

Fertility Survey
Year 2018. Final data

79.2% of women aged 25-29 have not yet had children

Family reconciliation measures and working hours are the most valued by women with children in a job

Fertility reached

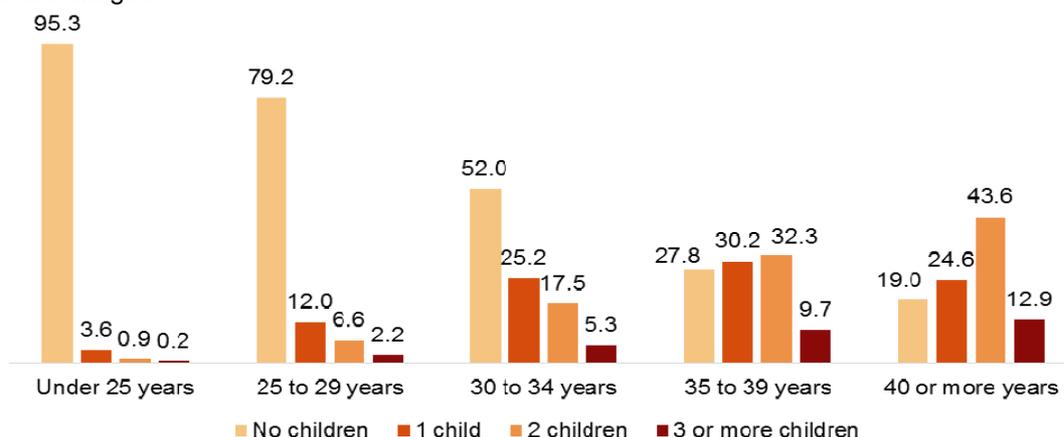
Almost eight out of 10 women aged 25 to 29 (79.2%) have not yet had children, according to the final results of the Fertility Survey for 2018. This percentage rises to 88.1% for all women between 18 and 30 years of age.

In turn, more than half of women aged 30 to 34 (52.0%) have not yet had children.

The percentage of women who have not yet been mothers was reduced to 27.8% for those aged 35 to 39 years and to 19.0% for those aged 40 years and over.

Fertility reached by women (number of children) by age group

Percentages



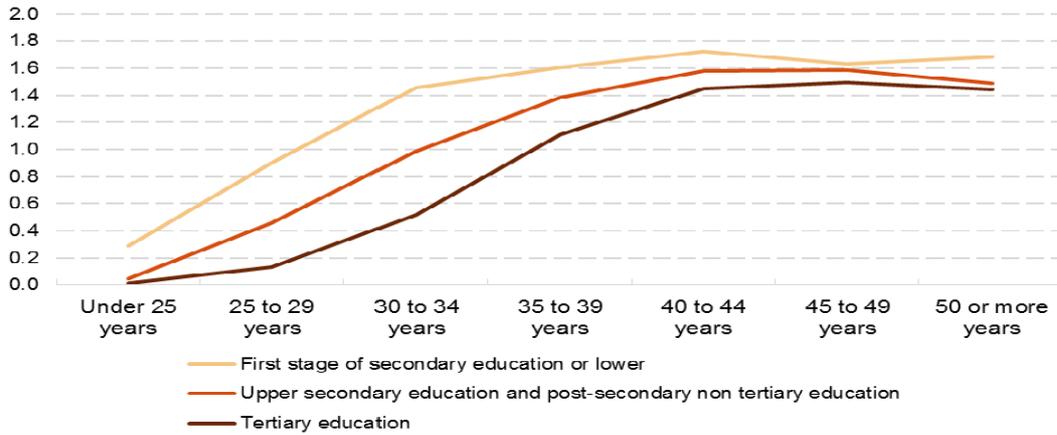
Fertility and level of education

As the level of education increases, the age of motherhood is postponed. However, the differences in the number of children reached by generations of women who have already completed their fertile period are small.

Thus, women with higher education who are currently between 45 and 49 years of age have had an average of 1.50 children. Those who completed the second stage of secondary

education had 1.58 children and those who reached the first stage of secondary or lower had, on average, 1.63 children.

Average number of children per woman by level of education achieved and age group



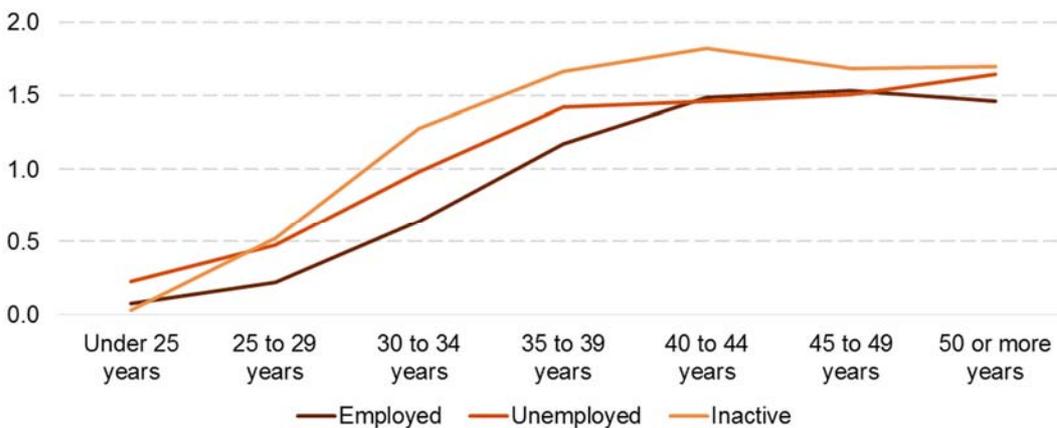
Fertility and current occupation

If we take into account the current employment situation of women between the ages of 18 and 55 resident in Spain, we can conclude that those who are working have fewer children on average for all ages.

Among them, the highest fertility occurs in employed women with 40 or more years of age, with an average of 1.5 children.

On the other hand, women in a situation of inactivity have the most children on average, reaching 1.8 children in the 40 to 44 age group.

Average number of children per woman according to employment situation by age group

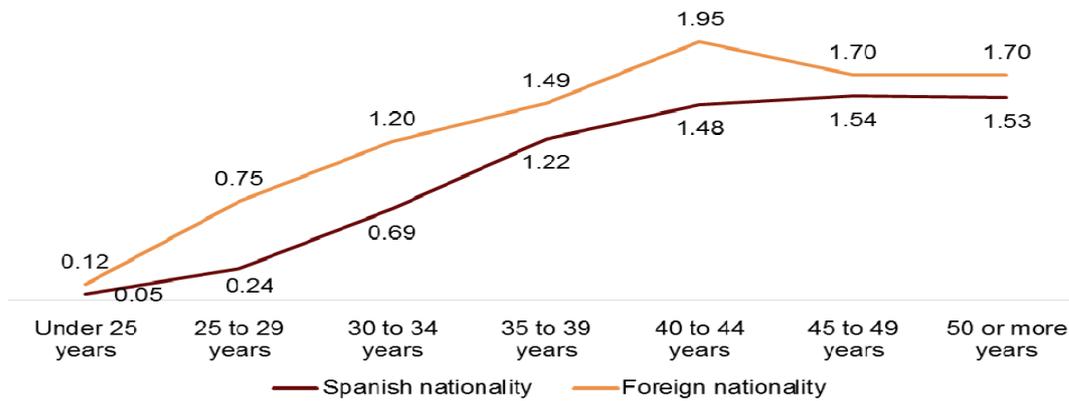


Fertility and nationality

Women of foreign nationality have more children than Spanish women at all ages.

Spanish women generally have children later than women of foreign nationality. Thus, while in the 30-34 age group, foreign women have an average of 1.2 children per woman, Spanish women have an average of 0.69 children.

Average number of children per woman by nationality and age group

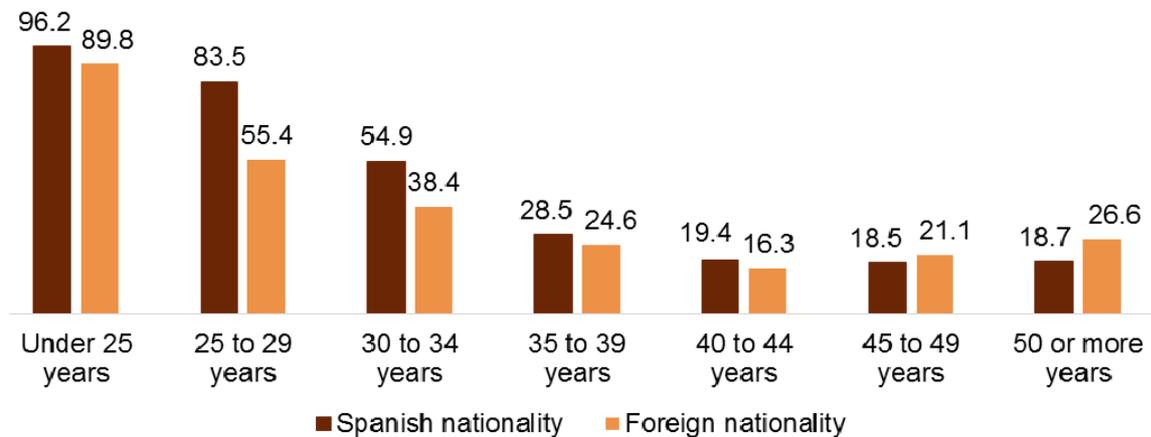


The percentages of Spanish women who have not yet had children are higher than those of foreign women in all age groups under 45.

The greatest difference was found in the 25 to 29 age group, in which the percentage of Spanish women who have not yet had children was 83.5% compared to 55.4% in the case of foreign women.

Women who have not had children by nationality and age group

Percentage of women



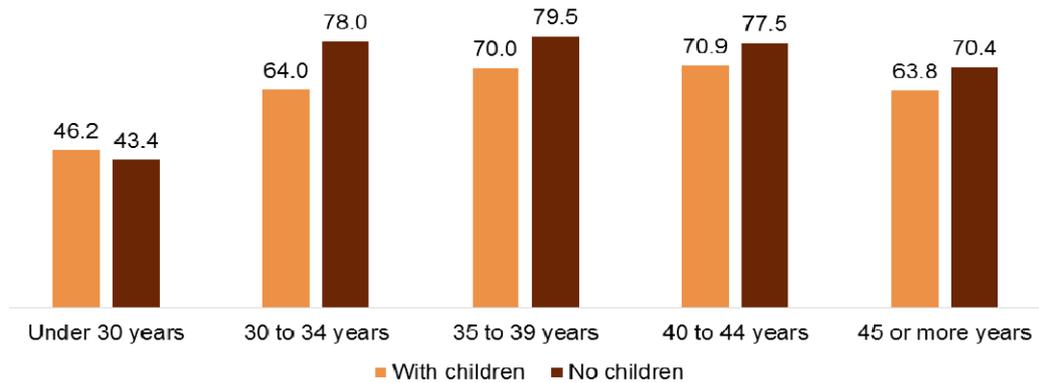
Women with children and labour market

The percentage of working women who do not have children is higher than that of women who have already been mothers in all age groups, except for women under 30.

In the age group with the highest fertility (30 to 34 years old), 78.0% of those without children were currently working, as compared with 64.0% of those who have already had children.

Women who are working according to their condition as mothers by age group

Percentages

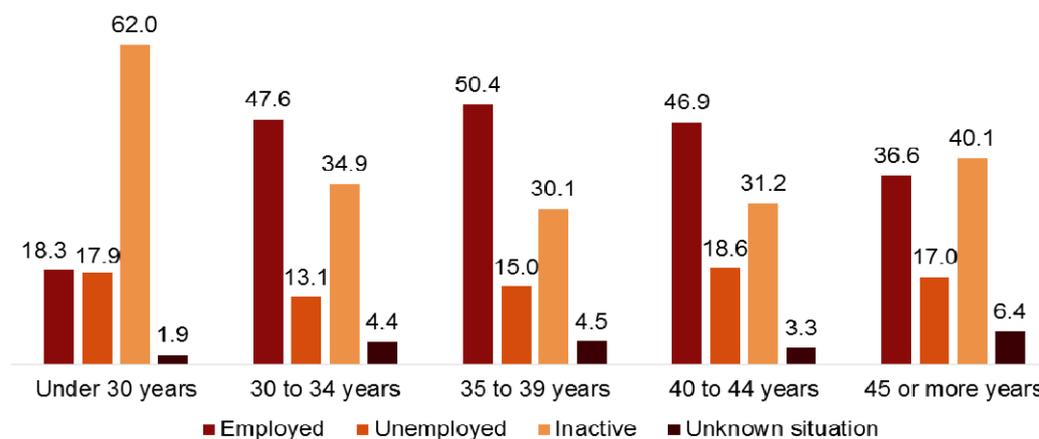


Nearly half of the women currently aged between 30 and 44 were working at the time of having their first child, with percentages ranging from 50.4% for those aged 35 to 39 to 46.9% for those aged 40 to 44.

On the other hand, for the rest of the ages (under 30 and 45 and over), the majority of women were in a situation of inactivity at the time of having their first child.

Employment situation of women at the time of having their first child, by age group

Percentages



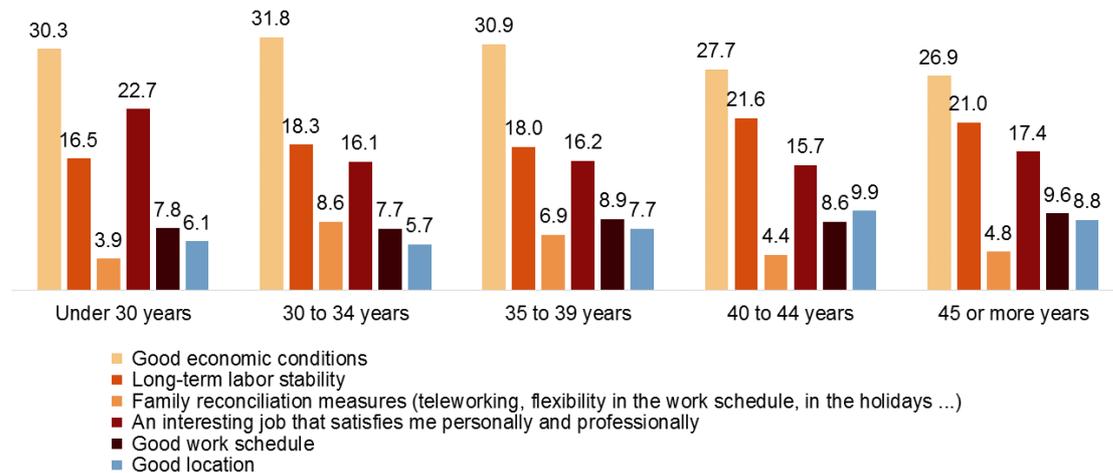
In general, and at any age, what women value the most in a job is that it offers good economic conditions.

However, *measures to reconcile family and working hours* go from being aspects that are little valued by women without children, to being the most important for women who do. This happens at all ages, exceeding 38.0% for women under 40.

On the other hand, the fact that *work is interesting and satisfies them personally and professionally* goes from being the second most important issue for women without children under 30 to being the sixth most important issue for women with children of the same age.

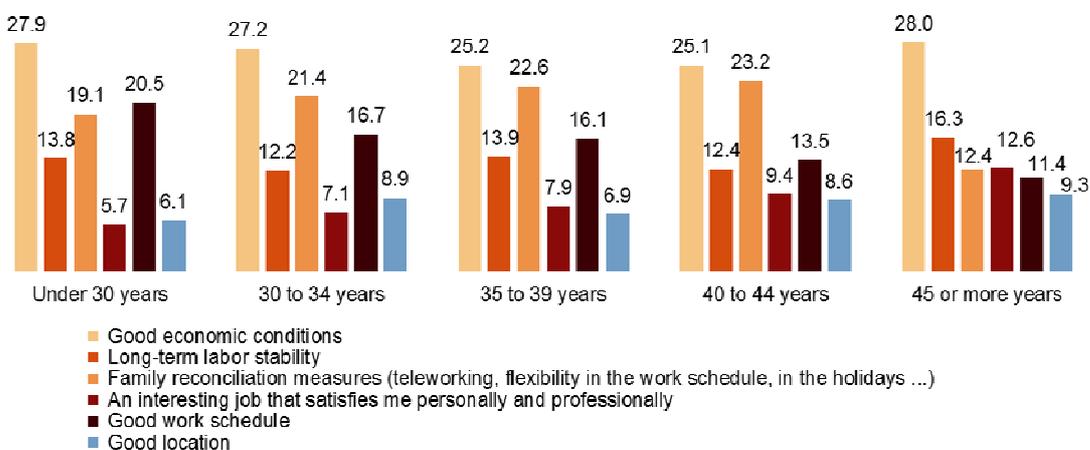
Most valued aspects of a job for women without children by age group

Percentages



Most valued aspects of a job for women with children by age group

Percentages



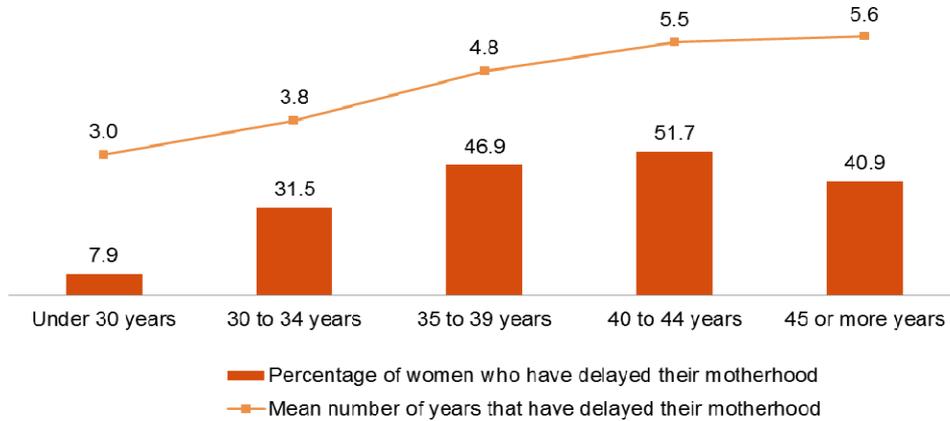
Delay of motherhood with respect to age considered ideal

42.0% of women resident in Spain between the ages of 18 and 55 have had their first child later than they considered ideal. On average, the delay was 5.2 years.

By age, the highest percentages of women who have delayed their motherhood with respect to the age they considered ideal were among women aged 40 to 44 (51.7%) and 35 to 39 (46.9%).

On the other hand, the women who have delayed their motherhood the most are those over 44 years of age, who have lagged, on average, 5.6 years from their ideal.

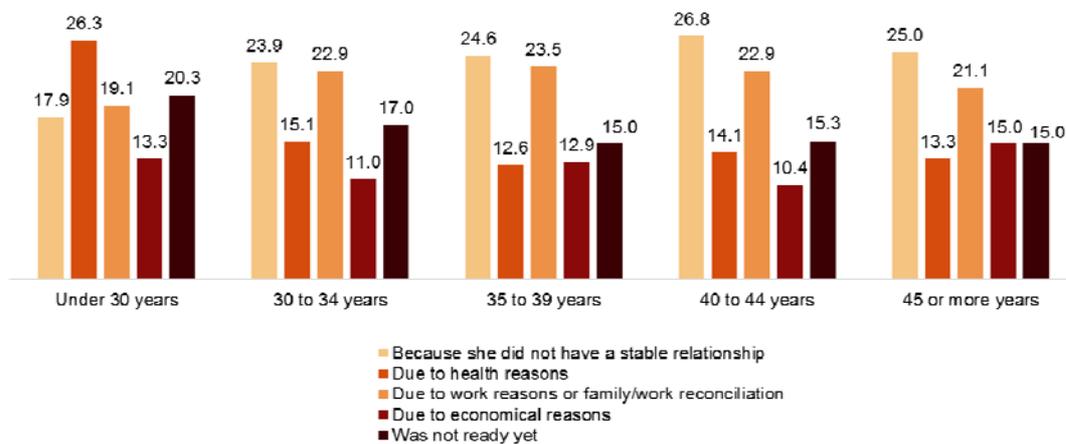
Women who have delayed motherhood from what is considered ideal
 Percentages of women and average number of years



With regard to the highest fertility age groups in Spain, 83.4% of women with children aged 30 to 34 and 67.2% of those aged 35 to 39 delayed the birth of their first child between two and five years with respect to what they considered ideal.

With regard to the reasons they gave for the delay in their motherhood, the sum of the reasons relating to work, reconciliation of family life and work and economic reasons exceeded 30% for women of all ages and even surpassed 36% for those aged 35 to 39 and for those aged 45 and over.

Main reasons for the delay in motherhood with respect to the ideal time
 Percentage of women



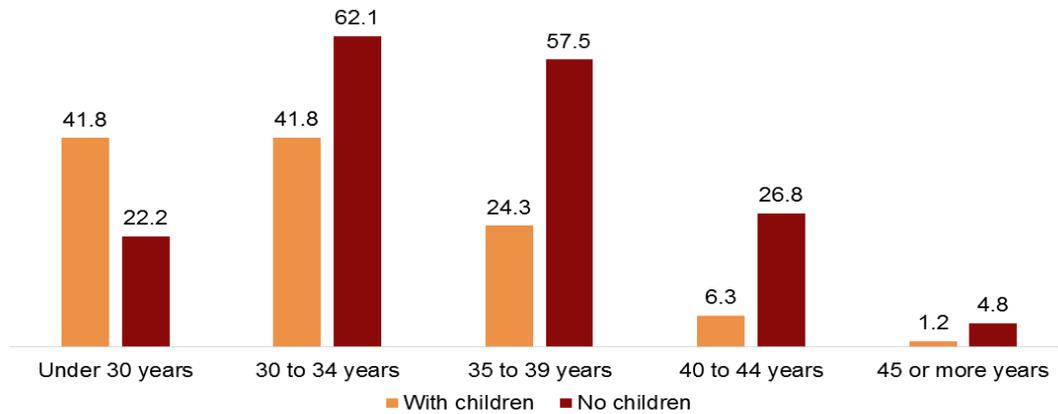
Intention to have children

62.1% of women without children aged between 30 and 34 and 57.5% of women aged between 35 and 39 intended to have children in the next three years.

In turn, 41.8% of women aged 34 or under with children were planning to become mothers again in the next three years.

Women who intend to have children in the next three years

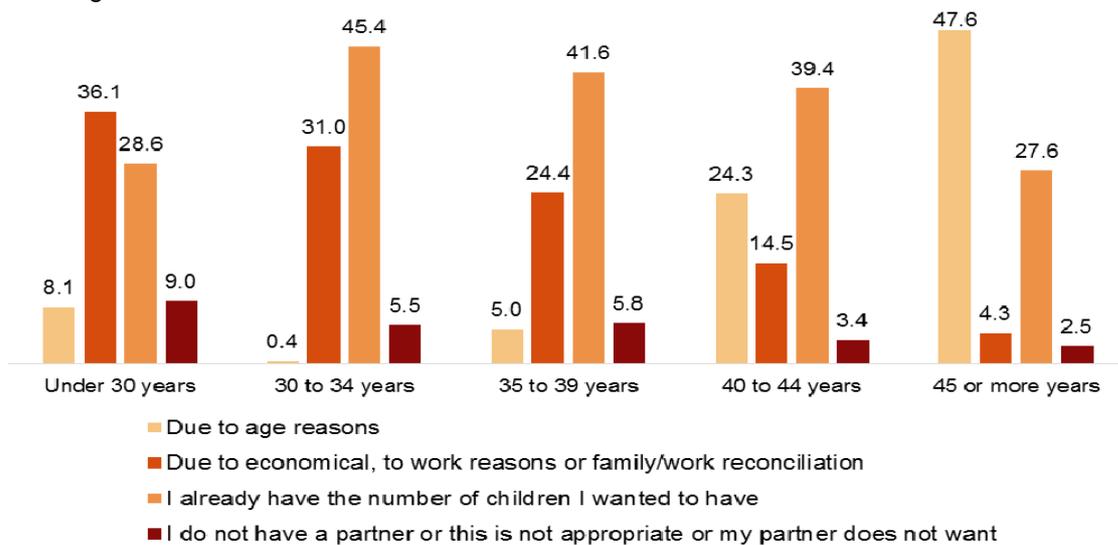
Percentages of women by age group



Economic reasons, work reasons or reasons to reconcile family life and work are the main reasons for not having more children among those under 30. And these are the second reason given by those aged between 30 and 39.

Main reasons why women do not intend to have children by age group

Percentage of women with children



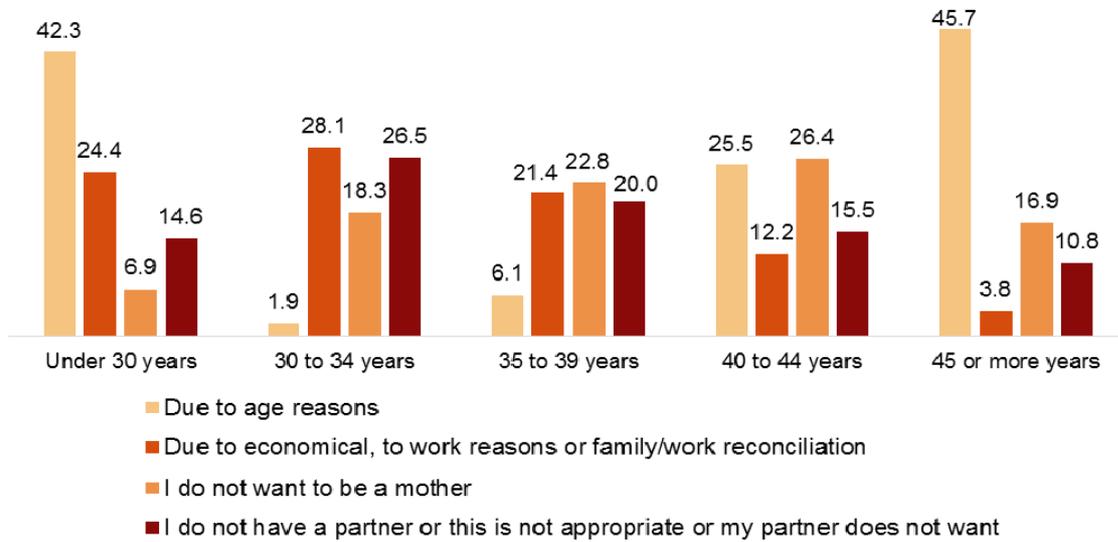
Among women without children there is a greater variety of reasons for not intending to have children in the near future.

Among them all, the most important reasons were *economic, work or the reconciliation of family life and work, not having a partner or not being the right one and not wanting to be a mother* for women between 30 and 44 years old.

On the other hand, *age reasons* were also one of the main reasons for not intending to have children, both for those under 30 and for those aged 45 and over.

Main reasons why women do not intend to have children by age group

Percentage of women without children



Fertility reached by men

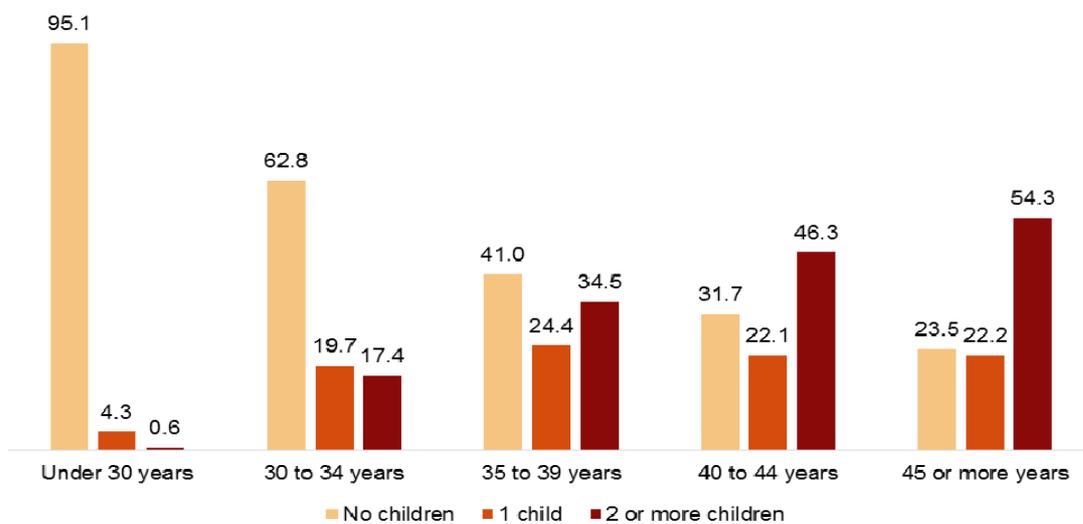
95.1% of men under the age of 30 have not yet become fathers.

On the other hand, the percentage of men who have only one child was around 20%, both for those aged 30 to 34 and for those aged 40 and over, and reached its maximum (24.4%) for those aged 35 to 39.

As with women, most men under 40 have one child or none at all. In turn, the number of men who have two or more children increases with age, standing at 54.3% in men aged 45 and over.

Fertility reached by men (number of children) by age group

Percentages



Results by Autonomous Communities

The percentage of women who have not had children evolves with age in a similar way in all the Autonomous Communities.

The lowest percentages of women without children were registered in Región de Murcia, for those under 30 years old (77.8%) and for those between 30 and 34 years old (37.0%), in Aragón for those between 35 and 39 years old (18.2%), and in Castilla - La Mancha for those 40 years old and over (12.0%).

In turn, the highest percentages of women without children were found in Galicia for those under 30 (93.5%), Castilla y León for women aged 30 to 34 (64.1%) and for those aged 35 to 39 (48.1%), and in Cantabria for those aged 40 years old and over (28.6%).

Women according to their status as mothers by age group and Autonomous

Autonomous Community	Under 30 years			30 to 34 years			35 to 39 years			40 or more years		
	Childless	With children	Mean number of children	Childless	With children	Mean number of children	Childless	With children	Mean number of children	Childless	With children	Mean number of children
Total Nacional	88.1	11.9	0.18	52.0	48.0	0.78	27.8	72.2	1.27	19.0	81.0	1.55
Andalucía	87.5	12.5	0.17	47.5	52.5	0.79	24.2	75.8	1.32	16.8	83.2	1.61
Aragón	89.9	10.1	0.18	43.9	56.1	0.80	18.2	81.8	1.40	21.5	78.5	1.50
Asturias, Principado de	89.3	10.7	0.13	59.8	40.2	0.49	31.8	68.2	1.15	27.7	72.3	1.16
Balears, Illes	84.9	15.1	0.32	39.8	60.2	1.12	24.2	75.8	1.33	19.4	80.6	1.59
Canarias	80.9	19.1	0.24	51.6	48.4	0.86	27.4	72.6	1.18	16.7	83.3	1.57
Cantabria	85.9	14.1	0.16	60.1	39.9	0.59	31.4	68.6	1.13	28.6	71.4	1.31
Castilla y León	91.1	8.9	0.15	64.1	35.9	0.60	48.1	51.9	0.95	25.5	74.5	1.33
Castilla - La Mancha	90.6	9.4	0.15	57.6	42.4	0.70	20.1	79.9	1.33	12.0	88.0	1.74
Cataluña	85.5	14.5	0.22	56.9	43.1	0.75	27.9	72.1	1.31	18.4	81.6	1.54
Comunitat Valenciana	89.0	11.0	0.15	54.0	46.0	0.67	19.7	80.3	1.37	16.4	83.6	1.61
Extremadura	86.7	13.3	0.17	44.9	55.1	0.92	21.3	78.7	1.57	17.3	82.7	1.65
Galicia	93.5	6.5	0.10	48.7	51.3	0.82	38.2	61.8	0.96	21.7	78.3	1.40
Madrid, Comunidad de	93.1	6.9	0.10	51.4	48.6	0.81	31.1	68.9	1.26	21.2	78.8	1.54
Murcia, Región de	77.8	22.2	0.39	37.0	63.0	1.19	19.5	80.5	1.61	14.9	85.1	1.78
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	89.9	10.1	0.13	59.2	40.8	0.68	29.8	70.2	1.42	17.6	82.4	1.67
País Vasco	89.8	10.2	0.16	61.0	39.0	0.69	40.0	60.0	0.96	22.4	77.6	1.37
Rioja, La	87.5	12.5	0.26	52.1	47.9	0.61	26.6	73.4	1.32	23.6	76.4	1.51
Ceuta	82.8	17.2	0.26	22.8	77.2	1.50	20.1	79.9	1.51	17.5	82.5	1.88
Melilla	82.7	17.3	0.26	33.9	66.1	1.55	8.4	91.6	2.29	8.7	91.3	1.93

Community of residence

Regarding the average number of children per woman, Región de Murcia recorded the highest number in all age groups, reaching a maximum of 1.78 among those over 40 years old.

In turn, Comunidad de Madrid and Galicia showed the lowest average number of children per woman among women under 30, Castilla y León among women aged 35 to 39, and Principado de Asturias among both those aged 30 to 34 and among those aged 40 and over.

In general, women want to have more children than they actually have in all the Autonomous Communities.

Comunidad de Madrid, Región de Murcia and Comunidad Foral de Navarra were the Autonomous Communities in which women aged 40 and over were farthest away from completing the average number of children desired.

Women according to the number of children they wish to have by age group and Autonomous Community of residence

Autonomous Community	Under 40 years				40 or more years			
	No children	1 child	2 or more children	Mean number of children	No children	1 child	2 or more children	Mean number of children
Total Nacional	15.2	12.8	72.0	1.89	9.3	15.4	75.2	2.04
Andalucía	14.6	12.5	72.9	1.87	7.1	15.8	77.1	2.07
Aragón	14.5	11.1	74.4	1.89	11.6	16.8	71.5	2.01
Asturias, Principado de	21.4	17.1	61.6	1.59	9.2	28.2	62.6	1.73
Balears, Illes	15.7	15.9	68.5	1.81	9.6	9.9	80.5	2.06
Canarias	15.2	17.1	67.8	1.80	11.8	14.0	74.2	2.02
Cantabria	15.0	14.4	70.6	1.83	15.7	18.6	65.8	1.84
Castilla y León	20.7	11.1	68.2	1.81	11.3	18.6	70.1	1.87
Castilla - La Mancha	14.3	8.9	76.8	2.07	6.3	13.3	80.4	2.09
Cataluña	14.4	16.3	69.2	1.85	9.6	15.6	74.8	2.02
Comunitat Valenciana	12.8	12.1	75.1	1.94	8.1	15.0	76.9	2.02
Extremadura	20.9	10.2	68.9	1.81	11.2	12.3	76.5	2.06
Galicia	19.4	13.6	67.0	1.69	12.0	18.8	69.2	1.86
Madrid, Comunidad de	14.7	10.8	74.6	1.96	9.5	12.9	77.5	2.15
Murcia, Región de	9.7	7.9	82.4	2.26	4.4	12.7	82.9	2.39
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	13.1	9.1	77.8	2.09	7.4	12.0	80.6	2.22
País Vasco	17.7	12.9	69.4	1.83	13.1	17.7	69.2	1.92
Rioja, La	16.9	8.5	74.6	2.01	12.9	15.0	72.1	2.00
Ceuta	27.2	16.4	56.4	1.71	11.2	11.8	77.0	2.25
Melilla	5.8	9.3	84.9	2.46	8.7	13.8	77.5	2.13

Review and updating of data

The data published today are final and are not subject to further revision.

Methodological note

The Fertility Survey for 2018 continues the series of surveys of this type conducted in 1977, 1985 and 1999. The research has been addressed to the group of people from 18 to 55 years old, both ages included, who reside in main family dwellings throughout the national territory, with the objective of identifying the determining factors of current, recent and expected fertility for the future, the determining factors on the decision to have children or not to have them and the reasons that lead to the delayed maternity and paternity. The information was collected over 15 weeks, from 12 March to 25 June 2018.

For the first time, the survey investigates men, in order to know their family and reproductive behaviour and thus have a gender perspective given that their work and family trajectories and their reproductive aspirations also have a direct impact on fertility.

Two independent samples have been selected, one of men and a larger one of women. In both cases, independent samples have been selected in each Autonomous Community. National and Autonomous Community results are provided for women and national results for men.

Type of survey: structural survey with irregular periodicity

Population scope: persons aged 18 to 55, including both ages, residing in main dwellings.

Geographical scope: the entire national territory

Reference period of the results: 2018

Reference period of the information: date of interview

Sample size: 17,175 people (14,556 women and 2,619 men) distributed in 1,886 census tracts.

Type of sampling: stratified two-stage sampling

Collection method: Collection method: interview completed by the respondent himself via the Internet, telephone interview and computer-assisted personal interview.

A more complete tabulation plan is available to users on the INE website.

For more information, you can access the methodology at:

http://www.ine.es/dynqs/INEbase/en/operacion.htm?c=Estadistica_C&cid=1254736177006&menu=metodologia&idp=1254735573002

And the standardised methodological report at:

<http://www.ine.es/dynt3/metadatos/en/RespuestaDatos.html?oe=30317>

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