

**Vital Statistics (Births, Deaths and Marriages)
Basic Demographic Indicators
Year 2022. Provisional data**

Main results

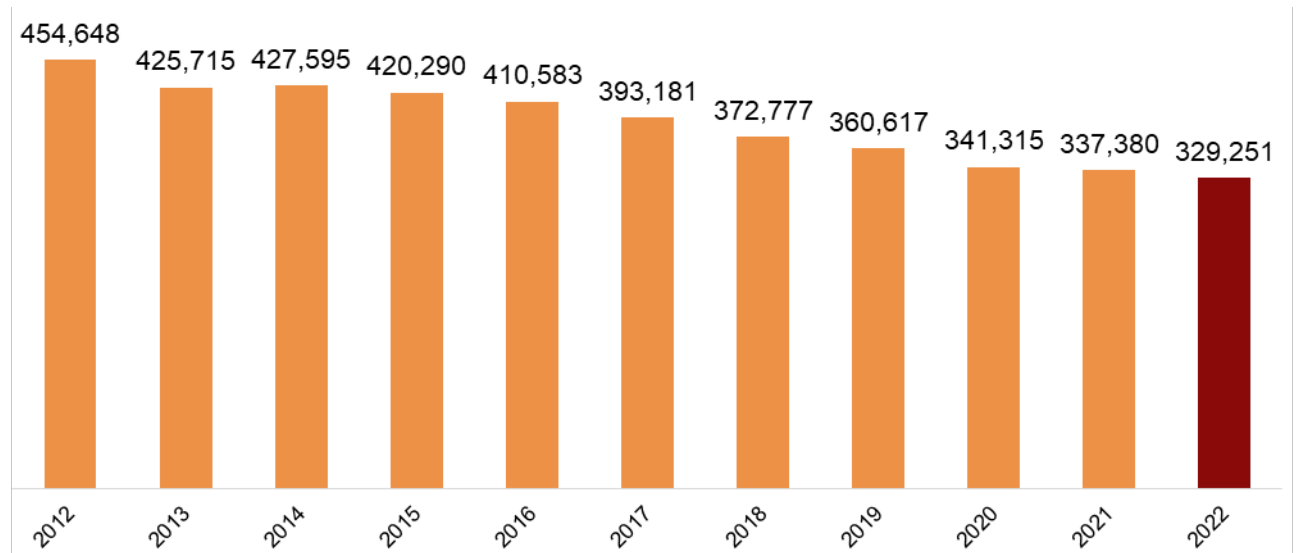
- In the year 2022, births fell by 2.4% and the average number of children per woman dropped to 1.16.
- The number of deaths grew by 3.0% compared to the previous year.
- The population growth of the resident population showed a negative balance of 133,250 people.
- Marriages increased by 20.5% compared to 2021.

Births

During 2022, there were 329,251 births in Spain, representing a decline of 2.4% compared to the previous year (8,129 fewer births).

The number of births therefore continues the downward trend of the last decade, which was interrupted only in 2014. Since 2012, the number of births has fallen by 27.6%.

Number of births 2012-2022



On the other hand, the number of women between the ages of 25 and 40 (who accounted for 83.5% of births) fell by 2.3% in 2022, from 4.72 million to 4.63 million. This continues the downward trend initiated in 2009, due to the fact that this age bracket is comprised by less numerous generations born during the 80s and the first half of the 90s.

Of the 329,251 births that took place in Spain, 75,869 were to a foreign mother, representing 23.04% of the total (compared to 21.43% in 2021).

Average number of children per woman

The short-term fertility indicator (or average number of children per woman) stood at 1.16 in 2022, two hundredths of a percentage point lower than in 2021.

By nationality, the average number of children per woman decreased three hundredths among Spanish mothers (up to 1.12). In contrast, among foreign women, it remained at 1.35.

Number of children per woman, according to nationality

Year	Total	Spaniards	Foreigners
2012	1.32	1.27	1.56
2013	1.27	1.23	1.52
2014	1.32	1.27	1.61
2015	1.33	1.28	1.65
2016	1.33	1.28	1.71
2017	1.31	1.25	1.70
2018	1.26	1.20	1.64
2019	1.23	1.17	1.58
2020	1.18	1.13	1.45
2021	1.18	1.15	1.35
2022	1.16	1.12	1.35

Average maternity age

The average maternity age was 32.6 years in 2022. In recent years, the decline in the number of births has been accompanied by a delay in the maternity age.

By nationality, the average maternity age of Spanish mothers increased by nine hundredths compared to 2021, and stood at 33.1 years. As for foreign mothers, the rate decreased one tenth, to 30.5 years.

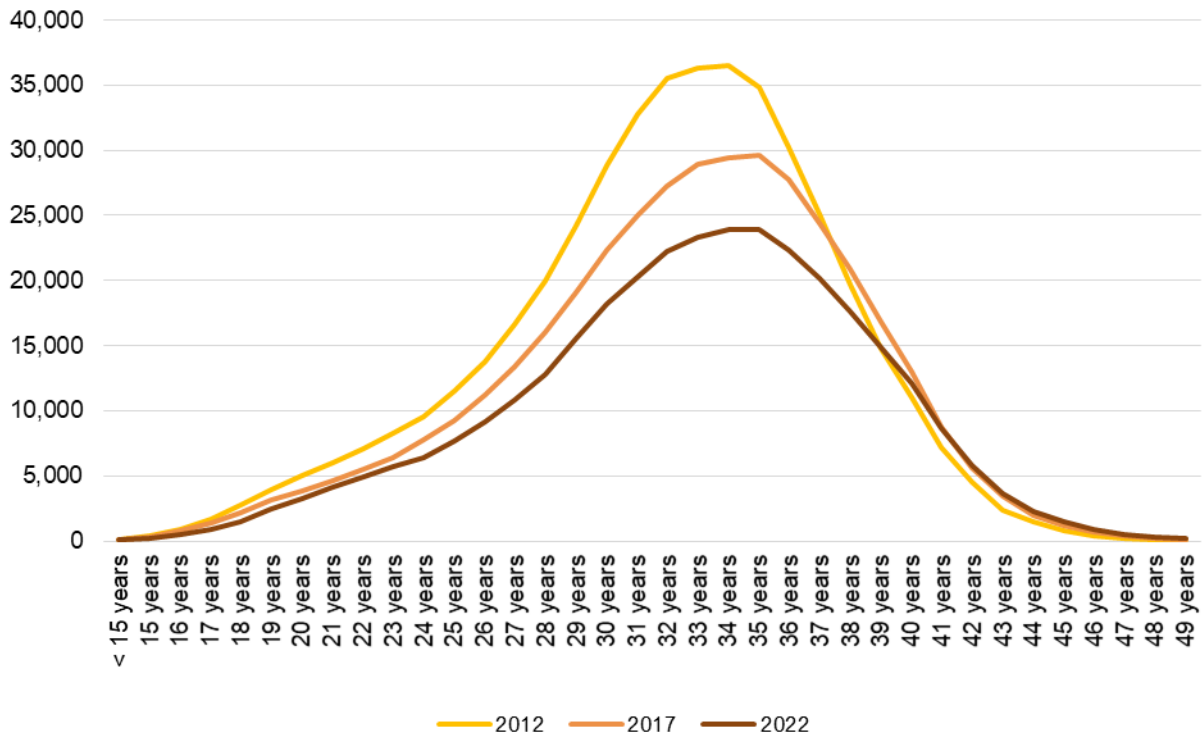
Another indicator that reflects the delay in motherhood is the number of births to mothers aged 40 or over, which has grown by 27.9% in the last 10 years.

In relative terms, while in 2012 6.2% of births were to mothers aged 40 or older, in 2022 that percentage increased to 11.0%.

Average Age at Maternity according to nationality

Year	Total	Spaniards	Foreigners
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	29.5
2017	32.1	32.6	29.6
2018	32.2	32.7	29.8
2019	32.2	32.8	30.0
2020	32.3	32.8	30.1
2021	32.6	33.1	30.6
2022	32.6	33.1	30.5

Number of births by age of mother 2012- 2017-2022



Mortality

In 2022, 464,417 people died in Spain, 3.0% more than in 2021.

By age and sex, the greatest increases in deaths in relative terms were observed in those older than 90 years, in particular, those aged 100 years and older, both in men (with an increase of 15.6% compared to 2021), and in women (22.7%).

Deaths by age group and sex. 2021 and 2022.

Years	Total			Males			Females		
	2021	2022	Variation (%)	2021	2022	Variation (%)	2021	2022	Variation (%)
TOTAL	450,744	464,417	3.0	231,410	234,362	1.3	219,334	230,055	4.9
Less than 30	3,376	3,552	5.2	2,194	2,320	5.7	1,182	1,232	4.2
30-34	1,206	1,214	0.7	841	851	1.2	365	363	-0.5
35-39	1,898	1,790	-5.7	1,216	1,169	-3.9	682	621	-8.9
40-44	3,410	3,422	0.4	2,203	2,228	1.1	1,207	1,194	-1.1
45-49	5,851	5,697	-2.6	3,759	3,613	-3.9	2,092	2,084	-0.4
50-54	9,903	9,768	-1.4	6,496	6,358	-2.1	3,407	3,410	0.1
55-59	15,544	15,497	-0.3	10,551	10,366	-1.8	4,993	5,131	2.8
60-64	21,994	21,799	-0.9	14,938	14,572	-2.5	7,056	7,227	2.4
65-69	27,465	27,473	0.0	18,631	18,398	-1.3	8,834	9,075	2.7
70-74	36,355	36,476	0.3	23,900	23,809	-0.4	12,455	12,667	1.7
75-79	48,847	50,617	3.6	29,896	30,732	2.8	18,951	19,885	4.9
80-84	64,074	61,479	-4.1	34,440	32,962	-4.3	29,634	28,517	-3.8
85-89	94,365	96,180	1.9	43,133	43,790	1.5	51,232	52,390	2.3
90-94	78,091	85,890	10.0	28,837	31,711	10.0	49,254	54,179	10.0
95-99	32,473	36,419	12.2	9,185	10,107	10.0	23,288	26,312	13.0
100 or more	5,892	7,144	21.2	1,190	1,376	15.6	4,702	5,768	22.7

Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth increased by 0.06 years in 2022 to 83.08 years.

By sex, life expectancy grew in men and reduced in women. The male rate rose by 0.17 years to 80.36 years. The female rate fell by 0.07 years to 85.74 years.

According to current mortality conditions, a person reaching 65 years of age in 2022 could expect to live an average of 19.06 years more for men and 22.96 years more for women.

Life Expectancy of the resident population in Spain (2012-2022)

Year	At birth			At age 65		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
2012	82.26	79.36	85.10	20.59	18.50	22.43
2013	82.77	79.92	85.53	21.00	18.91	22.84
2014	82.91	80.10	85.63	21.10	19.03	22.91
2015	82.67	79.89	85.39	20.81	18.76	22.63
2016	83.08	80.26	85.82	21.18	19.09	23.03
2017	83.05	80.32	85.71	21.12	19.07	22.95
2018	83.15	80.40	85.83	21.21	19.15	23.04
2019	83.53	80.78	86.19	21.52	19.44	23.38
2020	82.28	79.52	85.04	20.35	18.26	22.29
2021	83.03	80.20	85.81	21.09	18.94	23.05
2022	83.08	80.36	85.74	21.11	19.06	22.96

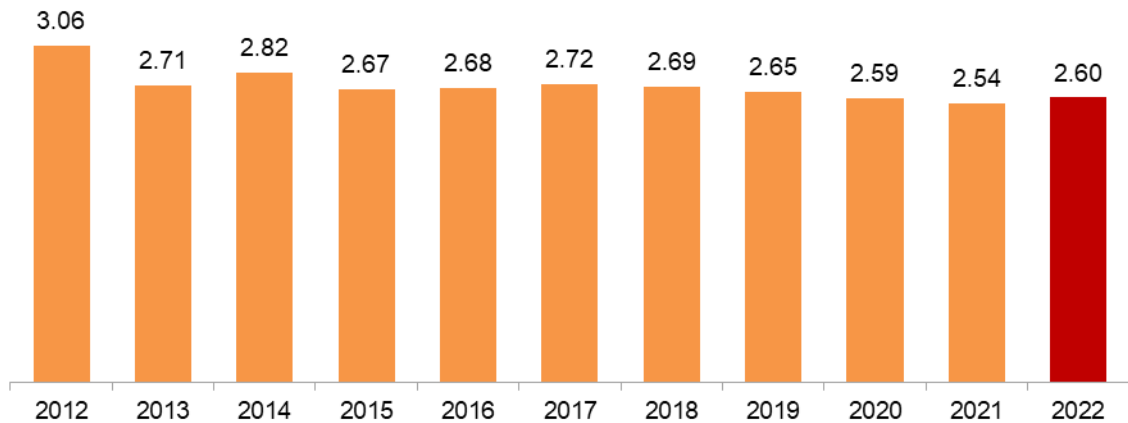
Note: Life expectancy is the average age that persons of a generation could live, subject, at every age, to the mortality rate observed in the period analysed.

Infant mortality

The infant mortality rate increased by six hundredths in 2022 and stood at 2.60 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Infant Mortality Rate 2012-2022

Deaths of children under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births

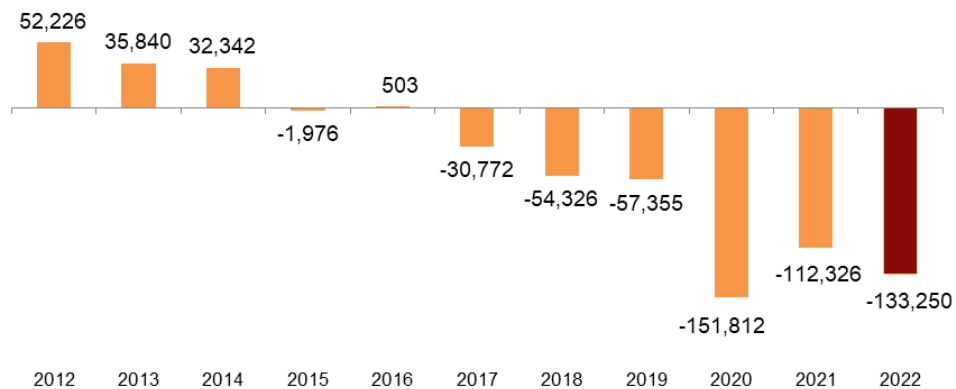


Natural increase

The natural growth of the resident population in Spain (that is, the difference between births of mothers residing in Spain and deaths of residents in the country), was negative at 133,250 people¹ in the year 2022.

Vegetative growth of resident population 2012-2022

Births - Deaths

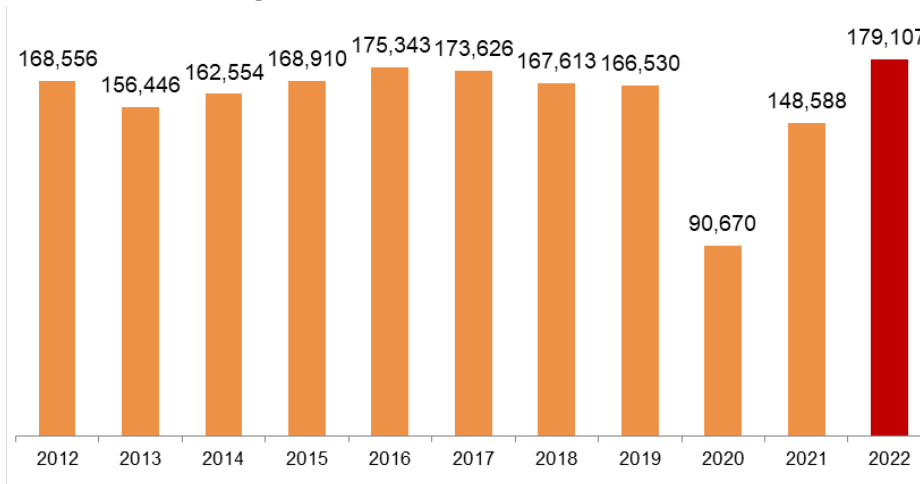


¹ The vegetative growth (-133,250) is not exactly the difference between births and deaths occurring in Spain in 2022 (which was -135,166). In order to calculate this, births to non-resident mothers and deaths of non-residents must first be deducted.

Marriage rate

In 2022, a total of 179,107 marriages were registered, 20.5% more than in 2021. The gross marriage rate increased 0.6 points to 3.7 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants.

Number of marriages 2012-2022



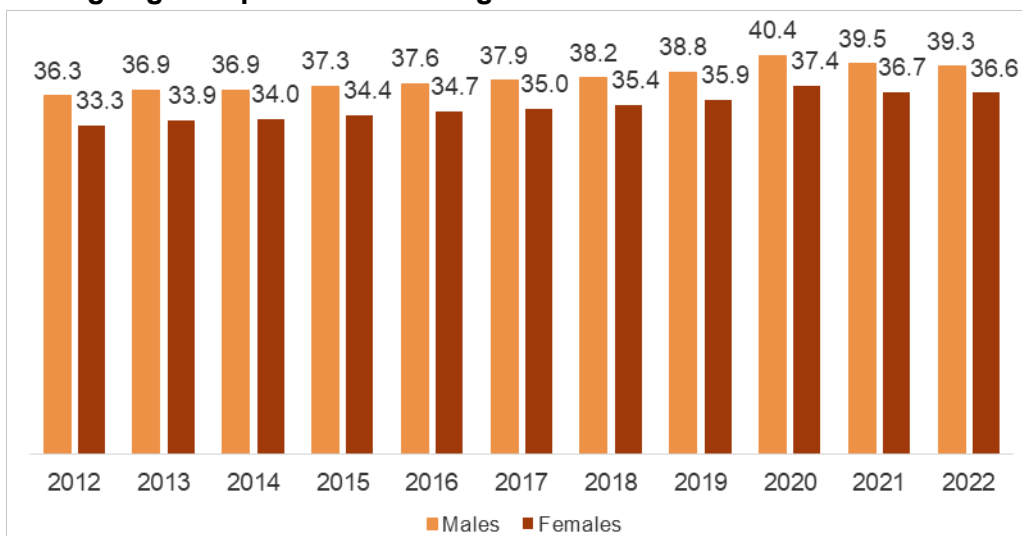
In 18.2% of the marriages held in Spain with spouses of the opposite sex, at least one of the spouses was foreign (compared to 17.4% in 2021).

On the other hand, 3.5% of the total marriages registered in 2022 corresponded to same-sex couples (6,236 marriages).

Average age at marriage

The median age at marriage decreased in 2022. In men it fell to two tenths, or 39.3 years, and in women one tenth, to 36.6 years.

Average age of spouses in marriages 2012-2022



Data by Autonomous Communities and Cities

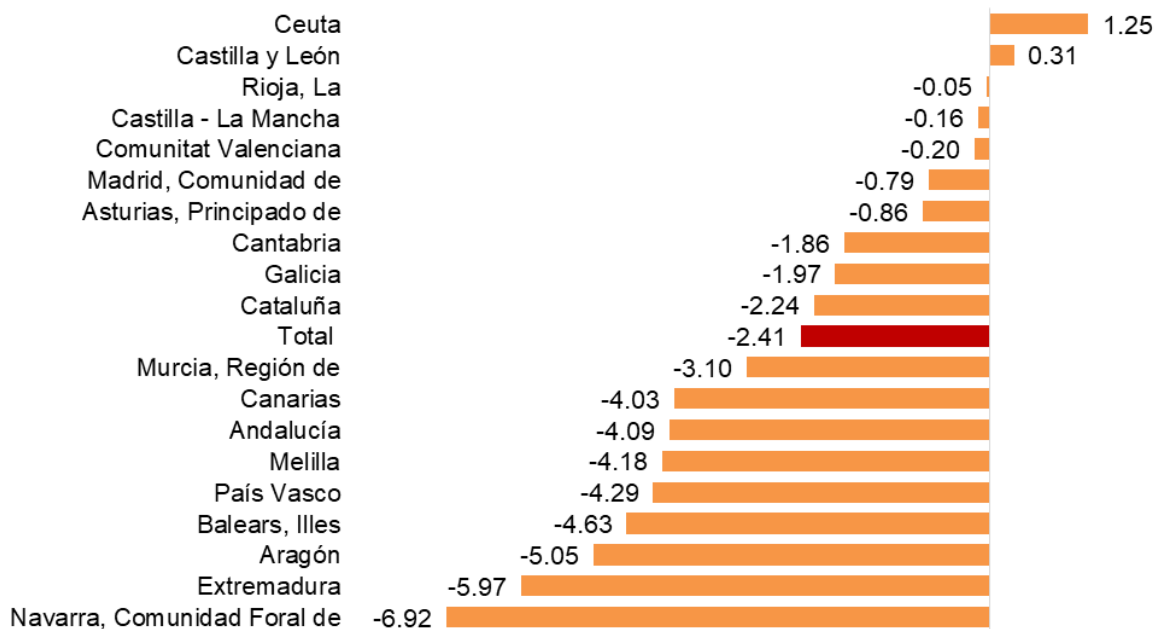
In 2022, the number of births only increased in the autonomous city of Ceuta (1.3%) and in Castilla y León (0.3%).

The largest declines were recorded in Comunidad Foral de Navarra (-6.9%), Extremadura (-6.0%) and Aragón (-5.1%).

Births by Autonomous Communities and Cities. 2000-2022

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	397,632	466,371	486,575	420,290	372,777	360,617	341,315	337,380	329,251
Andalucía	80,579	91,807	92,201	80,633	71,029	69,397	65,522	65,650	62,967
Aragón	9,921	11,628	12,940	11,352	9,977	9,644	9,095	9,463	8,985
Asturias, Principado de	6,731	7,482	7,763	6,455	5,733	5,152	4,771	4,785	4,744
Balears, Illes	9,502	10,925	11,967	10,597	10,285	9,681	9,455	9,520	9,079
Canarias	18,981	20,127	18,305	16,146	14,775	14,137	13,178	12,732	12,219
Cantabria	4,341	5,267	5,575	4,375	3,805	3,547	3,407	3,285	3,224
Castilla y León	17,874	19,425	20,486	17,389	15,044	14,323	13,652	13,095	13,135
Castilla - La Mancha	16,723	19,007	21,998	18,214	15,845	15,316	14,738	14,534	14,511
Cataluña	63,807	79,766	84,368	70,450	63,566	61,548	58,464	57,634	56,344
Comunitat Valenciana	40,775	50,628	51,684	43,450	38,018	37,324	35,761	35,677	35,604
Extremadura	10,133	9,993	10,128	8,895	7,821	7,650	7,380	7,247	6,814
Galicia	19,418	21,097	22,047	19,427	16,560	15,718	15,247	14,787	14,495
Madrid, Comunidad de	56,623	69,367	73,878	64,879	57,554	55,741	52,357	51,366	50,961
Murcia, Región de	14,195	17,330	18,039	15,976	14,675	14,264	13,706	13,815	13,387
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	5,262	6,149	6,778	6,007	5,398	5,371	5,036	5,113	4,759
País Vasco	17,316	19,698	21,170	18,849	16,100	15,449	14,743	14,276	13,663
Rioja, La	2,346	3,038	3,374	2,732	2,330	2,408	2,318	2,192	2,191
Ceuta	996	1,065	1,192	1,096	972	841	843	719	728
Melilla	1,103	1,012	1,359	1,510	1,340	1,236	962	933	894
No residents	1,006	1,560	1,323	1,858	1,950	1,870	680	557	547

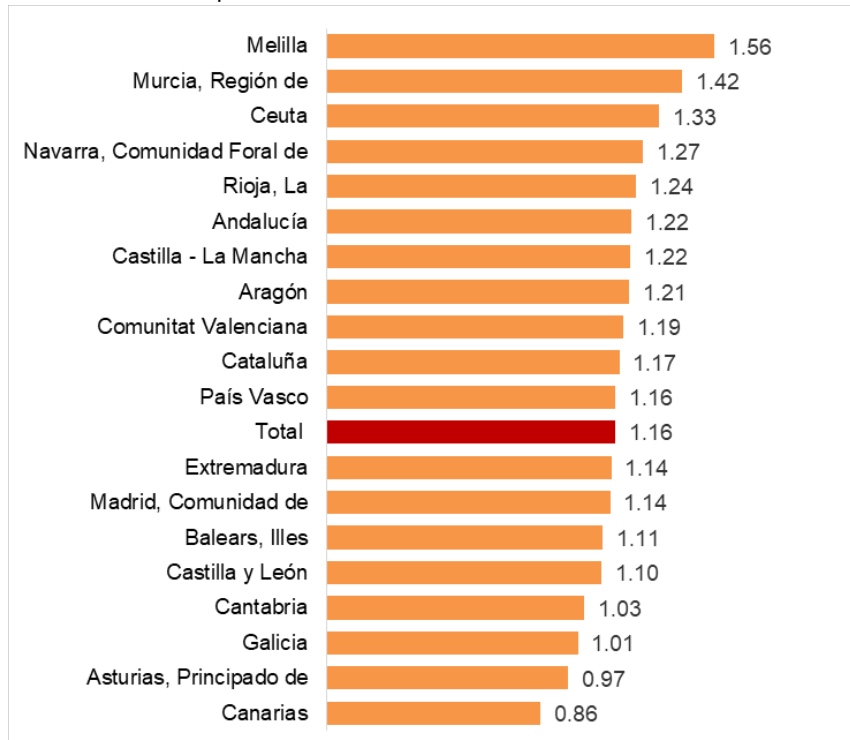
Annual variation rate of the number of births. 2022



The autonomous city of Melilla (1.56) and Región de Murcia (1.42) had the highest average number of children per woman. In the Canarias (0.86) and Principado de Asturias (0.97) the average of one child was not exceeded.

Short-term Fertility Indicator by Autonomous Community. 2022

Number of children per woman



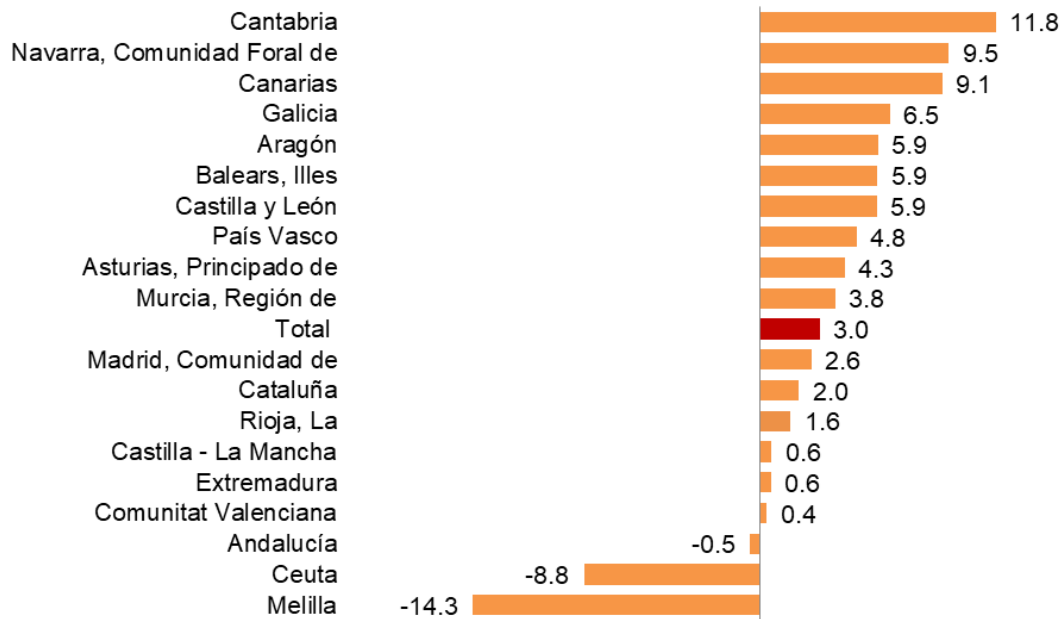
As for deaths, the largest increases compared to 2021 were in Cantabria (11.8%), Comunidad Foral de Navarra (9.5%) and the Canarias (9.1%).

By contrast, the only regions to record decreases were Andalucía (-0,5%) and the autonomous cities of Ceuta (-8,8%) and Melilla (-14,3%).

Deaths by Autonomous Communities and Cities. 2000-2022

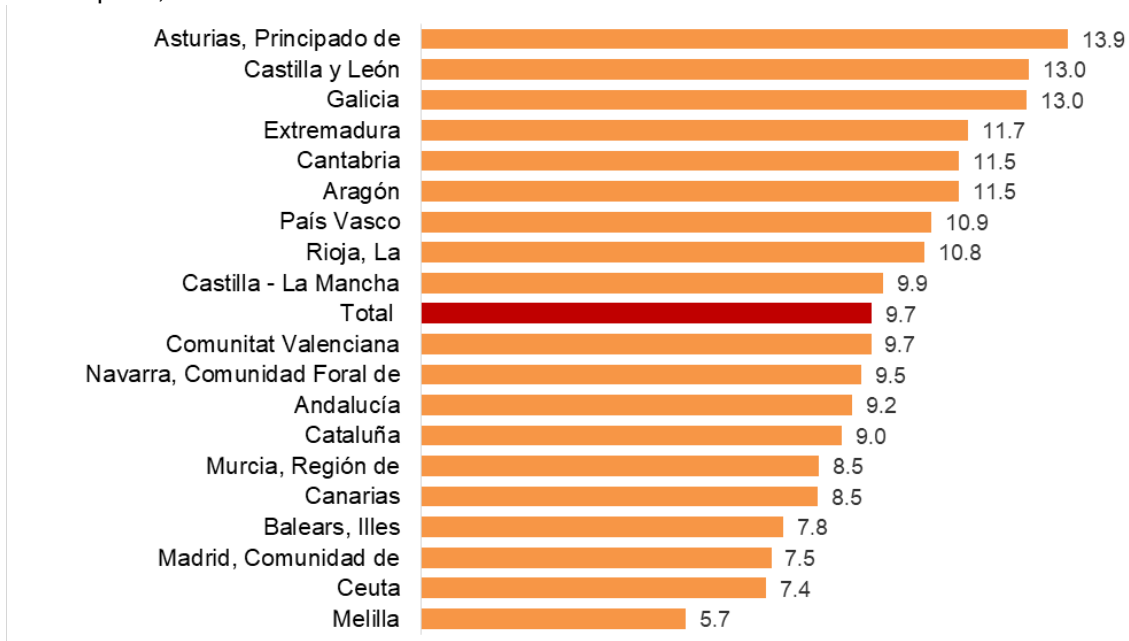
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	360,391	387,355	382,047	422,568	427,721	418,703	493,776	450,744	464,417
Andalucía	60,366	65,904	64,471	72,001	72,806	70,505	78,461	79,339	78,962
Aragón	12,576	13,682	13,194	14,339	14,100	13,620	16,711	14,516	15,376
Asturias, Principado de	12,393	12,703	12,725	13,550	13,238	12,893	14,550	13,367	13,936
Balears, Illes	7,310	7,361	7,683	8,322	8,206	7,995	8,559	8,802	9,320
Canarias	12,030	12,799	12,801	15,110	16,310	15,756	16,486	17,149	18,712
Cantabria	5,335	5,370	5,466	6,041	6,096	6,013	6,467	6,052	6,767
Castilla y León	25,676	27,468	27,097	29,302	29,297	28,719	36,197	29,299	31,017
Castilla - La Mancha	16,752	18,028	17,457	19,923	19,574	19,467	25,835	20,417	20,541
Cataluña	55,928	61,777	59,700	64,866	66,562	64,547	79,784	69,342	70,706
Comunitat Valenciana	36,563	40,240	40,129	44,351	45,330	44,016	48,549	49,648	49,836
Extremadura	10,361	11,171	10,816	11,519	11,451	11,261	13,099	12,318	12,387
Galicia	28,858	29,383	29,749	31,688	32,419	31,268	32,845	32,853	34,996
Madrid, Comunidad de	37,838	40,842	40,828	46,859	46,599	47,165	66,648	49,857	51,154
Murcia, Región de	9,204	9,942	9,976	11,233	11,327	11,568	12,392	12,683	13,161
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	4,935	5,196	4,981	5,680	5,819	5,568	6,662	5,771	6,317
Pais Vasco	18,243	19,417	19,363	21,511	21,763	21,566	24,252	23,086	24,203
Rioja, La	2,544	2,862	2,855	3,093	3,205	3,147	3,700	3,411	3,464
Ceuta	451	497	536	504	535	537	648	674	615
Melilla	425	414	407	516	516	491	602	565	484
No residents	2,603	2,299	1,813	2,160	2,568	2,601	1,329	1,595	2,463

Annual variation rate of the number of deaths. 2022



Gross mortality rate by Autonomous Community. 2022

Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants

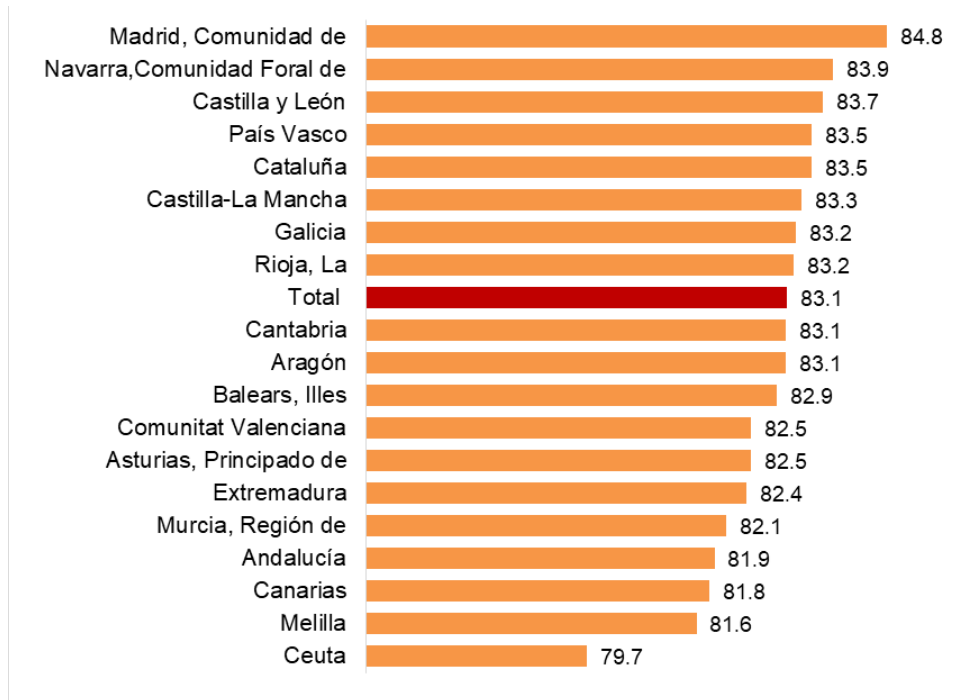


Life expectancy at birth reached its highest values in 2022 in Comunidad de Madrid (84.8 years), Comunidad Foral de Navarra (83.9) and Castilla y León (83.7).

By contrast, the lowest figures were registered in the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta (79.7 years) and Melilla (81.6 years), and in Andalucía (81.9).

Life expectancy at birth by Autonomous Community. 2022

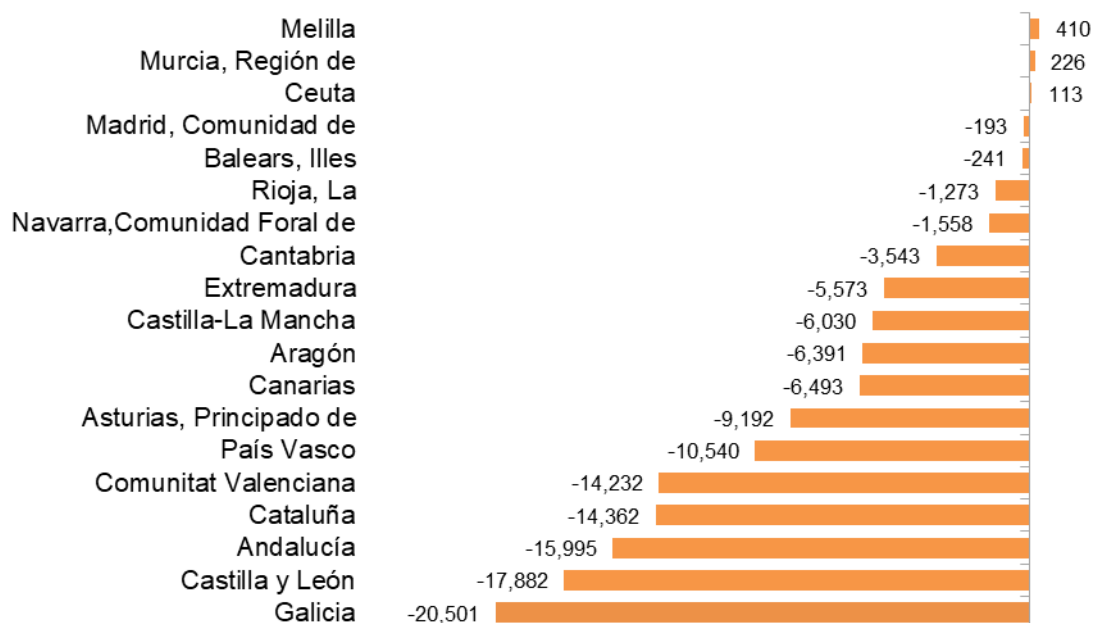
Years



Natural increase (births minus deaths) was negative in 2022 in all communities, except in the autonomous cities of Melilla (410) and Ceuta (113), and in Región de Murcia (226). The highest negative natural increases were recorded in Galicia (-20,501), Castilla y León (-17,882) and Andalucía (-15,995).

Natural increase by Autonomous Communities. 2022

Births - deaths



Data reviews and updates

The data for 2022 and prior to that are final. 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 that are sent by the heads of the Civil Registries to the provincial delegations of the INE, as well as the recording files of the registry entries received by the Ministry of Justice relating to deaths, births and marriages.

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 municipalities.

Reference period: the calendar year.

Frequency of dissemination: annual.

For further information, the methodology can be accessed at:

<https://www.ine.es/metodologia/t20/t2030301.pdf>

The standardised methodological report can be found 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, among others, 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: population resident in Spain, births to mothers resident in Spain, deaths of residents in Spain, marriages that establish their residence in Spain, divorces of spouses whose marriage had established their residence in Spain and migratory movements that have Spain as their origin or destination.

Geographical scope: national, autonomous communities and cities, provinces and municipalities of more than 50,000 inhabitants or province capitals.

Reference period: the calendar year.

Frequency of dissemination: annual.

For further information, the methodology can be accessed at:

http://www.ine.es/metodologia/t20/metodologia_idb.pdf

The standardised methodological report can be found at:

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

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