

31 January 2019

Quarterly National Accounts of Spain: main aggregates

Flash Estimate. Fourth quarter of 2018

Main results

- The Spanish GDP has grown by 0.7% in the fourth quarter of 2018 with respect to the previous quarter in terms of volume. This rate is 0.1% higher than that recorded in the third quarter.
- The year-on-year growth of GDP stood at 2.4%, a rate similar to that of the previous quarter.
- Throughout 2018, the GDP at current prices was 1,206,878 million Euros, 3.5% higher than in 2017. In terms of volume, the GDP grew by 2.5%.
- The contribution of *domestic demand* to the year-on-year GDP growth is 2.7%, one tenth lower than that of the third quarter. Meanwhile, *external demand* registered a contribution of -0.3%, one tenth higher than in the previous quarter.
- The implicit GDP deflator increased by 0.8% compared to the same quarter in 2017, two tenths less than in the previous quarter.
- Employment in the economy, in terms of *full-time equivalent jobs*, recorded a quarter-on-quarter change of 0.6%, one tenth lower than that recorded in the third quarter.
- In year-on-year terms, employment increased at a rate of 2.6%, 0.1 % higher than that of the third quarter, representing an increase of 463 thousand full-time equivalent jobs in a year.
- The year-on-year variation of the *unit labour cost* stood at 1.6% this quarter.

Quarter-on-quarter and year-on-year evolution of GDP

The *Gross Domestic Product* (GDP) generated by the Spanish economy, measured in terms of chain-linked volume with reference to 2010, registered a quarter-on-quarter growth of 0.7% in the fourth quarter of 2018¹. This rate is 0.1% higher than that estimated in the third quarter.

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

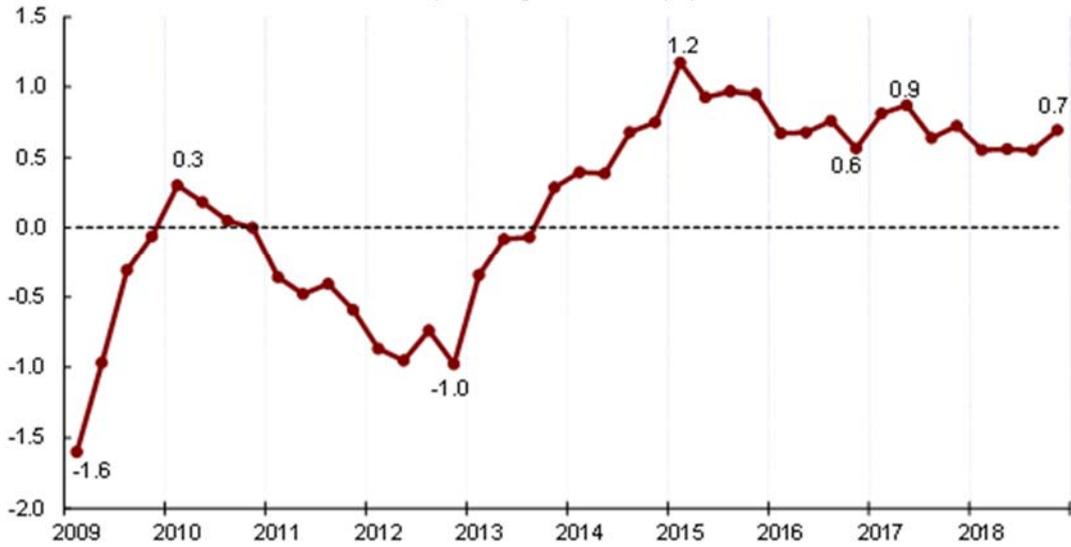
Gross domestic product

Chain-linked volumes. Quarter-to-Quarter growth rates (%)

	2017				2018			
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV
Gross domestic product at market prices	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Household final consumption expenditure	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.5
Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	-0.5	1.3	0.8	0.2	1.2	-0.8	0.2	-0.5
Final consumption expenditure by government	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.2
Gross fixed capital formation	2.4	-0.2	2.3	0.6	1.0	3.0	0.8	-0.2
Tangible fixed assets	2.7	-0.3	2.5	0.6	1.1	3.4	0.9	-0.5
Dwellings and other buildings and structures	1.2	1.0	1.7	0.8	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.1
Machinery, Equipment, weapon system and cultivated biological resources	4.8	-2.2	3.6	0.5	-0.2	5.8	0.8	-1.5
Intellectual property products	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.7
Exports of goods and services	1.3	1.3	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.3	-0.9	1.9
Imports of goods and services	2.4	0.5	1.9	0.6	1.4	0.7	-0.2	1.1
Gross domestic product at market prices	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.8	-0.7	1.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	-3.4	5.3
Industry	2.0	0.9	0.6	1.4	-0.4	0.3	-0.2	-0.9
Manufacturing industry	2.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	-0.4	0.6	-0.4	-0.3
Construction	1.4	2.0	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.2
Service activities	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8
Trade, transport and accommodation and restaurants	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.1
Information and communication	0.8	1.0	1.7	0.6	1.4	1.6	0.3	2.1
Financial and insurance activities	-0.5	0.7	0.5	-1.1	1.5	0.2	0.6	3.1
Real estate activities	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities and other	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.7
Public administration, education and health activities	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4
Arts, entertainment and other services	0.6	1.1	-0.1	1.0	-0.6	-1.9	1.7	-1.2
Taxes on products less subsidies	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.5	-0.2	0.5	1.5

Gross Domestic Product

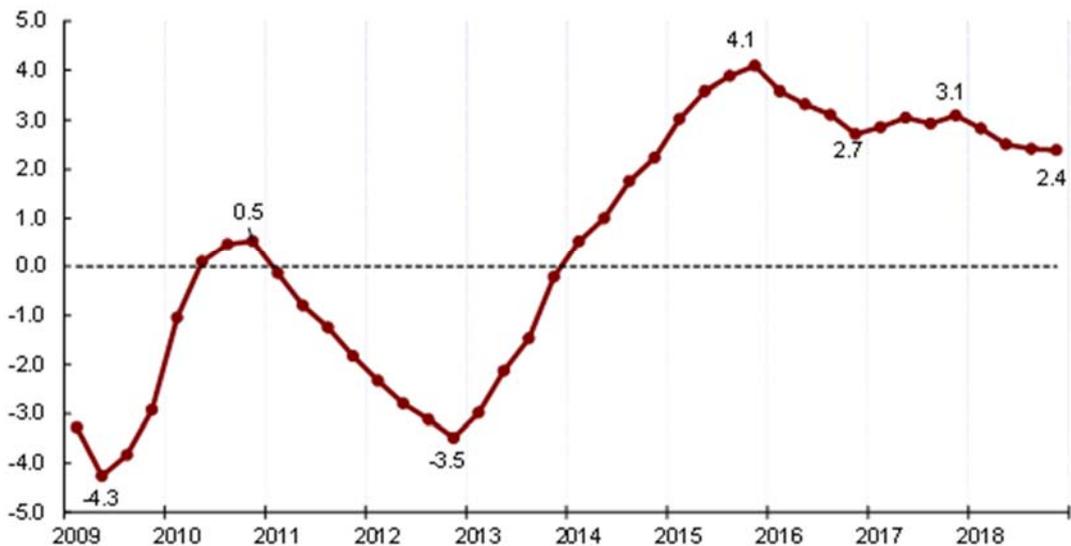
Chain-linked volumes. Quarter-to-quarter growth rate (%)



In year-on-year terms, the GDP growth was 2.4%, a similar rate to that of the third quarter of 2018.

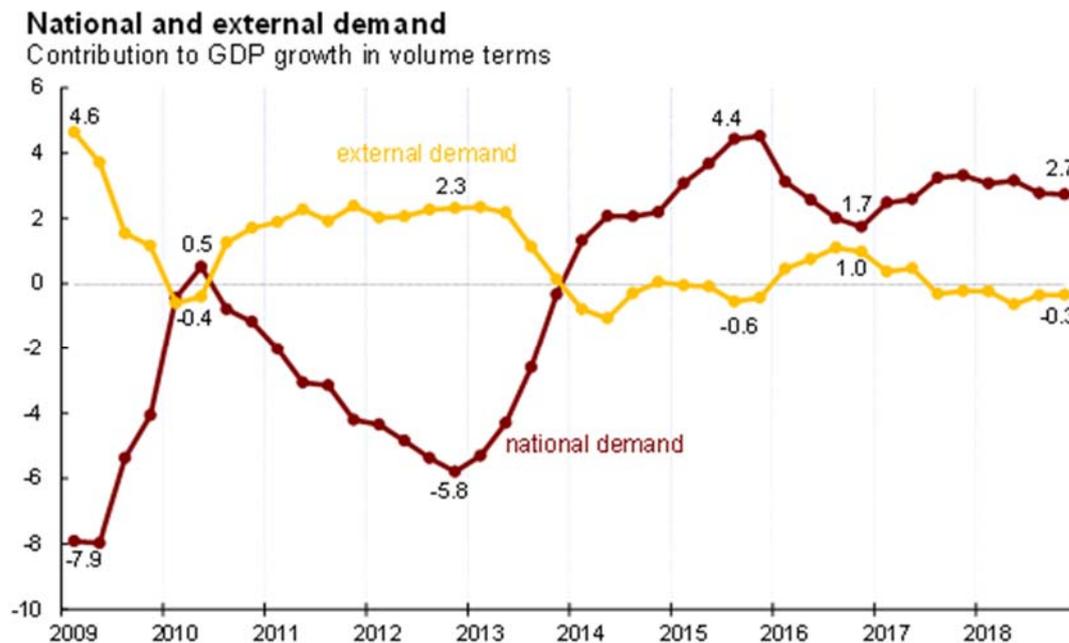
Gross Domestic Product

Chain-linked volumes. Year-to-year growth rate (%)



Year-on-year evolution of GDP: demand

The contribution of *domestic demand* to year-on-year GDP growth is 2.7%, a tenth lower than that of the third quarter. Meanwhile, *external demand* registered a contribution of -0.3 points, one tenth more than in the previous quarter.



Domestic demand

The *final consumption expenditure* increased by 2.3% compared to the same quarter of 2017. This rate is two tenths higher than that of the third quarter.

Household final consumption expenditure experienced a year-on-year growth of 2.2%, one tenth more than in the previous quarter. Meanwhile, *Public Administration final consumption expenditure* presented a year-on-year change of 3.0%, nine tenths higher than in the previous quarter.

Gross fixed capital formation grew by 4.5%, 1.1 points lower than in the previous quarter.

Investment² in *tangible fixed assets* grew at a rate of 4.8%, which is 1.3 points less than in the previous quarter. As part of this, investment in *housing and other buildings and constructions* decreased its year-on-year rate by seven tenths, dropping from 5.5% to 4.8%. On the other hand, investment in *machinery, equipment and weapon systems* showed a growth of 4.8%, compared to 7.2% in the previous quarter.

On the other hand, investment in *intellectual property products* experienced a change of 3.3%, with an increase of 1.5 points with respect to the previous quarter.

² Gross fixed capital formation.

Gross domestic product. Demand

Chain-linked volumes. Year-to-year growth rates (%)

	2017				2018			
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV
Gross domestic product at market prices	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4
Final consumption expenditure	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.1	2.1	2.3
Household final consumption expenditure	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.1	2.2	2.1	2.2
Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	2.2	3.1	2.2	1.7	3.4	1.5	1.0	0.3
Final consumption expenditure by government	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.1	3.0
Gross fixed capital formation	4.7	3.6	5.8	5.2	3.8	7.0	5.5	4.8
Tangible fixed assets	5.0	3.6	6.0	5.6	3.9	7.8	6.1	4.8
Dwellings and other buildings and structures	3.9	4.1	5.7	4.8	5.6	6.3	5.5	4.8
Machinery, Equipment, weapon system and cultivated biological resources	6.6	3.0	6.4	6.7	1.6	10.0	7.0	4.8
Machinery, Equipment and weapon system	7.0	3.3	6.8	7.0	1.8	10.3	7.2	4.8
Intellectual property products	3.1	3.5	4.5	3.1	2.9	2.5	1.8	3.3
Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables ¹	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
National demand ¹	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7
Exports of goods and services	6.1	5.4	5.4	4.2	3.3	2.3	1.3	1.8
Imports of goods and services	5.5	4.4	7.0	5.4	4.4	4.6	2.5	3.1

¹Contribution to GDP growth

External demand

Exports of goods and services grew by 1.8% compared to the fourth quarter of 2017, representing five tenths more than in the previous quarter. This acceleration was due to an increase in the year-on-year rates of *exports of goods* (from 1.0% to 1.6%) and of *exports of services* (from 2.0% to 2.1%). Among these, *non-resident expenditure in the economic territory* grew by two tenths (from -0.4% to -0.2%).

Imports of goods and services increased by 3.1% with respect to the same quarter of the previous year, six tenths more than in the third quarter. This increased growth was due to an increase in the year-on-year variation rate of imports of services (from 8.7% to 15.2%), which made up for the restrained imports of services (from 1.1% to 0.3%). With regards to the *resident expenditure in the rest of the world*, its year-on-year growth accelerated by 1.1 points this quarter (from 12.2% to 13.3%).

Year-on-year evolution of GDP: supply

The gross value added of industrial branches decreased by 1.1% with respect to the same quarter of 2017, representing a decrease of 2.3 points as compared with the year-on-year variation recorded in the previous quarter. Within them, the manufacturing industry presented a rate of -0.5%, which is 1.5 points less than that of the previous quarter.

The gross value added of *Construction* increased by 6.3% compared to the same quarter of 2017, eight tenths less than in the previous quarter.

The year-on-year variation in the gross value added of *Services* in the fourth quarter was 2.9%, three tenths more than in the previous quarter.

Finally, the primary branches recorded a year-on-year variation of 3.2% this quarter compared to -1.5% in the previous quarter.

Gross domestic product. Supply

Chain-linked volumes. Year-to-year growth rates (%)

	2017				2018			
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV
Gross domestic product at market prices	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.7	-2.5	-0.8	0.4	2.2	3.4	-1.5	3.2
Industry	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.9	2.5	2.0	1.2	-1.1
Manufacturing industry	3.7	3.7	4.6	5.4	2.7	2.5	1.0	-0.5
Construction	5.3	6.5	6.0	6.8	7.1	6.8	7.1	6.3
Service activities	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.9
Trade, transport and accommodation and restaurants	3.8	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.3
Information and communication	4.3	3.6	4.3	4.1	4.8	5.4	4.0	5.5
Financial and insurance activities	-1.8	1.5	2.2	-0.5	1.5	1.0	1.1	5.5
Real estate activities	0.4	0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.9	2.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities and other	4.3	5.2	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.5	6.8
Public administration, education and health activities	1.3	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.2
Arts, entertainment and other services	0.8	1.7	1.4	2.6	1.4	-1.5	0.2	-2.0
Taxes on products less subsidies	3.4	4.2	3.1	2.7	2.9	1.1	1.3	2.4

GDP at current prices and implicit deflator

GDP at current prices grew at a year-on-year rate of 3.2%. This growth is two tenths lower than that registered in the third quarter (3.4%).

Gross domestic product

Current prices. Year-to-year growth rates (%)

	2017				2018			
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV
Gross domestic product at market prices	3.6	4.4	4.1	4.9	4.0	3.4	3.4	3.2
Household final consumption expenditure	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.1
Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	0.7	2.3	1.4	3.0	4.4	4.0	3.5	2.3
Final consumption expenditure by government	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.3	4.1
Gross fixed capital formation	6.2	6.0	8.2	7.9	5.8	8.7	7.7	6.4
Tangible fixed assets	6.7	6.4	8.7	8.3	6.4	9.9	8.8	7.6
Dwellings and other buildings and structures	7.2	7.9	10.0	9.0	8.5	8.9	8.3	7.8
Machinery, Equipment, weapon system and cultivated biological resources	6.1	4.4	6.9	7.2	3.4	11.2	9.5	7.2
Intellectual property products	3.0	4.0	5.3	6.1	2.4	1.9	1.6	-0.6
Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables ¹	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
National demand ¹	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.4
Exports of goods and services	9.7	8.7	7.4	6.4	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.5
Imports of goods and services	12.0	9.1	9.8	6.4	4.6	7.7	7.7	7.7
Gross domestic product at market prices	3.6	4.4	4.1	4.9	4.0	3.4	3.4	3.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.7	1.5	3.9	9.4	3.8	5.0	-4.2	-3.7
Industry	5.9	7.7	6.1	7.0	3.4	2.3	2.4	-0.6
Manufacturing industry	5.5	7.3	6.9	7.3	4.2	3.1	1.6	-0.6
Construction	7.0	8.9	8.9	10.1	10.1	8.7	8.2	8.3
Service activities	2.6	3.2	3.2	4.0	3.4	2.8	3.4	3.6
Trade, transport and accommodation and restaurants	4.1	5.9	5.0	4.4	4.0	2.3	2.2	1.9
Information and communication	0.8	1.7	2.5	3.2	4.3	4.1	2.5	3.7
Financial and insurance activities	8.3	-2.5	0.9	11.2	1.3	3.6	11.0	11.7
Real estate activities	0.1	0.8	0.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.1	3.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities and other	4.0	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.3	6.3	7.0	7.7
Public administration, education and health activities	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.6
Arts, entertainment and other services	-0.6	2.5	2.3	3.4	2.5	-1.4	0.1	-3.0
Taxes on products less subsidies	5.6	5.0	4.4	4.1	5.2	5.7	4.5	6.1

¹Contribution to GDP growth

As a result, the implicit deflator of the economy presented a year-on-year variation of 0.8%, two tenths lower than in the previous quarter (1.0%).

Year-on-year evolution of GDP at current prices: income

Compensation of employees recorded a year-on-year growth of 4.7% in the fourth quarter, two tenths higher than in the previous quarter.

This result was due to a 3.2% increase in the number of *salaried employees*, one tenth lower than in the previous quarter, and to the fact that the *average compensation per employee* rose by 1.5%, compared with 1.1% in the third quarter.

For its part, the *gross operating surplus / gross mixed income* generated in the economy grew by 1.0% year-on-year, eight tenths less than in the third quarter.

Finally, the amount accrued in taxes on production and net imports of subsidies grew by 5.7%, compared to 5.1% in the previous quarter.

Gross domestic product. Income

Current prices. Year-to-year growth rates (%)

	2017				2018			
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV
Gross domestic product at market prices	3.6	4.4	4.1	4.9	4.0	3.4	3.4	3.2
Compensation of employees	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.5	4.7
Gross operating surplus / Gross mixed income	3.6	5.4	4.8	6.2	3.9	2.0	1.8	1.0
Net taxes on production and imports	4.9	4.9	3.4	4.4	5.6	5.8	5.1	5.7

Employment

Employment in the economy, in terms of *full-time equivalent jobs*, increased by 0.6% with respect to the previous quarter. This change is one tenth lower than that of the third quarter.

In year-on-year terms, employment grew by 2.6%, one tenth higher than that registered in the previous quarter, representing an increase of 463 thousand full-time equivalent jobs in one year.

The year-on-year variation rate of employment in industrial branches was -1.4%, which is 2.0 points less than in the previous quarter.

In the case of *Construction*, the year-on-year variation of employment was 11.5%, showing an increase of 2.8 points compared to the previous quarter.

Employment in *Services* increased its year-on-year growth by two tenths compared to the previous quarter, up to 2.7%.

Finally, employment in the primary branches presented a variation of -1.5%, with a decrease of one tenth compared with the previous quarter.

Employment

Full-time equivalent jobs. Year-to-year growth rates (%)

	2017				2018			
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV
Total	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.5	3.8	2.0	0.6	-0.4	-1.1	-1.4	-1.5
Industry	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.1	0.6	-1.4
Manufacturing industry	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.1	2.3	0.6	-1.7
Construction	5.9	6.4	6.0	7.7	8.3	8.6	8.7	11.5
Service activities	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.7
Trade, transport and accommodation and restaurants	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.6	3.2
Information and communication	3.5	5.5	7.0	5.8	5.6	2.6	1.7	1.7
Financial and insurance activities	-0.9	0.5	0.6	-2.5	0.3	-0.9	-2.4	1.2
Real estate activities	7.4	7.5	4.8	4.4	1.6	4.1	6.7	7.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities and other	3.8	3.0	3.4	3.3	0.5	1.9	2.4	3.6
Public administration, education and health activities	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.1
Arts, entertainment and other services	0.0	1.3	2.5	3.7	3.3	1.5	1.8	-1.5
Employees	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.7	4.5	2.8	3.5	1.8	0.4	0.8	-1.1
Industry	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.4	1.1	-1.2
Manufacturing industry	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.3	2.8	1.2	-1.4
Construction	6.8	7.4	6.7	8.7	9.7	9.9	9.6	12.4
Service activities	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.4
Trade, transport and accommodation and restaurants	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.6	3.9	4.8
Information and communication	3.2	5.2	6.7	5.8	6.1	3.2	2.2	2.7
Financial and insurance activities	-0.9	0.3	0.3	-2.9	-0.1	-1.1	-2.6	0.8
Real estate activities	9.9	9.3	5.4	3.2	-1.1	2.1	4.5	7.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities and other	3.2	2.6	3.5	3.8	1.0	2.6	3.5	4.4
Public administration, education and health activities	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.9
Arts, entertainment and other services	-0.1	2.4	3.0	4.4	4.3	2.2	3.0	-1.1

At the same time, the number of hours actually worked increased by 0.4% compared to the third quarter, three tenths less than in the previous quarter. In year-on-year terms, the number of hours actually worked increased one tenth to 3.0%.

With this, the year-on-year variation of *productivity per full-time equivalent job* stood at -0.2%. And *productivity per hour actually worked* was at -0.6%.

Productivity

Year-to-year growth rate (%)

	2017				2018			
	Tr. I	Tr. II	Tr. III	Tr. IV	Tr. I	Tr. II	Tr. III	Tr. IV
Labour productivity per full time equivalent employment	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
Labour productivity per hour worked	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6

The *unit labour cost* (CLU) increased by 1.6% compared to the fourth quarter of 2017. This rate is eight tenths higher than the variation experienced by the implicit deflator of the economy (0.8%).

Labour costs

Year-to-year growth rates (%)

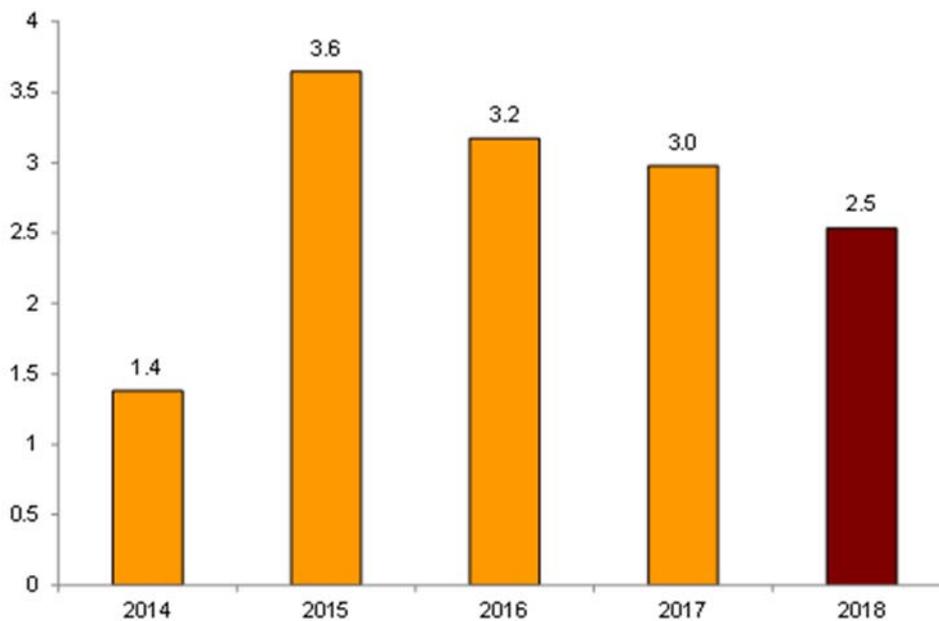
	2017				2018			
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV
Unit Labor Cost (ULC)	0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.6
Compensation per employee	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5

Annual results. Year 2018

By time-based aggregation of the four quarters, the growth in volume of the GDP in 2018 compared to 2017 is estimated to be 2.5%.

Gross Domestic Product

Chain-linked volumes. Year-to-year growth rate (%)



Domestic demand contributes 2.9 points to GDP growth in 2018 compared to 2017, a figure similar to the previous year. Meanwhile, *external demand* registers a contribution of -0.4 points, five tenths lower than that of 2017.

The value of GDP at current prices for the year 2018 stood at 1,206,878 million Euros, 3.5% higher than 2017.

Review and update of data

These preliminary results are based on the information available today on the economic performance of the quarter. These results are provisional and will be updated on 29 March with all the information available at that time (in particular, the results of the quarterly Balance of Payments and the Quarterly Non-Financial Accounts of the General Government). All detail on this information can be found on INEbase.

Methodological note

The *Quarterly Spanish National Accounts* (QSNA) is a short-term summary statistic whose main objective is to carry out a systematic and coherent measurement of the recent evolution of the national economy, in accordance with the conceptual and regulatory framework established by the *European System of National and Regional Accounts* (ESA 2010), approved by *Regulation (EU) 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May*.

This operation provides, one month after the end of the quarter (t+30 days, with t being the reference quarter), an advance estimate of the *Gross Domestic Product* generated in the economy during the quarter, but also of each of its components, based on its three approaches of supply, demand and income (both in terms of volume and current prices in the case of the first two and current prices in the case of the income approach). It also provides a measurement of the evolution of employment in the economy in terms of *persons employed, jobs, full-time equivalent jobs and hours actually worked*. All estimates are also presented in both raw data and adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects.

This is, as mentioned above, a provisional estimate based on all the information available to date for the reference quarter. The results for each quarter will be reviewed at around t+90.

Type of operation: quarterly continuous survey.

Geographical scope: *national economic territory*.

Reference period of the results: the quarter.

Collection method: summary statistics.

For more detailed information, please consult the INE website (www.ine.es), as well as access the standardised methodological report on the operation ([Standardised metadata report](#)).

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Information Area: Telephone number: (+34) 91 583 91 00 – www.ine.es/infoine/?L=1
