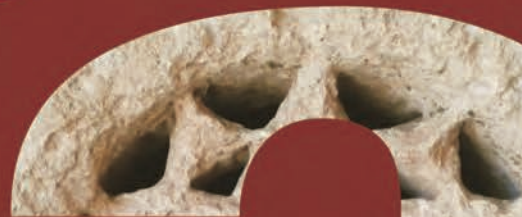


# Spain in figures 2018



EN



J. A. Alcalá - 2018

# Spain in figures 2018

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Continuing with the trajectory begun more than 40 years ago, the National Statistics Institute presents a new edition of *España en Cifras*, both in Spanish and in its English version, *Spain in Figures*.

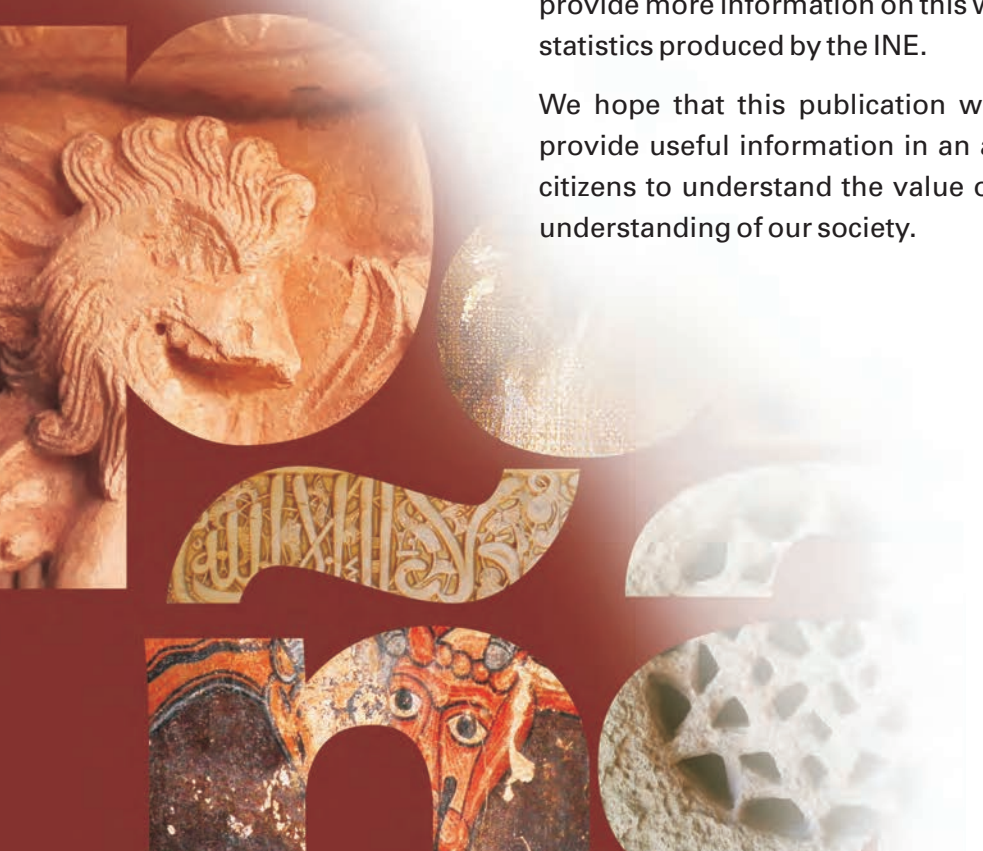
This is a general informative work, which aims at providing an updated view on the most relevant demographic, social and economic aspects of our country and its European environment, showing data from multiple statistical sources.

This publication, aimed at a non-specialist audience, presents the information in an entertaining way, using short texts, statistical tables, graphical representations and comparative tables. In this year's edition, special emphasis has been placed on showing the evolution of the last 10 years.

The whole publication is available via the Internet on the INE website ([www.ine.es](http://www.ine.es)). In the *IneBase* section of the website, we provide more information on this work, as well as access to all the statistics produced by the INE.

We hope that this publication will fulfil its main objective: to provide useful information in an attractive way that will enable citizens to understand the value of official statistics for a better understanding of our society.

Gregorio Izquierdo Llanes  
*INE President*





### Spain and the EU-28

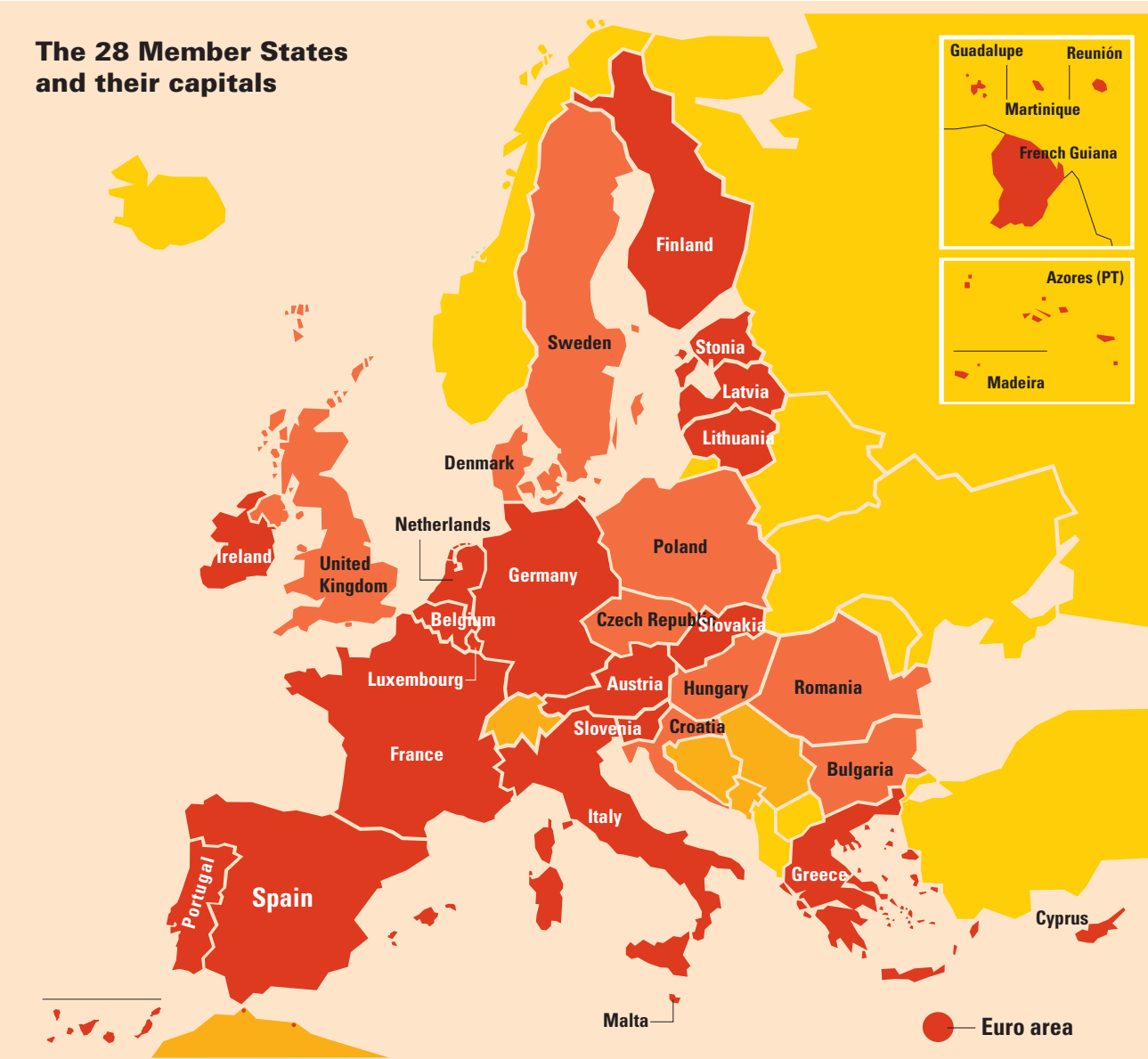
	Area 2015 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population 1.1.2017 (thousands)	Density 2015 (inhabitants per km <sup>2</sup> )
<b>European Union 28</b>	:	<b>511,522.7</b>	<b>117.1</b>
Austria	83,879.0	8,772.9	104.9
Belgium	30,528.0	11,351.7	371.8
Bulgaria	110,370.0	7,101.9	66.2
Croatia	:	4,154.2	74.4
Cyprus	9,251.0	854.8	92.0
Czech Republic	78,868.0	10,578.8	136.6
Denmark	42,924.0	5,748.8	132.4
Estonia	45,227.0	1,315.6	30.3
Finland	338,440.0	5,503.3	18.0
France	633,186.6	66,989.1	105.2
Germany	357,376.0	82,521.7	228.6
Greece	132,049.0	10,768.2	81.9
Hungary	93,011.0	9,797.6	105.8
Ireland	69,797.0	4,784.4	68.7
Italy	302,073.0	60,589.4	201.0
Latvia	64,573.0	1,950.1	31.8
Lithuania	65,286.0	2,847.9	46.4
Luxembourg	2,586.0	590.7	220.3
Malta	315.4	460.3	1,408.4
Netherlands	41,540.0	17,081.5	502.9
Poland	312,679.0	37,973.0	124.1
Portugal	92,226.0	10,309.6	112.3
Romania	238,390.7	19,644.4	86.1
Slovakia	49,035.0	5,435.3	110.6
Slovenia	20,273.0	2,065.9	102.4
<b>Spain</b>	<b>505,944.0</b>	<b>46,528.0</b>	<b>92.5</b>
Sweden	438,574.0	9,995.2	24.1
United Kingdom	248,536.0	65,808.6	268.6

: Data not available

(e) Estimation

Source: Eurostat

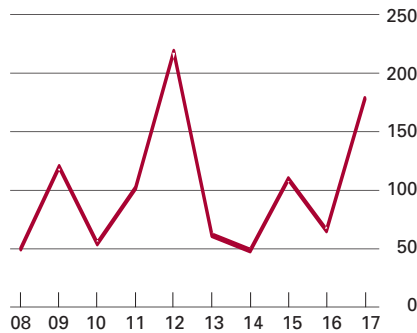
The 28 Member States and their capitals



AT Austria	<i>Vienna</i>	DE Germany	<i>Berlin</i>	NL Netherlands	<i>Amsterdam</i>
BE Belgium	<i>Brussels</i>	EL Greece	<i>Athens</i>	PL Poland	<i>Warsaw</i>
BG Bulgaria	<i>Sofia</i>	HU Hungary	<i>Budapest</i>	PT Portugal	<i>Lisbon</i>
HR Croatia	<i>Zagreb</i>	IE Ireland	<i>Dublin</i>	RO Romania	<i>Bucharest</i>
CY Cyprus	<i>Nicosia</i>	IT Italy	<i>Rome</i>	SK Slovakia	<i>Bratislava</i>
CZ Czech Republic	<i>Prague</i>	LV Latvia	<i>Riga</i>	SI Slovenia	<i>Ljubljana</i>
DK Denmark	<i>Copenhagen</i>	LT Lithuania	<i>Vilnius</i>	<b>ES Spain</b>	<b><i>Madrid</i></b>
EE Estonia	<i>Tallinn</i>	LU Luxembourg	<i>Luxembourg</i>	SE Sweden	<i>Stockholm</i>
FI Finland	<i>Helsinki</i>	MT Malta	<i>Valletta</i>	UK United Kingdom	<i>London</i>
FR France	<i>Paris</i>				

**Burnt forest area**

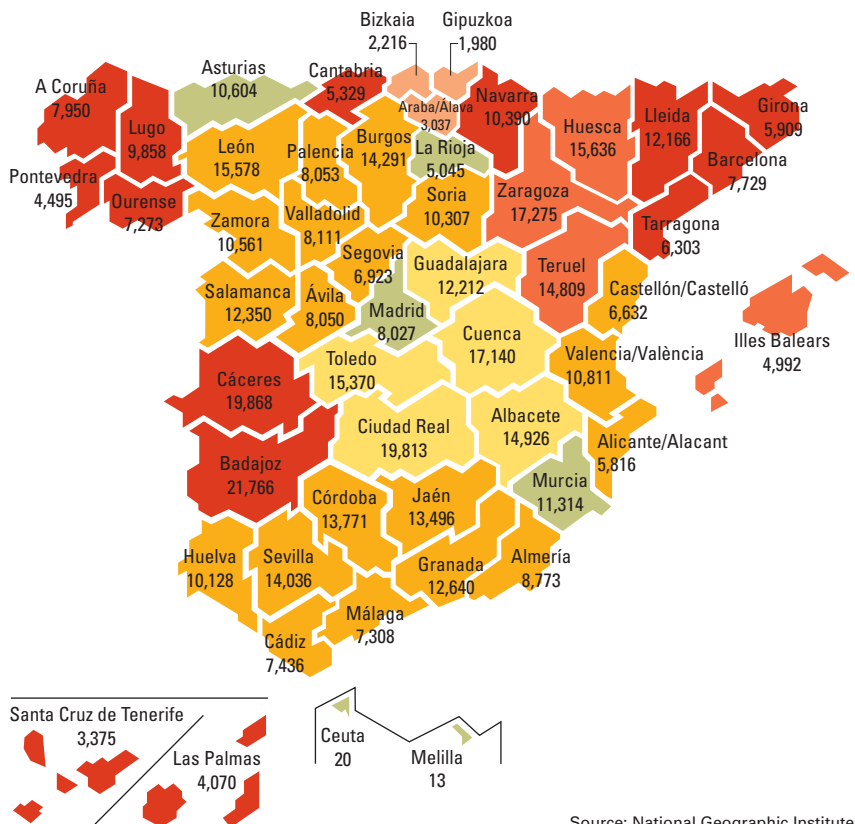
Thousand of ha



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing, Food and Environment

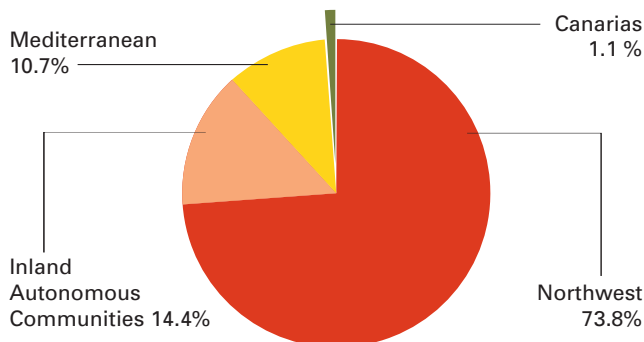


**Area of spanish Provinces (km<sup>2</sup>)**



Source: National Geographic Institute

**Area affected by fires according to regions. 2017**



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing, Food and Environment

**Forest fires on the rise**

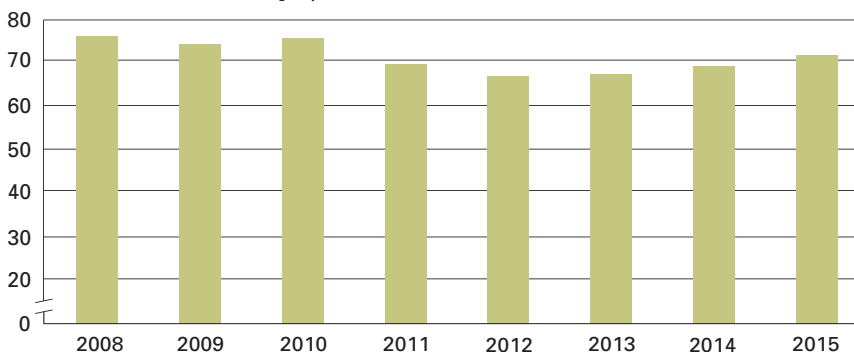
More than 150,000 hectares were affected by forest fires in 2017, the highest number in the last ten years. There were 56 large fires (more than 500 ha) and nearly 14,000 accidents, including fires and outbreak of fires (less than 1 ha), according to provisional data from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Food and Environment.

Almost three quarters of the affected forest area is located in the Northwest of the Peninsula (73.8%), 14.4% in inland Autonomous Communities and 10.7% in areas close to the Mediterranean coast.

## Slight increase in air emissions

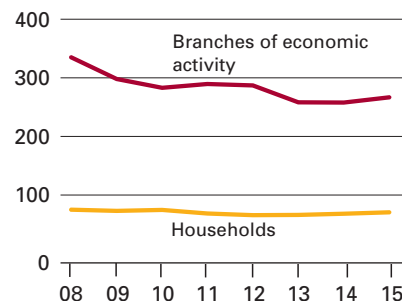
According to the Air Emissions Account (AEA), the Spanish economy emitted 338.6 million tonnes of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere in 2015, 3.5% more than in 2014, 78.9% of which came from the economic activity sectors. The remaining emissions came from households, 71.3% of which were generated by the use of own transport. Households have reduced their emissions by 5.8% compared to 2008.

### GHG emissions into the atmosphere by households as final consumers. Million t CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent



## Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)

Million t CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent

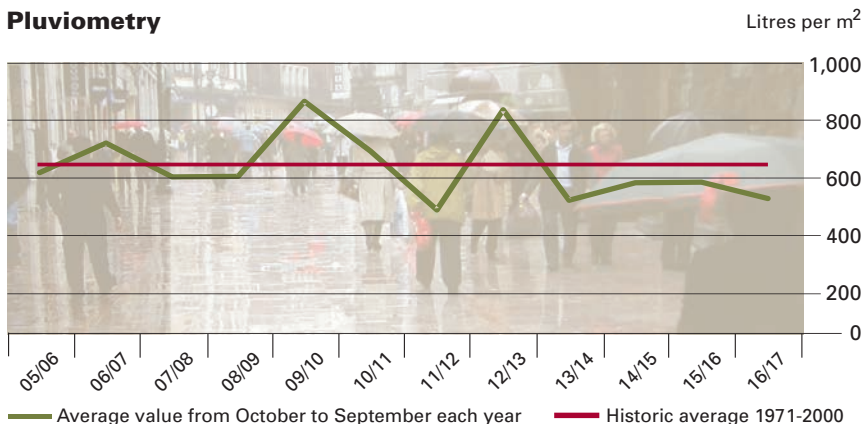


## An extremely warm and very dry year 2017

2017 was an extremely warm year in Spain. The annual average temperature recorded is the highest in the historical series, surpassing the previous highest average values, which occurred in 2011, 2014 and 2015.

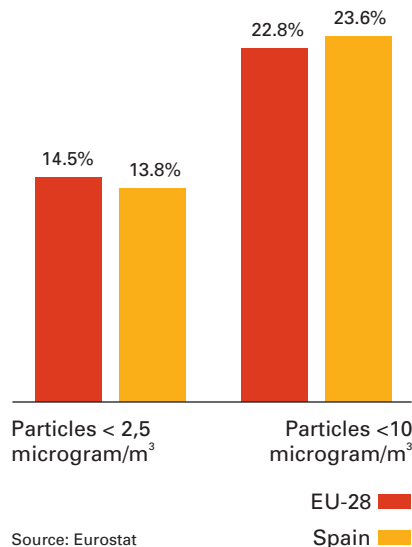
As for rainfall, it is considered very dry, specifically the second driest of the historical series, which started in 1965.

### Pluviometry



Source: State Meteorological Agency

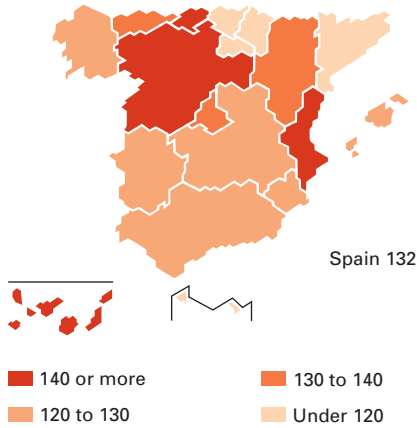
### Urban population exposed to air pollution by type of particle. 2015 (%)



Source: Eurostat

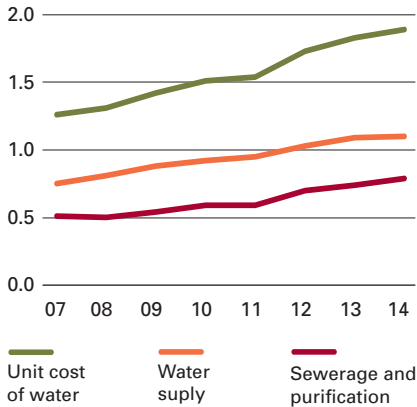
### Average water consumption of households. 2014

Litres / inhabitant / day

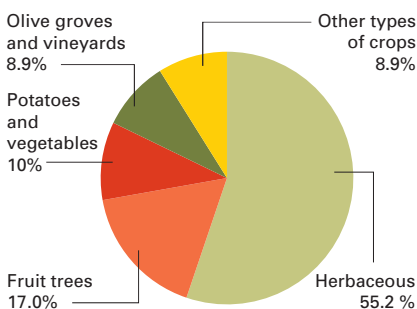


### Unit cost of water

euros/m<sup>3</sup>



### Water used by type of crop 2015



### Main indicators on water. 2014

		Interannual variation %
Average household consumption (litres/inhab./day)	132	1.5
Volume of real losses (hm <sup>3</sup> )	651	-4.0
Unit cost (euros/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.89	3.3
Volume of water registered for urban supply (hm <sup>3</sup> )	3,214	0.1
Volume of water supplied to households (hm <sup>3</sup> )	2,238	0.9
Volume of irrigation water (hm <sup>3</sup> )	15,129	4.1

### 132 liters per inhabitant per day

During the year 2014, 4,272 hm<sup>3</sup> of water were supplied to public urban supply networks. Of these, 3,214 were volumes of water recorded.

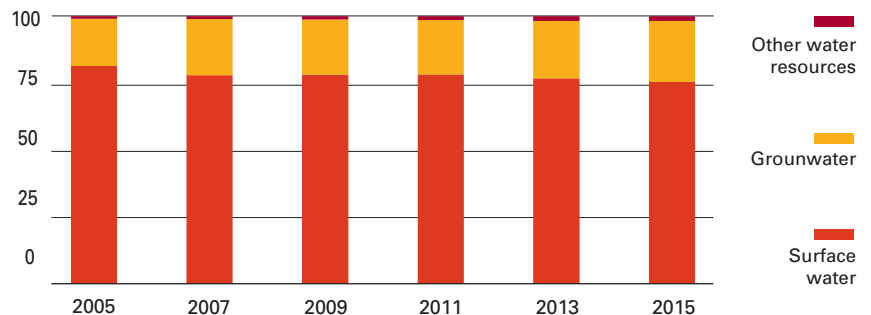
The unit cost of water stood at 1.89 euros/m<sup>3</sup>, with an increase of 3.3% over the previous year.

### Less consumption of irrigation water

The volume of irrigation water used by agricultural holdings amounted to 14,945 hm<sup>3</sup> in 2015, 1.2% less than in 2014.

**Three quarters of agricultural consumption came from surface water (75.4%)**

### Source of water used in agriculture (%)





## Main waste indicators. 2015

	Thousands of tons	Interannual variation %
Urban waste collection	21,646.3	1.5
Mixed collection	17,753.5	1.3
Selected wasted collection	3,892.7	2.5
Paper and carboard	1009.0	3.3
Glass	755.6	3.0
Mixed packagings and containers	592.4	4.7
Waste generated in the Construction sector <sup>1</sup>	36,046.5	71.6
Waste generated in the Servides sector <sup>1</sup>	5,731.3	0.4

1. This activity is investigated biennially. The percentage of variation is compared to 2013.

## Construction is reactivated and with it, waste

Urban waste management companies collected 21.6 million tonnes in 2015. In per capita terms, there were 466.4 kg of waste per person per year, 1.6% more than the previous year.

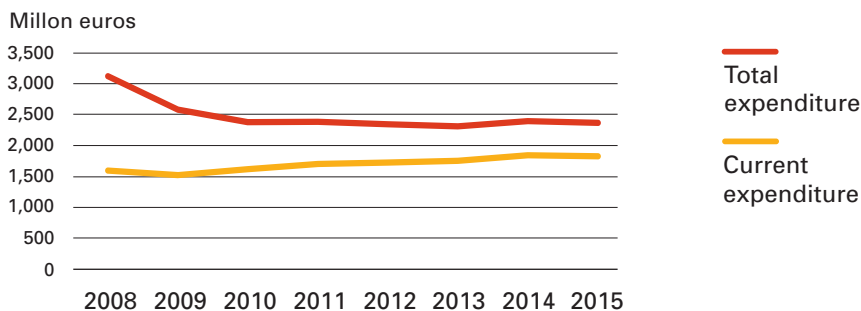
On the other hand, final waste treatment companies, both urban and non-urban, managed 47.5 million tonnes of waste in 2015, 4.6% less than in 2014.

In 2015, the construction sector generated 36.0 million tonnes of waste compared to 21.0 million tonnes in 2013, a rise that reflects the increased activity in the sector.

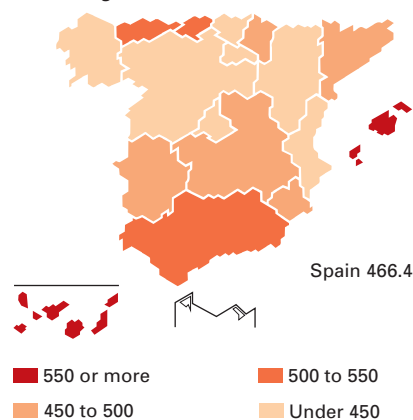
## Current expenditure on environmental protection predominates

Total industry expenditure on environmental protection in 2015 reached 2,374 million euros, 1.1% less than in 2014. Most of these are current expenses.

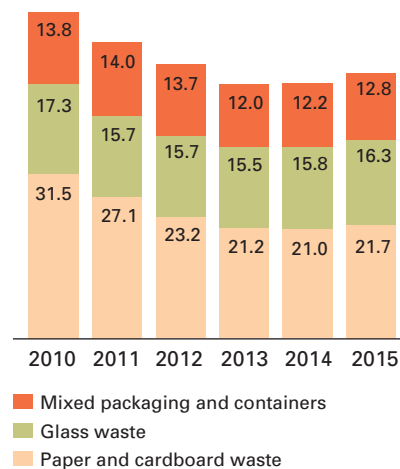
## Industry expenditure on environmental protection



## Urban waste collection 2015 (kg/inhabitant)



## Collection separated by type (Kg/inhabitant)





# Population

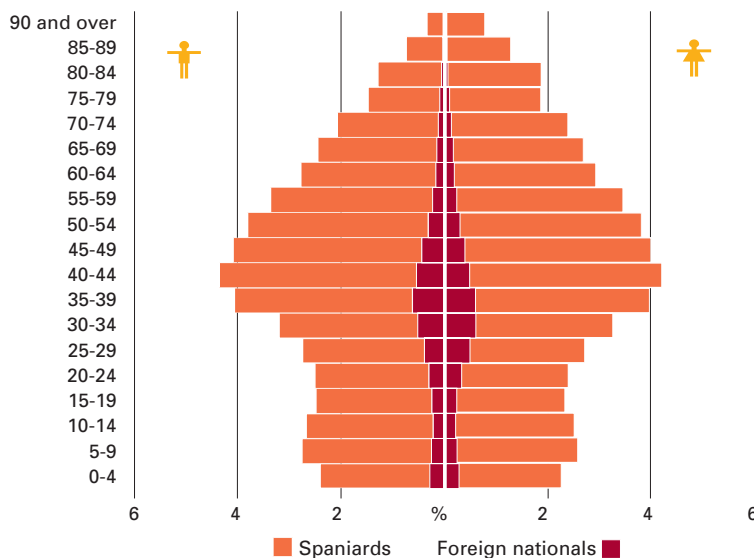
## Population figures 1 January 2017

<b>Spain</b>	<b>46,528,024</b>
<b>Andalucía</b>	<b>8,408,975</b>
Almería	700,046
Cádiz	1,248,970
Córdoba	789,992
Granada	917,057
Huelva	521,117
Jaén	641,826
Málaga	1,646,777
Sevilla	1,943,190
<b>Aragón</b>	<b>1,316,072</b>
Huesca	219,677
Teruel	134,877
Zaragoza	961,518
<b>Asturias, Principado de</b>	<b>1,034,302</b>
<b>Balears, Illes</b>	<b>1,150,962</b>
<b>Canarias</b>	<b>2,154,978</b>
Palmas, Las	1,119,168
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	1,035,809
<b>Cantabria</b>	<b>581,490</b>
<b>Castilla y León</b>	<b>2,435,951</b>
Ávila	161,757
Burgos	357,627
León	470,341
Palencia	163,014
Salamanca	336,102
Segovia	155,311
Soria	90,016
Valladolid	523,215
Zamora	178,566
<b>Castilla-La Mancha</b>	<b>2,040,977</b>
Albacete	391,580
Ciudad Real	504,125
Cuenca	202,045
Guadalajara	255,336
Toledo	687,892
<b>Cataluña</b>	<b>7,441,284</b>
Barcelona	5,474,483
Girona	745,258
Lleida	428,903
Tarragona	792,641
<b>Comunitat Valenciana</b>	<b>4,935,182</b>
Alicante/Alacant	1,842,616
Castellón/Castelló	570,183
Valencia/València	2,522,383
<b>Extremadura</b>	<b>1,077,525</b>
Badajoz	678,483
Cáceres	399,042
<b>Galicia</b>	<b>2,710,216</b>
Coruña, A	1,121,770
Lugo	333,610
Ourense	311,578
Pontevedra	943,257
<b>Madrid, Comunidad de</b>	<b>6,476,838</b>
<b>Murcia, Región de</b>	<b>1,472,991</b>
<b>Navarra, Com. Foral de</b>	<b>640,353</b>
<b>Pais Vasco</b>	<b>2,167,323</b>
Araba/Álava	323,818
Bizkaia	1,134,514
Gipuzkoa	708,991
<b>Rioja, La</b>	<b>312,624</b>
<b>Ceuta</b>	<b>85,034</b>
<b>Melilla</b>	<b>84,946</b>

## Almost 100,000 more inhabitants

The resident population in Spain as at 1 January 2017 stood, according to the Population Figures, at 46.5 million inhabitants. During 2016 it grew by 87,925 people and the increase was mainly due to a positive external migration balance.

## Spanish population pyramid at 1 January 2017

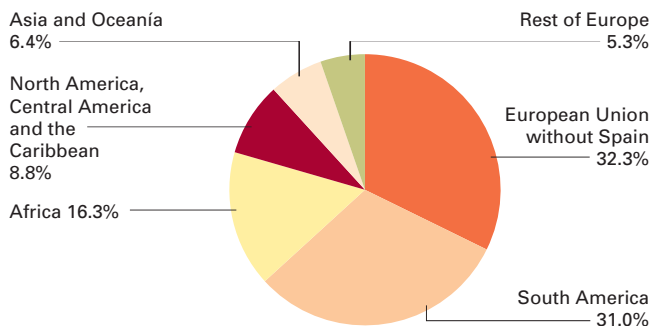


## Six million foreign-born people

The foreign population resident in Spain (non-Spanish nationality) stood at 4,419,621 and represented 9.5% of the population. According to the place of birth, there were just over six million foreign-born residents.

## Foreign-born residents by major region

1 January 2017



### The Northwest of the Peninsula is losing population

The Autonomous Communities located in the Northwest of the Peninsula are those that have lost the most population in the last decade, especially Castilla y León (-3.1%) and Principado de Asturias (-2.9%).

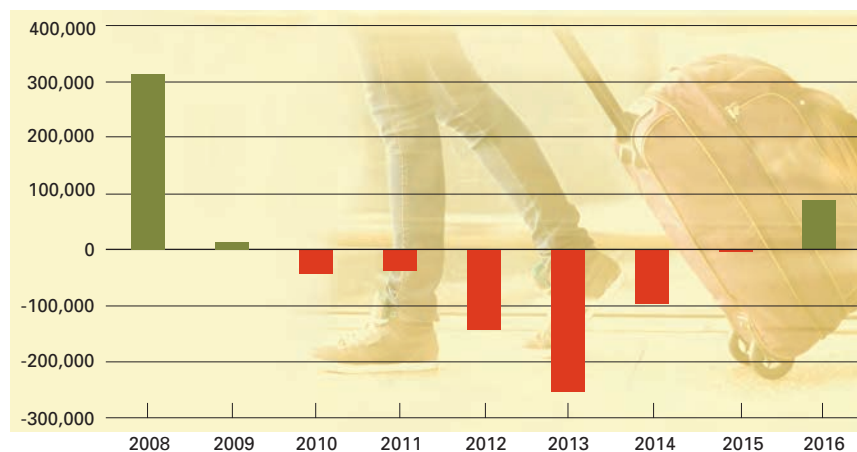
The Autonomous Cities of Melilla (23.2%) and Ceuta (14.7%), together with Illes Balears (14.5%) and Canarias (10.7%) are the regions that have gained the most population.

### The migratory balance changes its trend

In 2016, and for the first time since 2010, the external migration balance became positive (more inflows than outflows), although it did not reach the 2008 levels.

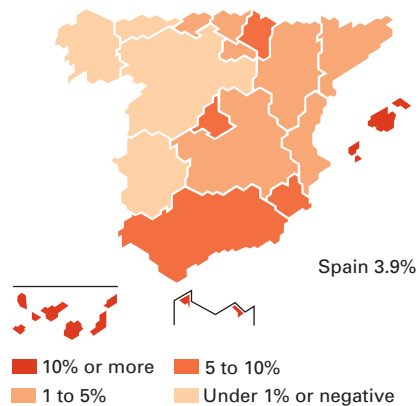
Most of these migratory movements correspond to foreign populations.

### Migratory balance

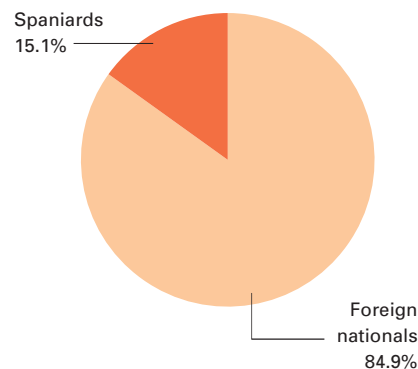


### Population change 2007-2017 %

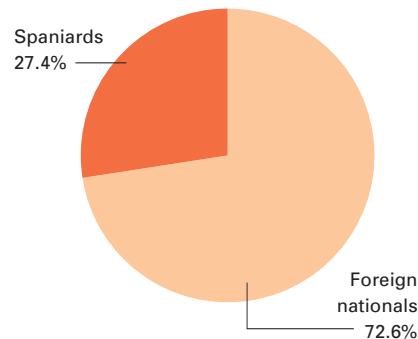
As at 1 January of each year



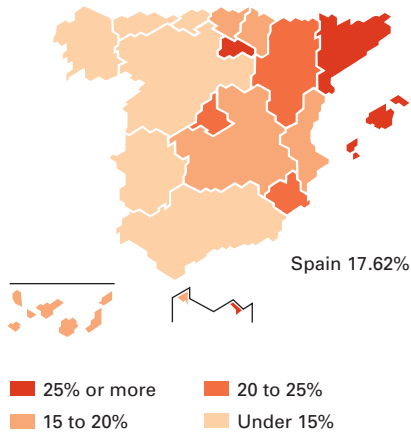
### In immigrant by nationality 2016



### Emigrants by nationality 2016



### Births to foreign women 2016 (%)



### Main birth and fertility indicators. 2016

		Interannual variation %
Number of births <sup>1</sup>	410,583	-1.9
Crude birth rate <sup>2</sup>	8.80	-2.4
Percentage of births to foreign women	18.20	3.3
Average number of children per woman	1.34	0.8
Average age of maternity	32.00	0.3
Percentage of births to unmarried women	45.88	3.1

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

### Total fertility rate. 2015

France	1.96
Ireland	1.92
Sweden	1.85
United Kingdom	1.80
Denmark	1.71
Belgium	1.70
Latvia	1.70
Lithuania	1.70
Netherlands	1.66
Finland	1.65
<b>European Union</b>	<b>1.58</b>
Estonia	1.58
Romania	1.58
Czech Republic	1.57
Slovenia	1.57
Bulgaria	1.53
Germany	1.50
Austria	1.49
Luxembourg	1.47
Hungary	1.45
Malta	1.45
Croatia	1.40
Slovakia	1.40
Italy	1.35
Greece	1.33
<b>Spain</b>	<b>1.33</b>
Cyprus	1.32
Poland	1.32
Portugal	1.31

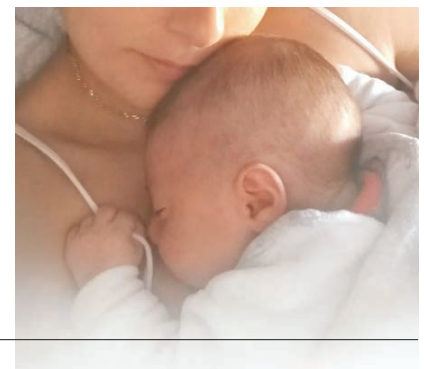
### Birth rate declines, not fertility

During 2016 there were 410,583 births, 1.9% less than the previous year. The birth rate stood at 8.80 births per 1,000 inhabitants.

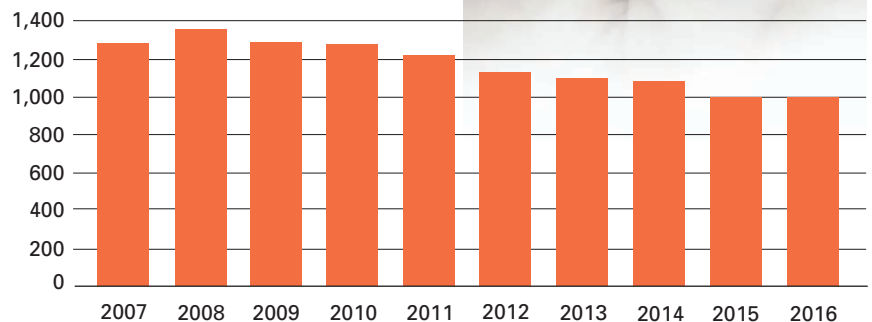
The total fertility rate in 2015 was 1.34, slightly higher than the previous year, although this figure is still low within the EU. On the other hand, the average age at maternity remained at 32 years.

Those born to foreign mother accounted for 18.2% of the total. Worth noting were the figures for Melilla (44.2%), Illes Balears (27.7%) and Cataluña (26.5%).

**46% of births were to unmarried women**



### Births per thousand deaths



Source: Eurostat



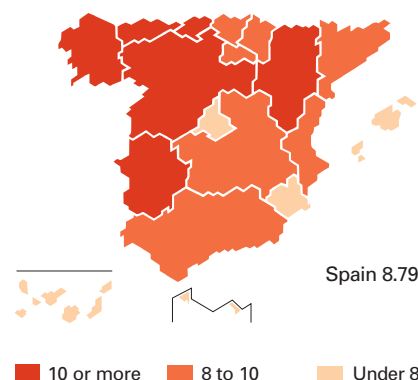
### Main mortality indicators. 2016

		Interannual variation %
Number of deaths <sup>1</sup>	410,611	-2.3
Crude mortality rate <sup>2</sup>	8.79	-3.0
Life expectancy at birth	83.11	0.5
Life expectancy at 65 years of age	21.21	1.8
Infant mortality rate <sup>3</sup>	2.68	0.4

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

### Gross mortality rate. 2016

Per 1,000 inhabitants



### The highest life expectancy at birth

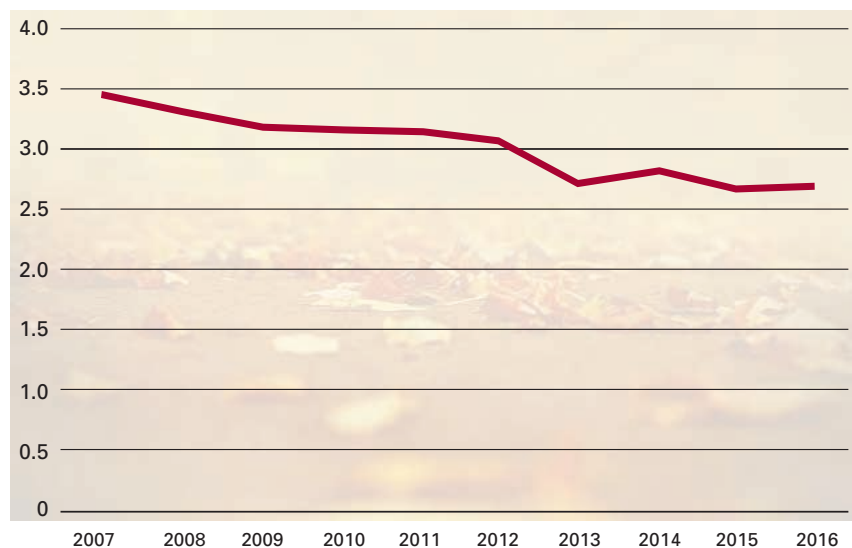
In 2016, 410,611 people resident in Spain died, 2.3% less than the previous year. The gross mortality rate also decreased, standing at 8.79 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.

The infant mortality rate increased from 2.67 to 2.68 per 1,000 live births, which is the lowest rate in the entire historical series.

Life expectancy at birth was already over 83 years: 80.3 for men and 85.8 for women.

### Infant mortality. 2016

Per 1,000 births



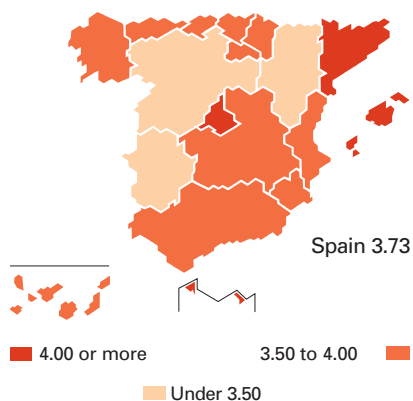
### Life expectancy at birth 2015

	Years
<b>Spain</b>	<b>83.0</b>
Italy	82.7
France	82.4
Luxembourg	82.4
Sweden	82.2
Malta	81.9
Cyprus	81.8
Netherlands	81.6
Finland	81.6
Ireland	81.5
Austria	81.3
Portugal	81.3
Belgium	81.1
Greece	81.1
United Kingdom	81.0
Slovenia	80.9
Denmark	80.8
Germany	80.7
<b>European Union</b>	<b>80.6</b>
Czech Republic	78.7
Estonia	78.0
Croatia	77.5
Poland	77.5
Slovakia	76.7
Hungary	75.7
Romania	75.0
Latvia	74.8
Bulgaria	74.7
Lithuania	74.6

Source: Eurostat

### Gross marriage rate. 2016

Marriages per 1,000 inhabitants



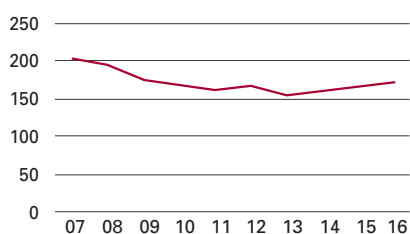
### Main marriage indicators. 2016

		Interannual variation %
Number of marriages <sup>1</sup>	175,343	5.2
Gross marriage rate <sup>2</sup>	3.73	3.9
% marriages with at least one foreign spouse <sup>3</sup>	14.2	-0.9
% same sex marriages	2.5	9.8
Average age of women at first marriage	32.93	0.8
Average age of men at first marriage	35.04	0.7

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

### Different-sex marriages

Thousands



### Marriage rate, three consecutive years on the rise

In 2016, a total of 175,343 marriages were registered, representing an increase of 5.2% over the previous year. This is three consecutive years on the rise. The gross marriage rate stood at 3.73 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants.

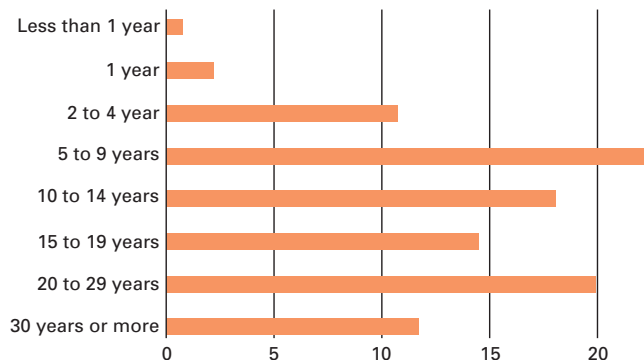
**In 2016, same-sex marriages accounted for 2.5% of the total.**

### Joint custody gains ground since 2014

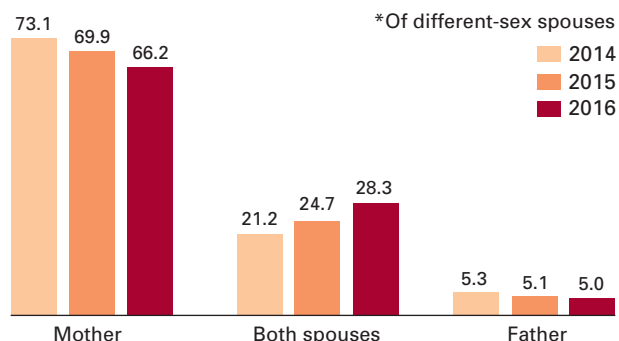
During 2016, there were 101,294 cases of annulment, separation and divorce, 0.1% less than the previous year. 31.6% of divorces occurred after 20 years of marriage or more, and 22.2% between five and nine years.

Custody of minor children was granted to the mother in 66.2% of cases and in 28.3% of cases it was shared, a figure that has increased seven points since 2014.

### Divorces according to the duration of the marriage. 2016 (%)



### Separations and divorces\* with minor children, according to who has custody (%)





## Education and culture

### Students enrolled in non-university General Education System. Academic Year 2016-17 (preliminary data)

	Number of students	interannual variation %
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>8,127,832</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Preschool Education <sup>2</sup>	1,775,256	-1.8
Primary Education	2,940,226	0.5
Obligatory Secondary Education	1,884,223	0.8
Post-Secondary Education	686,933	-1.2
Vocational Training	793,499	3.7

1. It also includes Special Education, Initial Professional Qualification Programs and Other Educational Programmes.

2. Students enrolled in educational centres authorised by the educational administrations.

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

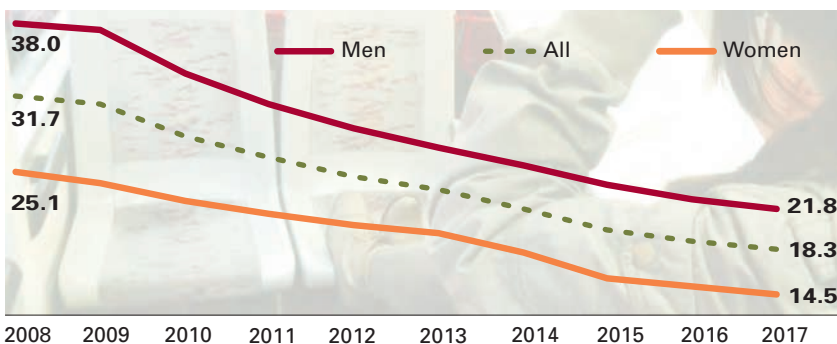
### Early school leavers dropped 13.4 points in the last 10 years

In the 2016-17 academic year, the number of non-university General Education students was 8,127,832, 0.2% more than the previous academic year. Enrolments in the Baccalaureate decreased by 1.2% but increased by 3.7% in Vocational Training, mainly in distance learning courses.

Non-university foreign students reached 721,028 in the 2016-2017 academic year, showing a small decrease compared to 763,087 in the 2012-2013 academic year, and still representing 8.5% of the students enrolled in non-university General Education System courses.

In 2017, the early school leavers rate was 18.3%, with a decrease of 13.4 points in the last 10 years. In seven Autonomous Communities the figure was below 15%. It was lower among women and higher among the foreign population (35.8% compared to 15.9% among Spaniards).

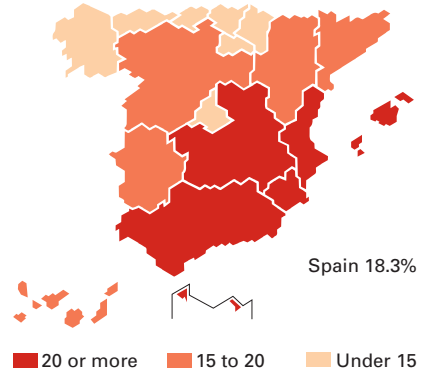
### Early school leavers\*



\* % of the population aged 18 to 24 who have not completed 2nd stage of Secondary Education and are not undergoing any type of education

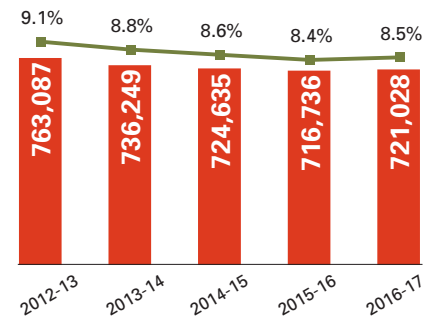
Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

### Early School leavers\* 2017 (%)



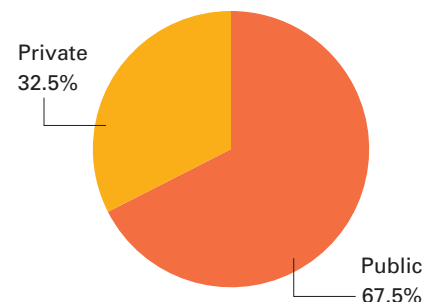
\* % of population aged 14 to 24 that at most completed the Obligatory Secondary Education level and is not attending any other type of training.

### Foreign students enrolled in Non-University Education\*



\* The percentage is calculated for General Education courses.

### Ownership of Non-University General Regime Education Centres Course 2016



### University Entrance Exams (UEE). 2017

	Approved	%*
Baccalaureate Assessment for University Access (EBAU)		
- Ordinary call	189,480	92.4
- Extraordinary call	28,889	75.6
People over 40 years of age	789	72.7
People over 45 years of age	1,445	49.4
People over 25 years of age	9,917	56.1

\* % passed/taken

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

### Students enrolled in a degree, and 1st and 2nd cycle, Master's degree and Doctorate. 2016-2017 academic year (Provisional data)

	Number of students	% Female	Interannual variation % Number of students
	<b>1,558,685</b>	<b>54.5</b>	
<b>Total degree and 1st and 2nd cycle</b>	<b>1,307,461</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
Social and Legal Sciences	608,986	59.6	-0.9
Engineering and Architecture	242,088	25.1	-5.6
Arts and Humanities	132,463	61.3	1.2
Health sciences	242,012	69.6	1.1
Sciences	81,912	50.8	2.1
<b>Master's degree</b>	<b>184,745</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>Doctorate</b>	<b>66,479</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>19.5</b>

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

### Graduates in STEM careers\* 2015

Per thousand people between 20 and 29 years old

Ireland	31.5
Finland	23.7
<b>Spain</b>	<b>22.4</b>
Austria	22.1
United Kingdom	22.1
France	21.4
Poland	21.4
Germany	20.5
Denmark	20.2
<b>European Union</b>	<b>19.1 (e)</b>
Portugal	18.6
Lithuania	18.5
Czech Republic	17.2
Slovenia	17.2
Croatia	16.8
Slovakia	16.6
Malta	16.1
Estonia	15.7
Sweden	15.3
Romania	14.9
Bulgaria	14.6
Italy	13.5
Belgium	13.3
Latvia	12.9
Hungary	12.2
Netherlands	10.3 (e)
Cyprus	8.3
Luxembourg	3.4
Greece	:
: Not available	
(e) Estimated data	

\*Includes: science, technology, engineering, mathematics, industry and construction

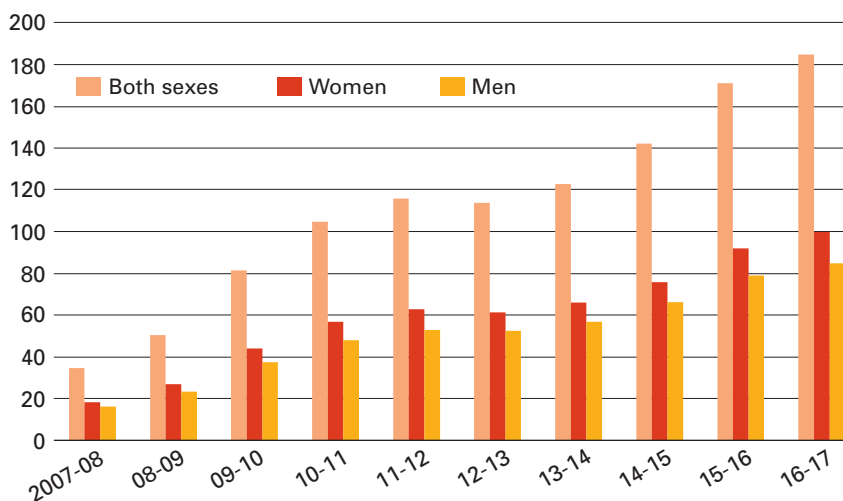
Source: Eurostat

### Enrolments in doctoral and master's studies increase

According to the preliminary results of the Student Statistics, the number of students enrolled in the university in the 2016-17 academic year rose slightly, to 1,558,685. The greatest increase was observed in Doctoral Studies (19.5%) followed by Master's Studies (8.0%). First and second cycle studies are in the process of extinction and replacement by Degree and Master's studies.

Despite the decline in the population aged 18 to 24 over the past decade, the percentage of young people between these ages who were enrolled in the university has increased by 4.8%. It is worth noting the increase of enrolments in Master's studies.

### Students enrolled in Master's studies (Thousands)



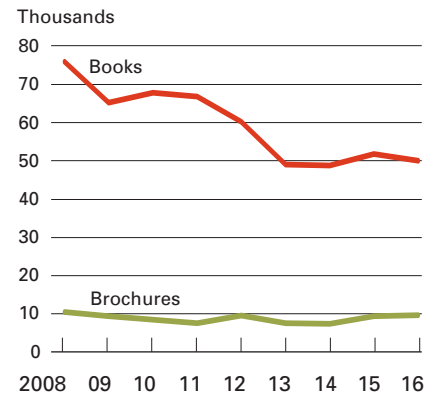
Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport



**Number of titles published, by subject. 2016**

	Títulos	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,567</b>	<b>-2.4</b>
Literature	21,336	-4.3
Social Sciences	8,828	-13.9
Applied Sciences	7,994	17.9
Arts	5,514	-10.5
Geography and History	4,666	-4.0
Pure Sciences	3,470	10.7
Religion, Theology	2,150	2.1
Gener interest 2,092		41.3
Philosophy, Psychology	1,926	4.0
Philology	1,591	-23.5

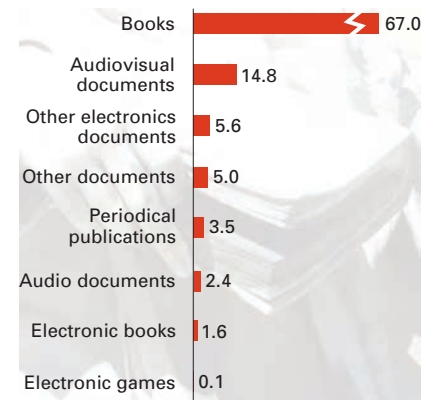
**Titles published in Spain**



**Books and literature concentrate editorial production**

According to the Book Publishing Activity Statistic, which excludes titles only published or disseminated on the Internet, 59,567 titles published in Spain were deposited in the National Library in 2016, 2.4% less than in 2015. Among them, 84% were books and 16% of them were brochures. Most of the titles were Literature (35.8%), Social Sciences (14.8%) and Applied Sciences (13.4%).

**Home loans by type of document. 2016 (%)**



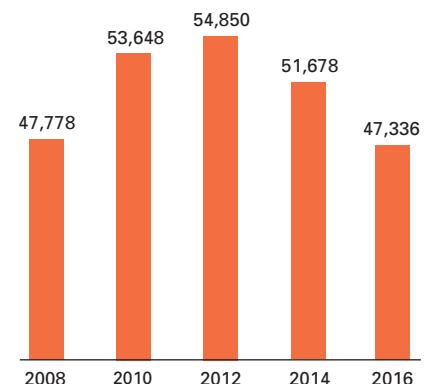
**Library loans for books fell to 2008 levels**

According to the Libraries Statistics, in 2016 there were a total of 6,636 libraries and more than 8,000 service points. The book is the most popular format for home loans (67% of the total), although the number of these loans was reduced compared to 2014 standing at similar figures as in 2008.

The electronic book accounted for 1.6% of all loans, but grew by 44.3% compared to 2014.



**Home lending of books in libraries. (Thousands)**



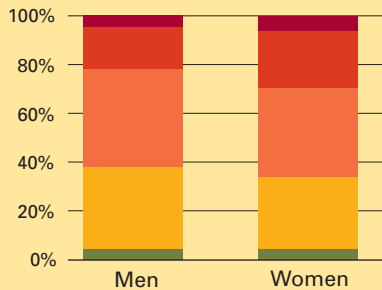
**Survey on Adult Population Involvement in Learning Activities (AES)**

The Survey on Adult Population Involvement in Learning Activities (AES) is conducted every five years and provides information on the participation of the Spanish population in education and learning activities.

Nearly 14 million people, aged 18-64, were engaged in some form of education (formal or non-formal) in 2016. This represented 47.7% of this population (6.6 points more than in 2011, when the previous survey was conducted). Men participated slightly more in these educational activities than women (48.1% of the total, compared to 47.3%).

*25.5% of the population aged 18 to 64 had a university degree, five points more than in 2011.*

**People between 18 and 64 years of age according to the maximum level of education attained. 2016**



- Master's Degree, speciality in Health Sciences and Doctorate
- University degree, diploma or bachelor's degree
- 2nd stage of secondary education or Higher-Level Vocational Training
- 1st stage of secondary education
- Primary education or lower

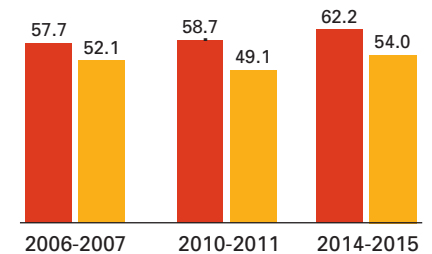
**Reading and cinema, the most widespread cultural activities**

According to the Survey of Cultural Habits and Practices 2014-2015, conducted by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport, book reading and cinema were the most widespread cultural activities among the population (62.2% and 54%, respectively), both with a higher level of monitoring than eight years ago.

A little less widespread among the population was the attendance to live shows (concerts, theatre), with 43.5%, visits to monuments and sites (42.8%) and visits to museums, exhibitions and art galleries (39.4%).



**Percentage of people who read books or went to the cinema in the last year**

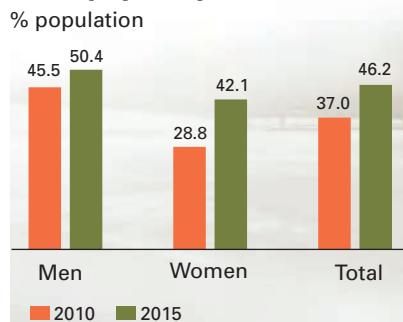


Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

**Sports practice is on the rise, especially among women**

As regards Sport, according to data from the latest Survey of Sports Habits in Spain 2015, sports practice is becoming more and more widespread. In the last few years it has increased by an average of 9 points, most notably among women.

**Weekly sports practice**



Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport



### Registered health professionals. 2016

		% Women	Interannual variation %
Nurses	291,297	84.3	2.7
Doctors	247,958	49.7	2.1
Pharmacists	71,119	71.7	1.9
Physiotherapists	48,173	66.0	6.9
Dentists	35,716	55.0	3.1
Veterinarians	31,961	47.9	2.3
Psychologists	25,094	81.3	-6.6
Optician-optometrists	16,882	66.2	3.5
Speech therapists	8,681	93.8	6.6
Dental technicians	7,164	27.8	7.4
Podiatrists	7,040	59.7	2.5
Dietician nutritionists	3,361	87.8	16.5
Occupational therapists	3,080	91.2	16.4
Chemists	343	51.9	-2.3
Physicists	166	32.5	24.8

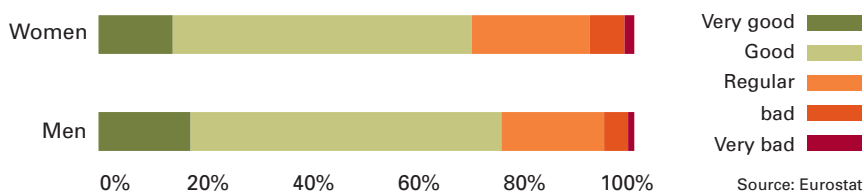
### More health professionals

The number of registered doctors increased by 2.1% in 2016 and the number of nurses by 2.7%. The highest increases were registered in some of the professions recently incorporated to the Registered Health Professionals Statistic, such as Physicians, Occupational Therapists or Dietician-Nutritionists. Women predominate in most of them.

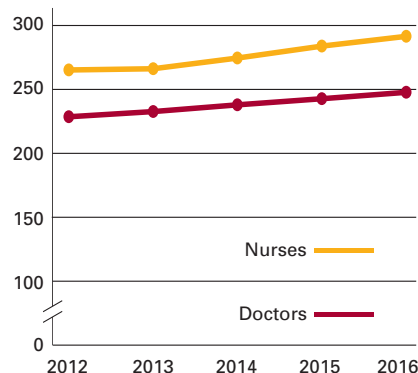
### Health, in general, good or very good

In 2016, according to data from the Living Conditions Survey, 72.4% of the population aged 16 years old and over considered their state of health to be good or very good. This figure is higher among men: 75.2% compared to 69.8% for women, and five points higher than the EU average.

### Self-perceived health according to sex. 2016 (%)



### Health professionals and nurses Thousands

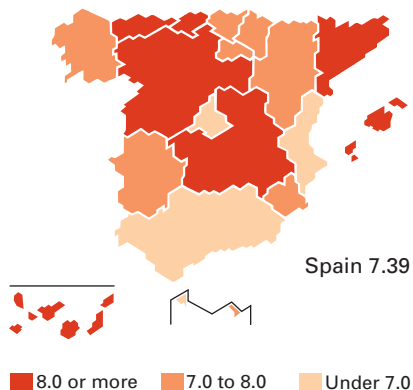


### Self-perceived health: good or very good. 2016

	% of population
Ireland	82.8
Cyprus	78.6
Netherlands	75.9
Sweden	75.0
Greece	73.9
Belgium	73.7
Malta	72.9
<b>Spain</b>	<b>72.4</b>
Denmark	71.3
Italy	70.9
Romania	70.4
Austria	70.2
Finland	70.2
Luxembourg	69.1
United Kingdom	69.0
<b>European Union</b>	<b>67.4</b>
France	66.3
Slovakia	66.3
Bulgaria	65.7
Germany	65.2
Slovenia	64.4
Czech Republic	60.3
Hungary	59.5
Croatia	58.8
Poland	58.4
Estonia	52.8
Portugal	47.6
Latvia	47.2
Lithuania	43.2

Source: Eurostat

**Average hospital stay by Autonomous Community of residence. 2016 (Days)**

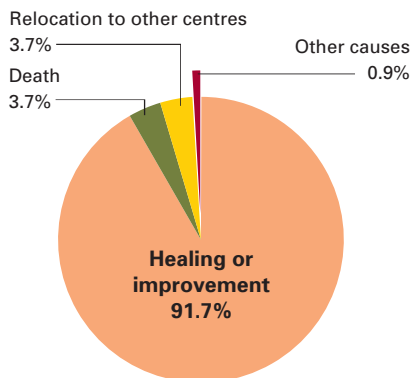


**Discharges by disease groups, according to the ICD-10 CM classification\*. 2016**

<b>Total</b>	<b>4,844,832</b>
Digestive system	607,279
Circulatory system	603,521
Respiratory system	586,946
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	475,507
Tumours	460,723
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	430,059
Rest	1,680,797

\* In 2016, the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10 CM) was implemented. The use of this new classification results in data per diagnosis not being strictly comparable with those of previous years.

**Reasons for hospital discharge 2016**



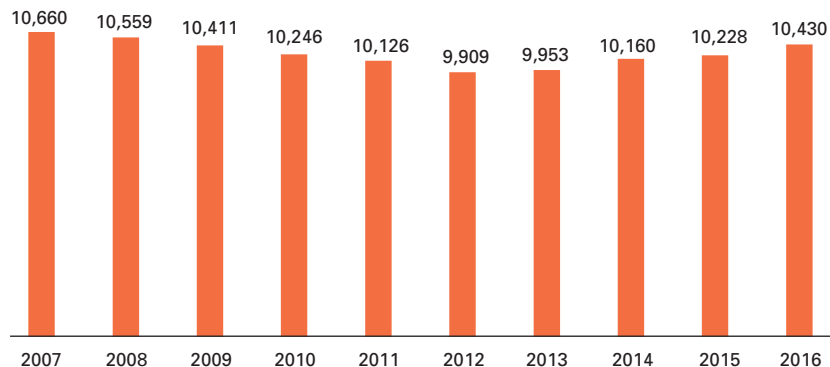
**The average age of hospitalised people increases**

According to the Hospital Morbidity Survey, there were 4,844,832 hospital discharges in 2016, 2.1% more than in 2015. They represented 10,430 discharges per 100,000 inhabitants. This was the fourth annual increase, after nine years of decline.

More than half of the discharges corresponded to women (52.6%). Nevertheless, if those produced by pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium are excluded, this percentage would stand at 47.4%.

The average age of persons discharged was 56.1 years. The last decade has seen a progressive increase in the average age, both in men and women.

**Morbidity rates. (Per 100,000 inhabitants)**



By diagnosis group, circulatory diseases showed the highest average age of both men (69.3 years of average age) and women (75.3 years).



### Deaths by main causes of death. 2016

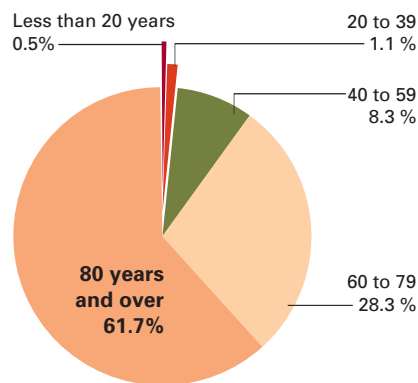
	Total	Women %	Interannual variation % Causes
<b>All causes</b>	<b>410,611</b>	<b>49.1</b>	-2.8
Diseases of the circulatory system	119,778	53.8	-3.6
Tumours	112,939	39.2	1.4
Diseases of the respiratory system	46,812	44.0	-9.7
Diseases of the nervous system and of sense organs	25,236	61.3	-2.3
Mental and behavioural disorders	20,980	65.9	-1.7
Diseases of the digestive system	20,096	47.3	-1.3
External causes of mortality	15,668	37.4	3.9

### 3.8% of deaths were due to natural causes

In 2016, the Death Statistics according to Cause of Death recorded in total 410,611 deaths, 2.8% less than the previous year. Diseases of the circulatory system remained the leading cause of death.

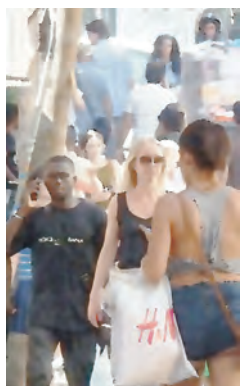
Deaths caused by diseases of the respiratory system decreased by almost 10%, while those caused by tumours and external causes increased (1.4% and 3.9% respectively). Of these, most of the deceased were men.

### Deaths by age group. 2016



*Ischaemic heart disease was the leading cause of death among men and cerebrovascular disease among women.*

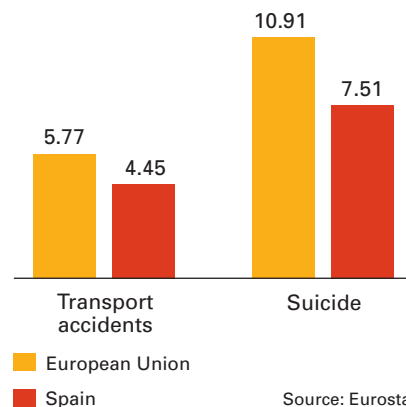
### Most frequent causes of death by sex. 2016



- Men**
- Ischaemic heart diseases
  - Bronchial and lung cancer
  - Cerebrovascular diseases
  - Chronic lower respiratory diseases
  - Colon cancer

- Women**
- Cerebrovascular diseases
  - Dementia
  - Ischaemic heart diseases
  - Heart failure
  - Alzheimer disease

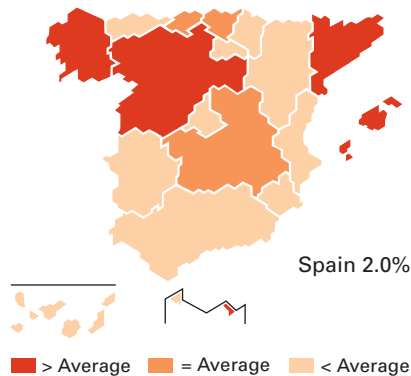
### Standardised rates for some external causes. 2015



# Living conditions

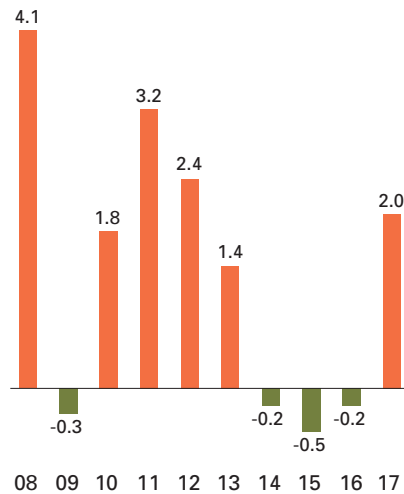


## CPI. 2017 Average annual change. %



## Consumer Price Index

Base 2016. Variation of annual averages (%)



## Consumer Price Index (CPI). Base 2016

	Average index 2017	Average annual change %
<b>General index</b>	102.0	2.0
Food and non alcoholic beverages	101.2	1.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	101.7	1.7
Clothing and footwear	100.5	0.5
Housing	103.9	3.9
Furnishing and household equipment	99.6	-0.4
Health	100.7	0.7
Transports	104.2	4.2
Communications	101.3	1.3
Leisure and culture	101.1	1.1
Education	100.9	0.9
Restaurants, cafes and hotels	101.9	1.9
Others goods and services	100.9	0.9

## Prices are rising, after falling for three years in a row

The average rate of the general Consumer Price Index (CPI) in 2017 was 2.0%, the first increase after three consecutive years of decline.

Of the twelve major groups of goods and services, only Furniture and household goods recorded a negative average annual variation (-0.4%) and Transport increased the most (4.2%).

At a more detailed level, the highest average annual variation was registered in Liquid Fuels and Electricity, while Telephone and telefax equipment and Information processing equipment presented the lowest.

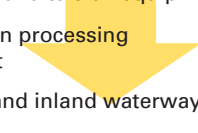
### What increases the most on average. 2017

Liquid fuels	12.5
Electricity	9.7
Fuels and lubricants for personal vehicles	7.3
Tourist packages	7.0

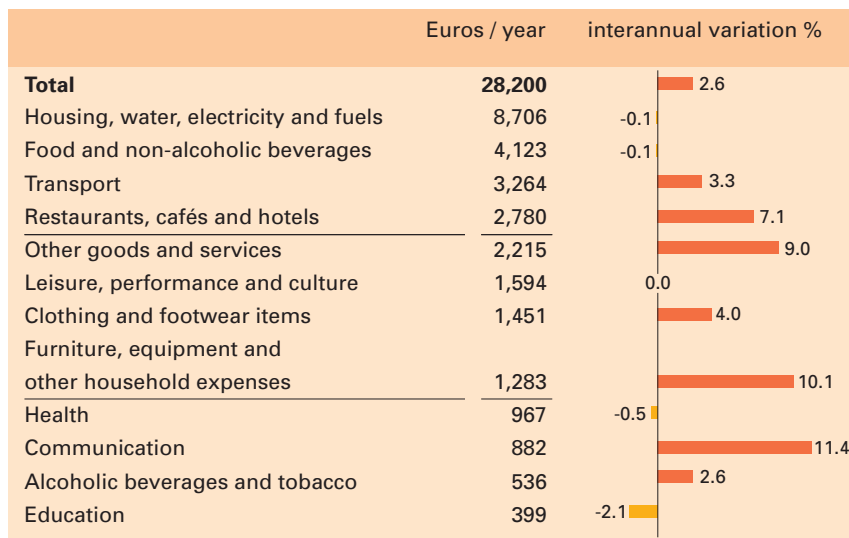


### What decreases the most on average. 2017

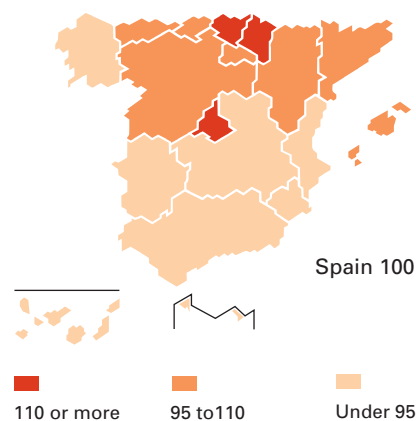
Telephone and telefax equipment	-8.9
Information processing equipment	-6.7
Maritime and inland waterway transport	-6.2
Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation	-5.1



### Average household expenditure. 2016



### Index on the average expenditure per person. 2016



### Consumption continues to recover

According to the Household Budget Survey, the average expenditure per household in 2016 was 28,200 euros, 2.6% more than in 2015.

The average expenditure per person also increased standing at 11,312 euros in 2016, 3.0% more.

### We spend more on communications and furniture and less on education

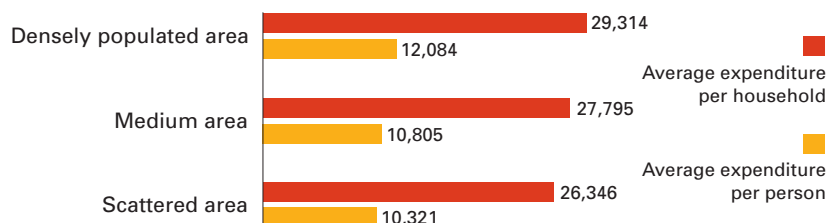
By large groups of consumption, worth noting were the increases in Communications (11.4%) and Household goods (10.1%).

In turn, expenditure on Education and Health declined by -2.1% and -0.5%, respectively.

### Average expenditure per household by size of household 2016

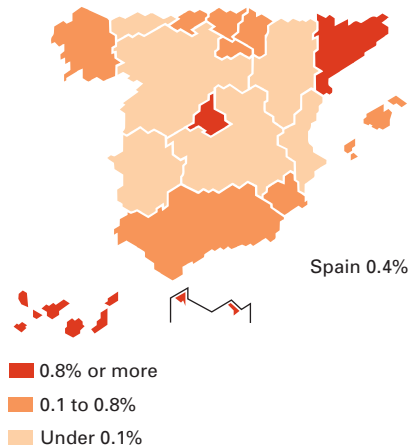
	Euros
Total	28,200
1 member	17,852
2 members	27,461
3 members	31,966
4 members	37,008
5 or more members	37,573

### Consumption according to population density. 2016 (Euros)



**Number of households**

Relative variation. 2017-2016

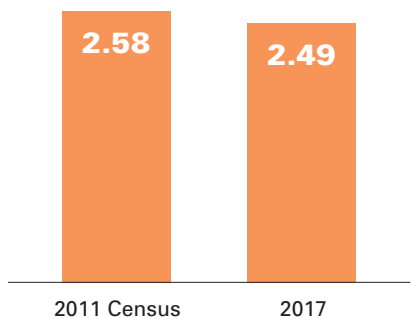


**Main indicators on households. 2017**

		Interannual variation %
Households	18,472,800	0.4
Average size of the household	2.49	-0.2
Most frequent types of households:		
Single person under 65 years old	2,726,500	0.8
Single person over 65 years old	1,960,900	1.4
Couple without children	3,928,500	1.7
Couple with children	6,349,800	1.9
Father/mother alone with children	1,842,400	-6.2

**Average household size**

Number of persons



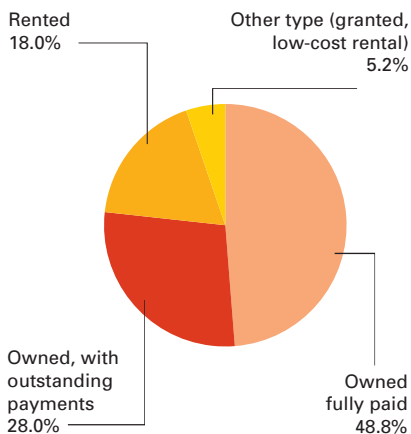
**The number of households increase in eleven Autonomous Communities**

According to the Continuous Household Survey, there were almost 18.5 million households, 0.4% more than the previous year. The average size slightly decreased to 2.49 persons per household.

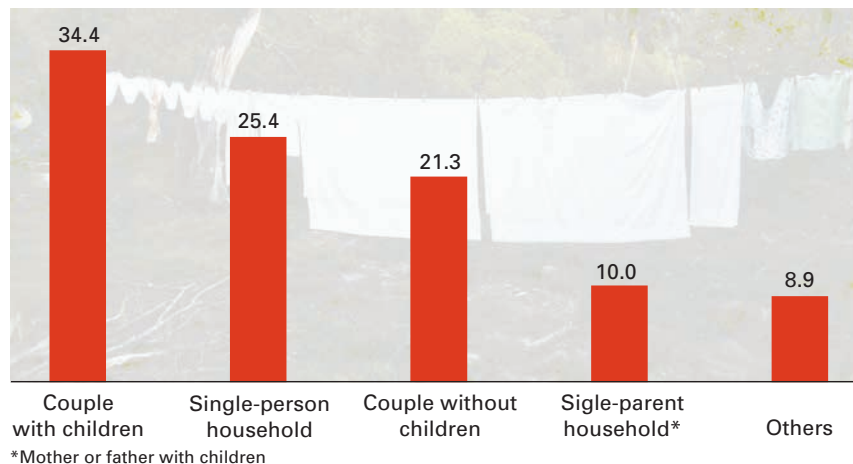
Households formed around couples, de jure or de facto, were the most numerous, with 10.3 million made up exclusively of couples with or without children, representing 55.7% of the total.

Single-person households increased the most with respect to the previous year (1.1%), accounting for 25.4% of the total.

**Dwelling tenancy regime. 2017**



**Households according to their composition. 2017 (%)**



## The average income per household and per person increases

In 2015, Spanish households had an average annual income of 26,730 euros, with an increase of 2.4% over the previous year, according to data from the Living Conditions Survey 2016, whose income reference is the previous year.

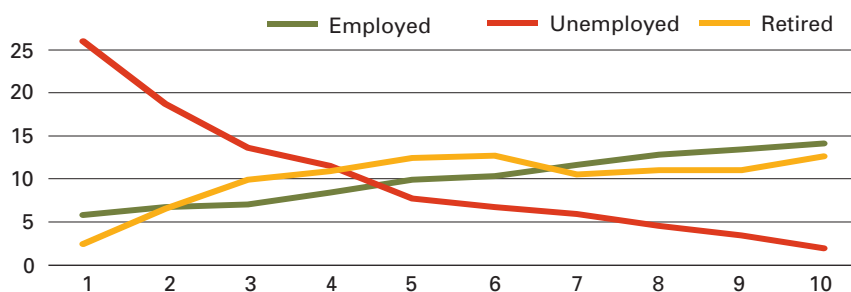
## Fewer people in households with low work intensity

The average income per person reached 10,708 euros, a figure 2.8% higher than that recorded the previous year.

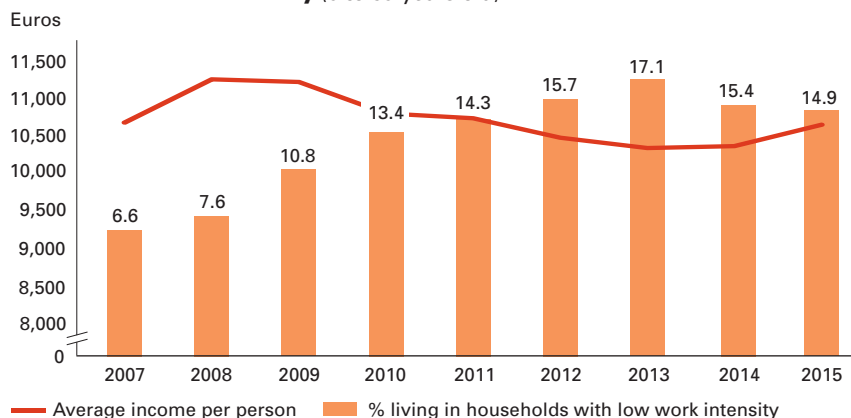
On the other hand, the percentage of people living in households with low work intensity was reduced half a point: from 15.4% in the LCS 2015 (taking into account the activity in 2014) to 14.9% in the survey for the following year.

The population with income below 60% of median income (risk of poverty) stood at 22.3% compared to 22.1% in the previous year.

## Persons per income decile per consumption unit and relationship with the activity. 2016 (% of persons aged 16 years old and over)

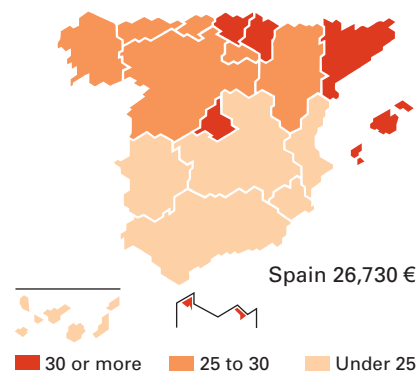


## Average income per person and % of people living in households with low work intensity (0 to 59 years old)



## Average household income. 2015

Thousands of euros



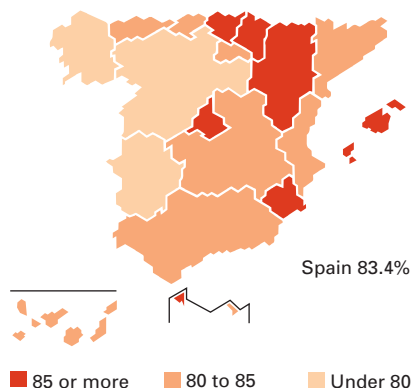
## Inability to afford a meal of meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day. 2016 % population

Bulgaria	34.6
Romania	21.8
Hungary	19.1
Slovakia	17.0
Lithuania	15.7
Latvia	15.6
Greece	14.4
Italy	14.3
Croatia	12.5
Czech Republic	9.5
<b>European Union</b>	<b>8.3</b>
France	7.4
Malta	7.4
Germany	6.5
Poland	6.4
Belgium	6.1
Austria	6.1
Slovenia	5.7
United Kingdom	5.2
Estonia	4.6
Portugal	3.4
Finland	3.3
<b>Spain</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Cyprus	2.6
Luxembourg	2.6
Ireland	2.3
Netherlands	2.3
Denmark	1.6
Sweden	1.3

Source: Eurostat



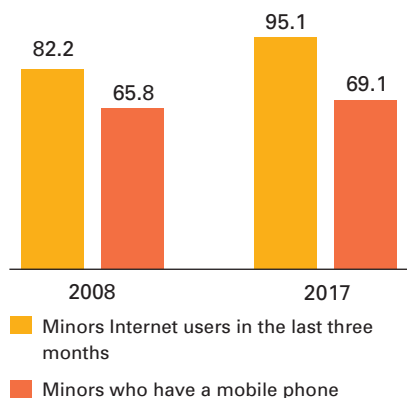
**Domestic dwellings with Internet access. 2017**



**Main indicators for ICT equipment and use in households. 2017**

	% Dwellings	Variation in percentage points
Television	99.2	-0.1
Mobile phone	97.4	0.7
Internet connection	83.4	1.5
Broadband connection	82.7	1.5
Landline phone	77.6	-0.9
Some type of computer	78.4	1.3
E-book reader	22.8	0.1
Tablet	52.4	No data for the previous year

**Minors aged 10 to 15, Internet or mobile users. 2017**



**83,4% of households connected**

78.4% of households with at least one member aged 16 to 74 had a computer in 2017, a slightly higher percentage (1.3 points) than last year, and 83.4% had access to the Internet, compared with 81.9% the previous year. More than 13 million households had broadband Internet access.

Some ICT equipment in family dwellings has been declining, such as fixed telephones, which have decreased by almost one point. Others start with strong implantation, such as the tablet, present in 52.4% of households.

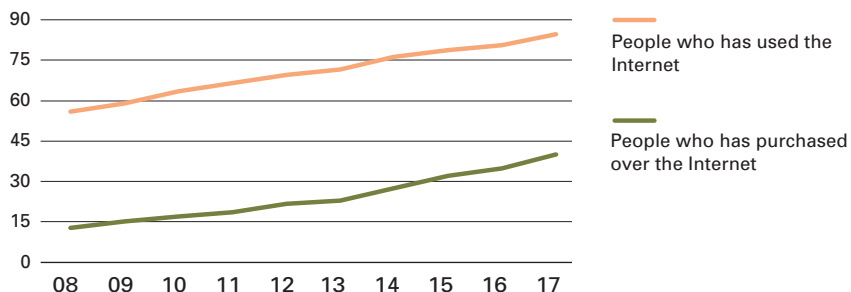
**Intensive use increasingly widespread**

Nearly 24 million people (almost 69% of the population aged 16-74) were intensive Internet users, since they use it every day.

In addition, 95.1% of minors between 10 and 15 years old used it in the three months prior to the survey.



**Internet connection and purchases in the last 3 months (% persons)**

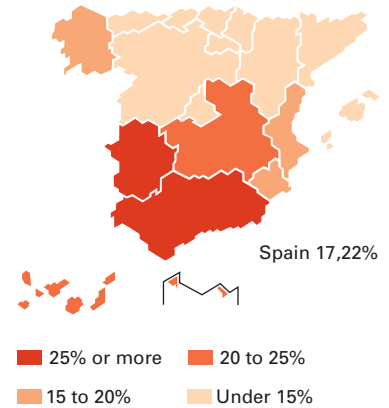




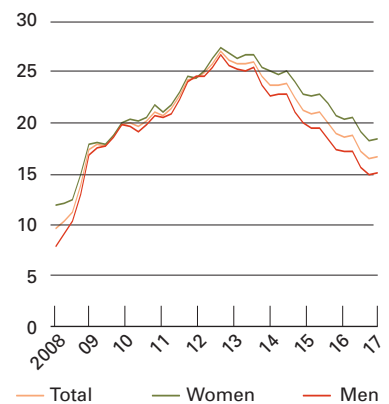
## Population aged 16 years old and over according to the relation with the labour activity and sex. 2017

	Thousands of persons	Interannual variation %	
<b>Both sexes</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,654.1</b>		0.3
Active persons	22,741.7	-0.4	
- Employed persons	18,824.8		2.6
- Unemployed persons	3,916.9	-12.6	
Inactive persons	15,912.4		1.3
<b>Men</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,803.1</b>		0.3
Active persons	12,172.1	-0.3	
- Employed persons	10,266.3		2.7
- Unemployed persons	1,905.8	-13.9	
Inactive persons	6,631.0		1.4
<b>Women</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,851.0</b>		0.4
Active persons	10,569.6	-0.4	
- Employed persons	8,558.5		2.6
- Unemployed persons	2,011.1	-11.3	
Inactive persons	9,281.4		1.2

## Unemployment rate. 2017



## Unemployment rate (%)



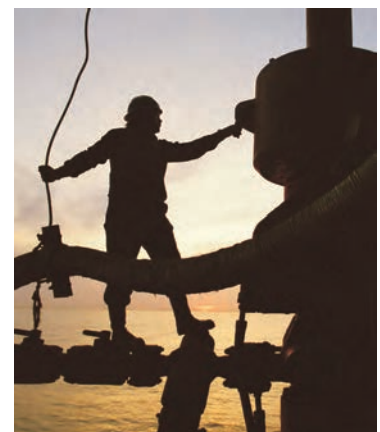
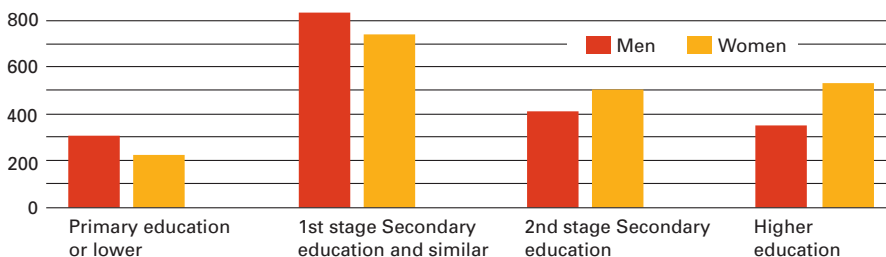
## Ten Autonomous Communities below 15% unemployment rate

According to the Economically Active Population Survey, the number of economically active persons decreased 0.4% during 2017. There were a total of 22.7 million people and the economic activity rate of the population aged 16 years old and over was 58.8%.

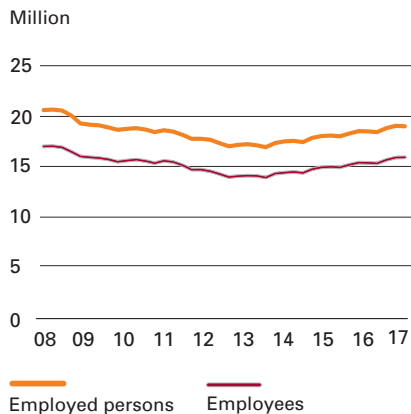
The unemployment rate this year stood at 17.2% and in ten Autonomous Communities it was below 15%.

Nearly 54% of unemployed people had a first-stage secondary education or less.

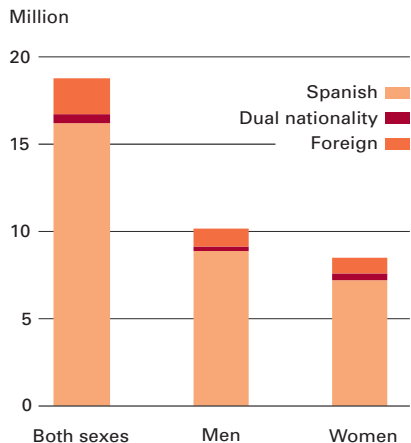
## Unemployed persons according to the level of education attained and sex. 2017 (thousands)



### Employed persons and employees. 2017



### Employed persons by sex and nationality. 2017



### Employed persons by professional status. 2017

Thousands of people

		Annual variation %	
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,824.8</b>		<b>2.6</b>
Self-employed worker	3,103.1	-0.1	
Employer	960.9		5.7
Business person without employees or independant worker	2,032.7	-2.4	
Member of a cooperative	23.8	-9.5	
Family assistance*	85.8	-2.2	
Employees	15,715.1		3.2
Public sector employees	3,028.6		0.9
Private sector employees	12,686.5		3.8
Other professional status	6.6		6.2

\* People who work without remuneration in the company of a family member with whom they live

### 75.6% of employed persons work in the services sector

In 2017, there were 18.8 million employed persons on an annual average, 2.6% more than in 2016. Of these, 83.5% were employees, a professional status that grew by 3.2%, mainly in the private sector.

Among self-employed workers, the number of employers without employees fell by 2.4% and the number of employers grew by 5.7%.

In 2017, all economic sectors experienced an increase in employment. Three out of four employed persons work in the service sector.

### Employed persons by economic sector. 2017

	Thousands	%	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,824.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Agriculture	819.5	4.4	5.8
Industry	2,647.4	14.1	5.0
Construction	1,128.3	6.0	5.1
Services	14,229.6	75.6	1.9

### Net labour cost and wages by sector

	Net cost*		Salaries and wages	
	Euros	Interannual variation %	Euros	Interannual variation %
Total	30,311.2	-1.1	22,771.0	-0.3
Industry	36,617.0	0.1	27,215.0	0.3
Construction	31,012.1	-2.1	22,263.7	-1.5
Services	29,112.7	-1.2	21,981.7	-0.4

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

### Industry is the sector with the highest labour costs

According to the Annual Labour Cost Survey, the net cost in 2016 was 30,311 euros per worker, after deducting 217 euros in subsidies and deductions received from the Public Administrations to promote employment and vocational training.

Salaries and wages registered a decrease of 0.3% with respect to 2015.

### Wage differences

The Wage Structure Survey shows that in Spain the most frequent wage during 2015 was 16,498.5 euros/year, the median wage was 19,466.5 euros/year and the average wage was 23,106.3 euros/year.

The average annual earnings increase with age until 59 years of age and then decrease. It is higher for men than for women, differences that are reduced when taking into account occupation, contract or type of working day.



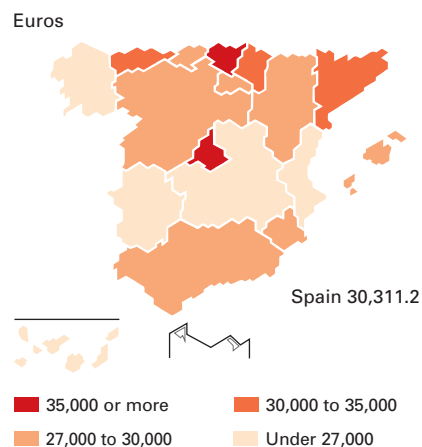
#### Activities with higher average annual earnings. 2015

	Euros/year
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	51,920
Financial and insurance activities	41,547
Information and communications	33,046

#### Activities with lower average annual earnings. 2015

	Euros/year
Other services	16,034
Administrative and support services activities	15,949
Accommodation	13,977

### Net cost per worker. 2016

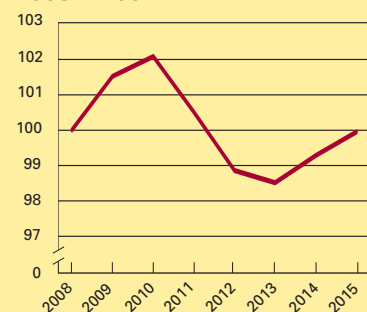


#### Labour Price Index (LPI). Base 2008

The INE publishes since 2016 the Labour Price Index (LPI), base 2008.

This indicator is intended to measure the price of labour over time, without this measure being affected by changes in quality and quantity of the labour factor.

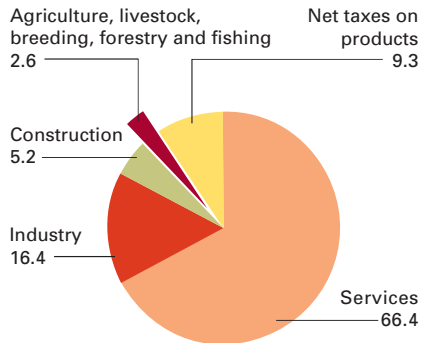
#### Labour Price Index 2008 = 100



# National Accounts



## GDPmp according to components 2017 (%)



## GDP per capita in purchasing power standards (PPS) 2016

EU 28=100

Luxembourg	258
Ireland	183
Netherlands	128
Austria	128
Denmark	124
Germany	123
Sweden	123
Belgium	118
Finland	109
United Kingdom	107
France	104
Italy	97
Malta	96
<b>Spain</b>	<b>92</b>
Czech Republic	88
Cyprus	83
Slovenia	83
Portugal	77
Slovakia	77
Estonia	75
Lithuania	75
Greece	68
Poland	68
Hungary	67
Latvia	65
Croatia	60
Romania	58
Bulgaria	49

Source: Eurostat

## National Accounts. 2017. Base 2010

First estimate

		Interannual variation %
GDPmp chain linked volume index. Reference year 2010	105.4	3.1
GDPmp at current prices (million euros)	1,163,662	4.0
GDP per capita at current prices (euros)	24,999	3.8

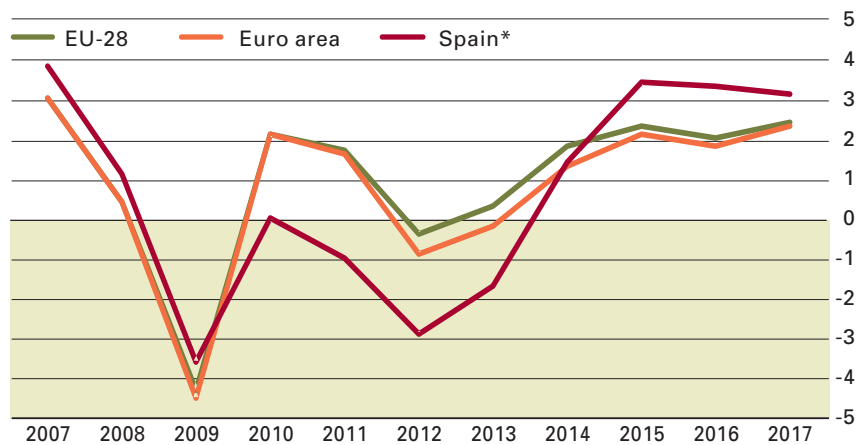
## Gross Domestic Product grows for the fourth year

The value of Spain's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) recorded a volume growth of 3.1% in 2017 compared to the previous year. Thus, the Spanish economy grew for the fourth consecutive year.

At current prices, GDP in 2017 was estimated at 1,163,662 million euros, 4.0% more than in 2016. On the other hand, GDP per capita was 24,999 euros, 3.8% more than in 2016.



## GDP variation rate in volume

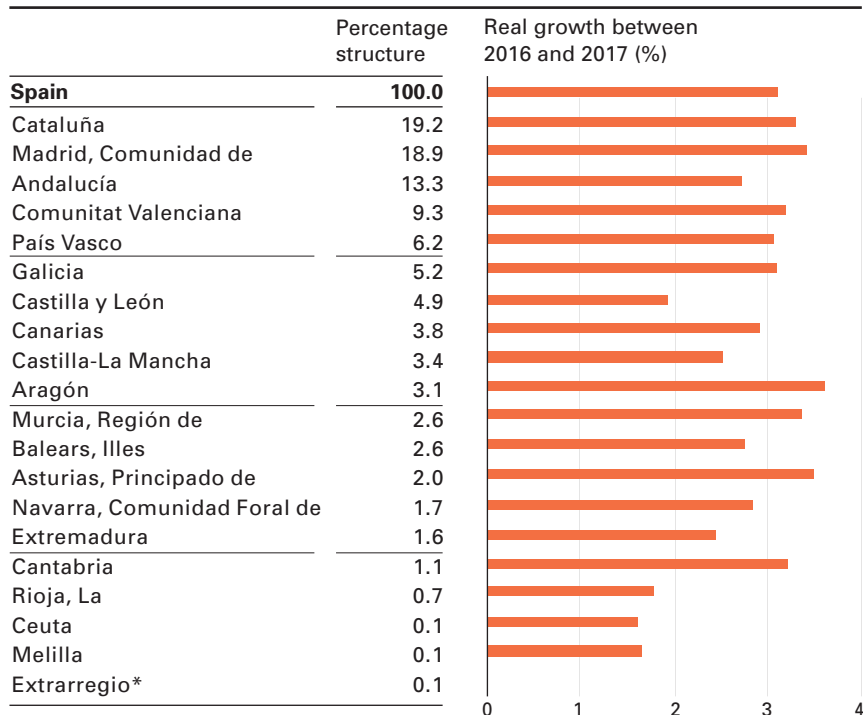


\* 2015, 2016 and 2017, provisionals

Source: Eurostat

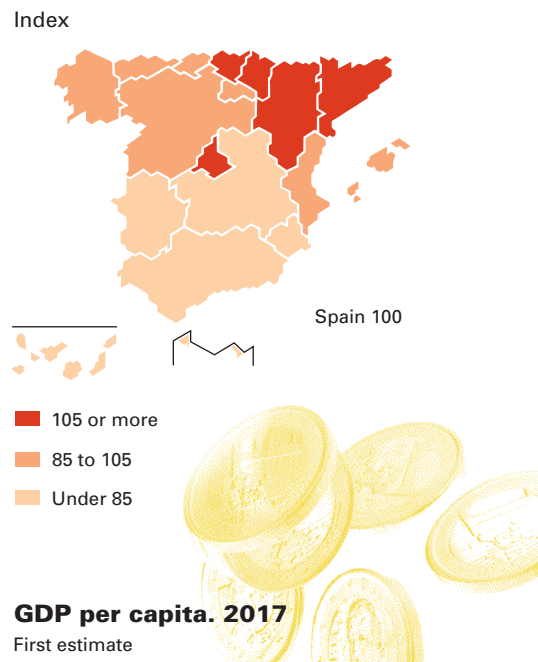


**GDPmp at current prices. 2017** (First estimate)



\* The Gross Value Added of the Extrarregio was generated exclusively in the branch Public Administration, Defence and Compulsory Social Security

**GDP per capita. 2017**



	Euros/ inhabitant
<b>Madrid, Comunidad de</b>	<b>33,809</b>
País Vasco	33,088
Navarra, Com. Foral de	30,914
Cataluña	29,936
Aragón	27,403
Rioja, La	26,044
Balears, Illes	25,772
<b>Spain</b>	<b>24,999</b>
Castilla y León	23,555
Cantabria	22,513
Galicia	22,497
Comunitat Valenciana	22,055
Asturias, Principado de	22,046
Murcia, Región de	20,585
Canarias	20,425
Castilla - La Mancha	19,681
Ceuta	19,524
Andalucía	18,470
Melilla	17,945
Extremadura	17,262

**GDP per capita in seven Autonomous Communities stood above the average**

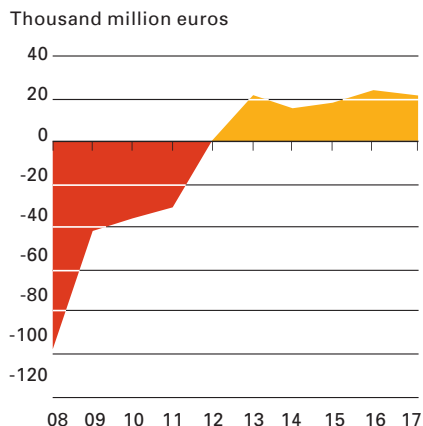
Aragón was the Autonomous Community with the highest GDP growth in terms of volume in 2017 (3.6%). It was followed by Principado de Asturias (3.5%) and Comunidad de Madrid (3.4%).

Practically all the Autonomous Communities stood above the growth estimated for the European Union as a whole, which was 2.4%. The regions that registered a growth rate lower than the European average were Castilla y León, La Rioja and the Autonomous Cities of Melilla and Ceuta.

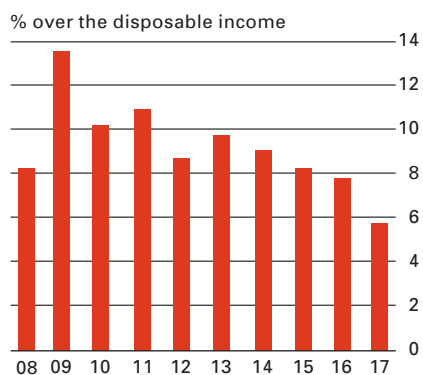
Comunidad de Madrid recorded the highest GDP per capita, with 33,809 euros, and Extremadura the lowest, with 17,262 euros. Seven Autonomous Communities stood above the national average.



### Annual net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of the national economy



### Annual savings rate of households\*



\*Including Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households.

### Financing capacity of the economy as a whole

In 2017 the Spanish economy generated a financing capacity of 23,081 million euros, 2.0% of the year's GDP. This figure is 748 million lower than that of 2016 (which was 23,829 million, 2.1% of the GDP).

The lower financing capacity of the economy this year was due to a lower balance of foreign trade in goods and services and capital transfers than in 2016.

### Change within institutional sectors

Financial corporations improve their financing capacity and non-financial corporations reduce it slightly. Both with financing capacity.

### Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-)

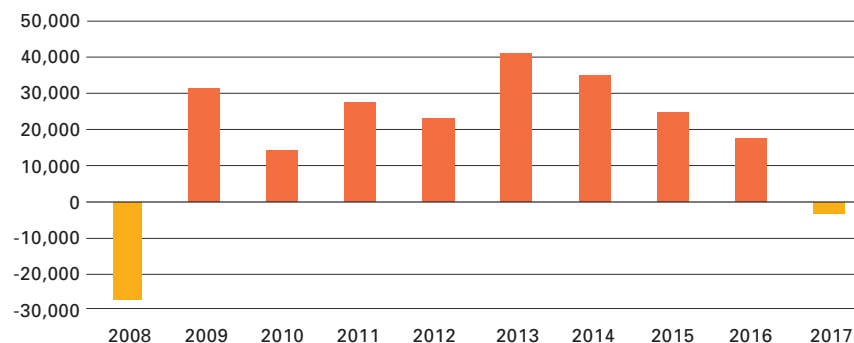
Million euros

Institutional sector	2017	2016	Difference
Households and NPISH	-3,063	17,544	-20,607
Public Administrations	-36,233	-50,401	14,168
Financial corporations	28,139	22,289	5,850
Non-financial corporations	34,238	34,397	-159
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,081</b>	<b>23,829</b>	<b>-748</b>

On the other hand, Public Administrations continued with a net borrowing requirement, but lower than the previous year: 36,233 million euros in 2017 compared to 50,401 million euros in 2016.

The Households and Non-Profit Institutions (NPISHs) sectors showed a net borrowing requirement for the first time since 2008 and its savings rate was 5.7% of its disposable income.

### Annual Net Lending (+) or Net Borrowing (-) of Households and NPISHs. Million euros





### Balance of payments: current and capital accounts. 2017

Thousand million euros

	Incomes	Payment	Balance
<b>Current account</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>22</b>
Goods	278	300	-22
Travel and tourism	60	20	41
Non-tourism services	63	48	15
Primary income	53	54	0
Secondary income	16	27	-11
<b>Capital account</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-)</b>			<b>25</b>
<b>% of GDP</b>			<b>2.1</b>

Source: Bank of Spain

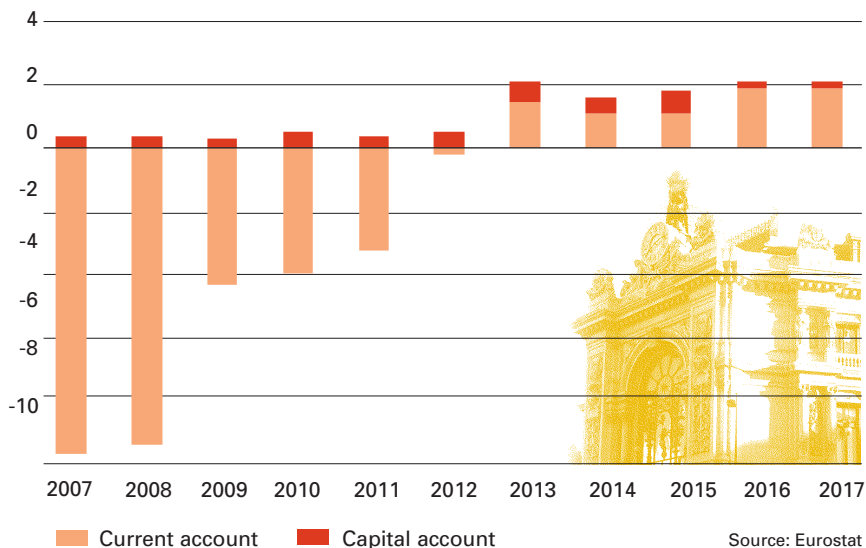


### Positive current and capital account balances

According to provisional data from the Bank of Spain, in 2017, the current and capital account balances, which determine the net lending or net borrowing of the nation, registered a surplus of nearly 25 billion euros, which represents 2.1% of GDP.

In the last decade, the current account balance has been reversed, reflecting the economy's foreign trade, after having reached its peak in 2007. That's six years in a row with a surplus.

### Balance of the current and capital accounts (GDP %)



### Current account balance

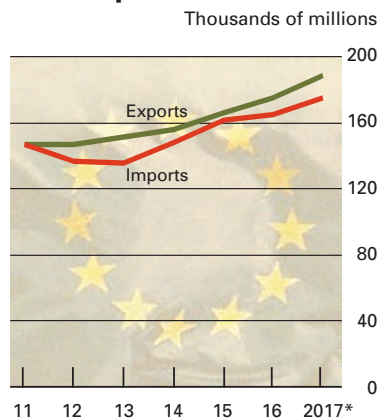
2017

Million euros

Germany	262,670
Netherlands	75,065
Italy	47,306
Ireland	37,090
Denmark	22,870
<b>Spain</b>	<b>22,145</b>
Sweden	15,094
Austria	6,960
Hungary	3,404
Slovenia	2,770
Luxembourg	2,755
Bulgaria	2,269
Czech Republic	1,952
Croatia	1,835
Finland	1,600
Poland	1,489
Malta	1,395
Portugal	878
Estonia	734
Lithuania	323
Latvia	-205
Belgium	-715
Cyprus	-1,291
Greece	-1,415
Slovakia	-1,776
Romania	-6,298
France	-18,013
United Kingdom	-94,608

Source: Eurostat

### Foreign trade with the European Union



\*Provisional data  
Source: Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness

### Main countries according to volume of foreign trade 2017

Exports	% total
France	15.1
Germany	11.3
Italy	8.0
United Kingdom	7.5
Portugal	7.1
United States	4.5
Netherlands	3.2
Belgium	3.1

Imports	% total
Germany	13.5
France	11.1
China	8.7
Italy	6.6
United States	4.8
Netherland	4.3
United Kingdom	4.1
Portugal	3.9

Source: Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness

### Foreign trade balance by economic sectors. 2017

Exports - Imports. Provisional data

	Million euros	Interannual variation %
Total	-24,744.3	-31.9
Food, beverage and tobacco	11,127.4	2.4
Energy products	-20,721.2	-27.6
Raw materials	-3,644.3	-15.8
Non-chemical semi-manufactures	6,556.5	-2.8
Chemical products	-6,112.7	6.2
Capital goods	-8,516.5	0.4
Automotive sector	6,093.3	-22.3
Durable consumer goods	-3,558.5	-6.4
Consumer manufactures	-8,381.9	10.6
Other goods	2,413.6	-18.9

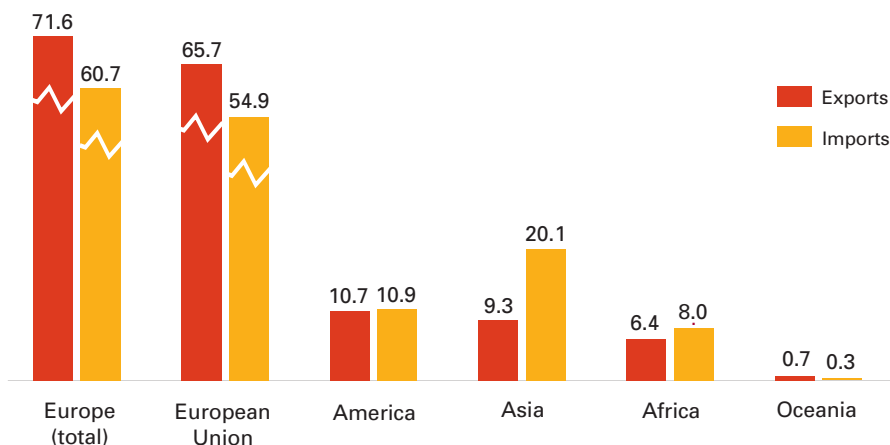
Source: Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness

### We sell to the EU more than we buy from it

Spanish exports of goods increased 8.9% during 2017, reaching 277,125.7 million euros. In turn, imports increased by 10.5% as compared with the previous year standing at 301,870.1 million euros. As a result, the trade balance registered a deficit of 24,744.3 million euros in the period, which is 31.9% higher than in 2016.

65.7% of exports went to European Union countries and 54.9% of imports come from them, almost two points less than the previous year. France and Germany were the main countries by volume of foreign trade.

### Foreign trade by major regions. 2017 (%)



Source: Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness



**Mercantile Companies 2017.** Provisional data

	Number	Capital subscribed (Million euros)	Interannual variation% No. of companies
<b>Incorporated*</b>	<b>94,382</b>	<b>5,262</b>	-6.6
Joint-stock company	425	233	2.9
Limited company	93,924	5,029	-6.5
<b>Increasing capital</b>	<b>31,007</b>	<b>38,041</b>	-1.6
Joint-stock company	1,578	17,765	-9.8
Limited company	29,425	20,276	-1.0
<b>Dissolved</b>	<b>21,554</b>		1.6

\* The general total includes general and limited partnerships

**Limited companies change the trend**

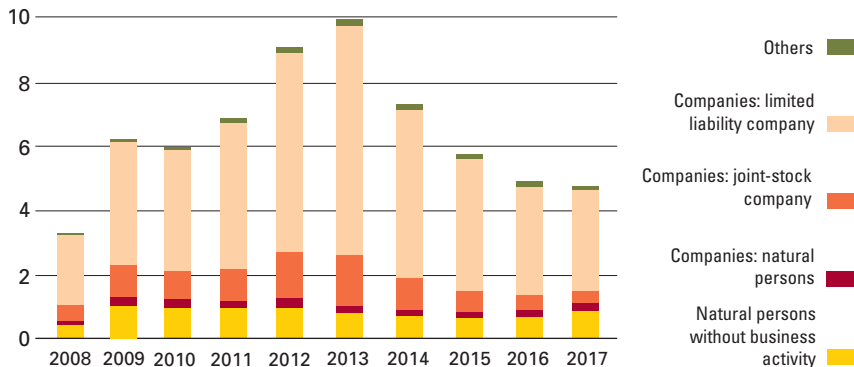
The Mercantile Companies Statistics registered 94,382 new mercantile companies in 2016, that is, 6.6% less than in 2016. The change in trend was influenced by the lower creation of limited companies. Joint-stock companies accounted for 0.4% of the total and in 2017 almost 3% more were incorporated.

**Fewer companies having entered into an arrangement with creditors**

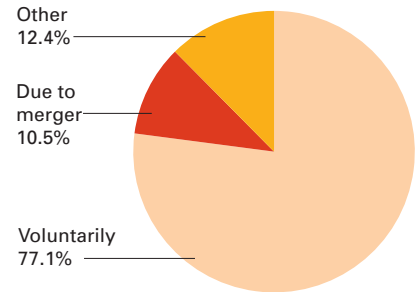
On the other hand, the number of bankrupt debtors continued its downward trend, although with less intensity than in previous years. In 2017 there were 5,131, 2.3% less than in 2016, according to the Bankruptcy Proceedings Statistics.

**Bankrupt debtors according to legal nature**

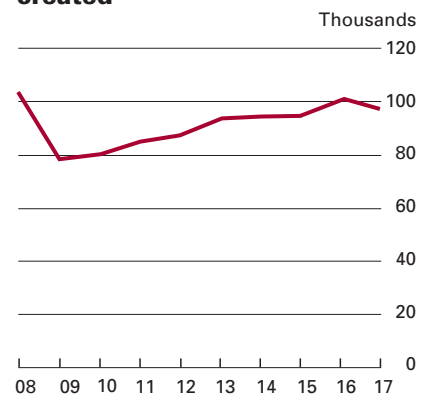
Thousands



**Mercantile Companies dissolved by type of dissolution. 2017**



**Mercantile Companies created**



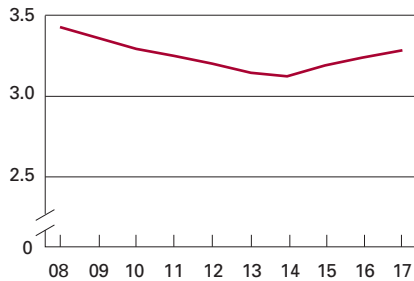




# Companies

## Number of active companies

Million



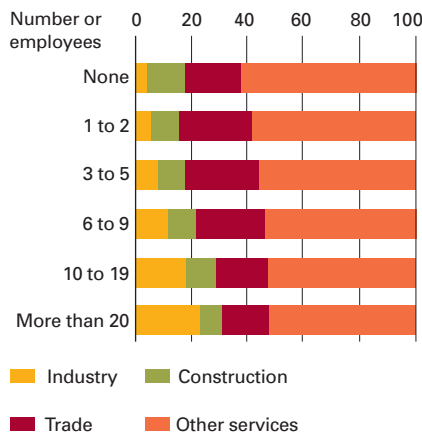
## Number of active companies

As at 1 January 2017

		Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,282,346</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Industry	198,805	1.6
Construction	402,923	-0.9
Trade	753,503	-0.5
Other services	1,927,115	2.7

## Companies by sector and employees (%)

As at 1 January 2017



## More companies for the third consecutive year

The number of active companies increased by 1.4% in 2016 to 3.28 million. This is the third consecutive increase in the number of active companies after six consecutive years of decline.

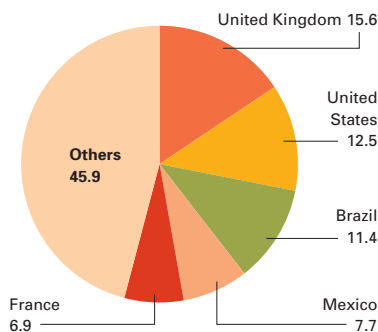
The Other services sector experienced the greatest increase, 2.7%, and it was the sector with the largest weight over the total number of companies (58.7%).

## Almost 1.4 million work in foreign affiliates

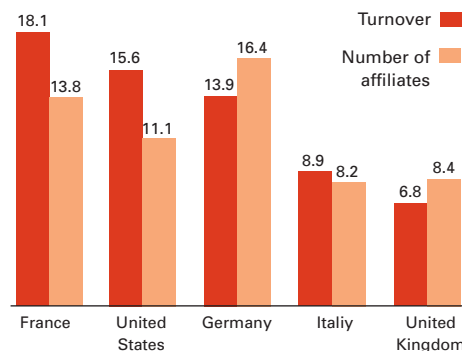
In 2015, affiliates of Spanish companies abroad generated a turnover of 185,027 million euros, employing 654,994 people.

In turn, affiliates of foreign companies in Spain invoiced 488,156 million euros and employed 1,380,544 people.

## Main countries according to the turnover of affiliates of Spanish companies 2015 (%)



## Main countries by turnover and number of affiliates in Spain 2015 (%)





## Total internal expenditure in R&D activities. 2016

Execution sector	Million euros	%	Internal expenditure in R&D (% GDP)	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,259.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Companies and NPPI*	7,158.2	54.0	0.64	3.0
Higher education	3,648.8	27.5	0.33	-1.5
Public Administration	2,452.8	18.5	0.22	-2.7

\* Non-profit private institutions

## Business expenditure on R&D increases by 3%

According to the Statistic on scientific research and technological development (R&D) activities, the internal expenditure in research and development was estimated at 13,260 million euros in 2016. More than half (54.0%) was implemented within the business sector and non-profit institutions.

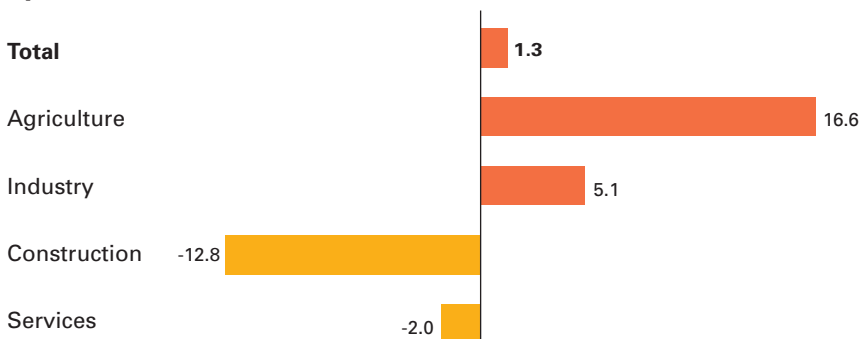
In relative terms, this expenditure represented 1.19% of the Gross Domestic Product.

## Comunidad de Madrid had the highest expenditure on innovation

Expenditure on technological innovation increased by 1.3% in 2016, standing at 13,857 million euros. 28.9% of Spanish companies with 10 or more employees were innovative during the period 2014-2016.

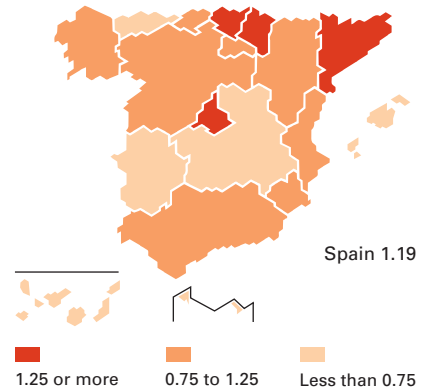
Comunidad de Madrid recorded the highest expenditure on technological innovation (37.0% of the total), followed by Cataluña (24.3%) and País Vasco (9.9%).

## Variation in expenditure on technological innovation by sector. 2016 (%)

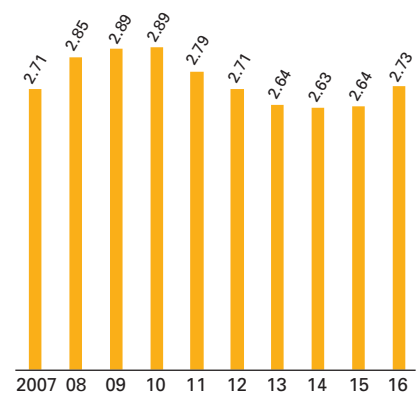


## Internal expenditure in R&D 2016

% over the regional GDP



## Researchers per 1,000 inhabitants\*



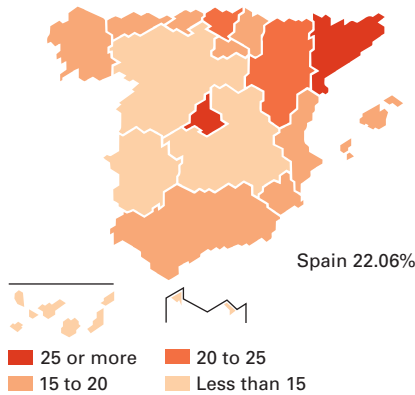
\* Full-time equivalence and mid-year population.



**Percentage of companies\* employing ICT specialists**

First quarter of 2017

\*Companies with 10 or more employees



**Personnel using computers with Internet access\* 2017**

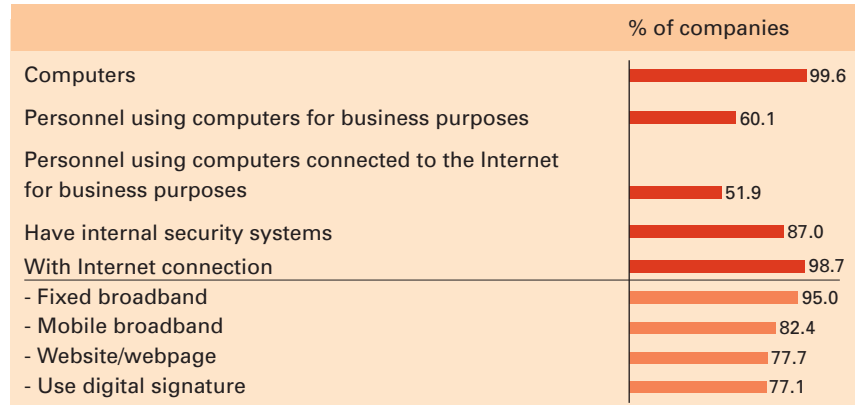
% of total employment

Sweden	75
Denmark	73
Finland	70
Netherlands	69
United Kingdom	57
Belgium	56
France	55
Austria	55
Germany	54
European Union	51
Ireland	51
<b>Spain</b>	<b>51</b>
Slovenia	51
Estonia	46
Luxembourg	46
Italy	45
Malta	45
Croatia	44
Lithuania	43
Czech Republic	42
Cyprus	42
Latvia	42
Slovakia	42
Poland	40
Hungary	39
Greece	38
Portugal	38
Romania	32
Bulgaria	27

\*Companies with 10 employees or more, except financial sector

Source: Eurostat

**Use of ICT infrastructures. First quarter of 2017**



**More than half of employees connected to the Internet**

98.7% of companies with 10 or more employees had an Internet connection in the first quarter of 2017. And eight out of ten of them with an Internet connection had a website, a percentage that rose to 95.7% in those with 250 or more employees.

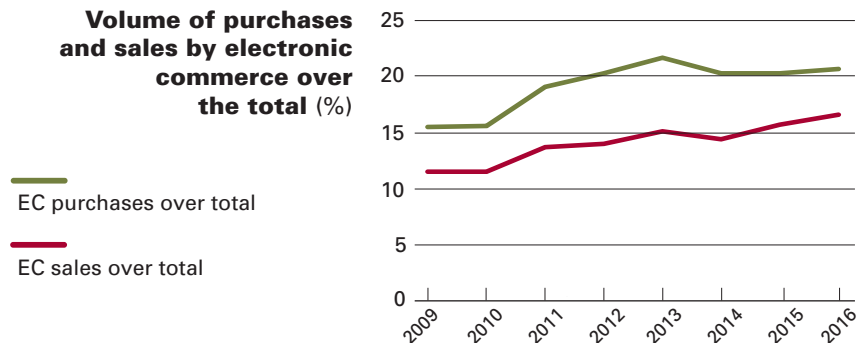
More than half of the employees in the companies analysed used computers connected to the Internet (51.9).

**One in five companies made sales through electronic commerce**

22.1% of companies hired ICT specialists

Among companies with 10 or more employees, 31.4% used electronic commerce to buy and 20.4% to sell. Among those with less than 10 employees, 15.7% used this system to buy and 4.5% to sell.

**Volume of purchases and sales by electronic commerce over the total (%)**



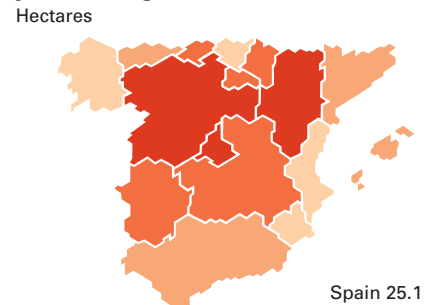


# Agriculture, livestock and fishing

## Number of holdings and agricultural area (in hectares) 2016

		Interannual variation %
Number of holdings	945,024	-2.1
Total area	30,012,082	-0.1
Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA)	23,229,753	-0.3
- Arable land	15,613,763	1.8
- Permanent grassland	7,615,991	-4.3

## Average utilised agricultural area per holding, 2016



## Fewer holdings, but more average UAA per holding

According to the latest Survey on the Structure of Agricultural Holdings, the number of holdings fell by 2.1% compared to 2013 and the utilised agricultural area (UAA) fell by 0.3%. The area used for permanent grassland decreased the most (-4.3%).

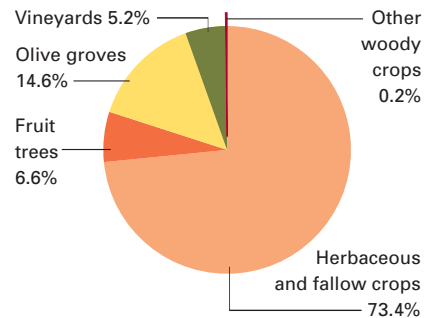
The average UAA per holding increased by 1.6% and stood at 25.06 ha, the highest value in the historical series.

**Cattle are predominant by number of holdings and pigs by livestock units**

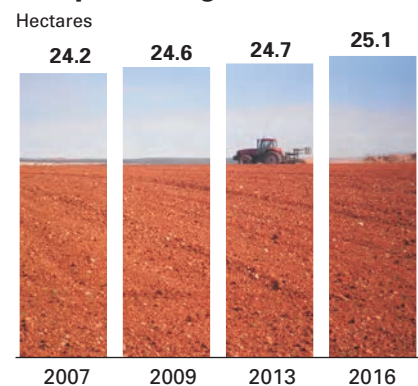
## Leading country in fisheries and aquaculture production

Spain led the fishing catches by live weight, and also the aquaculture production. It represented 17.5% and 23.3% respectively of the EU total in 2015.

## Main crops on arable land 2016



## Average utilised agricultural area per holding



## Main countries by fish catches, 2015

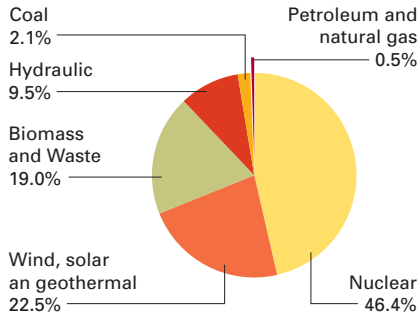
% of EU total in tonnes live weight

Spain: 17.5
Denmark: 16.9
United Kingdom: 13.6
France: 9.7
Netherlands: 7.1

Source: Eurostat



## Domestic primary energy production. 2016



Source: Ministry of Energy, Tourism and Digital Agenda

## Primary energy consumption. 2016

	Consumption		
	TOE*	%	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>123,484</b>	<b>100.0</b>	0.2
Petroleum	54,633	44.2	2.7
Natural gas	25,035	20.3	2.0
Nuclear	15,260	12.4	2.2
Coal	10,442	8.5	-23.7
Wind, solar and geothermal	7,394	6.0	-1.1
Biomass, biofuel and renewable waste	6,688	5.4	-1.5
Hydraulic	3,130	2.5	30.6
Non renewable waste	243	0.2	-3.7
Balance imp-exp electricity	659		

\*TOE: thousand tonnes of oil equivalent

Source: Ministry of Energy, Tourism and Digital Agenda

## Renewable energy in gross final energy consumption. 2016

	%
Sweden	53.8
Finland	38.7
Latvia	37.2
Austria	33.5
Denmark	32.2
Estonia	28.8
Portugal	28.5
Croacta	28.3
Lithuania	25.6
Romania	25.0
Slovenia	21.3
Bulgaria	18.8
Italy	17.4
<b>Spain</b>	<b>17.3</b>
<b>European Union</b>	<b>17.0</b>
France	16.0
Greece	15.2
Czech Republic	14.9
Germany	14.8
Hungary	14.2
Slovakia	12.0
Poland	11.3
Ireland	9.5
Cyprus	9.3
United Kingdom	9.3
Belgium	8.7
Malta	6.0
Netherlands	6.0
Luxembourg	5.4

Source: Eurostat

## Contribution of renewable energies, on the basis of the EU average

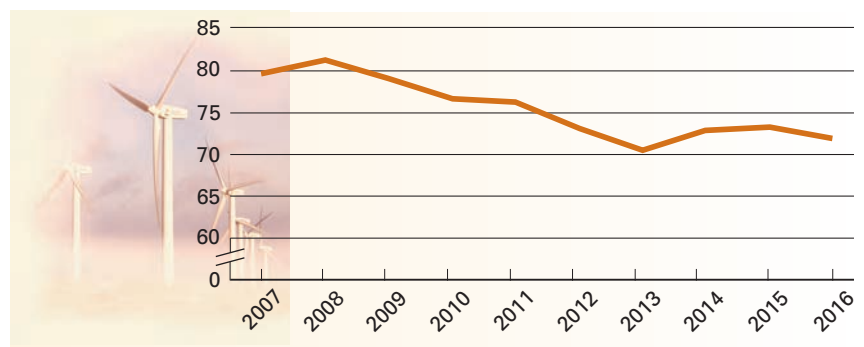
Primary energy consumption in Spain in 2016 was 123,484 TOE, slightly higher than the previous year. Coal generation was reduced by 23.7% and hydropower increased by 30.6%, increasing the contribution of renewable energies with respect to 2015.

Final energy consumption, excluding non-energy uses, amounted to 81,550 TOE, 1.5% more than in 2015.

All renewable energies represented 38.1% of total gross electricity production.

**Energy dependence fell by almost eight points compared to ten years ago!**

## Energy dependence\* (%)



\* The indicator shows the proportion of total domestic energy needs that are met by imports from other countries.

Source: Eurostat





## Main industrial variables. 2015

	Value	Interannual variation %
<b>Economic variables (million euros)</b>		
Turnover	582,357	1.8
Total purchases of goods and services	460,197	1.0
Personnel costs	71,457	2.6
Gross value added at factor cost	133,162	4.4
Investment in tangible assets	20,553	13.7
<b>Companies and personnel employed</b>		
Number of companies	189,652	0.6
Employed personnel (annual average, in thousands)	1,984	2.7

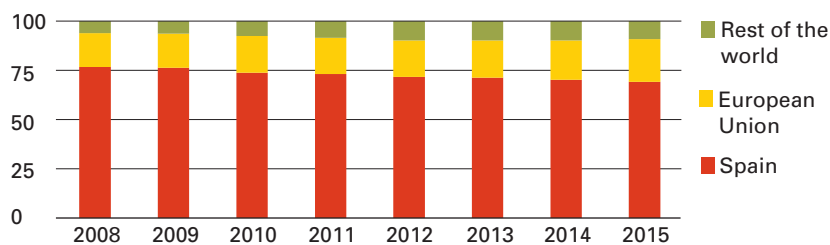
## The industry is increasingly targeting the foreign market

The turnover for companies in the industrial sector reached 582,357 million euros in 2015, with a year-on-year growth of 1.8%.

30.9% of sales were directed to the foreign market, 1.1 points more than the previous year. The increasing openness to the outside world has been a constant in recent years.

Large enterprises (of 250 or more employees) accounted for a third of the employment and were also the most dynamic exporters, with an increase of 2.8 percentage points in 2015.

## Geographical destination of sales in industry (%)



## Turnover per person employed in the manufacturing industry 2015

Thousands of euros

Ireland	1,116.2
Netherlands	484.8
Belgium	473.1
Luxembourg	398.6
Finland	365.9
Sweden	332.5
France	297.2
Denmark	297.0
Austria	284.7
Germany	282.1
United Kingdom	281.6
<b>Spain</b>	<b>264.0</b>
Italy	244.5
<b>European Union</b>	<b>244.0</b>
Greece	179.5
Slovakia	152.2
Hungary	147.0
Slovenia	133.1
Czech Republic	124.1
Portugal	122.4
Poland	116.3
Estonia	106.3
Cyprus	101.2
Lithuania	87.0
Croatia	69.5
Latvia	62.9
Romania	61.0
Bulgaria	53.4
Malta	:



: Data not available Source: Eurostat

**Branches of activity with more weight in the turnover of the industry. 2015**

	Million euros	%	Interannual variation %
<b>Total industry</b>	<b>582,357</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Manufacture of food products	92,677	15.9	3.5
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	75,834	13.0	0.9
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	66,370	11.4	15.5
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	38,677	6.6	1.6
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	36,051	6.2	-24.9
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	30,511	5.2	6.0
Manufacture of basic metals	28,908	5.0	-2.2
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	19,768	3.4	7.1
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	18,312	3.1	1.2
Production and distribution of gas, steam and air conditioning	17,953	3.1	-9.3



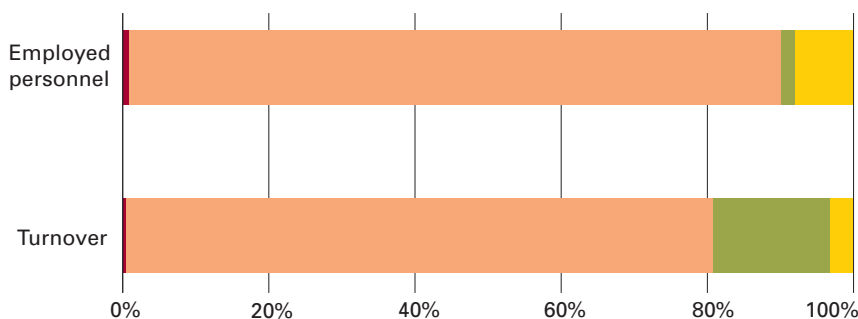
**16% of turnover was recorded in the food industry**

In 2015, manufacturing industry accounted for 80.2% of turnover. The turnover for this activity registered an increase of 2.4%, as compared with the previous year.

Almost 1.8 million people were working in the manufacturing industry (89.2% of total industry staff), 2.6% more than in 2014.

The food industry accounted for 15.9% of turnover. It was followed by Electric power generation, transmission and distribution (13.0%) and Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (11.4%).

**Employment and turnover in industry. 2015**



- Extractive industries
- Manufacturing Industry
- Electric power, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Water supply, sewerage activities, waste management and mediation activities

## Significant increase in investment

In 2015, the increase in investment was noteworthy, amounting to 23,348 million euros in tangible and intangible assets, 15.4% more than in 2014.

## Geography of the industry

Turnover was concentrated in Cataluña (22.7% of the total), Andalucía (11.3%) and Comunitat Valenciana (10.6%), but Illes Balears and Comunidad Foral de Navarra were the ones that increased their turnover the most this year (11.1% and 9.4%, respectively).

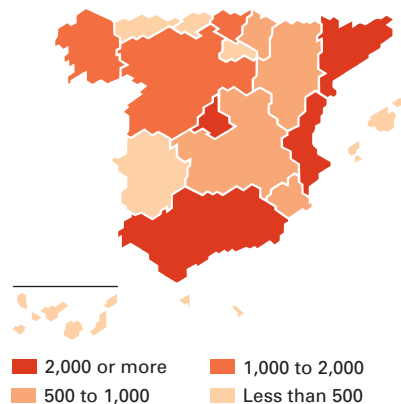
## Three years growing in product sales

According to the Industrial Products Survey, the sales value of products from the manufacturing industry increased by 1.4% in 2016 for three consecutive years on an upward trend.

The greatest dynamism was recorded this year in Castilla y León, with an increase of 9.7%.

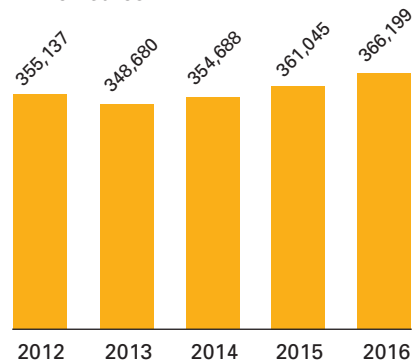
## Industry investment in tangible assets. 2015

Million euros



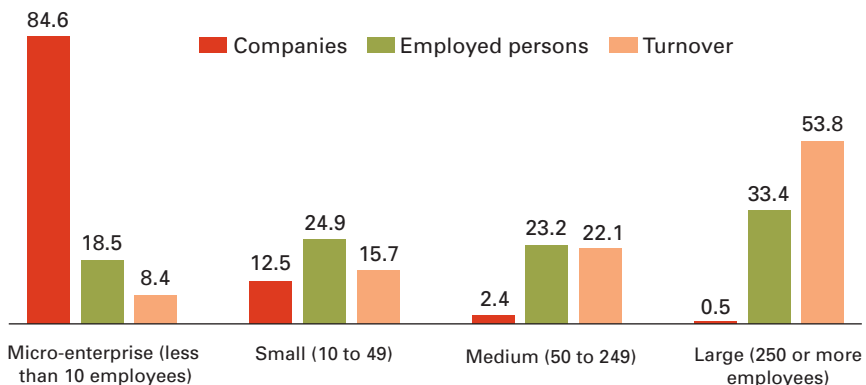
## Sales of products from the manufacturing industry

Million euros



*Small and medium-sized enterprises accounted for 66.6% of the employment in industry.*

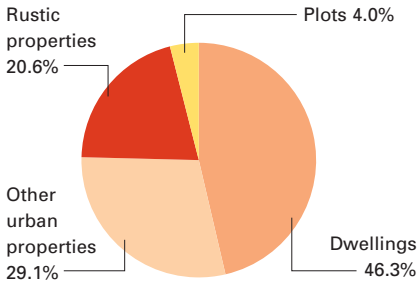
## Companies, employed persons and turnover by size of the company in the industry. 2015 (%)



# Construction and housing



## Property transfers recorded in the land registers. 2017

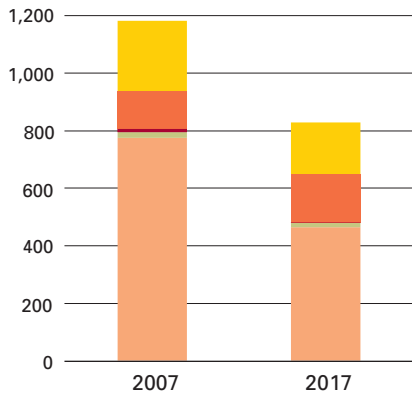


## Housing sales. 2017

Provisional data

		Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>464,423</b>	<b>14.6</b>
New	83,260	10.8
Used	381,163	15.4
Free-market	418,915	15.1
Protected	45,508	9.5

## Dwelling transferred according to acquisition (thousands)



■ Sale      ■ Donation      ■ Exchange  
■ Inheritance      ■ Others

## Housing transfers by inheritance increase

In 2017, almost 1.8 million properties recorded in the land registers were transferred, 5.9% more than the previous year, according to the Statistics on Transfer of Property Rights. Of that amount, 464,423 were housing acquired by sale.

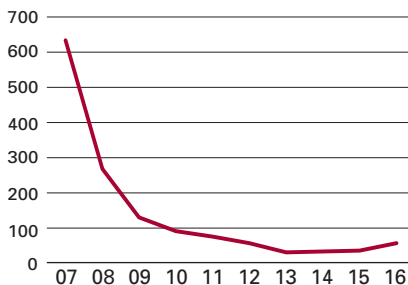
Since 2013, the trend in housing sales has continued to rise, but has not reached the levels of 2007. Acquisitions by inheritance represented nine points more than ten years ago.

## Housing prices increased by 6.2% on average

Housing prices increased 6.2% on average during 2017. Second-hand dwelling experienced an increase of 6.3%, while the prices of the new dwelling increased by 5.9%.

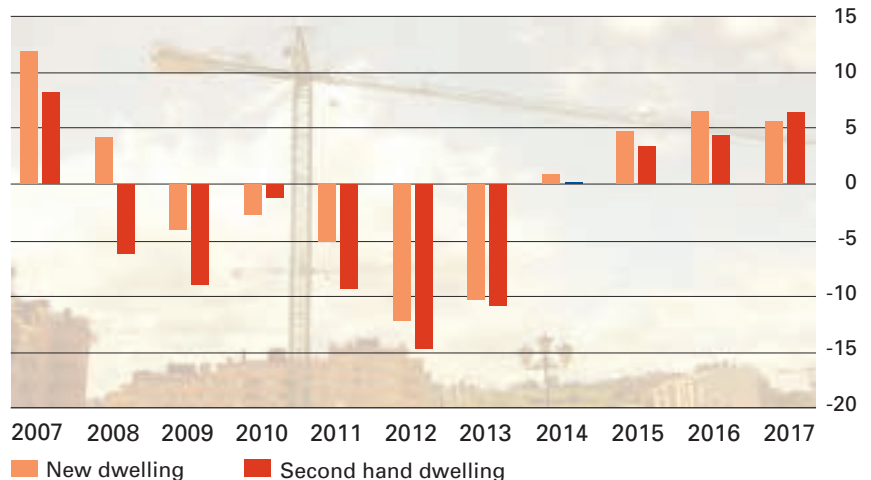
Housing prices had not increased as much since 2007.

## Construction of newly built housing (thousands)



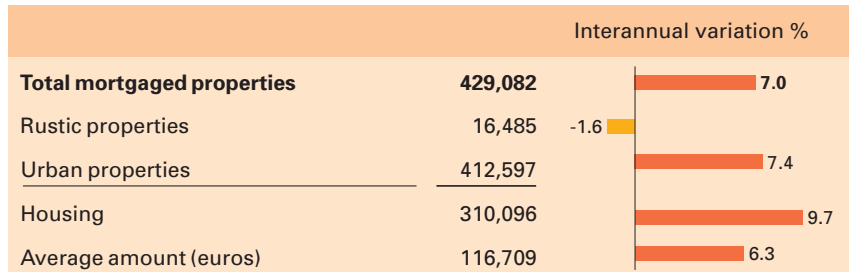
Source: Ministry of Development

## Housing price index Variation of the annual averages (%)

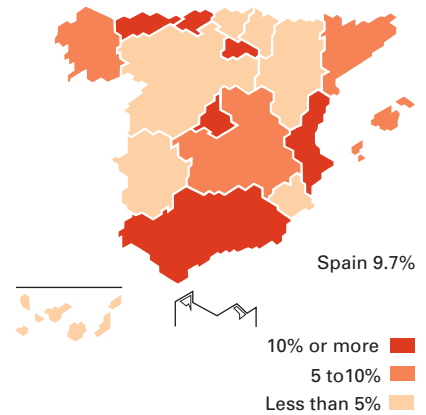


### Mortgages constituted. 2017

Provisional data



### Mortgages constituted on dwellings. Annual variation



### Mortgages on dwellings, four consecutive years on the rise

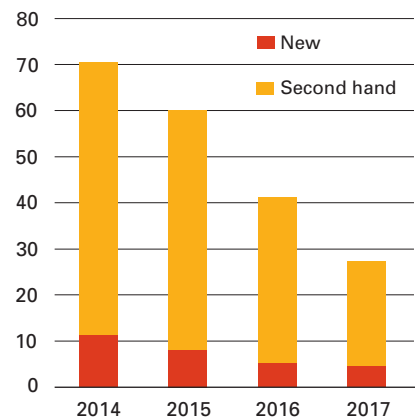
In 2017, almost 429,082 new mortgages were registered, 7% more than the previous year.

The number of mortgages constituted on dwellings increased by 9.7% and the average value, which was 116,709 euros, showed an annual increase of 6.3%. These have been four consecutive years on the rise, both for the number of mortgages constituted on dwellings and for their average value.

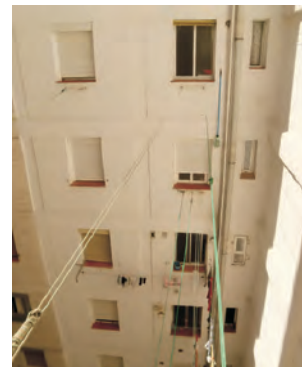
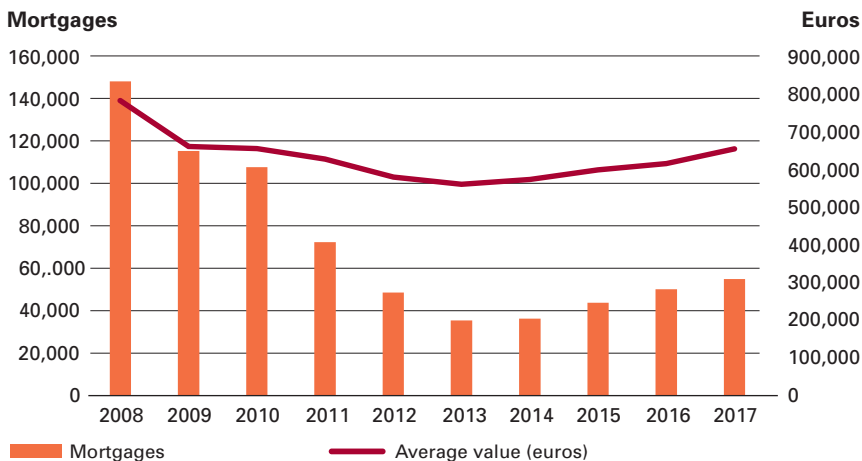
### Foreclosures register the lowest figure

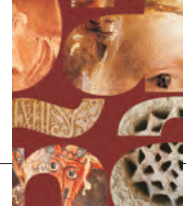
On the other hand, the number of registrations of foreclosure certifications initiated in 2017 was 51,999, 28.9% less than in 2016. More than half (52.3%) corresponded to housing. This is the lowest figure since the statistics began.

### Mortgages on dwellings and average value (thousands)



### Mortgages on dwellings and average value





## Turnover and employed persons in the trade sector by activity group 2015 (%)



\*Except of motor vehicles and motorcycles

## Turnover 2015 (%)

Country	Turnover 2015 (%)
<b>European Union</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Germany	19.6
United Kingdom	17.1
France	14.2
Italy	9.9
<b>Spain</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Netherlands	6.0
Belgium	4.4
Poland	3.5
Sweden	2.7
Austria	2.4
Denmark	1.7
Ireland	1.5
Czech Republic	1.4
Portugal	1.2
Finland	1.1
Romania	1.1
Greece	1.0
Hungary	0.8
Luxembourg	0.8
Bulgaria	0.5
Slovakia	0.5
Lithuania	0.3
Slovenia	0.3
Croatia	0.3
Latvia	0.3
Estonia	0.2
Cyprus	0.1
Malta	0.1

Source: Eurostat

## Main trade variables. 2015

	Value	Interannual variation%
<b>Economic variables (million euros)</b>		
Turnover	682,058	3.9
Total purchases of goods and services	597,528	3.7
Personnel costs	63,503	4.8
Gross value added at factor cost	99,535	7.6
Investment in tangible assets	9,130	6.8
<b>Companies and personnel employed</b>		
Number of companies	725,880	2.9
Personnel employed (Annual average, thousands)	2,955	3.2

## Trade turnover increased by almost 4%

Turnover in the trade sector reached 682,058 million euros in 2015, 3.9% more than the previous year. It is worth noting the turnover of companies involved in wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, which increased by 14.9%.

The Autonomous Communities with the largest population (Andalucía, Cataluña and Comunidad de Madrid) accounted for 56.5% of turnover in the sector as a whole. The greatest increases in 2015 were recorded in Canarias (9.0%), Galicia (8.9%) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (8.1%).



**Nearly three million people were employed in the trade sector and 55.7% of them in retail trade**

## Some trade indicators by branch of activities. 2015

	Productivity (euros)	Average personnel costs (euros)	Paid personnel rate
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,683</b>	<b>27,202</b>	<b>79.0</b>
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	32,188	28,960	80.0
Wholesale trade and commission trade*	47,654	33,718	87.1
Retail trade*	25,203	22,065	73.8

\*Except of motor vehicles and motorcycles





## Market services main variables. 2015

	Value	Interannual variation %
<b>Economic variables (million euros)</b>		
Turnover	450,120	6.5
Total purchases of goods and services	265,029	6.2
Personnel costs	129,421	8.4
Value added at factor cost	207,411	7.7
Investment in tangible assets	31,933	10.0
<b>Enterprises and persons employed</b>		
Number of enterprises	1,352,529	3.5
Persons employed (annual average in thousands)	5,658	5.2

## The increase in services that began the previous year continues

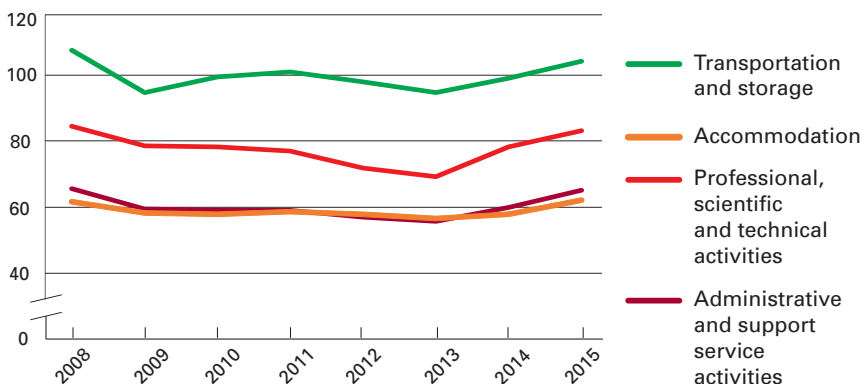
The turnover of companies in the non-financial market services sector, excluding Trade, reached 450,120 million euros in 2015, with an increase of 6.5% over the previous year. More than a third (35%) was carried out in Comunidad de Madrid

The sector as a whole employed almost 5.7 million people. Administrative and support service activities, together with Accommodation, accounted for 45.9% of the total.

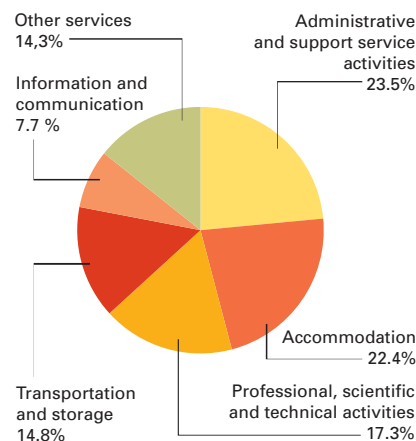
*Transportation and storage was the activity in the services sector that contributed the most to turnover (23.2% of the total)*

## Turnover in some services

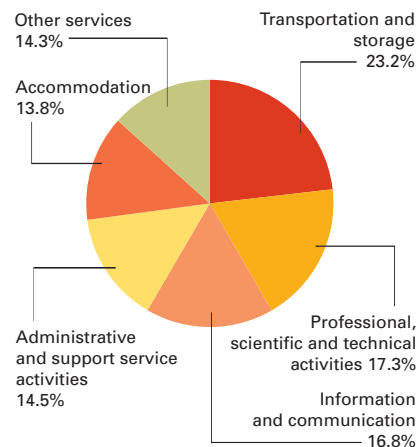
Thousands million euros



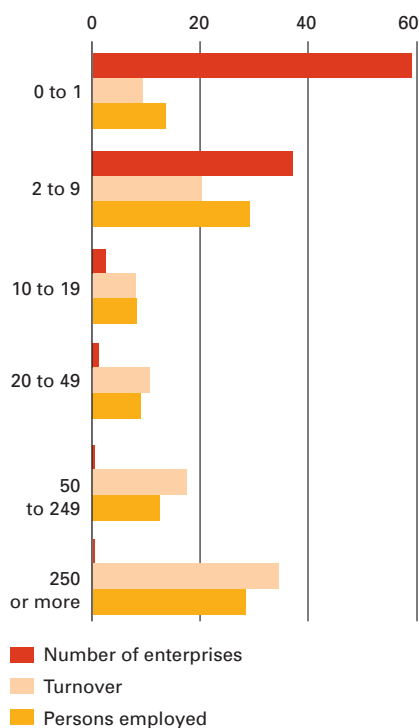
## Persons employed in services by main activity groups. 2015 (%)



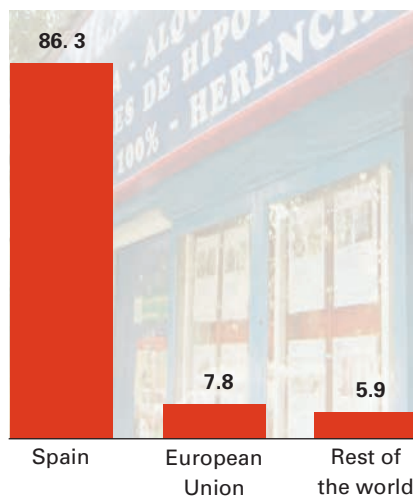
## Turnover in the services sector by main activity groups 2015 (%)



**Enterprises, turnover and persons employed according to the size of the enterprise 2015 (%)**



**Geographic destination of sales in the services sector 2015 (%)**



**Large variations in the productivity of the services**

The productivity of the services was 36,659 euros in 2015, 2.4% higher than the previous year.

The highest values were recorded in Telecommunications (190,334 euros) and Gambling and betting activities (111,444 euros). On the other hand, those with the lowest productivity were Other personal services (laundries, hairdressers and other personal services), with 14,292 euros, and Food and beverage services, with 16,438 euros.

**Predominance of very small enterprises**

More than 95% of the companies in the whole sector had fewer than 10 employees. They represented 42.4% of employment but less than a third of the turnover.

**Some indicators by main activity. 2015**

	Productivity (Euros)	Value added rates	Personnel cost rates	Paid personnel rates
<b>Total activity groups</b>	<b>36,659</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>79.8</b>
Transport and storage	53,413	55.8	52.2	80.5
Accommodation	21,216	43.4	72.3	79.1
Information and communications	73,386	53.9	67.7	91.0
Real estate activities	67,392	61.5	26.0	58.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	41,071	57.9	66.9	70.6
Administrative and support services activities	24,499	69.0	77.0	91.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	40,519	64.6	50.4	77.2
Other services	15,536	62.8	66.4	58.3

**Productivity:** value added at factor cost divided by average employed persons.

**Value added rate:** value added at factor cost divided by production value.

**Personnel costs rate:** personnel costs divided by value added at factor cost.

**Paid personnel rate:** average paid personnel divided by average employed persons.



## Tourist accommodation. Main results of the 2017 demand

Provisional data

	Nights spent (million)	Average stay (days)	Variación interanual % Overnight stays
Hotel establishments	340,037,164	3.29	Residents: 0.7, Non residents: 3.7
Holiday dwellings	78,284,390	6.16	Residents: 6.9, Non residents: 3.9
Tourist campsites	39,082,935	4.94	Residents: 7.3, Non residents: 6.0
Rural tourism accommodation	10,982,085	2.73	Residents: 8.9, Non residents: 15.9
Youth hostels	2,658,547	2.67	Residents: 11.1, Non residents: 8.1



## Tourists have increased nights spent

In 2017, nights spent in all Spanish collective tourist accommodation (hotels, holiday dwellings, campsites, rural tourism accommodation and youth hostels) exceeded 471.0, 3.5% more than the previous year. Those by residents grew by 2.7% and those by non-residents did so by 4.0%.

The average stay stood at 3.7 overnight stays per traveller.

Of the total number of nights spent in collective tourist accommodation, 72% corresponded to hotels.

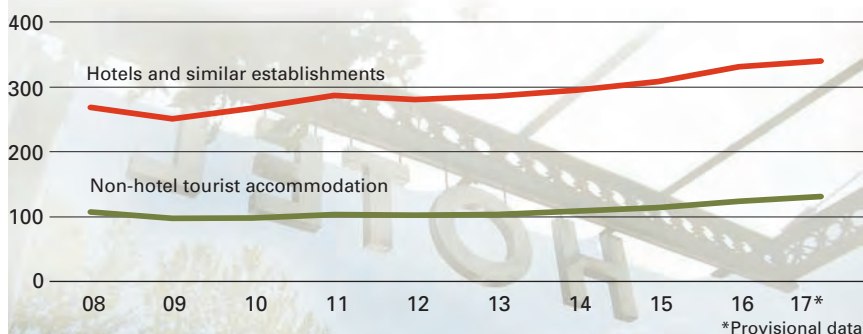
The United Kingdom, Germany and France concentrated the highest share of non-resident nights spent, with 27.1%, 20.4% and 8.2% respectively.

## Total nights spent by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments. 2016 (Million)

European Union	940.2 <sup>(e)</sup>
<b>Spain</b>	<b>216.9</b>
Italy	132.0
France	70.2
Greece	65.9
Germany	65.9
Austria	65.2
Portugal	39.3
Netherlands	23.2
Czech Republic	21.9
Croatia	20.9
Bulgaria	15.9
Cyprus	14.5
Poland	12.9
Ireland	12.9
Hungary	11.8
Belgium	10.2
Sweden	8.8
Malta	8.4
Denmark	6.6
Slovenia	5.0
Finland	5.0
Romania	4.4
Slovakia	4.1
Estonia	3.6
Latvia	2.7
Lithuania	2.4
Luxembourg	1.6
United Kingdom	:

**23.1% of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments in the EU were in Spain**

## Nights spent by type of accommodation (Million)

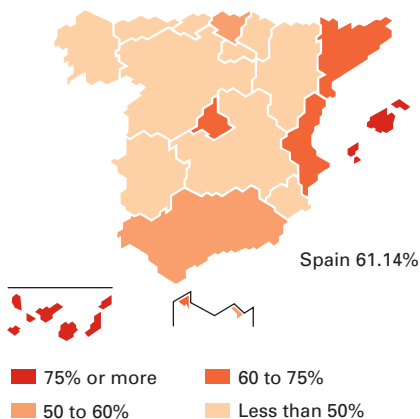


: Data not available

(e) Estimated

Source: Eurostat

### Occupancy rate by bed-places. Hotels. 2017



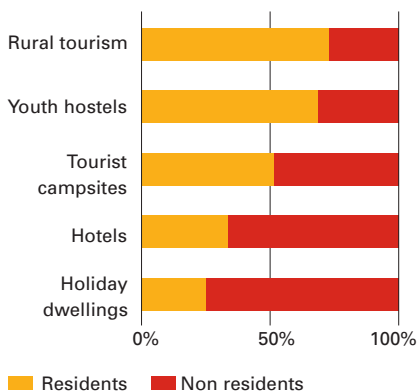
### Tourist accommodation. Main results of the supply. 2017

Provisional data. Annual average

	Estimated open establishments <sup>1</sup>	Estimated average bedplaces	Occupancy rate by bedplaces <sup>2</sup>	Interannual variation bedplaces offered
Hotel establishments	14,659	1,472,641	61,14	0,6
Holiday dwellings	134,561	519,464	40,80	8,2
Tourist campsites	763	493,058	40,23	-1,7
Rural tourism accommodation	16,283	154,904	19,20	4,2
Youth hostels	217	24,194	30,01	3,8

1. In the case of holiday dwellings this refers to estimated dwellings.  
 2. In the case of campsites, this refers to the occupancy rate by pitches.

### Nights spent according to residence status in each type of accommodation 2017



### More bed-places on offer, especially in holiday dwellings

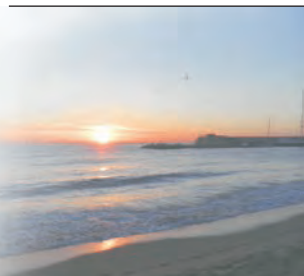
During 2017, tourist accommodation increased the number of bed-places offered, except in the camping modality. Worth noting was the 8.2% increase in holiday dwellings.

The average hotel occupancy rate was 61.1% of the bed-places on offer, an increase of 2.2% over 2016. Illes Balears showed the highest occupancy rate by bed-places, with an average of 78.9%. It was followed by Canarias (78.4%) and Comunitat Valenciana (61.6%).

**Three Canary Islands were among the tourist areas with the most nights spent in holiday dwellings**

### Tourist areas with more nights spent in holiday dwellings 2017

Thousands	Overnight stays	Arrivals
Isla de Tenerife	10,572	1,278
Isla de Gran Canaria	10,535	1,265
Isla de Lanzarote	7,682	930
Costa Blanca	7,574	994
Costa del Sol	6,522	1,217

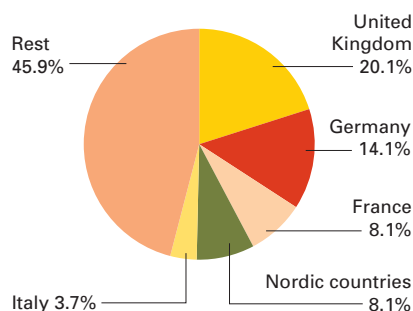


## More than 80 million visitors in 2017

In 2017, 81.8 million international tourists visited Spain, 8.6% more than the previous year, according to the Tourist Movement on Borders Survey. According to the Tourist Expenditure Survey, tourist expenditure was 86,823 million euros, 12.2% more than in 2016. One out of every five euros was made by tourists from the United Kingdom (20.1% of the total).

According to the Spanish Tourism Satellite Account, this represented in 2016 11.2% of the GDP and generated 2.6 million jobs, 13.0% of the total employment.

## International tourist expenditure by country of residence. 2017



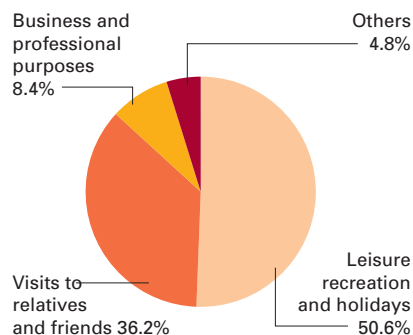
## Half of the trips by residents are on vacation



Residents in Spain made 193.7 million trips in 2017, 6.5% more than in 2016. Nights spent on these trips exceeded 801.9 million, an increase of 2.8%, and the total associated expenditure grew by 6.9%.

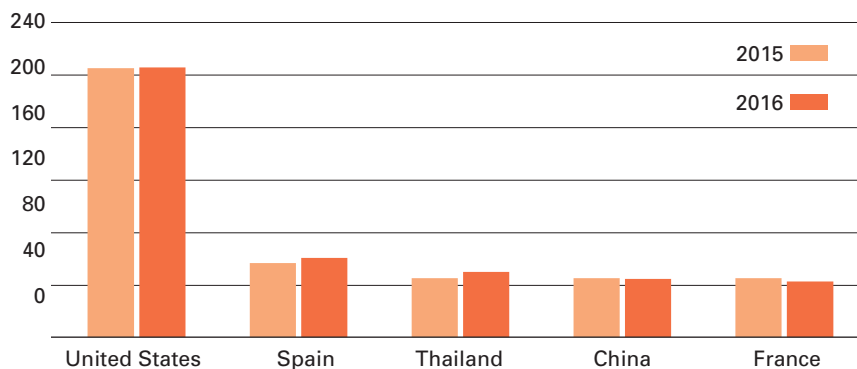
8.9% of trips were made abroad, half were for leisure, recreation and holidays (50.6%) and the predominant type of accommodation was outside the market (63.2%), without any monetary transaction (own dwelling, home of relatives, etc.).

## Trips by residents according to the purpose of the trip. 2017



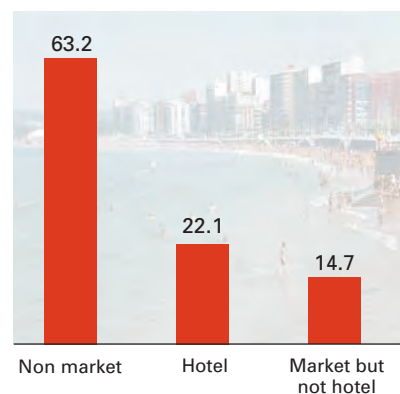
## International tourism income

Billions US\$



Source: World Tourism Organisation

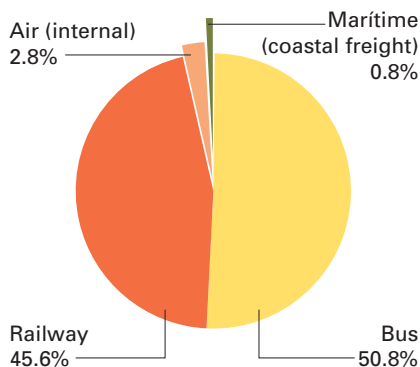
## Trips by residents by type of accommodation. 2017 (%)







## Passengers in inter-city transport according to means used. 2017



## Travellers. 2017. Provisional data

	Thousands	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,744,959</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>City</b>	<b>2,924,627</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Bus <sup>1</sup>	1,733,267	1.6
Metro	1,191,361	4.8
<b>Inter-city</b>	<b>1,325,198</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Bus	673,096	-0.2
Railway	604,798	3.3
Air (domestic) <sup>2</sup>	36,619	8.1
Maritime (coastal freight) <sup>3</sup>	10,684	6.1
<b>Special and unscheduled by bus</b>	<b>495,134</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>International transport<sup>4</sup></b>		
Air	175,656	8.1
Maritime	7,345	3.4

1. Urban trams and cablecars are included
2. Internal traffic only include entries
3. Only includes disembarked passengers
4. This section comes from State Ports and Civil Aviation, excluding rail and road

## Air transport of passengers 2016

Thousands of passengers

<b>European Union</b>	<b>972,693</b>
United Kingdom	248,869
Germany	200,687
<b>Spain</b>	<b>193,872</b>
France	145,257
Italy	134,505
Netherlands	70,318
Greece	45,543
Portugal	40,930
Sweden	35,953
Denmark	32,763
Ireland	32,596
Poland	32,267
Belgium	30,116
Austria	27,182
Finland	18,100
Romania	15,154
Czech Republic	13,672
Hungary	11,668
Bulgaria	9,324
Cyprus	8,962
Croatia	7,475
Latvia	5,384
Malta	5,080
Lithuania	4,788
Luxembourg	2,984
Estonia	2,215
Slovakia	2,158
Slovenia	1,404

## Domestic flights get 8.1% more passengers

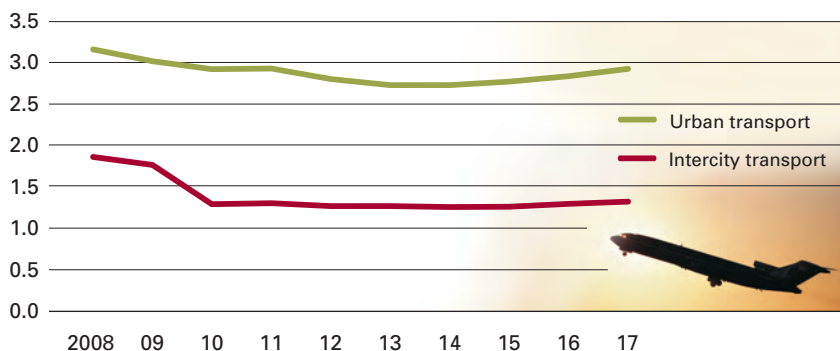
The number of passengers using domestic transport exceeded 4,744.9 million in 2017 as a whole, representing an increase of 2.2% over 2016.

Among the travellers moving within Spain, the increase by ship and by plane stands out, with increases of 6.1% and 8.1%, respectively. Urban transport as a whole grew by 2.8% compared to 2016 in terms of the number of passengers

**Spain was the third country in the European Union with more air passengers carried in 2016**

## Domestic passenger transport

Billions



Source: Eurostat





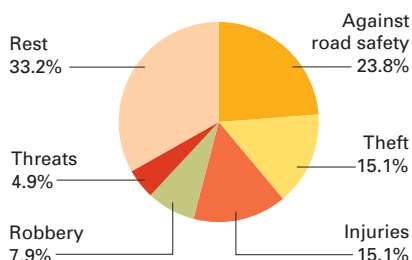
### Legal changes in 2016

In 2016, there were 271,526 people convicted by final judgement and registered in the Central Register of Convicted Persons. In the same year, 365,202 crimes committed were registered. Of these, noteworthy were crimes against road safety (23.8% of the total), theft (15.1%) and injuries (15.1%).

In the previous year, legal reforms came into force that affect the classification of old misdemeanours as crimes, which influences the comparison of the overall figure with previous years.

As for minors convicted by final judgement, the figure for 2016 was 12,928, 7.5% less than in 2015.

### Main types of crimes registered. 2016

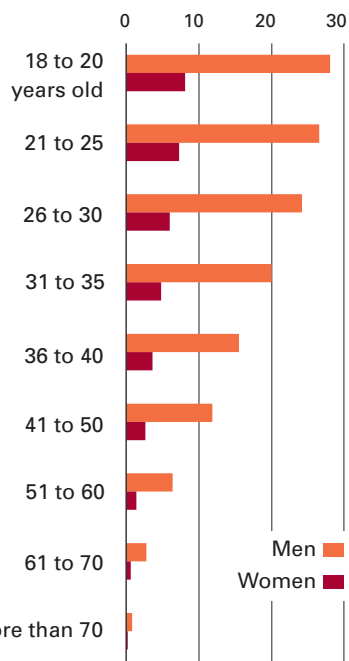


### Decreasing rates of convicted persons according to age

The rate of convicted persons by age and sex decreases as age increases and it was higher for men in all groups. By nationality, it is almost three times higher among foreigners, 17.4 compared to 6.0.

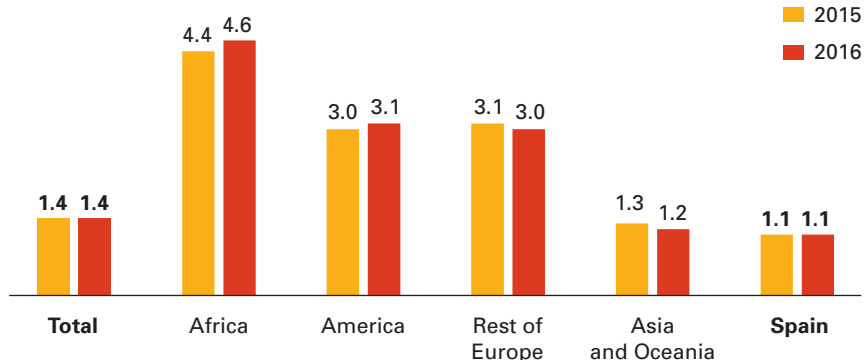
### Convicted persons by sex and age group. 2016

Rate per 1,000 inhabitants



### Victims of gender violence by place of birth.

Rates per 1,000 women aged 14 years old and over



### Fewer cases of domestic violence



The number of victims of gender violence increased by 2.4% in 2016 and stood at 28,281 women, but the rate remained at 1.4 per 1,000 women aged 14 and over. By large regions of birth, it was higher among those born in Africa and rose slightly compared to the previous year.

On the other hand, 6,863 people were victims of domestic violence (which specifically excludes cases of gender violence), 5.1% less than the previous year.

### EU countries with larger and smaller prison population. 2015

Per 100,000 inhabitants

Lithuania	251.77	Finland	57.29
Latvia	221.99	Sweden	56.87
Estonia	214.70	Denmark	56.59
Spain: 132.65			

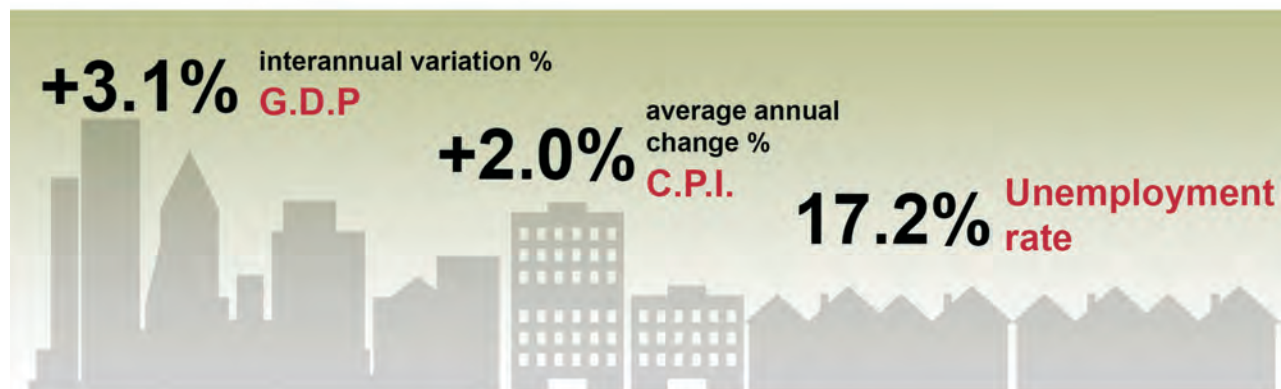
Source: Eurostat

	Population at 1 January 2017					Demographic indicators 2016	
	Total	Females (%)	Foreign nationals (%)	Area <sup>1</sup> (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population density (inhab./km <sup>2</sup> )	Birth rate (‰)	Mortality rate (‰)
<b>Spain</b>	<b>46,528,024</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>505,981</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>8.80</b>	<b>8.79</b>
<b>Andalucía</b>	<b>8,408,975</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>87,588</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>9.43</b>	<b>8.24</b>
Almería	700,046	49.4	18.8	8,773	79.8	11.20	7.12
Cádiz	1,248,970	50.3	3.9	7,436	168.0	9.46	7.93
Córdoba	789,992	50.9	2.8	13,771	57.4	8.73	9.48
Granada	917,057	50.4	6.3	12,640	72.6	9.42	8.74
Huelva	521,117	50.5	8.0	10,128	51.5	9.08	8.59
Jaén	641,826	50.3	2.3	13,496	47.6	8.30	10.06
Málaga	1,646,777	50.8	15.2	7,308	225.3	9.12	7.64
Sevilla	1,943,190	51.0	3.3	14,036	138.4	9.80	7.90
<b>Aragón</b>	<b>1,316,072</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>47,720</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>8.30</b>	<b>10.24</b>
Huesca	219,677	49.5	10.6	15,636	14.0	7.82	11.47
Teruel	134,877	49.3	9.7	14,809	9.1	7.82	12.07
Zaragoza	961,518	51.0	10.8	17,275	55.7	8.48	9.70
<b>Asturias, Principado de</b>	<b>1,034,302</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>10,604</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>6.12</b>	<b>12.73</b>
<b>Balears, Illes</b>	<b>1,150,962</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>4,992</b>	<b>230.6</b>	<b>9.29</b>	<b>6.94</b>
<b>Canarias</b>	<b>2,154,978</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>7,445</b>	<b>289.4</b>	<b>7.54</b>	<b>7.02</b>
Palmas, Las	1,119,168	50.1	12.9	4,070	275.0	7.71	6.67
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	1,035,809	50.5	14.6	3,375	306.9	7.36	7.40
<b>Cantabria</b>	<b>581,490</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5,329</b>	<b>109.1</b>	<b>7.30</b>	<b>10.21</b>
<b>Castilla y León</b>	<b>2,435,951</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>94,224</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>6.82</b>	<b>11.63</b>
Ávila	161,757	49.6	6.8	8,050	20.1	6.97	12.25
Burgos	357,627	49.8	6.8	14,291	25.0	7.42	10.71
León	470,341	51.2	4.5	15,578	30.2	6.07	12.90
Palencia	163,014	50.4	3.9	8,053	20.2	6.40	12.82
Salamanca	336,102	51.2	3.9	12,350	27.2	6.64	11.46
Segovia	155,311	49.5	11.1	6,923	22.4	7.32	10.81
Soria	90,016	49.2	8.8	10,307	8.7	6.93	13.46
Valladolid	523,215	51.1	4.7	8,111	64.5	7.69	9.22
Zamora	178,566	50.3	3.9	10,561	16.9	5.19	15.69
<b>Castilla-La Mancha</b>	<b>2,040,977</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>79,461</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>8.71</b>	<b>9.37</b>
Albacete	391,580	50.0	6.2	14,926	26.2	8.57	9.36
Ciudad Real	504,125	50.4	6.0	19,813	25.4	8.42	10.11
Cuenca	202,045	49.4	11.3	17,140	11.8	7.43	11.86
Guadalajara	255,336	49.2	13.0	12,212	20.9	9.29	7.95
Toledo	687,892	49.4	8.9	15,370	44.8	9.16	8.62
<b>Cataluña</b>	<b>7,441,284</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>32,106</b>	<b>231.8</b>	<b>9.29</b>	<b>8.53</b>
Barcelona	5,474,483	51.5	10.5	7,729	708.3	9.29	8.49
Girona	745,258	50.1	17.6	5,909	126.1	9.66	8.23
Lleida	428,903	49.4	16.1	12,166	35.3	8.96	9.43
Tarragona	792,641	50.1	14.8	6,303	125.8	9.12	8.66
<b>Comunitat Valenciana</b>	<b>4,935,182</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>23,259</b>	<b>212.2</b>	<b>8.52</b>	<b>8.66</b>
Alicante/Alacant	1,842,616	50.4	18.7	5,816	316.8	8.29	8.24
Castellón/Castelló	570,183	50.3	13.1	6,632	86.0	8.95	9.02
Valencia/València	2,522,383	51.0	8.5	10,811	233.3	8.59	8.90
<b>Extremadura</b>	<b>1,077,525</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>41,634</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>8.12</b>	<b>10.39</b>
Badajoz	678,483	50.4	2.7	21,766	31.2	8.64	9.93
Cáceres	399,042	50.1	3.3	19,868	20.1	7.25	11.18
<b>Galicia</b>	<b>2,710,216</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>29,576</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>7.03</b>	<b>11.71</b>
Coruña, A	1,121,770	51.9	2.9	7,950	141.1	7.43	11.21
Lugo	333,610	51.4	4.0	9,858	33.8	6.28	15.52
Ourense	311,578	51.8	4.1	7,273	42.8	5.69	14.92
Pontevedra	943,257	51.4	3.5	4,495	209.9	7.25	9.88
<b>Madrid, Comunidad de</b>	<b>6,476,838</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>8,027</b>	<b>806.8</b>	<b>9.79</b>	<b>6.99</b>
<b>Murcia, Región de</b>	<b>1,472,991</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>11,314</b>	<b>130.2</b>	<b>10.57</b>	<b>7.40</b>
<b>Navarra, Comunidad Foral de</b>	<b>640,353</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>10,390</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>9.24</b>	<b>8.97</b>
<b>País Vasco</b>	<b>2,167,323</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>7,233</b>	<b>299.6</b>	<b>8.43</b>	<b>9.80</b>
Araba/Álava	323,818	50.8	6.8	3,037	106.6	9.53	8.33
Bizkaia	1,134,514	51.9	4.2	2,216	512.1	8.07	10.37
Gipuzkoa	708,991	51.4	5.3	1,980	358.0	8.50	9.57
<b>Rioja, La</b>	<b>312,624</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>5,045</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>8.51</b>	<b>9.49</b>
<b>Ceuta</b>	<b>85,034</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4,279.5</b>	<b>12.51</b>	<b>6.00</b>
<b>Melilla</b>	<b>84,946</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6,332.9</b>	<b>17.19</b>	<b>5.74</b>

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

Average number of children per woman	CPI 2017/2016	GDP per capita 2015 (euros)	Number of Enterprises 2017	Employment and unemployment. 2017			
				Employed persons (Thousands)	Economic Activity rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	
1.34	2.0	23,271	3,282,346	18,824.8	58.8	17.2	<b>Spain</b>
1.41	1.9	17,271	501,745	2,948.6	57.4	25.5	<b>Andalucía</b>
1.63	2.1	18,466	42,329	264.1	61.4	24.4	Almería
1.41	1.8	15,961	60,169	397.8	55.9	30.3	Cádiz
1.37	2.1	16,768	47,101	270.4	57.6	28.2	Córdoba
1.43	1.8	16,968	58,436	326.9	58.2	25.8	Granada
1.33	2.0	17,302	24,424	183.5	56.3	24.0	Huelva
1.33	2.0	16,721	33,842	216.3	55.1	26.8	Jaén
1.34	2.2	16,958	119,512	589.9	56.1	22.5	Málaga
1.43	1.7	18,477	115,932	699.7	58.5	24.3	Sevilla
1.34	1.8	25,302	90,903	565.8	58.6	11.7	<b>Aragón</b>
1.35	2.1	25,386	16,464	96.4	57.9	9.0	Huesca
1.40	2.0	24,313	9,295	55.2	55.4	12.1	Teruel
1.33	1.7	25,423	65,144	414.2	59.2	12.2	Zaragoza
1.04	1.8	20,324	68,368	395.5	50.9	13.7	<b>Asturias. Principado de</b>
1.26	2.1	24,198	93,067	537.5	64.1	12.4	<b>Balears. Illes</b>
1.06	1.8	19,233	141,595	841.3	60.3	23.5	<b>Canarias</b>
1.07	1.6	19,248	73,570	434.8	61.1	24.6	Palmas. Las
1.04	2.1	19,217	68,025	406.5	59.5	22.3	Santa Cruz de Tenerife
1.15	2.0	20,900	38,459	237.1	55.8	13.6	<b>Cantabria</b>
1.18	2.1	21,770	161,619	971.7	54.8	14.1	<b>Castilla y León</b>
1.26	2.1	18,229	10,178	62.1	55.6	18.0	Ávila
1.27	2.0	25,851	25,811	153.5	57.3	10.6	Burgos
1.05	2.5	19,668	31,173	169.9	50.1	16.4	León
1.13	1.9	24,095	10,021	64.6	54.5	13.6	Palencia
1.17	2.0	19,453	22,347	129.8	53.3	14.5	Salamanca
1.27	2.2	21,038	10,738	68.4	59.9	11.9	Segovia
1.25	2.1	24,050	5,741	40.4	59.8	10.8	Soria
1.24	2.1	23,678	33,967	214.6	56.6	13.8	Valladolid
0.99	1.7	18,598	11,643	68.4	52.6	16.3	Zamora
1.34	2.0	18,225	127,102	782.2	58.9	20.8	<b>Castilla-La Mancha</b>
1.34	1.9	18,359	26,921	146.4	58.5	23.2	Albacete
1.32	1.9	18,991	30,404	177.0	56.0	24.4	Ciudad Real
1.26	2.0	19,825	13,625	79.2	55.4	15.9	Cuenca
1.35	2.0	18,054	13,274	113.5	64.2	13.9	Guadalajara
1.38	2.3	17,169	42,878	266.2	60.4	20.9	Toledo
1.41	2.2	27,790	608,981	3,275.3	61.7	13.4	<b>Cataluña</b>
1.39	2.1	27,813	460,778	2,435.3	62.1	13.1	Barcelona
1.52	2.4	26,932	62,036	327.2	62.5	13.9	Girona
1.46	2.3	28,360	33,623	185.5	59.6	11.7	Lleida
1.43	2.2	28,122	52,544	327.4	60.0	16.1	Tarragona
1.32	1.9	20,436	350,065	1,990.2	59.1	18.2	<b>Comunitat Valenciana</b>
1.30	2.0	18,191	135,480	741.5	58.6	18.1	Alicante/Alacant
1.40	1.9	23,071	39,586	223.0	56.8	16.7	Castellón/Castelló
1.32	1.8	21,477	174,999	1,025.8	60.0	18.5	Valencia/València
1.30	1.7	16,061	65,844	365.3	54.8	26.2	<b>Extremadura</b>
1.33	1.7	15,815	40,773	227.4	55.8	28.2	Badajoz
1.24	1.7	16,477	25,071	137.9	53.0	22.8	Cáceres
1.12	2.1	20,669	198,923	1,052.7	53.3	15.7	<b>Galicia</b>
1.17	2.2	21,712	82,403	455.6	54.8	14.2	Coruña. A
1.09	2.1	20,966	24,549	132.9	51.7	12.7	Lugo
1.03	2.1	19,526	23,140	109.5	47.9	16.5	Ourense
1.11	2.1	19,706	68,831	354.7	53.9	18.3	Pontevedra
1.36	1.8	31,807	526,156	2,907.1	62.9	13.3	<b>Madrid. Comunidad de</b>
1.56	1.5	19,270	93,574	581.4	59.5	18.0	<b>Murcia. Región de</b>
1.46	1.6	29,177	44,120	278.8	59.1	10.2	<b>Navarra. Comunidad Foral de</b>
1.39	2.0	30,736	140,290	904.7	56.2	11.3	<b>País Vasco</b>
1.50	2.1	35,762	18,518	135.9	57.2	11.3	Araba/Álava
1.34	2.0	29,268	73,488	296.6	55.3	9.0	Bizkaia
1.44	1.9	30,811	48,284	472.2	56.4	12.7	Gipuzkoa
1.36	1.9	25,114	23,167	134.4	59.0	12.0	<b>Rioja. La</b>
1.82	1.6	18,875	3,844	28.2	55.8	22.5	<b>Ceuta</b>
2.47	2.1	17,192	4,524	26.9	59.7	27.6	<b>Melilla</b>

## Some data of interest





**32** Average age  
years at **maternity**



**Life expectancy**  
at **birth**

**85.8** **80.3**  
years years



**Lucía**



**Hugo**

Most frequent baby names

**46%** Births to unmarried  
**women**



**26,730€** Average  
per household **income**

**28,200€** Average  
per household **Expenditure**

**40%** Buy  
online  
(in the last three months)



Persons aged 16 to 74

**Water Consumption**

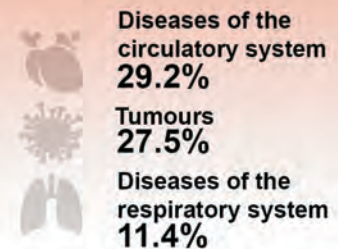
**132** Litres/inhabitant/day



**7** out of **10** people  
**perceive** their **Health**  
as good or very good



**Main causes of death**



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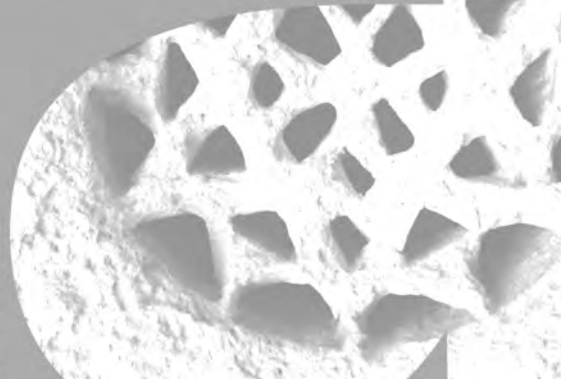
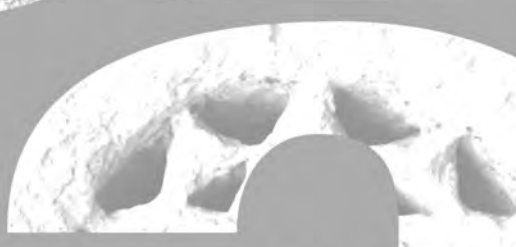
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