

Spain in figures 2015

2015 International year of light



Spain in figures 2015

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Publications catalogue of the
General State Administration
<http://publicacionesoficiales.boe.es>

Publishing data

Title: Spain in figures 2015

NIPO: 729-15-016-1

ISSN: 2255-0429

The National Statistics Institute (INE) is presenting a new edition of *Spain in Figures*.

Within this informative publication, readers may find, in a straightforward and attractive style, updated information on the different social, economic and demographic aspects occurring in this country, as well as comparisons with the European situation.

Spain in Figures intends to open a window that arouses the interest of the readers in the official statistics we build together, both national and international. *Spain in Figures* readers can go deeper into the content in this publication and consult the most updated statistical information on the INE website 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.

Gregorio Izquierdo Llanes
INE President



Spain and the EU-28

	Area 2013 (km ²)	Population 1.1.2014 (thousands)	Density 2012 (inhabitants per km ²)
EU-28	:	507,416.6	116.3
Austria	83,879	8,507.8	102.3
Belgium	30,528	11,204.0	367.0
Bulgaria	110,900	7,245.7	67.1
Cyprus	9,251	858.0	93.8
Croatia	:	4,246.7	75.4
Czech Republic	78,866	10,512.4	136.1
Denmark	42,916	5,627.2	130.4
Estonia	45,227	1,315.8	30.5
Finland	338,435	5,451.3	17.8
France	632,834	65,856.6	103.4
Germany	357,168	80,780.0	229.4
Greece	131,957	10,992.6	84.8
Hungary	93,024	9,879.0	106.6
Ireland	69,797	4,604.0	67.1
Italy	302,073	60,782.7	201.8
Latvia	64,573	2,001.5	32.7
Lithuania	65,300	2,943.5	47.7
Luxembourg	2,586	549.7	205.3
Malta	316	425.4	1,327.4
Netherlands	41,540	16,829.3	496.9
Poland	312,679	38,495.7	123.2
Portugal	92,212	10,427.3	114.0
Rumania	238,391	19,942.6	87.1
Slovakia	49,036	5,415.9	110.3
Slovenia	20,273	2,061.1	102.2
Spain	505,991	46,507.8	93.2
Sweden	438,576	9,644.9	23.4
United Kingdom	248,528	64,308.3	262.7

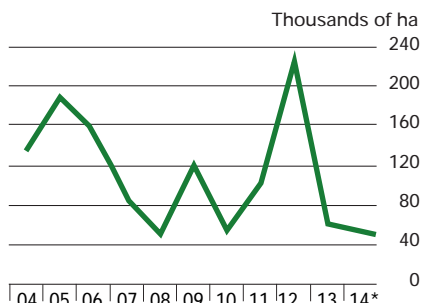
: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

The 28 Member States and their capitals



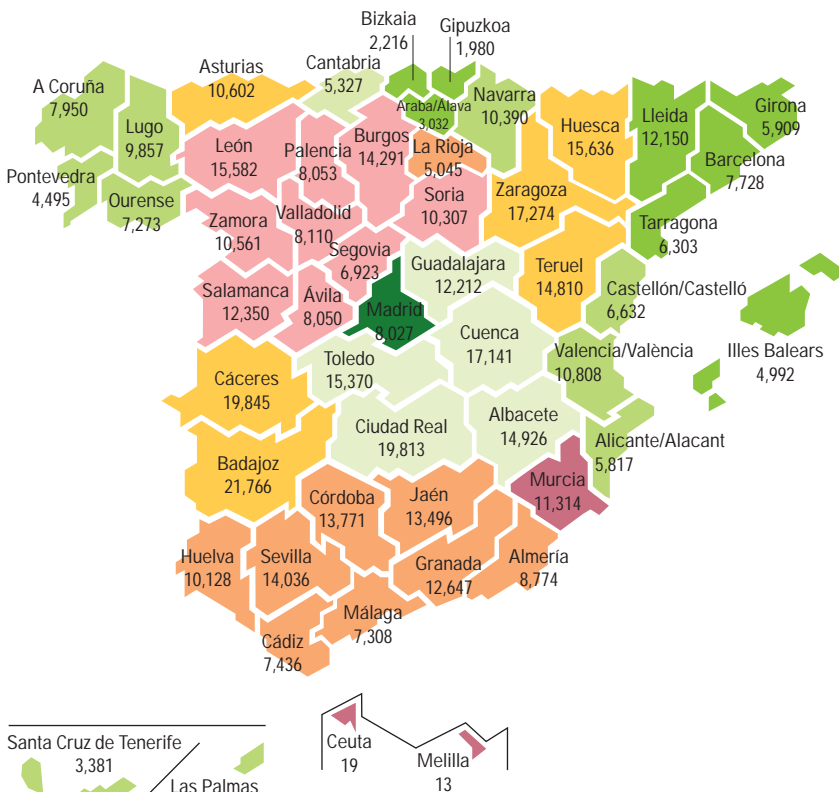
Burnt forest area



* Provisional data

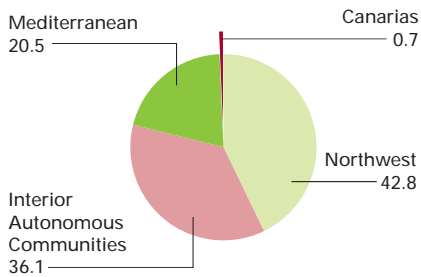
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and the Environment Affairs

Area of Spanish provinces (km²)



Source: National Geographical Institute

Forest fires. 2014*
Number of incidents (%)



* Provisional data

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environmental Affairs



2014 recorded the lowest figure of forest fires in the last 10 years

According to provisional data as of 31 December, 9,759 forest fires were registered in 2014, lower figure than that of the last ten years average (15,638). Likewise, the burnt forest area was 46,555 ha, as compared to the average 117,034 ha from the last ten years.

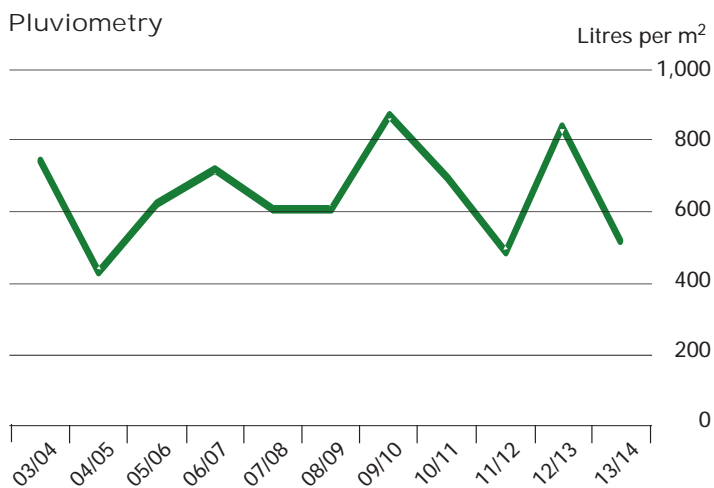
In 2014, seven large forest fires (more than 500 ha) were recorded in Spain. During the 2004-2013 period, the average number of such fires was 28.

2014: The second warmest year

The year 2014 was extremely warm in Spain, with an average temperature of 15.96°C, which was 1.33°C higher than the normal value. It was the second warmest year since the data is recorded.

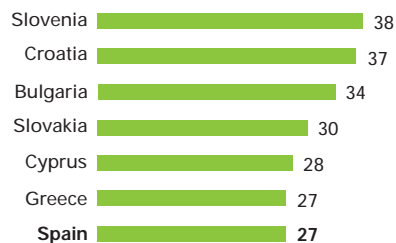
Precipitations

2014 was slightly more humid than normal in Spain as a whole. The average precipitation in Spain stood at around 680 mm, 5% higher than the normal value.



Source: AEMET. Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environmental Affairs

Main EU countries by protected overland area* (%). 2013



*Protected areas for the biodiversity: Habitats Directive

Source: Eurostat

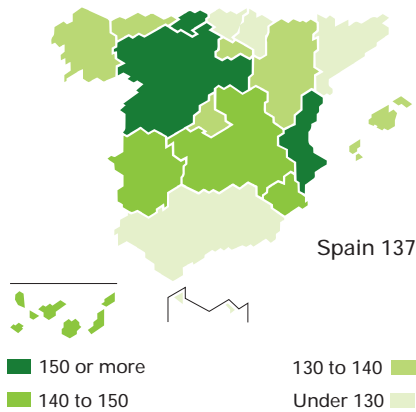
Greenhouse gas emissions per inhabitant. 2012

Tonnes of CO₂

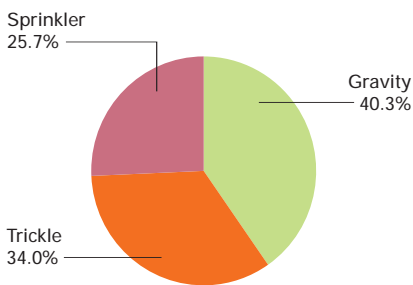
Luxembourg	22.6
Estonia	14.5
Ireland	12.8
Czech Republic	12.5
Germany	11.5
Netherlands	11.5
Finland	11.3
Cyprus	10.7
Belgium	10.5
Poland	10.4
Greece	10.0
Austria	9.5
Denmark	9.3
Slovenia	9.2
United Kingdom	9.2
European Union	9.0
Bulgaria	8.3
Slovakia	7.9
Italy	7.8
Malta	7.5
France	7.5
Spain	7.3
Lithuania	7.2
Portugal	6.5
Hungary	6.2
Croatia	6.2
Sweden	6.1
Romania	5.9
Latvia	5.4

Source: Eurostat

Average water consumption of the households. 2012 (litres/inhabitant/day)



Volumes of water by irrigation technique. 2012



Main indicators on water. 2012

		Interannual variation %
Average household consumption (litres/inhab./day)	137	-3.5
Volume of real losses (hm ³)	711	-8.4
Unit cost (euros/m ³)	1.73	12.3
Volume of water registered for urban supply (hm ³)	3,338	-1.3
Volume of water supplied to households (hm ³)	2,309	-3.1
Volume of irrigation water (hm ³)	15,833	3.1

Unit cost of water increases

During the year 2012, 4,485 hm³ of water were supplied to public urban supply networks. Three quarters of this amount (3,338 hm³) were registered water.

Households consumed 2,309 hm³, indicating an average of 137 litres per inhabitant and day, 3.5% less than in 2011.

The unit cost stood at 1.73 euros euros/m³, with an increase of 12.3% as compared with 2011.

Water in the agrarian sector

The volume of irrigation water used in plot by the agrarian operations reached 15,833 hm³ in 2012, with a decrease of 3.1% as compared with the previous year.

Volumes of water by type of crop. 2012

	Thousands of m ³	Annual variation %
Herbaceous crops	9,145,114	-1.8
Fruit trees	2,721,754	-0.2
Olive grove and vineyard	1,423,888	-19.0
Potatoes and vegetables	1,432,206	10.0
Other types of crops	1,109,753	-10.9
Total	15,832,715	-3.1



Main waste indicators. 2012

	Thousands of tonnes	Interannual variation %
Urban waste collection	22,395.8	-3.8
Mixed collection	18,315.1	-2.7
Selected waste collection	4,080.7	-9.5
Paper and cardboard	1,085.6	-14.3
Glass	735.5	0.3
Mixed packaging and containers	641.3	-1.9
Waste production in Industry¹	42,875.6	-15.2
Hazardous	1,391.9	-0.1

¹ Waste production in Industry is a biannual operation. Variation percentage with respect to 2010

3.8% less urban waste

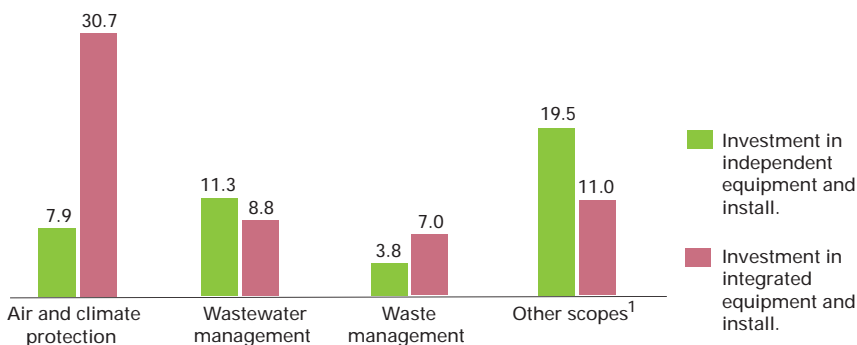
In 2012, 22.4 million tonnes of urban waste were collected by the management entities, 3.8% less than in the previous year. Of this waste, 81.8% corresponded to mixed waste and 18.2% to selected waste collection. In 2012, 484.8 kilogrammes of urban waste per capita were collected, 3.9% less than in the previous year.

Waste generated in Industry stood at 42.9 million tonnes in 2012, 15.2% less than in 2010. Hazardous waste represented 3.3% of this waste, with chemical waste reaching a million tonnes.

Expenditure on environmental protection

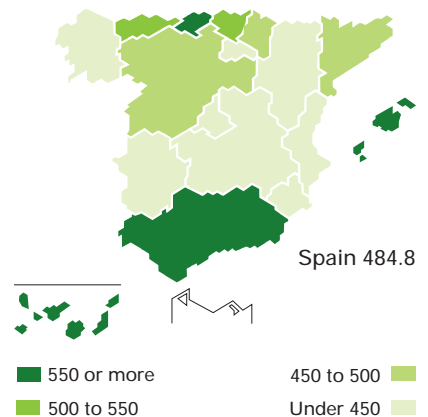
The expenditure on environmental protection stood at 2,348 million euros in 2012, 1.7% less as compared with the previous year.

Investment by environmental scope. 2012 (%)

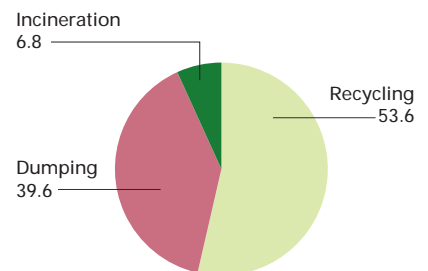


¹ It includes protection and decontamination of soil, ground and surface water, noise and vibration reduction and other activities.

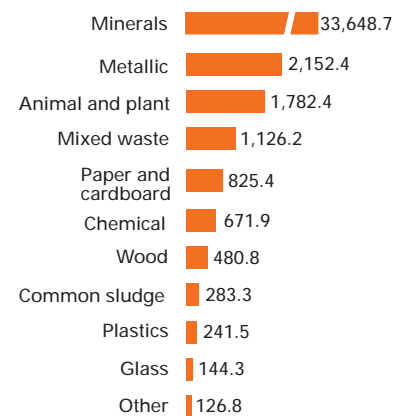
Urban waste collection. 2012 (kg/inhabitant)



Final treatment of waste* (%) 2012



*Treatment of common sludge, mineral waste and vitrified, stabilised or solidified waste is not included

Non-dangerous waste generated in industry. 2012
Thousands of tonnes

Population



Population Figures 1 January 2014

Spain	46,512,199
Andalucía	8,388,875
Almería	688,888
Cádiz	1,247,552
Córdoba	797,769
Granada	920,484
Huelva	521,428
Jaén	656,132
Málaga	1,619,714
Sevilla	1,936,908
Aragón	1,331,301
Huesca	223,358
Teruel	139,390
Zaragoza	968,552
Asturias, Principado de	1,058,975
Balears, Illes	1,115,841
Canarias	2,114,845
Palmas, Las	1,100,714
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	1,014,131
Cantabria	587,682
Castilla y León	2,495,689
Ávila	167,331
Burgos	365,296
León	484,532
Palencia	167,301
Salamanca	344,395
Segovia	159,127
Soria	92,630
Valladolid	528,675
Zamora	186,401
Castilla-La Mancha	2,075,197
Albacete	396,684
Ciudad Real	518,051
Cuenca	208,663
Guadalajara	255,240
Toledo	696,560
Cataluña	7,416,237
Barcelona	5,445,617
Girona	743,124
Lleida	432,169
Tarragona	795,328
Comunitat Valenciana	4,956,427
Alicante/Alacant	1,850,624
Castellón/Castelló	578,213
Valencia/València	2,527,590
Extremadura	1,096,421
Badajoz	688,647
Cáceres	407,774
Galicia	2,747,226
Coruña, A	1,133,330
Lugo	341,822
Ourense	321,801
Pontevedra	950,273
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,378,297
Murcia, Región de	1,461,803
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	636,450
País Vasco	2,167,166
Araba/Alava	319,895
Bizkaia	1,140,285
Gipuzkoa	706,986
Rioja, La	315,223
Ceuta	84,674
Melilla	83,870

Population Figures

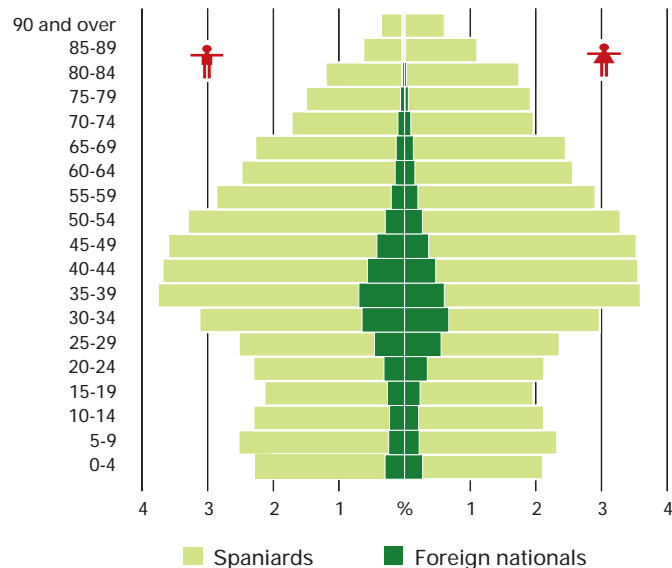
It is a statistical operation that provides information regarding the population resident in Spain, broken down by demographic characteristics (sex, age, country of birth, nationality).

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

The population continues to decrease

The population resident in Spain at 1 January 2014 stood at 46.5 million inhabitants. Throughout 2013, there was a decrease of 215,691 persons (0.5%, according to Population Figures). This decrease in population has continued since 2012.

Spanish population pyramid at 1 January 2014



Ageing population

If the current demographic trends continued, Spain would lose one million inhabitants in the next 15 years and 5.6 million in the next 50 years, according to the Population Projections.

The percentage of people over 64 years of age, which currently stands at 18.1%, will pass on to 24.9% in 2029 and 38.7% in 2064.

Fewer foreign nationals

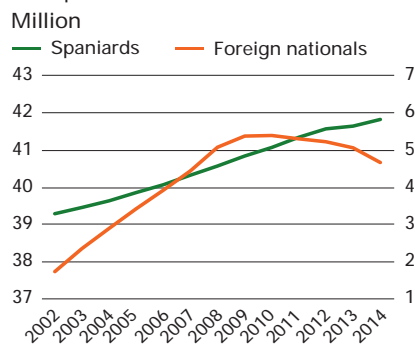
Foreign population resident in Spain stood at 4,677,059 persons and decreased by 7.8% with respect to 1 January 2013. This was due to the combined effect of emigration and the acquisition of the Spanish nationality. Foreign nationals represented the 10.1% of the total population.

Illes Balears (19.3%) and Región de Murcia (14.4%) were the Autonomous Communities with the highest percentage of foreign nationals. Extremadura and Galicia (3.3% and 3.4% respectively) were the Autonomous Communities with the lowest percentage.

Drops higher than 20%

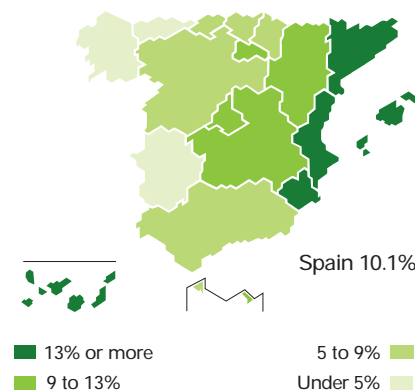
By nationality, the greatest decreases of population in relative terms were registered in the citizens of Peru, Colombia, Bolivia and Ecuador, all of them with decreases higher than 20% with respect to 1 January 2013.

Evolution of the population of Spain*



*Population data at 1 January of each year

Foreign population. 2014

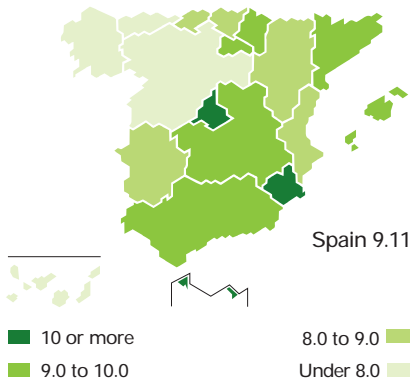


Foreign population by nationality. 1 January 2014

	Total foreign nationals	% of the total	% females	Interannual variation %
Total	4,677,059	100.0	51.0	-7.8
Romania	728,253	15.6	49.1	-5.4
Morocco	717,992	15.4	49.5	-5.4
United Kingdom	310,052	6.6	43.5	-2.0
Ecuador	214,039	4.6	49.5	-20.6
Italy	180,823	3.9	48.8	-0.1
Colombia	173,193	3.7	42.2	-22.4
China	165,978	3.5	55.6	-2.2
Germany	148,502	3.2	48.8	-3.2
Bulgaria	139,931	3.0	50.2	-5.0
Bolivia	127,477	2.7	48.2	-21.6
Portugal	108,984	2.3	59.7	-6.4
France	99,486	2.1	39.1	-2.0
Peru	84,235	1.8	49.5	-23.2
Ukraine	81,802	1.7	53.9	-2.7
Other nationalities	1,396,312	29.9	50.8	-7.5



Crude birth rate. 2013
Births per 1,000 inhabitants



Main birth and fertility indicators. 2013

		Interannual variation %
Number of births ¹	424,440	-6.4
Crude birth rate ²	9.11	-6.0
Percentage of births to foreign women	18.4	-4.2
Average number of children per woman	1.27	-3.8
Average age at maternity	31.7	0.3
Percentage of births to unmarried women	40.9	4.8

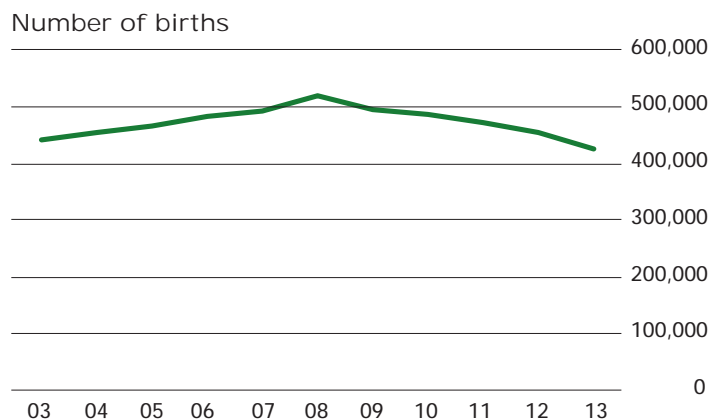
1. To women resident in Spain
2. Number of live births per 1,000 inhabitants.

Total fertility rate. 2013
Average number of children per woman

France	1.99
Ireland	1.96
Sweden	1.89
United Kingdom	1.83
Belgium	1.75
Finland	1.75
Netherlands	1.68
Denmark	1.67
Lithuania	1.59
European Union	1.55
Luxembourg	1.55
Slovenia	1.55
Estonia	1.52
Latvia	1.52
Bulgaria	1.48
Czech Republic	1.46
Croatia	1.46
Austria	1.44
Romania	1.41
Germany	1.40
Italy	1.39
Malta	1.38
Hungary	1.35
Slovakia	1.34
Greece	1.30
Cyprus	1.30
Poland	1.29
Spain	1.27
Portugal	1.21

1.27 children per woman

During 2013, 424,440 children were born in Spain, 6.4% less than in the previous year. This decrease in the birth rate has continued since 2009. In turn, the average age of the mother delayed as compared with 2012 and stood at 31.7 years of age. The average number of children per woman decreased, standing at 1.27 in 2013.



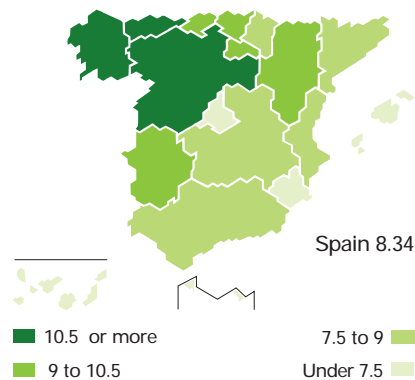
Source: Eurostat

Main mortality indicators. 2013

		Interannual variation %
Number of deaths ¹	388,600	-3.1
Crude mortality rate ²	8.34	-2.8
Life expectancy at birth	82.82	0.7
Life expectancy at 65 years of age	21.06	2.1
Infant mortality rate ³	2.71	-11.4

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

Crude mortality rate. 2013 Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants



Life expectancy at birth¹. 2013

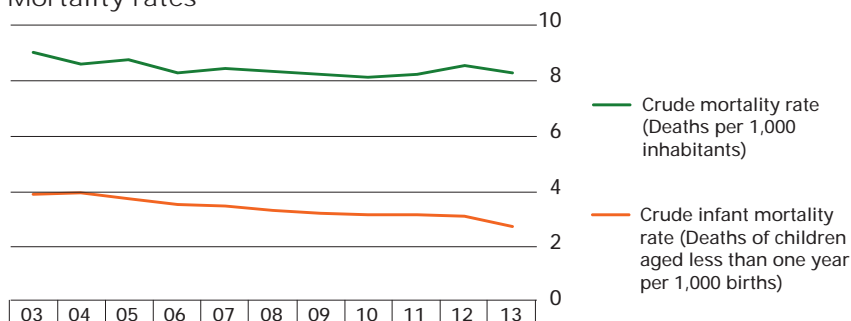
	Year
Spain	83.2
Italy	82.9
Cyprus	82.5
France	82.4
Sweden	82.0
Luxembourg	81.9
Malta	81.9
Greece	81.4
Netherlands	81.4
Austria	81.3
Ireland	81.1
Finland	81.1
United Kingdom ²	81.0
Germany	80.9
Portugal	80.9
Belgium	80.7
Slovenia	80.5
Denmark	80.4
European Union²	80.3
Czech Republic	78.3
Croatia	77.8
Estonia	77.5
Poland	77.1
Slovakia	76.6
Hungary	75.8
Romania	75.2
Bulgaria	74.9
Latvia	74.3
Lithuania	74.1

Lower mortality and higher life expectancy

In 2013, 388,600 persons died in Spain, 3.1% less than in 2012. The crude mortality rate stood at 8.34 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants and the infant mortality rate at 2.71 deaths per 1,000 births, much lower than that registered the previous year.

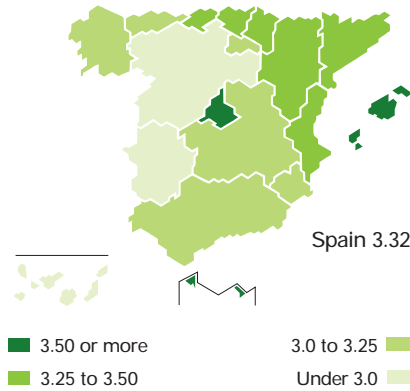
Life expectancy at birth stood at 82.82 years of age in 2013. It reached 85.60 years of age in women and 79.97 in men.

Mortality rates



1 According to Eurostat Methodology
2 2012 data

Crude marriage rate. 2013
Marriages per 1,000 inhabitants



Main marriage indicators. 2013

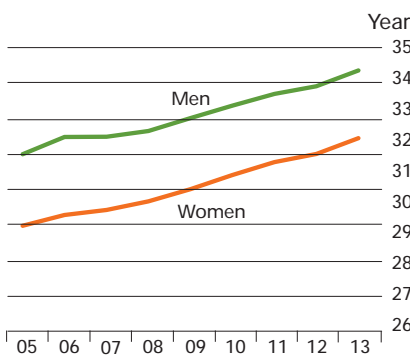
		Interannual variation %
Number of marriages ¹	154,470	-7.3
Crude marriage rate ²	3.32	-6.9
% of marriages with at least one foreign spouse ³	18.1	1.2
% same-sex marriages	2.0	-4.2
Average age of women at first marriage	32.18	1.6
Average age of men at first marriage	34.32	1.5

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

Marriages decrease by 7.3%

A total of 154,470 marriages were recorded in 2013, indicating a decrease of 7.3% as compared with 2012. Crude marriage rate stood at 3.32 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants.

Average age at first marriage

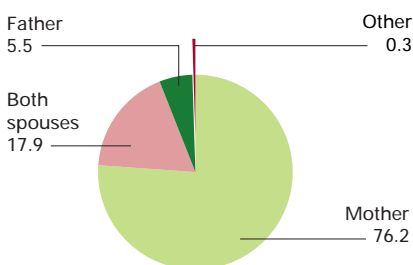


Divorces and separations

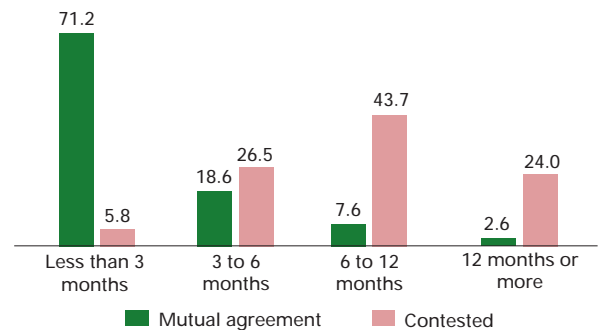
In 2013, there were 95,427 divorces, 4,900 separations, and 110 annulments. Thus, the total rate of annulments, separations and divorces was 2.2 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The average duration of the marriages was 15.5 years and, in the event of separation or divorce, shared custody of underage children was granted in 17.9% of the cases.

Custody of underage children
2013
% of the total of annulments, separations and divorces



Procedures (divorces and separations) by duration. 2013



Student body enrolled in General Education System Non-University Studies. 2013-14 academic year. Preview data

	Number of students	Interannual variation %
Total¹	8,083,994	0.8
Preschool Education ²	1,884,886	-1.4
Primary Education	2,855,219	0.9
Obligatory Secondary Education	1,825,996	1.0
Post-Secondary Education	698,057	0.9
Vocational Training	702,762	6.3

1. This also includes Special Education and Initial Professional Qualification Programmes
 2. Student body schooled in centres authorised by the educational administrations.

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

More students enrolled in Vocational Training

The student body in General Education System Non-University Studies reached 8,083,994 in the 2013-14 academic year, 0.8% higher than in the previous academic year. 68.3% of the student body was enrolled in public centres.

The number of foreign students stood at 731,167; 4.2% less than in 2012-13 and represented 8.7% of the total. In turn, dropping out of school and training early rate stood at 21.9% in 2014, decreasing by 1.7 points as compared with the previous year.

86.6% of the students passes the University Entrance Examinations

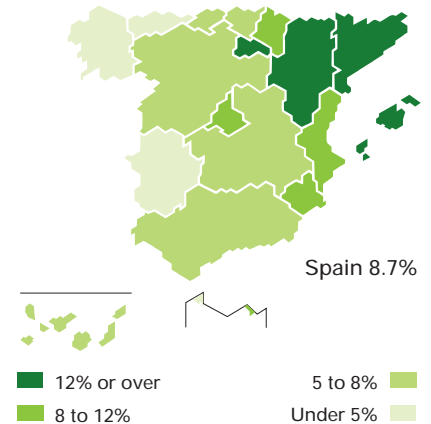
In 2013, 284,100 students enrolled in the University Entrance Examinations; 54.8% of them were females, and 270,435 took the exams. 86.6% passed the examinations.

University Entrance Examinations. 2013

	Enrolled students		% exams passed over exams taken
	Total	Females %	
Total	284,100	54.8	86.6
Ordinary examination session	201,950	56.5	91.6
Extraordinary examination session	46,672	53.2	77.0
Over 25 years old	28,008	45.7	66.7
Over 45 years old	5,535	58.0	61.6
Over 40 years old with professional experience	1,935	42.8	66.0

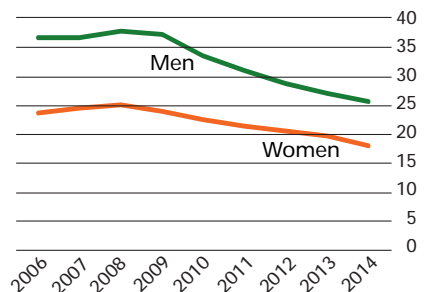
Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

Foreign student body in Non-University Studies 2013-14 academic year



Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

Dropping out of school and training early*

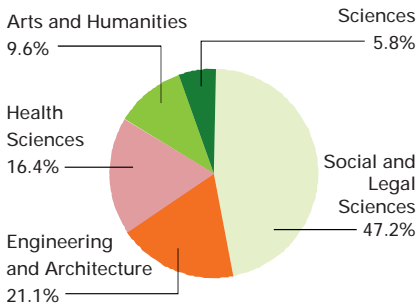


*Percentage of the population aged 18 to 24 years who has not completed the Second stage of Secondary Education level and did not undertake any type of education or training

Source: Eurostat



Students enrolled in a degree by branch. 2013-14 academic year



Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

Students enrolled in a degree, and 1st and 2nd cycle. 2013-14 academic year. Provisional data

	Number of students	% Females	Interannual variation% No. of students
Total	1,412,673	54.4	-1.5
Social and Legal Sciences	666,562	60.7	-2.1
Engineering and Architecture	297,596	25.9	-6.0
Arts and Humanities	134,912	61.5	-2.5
Health Sciences	231,865	69.7	7.7
Sciences	81,738	51.8	-2.2

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

Population aged 30 to 34 who have completed tertiary education (%)*. 2014

Lithuania	53.3
Luxembourg	52.7
Cyprus	52.5
Ireland	52.2
Sweden	49.9
United Kingdom	47.7
Estonia	46.6
Finland	45.3
Netherlands	44.6
Denmark	44.1
France	44.1
Belgium	43.8
Spain	42.3
Poland	42.1
Slovenia	41.0
Austria	40.0
Latvia	39.9
European Union	37.9
Greece	37.2
Hungary	34.1
Croatia	32.2
Germany	31.4
Portugal	31.3
Bulgaria	30.9
Czech Republic	28.2
Slovakia	26.9
Malta	26.6
Romania	25.0
Italy	23.9

*Equivalent to levels 5 and 8 of ISCED-2011

Source: Eurostat

Slight decrease in the number of university students

In the 2013-14 academic year the number of degree and first and second cycle students stood at 1,412,673, indicating a decrease of 1.5% as compared with the previous academic year. This fact is directly related to the decrease in the population aged 18 to 24 group, with a decrease of 2.9% in 2014 as compared with 2013.

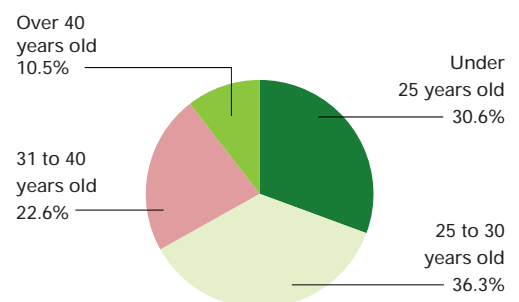
Once again, the number of students enrolled in Health Sciences increased this year (7.7%).

The number of students enrolled in Master's Degrees increased 5.5%.

In the 2013-14 academic year the number of students enrolled in Master's Degrees stood at 120,055; increasing 5.5% as compared with the previous academic year. The percentage of foreign nationals enrolled in Master's Degrees decreased to 18.1%.

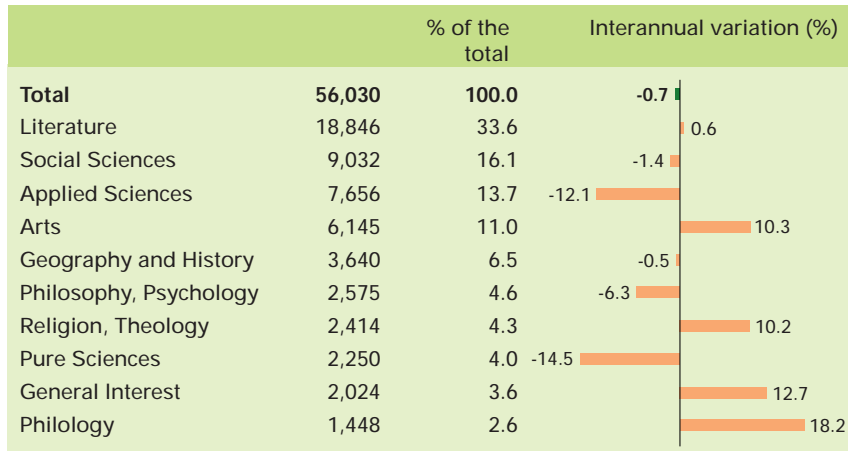
72.3% of the students chose public university to carry out Master's Degrees.

Master's Degree students. 2013-14 academic year



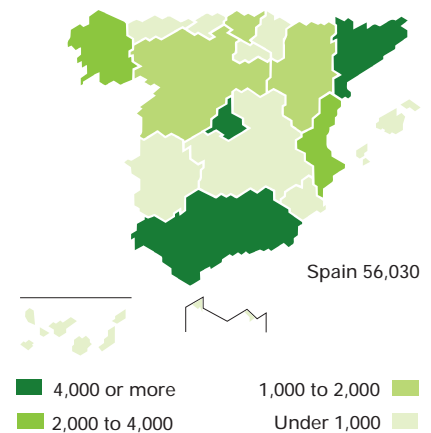
Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

Books and leaflets, by subject*. 2014
Number of titles published in Spain



*Simplified UNESCO classification

Number of titles (books and leaflets) 2014



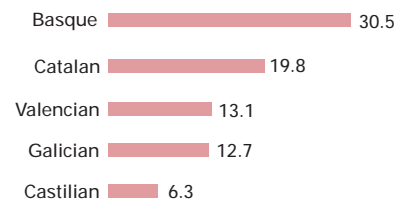
The majority of titles published corresponded to Literature

During 2014, 56,030 titles published in Spain were deposited in the Spanish National Library, 0.7% less than the previous year, according to the Book Publishing Activity Statistics.

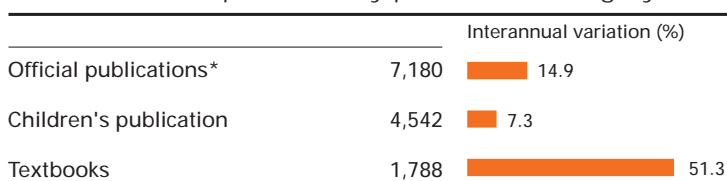
The majority of the titles published correspond to the subjects of Literature (33.6% of the total), Social sciences (16.1%) and Applied sciences (13.7%).

Children's publications represented 8.1% of the titles published in 2014, with an increase of 7.3% as compared to 2013.

Percentage of children's publications as compared with the total of titles in each official language. 2014

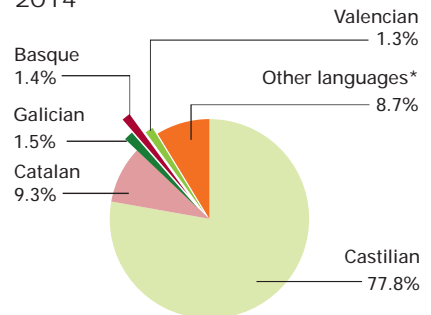


Number of titles published by publication category. 2014



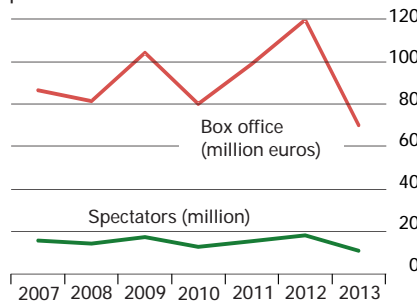
*Titles of public publishers

Titles by language of publication 2014



*This also includes other national or foreign languages

Main indicators on Spanish productions



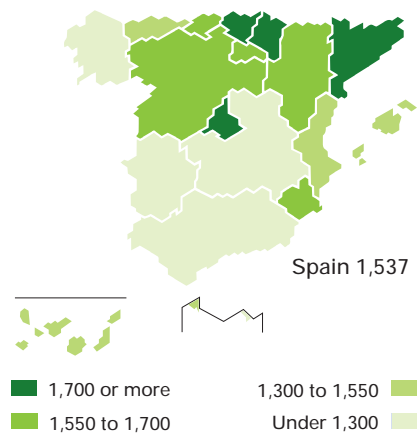
Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

Cinematographic projection room activity. 2013 Preview

		Interannual variation %
Cinemas	777	-7.6
Projection rooms	3,908	-2.4
Films screened	1,629	9.9
Spectators (million)	78.7	-16.5
Spanish productions	11.0	-39.9
Foreign productions	67.7	-10.8
Box office (million euros)	506.3	-17.6
Spanish productions	70.2	-41.5
Foreign productions	436.2	-11.8

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

Average expenditure per household on leisure, performances and culture. 2013



Cinematographic activity in decline

In 2013, the total number of spectators stood at 78.7 million, with a total box office of 506.3 million euros.

Spanish productions reached 11 million spectators and the box office reached 70.2 million euros. These figures represented interannual decreases of 39.9% and 41.5%, respectively.

Expenditure on leisure and culture declines

In 2013, the average household expenditure on leisure, performances and culture was 1,537 euros, 8.0% less than the previous year, accumulating six years of decreases, according to the Household Budget Survey.

Activity indicators of performing and musical arts. 2013

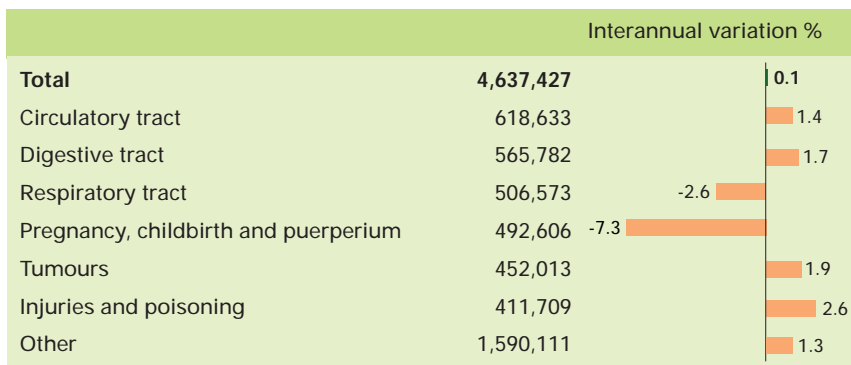
	Performances*	Audience (thousands)	Average expenditure per member of the audience (euros)	Interannual variation % performances*
Theatrical plays	48,610	11,161	15.1	-4.4
Classic music	14,522	4,538	8.3	-3.3
Popular music	103,208	21,334	5.4	-11.4
Lyrical genre	1,233	738	31.0	-6.2
Dance	2,354	954	9.7	-10.6

* Regarding classic and popular music, the representations are concerts

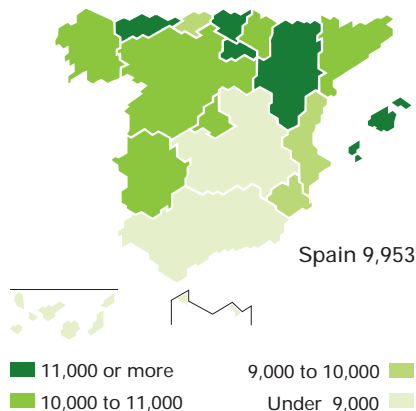
Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport



Hospital discharges, by main group of illness. 2013



Hospital morbidity rate. 2013
Per 100,000 inhabitants



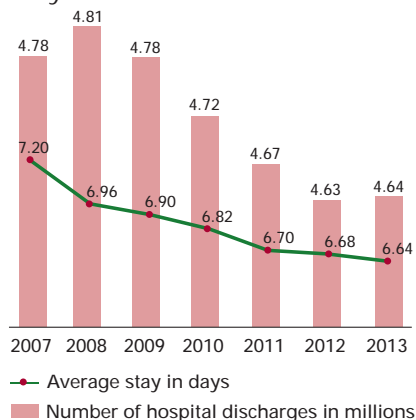
Why are we in hospital?

According to the Hospital Morbidity Survey, there were 4.6 million hospital discharges in 2013, 0.1% more than the previous year. As compared to 2012, discharges in public hospitals decreased by 0.3%, whereas in private hospitals they increased by 1.0%.

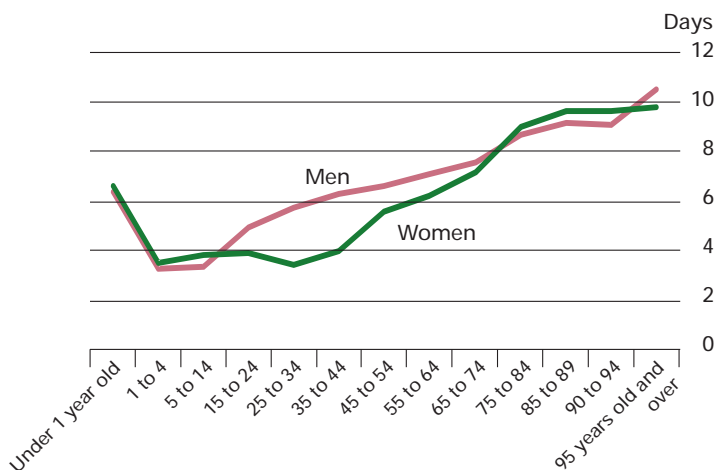
The main reasons for hospitalisations were diseases of the circulatory tract (13.3% of admissions), the diseases of the digestive tract (12.2%) and diseases of the respiratory tract (10.9%).

The average stay by hospital discharge was 6.64 days and the average age of the discharged patients stood at 54.7 years.

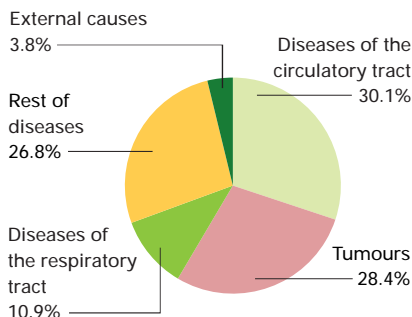
Hospital discharges and average stay



Average hospital stay, by age group and sex. 2013



Causes of death*. 2013



*According to International Classification of Diseases chapters

Deaths by main causes of death. 2013

	Total	Women %	Interannual variation % Total
All causes	390,419	48.8	-3.1
Ischaemic heart diseases ¹	33,413	41.9	-3.9
Cerebrovascular diseases	27,850	58.4	-5.7
Malignant tumour of the trachea, bronchial tube and lungs	21,689	19.0	0.8
Cardiac failure	16,888	63.7	-8.5
Mental, organic, senile and presenile disorders	16,323	67.3	-0.4
Chronic diseases of the lower respiratory tract (except for asthma)	14,434	22.5	-9.8
Alzheimer's disease	12,775	69.9	-1.8

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

Donation activity. 2014

Donors	1,682
Kidney transplants	2,678
Liver transplants	1,068
Heart transplants	265
Lung transplants	262
Pancreas transplants	81
Intestinal transplants	6
Total organ transplants	4,360

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality

Alzheimer, the seventh cause of death

The Deaths according to Cause of Death Statistics recorded 390,419 deaths in 2013, 3.1% less than in 2012. Gross death rate decreased to 837.9 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants.

Within the circulatory diseases, the ischaemic heart diseases (infarction, angina pectoris,...) registered the highest number of deaths, followed by the cerebrovascular diseases.

In turn, diseases of mental, organic, senile and presenile disorders, in which dementia diseases are included, recorded the fifth highest number of deaths and Alzheimer, the seventh.



Main causes of death by sex. 2013

Females		Males	
Causes	%	Causes	%
Cerebrovascular diseases	8.5	Ischaemic heart diseases	9.7
Ischaemic heart diseases	7.4	Malignant tumour of the trachea, bronchial tube and lungs	8.8
Mental, organic, senile and presenile disorders	5.8	Cerebrovascular diseases	5.8
Cardiac failure	5.6	Chronic diseases of the lower respiratory tract(except for asthma)	5.6
Alzheimer's disease	4.7	Malignant colon tumour	3.5

Registered health professionals. 2013

	Total	Women %	Interannual variation % Total
Nurses	266,495	84.4	0.3
Doctors	232,816	47.5	1.7
Pharmacists	66,657	71.2	1.8
Physiotherapists	39,936	67.4	3.4
Dentists	32,429	53.2	3.7
Veterinarians	29,541	44.6	1.5
Opticians-Optometrists	15,825	64.9	4.0
Psychologist ¹	12,404	77.0	73.9
Dental Technicians	6,255	22.4	1.1
Chiropodists	6,197	58.0	2.4
Speech therapists ²	6,197	93.8	
Dieticians and nutritionists ²	2,010	89.6	
Occupational therapists ²	1,783	92.4	
Chemists ^{1, 2}	424	46.5	
Physicists ¹	58	31.0	18.4

1 These statistics include only the number of physiccists, chemists and psychologists with a degree in health

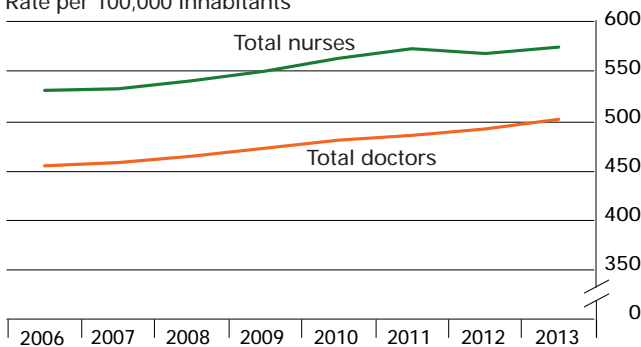
2 Data regarding speech therapists, dieticians and nutritionists, occupational therapists and chemists with a degree in health are included in this statistics in 2013 for the first time.

Greater number of females

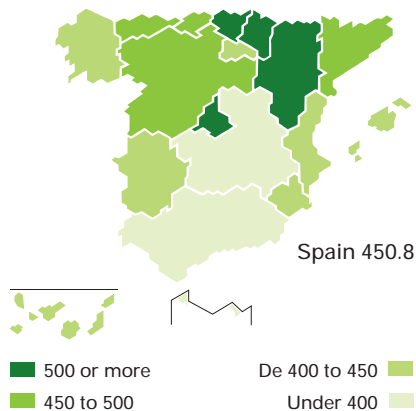
In 2013, the number of registered doctors increased 1.7% and the number of nurses did so by 0.3%, according to the Registered Health Professionals Statistics.

In 10 out of 15 professions analysed there were more registered women than men. The associations with the highest percentage of women were those corresponding to speech therapists, occupational therapists and dieticians and nutritionists.

Number of registered nurses and doctors
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants



Non-retired registered doctors
2013. Rate per 100,000 inhabitants



Consolidated public health
expenditure. 2012

Million euros	64,150
Percentage over GDP	6.2
Euros per inhabitant	1,357

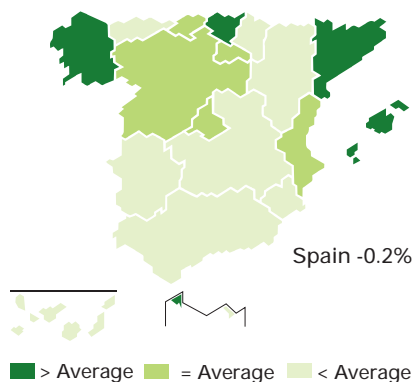
Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality



Living conditions



CPI. 2014
Average annual change %



Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP). 2014
Average annual change %

Austria	1.5
United Kingdom	1.5
Romania	1.4
Finland	1.2
Germany	0.8
Malta	0.8
Latvia	0.7
Luxembourg	0.7
European Union	0.6
France	0.6
Belgium	0.5
Estonia	0.5
Czech Republic	0.4
Slovenia	0.4
Denmark	0.3
Ireland	0.3
Netherlands	0.3
Croatia	-0.2
Italy	0.2
Lithuania	0.2
Sweden	0.2
Poland	0.1
Hungary	0.0
Slovakia	-0.1
Spain	-0.2
Portugal	-0.2
Cyprus	-0.3
Greece	-1.4
Bulgaria	-1.6

Source: Eurostat

Consumer Price Index (CPI). Base 2011

	Average index 2014	Average annual change %
Overall index	103.7	-0.2
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	104.8	-0.3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	114.0	1.4
Clothing and footwear	100.4	0.1
Housing	107.4	1.3
Furnishing and household equipment	101.3	-0.5
Health	110.8	0.1
Transport	104.2	-0.9
Communications	86.9	-6.1
Leisure and culture	100.0	-1.4
Education	115.3	1.8
Restaurants, cafés and hotels	101.9	0.5
Other goods and services	105.5	1.0

Communications: the greatest decrease

The annual change for the overall Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the year 2014 was -0.2%, one point and six tenths lower than that registered the previous year.

Among the twelve large groups of consumer goods and services, the greatest decrease corresponded to Communications (-6.1%). Conversely, the highest increase was recorded in Education (1.8%).

At a detailed level, Telephone equipment recorded the lowest average annual change. In turn, Canned and dried fruit registered the highest average annual change.

What rose the most on average in 2014

Canned and dried fruit	5.5
Seafood	5.3
Medical Insurance	5.3
Air transport	5.0
Electricity	4.4

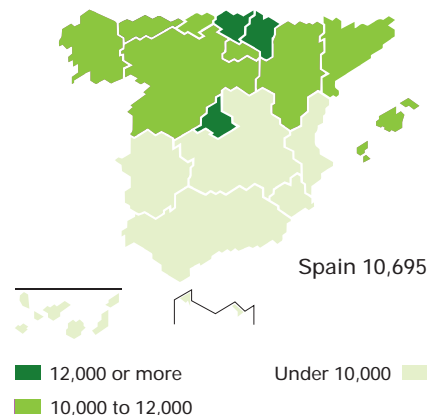
What dropped the most on average in 2014

Telephone equipment	-16.6
Fresh potatoes and potatoes preparations	-12.4
Photographic and cinematographic equipment	-12.4
IT equipment	-10.8
Sugar	-9.3

Average household expenditure. 2013

	Euros	Interannual variation %
Total	27,098	-3.7
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	8,964	-1.4
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	4,098	-1.0
Transport	3,121	-6.0
Restaurants, cafés and hotels	2,251	-8.5
Recreation, performances and culture	1,537	-8.0
Clothing and footwear items	1,348	-3.9
Other	5,779	-4.6

Average expenditure per person 2013. Euros



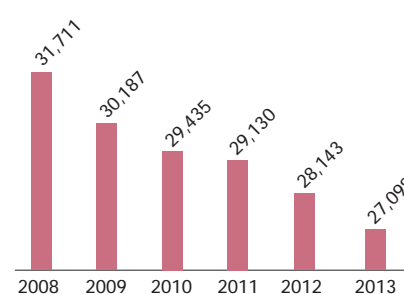
The average household expenditure dropped by more than 1,000 euros

In 2013, average household expenditure was 27,098 euros, 3.7% lower than the previous year. The most significant drops were recorded in Restaurants, cafés and hotels (-8.5%) and Leisure, performances and culture (-8.0%).

Households spent one third of their budget on expenses related to Housing.

Between 2008 and 2013, the average household expenditure decreased by more than 4,600 euros, a decrease of 14.6% of the expenditure level.

Average household expenditure Euros



Average household expenditure by economic activity situation of the main breadwinner*. 2013

	Average household expenditure Euros	Interannual variation %
Total	27,098	-3.7
Employed persons	30,713	-4.0
Unemployed persons	17,985	-6.1
Retired persons	25,553	-1.0
Other inactive population (students, household tasks, etc.)	18,905	-2.1

*The person making the largest contribution to the common household budget



Household projections 2014-2029

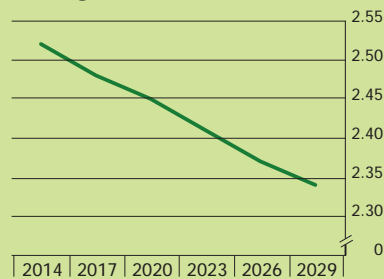
For the first time, the INE publishes this statistical operation that will provide, every 2 years, a statistical simulation of the number of future households by size, with a 15-year projection horizon.

In the future, more households but very small ones

If the current trends are maintained, the number of households would stand at 19.2 million in 2029, almost a million more than at present.

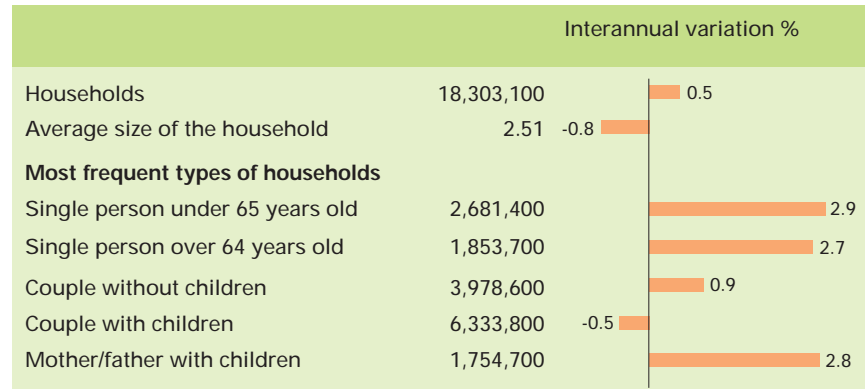
The number of persons per household decreases. Thus, the average size of the household would decrease from the current 2.52 persons on January 2014 to 2.34 persons per household in 2029.

Projected evolution of the average size of the household



Between 2014 and 2029, the number of single-person and two person households would continue to increase. In turn, the number of largest households would fall. Thus, in 2029 there would be 5.7 million single-person households (29.7% of the total households).

Main indicators on households. 2014



4.5 million persons live alone

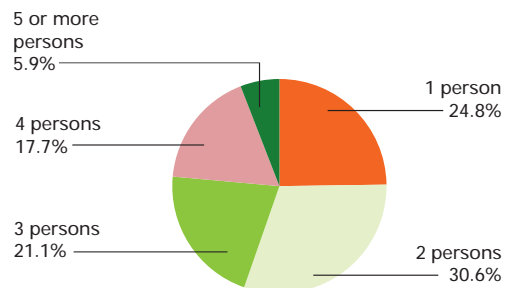
The average number of households in Spain was 18.3 million in 2014, increasing 0.5% as compared with the previous year, according to the Continuous Household Survey.

Average household size continued to fall and stood at 2.51 persons, as compared with the 2.53 in 2013.

The number of persons who live alone continued to increase and reached 4.5 million, representing 24.8% of the total households.

Regarding the way in which young persons live, one out of three of the 6.0 million persons between 25 and 34 years of age had still not emancipated.

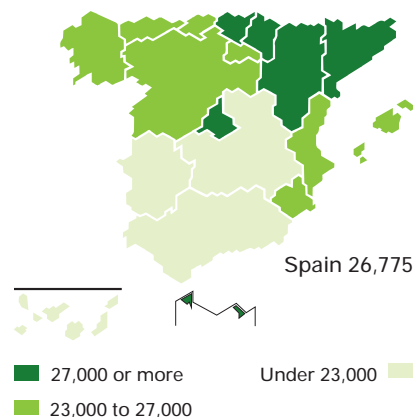
Households by size. 2014



Household income: downward trend

In 2012, the average income of the households in Spain stood at 26,775 euros, with a decrease of 3.5% as compared with the previous year, according to the data in the Living Conditions Survey.

Average household income
2012 Euros/year



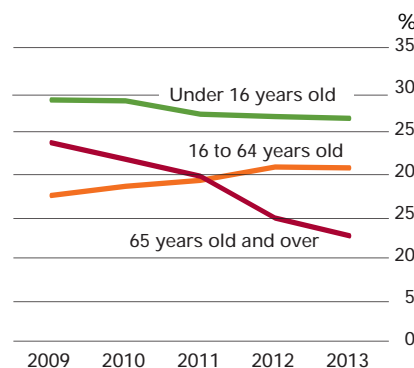
Population at risk of poverty

20.4% of the population resident in Spain was below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in 2013. Population under 16 years old presented the highest at-risk-of-poverty rate (26.7%), 6.3 points over the rate of the whole population.

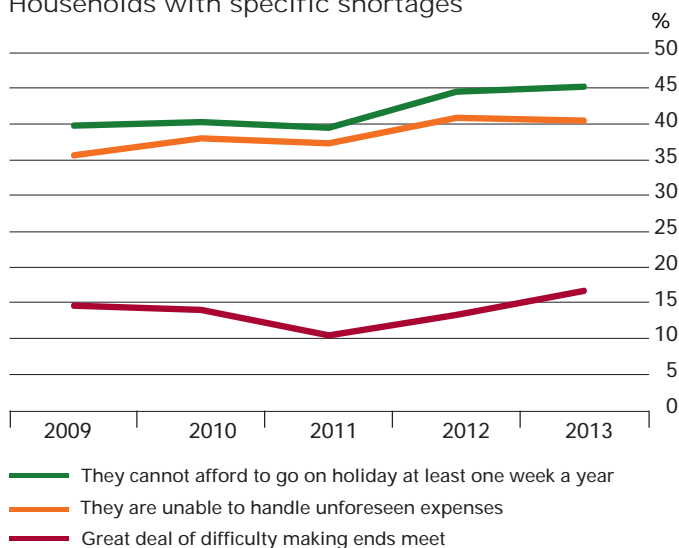
Household economic situation

In 2013, a total of 16.9% of Spanish households stated that they had “a great deal of difficulty” making ends meet, 41.0% were unable to handle unforeseen expenses, and 45.8% could not afford to pay for at least one week of holidays away from home per year.

Population at risk of poverty



Households with specific shortages

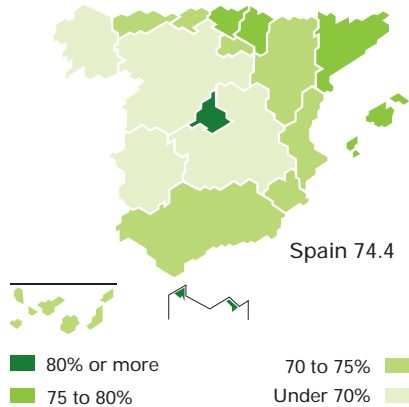


Contributory pensions of the
Social Security System. 2014

	Thousands of pensions	Average amount Euros/month
Total	9,282.7	877.3
Permanent disability	929.0	918.6
Retirement	5,621.8	1,008.7
Widowhood	2,357.0	626.2
Orphanhood	336.3	368.0
Family allowance	38.7	511.9

Source: Ministry of Employment and Social Security

Dwellings with Internet access 2014 (%)

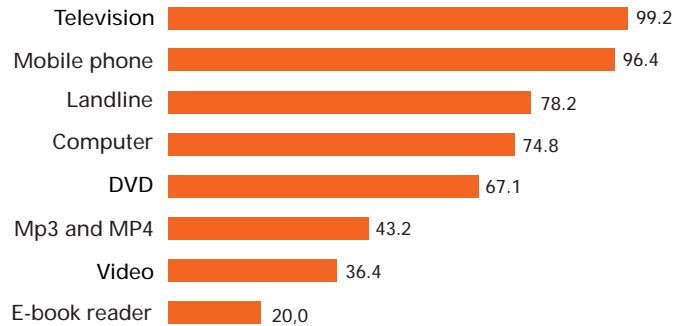


Dwellings that have Internet access. 2014 (%)

Luxembourg	96
Netherlands	96
Denmark	93
Finland	90
Sweden	90
United Kingdom	90
Germany	89
Belgium	83
Estonia	83
France	83
Ireland	82
European Union	81
Malta	81
Austria	81
Czech Republic	78
Slovakia	78
Eslovenia	77
Hungary	75
Poland	75
Spain	74
Italy	73
Latvia	73
Cyprus	69
Croatia	68
Greece	66
Lithuania	66
Portugal	65
Romania	61
Bulgaria	57

Source: Eurostat

Household equipment regarding ITC products (% of households) 2014



Three out of four households had Internet access

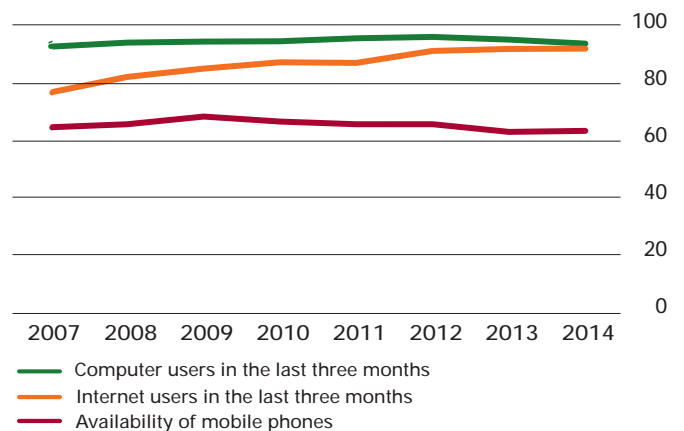
In 2014, 74.4% of households had Internet access (almost 11.9 million households) as compared with the 69.7% of the previous year. 73.0% accessed the Internet via broadband (ADSL, cable network,...).

More participation in social networks

For the first time, there were more users of Internet (76.2%) than users of computer (73.3%). Three out of four web users accessed the Internet via mobile phone.

67.1% of Internet users in the last three months (51.1% of the population aged 16 to 74) participated in general social networks such as Facebook, Twitter or Tuenti.

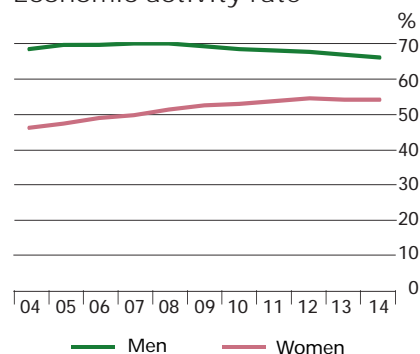
Use of Information and Communication Technologies by minors. Underage population aged 10 to 15 (%)



Population aged 16 years old and over, by their relationship with labour activity and sex. 2014. Thousands of persons

Both sexes		Interannual variation %	
Total	38,514.6		-0.3
Economically active persons	22,954.6		-1.0
- Employed persons	17,344.2		1.2
- Unemployed persons	5,610.4	-7.3	
Economically inactive persons	15,560.0		0.7
Men		Interannual variation %	
Total	18,774.5		-0.5
Economically active persons	12,359.1		-1.3
- Employed persons	9,442.6		1.4
- Unemployed persons	2,916.5	-9.0	
Economically inactive persons	6,415.3		1.2
Women		Interannual variation %	
Total	19,740.1		-0.2
Economically active persons	10,595.4		-0.7
- Employed persons	7,901.5		1.0
- Unemployed persons	2,693.9	-5.3	
Economically inactive persons	9,144.7		0.4

Economic activity rate



Unemployment rate



Significant increase in employment

According to the Economically Active Population Survey, the economically active population decreased by 1.0% in 2014, and stood at 23.0 million persons. The economic activity rate reached 59.6% of the population aged 16 years old and over.

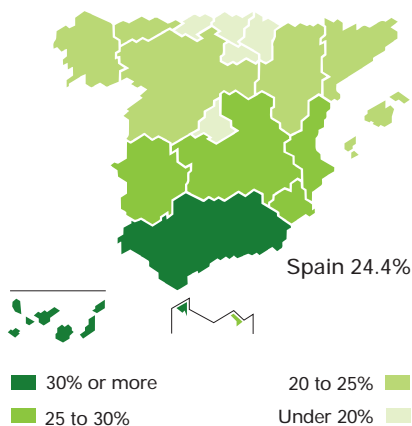
The number of employed persons increased 1.2%, as compared to 2013. In 2014, construction was the sector recording the greatest drop (with a decrease of 3.5%). In turn, employment in services increased by 1.7%.

Employed persons, by economic sector. 2014

	Thousands	%	Interannual variation %	
Total	17,344.2	100.0		1.2
Agriculture	735.8	4.2	-0.1	
Industry	2,379.9	13.7		1.0
Construction	993.5	5.7	-3.5	
Services	13,234.9	76.3		1.7



Unemployment rate. 2014



Employed persons, by professional situation. 2014
Thousands of persons

		Interannual variation %
Total	17,344.2	1.2
Self-employed worker	3,051.1	-0.3
Employer	877.3	0.6
Independent worker	2,046.5	-0.2
Member of a cooperative	24.5	4.8
Family assistance	102.8	-10.4
Other	7.3	-20.7
Wage earners	14,285.8	1.5
Public sector wage earner	2,925.8	-0.4
Private sector wage earner	11,360.0	2.1

Main EU countries by unemployment rate. 2014

Higher unemployment rate	%
Greece	26.5
Spain¹	24.4
Croatia	17.0
Cyprus	16.1
Portugal	14.1
Lower unemployment rate	%
Germany	5.0
Malta	5.9
Luxembourg	6.0
Czech Republic	6.1
Denmark	6.6

1. Data revised for Spain

Source: Eurostat

1.5% more wage earners

In 2014, there were 17.3 million employed persons as an annual average, 82.4% of whom were wage earners. The number of wage earners decreased by 0.4% within the public sector.

Unemployment decreases for the first time

The unemployment rate stood at 24.4% (23.6% male and 25.4% female), 1.7 percentage points lower than the previous year. It was the first decrease since the economic crisis began in 2008.

Once again Andalucía recorded the highest unemployment rate, with 34.8% as an annual average, whereas Comunidad Foral de Navarra registered the lowest, with 15.7%.



Employment of Persons with disability¹. 2013

	%	Interannual variation %
Economic activity rate	37.4	0.7
Employment rate	24.3	-0.2
Unemployment rate	35.0	1.8

1 Persons aged 16 to 64 years old and resident in family households with disability certificate

Net labour cost and wages, by sector. 2013

	Net cost*		Salaries and wages	
	Euros	Interannual variation %	Euros	Interannual variation %
Total	30,686.7	0.1	22,653.6	0.1
Industry	36,536.6	1.9	26,636.3	1.9
Construction	32,122.1	0.9	22,602.0	0.5
Services	29,452.6	-0.3	21,887.8	-0.3

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

Light increase in wage costs

In 2013, the net cost is 30,686.7 euros per worker (0.1% over that of 2012), after deducting 157.8 euros for subsidies and deductions received from the Public Administrations in order to promote employment and vocational training, according Annual Labour Cost Survey. Salaries and wages registered an increase of 0.1% as compared to 2012.

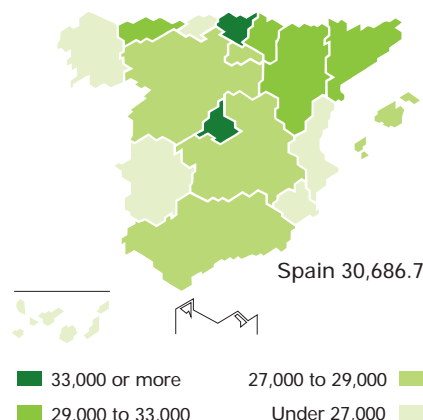
Wage gap

Annual average earnings per worker was 22,726.4 euros in 2012, 0.8% lower than the previous year, according to the Wage Structure Survey. The average annual female wage was 76.1% of the corresponding male wage.

The median wage in 2012 was 19,040.98 euros and the most frequent was 15,500 euros.

Average wage by type of contract and working day. 2012 (Euros)

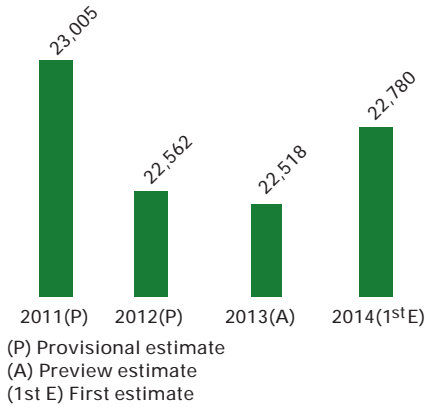
	Women	Men	Wage gap (%)
Total	19,537.3	25,682.1	76.1
Full-time	23,674.2	27,898.1	84.9
Part-time	9,988.4	11,032.1	90.5
Permanent	20,632.9	27,608.0	74.7
Fixed-term (temporary)	14,891.2	16,880.8	88.2

Net cost per worker. 2013
EurosWages by occupation. 2012
Thousands of euros

National accounts



GDP per capita (Euros)
Base 2010



GDP per capita in purchasing power parity. 2013
Index (EU-28=100)

Luxembourg	257
Netherlands	131
Ireland	130
Austria	128
Sweden	127
Denmark	124
Germany	122
Belgium	119
Finland	113
United Kingdom	109
France	107
European Union	100
Italy	99
Spain	94
Cyprus	89
Malta	86
Czech Republic	82
Slovenia	82
Portugal	79
Slovakia	75
Estonia	73
Greece	73
Lithuania	73
Poland	67
Hungary	66
Latvia	64
Croatia	61
Romania	55
Bulgaria	45

Source: Eurostat

National Accounts. 2014. Base 2010
Estimate from the Quarterly National Accounts

		Interannual variation %
GDPmp at current prices (million euros)	1,058,469	0.9
GDP per capita at current prices (euros)	22,780	1.2

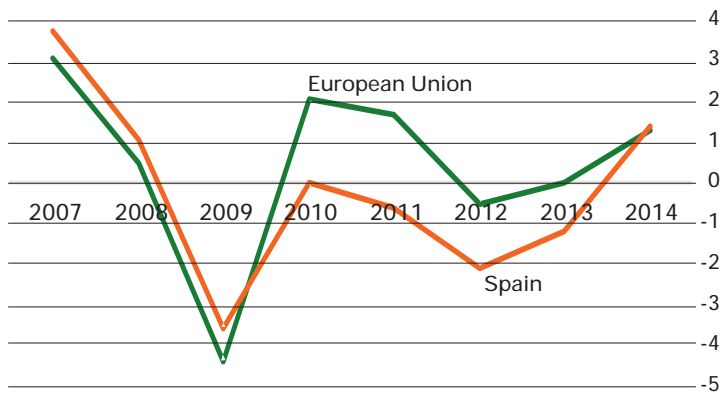
Light increase in the GDP

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices in 2014 was estimated to be 1,058,469 million euros, 0.9% more than in 2013.

The increase in GDP volume for 2014 as a whole was estimated at 1.4%.

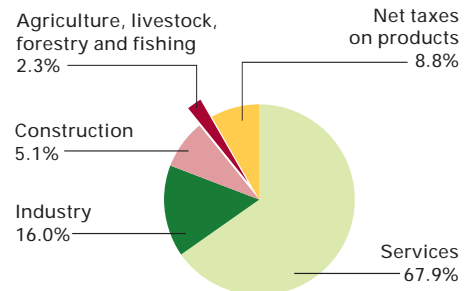
In turn, GDP per capita at current prices was 22,780 euros, 1.2% more than in 2013.

Variation rate of GDP in volume

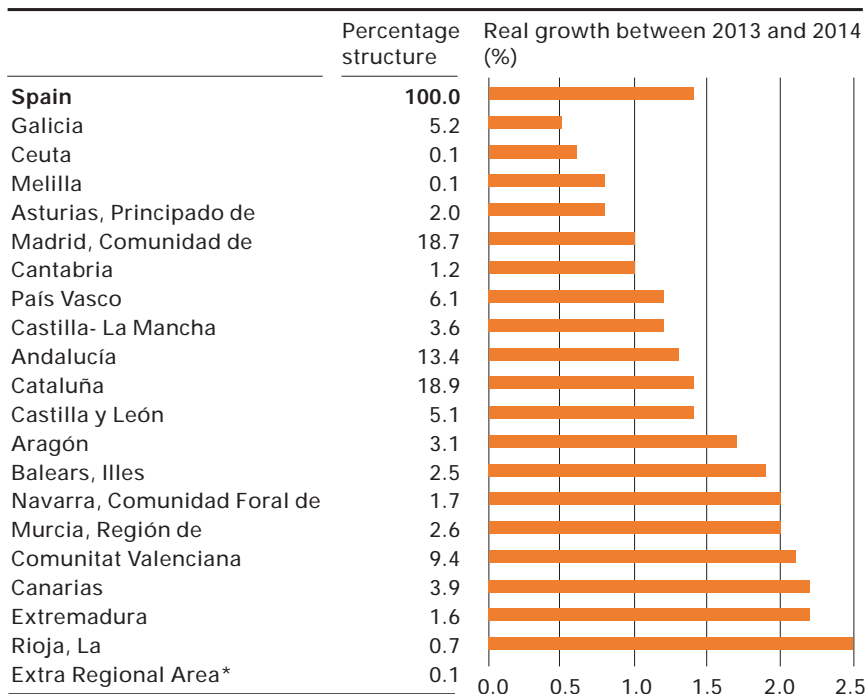


Source: Eurostat

GDPmp by components. 2014



GDPmp at current prices. 2014. First estimate



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

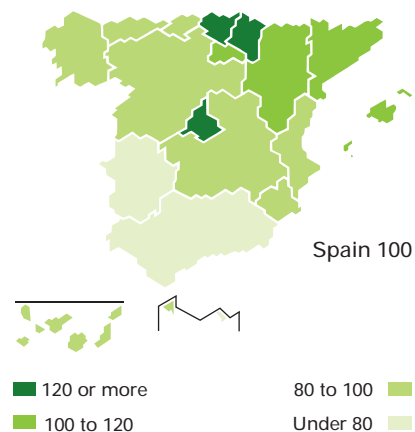
Eight Autonomous Communities register growth above the national average

In 2014, La Rioja registered the greatest growth in GDP in volume terms (2.5%), followed by Extremadura and Canarias, which both registered 2.2%. In addition to these Autonomous Communities, Comunitat Valenciana, Comunidad Foral de Navarra, Región de Murcia, Illes Balears and Aragón stood above the national average, which stood at 1.4%.

In turn, the smallest GDP growth rates in terms of volume were recorded in Galicia (0.5%), the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta (0.6%) and Melilla (0.8%) and Principado de Asturias (0.8%).

If we analyse the values of GDP per inhabitant, Comunidad de Madrid presented the highest value with 31,004 euros, 36.1% over the Spanish average. Conversely, Extremadura presented the smallest GDP per capita with 15,752 euros, 30.9% below the national average.

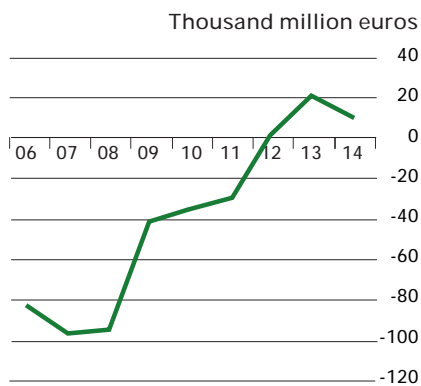
GDP per capita. 2014 Indices



GDP per capita. 2014 First estimate

	Euros/ inhabitant
Madrid, Comunidad de	31,004
País Vasco	29,683
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	28,124
Cataluña	26,996
Rioja, La	24,998
Aragón	24,957
Balears, Illes	23,931
Spain	22,780
Castilla y León	21,727
Cantabria	20,855
Asturias, Principado de	20,334
Comunitat Valenciana	20,073
Galicia	19,954
Canarias	19,581
Ceuta	18,550
Murcia, Región de	18,529
Castilla- La Mancha	18,307
Melilla	16,941
Andalucía	16,884
Extremadura	15,752

Net lending / Net borrowing of the Spanish economy



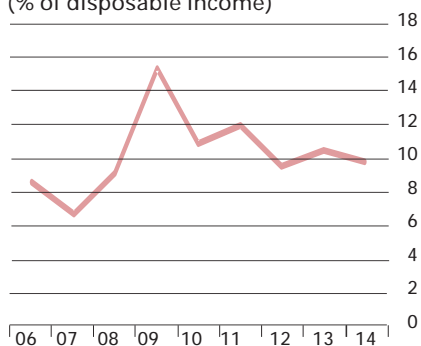
Net lending for the third year in a row

In 2014, the national economy accumulated net lending for the third year in a row (of 10,938 million euros, 1.0% of GDP). However, this figure was lower than that registered in 2013 (22,246 million euros).

This lower net lending of the Spanish economy was mainly due to a decrease in both the balance of exchanges of goods and services with the rest of the world (25,172 million euros in 2014 from 35,757 million euros in 2013) and the balance of income and capital (1,601 million euros less than in 2013).

The savings rate for households and non-profit institutions (NPISH) stood at 9.8% of their disposal income, 0.6 points lower than the previous year.

Savings rate of households and NPISH* (% of disposable income)



* Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households

Net borrowing of Public Administrations stands at 5.8% of GDP

In 2014 as a whole, Public Administrations showed a net borrowing of 61,741 million euros, 5.8% of the GDP. Excluding contributions to financial institutions, this amount decreased by 1,204 million euros.

Net lending / Net borrowing
Million euros

	2013	2014	Difference
Households and NPISH	38,187	33,787	-4,400
Public Administrations	-71,291	-61,741	9,550
Financial institutions	21,744	27,557	5,813
Non-financial corporations	33,606	11,335	-22,271
Total	22,246	10,938	-11,308



Balance of payments: current and capital account*. 2014
Thousand million euros

	Income	Payments	Balance
Current account	398.1	389.6	8.5
Goods	238.8	260.3	-21.4
Services	101.4	52.7	48.7
Tourism and travel	49.1	13.7	35.4
Other services	52.3	39.0	13.3
Primary income	45.0	51.2	-6.2
Secondary income	13.0	25.5	-12.6
Capital account	5.1	0.7	4.5
Current + capital account	403.2	390.3	12.9

*Data compiled in accordance with the IMF Balance of Payments Manual (6th edition)

Source: Bank of Spain

Balance of payments. 2014

According to revised data in 2014, the current account balance accumulated a surplus of 8.5 thousand million euros, as compared to the surplus of 15.1 thousand million euros in 2013.

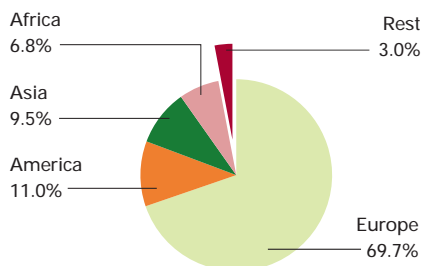
The positive balance in the balance of services compensated the deficit in the balance of goods and in the balance of primary and secondary income.

In turn, surplus in capital account reached 4.5 thousand million euros in 2014, as compared to 6.9 thousand million in 2013.

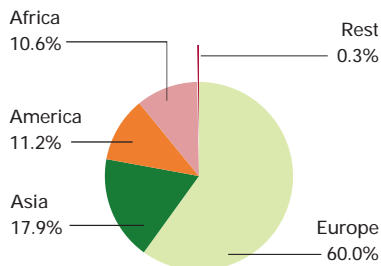
Foreign trade by geographical areas. 2014

Provisional data

Destination of exports

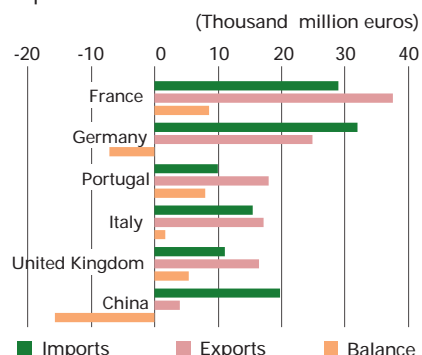


Origin of imports



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

Countries with the greatest volume of foreign trade with Spain. 2014. Provisional data



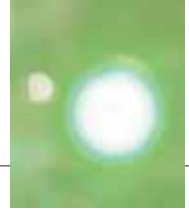
Source: Department of Customs and Special Taxes. State Tax Office

Current account balance with the rest of the world. 2013

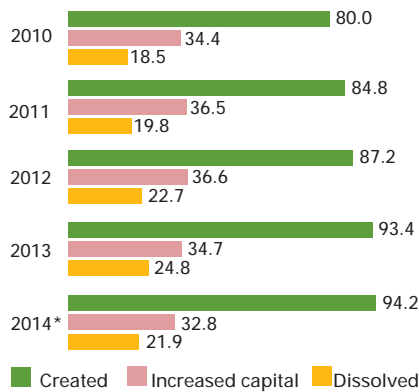
Thousand million euros

European Union	155.7
Germany	206.0
Netherlands	62.6
Sweden	26.0
Denmark	18.2
Italy	15.8
Ireland	10.9
Austria	8.4
Spain	8.0
Hungary	3.0
Luxembourg	2.4
Slovenia	2.2
Slovakia	1.5
Greece	1.4
Portugal	0.9
Bulgaria	0.8
Croatia	0.5
Lithuania	0.5
Malta	0.1
Estonia	-0.2
Latvia	-0.2
Cyprus	-0.3
Romania	-1.5
Finland	-2.1
Czech Republic	-2.2
Poland	-5.0
Belgium	-6.0
France	-27.7
United Kingdom	-83.4

Source: Eurostat



Mercantile companies (Thousands)



* Provisional data

Mercantile companies. 2014. Provisional data

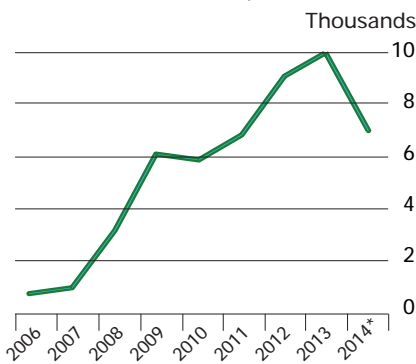
	Number	Capital (million euros)	Interannual variation % Number of companies
Constituted	94,152	7,405	0.8
Public Limited Company	709	1,885	26.8
Private Limited Company	93,434	5,519	0.6
Increased capital	32,798	42,801	-5.4
Public Limited Company	2,516	23,600	-13.8
Private Limited Company	30,273	19,197	-4.6
Dissolved	21,850		-11.9

More mercantile companies and less debtors processed

The Mercantile Companies Statistics registered 94,152 mercantile companies created in 2014, that is, 0.8% more than in 2013. The capital subscribed for their constitution increased 10.1%.

On the other hand, the number of debtors processed in 2014 stood at 7,308; 29.2% less than that registered in 2013, according to the Bankruptcy Proceedings Statistics.

Number of debtors processed



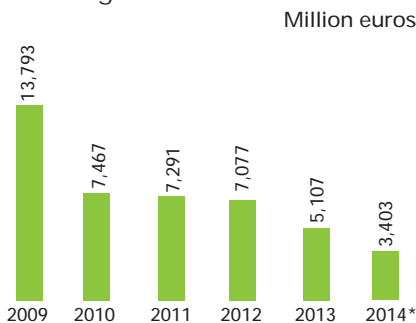
* Provisional data

Decrease of the value of unpaid bills of exchange

In 2014, the value of expired bills of exchange reached 159,544 million euros, 5.9% less than that registered in 2013, according to the Unpaid Bills of Exchange Statistics.

In turn, the value of returned unpaid bills of exchange stood at 3,403 million euros, with a decrease of 33.4% as compared with the previous year.

Value of unpaid bills of exchange



* Provisional data



Number of active companies. 2014

	01/01/2014	Interannual variation %
Total	3,119,310	-0.9
Industry	200,835	-2.8
Construction	408,089	-4.1
Trade	758,483	-0.9
Rest of services	1,751,903	0.2

Fewer companies for sixth year in a row

The number of active companies decreased 0.9% during 2013 and stood at 3.1 million. It was the sixth year in a row in which the number of active companies decreased.

Regarding the number of wage earners, Spanish companies were characterised by their small size, 83.1% had two or fewer wage earners.

Affiliates in the economy

Affiliates of foreign companies in Spain generated 27.2% of the turnover in Industry, Trade and Services in 2012. They invoiced 429,096 million euros and employed 1,234,011 persons. Affiliates of France (18%) produced the highest turnover.

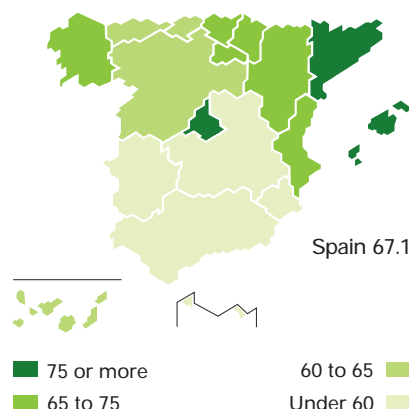
In turn, affiliates of Spanish companies abroad generated turnover reaching 189,709 million euros, employing 704,121 persons in 2012.

Affiliates of foreign companies in the Spanish economy. 2012

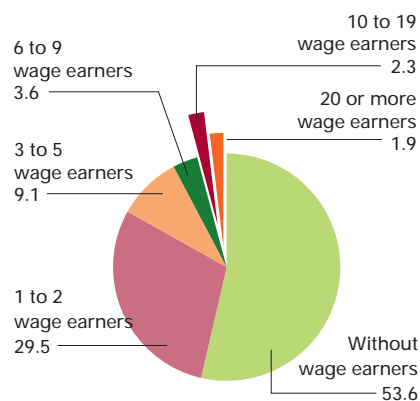
		%*
Number of affiliate companies	9,655	0.5
Employed persons	1,234,011	12.8
Turnover (million euros)	429,096	27.2
Investment in tangible assets (million euros)	13,539	23.8

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

Active companies. 2014 Per 1,000 inhabitants

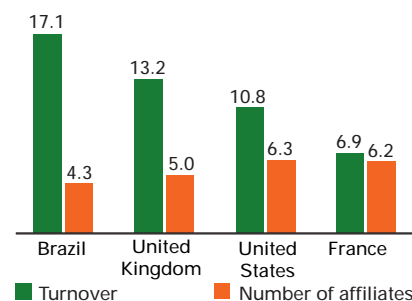


Active companies, by number of wage earners (%). 2014



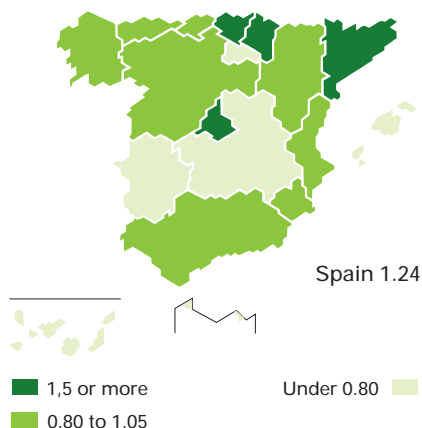
Spanish companies abroad (%) 2012

Main countries by turnover





Internal R&D expenditure. 2013
% of regional GDP



Total internal expenditure on R&D activities. 2013

Field of operation	Million euros	%	Internal R&D expenditure (% of GDP) ¹	Interannual variation %
Total	13,011.8	100.0	1.24	-2.8
Companies and PNPI ²	6,927.9	53.3	0.66	-2.7
Higher education	3,647.4	28.0	0.35	-1.8
Public Administration	2,436.4	18.7	0.23	-4.7

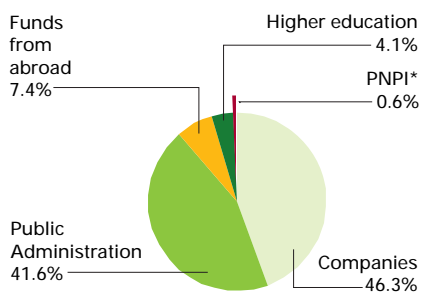
1 Indicator calculated using GDP base 2010
2 Private Non-Profit Institutions

R&D expenditure, 1.24% of the GDP

Internal expenditure on Research and Development reached 13,012 million euros in 2013, with a decrease of 2.8% as compared with the previous year. This expenditure accounts for 1.24% of GDP.

Public Administration sector decreased its expenditure on R&D by 4.7% as compared with 2012, while Higher Education sector did so by 1.8%. Expenditure on Business sector decreased by 2.6%.

Origin of financing for R&D
2013



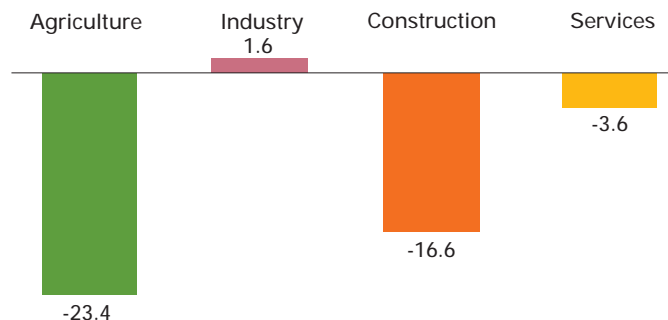
* Private Non-Profit Institutions

Technological innovation

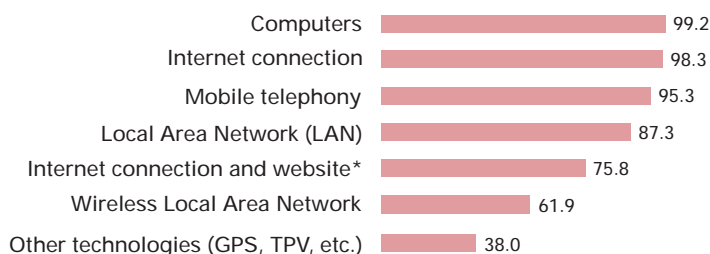
Expenditure on technological innovation stood at 13,233 million euros in 2013, that is, a 1.3% decrease as compared with 2012. 26.0% of Spanish companies with 10 or more employees were innovative during the 2011-2013 period.

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

Interannual variation 2013/12 (%)



Use of different Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in companies. First quarter 2014
% of the total companies with 10 or more employees



* % of total companies with an Internet connection.

New technologies are increasingly set up

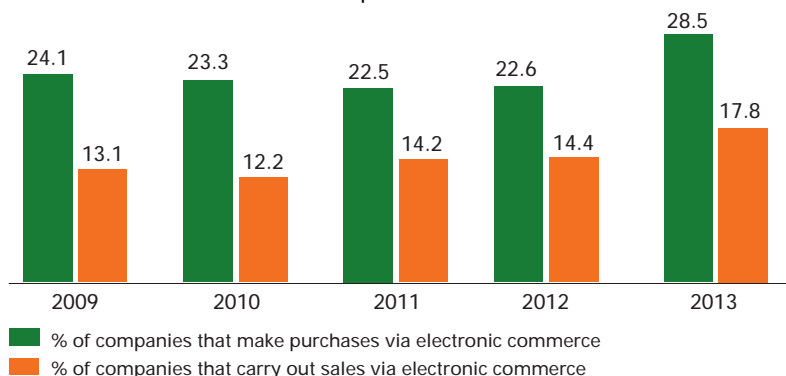
98.3% of Spanish companies with 10 or more employees had Internet access in the first quarter 2014. Seven out of ten of them have a website.

54.6% of companies provided their employees with portable devices, enabling connection to the internet for company use, mainly *smartphones or PDA phones* (49%) and laptop computers (36.4%).

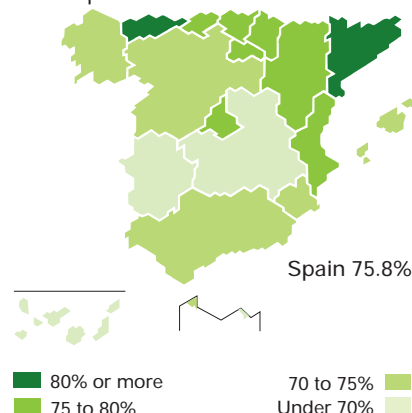
E-commerce within companies

28.5% of companies with 10 or more employees made purchases via e-commerce during the year 2013 and 17.8% of them carried out sales. Turnover generated by these sales reached 195,443 million euros, 6.7% more than in 2012.

Companies with 10 or more employees that carried out e-commerce. % of the total companies



Companies with an Internet connection and website
First quarter 2014



Turnover by e-commerce*. 2014

	%
Ireland	52
Czech Republic	29
Hungary	20
United Kingdom	20
Finland	19
Estonia	18
Sweden	18
Denmark	16
Portugal	16
European Union	15
Spain	15
France	15
Germany	13
Croatia	13
Austria	13
Slovakia	13
Netherlands	12
Poland	12
Malta	9
Cyprus	8
Latvia	8
Italy	7
Lithuania	7
Romania	6
Bulgaria	3
Greece	2
Belgium	:
Luxembourg	:
Slovenia	:

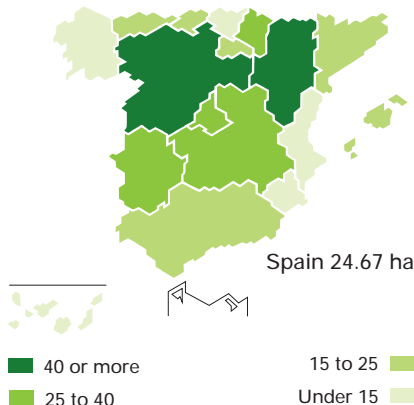
* Percentage over the total turnover of the companies with 10 or more employees

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat



Average used agricultural area per holding (hectares). 2013

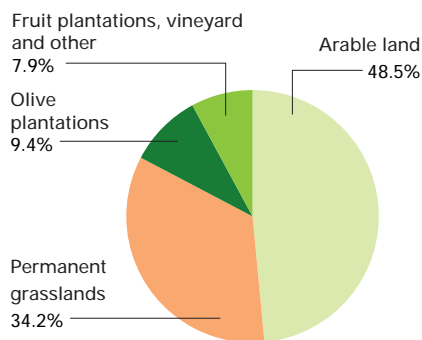


Main indicators. 2013

	Hectares	% variation 2013/2009
Number of holdings	965,002	-2.5
Total area (TA)	30,042,209	-1.9
Used agricultural area (UAA)	23,300,221	-1.9
Cultivated lands	15,338,183	-0.2
Arable land ¹	11,295,826	0.1
Fruit trees	1,005,824	-3.0
Olive groves	2,194,434	1.9
Vineyards	803,130	-5.8
Other woody crops	38,969	-8.9
Permanent grassland	7,962,038	-5.0

¹ Includes kitchen gardens

Used agricultural area by use 2013



Land and livestock

The number of agricultural holdings stood at 965,002, decreasing 2.5% in the period comprised between 2009 and 2013, according to the Survey on the Structure of Agricultural Holdings.

In 2013, the average used agricultural area per holding stood at 24.67 hectares; 0.5% more than in 2009.

If we analyse livestock species by geographical distribution in 2013, the largest number of sheep and cattle was concentrated in Castilla y León (with nearly 3.4 million and 1.2 million heads, respectively). In turn, the largest number of pigs was recorded in Cataluña (with more than 6.7 million).

Average results per holding. 2013

		% variation 2013/2009
Average TA per holding (ha)	31.66	0.5
Average UAA per holding ¹ (ha)	24.67	0.5
Average number of cattle per holding	58.02	11.1
Average number of sheep per holding	249.09	3.7
Average number of pig per holding	466.83	31.8
Average number of poultry ² per holding	2,618.10	26.4

¹ Quotient between total UAA and total holdings with UAA

² It does not include ostriches



Primary energy consumption. 2013

	Consumption		
	ktoe*	%	Interannual variation %
Total	121,119	100.0	-6.0
Oil	52,934	43.5	-1.9
Natural gas	26,077	21.4	-7.5
Nuclear	14,785	12.1	-7.7
Coal	10,531	8.7	-32.1
Wind, solar and geothermal ¹	7,665	6.3	14.8
Biomass, biofuels and waste ²	6,543	5.4	-15.4
Hydraulic	3,163	2.6	79.0
Energy balance (imports-exports) ³	-579		-39.9

*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 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

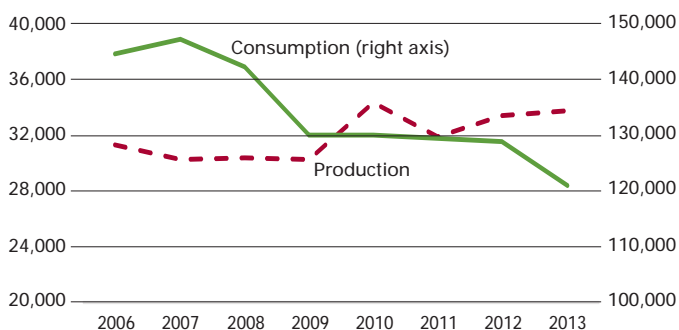
Growth of renewable energy

In 2013, primary energy consumption was 121,119 ktoe, recording a decrease of 0.6%, as compared with 2012. Worth noting was the hydraulic energy consumption, which increased 79.0% in one year.

The production of primary energy in 2013 was 33,750 ktoe, with an increase of 1.1%, as compared with the previous year. The degree of energy self-supply stood at 27.9%.

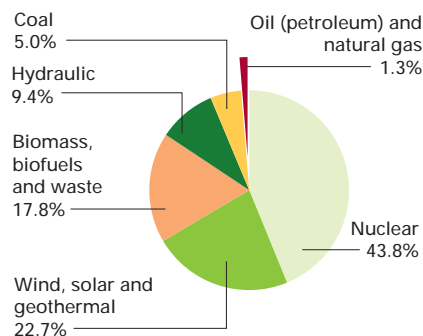
In 2013, final energy consumption stood at 85,436 ktoe, 4.0% less than in 2012.

Primary energy consumption and production (ktoe)



Source: Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism

Domestic primary energy production. 2013



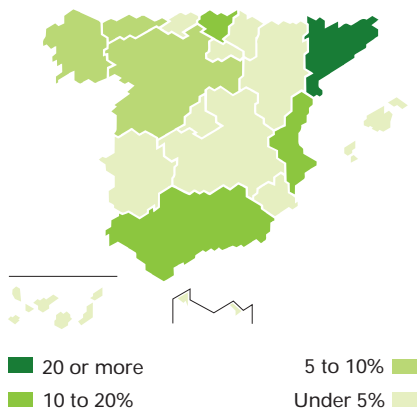
Source: Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism

Contribution of renewable energies to final energy consumption. 2013

	%
Sweden	52.1
Latvia	37.1
Finland	36.8
Austria	32.6
Denmark	27.2
Portugal	25.7
Estonia	25.6
Romania	23.9
Lithuania	23.0
Slovenia	21.5
Bulgaria	19.0
Croatia	18.0
Italy	16.7
Spain	15.4
European Union	15.0
Greece	15.0
France	14.2
Czech Republic	12.4
Germany	12.4
Poland	11.3
Hungary	9.8
Slovakia	9.8
Cyprus	8.1
Belgium	7.9
Ireland	7.8
United Kingdom	5.1
Netherlands	4.5
Malta	3.8
Luxembourg	3.6

Source: Eurostat

Energy consumption in the industrial sector (%). 2013

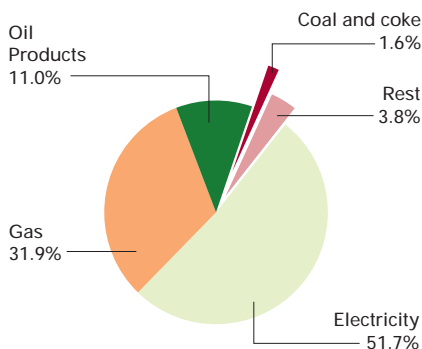


Electricity, main energy resource in industry

Energy consumption by the extractive and manufacturing industry reached 11,086 million euros in 2013, that is, 2.2% less than in 2011, according to the Energy Consumption Survey. The metallurgy industry consumed the most energy resources, 19.7% of the total.

In the last 10 years, electricity has always been the main energy product in terms of consumption. In 2013, it reached 51.7% of the total consumption for the sector. It was followed by gas (31.9%) and oil products (11.0%).

Energy consumption in industry, by type of product. 2013



Cataluña, on top of the energy consumption in industry

The Autonomous Communities with the greatest participation in the total energy consumption in industry in 2013 were Cataluña (21.0% of the total), Comunitat Valenciana (12.2%) and Andalucía (10.9%).

Imports of crude oil and natural gas. 2013
Main countries of origin

Crude oil		Interannual variation %	
	% of the total		
Mexico	15.4	3.2	
Saudi Arabia	14.1	3.7	
Russia	14.0	-0.9	
Nigeria	13.2	-9.5	
Natural gas		Interannual variation %	
	% of the total		
Algeria	51.6	17.7	
Norway	11.7	-5.4	
Qatar	10.8	-11.3	
Nigeria	9.6	-40.8	

Source: Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism



Main industry variables. 2013

	Value	Interannual variation %
Economic variables (million euros)		
Turnover	562,351	-2.5
Purchases and work carried out by other companies	372,765	-3.0
External services	72,624	-3.3
Personnel costs	70,107	-2.9
Investment in tangible assets	17,839	-16.3
Gross added value at factor cost	124,468	-3.4
Companies and employed persons		
Number of companies	191,075	-4.6
Employed persons (thousands)	1,949	-3.9

The Industrial Companies Survey widened its coverage to industrial companies without wage earners and incorporating companies from Ceuta and Melilla. In order to compare the results to the previous year, all annual variation rates were calculated according to comparable common scopes in 2012 and 2013.

Production and Price Indices. 2014

Industrial Production Indices (IPI) ¹ . Average for the year 2014 (Base 2010)	91.6	1.5
Industrial Price Index (IPRI) ² . Average for the year 2014 (Base 2010)	110.2	-1.3

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

Industrial turnover decreases

Industrial turnover decreased 2.5% in the year 2013 and stood at 562,351 million euros, according to the Industrial Companies Survey.

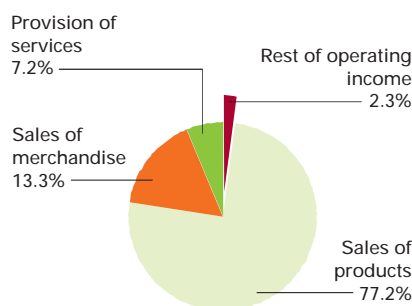
The number of companies in the sector was reduced by 4.6% and so was employed staff by 3.9% as compared to 2012.

Manufacturing industrial products

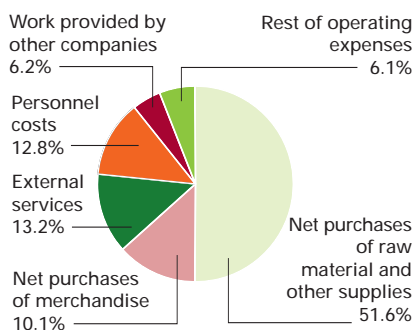
According to the Annual Industrial Products Survey, the value of sales of manufacturing industrial products decreased by 1.7% as compared with the previous year, reaching 349,176 million euros in 2013.

The activity registering the highest increase was Transport material (7.2%) and that registering the highest decrease was Manufacture, first transformation and casting of metals (-8.4%).

Operating income. 2013

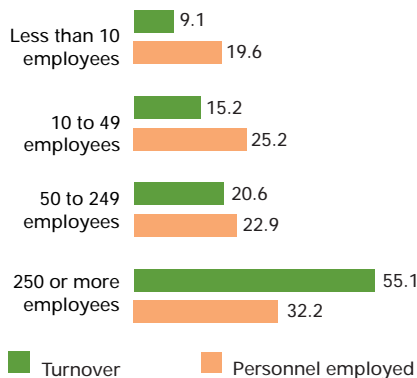


Operating expenses. 2013

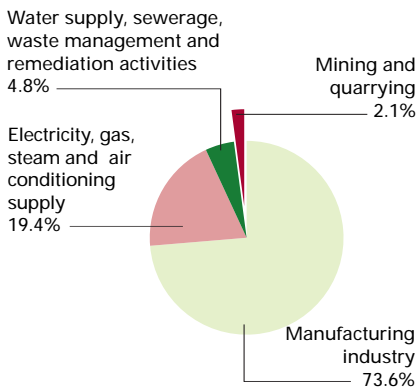




Turnover and personnel employed (% of the total). 2013



Investment by activity group. 2013



Turnover, by activity grouping. 2013

Activity Group	% of the total	Interannual variation %
Total industry	100.0	-2.5
Mining and quarrying industries, energy, water and waste	29.8	-6.5
Food, beverages and tobacco	18.5	0.9
Transport material	11.2	7.0
Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products, except machinery and equipment	9.9	-4.3
Chemical and pharmaceutical industry	9.3	-2.4
Wood and cork, paper and graphic arts	4.2	-3.3
Rubber and plastic products	3.2	1.9
Mechanical machinery and equipment	3.1	-1.2
Electrical, electronic and optical material and equipment	3.1	-10.6
Various manufacturing industries, repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2.6	-4.9
Various non-metallic ore products	2.6	-7.4
Textile, manufacture, leather and footwear	2.5	4.4

The highest increase: transport material

The activity groups that most contributed to industry turnover were Mining and quarrying, energy, water and waste industries (with 29.8%), and Food, beverages and tobacco (18.5%).

Transport material was the industrial activity group with the greatest increase in turnover (7.0%) in 2013.

The companies with 250 or more employees represented 55.1% of the invoicing.

Industry and investment

The total investment (in tangible and non-tangible assets) carried out by the companies in the industrial sector reached 20,270 million euros in 2013. More than 70% came from the Manufacturing industry companies.

Investment represented 3.6% of turnover.

Cataluña accounts for 22.4% of turnover

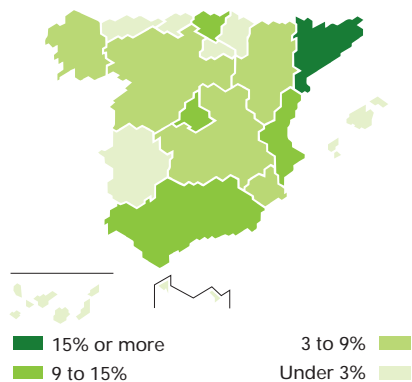
The Autonomous Communities with the greatest contribution to industrial turnover in the year 2013 were Cataluña (22.4%), Andalucía (12.5%) and Comunidad de Madrid (9.8%).

Almost 30% of the sales are made outside Spain

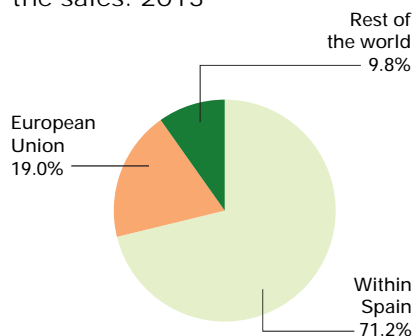
In 2013, 28.8% of sales of the industrial sector were made to the foreign market, that is, 0.8 points more than in the previous year.

The branches of activity with the highest percentage of sales in the foreign market were Other transport material (71.7%), Motor vehicles (64.8%) and Mechanical machinery and equipment (53.3%).

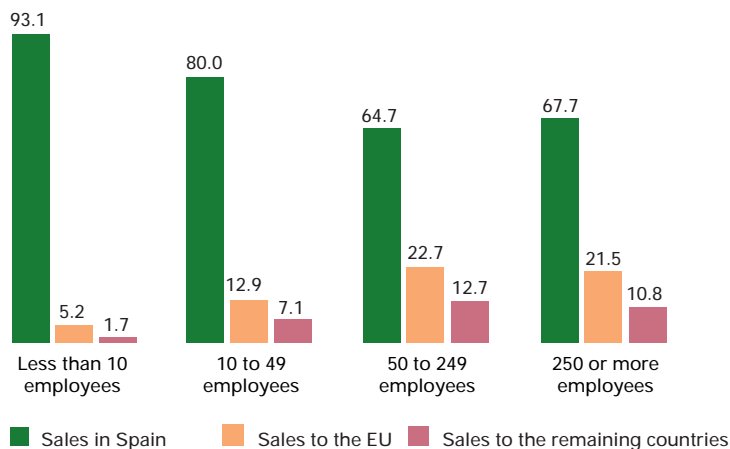
Distribution of turnover in industry. 2013



Geographical destination of the sales. 2013



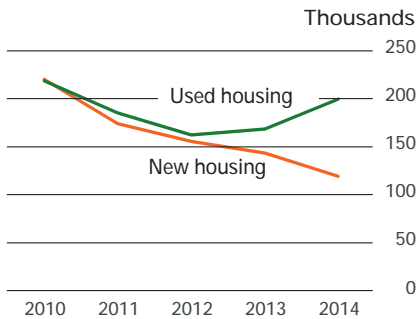
Sales in the industrial sector by geographical destination and company size (%). 2013



Construction and housing



Merchandising of registered dwellings



Merchandising of housing. 2014
Provisional data

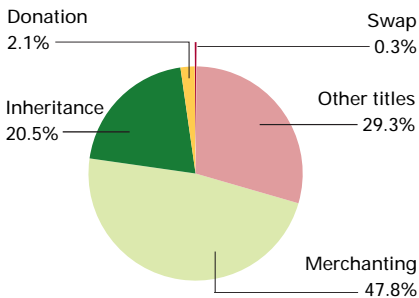
		%	Interannual variation %
Total	319,389	100.0	2.2
Free	286,408	89.7	3.2
Protected	32,981	10.3	-6.2
New	119,446	37.4	-16.9
Used	199,943	62.6	18.4

Merchandising on dwellings increases 2.2%

In 2014, the Statistics on Transfer of Property Rights registered 1.6 million properties recorded in the land registries, with a decrease of 4.6% as compared to the previous year.

319,389 of these properties were dwellings acquired via merchandising, with an interannual increase of 2.2%.

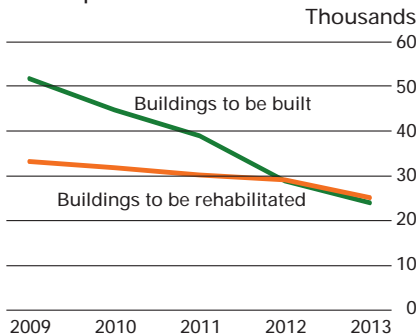
Property transfers by acquisition title. 2014



Light increase in housing price

The average rate of the Housing Price Index was 0.3% in 2014. The prices of new housing increased by 0.9% and the prices of second-hand housing did so by 0.1%, as compared with the previous year.

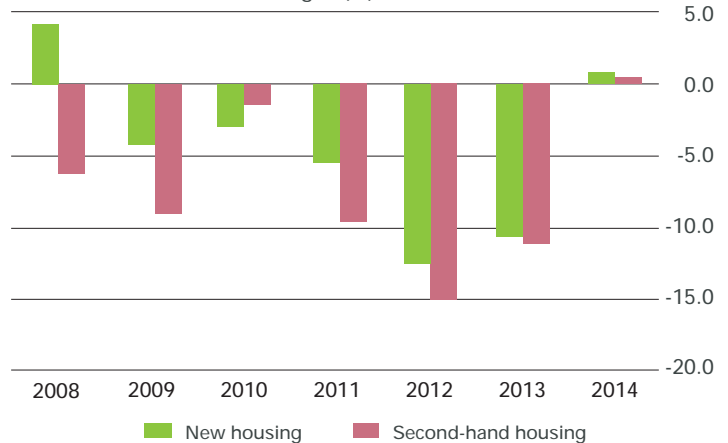
Buildings to be built and rehabilitated
Municipal licences



Source: Ministry of Development

Housing Price Index

Variation of the annual averages (%)



Mortgages constituted. 2014
Provisional data

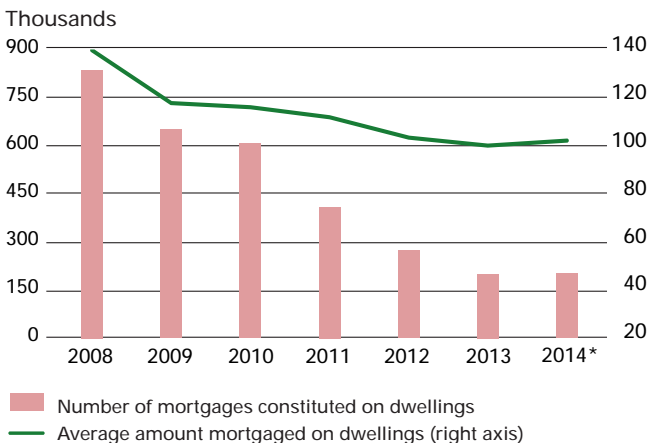
		Interannual variation %
Total mortgaged properties	314,018	-4.0
Rustic properties	17,606	-5.6
Urban properties	296,412	-3.9
Dwellings	202,954	1.6
Average amount (euros)	102,130	2.1

Increase in the value of mortgages constituted on dwellings

During 2014, the average amount of mortgage constitutions recorded in the land registries (from previous public deeds) stood at 131,127 euros, 14.4% higher than in 2013, according to the Mortgage Statistics.

In the case of mortgages constituted on dwellings, the average amount was 102,130 euros, 2.1% more as compared with the previous year.

Mortgages constituted on dwellings



* Provisional data

Foreclosure Statistics

In 2014, the INE carried out a new operation aimed at ascertaining the evolution of foreclosures in progress, by nature of the property, as a possible approximation to the evolution of evictions.

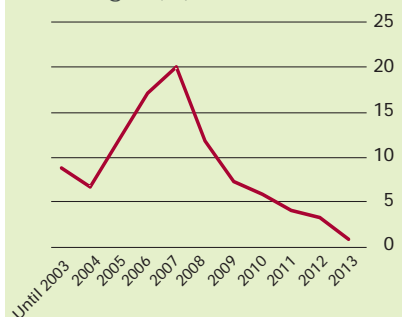
61.6% of foreclosures are concentrated in 2005-08

The total number of registration of certifications of foreclosures begun in 2014 was 119,442, which meant an increase of 9.3%, as compared to 2013.

77.6% of the dwellings of individuals with foreclosure were regular dwellings, 7.4% more as compared to 2013

The 2005-2008 period amounted to 61.6% of foreclosures begun on dwellings in 2014.

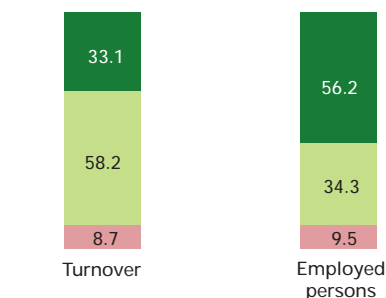
Foreclosures certifications begun and registered on dwellings* (%). 2014



* By year of mortgage registration



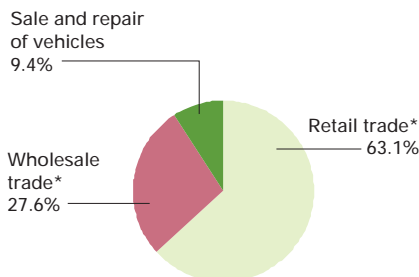
Turnover and employed persons in trade, by grouping (%). 2013



- Retail trade*
- Wholesale trade*
- Sale and repair of vehicles

* Except vehicles

Trade companies, by grouping. 2013



* Except vehicles.

Activity branches with the highest percentage of sales outside of Spain. 2013 (% of total sales)



Main trade variables. 2013

	Value	Interannual variation %
Economic variables (million euros)		
Turnover	619,686	-1.0
Purchases and work carried out by other companies	477,574	-0.8
External services	59,715	-2.5
Personnel costs	60,894	-2.9
Investment in tangible assets	8,413	-1.6
Gross added value at factor cost	90,944	-1.5
Companies and employed personnel		
Number of companies	722,586	-1.8
Employed persons (thousands)	2,894	-2.4

Fewer companies and employed persons

Turnover of companies in the Trade sector reached 619,686 million euros in 2013, 1.0% less as compared with the previous year. 58.2% corresponded to wholesale trade.

As compared to 2012, the number of companies decreased by 1.8% and employed personnel did so by 2.4%.

Geographical destination of sales

89.6% of sales by Trade companies in 2013 were within Spain, 6.7% were to European Union countries, and 3.7% were to the rest of the world.

Some trade indicators, by grouping. 2013

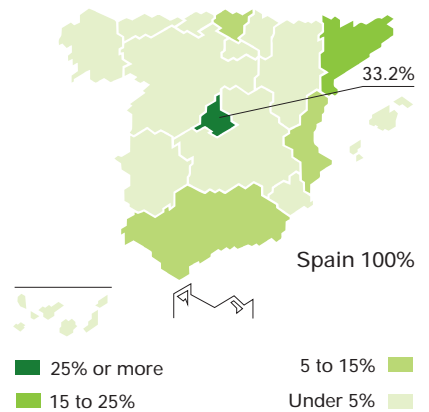
	Wage earner rate	Employment stability rate	Female participation rate	Average wage (euros)
Total	77.7	84.3	46.5	20,874
Sale and repair of vehicles	78.8	89.9	13.5	22,847
Wholesale trade and trade intermediaries*	86.1	84.7	32.1	26,030
Retail trade*	72.4	82.9	60.8	16,750

* Except vehicles.

Main market services variables. 2012

	Value	Interannual variation %
Economic variables (million euros)		
Turnover	419,202	-2.9
Purchases and work carried out by other companies	153,090	-4.4
External services	91,484	-1.4
Personnel costs	117,522	-4.1
Investment in tangible assets	28,398	-17.3
Gross added value at factor cost	189,005	-4.3
Companies and employed personnel		
Number of companies	1,290,272	-1.3
Employed persons (thousands)	5,338	-1.9

Turnover. 2012



Negative figures in 2012

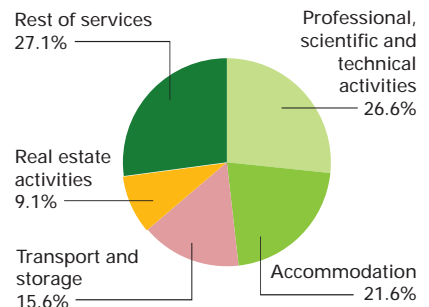
The Services Sector turnover decreased 2.9% in 2012 and stood at 419,202 million euros. A quarter of the invoicing corresponded to Transport and storage.

The number of companies in the sector decreased 1.3% and employed personnel dropped 1.9% as compared with 2011.

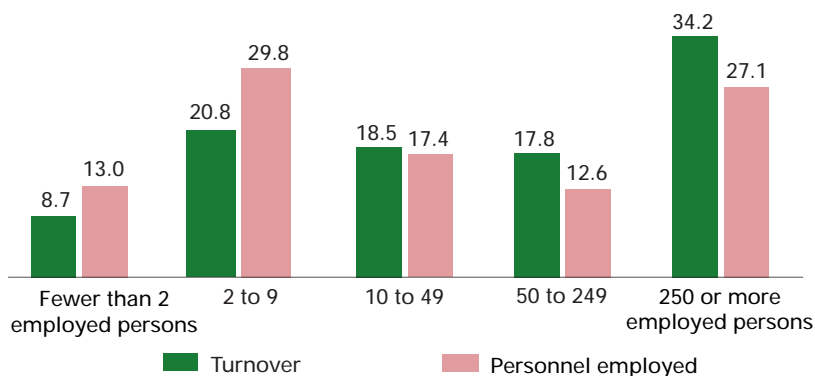
13% of the Services sales are exported

The Services sector sales abroad reached 53,967 million euros, that is, 12.9% of the total in 2012. The activity sectors with the highest percentage of sales outside Spain were Air transport (66.6%) and Travel agencies and tour operators (31.9%).

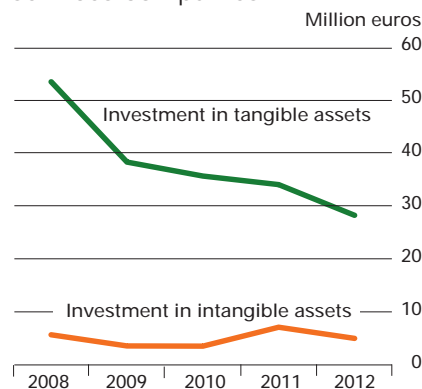
Services companies. 2012



Employment and turnover by company size (%). 2012



Investment made in services companies



Turnover in Services
Annual variation rate (%). 2013

Estonia	10.2
Hungary	9.3
United Kingdom	8.5
Lithuania	7.7
Slovakia	6.7
Romania	4.4
Latvia	4.1
Poland	4.0
Bulgaria	3.6
Luxembourg	1.8
Croatia	1.4
European Union	1.0
Malta	0.8
Belgium	0.7
Slovenia	-0.1
France	-0.2
Germany	-0.3
Czech Republic	-0.4
Sweden	-0.9
Austria	-1.6
Spain	-1.9
Netherlands	-2.1
Finland	-2.6
Italy	-2.7
Ireland	-3.6
Portugal	-3.9
Greece	-8.5
Cyprus	-8.8
Denmark	:

Productivity and investment

The productivity (value added per employed person) in the Services sector was 35,408 euros in 2012, 2.5% less as compared with the previous year.

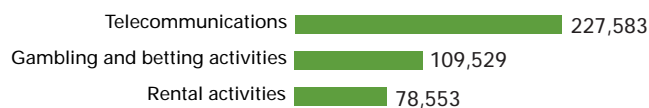
The total investment (in tangible and intangible assets) of the Services sector companies in 2012 reached 33,533 million euros, representing 8.0% of turnover.

Characteristics of employment. 2012

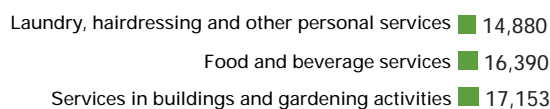
	Wage earner rate	Employment stability rate	Female participation rate	Average wage (euros)
Total	79.1	72.1	44.7	21,639
Transport and storage	79.1	81.7	18.5	26,549
Accommodation and food service activities	77.8	68.1	51.2	15,685
Information and communications	90.9	86.0	34.3	35,799
Real estate activities	62.8	88.3	47.8	24,291
Professional, scientific and technical activities	67.2	83.8	45.1	28,716
Administrative and support services activities	92.5	57.5	55.1	15,161
Artistic, recreational and entertainment activities	78.8	65.7	40.9	22,599
Repair of computers, personal effects and household items and other personal services	59.5	78.7	65.7	14,886

Main activity sectors by productivity. 2012 (Euros)

Greatest productivity



Lowest productivity

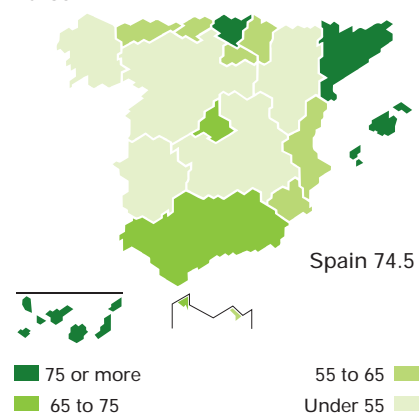


Tourist accommodation. Main results of demand. 2014
Provisional data

	Overnight stays (million)	Average stay (days)	Interannual variation % Overnight stays
Hotel establishments	294.4	3.36	3.5 2.6
Holiday dwellings	66.6	6.87	0.9 3.3
Tourist campsites	32.5	5.12	6.6 0.3
Rural tourism accommodation	7.7	2.74	10.2 11.7

■ Persons resident in Spain
■ Persons resident abroad

Average rate per occupied room in the hotel sector
2014
Euros



Boost for tourism

In 2014, overnight stays in Spanish collective tourist accommodation increased by 3.1% as compared with the previous year, reaching 401.2 million overnight stays. Of the total overnight stays, 73% accounted for hotels, and 27% did so for non-hotel tourist accommodation.

The average stay decreased by 1.5%, standing at 3.8 overnight stays per traveller.

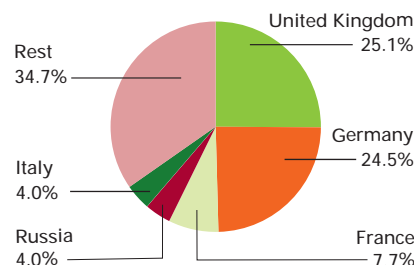
The main countries of origin in overall tourist accommodation were the United Kingdom (with 26.8% of the total number of non-resident overnight stays) and Germany (22.5%).

Main destinations in overall tourist accommodation
2014

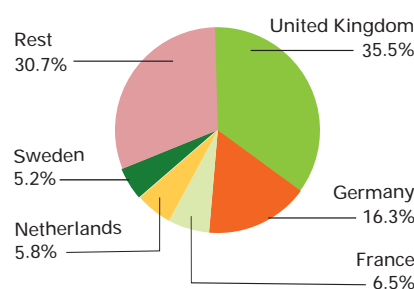
	Overnight stays Million	Variation 2014/2013 (%)
Canarias	94.1	4.8
Cataluña	71.8	1.8
Illes Balears	62.9	-3.7

Main nationalities of origin by type of establishment. 2014
% overnight stays of non-residents

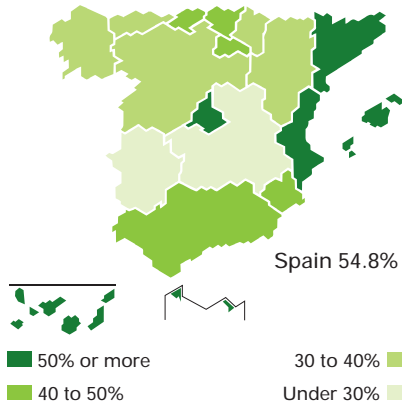
Hotel establishments



Holiday dwellings



Occupancy rate by vacancies in hotel establishments. 2014



Tourist accommodation. Main results of supply. 2014
Provisional data. Annual averages

	Estimated open establishments ¹	Estimated average bedplaces	Occupancy rate, by bedplaces ²	Interannual variation % Available bedplaces
Hotel establishments	14,728	1,433,262	54.8	-0.1
Holiday dwellings	121,255	450,432	40.1	-0.7
Tourist campsites	746	487,790	36.7	-1.4
Rural tourism accommodation	15,183	140,952	14.8	0.8

1 In the case of holiday dwellings, this refers to the number of holiday dwellings
2 In the case of campsites, this refers to the occupancy rate by lot

Main tourist areas. 2014

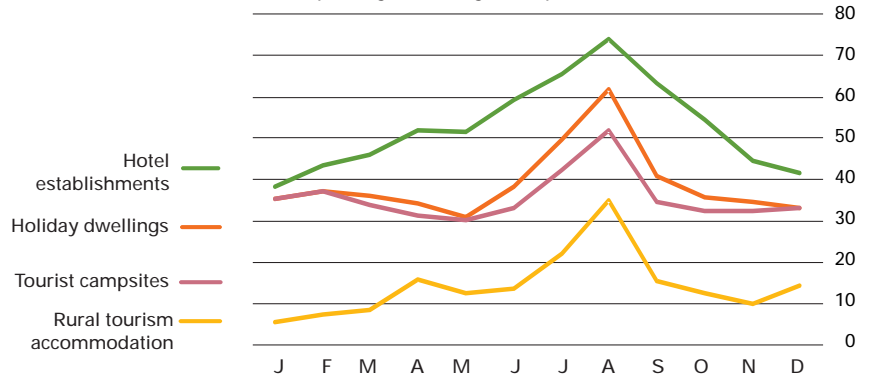
	Overnight stays Million
Hotel establishments	
Island of Mallorca	40.5
Island of Tenerife	24.0
Barcelona	18.3
Costa del Sol	17.1
Island of Gran Canaria	16.3
Holiday dwellings	
Island of Tenerife	10.0
Island of Gran Canaria	9.1
Island of Lanzarote	7.7
Island of Mallorca	5.7
Costa Blanca	5.4

Decreasing tourism offer

In 2014, all of the tourist accommodation reduced the number of bedplaces available, except for the rural tourism accommodation, which increased by 0.8% as compared with 2013.

Occupancy rate by bedplaces increased as compared to 2013 in all of the tourist accommodation: hotels (3.3% more), holiday dwellings (3.5%), campsites (3.6%, occupancy rate by lot) and rural tourism accommodation (9.9%).

Occupancy rate by bedplaces*. 2014 (%)



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



Main tourist destinations of the world

According to data provided by the World Tourism Organization, Spain was the third country in number of arrivals of international tourists, with 65 million visitors (after France and the United States) in 2014.

Thus, our country regained the third place in the international ranking of arrivals of international tourists lost to China in 2010.

Spain in the world ranking

On the other hand, Spain was again the country that obtained the second most income in the world from international tourism and the first in Europe (62.6 thousand million dollars).



Arrivals of international tourists. 2014*

	Million	Interannual variation %
France ¹	84.7	2.0
United States ¹	69.8	4.7
Spain	65.0	5.6
China	55.6	-3.5
Italy ¹	47.7	2.9

* Provisional data.
1 2013 Data

Source: World Tourism Organization

Income from international tourism. 2013*

	US dollars	
	Thousand million	Interannual variation %
United States ¹	179.0	3.4
Spain	62.6	7.6
France	56.7	5.6
Macau (China)	51.8	18.0
China ¹	56.9	10.2

1 2014 Data

Source: World Tourism Organization

Overnight stays in hotels and similar accommodation

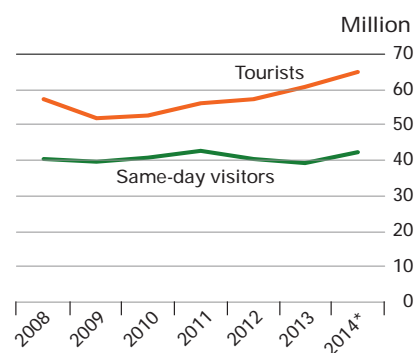
Main destination of non-residents

June-September 2014

	Thousands	% of the total overnight stays of non-residents
Spain	96,365	22.0
Italy	65,186	14.9
Greece	46,669	10.7
United Kingdom	40,290	9.2
France	34,249	7.8
Germany	24,955	5.7

Source: Eurostat

International visitors

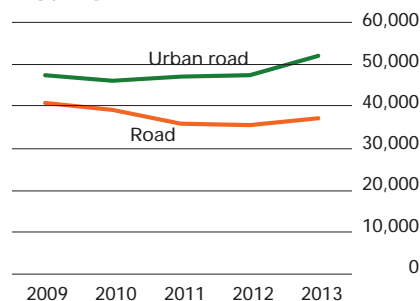


* Provisional data.

Source: Institute for Tourist Studies



Traffic accidents involving victims



Source: Spanish Traffic Authority

Passengers. 2014. Provisional data

City transport	Thousands	Interannual variation %
Total	2,730,815	0.6
Bus ¹	1,631,114	0.3
Metropolitan	1,099,701	0.9
Inter-city transport		
Total	1,258,186	-0.7
Road (coach)	651,387	-1.9
Rail	569,343	0.6
Air (domestic) ²	29,267	2.0
Sea (cabotage) ³	8,189	-8.8
International transport		
Air	136,443	5.7
Sea	6,126	0.0

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

Road freight transport. 2013
Thousands of tonnes

European Union	13,941,443
Germany	2,938,702
France	1,999,869
United Kingdom	1,511,284
Poland	1,300,608
Spain	1,124,480
Italy	1,023,872
Netherlands	604,692
Greece	480,794
Czech Republic	351,517
Austria	325,475
Belgium	300,608
Sweden	281,177
Finland	274,637
Romania	191,554
Denmark	173,917
Hungary	169,211
Bulgaria	160,127
Portugal	48,177
Slovakia	129,032
Ireland	107,222
Croatia	67,512
Slovenia	65,340
Latvia	60,610
Lithuania	52,346
Luxembourg	51,480
Estonia	31,080
Cyprus	16,122

Source: Eurostat

More international flights

More than 4.5 thousand million passengers used public transport in 2014, with a 0.2% decrease as compared with the previous year. City transport increased by 0.6%, whereas inter-city transport decreased by 0.7%.

International air transport increased by 5.7%, with more than 136.4 million passengers during 2014.

EU countries with the greatest air transport of passengers. 2013

Main EU countries

	Thousands	Interannual variation %
United Kingdom	210,469	3.6
Germany	180,782	1.2
Spain	157,732	-1.3
France	138,085	2.3
Italy	115,272	-0.7

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 219,776, that is, 0.6% less than the previous year. Crimes against road safety accounted for 36.8%, being the most common.

The number of minors convicted decreases

According to the Central Register of Criminal Responsibility of Minors, the number of minors convicted by final judgement stood at 14,744 in 2013, that is, 8.8% less than in 2012.

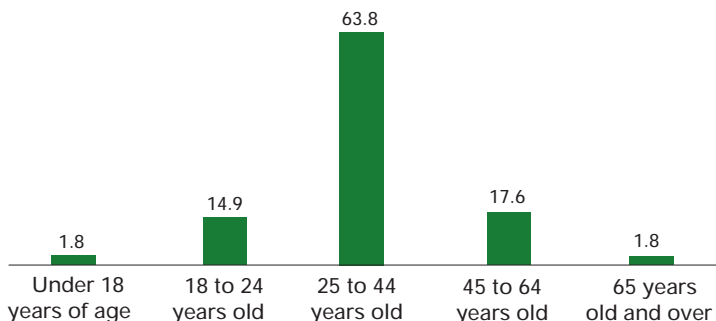
81.3% of the convicted persons were men, and three out of four were Spanish nationals.

Gender and domestic violence

In 2013, the total number of persons registered in the Central Register for the Protection of Victims of Domestic and Gender Violence was 27,122 females, in the case of gender violence, which represented a decrease of 6.9%, as compared with the previous year.

7,060 victims of domestic violence holding interim measures or protective orders were registered, 3.3% less than the previous year. Among them, 62.7% were females, and 37.3% of them were males.

Victims of gender violence (%). 2013

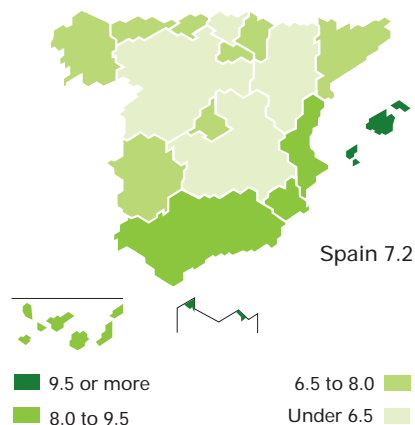


Results refer to cases (with interim measures established) recorded in the Register throughout 2013

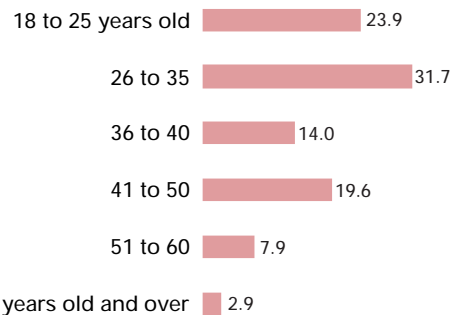
Source: Statistical use of the Central Register for the Protection of Victims of Domestic and Gender Violence.

Crimes committed by place of conviction. 2013

Rate per 1,000 inhabitants aged 18 years old and over



Convicted persons by age (%) 2013



Domestic violence. 2013

	Women	Men
Victims	4,425	2,635
Persons reported	1,247	3,790
Persons reported who are victims at the same time	65	129

Results referred to cases (with interim measures established) registered throughout 2013.

Source: Statistical use of the Central Register for the Protection of Victims of Domestic and Gender Violence.

	Population at 1 January 2014					Demographic indicators 2013	
	Total	Females (%)	Foreign nationals (%)	Area ¹ (km ²)	Population density (inhab./km ²)	Birth rate (‰)	Mortality rate (‰)
Spain	46,512,199	50.8	10.1	505,944	91.9	9.11	8.34
Andalucía	8,388,875	50.5	7.6	87,597	95.8	9.71	7.83
Almería	688,888	49.4	18.8	8,774	78.5	11.26	6.87
Cádiz	1,247,552	50.2	3.8	7,436	167.8	9.51	7.57
Córdoba	797,769	50.9	2.8	13,771	57.9	8.97	8.96
Granada	920,484	50.4	6.7	12,647	72.8	9.06	8.15
Huelva	521,428	50.4	8.1	10,128	51.5	10.09	8.40
Jaén	656,132	50.3	2.6	13,496	48.6	8.39	9.41
Málaga	1,619,714	50.7	15.5	7,308	221.6	9.61	7.21
Sevilla	1,936,908	51.0	3.6	14,036	138.0	10.35	7.56
Aragón	1,331,301	50.3	11.4	47,720	27.9	8.74	10.01
Huesca	223,358	49.3	10.9	15,636	14.3	8.58	10.89
Teruel	139,390	49.0	10.5	14,810	9.4	8.01	11.99
Zaragoza	968,552	50.8	11.7	17,275	56.1	8.88	9.51
Asturias, Principado de	1,058,975	52.1	4.0	10,602	99.9	6.28	11.97
Balears, Illes	1,115,841	49.9	19.3	4,992	223.5	9.46	6.88
Canarias	2,114,845	50.2	13.2	7,446	284.0	7.52	6.46
Palmas, Las	1,100,714	50.0	12.8	4,064	270.8	7.77	6.16
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	1,014,131	50.4	13.7	3,381	299.9	7.25	6.79
Cantabria	587,682	51.1	5.6	5,327	110.3	8.21	9.52
Castilla y León	2,495,689	50.5	5.8	94,227	26.5	7.11	10.98
Ávila	167,331	49.5	7.3	8,050	20.8	6.88	12.27
Burgos	365,296	49.7	7.5	14,291	25.6	8.17	10.23
León	484,532	51.1	4.7	15,582	31.1	6.25	12.03
Palencia	167,301	50.5	3.9	8,053	20.8	6.84	12.06
Salamanca	344,395	51.1	4.2	12,350	27.9	6.55	10.97
Segovia	159,127	49.4	11.6	6,923	23.0	7.40	10.49
Soria	92,630	49.3	9.2	10,307	9.0	7.16	11.45
Valladolid	528,675	51.0	5.1	8,110	65.2	8.15	8.65
Zamora	186,401	50.3	4.0	10,561	17.6	5.59	14.32
Castilla-La Mancha	2,075,197	49.7	9.1	79,462	26.1	9.15	8.75
Albacete	396,684	50.0	6.5	14,926	26.6	9.05	8.82
Ciudad Real	518,051	50.3	6.9	19,813	26.1	8.82	9.65
Cuenca	208,663	49.4	11.4	17,141	12.2	7.29	11.41
Guadalajara	255,240	49.0	13.7	12,212	20.9	10.09	7.06
Toledo	696,560	49.3	9.9	15,370	45.3	9.68	7.86
Cataluña	7,416,237	50.9	13.0	32,090	231.1	9.62	8.17
Barcelona	5,445,617	51.3	11.6	7,728	704.7	9.57	8.13
Girona	743,124	49.9	18.5	5,909	125.8	10.06	7.78
Lleida	432,169	49.4	16.5	12,151	35.6	9.51	9.39
Tarragona	795,328	49.8	15.7	6,303	126.2	9.61	8.17
Comunitat Valenciana	4,956,427	50.5	13.8	23,256	213.1	8.90	8.16
Alicante/Alacant	1,850,624	50.2	19.9	5,817	318.2	8.56	7.86
Castellón/Castelló	578,213	50.2	14.4	6,632	87.2	9.41	8.55
Valencia/València	2,527,590	50.8	9.2	10,808	233.9	9.03	8.29
Extremadura	1,096,421	50.3	3.3	41,611	26.3	8.09	10.06
Badajoz	688,647	50.4	3.1	21,766	31.6	8.63	9.58
Cáceres	407,774	50.0	3.6	19,845	20.5	7.17	10.85
Galicia	2,747,226	51.6	3.4	29,575	92.9	7.17	11.05
Coruña, A	1,133,330	51.9	3.0	7,950	142.6	7.44	10.70
Lugo	341,822	51.4	3.8	9,857	34.7	6.07	14.40
Ourense	321,801	51.7	4.3	7,273	44.2	5.76	14.05
Pontevedra	950,273	51.4	3.6	4,495	211.4	7.71	9.25
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,378,297	51.9	12.1	8,027	794.6	10.22	6.63
Murcia, Región de	1,461,803	49.8	14.4	11,314	129.2	11.02	6.92
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	636,450	50.4	8.5	10,390	61.3	9.54	8.36
País Vasco	2,167,166	51.4	5.3	7,228	299.8	8.81	9.08
Araba/Álava	319,895	50.6	7.4	3,032	105.5	9.69	8.08
Bizkaia	1,140,285	51.8	4.6	2,216	514.7	8.50	9.39
Gipuzkoa	706,986	51.2	5.4	1,980	357.0	8.89	9.04
Rioja, La	315,223	50.4	11.5	5,045	62.5	9.16	9.06
Ceuta	84,674	48.9	5.9	19	4,347.4	12.85	6.28
Melilla	83,870	48.9	12.7	13	6,252.7	18.04	5.51

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

Average number of children per woman	CPI 2014/2013	GDP per capita 2012 (euros)	Number of companies 2014	Employment and unemployment. 2014			
				Employed persons (thousands)	Economic activity rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	
1.27	-0.2	22,562	3,119,310	17,344.2	51.0	24.4	Spain
1.34	-0.3	16,893	468,930	2,634.0	49.7	34.8	Andalucía
1.52	-0.4	17,260	39,530	228.3	50.6	35.6	Almería
1.31	-0.4	16,361	56,944	339.0	50.5	42.3	Cádiz
1.32	-0.2	15,930	45,261	247.5	46.9	33.6	Córdoba
1.28	-0.6	16,206	54,404	285.4	47.8	35.9	Granada
1.36	0.0	17,874	23,532	168.9	50.6	31.9	Huelva
1.28	-0.3	14,920	32,704	197.7	46.2	33.3	Jaén
1.31	-0.1	16,585	107,851	538.4	50.4	32.6	Málaga
1.38	-0.3	18,501	108,704	628.8	50.0	32.8	Sevilla
1.30	-0.3	24,618	88,114	519.4	49.6	20.2	Aragón
1.36	-0.3	25,122	15,975	88.5	47.1	17.2	Huesca
1.35	-0.4	24,198	9,007	51.0	46.2	20.0	Teruel
1.28	-0.3	24,563	63,132	379.9	49.0	20.9	Zaragoza
0.96	-0.3	20,333	66,342	376.3	46.9	21.1	Asturias, Principado de
1.22	0.2	23,694	84,270	482.9	54.1	20.0	Baleares, Illes
0.99	-0.5	19,386	128,518	738.8	52.3	32.4	Canarias
1.02	-0.4	19,216	66,754	383.5	50.9	33.1	Palmas, Las
0.96	-0.5	19,572	61,764	355.3	54.1	31.6	Santa Cruz de Tenerife
1.18	-0.2	20,921	36,698	225.6	49.1	19.4	Cantabria
1.13	-0.2	21,428	159,473	919.9	48.3	20.8	Castilla y León
1.16	-0.4	18,386	10,046	55.8	42.6	26.1	Ávila
1.29	-0.1	26,155	24,761	148.7	51.1	18.2	Burgos
1.00	-0.2	20,020	31,134	161.8	46.8	24.3	León
1.12	0.0	23,475	10,319	58.3	48.6	22.3	Palencia
1.06	-0.2	18,757	22,303	123.7	48.0	21.1	Salamanca
1.19	-0.2	20,271	10,664	67.0	50.5	14.4	Segovia
1.21	-0.3	22,350	5,794	36.7	46.8	17.0	Soria
1.18	-0.2	22,692	32,790	206.6	50.1	18.2	Valladolid
0.99	-0.1	18,635	11,662	61.3	43.4	26.3	Zamora
1.30	-0.4	18,174	123,095	712.1	54.9	29.0	Castilla-La Mancha
1.31	-0.3	18,071	26,184	135.9	51.2	27.5	Albacete
1.29	-0.4	18,852	29,344	162.8	48.0	33.0	Ciudad Real
1.17	-0.5	19,212	13,352	68.3	44.6	28.0	Cuenca
1.31	-0.2	19,758	12,845	102.6	45.1	23.3	Guadalajara
1.34	-0.6	16,836	41,370	242.6	45.1	29.5	Toledo
1.34	0.1	26,449	576,565	3,030.9	53.2	20.3	Cataluña
1.31	0.3	26,467	434,914	2,234.5	54.9	20.0	Barcelona
1.46	0.1	26,185	57,658	303.4	54.1	22.5	Girona
1.42	-0.3	26,991	33,354	183.4	48.3	15.0	Lleida
1.37	-0.4	26,276	50,639	309.6	50.7	23.4	Tarragona
1.26	-0.2	19,623	330,855	1,800.9	51.6	25.8	Comunitat Valenciana
1.25	-0.2	17,338	126,389	658.7	52.5	26.0	Alicante/Alacant
1.31	-0.5	21,809	38,084	208.9	50.6	27.1	Castellón/Castelló
1.25	-0.2	20,776	166,382	933.3	51.2	25.4	Valencia/València
1.22	-0.6	15,441	62,929	353.9	46.7	29.8	Extremadura
1.26	-0.7	15,315	38,631	216.8	46.1	31.3	Badajoz
1.16	-0.4	15,653	24,298	137.1	46.3	27.3	Cáceres
1.04	0.0	19,784	191,745	998.0	50.9	21.7	Galicia
1.06	-0.1	20,927	79,854	430.9	48.0	20.0	Coruña, A
0.98	-0.2	19,192	23,703	125.4	54.7	19.0	Lugo
0.96	-0.1	19,278	22,663	104.9	48.9	21.3	Ourense
1.07	0.2	18,805	65,525	336.8	53.8	24.7	Pontevedra
1.30	-0.2	30,913	494,509	2,714.9	53.1	18.7	Madrid, Comunidad de
1.51	-0.3	18,474	86,782	530.1	51.9	26.6	Murcia, Región de
1.36	-0.5	27,817	41,582	262.5	50.4	15.7	Navarra, Comunidad Foral de
1.30	0.2	29,478	149,245	865.3	51.8	16.3	País Vasco
1.37	0.1	33,510	19,652	133.7	53.2	17.2	Araba/Alava
1.26	0.2	27,797	77,551	282.0	50.7	14.3	Bizkaia
1.34	0.2	30,393	52,042	449.6	51.9	17.3	Gipuzkoa
1.33	-0.2	24,239	22,314	128.2	49.2	18.2	Rioja, La
1.79	-0.1	18,387	3,590	25.9	51.4	31.9	Ceuta
2.49	-0.4	16,907	3,754	24.3	48.1	28.4	Melilla

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