

Spain in figures 2017



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Published by the INE

Photo: Famara beach (Lanzarote). Uzkiiland (Fotolia)

Once again, *Spain in Figures* is being published for those users interested in statistical information.

This publication of a general character, aims to give an updated vision of the European environment with respect to different aspects of the social, demographic and economic reality of our country in a pleasant and summarized manner.

In order to do this, in the different chapters data is gathered from the Institute itself, as well as from other official national and international statistical sources.

The whole publication is accessible via Internet on the INE server (<http://www.ine.es/en/>). In the section **INEbase**, the data of the publication is expanded offering other statistical information equally relevant.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank all of the respondents for their efforts, and for the trust placed in the INE, as without their collaboration, we would not be able to carry out our task of generating useful knowledge for society as a whole.

We hope this publication will be of interest to all and fulfils its principal objective: to point out that statistical data is useful to have a better idea of our economic and social reality and in that way contribute to its progress.

Gregorio Izquierdo Llanes
INE President





Spain and the EU-28

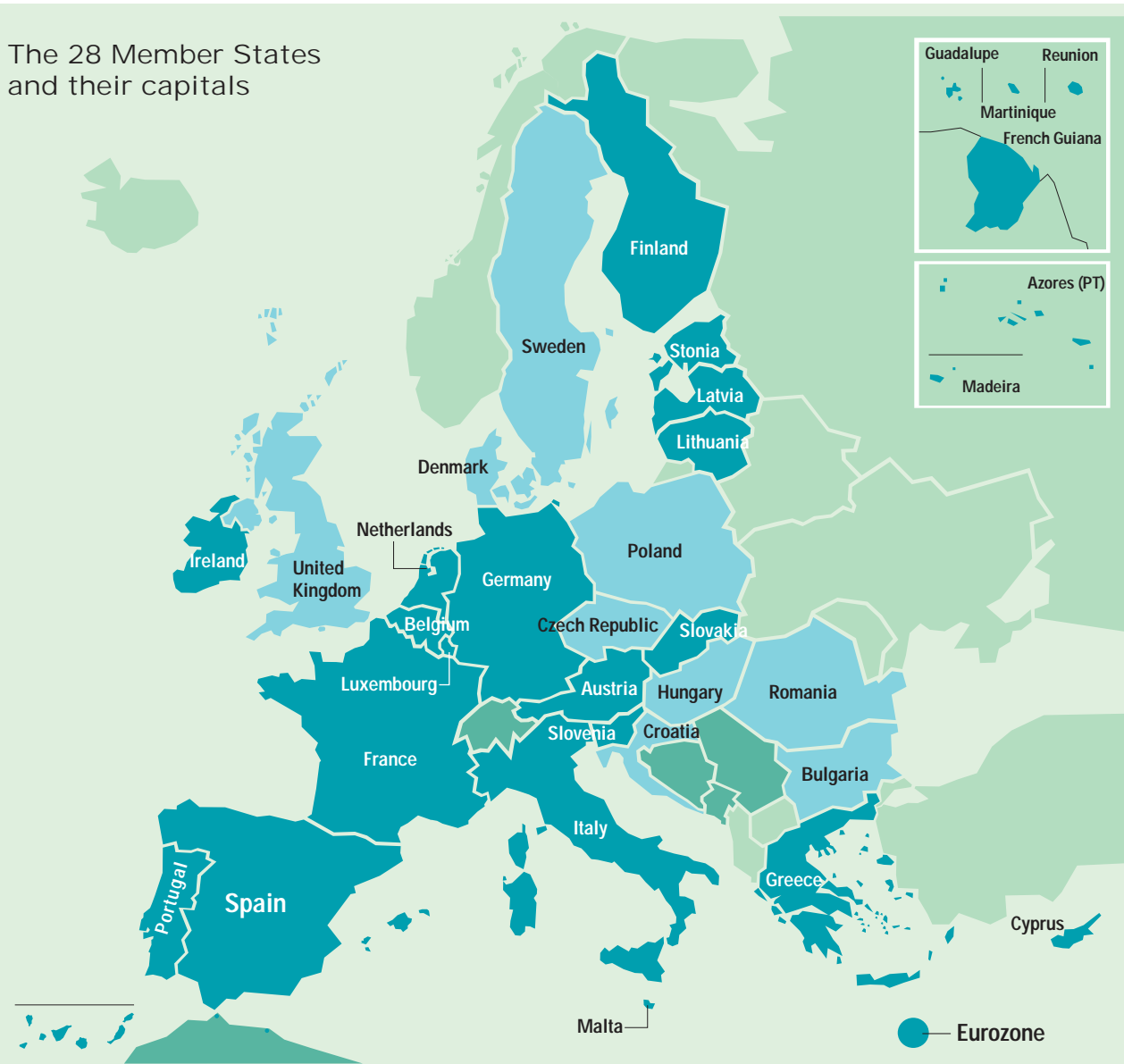
	Area 2015 (km ²)	Population* 1.1.2016 (thousands)	Density 2014 (inhabitants per km ²)
EU 28	:	510,284.4	116.7 (e)
Austria	83,879	8,690.1	103.6
Belgium	30,528	11,311.1	370.3
Bulgaria	110,370	7,153.8	66.3
Croatia	:	4,190.7	74.9
Cyprus	9,251	848.3	92.5
Czech Republic	78,868	10,553.8	136.3
Denmark	42,924	5,707.3	131.5
Estonia	45,227	1,315.9	30.3
Finland	338,440	5,487.3	18.0
France	633,187	66,760.0	104.5
Germany	357,376	82,175.7	226.6
Greece	132,049	10,783.7	82.5
Hungary	93,011	9,830.5	106.1
Ireland	69,797	4,724.7	67.5
Italy	302,073	60,665.6	201.2
Latvia	64,573	1,969.0	32.0
Lithuania	65,286	2,888.6	46.8
Luxembourg	2,586	576.2	215.1
Malta	315	434.4	1,352.4
Netherlands	41,542	16,979.1	500.7
Poland	312,679	37,967.2	124.1
Portugal	92,226	10,341.3	112.8
Romania	238,391	19,760.3	86.5
Slovakia	49,035	5,426.3	110.5
Slovenia	20,273	2,064.2	102.4
Spain	505,944	46,445.8	92.5
Sweden	438,574	9,851.0	23.8
United Kingdom	248,536	65,382.6	266.4

: Data not available

(e) Estimation

Source: Eurostat

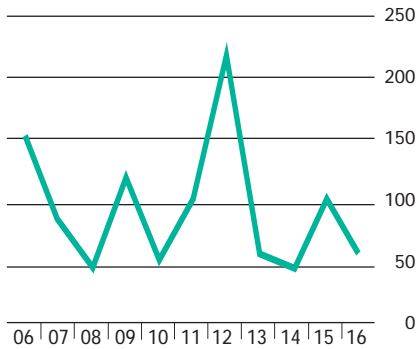
The 28 Member States and their capitals



AT Austria	<i>Vienna</i>	DE Germany	<i>Berlin</i>	NL Netherlands	<i>Amsterdam</i>
BE Belgium	<i>Brussels</i>	EL Greece	<i>Athens</i>	PL Poland	<i>Warsaw</i>
BG Bulgaria	<i>Sofia</i>	HU Hungary	<i>Budapest</i>	PT Portugal	<i>Lisbon</i>
HR Croatia	<i>Zagreb</i>	IE Ireland	<i>Dublin</i>	RO Romania	<i>Bucharest</i>
CY Cyprus	<i>Nicosia</i>	IT Italy	<i>Rome</i>	SK Slovakia	<i>Bratislava</i>
CZ Czech Republic	<i>Prague</i>	LV Latvia	<i>Riga</i>	SI Slovenia	<i>Ljubljana</i>
DK Denmark	<i>Copenhagen</i>	LT Lithuania	<i>Vilnius</i>	ES Spain	<i>Madrid</i>
EE Estonia	<i>Tallinn</i>	LU Luxembourg	<i>Luxembourg</i>	SE Sweden	<i>Stockholm</i>
FI Finland	<i>Helsinki</i>	MT Malta	<i>Valletta</i>	UK United Kingdom	<i>London</i>
FR France	<i>Paris</i>				

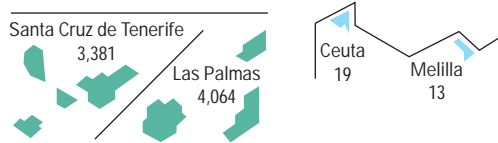
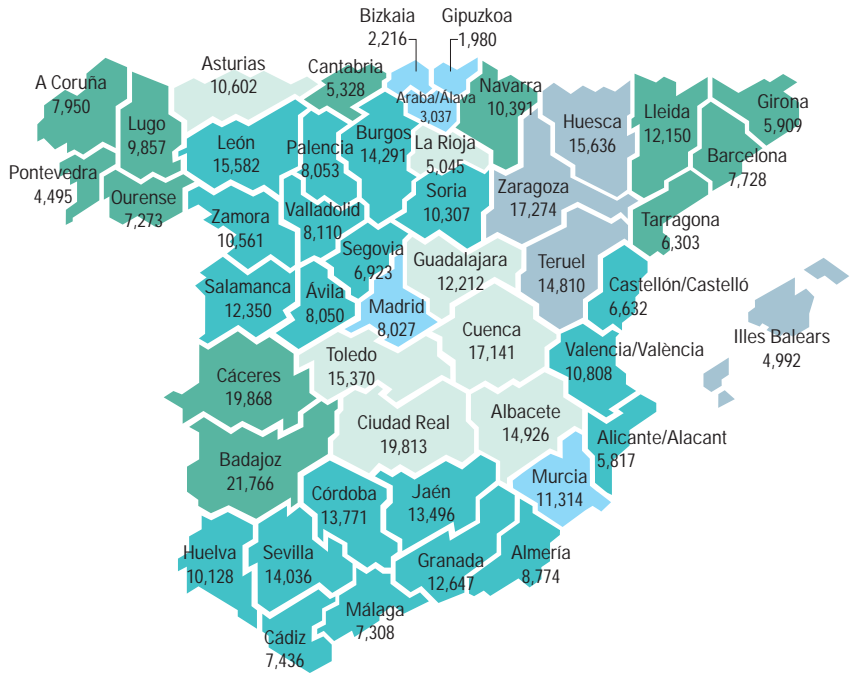
Burnt forest area

Thousands of ha



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and the Environment Affairs

Area of spanish provinces (km²)



Source: National Geographic Institute

Forests. 2015

	Thousands of ha
European Union	161,082.0
Sweden	28,073.0
Finland	22,218.0
Spain	18,417.9
France	16,989.0
Germany	11,419.0
Poland	9,435.0
Italy	9,297.0
Romania	6,861.0
Greece	3,903.0
Austria	3,869.0
Bulgaria	3,823.0
Latvia	3,356.0
Portugal	3,182.1
United Kingdom	3,144.0
Czech Republic	2,667.4
Estonia	2,232.0
Lithuania	2,180.0
Hungary	2,069.1
Slovakia	1,940.0
Croatia	1,922.0
Slovenia	1,248.0
Ireland	754.0
Belgium	683.4
Denmark	612.2
Netherlands	376.0
Cyprus	172.7
Luxembourg	86.8
Malta	0.4

Source: Eurostat

More than half of the territory is forest area

Spain counts with 27.7 million hectares of forest area, which is equivalent to 54.8% of its territory. The forests occupy more than 18 million hectares.

According to provisional data of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Food and Environment, the forest area affected by fires in 2016 is 65,246 hectares, 54.7% below the average of the last ten years. This year 22 large forest fires broke out (of more than 500 ha).

Half of the forest area burnt is located in the peninsular north-east (50.1% of the total) and 19.7% in the Mediterranean areas.



Warm and humid year

The year 2016 was a warm year in Spain, with an average temperature of 15.80 °C, exceeding the normal average value by 0.70 °C (1981-2010 reference period). It is the sixth warmest year since the beginning of the series in 1965 and the fifth warmest year in what has gone by of this century.

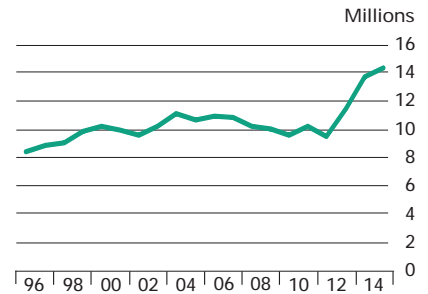
In as far as precipitations is concerned, 2016 may be considered humid, thanks to what was accumulated in the first five months of the year.



Slight increase in the emissions to the atmosphere

According to the Environmental Accounts, the Spanish economy emitted 324.2 million tons of greenhouse gases in 2014, 0.2% more than in 2013, even though during the period comprised between 2010 and 2014, the emissions have been reduced 8.9%.

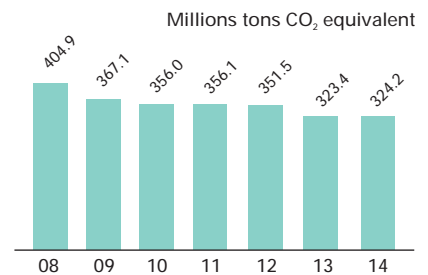
Visitor entry in National Parks



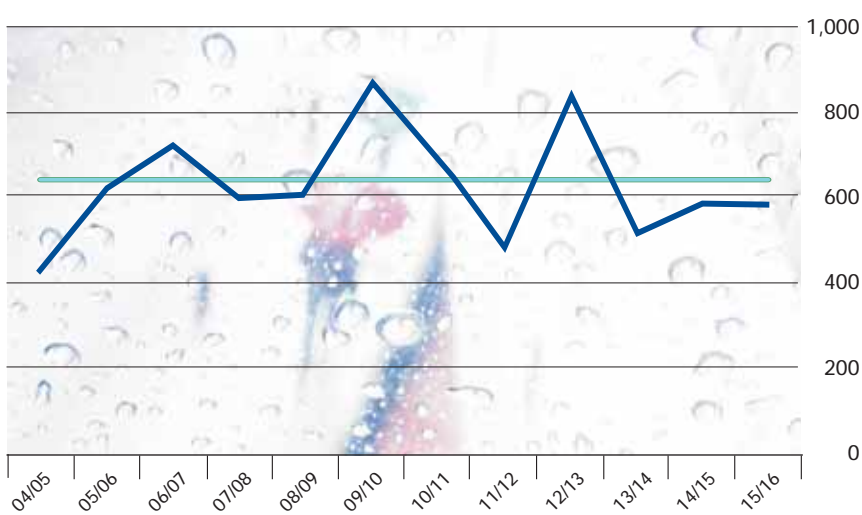
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and the Environment Affairs

In 2013, the Sierra de Guadarrama became part of the National Park Network, therefore now there are 15 national parks in Spain, 0.7% of the territory.

Greenhouses gas emissions



Pluviometry

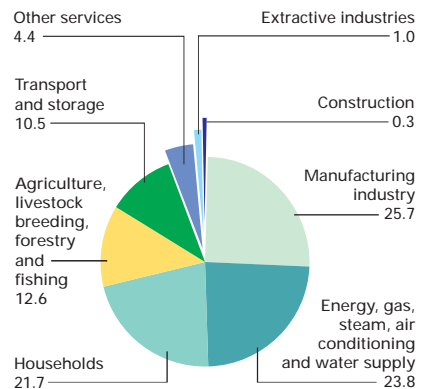


— Average value from October to September each year

— Historic average 1971-2000

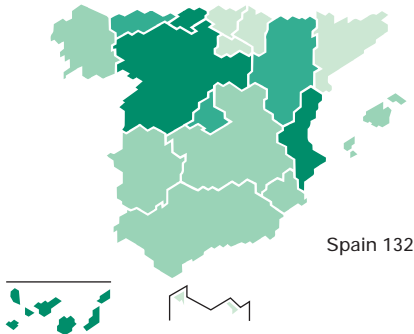
Source: State Meteorological Agency

Greenhouses gas emissions 2014 %



Average water consumption of the households. 2014

Litres/inhabitant/day



Unit cost of water

	euros/m ³
Highest values	
Cataluña	2.75
Murcia, Región de	2.73
Balears, Illes	2.19
Lowest values	
Castilla y León	0.95
Galicia	1.11
Rioja, La	1.15

Main indicators on water. 2014

		Interannual variation %
Average household consumption (litres/inhab./day)	132	1.5
Volume of real losses (hm ³)	651	-4.0
Unit cost (euros/m ³)	1.89	3.3
Volume of water registered for urban supply (hm ³)	3,214	0.1
Volume of water supplied to households (hm ³)	2,238	0.9
Volume of irrigation water (hm ³)	15,129	4.1

132 litres per inhabitant per day

During the year 2014, 4,272 hm³ of water were supplied to public urban supply networks. Three quarters of this amount (3,214 hm³) were registered water.

The unit cost stood at 1.89 euros/m³, with an increase of 3.3% as compared with the previous year.

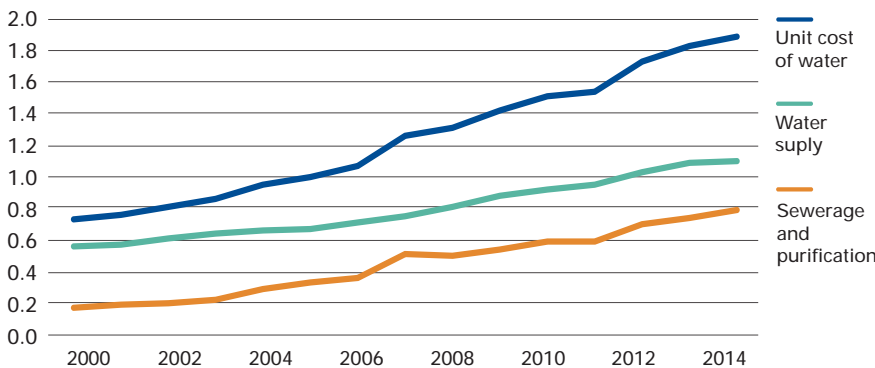
More water for irrigation

The volume of irrigation water used in agrarian operations in 2014 ascends to almost 15,129 hm³, indicating a 4.1% increase, as compared with the previous year

Herbaceous plants, (cereals, legumes, rice, maize and forage crops) represent 55.7% of the total volume of irrigation water and consume 2.6% more. On the other hand, olive groves and vineyard areas reduced the consumption in 10.4%.

Unit cost of water

euros/m³



Main waste indicators. 2014

	Miles de toneladas	Variación interanual %
Urban waste collection	21,328.3	-2.1
Mixed collection	17,530.1	-1.8
Selected wasted collection	3,798.2	-3.4
Paper and cardboard	976.9	-1.1
Glass	733.9	1.8
Mixed packagings and containers	565.7	1.2
Waste production in industry¹	38,726.3	-9.7

1. Biannual operation. Variation percentage with respect to 2012

Increase of 9.4% in the treatment of final residues

Urban waste management companies collected 21.3 million tonnes in 2014. In per capita terms, this indicated 459.1 kilogrammes of waste per person per year, 4.5% less than in 2013.

On the other hand, waste treatment companies handling waste of both urban and non-urban origin, managed 49.8 million tonnes of waste in 2014, 9.4% more than the previous year.

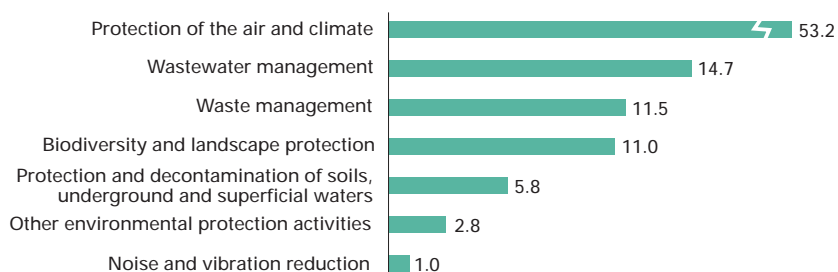
Industrial residues

In 2014, the industry generated 38.7 million tonnes of urban waste, that is, 9.7% less than in 2012. 96.6% of this waste was considered to be non-hazardous.

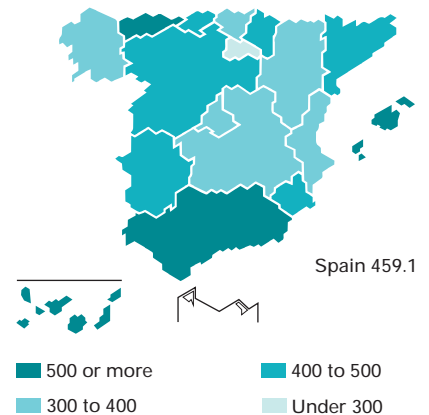
Industry investment on environmental protection

The environmental protection expenditure of the industry in 2014 ascends to 2,400 million euros, with an increase of 3.8% with respect to the previous year. Investment represented 23.1% of the expenditure.

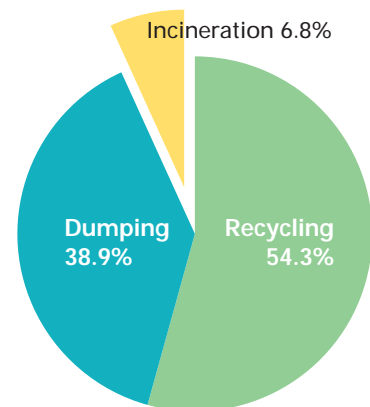
Industry investment in environmental protection. 2014 (%)



Urban waste collection 2014 (kg/inhabitant)



Final treatment of waste (%) 2014*



* Treatment of common sludge, mineral waste and vitrified, stabilised or solidified waste is not included.



Population



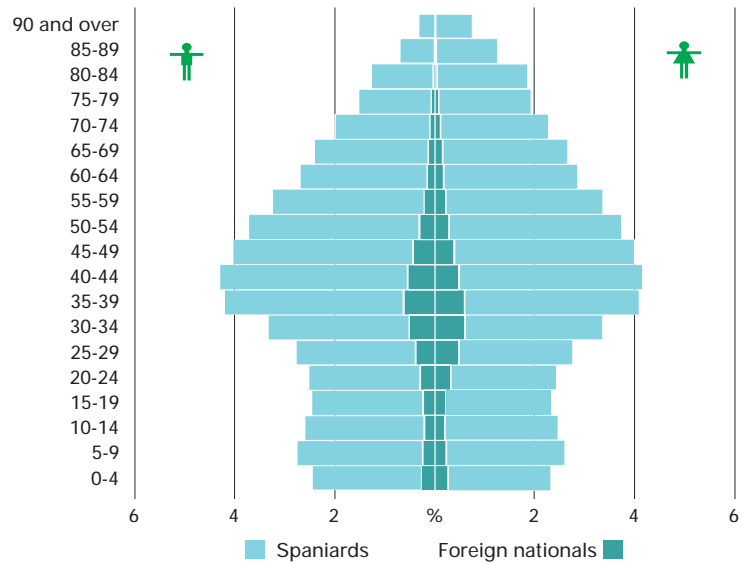
Population figures
1 January 2016

España	46,445,828
Andalucía	8,405,303
Almería	696,288
Cádiz	1,248,368
Córdoba	792,483
Granada	917,659
Huelva	521,741
Jaén	646,620
Málaga	1,641,148
Sevilla	1,940,996
Aragón	1,318,738
Huesca	220,623
Teruel	136,074
Zaragoza	962,041
Asturias, Principado de	1,041,026
Balears, Illes	1,135,633
Canarias	2,135,722
Palmas, Las	1,111,060
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	1,024,662
Cantabria	582,548
Castilla y León	2,454,858
Ávila	163,688
Burgos	359,925
León	475,021
Palencia	164,253
Salamanca	338,609
Segovia	56,362
Soria	90,821
Valladolid	524,832
Zamora	181,347
Castilla-La Mancha	2,049,147
Albacete	392,991
Ciudad Real	508,476
Cuenca	204,071
Guadalajara	254,303
Toledo	689,307
Cataluña	7,408,853
Barcelona	5,446,273
Girona	741,695
Lleida	429,138
Tarragona	791,747
Comunitat Valenciana	4,933,051
Alicante/Alacant	1,842,756
Castellón/Castelló	571,258
Valencia/València	2,519,036
Extremadura	1,085,115
Badajoz	682,628
Cáceres	402,488
Galicia	2,720,544
Coruña, A	1,124,212
Lugo	336,213
Ourense	314,764
Pontevedra	945,355
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,424,843
Murcia, Región de	1,466,507
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	637,540
País Vasco	2,164,144
Araba/Álava	321,816
Bizkaia	1,134,416
Gipuzkoa	707,911
Rioja, La	312,815
Ceuta	84,663
Melilla	84,777

Nationalizations help consolidate the Spanish Population

The resident population in Spain to 1 January 2016 stands, according to Population Figures, at 46.4 million inhabitants. This amount is slightly inferior (3,737 persons) to that of 2015. Nevertheless, the population of Spanish nationality increased by 32,459 persons, due to the process of the acquisition of the Spanish nationality.

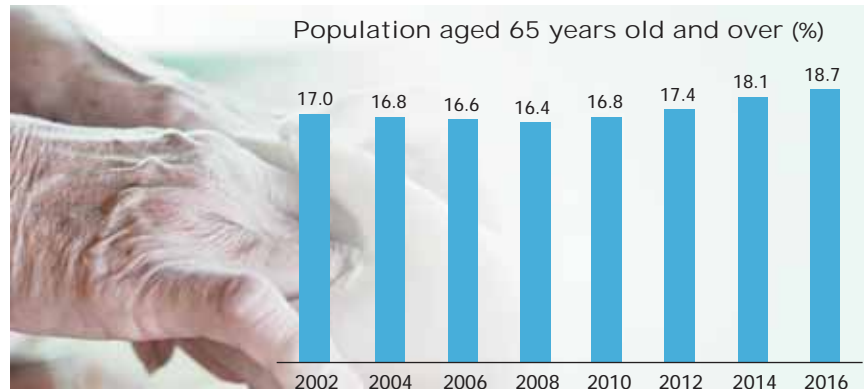
Spanish population pyramid at 1 January 2016



More elderly persons live longer lives

People over 65 years account for 8.7 million and they represent 18.7% of the total population. The number of persons over 100 years of age is also increasing

Population aged 65 years old and over (%)



Foreigners now make up 9.5% of the population

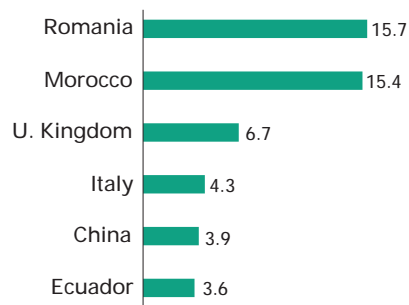
The foreign population resident in Spain is 4,418,157 persons, which is 0.8% lower than what it was on 1 January 2015. They represent 9.5% of the total.



Among the foreigners there is a predominance of nationals of Romania and Morocco, that make up 31.1% of the total

Predominant nationalities among the foreign nationals resident in Spain

1 January 2016. %



More Spaniards leave, but also more come in

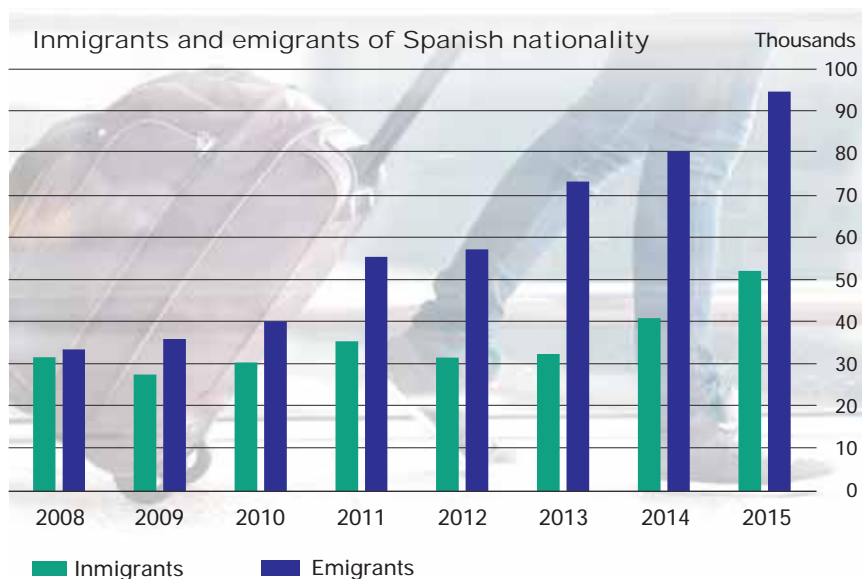
According to Migrations Statistics, a total of 94,645 persons of Spanish nationality travelled abroad during 2015, which supposes an increase of 17.7% more persons with respect to the previous year and 52,109 came in that same year, which is 27.2% more.

Among the countries of the EU, Spain is one of the countries which has one of the lowest emigration among nationals originally from the country itself.

Emigration of nationals. 2015

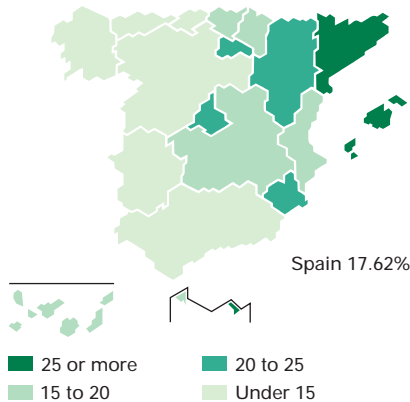
Per 1,000 inhabitants

Lithuania	12.7
Romania	9.4
Latvia	8.3
Ireland	7.0
Estonia	6.8
Croatia	6.7
Greece	5.2
Poland	4.5
Slovenia	4.2
Luxembourg	3.9
Portugal	3.8
France	3.8
Netherlands	3.5
Bulgaria	3.4
Hungary	3.3
Belgium	2.7
Malta	2.7
Sweden	2.5
Denmark	2.5
Spain	2.0
United Kingdom	1.9
Austria	1.8
Finland	1.8
Italy	1.7
Germany	1.3
Cyprus	1.2
Slovakia	0.7
Czech Republic	0.6



Source: Eurostat

Births to foreign women
2015 (%)



Births outside of marriage
2015 (%)

Bulgaria	58.6
Slovenia	57.9
Sweden	54.7
Denmark	53.8
Portugal	50.7
Netherlands	49.8
Hungary	47.9
United Kingdom	47.9
Czech Republic	47.8
Spain	44.5
Finland	44.3
Latvia	41.5
Slovakia	39.2
Luxembourg	38.8
Ireland	36.5
Germany	35.0
Romania	31.0
Italy	30.0
Lithuania	27.7
Malta	26.9
Poland	24.6
Croatia	18.1
Greece	8.8
Belgium	:
Estonia	:
France	:
Cyprus	:
Austria	:

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Main birth and fertility indicators. 2015

		Interannual variation %
Number of births ¹	418,432	-1.8
Crude birth rate ²	9.02	-1.7
Percentage of births to foreign women	17.62	0.1
Average number of children per woman	1.33	1.0
Average age at maternity	31.90	0.4
Percentage of births to unmarried women	44.48	4.6

1. To women resident in Spain

2. Number of live births per 1,000 inhabitants

44.5% of births are to unmarried women

During 2015, there were 418,432 births in Spain, 1.8% less than in the previous year. The birth rate stands at 9.02 births per 1,000 inhabitants.

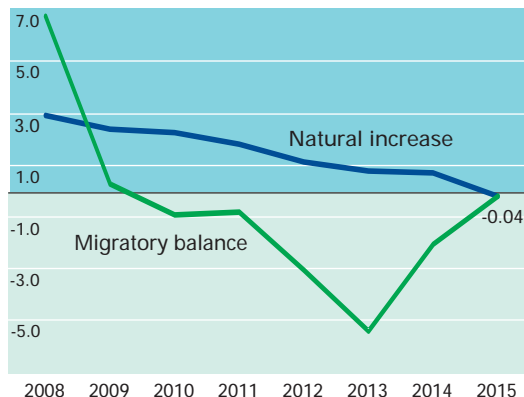
The average number of children per woman is 1.33 and the average age at maternity continues to increase slightly standing at 31.9 years.

The percentage on children born to unwed mothers stands at 44.5% of the total, the highest figure of the historical series.

The growth indicators of the population suggest that the natural increase continues to decrease while the migratory balance has restrained the marked declines of the previous years.

Population Growth Indicators

Per 1,000 inhabitants



Migratory balance: difference between the entries (immigrants) and departures (emigrants).

Natural increase: difference between the number of births and the number of deaths.

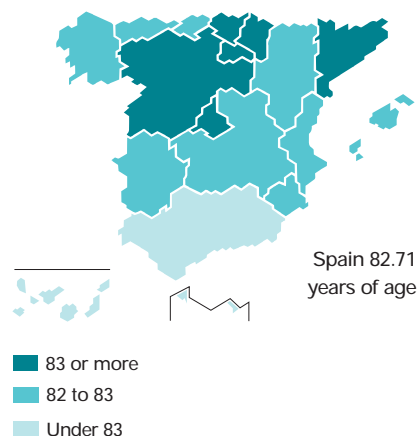


Main mortality indicators. 2015

		Interannual variation %
Number of deaths ¹	420,408	6.8
Crude mortality rate ²	9.06	6.9
Life expectancy at birth	82.71	-0.3
Life expectancy at 65 years of age	20.84	-1.4
Infant mortality rate ³	2.67	-5.4

- 1. Residents in Spain
- 2. Per 1,000 inhabitants
- 3. Per 1,000 births

Life expectancy at birth 2015



Infant mortality among the lowest in Europe

In 2015, 420,408 persons residents in Spain died, 6.8% more than the previous year. The gross mortality rate also increased, standing at 9.06 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants. The highest figures were registered in the north-east peninsular area.

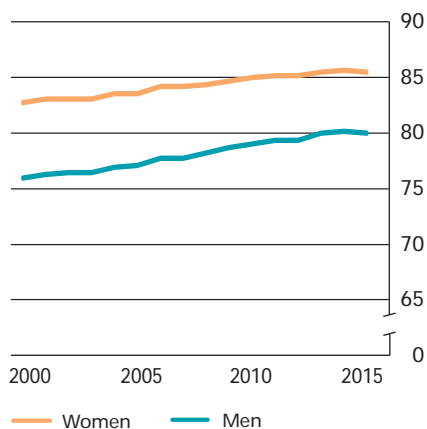
The infant mortality rate dropped 5.4% with respect to 2014, 15 tenths lower than that registered this year which is amongst the lowest in the European Union.

Life expectancy dropped two tenths down to 82.7 years with difference between the sexes: 85.4 in women and 79.9 in men. At 65 years, women expect to live 22.7 years more and men 18.8 more years.

Infant mortality. 2015 Per 1,000 births

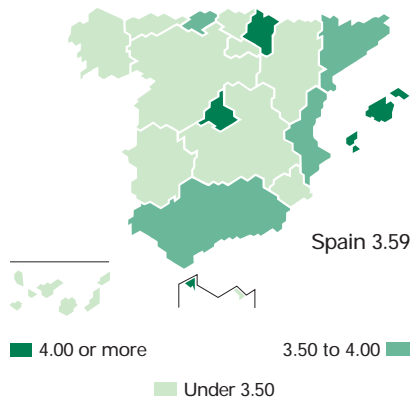
Romania	7.6
Bulgaria	6.6
Malta	5.8
Slovakia	5.1
Hungary	4.2
Lithuania	4.2
Croatia	4.1
Latvia	4.1
Poland	4.0
Greece	4.0
United Kingdom	3.9
Denmark	3.7
France	3.7
European Union	3.6
Ireland	3.4
Netherlands	3.3
Belgium	3.3
Germany	3.3
Austria	3.1
Portugal	2.9
Italy	2.9
Luxembourg	2.8
Spain	2.7
Cyprus	2.7
Estonia	2.5
Czech Republic	2.5
Sweden	2.5
Finland	1.7
Slovenia	1.6

Life expectancy at birth



Source: Eurostat

Crude marriage rate. 2015
Marriages per 1,000 inhabitants

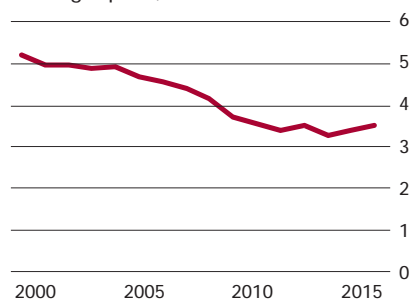


Main marriage indicators. 2015

		Interannual variation %
Number of marriages ¹	166,651	4.0
Crude marriage rate ²	3,59	4.1
% of marriages with at least one foreign spouse ³	14,3	-5.7
% same-sex marriages	2,2	9.8
Average age of women at first marriage	32,66	1.2
Average age of men at first marriage	34,81	1.1

1. Marriages held of persons who plan to reside in Spain
2. Number of marriages per 1,000 inhabitants
3. Different-sex marriages

Crude marriage rate
Marriages per 1,000 inhabitants



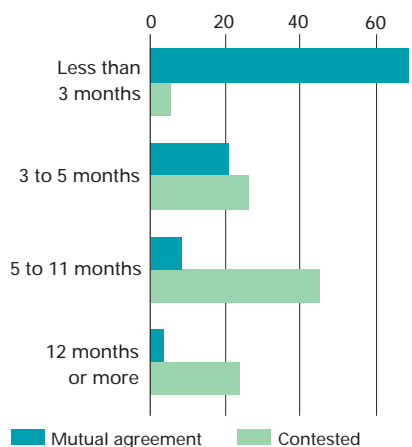
For second year the marriage rate increases

A total of 166,651 marriages were recorded in 2015, indicating an increase of 4.0% as compared with the previous year. The gross marriage rate stood at 3.59 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants.

4.2% less divorces

During 2015 there were 101,357 cases of annulment, separation and divorce. This implies a 4.3% decrease in comparison with the previous year. The highest number of divorces and separations in 2015 between different-sex spouses took place in the age bracket from 40 to 49 years old, for both men and women.

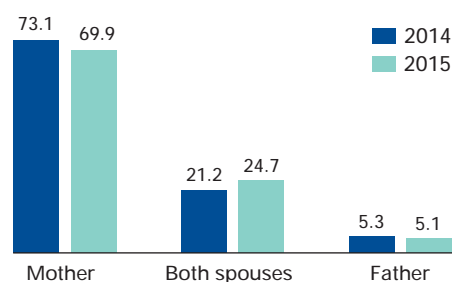
Procedure of separation and divorce according to class and duration 2015 (%)



The custody of minors was granted to the mother in 69.9% of the cases, a figure lower than that observed in 2014 (73.1%).



Custody of underage children
% of the total of annulments, separations and divorces





Student body enrolled in General Education System Non-University Studies. 2015-2016 academic year. Preview data

	Number of students	Interannual variation %
Total¹	8,108,884	0.1
Preschool Education ²	1,806,620	-1.8
Primary Education	2,924,463	0.5
Obligatory Secondary Education	1,868,584	1.5
Post-Secondary Education	694,224	0.5
Vocal Training	767,528	2.1

1. This also includes Special Education and Initial Professional Qualification Programmes.
 2. Student body schooled in centres authorised by the educational administrations.

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

Less enrolment in Preschool education

In the 2015-2016 academic year, the students of the General Education System of Non-University Studies reached 8,108,884 students, 0.1% higher than in the previous academic year. The enrolment increases in all the levels except in Preschool education, which is affected by the decrease in the birth rate, and where schooling is one of the highest in the European Union.

The Vocational Formation enrolment increased 2.1%, basically in basic vocational training, which completes its implementation with the second course.

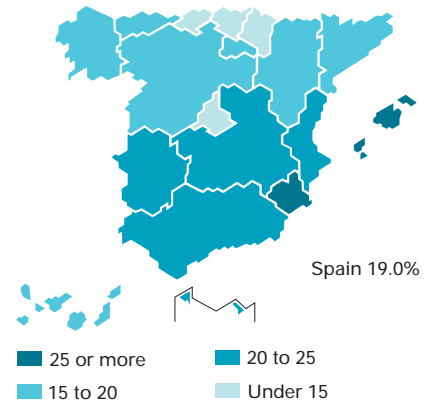
In 2016, the early student leaving stood below 20%, though the high figures remain within the European Union

University Entrance Examinations. 2015

	Enrolled students		% exams passed over exams taken
	Total	% Females	
Total	287,824	55.1	87.8
Ordinary examination session	235,531	55.8	93.0
Extraordinary examination session	52,293	52.0	78.8
Over 25 years old	31,884	43.5	59.6
Over 45 years old	4,487	53.5	62.7
Over 40 years old with professional experience	1,188	38.9	67.2

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

Early school leaving*. 2016



Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

% of population aged 14 to 24 that at most completed the Obligatory Secondary Education level and is not attending any other type of training.

Early childhood education at 3 years old. 2015 (%)

France	99.5
Denmark	97.0
Malta	96.8
United Kingdom	96.7
Spain	94.9
Germany	93.3
Italy	92.1
Sweden	91.4
Estonia	86.9
Latvia	86.6
Slovenia	82.8
Netherlands	82.7
Hungary	81.2
Romania	77.8
Czech Republic	77.3
Lithuania	77.0
Austria	75.0
Bulgaria	71.3
Finland	68.4
Luxembourg	65.8
Poland	65.2
Cyprus	64.1
Slovakia	60.3
Croatia	55.7
Ireland	38.3
Belgium	:
Greece	:
Portugal	:

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Survey on the Labour Insertion of University Graduates

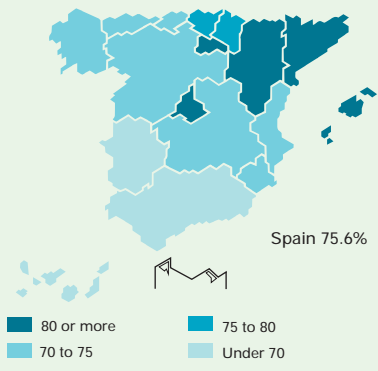
Between 2014 and 2015, the Survey on Labour Insertion of University Graduates (EILU) aims to provide information on diverse aspects of the transition process from the university to the labour market of the cohort of 1st and 2nd Cycle graduates and university graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year.

75.6% of the university graduates were employed in 2014. The highest employment rate was observed in the age groups 35 and more years (78.9%), and was higher in men (78.0%) than in women (74.1%).

7.8% of the university graduates in employment work abroad (9.7% men and 6.4% women)

The degrees with the highest number of people employed outside Spain were the Diploma in Nursing, and the Degrees in Business Administration and Architecture.

Employment rate of university graduates from 2009-2010 academic year by Autonomous Community of study. 2014



Students enrolled in a degree, and 1st and 2nd cycle. 2015-2016 academic year. Provisional data

	Number of Students	% Female	Interannual variation % Number of students
Total	1,329,109	54.5	-2.6
Social and Legal Sciences	618,851	59.7	-2.3
Engineering and Architecture	254,244	25.5	-9.8
Arts and Humanities	133,710	61.1	1.0
Health Sciences	240,812	69.3	2.1
Sciences	81,492	51.0	1.7

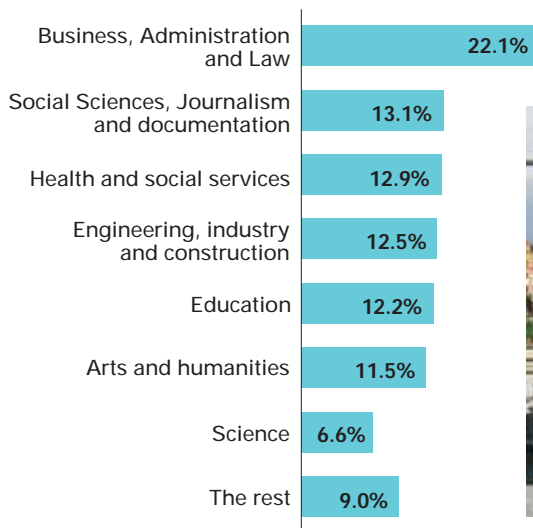
Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

Men in engineering, women in health sciences

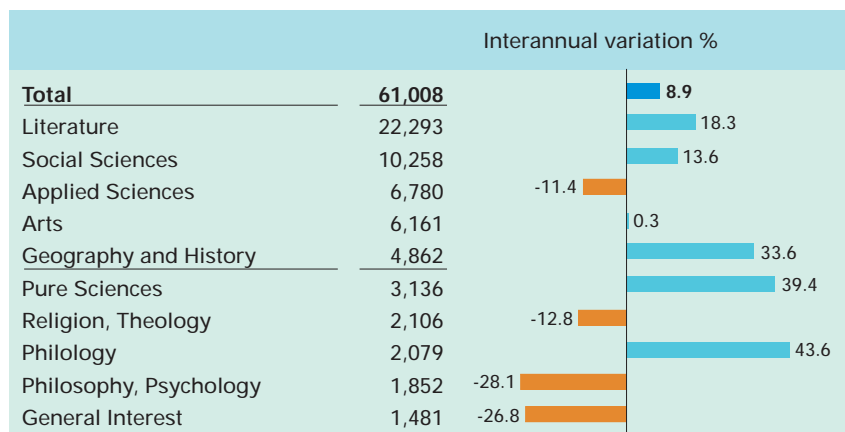
In the 2015-2016 academic year the number of degree and first and second cycle students stood at 1,329,109, indicating a decrease of 2.6% as compared with the previous academic year. The greatest decrease is seen in enrolment in Engineering and Architecture (9.8%). The same as the previous year, the students enrolled in Health Sciences increased (2.1%). The highest proportion of women is registered in this group of studies (69.3%) and the lowest in Engineering and Architecture (25.5%).

On the other hand, those enrolled in doctorate courses increased 54.4% and in masters, 17.4%.

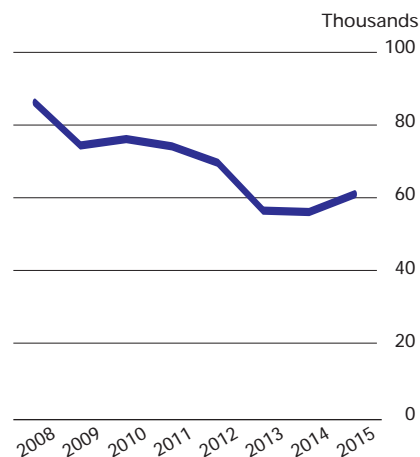
New students enrolled in degree studies and field of studies. 2015-16



Number of titles published, by subject. 2015



Titles published in Spain Books and brochures



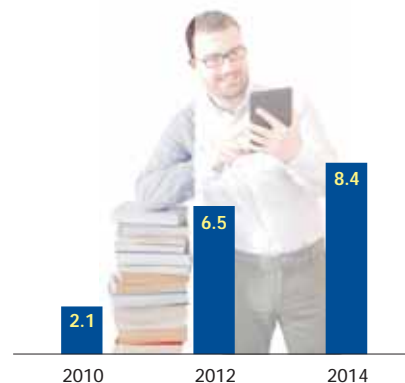
The editorial production recovers

According to the Book Publishing Activity Statistic, during 2015, 61,008 titles edited in Spain were deposited in the National Library, 8.9% more than in 2014. Among them, 84.8% were books and 15.2% of them were brochures. The majority of the titles published correspond to the subjects of Literature (36.5% of the total), Social sciences (16.8%) and Applied sciences (11.1%).

Home lending of books in libraries



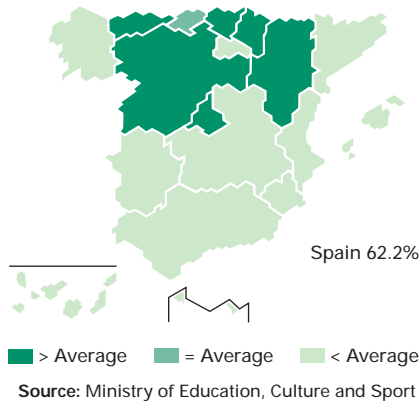
Libraries with electronic book readers (%)



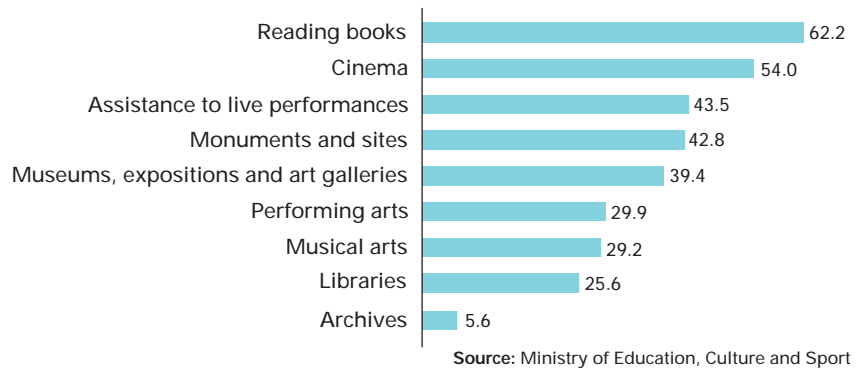
6% of the library loans were of electronic type

The book is the most required library home loan (67.9% of the total). This is followed by audio-visual documents (16.5%) and electronic documents (6.0%). The percentage of libraries with readers of electronic books maintain their upward trend, going from 2.1% in 2010 to 6.5% in 2012 and 8.4% in 2014.

Persons who read books in the last year. 2015 (%)



Principal indicators of cultural participation. 2014-15



Cultural employment
% over total employment

Luxembourg	4.4
Estonia	4.1
Sweden	4.1
Finland	4.0
Denmark	3.9
Netherlands	3.8
United Kingdom	3.6
Slovenia	3.5
Latvia	3.4
Lithuania	3.4
Belgium	3.2
Austria	3.2
Germany	3.0
European Union	2.9
Czech Republic	2.9
Malta	2.9
Hungary	2.8
France	2.7
Italy	2.7
Cyprus	2.7
Ireland	2.6
Croatia	2.6
Poland	2.6
Spain	2.5
Bulgaria	2.3
Portugal	2.3
Greece	2.1
Slovakia	2.0
Romania	1.2

Source: Eurostat

Reading continues to rise

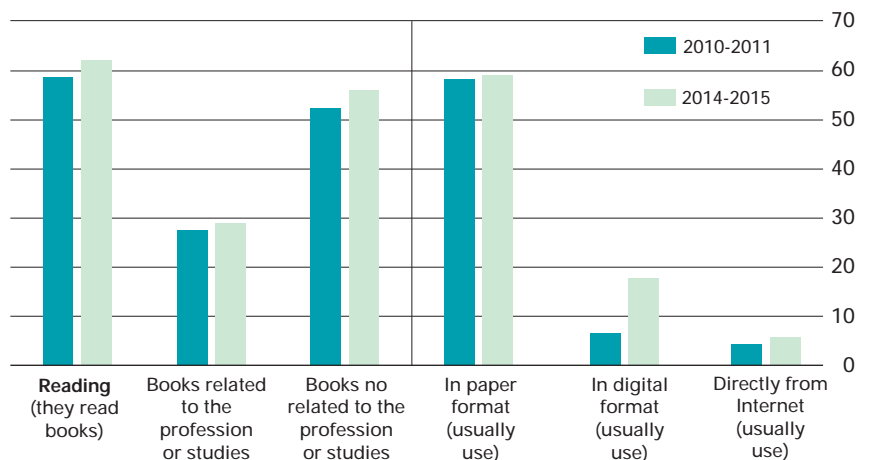
According to the Survey of Cultural Habits and Practices, 2014-2015, carried out by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport, the cultural activities with the highest level of assistance or practice are: listening to music (87.2%), reading books (62.2%) and going to the cinema (54.0%).

With respect to the previous edition of the Survey, there is an increase of 3.5 in the rate of readers per year. 17.7% usually uses digital support.

More theatre attendance and less circus

In performing arts and musicals, there is a marked increase of theatre attendance (22.1%) and the decrease of 6.1% of circus attendance.

Read books during the previous year according to relation to the profession and in regular reading format (%)



Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

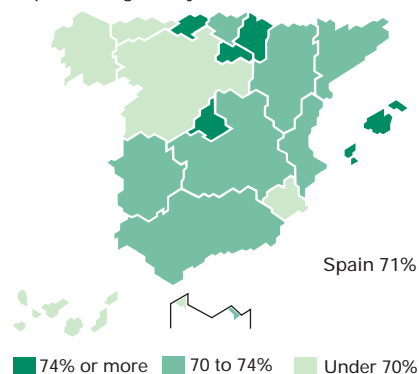


Registered health professionals. 2015

		% Women	Interannual variation %
Nurses	284,184	84.2	3.4
Doctors	242,840	49.1	1.9
Pharmacists	69,774	71.5	2.0
Physiotherapists	45,045	66.8	6.0
Dentists	34,641	54.5	4.1
Veterinarians	31,242	46.8	3.1
Ópticans-Optometrists	16,317	65.7	2.4
Psychologists	26,879	81.7	-6.4
Dental prosthesis technicians	6,672	25.5	6.8
Chiropodists	6,867	59.3	6.9
Speech therapists	8,147	93.6	10.3
Dieticians and nutritionists	2,884	88.4	13.1
Occupational therapists	2,646	91.6	13.2
Chemists	351	51.0	-8.4
Physicists	133	30.8	33.0

Positive evaluation of health condition. 2014

Population aged 15 years old and over



Health expenditure. 2014
Euros per inhabitant

Luxembourg	5,556
Sweden	4,966
Denmark	4,876
Netherlands	4,297
Ireland	4,147
Germany	3,973
Austria	3,957
Belgium	3,722
France	3,582
Finland	3,575
United Kingdom	3,448
Italy	2,401
Spain	2,034
Eslovenia	1,546
Portugal	1,498
Cyprus	1,389
Greece	1,351
Czech Repub	1,125
Slovakia	970
Estonia	931
Lithuania	772
Hungary	757
Poland	684
Croatia	681
Latvia	650
Bulgaria	504
Romania	388

Advancement of new sanitary professionals

The number of registered doctors increased by 1.9% in 2015 and nurses did so by 3.4%. The highest increases were registered in some of the professions recently incorporated to the Registered Health Professionals Statistic, such as physicists with sanitary specialization (33.0%) and occupational therapists (13.2%).

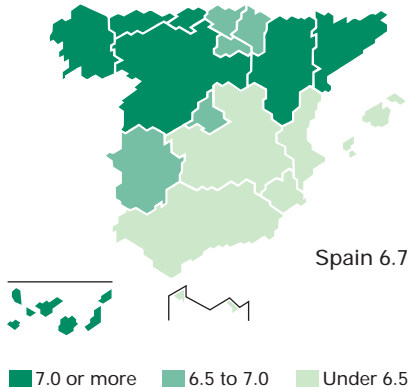
Self-perceived health good or very good, in general

According to data of the European Survey of Health of 2014, seven out of each ten Spaniards aged 15 years and older, consider their health as being good or very good. The positive perception of health decreases with age and is somewhat higher in men than in women.



Three out of every ten persons aged 15 years old and over does some form of physical exercise more than two days a week.

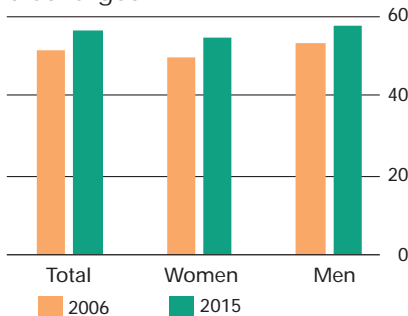
Average hospital stay by autonomous community of residence. 2015 (Days)



Hospital discharges, by main group of illness. 2015

		Interannual variation %
Total	4,746,651	0.6
Circulatory system	628,563	0.7
Respiratory system	572,778	7.9
Digestive system	572,587	-0.6
Pregnancy, delivery and postpartum	480,528	-2.5
Tumours	454,891	0.3
Injuries and poisoning	424,014	1.4
The rest	1,613,290	-0.7

Average age of patients discharged



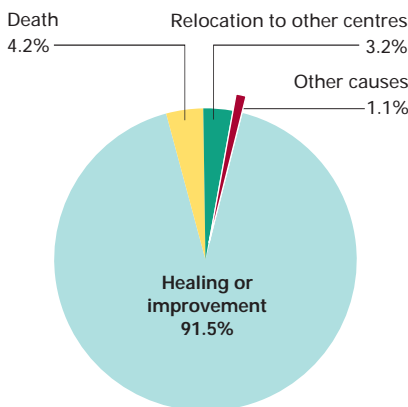
The patients discharged are older

According to the Hospital Morbidity Survey, there were 4,746,651 hospital discharges in 2015, 0.6% more than in 2014. They represent 10,228 discharges for each 100,000 inhabitants. It is the third annual increase of hospital morbidity rate after nine years of decreases.

More than half of the discharges corresponded to women (52.7%). Nevertheless, if those produced by pregnancies, deliveries and post-partum are excluded, this percentage would stand at 47.4%.

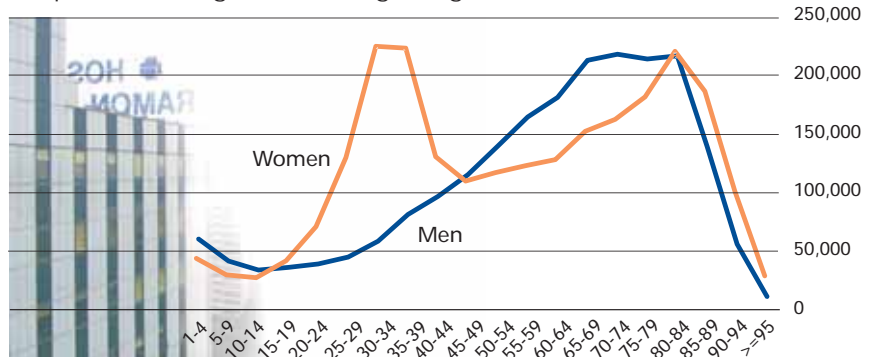
Since 2006, the average age of the patients has been increasing year by year, which has meant an increase of the average age in that period of more than four years.

Reasons for hospital discharge 2015



The average stay as per hospital discharge was 6.66 days.

Hospital discharges according to age and sex. 2015



Deaths by main causes of death. 2015

	Total	Women %	Interannual variation % Causes
All causes	422,568	49.5	6.8
Diseases of the circulatory system	124,197	54.5	5.8
Tumours	111,381	39.2	1.0
Diseases of the respiratory system	51,848	44.2	18.3
Diseases of the nervous system and of sense organs	25,835	61.7	10.4
Mental and behavioural disorders	21,333	66.3	14.0
Diseases of the digestive system	20,360	47.8	5.0
External causes of mortality	15,079	38.0	1.2

Deaths and their causes

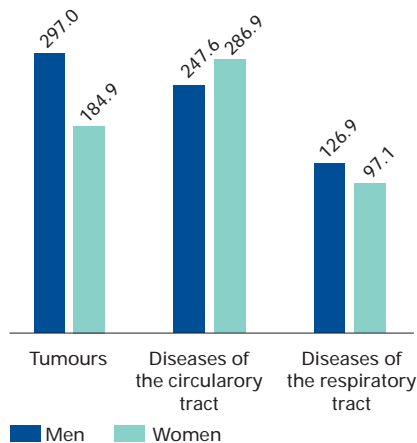
In 2015, the Death Statistics according to Cause of Death recorded in total 422,568 deaths, 6.8% more than in the previous year.

Diseases of the circulatory system remain the leading cause of death, followed by tumours and diseases of the respiratory system. Tumours are the leading cause of death in men and the second in women.

The majority of the deceased (21.1%) were between 85 and 89 years of age.

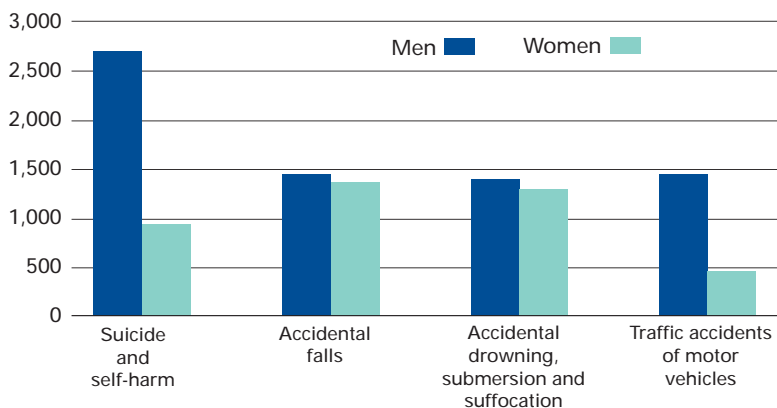
Highest gross rates by sex. 2015

Per 100,000 inhabitants of each group



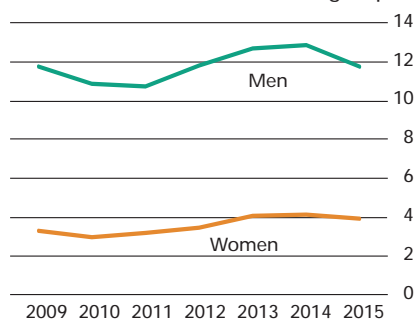
External causes of mortality (non-natural) represent 3.6% of the total, two tenths less than in 2014

Main external causes of mortality by sex. 2015



Suicide rates by sex

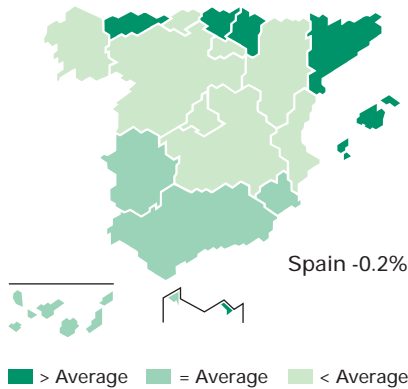
Per 100,000 inhabitants of each group



Living conditions



CPI. 2016 Average annual change. %



What increases the most on average. 2016



What decreases the most on average. 2016



Purchasing Power Parities allow the comparison of price levels among countries, unlike the CPI, which reports price variations over time.

Consumer Price Index (CPI). Base 2011

	Average index 2016	Average annual change
General index	103.0	-0.2
Food and non alcoholic beverages	107.5	1.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	116.1	0.5
Clothing and footwear	101.4	0.6
Housing	100.7	-4.2
Furnishing and household equipment	101.2	0.2
Health	110.7	-0.2
Transports	97.5	-2.1
Communications	87.5	2.6
Leisure and culture	98.7	-1.0
Education	117.2	0.6
Restaurants, cafes and hotels	103.9	1.1
Others goods and services	108.8	1.6

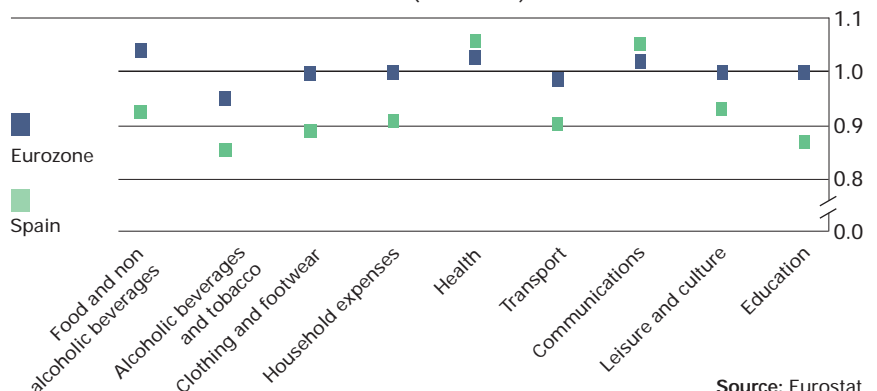
Negative inflation rate for the third consecutive year

The average rate of the general Consumer Price Index (CPI) in 2016 is -0.2%, three tenths more than that registered the previous year.

Among the twelve large groups of consumption goods and services, the greatest decrease corresponded to Housing (-4.2%) and the highest increase was recorded in Communications (2.6%).

At a more detailed level, the highest average annual variation was registered in fresh potatoes and potatoes preparations, while heating, lighting and water supply registered the lowest.

Purchase Power Parities. 2015 (EU28=1)

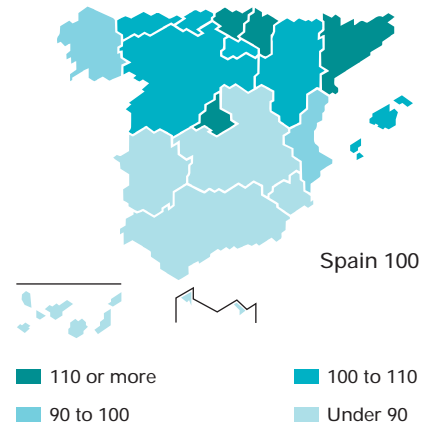


Source: Eurostat

Average household expenditure. 2015

	Euros	Interannual variation
Total	27,420	1.4
Housing, water, electricity and fuels	8,710	-0.4
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	4,125	2.4
Transport	3,158	-2.1
Restaurants, cafés and hotels	2,548	9.1
Other goods and services	2,058	-0.4
Leisure, performance and culture	1,593	3.9
Clothing and footwear items	1,395	1.4
Furniture, equipment and other household expenses	1,165	5.9
Health	972	1.8
Communication	792	-0.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	523	2.5
Education	380	3.0

Index on the average expenditure per person. 2015



First increase of household expenditure since 2008

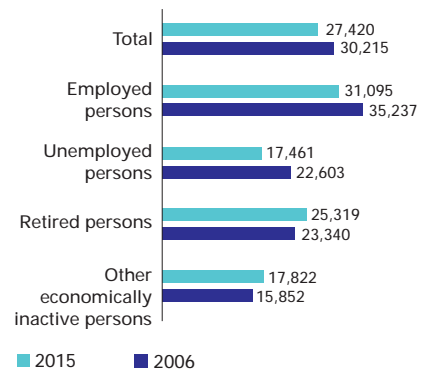
According to the Household Budget Survey, the average expenditure per household in 2015 was 27,420 euros, 382 more than in 2014, indicating an annual increase of 1.4%. This is the first increase since 2008.

The average expenditure per person also increased standing at 10,960 euros, 1.9% more than in 2014.

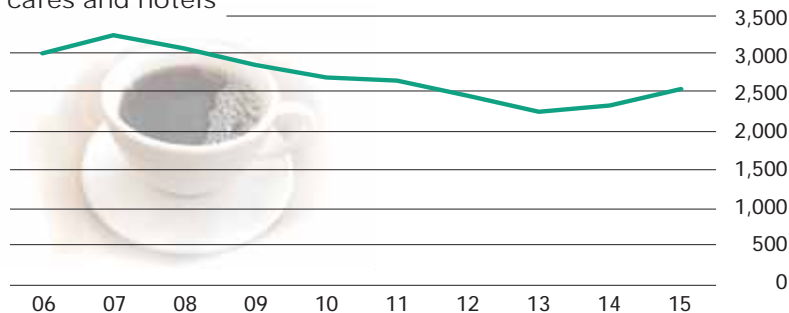
High expenditure on food outside the home

By large groups of consumption, worth noting was the increase in Restaurants, cafés and hotels (9.1%). This is mainly due to the fact that the households increased this year their expenditure on restaurants and cafés outside the home 207 euros more than the average.

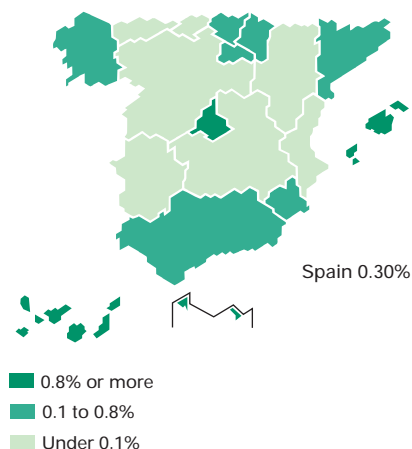
Average expenditure by household according to situation in the activity of the main breadwinner of the household



Average expenditure by household in restaurants, cafés and hotels (Euros)



Number of households
Relative variation 2015-2016



Main indicators on households. 2016

		Interannual variation%	
Households	18,406,100		0.3
Average size of the household	2.5	-0.2	
Most frequent types of households:			
Single person under 65 years old	2,705,100	-0.7	
Single person over 65 years old	1,933,300		4.0
Couple without children	3,861,900	-0.3	
Couple with children	6,228,800	-0.4	
Mother/father alone with children	1,964,900		3.6

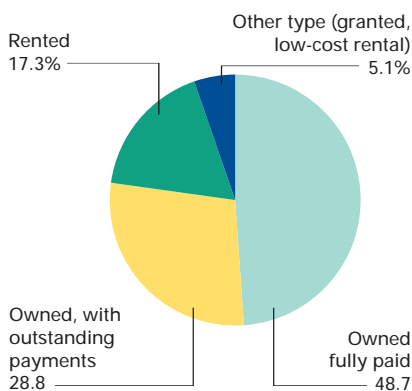
The number of households decrease in seven Autonomous Communities

According to the Continuous Household Survey, the number of households in Spain increased during 2016 reaching 18.4 millions, 0.3% more than the previous year. The average household size stood at 2.5 people per household, compared with the 2.51 of the previous year.

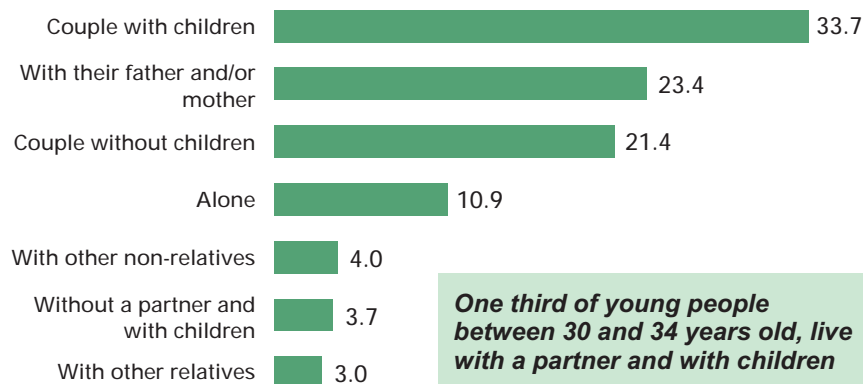
The autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla recorded the highest average household size, with more than three persons in both cases. Next came Región de Murcia (2.72 persons) and Andalucía (2.61).

Home ownership, with or without outstanding payments, remains the predominant type of dwelling tenancy (77.5%).

Dwelling tenancy regime 2016 (%)



Forms of cohabitation among people aged 30-34 years old (%)



One third of young people between 30 and 34 years old, live with a partner and with children

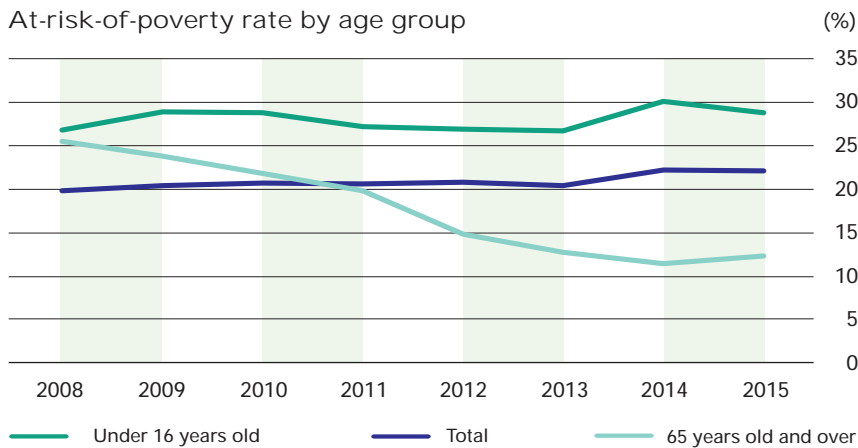
Household income, lower in 2014

In 2014, Spanish households had an average annual income of 26,092 euros, with a decrease of 0.2% as compared with the previous year, according to data of the Living Conditions Survey of 2015, whose reference for income is the previous year.

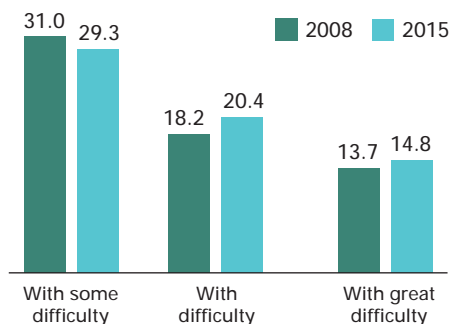
The relative poverty ceases to increase

The percentage of population below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (percentage of people with low income in relation with the population as a whole) stood at 22.1%, against the 22.2% registered in the previous year. The decrease was more pronounced among those younger than 16, while it increased almost one point among those aged 65 years and older, although their at-risk-of-poverty rate was below the average.

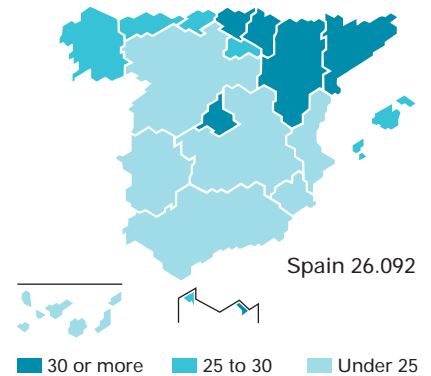
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age group



% of people according to difficulty making ends meet



Average household income 2014 (Thousands of euros)

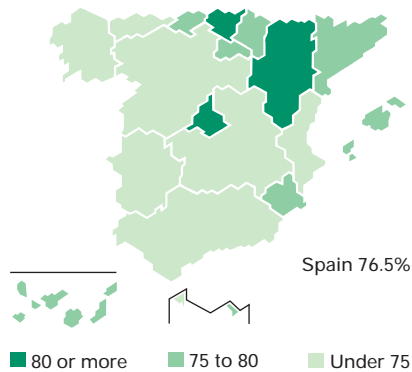


People who cannot afford to go on vacation one week a year. 2015

	% Population
Romania	67.6
Croatia	65.9
Bulgaria	60.4
Hungary	55.3
Greece	53.7
Cyprus	53.5
Portugal	51.3
Italy	47.3
Slovakia	46.6
Malta	44.3
Lithuania	44.2
Poland	44.0
Ireland	42.0
Spain	41.5
Latvia	41.1
European Union	34.4
Czech Republic	32.4
Estonia	31.9
United Kingdom	28.9
Slovenia	28.2
Belgium	26.4
France	24.0
Germany	19.7
Austria	17.5
Netherlands	16.6
Denmark	16.3
Finland	13.3
Luxembourg	13.1
Sweden	6.9

Source: Eurostat

Frequent internet users*. 2016



* At least once a week

Individuals interacting with Public Administrations 2016 (% internet users during last year)

Denmark	91
Estonia	87
Finland	87
Latvia	86
Sweden	82
Netherlands	81
Luxembourg	78
France	75
Greece	70
Austria	70
Belgium	63
Portugal	63
Ireland	62
Spain	62
Germany	60
Lithuania	60
Hungary	60
Slovenia	59
European Union	58
Slovakia	58
Malta	56
United Kingdom	55
Cyprus	50
Croatia	49
Czech Republic	43
Poland	40
Italy	34
Bulgaria	30
Romania	14

Source: Eurostat

Main indicators for ICT equipment and use in households. 2016

	% dwellings	Variation in percentage points
Television	99.3	0.1
Mobile phone	96.7	0.0
Internet connection	81.9	3.2
Broadband connection	81.2	3.4
Landline phone	78.5	0.1
Some type of computer	77.1	1.2
E-book reader	22.7	0.3

More than 13 million dwellings with Internet access

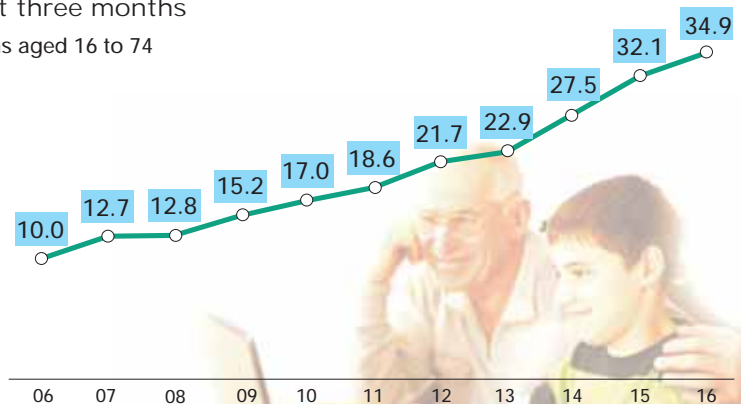
77.1% of households with at least one member aged 16-74 years old had a computer in 2016. This percentage is slightly higher (1.2 points) than last year. 81.9% of Spanish households had access to the network, as compared with the 78.7% of the previous year. In Spain there are already more than 13 million dwellings with Internet access.

Widespread Internet connection in Mobil phones

The most widely used device to connect from anywhere to the Internet is by far the Mobil phone (93.3% of Internet users mentioned it in the last three months). It is followed by the laptop (57.8%), the desktop computer (45.4%) and the tablet (41.5%).

People who have bought through the Internet in the last three months

% of persons aged 16 to 74

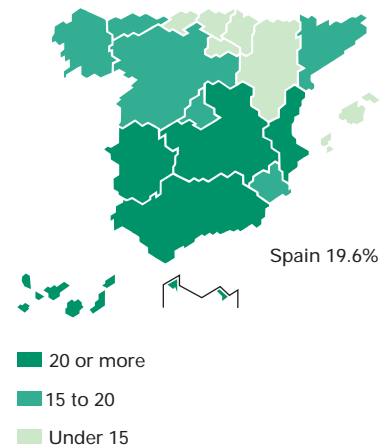




Population aged 16 years old and over according to their relation with the labour activity and sex. 2016

		Interannual variation %	
Both sexes			
Total	38,531.5		0.1
Active persons	22,822.7	-0.4	
- Employed persons	18,341.5		2.7
- Unemployed persons	4,481.2	-11.4	
Inactive persons	15,708.8		0.9
Men			
Total	18,754.0		0.0
Active persons	12,213.8	-0.9	
- Employed persons	10,000.8		2.5
- Unemployed persons	2,213.0	-13.5	
Inactive persons	6,540.3		1.7
Women			
Total	19,777.5		0.2
Active persons	10,608.9		0.1
- Employed persons	8,340.8		2.9
- Unemployed persons	2,268.2	-9.2	
Inactive persons	9,168.5		0.3

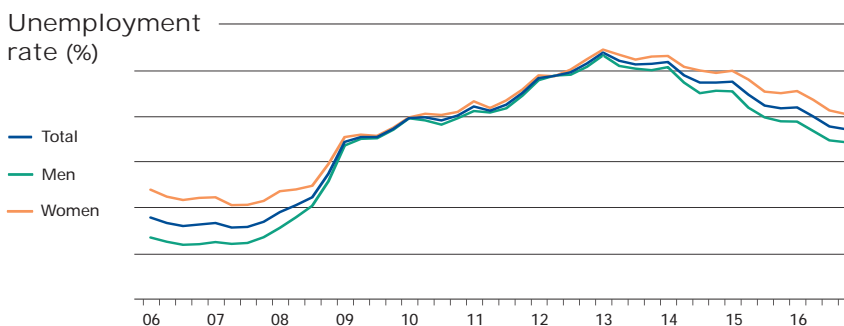
Unemployment rate. 2016 (%)



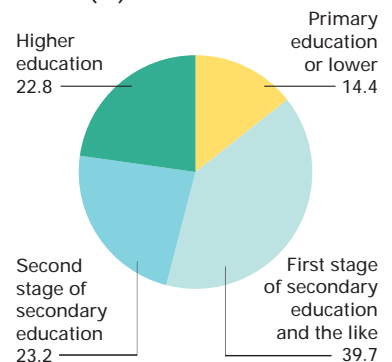
Unemployment rate, below 20%

According to the Economically Active Population Survey, the number of active persons decreased 0.4% during 2016. They were in total 22.8 million people and the economic activity rate reached 59.2% of the population aged 16 years old and over.

For the first time since 2010, the unemployment rate fell below 20% standing at 19.6%. One more year, the autonomous city of Melilla, along with Andalucía, Extremadura and Canarias, presented the highest figures, with unemployment rates above 26%.



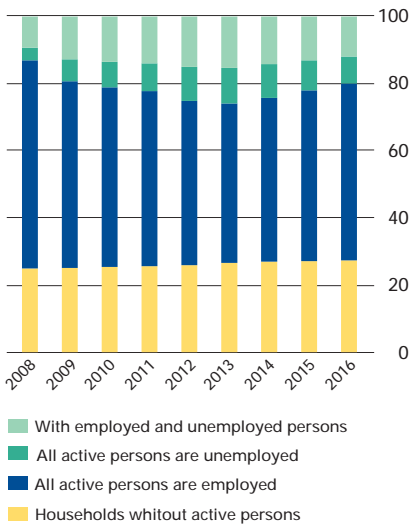
Unemployed persons according to the level of education achieved 2016 (%)



Wage-earning employees by type of contract. 2016



Households by relation with activity (%)



Employed persons by professional situation. 2016
Thousands of people

Professional situation	Thousands of people	Annual variation %
Total	18,341.5	2.7
Self-employed worker	3,107.1	0.6
Employer	909.4	2.4
Businessperson without employees or independent worker	2,083.7	0.4
Member of a cooperative	26.3	16.2
Family assistance*	87.7	-12.6
Wage-earning employees	15,228.2	3.1
Public sector wage-earning employees	3,000.8	0.9
Private sector wage-earning employees	12,227.4	3.6
Other professional situation	6.2	20.9

* Persons who carry out unpaid work within a company owned by a relative they live with.

More than 18 million are employed

In 2016, there were 18.3 million employed persons as an annual average, 2.7% more than in 2015. Of these, 83.0% were wage earners, a professional situation that grew by 3.1%, mainly in the private sector.

The number of self-employed workers also increased (0.6% on average), including employers, businesspersons without employees, members of cooperatives and family assistance.

The economic sector that registered the highest inter-annual increase was Agriculture, although Services had the highest weight, with almost 14 million employed persons.

Employed persons by economic sector. 2016

Economic sector	Thousands	%	Interannual variation
Total	18,341.5	100.0	2.7
Agriculture	774.5	4.2	5.1
Industry	2,522.2	13.8	1.6
Construction	1,073.8	5.9	0.0
Services	13,970.9	76.2	2.9

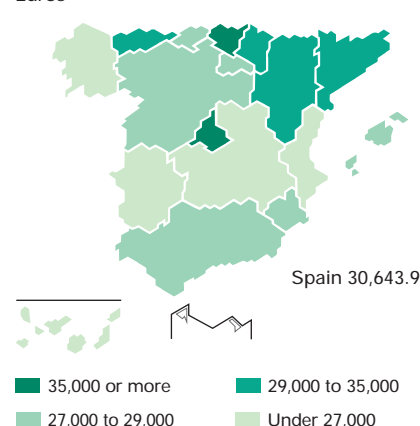


Net labour cost and wages by sector

	Net cost*		Salaries and wages	
	Euros	Interannual variation %	Euros	Interannual variation %
Total	30,643.9	0.5	22,850.6	1.1
Industry	36,589.4	-0.7	27,120.3	0.3
Construction	31,676.6	-1.0	22,595.2	-0.7
Services	29,462.5	0.9	22,067.5	1.4

*Gross cost less subsidies and deductions. This excludes travel allowances and expenses.

Net cost per worker. 2015



Extremadura has the lowest costs

The net cost in 2015 is 30,643.87 euros per worker, after deducting 213.44 euros for subsidies and deductions received by the Public Administrations in order to promote employment and vocational training, according to the Annual Labour Cost Survey. Salaries and wages registered an increase of 1.1% as compared to 2014.

Wage distribution

The Wage Structure Survey shows that in Spain the most frequent wage during 2014 was 16,491 euros/year, the median wage was 19,264 euros/year and the average wage was 22,858 euros/year.

The indicator “Wage gap between women and men”, which uses the ordinary earnings per hour worked as a basis of comparison, was 14.0%.



Activities with higher average annual earnings. 2014

Activity	Euros/year
Electric energy, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	51,035
Financial and insurance activities	40,696
Extractive Industries	32,971

Activities with lower average annual earnings. 2014

Activity	Euros/year
Other services	16,225
Administrative and support services activities	15,766
Accommodation	13,636

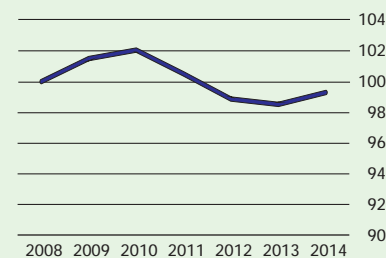
Labour Price Index (LPI). Base 2008

The INE publishes since 2016 the Labour Price Index (LPI), in base 2008.

This indicator is intended to measure the price of labour over time, without this measure being affected by changes in quality and quantity of the labour factor.

It is, therefore, a question of measuring the wage cost variation paid by employers for all the existing jobs, assuming that the same composition of jobs of the previous year is maintained.

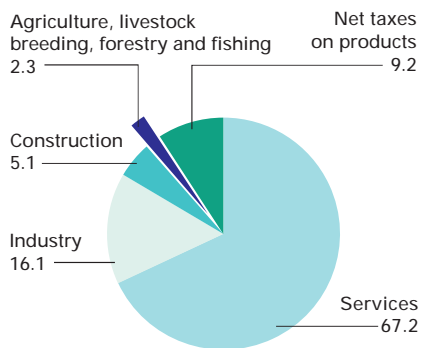
Labour Price Index 2008 = 100



National Accounts



GDPmp according to components 2016. %



GDP per capita in purchasing power parity. 2015
EU28=100

Luxembourg	264
Ireland	177
Netherlands	128
Austria	128
Denmark	127
Germany	124
Sweden	124
Belgium	119
Finland	109
United Kingdom	108
France	106
Italy	96
Spain	90
Malta	88
Czech Republic	87
Slovenia	83
Cyprus	82
Portugal	77
Slovakia	77
Estonia	75
Lithuania	75
Poland	69
Greece	68
Hungary	68
Latvia	64
Croatia	58
Romania	57
Bulgaria	47

Source: Eurostat

National Accounts. 2016. Base 2010
Quarterly Spanish National Accounts estimates

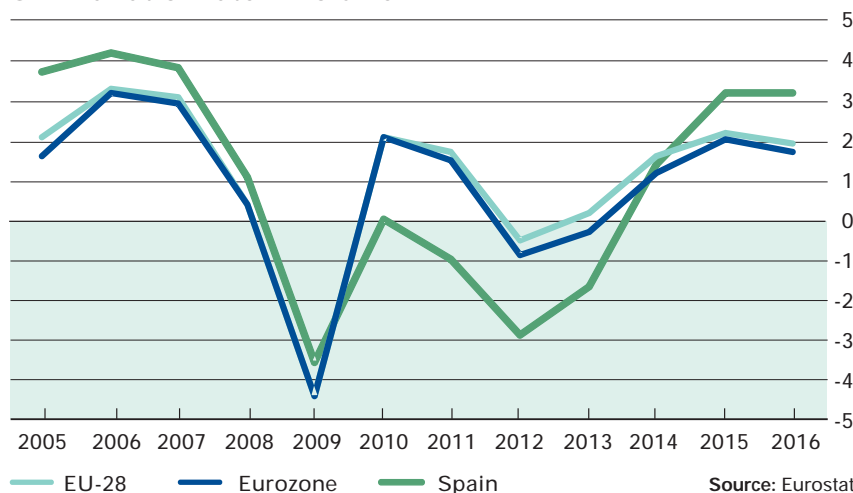
		Interannual variation %
GDPmp at current prices (million euros)	1,113,851	3.6
GDP per capita at current prices (euros)	23,970	3.4

One more year of GDP growth

The value of GDP at current prices for the whole of 2016 stood at 1,113,851 million euros, representing a nominal variation of 3.6% over the previous year. In turn, the GDP per capita at current prices in 2016 was 23,970 euros, 3.4% more than in 2015. The growth in volume was 3.2%, the same as the previous year.



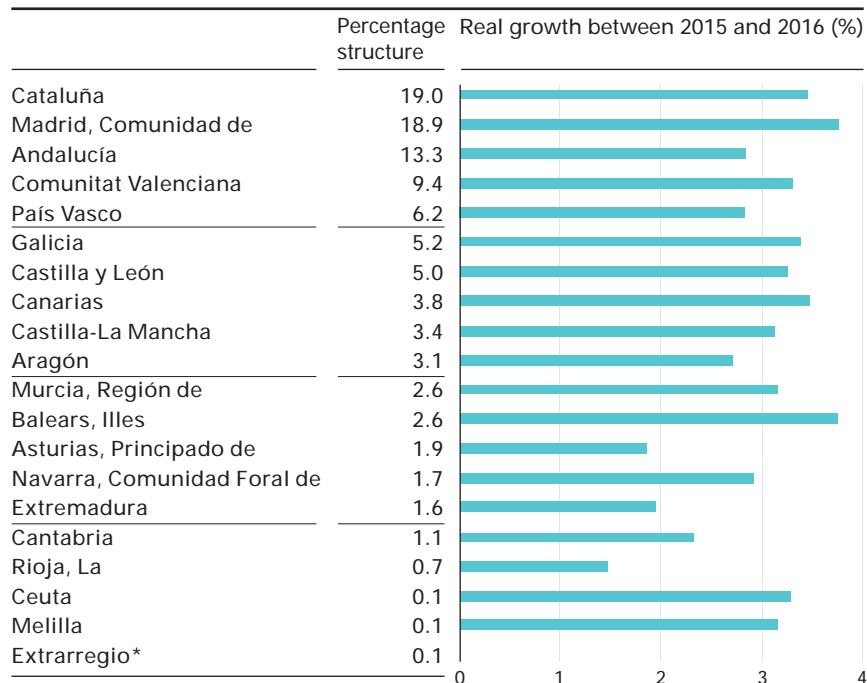
GDP variation rate in volume



Source: Eurostat

GDPmp at current prices 2016

First estimate



* The Gross Value Added of the Extrarregio was generated exclusively in the branch Public Administration, Defence and Compulsory Social Security.

Almost all the Autonomous Communities grew more than the EU average



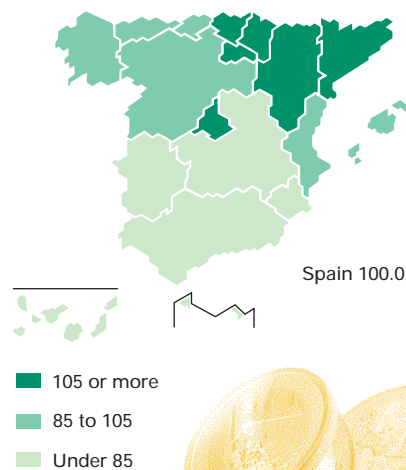
Illes Balears was the Autonomous Community that registered the largest increase of the GDP in terms of volume (3.8%) in 2016. It was followed by Comunidad de Madrid (3.7%) Canarias and Cataluña (3.5% both).

Practically all the Autonomous Communities stood above the estimated figure for the European Union as a whole, which was 1.9%. Only La Rioja and Principado de Asturias registered a lower increase.

Comunidad de Madrid registered the highest GDP per capita, with 32,723 euros, and Extremadura the lowest, with 16,369 euros.

GDP per capita. 2016

Indices



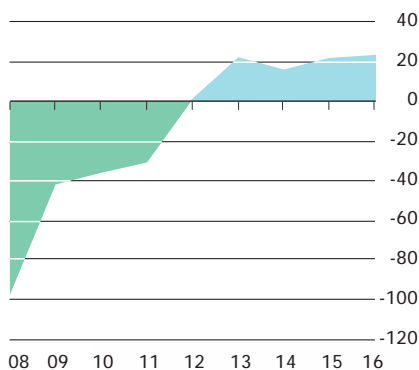
GDP per capita. 2016

First estimate

	Euros/ inhabitants
Madrid, Comunidad de	32,723
País Vasco	31,805
Navarra, Com. Foral de	29,807
Cataluña	28,590
Aragón	26,328
Rioja, La	25,692
Balears, Illes	24,870
España	23,970
Castilla y León	22,649
Cantabria	21,553
Galicia	21,358
Comunitat Valenciana	21,296
Asturias, Principado de	20,910
Canarias	19,867
Ceuta	19,446
Murcia, Región de	19,411
Castilla-La Mancha	18,591
Melilla	17,686
Andalucía	17,651
Extremadura	16,369

Annual net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of the national economy

Thousand million euros



Financing capacity in the economy as a whole

Throughout the year 2016 the Spanish economy accumulated a financing capacity of 22,752 million euros, (2.0% of the GDP). This figure exceeds by 1,465 million euros that recorded in 2015.

This higher capacity was due to an increase in the foreign exchange trade balance of goods and services (exports of goods and services increase by 4.7% and imports did so by 3.7%) and a decrease in the negative balance of income and current transfers with the rest of the world.

The savings rate for households and non-profit institutions (NPISH) stood at 7.7% of their disposal income.

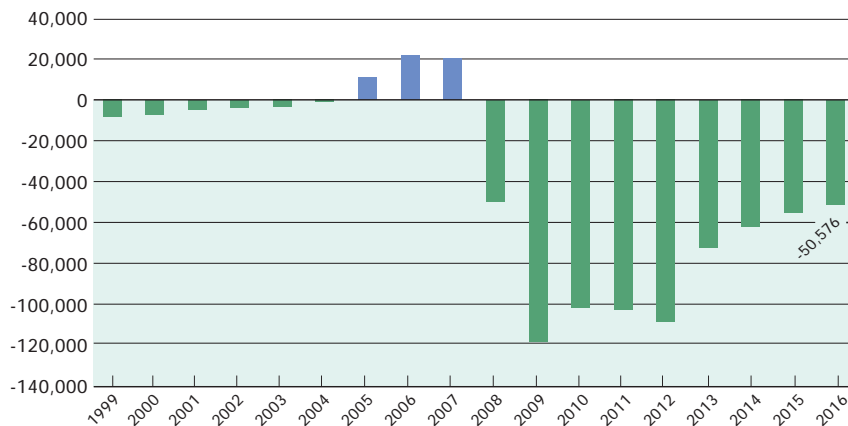
Lower net borrowing of Public Administrations

Throughout 2016, the Public Administrations presented a net borrowing of 50,576 million euros (compared with 55,128 million in 2015).



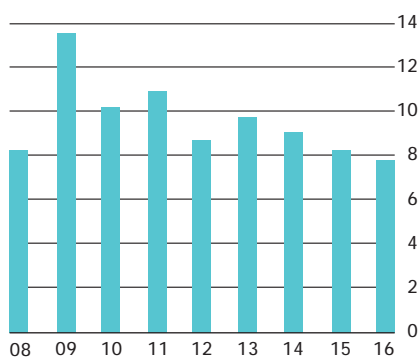
Annual net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of the Public Administrations

Million euros



Annual savings rate of households*

% over the disposable income



* Including the Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households.

Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-)

Million euros

	2015	2016	Difference
Institutional sector			
Households*	27,182	21,024	-6,158
Public Administration	-55,128	-50,576	4,552
Financial Institutions	18,627	21,380	2,753
Non-Financial Corporations	30,606	30,924	318
Total	21,287	22,752	1,465



Balance of payments: current and capital accounts. 2016
Thousand million euros

	Income	Payments	Balance
Current account	437.3	415.5	21.8
Goods	253.6	271.4	-17.8
Services	114.8	64.1	50.7
Travels and tourism	54.5	18.2	36.3
No-tourist services	60.3	45.9	14.4
Primary income	54.3	53.5	0.9
Secondary income	14.5	26.5	-11.9
Capital account	3.1	1.3	1.9
Current + capital account	440.4	416.8	23.6

Source: Bank of Spain

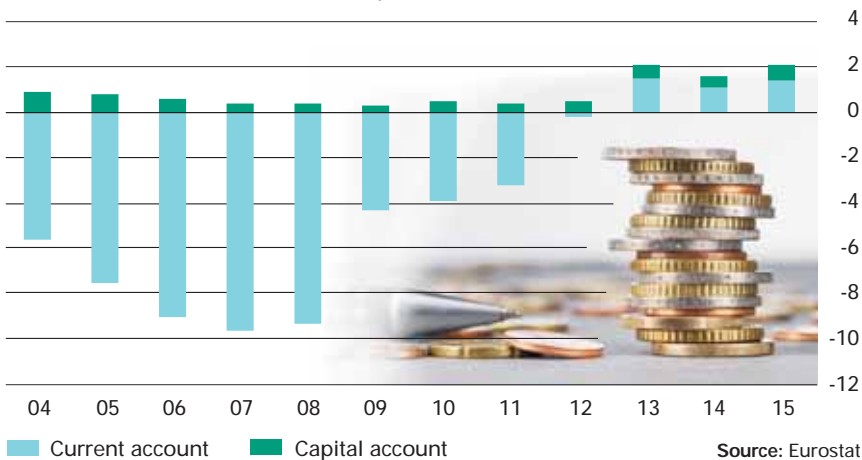


Current account surplus

According to provisional data from the Bank of Spain, in 2016, the current and capital account balances, which determine the net lending or net borrowing of the nation, registered a surplus of 23.6 billion euros (2.1% of the GDP) compared to 21.7 (2.0% of the GDP) in 2015.

This greater surplus was caused by the reduction of the negative balance in goods, the increase of the positive balance in services and the reversal of the primary income deficit in 2015 to surplus in 2016, which compensated for the higher secondary income deficit and, above all, the lower surplus in the capital account.

Balance of the current and capital accounts (GDP %)

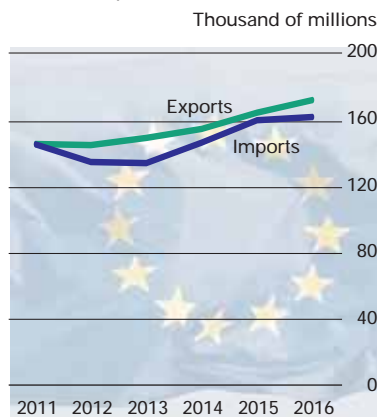


Current account balance
2015

	Million euros
Germany	252,580
Netherlands	58,616
Italy	26,650
Ireland	26,157
Denmark	24,882
Sweden	20,950
Spain	14,724
Austria	6,275
Hungary	3,541
Luxembourg	2,680
Croatia	2,223
Slovenia	1,998
Belgium	1,813
Czech Republic	1,473
Portugal	755
Malta	485
Estonia	447
Greece	206
Bulgaria	172
Slovakia	168
Latvia	-189
Cyprus	-514
Finland	-870
Lithuania	-872
Romania	-1,928
Poland	-2,654
France	-4,352
United Kingdom	-110,566

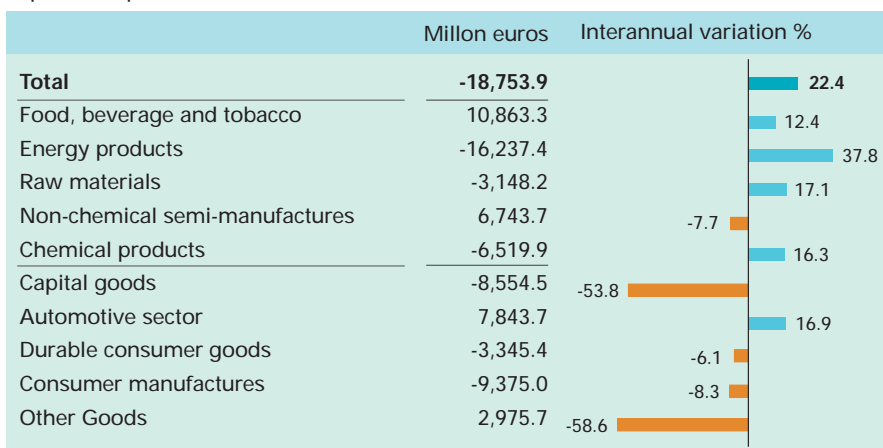
Source: Eurostat

Foreign trade with the European Union



Source: Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness

Foreign trade balance by economic sectors. 2016
Exports - Imports. Provisional data



Source: Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness

Main countries according to volume of foreign trade 2016

Exports	% total
France	15.1
Germany	11.3
Italy	8.0
United Kingdom	7.5
Portugal	7.1
United States	4.5
Netherlands	3.2
Belgium	3.1

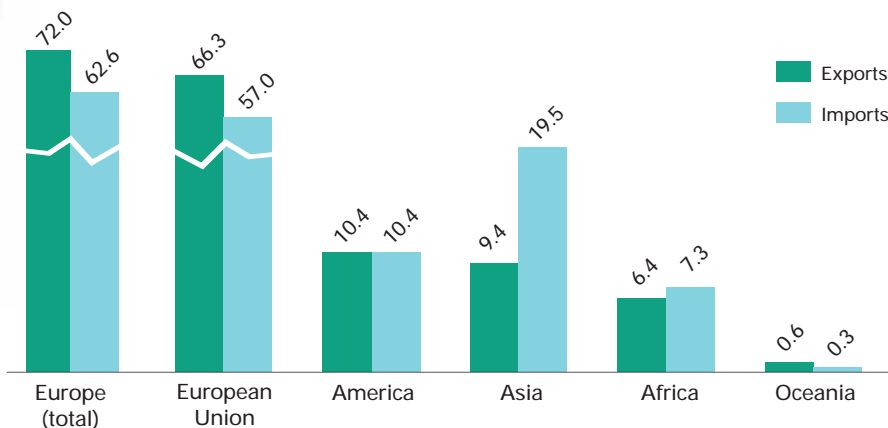
Exports increase 1.7%

Spanish exports of goods increased 1.7% during 2016, reaching 254,530.2 million euros. In turn, imports decreased 0.4% as compared with the previous year standing at 273,284.2 million euros. As a result the trade balance registered a deficit of 18,753.9 million euros in the period, which is 22.4% lower than in 2015.

66.3% of exports went to European Union countries and 57.0% of imports come from them. France and Germany were the main countries by volume of foreign trade.

Imports	% total
Germany	13.5
France	11.1
China	8.7
Italy	6.6
United States	4.8
Netherlands	4.3
United Kingdom	4.1
Portugal	3.9

Foreign trade by major regions. 2016 (%)



Source: Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness

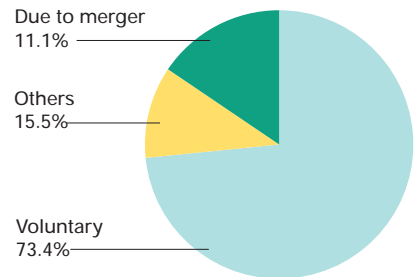


Mercantile Companies 2016. Provisional data

	Number	Capital subscribed (Million euros)	Interannual variation % No. of companies
Created*	101,071	6,292	6.8
Join-stock company	413	1,368	-36.5
Limited company	100,478	4,920	6.9
That increase capital	31,496	32,903	-2.8
Join-stock company	1,749	13,159	-22.4
Limited company	29,735	19,707	-1.3
Dissolved	21,207		2.2

* The general total includes general partnerships and limited partnerships

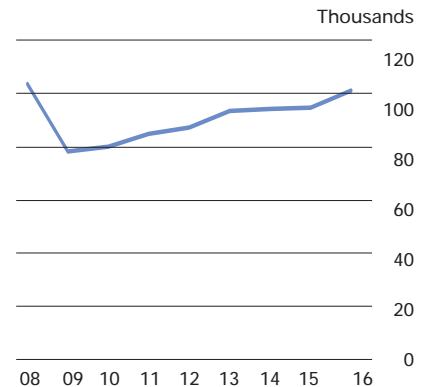
Mercantile companies dissolved by type of dissolution. 2016



Mercantile companies consolidate their upward trend

The Mercantile Companies Statistics registered 101,071 new mercantile companies in 2016, that is, 6.8% more than in 2015. Taking into account the legal form, only the creation of joint-stock companies decreased, 36.5% less than the previous year, although these represent 0.4% of the total.

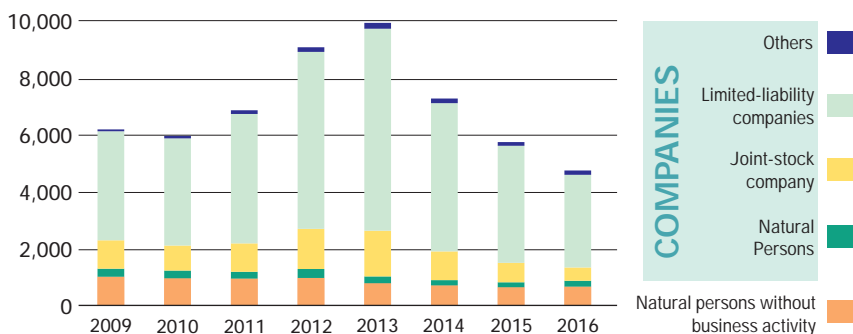
Mercantile Companies created



The number of bankrupt debtors decreased

On the other hand, the number of bankrupt debtors descends one more year and in 2016 it stood at 4,754, 17.3% lower than that registered in 2015, according to the Bankruptcy Proceedings Statistics. 68.3% of the total are companies created as limited-liability companies.

Bankrupt debtors according to legal nature

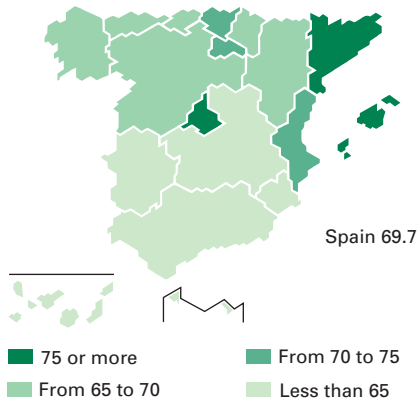


Companies



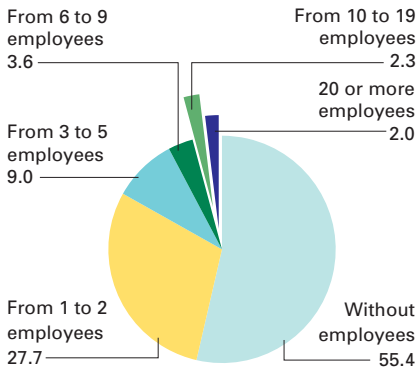
Active companies per 1,000 inhabitants

To 1 January 2016



Companies by number of employees (%)

To 1 January 2016



Number of active companies

To 1 January 2016

		Interannual variation %	
Total	3,236,582		1.6
Industry	195,619	-1.2	
Construction	406,682		0.2
Trade	757,537	-0.8	
Other services	1,876,744		3.2

The number of companies continues to grow

The number of active companies increased 1.6% during 2015 and stood at 3.24 million. This is the second consecutive increase in the number of active companies after six successive years decreasing.

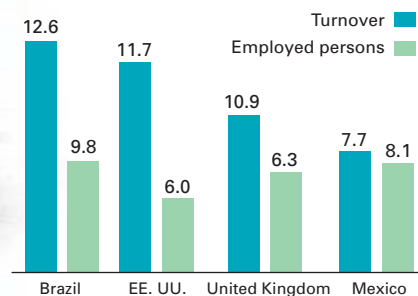
15.8% have 20 years or more, while 20.1% have less than two years. 55.4% doesn't have employees.

Affiliate companies inside and outside the country

In 2014, affiliates of Spanish companies abroad generated a turnover of 183,874 million euros, employing 656,606 people.

In turn, affiliates of foreign companies in Spain invoiced 464,304 million euros and employed 1,273,409 people.

Main countries with affiliates of Spanish companies by turnover 2014*



* % of the total number of affiliate of Spanish companies abroad

Contribution of affiliates of foreign companies in Spain by economic sector. 2014 (%)*

	Turnover	Employed persons
Industry	40.1	21.7
Trade	24.3	11.9
Services	19.5	10.7

* % over the total number of companies in the sector





Total internal expenditure in R&D activities. 2015

Sector of performance	Million euros	%	Internal expenditure in R&D (% of GDP)	Interannual variation %
Total	13,171.8	100.0	1.22	2.7
Companies and NPPI*	6,947.5	52.7	0.65	2.1
Higher education	3,703.9	28.1	0.34	2.7
Public Administration	2,520.4	19.1	0.23	4.6

* Non-profit private institutions.

The expenditure in research, development and innovation increases

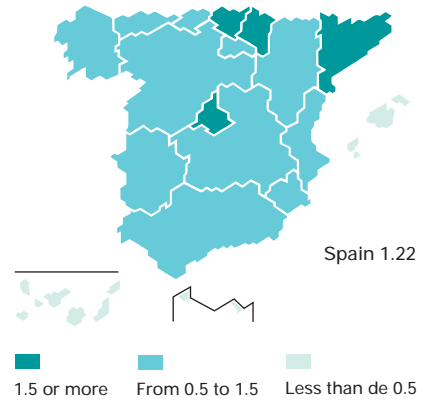
According to the Statistic on scientific research and technological development (R&D) activities, the internal expenditure in research and development was estimated in 13,172 million euros in 2015. More than half (52.7%) was implemented within the companies and non-profit private institutions sector.

In relative terms, this expenditure represented 1.22% of the Gross Domestic Product. In País Vasco it accounted for 1.93% of the regional GDP.

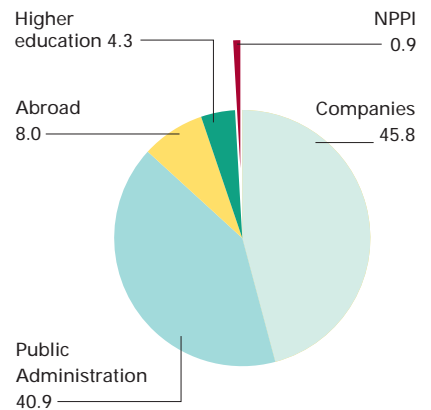
On the other hand, the expenditure on technological innovation increased 5.5% reaching 13,674 million euros, according to the Innovation in Companies Survey. The companies in Comunidad de Madrid concentrated more than the third part of this expenditure (38.0%).

28.5% of Spanish companies with 10 or more employees were innovative during the 2013-2015 period.

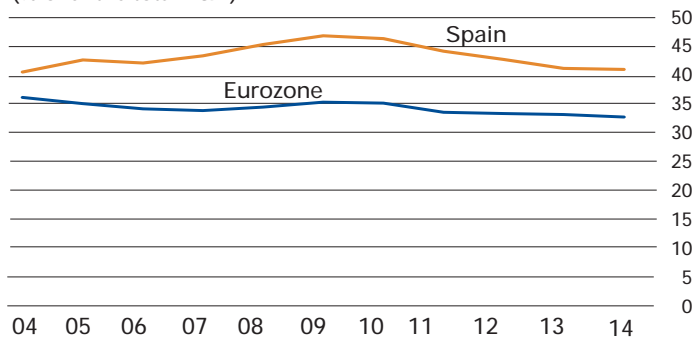
Internal expenditure in R&D 2015
% over the regional GDP



Source of funding in R&D 2015 (%)



Expenditure in R&D funded by the Public Administration / Government (% over the total R&D)

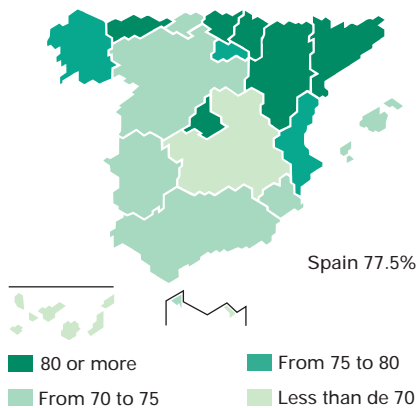


Source: Eurostat



% of companies with access to Internet and website. 2016

Companies with 10 or more employees



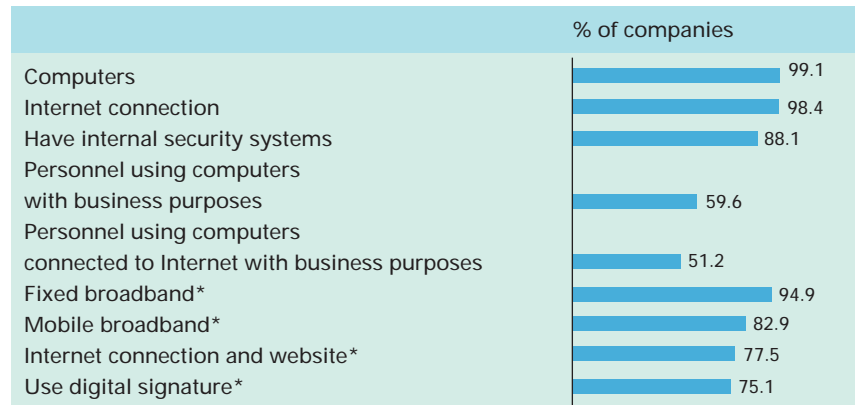
% of companies with access to Internet and website. 2016 (%)

Companies with 10 or more employees

Finland	95
Denmark	93
Germany	91
Sweden	91
Netherlands	89
Austria	89
United Kingdom	87
Malta	86
Czech Republic	84
Slovenia	83
Belgium	82
Estonia	82
Luxembourg	81
Slovakia	81
European Union	80
Ireland	77
Spain	77
Cyprus	77
Lithuania	77
Greece	75
Croatia	75
Italy	73
Hungary	73
Poland	71
France	69
Latvia	66
Portugal	65
Bulgaria	56
Romania	51

Source: Eurostat

Use of ICT infrastructures. First quarter of 2016



*Percentage of total companies with Internet connection

New technologies, new uses and applications

98.4% of Spanish companies with 10 or more employees had Internet connection in the first quarter of 2016. Of those, 42.9% used some social media for work purposes and 91.3% interact via Internet with the Public Administrations.

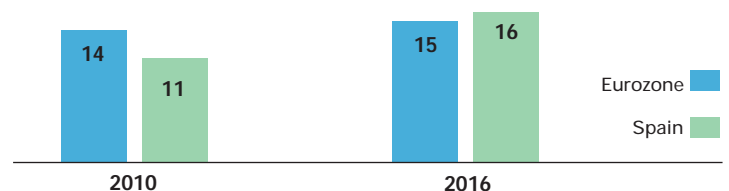
In 2015, the companies with ICT specialists represented 26.3% of the total.

E-commerce sales of Spanish companies accounted for 16% of the turnover

The leap of e-commerce

Among companies with 10 or more employees, 32.1% buy via e-commerce and 20.1% sell. Turnover by sales increased 10.1% compared to 2014 indicating 15.7% of total sales.

% value of e-commerce sales of companies
Companies with 10 or more employees



Source: Eurostat



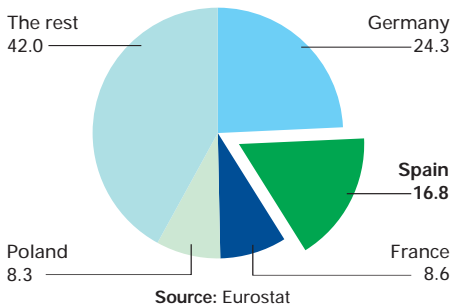
Agriculture, livestock and fishing

Almost 25 hectares on average per holding

Spain was the second country of the European Union by utilised agricultural area (13.3% of the total). The average size by holding was 24.7 hectares.

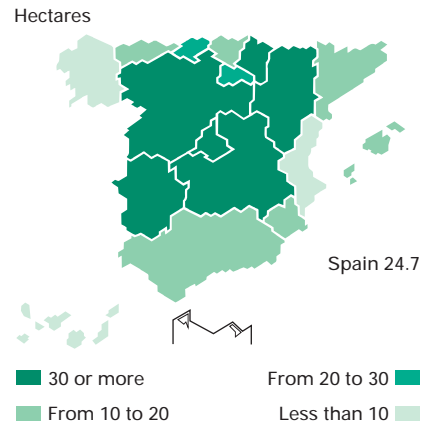
Pig and bovine livestock were the prevailing species, with 41.5% and 28.6% respectively, of all livestock units. Within the EU, it is the second pork producer after Germany.

Pork production 2015
(% tonnes)



The 2016 agricultural season will be a reference for the European data of the next Survey on the structure of agricultural holdings

Average utilised agricultural area per holding. 2013



Employment in Agriculture
2015

In thousand annual working units

Country	Employment (thousand annual working units)
European Union	9,532.5
Poland	1,937.1
Romania	1,293.0
Italy	1,119.8
Spain	818.7
France	768.1
Germany	496.0
Greece	442.4
Hungary	441.9
United Kingdom	295.5
Bulgaria	276.4
Portugal	255.8
Croatia	192.0
Ireland	163.6
Lithuania	150.8
Netherlands	145.9
Austria	120.0
Czech Republic	104.8
Slovenia	81.4
Finland	79.4
Latvia	76.6
Sweden	60.0
Belgium	56.8
Denmark	55.1
Slovakia	48.9
Cyprus	23.7
Estonia	20.3
Malta	5.0
Luxembourg	3.5

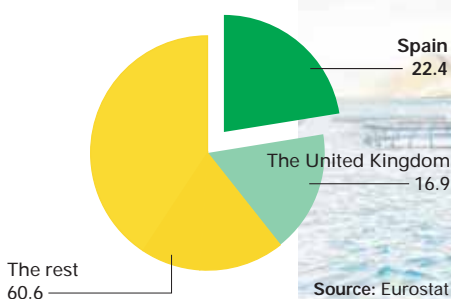
Source: Eurostat



Leading country in aquaculture production

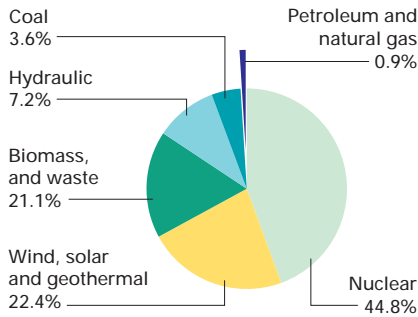
As far as aquaculture production, Spain heads the production by live weight, which represents 22.4% of the total

Aquaculture production. 2014
(% tonnes of live weight)





Domestic primary energy production. 2015



Source: Ministry of Energy, Tourism and Digital Agenda

Primary energy consumption. 2015

	Consumption			Interannual variation %
	ktoe*	%		
Total	123,868	100.0		4.6
Petroleum	52,434	42.3		3.9
Natural gas	24,590	19.9		3.9
Nuclear	14,927	12.1		0
Coal	14,426	11.6		23.9
Wind, solar and geothermal	7,476	6.0		-1.6
Biomass, biofuel and renewable waste	7,371	6.0		8.0
Hydraulic	2,397	1.9		-28.9
Non-renewable waste	260	0.2		27.5
Balance imp-exp electricity	-13			

*ktoe: thousand tonnes of oil equivalent

Source: Ministry of Energy, Tourism and Digital Agenda

Energy dependence*. 2014

	%
Estonia	8.9
Denmark	12.8
Romania	17.0
Poland	28.6
Czech Republic	30.4
Sweden	32.1
Netherlands	33.8
Bulgaria	34.5
Latvia	40.6
Croatia	43.8
Slovenia	44.6
United Kingdom	45.5
France	46.1
Finland	48.8
European Union	53.5
Slovakia	60.9
Germany	61.6
Hungary	61.7
Austria	65.9
Greece	66.2
Portugal	71.6
Spain	72.9
Italy	75.9
Lithuania	77.9
Belgium	80.1
Ireland	85.3
Cyprus	93.4
Luxembourg	96.6
Malta	97.7

Lower water and wind resource

Primary energy consumption in Spain in 2015 was 123,868 ktoe, 4.6% more than in 2014.

This year, coal generation increases for the second consecutive year, with petroleum and natural gas generation also increasing, in a particularly low year in water and wind resources.

Final energy consumption, including consumption for non-energy uses, was 87,739 ktoe, 0.7% higher than the previous year.

Transport sector represented 40.4% of the total final energy consumption

Final energy consumption by sector (ktoe). 2014 (%)



* The indicator reflects the extent to which an economy depends on imports to meet its energy needs.

Source: Eurostat

Source: Eurostat



Main industry variables 2014

	Value	Interannual variation %
Economic variables (million euros)		
Turnover	571,922	1.7
Purchases and work carried out by other companies	382,759	2.7
External services	72,676	0.1
Personnel expenses	69,659	-0.6
Investment in tangible assets	18,073	1.3
Gross value added at factor cost	127,547	2.5
Companies and personnel employed		
Number of companies	188,470	-1.4
Personnel employed (thousands)	1,932	-0.9

Nearly 30% of the industry's sales go abroad

The turnover for companies in the industry sector reached 571,922 million euros in 2014, with an inter-annual increase of 1.7%.

29.7% of sales of the industrial sector was directed to the foreign market, 1.0 points more than in the previous year



One third of the industrial employment was in large companies

84.9% of industrial companies had less than 10 employees. Large companies (with 250 or more workers) represented only 0.4%, but employed 33.0% of the personnel of the sector and invoiced 55.5% of the total sales.

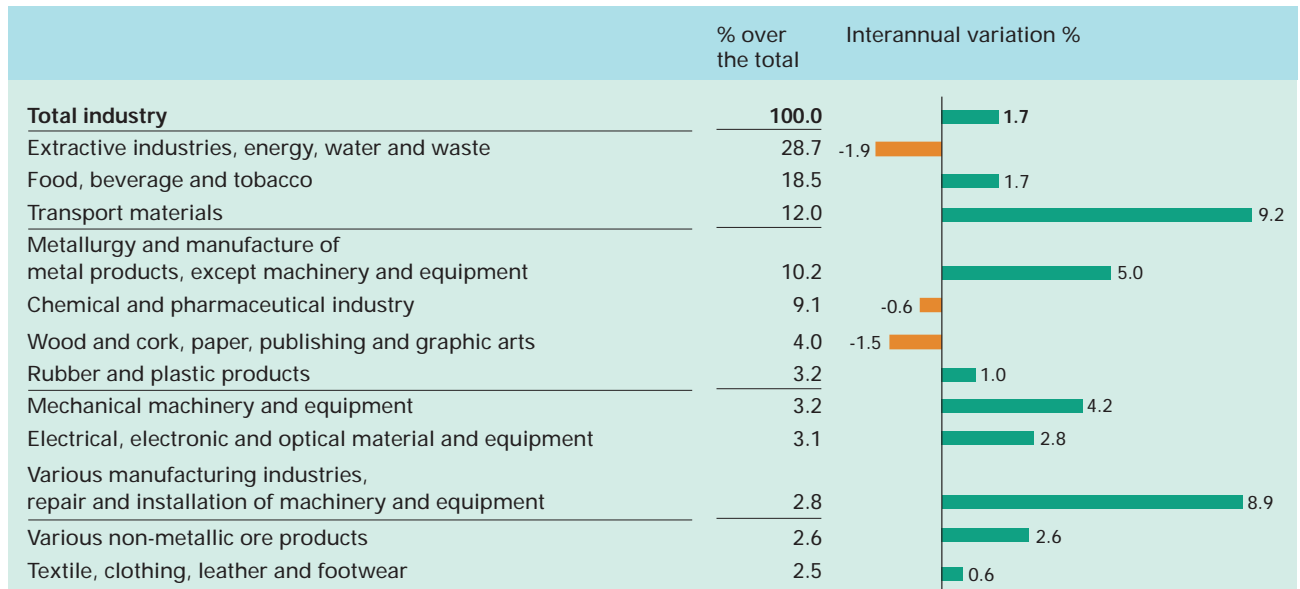
Average number of people employed per company in the manufacturing industry. 2014

Luxembourg	41.0
Germany	34.2
Romania	24.5
Austria	24.3
Denmark	24.1
United Kingdom	19.8
Bulgaria	17.7
Finland	16.5
Estonia	16.3
European Union	14.2
Hungary	14.2
Belgium	14.1
Poland	13.4
Ireland	13.0
France	12.8
Croatia	12.7
Latvia	12.4
Sweden	11.6
Lithuania	11.5
Netherlands	11.0
Spain	10.3
Slovenia	10.2
Portugal	9.8
Italy	9.2
Czech Republic	7.2
Slovakia	7.2
Cyprus	5.5
Greece	4.9
Malta	:

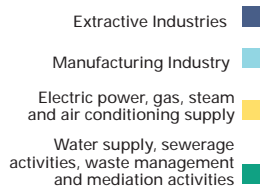
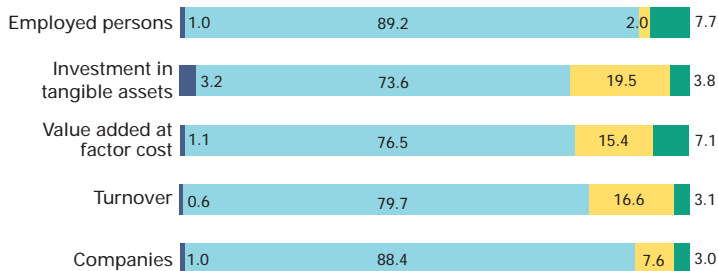
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Source: Eurostat

Turnover by activity group. 2014



Main variables by activity sections 2014



Manufactures concentrated 80% of the total turnover

79.7% of the total invoicing of the industrial sector in 2014 corresponded to Manufacturing industry and 16.6% to Electric power, gas, steam and air conditioning supply companies. The manufacturing industry employed more than 1.7 million people, accounting for 89.2% of total employment in the industry.

The productivity of the industrial sector (value added per employed person) was 66,019 euros in 2014. Electric power, gas, steam and air conditioning supply activities, due to its special features (high productivity with low workforce), registered the highest levels of productivity.

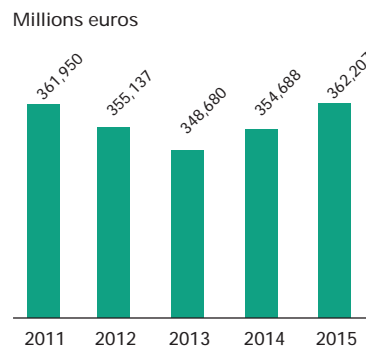
Sales of industrial products increase for the second year

The value of the sales of manufacturing industrial products increased 2.1% in 2015.

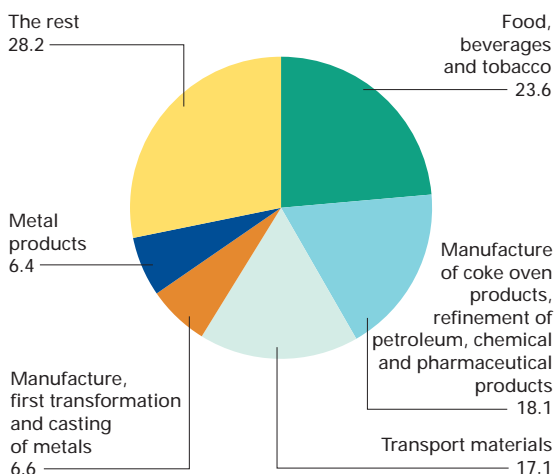
The activity registering the highest increase was Transport materials (15.7%) and that registering the highest sales decrease was Manufacture of coke oven products, refinement of petroleum, chemical and pharmaceutical products (-13.0%). However, this was the second group which contributed the most to total sales (18.1%), after Food, beverage and tobacco, which represented 23.6%.

Cataluña concentrated 23.6% of turnover, followed by Andalucía (11.2%) and Comunitat Valenciana (10.7%).

Sales figure of the manufacturing industry



Sales figures by activity group. 2015

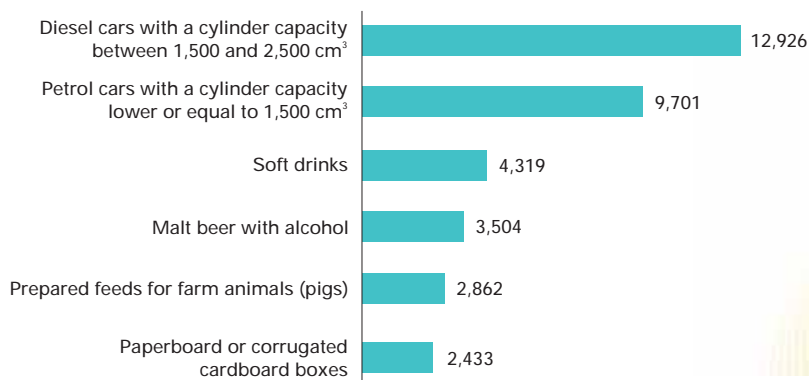


Autonomous Communities that contribute more than 10% to the sales figure. 2015 (%)



Manufactured products which contributed the most to total sales were vehicles for transport of less than 10 persons

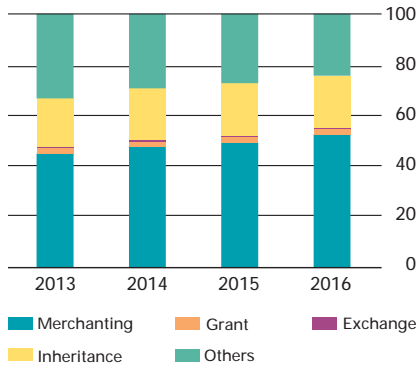
Manufactured products with the highest sales figure. 2015 (Millions euros)



Construction and housing



Dwellings transferred by acquisition title



Population with home ownership. 2015 (%)

Germany	51.9
Austria	55.7
Denmark	62.7
United Kingdom	63.5
France	64.1
Netherlands	67.8
European Union	69.5
Ireland	70.0
Sweden	70.6
Belgium	71.4
Finland	72.7
Italy	72.9
Cyprus	73.0
Luxembourg	73.2
Portugal	74.8
Greece	75.1
Slovenia	76.2
Czech Republic	78.0
Spain	78.2
Latvia	80.2
Malta	80.8
Estonia	81.5
Bulgaria	82.3
Poland	83.7
Hungary	86.3
Slovakia	89.3
Lithuania	89.4
Croatia	90.5
Romania	96.4

Source: Eurostat

Purchase and sale of housing. 2016
Provisional data

			Interannual variation %
Total	403,866		13.6
New	75,618	-1.7	
Used	328,248		17.8
Free price	362,182		13.5
State-subsidised	41,684		14.5

Purchase and sales on dwellings increases 13.6%

In 2016, 1.7 million properties were transferred in the land registries, 2.6% more than the previous year, according to the Statistics on Transfer of Property Rights. Of that amount, 403,866 were dwellings acquired through purchase and sale.

The highest annual increase in purchases and sales were registered in used dwellings, which increased 17.8%.

Also rising prices

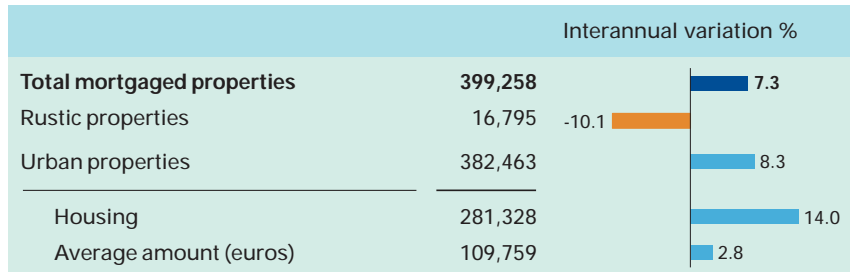
The price of dwellings increased 4.7% on average during 2016. New dwellings prices experienced a 6.5% growth, while prices of second-hand dwellings increased by 4.4%.

Housing Price Index
Variation of the annual averages (%)

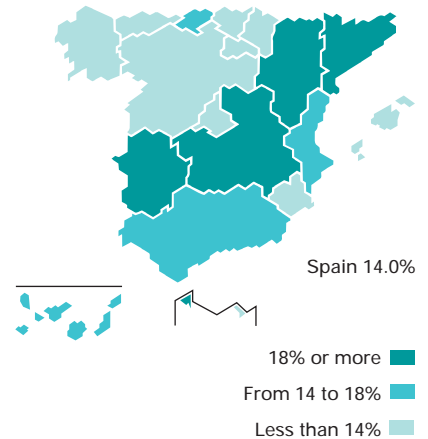


Mortgages constituted. 2016

Provisional data



Mortgages constituted on dwellings. Annual variation



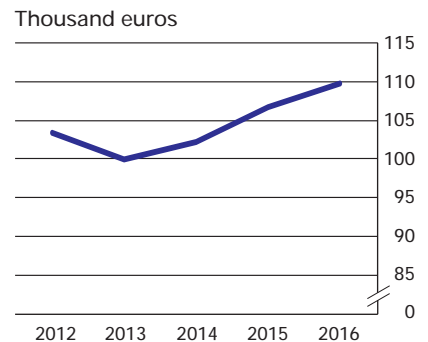
Third year of increase in the average amount of mortgages

In 2016, almost 400,000 new mortgages were registered, 7.3% more than the previous year. Of these, 281,328 correspond to dwellings, 14.0% more than in 2015.

In the case of mortgages constituted on dwellings, the average amount was 109,759 euros, indicating a 2.8% annual increase, third consecutive year of growth since 2013.

On the other hand, the total number of registrations of foreclosure certifications initiated in 2016 was 72,941, which means 28.8% less than in 2015. 56.4% of these (41,129) correspond to dwellings.

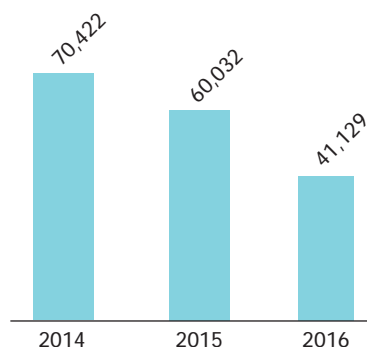
Average amount of mortgages constituted on dwellings



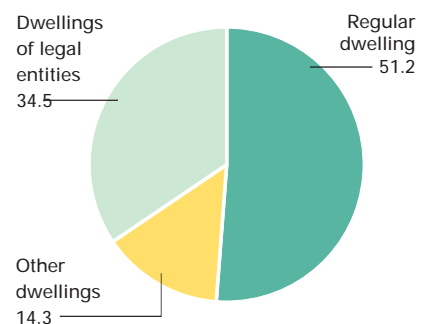
In 2016, foreclosures initiated on regular dwellings decreased by 30.9%



Foreclosures initiated and registered on dwellings



Foreclosures initiated and registered on dwellings by type 2016 (%)



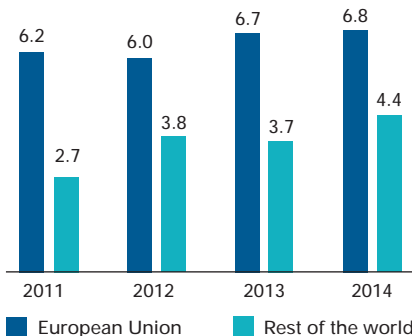


Turnover and personnel employed in the trade sector by branch of activity 2014 (%)



*Except motor vehicles and motorcycles

Sales by the trade sector outside Spain (% with respect to the total)



Main trade variables 2014

	Value	Inter-annual variation %
Economic variables (million euros)		
Turnover	656,527	2.9
Purchases and work carried out by other companies	514,899	3.9
External services	61,225	2.4
Personnel expenses	60,576	-0.5
Investment in tangible assets	8,548	1.6
Gross value added at factor cost	92,506	1.7
Companies and personnel employed		
Number of companies	705,301	-2.4
Personnel employed (Thousands, and annual average)	2,862	-1.1

11.2% of sales in the trade sector are destined abroad

Turnover of the companies in the sector reached 656,527 million euros in 2014, 2.9% more than in the previous year.

Wholesale trade concentrated 60.0% of the total, although retail trade had more employed persons, with 56.0% of the employment.

In 2014, trade companies directed 11.2% of their total sales outside Spain, 2.3 points more than in 2011.

Productivity increased 2.8%

Personnel employed in the sector stood at 2,9 million people, 1.1% less than the previous year. Productivity (value added per employed person) increased 2.8% compared to 2013.

Some trade indicators by branch of activities. 2014

	Average wage (euros)	Wage earners rate	Employment stability rate	Female participation rate
Total	21,132	77.6	83.3	46.8
Sale and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	23,128	77.9	89.5	13.8
Wholesale trade and commission trade*	26,298	85.7	84.5	31.9
Retail trade*	16,957	72.6	81.4	61.3

*Except motor vehicles and motorcycles

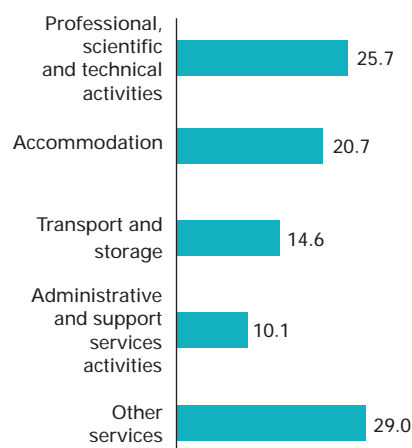




Market services main variables 2014

	Value	Inter-annual variation %
Economic variables (millions euros)		
Turnover	422,455	5.0
Purchases and work carried out by other companies	153,689	6.0
External services	95,921	6.8
Personnel expenses	119,414	4.5
Investment in tangible assets	29,032	19.6
Gross value added at factor cost	192,604	4.0
Companies and personnel employed		
Number of companies	1,306,570	1.9
Personnel employed (thousands, in annual average)	5,378	2.7

Companies by activity (%)



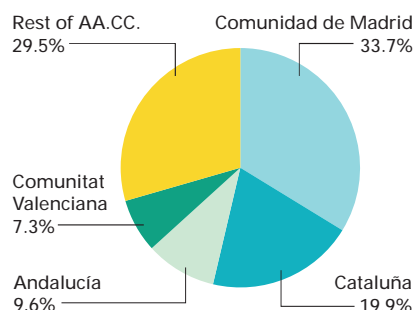
Services improve their figures

In 2014, turnover for companies in the Market services, excluding Trade and the financial sector, reached 422,455 million euros, with an increase of 5.0%, as compared with the previous year. Almost a quarter of the invoicing of the Services sector in 2014 corresponded to Transport and Storage (23.5%).

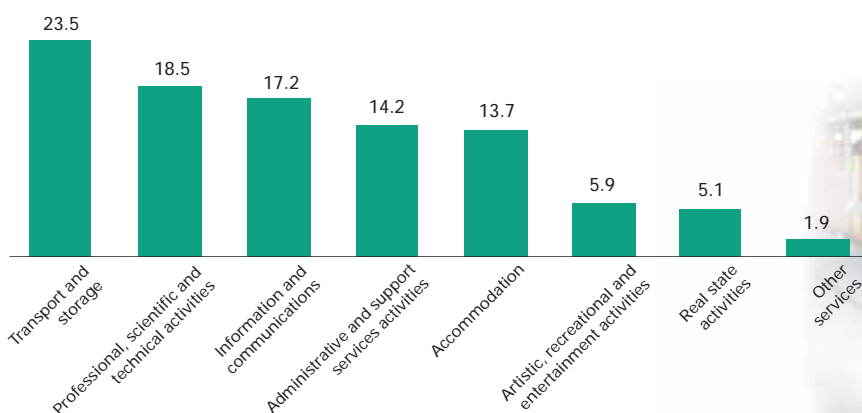
The total of the market services represented 5.3 million of employed persons and 1.3 million of companies.

Comunidad de Madrid concentrated the third part of the turnover (33.7%).

Turnover. 2014



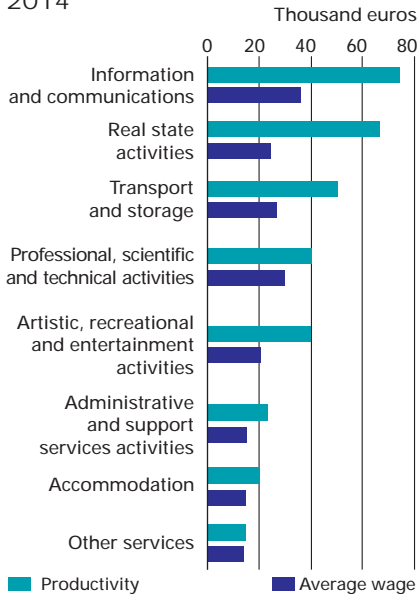
Turnover in the services sector by branch of activity 2014 (%)



Four Autonomous Communities concentrated 70.5% of the turnover



Productivity and average wage 2014



The highest employment stability rate was registered in Real state activities

Accommodation and Administrative and support services activities concentrated more than 45% of total employed persons and information and communications services stood out for having the highest productivity and average wage in 2014. This activity represented 7.6% of the total employed persons.

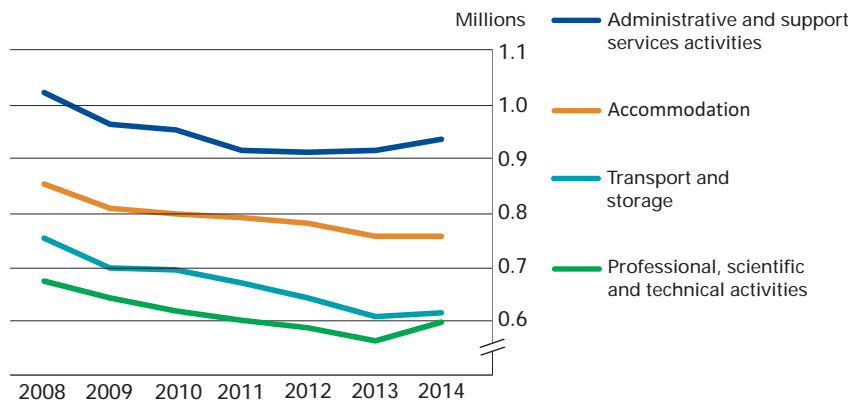
Medium-sized and large services companies had the greatest propensity to export, with nearly 18% of invoicing dedicated to sales abroad.

Employment characteristics. 2014

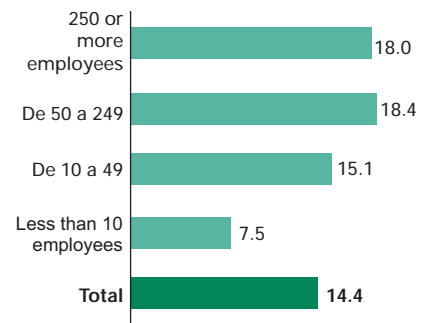
	Average wage (euros)	Wage earners rate	Employment stability rate	Female participation rate
Total activity branches	21,824	79.2	69.9	44.3
Transport and storage	26,901	79.7	79.6	18.7
Accommodation	15,180	78.6	64.7	49.9
Information and communications	36,224	90.3	85.7	33.3
Real state activities	24,998	58.7	88.0	43.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	30,590	68.9	82.1	45.2
Administrative and support services activities	15,517	91.6	55.6	53.9
Creation, artistic and entertainment activities and cultural activities	21,231	79.2	65.3	39.7
Repairs and other services	14,382	57.3	75.4	67.7



Full-time equivalent paid personnel



Overseas sales according to the size of the company*. 2014



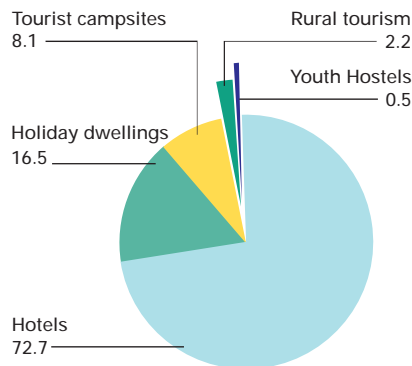
* % with respect to the total invoicing for each employees bracket.



Tourist accommodation. Main results of the 2016 demand
Provisional data

	Overnight stays (millions)	Average stay (days)	Inter-annual variation % Overnight stays
Hotel establishments	330,034,015	3.32	Residents: 3.1, Non residents: 9.3
Holiday Dwellings	74,655,045	6.38	Residents: 8.5, Non residents: 9.1
Tourist campsites	36,789,740	4.98	Residents: 7.1, Non residents: 6.9
Rural tourism accommodation	9,838,356	2.74	Residents: 9.0, Non residents: 19.2
Youth Hostels	2,384,502	2.52	Residents: 7.7, Non residents: 2.1

Overnight stays by type of accommodation 2016 (%)



Higher tourism demand in all types of accommodation

In 2016, overnight stays in Spanish collective tourist accommodation (hotels, apartments, tourist campsites, rural tourism accommodation and hostels) exceeded 453.7 million, 7.5% more than in the previous year. Those by residents grew by 4.5% and those by non-residents did so by 9.2%.

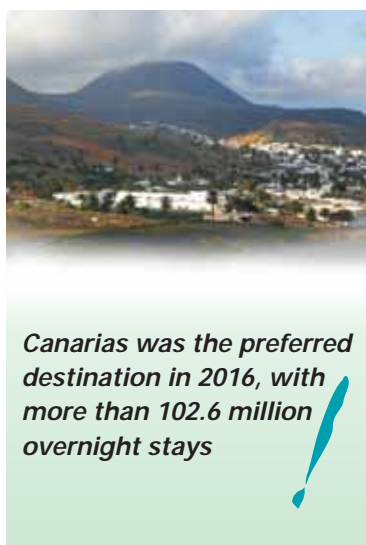
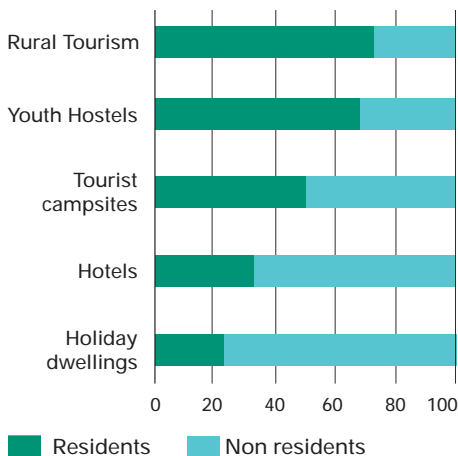
The average stay stood at 3.7 overnight stays per traveller.

The United Kingdom, Germany and France concentrated the highest share of non-resident overnight stays, with 28.0%, 21.0% and 8.8% respectively.

Overnight stays by non-residents in EU-28 countries. 2015 (Millions)
Hotels and similar establishments

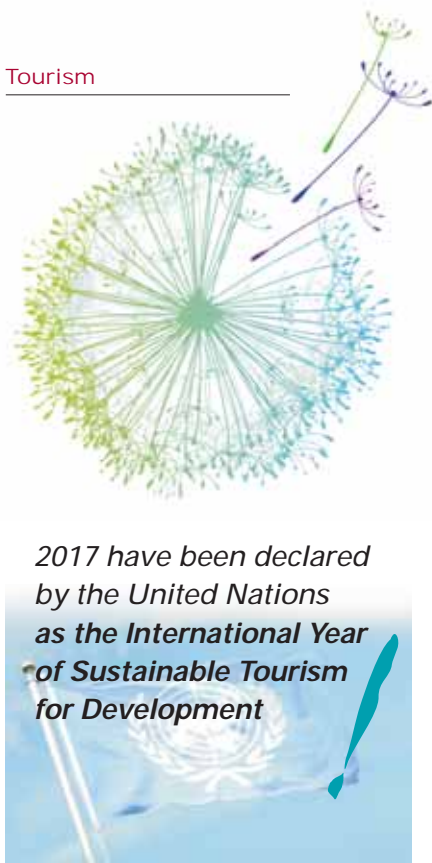
European Union	(e) 896.7
Spain	198.0
Italy	129.7
France	74.5
Germany	64.9
Greece	63.6
Austria	63.3
Portugal	35.5
Netherlands	21.7
Czech Republic	21.0
Croatia	19.9
Bulgaria	13.1
Cyprus	12.5
Belgium	12.0
Poland	11.3
Hungary	11.1
Ireland	10.8
Sweden	8.4
Malta	8.3
Denmark	6.5
Finland	4.7
Slovenia	4.5
Romania	4.1
Slovakia	3.6
Estonia	3.4
Latvia	2.6
Lithuania	2.2
Luxembourg	1.6
United Kingdom	:

Overnight stays according to residence status in each type of accommodation 2016 (%)



: Data not available
(e) Estimated

Source: Eurostat



Tourist accommodation. Main results of the supply. 2016
Provisional data. Annual average

	Estimated open establishments ¹	Estimated average bedplaces	Occupancy rate by bedplaces ²	Inter-annual variation % Bedplaces offered
Hotel establishments	14,661	1,458,028	59.91	1.3
Holiday Dwellings	125,072	476,556	42.39	3.4
Tourist campsites	770	500,684	38.78	1.2
Rural tourism accommodation	15,669	147,892	17.95	2.7
Youth Hostels	195	23,123	28.08	-1.9

1. In the case of holiday dwellings this refers to estimated dwellings.
2. In the case of campsites, this refers to the occupancy rate by pitches.

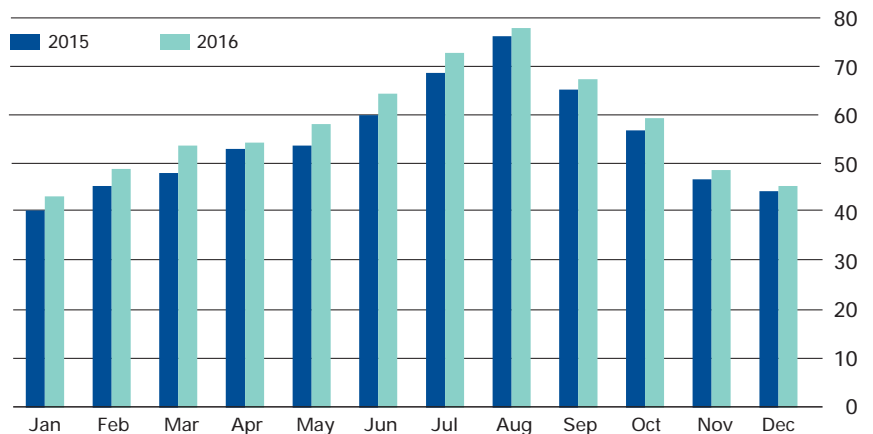
The number of bedplaces offered increases

During 2016, the number of bedplaces in tourist accommodation establishments increased, except for youth hostels, which offer decreased 1.9% as compared with the previous year.

With regard to the hotel occupancy, the main tourist areas by number of overnight stays in 2016 were the island of Mallorca (with more than 44.6 million overnight stays), the island of Tenerife (with 25.0 million) and the tourist area of Barcelona (20.5 million).

In relation to 2015, there was an increase in the occupancy rate, both inside and outside the summer period.

Occupancy rate by bedplaces (%)



EU Countries with higher entries of travellers in hotels and similar establishments 2015

	Millions
Germany	131.7
France	113.9
Spain	93.2
Italy	89.0
Austria	29.5
Netherlands	24.2

EU Countries with higher number of rooms in hotels and similar establishments 2015

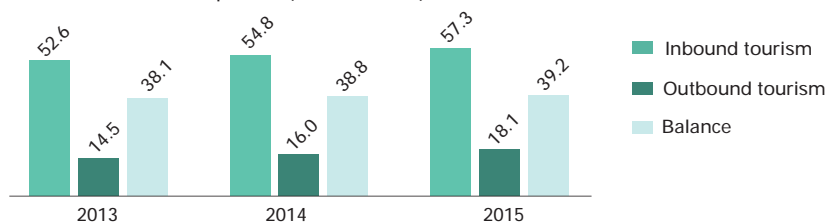
	Thousands
Italy	1,091.6
Germany	952.4
Spain	922.4
France	652.3
Greece	415.4

Important destination for international tourism

In 2016, 75.6 million international tourists visited Spain, 10.3% more than the previous year, according to the Tourist Movement on Borders Survey. According to the Tourist Expenditure Survey, the tourist expenditure in 2016 accounted for 77,625 million euros, 9.0% more than in 2015. Nearly a third of this expenditure was concentrated in Canarias (32.8%), followed by Cataluña (20.9%) and Andalucía (14.3%).

According to the Spanish Tourism Satellite Account, this represented in 2015 11.1% of the GDP and generated 2.5 million jobs, 13.0% of the total employment.

Tourism consumption (billion euros)

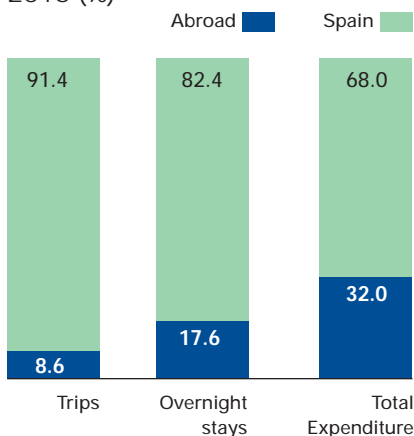


Spaniards travel mainly within Spain

Spanish residents made 182 million trips in 2016, 3.7% more than in 2015. Overnight stays exceeded 780.3 million, which is an increase of 4.1%, and the related expenditure grew by 9.1%.

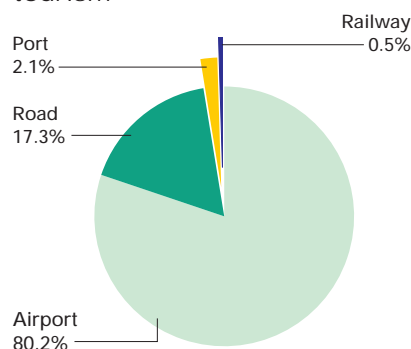
8.6% of the trips made by residents are made abroad, concentrating almost a third of the expenditure.

Resident tourism by destination. 2016 (%)



Spain is one of the three countries of the world with the highest international tourism income

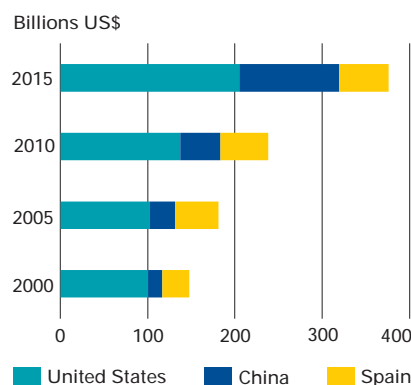
Ways of access for international tourism



International tourist expenditure by country of residence. 2016

Country	% of the total expenditure
United Kingdom	20.9
Germany	14.3
France	8.8
Nordic countries	7.8
The United States of America	4.9
Netherlands	4.6
Italy	3.9
Belgium	2.9
Ireland	2.3
Russia	2.1
Rest of the world	27.4

International tourism income



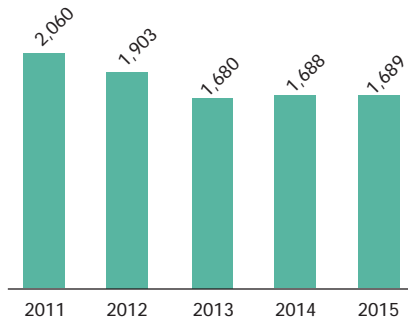
Source: World Tourism Organisation



Transport



Number of deaths due to traffic accidents
Urban and inter-urban roads



Source: Spanish Traffic Authority

Deaths due to traffic accidents
in 2014

Per million of inhabitants

Latvia	106
Romania	91
Lithuania	91
Poland	84
Greece	73
Croatia	73
Czech Republic	65
Belgium	65
Luxembourg	64
Hungary	63
Portugal	61
Estonia	59
Italy	56
Cyprus	52
Slovenia	52
France	51
Austria	51
Finland	42
Germany	42
Spain	36
Denmark	32
United Kingdom	29
Netherlands	28
Sweden	28
Bulgaria	:
Ireland	:
Malta	:
Slovakia	:

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Travellers. 2016. Provisional data

Urban transport	Thousands	Interannual variation %
Total	2,835,471	2.3
Bus ¹	1,698,214	3.0
Metro	1,137,257	1.2
Intercity transport		
Total	1,299,707	2.7
Bus ¹	675,174	3.3
Railway	580,528	1.5
Air (internal) ²	33,877	8.8
Maritime (coastal freight) ³	10,127	13.1
International transport⁴		
Air	162,116	11.7
Maritime	7,188	8.4

1. Urban trams and cablecars are included.

2. Internal traffic only includes entries.

3. Only includes disembarked passengers.

4. This section comes from State Ports and Civil Aviation.

More users of public transport

The number of travellers which use public transport exceeds 4,631.3 million in 2016, which supposes an increase of 2.4% with respect to 2015.

Seven cities have metro available: Barcelona, Bilbao, Madrid, Málaga, Palma, Sevilla and Valencia. In 2016 the number of users increased in all of them except in Barcelona and Bilbao.

The traffic of goods through Spanish ports represents 11.6% in 2015 of the total of the EU

Countries of the EU with the greatest cargo of goods in its ports 2015

	Exits and entries	
	Million tones	% of the total
EU-28	3,840,510	100.0
Netherlands	594,272	15.5
United Kingdom	496,708	12.9
Italy	458,020	11.9
Spain	447,048	11.6
France	297,880	7.8

Source: Eurostat

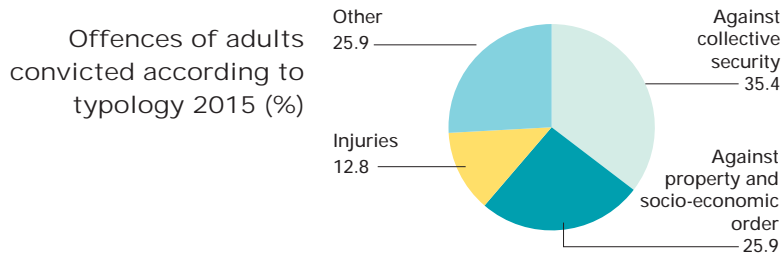




Road safety offences predominate

The number of persons convicted by final judgement recorded in the Central Register of Convicted Persons reached 222,862 in 2015, that is, 1.8% more than the previous year. The rates based on nationality, sex and age are higher for foreign men, under age 20.

The most frequent offences were those related with road safety (31.0% of the total), injuries (12.8%) and theft (10.2%).



34.7% of the offences committed by minors were robbery

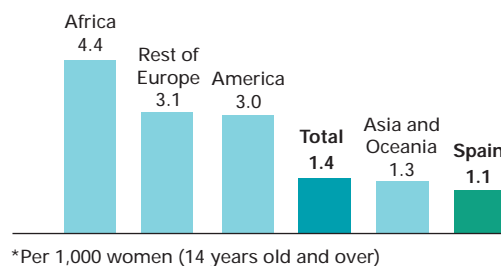
During 2015, 13,981 condemned minors were registered (from 14 to 17 years old) according to final sentences communicated to the registry. This supposes 7.1% less than in 2014. Of these, theft was the felony with highest incidence (34.7% of the total).

Gender violence, was greater in the foreign population

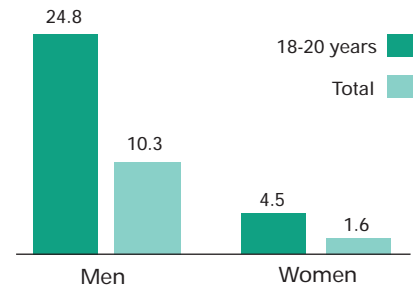
The total number of victims of gender violence was 27,624 women, 2.0% higher than in 2014. The victim rate per 1,000 women was almost three times higher among women born abroad (3.1) than that among women born in Spain (1.1). The group of women born in Africa presented the highest rate (4.4).



Rates of victims of gender violence by country of birth and major regions* 2015



Rate* of adults condemned according to sex and age. 2015



*Rate per 1,000 inhab. 18 years old and over

Sexual assault offences* 2014. Per 100,000 inhabitants

Sweden	137.1
Northern Ireland	103.4
Scotland	69.8
Belgium	69.3
Luxembourg	65.9
England and Wales	61.6
Germany	49.1
Netherlands	39.8
Austria	39.7
Ireland	31.2
France	28.5
Denmark	28.5
Portugal	20.2
Latvia	18.4
Spain	17.7
Malta	15.5
Czech Republic	14.6
Slovakia	12.5
Slovenia	12.2
Croatia	11.6
Finland	8.7
Lithuania	8.3
Italy	7.0
Bulgaria	6.4
Cyprus	4.3
Greece	4.2
Estonia	4.0
Romania	3.2
Poland	2.3

*Offences according to police sources

Source: Eurostat

	Population at 1 January 2016					Demographic indicators 2015	
	Total	Females (%)	Foreign nationals (%)	Area ¹ (km ²)	Population density (inhab./km ²)	Birth rate (‰)	Mortality rate (‰)
Spain	46,445,828	50.9	9.5	505,973	91.8	9.02	9.06
Andalucía	8,405,303	50.6	7.5	87,596	96.0	9.60	8.57
Almería	696,288	49.4	18.7	8,774	79.4	11.44	7.65
Cádiz	1,248,368	50.3	3.8	7,436	167.9	9.47	8.11
Córdoba	792,483	50.9	2.7	13,771	57.5	8.88	9.92
Granada	917,659	50.4	6.4	12,647	72.6	9.38	9.21
Huelva	521,741	50.5	8.1	10,128	51.5	9.59	8.37
Jaén	646,620	50.3	2.4	13,496	47.9	8.36	10.39
Málaga	1,641,148	50.7	15.4	7,308	224.6	9.35	7.95
Sevilla	1,940,996	51.0	3.4	14,036	138.3	10.06	8.32
Aragón	1,318,738	50.5	10.8	47,720	27.6	8.59	10.85
Huesca	220,623	49.4	10.7	15,636	14.1	8.46	12.33
Teruel	136,074	49.2	9.7	14,810	9.2	7.21	13.02
Zaragoza	962,041	50.9	10.9	17,274	55.7	8.81	10.20
Asturias, Principado de	1,041,026	52.2	3.8	10,602	98.2	6.18	12.98
Balears, Illes	1,135,633	50.0	19.1	4,992	227.5	9.38	7.37
Canarias	2,135,722	50.3	13.4	7,446	286.8	7.59	7.10
Palmas, Las	1,111,060	50.1	12.7	4,064	273.4	7.61	6.63
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	1,024,662	50.5	14.1	3,381	303.1	7.57	7.61
Cantabria	582,548	51.2	5.2	5,328	109.3	7.50	10.35
Castilla y León	2,454,858	50.6	5.5	94,227	26.1	7.06	11.89
Ávila	163,688	49.5	6.9	8,050	20.3	6.73	13.05
Burgos	359,925	49.8	7.0	14,291	25.2	7.64	10.70
León	475,021	51.2	4.5	15,582	30.5	6.34	13.03
Palencia	164,253	50.4	3.9	8,053	20.4	7.05	13.08
Salamanca	338,609	51.2	4.0	12,350	27.4	6.89	11.69
Segovia	156,362	49.5	11.3	6,923	22.6	7.62	11.55
Soria	90,821	49.2	8.9	10,307	8.8	6.95	13.04
Valladolid	524,832	51.1	4.8	8,111	64.7	7.97	9.88
Zamora	181,347	50.3	3.9	10,561	17.2	5.31	15.04
Castilla-La Mancha	2,049,147	49.7	8.6	79,462	25.8	8.87	9.70
Albacete	392,991	50.0	6.3	14,926	26.3	8.83	9.40
Ciudad Real	508,476	50.4	6.3	19,813	25.7	8.46	10.96
Cuenca	204,071	49.4	11.3	17,141	11.9	7.42	12.23
Guadalajara	254,303	49.2	13.0	12,212	20.8	9.66	8.44
Toledo	689,307	49.4	9.1	15,370	44.8	9.32	8.65
Cataluña	7,408,853	51.0	11.9	32,091	230.9	9.53	8.77
Barcelona	5,446,273	51.4	10.4	7,728	704.7	9.45	8.66
Girona	741,695	50.1	17.7	5,910	125.5	10.18	8.65
Lleida	429,138	49.4	16.2	12,150	35.3	9.28	10.25
Tarragona	791,747	50.0	14.9	6,303	125.6	9.56	8.85
Comunitat Valenciana	4,933,051	50.6	13.0	23,257	212.1	8.81	8.99
Alicante/Alacant	1,842,756	50.3	19.0	5,817	316.8	8.64	8.62
Castellón/Castelló	571,258	50.3	13.3	6,632	86.1	8.91	9.41
Valencia/València	2,519,036	50.9	8.6	10,808	233.1	8.91	9.18
Extremadura	1,085,115	50.3	3.1	41,634	26.1	8.18	10.59
Badajoz	682,628	50.4	2.9	21,766	31.4	8.67	10.09
Cáceres	402,488	50.1	3.4	19,868	20.3	7.35	11.44
Galicia	2,720,544	51.7	3.3	29,575	92.0	7.13	11.63
Coruña, A	1,124,212	51.9	2.9	7,950	141.4	7.45	11.20
Lugo	336,213	51.4	3.8	9,857	34.1	6.45	15.20
Ourense	314,764	51.8	4.1	7,273	43.3	5.80	14.77
Pontevedra	945,355	51.4	3.5	4,495	210.3	7.43	9.82
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,424,843	52.0	10.9	8,028	800.3	10.14	7.32
Murcia, Región de	1,466,507	49.9	13.8	11,314	129.6	10.91	7.67
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	637,540	50.4	8.0	10,391	61.4	9.44	8.93
País Vasco	2,164,144	51.5	5.0	7,233	299.2	8.71	9.95
Araba/Álava	321,816	50.8	6.8	3,037	105.9	9.84	8.61
Bizkaia	1,134,416	51.8	4.2	2,216	512.0	8.22	10.41
Gipuzkoa	707,911	51.3	5.3	1,980	357.5	9.00	9.80
Rioja, La	312,815	50.6	10.6	5,045	62.0	8.73	9.89
Ceuta	84,663	49.2	5.6	19	4,346.9	12.97	5.97
Melilla	84,777	49.1	12.3	13	6,320.4	17.83	6.09

1. The area of Spain is calculated by the sum of Autonomous Communities and Cities. Source: National Geographic Institute

Average number of children per woman	CPI 2016/2015	GDP per capita 2014 (euros)	Number of companies 2016	Employment and unemployment. 2016			
				Employed persons (Thousands)	Economic activity rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	
1.33	-0.2	22,323	3,236,582	18,341.5	59.2	19.6	Spain
1.40	-0.2	16,522	489,347	2,833.4	57.8	28.9	Andalucía
1.62	-0.4	17,287	41,212	259.3	60.1	23.6	Almería
1.37	-0.1	15,484	58,658	380.5	57.0	34.4	Cádiz
1.37	-0.3	16,025	46,290	265.9	58.2	30.3	Córdoba
1.39	-0.3	16,142	56,884	310.5	58.7	30.0	Granada
1.36	-0.2	16,178	23,953	170.7	56.2	29.0	Huelva
1.32	-0.3	15,074	33,250	199.2	54.4	32.1	Jaén
1.34	-0.1	16,384	115,447	577.4	57.8	26.1	Málaga
1.42	-0.1	17,997	113,653	669.8	58.7	27.6	Sevilla
1.35	-0.3	24,646	90,325	553.9	59.3	14.7	Aragón
1.41	-0.3	24,872	16,396	93.7	58.2	12.5	Huesca
1.26	-0.3	24,767	9,274	56.1	56.7	13.5	Teruel
1.35	-0.2	24,576	64,655	404.1	60.0	15.4	Zaragoza
1.01	-0.1	19,506	67,675	386.1	51.7	17.6	Asturias, Principado de
1.24	-0.1	23,439	89,341	530.6	65.2	13.9	Balears, Illes
1.05	-0.2	18,758	135,909	813.4	61.1	26.1	Canarias
1.05	-0.3	18,881	70,613	415.5	60.5	26.3	Palmas, Las
1.05	-0.2	18,625	65,296	397.9	61.8	25.8	Santa Cruz de Tenerife
1.15	-0.4	20,361	37,696	234.9	56.1	14.9	Cantabria
1.18	-0.4	20,877	161,364	964.8	55.1	15.8	Castilla y León
1.20	-0.6	17,626	10,080	60.7	55.9	21.2	Ávila
1.27	-0.4	25,250	25,583	159.8	60.1	11.7	Burgos
1.07	-0.4	19,152	31,427	167.9	50.7	19.2	León
1.20	-0.4	22,689	10,131	64.0	54.6	15.2	Palencia
1.17	-0.5	18,225	22,259	125.5	52.3	16.5	Salamanca
1.30	-0.1	20,200	10,806	67.9	60.5	14.1	Segovia
1.23	-0.3	22,932	5,790	36.8	55.4	13.2	Soria
1.23	-0.3	22,492	33,587	216.3	57.1	14.1	Valladolid
0.99	-0.2	17,933	11,701	65.9	51.5	18.9	Zamora
1.33	-0.5	17,266	126,421	752.0	58.5	23.6	Castilla-La Mancha
1.34	-0.5	17,385	26,884	138.8	55.8	23.8	Albacete
1.30	-0.5	17,357	30,315	173.7	55.8	26.2	Ciudad Real
1.24	-0.5	18,755	13,623	79.3	56.4	18.0	Cuenca
1.36	-0.2	18,277	13,359	109.6	65.2	17.8	Guadalajara
1.37	-0.6	16,313	42,240	250.7	60.3	25.4	Toledo
1.41	0.1	26,585	596,196	3,183.9	62.0	15.7	Cataluña
1.38	0.2	26,652	450,451	2,364.8	62.4	15.5	Barcelona
1.55	-0.1	25,829	60,529	316.2	62.5	16.1	Girona
1.47	-0.2	27,635	33,329	187.9	60.3	11.7	Lleida
1.45	-0.4	26,257	51,887	315.0	60.0	19.1	Tarragona
1.32	-0.5	19,656	344,556	1,931.9	59.4	20.6	Comunitat Valenciana
1.32	-0.6	17,563	133,124	721.0	59.2	20.8	Alicante/Alacant
1.33	-0.5	21,662	39,228	215.7	56.9	19.5	Castellón/Castelló
1.32	-0.3	20,732	172,204	995.1	60.1	20.7	Valencia/València
1.28	-0.2	15,224	65,484	363.4	55.1	27.5	Extremadura
1.32	-0.3	14,957	40,494	225.5	56.4	29.7	Badajoz
1.22	-0.2	15,674	24,990	137.9	53.1	23.6	Cáceres
1.10	-0.3	19,663	197,538	1,040.6	53.5	17.2	Galicia
1.13	-0.4	20,509	82,156	450.0	54.8	15.4	Coruña. A
1.10	-0.2	19,991	24,353	131.7	52.1	14.8	Lugo
1.03	-0.4	18,795	23,061	106.8	48.0	19.5	Ourense
1.09	-0.3	18,831	67,968	352.2	54.2	19.4	Pontevedra
1.37	-0.3	30,637	516,412	2,835.4	63.7	15.7	Madrid, Comunidad de
1.57	-0.2	18,156	92,008	562.2	59.1	19.8	Murcia, Región de
1.45	0.0	28,039	43,907	267.5	58.6	12.5	Navarra, Comunidad Foral de
1.39	0.0	29,514	151,216	901.8	57.0	12.6	País Vasco
1.49	-0.1	34,054	20,034	136.7	58.4	12.0	Araba/Alava
1.31	0.1	28,046	79,166	300.2	56.9	10.3	Bizkaia
1.47	0.0	29,820	52,016	464.9	56.6	14.2	Gipuzkoa
1.34	-0.4	24,311	23,076	132.6	59.2	13.6	Rioja, La
1.86	-0.2	18,277	3,762	27.9	57.4	24.9	Ceuta
2.52	-0.1	16,674	4,349	25.2	58.6	30.8	Melilla

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