

Once again, *Spain in Figures* is making its annual appearance for those users interested in statistical information.

*Spain in Figures* has always been characterised by its informative nature and its straightforward style for explaining and presenting the social, economic and demographic phenomena occurring in this country.

Its brief explanations, accompanied by graphs, tables and maps, make the information available to all users, and are complemented so as to assist in understanding the results of the statistical operations included therein.

This publication includes data provided, not only by the National Statistics Institute (INE), but also by other national and international official statistical sources. It is a sample of the wealth of statistical information that our National Statistical System and the European Statistical System offer users, and it is available, free-of-charge, among other places, on the INE website ([www.ine.es/en/](http://www.ine.es/en/)).

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

We hope that this publication will be of interest to all, and that it will awaken new concerns relating to official statistics.

**Gregorio Izquierdo Llanes**  
INE President



### Spain and the EU-28

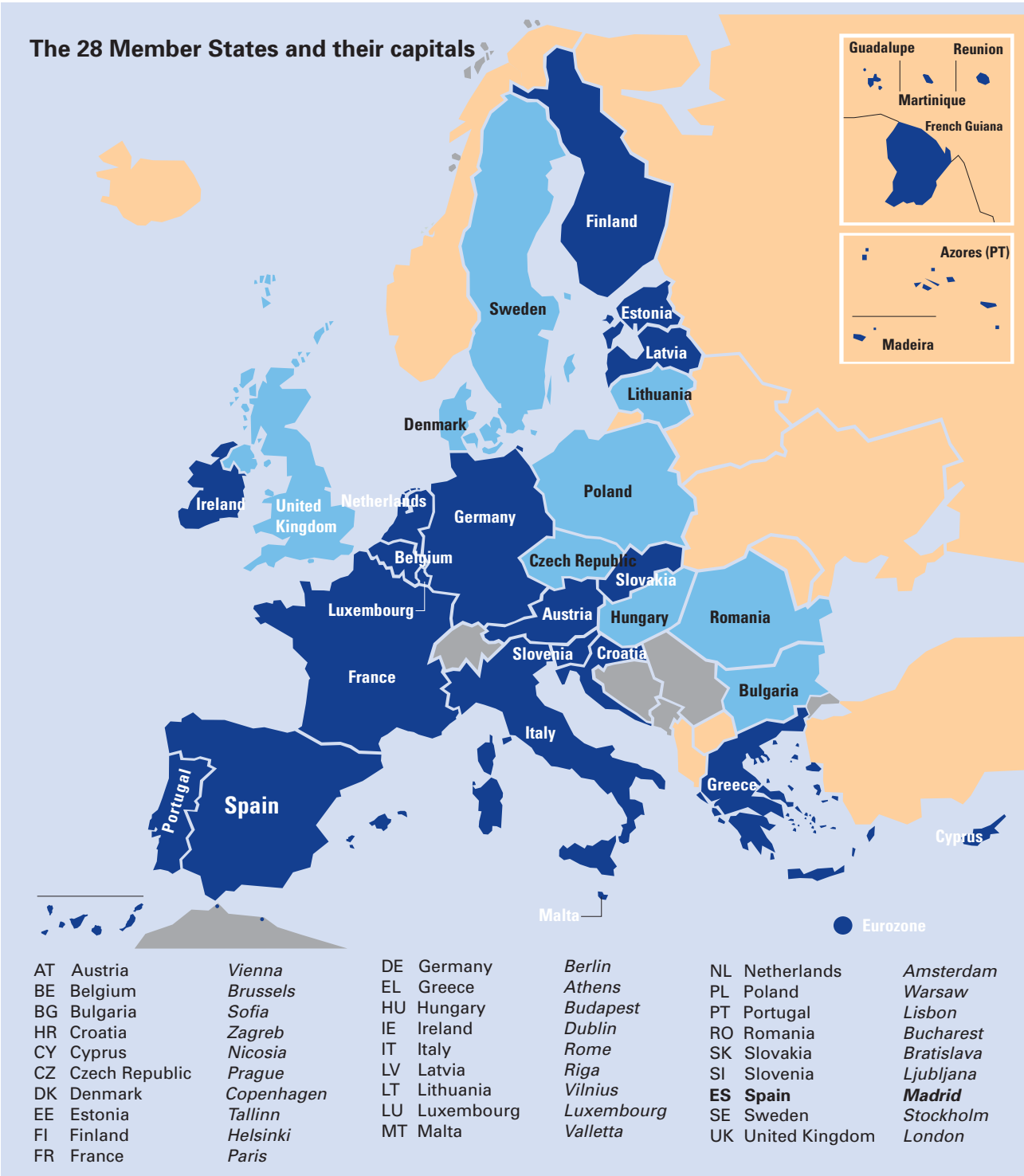
	Area 2012 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population* 1.1.2013 (thousands)	Density 2011 (inhabitants per km <sup>2</sup> )
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>4,463,184</b>	<b>505,701.2</b>	<b>116.9*</b>
Austria	83,879	8,451.9	102.2
Belgium	30,528	11,161.6	364.3
Bulgaria	110,899	7,284.6	67.5
Croatia	87,661	4,262.1	77.8
Cyprus	9,251	865.9	92.3
Czech Republic	78,866	10,516.1	135.9
Denmark	42,894	5,602.6	129.7
Estonia	45,227	1,324.8	30.9
Finland	338,432	5,426.7	17.7
France	632,833	65,633.2	103.0
Germany	357,137	80,523.7	229.0
Greece	131,957	11,062.5	86.4
Hungary	93,023	9,908.8	107.2
Ireland	69,797	4,591.1	66.9
Italy	301,336	59,685.2	201.5
Latvia	64,562	2,023.8	33.1
Lithuania	65,300	2,971.9	48.3
Luxembourg	2,586	537.0	200.4
Malta	316	421.4	1,318.6
Netherlands	41,540	16,779.6	494.5
Poland	312,679	38,533.3	123.2
Portugal	92,211	10,487.3	114.5
Romania	238,390	20,020.1	93.0
Slovakia	49,036	5,410.8	110.1
Slovenia	20,273	2,058.8	101.9
<b>Spain</b>	<b>505,990</b>	<b>46,704.3</b>	<b>92.0</b>
Sweden	438,575	9,555.9	23.0
United Kingdom	248,527	63,896.1	:

\* Data for the EU-28 (estimated)

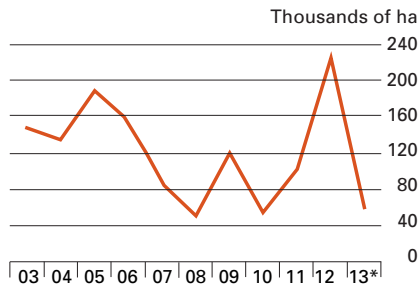
: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

The 28 Member States and their capitals



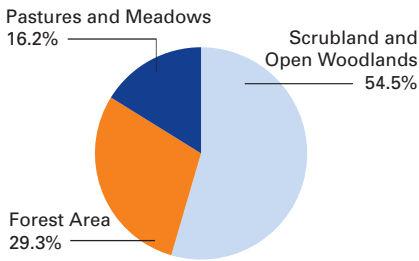
**Burnt forest area**



\* Provisional data

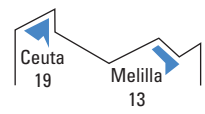
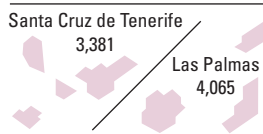
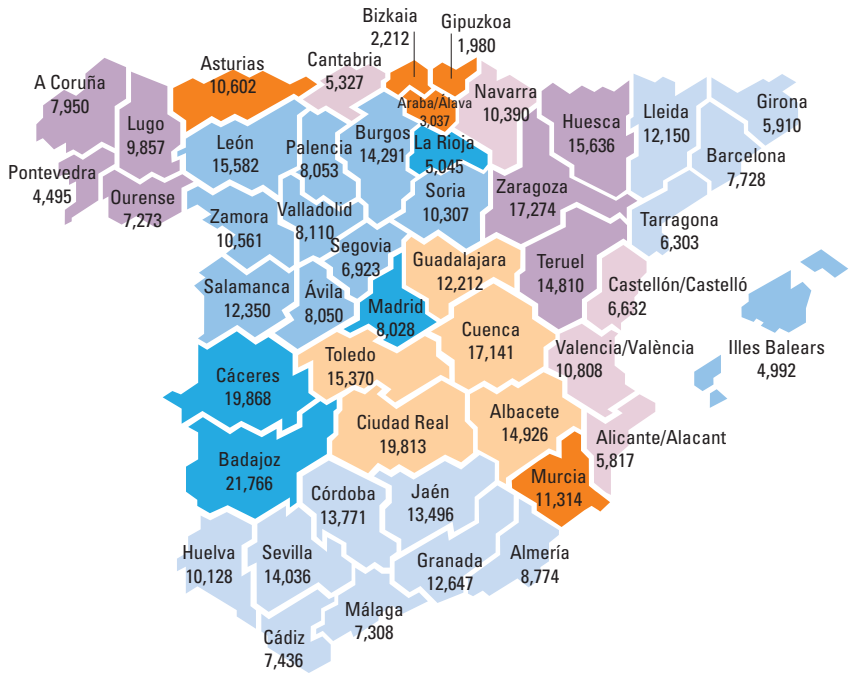
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and the Environment

**Burnt forest area by type of vegetation. 2013**



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and the Environment

**Area of Spanish provinces (km<sup>2</sup>)**



Source: National Geographical Institute



**A good year for forests**

In 2013, Spain recorded a significant drop in burnt forest area, with a variation of -73.9%, as compared with the previous year. Large forest fires (more than 500 ha) stood at 17, as compared with 41 recorded in 2012.

The largest area affected was the Northwest of the peninsula (Galicia, Principado de Asturias, Cantabria, País Vasco and the provinces of León and Zamora) in 2013, accounting for 61.9% of the burnt forest area.

## Warm temperatures

The year 2013 was warm in Spain, with an estimated average temperature of 15°C, which was 0.3°C higher than the normal average value.

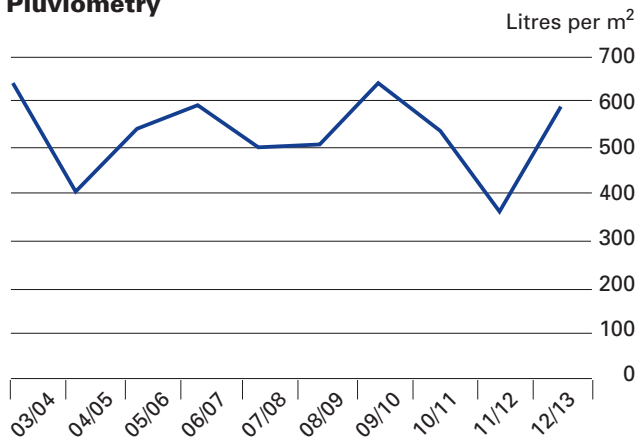
Regarding precipitation, 2013 was more humid than normal in most of the country. Average precipitation was estimated at approximately 715 mm, 10% greater than the normal average value.

## Air pollution

Greenhouse gas emissions in Spain registered a slight increase of 0.9% in 2011, as compared with the previous year, representing 7.7% of the total for the EU.

Regarding air pollution, Spain recorded an average of 23 microgrammes/m<sup>3</sup> of polluting particles in urban areas, this figure being below the average for the EU (27 microgrammes/m<sup>3</sup>).

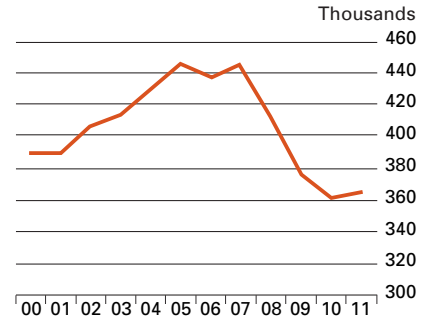
## Pluviometry



Source: AEMET. Ministry of Agriculture, Food and the Environment

## Greenhouse gas emissions in Spain

(1,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent)



Source: EEA, Eurostat

## Countries with the least air pollution in urban areas. 2011

Micrograms/m<sup>3</sup> of polluting particles

Finland	12
Estonia	13
Sweden	17
Ireland	18
Luxembourg	18
United Kingdom	21
Germany	23
Spain	23
Latvia	23
Lithuania	23

Source: Eurostat

## Main countries for freshwater withdrawal. 2011

Millions of m<sup>3</sup>

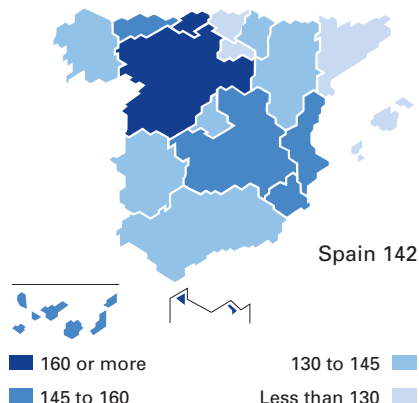
<b>Spain*</b>	<b>33,544.0</b>
France*	33,110.1
Poland	11,910.8
Romania	6,592.0
Bulgaria	6,385.1

\* Data for 2010

Source: Eurostat

### Average household water consumption. 2011

(litres/inhabitant/day)



### Average price of water. 2011

Euros/m<sup>3</sup>

#### Highest values

Murcia, Región de	2.29
Balears, Illes	2.19
Canarias	2.02

#### Average price

1.54

#### Lowest values

Galicia	1.07
Castilla y León	0.90
Rioja, La	0.90

### Main water indicators. 2011

		Interannual variation %
Average household consumption (litres/inhabitant/day)	142	-1.4
Volume of real losses (hm <sup>3</sup> )	776	-3.4
Average price (euros/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.54	2.0
Volume of water registered for urban water supply (hm <sup>3</sup> )	3,381	-0.4
Volume of water supplied to households (hm <sup>3</sup> )	2,384	-1.2
Volume of irrigation water (hm <sup>3</sup> )	16,344	1.4

### 142 litres per inhabitant and day

4,514 hm<sup>3</sup> of water were distributed in 2011 in Spain, and used by households (70.5%), the economic sectors (20.5%) and as municipal consumption (9.0%).

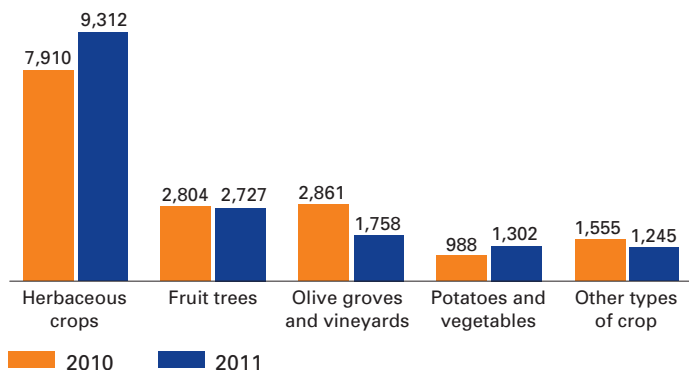
Households consumed 2,384 hm<sup>3</sup>, indicating an average of 142 litres per inhabitant per day, 1.4% less than in 2010. By Autonomous Community, Castilla-La Mancha recorded the greatest increase in water consumption in 2011 (9.5%), whereas Aragón registered the greatest decrease (-6.5%).

The unit value of water increased by 2.0% in 2011, up to 1.54 euros/m<sup>3</sup>.

### An increase of 1.4% in agricultural water consumption

The volume of irrigation water used in agrarian operations in 2011 reached 16,344 hm<sup>3</sup>, indicating an increase of 1.4%, as compared with the previous year.

### Volume of water according to type of crop (hm<sup>3</sup>)



## Main waste indicators. 2011

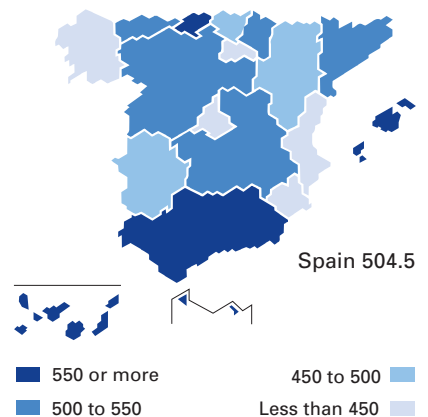
		Interannual variation %
<b>Urban waste collected (kg/inhabitant/year)</b>		
Mixed waste	406.8	-3.5
Paper and cardboard	27.4	-14.1
Glass	15.9	-9.1
<b>Waste generated (thousands of tonnes)</b>		
<b>Services sector</b>	<b>7,917.3</b>	
Hazardous	735.1	

## Decrease in urban waste

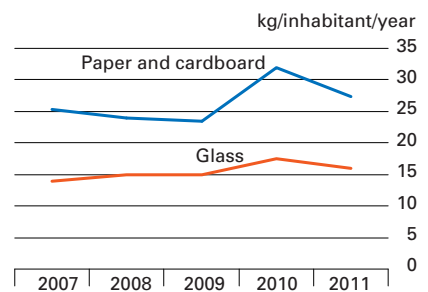
In 2011, a total of 23.3 million tonnes of urban waste were collected, 4.5% less than in the previous year. Of this waste, 18.8 million tonnes corresponded to mixed waste and 4.5 million tonnes to selected waste collection. In per capita terms, this indicated 504.5 kilogrammes of mixed urban waste per person in 2011.

Services activities generated 7.9 million tonnes of waste, and construction generated 32.7 million tonnes.

## Collection of urban waste 2011 (kg/inhabitant)



## Selective collection of glass, paper and cardboard



**The electricity sector is the sector that invests the most in environmental protection, with 163.8 million euros**

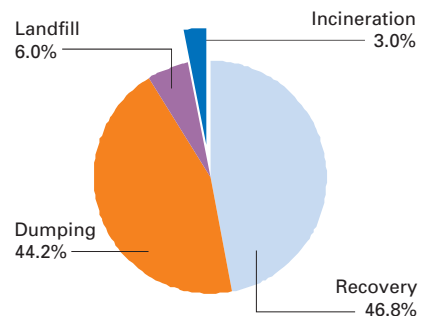


## Expenditure by industry on environmental protection

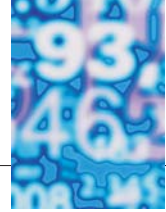
Total expenditure by industry on environmental protection stood at 2,389 million euros in 2011, recording an increase of 0.2%, as compared with the previous year.

Current expenses increased by 5.3%, whereas investment decreased 10.6% in the annual rate.

## Management of non-hazardous waste. 2011



# Population



## Population Figures 1 January 2013

<b>Spain</b>	<b>46,727,890</b>
<b>Andalucía</b>	<b>8,393,159</b>
Almería	691,680
Cádiz	1,247,578
Córdoba	800,414
Granada	922,138
Huelva	520,948
Jaén	661,716
Málaga	1,611,983
Sevilla	1,936,703
<b>Aragón</b>	<b>1,338,308</b>
Huesca	224,688
Teruel	141,113
Zaragoza	972,508
<b>Asturias, Principado de</b>	<b>1,067,802</b>
<b>Balears, Illes</b>	<b>1,110,115</b>
<b>Canarias</b>	<b>2,105,232</b>
Palmas, Las	1,098,235
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	1,006,997
<b>Cantabria</b>	<b>590,037</b>
<b>Castilla y León</b>	<b>2,518,528</b>
Ávila	169,458
Burgos	368,701
León	489,239
Palencia	168,749
Salamanca	347,249
Segovia	161,374
Soria	93,575
Valladolid	531,141
Zamora	189,042
<b>Castilla-La Mancha</b>	<b>2,094,391</b>
Albacete	399,510
Ciudad Real	522,749
Cuenca	211,796
Guadalajara	257,101
Toledo	703,236
<b>Cataluña</b>	<b>7,480,921</b>
Barcelona	5,493,078
Girona	749,191
Lleida	435,847
Tarragona	802,806
<b>Comunitat Valenciana</b>	<b>4,987,017</b>
Alicante/Alacant	1,854,244
Castellón/Castelló	585,729
Valencia/València	2,547,044
<b>Extremadura</b>	<b>1,100,968</b>
Badajoz	690,894
Cáceres	410,074
<b>Galicia</b>	<b>2,761,970</b>
Coruña, A	1,138,494
Lugo	344,845
Ourense	325,389
Pontevedra	953,241
<b>Madrid, Comunidad de</b>	<b>6,414,709</b>
<b>Murcia, Región de</b>	<b>1,461,987</b>
<b>Navarra, Comunidad Foral de</b>	<b>638,949</b>
<b>País Vasco</b>	<b>2,177,006</b>
Araba/Álava	319,927
Bizkaia	1,148,871
Gipuzkoa	708,207
<b>Rioja, La</b>	<b>318,639</b>
<b>Ceuta</b>	<b>84,534</b>
<b>Melilla</b>	<b>83,619</b>

## Population Figures

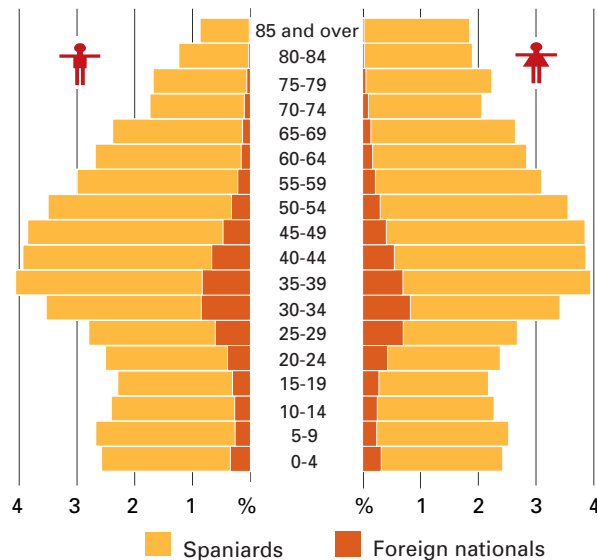
In 2013, the INE introduced a new statistical operation that provides information regarding the population resident in Spain, broken down by demographic characteristics (sex, age, country of birth and nationality).

The data provided by the Population Figures is used as reference population figures in all of the statistical operations of the INE, and is published on an international level as official population data for Spain, for all intents and purposes.

## The population decreases by 0.2%

The population resident in Spain at 1 January 2013 stood at 46.7 million inhabitants, indicating a decrease of 0.2%, as compared with the previous year. Persons aged 65 years old and over, represented 17.7% of the total population.

## Spanish population pyramid at 1 January 2013



## 5.1 million foreign nationals

The foreign population resident in Spain stood at 5,072,680 persons, and decreased by 3.1%, as compared with 1 January 2012. This decrease was due to both emigration and the acquisition of Spanish citizenship. Foreign nationals represented 10.9% of the total population.



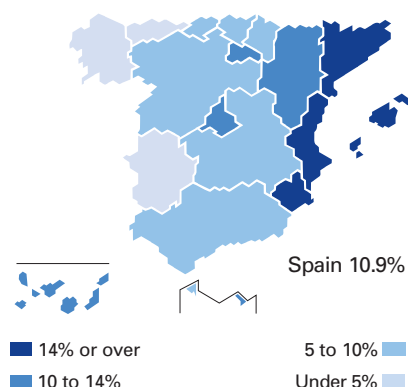
## Foreign nationals concentrated on the Mediterranean coast

At 1 January 2013, the Autonomous Communities with the highest percentage of foreign nationals were Illes Balears (20.1%) and Región de Murcia (15.0%).

Extremadura and Galicia were noteworthy, at the opposite end of the spectrum, with 3.5% and 3.7%, respectively.

Persons from Romania and Morocco were still the most numerous foreign nationals, with 30.2% recorded between the two nationalities.

### Foreign population. 2013



### Foreign population by nationality. 2013

	Total foreign nationals	% of the total	% females
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,072,682</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>48.7</b>
Romania	769,608	15.2	49.0
Morocco	759,273	15.0	42.2
United Kingdom	316,362	6.2	49.4
Ecuador	269,436	5.3	49.6
Colombia	223,140	4.4	55.8
Italy	181,046	3.6	42.0
China	169,645	3.3	48.2
Bolivia	162,538	3.2	59.5
Germany	153,432	3.0	50.2
Bulgaria	147,310	2.9	47.7
Portugal	116,431	2.3	38.5
Peru	109,639	2.2	53.0
France	101,466	2.0	49.3
Argentina	95,415	1.9	51.0
Dominican Republic	90,672	1.8	57.0

### Migration Statistics

In 2013, the INE carried out a new operation aimed at measuring the migrations (change in regular residence) taking place between Spain and the rest of the world, and also among the different Spanish regions and provinces.

### Negative migratory balance

Throughout 2012 there were 446,606 persons who left our country, representing a 54.8% variation, as compared with 2008. Out of the total, 57,267 were Spanish emigrants (12.8% of the total).

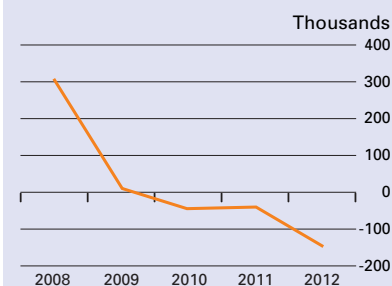
### Main countries of destination of the Spanish population born in Spain (%). 2012

United Kingdom	12.8
France	10.9
Germany	9.2
United States of America	7.9
Ecuador	6.2
Switzerland	6.0

Regarding immigration, the figure for 2012 reached 304,054 persons, 49.2% less than in 2008. Most of them came from the EU (36.8%).

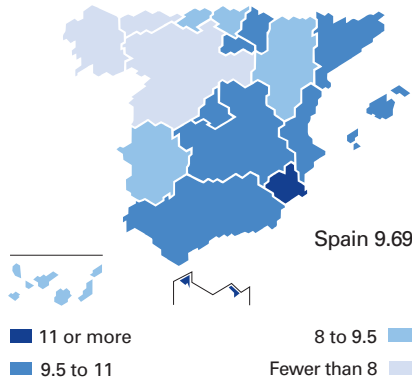
In 2012, the migratory balance stood at -142,552 persons, continuing the negative trend that started in 2010.

### Foreign migratory balance



**Birth rate. 2012**

Births per 1,000 inhabitants



**Main birth and fertility indicators. 2012**

		Interannual variation %
Number of births <sup>1</sup>	454,648	-3.7
Crude birth rate <sup>2</sup>	9.69	-3.8
Percentage of births to foreign women	19.2	-0.5
Average number of children per woman	1.32	-2.8
Mean age at childbearing	31.56	0.4
Percentage of births to unmarried women	38.96	4.3

1. To women resident in Spain  
2. Number of live births per 1,000 inhabitants

**Average number of children per woman. 2012**

Ireland	2.01
France *	2.01
Sweden	1.91
United Kingdom*	1.91
Finland	1.80
Belgium	1.79
Denmark	1.73
Netherlands	1.72
Lithuania	1.60
Slovenia	1.58
Luxembourg	1.57
Estonia	1.55
Romania	1.53
Croatia	1.51
Bulgaria	1.50
Czech Republic	1.45
Latvia	1.44
Austria	1.44
Malta	1.43
Italy *	1.40
Cyprus	1.39
Germany	1.38
Greece	1.34
Hungary	1.34
Slovakia	1.34
<b>Spain</b>	<b>1.32</b>
Poland	1.30
Portugal	1.28

\* Year 2011

Source: Eurostat

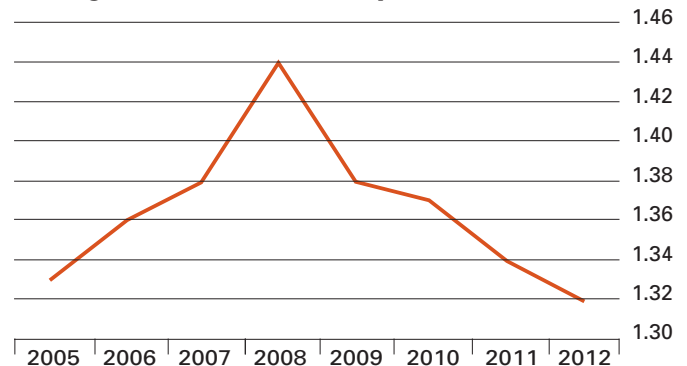
**The birth rate continues to decrease**

The birth rate has followed a decreasing trend since the year 2009. A total of 454,648 children were born in Spain in 2012, that is, 3.7% less than in 2011, and 12.5% less than in 2008, when the number of births reached a 25 year high.

The percentage of births to foreign women stood at 19.2%, that is, 0.5% less than in 2011. The average number of children per woman also decreased, from 1.36 recorded in 2011 to 1.32 in 2012.

Conversely, the percentage of births to unmarried women increased 4.3%, as compared with 2011, and the mean age at childbearing recorded an increase, standing at 31.56 years of age.

**Average number of children per woman**



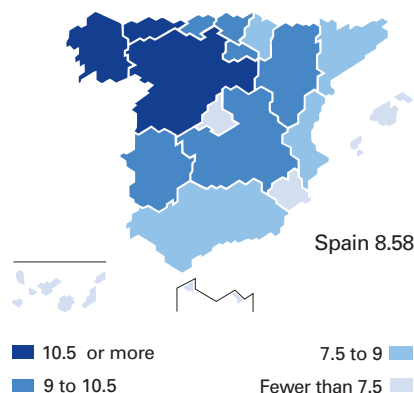
### Main mortality indicators. 2012

		Interannual variation %
Number of deaths <sup>1</sup>	402,950	3.9
Crude mortality rate <sup>2</sup>	8.58	3.9
Life expectancy at birth	82.29	0.0
Life expectancy at 65 years of age	20.61	-0.4
Infant mortality rate <sup>3</sup>	3.06	-2.5

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

### Crude mortality rate. 2012

Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants



### The mortality rate increases

In 2012, a total of 402,950 persons died in Spain, 3.9% more than in 2011. The crude mortality rate stood at 8.58 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, and the infant mortality rate was recorded at 3.06 deaths per 1,000 births, slightly lower than that registered the previous year.

### Increasingly long-lived population

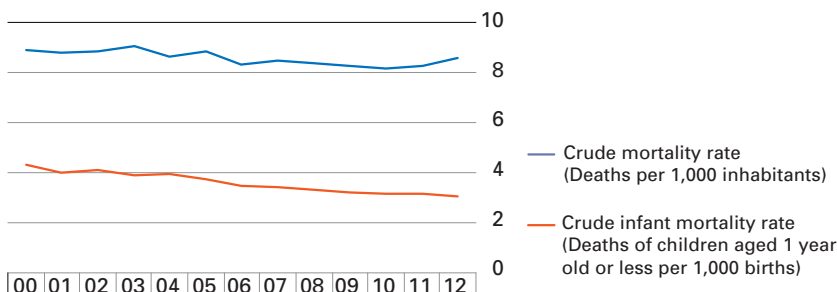
Life expectancy at birth exceeded 82 years of age in 2012, following the positive trend registered in recent years. For males, life expectancy at birth reached 79.4 years, and for females, it reached 85.1 years of age.

In 2012, Spanish women were the most long-lived of the European Union. Spanish males ranked third at a European level, after the Swedes and the Italians.

### Life expectancy at birth. 2012

	Males	Females
<b>Spain</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>85.5</b>
France	78.7	85.4
Italy	79.8	84.8
Luxembourg	79.1	83.8
Finland	77.7	83.7
Austria	78.4	83.6
Portugal	77.3	83.6
Sweden	79.9	83.6
Greece	78.0	83.4
Cyprus	78.9	83.4
Germany	78.6	83.3
Slovenia	77.1	83.3
Ireland	78.7	83.2
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>83.1</b>
Belgium	77.8	83.1
Malta	78.6	83.0
Netherlands	79.3	83.0
United Kingdom	79.1	82.8
Denmark	78.1	82.1
Estonia	71.4	81.5
Czech Republic	75.1	81.2
Poland	72.7	81.1
Croatia	73.9	80.6
Slovakia	72.5	79.9
Lithuania	68.4	79.6
Latvia	68.9	78.9
Hungary	71.6	78.7
Romania	71.0	78.1
Bulgaria	70.9	77.9

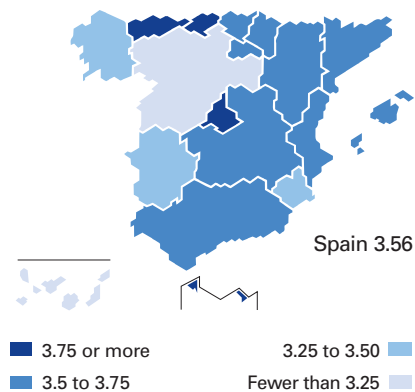
### Mortality rates



Source: Eurostat

### Crude marriage rate. 2012

Marriages per 1,000 inhabitants

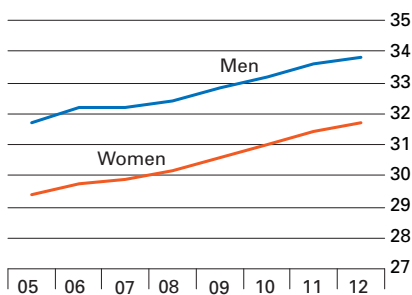


### Main marriage indicators. 2012

		Interannual variation %
Number of marriages <sup>1</sup>	168,556	4.2
Crude marriage rate <sup>2</sup>	3.56	2.9
% of marriages with at least one foreign spouse <sup>3</sup>	17.5	-9.8
% of same-sex marriages	2.0	-5.4
Mean age of women at first marriage	31.68	0.8
Mean age of men at first marriage	33.82	0.7

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

### Mean age at first marriage



### More marriages

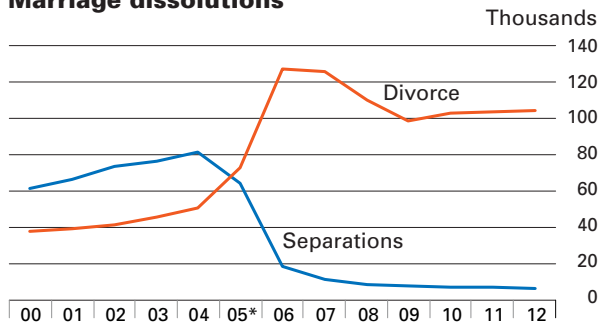
A total of 168,556 couples got married in 2012, that is, 4.2% more than the previous year. This breaks the negative trend of the number of marriages that began in 2004.

Same-sex marriages accounted for 2% of the total. In 17.5% of these marriages, at least one spouse was foreign.

### Fewer separations

In 2012, there were 7.8% fewer separations than the figure recorded in 2011. Nevertheless, divorces increased by 0.6%, as compared with 2011, representing 94.1% of all marriage dissolutions recorded in 2012. Overall, marriage dissolutions increased by 0.1%, as compared with 2011.

### Marriage dissolutions



\*Law 15/2005, of 8 July, allows for divorce without prior separation.





## Forecast of the number of students in the non-university General Education System<sup>1</sup>. 2012-2013 Academic year

	Number of students	Interannual variation %
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>8,006,376</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Preschool Education <sup>3</sup>	1,900,173	-0.9
Primary Education	2,827,480	1.1
Obligatory Secondary Education	1,806,058	0.8
Upper Secondary Education	692,558	1.2
Vocational Training	662,892	7.8

1. Preview data
  2. This also includes Special Education and Initial Professional Qualification Programmes.
  3. Student body schooled in centres authorised by the educational administrations
- Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

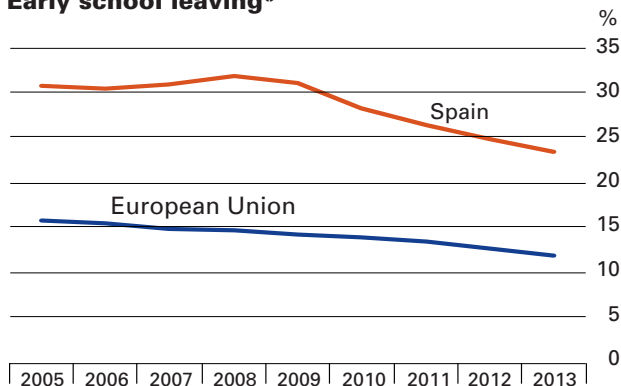
## Fewer students in Preschool Education

The 2012-13 academic year began with a forecast of somewhat more than 8 million students in non-university education, 1.0% more than the previous year.

The number of students increased at all educational levels, except in Preschool Education, which recorded a decrease of 0.9%. This figure was due to the drop in births since 2009.

The number of foreign students decreased by 3.9% in the 2012-13 academic year, as compared with the previous year, standing at 755,156. This figure represented 9.1% of the total student body.

## Early school leaving\*

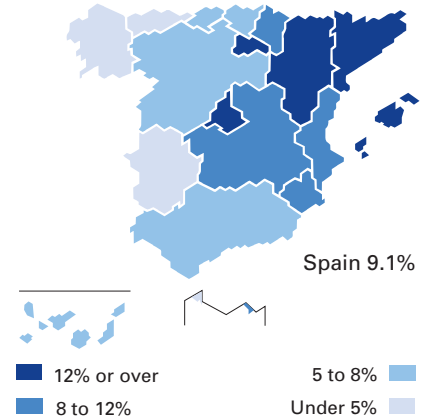


\* % of the population aged 18 to 24 years old that had not completed the Second stage of Secondary Education, and did not undertake any type of education or training.

Source: Eurostat

## Student body in Non-university education

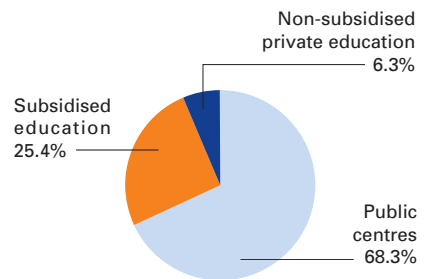
2012-2013 Academic year



Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

## Foreign students in Non-university education

2012-2013 Academic year

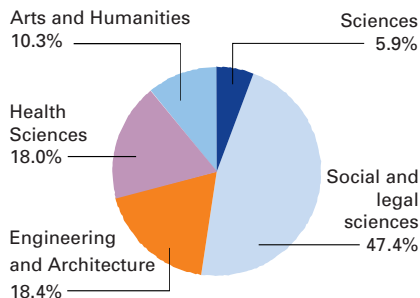


Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport



### Students enrolled in Degree studies by branch

2012-13 Academic year



Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

### Persons aged 30 to 34 years old who have completed tertiary education (%)\*. 2013

Ireland	52.6
Luxembourg	52.5
Lithuania	51.3
Sweden	48.3
Cyprus	47.8
United Kingdom	47.6
Finland	45.1
France	44.0
Estonia	43.7
Denmark	43.4
Netherlands	43.1
Belgium	42.7
<b>Spain</b>	<b>40.7</b>
Hungary	40.7
Poland	40.5
Slovenia	40.1
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>36.8</b>
Greece	34.6
Germany	33.1
Latvia	31.9
Bulgaria	29.4
Portugal	29.2
Austria	27.3
Slovakia	26.9
Czech Republic	26.7
Malta	26.0
Croatia	25.9
Romania	22.8
Italy	22.4

\*Equivalent to levels 5 and 6 of ISCED-97

Source: Eurostat

### Students enrolled in Degree studies and 1st and 2nd cycle. 2012/13 Academic year

Provisional data

Level	Enrolled students	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,434,729</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
Degree	1,027,823	26.9
1st and 2nd cycle	406,906	-37.1
Short Cycle	102,269	-74.4
Long Cycle	274,789	32.5
Only Second Cycle	29,848	-26.0

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

### The student body in Degree studies considerably exceeds the students in first and second cycles

During the 2012-13 academic year, 1,434,729 students enrolled in first and second-cycle university studies, which was 1.5% less than the number recorded for the previous academic year. 54.3% of the total were women.

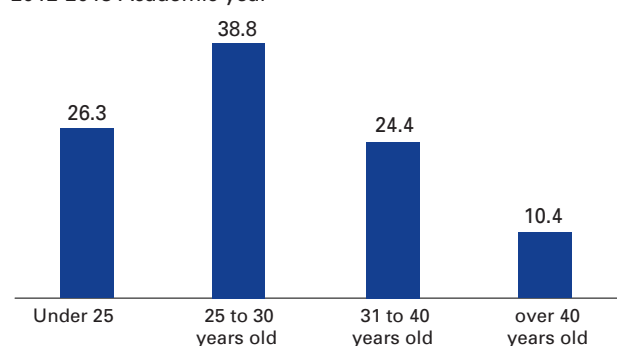
The students enrolled in Degree studies considerably exceeded the students in first and second-cycle studies (in process of extinction). This indicates the complete integration of the European System of Higher Education within the Spanish University System.

### Higher percentage of foreign nationals in Master's Degrees

Teaching began this 2012-2013 academic year for 2,951 Master's Degree programmes, with 113,805 students enrolled. The percentage of foreign students enrolled in Master's Degrees increased by 18.8%.

### Master's Degree students by age (%)

2012-2013 Academic year



Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

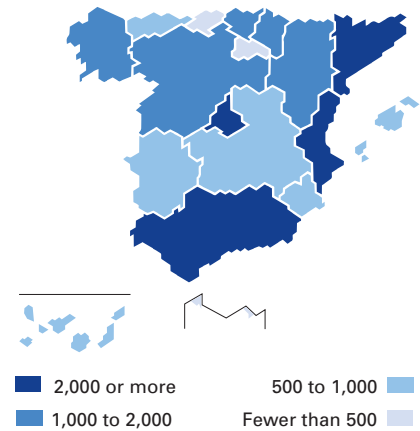
### Books and leaflets, according to subject. 2013

Number of titles published in Spain

		% of the total	Interannual variation (%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56,435</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-19.0</b>
Literature	18,743	33.2	-13.6
Social Sciences	9,160	16.2	-23.1
Applied Sciences	8,714	15.4	-19.8
Arts	5,570	9.9	-13.7
Geography and History	3,657	6.5	-26.7
Philosophy, Psychology	2,748	4.9	-18.8
Pure Sciences	2,632	4.7	-30.5
Religion, Theology	2,190	3.9	-10.4
General Interest	1,796	3.2	-19.2
Philology	1,225	2.2	-36.5

\*Simplified UNESCO classification

### Number of titles (books and leaflets) 2013



Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

### Fewer books published

According to the Publishing Production Statistics, there were 56,435 titles published in Spain in 2013, that is, 19.0% less than the previous year.

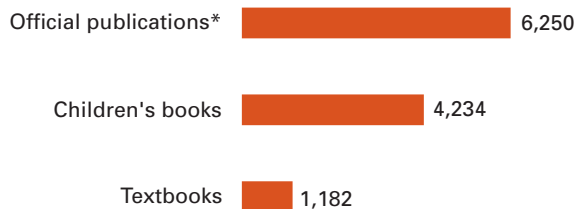
The subjects most published were Literature (33.2%), Social Sciences (16.2%) and Applied Sciences (15.4%).

In 2013, Castilian was the predominant language of publication, accounting for 80.1% of the total, whereas the percentage of books published in other languages reached 15.3%.

### Number of titles

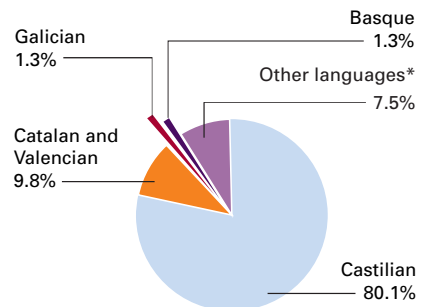


### Number of titles, according to publication category. 2013



\*Titles of public publishers

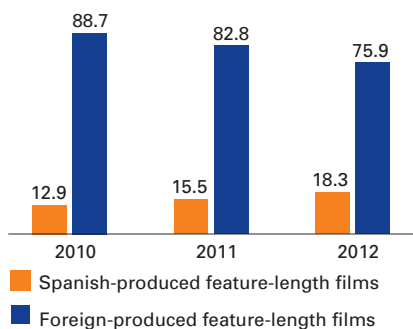
### Titles according to language of publication. 2013



\*This includes other national and/or foreign languages

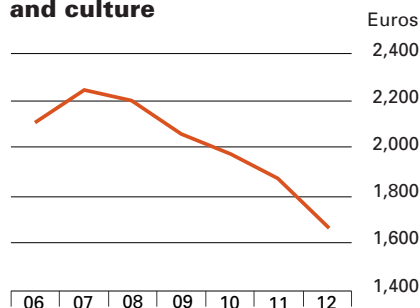
### Number of cinema-goers

Millions



Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

### Average household expenditure on leisure, performances and culture



### Cinematographic projection room activity. 2012

		Interannual variation %
Number of cinemas	841	-4.0
Number of projection rooms	4,003	-1.0
Films screened	1,482	-1.6
<b>Box office (millions of euros)</b>	<b>614.2</b>	<b>-3.4</b>
Spanish films	119.9	20.9
Foreign films	494.3	-7.9
<b>Cinema-goers (millions)</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>-4.3</b>
Spanish films	18.3	17.8
Foreign films	75.9	-8.4

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

### One out of five cinema-goers chooses Spanish cinema

In 2012, the increase in both the box office and the number of cinema-goers for Spanish-produced feature-length films continued, yielding increases of 20.9% and 17.8%, respectively, over the previous year. 19.4% of cinema-goers preferred Spanish cinema.

In turn, cultural activities accounted for 2.7% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2011, according to the last Satellite Account on Culture in Spain.

### Household expenditure on leisure decreases

In 2012, average household expenditure on goods and services in leisure, performances and culture reached 1,670 euros per year, 9.8% less than in the previous year, accumulating five years of decreases, according to the Household Budget Survey.

### Activity indicators of performing and musical arts. 2012

	Performances	Audience (thousands)	Average expenditure per member of the audience (euros)	Interannual variation % performances
Theatrical plays	50,833	11,534	14.9	-10.3
Classic music	15,017	4,733	8.1	-2.5
Popular music	116,446	24,382	5.6	-4.3
Lyrical genre	1,314	805	31.7	-9.1
Dance	2,633	1,066	9.7	-13.4

\* Regarding classic and popular music, the representations are concerts

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport





### Hospital discharges, according to main group of illness. 2012

		Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,633,086</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
Diseases of the circulatory tract	610,390	0.6
Diseases of the digestive tract	556,082	-1.7
Complications during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	531,314	-3.9
Diseases of the respiratory tract	520,341	0.5
Neoplasias (tumours)	443,675	0.1
Injuries and poisoning	401,345	0.0
Rest	1,569,939	-0.8

### Diseases of the circulatory tract, main cause of hospitalisation

According to the Hospital Morbidity Survey, during the year 2012, a total of 4.6 million hospital admissions with stays were recorded, 0.8% less than in 2011. The main cause of this was the decrease in pregnancy and childbirth episodes. The average age of the persons discharged stood at 54.2 years old.

The average stay per hospital admission was 6.68 days. The main reasons for hospitalisation were diseases of the circulatory tract (13.2% of the admissions) and diseases of the digestive tract (12.0%).

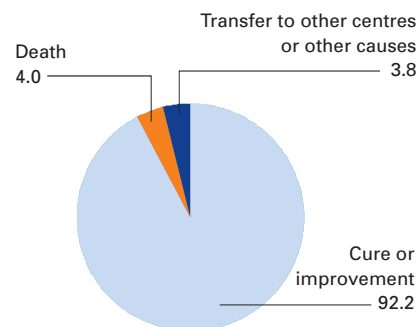
The highest morbidity rates (discharges per 100,000 inhabitants) were recorded in Aragón and Comunidad Foral de Navarra. In turn, the lowest were registered in Castilla-La Mancha and Melilla.

### Number of abortions



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality

### Reasons for discharge. 2012 (%)



### Average stay. 2012

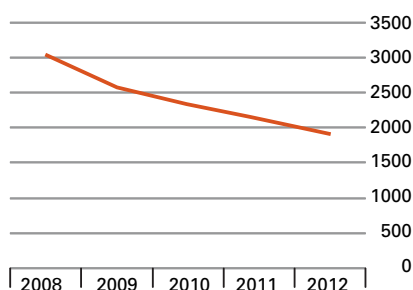
	Days
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.68</b>
Mental disorders	25.77
Tumours	8.24
Circulatory tract	7.66
Injuries and poisoning	7.66
Respiratory tract	6.86
Digestive tract	5.50
Pregnancy and childbirth episodes	2.98

### Annual rate of organ donors 2012 Per million persons

Main countries	Rate
<b>Spain</b>	<b>34.8</b>
Belgium	30.1
Portugal	28.1
USA	26.0
France	25.0
Austria	24.4
Italy	21.8

Source: Council of Europe

**Deaths due to traffic accidents**



**Deaths, according to the main causes of death. 2012**

	Total	Women %	Interannual variation % Total
<b>All causes</b>	<b>402,950</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Ischaemic heart diseases <sup>1</sup>	34,751	42.5	-0.2
Cerebrovascular diseases	29,520	57.9	2.3
Bronchial and lung cancer	21,511	17.8	2.0
Heart failure	18,453	65.3	8.0
Mental, organic, senile and presenile disorders	16,385	67.5	12.2
Chronic lower respiratory tract diseases (except asthma)	15,994	22.6	7.0

1.This includes acute myocardial infarction and other ischaemic heart diseases.

**Standardised rates per 100,000 inhabitants. 2011**

Countries	All causes
Poland	1,020.3
Mexico*	1,019.5
USA*	822.8
United Kingdom*	790.6
Germany	786.8
Portugal	778.4
Netherlands	768.8
South Korea	753.9
Italy*	699.2
<b>Spain</b>	<b>687.1</b>
Australia	673.3
Japan	632.8

\*This data corresponds to 2010

Source: OECD

**Tumours were the main cause of death among males, and diseases of the circulatory tract among females**

In 2012, the Deaths according to Cause of Death Statistics registered a total of 402,950 deaths, 3.9% more than in 2011. The crude mortality rate increased to 861.6 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants.

According to sex, the main causes of death among males were tumours (with a rate of 296.3 deaths per 100,000). In turn, the main causes of death among females were diseases of the circulatory tract (282.2 deaths per 100,000).

The groups of diseases recording the greatest increase were mental disorders, with 12.2% more than in 2011, and diseases of the respiratory tract (12.1%).

In 2012, deaths due to traffic accidents decreased by 9.5%.

**Main causes of death according to sex. 2012**

Females			Males		
Total	197,030	%	Total	205,920	%
Cerebrovascular diseases	17,084	8.7	Bronchial and lung cancer	17,683	8.6
Heart failure	12,041	6.1	Cerebrovascular diseases	12,436	6.0
Mental, organic, senile and presenile disorders	11,061	5.6	Chronic lower respiratory tract diseases (except asthma)	12,384	6.0
Alzheimer's disease	9,185	4.7	Acute myocardial infarction	10,288	5.0
Acute myocardial infarction	7,356	3.7	Colon cancer	6,937	3.4

## Registered health professionals. 2012

	Total	Women %	Interannual variation % Total
Nurses	265,569	84.3	-1.0
Doctors	228,917	46.9	1.1
Pharmacists	65,471	71.0	0.8
Physiotherapists	38,630	67.7	3.1
Dentists	31,261	52.3	7.5
Veterinarians	29,096	43.6	0.1
Opticians-Optometrists	15,220	64.4	0.5
Psychologists [1] [2]	7,131	76.7	
Dental Technicians [1]	6,185	21.4	
Chiropodists	6,050	57.3	4.1
Physicists [2]	49	30.6	0.0

[1] The data regarding dental technicians and psychologists with professional health expertise are included for the first time in the statistics for 2012.

[2] This only considers the number of physcists and psychologists with professional health expertise.

## The number of registered nurses decreases

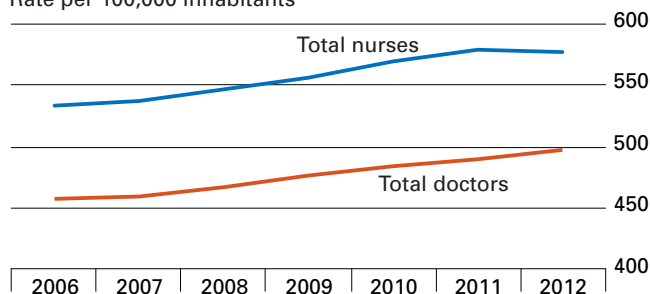
The number of registered doctors increased by 1.1%, reaching 498 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2012.

Within the registered health professionals, the group of registered nurses was the only one recording a negative interannual variation in 2012, with -1.0%. This was the first decrease registered since 1977 (when the comparable series started).

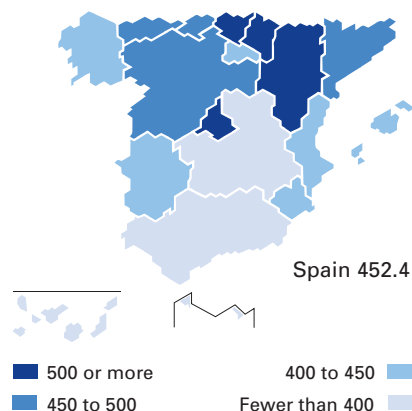
There was a significant presence of women among registered health professionals. Seven out of eleven professions analysed recorded more women registered than men. Considering the remaining four, the difference between both sexes continued to lessen.

## Number of registered nurses and doctors

Rate per 100,000 inhabitants



## Non-retired registered doctors 2012 (Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)



## Total health expenditure in different countries. 2011

	% of GDP
USA	17.7
Netherlands	11.9
France	11.6
Germany	11.3
Canada	11.2
Switzerland	11.0
Denmark	10.9
Austria	10.8
Portugal	10.2
Sweden	9.5
United Kingdom	9.4
<b>Spain</b>	<b>9.3</b>
Norway	9.3
Italy	9.2
Greece	9.1
Iceland	9.0
Ireland	8.9
Slovenia	8.9
Slovakia	7.9
Hungary	7.9
Cyprus	7.5
Czech Republic	7.5
South Korea	7.4
Poland	6.9
Luxembourg	6.6
Estonia	5.9

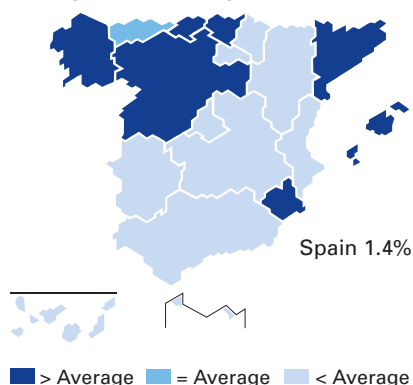
Source: OECD

# Living conditions



## CPI. 2013

Average annual change %



## Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP). 2013

Average annual change %

Estonia	3.2
Romania	3.2
Netherlands	2.6
United Kingdom	2.6
Croatia	2.3
Finland	2.2
Austria	2.1
Slovenia	1.9
Luxembourg	1.7
Hungary	1.7
Germany	1.6
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Spain</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Slovakia	1.5
<b>Eurozone</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Czech Republic	1.4
Italy	1.3
Belgium	1.2
Lithuania	1.2
France	1.0
Malta	1.0
Poland	0.8
Denmark	0.5
Ireland	0.4
Bulgaria	0.4
Cyprus	0.4
Portugal	0.4
Sweden	0.4
Latvia	0.0
Greece	-0.9

Source: Eurostat

## Consumer Price Index (CPI). Base 2011

	Average index 2012	Average annual change %
<b>Overall Index</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	105.2	2.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	112.4	6.1
Clothing and footwear	100.3	0
Housing	106.0	0.9
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	101.8	0.9
Health	110.7	6.9
Transport	105.2	0.4
Communications	92.5	-4.2
Recreation and culture	101.4	0.7
Education	113.3	8.1
Restaurants, cafés and hotels	101.4	0.5
Miscellaneous goods and services	104.4	2.0

## Medicine increased the most

In 2013, the average change of the overall Consumer Price Index (CPI) stood at 1.4%, one point less than the previous year.

Among the twelve large groups of consumer goods and services, the greatest growth changes corresponded to Education (8.1%) and Health (6.9%). Conversely, Communications experienced a decrease of 4.2%.

At a more detailed level, Medicine and other pharmaceutical products recorded the greatest average annual change. In turn, Photographic and cinematographic equipment registered the least average annual change.

By Autonomous Community, Cantabria registered the greatest inflation rate (2.1%) and Canarias the lowest one (0.7%).

## What increased the most on average in 2013 (%)

Medicine and other pharmaceutical products	23.2
Fresh potatoes and potatoes preparations	20.3
Oils	20.0
Higher education	18.3
Sewage system	10.0

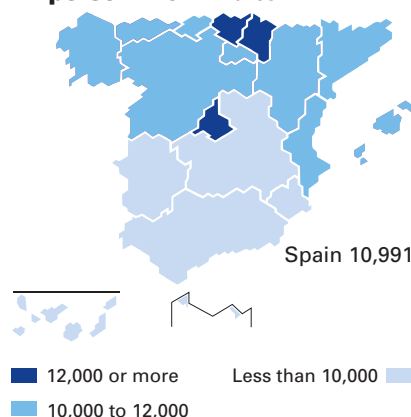
## What decreased the most on average in 2013 (%)

Photographic and cinematographic equipment	-12.0
Image and sound equipment	-9.3
IT equipment	-8.0
Image and sound recording equipment	-7.1
Telephone services	-5.1

### Average household expenditure. 2012

	Euros	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,143</b>	<b>-3.4</b>
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	9,089	-0.7
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	4,141	-0.2
Transport	3,321	-4.9
Restaurants, cafés and hotels	2,459	-7.4
Miscellaneous goods and services	2,151	-1.9
Leisure, performances and culture	1,670	-9.8
Clothing and footwear	1,403	-9.2
Rest	3,909	-4.3

### Average expenditure per person. 2012 Euros



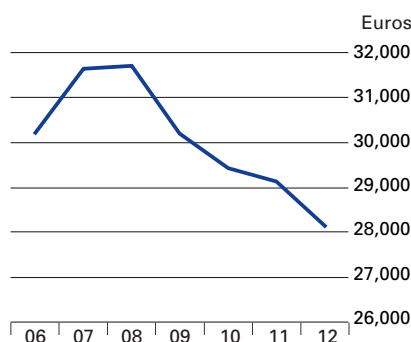
### Housing, our greatest expenditure

According to the latest data from the Household Budget Survey, average household consumption expenditure in 2012 reached 28,143 euros, 3.4% less than the figure recorded the previous year.

Households spent 32.3% of their budget on housing-related expenses, 14.7% on food and non-alcoholic beverages and 11.8% on transport.

Average expenditure per person was 10,991 euros, with a 2.4% decrease, as compared with 2011.

### Average household expenditure



**32.3% of household expenditure is housing-related in 2012**

### Goods and services that have experienced the greatest change in average household expenditure between 2006 and 2012\* (%)

#### Greatest increase

Electricity, gas and other fuels	49.9
Real rents	46.6
Other housing-related services	32.3

#### Greatest drop

Purchase of vehicles	-61.9
Clothing	-33.1
Footwear	-27.4

\*Only the subgroups accounting for 1% or more of total expenditure are considered.



### Continuous Household Survey

As of 2013, the INE carries out a continuous survey that provides annual information on the basic demographic characteristics of the population and households (type and size), as well as on dwellings.

### Fewer persons per household

In 2013, the average number of households in Spain was 18,217,300, recording an increase of 133,600, as compared with the 2011 census.

The average size of the households continued to fall and stood at 2.53 persons.

Year 2013	Provisional data
Households	18,217,300
Average size of the household	2.53

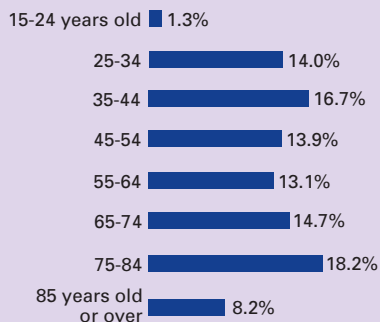
Households	18,217,300
Average size of the household	2.53

Most common household types:

Person living alone and under 65 years of age	2,606,400
Person living alone and over 64 years of age	1,805,600
Couple without children	3,943,200
Couple with children	6,362,800
Mother or father with children	1,707,700

The number of persons living alone has kept increasing, reaching 4,412,000 in 2013. This figure represents 24.2% of the total households.

### Persons likely to live alone, by age. 2013 Provisional data



### Social Security system contributory pensions. 2013

	Thousands of pensions	Average value (Euros/month)	Interannual variation % (Number of pensions)
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,065.8</b>	<b>856.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Permanent disability	935.2	907.6	-0.9
Retirement	5,451.5	979.5	2.3
Widowhood	2,336.2	617.6	0.6
Orphanhood	305.2	371.1	7.0
Family allowance	37.7	500.9	-1.4

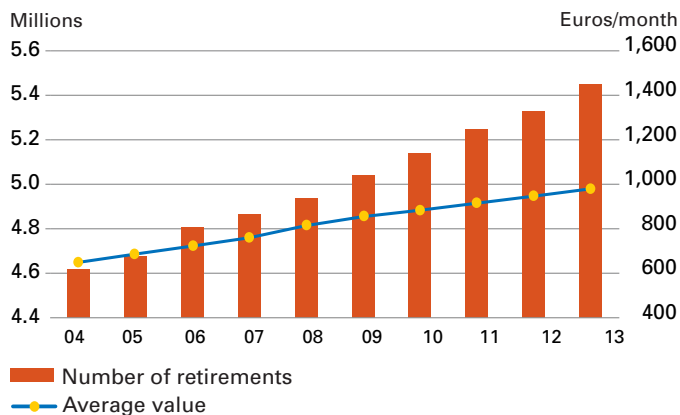
Source: Ministry of Employment and Social Security

### Contributory pensions reach 9 million

According to data from the Ministry of Employment and Social Security, contributory pensions reached 9 millions in 2013, that is, 1.6% more than the previous year. Retirement pensions were the most numerous, with more than 5.4 million, and with an average value of 979.5 euros per month.

In 2013, non-contributory pensions (disability and retirement) reached a total of 446,292. Among them, 250,815 corresponded to retirement (with 56.2% of the total).

### Social Security system retirement pensions



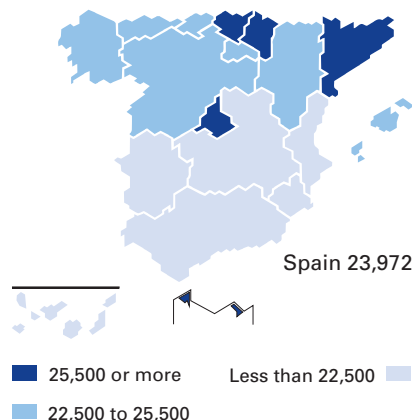
Source: Ministry of Employment and Social Security

## Household income decreases for the third consecutive year

According to the Living Conditions Survey, the average annual income of Spanish households reached 23,972 euros in 2011, with a 0.8% decrease, as compared with the previous year.

22.2% of the population resident in Spain was below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in 2012. The highest at-risk-of-poverty rate was registered among persons aged under 16 years old, with 28.9%.

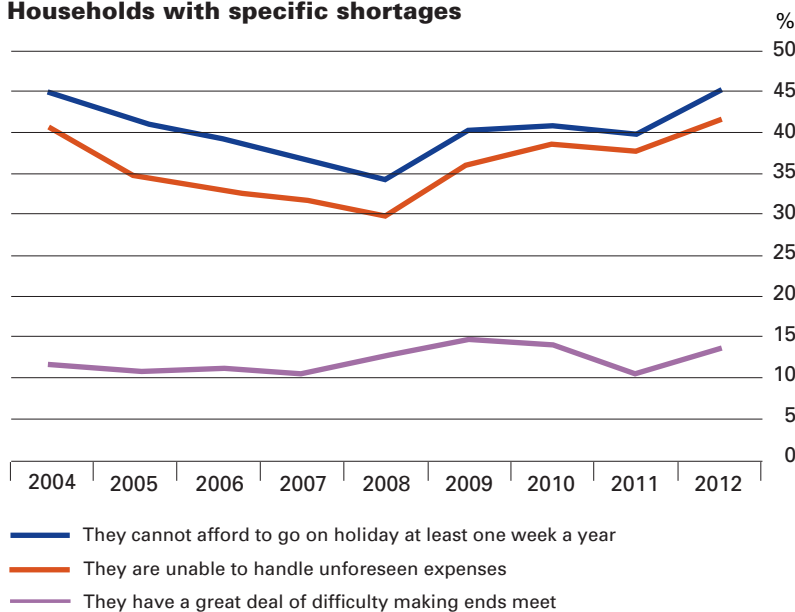
Average household income. 2011  
Euros/year



## It becomes more difficult to make ends meet

45.1% of households could not afford to go on holiday at least one week a year in 2012. In addition, 41.4% of households were unable to handle unforeseen expenses and 13.5% had a great deal of difficulty making ends meet.

### Households with specific shortages



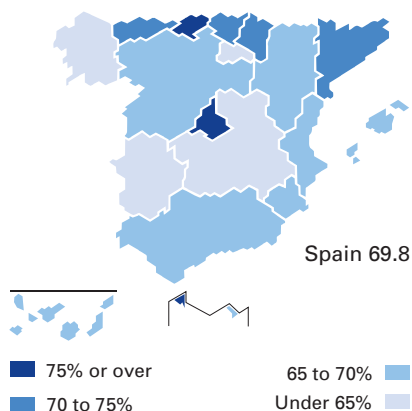
### At-risk-of-poverty rate\*. 2012

	Males	females
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>22.1</b>
Under 16 years of age	28.4	29.3
16 to 29 years old	26.7	27
30 to 44 years old	21.3	22.8
45 to 64 years old	21.3	19.1
65 years old and over	13.6	15.8

\*Percentage of the population below the poverty threshold. This is established as 60% of the median of the income per consumption unit of persons.



### Dwellings with Internet access. 2013 (%)



### Half of the population uses the Internet daily

In 2013, there were 11.1 million dwellings with Internet access, that is, 69.8% of the total households in Spain. 53.8% of the Spanish population between 16 and 74 years of age used the Internet daily, and seven out of ten Internet users had Internet access through mobile devices.

The Autonomous Communities with the highest percentages of Internet access were Comunidad de Madrid (79.8%) and Cantabria (74.6%).

### Young persons and technology

Computer use by minors aged 10 to 15 years old was practically universal, with 95.2% of them having used computers in the last 3 months, and 91.8% of them that used the Internet.

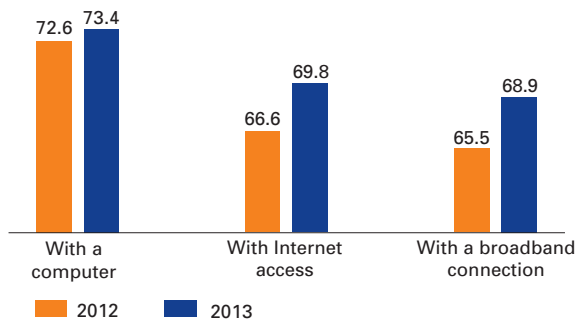
The availability of mobile telephones increased significantly for the group aged 10-15 years old. One out of four children 10 years old had a mobile phone, and by the age of 15, nine out of ten children had a mobile phone.

### Dwellings with Internet access 2013 (%)

Netherlands	95
Luxembourg	94
Denmark	93
Sweden	93
Finland	89
Germany	88
United Kingdom	88
Ireland	82
France	82
Austria	81
Belgium	80
Estonia	80
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>79</b>
Malta	79
Slovakia	78
Slovenia	76
Czech Republic	73
Latvia	72
Poland	72
Hungary	71
<b>Spain</b>	<b>70</b>
Italy	69
Croatia	65
Cyprus	65
Lithuania	65
Portugal	62
Romania	58
Greece	56
Bulgaria	54

Source: Eurostat

### Equipment in dwellings (%)



### Children aged 10 to 15 years old with a mobile phone. 2013

	%
10 years old	26.1
11 years old	41.6
12 years old	58.8
13 years old	75.8
14 years old	84.4
15 years old	90.2





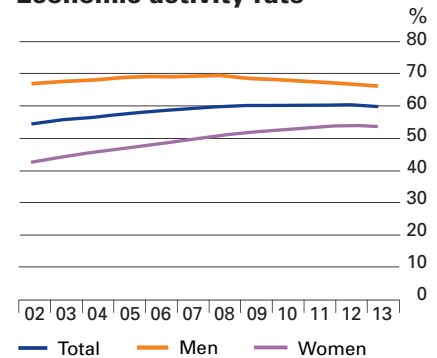


## Population aged 16 years old and over, according to their relationship with labour activity and sex\*. 2013. Thousands of persons

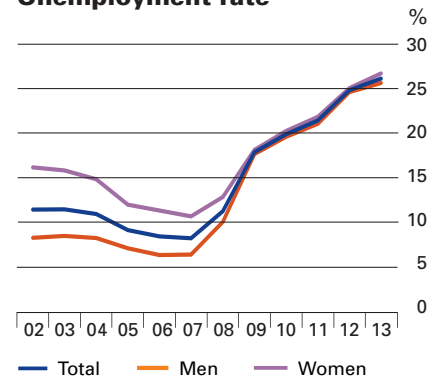
Both sexes		Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,638.6</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Economically active persons	23,190.1	-1.1
- Employed persons	17,139.0	-2.8
- Unemployed persons	6,051.1	4.1
Economically inactive persons	15,448.5	0.5
<b>Men</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,861.0</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Economically active persons	12,521.4	-1.7
- Employed persons	9,315.8	-3.0
- Unemployed persons	3,205.6	2.4
Economically inactive persons	6,339.6	
<b>Women</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,777.6</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Economically active persons	10,668.8	-0.3
- Employed persons	7,823.2	-2.5
- Unemployed persons	2,845.5	6.2
Economically inactive persons	9,108.8	-0.2

\*Data revised with the 2011 Census population base

## Economic activity rate



## Unemployment rate



## 23.19 million economically active persons

According to the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS), in 2013, the economically active population stood at somewhat more than 23 million persons. The economic activity rate reached 60.4% of the population aged 16 years old and over.

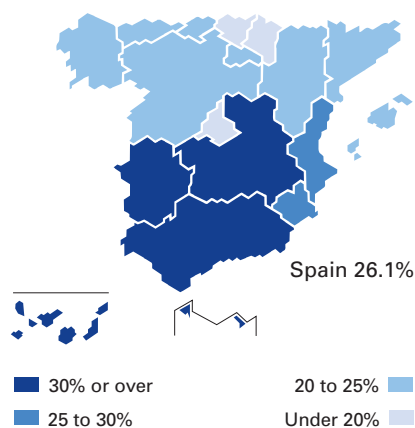
The number of employed persons decreased 2.8%, as compared with 2012, and once again, construction was the sector recording the greatest drop (with a decrease of 11.3%).

## Employed persons, by economic sector. 2013

	Thousands	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,139.0</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
Agriculture	736.6	-0.9
Industry	2,355.5	-5.2
Construction	1,029.5	-11.3
Services	13,017.5	-1.7



### Unemployment rate. 2013



### Main countries of the EU, by unemployment rate. 2013

Highest unemployment rates	%
Greece	27.3
<b>Spain<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>26.1</b>
Croatia	17.2
Portugal	16.5
Cyprus	15.9
Lowest unemployment rates	%
Austria	4.9
Germany	5.3
Luxembourg	5.8
Malta	6.5
Netherlands	6.7

1. Revised data for Spain

Source: Eurostat

### Employed persons, by professional situation. 2013

Thousands of persons

		Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,139.0</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
Self-employed workers	3,060.7	0.3
Employer	872.0	-4.7
Independent worker	2,050.8	3.3
Member of a cooperative	23.3	-16.7
Family assistance*	114.6	-6.7
Other	9.2	11.9
Wage earners	14,069.1	-3.5
Public sector wage earners	2,937.4	-5.6
Private sector wage earners	11,131.8	-2.9

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

### The public sector keeps losing wage earners

In 2013, there were 17.1 million employed persons as an annual average, 82.1% of whom were wage earners. The number of wage earners decreased 5.6% within the public sector.

The unemployment rate stood at 26.1% (25.1% male and 26.7% female). Once again, Andalucía led with a figure of 36.2% as an annual average.

The percentage of households with all economically active members unemployed reached 10.6% in 2013.



### Households with regard to economic activity. 2013

	Thousands	%
<b>Total households</b>	<b>18,212.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
One economically active member or more	13,367.0	73.4
All economically active members are employed	8,647.9	47.5
All economically active members are unemployed	1,937.2	10.6
Households without economically active members	4,845.4	26.6

### Net labour cost and wages, according to sector. 2012

	Net cost *		Salaries and wages	
	Euros	Interannual variation %	Euros	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,667.43</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>22,635.56</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Industry	35,843.58	1.7	26,130.45	1.1
Construction	31,830.02	1.5	22,481.97	1.3
Services	29,545.12	-1.3	21,958.77	-1.1

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

### The labour cost decreased by 0.7%

The net labour cost in 2012 reached 30,667.43 euros per worker, after deducting 238.12 euros for subsidies and deductions received from the Public Administrations for encouraging employment and professional training, according to the Annual Labour Cost Survey. Salaries and wages registered a decrease of 0.6% with regard to 2011.

### Uneven wage distribution

The 2011 Wage Structure Survey reflected that the most frequent wage in Spain was 15,500 euros/year, the median was 19,287.24 euros/year and the mean was 22,899.35 euros/year. The imbalance in the wage distribution between the sexes was considerable: the average annual female wage was 77.0% of the corresponding male wage.

### Activities with the greatest average annual earnings. 2011

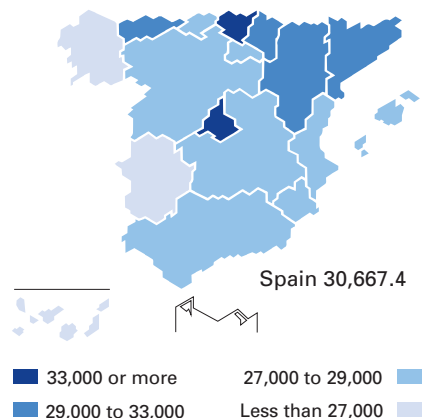
	Euros/year
<b>Supply of electrical energy, gas, steam and air conditioning</b>	<b>50,371.41</b>
Financial and insurance activities	41,124.22
Information and communications	32,491.04

### Activities with the least average annual earnings. 2011

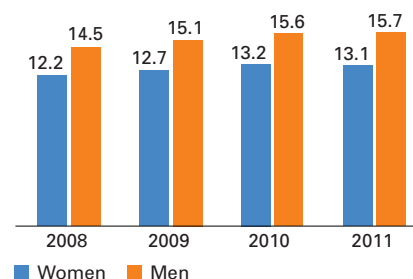
	Euros/year
Other services	17,035.17
Administrative and support services activities	16,199.14
<b>Accommodation</b>	<b>14,234.54</b>

### Net cost per worker. 2012

Euros/year



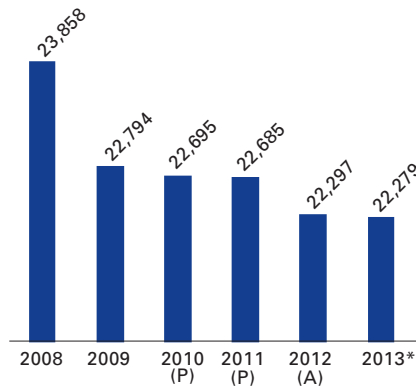
### Average earnings per hour worked. Euros





## National accounts

### GDP per capita



(P) Provisional estimate

(A) Preview estimate

\*Estimate from the Quarterly National Accounts

### GDP per capita in purchasing power parity. 2012

	% of EU-28
Luxembourg	263
Austria	130
Ireland	129
Netherlands	128
Denmark	126
Sweden	126
Germany	123
Belgium	120
Finland	115
France	109
United Kingdom	106
Italy	101
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Spain</b>	<b>96</b>
Cyprus	92
Malta	86
Slovenia	84
Czech Republic	81
Portugal	76
Slovakia	76
Greece	75
Lithuania	72
Estonia	71
Hungary	67
Poland	67
Latvia	64
Croatia	62
Romania	50
Bulgaria	47

Source: Eurostat

### National Accounts. 2013. Base 2008

Estimate from the Quarterly National Accounts

		Interannual variation %
GDPmp at current prices (millions of euros)	1,022,988	-0.6
GDP per capita at current prices (euros)	22,279	-0.1

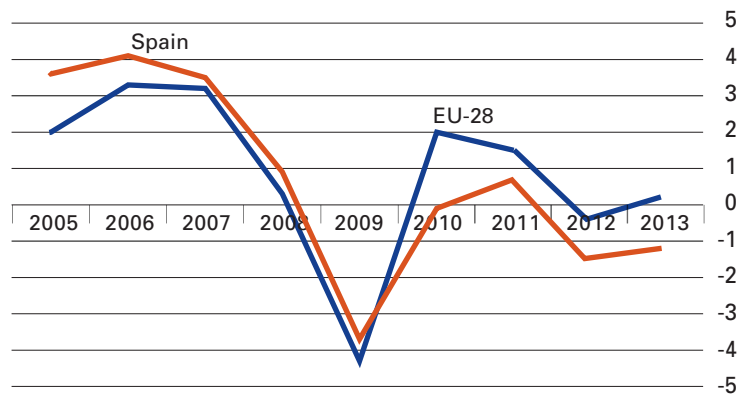
### Slight decrease in GDP

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices in 2013 was estimated to be 1,022,988 million euros, 0.6% less than in 2012.

The variation in volume was expressed in negative terms, with -1.2% in the annual variation rate.

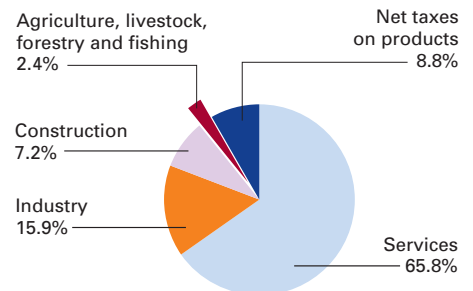
In turn, GDP per capita at current prices was 22,279 euros, 0.1% less than in 2012.

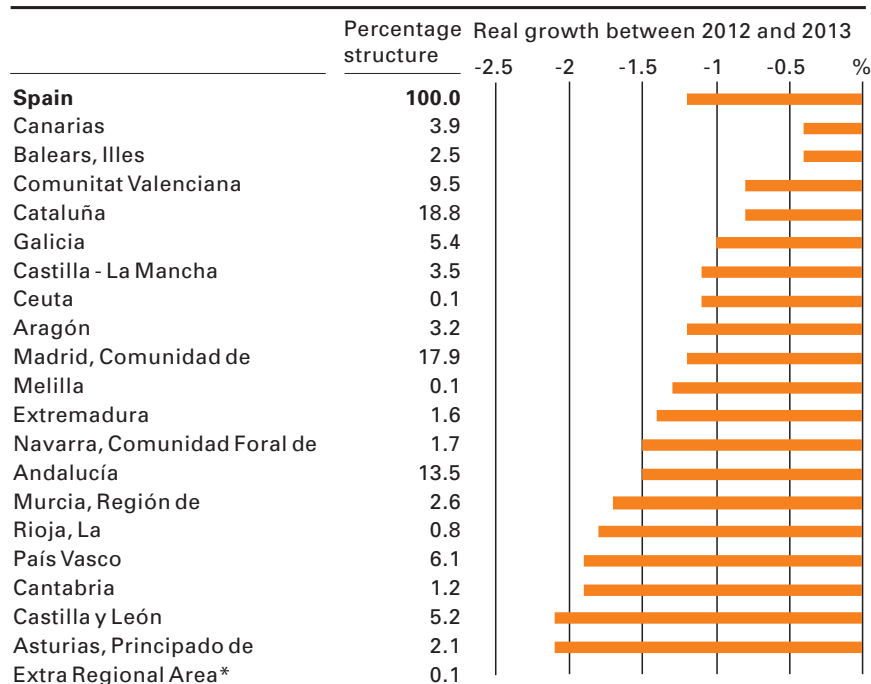
### Variation rate of GDP in volume



Source: Eurostat

### GDPmp according to components 2013



**GDPmp at current prices. 2013.** First estimate

\*The Extra-Regional Gross Added Value is generated solely in the branch of the Public Administration, Defence and Compulsory Social Security.

**Territorial differences**

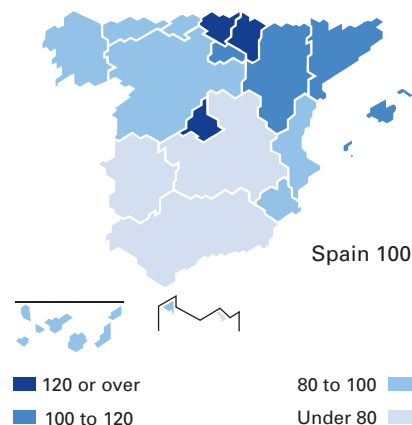
Canarias and Illes Balears were the Autonomous Communities that registered the smallest drops in GDP in terms of volume (both with -0.4%) in 2013. This is mainly due to the positive evolution of the services sector of their respective economies, which was greater than that observed at the national level.

In turn, the greatest decreases recorded in GDP variation in terms of volume corresponded to Principado de Asturias and Castilla y León (both with -2.1%).

The greatest Gross Domestic Product per inhabitant corresponded to País Vasco (29,959 euros), that is, 34.5% higher than the Spanish average. In turn, the least GDP per inhabitant was registered in Extremadura (15,026 euros), that is, 32.6% lower.

**GDP per capita. 2013**

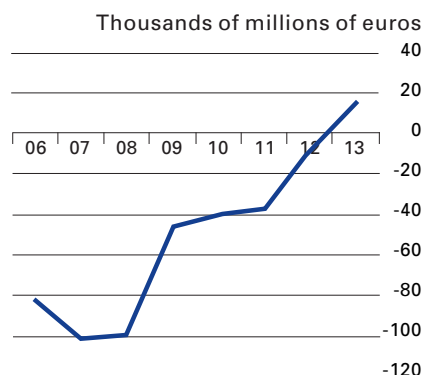
Indices

**GDP per capita. 2013**

First estimate

	Euros/ inhabitant
País Vasco	29,959
Madrid, Comunidad de	28,915
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	28,358
Cataluña	26,666
Rioja, La	25,277
Aragón	24,732
Balears, Illes	23,446
<b>Spain</b>	<b>22,279</b>
Castilla y León	21,879
Cantabria	21,550
Asturias, Principado de	20,591
Galicia	20,399
Comunitat Valenciana	19,502
Canarias	18,873
Ceuta	18,771
Murcia, Región de	17,901
Castilla- La Mancha	17,780
Andalucía	16,666
Melilla	16,426
Extremadura	15,026

### Net lending / Net borrowing of the Spanish economy against the rest of the world



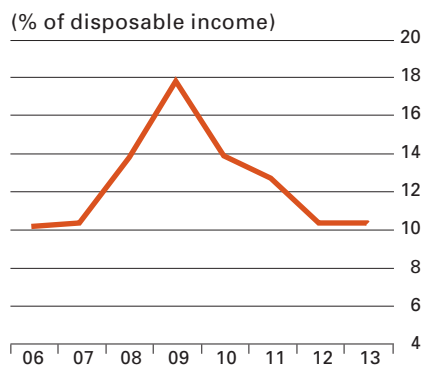
### For the first time, the national economy accumulates net lending

2013 was the first year, since 1998, in which the national economy registered net lending (15,653 million euros, 1.5% of GDP).

The change observed in the foreign financing dependency of the economy between 2012 and 2013 was due to the improvement in the balance of foreign exchange of goods and services with the rest of the world, despite the decrease registered in the balance of income and current and capital transfers.

Households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) maintained their savings rate in 2013, standing at 10.4% of their disposable income.

### Savings rate of households and NPISH\*



\* Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households

### Public Administration net borrowing records a decrease

For the year 2013 as a whole, the Public Administrations presented net borrowing of 72,400 million euros. This net borrowing was reduced by 67,578 million euros, when not including aid to the financial institutions (4,822 millions).

### Net lending / Net borrowing

Millions of euros

Institutional sector	2012	2013	Difference
Households and NPISH	24,996	25,219	223
Public Administrations	-109,295	-72,400	36,895
Public Administrations not including aid to the financial institutions	-70,227	-67,578	2,649
Financial institutions	66,078	18,894	-47,184
Non-financial corporations	11,563	43,940	32,377
<b>Total</b>	<b>-6,658</b>	<b>15,653</b>	<b>22,311</b>





## Balance of payments: current and capital account. 2013

Millions of euros

	Balance	Income	Payments
<b>Current account</b>	<b>7,131</b>	<b>405,757</b>	<b>398,627</b>
Trade balance	-11,551	242,748	254,300
Services	40,341	109,139	68,798
Tourism and travel	32,969	45,153	12,184
Other services	7,372	63,986	56,613
Income	-16,111	33,905	50,016
Current transfers	-5,548	19,965	25,514
<b>Capital account</b>	<b>7,603</b>	<b>9,981</b>	<b>2,378</b>
<b>Current + capital account</b>	<b>14,734</b>	<b>415,738</b>	<b>401,004</b>

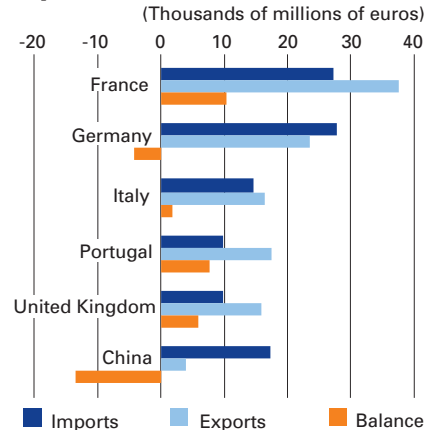
Source: Bank of Spain

## Reduction in the foreign trade deficit

In 2013, the deficit of the current account balance accumulated a surplus of 7,131 million euros (as compared with the deficit of 11,518.7 million euros registered the previous year).

This evolution mainly reflected the considerable correction of the deficit of the trade balance, followed by the improvement recorded for the income and services balances. In turn, the deficit of the current transfers balance recorded an increase.

## Countries with the greatest volume of foreign trade with Spain. 2013



Source: Department of Customs and Special Taxes. State Tax Office

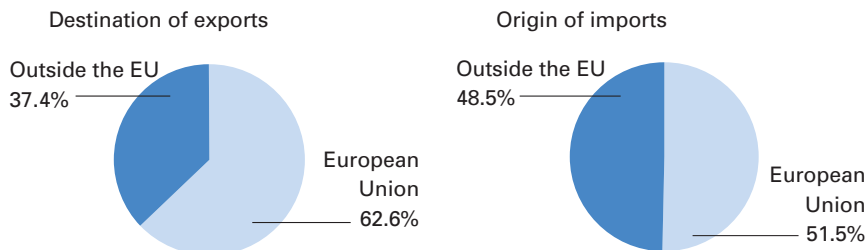
## Balance per current account 2012

	Millions of euros
Germany	187,206
Netherlands	56,498
Sweden	24,766
Denmark	14,664
Ireland	7,292
Austria	4,930
Luxembourg	2,833
Slovakia	1,593
Slovenia	1,160
Hungary	999
Malta	109
Croatia	44
Lithuania	-68
Estonia	-311
Bulgaria	-521
Latvia	-552
Cyprus	-1,216
Finland	-3,199
Portugal	-3,325
Czech Republic	-3,735
Greece	-4,607
Romania	-5,851
Italy	-6,007
Belgium	-7,570
<b>Spain</b>	<b>-11,519</b>
Poland	-14,190
France	-44,424
United Kingdom	-72,330

Source: Eurostat

## The trade surplus with the EU increases by 38.6% in 2013

### Foreign trade. 2013

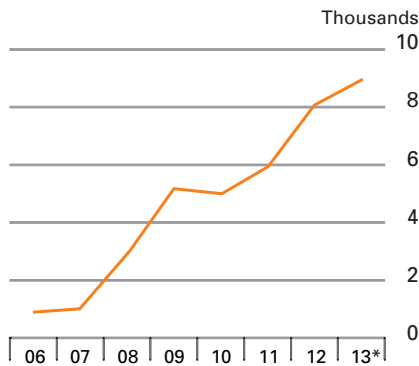


Source: Department of Customs and Special Taxes. State Tax Office



# Finances

## Companies declared bankrupt



\* Provisional data.

## Mercantile companies. 2013. Provisional data

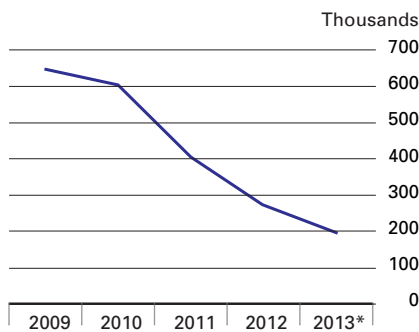
	Number	Capital (millions of euros)	Interannual variation % Number of companies
<b>Constituted</b>	<b>93,363</b>	<b>6,716</b>	7.1
Public Limited Company	559	1,419	-3.1
Private Limited Company	92,802	5,297	7.2
<b>Increased capital</b>	<b>34,630</b>	<b>75,057</b>	-5.4
Public Limited Company	2,916	52,963	-4.5
Private Limited Company	31,700	22,032	-5.4
<b>Dissolved</b>	<b>24,735</b>		9.1

## More companies declared bankrupt

The Mercantile Companies Statistics in 2013 registered 93,363 new companies, 7.1% more than the previous year.

In turn, the number of debtors processed in 2013 reached 9,660, with an interannual increase of 6.5%, according to the Bankruptcy Proceedings Statistics. 726 of the debtors processed were individuals without business activity, 25.6% less than in 2012.

## Mortgages constituted on dwellings



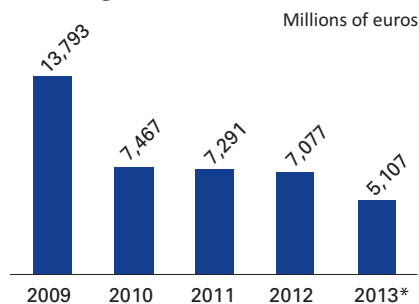
\* Provisional data.

## Mortgages, another year without recovering

According to the Mortgage Statistics, 325,441 mortgages were constituted on rustic and urban properties in 2013, indicating a decrease of 28.8%, as compared with the previous year. The average value per mortgage constituted stood at 115,603 euros, 2.0% more than in 2012, whereas the average value of mortgages constituted on dwellings decreased by 3.5%.

In turn, according to the Unpaid Bills of Exchange Statistics, the total amount of expired bills of exchange in 2013 stood at 169,523 million euros, 11.3% less than that registered in 2012.

## Value of unpaid bills of exchange



\* Provisional data.







## Number of active companies. 2013

	01/01/2013	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,146,570</b>	<b>-1.7</b>
Industry	206,585	-3.9
Construction	425,593	-8.0
Trade	765,379	-1.1
Rest of services	1,749,013	0,0

## Fewer companies for the fifth year in a row

The number of active companies stood at nearly 3.2 million at 1 January 2013, that is, 1.7% less than the previous year. This was the fifth consecutive year in which the number of active companies decreased. This decrease has been characterised by a drop of 8% in the construction sector, as compared with the previous year.

## Company affiliates within the Spanish economy

Affiliates of foreign companies generated 26% of total turnover in industry, trade and services, representing only 0.5% of the total companies.

In turn, Portugal was the country with the largest number of affiliates of Spanish companies abroad, with 431 affiliates, and Brazil had the most personnel employed in them, with 172,827 workers.

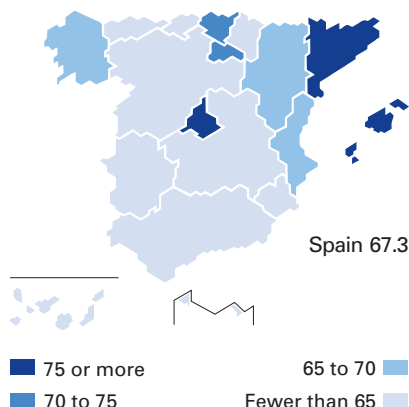
## Affiliates of foreign companies in the Spanish economy. 2011

		%*
Number of affiliate companies	8,986	0.5
Employed persons	1,235,250	12.4
Turnover (millions of euros)	422,347	26.0
Investment in tangible assets (millions of euros)	12,716	20.2

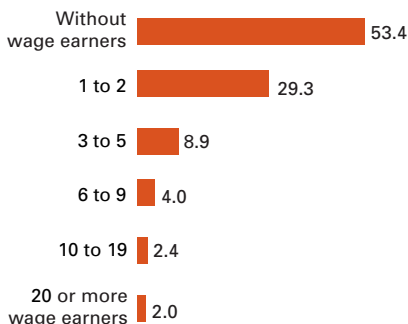
\* % of the total companies in industry, trade and services

## Active companies. 2013

Per 1,000 inhabitants



## Active companies, according to the number of wage earners (%). 2013



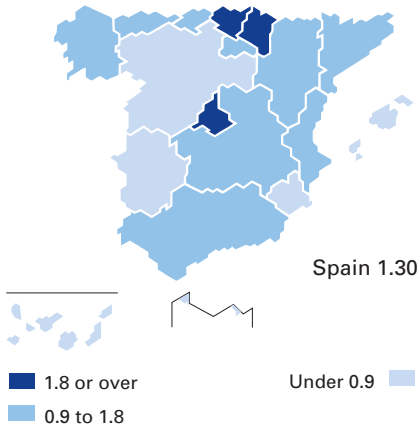
## Countries with the most personnel employed in affiliates of Spanish companies. 2011

	Number of employed persons
<b>Total</b>	<b>788,356</b>
Brazil	172,827
Mexico	65,517
Argentina	53,256
France	47,727
United Kingdom	44,232
Portugal	40,860



## Internal R&D expenditure. 2012

% of regional GDP

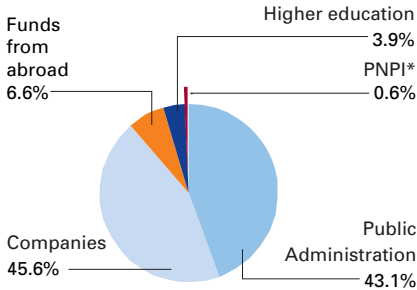


## Total internal expenditure on R&D activities. 2012

Field of operation	Millions of euros	%	Internal R&D expenditure (% of GDP)	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,391.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>-5.6</b>
Companies and PNPI*	7,119.4	53.2	0.69	-4.0
Higher education	3,715.6	27.7	0.36	-7.2
Public Administration	2,556.6	19.1	0.25	-7.4

\* Private Non-Profit Institutions.

## Origin of financing for R&D 2012



\* Private Non-Profit Institutions

## How much do we spend on R&D?

Internal expenditure on research and development in 2012 reached 13,391.6 million euros, 5.6% less than the previous year. Most of this expenditure was incurred by companies (53.0%).

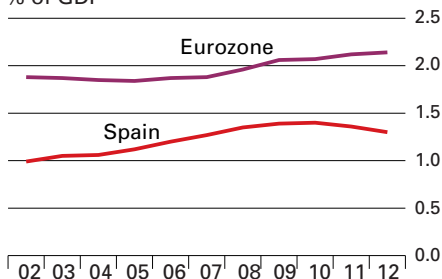
In relative terms, this expenditure represented 1.30% of Gross Domestic Product. País Vasco and Comunidad Foral de Navarra made the greatest effort in these activities, with 2.19% and 1.91% of their regional GDP, respectively.

Likewise, expenditure on technological innovation decreased by 9.1%. Construction was one of the sectors where expenditure on technological innovation (-33.1%) decreased the most.

13.2% of Spanish companies were technologically innovative in 2012.

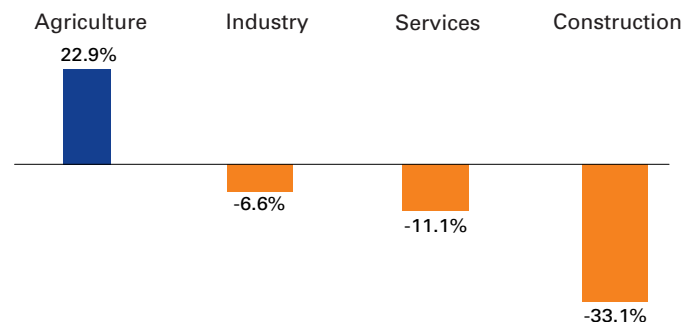
## Internal R&D expenditure

% of GDP



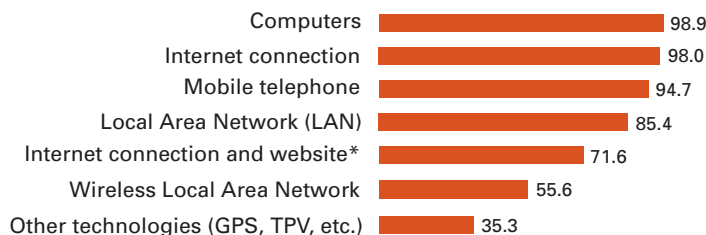
## Expenditure on technological innovation, according to the activity sector of the companies.

Interannual variation 2012/11 (%)



## Use of different Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) in companies. January 2013

% of the total companies



\* % of the total companies with an Internet connection.

## ICT use in companies

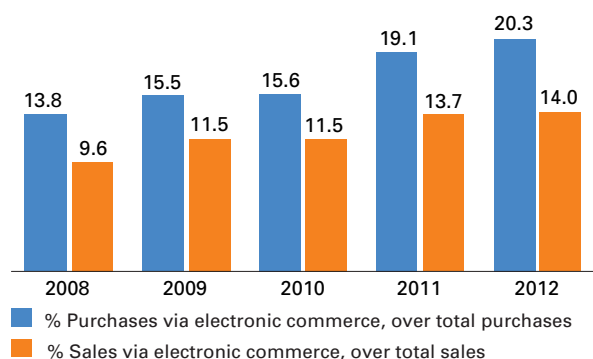
In January 2013, a total of 98.0% of Spanish companies with 10 or more employees had an Internet connection, and practically all of them (98.9%) had a computer.

90.1% of companies interacted with the Public Administrations online in 2012, and 29.1% of companies used social networks such as Facebook, LinkedIn, Tuenti, etc. for business purposes.

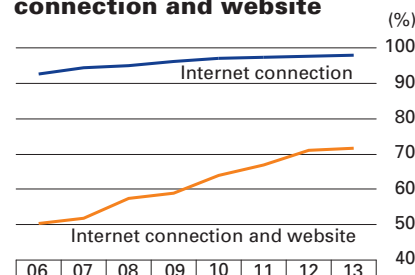
## E-commerce in companies

22.6% of companies with 10 or more employees carried out e-commerce purchases in 2012. Such online purchases accounted for 20.3% of total purchases, while online sales accounted for 14.0% of total sales. However, this indicated a decrease, as compared with the previous year, when companies purchased 0.2% more and sold 2.4% more.

## Purchases and sales via electronic commerce



## Companies\* with an Internet connection and website



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

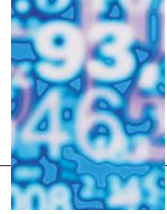
## Electronic commerce turnover\* 2012

	%
Czech Republic	24
Luxembourg	23
Ireland	21
Sweden	20
Hungary	19
United Kingdom	19
Finland	18
Germany	17
Croatia	17
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>15</b>
Belgium	14
<b>Spain</b>	<b>14</b>
France	14
Estonia	13
Malta	13
Netherlands	13
Austria	13
Slovenia	13
Lithuania	12
Portugal	12
Slovakia	12
Poland	10
Latvia	7
Italy	6
Cyprus	5
Romania	4
Bulgaria	3
Denmark	:
Greece	:

\*Percentage of the total turnover of companies with 10 or more employees

: Data not available

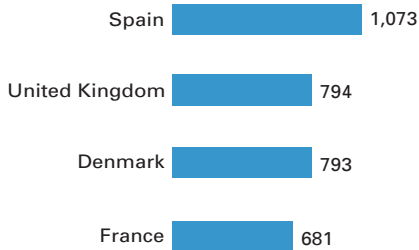
Source: Eurostat



## Agriculture, livestock and fishing

### Countries with the greatest fish production. 2011

(Thousands tonnes of live weight)



Source: Eurostat

### Area dedicated to organic agriculture (%). 2012

Austria	18.6
Sweden	15.8
Estonia	14.9
Czech Republic	13.1 (e)
Latvia	10.6
Italy	8.9 (e)
Finland	8.7
Slovakia	8.6 (e)
<b>Spain</b>	<b>7.5</b>
Denmark	7.3
Slovenia	7.3
Portugal	6.1 (e)
Germany	5.8
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>5.7 (e)</b>
Lithuania	5.5
Poland	4.6
Belgium	4.4 (e)
France	3.6
United Kingdom	3.4 (e)
Luxembourg	2.7 (e)
Netherlands	2.6
Croatia	2.4 (e)
Hungary	2.4
Romania	2.1
Ireland	1.1 (e)
Bulgaria	0.8
Malta	0.3
Greece	:
Cyprus	:

(e) estimated

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

### Organic agriculture gains ground

The percentage of area dedicated to organic agriculture in Spain was 7.5% in 2012, thus doubling the figure recorded since 2006. This figure was higher than the European Union average, which stood at 5.7%.

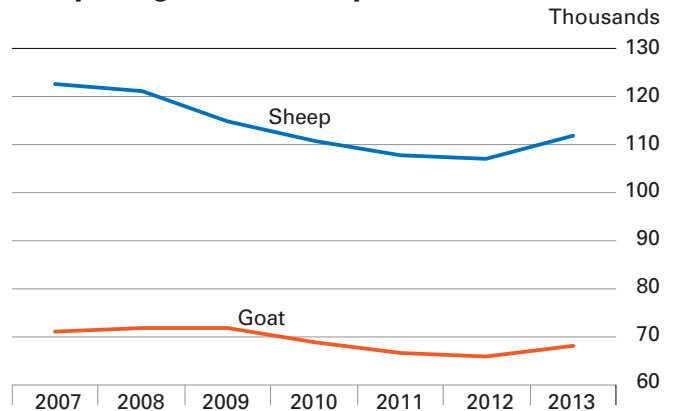
### More sheep and goat operations

With a production of 3,466 thousand tonnes in 2012, Spain was the first ranked pork producer in the European Union, and the second producer regarding sheep and goat meat, behind the United Kingdom. After several years recording decreases, sheep and goat operations increased in 2013.

### Leading in fish production

In 2011, Spain was the EU leader with the greatest fish production, registering 1,073 thousand tonnes of live weight. Regarding aquaculture, Spain was at the head of the EU, followed by the United Kingdom and France. Spain's speciality was mussels, which represented three quarters (76.1%) of its live weight in aquaculture in 2011.

### Sheep and goat livestock operations



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and the Environment

## Primary energy consumption. 2012

	Consumption ktoe*	%	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>128,871</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Oil (petroleum)	53,978	41.6	-7.5
Natural gas	28,184	21.7	-2.6
Nuclear	16,019	12.3	6.5
Coal	15,473	11.9	23.6
Biomass, biofuels and waste <sup>2</sup>	7,734	6.0	7.0
Wind and solar <sup>1</sup>	6,679	5.1	32.0
Hidraulic	1,767	1.4	-32.9
Energy balance (imports-exports) <sup>3</sup>	-963		

\*ktoe: kilotonnes of oil equivalent

1 Renewable energy (other than hydraulic energy) has been subject to a profound revision in the whole series.

2 This includes biofuels and renewable and non-renewable waste.

3 The difference between Imports and Exports in the international exchange of electrical energy.

Source: Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism

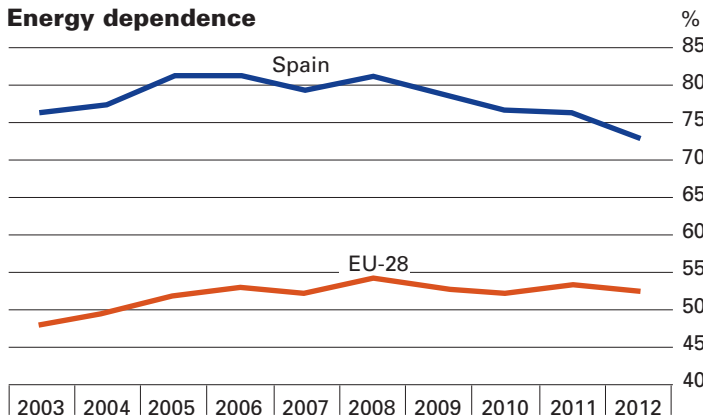
## The consumption of wind and solar power increased by 32.0%

Primary energy consumption reached 128,871 ktoe, registering a decrease of 0.3%, as compared with 2011.

Primary energy production in 2012 was 33,368 ktoe, with an increase of 4.7%, as compared with the previous year. The degree of energy self-supply increased, as compared with 2011, standing at 25.9%.

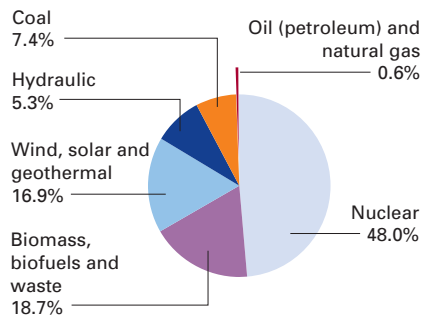
In 2012, final energy consumption stood at 89,388 ktoe, 4.2% less than in 2011.

## Energy dependence



Source: Eurostat

## Domestic primary energy production. 2012



Source: Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism

## Energy dependence\*. 2012

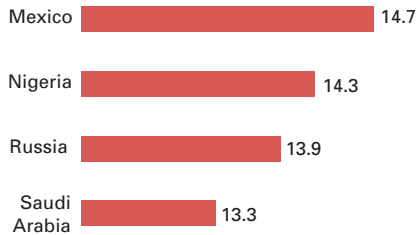
	%
Malta	100.4
Luxembourg	97.4
Cyprus	97.0
Ireland	84.8
Italy	80.8
Lithuania	80.3
Portugal	79.5
Belgium	74.0
<b>Spain</b>	<b>73.3</b>
Greece	65.6
Austria	63.6
Germany	61.1
Slovakia	60.0
Latvia	56.4
Croatia	53.6
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>53.3</b>
Hungary	52.3
Slovenia	51.6
France	48.1
Finland	45.5
United Kingdom	42.2
Bulgaria	36.1
Netherlands	30.7
Poland	30.7
Sweden	28.7
Czech Republic	25.2
Romania	22.7
Estonia	17.2
Denmark	-3.4

\* Proportion of energy imports over the domestic consumption thereof.

Source: Eurostat

**Main countries of origin of crude oil. 2012**

% of total imports



Source: Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism

**Mexico is the main supplier of crude oil ...**

The total imports of crude oil in 2012 stood at 58,807 thousand tonnes, 12.8% more than the previous year.

Imports from the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) increased by 15.6% over the course of the year and reached 56.7% of the total. Mexico was the main supplier of crude oil, ahead of Nigeria and Russia.

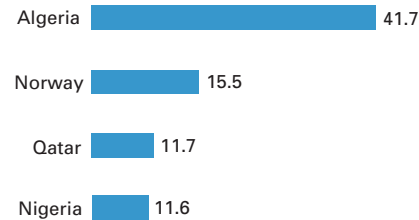
**... and Algeria is the main supplier of natural gas**

In 2012, imports of natural gas increased to 394,795 GWh, representing a decrease of 1.1%, as compared with the previous year.

With an increase of 8.4%, Algeria continued to be the main supplier of natural gas, accounting for 41.7% of total imports.

**Main countries of origin of natural gas. 2012**

% of total imports



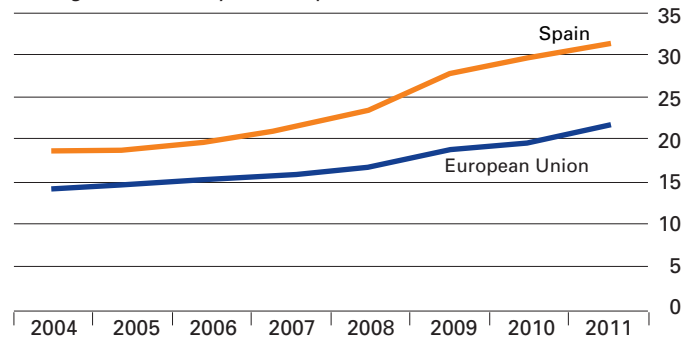
Source: Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism

**Electricity consumption from renewable sources records an increase**

31.5% of the electricity consumption in Spain was generated from renewable sources in 2011. This figure was higher than the average registered by the European Union, which stood at 21.8%, according to the data provided by Eurostat.

**Electricity generated from renewable sources**

(% of gross electricity consumption)



Source: Eurostat



## Main variables in industry\*. 2012

	Value	Interannual variation %
<b>Economic variables (millions of euros)</b>		
Turnover	570,984	-0.7
Purchases and work carried out by other companies	382,774	-0.2
External services	74,395	-1.7
Personnel costs	71,108	-4.8
Investment in tangible assets	21,184	2.9
Gross value added at factor cost	125,417	-5.8
<b>Companies and employed persons</b>		
Number of companies	121,576	-6.0
Employed persons (thousands)	1,922	-6.2

\* Companies with at least one paid employed person.

## Production and Price Indices. 2013

Industrial Production Indices (IPI) <sup>1</sup> . Average for the year 2013 (Base 2010)	90.2	-1.8
Industrial Price Index (IPRI) <sup>2</sup> . Average for the year 2013 (Base 2010)	111.7	0.6

1. Short-term indicator that measures the monthly development of the productive activity of the industrial branches, excluding construction.

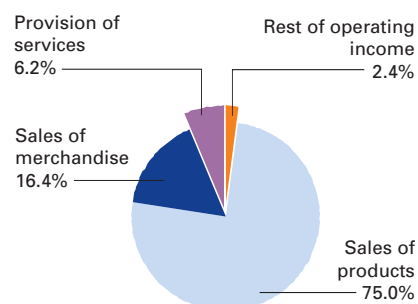
2. Short-term indicator that measures the monthly development of the prices of the industrial products manufactured and sold in the domestic market, during their first marketing stage.

## Industry turnover decreases 0.7%

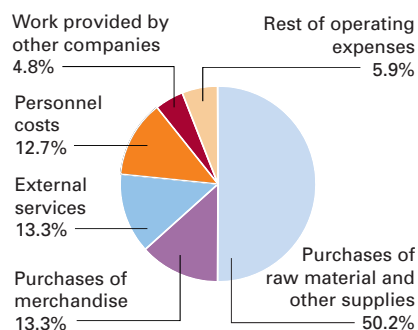
In 2012, turnover for the industrial sector decreased by 0.7%, standing at 570,984 million euros, according to the data provided by the Industrial Companies Survey. Approximately 1.9 million persons worked in these companies, 6.2% less than in 2011.

Sales of products accounted for most of the operating income (75.0%), whereas purchases of raw materials and other supplies represented 50.2% of the operating expenses.

### Operating income. 2012



### Operating expenses. 2012



## Products with the highest sales figures

According to the Annual Industrial Products Survey, the value of the sales of manufacturing industry products decreased by 1.7% in 2012, reaching 355,000 million euros in 2012.

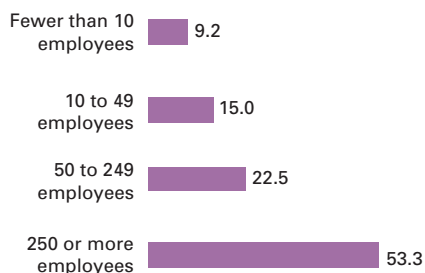
Among the manufactured products with the highest sales figures in 2012, worth noting were diesel and petrol vehicles (for transporting fewer than 10 passengers) and non-alcoholic beverages.



### Turnover, by activity grouping. 2012

	% of the total	Interannual variation %
<b>Total industry</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Mining and quarrying, energy, water and waste industries	30.8	11.0
Food, beverages and tobacco	18.0	1.0
Transport material	10.3	-8.4
Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products, except machinery and equipment	10.1	-9.5
Chemical and pharmaceutical industry	9.4	1.4
Wood and cork, paper and graphic arts	4.1	-9.7
Electrical, electronic and optical material and equipment	3.3	-7.4
Rubber and plastic products	3.1	-6.7
Mechanical machinery and equipment	3.1	-0.4
Various non-metallic ore products	2.7	-18.0
Various manufacturing industries, repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2.6	-8.4
Textile, clothing, leather and footwear industry	2.3	-10.7

### Turnover, by company size bracket (%). 2012



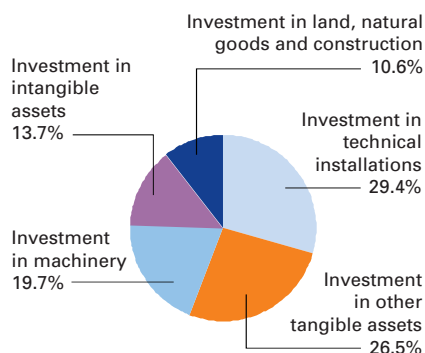
### The mining and quarrying industries foster the sector

The activity groupings that most contributed to industry turnover were the Mining and quarrying, energy, water and waste industries (with 30.8%), and Food, beverages and tobacco (18.0%).

Moreover, the Mining and quarrying, energy, water and waste industries were the industrial activity group with the greatest increase in turnover (11.0%) in 2012.

Companies with 250 or more employees represented 53.3% of invoicing.

### Investment by industry. 2012



### Industry loses employment and reduces investment

The greatest drop in employment (15.4%) corresponded to Various non-metallic ore products. The number of employed persons decreased in all activity groupings, standing at 1.9 million employed persons, representing a regression of 6.2%, as compared with 2011.

Total investment in industry was 24,558 million euros. Most of the investment was earmarked for technical facilities (29.4%).



## Geography of industry

In 2012, the Autonomous Communities with the most significant participation in industrial turnover were Cataluña (22.2%), Andalucía (12.7%) and Comunidad de Madrid (10.5%).

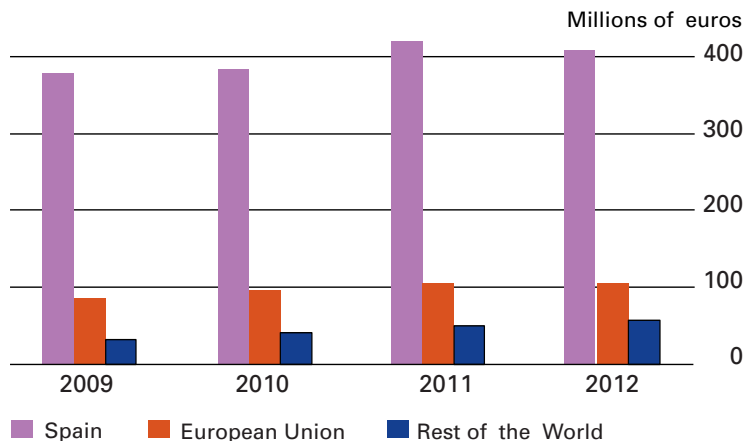
## Sales record an increase outside the EU

71.7% of the sales of industrial sector companies in 2012 took place within Spain, 18.4% were earmarked for countries in the European Union and nearly 10% for the rest of the world. The latter recorded an increase of 14.8%, as compared with 2011.

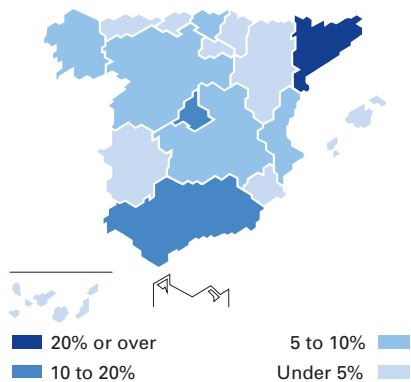
The activity branches with the highest percentage of sales outside Spain were Motor vehicles (63.4%), Transport material, except motor vehicles (60.7%) and the Pharmaceutical industry (51.0%).



## Geographical destination of sales



## Distribution of turnover in industry. 2012

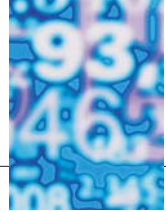


## Number of persons employed per company in the manufacturing industry. 2011

Luxembourg	43.3
Ireland	37.1
Germany	34.3
Romania	25.9
Austria	24.1
United Kingdom	20.5
Estonia	18.0
Bulgaria	17.8
Finland	16.6
France	14.8
Latvia	14.5
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>14.3</b>
Belgium	14.3
Lithuania	13.6
Netherlands	13.6
Poland	13.3
Hungary	13.0
Croatia	12.3
Sweden	12.2
Slovenia	11.4
<b>Spain</b>	<b>10.6</b>
Portugal	9.4
Italy	9.3
Czech Republic	7.1
Slovakia	6.6
Cyprus	6.4
Denmark	:
Greece	:
Malta	:

: Data not available.

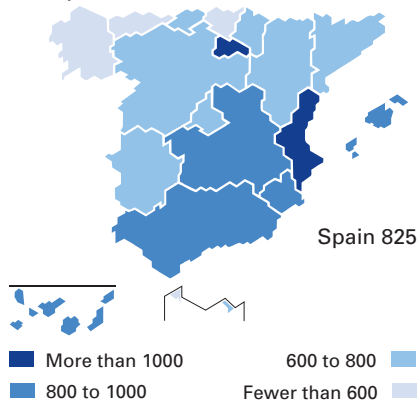
Source: Eurostat



# Construction and housing

## Merchanting of registered dwellings

Rate per 100,000 inhabitants



## Merchanting of housing. 2013

		%	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>311,414</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-2.2</b>
Free	276,641	88.8	-1.2
Protected	34,773	11.2	-9.6
New	145,241	46.6	-6.8
Used	166,173	53.4	2.2

## Merchanting of used housing grows 2.2%

In 2013, the Statistics on Transfer of Property Rights registered 1.6 million properties recorded in the land registries, 1.9% more than the previous year. 311,414 of these properties were dwellings acquired by merchanting.

Worth noting was the 2.2% increase recorded by the merchanting of used housing, after two consecutive years of decreases.

## Turnover of construction. 2011

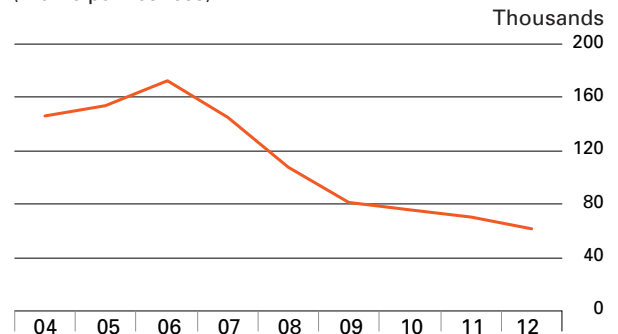
	Millions of euros
France	272,078
United Kingdom	217,231
Italy	201,072
Germany	195,659
<b>Spain</b>	<b>156,248</b>
Netherlands	89,680
Poland	65,557
Belgium	60,790
Sweden	56,364
Austria	40,549
Czech Republic	31,531
Portugal	29,291
Finland	27,076
Denmark	25,864
Romania	18,371
Hungary	11,777
Ireland	9,316
Slovakia	9,076
Bulgaria	7,000
Croatia	6,188
Luxembourg	5,824
Slovenia	5,191
Lithuania	3,522
Latvia	3,189
Estonia	3,121
Cyprus	2,740
Greece	:
Malta	:

## Licences continue to drop

In 2012, a total of 61,578 municipal licences were granted for new construction, rehabilitation or demolition, that is, 12.9% and 64.4% less than in 2011 and 2006, respectively.

## Building construction

(Municipal licences)



Source: Ministry of Development

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

### 2011 Population and Housing Censuses

The Population and Housing Censuses were carried out as of 1 November 2011, and this was the largest statistical operation of the INE.

The research allows a better understanding of the characteristics of persons (sex, age, nationality, studies, employment situation, etc.), households (size, composition, couples, etc.), buildings (number of floors, state, year of construction, etc.) and dwellings (tenancy regime, surface area, rooms, etc.).

### 20.3% more dwellings

The total number of dwellings in Spain exceeded 25.2 million, after an increase of 20.3% recorded over the last decade, according to the last Census in 2011.

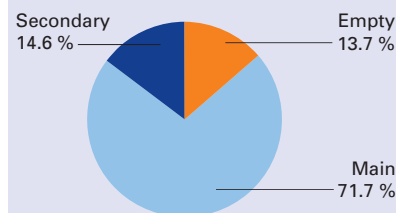
The number of empty dwellings increased by 10.8%, standing at 3.4 million. One out of five dwellings was a building constructed in the last ten years.

### 13.5% of dwellings for rent

The percentage of owned dwellings has decreased over the last ten years, and reached 78.9%, whereas the percentage of dwellings that were rented has increased by 51.1%, standing at 2.4 million dwellings.

Nearly six million main dwellings (one out of three) had outstanding payments (mortgages, etc.). This figure virtually doubled that registered in the previous census.

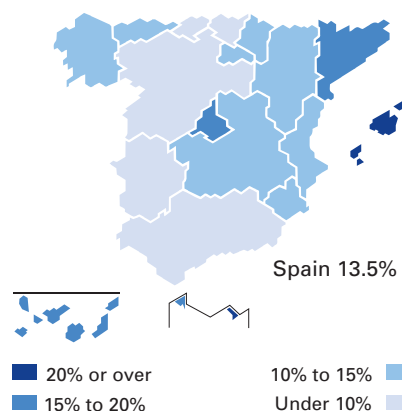
### Dwellings, according to type 2011



### Dwellings, according to type

		Variation 2001/2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,208,623</b>	<b>20.3</b>
Main	18,083,692	27.5
Secondary	3,681,565	0.8
Empty	3,443,365	10.8

### Dwellings for rent. 2011 (%)



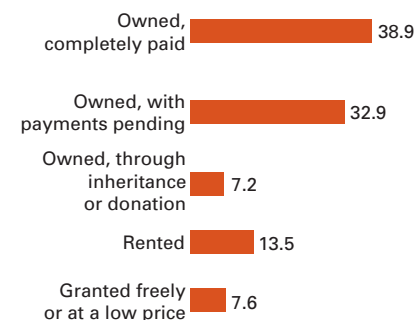
### Secondary dwellings in municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants. 2011 (%)

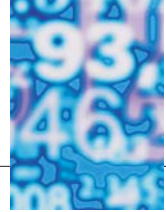
San Javier (Murcia)	59.1
Cullera (Valencia/València)	58.0
Salou (Tarragona)	55.8
Santa Pola (Alicante/Alacant)	55.0
Almuñécar (Granada)	53.2
Isla Cristina (Huelva)	53.0

### Empty dwellings in municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants. 2011 (%)

Torre-Pacheco (Murcia)	35.9
Dénia (Alicante/Alacant)	31.3
Lalín (Pontevedra)	28.2
Pilar de la Horadada (Alicante/Alacant)	27.4
Carcaixent (Valencia/València)	27.3
Águilas (Murcia)	27.1

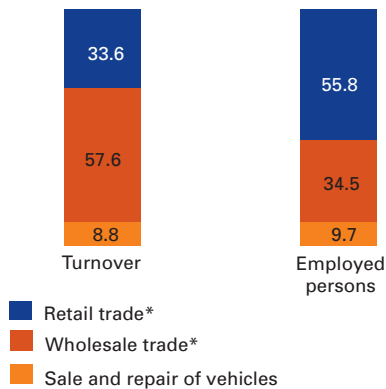
### Tenancy regime of main dwellings. 2011 (%)





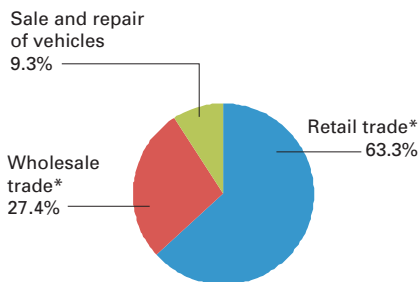
# Trade

## Turnover and employed persons in trade, according to grouping. 2012 (%)



\* Except vehicles.

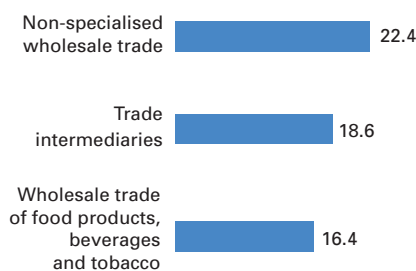
## Trade companies, according to grouping. 2012



\* Except vehicles.

## Activity branches with the highest percentage of sales outside of Spain. 2012

(% of total sales)



## Main trade variables. 2012

	Value	Interannual variation %
<b>Economic variables (millions of euros)</b>		
Turnover	625,704	-4.4
Purchases and work carried out by other companies	481,368	-5.2
External services	61,242	-1.3
Personnel costs	62,725	-2.3
Investment in tangible assets	8,549	-8.3
Gross added value at factor cost	92,295	-4.9
<b>Companies and employed personnel</b>		
Number of companies	735,884	-0.3
Employed persons (thousands)	2,965	-2.1

## Wholesale trade, more than half of invoicing

Turnover of trade companies in 2012 reached 625,704 million euros, 4.4% less than in 2011.

More than half of turnover corresponded to wholesale trade (57.6%), whereas retail trade recorded the largest employed personnel figure (55.8%).

## 9.8% of sales go to foreign countries

Small and medium-sized companies (with 10 to 249 employees) were the most likely to export in 2012, with more than 12% of the total invoicing earmarked for foreign countries.

## Some trade indicators, according to grouping. 2012

	Wage earner rate	Employment stability rate	Female participation rate	Average wage (euros)
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>20,951</b>
Sale and repair of vehicles	80.3	89.4	14.0	22,923
Wholesale trade and trade intermediaries*	85.9	84.2	32.1	26,108
Retail trade*	73.1	83.0	61.2	16,798

\* Except vehicles.

## Main market services variables. 2011

	Value	Interannual variation %
<b>Economic variables (millions of euros)</b>		
Turnover	418,962	0.2
Purchases and work carried out by other companies	153,506	1.9
External services	91,203	-0.3
Personnel costs	121,133	2.5
Investment in tangible assets	34,207	-7.0
Gross added value at factor cost	192,705	-0.5
<b>Companies and employed personnel</b>		
Number of companies	1,223,616	-1.1
Employed persons (thousands)	5,269	-1.4

## Fewer companies and employed persons

In 2011, turnover for companies in the Services sector reached 418,962 million euros, with an increase of 0.2%, as compared with the previous year.

The number of companies in the sector decreased 1.1%, and employed personnel dropped 1.4%, as compared with 2010.

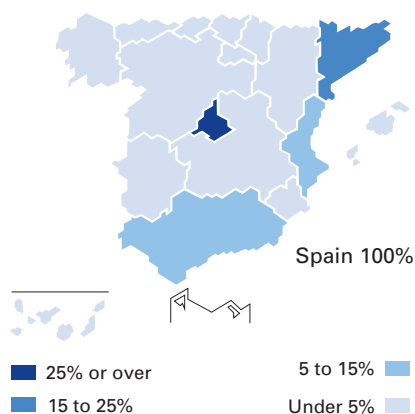
**32.7% of turnover is generated in Comunidad de Madrid**

## A quarter of the invoicing in the sector corresponds to transport

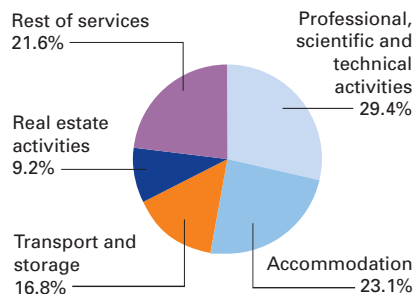
The activity groupings with the greatest contribution to total invoicing in 2011 were transport and storage (24.1%) and information and communications (19.1%).

Regarding employment, accommodation accounted for 23.4% of the total persons employed in services.

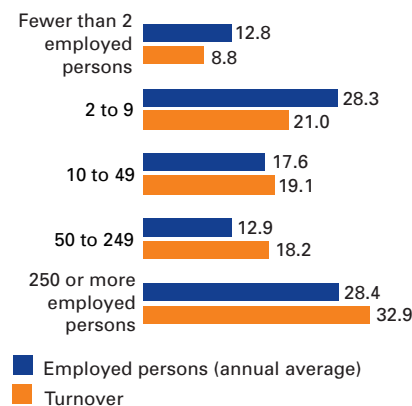
## Turnover. 2011



## Services companies. 2011



## Employment and turnover, according to company size bracket of the companies 2011 (%)





## Telecommunications is the sector with greatest productivity

The average productivity (added value per employed person) of the services sector in 2011 was 36,574 euros. Telecommunications was the sector with the greatest productivity rate, with 235,908 euros, followed by rental activities (82,812).

88.2% by the sales of services sector companies took place in Spain in 2011: 7.4% were earmarked for countries in the European Union and 4.4% for the rest of the world.

### Transport and storage. 2011

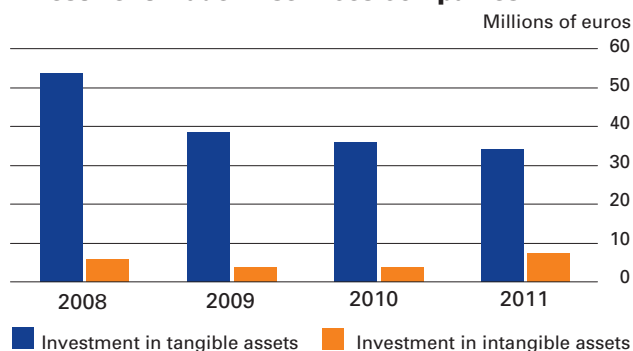
Number of companies

EU-28	1,142,552
<b>Spain</b>	<b>205,825</b>
Poland	145,939
Italy	134,184
France	93,230
Germany	89,704
United Kingdom	66,515
Czech Republic	41,153
Romania	31,713
Hungary	30,254
Netherlands	30,235
Sweden	29,943
Portugal	23,800
Finland	22,888
Bulgaria	19,062
Belgium	17,143
Slovakia	16,783
Austria	14,089
Croatia	9,815
Ireland	9,396
Slovenia	8,510
Lithuania	7,331
Latvia	5,427
Estonia	4,232
Cyprus	3,072
Luxembourg	964
Denmark	:
Greece	:
Malta	:

### Characteristics of employment. 2011

	Wage earner rate	Employment stability rate	Female participation rate	Average wage (euros)
<b>Total activity groupings</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>22,046</b>
Transport and storage	79.8	81.4	18.7	26,721
Accommodation	78.0	69.4	50.9	15,652
Information and communications	91.7	84.1	34.8	36,121
Real estate activities	60.0	88.2	46.3	24,762
Professional, scientific and technical activities	67.0	81.4	45.3	29,094
Administrative and support services activities	92.4	57.9	55.6	15,326
Creative and artistic activities, performances and cultural activities	80.2	71.8	41.5	22,566
Repair of computers, personal effects and household items and other personal services (except hairdressing and other beauty treatments)	69.8	77.3	39.6	18,518

### Investment made in services companies



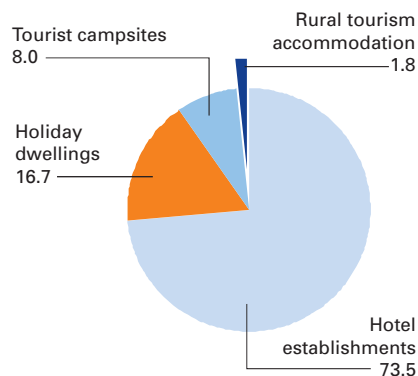
## Tourist accommodation. Main results of demand. 2013

Provisional data

	Overnight stays (millions)	Average stay (days)	Interannual variation % Overnight stays	
Hotel establishments	286.0	3.41	-1.6	3.9
Holiday dwellings	64.9	7.03	-0.4	3.8
Tourist campsites	31.2	5.17	-4.5	4.1
Rural tourism accommodation	6.9	2.76	-9.5	-1.7

■ Persons resident in Spain  
■ Persons resident abroad

## Overnight stays according to the type of accommodation. 2013 (%)



## Non-residents foster tourism

There were 389.0 million overnight stays in collective Spanish tourist accommodation (hotels, holiday dwellings, tourist campsites and rural tourism accommodation) in 2013, with a 1.7% increase, as compared with the previous year. Overnight stays by residents dropped 2.2%, whilst those by non-residents grew 3.9%.

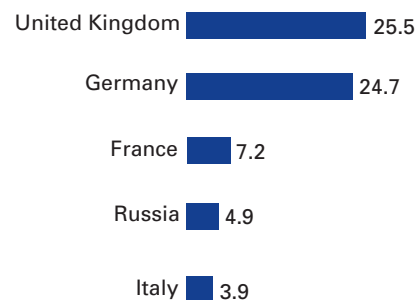
The average stay decreased 1.3%, standing at 3.9 nights per traveller.

The main hotel destinations of travelers resident in Spain were Andalucía and Comunitat Valenciana. Canarias was the main destination chosen by non-residents.

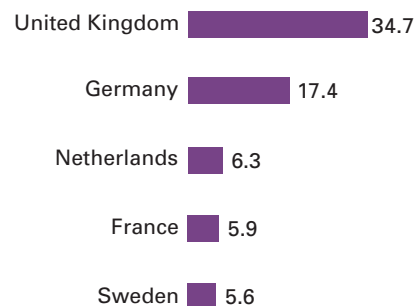
## Main nationalities of origin, according to the type of establishment. 2013

% of non-resident overnight stays

### Hotel establishments



### Holiday dwellings

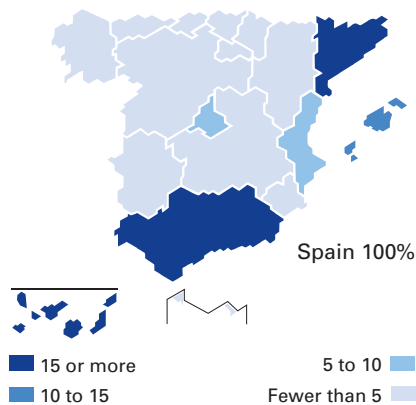


## Average rate applied to occupied rooms, by number of gold stars, in the hotel sector. 2013. Number of stars

	Euros	Interannual variation (%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Five	155.6	2.7
Four	78.6	0.4
Three	58.6	1.3
Two	52.5	-2.9
One	48.8	-2.5

**Bedplaces available in hotels. 2013** **Tourist accommodation. Main results of supply. 2013**

Provisional data. Annual averages



	Estimated open establishments	Estimated average bedplaces	Occupancy rate, by bedplaces*	Interannual variation % Available bedplaces
Hotel establishments	14,785	1,431,165	53.1	-0.1
Holiday dwellings	123,645	453,801	38.8	2.0
Tourist campsites	753	492,721	35.4	1.0
Rural tourism accommodation	15,044	139,266	13.4	-1.3

\* In the case of campsites, this refers to the occupancy rate by lot.

**Number of bedplaces in hotels and similar establishments. 2012**

	Thousands
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>13,086.4</b>
Italy	2,250.7
<b>Spain</b>	<b>1,858.7</b>
Germany	1,833.3
United Kingdom	1,571.1
France	1,249.3
Greece	771.2
Austria	594.8
Portugal	296.3
Czech Republic	271.4
Poland	264.1
Bulgaria	261.2
Sweden	228.4
Netherlands	226.3
Romania	212.5
Hungary	170.6
Ireland	161.2
Croatia	156.8
Finland	135.3
Belgium	128.7
Slovakia	92.8
Denmark	87.4
Cyprus	84.2
Slovenia	44.5
Malta	39.3
Estonia	31.6
Lithuania	27.5
Latvia	21.8
Luxembourg	15.4

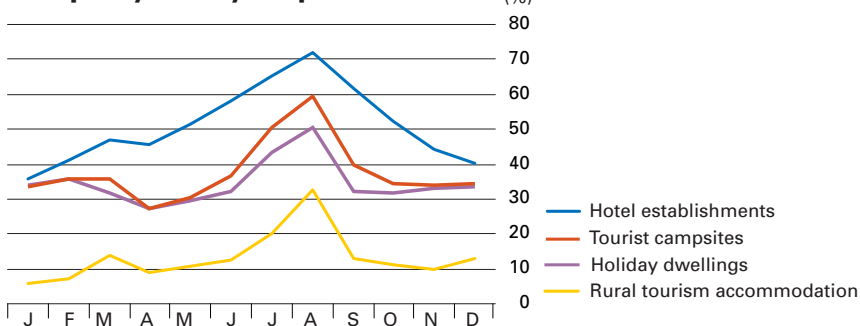
Source: Eurostat

**Rural tourism accommodation decreases its supply**

In 2013, holiday dwellings and tourist campsites recorded an increase in the number of bedplaces available of 2.0% and 1.0%, respectively. However, rural tourism accommodation saw a decrease in the number of bedplaces offered of 1.3%.

In turn, in 2013 the occupancy rate by bedplaces increased in hotels (2.1%), in holiday dwellings (0.8%) and in tourist campsites (0.6%). Rural tourism accommodation registered a decrease of 6.3% in occupancy, as compared with the previous year.

**Occupancy rate by bedplaces\*. 2013**



\*In the case of campsites, this refers to the occupancy rate by lot.

**Main tourist areas. 2013**

Millions of overnight stays

Hotel establishments		Holiday dwellings	
Island of Mallorca	42.3	Island of Gran Canaria	9.7
Island of Tenerife	23.4	Island of Tenerife	9.6
Barcelona	17.4	Island of Lanzarote	7.3
Palma-Calvià	16.7	Island of Mallorca	5.9
Costa del Sol	16.3	Costa Blanca	5.5



## Spain in the world ranking

In 2012, Spain was the country that obtained the second most income in the world from international tourism (after the United States), and the most in Europe.

Moreover, according to data provided by the World Tourism Organization, Spain held fourth place in the international ranking of arrivals of international tourists (57.5 million), after France, the United States and China.

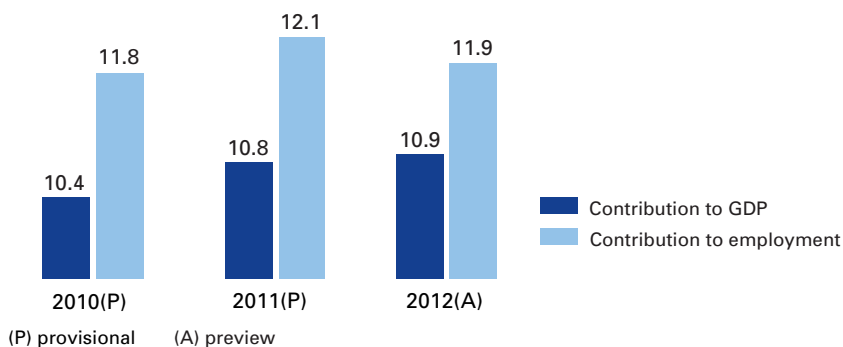
## Tourist activity represents 10.9% of the GDP

In 2012, tourist activity (measured by final tourist demand) represented 10.9% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), according to the latest Spanish Tourism Satellite Account.

Employment in the tourist branches exceeded 2.1 million persons and accounted for 11.9% of total employment.



## Contribution of tourist activity to GDP and to employment (%)



## Arrivals of international tourists. 2012\*

	Millions	Interannual variation %
France	83.0	1.8
United States	67.0	6.8
China	57.7	0.3
<b>Spain</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Italy	46.4	0.5

\* Provisional data.

Source: World Tourism Organization

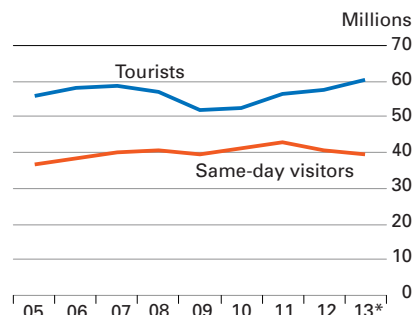
## Income from international tourism. 2012\*

	US dollars	
	Thousands of millions	Interannual variation %
United States	126.2	9.2
<b>Spain</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>
France	53.6	6.0
China	50.0	3.2
Macau (China)	43.9	13.7

\* Provisional data.

Source: World Tourism Organization

## International visitors



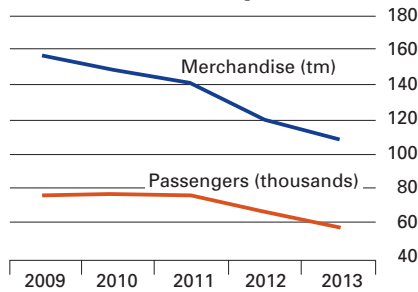
\* Provisional data.

Source: Institute for Tourist Studies



# Transport

## Domestic air transport



## Passengers. 2013. Provisional data

City transport	Thousands	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,728,748</b>	<b>-2.1</b>
Bus <sup>1</sup>	1,638,839	-0.5
Metropolitan	1,089,909	-4.5
<b>Inter-city transport</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,269,994</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
Road (coach)	667,311	-1.5
Rail	565,033	-0.9
Air (domestic) <sup>2</sup>	28,697	-14.0
Sea (cabotage) <sup>3</sup>	8,952	7.6
<b>International transport</b>		
Air	129,043	2.1
Sea	6,112	9.9

1. This includes trams and funiculars.
2. Domestic traffic only includes entries.
3. This only includes disembarked passengers.

## Rail passenger transport. 2012

(Million passengers per Km)

Germany	93,918
France	91,205
United Kingdom	60,964
<b>Spain</b>	<b>22,170</b>
Poland	17,110
Sweden	11,792
Austria	10,248
Hungary	7,769
Czech Republic	7,196
Denmark	6,534
Romania	4,518
Finland	4,035
Portugal	3,803
Slovakia	2,459
Bulgaria	1,870
Ireland	1,578
Croatia	1,080
Latvia	717
Slovenia	659
Lithuania	278
Estonia	235
Belgium	:
Greece	:
Italy	:
Cyprus	:
Luxembourg	:
Malta	:
Netherlands	:

## Domestic air transport keeps falling

In 2013, a total of 2.7 thousand million passengers used city transport and 1.3 thousand million used inter-city transport. Worth noting was the continued decline of passengers that used domestic air transport (-14.0% as compared with the previous year).

## Barajas airport ranks fifth

According to data provided by Eurostat, in 2012, the Barajas airport (Madrid) ranked fifth, taking into account the passenger traffic of the EU, with a -8.9% variation, as compared with the previous year.

## Airports with the most passenger traffic. 2012

	Thousands	Interannual variation %
1. London/Heathrow	70,108	0.9
2. Paris/Charles de Gaulle	61,621	1.2
3. Frankfurt/Main	57,752	2.1
4. Amsterdam/Schiphol	51,108	2.5
<b>5. Madrid/Barajas</b>	<b>45,182</b>	<b>-8.9</b>

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Source: Eurostat



### The average age of convicted persons is 35.7 years old

The number of persons convicted by final judgment recorded in the Central Register of Convicted Persons reached 221,063, that is, 0.2% less than the previous year. Crimes against road safety accounted for 38.7%, being the most common.

Nine out of every ten convicted persons were men, and 74.2% had Spanish nationality.

### The number of foreign minors convicted increases

In 2012, a total of 16,172 minors (between 14 and 17 years of age) were convicted by final judgment ordered and notified to the Central Register of Criminal Responsibility of Minors, 5.1% less than the previous year.

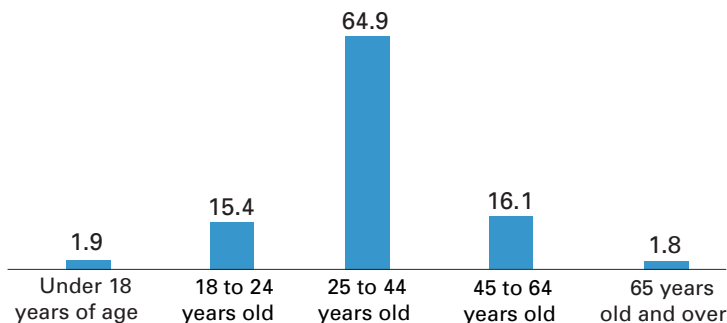
Most of the minors convicted had Spanish nationality (76.9%). However, the proportion of foreign nationals increased to 23.1%, as compared with 20.9% registered the previous year. 82.5% of the minors convicted were male.

### Gender and domestic violence

In 2012, the total number of persons registered in the Central Register for the protection of victims of domestic and gender violence was 36,641, which represented a decrease of 9.2%, as compared with the previous year.

29,146 women were registered as victims of gender violence (corresponding to the cases for which interim measures had been established) and 7,298 persons were registered as victims of domestic violence (4,510 women and 2,788 men).

#### Victims of gender violence (%). 2012

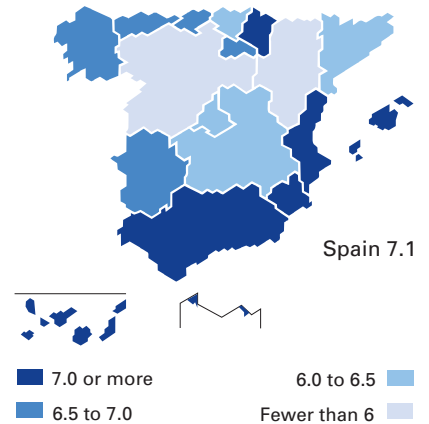


Results refer to cases (with interim measures established) recorded in the Register throughout 2012

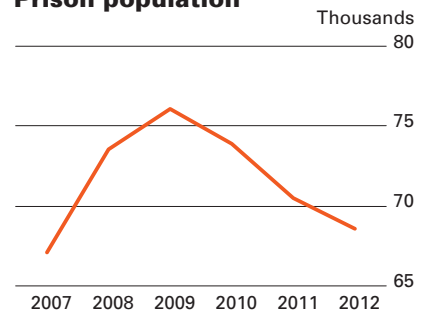
Source: Statistical use of the Central Register for the protection of victims of domestic and gender violence.

### Crimes, according to the place of conviction. 2012

Per 1,000 inhabitants



### Prison population



Source: Home Office

### Domestic violence. 2012

	Women	Men
Victims	4,510	2,788
Persons reported	1,309	4,091
Persons reported who are victims at the same time	82	115

	Population at 1 January 2013					Demographic indicators 2012	
	Total	Females (%)	Foreign nationals (%)	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population density (inhab./km <sup>2</sup> )	Birth rate (‰)	Mortality rate (‰)
<b>Spain</b>	<b>46,727,890</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>505,970</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>9.69</b>	<b>8.58</b>
<b>Andalucía</b>	<b>8,393,159</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>87,597</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>10.30</b>	<b>8.15</b>
Almería	691,680	49.3	19.9	8,774	78.8	11.56	7.17
Cádiz	1,247,578	50.2	3.9	7,436	167.8	10.36	7.84
Córdoba	800,414	50.9	2.9	13,771	58.1	9.38	9.42
Granada	922,138	50.4	7.0	12,647	72.9	9.85	8.63
Huelva	520,948	50.4	8.3	10,128	51.4	10.02	8.83
Jaén	661,716	50.1	3.0	13,496	49.0	8.93	9.68
Málaga	1,611,983	50.7	15.8	7,308	220.6	10.35	7.49
Sevilla	1,936,703	51.0	3.9	14,036	138.0	10.93	7.80
<b>Aragón</b>	<b>1,338,308</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>47,720</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>8.94</b>	<b>10.24</b>
Huesca	224,688	49.2	11.6	15,636	14.4	8.44	11.37
Teruel	141,113	49.0	11.4	14,810	9.5	8.01	12.08
Zaragoza	972,508	50.7	12.2	17,274	56.3	9.19	9.71
<b>Asturias, Principado de</b>	<b>1,067,802</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>10,602</b>	<b>100.7</b>	<b>7.12</b>	<b>12.28</b>
<b>Balears, Illes</b>	<b>1,110,115</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>4,992</b>	<b>222.4</b>	<b>9.96</b>	<b>7.31</b>
<b>Canarias</b>	<b>2,105,232</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>7,446</b>	<b>282.7</b>	<b>8.22</b>	<b>6.73</b>
Palmas, Las	1,098,235	49.9	13.6	4,065	270.2	8.18	6.29
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	1,006,997	50.4	13.9	3,381	297.8	8.26	7.21
<b>Cantabria</b>	<b>590,037</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5,327</b>	<b>110.8</b>	<b>8.57</b>	<b>9.83</b>
<b>Castilla y León</b>	<b>2,518,528</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>94,227</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>7.54</b>	<b>11.18</b>
Ávila	169,458	49.5	0.3	8,050	21.1	7.37	12.35
Burgos	368,701	49.6	8.2	14,291	25.8	8.43	10.64
León	489,239	51.1	5.1	15,582	31.4	6.52	12.20
Palencia	168,749	50.5	4.2	8,053	21.0	6.86	12.34
Salamanca	347,249	51.0	4.6	12,350	28.1	7.20	11.24
Segovia	161,374	49.4	12.4	6,923	23.3	8.14	10.34
Soria	93,575	49.2	10.0	10,307	9.1	7.52	11.68
Valladolid	531,141	51.0	5.6	8,110	65.5	8.75	8.96
Zamora	189,042	50.3	4.3	10,561	17.9	5.88	14.11
<b>Castilla-La Mancha</b>	<b>2,094,391</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>79,462</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>9.71</b>	<b>9.07</b>
Albacete	399,510	50.0	7.3	14,926	26.8	9.24	9.15
Ciudad Real	522,749	50.2	7.5	19,813	26.4	9.33	10.12
Cuenca	211,796	49.3	11.9	17,141	12.4	7.51	11.60
Guadalajara	257,101	48.8	15.0	12,212	21.1	11.04	7.55
Toledo	703,236	49.3	10.8	15,370	45.8	10.44	8.05
<b>Cataluña</b>	<b>7,480,921</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>32,091</b>	<b>233.1</b>	<b>10.33</b>	<b>8.40</b>
Barcelona	5,493,078	51.2	12.9	7,728	710.8	10.29	8.35
Girona	749,191	49.8	19.8	5,910	126.8	10.71	8.18
Lleida	435,847	49.2	17.4	12,150	35.9	10.06	9.59
Tarragona	802,806	49.6	16.9	6,303	127.4	10.39	8.33
<b>Comunitat Valenciana</b>	<b>4,987,017</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>23,256</b>	<b>214.4</b>	<b>9.52</b>	<b>8.46</b>
Alicante/Alacant	1,854,244	50.2	20.4	5,817	318.8	9.00	8.20
Castellón/Castelló	585,729	50.0	15.5	6,632	88.3	9.86	8.45
Valencia/València	2,547,044	50.7	10.1	10,808	235.7	9.81	8.65
<b>Extremadura</b>	<b>1,100,968</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>41,635</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>8.55</b>	<b>10.30</b>
Badajoz	690,894	50.4	3.4	21,766	31.7	9.37	9.86
Cáceres	410,074	50.0	3.7	19,868	20.6	7.17	11.03
<b>Galicia</b>	<b>2,761,970</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>29,575</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>11.16</b>
Coruña, A	1,138,494	51.9	3.3	7,950	143.2	7.89	10.52
Lugo	344,845	51.4	4.1	9,857	35.0	6.48	14.62
Ourense	325,389	51.7	4.7	7,273	44.7	5.92	14.49
Pontevedra	953,241	51.4	3.9	4,495	212.1	8.31	9.53
<b>Madrid, Comunidad de</b>	<b>6,414,709</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>8,028</b>	<b>799.1</b>	<b>10.80</b>	<b>6.66</b>
<b>Murcia, Región de</b>	<b>1,461,987</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>11,314</b>	<b>129.2</b>	<b>11.42</b>	<b>7.31</b>
<b>Navarra, Comunidad Foral de</b>	<b>638,949</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>10,390</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>10.53</b>	<b>8.41</b>
<b>País Vasco</b>	<b>2,177,006</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7,230</b>	<b>301.1</b>	<b>9.42</b>	<b>9.30</b>
Araba/Álava	319,927	50.4	8.2	3,038	105.3	10.30	7.88
Bizkaia	1,148,871	51.7	5.5	2,212	519.3	8.98	9.76
Gipuzkoa	708,207	51.1	5.8	1,980	357.6	9.74	9.20
<b>Rioja, La</b>	<b>318,639</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>5,045</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>9.96</b>	<b>9.44</b>
<b>Ceuta</b>	<b>84,534</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4,340.2</b>	<b>13.40</b>	<b>5.78</b>
<b>Melilla</b>	<b>83,619</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6,234.0</b>	<b>18.34</b>	<b>5.70</b>

\*The latest available series from the Spanish Regional Accounts, base 2008, corresponds to years 2008-2011 at the provincial level.

\*\*Data revised, using the 2011 censuses as a population base

Average number of children per woman	CPI 2013/2012	GDP per capita 2011* (euros)	Number of companies 2013	Employment and unemployment** . 2013			
				Employed persons (thousands)	Economic activity rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	
<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>22,685</b>	<b>3,146,570</b>	<b>17,139.0</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>Spain</b>
<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>17,122</b>	<b>471,521</b>	<b>2,571.5</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>Andalucía</b>
1.53	1.2	16,855	40,549	228.9	64.0	36.0	Almería
1.39	1.4	16,916	57,313	349.8	57.2	39.6	Cádiz
1.36	1.5	16,396	45,306	246.3	57.7	35.2	Córdoba
1.37	1.5	16,133	55,210	279.7	58.8	37.0	Granada
1.31	1.5	17,959	24,184	163.4	58.7	34.8	Huelva
1.35	1.0	15,858	33,172	186.1	56.2	39.4	Jaén
1.38	1.1	17,267	105,769	500.4	58.7	35.7	Málaga
1.42	1.2	18,223	110,018	616.9	59.5	34.0	Sevilla
<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>25,318</b>	<b>88,067</b>	<b>515.3</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>Aragón</b>
1.30	1.2	26,258	15,960	87.6	56.5	17.2	Huesca
1.33	1.3	24,996	9,010	51.2	54.0	19.7	Teruel
1.29	1.3	25,150	63,097	376.5	60.4	22.5	Zaragoza
<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>21,310</b>	<b>66,869</b>	<b>369.4</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>Asturias, Principado de</b>
<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>23,769</b>	<b>85,044</b>	<b>475.8</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>Baleares, Illes</b>
<b>1.07</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>19,325</b>	<b>129,566</b>	<b>729.7</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>Canarias</b>
1.06	0.4	19,438	67,326	382.7	64.1	34.8	Palmas, Las
1.08	1.1	19,205	62,240	347.0	60.2	32.5	Santa Cruz de Tenerife
<b>1.19</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>22,055</b>	<b>37,190</b>	<b>222.5</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>Cantabria</b>
<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>22,277</b>	<b>162,153</b>	<b>916.4</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>Castilla y León</b>
1.22	1.5	19,011	10,316	58.1	55.0	25.5	Ávila
1.29	1.7	27,128	25,072	143.0	58.4	20.4	Burgos
1.03	1.7	20,688	31,620	162.8	50.8	23.9	León
1.10	1.5	23,019	10,447	62.1	55.8	21.3	Palencia
1.14	1.3	19,264	22,549	122.7	53.6	22.0	Salamanca
1.27	1.3	21,769	11,091	63.7	59.0	19.3	Segovia
1.25	1.2	23,816	5,831	37.5	57.3	16.6	Soria
1.22	1.6	24,176	33,451	209.0	58.4	20.1	Valladolid
1.02	1.8	19,132	11,776	57.4	47.4	26.2	Zamora
<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>18,144</b>	<b>124,405</b>	<b>712.3</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>Castilla-La Mancha</b>
1.31	1.2	18,113	26,030	132.5	58.3	31.0	Albacete
1.35	1.2	18,214	29,686	166.9	55.7	30.5	Ciudad Real
1.18	1.4	18,549	13,496	68.8	54.7	28.9	Cuenca
1.40	1.1	19,584	13,074	102.4	64.2	22.6	Guadalajara
1.41	1.5	17,450	42,119	241.8	63.0	32.1	Toledo
<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>26,603</b>	<b>580,804</b>	<b>2,969.6</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>Cataluña</b>
1.37	1.9	26,531	438,385	2,178.6	63.0	23.1	Barcelona
1.49	1.3	26,722	57,215	303.9	64.8	23.0	Girona
1.46	1.4	26,943	33,836	185.9	62.5	16.5	Lleida
1.44	1.0	26,792	51,368	301.2	63.0	26.9	Tarragona
<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>19,869</b>	<b>337,161</b>	<b>1,771.2</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>Comunitat Valenciana</b>
1.28	1.2	17,405	127,748	646.2	58.2	28.3	Alicante/Alacant
1.33	1.0	22,597	38,732	204.8	60.3	29.1	Castellón/Castelló
1.32	1.4	21,091	170,681	920.2	60.6	27.7	Valencia/València
<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>15,653</b>	<b>63,353</b>	<b>339.7</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>Extremadura</b>
1.35	1.5	15,617	38,822	212.8	56.6	34.4	Badajoz
1.13	1.1	15,715	24,531	126.9	54.9	33.0	Cáceres
<b>1.08</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>20,476</b>	<b>192,998</b>	<b>1,006.4</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>Galicia</b>
1.09	1.5	21,898	80,215	433.4	55.3	20.2	Coruña, A
1.03	1.7	19,459	24,022	128.0	52.0	19.0	Lugo
0.97	1.4	19,305	22,694	103.7	47.9	24.1	Ourense
1.13	1.4	19,548	66,067	341.2	55.9	24.7	Pontevedra
<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>29,576</b>	<b>496,003</b>	<b>2,718.1</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>Madrid, Comunidad de</b>
<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>18,470</b>	<b>87,146</b>	<b>514.9</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>Murcia, Región de</b>
<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>29,134</b>	<b>40,860</b>	<b>258.1</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>Navarra, Comunidad Foral de</b>
<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>30,480</b>	<b>153,709</b>	<b>873.6</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>País Vasco</b>
1.42	1.3	35,175	20,121	135.1	61.6	17.5	Araba/Álava
1.29	1.6	28,618	79,957	283.7	56.1	14.1	Bizkaia
1.42	1.6	31,442	53,631	454.8	57.2	17.8	Gipuzkoa
<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>25,537</b>	<b>22,316</b>	<b>124.5</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>Rioja, La</b>
<b>1.84</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>19,555</b>	<b>3,610</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>Ceuta</b>
<b>2.53</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>17,824</b>	<b>3,795</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>Melilla</b>

# INE Provincial Delegations

<b>ALBACETE</b> Del Cura, 7 - 02001 967 19 19 30 - Fax: 967 21 66 49	<b>CÓRDOBA</b> Antonio Gaudi, 4 - 14005 957 49 85 02 - Fax: 957 48 56 13	<b>LEÓN</b> Avda. Reyes Leoneses, 14 - 24008 987 87 63 12 - Fax: 987 27 94 25	<b>PONTEVEDRA</b> Iglesias Vilarelle, 2 - 36001 986 86 85 00 - Fax: 986 84 44 53
<b>ALICANTE/ALACANT</b> México, 20 - 03008 965 13 59 00 - Fax: 96 592 03 15	<b>CORUÑA, A</b> Adelaida Muro, 12 - 15002 981 21 74 26 - Fax: 981 20 61 50	<b>LLEIDA</b> Bonaire, 47- 49 - 25004 973 23 82 24 - Fax: 973 23 64 89	<b>LA RIOJA</b> Parque San Miguel, 11-12 - Bajo - 26007 Logroño, 941 20 74 20 - Fax: 941 20 74 86
<b>ALMERÍA</b> Pza. San Pedro, 8 - 04001 950 28 17 39 - Fax: 950 27 68 20	<b>CUENCA</b> Ramón y Cajal, 37 - 16004 969 24 09 97 - Fax: 969 23 05 22	<b>LUGO</b> Rua Pintor Corredoira, 1 - 27002 982 28 46 00 - Fax: 982 24 68 72	<b>SALAMANCA</b> Paseo Doctor Torres Villarreal, 72-37005 -923 12 52 80 - Fax: 923 26 13 82
<b>ARABA/ÁLAVA</b> Portal de Castilla, 9 y 11. Vitoria - 01007 945 15 47 30 - Fax: 945 14 31 64	<b>GIPUZKOA</b> José María Soroa, 23 - San Sebastián - 20013 - 943 29 36 66 - Fax: 943 29 26 30	<b>MADRID</b> Trafalgar, 29 - 28010 91 583 90 15 - Fax: 91 583 90 43	<b>SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE</b> Suárez Guerra, 55 - 38002 922 53 17 50 - Fax: 922 29 25 51
<b>ASTURIAS</b> General Elorza, 17-Bajo - Oviedo - 33001 985 20 78 56 - Fax: 985 21 48 15			<b>SEGOVIA</b> Plaza de los Regidores, 3 - 40005 921 41 24 34 - Fax: 921 44 26 37
<b>ÁVILA</b> Intendente Aizpuru, 4 - 05001 920 35 26 70 - Fax: 920 22 39 26			<b>SEVILLA</b> Graham Bell, 5 - Planta 3ª - 41010 954 46 72 10 - Fax: 954 46 78 58
<b>BADAJOS</b> Avda. de Europa, 1-3ª - 06004 924 22 96 96 - Fax: 924 24 84 45			<b>SORIA</b> Mosquera de Barnuevo, 10 - 42004 975 23 37 73 - Fax: 975 22 97 39
<b>BALEARS, ILLES</b> Miquel Capllonch, 12. Palma M. - 07010 971 77 49 94 Fax 971 46 77 48			<b>TARRAGONA</b> Pare Agustí Altisent, 1 (esq. C/ Jaume I, 22) - 43005 - 977 24 80 85 - Fax: 977 22 76 09
<b>BARCELONA</b> Via Layetana, 8 - 08003 932 95 97 95 - Fax 933 10 19 23			<b>TERUEL</b> Agustina de Aragón, 14 - 44002 978 61 94 00 - Fax: 978 60 58 41
<b>BIZKAIA</b> Plaza del Ensanche, 3. Bilbao - 48009 944 10 61 00 - Fax: 944 21 97 04	<b>TOLEDO</b> San Lucas, 2 - 45001 925 25 00 70 - Fax: 925 22 31 88		
<b>BURGOS</b> Avda. del Arlanzón, 27 - 09004 947 25 68 90 - Fax: 947 27 65 07	<b>GIRONA</b> Cap de Creus, 6 - 17005 972 20 00 99 - Fax: 972 21 90 00	<b>MÁLAGA</b> Puerta del Mar, 18 - 29005 952 22 24 00 - Fax: 952 60 02 16	<b>VALENCIA / VALÈNCIA</b> Camino Nuevo de Picanya, 27 - 46014 963 16 62 00 - Fax: 963 91 95 92
<b>CÁCERES</b> Avda. Ruta de la Plata, 12-Bajo - 10001 927 22 00 68 - Fax: 927 21 44 84	<b>GRANADA</b> José Luis Pérez Pujadas, 6. Edificio Forum -18006 - 958 53 59 00 - Fax: 958 25 50 62	<b>MURCIA</b> Alfonso X El Sabio, 6 planta - 2 - 30008 968 27 20 10 - Fax: 968 23 61 69	<b>VALLADOLID</b> Juan II de Castilla, 2 - 47009 983 36 26 63 - Fax: 983 37 16 44
<b>CÁDIZ</b> Edificio Glorieta; Glorieta Zona Franca s/n - 11011-956 29 34 37 - Fax: 956 27 96 08	<b>GUADALAJARA</b> Avda. Castilla, 12-1ª - 19002 949 24 74 11 - Fax: 949 21 56 06	<b>NAVARRA</b> Avda. de Barañáin, 11 - Trasera - 31008 Pamplona, 948 36 67 24 - Fax: 948 17 40 76	<b>ZAMORA</b> Plaza del Mercado, 24 - 49003 980 50 82 90 - Fax: 980 53 23 37
<b>CANTABRIA</b> Concepción Arenal, 10-39008 Santander 942 36 75 00 - Fax: 942 36 24 90	<b>HUELVA</b> Macías Belmonte, 24 - 21002 959 54 10 28 - Fax: 959 28 07 08	<b>URENSE</b> Salvador Dalí, 13-15 bajo - 32002 988 21 18 69 - Fax: 988 21 09 89	<b>ZARAGOZA</b> Albareda, 18, planta 3 y 4 - 50004 976 59 02 97 - Fax: 976 59 87 54
<b>CASTELLÓN/CASTELLÓ</b> Cronista Revest, 11 - 12005 964 72 27 93 - Fax: 964 22 91 17	<b>HUESCA</b> Avda. Juan XXIII - 22003 974 21 53 45 - Fax: 974 21 18 75	<b>PALENCIA</b> Avda. Simón Nieto, 10 - 34005 979 70 68 55 - Fax: 979 70 11 33	<b>CEUTA</b> Jáudenes, 10 - 51001 856 20 02 16 - Fax: 956 51 87 77
<b>CIUDAD REAL</b> Ronda de la Mata, 8 - 13004 926 27 17 60 - Fax: 926 25 56 09	<b>JAÉN</b> Plaza de Jaén por la Paz, 2 - 7ª - 23008 953 29 69 46 - Fax: 953 22 72 06.	<b>LAS PALMAS</b> Avda. Alcalde Ramírez de Bethencourt, 21 - 35004 - Las Palmas de Gran Canaria 928 43 19 10 - Fax: 928 36 11 58	<b>MELILLA</b> Plaza del Mar, s/n - Edificio V Centenario Torre Sur - 6ª planta - 52004 952 69 04 00 - Fax: 952 67 22 88

## Sale of Publications

**Índice-INE Bookstore**  
 Phone number: 91 583 94 38. Fax number: 91 583 45 65  
 Paseo de la Castellana, 183  
 28046 Madrid  
 E-mail: [indice@ine.es](mailto:indice@ine.es)



## Information Area

Phone number: 91 583 91 00  
 Fax number: 91 583 91 58  
 Library: [biblioteca@ine.es](http://biblioteca@ine.es)  
**Online information:** [www.ine.es/infoine](http://www.ine.es/infoine)