

31 May 2018

Quarterly National Accounts of Spain. Base 2010

First quarter of 2018

Quarterly National Accounts (GDP)

| <u>Latest data</u> | <u>Year-on-year growth rate</u> | <u>Quarter-on-quarter growth rate</u> |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| <u>First quarter of 2018</u> | <u>3.0</u> | <u>0.7</u> |

Main results

- The Spanish economy registers a **0.7% growth in the first quarter of 2018 compared to the previous quarter**. This rate is similar to that recorded in the fourth quarter of 2017.
- The **growth compared to the same quarter last year stands at 3.0%**, one tenth lower than in the previous quarter.
- The quarter-on-quarter variation coincides with that published in the quarterly GDP flash estimate of 27 April, while year-on-year growth is one tenth higher.
- The contribution of the **domestic demand** to year-on-year GDP growth is **2.8 points**, four tenths lower than in the fourth quarter of 2017. On the other hand, the **foreign demand** registers a contribution of **0.2 points**, three tenths higher than in the previous quarter.
- **Employment** in the economy, in terms of full-time equivalent jobs, registers a **variation of 0.5% compared to the previous quarter**, a rate similar to that recorded in the fourth quarter of 2017.
- **In year-on-year terms, employment increases in the first quarter at a rate of 2.6%**, three tenths less than in the fourth quarter of 2017, representing an increase of 466 thousand full-time equivalent jobs in one year. This behaviour, along with the variation experienced by the associated part-time working day, results in an increase of one tenth of a point in the year-on-year rate of hours actually worked (from 1.9% to 2.0%).
- The year-on-year variation of **unit labour cost** stands at **0.1%** this quarter, which is 1.2 points below the implicit GDP deflator (1.3%).

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) generated by the Spanish economy, measured in terms of chain-linked volume with reference to the year 2010, registered a growth of 0.7% in the first quarter of 2018 as compared with the previous quarter¹. This rate is similar to that estimated in the fourth quarter of the previous year.

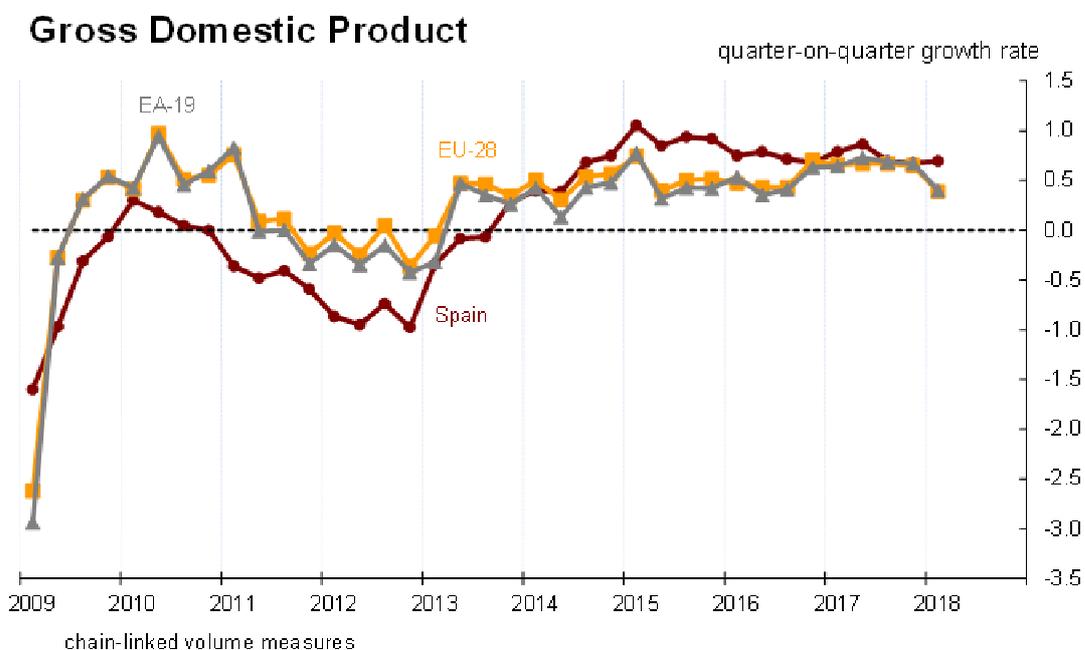
In year-on-year terms, the GDP growth rate was 3.0%, one tenth lower than in the fourth quarter of 2017, with a lower contribution from domestic demand and a higher contribution from foreign demand.

The quarter-on-quarter growth rate coincides with that published in the quarterly GDP flash estimate of 27 April, while the year-on-year growth rate is one tenth higher.

As regards the European environment, in the first quarter of 2018 the European Union (EU-28) experienced a growth rate of 0.4% compared to the previous quarter, two tenths lower than in the fourth quarter of 2017. On the other hand, the Eurozone (EMU-19) recorded a variation of 0.4%, three tenths less than in the previous quarter.

Behaviour is uneven among the major European economies. On the one hand, Finland, Latvia and Poland registered higher quarter-on-quarter growth rates than the previous quarter (Finland 1.1% versus 0.7%, Latvia 1.7% versus 0.4% and Poland 1.6% versus 1.0%). On the other hand, Italy maintained its rate at 0.3%, while Germany, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom showed lower increases than in the previous quarter (Germany 0.3% versus 0.6%, France 0.3% versus 0.7%, the Netherlands 0.5% versus 0.7% and the United Kingdom 0.1% versus 0.4%).

The highest quarter-on-quarter growth rates were recorded in Latvia (1.7%) and Poland (1.6%). The lowest rates were recorded in Romania (0.0%) and the United Kingdom (0.1%).



¹All the information presented in this press release corresponds to data adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects, unless stated otherwise.

Demand and supply. Chain-linked volume measures. Base 2010.

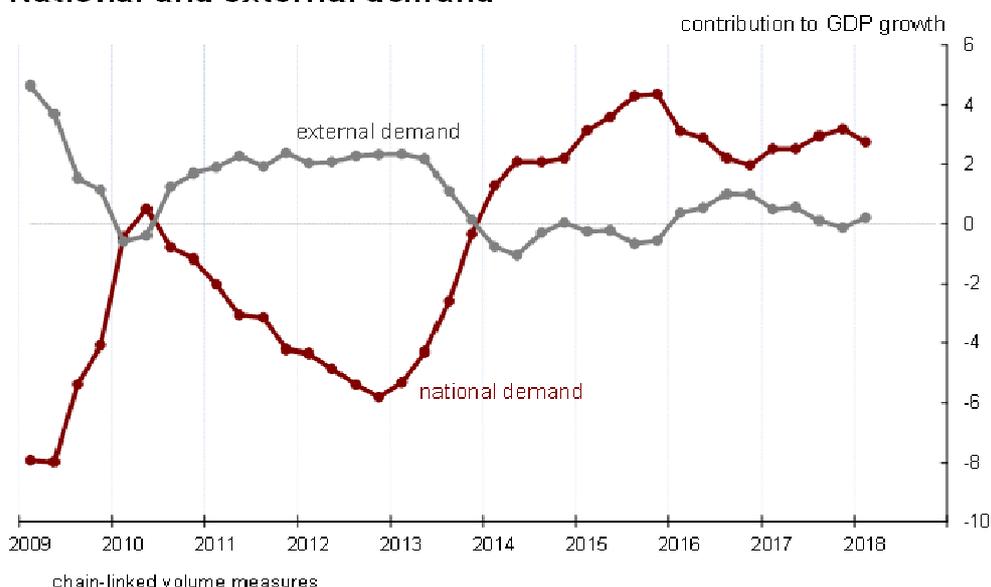
Quarter-on-Quarter growth rates

| | 2016 | | | | 2017 | | | | 2018 |
|--|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Q. I | Q. II | Q. III | Q. IV | Q. I | Q. II | Q. III | Q. IV | Q. I |
| GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at market prices | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Household final consumption expenditure | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs | 3.2 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 0.8 | -0.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.9 |
| Final consumption expenditure by government | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | -0.8 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Gross fixed capital formation | 0.6 | 1.6 | -0.3 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| - Tangible fixed assets | 0.7 | 1.6 | -0.2 | 0.7 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| • Construction | 1.1 | 1.2 | -0.5 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 2.4 |
| • Equipment and cultural assets | 0.2 | 2.3 | 0.2 | -0.2 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 0.9 | -1.8 |
| - Intangible property products | 0.1 | 1.2 | -0.4 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1.7 | -0.5 | 1.0 |
| Exports of goods and services | 1.4 | 2.1 | -0.5 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.3 |
| Imports of goods and services | 0.8 | 1.9 | -1.7 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at market prices | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 2.6 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 2.4 | -0.3 | 1.1 | -1.1 | 3.7 |
| Industry | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 1.8 | -0.9 |
| - Manufacturing industry | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.7 | -1.0 |
| Construction | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 2.1 |
| Service activities | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| - Wholesale and retail trade | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| - Information and communication | 0.7 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 1.9 |
| - Financial and insurance activities | 2.3 | -2.5 | 0.1 | -0.2 | -0.1 | -0.3 | -0.1 | -1.7 | 1.5 |
| - Real estate activities | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| - Professional activities | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.0 |
| - Public administration, health and education activities | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| - Arts, entertainment and other services | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Taxes less subsidies on products | 0.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.5 |

Demand

Analysing the year-on-year growth of Spanish GDP in the first quarter of 2018 from the perspective of expenditure, we can observe a lower contribution from domestic demand (2.8 points versus 3.2 in the previous quarter) and a higher contribution from foreign demand (0.2 points versus -0.1).

National and external demand



Demand. Chain-linked volume measures. Base 2010. Year-on-year growth rates

| | 2016 | | | | 2017 | | | | 2018 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Q.I | Q.II | Q.III | Q.IV | Q.I | Q.II | Q.III | Q.IV | Q.I |
| GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at market prices | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| Final consumption expenditure | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| Household final consumption expenditure | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs | 8.3 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 4.2 |
| Final consumption expenditure by government | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 1.9 |
| Gross fixed capital formation | 4.3 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 3.5 |
| - Tangible fixed assets | 4.4 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 3.7 |
| • Construction | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| • Equipment and cultivated assets | 7.8 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 6.1 | 3.9 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 2.2 |
| • Equipment | 7.7 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 6.3 | 4.0 | 6.6 | 7.9 | 2.3 |
| - Intellectual property products | 3.9 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 2.9 |
| Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables (*) | 0.1 | 0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| NATIONAL DEMAND (*) | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.8 |
| Exports of goods and services | 4.6 | 8.2 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 6.8 | 4.6 | 6.8 | 4.4 | 3.2 |
| Imports of goods and services | 3.8 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 2.8 |

(*) Contribution to GDP growth

Domestic demand

Regarding the two main components of the domestic demand, final consumption expenditure registered a higher year-on-year variation than that registered in the fourth quarter of 2017 (2.6% versus 2.5%), while fixed capital investment grew less, going from 5.6% to 3.5%.

Household final consumption expenditure experienced a year-on-year growth of 2.8%, three tenths higher than in the fourth quarter, as a result of the combined performance of the different types of goods and services that comprise it.

On the other hand, **General Government final consumption expenditure** presented a year-on-year variation of 1.9%, five tenths lower than in the previous quarter.

Gross fixed capital formation registered a growth rate of 3.5%, indicating a decrease of 2.1 points as compared with the previous quarter. Considering the different types of assets, tangible assets registered a rate of 3.7%, which is 2.3 points lower than the previous quarter. On the other hand, investment in intellectual property products increased by 2.9%, with a decrease of 0.4 points compared to the fourth quarter of 2017.

The year-on-year variation of **investment in construction** fell 0.1 points, from 4.8% to 4.7%, as a result of the aggregate performance of housing investment and investment in civil engineering and other constructions.

Investment in **capital goods** recorded an increase of 2.3% in the first quarter of 2018 compared to 7.9% in the previous quarter. The joint variation in investment in this group of assets and in cultivated assets was 2.2%.

Foreign demand

The contribution of the net foreign demand of the Spanish economy to the year-on-year growth of the quarterly GDP was 0.2 points, three tenths more than in the previous quarter.

Exports of goods and services decreased by 1.2 percentage points from 4.4% to 3.2%. In the case of goods, a decrease of 3.4 points in the variation rate is observed (from 5.3% to 1.9%). Exports of non-tourism services grew by 6.9%, which is 5.9 points more than in the previous quarter (1.0%). On the other hand, expenditure by non-residents in the economic territory increased by one point its year-on-year growth, from 4.2% to 5.2%.

Finally, **imports of goods and services** decreased their year-on-year rate by 2.4 points, from 5.2% to 2.8%. Imports of goods grew by 2.3%, which is 3.9 points less than in the previous quarter (6.2%). On the other hand, imports of non-tourism services registered a variation rate of 2.7%, with an increase of 3.4 points as compared with the previous quarter (-0.7%). Finally, the growth rate of expenditure by residents in the rest of the world increased by 4.4 points, from 7.5% to 11.9%.

Supply

From the supply perspective, the branches of the **primary sector** and the **construction sector** showed higher year-on-year rates than those estimated for the fourth quarter of 2017. On the other hand, the branches of the **Industry** sector experienced a slowdown in growth, while **Services** showed a similar rate of growth.

Supply. Chain-linked volume measures. Base 2010. Year-on-year growth rates

| | 2015 | | | | 2017 | | | | 2018 |
|--|------|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|
| | Q I | Q II | Q III | Q IV | C I | Q II | Q III | Q IV | Q I |
| GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at market prices | 35 | 34 | 32 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 30 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 70 | 73 | 74 | 62 | 60 | 37 | 42 | 20 | 33 |
| Industry | 40 | 41 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 34 | 39 | 48 | 28 |
| - Manufacturing industry | 52 | 40 | 27 | 23 | 28 | 35 | 43 | 47 | 29 |
| Construction | 12 | 12 | 23 | 28 | 45 | 49 | 49 | 54 | 60 |
| Service activities | 30 | 32 | 31 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| - Wholesale and retail trade | 38 | 42 | 37 | 36 | 37 | 33 | 31 | 20 | 28 |
| - Information and communication | 41 | 53 | 53 | 50 | 55 | 47 | 53 | 51 | 59 |
| - Financial and insurance activities | -01 | -22 | -07 | -13 | -28 | -04 | -08 | -22 | -08 |
| - Real estate activities | 07 | 14 | 20 | 18 | 17 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| - Professional activities | 72 | 69 | 70 | 68 | 62 | 64 | 62 | 59 | 65 |
| - Public administration, health and education activities | 24 | 23 | 20 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 18 | 17 |
| - Arts, entertainment and other services | 19 | 20 | 12 | 09 | 15 | 14 | 18 | 22 | 19 |
| Taxes less subsidies on products | 59 | 45 | 37 | 38 | 41 | 48 | 42 | 37 | 45 |

The gross value added of the **industrial branches** evolved at a rate of 2.8%, indicating a decrease of 1.8 points compared to that recorded in the fourth quarter of 2017. The **manufacturing industry** grew at a rate of 2.9%, which is 1.8 points lower than that of the previous quarter.

The gross value added of **Construction** grew by 6.0%, compared to 5.4% in the previous quarter.

Likewise, the gross value added of the *Services* branches maintained their growth rate at 2.5%.

Finally, **primary branches** recorded a year-on-year variation of 3.3% this quarter compared to 2.0% in the previous quarter.

Employment

Employment in the economy, in terms of full-time equivalent jobs, registered a quarter-on-quarter variation of 0.5%, a similar rate to that experienced in the fourth quarter of 2017.

In year-on-year terms, employment presented a growth rate of 2.6%, three tenths lower than that registered in the previous quarter. This evolution represents a net increase of 466 thousand full-time equivalent jobs in one year.

On an aggregate scale, **Agriculture**, **Industry** and **Services** showed lower growth rates than in the previous quarter. The variation in **Agriculture** was 0.7% (compared to 2.0%), in **Industry** 2.9% (compared to 3.2%) and in **Services** 2.4% (compared to 2.6%). Conversely, **Construction** increased its year-on-year rate by six tenths to 7.2%.

Employment. Full-time equivalent jobs. Year-on-year growth rates

| | 2016 | | | | 2017 | | | | 2018 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Q I | Q II | Q III | Q IV | Q I | Q II | Q III | Q IV | Q I |
| Total | 3.4 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 5.7 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 0.7 |
| Industry | 3.1 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.9 |
| - Manufacturing industry | 3.5 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.9 |
| Construction | 1.1 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 6.6 | 7.2 |
| Service activities | 3.6 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| - Wholesale and retail trade | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.4 |
| - Information and communication | 6.7 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| - Financial and insurance activities | -0.8 | -3.4 | 4.2 | 5.4 | -0.8 | 1.3 | 1.7 | -2.1 | 0.8 |
| - Real estate activities | 5.8 | 5.7 | 7.5 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 9.5 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 3.3 |
| - Professional activities | 4.8 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 1.3 |
| - Public administration, health and education activities | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| - Arts, entertainment and other services | 4.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| Employees | 3.8 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 11.2 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 2.9 |
| Industry | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| - Manufacturing industry | 3.5 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.9 |
| Construction | 1.2 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 7.4 | 8.6 |
| Service activities | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
| - Wholesale and retail trade | 4.7 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| - Information and communication | 6.7 | 5.2 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.2 |
| - Financial and insurance activities | -1.2 | -3.7 | 4.4 | 5.5 | -1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | -2.6 | 0.2 |
| - Real estate activities | 6.1 | 6.4 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 7.7 | 5.8 | 1.3 |
| - Professional activities | 4.4 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 2.0 |
| - Public administration, health and education activities | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| - Arts, entertainment and other services | 5.1 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 5.0 |

The decrease of three tenths in the year-on-year rate of full-time equivalent employment, together with a smaller decrease in the associated part-time working day (from -1.0% to -0.6%), resulted in an increase of one tenth in the year-on-year rate of the number of hours actually worked in this quarter (going from 1.9% to 2.0%).

From the joint consideration of the quarterly GDP volume growth and employment data, it follows that the year-on-year variation rate of apparent productivity per equivalent job increased by one tenth, from 0.2% to 0.3%.

In turn, the growth of apparent productivity per hour actually worked reached a 1.0% rate, two tenths lower than that registered in the fourth quarter of the previous year (1.2%).

GDP at current prices and implicit deflator

The annual variation of the GDP valued at current prices in the first quarter of 2018 reached 4.3%. This rate is similar to that recorded in the previous quarter.

As a result of the evolution of GDP, both in terms of current prices and volume, the implicit deflator of the economy presented a year-on-year rate of 1.3%, one tenth of a percent higher than that of the previous quarter (1.2%).

Demand and supply. Current prices. Year-on-year growth rates

| | 2016 | | | | 2017 | | | | 2018 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at market prices | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Household final consumption expenditure | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs | 4.5 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| Final consumption expenditure by government | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 2.2 |
| Gross fixed capital formation | 5.0 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 8.8 | 5.5 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 5.3 |
| - Tangible fixed assets | 5.2 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 5.7 |
| - Construction | 2.4 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 7.2 |
| - Equipment and cultivated assets | 9.4 | 7.1 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 8.8 | 4.4 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 3.4 |
| - Intellectual property products | 3.9 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 8.2 | 7.2 | 3.0 |
| Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables (*) | 0.1 | 0.1 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| NATIONAL DEMAND (*) | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 3.8 |
| Exports of goods and services | 2.4 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 8.7 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 3.8 |
| Imports of goods and services | 1.2 | 0.8 | -0.8 | 3.1 | 11.2 | 8.1 | 9.8 | 8.1 | 2.7 |
| GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at market prices | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 4.5 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 0.9 | 5.4 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 9.8 | 10.1 |
| Industry | 1.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 3.2 |
| - Manufacturing industry | 4.0 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 8.3 | 4.1 |
| Construction | 3.0 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 8.7 | 7.8 | 8.8 |
| Service activities | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.8 |
| - Wholesale and retail trade | 3.9 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| - Information and communication | 3.4 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 8.0 |
| - Financial and insurance activities | 12.5 | -0.8 | -2.8 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 8.8 |
| - Real estate activities | 0.3 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| - Professional activities | 7.4 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 8.9 | 8.2 | 7.3 | 8.2 | 5.9 | 8.8 |
| - Public administration, health and education activities | 3.4 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| - Arts, entertainment and other services | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| Taxes less subsidies on products | 2.8 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.4 |

(*) Contribution to GDP growth

Income

Regarding the primary distribution of income, *compensation of employees* increased from 3.5% to 3.6% on a year-on-year basis in the first quarter of 2018. This was the result of the behaviour of both, the number of employees (which increased by 3.2% versus 3.3% in the previous quarter) and the evolution of the average compensation per employee (that registered a rate of 0.4% versus 0.2% in the fourth quarter of 2017).

In this way, the growth of the product unit labour cost (ULC) stood at 0.1%, which is 1.2 points below the variation of the implicit deflator of the economy (1.3%).

The year-on-year change in the *gross operating surplus/gross mixed income* of the economy decreased from 5.2% to 4.8%. Finally, taxes on production and imports net of subsidies increased their growth by 1.2 points (going from 4.2% to 5.4%).

Income. Current prices. Year-on-year growth rates

| | 2016 | | | | 2017 | | | | 2018 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at market prices | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Compensation of employees | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.8 |
| Unit Labor Cost (ULC) | -0.5 | -0.8 | -0.8 | -0.7 | 0.0 | -0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Compensation per employee | -0.4 | -0.1 | -0.4 | -0.5 | 0.3 | -0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Productivity per worker | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Salary rate | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Gross operating surplus / Gross mixed income | 4.2 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 4.8 |
| Net taxes on production and imports | 0.9 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 5.4 |

As with regards the contributions of these operations to the growth of the implicit GDP deflator, *compensation of employees* contributed by 0.3 points to the variation of that index, *gross operating surplus/gross mixed income* contributed by 0.8 points and *net taxes on production and imports* did so by 0.2 points.

Income. Components of the GDP deflator. Contributions

| | 2016 | | | | 2017 | | | | 2018 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at market prices | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Compensation of employees | -0.1 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Unit Labor Cost (ULC) | -0.2 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Compensation per employee | -0.2 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -0.2 | 0.2 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Productivity per worker | -0.1 | -0.3 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.2 |
| Salary rate | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Gross operating surplus / Gross mixed income | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Net taxes on production and imports | -0.3 | -0.2 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |

Notice on dissemination of results as of the second quarter of 2018

The **Quarterly National Accounts of Spain** (QNAS) has modified its dissemination calendar and contents as of the publication of the data referring to the second quarter of 2018.

The advance of results of this operation—the **Quarterly GDP Flash Estimate**—which is currently disseminated around 30 days after the end of the quarter (t+30 days, where t is the reference quarter) **will contain, as of the publication of 31 July, advance estimates of quarterly GDP, at current prices and in volume, of each of its components (supply, demand and income) and of employment.**

These advance results will be updated at around t+90 days (eliminating the publication of t+60), which will make it possible to include in its compilation, among other sources, the quarterly results of the Balance of Payments, which the Bank of Spain disseminates at around t+85 days. Additionally, this new calendar will enable the QNAS update to be disseminated simultaneously with the Quarterly Non-Financial Accounts for the Institutional Sectors, which will provide a complete and integrated view of the economic performance of the quarter.

Specifically, according to the announcement in the short-term statistics availability calendar that was made public in November 2017, the advance results for the second quarter of 2018 will be available on 31 July, and their update on 28 September; the advance results for the third quarter will be released on 31 October, and the update of these results on 28 December.

This calendar is compatible with the requirements for availability of national accounts results established by Regulation (EU) 549/2013 on the European System of National and Regional Accounts 2010.

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