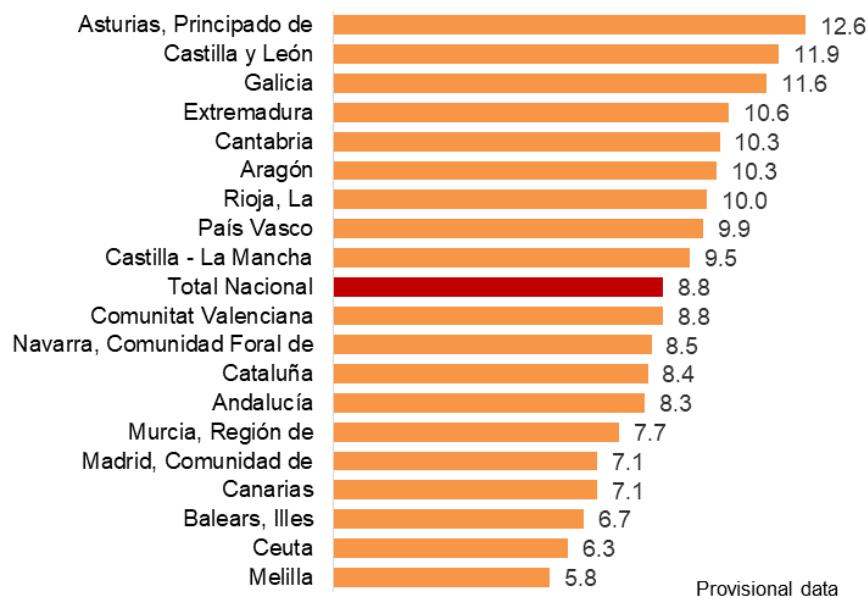
Includes only population resident in Spain

**Annual variation rate of the number of deaths (%). 2019**



**Gross mortality rate by Autonomous Community 2019**

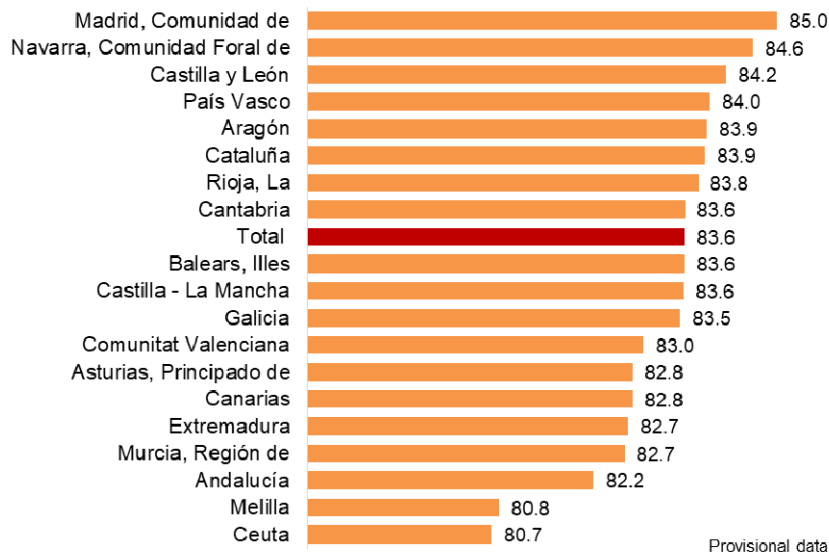
(Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants)



Life expectancy at birth reached its highest values in Comunidad de Madrid (85.0 years), Comunidad Foral de Navarra (84.6) and Castilla y León (84.2).

By contrast, the lowest figures were registered in the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta (80.7 years) and Melilla (80.8) and in Andalucía (82.2).

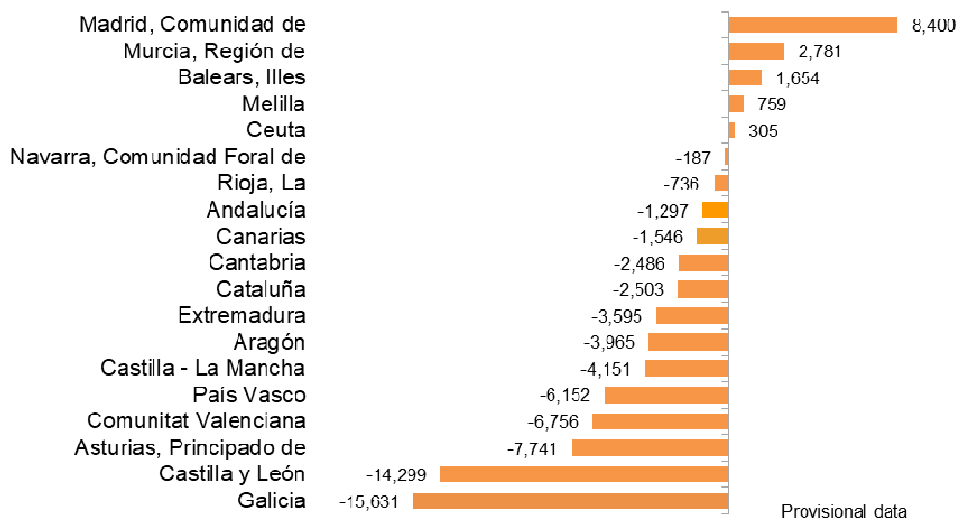
**Life expectancy at birth, by Autonomous Community. 2019**



In 2019, the natural growth (births minus deaths) was positive in Comunidad de Madrid (8,400 persons), Región de Murcia (2,781), Illes Balears (1,654) and the Autonomous Cities of Melilla (759) and Ceuta (305).

In contrast, the highest negative natural growth were in Galicia (-15,631 people), Castilla y León (-14,299) and Principado de Asturias (-7,741).

**Natural increase by Autonomous Community. 2019**



**Data Review and Updates**

The data for 2019 are provisional and will be published as final in December 2020. All results are available on INEBase.

## Methodological note

### Vital Statistics

The Vital Statistics (VS) quantify the number of births, deaths and marriages taking place on Spanish territory. Its main sources of information are the birth, death and marriage bulletins which are completed at the time of registering said demographic events in the Civil Register, and transmitted by those who are responsible to the Provincial Delegations of the INE.

This operation is prepared in collaboration with the statistical services of the Autonomous Communities, pursuant to the agreement signed with them for this purpose.

**Population scope:** births, deaths and marriages of persons occurring in Spanish territory.

**Geographical scope:** national, Autonomous Communities and Cities, provinces and islands.

**Reference period:** the calendar year.

**Frequency of dissemination:** six-monthly.

For more information you can access the methodology at:

[https://www.ine.es/en/metodologia/t20/t2030301\\_en.pdf](https://www.ine.es/en/metodologia/t20/t2030301_en.pdf)

And the standardised methodological report at:

Births: <http://www.ine.es/dynt3/metadatos/es/RespuestaDatos.html?oe=30304>

Deaths: <http://www.ine.es/dynt3/metadatos/es/RespuestaDatos.html?oe=30306>

Marriages: <http://www.ine.es/dynt3/metadatos/es/RespuestaDatos.html?oe=30302>

## Basic Demographic Indicators

Based on the Vital Statistics, the INE compiles the Mortality Tables for Spain, and a collection of Basic Demographic Indicators, which allow for monitoring of the historical evolution of the behaviour of the population resident in Spain with regard to births, deaths and marriages, among other demographic phenomena.

**Population scope:** the resident population in Spain, births to mothers resident in Spain, deaths of residents in Spain, marriages where the couple reside in Spain once married, divorces of spouses who had resided in Spain when married and migratory movements that have Spain as the source or as the destination.

**Geographical scope:** national, Autonomous Cities and Communities, provinces and municipalities with over 50,000 inhabitants or provincial capitals.

**Reference period:** the calendar year.

**Frequency of dissemination:** six-monthly.

For more information you can access the methodology at:

[http://www.ine.es/metodologia/t20/metodologia\\_idb.pdf](http://www.ine.es/metodologia/t20/metodologia_idb.pdf)

And the standardised methodological report at:

<http://www.ine.es/dynt3/metadatos/es/RespuestaDatos.html?oe=30264>

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