

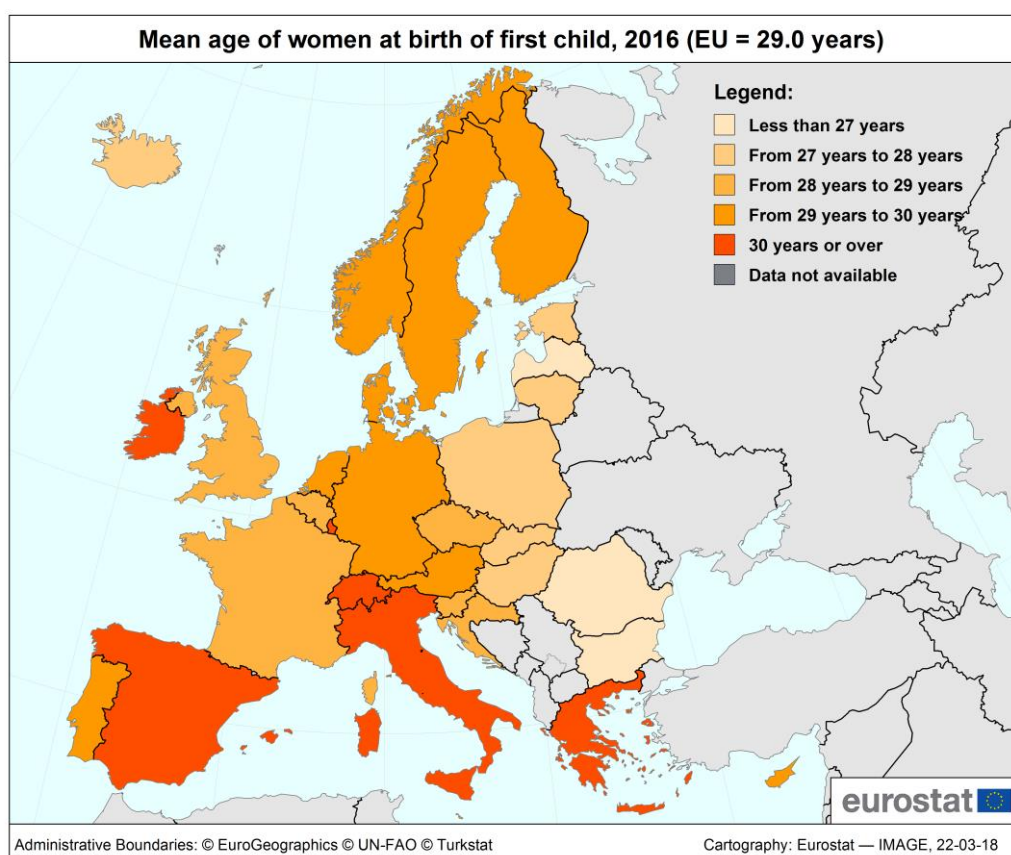
## Births and fertility in 2016

# Women in EU have first child on average at 29

## Over 5 million births in EU in 2016

- In 2016, 5.148 million babies were born in the **European Union (EU)**, compared with 5.103 million in 2015.
- On average in the **EU**, women who gave birth to their first child in 2016 were 29 years old. Across Member States, first time mothers were on average the youngest in **Bulgaria** and the oldest in **Italy**.
- Around 5% of births of first children in the **EU** in 2016 were to women aged less than 20 (teenage mothers) and around 3% to women aged 40 and over.
- Among the 5.148 million births in the **EU** in 2016, nearly 1 in 5 (or almost 930 000) concerned a third or subsequent child.
- Overall, the total fertility rate in the **EU** stood at 1.60 births per woman in 2016. It varied between Member States from 1.34 in both **Spain** and **Italy** to 1.92 in **France**.

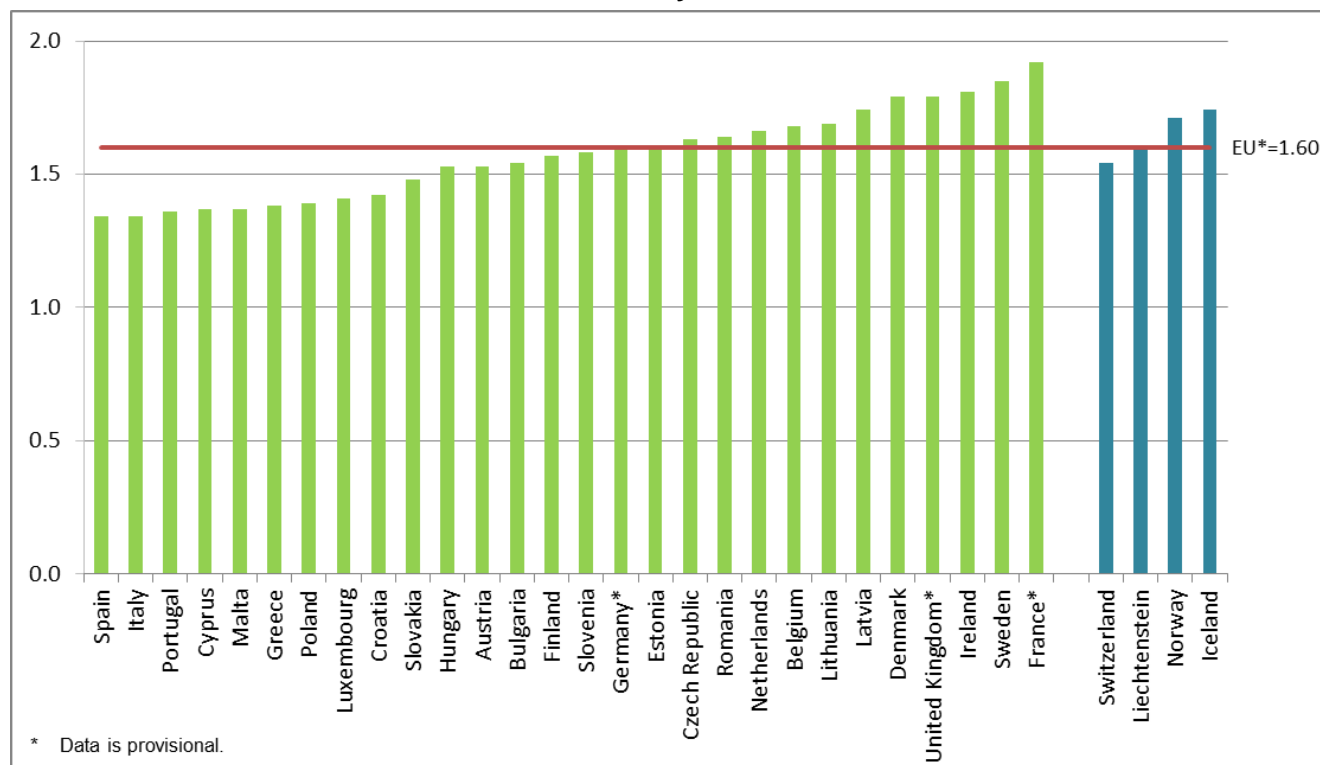
This information comes from recently published data by **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union**. The fertility indicators presented in this news release show only a small part of the large amount of data related to demography available at Eurostat.



## Total fertility rate highest in France and Sweden

In 2016, **France** (1.92 births per woman) and **Sweden** (1.85) were the two Member States with the highest total fertility rates in EU. They were followed by **Ireland** (1.81), **Denmark** and the **United Kingdom** (both 1.79). Conversely, the lowest fertility rates were observed in **Spain** and **Italy** (both 1.34 births per woman), **Portugal** (1.36), **Cyprus** and **Malta** (both 1.37), **Greece** (1.38) and **Poland** (1.39).

Total fertility rate, 2016



The source dataset can be found [here](#).

## First time mothers youngest in Bulgaria, Romania and Latvia, oldest in Italy and Spain

In 2016, the mean age of mothers at the first childbirth varied between the EU Member States. The lowest mean age for the first childbirth was recorded in **Bulgaria** (26.0 years), followed by **Romania** (26.4), **Latvia** (26.8), **Slovakia** (27.0), **Poland** (27.2) and **Lithuania** (27.3). In contrast, the mother's age for the first childbirth was above 30 in **Italy** (31.0 years), **Spain** (30.8), **Luxembourg** (30.5), **Greece** (30.3) and **Ireland** (30.1).

## Around 14% of first children born to teenage mothers in Bulgaria and Romania

The highest shares of births of a first child to teenage mothers (less than 20 years old) were recorded in **Romania** (14.2% of total births of first child in 2016), **Bulgaria** (13.6%) and **Hungary** (10.8%), ahead of **Slovakia** (9.9%), **Lithuania** (6.3%), the **United Kingdom** (6.2%) and **Latvia** (6.1%). On the other hand, the lowest shares were observed in **Slovenia** (1.6%), **Italy** (1.7%), the **Netherlands** (1.8%), **Denmark** and **Sweden** (both 1.9%), as well as in **Luxembourg** (2.2%).

In contrast, the highest proportions of births of a first child to women aged 40 and over were registered in **Italy** (7.2% of total births of first child in 2016), **Spain** (6.6%), **Greece** (5.3%), **Luxembourg** (4.8%) and **Ireland** (4.3%).

## One out of ten births in Finland was to a mother who already had at least three children

In the **EU**, more than 80% (81.9%) of births were first and second children, while births of third children accounted for 12.2% of the total and fourth or subsequent children accounted for 5.9% in 2016.

Across the EU Member States, the highest share of mothers having their fourth or subsequent children was recorded in **Finland** (10.1%), followed by **Ireland** (9.0%), the **United Kingdom** (8.5%), **Slovakia** (8.1%), **Romania** (7.7%) and **Belgium** (7.6%).

### Births of first child by mother's age, 2016

	Total births of first child	Proportions by age group, %				Mean age of women at birth of first child
		Under 20	20-29	30-39	40 and over	
<b>EU*</b>	<b>2 376 414</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>29.0</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	53 182	3.1	58.6	36.3	2.0	28.8
<b>Bulgaria</b>	32 880	13.6	57.3	26.9	2.2	26.0
<b>Czech Republic</b>	54 918	4.0	55.3	39.2	1.4	28.2
<b>Denmark</b>	28 973	1.9	59.2	36.7	2.2	29.3
<b>Germany*</b>	380 130	4.1	48.1	45.2	2.4	29.4
<b>Estonia</b>	5 736	4.9	63.7	29.6	1.8	27.5
<b>Ireland</b>	23 928	4.0	35.2	56.5	4.3	30.1
<b>Greece</b>	45 283	3.7	36.7	54.3	5.3	30.3
<b>Spain</b>	205 475	3.4	30.5	59.6	6.6	30.8
<b>France*</b>	331 400	4.3	56.9	36.1	2.6	28.5
<b>Croatia</b>	17 053	5.1	53.7	39.1	2.2	28.5
<b>Italy</b>	227 412	1.7	36.8	54.3	7.2	31.0
<b>Cyprus</b>	4 315	3.1	51.0	43.3	2.6	29.6
<b>Latvia</b>	9 034	6.1	66.7	25.9	1.3	26.8
<b>Lithuania</b>	14 386	6.3	67.4	25.3	1.0	27.3
<b>Luxembourg</b>	3 295	2.2	40.6	52.4	4.8	30.5
<b>Hungary</b>	43 321	10.8	48.1	38.7	2.4	27.8
<b>Malta</b>	2 381	5.6	48.3	44.0	2.1	29.1
<b>Netherlands</b>	78 092	1.8	52.2	43.9	2.2	29.8
<b>Austria</b>	41 442	3.3	51.0	42.9	2.7	29.2
<b>Poland</b>	175 888	5.8	62.5	30.7	1.0	27.2
<b>Portugal</b>	45 269	4.4	40.9	50.7	4.0	29.6
<b>Romania</b>	106 049	14.2	55.8	28.4	1.5	26.4
<b>Slovenia</b>	9 640	1.6	55.5	40.8	2.1	28.8
<b>Slovakia</b>	26 685	9.9	55.4	33.6	1.1	27.0
<b>Finland</b>	21 853	3.4	54.5	39.7	2.5	29.0
<b>Sweden</b>	49 766	1.9	57.5	38.2	2.4	29.2
<b>United Kingdom*</b>	338 628	6.2	49.3	41.7	2.9	28.9
<b>Iceland</b>	1 559	4.4	67.1	26.4	2.1	27.8
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Norway</b>	25 501	2.2	57.6	38.0	2.2	29.0
<b>Switzerland</b>	43 144	1.3	41.1	53.9	3.8	30.7
<b>Montenegro</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>FYR of Macedonia</b>	9 923	7.5	64.2	26.9	1.4	26.9
<b>Albania</b>	13 591	11.5	72.8	14.7	0.8	25.7
<b>Serbia</b>	31 464	6.4	55.5	35.5	2.2	27.8
<b>Turkey</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:

: Data not available.

\* Data is provisional.

Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

The source dataset can be found [here](#) for births of first children and [here](#) for mean age of women at birth of first child.

## Births by birth order, 2016

	Total births	Proportion by birth order, %			
		First child	Second child	Third child	Fourth or subsequent child
<b>EU*</b>	<b>5 148 162</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	121 896	44.1	34.5	13.8	7.6
<b>Bulgaria</b>	64 984	50.8	36.7	7.8	4.7
<b>Czech Republic</b>	112 663	48.7	36.7	10.4	4.2
<b>Denmark</b>	61 614	47.0	36.1	13.1	3.8
<b>Germany*</b>	792 137	48.0	34.6	11.8	5.7
<b>Estonia</b>	14 053	40.8	37.3	15.9	6.1
<b>Ireland</b>	63 836	37.5	35.4	18.1	9.0
<b>Greece</b>	92 898	48.7	38.2	9.6	3.5
<b>Spain</b>	408 734	50.3	38.2	8.7	2.8
<b>France</b>	784 325	42.3	35.6	14.8	7.3
<b>Croatia</b>	37 537	46.0	34.7	13.1	6.2
<b>Italy</b>	473 438	48.0	37.8	10.8	3.3
<b>Cyprus</b>	9 455	46.0	37.7	12.4	3.9
<b>Latvia</b>	21 968	41.1	38.3	14.6	6.0
<b>Lithuania</b>	30 623	47.0	37.8	10.9	4.3
<b>Luxembourg</b>	6 050	54.6	32.8	9.2	3.4
<b>Hungary</b>	95 361	46.9	32.4	13.4	7.3
<b>Malta</b>	4 476	53.2	33.6	9.1	4.1
<b>Netherlands</b>	172 520	45.3	36.7	13.0	5.1
<b>Austria</b>	87 675	47.3	35.6	12.0	5.2
<b>Poland</b>	382 257	46.0	38.5	11.1	4.4
<b>Portugal</b>	87 126	52.0	36.2	8.7	3.1
<b>Romania</b>	200 009	53.0	30.4	8.8	7.7
<b>Slovenia</b>	20 345	47.4	38.3	10.8	3.5
<b>Slovakia</b>	57 557	46.4	34.2	11.3	8.1
<b>Finland</b>	52 814	41.4	34.0	14.5	10.1
<b>Sweden</b>	117 425	42.5	36.7	14.2	6.6
<b>United Kingdom</b>	774 386	44.0	33.7	13.8	8.5
<b>Iceland</b>	4 034	38.6	35.1	19.5	6.7
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	378	:	:	:	:
<b>Norway</b>	58 890	43.3	37.6	14.3	4.8
<b>Switzerland</b>	87 883	49.1	36.4	11.2	3.2
<b>Montenegro</b>	7 569	:	:	:	:
<b>FYR of Macedonia</b>	23 002	43.3	36.2	15.3	5.2
<b>Albania</b>	31 733	46.9	36.8	12.6	3.7
<b>Serbia</b>	64 734	48.6	35.7	11.4	4.2
<b>Turkey</b>	1 309 771	:	:	:	:

: Data not available.

\* Data is provisional.

Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

The source dataset can be found [here](#) for the total number of births and [here](#) for births by order.

### Geographical information

The **European Union** (EU) includes Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

### Methods and definitions

The source of the data on fertility indicators at national level is the annual demographic data collection in the field of demography carried out by Eurostat. The full set of demographic statistics has been recently updated in the Eurostat database with data for 2016.

In this news release births refer to live births. **Live births** refer to births of children that showed any sign of life. It is the number of births excluding stillbirths.

The **total fertility rate** is defined as the mean number of children who would be born to a woman during her lifetime, if she were to spend her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates, which have been measured in a given year.

### For more information

Eurostat [website section](#) dedicated to statistics on demography.

Eurostat [database](#) on births and fertility data.

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