

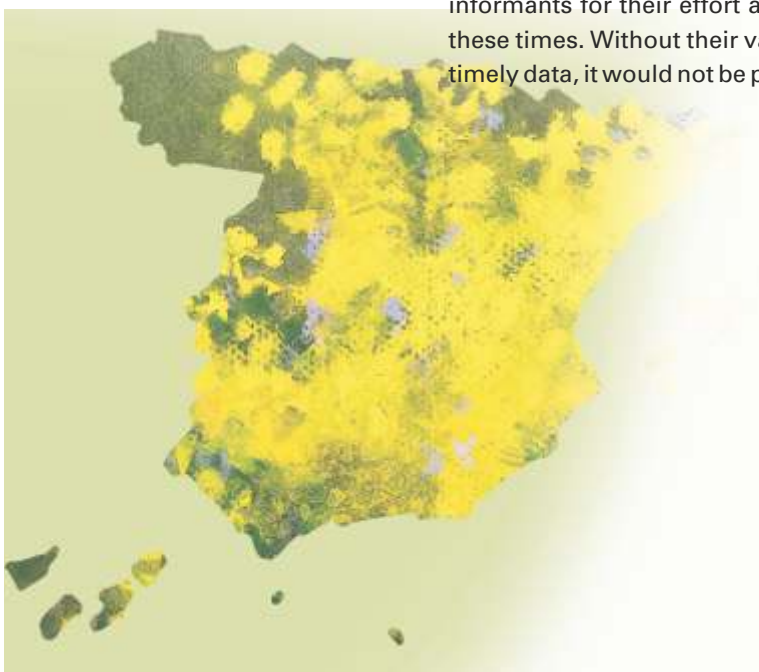
In 2020 - as we celebrate the 75th anniversary of the creation of the National Statistics Institute (INE) as the official institution tasked with overseeing the production and coordination of Spanish Statistics - we present a new edition of Spain in Figures.

This publication, aimed at a non-specialized audience, includes data from multiple official statistical sources. The main objective is to offer an overview of Spanish society, showing our country's key demographic, social and economic aspects, within its European environment. For better understanding, information is presented in summary form, using short texts, statistical tables, graphic representations and comparative tables. The publication is also offered in English under the title: Spain in Figures.

We hope to arouse curiosity and interest in exploring the information presented here in greater depth. Much more detailed data, which is continually updated by INE, is available on the internet ([www.ine.es](http://www.ine.es)).

This edition includes a special chapter with different types of indicators that provide the first information on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. These are the first images that statistics (official, experimental...) have collected on this event during this work's production period. In future editions these indicators will allow for an analysis of the situation's evolution and of the effects generated by this crisis.

With this presentation, we would like to take the opportunity to thank all the informants for their effort and for the trust placed in the INE, especially in these times. Without their valuable contributions in the form of reliable and timely data, it would not be possible to carry out our task for the benefit of all.



Juan Manuel Rodríguez Poo  
*INE President*



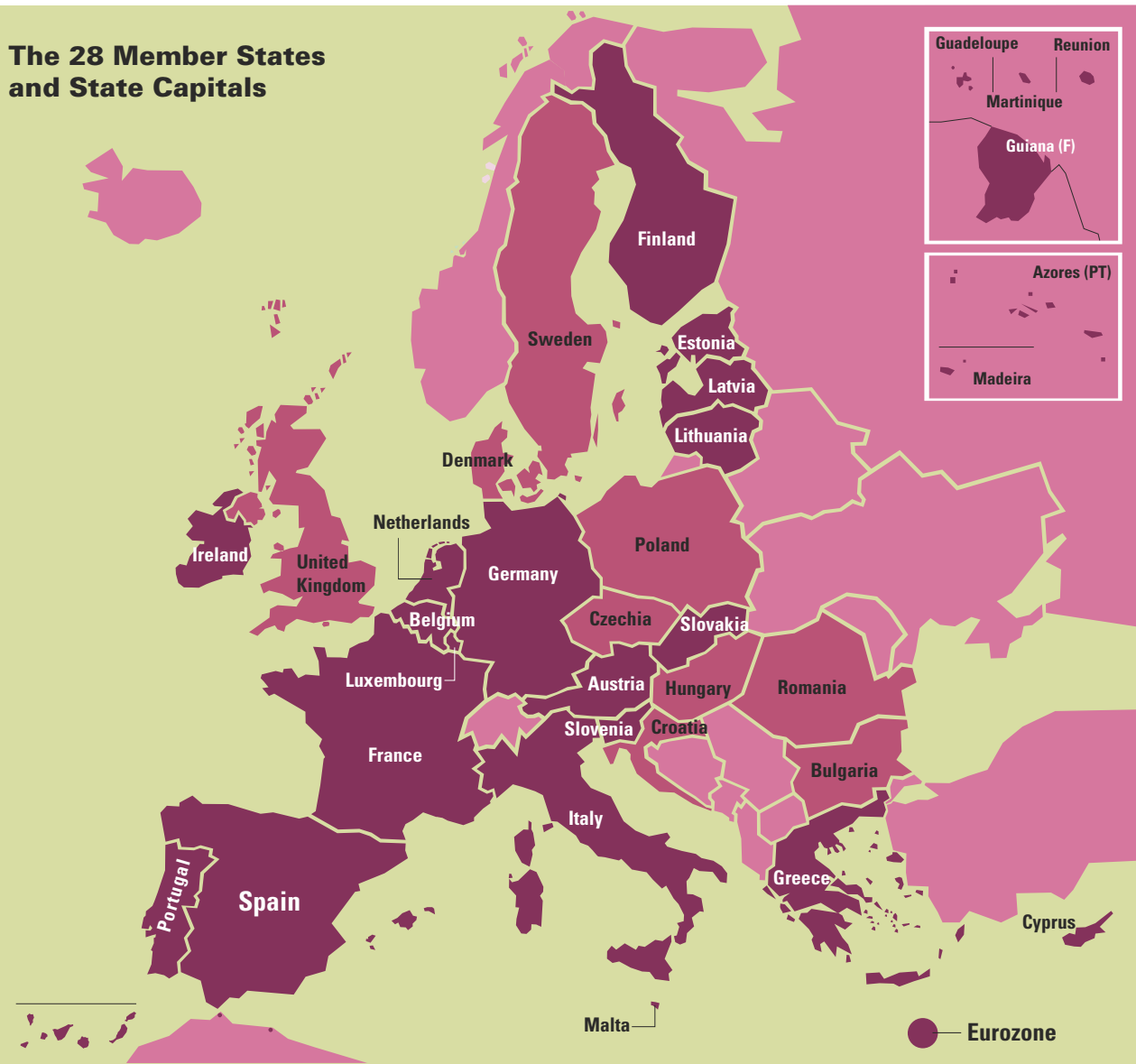
## Spain and the EU of 28

	Area 2016 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population as of 01 January 2019 (thousands)	Density 2017 (inhabitants per km <sup>2</sup> )
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>4,469,699</b>	<b>513,481.7</b>	<b>117.7</b>
Austria	83,878	8,858.8	106.8
Belgium	30,666	11,467.9	373.6
Bulgaria	110,996	7,000.0	64.3
Croatia	56,594	4,076.2	73.9
Cyprus	9,253	875.9	93.3
Czech Republic	78,871	10,649.8	137.2
Denmark	42,925	5,806.1	137.3
Estonia	45,336	1,324.8	30.3
Finland	338,411	5,517.9	18.1
France	638,475	67,028.0	105.5
Germany	357,569	83,019.2	234.0
Greece	131,694	10,722.3	82.2
Hungary	93,012	9,772.8	107.3
Ireland	69,947	4,904.2	70.0
Italy	302,073	60,359.5	203.3
Latvia	64,586	1,920.0	30.7
Lithuania	65,284	2,794.2	45.2
Luxembourg	2,595	613.9	230.6
Malta	316	493.6	1,495.2
Netherlands	37,378	17,282.2	501.1
Poland	311,928	37,972.8	123.6
Portugal	92,227	10,276.6	113.2
Romania	238,398	19,401.7	83.6
Slovakia	49,035	5,450.4	111.7
Slovenia	20,273	2,080.9	102.6
<b>Spain</b>	<b>505,983</b>	<b>46,934.6</b>	<b>92.7</b>
Sweden	447,424	10,230.2	24.7
United Kingdom	244,381	66,647.1	272.4

Source: Eurostat

Data specific to the European Union contained in this publication are previous to the United Kingdom withdrawal from the EU (February 2020). Hence EU data is referred to the 28 countries (EU28) in all chapters.

## The 28 Member States and State Capitals



AT Austria - Vienna  
 BE Belgium - Brussels  
 BG Bulgaria - Sofia  
 HR Croatia - Zagreb  
 CY Cyprus - Nicosia  
 CZ Czechia - Prague  
 DK Denmark - Copenhagen  
 EE Estonia - Tallinn  
 FI Finland - Helsinki  
 FR France - Paris

DE Germany - Berlin  
 EL Greece - Athens  
 HU Hungary - Budapest  
 IE Ireland - Dublin  
 IT Italy - Rome  
 LV Latvia - Riga  
 LT Lithuania - Vilnius  
 LU Luxembourg - Luxembourg  
 MT Malta - Valletta

NL Netherlands - Amsterdam  
 PL Poland - Warsaw  
 PT Portugal - Lisbon  
 RO Romania - Bucharest  
 SK Slovakia - Bratislava  
 SI Slovenia - Ljubljana  
**ES Spain - Madrid**  
 SE Sweden - Stockholm  
 UK United Kingdom - London



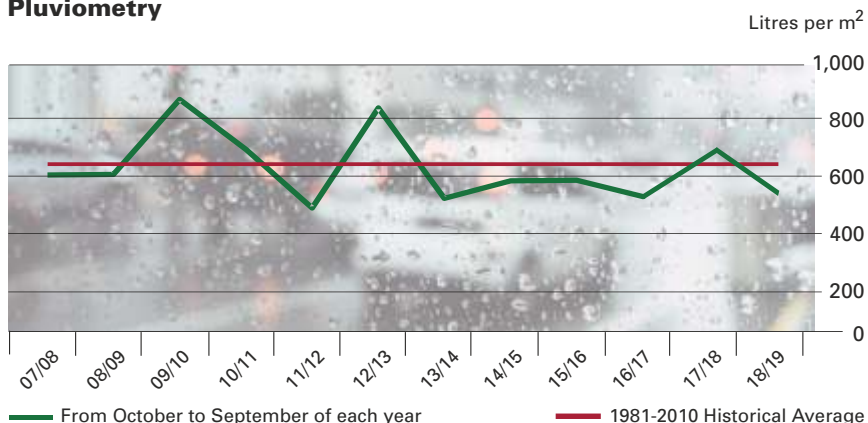
## The economy lowers its greenhouse gas emissions

According to advance data from the Environmental Accounts, the Spanish economy emitted 340.7 million tons of greenhouse gases in 2018, 2.3% less than in 2017. The Manufacturing Industry accounted for 23.9% of the total, followed by Households, with 21.0%.

## Normal precipitation, with very dry start of the year

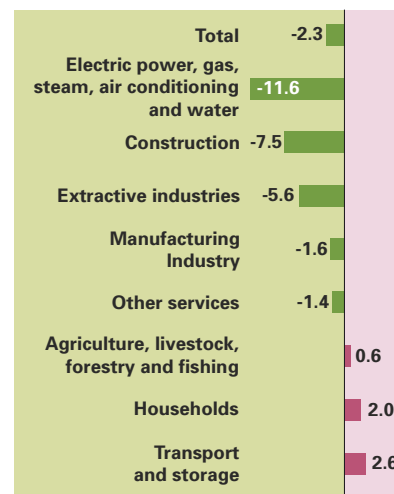
After a very humid November and a humid December, 2019 was normal in terms of rainfall, despite the fact that the first period, from January to October, was very dry.

### Pluviometry



Source: State Meteorological Agency

## Interannual change in greenhouse gas emissions, by sector. 2018-2017 (%)



INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF  
**PLANT HEALTH**

2020

### 2020: International Year of Plant Health

In December 2018, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a Resolution declaring 2020: The International Year of Plant Health, recognizing that:

*“Protecting plant health can help end hunger, reduce poverty, protect the environment, and boost economic development.”*

In 2018, Spain was the European Union country with the second highest trade in phytosanitary products. France led sales in almost all types, except "Insecticides and acaricides" and "Other products for plant protection." Sales for those categories were led by Germany and Italy, respectively.

### Countries with the best sales of phytosanitary products. 2018

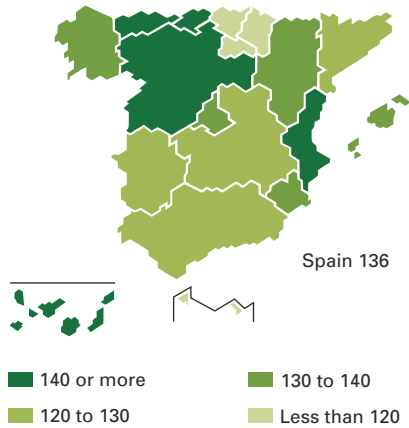
Country	Tonnes
France	84,980
<b>Spain*</b>	<b>73,286</b>
Italy	54,039
Germany	44,915

\* National data.

Source: Eurostat and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

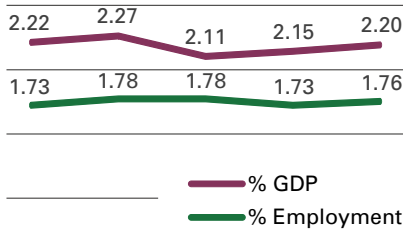
### Average household water consumption. 2016

litres/inhabitant/day



### GVA and environmental employment

(% of GDP and total employment)



### Main water indicators. 2016

Indicator	Value	Biennial variation %
Average household consumption (litres/inhab./day)	136	3.0
Volume of real losses (hm <sup>3</sup> )	701	7.7
Unit cost (euros/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.95	3.2
Volume of water registered for urban supply (hm <sup>3</sup> )	3,200	-0.4
Volume of water supplied to households (hm <sup>3</sup> )	2,297	0.9
Volume of irrigation water (hm <sup>3</sup> )	14,948	0.0

### Environmental activities account for 2.2% of GDP

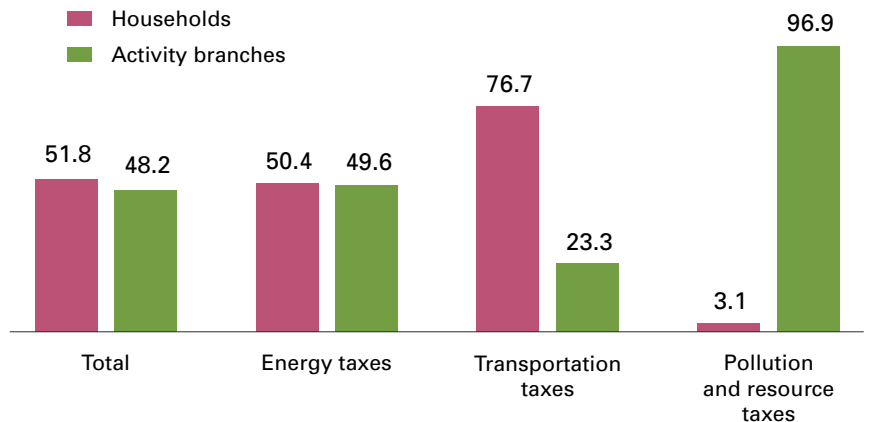
According to the Environmental Goods and Services Account, the gross value added of the environmental economy increased 5.5% in 2018, accounting for 2.2% of the GDP and creating 316.2 thousand jobs, representing 1.76% of the total economy.

### 8.1% of taxes are environmental

On the other hand, according to the Environmental Tax Account, these amount to 22,066 million euros in 2018, with an increase of 3.3% compared to the previous year. Taxes on energy represent 82.7% of the total.

By large sectors, households contribute 51.8% and the activity branches 48.2%.

### Distribution of environmental taxes. 2018 (%)



## Main indicators on waste. 2017

	Thousand tonnes	Inter-annual variation %
<b>Urban waste collection</b>	<b>22,515.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Mixed waste	18,272.0	1.2
Separated collection	4,243.2	10.9
<b>Waste created, by economic activity:</b>		
Manufacturing	41,122.2	7.0
Construction	35,347.1	-1.3
Water supply, sanitation, waste water management and decontamination	21,325.4	5.8
Agriculture, livestock breeding, forestry and fishing	6,055.0	-3.5
Waste generated in the Services sector	5,698.0	-13.4

## Urban waste collection. 2017 (kg/inhabitant)



## Separated waste collection grew 10.9%

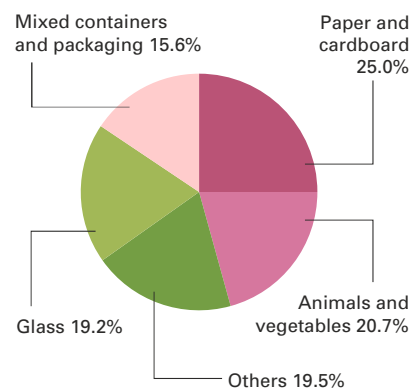
Urban waste treatment companies, collected 22.5 million tonnes in 2017, 2.9% more than the previous year. The increase was greater for separated collection, which grew by 10.9%. In per capita terms, this indicated 483.9 kilogrammes of waste per person per year.

In the economy as a whole, industry and construction accounted for 57.9% of all waste generated, according to the 2017 Waste Accounts.

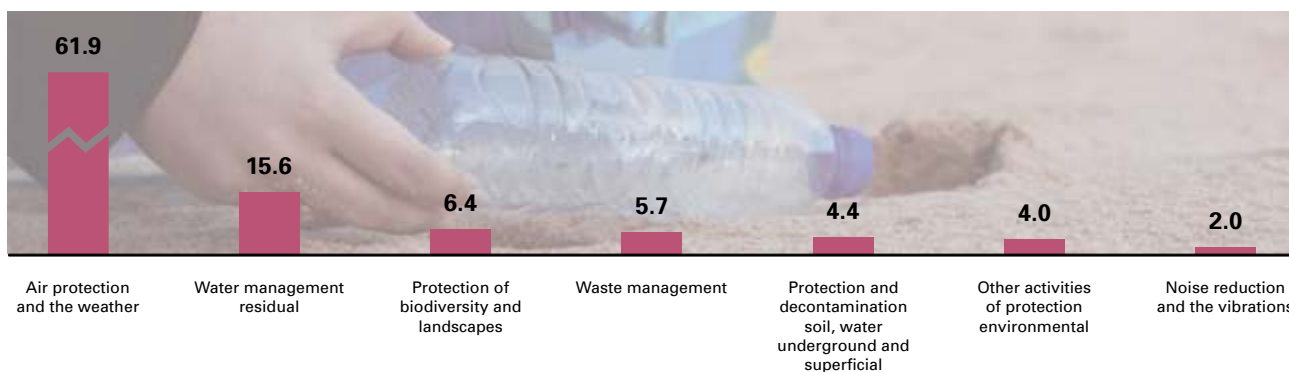
## The industry spent 0.42% on environmental protection

Expenditure on environmental protection reached 2,519 million euros in 2017 (almost 1.2% more than the previous year). Current spending rose 3.7%, while investment decreased 6.1%.

## Separated waste collection, according to type of waste 2017



## Industry investment in environmental protection. 2017 (%)





# Population



## Population Figures

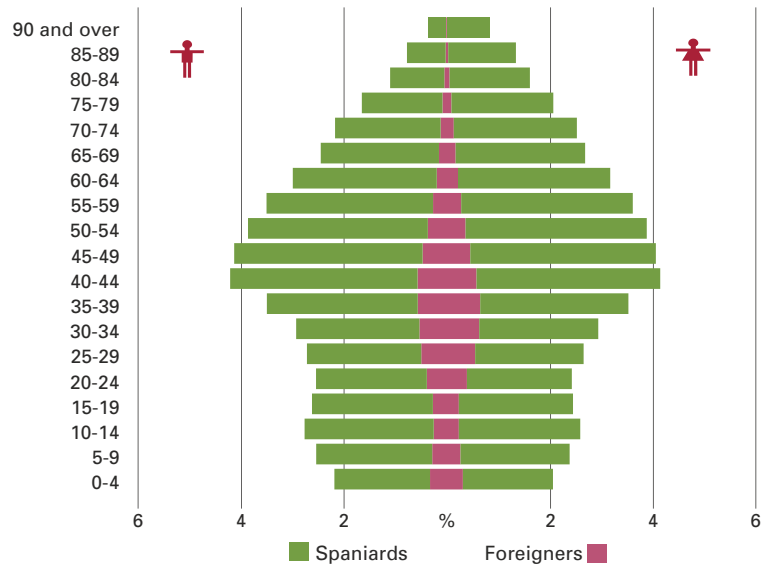
January 1st, 2020

<b>Spain</b>	<b>47,329,981</b>
<b>Andalucía</b>	<b>8,476,718</b>
Almería	715,406
Cádiz	1,254,628
Córdoba	784,256
Granada	925,059
Huelva	528,059
Jaén	628,841
Málaga	1,683,271
Sevilla	1,957,197
<b>Aragón</b>	<b>1,330,445</b>
Huesca	220,657
Teruel	133,291
Zaragoza	976,498
<b>Asturias, Principado de</b>	<b>1,018,775</b>
<b>Balears, Illes</b>	<b>1,210,750</b>
<b>Canarias</b>	<b>2,237,309</b>
Palmas, Las	1,151,352
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	1,085,958
<b>Cantabria</b>	<b>582,357</b>
<b>Castilla y León</b>	<b>2,401,230</b>
Ávila	158,930
Burgos	355,777
León	459,141
Palencia	159,846
Salamanca	331,048
Segovia	154,228
Soria	89,912
Valladolid	520,716
Zamora	171,630
<b>Castilla-La Mancha</b>	<b>2,045,384</b>
Albacete	389,830
Ciudad Real	494,128
Cuenca	199,828
Guadalajara	262,403
Toledo	699,195
<b>Cataluña</b>	<b>7,652,069</b>
Barcelona	5,635,043
Girona	767,119
Lleida	435,607
Tarragona	814,300
<b>Comunitat Valenciana</b>	<b>5,028,650</b>
Alicante/Alacant	1,885,214
Castellón/Castelló	574,900
Valencia/València	2,568,536
<b>Extremadura</b>	<b>1,061,768</b>
Badajoz	670,782
Cáceres	390,986
<b>Galicia</b>	<b>2,702,244</b>
Coruña, A	1,123,480
Lugo	328,153
Ourense	306,802
Pontevedra	943,809
<b>Madrid, Comunidad de</b>	<b>6,747,425</b>
<b>Murcia, Región de</b>	<b>1,504,607</b>
<b>Navarra, Com. Foral de</b>	<b>656,487</b>
<b>País Vasco</b>	<b>2,189,310</b>
Araba/Álava	329,857
Bizkaia	1,142,923
Gipuzkoa	716,530
<b>Rioja, La</b>	<b>315,926</b>
<b>Ceuta</b>	<b>84,032</b>
<b>Melilla</b>	<b>84,496</b>

## Currently at 47 million inhabitants

According to Population Figures, the resident population in Spain as of January 1, 2020 stood at 47.3 million inhabitants. Thanks to the positive contribution of migration, it grew by 392,921 people during 2019.

Population Pyramid of Spain. As of January 1, 2020



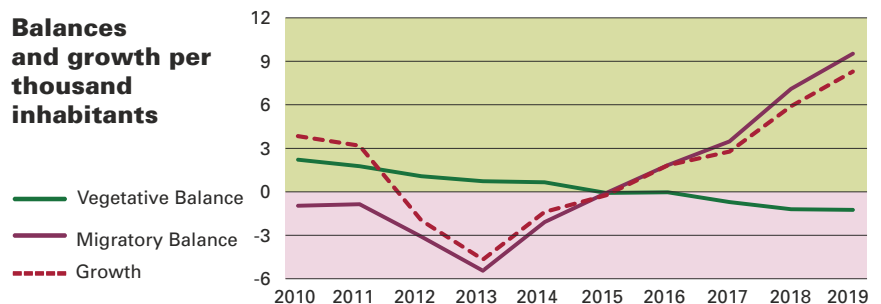
## More women than men and 11.1% are foreigners

51% of the population are women. There are almost a million more women than men.

There are 5,235,375 foreigners who reside in Spain, or 11.1% of the population. Almost seven million residents in Spain were born abroad.

The difference between immigrants and emigrants (migratory balance) remains positive, while the difference between birth and mortality (natural increase) was negative for the third consecutive year.

## Balances and growth per thousand inhabitants





## Different Regional Profiles

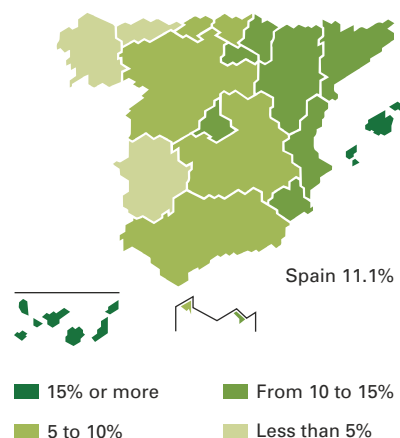
Population growth and the proportion of foreigners is not the same in all the Autonomous Communities. There is a larger foreign population on the islands (21.9% in Illes Balears and 16.1% in the Canarias) and considerably less in the north and west of the peninsula, with the lowest numbers in Extremadura (3.3%) and Galicia (4.3%), where overall population is also in decline.

Among non-Spaniards, nationals of Morocco (14.5%) and Romania (12.7%) once again predominate and people from Colombia displaced those from China in fifth place, as was the case the previous year.



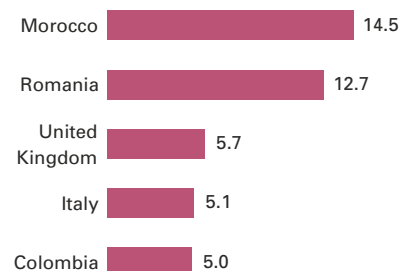
*One in five residents of Illes Balears is a foreigner*

## Proportion of foreigners. 2020



## Predominant nationalities among foreigners. 2020

(% of total foreigners)



## The largest foreign immigration comes from South America

Most foreign migration flows are from populations without Spanish nationality. The main immigration flow comes from South America, while emigrations are mainly of European Union nationals (not counting Spain).

## Main foreign migrations by nationality. 2019

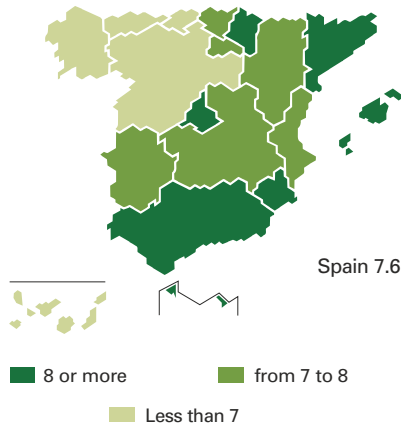
Large Regions

Immigration		Emigration	
<b>All</b>	<b>748,759</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>297,368</b>
From South America	234,175	EU Country (not Spain)	97,945
EU Country (not Spain)	151,588	Spanish	77,398
African Country	106,089	From South America	39,015
Spanish	84,202	Romania	35,618



### Gross birth rate. 2019

Born per 1,000 inhabitants



### Main Birth and Fertility Indicators. 2019

		Interannual variation %
Number of Births	359,770	-3.5
Gross Birth Rate <sup>1</sup>	7.60	-4.3
Percentage born to a foreign mother	22.3	7.2
Average number of children per woman	1.23	-2.4
Average age at motherhood	32.23	0.1
Percentage of births to unmarried women <sup>2</sup>	47.28	1.0

1. Number of live births per 1,000 inhabitants.  
2. The data is from 2018 compared to 2017.

### Crude birth rate. 2019

Live births per 1,000 inhabitants

European Union	9.5	p
Ireland	12.1	e
France	11.2	p
Sweden	11.1	
Cyprus	10.9	p
The United Kingdom	10.7	p
Estonia	10.6	
Czech Republic	10.5	
Denmark	10.5	
Slovakia	10.5	
Belgium	10.1	
Luxembourg:	10.0	
Poland	9.9	
Latvia	9.8	
Lithuania	9.8	
Netherlands	9.7	p
Austria	9.6	
Romania	9.6	p
Hungary	9.5	
Germany	9.4	p
Slovenia	9.3	
Croatia	8.9	
Bulgaria	8.8	
Malta	8.6	
Portugal	8.4	
Finland	8.3	
Greece	7.8	p
<b>Spain</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>p</b>
Italy	7.0	p

(p) Provisional  
(e) Estimated

Source: Eurostat

### Birth rate and fertility decline

During 2019, there were 359,770 births, 3.5% less than in the previous year. The birth rate stands at 7.60 births per 1,000 inhabitants, one of the lowest figures in the EU.

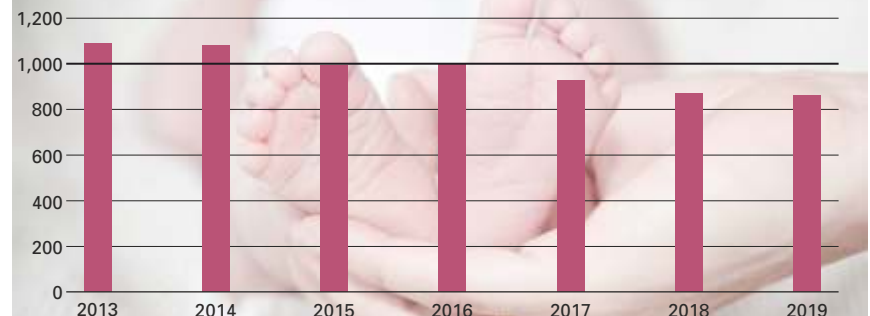
The average number of children per woman (short-term fertility indicator) fell to 1.23 and the average age at motherhood stood at 32.23, nearly the same as the previous year.

The percentage of children born to an unmarried mother rose to 47.3% and those to a foreign mother accounted for 22.3%.



*For the third year in a row, fewer births than deaths*

### Births per thousand deaths



### Main mortality indicators. 2019

		Interannual variation %
Number of deaths	417,625	-2.4
Gross mortality rate <sup>1</sup>	8.81	-3.2
Life expectancy at birth	83.59	0.5
Life expectancy at 65 years of age	21.59	1.6
Infant Mortality Rate <sup>2</sup>	2.89	7.4

1. For each 1,000 inhabitants.  
2. For every 1,000 live births.

### Life expectancy over 83 years of age

In 2019, 417,625 persons died, 2.4% more than the previous year. The gross mortality rate stood at 8.8 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants. By regions, the highest mortality rates are in Principado de Asturias (12.6), Castilla y León (11.9) and Galicia (11.6).

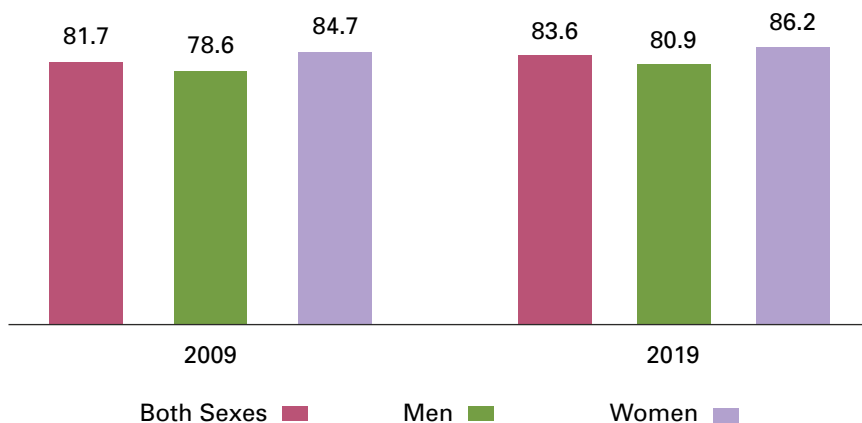
The infant mortality rate went from 2.69 to 2.89 per 1,000 live births.

Life expectancy at birth was above 83 years for the fourth consecutive year: 80.9 for men and 86.2 for women.

**In 15 EU countries the vegetative balance (difference between birth and mortality rates) is negative**

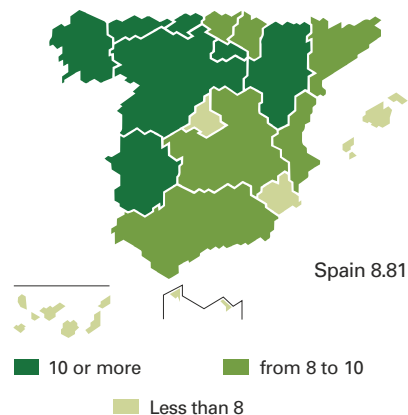
### Life Expectancy at Birth According to Sex

Units: Years



### Gross mortality rate. 2019

For each 1,000 inhabitants



### Crude rate of natural change of population. 2019

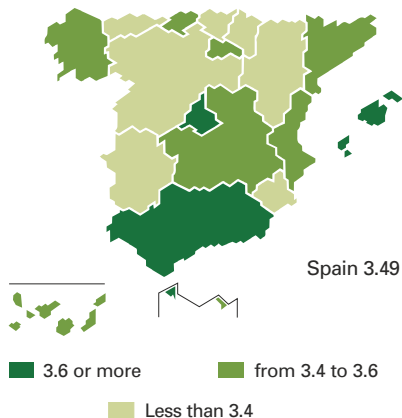
	Per 1,000 inhab.
<b>European Union</b>	<b>-0.8 p</b>
Ireland	5.8 e
Cyprus	4.1 p
Luxembourg	3.1
Sweden	2.5
France	2.1 p
United Kingdom	1.6 p
Malta	1.3
Denmark	1.2
Netherlands	1.0 p
Slovakia	0.7
Belgium	0.6
Austria	0.2
Czechia	0.0
Slovenia	-0.6
Poland	-0.9
Estonia	-1.0
<b>Spain</b>	<b>-1.2 p</b>
Finland	-1.5
Germany	-1.9 p
Portugal	-2.5
Italy	-3.6 p
Hungary	-3.8
Romania	-3.8 p
Greece	-3.9 p
Croatia	-3.9
Lithuania	-3.9
Latvia	-4.7
Bulgaria	-6.7

(p) Provisional  
(e) Estimated

Source: Eurostat

### Gross marriage rate. 2019

For each 1,000 inhabitants



### Crude marriage rate. 2017

For each 1,000 inhabitants

Lithuania	7.5
Romania	7.3
Cyprus	6.8
Latvia	6.8
Malta	6.3
Slovakia	5.8
Denmark	5.5
Hungary	5.2
Sweden	5.2
Austria	5.1
Poland	5.1
Czechia	5.0
Germany	4.9
Estonia	4.9
Croatia	4.9
Finland	4.8
Greece	4.7
Ireland	4.6
Bulgaria	4.0
Belgium	3.9
Netherlands	3.8
<b>Spain</b>	<b>3.7</b>
France	3.5
Portugal	3.3
Italy	3.2
Luxembourg	3.2
Slovenia	3.1

Source: Eurostat

### Main marriage indicators. 2019

		Interannual variation %
Number of Marriages	165,578	-1.2
Gross Marriage Rate <sup>1</sup>	3.49	-1.6
% marriages with at least one foreign spouse <sup>2</sup>	17.6	6.6
% same-sex marriages	3.1	6.7
Average age women at first marriage <sup>3</sup>	33.42	0.7
Average age men at first marriage <sup>3</sup>	35.56	0.7

1. Number of marriages per 1,000 inhabitants.  
 2. Different-sex marriages.  
 3. 2018 data.

### New decrease in the number of marriages

A total of 165,578 marriages were registered in 2019, 1.2% less than the previous year. This continued the downward trend started in 2017. The gross marriage rate stood at 3.49 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants. The average age at first marriage rose two tenths in men and three in women.

The proportion of marriages with at least one foreign spouse and same-sex marriages increased by 6.6% and 6.7%, respectively.

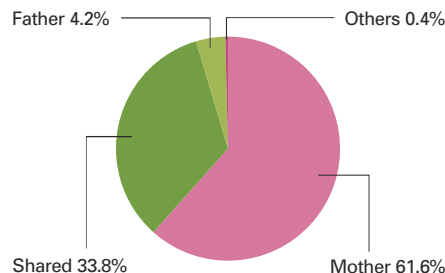
*Marriages with at least one foreign spouse represented 18.1% of the total*

### A third of dissolved couples with children share custody

95.8% of marital dissolutions are divorces and 4.1% separations. In 2018 there were 95,254 divorces, 2.8% less than in the previous year. Joint custody was granted in 33.8% of divorce and separation cases between different sex spouses.



### Child custody in separations and divorces of different sex spouses 2018



## Students enrolled in non-university General Education System Academic Year 2018-19

	Number of students	Interannual variation %
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>8,217,651</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Early Childhood Education <sup>2</sup>	1,750,106	-1.0
Primary Education	2,937,337	-0.2
Obligatory Secondary Education	1,975,403	2.3
High School	667,287	-1.3
Vocational Training	837,188	2.7

1. Also includes Special Education and Other Training Programs.

2. Students enrolled in centres authorized by the educational administrations.

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

## Fewer students in Early Childhood and Primary

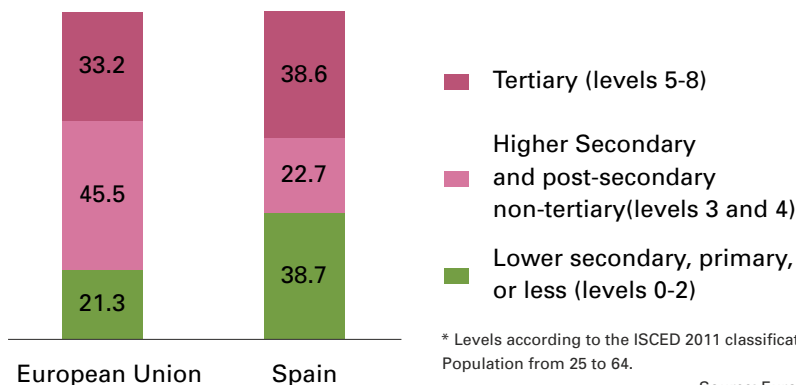
In the 2018-19 academic year, the number of non-university General Education students was 8,217,651, 0.4% more than the previous academic demographic changes, and increased in C.S.E. and Vocational Training, although they drop 1.3% in High School. Within non-university Higher Education, enrolment in Higher Level Vocational Training Programs increased by 3.6%.

The number of foreign students in these learning programs increased for the fourth consecutive year. They represent 9.2% of the total, or 795,557 students.

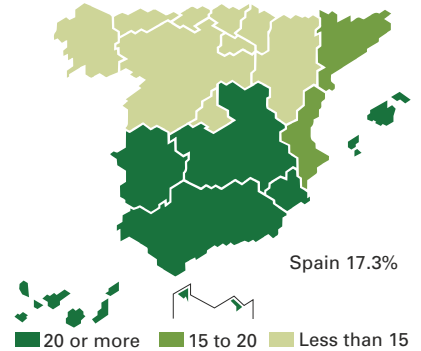
In 2019, early school leavers stood at 17.3%. The departure rate was more than eight points higher among men (21.4% vs. 13.0%).

*Almost 800,000 students are enrolled in arts, language and sports schools, under the Special Educational System*

## Population by level of education attained\*. 2019 (%)



## Early school leavers\* 2019 (%)



\* % of the population aged 18 to 24 who have not completed 2nd stage of Secondary Education and are not undergoing any type of education.

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

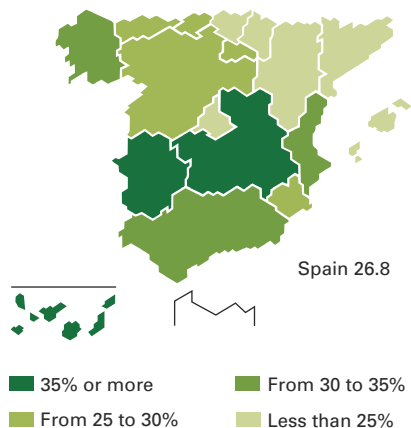
## Population between 18 and 24 years old neither in employment nor in education. 2019 (%) Trend

Country	2019 (%)	Trend
<b>European Union</b>	<b>13.2</b>	
Italy	23.2	
Cyprus	18.6	
Romania	18.5	
Greece	17.9	
Bulgaria	16.9	
<b>Spain</b>	<b>15.7</b>	
Croatia	15.1	
France	14.4	
Hungary	14.0	
United Kingdom	13.5	
Ireland	12.4	
Slovakia	12.4	
Belgium	11.6	
Lithuania	11.4	
Finland	11.3	
Poland	11.1	
Portugal	11.1	
Latvia	10.8	
Denmark	10.2	
Austria	9.1	
Slovenia	9.1	
Estonia	9.0	
Luxembourg	8.3	
Germany	7.7	
Czechia	7.5	
Sweden	7.5	
Malta	7.4	
Netherlands	5.5	

Source: Eurostat

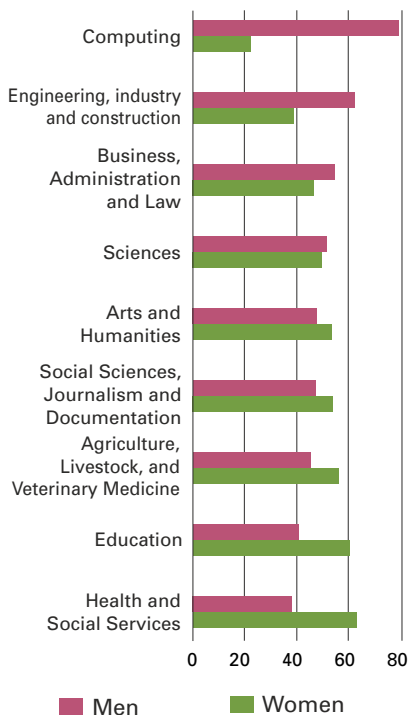
### Scholarship Recipients in Degree Studies. 2017-2018

% of enrolled



Source: Ministry of Universities

### Doctoral theses approved according to main field of study and sex. 2018 (%)



Source: Ministry of Universities

### Students enrolled in a degree program and 1st and 2nd cycle, master's and doctorate. Academic Year 2018-19. Provisional data

	No. of students	% Women	Interannual variation % Number of students
<b>Total degree, 1st and 2nd cycle</b>	<b>1,595,039</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Social and Legal Sciences	601,764	59.8	-0.2
Engineering and Architecture	229,676	24.8	-0.7
Arts and Humanities	133,581	61.6	2.8
Health Sciences	245,925	70.3	1.4
Science	82,946	51.0	2.7
<b>Master's degree</b>	<b>214,528</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>PhD</b>	<b>86,619</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>

Source: Ministry of Universities

### Almost 1.6 million university students

According to the preliminary data of the Student Statistics, the number of students enrolled in the university in the 2018-19 academic year rose 0.8%, compared to the previous year. By study area, there was a notable increase in Arts and Humanities and Sciences degrees (2.8% and 2.7%, respectively).

Enrolment numbers also went up in Master's and Doctorate studies. Three out of four of those enrolled in Master's studies go to physical universities.

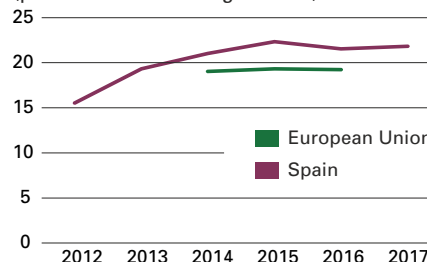
*Among students enrolled in undergraduate studies, Extremadura has the highest proportion of students on scholarship (41.1%) followed by Canarias (37.1%) and Castilla-La Mancha (36.1%)*

### More than 8,000 doctoral theses approved

In 2018, 8,483 doctoral theses were approved. 38.7% were in the Sciences and 13.3% in Arts and Humanities. The percentage of men with an approved thesis exceeds that of women in Science, Business, Engineering and Computer Science.



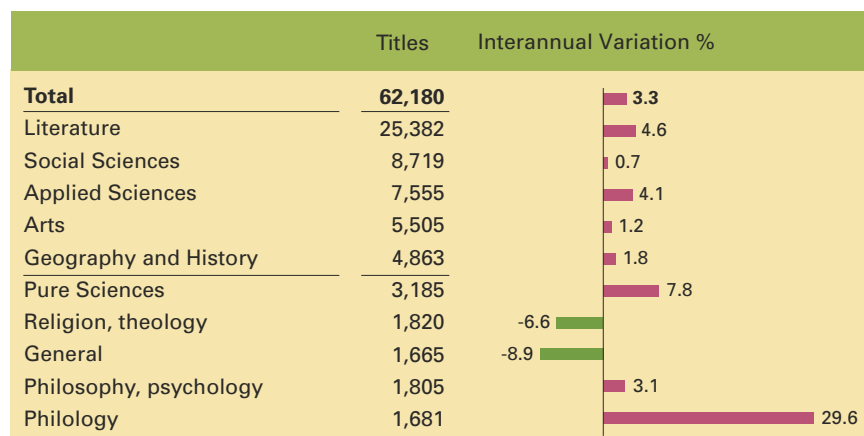
### Graduates in STEM careers\* (per 1000 inhabitants aged 20-29)



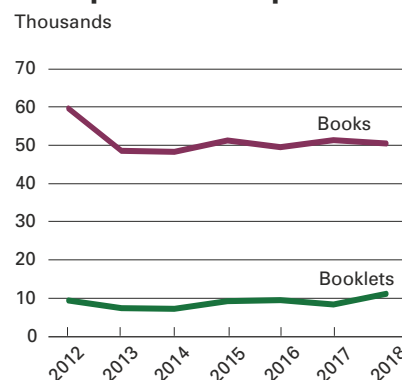
\* Levels 5-8 according to ISCED 2011 in: science, math., computing, engineering, manufacturing, construction  
Source: Eurostat.



### Number of titles published by subject. 2018



### Titles published in Spain

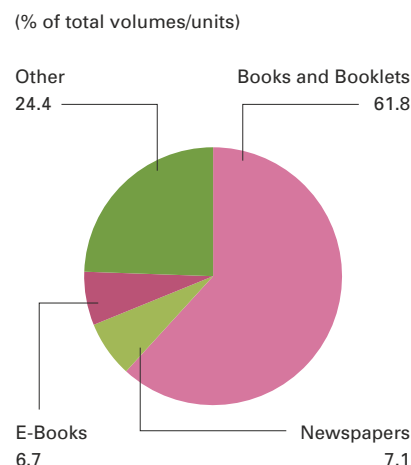


### Increase in editorial production, thanks to booklets

According to the Book Publishing Activity Statistic, which excludes titles published or disseminated solely on the Internet, 62,180 titles published in Spain were deposited in the National Library in 2018, 3.3% more than in 2017. Among these, 81.9% were books and 13.9% booklets. This was a 33.9% increase.

Literature and social sciences accounted for more than half of the titles (40.8% and 14.0%, respectively).

### Library funds according to class. 2018

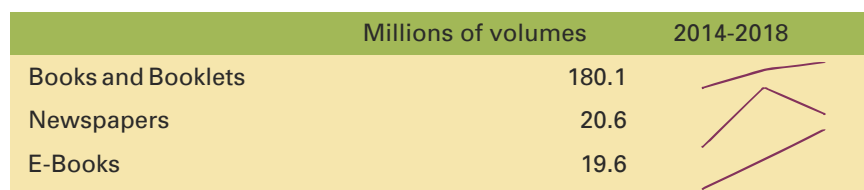


### E-Books represent 6.7% of library funds

According to the Library Statistic, in 2018, 6,458 libraries were registered in 2018, 2.7% less than in 2016. The number of registered library users decreased by 2.0%, standing at 21.83 million. Of these, 17.43 million are adults and 4.4 million are children.

E-Book funds increased 21.3% compared to 2016, amounting to 19.56 million. This represents 6.7% of total library funds.

### Main library funds. 2018







**Cultural employment represented 3.5% of total employment in Spain and 3.8% on average in the EU.**

### Cultural Employment

% of employment

Country/Region	% of employment
<b>European Union</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Estonia	5.6
Luxembourg	5.3
Malta	5.2
Finland	4.9
Slovenia	4.7
Netherlands	4.6
Sweden	4.6
United Kingdom	4.5
Belgium	4.3
Denmark	4.2
Austria	4.2
Germany	4.0
Lithuania	4.0
Czechia	3.7
France	3.6
Italy	3.6
Poland	3.6
<b>Spain</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Cyprus	3.5
Latvia	3.5
Ireland	3.4
Hungary	3.4
Greece	3.3
Croatia	3.3
Portugal	3.2
Slovakia	2.8
Bulgaria	2.7
Romania	1.6

Source: Eurostat

### Main indicators of cultural participation. 2018-19

Indicator	% population*	Variation compared to 2014-15
<b>Book Reading</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>Cinema</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Monuments and Sites</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>Performing and Musical Arts</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Musicals	34.2	5.0
Performing Arts	30.8	0.9
<b>Exhibitions, Museums and Art Galleries</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>Libraries</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Archives</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>

\* In the 12 months prior to the interview.

Source: Ministry of Culture and Sports

### More visits to monuments and exhibitions

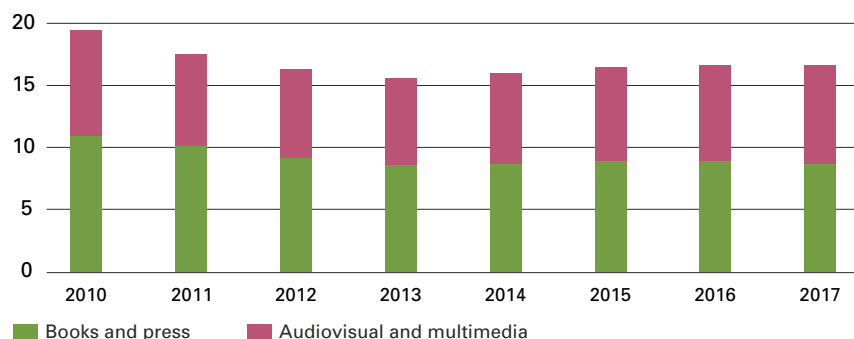
According to the Survey of Cultural Habits and Practices 2018-19, the most frequent cultural activities, in annual terms, are once again listening to music, reading and going to the movies, with rates of 87.2%, 65.8% and 57.8%, respectively.

Compared to the previous survey (2014-15), participation in the main indicators increased, with visits to monuments and sites, and to exhibitions, museums and art galleries increasing the most (8 and 7.3 points, respectively).

### The sector lowered its weight in GDP

The results of the Culture Satellite Account in Spain indicate that, in 2017, the cultural sector accounted for 2.4% of GDP, four tenths less than in 2010. Books and press have the highest weight (31.5%) followed by the section Audiovisual and multimedia (28.7%).

### Contribution to Gross Domestic Product (Billions of euros)



Source: Ministry of Culture and Sports

## Registered health care professionals. 2019

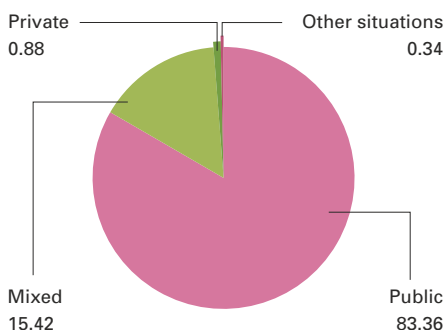
		% Women	Inter-annual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>877,361</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Nurses	316,094	84.2	2.7
Doctors	267,995	51.6	2.8
Pharmacists	75,260	71.6	1.6
Physiotherapists	57,147	63.7	5.3
Dentists	38,809	56.8	2.7
Veterinarians	33,752	50.1	1.6
Psychologists	33,209	81.6	2.1
Opticians-Optometrists	18,036	67.2	2.2
Speech Therapists	10,156	93.6	4.6
Podiatrists	8,010	60.9	2.5
Dental Technicians	7,530	29.3	0.7
Nutritionist Dietitians	5,297	85.9	14.5
Occupational Therapists	4,963	91.3	21.8
Biologists	530	63.8	20.5
Chemists	303	54.5	1.3
Physicists	270	34.8	13.4

## All healthcare professionals on the rise

The number of registered doctors increased by 2.8% in 2019 and the number of nurses by 2.7%. An increase was also seen among other health professionals; of particular note is the rise in occupational therapists (21.8%). Women are in the majority, except among dental technicians and physicists with a health specialty.

**4.81 active physicians per 1,000 inhabitants in 2019**

## Health coverage arrangement 2017 (%)



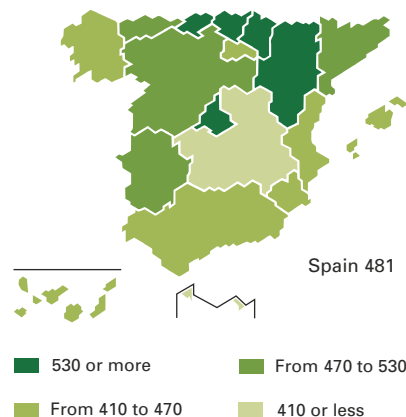
## 15.4% with mixed medical coverage

According to the 2017 National Health Survey, public medical coverage reached 99.0% of the population, although only 83.4% used it exclusively. 15.4% of the population had shared public/private arrangements.



## Non-retired doctors. 2019

Rate per 100,000 inhabitants



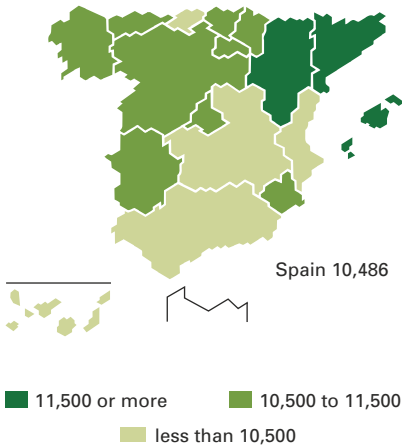
## Self-perceived health good or very good. 2018

% Population aged 16 and older

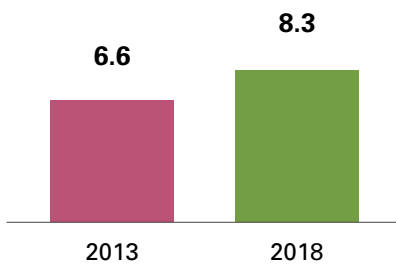
European Union	69.1
Ireland	84.2
Cyprus	77.8
Greece	76.2
Sweden	76.1
Netherlands	75.6
Malta	74.9
Belgium	74.8
<b>Spain</b>	<b>73.6</b>
Italy	73.3
United Kingdom	73.2
Austria	71.7
Denmark	71.2
Romania	70.6
Finland	68.8
Luxembourg	68.6
France	67.5
Slovakia	66.6
Bulgaria	66.3
Germany	65.5
Slovenia	65.4
Czechia	62.0
Hungary	60.6
Croatia	60.5
Poland	59.1
Estonia	51.6
Portugal	49.3
Latvia	46.9
Lithuania	44.0

Source: Eurostat

**Hospital morbidity rate per 100,000 inhabitants. 2018**



**Average hospital stay (days)**



**Discharges by disease groups, according to the ICD10-ES MC classification. 2018**

	Number of discharges	Interannual variation
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,899,954</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Respiratory system	635,134	6.8
Circulatory system	612,066	0.1
Digestive system	610,104	0.9
Tumours	462,956	0.3
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	442,333	0.4
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	425,658	-5.1
Rest	1,711,703	0.7

**91.6% of hospital discharges result from full recovery or improvement**

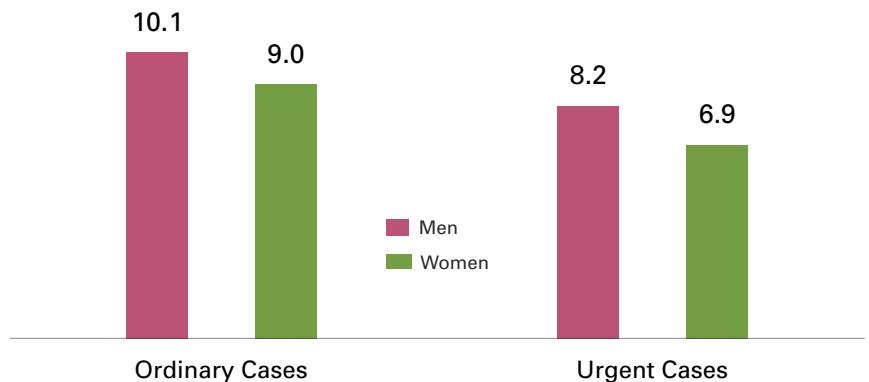
According to the Hospital Morbidity Survey, there were 4,899,954 hospital discharges in 2018. This represents 10,486 discharges for every 100,000 inhabitants. Catalonia (12,222), Aragon (11,813) and Illes Balears (11,545) contributed the highest figures.

More than half of hospital discharges corresponded to women (52.1%). However, if pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium are excluded, this percentage would fall to 47.5%.

The most common reason for discharge was full recovery or improvement (91.6% of the total). The reason for 3.9% of discharges is death, and for the rest, transfer to another centre or another cause.

The average stay as per discharge was 8.3 days. This is almost two days more, on average, than five years ago.

**Average hospital stay by sex and urgency of admission. 2018 (days)**



## Deaths according to cause of death. 2018

	Total	Women %	Interannual variation % Causes
<b>All Causes</b>	<b>427,721</b>	<b>49.4</b>	0.8
Diseases of the circulatory system	120,859	53.7	-1.3
Tumors	112,714	39.5	-0.5
Diseases of the respiratory system	53,687	45.6	4.0
Diseases of the nervous system and the sensory organs	26,279	60.7	-0.3
Mental and behavioural disorders	22,376	66.0	3.0
Diseases of the digestive system	21,689	48.3	6.1
External causes of mortality	15,768	37.3	-0.4

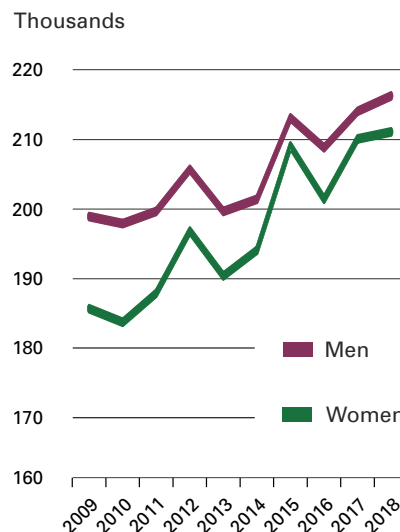
## Narrowing Mortality Gap

In 2018, the Death Statistics according to cause of death recorded a total of 422,568 deaths, 0.8% more than in the previous year. Women represent 49.4% of the total and the difference has narrowed in recent years.

Circulatory system diseases are the primary cause of death. Among the other primary causes, diseases of the digestive system have increased the most (6.1%).

Mortality from tumours reduced slightly (-0.5%) but they remain as the leading cause of death in men and the second in women (297.8 and 186.7 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, respectively).

## Deaths by sex



*External causes of death (accidents, homicides, suicides, falls...) represent 3.7% of the total*

## Most frequent causes of death by sex. 2018

### Men

1. Tumours
2. Diseases of the circulatory system
3. Diseases of the respiratory system

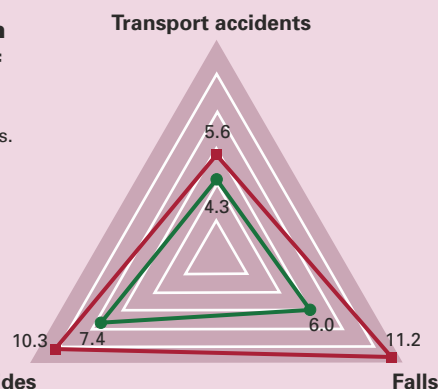
### Women

1. Diseases of the circulatory system
2. Tumours
3. Diseases of the respiratory system

## Comparison with EU-28 in certain external causes of mortality. 2016

Standardised rates per 100,000 inhabs.

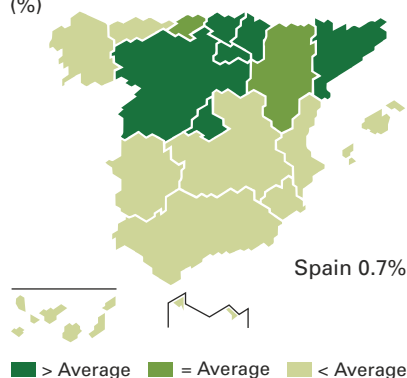
- EU-28
- Spain



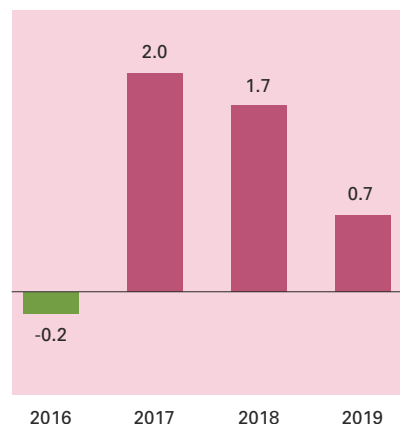
Source: Eurostat



## CPI. 2019 Average Annual Variation (%)



## Variation of the annual CPI averages



## Consumer Price Index (CPI). Base 2016

	Average Index 2019	Average Annual Variation %
<b>General Index</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	104.0	1.0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	104.3	0.7
Clothing and footwear	102.3	0.9
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	104.8	-1.5
Furniture, household equipment and routine household maintenance	100.3	0.7
Health	101.9	0.8
Transport	109.1	1.1
Communications	104.4	0.8
Leisure and Culture	100.4	-0.5
Teaching	102.7	1.0
Restaurants and hotels	105.9	2.0
Other goods and services	103.2	1.4

## The smallest price increase in the last three years

The average rate of the general Consumer Price Index (CPI) was 0.7% in 2019, the lowest in the last three years. Six Autonomous Communities were above that value.

Of the twelve major groups of goods and services, the largest increase was registered in "Restaurants and hotels" (2.0%) and the largest decrease in "Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels" (-1.5%).

On a more detailed level, "Postal services" showed the highest average annual variation (5.7%) and "Telephone and fax equipment", the lowest (-14.1%); both are part of the "Communications" group.

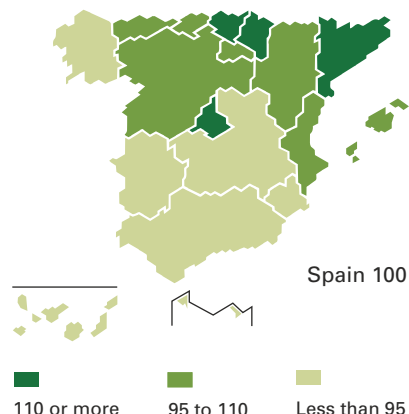


What goes up the most. 2019		What goes down the most. 2019	
Postal services	5.7	Image, sound, and data supports	-6.9
Health-related insurance	5.2	Information processing equipment	-7.1
Fresh vegetables	4.7	Oils and fats	-12.6
Press	3.4	Telephone and fax equipment	-14.1

### Average household expenditure. 2018

	Euros / year	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,871</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Housing, water, electricity gas and other fuels	9,181	4.6
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	4,223	2.8
Transportation	3,790	3.4
Restaurants and hotels	2,948	-1.8
Other goods and services	2,298	1.6
Leisure and culture	1,643	-1.1
Clothing and footwear	1,463	-3.4
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	1,372	2.6
Health	1,010	3.0
Communications	964	3.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	519	-3.2
Education	461	11.2

### Index on the average expenditure per person. 2018



**30.3% of households made some kind of online purchase**

### We spend more on Education

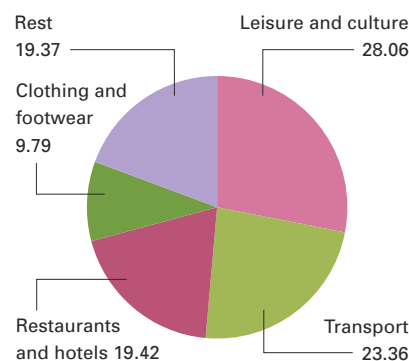
According to the Household Budget Survey, the average expenditure per household in 2018 was 29,871 euros, 2.3% more than the previous year in current terms. The average expenditure per person also increased standing at 12,019 euros, 2.5% more than in 2017.

The greatest increase was registered in "Education" (11.2%), due to the across-the-board spending increases for this category. On the other hand, in "Clothing and footwear" and "Alcoholic beverages and tobacco" spending decreased 3.4% and 3.2%, respectively.

### Online shopping wins users

Online shopping represents 1.9% of total spending, an increase of 27.7% compared to 2017. 30.3% of households shop online, with an average annual expenditure of 1,856 euros.

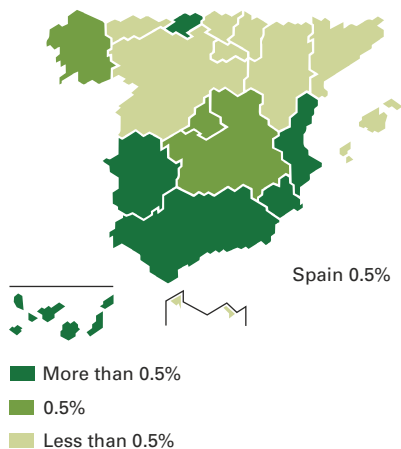
### Internet Consumption Expenditure. 2018





### Number of households

Relative variation 2019-2018



### Households with a single adult 65 or older. 2018

	%
<b>European Union</b>	<b>32.5</b>
Denmark	46.9
Estonia	43.3
Lithuania	40.6
Bulgaria	39.6
Sweden	39.2
Finland	39.0
Latvia	38.4
Germany	36.2
France	36.2
Hungary	36.2
Austria	36.2
Ireland	35.4
United Kingdom	34.8
Belgium	33.5
Romania	33.3
Slovenia	32.8
Czechia	32.1
Malta	32.0
Netherlands	31.7
Luxembourg	30.2
Italy	28.5
Croatia	27.6
Poland	25.8
<b>Spain</b>	<b>25.2</b>
Portugal	24.8
Slovakia	24.5
Greece	24.4
Cyprus	16.6

Source: Eurostat

### Main household indicators. 2019

		Interannual variation %	
Households	18,625,700		0.5
Average household size	2.50		0.0
<b>Most frequent types of households:</b>			
Couple with children	6,219,000	-1.3	
Childless couple	3,937,200		0.6
Single person under 65 years old	2,784,500		3.3
Single person 65 years or older	2,009,100	-1.4	
Single mother or father	1,887,500		0.5

### 52.8% of young people live with their parents

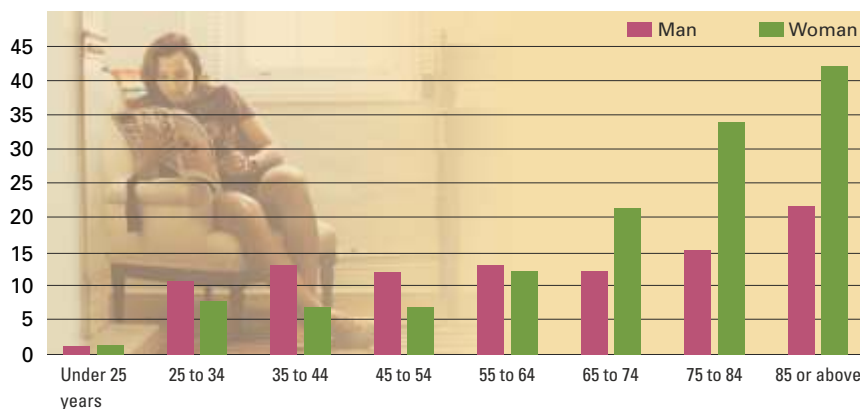
According to the Continuous Household Survey, there were 18.6 million households in 2019, 0.5% more than the previous year. The average size was 2.5 persons per household.

The most frequent households are those made up of two people (30.4% of the total), followed by one-person households (25.7%), although the population included in these accounts for only 10.3% of the total.

52.8% of young people between 25 and 29 years old live with one or both of their parents; this figure that has grown 4.3 points in the last six years.

*Just over two million people are over 65 years of age and live alone. Of them, 72.3% are women*

### People living alone by sex and age. 2019 (%)





## Average income increased

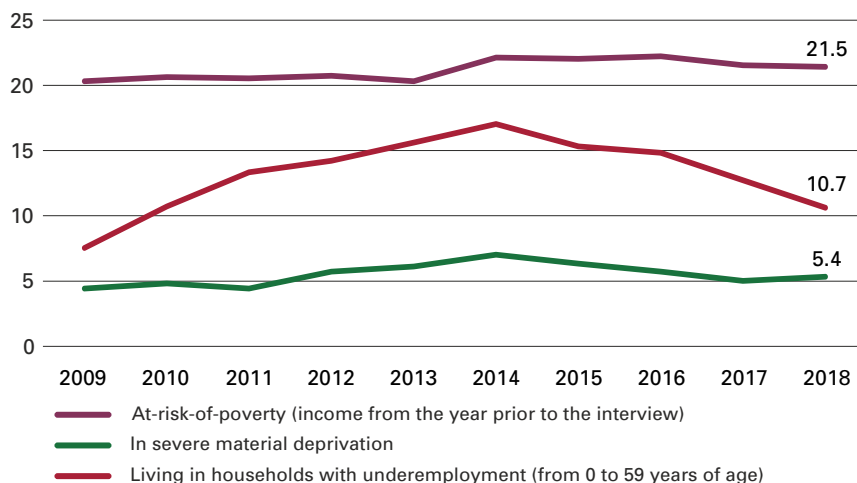
In 2017, Spanish households had an average annual income of 28,417 euros, with an increase of 3.1% over the previous year. This was according to data from the Living Conditions Survey of 2018, whose income and labour intensity reference was the previous year.

The average per person income came to 11,412 euros, a figure 3.1% higher than that registered in 2016.

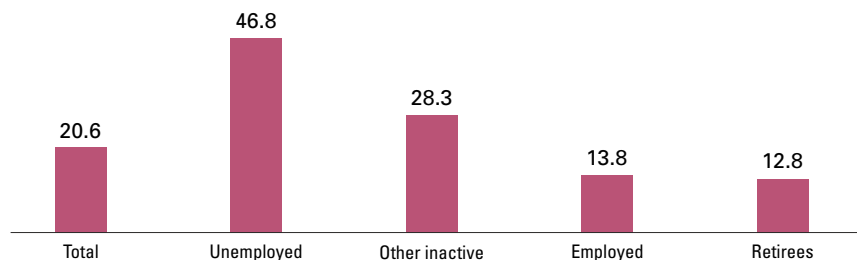
## Higher risk of poverty among the unemployed

For its part, the percentage of the population under 60% of the median income (the at-risk-of-poverty rate) stands at 21.5%. Among those over 16, the highest poverty rate is among the unemployed, although the percentage of people living in households with underemployment (from 0 to 59 years) stands at 10.7%, which is the lowest figure since 2009.

### Components of the at-risk-of-poverty and social exclusion rate (%)



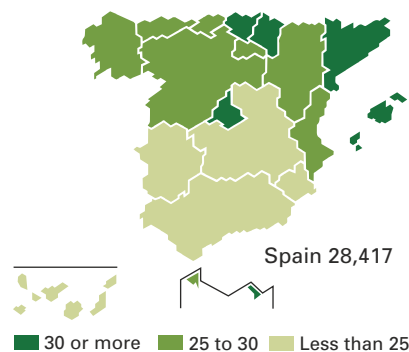
### At-risk-of-poverty rate, by relationship with economic activity (Persons aged 16 years old and older). 2018 (%)



\* The income used in the calculation corresponds to the previous year.

## Average household income. 2017

Thousand euros



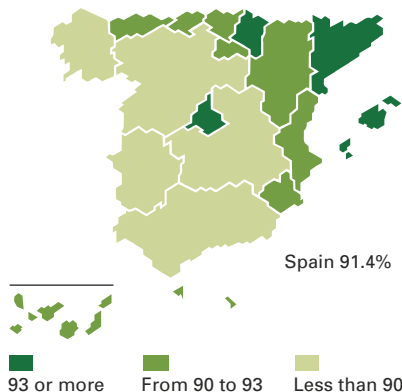
## Inability to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day. 2018

% Population

Country	% Population
European Union	7.0
Bulgaria	31.4
Romania	16.3
Slovakia	15.1
Lithuania	14.5
Hungary	12.3
Latvia	11.8
Greece	11.6
Italy	11.1
Croatia	10.1
France	6.9
Germany	6.4
Slovenia	5.9
Malta	5.7
Belgium	5.5
Czechia	5.3
Poland	4.9
United Kingdom	4.8
Estonia	4.4
Austria	4.4
<b>Spain</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Finland	3.2
Portugal	2.4
Luxembourg	2.2
Netherlands	2.1
Cyprus	2.0
Ireland	1.6
Denmark	1.5
Sweden	1.5

Source: Eurostat

### Dwellings that have Internet access. 2019



### Interaction with public authorities. 2019

	% persons
<b>European Union</b>	<b>55</b>
Denmark	92
Finland	87
Sweden	86
Netherlands	81
Estonia	80
France	75
Latvia	70
Austria	70
United Kingdom	63
Ireland	61
Luxembourg	60
Belgium	59
Germany	59
Slovakia	59
<b>Spain</b>	<b>58</b>
Lithuania	55
Czechia	54
Hungary	53
Slovenia	53
Greece	52
Cyprus	50
Malta	50
Portugal	41
Poland	40
Croatia	33
Bulgaria	25
Italy	23
Romania	12

Source: Eurostat

### Main indicators for ICT equipment and use in households. 2019

	% Dwellings	% Variation in percentage points
Television	99.1	0.0
Mobile phone	98.5	0.5
Internet connection	91.4	5.0
Broadband connection	91.2	5.1
Landline	74.9	-0.9
Some kind of computer	80.9	1.4
E-book reader	25.0	1.0
Tablet	56.8	2.3

### 15 million households with broadband Internet

91.4% of Spanish households had access to the Internet, as compared with 86.4% the previous year. Of these, almost all (some 15 million households) had broadband internet access (fibre optic or cable network, 3G or 4G mobile telephony, ADSL, etc.).

One in four households had an e-book reader and more than half (56.8%) had a tablet.

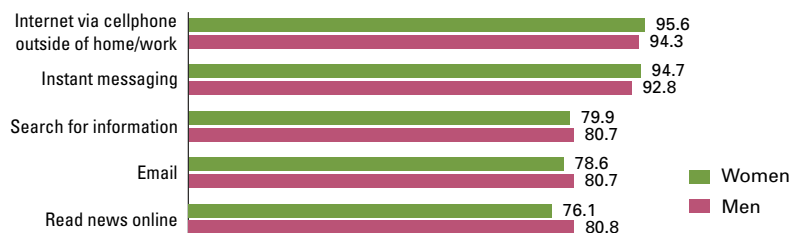
### Equality in the frequency of Internet use

For the first time, in 2019 there were no inequalities between men and women's Internet use over the last three months. Women were 1.2 points higher than men in daily use, and 1.4 points higher in using the internet multiple times per day.

### Less participation in social networks

64.6% of internet users in the last three months participated in general social networks (such as Facebook, Twitter and YouTube). This percentage is 2.8 points lower than 2018.

### Most frequent uses of the Internet in the last three months, according to sex. 2019 (% of population aged 16 to 74)

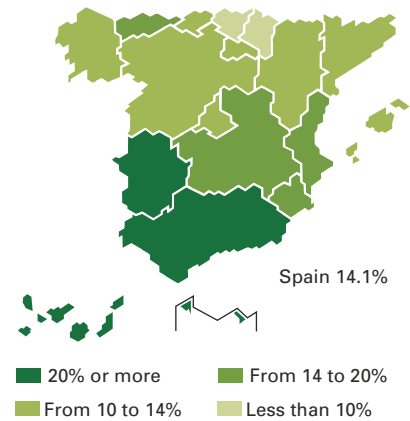




## Population aged 16 years old and over, by relationship with labour activity and sex. 2019

	Thousands of persons	Interannual variation %
<b>Both Sexes</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,269.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Active persons	23,027.1	1.0
- Employed persons	19,779.3	2.3
- Unemployed persons	3,247.8	-6.6
Inactive persons	16,242.2	1.0
<b>Men</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,094.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Active persons	12,273.4	0.5
- Employed persons	10,745.6	2.0
- Unemployed persons	1,527.8	-8.8
Inactive persons	6,821.0	1.8
<b>Women</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,174.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Active persons	10,753.7	1.4
- Employed persons	9,033.7	2.7
- Unemployed persons	1,720.0	-4.7
Inactive persons	9,421.1	0.5

## Unemployment rate. 2019 (%)

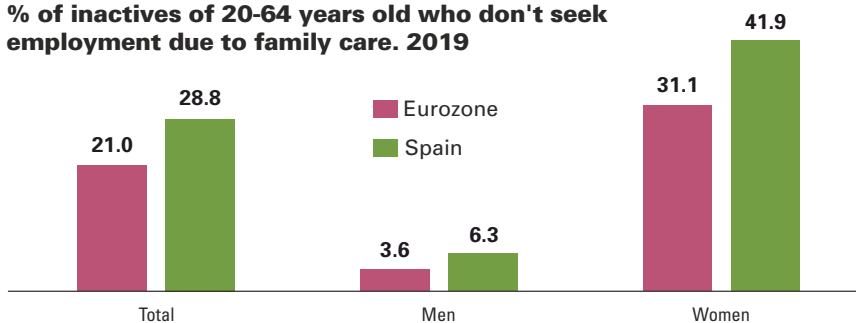


## New decline in unemployment in 2019

According to the Economically Active Population Survey, the number of active persons increased 1.0% during 2019. This gives a total of 23 million persons. The unemployment rate this year stood at 14.1%, and it was below this figure in ten Autonomous Communities.

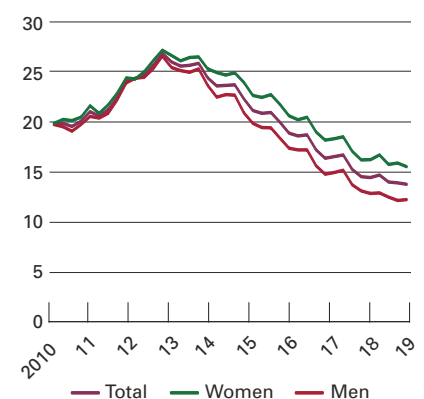
Of those who are inactive, 28.5% cite family or care responsibilities. This figure is above the Eurozone average and is higher, in general, among women.

## % of inactives of 20-64 years old who don't seek employment due to family care. 2019

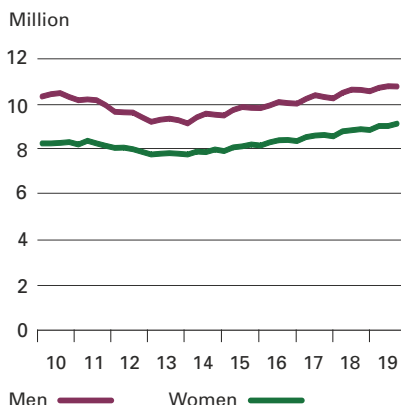


Source: Eurostat

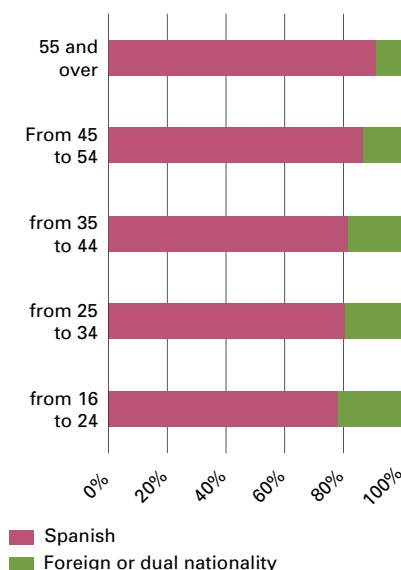
## Unemployment rate (%)



### Employed persons. 2019



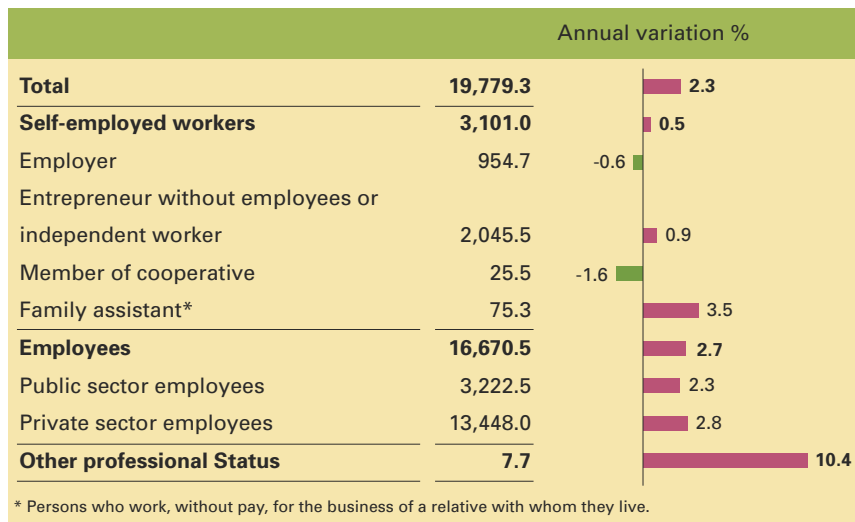
### Employed persons, by nationality and age group. 2019



*Among the 16 to 24 year olds who are employed, 22.0% are non-nationals, a proportion that decreases as the age group increases.*

### Employed persons, by professional status. 2019

Thousands of persons



### Just over three million people are self-employed

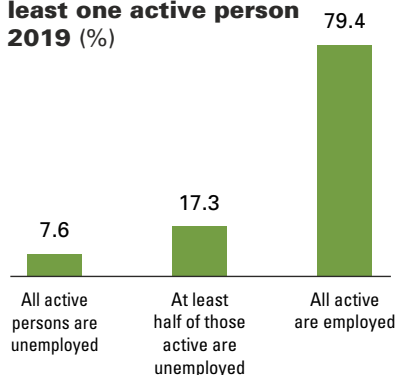
In 2019, the number of employed persons amounted to 19.8 million on an annual average, 2.3% more than in 2018. Of these, 84.3% were salaried employees, a professional status that grew by 2.7%.

The number of self-employed workers was just over three million, with a slight increase compared to the previous year (0.5%).

By nationality, 15.5% of those employed are foreigners or hold dual nationality.

Almost 80% of households with at least one economically active person have all household members employed.

### Incidence of unemployment among households with at least one active person 2019 (%)



### Net labour cost and wages by sector. 2018

	Net cost*		Wages and salaries	
	Euros	Interannual variation %	Euros	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,883.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>23,003.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Industry	37,235.5	0.9	27,474.0	0.4
Construction	31,358.8	1.4	22,426.7	1.4
Services	29,699.1	1.2	22,234.6	1.0

\* Gross cost with subsidies and deductions subtracted. Excludes subsistence and travel expenses.

### Rising labour costs

According to the Annual Labour Cost Survey, the net cost in 2018 was 30,883.4 euros per worker, after deducting 202.3 euros in subsidies and deductions received from the Public Administrations to promote employment and vocational training. Salaries and wages rose 0.9% compared to the previous year.

The most important non-salary cost item was mandatory Social Security contributions (7,187.5 euros per worker), which represent 23.1% of the total cost.

### A median salary of almost 20,000 euros

The Salary Structure Survey shows that in Spain, during 2017, the most frequent annual salary was around 17,482 euros; the median, 19,830 euros and the average, 23,646 euros. The lowest and highest average profit are found in Accommodation and food service activities and Power Supply, respectively.

#### Activities with the highest average annual profit. 2017

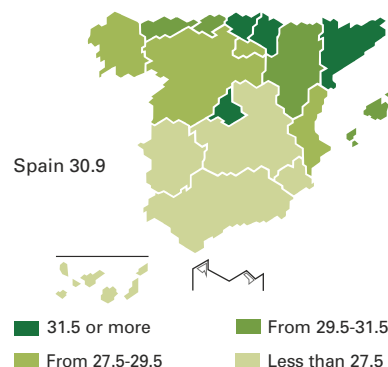
	Euros
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	52,015
Financial and insurance activities	43,774
Information and communications	33,664

#### Activities with the lowest average annual profit. 2017

	Euros
Administrative and support services activities	16,520
Other services	16,203
Accommodation and food service activities	14,540

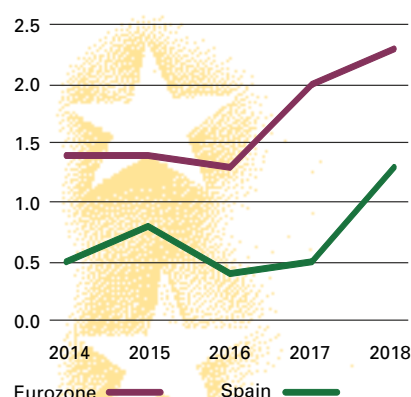
### Net cost per worker. 2018

(Thousands of euros)



### Labour Cost

(% annual variation)



\* In industry, construction and services, including taxes less subsidies.

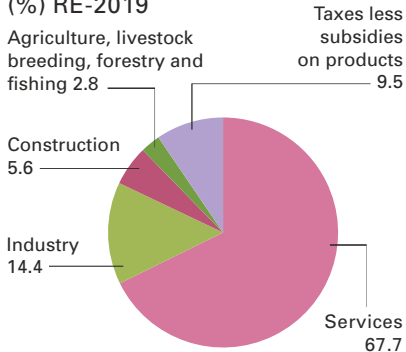
Source: Eurostat



# National Accounts



## GDPmp according to components (supply approach). 2018 (%) RE-2019



## GDP per capita in purchasing power parity. 2018

UE28=100

Luxembourg	256
Ireland	188
Netherlands	130
Austria	128
Denmark	127
Germany	124
Sweden	122
Belgium	116
Finland	111
United Kingdom	105
France	104
Malta	98
Italy	96
<b>Spain</b>	<b>92</b>
Czech Republic	91
Slovenia	88
Cyprus	87
Estonia	82
Lithuania	81
Slovakia	78
Portugal	76
Poland	71
Latvia	71
Hungary	71
Greece	68
Romania	65
Croatia	63
Bulgaria	50

Source: Eurostat

## National Accounts. 2019

Provisional data

Real growth	
GDPmp volume index (2015=100)	110.7   2.0
GDPmp per capita (euros)	26,440   1.2
Interannual variation %	
GDPmp at current prices (millions of euros)	1,245,331   3.6

Source: Eurostat

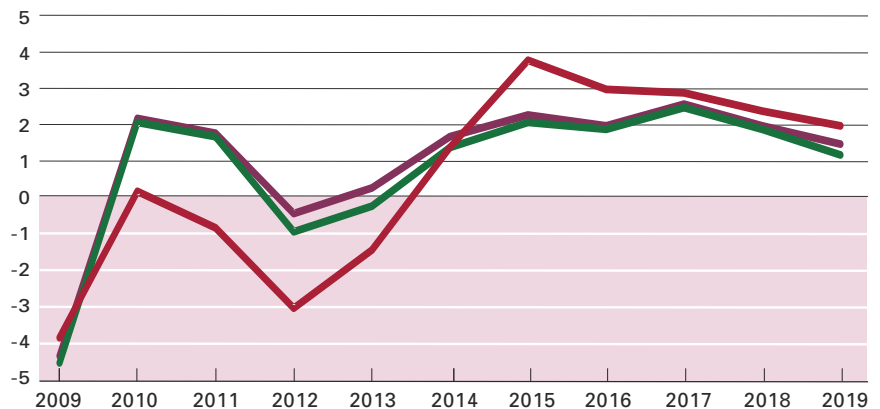
## GDP grew by 2%

2019 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) variation is estimated at 2.0%

compared to 2018 in terms of volume (real or with price effect eliminated). According to Quarterly National Accounts, the value at current prices for the year as a whole stands at 1,245,331 million euros, which presents nominal variation rate of 3.6%

On the other hand, per capita GDP at current prices in 2019 is estimated at 26,440 euros, with real growth of 1.2% compared to the previous year.

## Variation rate in GDP volume (%)



EU-28 Eurozone Spain\*

\* Provisional for 2017, 2018 and 2019.

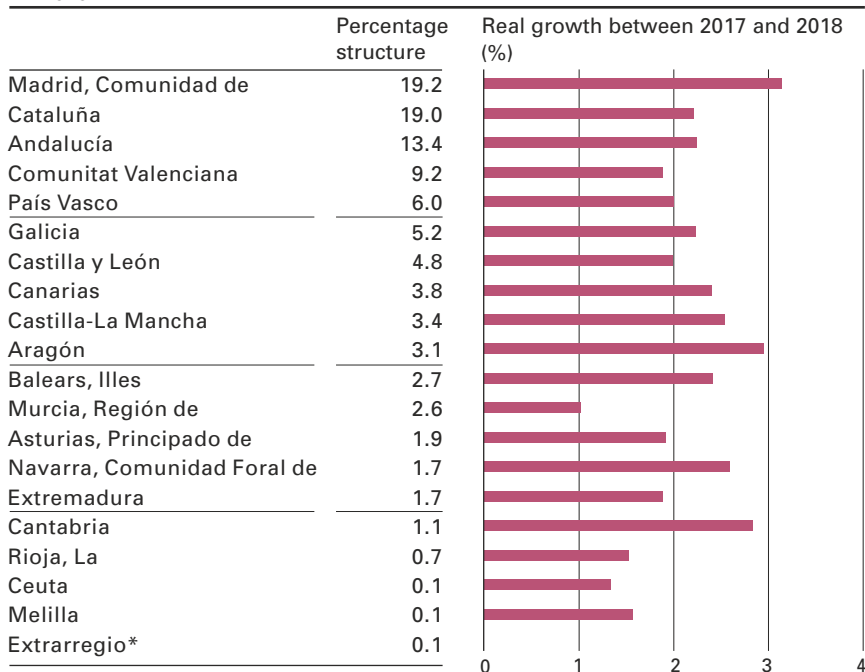
Source: Eurostat





**GDP at market prices. 2018**

RE-2019



\* Gross Added Value for the Extrarregio was generated exclusively in the Public Administration, Defence and Mandatory Social Security branch.

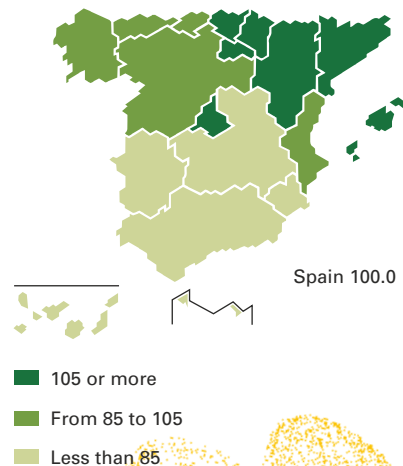
**Comunidad de Madrid and Melilla, at the extremes of GDP per capita**

Comunidad de Madrid was the Autonomous Community that registered the highest GDP growth in 2018 in terms of volume (3.1%) according to the Regional Accounting 2019 Statistical Review. It was followed by Aragón (3.0%) and Cantabria (2.8%).

Comunidad de Madrid also had the highest GDP per inhabitant, with 35,041 euros, and Melilla, the lowest, with 18,533 euros. Seven communities were above the national average, which came to 25,727 euros per capita.

**Per capita GDP. 2018**

Indices

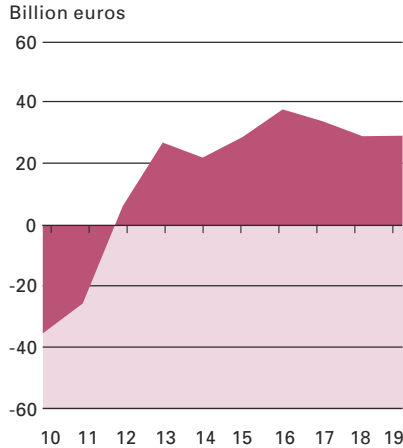
**Per capita GDP. 2018**

RE-2019

	Euros/ inhabitant
Madrid, Comunidad de	35,041
País Vasco	33,223
Navarra, Com. Foral de	31,389
Cataluña	30,426
Aragón	28,151
Balears, Illes	27,682
Rioja, La	27,225
<b>Spain</b>	<b>25,727</b>
Castilla y León	24,031
Cantabria	23,757
Galicia	23,183
Asturias, Principado de	22,789
Comunitat Valenciana	22,426
Murcia, Región de	21,269
Canarias	20,892
Castilla - La Mancha	20,363
Ceuta	20,120
Andalucía	19,107
Extremadura	18,769
Melilla	18,533



**Annual Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) of the national economy**



**The National Economy showed a net lending position**

In 2019 the Spanish economy generated net lending position of 29,227 million euros, 2.3% of annual GDP. This figure is 176 million higher than that of 2018 (which was 29.051 million, 2.4% of the GDP).

The increased lending capacity of the economy in 2019 is produced by a higher balance of foreign trade in goods and services, partially offset by the balance of income and current transfers.

**Non-financial Administrations and Corporations increased a net borrowing position**

Compared to 2018, financial institutions increased their net lending capacity by 1,239 million euros, while non-financial institutions recorded net borrowing of close to 10,000 million euros.



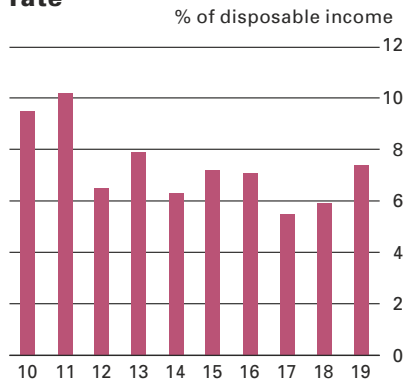
**Net borrowing (+) or Net lending (-) (Millions of euros)**

Institutional sector	2019	2018	Difference
Households and ISFLSH	14,023	391	13,632
General Government	-35,195	-30,495	-4,700
Financial Institutions	33,735	32,496	1,239
Non-financial Corporations	16,664	26,659	-9,995
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,227</b>	<b>29,051</b>	<b>176</b>

Households recorded a savings rate of 7.4% of disposable income —1.5 points higher than in 2018— and increased their net lending capacity by 13,632 million euros.

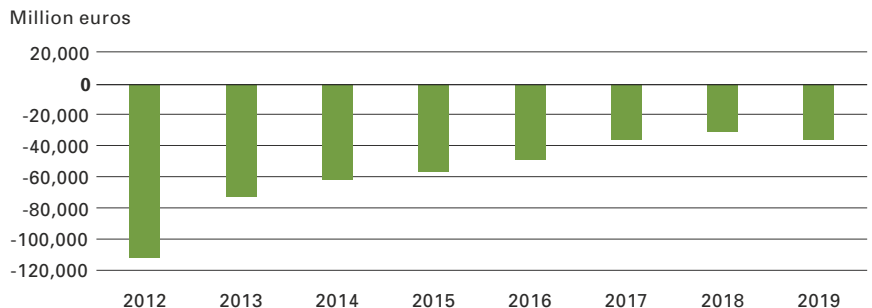
On the other hand, net borrowing by the General Government increased by 4.7 billion euros compared to the previous year, reversing the downward trend over the previous six years

**Annual household savings rate\***



\*Includes Non-Profit Institutions at the service of households.

**Net Lending (+) / Net Borrowing (-) of the General Government**





### Balance of payments: current and capital accounts. 2019

Billion euros

	Income	Pages	Balances
<b>Current account</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>24.9</b>
Goods	294	322	-28.1
Travel and tourism	71	25	46.3
Non-tourism services	69	52	17.0
Primary income	60	58	2.5
Secondary income	16	29	-12.8
<b>Capital account</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Current + capital account</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>29.0</b>

Source: Bank of Spain



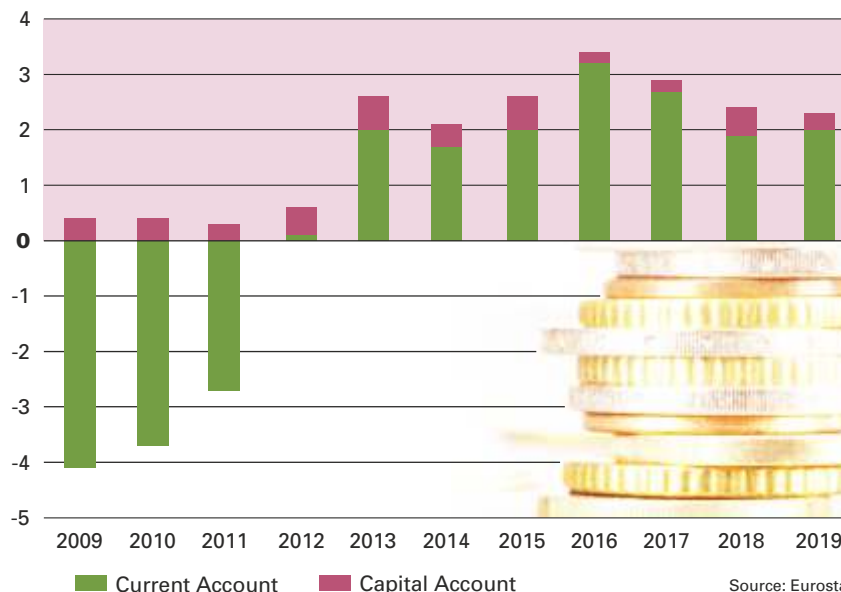
### Positive Balance in Current and Capital Accounts

According to provisional data from the Bank of Spain, in 2019 the balance of the current and capital accounts—which determines the nation's capacity or need for financing—recorded a surplus of 29 billion euros (2.3% of GDP), an amount similar to the 29.1 billion accumulated in 2018 (2.4% of GDP).

The current account balance has inverted over the past decade, reflecting an exchange of goods, services and income with the rest of the world following the maximum national deficit reached in 2007

### Balance of the Current and Capital Accounts

(% GDP)



Source: Eurostat

### Current Account Balance

2019

Millions of euros

Germany	245,532
Netherlands	82,979
Italy	52,867
<b>Spain</b>	<b>24,899</b>
Denmark	24,437
Sweden	18,555
Austria	10,459
Slovenia	3,151
Luxembourg	2,846
Poland	2,479
Bulgaria	2,452
Lithuania	2,066
Croatia	1,354
Malta	1,287
Estonia	615
Latvia	-163
Portugal	-181
Czechia	-829
Hungary	-1,128
Cyprus	-1,473
Finland	-1,811
Greece	-2,561
Slovakia	-2,706
Belgium	-5,813
Romania	-10,187
France	-16,239
Ireland	-32,809
United Kingdom	-94,973

Source: Eurostat



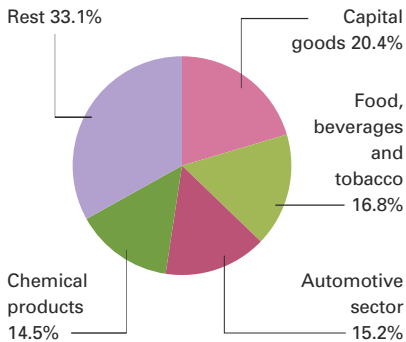
### Foreign trade balance by economic sectors. 2019

Balance (Exports - Imports). Provisional Data

	Million of Euros	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>-31,979.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Food, beverages and tobacco	12,943.3	19.6
Energy products	-23,242.4	7.5
Raw materials	-3,103.4	19.6
Non-chemical semi-manufactures	6,550.0	6.4
Chemical products	-8,937.4	-12.4
Capital goods	-9,616.4	-8.5
Automotive sector	3,816.1	-12.3
Durable consumer goods	-3,914.9	-4.7
Consumer manufactures	-9,310.2	-11.5
Other merchandise	2,835.7	3.9

Source: Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism

### Weight of economic sectors in exports. 2019



Source: Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism

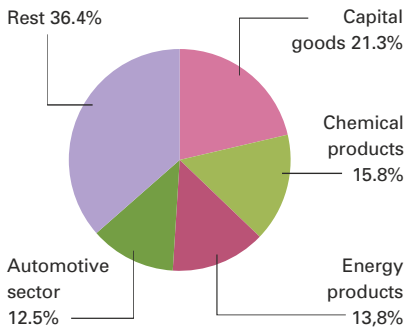
### Trade deficit in goods, but less than in 2018

Spanish exports of goods increased 1.8% during 2019, reaching 290,089.1 million euros. In turn, imports increased by 1.0%, standing at 322,068.7 million euros. As a result the trade balance registered a deficit of 31,979.6 million euros, which is 5.5% lower than that recorded in 2018.

**EU member states are the source of 53.8% of imports and the destination for 65.7% of exports**

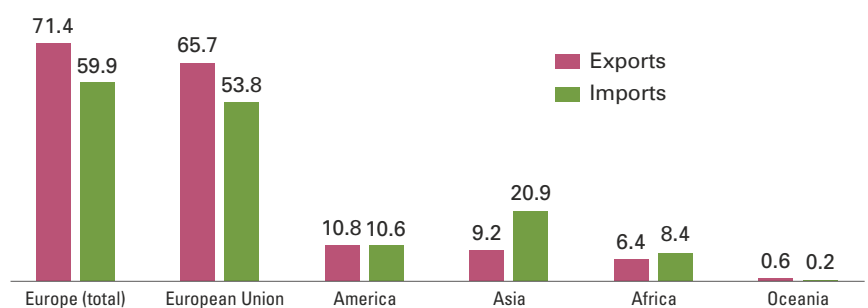
The merchandise trade balance with the European Union remains positive, a trend that has held steady since 2011. Trade with the EU represents 65.6% of all exports and 53.8% of imports, with France and Germany being the main trading partners.

### Weight of economic sectors in imports. 2019



Source: Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism

### Exports / Imports by major regions. 2019 (%)



Source: Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism

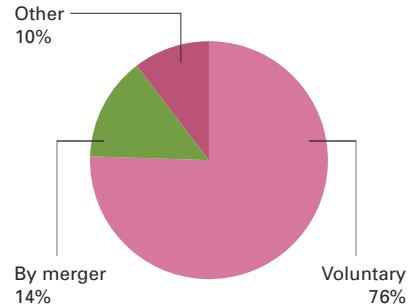


**Mercantile companies. 2019.** Provisional data

	Number	Subscribed Capital (Millions of euros)	Interannual Variation No of companies
<b>Registered*</b>	<b>93,943</b>	<b>5,563</b>	-1.2
Joint Stock company	431	248	-1.6
Limited company	93,481	5,314	-1.2
<b>With capital increase</b>	<b>30,454</b>	<b>24,782</b>	-2.5
Joint Stock Company	1,581	6,375	-2.6
Limited Company	28,864	18,407	-2.5
<b>Dissolved</b>	<b>23,288</b>		4.0

\* The general total includes general and limited partnerships

**Mercantile companies dissolved by type of dissolution. 2019**



**Largest increase in dissolved companies since 2013**

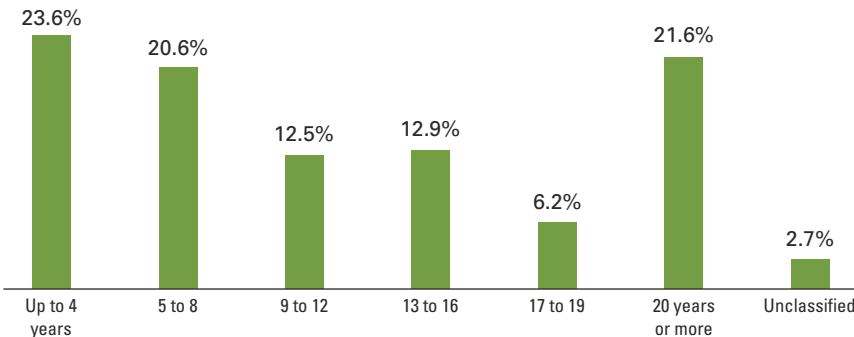
Almost 94,000 new mercantile companies are incorporated in 2019, according to provisional data from the Mercantile Company Statistics. This was 1.2% less than the previous year. The two main types —Joint Stock Companies and Public Limited Companies— decreased, as did the capital subscribed by both.

For its part, the number of companies dissolved increased by 4%. This was the largest increase since 2013.

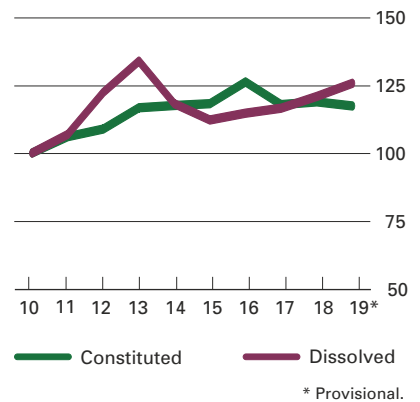
**Commerce predominates among bankrupt companies**

The number of debtors who were insolvent in 2019 was 6,599, according to data from the Bankruptcy Procedure Statistics. This was 3.1% more than in 2018 and represents the smallest increase in the last three years. 23.6% of the companies declared bankrupt were less than 4 years old, predominantly those from the Commerce sector.

**Companies that were insolvent in 2019, according to age**

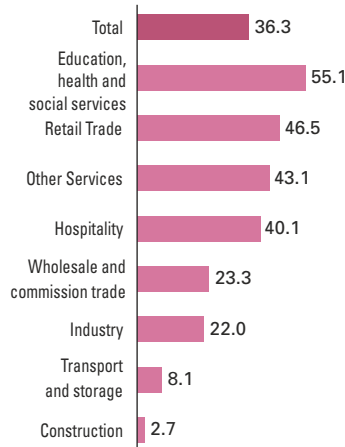


**Mercantile companies (2010=100)**





## Female natural persons who are enterprise owners, by sector 01/01/2019 (%)



## Employees per enterprises in foreign subsidiaries within the country. 2017

Belgium	471.0
Poland	233.3
United Kingdom	154.7
France	133.5
<b>Spain</b>	<b>121.4</b>
Estonia	116.2
Slovakia	102.4
Germany	98.2
Ireland	97.4
Italy	93.3
Netherlands	75.5
Finland	71.1
Czechia	69.2
Portugal	69.0
Sweden	61.6
Cyprus	59.1
Greece	57.2
Austria	52.9
Denmark	50.0
Hungary	45.6
Romania	41.8
Croatia	36.7
Lithuania	34.8
Malta	25.8
Bulgaria	24.3
Latvia	17.9
Slovenia	17.5
Luxembourg	10.5

Source: Eurostat

## Number of active companies 2019

To 01 January 2019

<b>Total</b>	<b>3,363,197</b>
Industry	199,076
Construction	422,350
Trade	741,357
Transport/Storage	194,244
Hospitality	280,079
Other services	1,526,091

This year, due to methodological changes to harmonize the definition of enterprise in the European Statistical System, there are no variations in regard to the previous year

## 3.4 millions of enterprises

According to the Central Business Register, as of January 1, 2019, 3,363,197 enterprises have been registered. More than 1.88 million of them have no employees. This figure represents 56.0% of the total. Furthermore, another 905,013 (26.9%) have one or two employees.

36.3% of enterprises have a female natural person as their owner, although the proportion varies greatly according to economic activity. In Construction, the figure barely reaches 3%.

## Spanish people abroad, foreigners in Spain

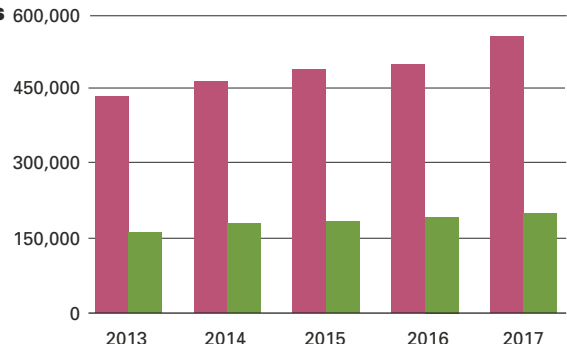
In 2017, 6,322 foreign subsidiaries of Spanish enterprises were recorded. These enterprises invoiced 203,107 million euros and employed 771,103 persons. By business volume, the primary enterprises are located in the United States, Brazil and the United Kingdom.

In turn, there were 1,273,409 affiliates of foreign enterprises in Spain, which invoiced 554,055 million euros and employed 1,604,497 persons. The enterprises whose subsidiaries generated the highest turnover were France, the United States and Germany.

## Enterprise Subsidiaries

Turnover in millions of euros

■ Foreigners in Spain  
■ Spanish abroad





## Internal R&D Activities Expenditure. 2018

Implementing Sector*	Millions of euros	%	Expenses in internal R&D (% GDP)	Interannual variation%*
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,945.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Businesses and IPSFL*	8,484.3	56.8	0.71	9.3
Higher Education	3,946.2	26.4	0.33	3.6
General Government	2,515.2	16.8	0.21	0.8

\* Private non-profit institutions.

## R&D expenditure by enterprises increased by 9.3%

According to the Statistics on scientific research and technological development (R&D) activities, the expenditure on internal research and development was estimated at nearly 15,000 million euros in 2018. Of this, 56.8% was implemented within the business sector and non-profit institutions.

In relative terms, this expenditure represented 1.24% of the Gross Domestic Product.

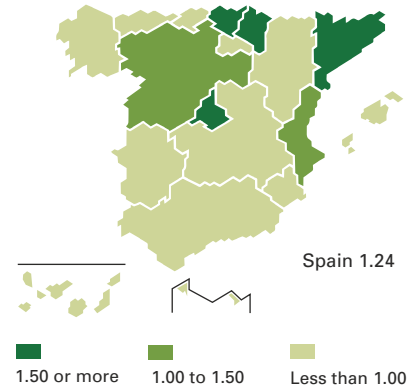
## Innovation in one in five enterprises

For its part, the Business Innovation Survey estimates total expenditure on innovative activities in 2018 at 18,689 million euros.

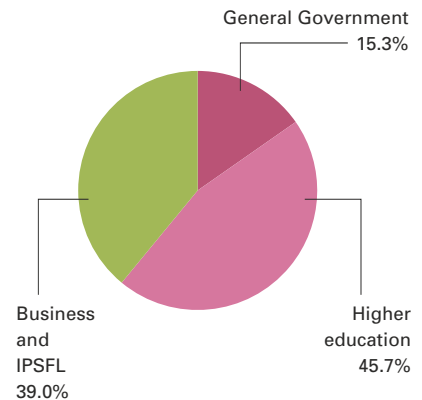
The communities with the highest spending are Comunidad de Madrid (31.3% of the national total), Cataluña (26.5%) and País Vasco (9.1%).

In the 2016-2018 period, one in five Spanish enterprises were innovative.

## Internal R&D expenditure. 2018 % over the regional GDP

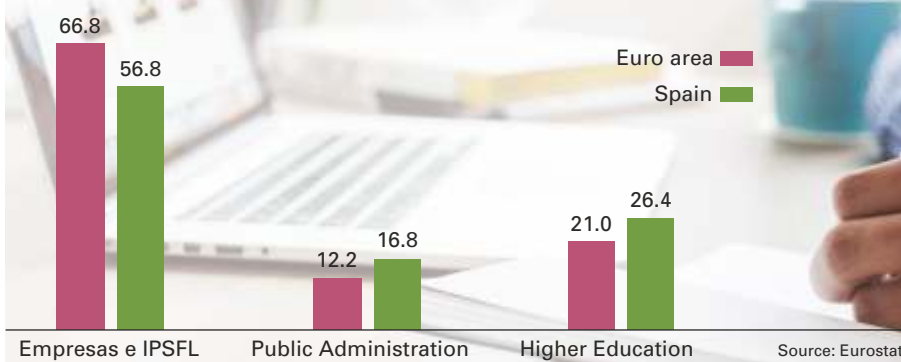


## Researchers by sector of expenditure execution on internal R&D. 2018



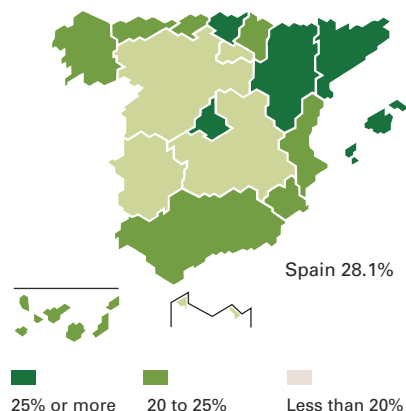
\* In full-time equivalency.

## Distribution of internal R&D expenditure by execution sector 2018





### Enterprises that buy cloud services. 2019



### Use of ICT in enterprises with 10 or more employees

First quarter of 2019

	%	Variation in enterprises points
Personnel using computers for business purposes	60.4	0.3
Personnel using computers connected to the Internet for business purposes	53.5	1.0
Enterprises that employ ICT specialists	17.4	-1.8
Enterprises with internal security systems	92.8	5.5
Enterprises with internet connection which	98.4	-0.3
- Website/website*	78.2	0.0
- Mobile broadband*	84.1	2.6
- Use digital signature*	80.6	3.9
- Use social media*	52.9	1.1
- Buy cloud services*	28.1	4.9
- Use targeted advertisinga*	26.7	3.9

\* % of total enterprises with an Internet connection.

### E-commerce sales\*. 2018

% of turnover

European Union	17
Ireland	35
Belgium	32
Czechia	29
Sweden	24
Denmark	23
Hungary	23
France	22
Slovakia	21
Finland	21
United Kingdom	19
Portugal	18
<b>Spain</b>	<b>17</b>
Eslovenia	17
Estonia	15
Luxembourg	15
Netherlands	15
Poland	15
Germany	14
Austria	14
Lithuania	13
Croatia	12
Italy	11
Romania	9
Latvia	6
Bulgaria	5
Greece	4
Cyprus	4
Malta	:

\* Enterprises with 10 or more employees, excluding the financial sector.

Source: Eurostat

### 28.1% of enterprises use cloud services

Three out of five employees in enterprises with 10 or more workers use computers for business purposes and more than half used computers with an Internet connection in the first quarter of 2019.

Compared to the same period the previous year, there has been a notable increase in the percentage of enterprises that have internal security systems for the management of their Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), and those that buy cloud services through Internet (92.8% and 28.1% of the total, respectively).

### ICT sector enterprises purchase the most

33.9% of enterprises with 10 or more employees made purchases by e-commerce and 20.4% sell using e-commerce. Enterprises making e-commerce sales predominate in the accommodation services sector (88.6%), while this making e-commerce purchases predominate in the ICT sector (63.3%).

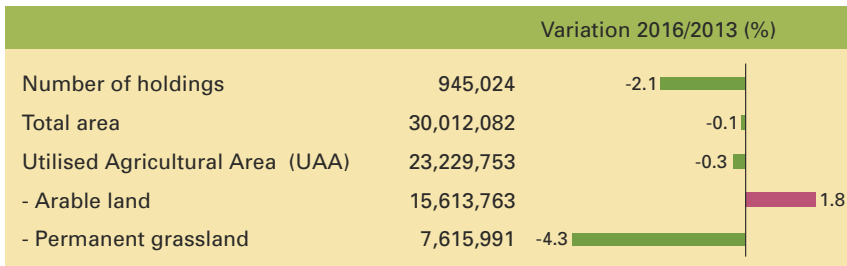






## Agriculture, livestock and fisheries

### Number of holdings and agricultural area (in hectares) 2016



### Second country in the EU according to utilised agricultural area

According to the latest Survey on the Structure of Agricultural Holdings, Spain is the fourth country in the EU by number of farms and the second by utilised agricultural area. Part of the Spanish UAA is dedicated to crops considered organic. According to Eurostat data, they made up 9.3% of the UAA in 2018.

Once again, Spain leads the EU in terms of fish production. In 2017, it represented just over 17% of catches by live weight and 23.1% of the total aquaculture production.

Data for the next Agrarian Census will be collected between October 2020 and April 2021



### Organic farming 2018

Area converted or under conversion % UAA

European Union	7.5
Austria	24.1
Estonia	20.6
Sweden	20.3
Italy	15.2
Czechia	14.8
Latvia	14.5
Finland	13.1
Slovenia	10.0
Slovakia	9.9
Denmark	9.8
Greece	9.3
<b>Spain</b>	<b>9.3</b>
Lithuania	8.1
Germany	7.3
France	7.0
Croatia	6.9
Belgium	6.6
Portugal	5.9
Cyprus	4.6
Luxembourg	4.4
Hungria	3.9
Poland	3.3
Netherlands	3.2
United Kingdom	2.6
Irlanda	2.6
Bulgaria	2.6
Romania	2.4
Malta	0.4

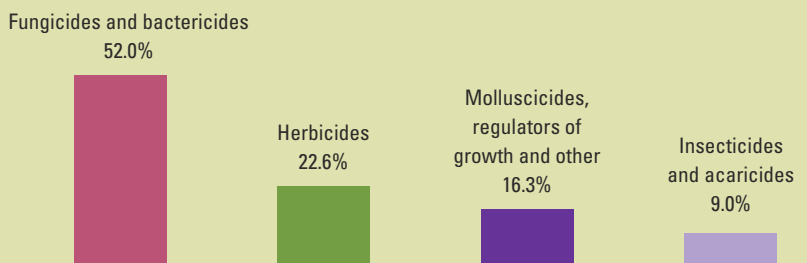
### 2020, International Year of Plant Health

In December 2018, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a Resolution declaring 2020: The International Year of Plant Health, observing that:

*“Healthy plants are the basis of life on Earth, as well as the functions of ecosystems and food security”*

In 2018, 73,286 tons of phytosanitary products were sold in Spain. 52% of that amount are fungicides and bactericides.

### Phytosanitary products sold. 2018

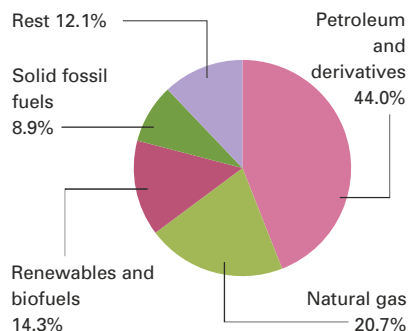


Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Source: Eurostat



## Internal energy consumption by type. 2018



Source: Eurostat

## Total energy supply. 2018

	ktoe*	% Interannual variation
<b>Total</b>	<b>125,825</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Petroleum and derivatives	52,740	-1.0
Natural gas	27,082	-0.7
Renewables and biofuels	18,687	9.2
Nuclear energy	14,479	-4.3
Solid fossil fuels	11,558	-10.5
Non-renewable waste	325	25.2
Electricity imp-exp balance	955	21.1

\* Thousands of tons of oil equivalent.

Source: Eurostat

## Energy from renewable sources. 2018

	%
<b>European Union</b>	<b>18.0</b>
Sweden	54.6
Finland	41.2
Latvia	40.3
Denmark	36.1
Austria	33.4
Portugal	30.3
Estonia	30.0
Croatia	28.0
Lithuania	24.4
Romania	23.9
Slovenia	21.1
Bulgaria	20.5
Greece	18.0
Italy	17.8
<b>Spain</b>	<b>17.4</b>
France	16.6
Germany	16.5
Czechia	15.2
Cyprus	13.9
Hungary	12.5
Slovakia	11.9
Poland	11.3
Ireland	11.1
United Kingdom	11.0
Belgium	9.4
Luxembourg	9.1
Malta	8.0
Netherlands	7.4

Source: Eurostat

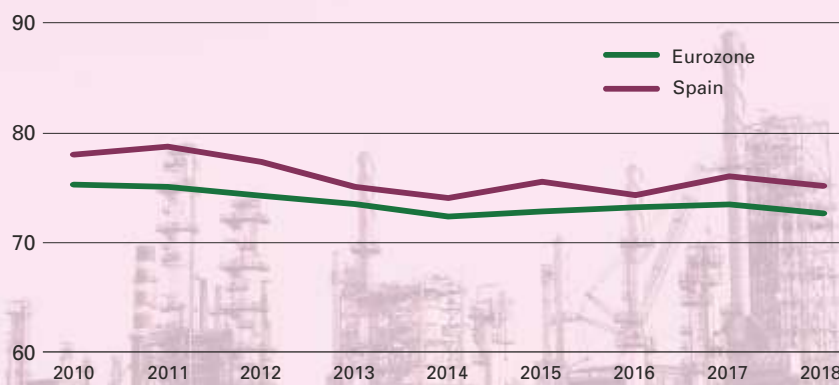
## More than a third of electricity comes from renewables

According to Eurostat, the total energy supply in Spain in 2018 was 125,825 ktoe, 0.7% less than the previous year. Contribution rose by 9.2% of renewables and biofuels, mainly due to the higher hydraulic production. This supply is somewhat less than domestic energy consumption, where oil and derivatives contributed 57,512 ktoe, 44.0% of the total.

**Foreign energy dependence dropped six tenths, standing at 73.3%**

17.4% of the energy came from renewable sources, five points more than ten years ago. This figure rose to 35.2% in electricity generation, while it fell to 6.9% in transport.

## Fossil fuels in gross available energy (%)



Source: Eurostat

## Main industry variables 2017

		Interannual variation %
<b>Economic variables (million euros)</b>		
Turnover	618,003	8.1
Total purchases of goods and services	489,968	9.0
Personnel expenses	76,866	4.5
Gross value added at factor cost	141,748	4.1
Investment in tangible assets	23,771	10.7
<b>Companies and personnel employed</b>		
Number of enterprises	192,420	1.4
Employed personnel (in thousands)	2,146	3.0

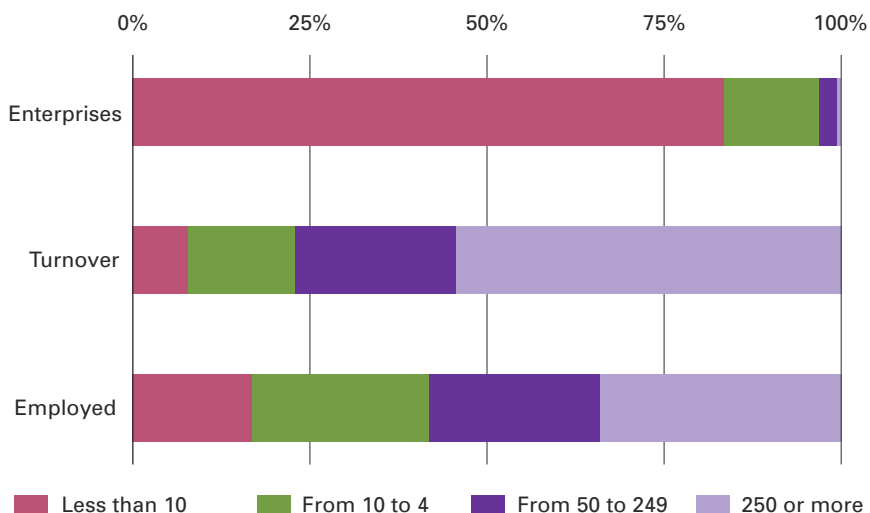


## Industrial indicators on the rise in 2017

The turnover of enterprises in the industrial sector, according to the Structural Enterprises Statistics: The Industrial Sector stood at 618,003 million euros in 2017, with growth of 8.1% over the previous year. More than two million people work in this sector of the economy.

**Enterprises with 250 or more employees made up 0.5% of the total but invoiced 54.5% of the sector and employed 34% of all personnel**

## Main figures according to size (employed personnel) of the enterprise. 2017



## Manufacturing industry. 2016

Added value at factor cost over production value (%)

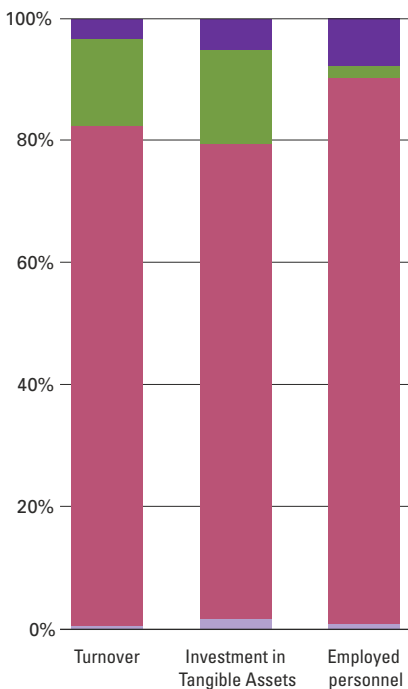
Country	Value (%)
<b>European Union</b>	<b>28.3</b>
Ireland	45.1
Chipre	35.1
Denmark	33.2
United Kingdom	32.7
Austria	32.0
Slovenia	31.9
Croatia	31.6
Germany	30.9
Sweden	30.7
Latvia	29.1
Malta	29.0
Luxembourg	28.6
Finland	26.7
Italy	25.9
Portugal	25.8
France	25.7
Estonia	25.5
Bulgaria	25.3
Greece	25.2
Czechia	24.5
Poland	24.3
Romania	24.0
Lithuania	23.9
<b>Spain</b>	<b>23.7</b>
Hungary	23.7
Belgium	23.6
Netherlands	22.8
Slovakia	18.9

Source: Eurostat

**Branches of activity with the most weight in industry turnover. 2017**

	% Turnover	Interannual variation %
<b>Total industry</b>	<b>100.0</b>	8.1
Manufacture of food products	16.4	6.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	14.3	6.0
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	11.7	4.4
Chemical industry	6.5	8.1
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	6.2	23.8
Manufacture of metal products, except machinery and equipment	5.7	12.4
Metallurgy; manufacture of iron, steel and ferro-alloy products	5.1	18.9
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	3.3	6.9
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	3.3	10.0
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	3.0	8.0

**Main figures for large groups in the industry. 2017 (%)**

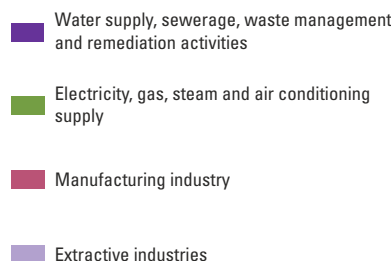


**The food industry had the most weight**

In terms of both turnover (81.8%) and employment (89.4%), the manufacturing industry predominated in the industrial sector. The "Food industry" contributed the most to sector turnover (16.4%) followed by "Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers" (11.7%).

**Large differences in productivity**

Average productivity (added value per employed person) of the Manufacturing industry was 57,955 euros in 2017. The highest value was recorded in "Coke ovens and petroleum refining" (401,395 euros) and the lowest in "Clothing manufacturing" (26,456 euros).



## Regional concentration

The Autonomous Communities with the highest contribution to industrial turnover in 2017 were Cataluña (22.5% of the total), Andalucía (12.0%) and Comunitat Valenciana (10.6%). Those with the least weight were Illes Balears (0.7%), La Rioja (0.9%) and Canarias (1.1%).

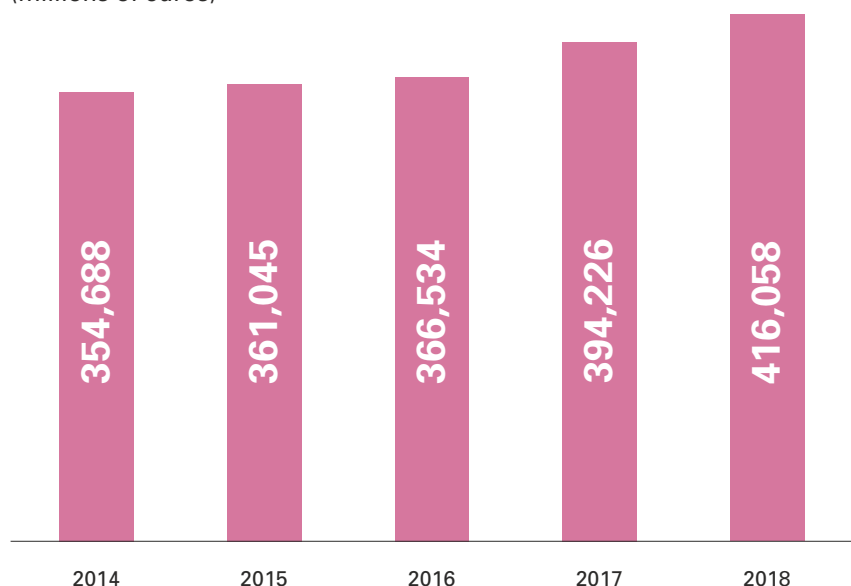
31.4% of enterprise sales in the industrial sector in 2017 were outside of Spain. The activity branch with the highest percentage of sales outside Spain (68%) was "Manufacture of other transport material".

## 5.5% growth of product sales in 2018

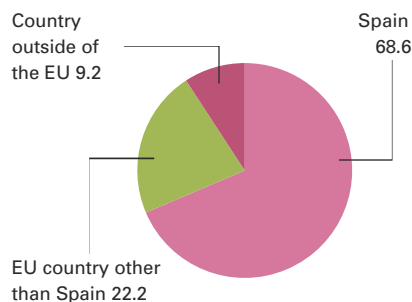
According to the Industrial Products Survey, the value of manufacturing industry product sales reached 416,058 million euros in 2018, 5.5% more than the previous year and the second largest increase in the past five years.

Among the manufactured products with the highest sales figures in 2018, gasoline vehicles with a cylinder capacity less than or equal to 1,500 cm<sup>3</sup> and diesel vehicles with a cylinder capacity between 1,500 and 2,500 cm<sup>3</sup> (in both cases intended to transport less than 10 people) were of particular note, along with non-alcoholic beverages (soft drinks).

### Sales of manufacturing industry products (millions of euros)



### Geographical destination of industrial sales. 2017 (%)



### Activity branches with the highest percentage of sales outside Spain. 2017

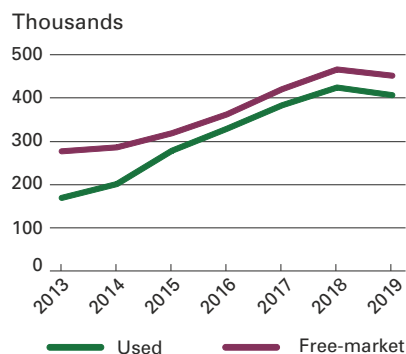
Activity Branch	%
Manufacture of other transport equipment	68.0
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	67.1
Manufacture of electrical equipment	53.8
Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	53.0
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	50.5



# Construction and housing



## Sales of used and free - market homes



## Housing sales. 2019

Provisional data

		Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>501,085</b>	<b>-3.3</b>
New	92,844	1.2
Used	408,241	-4.2
Free market	453,572	-3.1
Protected	47,513	-4.9

## Trends in housing sales change

In 2019, a little over 1.7 million properties were transferred in the land registries, 2.7% more than the previous year, according to the Statistics on Transfer of Property Rights.

Half a million were homes transferred through sale (501,085), a figure 3.3% higher than in 2018. Most of these are used and at market prices (free-market). For both, the upward trend that began in 2013 was reversed.

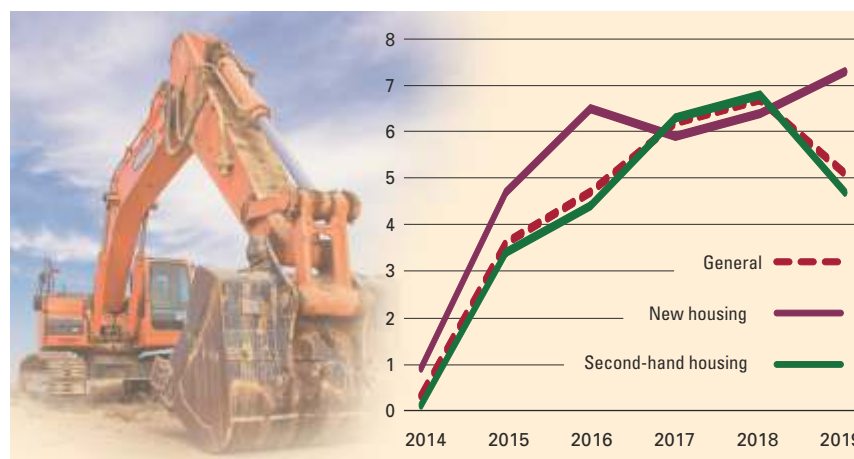
## Housing cost overburden rate by owner, with mortgage or loan. 2018

	% Population
<b>European Union</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Greece	29.2
Latvia	9.6
Germany	8.6
Hungary	8.3
United Kingdom	6.4
Bulgaria	6.3
Poland	6.2
Denmark	5.2
Slovenia	5.1
<b>Spain</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Italy	3.3
Portugal	3.0
Austria	2.6
Czechia	2.5
Netherlands	2.2
Malta	2.1
Estonia	2.0
Lituania	2.0
Eslovaquia	1.9
Sweden	1.7
Luxembourg	1.5
Finland	1.4
Belgium	1.2
Ireland	1.2
Croatia	1.1
Romania	0.8
France	0.7
Cyprus	0.6

## New home prices rise further

Housing prices increased 5.1% on average during 2019. For the first time since 2012, this rate was lower than the previous year. New housing increased more than second-hand housing —7.3% compared to 4.7%—, a reversal from the previous two years.

## Annual variation price according to housing type. (%)



\* Represents more than 40% of disposable household income. Source: Eurostat



### Mortgages constituted. 2019

Provisional Data

		Interannual variation %
<b>Total mortgaged properties</b>	<b>492,594</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Rural properties	14,797	-9.4
Urban properties	477,797	2.6
Housing	357,720	2.7
Average amount (euros)	125,007	0.6

### Opposing trends for rural and urban properties

In 2019, 492,594 new mortgages were registered, 2.2% more than the previous year.

Housing increased by 2.7%, with an average amount of 125,007 euros. The largest increase was recorded in Castilla-La Mancha (17.9%) and the smallest in Comunidad Foral de Navarra (-9.4%).

Mortgages on rural properties have declined for four years in a row

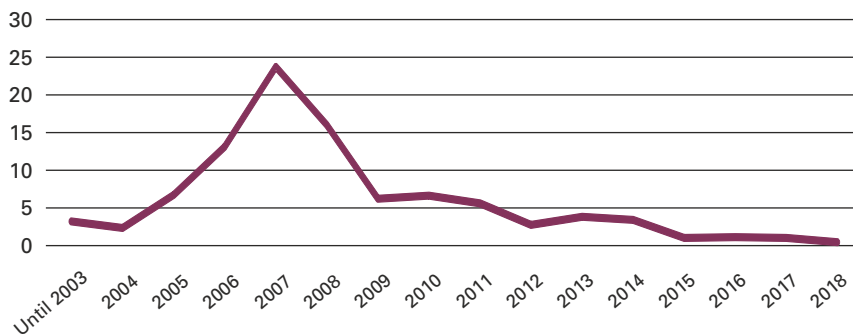
### Fewer foreclosures on primary dwellings

On the other hand, the number of registrations of foreclosure certifications initiated in 2019 was 56,349, 2.9% more than in 2018.

The largest increase was for the properties of legal entities (15.8%), while the greatest decrease was for the habitual dwellings of natural persons (-21.8%), a trend that has repeated since 2017.

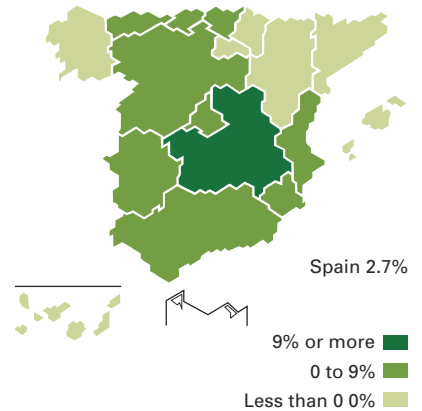
The 2005 to 2008 mortgage registration period concentrated 60.3% of the foreclosures begun in 2019.

### Distribution of certifications for foreclosures started and registered in 2019, by year of mortgage registration (%)

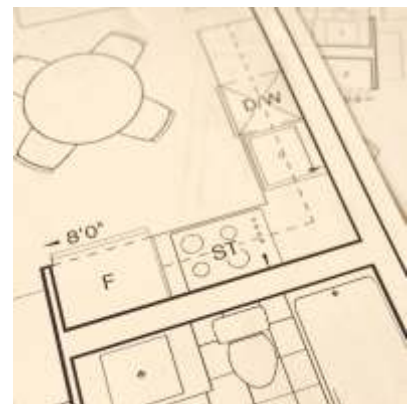
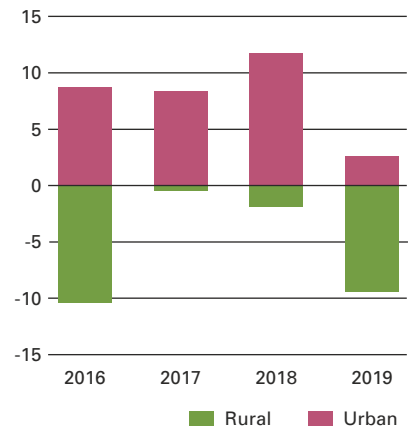


### Home mortgages. 2019

Annual variation



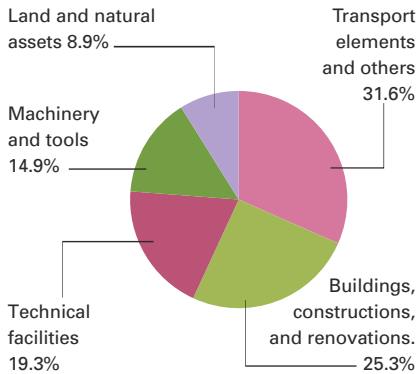
### Annual variation in the number of properties mortgaged according to property type (%)





# Trade

## Investment in tangible assets in trade. 2017



## Main trade variables. 2017

	Millions of Euros	Interannual variation %
<b>Economic Variables</b>		
Turnover	770,133	6.3
Total purchases of goods and services	678,242	6.7
Personnel expenses	69,077	5.3
Added value at factor cost	108,179	4.0
Investment intangible assets	11,370	15.6
<b>Companies and personnel employed</b>		
Number of companies	762,388	-4.2
Employed personnel (annual average)	3,139,516	1.0

## Personnel costs in Trade. 2017

	% over production
<b>European Union</b>	<b>:</b>
Cyprus	39.2
Sweden	38.1
Germany	36.0
<b>Spain</b>	<b>34.9</b>
France	34.9
Finland	34.1
Austria	33.5
Portugal	31.9
Lithuania	30.0
Greece	28.9
Estonia	28.7
Croatia	28.7
Slovenia	28.3
Ireland	27.7
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>27.1</b>
Netherlands	26.0
Latvia	25.3
Italia	25.2
Hungary	24.9
Slovakia	24.1
Czechia	23.6
Bulgaria	22.9
Belgium	22.8
Malta	21.9
Romania	21.7
Poland	21.5
Luxembourg	20.5
Denmark	:

: Not available

Fuente: Eurostat

## One in six employed persons works in trade

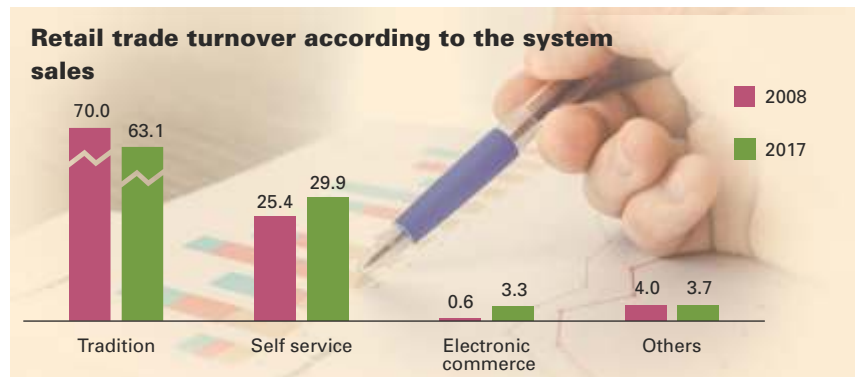
Turnover in trade reached 770,133 million euros in 2017, 6.3% more than the previous year. More than three million work in this sector of the economy, which represents 16.7% of employment.

Wholesale trade contributes more to turnover (58.9%), but retailers have more employees (54.9% of the total). Microenterprise predominates and only 4.8% have more than 10 employees.

**54.2% of trade companies are one-person!**

## Almost 40% more investment in facilities techniques

Investment in tangible assets grew by 15.6% in 2017. Most of this corresponded to transport elements and others, although investment in technical facilities increased the most compared to the previous year (39.5%).





## Main variables of market services. 2017

	Value	Interannual variation %
<b>Economic variables</b> (millions of euros)		
Turnover	503,943	7.0
Total purchases of goods and services	294,361	5.9
Personnel expenses	138,535	6.1
Added value at factor cost	228,528	7.5
Investment in tangible assets	35,131	9.8
<b>Enterprises and personnel employed</b>		
Number of enterprises	1,550,969	0.3
Employed personnel (annual average, in thousands)	6,282	4.4

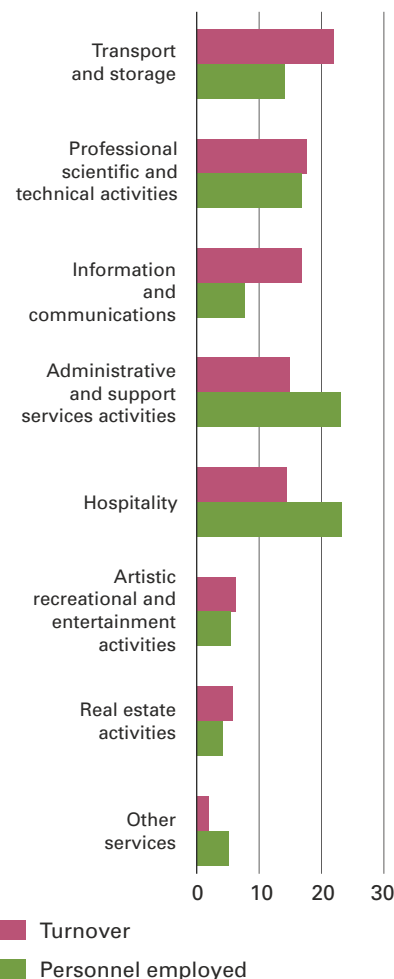


## Six million employed in service activities

The business volume of enterprises in the Non-financial market services sector, except for trade, reached 503,943 million euros in 2017. A significant portion was concentrated in Transport and storage (22.0%)

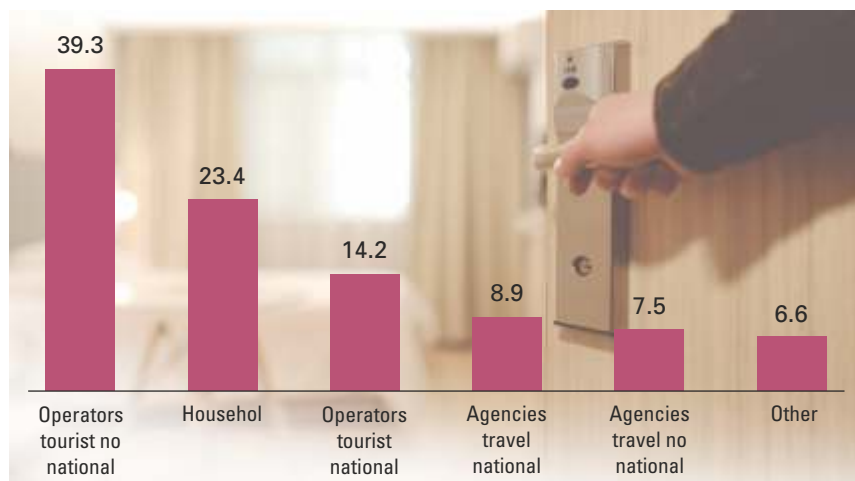
These services employed more than six million people, the largest weight in terms of employment in the economy. Almost half (2.9 million) were equally divided between Hospitality and Administrative activities and auxiliary services.

## Turnover and personnel employed according to service branches. 2017 (%)

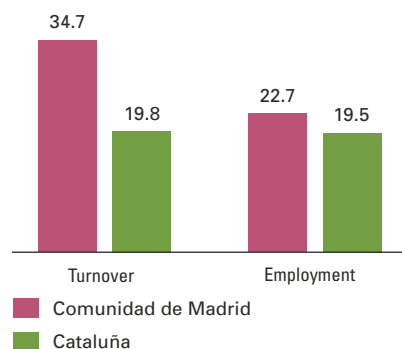


**39.3% of turnover in hotels and similar accommodations corresponded to non-national tour operators**

## Turnover in hotels and similar accommodations according to client type. 2017 (%)



### The Autonomous Communities with the highest weight in services turnover and employment of the Services. 2017



### Hospitality. 2017

Employed Persons by company

European Union	:
United Kingdom	15.1
Germany	10.1
Ireland	9.9
Latvia	9.1
Estonia	8.6
Malta	8.2
Cyprus	8.0
Netherlands	7.8
Luxembourg	7.4
Romania	6.9
Lithuania	6.6
Austria	6.5
Sweden	6.4
Finland	6.2
Bulgaria	5.5
Croatia	5.3
<b>Spain</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Greece	4.8
Poland	4.8
Hungary	4.7
Italy	4.5
France	4.2
Belgium	3.6
Slovakia	3.6
Slovenia	3.4
Portugal	3.3
Czechia	3.0
Denmark	:

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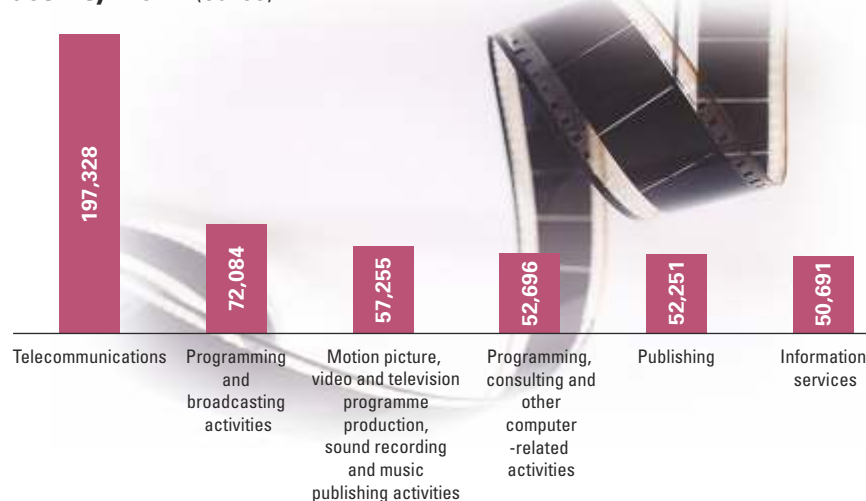
Source: Eurostat

### High regional concentration and highly variable productivity

A high regional concentration of services stands out. Comunidad de Madrid represented 34.7% of business volume and 22.7% of all employment. It was followed by Cataluña, with 19.8% and 19.5%, respectively.

Sector productivity was highly variable, as corresponds to the diversity of activities it encompasses higher in "Information and communications," and lower in "Hospitality". 48% of the paid personnel were women.

### Productivity in Information and communications, by main activity. 2017 (euros)



### Some indicators according to main activity. 2017

	Productivity <sup>1</sup> (Euros)	Rate of females among paid employees <sup>2</sup> %
<b>Total activity groupings</b>	<b>36,378</b>	<b>48.0</b>
Information and communications	74,152	35.4
Real estate activities	56,652	55.6
Transport and storage	52,727	23.1
Professional, scientific and técnicas technical activities	40,852	53.5
Artistic, recreational and entertainment entretenimiento	39,255	43.7
Administrative and support services activities	25,339	54.2
Hospitality	22,059	53.8
Other services	15,258	71.3

1. Added value at factor cost / average employed personnel.

2. Average female paid personnel / total average paid personnel.



## Tourist accommodations. Main results of the demand. 2019

Provisional data

	Overnight stays (millions)	Average (days)	Interannual variation % Overnight stays
Hotel establishments	343,118,005	3.2	Residents: 2.6 Non-residents: 0.1
Holiday Dwellings	71,604,048	5.7	Residents: 0.7 Non-residents: -3.6
Tourist Campsites	40,179,365	4.9	Residents: 3.5 Non-residents: 1.6
Rural tourism accommodation	11,670.041	2.6	Residents: 2.3 Non-residents: -1.0
Hostels	2,978,472	2.8	Residents: -0.9 Non-residents: 10.5



## The British accounted for one out of every four overnight stays

Overnight stays in collective tourist accommodations exceeded 469.5 million in 2019, with an increase of 0.6% compared to the previous year. Overnight stays by residents increased by 2.4% while those by non-residents decreased by 0.5%. 73.1% of the total nights spent by travellers in collective tourist establishments were in hotels.

26.8% of the total overnight stays by non-residents corresponded those from the United Kingdom. They were followed by Germany (17.6%) and France (8.8%).

Canarias was the preferred destination, with more than 96 million overnight stays, while Cataluña (with more than 84 million) and Andalucía (with more than 72 million), were in second and third place.

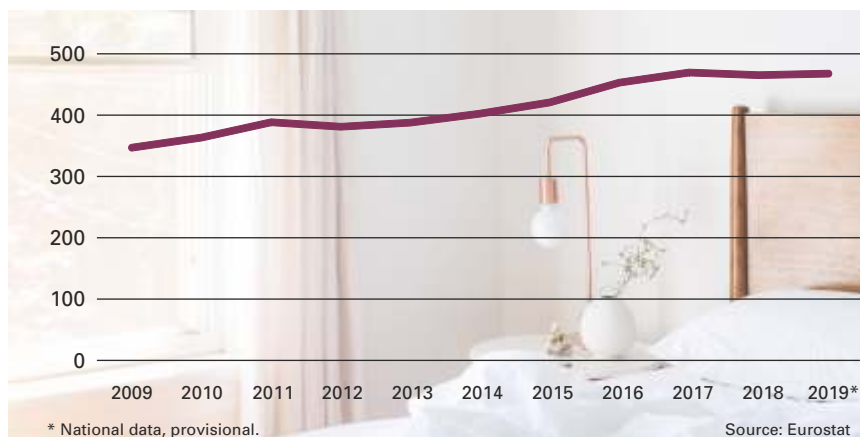
## Overnight stays according to traveller's residence and accommodation type 2019

(% of the total of each type)



## Overnight stays in tourist accommodations.

(Millions)



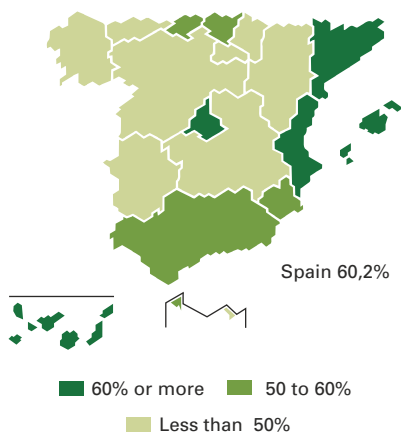
## EU countries with the most overnight stays\* per inhabitant. 2018

Croatia	21.8
Malta	21.3
Cyprus	19.9
Austria	14.2
Greece	11.5
<b>Spain</b>	<b>10.0</b>
Portugal	7.2
Italy	7.1
Netherlands	6.8
France	6.6

\*Residents and non-residents

Source: Eurostat

### Hotel occupancy rate 2019 (%)



### Rooms in Hotels and the like. 2018

Italy	1,091,541
Germany	976,745
<b>Spain</b>	<b>930,172</b>
France	652,957
Greece	420,991
Austria	292,458
Poland	170,640
Portugal	154,145
Czechia	141,450
Netherlands	131,903
Sweden	125,623
Bulgaria	124,148
Romania	116,170
Croatia	81,223
Hungary	74,956
Belgium	60,702
Finland	60,166
Denmark	48,523
Cyprus	42,353
Slovakia	41,720
Malta	19,057
Estonia	16,084
Lithuania	14,944
Latvia	12,979
Ireland	:
Luxembourg	:
Slovenia	:
United Kingdom	:

: Not available

Source: Eurostat

### Tourist accommodations. Main results of the supply. 2019

Provisional data. Annual averages

	Estimated open establishments <sup>1</sup>	Estimated average places	Occupancy rate by bed places <sup>2</sup>	Interannual variation % bed places offered
Hotel establishments	14,818	1,515,608	60.2	1.2
Tourist apartments	132,387	507,164	38.3	-0.3
Campings	769	499,318	40.7	-0.5
Rural tourism accommodations	17,145	165,128	19.2	2.3
Hostels	242	25,440	32.0	1.6

1. For tourist apartments, this refers to estimated apartments.

2. For campsites, this refers to the occupancy rate by pitches.

### Hotel supply increased while occupancy held steady

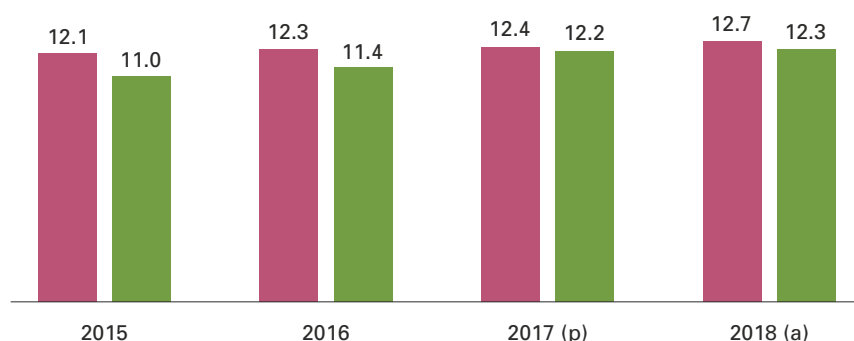
During 2019, the number of bed-places offered in hotels rose 1.2% compared to the previous year, with an average occupancy of 60.2%.

Illes Balears and the Canarias registered the highest degrees of average hotel occupancy, with 75.5% and 72.2%, respectively. The islands of Mallorca and Tenerife were the main tourist areas by number of overnight stays.

As in hotels, the offer of bed-places increased in rural tourism accommodations and hostels, while it fell in campsites and tourist apartments. In the latter, the number of bed-places fell by 0.3%. This is also the only category where the estimated number of establishments has fallen.

*Since 2015, the contribution of tourism to GDP has increased by 1.3 points, from 11.0% to 12.3%.*

### Contribution of tourism to GDP and employment (%)



■ % of total employment

■ % of GDP

(p) Provisional; (a) Preview



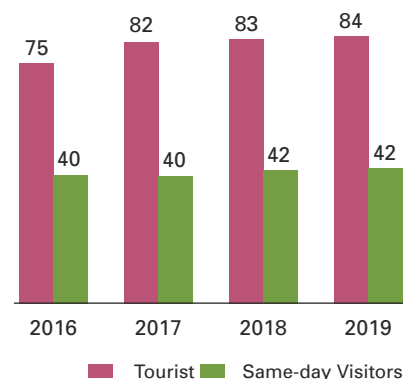
## 84 million tourists visited us last year

In 2019, 83.7 million international tourists visited Spain, 1.1% more than the previous year, according to the Tourist Movement on Borders Survey. Meanwhile, the number of same-day visitors (visitors without overnight stays) increased 1.7%, reaching 42.4 million.

Total expenditure made by international tourists visiting Spain in 2019 came to 92,278 million euros according to the Tourist Expenditure Survey, representing an increase of 2.8% as compared to 2018.

*In 2018, Spain was once again the world's second tourist destination, thanks the arrival of international tourists and the income derived from these visits*

### Visitors according to type (millions)



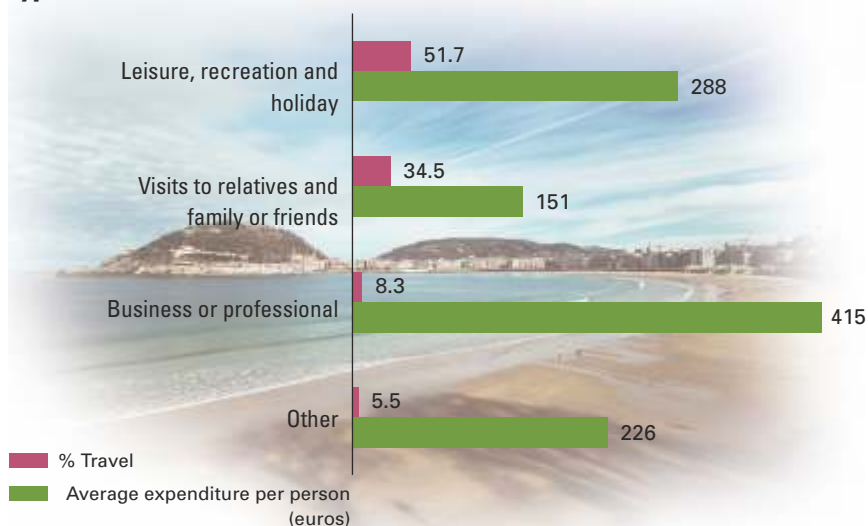
## Fewer trips by residents but with more expenses

Residents in Spain made 193.9 million trips in 2019, 1.1% less than in 2018. Overnight stays on these trips decreased by 0.3% and the total associated expense increased by 2.4%.

10.4% of trips were made abroad. These trips accounted for 18.2% of overnight stays and 33.4% of total spending.

Just over half of these trips (51.7%) were for leisure, recreation and holidays, with an average per person cost of 288 euros. Travel for business and professional reasons accounted for 8.3% of the total and had the highest amount of spending average per person (415 euros).

### Travel by residents and average per person spending by expense type. 2019



### Arrival of international tourist. 2018

	Millions
France	89.4
<b>Spain</b>	<b>82.8</b>
United States	79.7
China	62.9
Italy	61.6

### Income from international tourism. 2018

	Billions of US dollars
United States	214.7
<b>Spain</b>	<b>81.5</b>
Francia	66.0
Thailand	56.4
Italy	49.3

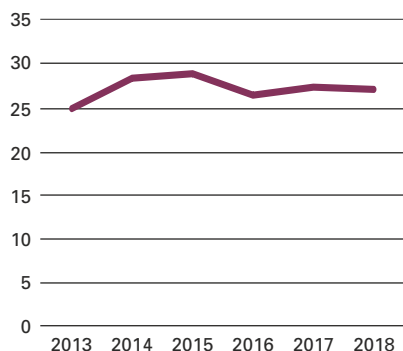
Source: World Tourism Organisation





# Transport

## Merchandise transported by rail. (Mill. Tonnes)



## Transportation and storage.

### 2017

Employees by company

European Union	9.1
Germany	22.0
Luxembourg	21.3
Austria	14.1
Denmark	13.2
United Kingdom	12.4
France	12.2
Belgium	11.8
Latvia	10.6
Croatia	9.8
Italy	9.4
Swede	9.3
Netherlands	9.2
Hungary	8.8
Malta	8.7
Lithuania	7.9
Romania	7.8
Bulgaria	7.4
Estonia	7.3
Portugal	7.3
Czechia	7.2
Finland	7.1
Cyprus	6.1
Slovenia	5.8
Slovakia	5.4
Poland	5.3
<b>Spain</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Ireland	3.9
Greece	2.9

Source: Eurostat

## Passengers transported. 2019. Provisional Data

Domestic transport	Thousands	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,081,514</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>Urban</b>	<b>3,107,274</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Bus <sup>1</sup>	1,831,633	3.6
Metro	1,275,640	2.4
<b>Interurban</b>	<b>1,422,061</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Bus	731,259	5.4
Railway	636,253	1.7
Air (domestic) <sup>2,5</sup>	42,856	6.4
Maritime (coastal freight) <sup>3,4</sup>	11,693	5.9
<b>Special and unscheduled by bus</b>	<b>552,179</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>International transport</b>		
Air <sup>5</sup>	189,232	3.3
Maritime <sup>4</sup>	8,055	2.3

1. Urban trams and cablecars are included
2. Internal traffic only includes entries
3. Includes only disembarked passenger
4. Source: State Ports
5. Source: Civil Aviation

## Seven large cities have a metro

The number of travellers that used public transport in 2019 exceeded 5,081 million, with an increase of 3.6% compared to 2018.

More than half (61.1%) were within cities, where buses (36%) predominate compared to the metro (25.1%). Seven cities have a metro available: Barcelona, Bilbao, Madrid, Málaga, Palma, Sevilla and Valencia.

Likewise, in intercity transport (28% of the total), buses predominate compared to trains (14.4% compared to 13.5%), distantly followed by other types of transport.

**57.8 million travellers used the Adolfo Suárez -Madrid Barajas airport in 2018, turning it into the fifth highest in the EU in terms of passengers transported**

## Airports with the largest number of passengers transported. 2018 (Millions)



Source: Eurostat



## No change in the rate of convicted adults

In 2018, 286,637 persons were convicted by final judgement, as registered in the Central Registry of Convicted Persons. This was 0.5% more than the previous year. The most predominate were road safety infractions (21.9% of the total), theft (17.3%) and injuries (16.6%). The rate of convicts per 1,000 inhabitants 18 years of age and older remained at 7.5.

## One in three juvenile convicts committed more than one criminal offense

There were 13,664 minors convicted by final judgment in 2018, 0.2% more than in 2017. Most of the minors were of Spanish nationality (81.7%) although the rate per 1,000 inhabitants between 14 and 17 years of age is almost three times higher for those of foreign nationality (16.2 vs. 6.5). One in three juvenile convicts committed more than one criminal offense.

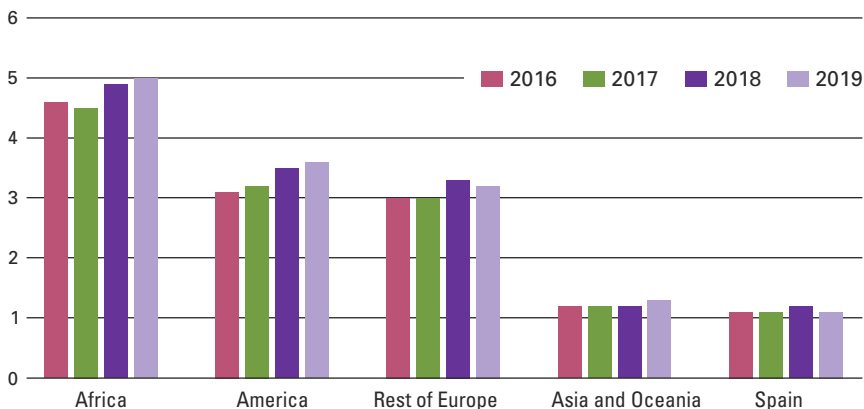
## 26.1% of domestic violence victims are minors

The number of victims of gender violence rose by 2.0% in 2019, standing at 31,911 women. In relative terms, this is 1.5 per 1,000 women aged 14 years old and over. The incidence among those born in Africa was significantly higher, 5.0 per 1000 in 2019.

This year, victims of domestic violence (which specifically excludes cases of gender violence) amounted to 7,654 people, 3.6% more than in 2018. Of these, 26.1% are minors.

## Victims\* of gender violence by place of birth.

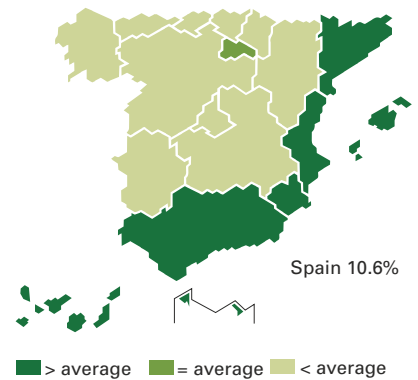
Rates per 1,000 women aged 14 years old and over



\* In proceedings initiated with protection order or precautionary measures.

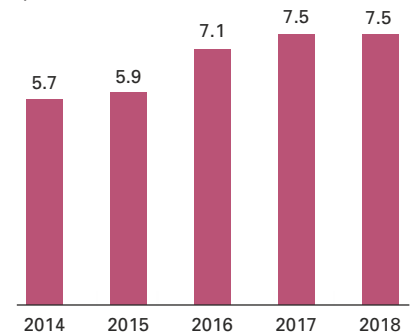
## Offences committed by place of conviction. 2018

Rates per 1,000 inhab. 18 years old and over

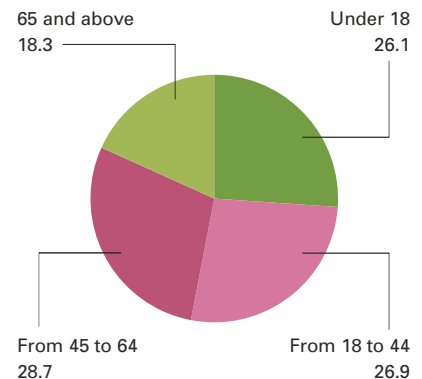


## Rate of convicted adults

(per 1,000 inhabitants)



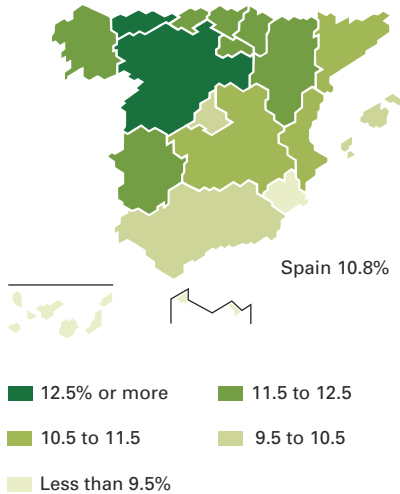
## Victims\* of domestic violence by age group. 2019



\* With a protection order or precautionary measures.



**% of the elderly who live alone compared to total. 2019**



The first data available at the publication close allowed us to quantify and visualise the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on society and on activity in general. A brief selection of the contents found in the COVID-specific section of the INE website is included here.

**Households at home**

- The state of alarm triggered a mandatory lockdown for Spanish households.
- 10.3% of the population (4,793,700) reside in one-person households. Of these, just over two million are over 65 and living alone (25.2%). The percentage of people living alone in the EU is 14.8%, and 32.5% among those over 65.
  - 15.5% of the population resides in households with less than 20 square meters per person.
  - Nine out of ten homes have an internet connection.

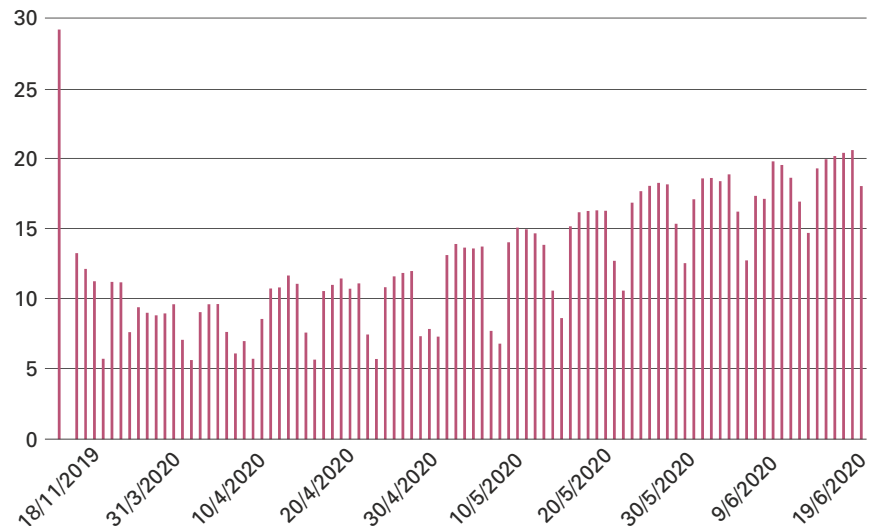


**Restrictions on personal mobility**

The restrictions on personal mobility and the decline in economic activity is reflected in the percentage of people who left their area of residence during the state of alarm. From an estimated 29.23% in a "normal" week, it dropped as low 5.65% on some days during the lockdown period.



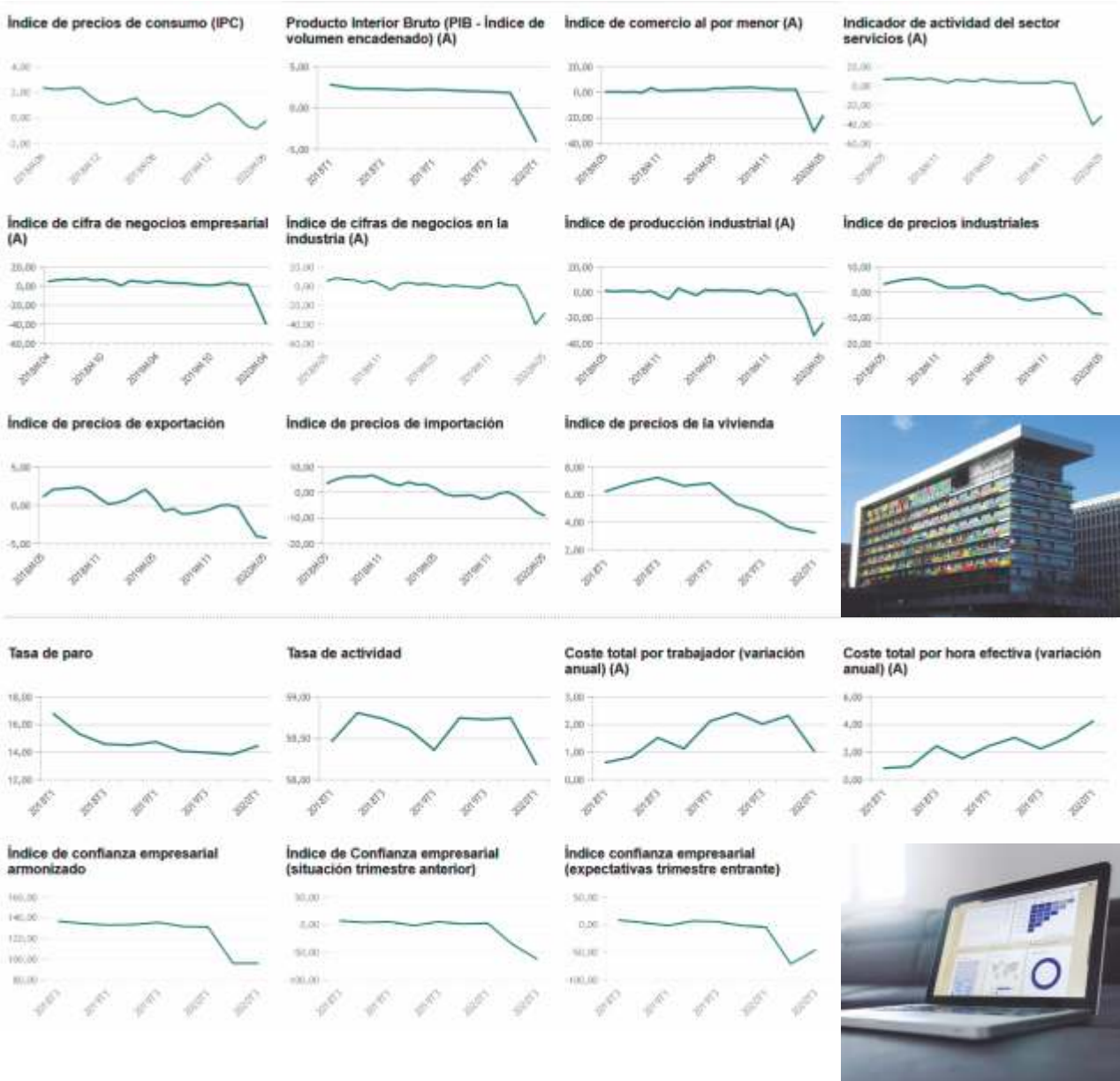
**Movement of people by mobility area (%)**



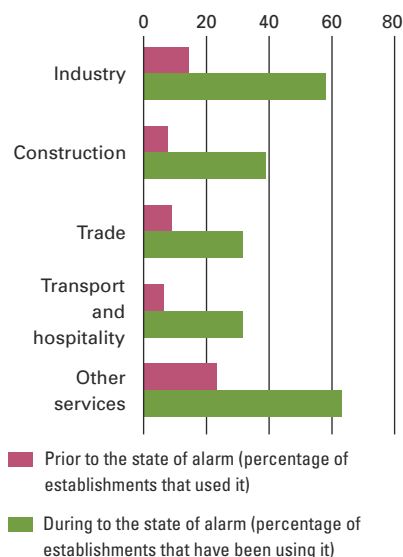
**Evolution of the economic situation**

The monthly and quarterly indicators began to reflect the crisis's effects on economic sector activity, prices, the labour market, and business confidence.

*18 short-term indicators allow crisis impact and changes in economic activity to be visualised*



### Establishments that use telecommuting (%)



### Continuity of business activity and measures taken

Two out of three establishments at least partially maintained their activity during the state of alarm.

Four out of ten establishments used Temporary Workforce Reduction Schemes (ERTEs) during months of the state of alarm.

Telecommuting went from being used by 15% of businesses prior to the pandemic to 48% during the alarm period.

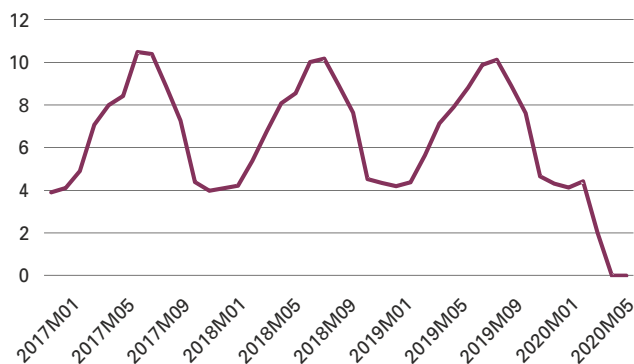


### Tourism, a key sector

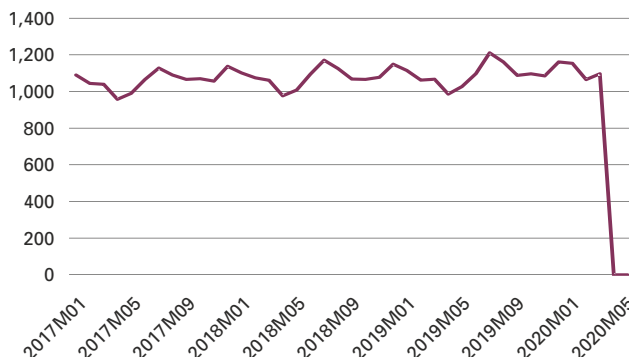
Tourism statistics recorded no activity during the months of April and May due to the closure of borders and tourist establishments.



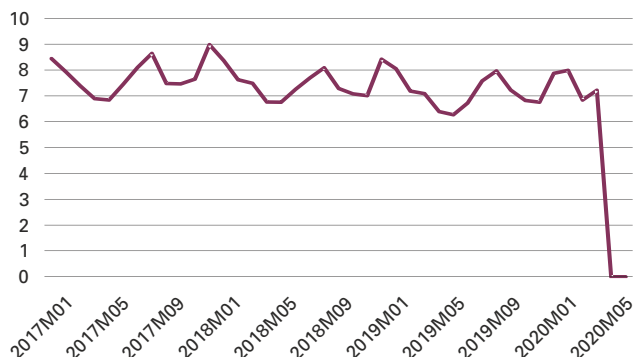
### Non-resident tourists (millions)



### Average expenditure per person (euros)



### Average length of trips (days)





### Estimate of weekly deaths

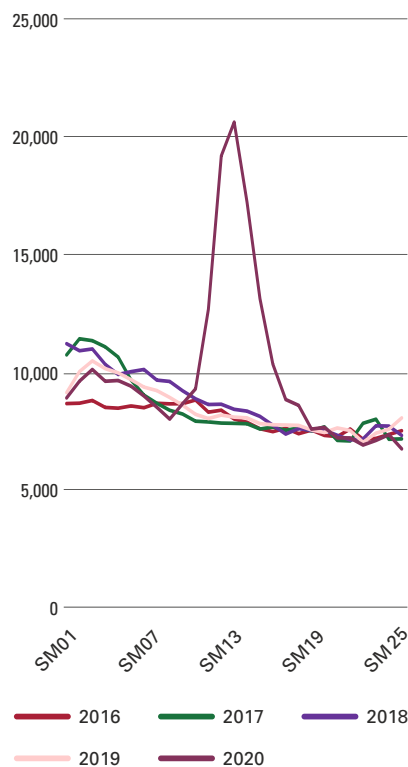
The estimation of weekly deaths from the data recorded facilitates allows for mortality to be compared during this period.

The greatest relative increases were seen in Comunidad de Madrid, Castilla-La Mancha and Cataluña.

Week 14 - which runs from March 30 to April 5 - had the most deaths, with 20,575 people dead, or 154.6% more than in the same week of 2019.

Until week 21 there was a 24.1% increase compared to the same period of the previous year. That was nearly 44,000 more deaths in absolute numbers.

### Estimate of weekly deaths



### Employment in health activities and social services

8.7% of employed persons (more than 1.7 million people) worked in establishments affiliated with health and social services in the first quarter of 2020. Of these, more than 1.3 million were women.

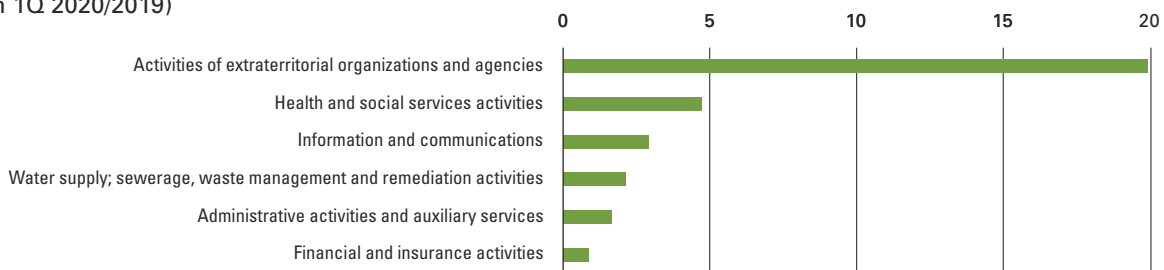
#### Employees in health and social services activities (%)



Among the activity branches that increased effective hours of work in the first quarter of 2020 compared to the first quarter of the previous year, this group is in the second position, with a 4.7% increase.

### Activity branches with positive variation in the number of effective weekly hours worked

(% variation 1Q 2020/2019)

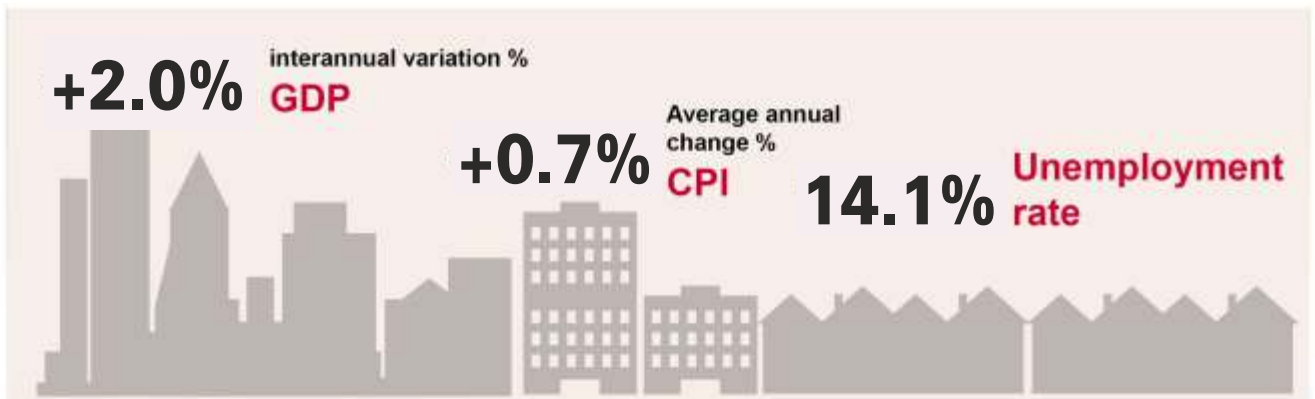


	Population at 1 January 2020					Demographic indicators 2019	
	Total	Females (%)	Foreign nationals (%)	Area <sup>1</sup> (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population density (inhab./km <sup>2</sup> )	Birth rate (‰)	Mortality rate (‰)
<b>Spain</b>	<b>47,329,981</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>506,002</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>7.60</b>	<b>8.81</b>
<b>Andalucía</b>	<b>8,476,718</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>87,596</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>8.18</b>	<b>8.33</b>
Almería	715,406	49.4	20.0	8,773	81.5	10.24	7.40
Cádiz	1,254,628	50.4	4.6	7,436	168.7	7.77	7.99
Córdoba	784,256	51.0	3.3	13,771	57.0	7.64	9.88
Granada	925,059	50.5	7.4	12,647	73.1	8.27	8.68
Huelva	528,059	50.7	9.5	10,128	52.1	8.60	8.25
Jaén	628,841	50.4	2.4	13,497	46.6	7.21	10.32
Málaga	1,683,271	50.9	16.0	7,308	230.3	7.90	7.63
Sevilla	1,957,197	51.1	4.0	14,036	139.4	8.30	8.09
<b>Aragón</b>	<b>1,330,445</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>47,720</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>7.27</b>	<b>10.26</b>
Huesca	220,657	49.5	12.2	15,636	14.1	7.17	10.86
Teruel	133,291	49.3	10.9	14,809	9.0	7.31	12.57
Zaragoza	976,498	51.1	12.6	17,275	56.5	7.29	9.81
<b>Asturias, Principado de</b>	<b>1,018,775</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>10,604</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>5.05</b>	<b>12.64</b>
<b>Balears, Illes</b>	<b>1,210,750</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>4,992</b>	<b>242.6</b>	<b>8.08</b>	<b>6.70</b>
<b>Canarias</b>	<b>2,237,309</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>7,445</b>	<b>300.5</b>	<b>6.36</b>	<b>7.05</b>
Palmas, Las	1,151,352	50.3	14.8	4,070	282.9	6.60	6.77
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	1,085,958	50.7	17.5	3,375	321.7	6.10	7.35
<b>Cantabria</b>	<b>582,357</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5,330</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>6.06</b>	<b>10.33</b>
<b>Castilla y León</b>	<b>2,401,230</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>94,229</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>11.91</b>
Ávila	158,930	49.6	8.1	8,050	19.7	5.97	12.65
Burgos	355,777	49.8	7.9	14,291	24.9	6.79	10.90
León	459,141	51.3	5.2	15,584	29.5	5.15	13.35
Palencia	159,846	50.4	4.7	8,052	19.9	5.78	13.26
Salamanca	331,048	51.3	4.7	12,350	26.8	5.82	12.19
Segovia	154,228	49.7	12.4	6,923	22.3	6.68	10.90
Soria	89,912	49.2	10.6	10,307	8.7	6.54	12.74
Valladolid	520,716	51.2	5.2	8,111	64.2	6.31	9.42
Zamora	171,630	50.3	4.2	10,561	16.3	4.82	15.66
<b>Castilla-La Mancha</b>	<b>2,045,384</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>79,460</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>9.54</b>
Albacete	389,830	50.0	7.0	14,926	26.1	7.37	9.60
Ciudad Real	494,128	50.5	6.1	19,812	24.9	7.24	10.57
Cuenca	199,828	49.5	13.2	17,139	11.7	6.94	12.16
Guadalajara	262,403	49.2	14.6	12,213	21.5	7.96	7.65
Toledo	699,195	49.5	10.2	15,370	45.5	7.75	8.73
<b>Cataluña</b>	<b>7,652,069</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>32,109</b>	<b>238.3</b>	<b>8.08</b>	<b>8.41</b>
Barcelona	5,635,043	51.5	13.1	7,730	729.0	8.03	8.26
Girona	767,119	50.2	19.4	5,908	129.8	8.44	8.51
Lleida	435,607	49.3	18.1	12,165	35.8	8.05	9.67
Tarragona	814,300	50.1	16.6	6,306	129.1	8.14	8.69
<b>Comunitat Valenciana</b>	<b>5,028,650</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>23,262</b>	<b>216.2</b>	<b>7.46</b>	<b>8.81</b>
Alicante/Alacant	1,885,214	50.4	20.4	5,816	324.1	7.48	8.50
Castellón/Castelló	574,900	50.4	13.9	6,635	86.7	7.74	9.22
Valencia/València	2,568,536	51.1	10.2	10,811	237.6	7.38	8.94
<b>Extremadura</b>	<b>1,061,768</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>41,635</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>7.18</b>	<b>10.56</b>
Badajoz	670,782	50.6	3.0	21,767	30.8	7.66	10.10
Cáceres	390,986	50.1	3.8	19,868	19.7	6.35	11.36
<b>Galicia</b>	<b>2,702,244</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>29,576</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>5.78</b>	<b>11.57</b>
Coruña, A	1,123,480	52.0	4.0	7,950	141.3	5.89	11.03
Lugo	328,153	51.5	5.2	9,858	33.3	5.19	14.54
Ourense	306,802	51.8	5.3	7,274	42.2	4.79	15.36
Pontevedra	943,809	51.5	4.1	4,495	210.0	6.17	9.94
<b>Madrid, Comunidad de</b>	<b>6,747,425</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>8,027</b>	<b>840.5</b>	<b>8.31</b>	<b>7.06</b>
<b>Murcia, Región de</b>	<b>1,504,607</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>11,314</b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>9.51</b>	<b>7.65</b>
<b>Navarra, Comunidad Foral de</b>	<b>656,487</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10,391</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>8.23</b>	<b>8.51</b>
<b>Pais Vasco</b>	<b>2,189,310</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7,233</b>	<b>302.7</b>	<b>7.07</b>	<b>9.89</b>
Araba/Álava	329,857	51.0	8.1	3,037	108.6	7.82	8.32
Bizkaia	1,142,923	51.9	5.8	2,216	515.9	6.78	10.51
Gipuzkoa	716,530	51.4	6.8	1,980	361.8	7.18	9.61
<b>Rioja, La</b>	<b>315,926</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>5,045</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>7.66</b>	<b>10.00</b>
<b>Ceuta</b>	<b>84,032</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4,229.1</b>	<b>9.90</b>	<b>6.29</b>
<b>Melilla</b>	<b>84,496</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5,932.5</b>	<b>14.77</b>	<b>5.78</b>

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

Average number of children per woman	CPI 2019/2018	GDP per capita 2017 (euros)	Number of Enterprises 2019	Employment and unemployment. 2019			
				Employed persons (Thousands)	Economic Activity rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	
<b>1.23</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>24,969</b>	<b>3,363,197</b>	<b>19,779.3</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>Spain</b>
<b>1.30</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>18,501</b>	<b>518,532</b>	<b>3,119.7</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>Andalucía</b>
1.61	0.6	20,465	43,406	281.0	59.1	17.6	Almería
1.25	0.2	17,231	61,786	423.1	54.8	24.9	Cádiz
1.26	0.5	17,964	47,874	285.2	56.8	23.1	Córdoba
1.34	0.5	17,894	60,020	333.8	56.1	22.2	Granada
1.35	0.5	19,185	25,236	195.0	57.3	21.9	Huelva
1.21	0.2	17,465	34,191	215.0	52.2	22.3	Jaén
1.24	0.8	18,036	126,509	649.0	56.9	17.6	Málaga
1.30	0.5	19,665	119,510	737.7	58.9	21.5	Sevilla
<b>1.26</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>27,115</b>	<b>91,114</b>	<b>587.6</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>Aragón</b>
1.31	0.5	28,910	16,459	98.7	59.1	9.0	Huesca
1.36	0.6	24,928	9,319	57.6	56.8	9.8	Teruel
1.23	0.7	27,011	65,336	431.3	59.6	10.3	Zaragoza
<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>21,981</b>	<b>68,661</b>	<b>387.0</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>Asturias. Principado de</b>
<b>1.14</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>27,134</b>	<b>98,712</b>	<b>571.2</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>Balears. Illes</b>
<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>20,457</b>	<b>151,661</b>	<b>905.9</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>Canarias</b>
0.97	0.2	20,221	78,310	455.4	60.1	22.2	Palmas. Las
0.91	0.4	20,712	73,351	450.5	60.1	18.7	Santa Cruz de Tenerife
<b>1.07</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>22,767</b>	<b>38,702</b>	<b>243.8</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>Cantabria</b>
<b>1.13</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>23,169</b>	<b>161,407</b>	<b>990.8</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>Castilla y León</b>
1.16	1.0	19,555	10,157	60.6	52.8	14.7	Ávila
1.28	0.7	27,994	25,857	153.5	57.1	10.0	Burgos
0.97	0.9	20,473	31,151	181.2	52.0	12.7	León
1.08	0.7	25,508	9,860	63.7	52.7	10.5	Palencia
1.11	0.7	20,654	22,451	130.3	53.3	13.4	Salamanca
1.23	0.7	22,428	10,818	69.4	59.5	9.8	Segovia
1.24	1.0	24,445	5,631	40.9	58.3	7.5	Soria
1.16	0.9	25,482	33,934	226.5	57.8	10.9	Valladolid
1.00	0.8	19,662	11,548	64.9	50.0	14.1	Zamora
<b>1.25</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>19,632</b>	<b>128,106</b>	<b>825.1</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>Castilla-La Mancha</b>
1.23	0.6	19,888	26,275	151.6	56.2	17.2	Albacete
1.21	0.5	20,771	30,790	188.6	55.9	18.3	Ciudad Real
1.23	0.8	22,639	13,704	82.8	56.2	13.1	Cuenca
1.28	0.5	18,968	13,376	124.1	66.8	12.1	Guadalajara
1.29	0.6	18,022	43,961	278.0	59.2	16.9	Toledo
<b>1.29</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>29,722</b>	<b>620,031</b>	<b>3,440.7</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>Cataluña</b>
1.25	0.9	29,885	470,067	2,547.9	61.7	10.9	Barcelona
1.40	0.7	28,674	63,357	352.6	63.0	10.3	Girona
1.40	1.0	29,007	33,299	200.0	62.1	9.7	Lleida
1.38	0.4	29,964	53,308	340.2	59.0	13.5	Tarragona
<b>1.25</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>21,859</b>	<b>363,428</b>	<b>2,087.3</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>Comunitat Valenciana</b>
1.26	0.4	19,066	142,933	776.8	58.1	14.9	Alicante/Alacant
1.32	0.6	26,351	39,742	238.5	58.1	13.8	Castellón/Castelló
1.22	0.6	22,882	180,753	1,072.0	58.3	13.7	Valencia/València
<b>1.22</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>18,170</b>	<b>67,687</b>	<b>390.7</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>Extremadura</b>
1.25	0.6	17,637	41,949	245.6	56.3	22.4	Badajoz
1.15	0.6	19,077	25,738	145.1	54.5	19.9	Cáceres
<b>1.02</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>22,411</b>	<b>200,972</b>	<b>1,095.2</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>Galicia</b>
1.02	0.6	23,343	83,316	476.9	54.8	10.2	Coruña. A
0.98	0.5	23,049	24,792	134.7	51.0	8.9	Lugo
0.94	0.4	20,781	23,166	111.9	47.6	12.9	Ourense
1.05	0.7	21,612	69,698	371.7	53.7	14.3	Pontevedra
<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>34,041</b>	<b>540,544</b>	<b>3,098.9</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>Madrid. Comunidad de</b>
<b>1.49</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>20,766</b>	<b>95,456</b>	<b>613.8</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>Murcia. Región de</b>
<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>30,508</b>	<b>44,224</b>	<b>288.9</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>Navarra. Comunidad Foral de</b>
<b>1.28</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>32,167</b>	<b>142,198</b>	<b>936.1</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>País Vasco</b>
1.36	0.9	36,921	18,678	144.6	57.8	8.3	Araba/Álava
1.23	0.9	30,901	74,741	481.1	55.8	10.6	Bizkaia
1.33	1.1	32,015	48,779	310.4	56.1	7.2	Gipuzkoa
<b>1.32</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>26,528</b>	<b>22,669</b>	<b>140.6</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>Rioja. La</b>
<b>1.49</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>19,537</b>	<b>3,789</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>Ceuta</b>
<b>2.19</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>17,934</b>	<b>5,304</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>Melilla</b>

## Some data of interest



**32.2** Average age  
years at maternity



Life expectancy  
at birth

**86.2**  
years



**Lucía**

**80.4**  
years



**Hugo**

Most frequent baby names

**47.3%** Births to  
unmarried  
women



**28,417€** Average  
per household income



**29,871€** Average  
per household expenditure

**46.9%** Buy  
online  
(in the last three months)



Persons aged 16 to 74

Water consumption

**136** Litres/inhabitant/day



**7** out of **10** people

perceive their health  
as good or very good



Main causes of death



Diseases of the  
circulatory system

**28.3%**

Tumours

**26.4%**

Diseases of the  
respiratory system

**12.6%**

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