According to population figures, the resident population in Spain at 1 January 2018, stood at almost 46.7 million inhabitants. During 2017 it grew by 131,408 people and the increase was due to the positive contribution of migrations.

**Almost 10% are foreigners**

There were 4,562,962 foreign residents in Spain (9.8% of the population). According to the place of birth, there were slightly more than six million born abroad, some of them of Spanish nationality.

The difference between immigrants and emigrants (migratory balance) remained positive, while the difference between natality and mortality (natural increase) became negative.
Not all regions are growing

The population decreased in the peninsular northwest (Galicia, Principado de Asturias and Castilla y León), Extremadura, Castilla-La Mancha, Melilla, Aragón and Cantabria.

The proportion of foreigners also varies greatly between regions. The highest figures were registered in the islands: 19.9% in the Illes Balears and 14.3% in Islas Canarias, while Extremadura and Galicia had the lowest rates, with 3% and 3.5%, respectively.

Romania and Morocco, the main nationalities among foreigners

Among the non-Spanish people, Moroccan and Romanian nationals predominated in almost equal proportions (14.9% and 14.8%), and at certain distance those of the United Kingdom, Italy and China.

However, by large regions and place of birth, those born in South America would be the second largest group (18.4%), after those born in countries from the European Union (35.7%).

Most of the foreign migrations correspond to the population of non-Spanish nationality

Foreign migrations by nationality. 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Spaniards</th>
<th>Foreign nationals</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Immigrants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spaniards</td>
<td>78,182</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign nationals</td>
<td>453,950</td>
<td></td>
<td>532,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Emigrants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spaniards</td>
<td>86,827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign nationals</td>
<td>282,033</td>
<td></td>
<td>368,859</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion of foreigners. 2018

Spain 9.8%

- 14% or more
- 5 to 10%
- 1 to 5%
- Under 6%

Main nationalities among foreigners. 2018

14.9% Morocco
14.8% Romania
6.2% United Kingdom
4.9% Italy
4.0% China

Resident foreigners in Spain by region of birth. 2018

35.7% European Union without Spain
18.4% South America
15.9% Africa
11.3% Spain
7.0% Asia
5.4% Rest of Europe
4.9% Central America and Caribbean

Population
During 2017, there were 393,181 births, 4.2% less than the previous year. The birth rate stood at 8.41 born per 1,000 inhabitants, continuing its downward trend.

The average number of children per woman is 1.31, one of the lowest fertility figures within the EU.

The average age at maternity remained at 32. The percentage of persons born to unmarried mother rose practically one point, standing at 46.8%, and the percentage of persons born to foreign mothers also rose by slightly more than one point, representing 19.0% of the total.

### Main births and fertility indicators. 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Interannual Variation %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of births</td>
<td>393,181</td>
<td>-4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude birth rate</td>
<td>8.41</td>
<td>-4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of births to foreign women</td>
<td>19.02</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of children per woman</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>-1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average age at maternity</td>
<td>32.08</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of births to unmarried women</td>
<td>46.79</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Number of live births per 1,000 inhabitants

### Birth rate in minimums

During 2017, there were 393,181 births, 4.2% less than the previous year. The birth rate stood at 8.41 born per 1,000 inhabitants, continuing its downward trend.

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### Three out of four women want to have at least two children

Women aged 18 to 55 according to the number of desired children. 2018

- None: 12.2%
- 1 child: 14.1%
- 2 children: 47.2%
- Three and more children: 26.5%

Most women under 35 still expect to have more children. From that age onwards, work or reconciliation of family and work life, and the economic reasons are the most important causes why women have had fewer children than desired.

### In 2017, there are fewer births than deaths for the second time since 2015

Population growth and births per thousand deaths

Births by 1,000 deaths | Growth by 1,000 inhabitants

- 2008: 1,500 | 16
- 2009: 1,250 | 12
- 2010: 1,000 | 8
- 2011: 750 | 4
- 2012: 500 | 0
- 2013: 250 | -4
- 2014: 0 | -4
- 2015: -250 | -8
- 2016: -500 | -12
- 2017: -750 | -16
In 2017, 424,523 people resident in Spain died, 3.4% more than the previous year. The crude mortality rate also rose to 9.1 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, with large regional differences. Principado de Asturias (12.8), Castilla y León (12.0) and Galicia (11.8) presented the highest figures.

Infant mortality rate increased from 2.68 to 2.72 per 1,000 births alive.

Life expectancy at birth was above 83 years for the second consecutive year, reaching 80.4 years for men and 85.7 for women.

### Life expectancy in maximums

In 2017, 424,523 people resident in Spain died, 3.4% more than the previous year. The crude mortality rate also rose to 9.1 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, with large regional differences. Principado de Asturias (12.8), Castilla y León (12.0) and Galicia (11.8) presented the highest figures.

Infant mortality rate increased from 2.68 to 2.72 per 1,000 births alive.

Life expectancy at birth was above 83 years for the second consecutive year, reaching 80.4 years for men and 85.7 for women.
Main marriage indicators. 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Interannual variation %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of marriages</td>
<td>173,626</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude marriage rate</td>
<td>3.68</td>
<td>-1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% marriages with at least one foreign spouse</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% same sex marriages</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average age of women at first marriage</td>
<td>33.18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average age of men at first marriage</td>
<td>35.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Number of marriages per 1,000 inhabitants
2. Different sex marriages

Marriage changes trend

In 2017, a total of 173,626 marriages were registered, representing a decrease of 1% as compared with the previous year. This breaks the upward trend of the previous three years. The crude marriage rate stood at 3.68 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants.

Separated marriages last longer than divorced marriages

During 2017, there were 102,341 cases of nullity, separation and divorce, 1% more than the previous year. Divorces represented 95.7% of the total. Marriages ending in divorce had an average duration of 16.4 years, while in separated marriages had an average duration of 22.7 years.

Divorces by time duration of marriage. 2017

- 20 or more years: 32.8%
- Less than 2 years: 3.4%
- From 10 to 19 years: 32.0%
- From 2 to 9 years: 31.8%