

26 November 2015

Quarterly Spanish National Accounts. Base 2010

Third quarter of 2015

Quarterly National Accounts (GDP)

Latest data	Year-on-year growth rate	Quarter-on-quarter growth rate
Third quarter of 2015	3.4	0.8

Main results

- The Spanish economy registers a **quarterly increase in volume of 0.8%** in the third quarter of 2015, two tenths lower than that registered in the second quarter of this year (1.0%).
- **GDP year-on-year growth** in the third quarter stands at **3.4%**, compared with **3.2%** registered in the previous quarter.
- The quarterly and annual growth figure is the same that the one published in the flash estimate of the Quarterly GDP on 30 October.
- The contribution of **national demand** to annual GDP growth registered in the second quarter is six tenths higher than that registered in the second quarter (from 3.3 to **3.9 points**), whereas the contribution of **external demand** to quarterly GDP decreases four tenths as compared with the figure of the previous quarter (**from -0.1 to -0.5 points**).
- Full-time **employment** in the economy registers a **quarterly variation of 0.7%**. This rate is two tenths lower than that registered in the previous quarter (0.9%).
- **In annual terms, employment increases at a rate of 3.1%**, that is, one tenth greater than that registered in the second quarter, indicating an increase of 512 thousand full-time jobs in one year. This behaviour, together with the variation registered in the associated part-time working day, gave as a result an increase in the actually worked hours annual rate of seven tenths (from 2.6% to 3.3%).
- The annual growth in the **unit labour cost** stands at **0.1%** this quarter, seven tenths lower than the implicit GDP deflator (0.8%).

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) produced by the Spanish economy, measured in terms of volume chain-linked indices (reference year 2010), registered a 0.8% quarterly growth in the third quarter 2015¹. This rate was two tenths lower than that estimated for the second quarter.

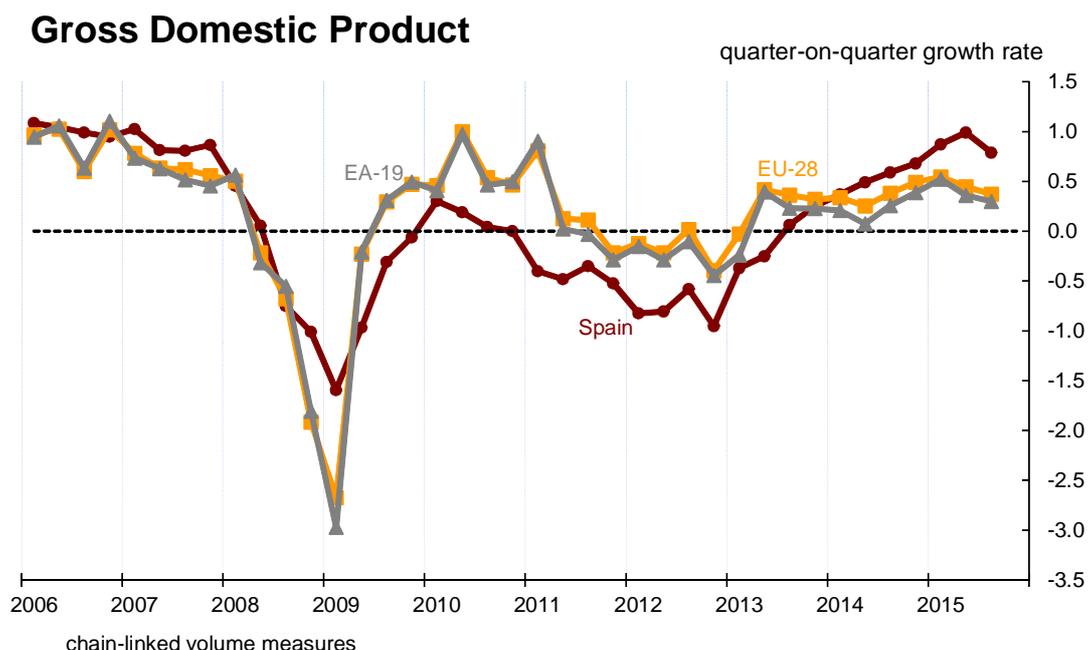
On an annual basis, the growth rate of GDP was 3.4%, two tenths over that recorded for the previous period. This was mainly caused by a greater contribution of the domestic demand to aggregate growth, which has offset the negative contribution from external demand. This annual rate of GDP growth is the highest one since fourth quarter of 2007.

The rate of quarterly and annual growth for the third quarter 2015 are consistent with those published in the quarterly GDP Preview estimate of last October 30. Also, according to the usual policy reviews of QSNA, the quarters of the present year are updated based on the latest information available, which could entail some modifications to the previously published data.

Regarding the European area, in the third quarter of 2015 the European Union (EU-28) as a whole registered a positive quarterly growth (0.4%), similar to that registered the previous quarter. In turn, the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU-19) registered a variation of 0.3%, one tenth lower as compared with the previous quarter (0.4%).

The main European economies presented mixed performances. On the one hand, France registered growth rates higher than the ones registered in the previous quarter (0.3% as compared with 0.0%) and Netherlands kept its growth rate at 0.1%. On the other hand, Germany, United Kingdom and Italy registered lower growths as compared with the previous quarter (Germany with a 0.3% as compared with 0.4%, United Kingdom 0.5% as compared with 0.7% and Italy 0.2% as compared with 0.3%).

The highest growth rates were registered in Romania (1.4%), Slovakia (0.9%) and Poland (0.9%). In turn, Finland (-0.6%), Estonia (-0.5%) and Greece (-0.5) registered the lowest rates.



¹ All 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.

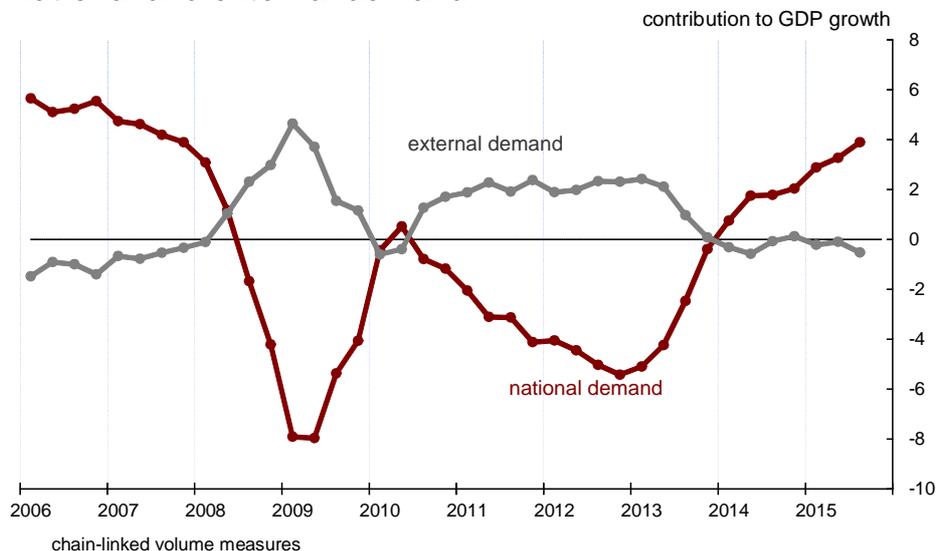
Quarter-on-Quarter growth rates

	2014				2015		
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at market prices	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8
Household final consumption expenditure	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0
Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Final consumption expenditure by government	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	1.7	0.7	0.9
Gross fixed capital formation	0.4	2.1	0.9	1.4	1.5	2.4	1.1
- Tangible fixed assets	0.4	2.5	1.0	1.6	1.6	2.8	1.3
• Construction	-0.8	2.8	0.7	1.3	1.3	2.2	0.6
• Equipment and cultivated assets	2.1	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.2	3.6	2.3
- Intangible property products	0.5	-0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0
Exports of goods and services	1.6	1.2	3.3	0.2	1.1	1.4	2.8
Imports of goods and services	1.8	1.7	3.3	-0.2	2.2	1.6	4.0
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at market prices	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-5.2	-4.9	1.0	0.2	-0.6	1.4	2.6
Industry	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.4	1.4	0.5
- Manufacturing industry	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.0
Construction	-1.4	0.0	2.1	2.5	1.2	0.0	1.7
Service activities	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.8
- Wholesale and retail trade	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.5	1.5	1.6	1.3
- Information and communication	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.4	0.5	1.7	1.5
- Financial and insurance activities	2.0	-1.4	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	1.0	-1.7
- Real estate activities	-0.2	0.7	0.8	-0.2	-0.2	0.7	0.2
- Professional activities	0.4	1.6	0.9	2.3	0.8	2.1	0.5
- Public administration, health and education activities	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.9
- Arts, entertainment and other services	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.6
Taxes less subsidies on products	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.2

Demand

Analysing the annual growth of Spanish GDP in the third quarter of 2015 from an expenditure perspective, as compared with the second quarter of 2015, a more positive contribution of national demand was observed (3.9 points as compared with the 3.3 points registered in the previous quarter) and a more negative contribution of the external demand was registered (-0.5 as compared with -0.1).

National and external demand



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

	2014				2015		
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at market prices	0.4	1.2	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.2	3.4
Household final consumption expenditure	0.3	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.5	2.9	3.5
Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	2.1	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.9
Final consumption expenditure by government	0.0	0.2	0.2	-0.5	1.3	2.1	3.0
Gross fixed capital formation	1.4	4.3	3.4	4.9	6.0	6.3	6.5
- Tangible fixed assets	1.0	4.7	3.6	5.6	7.0	7.2	7.5
• Construction	-6.5	0.8	1.3	4.1	6.2	5.5	5.5
• Equipment and cultivated assets	15.5	11.6	7.4	8.1	8.2	9.9	10.6
- Intellectual property products	3.9	1.8	2.2	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8
Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables (*)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0
NATIONAL DEMAND (*)	0.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.9	3.3	3.9
Exports of goods and services	4.6	2.8	6.4	6.5	5.9	6.2	5.6
Imports of goods and services	6.2	5.2	7.3	6.8	7.2	7.0	7.7

(*) Contribution to GDP growth

National demand

Regarding the two main components of the national demand, both final consumption expenditure and investment in fixed capital registered an annual variation greater than that of the second quarter of 2015.

Household final consumption expenditure registered an annual increase of 3.5%, six tenths higher than that registered in the second quarter 2015 (2.9%), due to the behaviour of the goods and services compounding it.

Final consumption expenditure of the Public Administrations registered an annual variation in volume of 3.0%, nine tenths over that registered in the previous quarter (2.1%).

Gross formation of fixed capital registered a growth rate of 6.5%, two tenths higher than that registered the previous quarter (6.3%). Considering the different types of assets, tangible assets registered a rate of 7.5%, three tenths more than in the previous quarter. In turn, investment in intellectual property products registered an increase of 0.8%, two tenths lower than in the previous quarter.

Investment in **Construction** registered the same evolution with an annual rate of 5.5%, due to the behaviour of investment both in housing and in other buildings.

Demand for **Capital goods** assets registered an increase of 10.7% in the third quarter as compared with 9.9% registered in the previous quarter, in line with the evolution of industrial production indicators and value of its turnover and imports of this kind of goods. The co-evolution of this group of assets, as well as cultivated assets, was 10.6%.

External demand

The contribution of the net external demand of the Spanish economy to the annual growth of the quarterly GDP was -0.5 points, four tenths more negative as compared with that registered in the previous quarter (-0.1 points), due to a greater increase of the growth rate in imports as compared to exports.

Exports of goods and services registered a decrease of six tenths, passing from 6.2% to 5.6%. Regarding exports of goods, a 1.6 points deceleration was registered (from 5.7% to 4.1%). Exports of non-tourism services registered an increase of 13.0%, that is, 2.7 points over that registered in the previous quarter (10.3%). Finally, purchases by non-residents in the Euro economic area registered an increase of 0.5 points in its growth rate (from 2.8% to 3.3%).

Finally, **imports** of goods and services registered an acceleration of their growth rate (from 7.0% to 7.7%). Regarding its components, imports of goods registered a decrease of 0.3 points as compared with the previous quarter (from 7.4% to 7.1%). Imports of non-tourism services registered a 10.5% growth rate, 7.2 points higher than the variation in the previous quarter (3.3%). Finally, purchases by residents in economic areas other than the European Union registered an increase 1.5 points in their growth rates this quarter (from 11.6% to 13.1%).

Supply

The analysis of the macroeconomic table, from the supply perspective, presented a better annual behaviour of all the activity branches in the aggregated level than that registered in the second quarter of the year.

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

	2014				2015		
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at market prices	0.4	1.2	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.2	3.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.2	-6.0	-2.9	-8.7	-4.2	2.1	3.6
Industry	-0.8	1.5	1.5	2.5	3.0	3.7	4.0
- Manufacturing industry	1.6	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.8	4.0	4.5
Construction	-7.3	-3.9	0.2	3.1	5.9	5.9	5.5
Service activities	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.2
- Wholesale and retail trade	2.5	3.1	3.3	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.9
- Information and communication	4.4	4.3	5.0	5.0	4.1	5.1	5.2
- Financial and insurance activities	-1.8	-1.2	-0.6	-0.2	-2.4	-0.1	-1.5
- Real estate activities	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.5
- Professional activities	1.1	3.1	4.1	5.3	5.8	6.3	5.8
- Public administration, health and education activities	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	0.6	0.7	1.9
- Arts, entertainment and other services	3.4	4.4	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7
Taxes less subsidies on products	-0.4	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.6	2.6	2.6

The gross added value of the **industrial branches** registered an increase of 0.3 points, from 3.7% to 4.0%. In the case of **manufacturing industry**, it can be observed an acceleration of its annual rate, (from 4.0% to 4.5%), in line with the evolution of the demand for this type of goods.

Also in line with the demand for **Construction** and employment assets in this activity, the gross added value of the said sector registered a 0.4 point-decrease, from 5.9% to 5.5%.

In turn, the added value of the **Services branches** increased its growth rate from 3.0% to 3.2%, due to the better behaviour of almost all the activity branches.

Lastly, the **primary branches** registered an annual variation of 3.6% as compared with the 2.1% of the previous quarter.

Employment

Employment, measured in terms of full-time equivalent jobs, registered a quarterly variation of 0.7%, that is, two tenths lower that registered in the previous quarter (0.9%).

In annual terms, employment registered a growth rate of 3.1%, one tenth higher than that registered in the second quarter (3.0%). This evolution indicated a net increase of 512 thousand full-time jobs in one year.

On an aggregate scale, *Agriculture* and *Services* registered better behaviour in terms of employment than that registered in the previous quarter.

The annual variation rate of *Agriculture* was 3.9 % as compared with the 0.3% registered in the previous quarter. *Industry* registered a variation of 2.5%, as compared with the 3.1% variation registered in the previous quarter. Regarding *Construction*, this variation was 3.5 points higher, standing at 6.3%. Finally, employment in *Services* increased its growth rate by three tenths as compared with the previous quarter, and it stood at 2.9%.

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

	2014				2015		
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III
Total	-0.7	1.0	1.7	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6.9	-2.5	-3.4	-4.6	-5.2	0.3	3.9
Industry	-2.7	-0.1	1.5	1.9	2.5	3.1	2.5
- Manufacturing industry	-2.8	-0.1	1.5	1.8	2.4	3.0	2.5
Construction	-10.5	-4.7	-0.2	3.7	9.8	9.8	6.3
Service activities	0.0	1.8	2.1	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.9
- Wholesale and retail trade	-0.3	2.3	2.2	2.5	3.3	2.8	2.6
- Information and communication	-2.0	-1.0	0.7	1.2	2.1	3.2	5.0
- Financial and insurance activities	-10.1	-5.3	1.0	0.8	1.9	3.7	1.1
- Real estate activities	7.0	9.6	7.4	5.3	5.4	2.4	3.1
- Professional activities	-0.1	3.0	3.1	5.8	6.3	4.5	5.7
- Public administration, health and education activities	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.3	2.3
- Arts, entertainment and other services	0.1	0.4	1.8	3.4	2.1	2.4	1.8
Employees	-0.6	1.4	2.0	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16.0	1.3	-0.5	-3.6	-7.0	4.8	11.2
Industry	-2.5	0.1	1.6	2.2	2.5	3.2	2.7
- Manufacturing industry	-2.6	0.1	1.7	2.2	2.3	3.2	2.7
Construction	-11.5	-4.9	-1.2	3.6	10.8	9.8	7.0
Service activities	0.1	2.2	2.4	3.1	3.3	2.7	3.3
- Wholesale and retail trade	0.2	3.4	2.8	3.0	4.0	3.3	3.5
- Information and communication	-2.4	-1.8	0.0	0.4	1.9	3.7	5.4
- Financial and insurance activities	-10.8	-5.6	1.1	0.5	1.7	3.5	0.9
- Real estate activities	4.5	7.9	5.6	4.0	5.3	0.2	1.5
- Professional activities	-0.2	3.7	4.0	7.1	7.9	4.9	6.7
- Public administration, health and education activities	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.1	1.1	2.2
- Arts, entertainment and other services	1.1	1.8	3.2	4.7	2.9	2.5	1.6

The increase of one tenth in the annual rate of full-time equivalent jobs, together with the five tenth increase of associated part-time working day (from -0.3% to -0.2%), had as a result an acceleration of seven tenths in the annual rate of actually worked hours in this quarter (from 2.6% to 3.3%).

Using the joint consideration of the growth of quarterly GDP and the occupied employment data, it was possible to deduce that the annual variation of the apparent productivity by equivalent job post remained stable, standing at 0.2% .

In turn, the growth of the apparent productivity per hour actually worked reached a 0.1% rate, four tenths lower than that registered in the previous quarter (0.5%).

GDP at current prices and implicit deflator

The variation of the GDP valued at current prices registered an annual variation of 4.2% in the third quarter of 2015, that is, 0.5 points higher than that registered in the previous quarter (3.7%).

As a result of the evolution of the GDP, in terms of both current prices and volume, the implicit deflator of the economy registered a rate of 0.8%, an increase of 0.3 points as compared with that registered in the previous quarter (0.5%).

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

	2014				2015		
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at market prices	-0.1	0.6	1.5	1.8	3.1	3.7	4.2
Household final consumption expenditure	0.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.7	3.1
Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.7	1.1	-1.1	-1.4
Final consumption expenditure by government	-0.1	-0.2	0.8	-0.4	1.9	3.0	3.1
Gross fixed capital formation	0.3	3.9	3.1	4.9	6.8	7.7	8.4
- Tangible fixed assets	-0.3	4.2	3.3	5.6	7.8	8.9	9.6
• Construction	-7.9	0.2	0.8	4.0	7.3	7.6	7.9
• Equipment and cultivated assets	14.5	11.2	7.4	8.1	8.5	10.9	12.2
- Intellectual property products	3.6	2.0	2.3	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.9
Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables (*)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0
NATIONAL DEMAND (*)	0.7	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.6	3.5	4.1
Exports of goods and services	1.1	-0.1	4.6	5.7	6.3	7.1	5.8
Imports of goods and services	3.9	4.7	6.8	6.6	5.0	7.1	5.8
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at market prices	-0.1	0.6	1.5	1.8	3.1	3.7	4.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-4.6	-13.3	-7.9	-13.8	-3.4	2.9	4.0
Industry	-2.6	1.4	0.5	1.0	4.7	4.0	4.3
- Manufacturing industry	0.5	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.6	4.9	5.5
Construction	-8.0	-3.6	0.5	3.5	6.7	7.0	6.7
Service activities	0.6	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.8	2.6	3.7
- Wholesale and retail trade	1.4	2.4	2.1	2.4	3.4	4.0	5.3
- Information and communication	-0.8	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	2.0	4.0
- Financial and insurance activities	3.9	7.9	14.7	15.7	2.1	-5.0	-0.1
- Real estate activities	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.7
- Professional activities	-0.7	0.6	1.4	3.7	6.1	6.7	6.8
- Public administration, health and education activities	-0.8	0.0	-0.3	0.3	2.3	1.9	2.8
- Arts, entertainment and other services	1.9	3.6	3.8	3.6	4.6	4.1	4.7
Taxes less subsidies on products	5.7	-1.4	4.8	3.8	2.7	10.1	6.5

(*) Contribution to GDP growth

Income

Regarding the primary distribution of income, compensation per employee went from 3.6% to 4.0% in annual rate. This was the result of the five tenths increase in the variation rate of the number of employees (from 3.2% to 3.7%) and the 1 tenth decrease in the average compensation per employee (from 0.4% to 0.3%).

In this way, the growth of the product unit labour cost (ULC) stood at 0.1%, seven tenths below the variation of the implicit deflator of the economy (0.8%).

The annual variation of the gross operating surplus / gross mixed income of the economy went from 2.6% to 3.9%. Finally, taxes on production and net imports of subsidies registered a decrease of 2.9 points in its growth (from 9.3% to 6.4%).

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

	2014				2015			
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at market prices	-0.1	0.6	1.5	1.8	3.1	3.7	4.2	
Compensation of employees	-1.1	0.9	1.4	2.3	4.0	3.6	4.0	
Unit Labor Cost (ULC)	-1.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	
Compensation per employee	-0.6	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	
Productivity per worker	1.2	0.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.2	
Salary rate	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	
Gross operating surplus / Gross mixed income	-0.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	2.2	2.6	3.9	
Net taxes on production and imports	5.6	0.2	5.7	4.6	3.2	9.3	6.4	

Regarding the contributions of these operations to the growth of the implicit GDP deflator, the compensation per employee and the gross operating surplus / gross mixed income contributed by 0.3 and 0.2 points to said index variation. In turn, the contribution of net taxes on production and imports was 0.3 points.

Income. Components of the GDP deflator. Contributions

	2014				2015			
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at market prices	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	
Compensation of employees	-0.8	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	
Unit Labor Cost (ULC)	-0.8	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	
Compensation per employee	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	
Productivity per worker	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	
Salary rate	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	
Gross operating surplus / Gross mixed income	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.2	-0.3	0.2	
Net taxes on production and imports	0.5	-0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	

For further information see INEbase-www.ine.es/en/

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